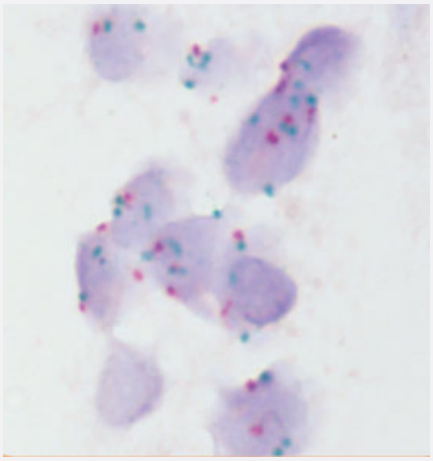
MET/CEN7 CISH Probe

Catalog # CG0010 Size 400 uL

Applications



Chromogenic *In Situ* Hybridization (FFPE Tissue)

Lung cancer tissue section with multiple copies of chromosome 7 (red) and extra MET signals (green) in the nuclei.

Specification

Product Description	MET/CEN7 CISH Probe is designed for the qualitative detection of human MET gene and chromosome 7 alpha satellites 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: 1. Digoxigenin-labeled polynucleotides targeting sequences mapping in 7q31.2* (chr7:116,298,989-116,718,699 harboring the MET gene 2. Dinitrophenyl-labeled polynucleotides targeting sequences mapping in 7p11.1-q11.1 specific for the alpha satellite centromeric region D7Z1 of chromosome 7 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. Hybridization signals of digoxigenin-labeled polynucleotides appear dark green distinct dotdots (MET gene region), and dinitrophenyl-labeled polynucleotides appear bright red colored distinct dots (CEN 7). Normal situation: In interphases of normal cells or cells without a amplification involving the MET gene locus, two green signals and two red signals appear. Aberrant situation: In cells with amplification of the MET gene locus, an increased number of gene specific signals or signal clusters are visible. Other signal distribution may be observed in some abnormal samples which might result in a different signal pattern than described above, indicating variant rearrangements. Unexpected signal patterns should be further investigated.
Interpretation of Result	

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