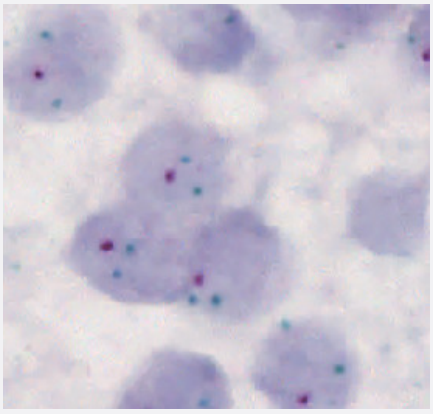
1p36/1q25 CISH Probe

Catalog # CG0002 Size 400 uL

Applications



Chromogenic *In Situ* Hybridization (FFPE Tissue)

Glioma tissue section with 1p36 deletion as indicated by one red signal in each nucleus.

Specification

Product Description	1p36/1q25 CISH Probe is designed for the qualitative detection of human chromosome 1p36.31 deletions and the detection of 1q25.3 specific sequences in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded specimens by chromogenic *in situ* hybridization (CISH).
Reactivity	Human
Recommend Usage	The product is ready-to-use. No reconstitution, mixing, or dilution is required. Bring probe to room temperature (18-25°C) and mix briefly before use.
Supplied Product	Reagent Provided: This Probe is composed of: 1. Dinitrophenyl-labeled polynucleotides, which target sequences mapping in 1p36.31* (chr1:5,808,946-6,176,336). 2. Digoxigenin-labeled polynucleotides, which target sequences mapping in 1q25.3* (chr1:184,562,510-184,752,938). 3. Formamide based hybridization buffer. *according to Human Genome Assembly GRCh37/hg19
Probe Position	

Regulatory Status	For research use only (RUO)
Storage Instruction	Store at 2-8°C in an upright position. Return to storage conditions immediately after use.
Note	The probe is intended to be used in combination with the CISH Implementation Kit 2 (Catalog #: KA5366), which provides necessary reagents for specimen pretreatment and post-hybridization processing. Interpretation of results: Using the CISH Implementation Kit 2 (Cat # KA5366), hybridization signals of Digoxigenin-labeled polynucleotides appear as dark green colored distinct dots (1q25 locus), and Dinitrophenyl-labeled polynucleotides appear as bright red colored distinct dots (1p36 locus). **Normal situation**: In interphases of normal cells or cells without deletion involving the 1p36 locus, two distinct dot-shaped red and two distinct dotshaped green signals appear. **Aberrant situation**: In a cell with deletion affecting the 1p36 locus, a reduced number of red signals will be observed. Deletions affecting only parts of the 1p36 locus might result in a normal signal pattern with red signals of reduced size. Overlapping signals may appear as brown signals. Other signal patterns than those described above may be observed in some abnormal samples. These unexpected signal patterns should be further investigated.
Interpretation of Result	

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