

13q Tri-Color

FISH Probe
902-7048-102517

BIOCARE
M E D I C A L

Catalog Number: HFR7048A
Description: 13q Tri-Color FISH Probe
Dilution: Ready-to-use
Volume: 100 µL

Intended Use:

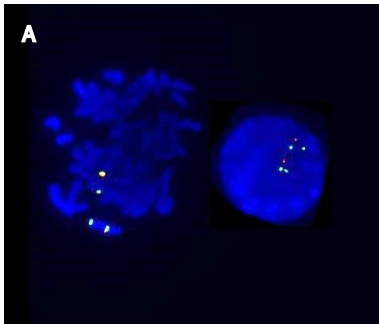
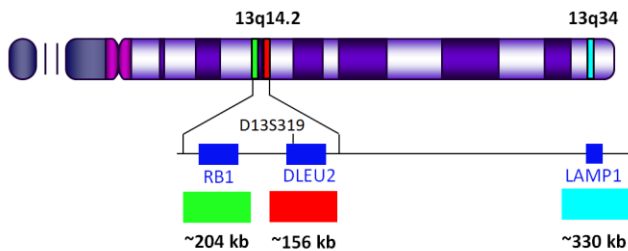
For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

Summary and Explanation:

Loss of the 13q region or even the whole of chromosome 13 is very common in cases of multiple myeloma (MM). Variable combinations of deletions of the RB1, LAMP1 and/or DS13S319 genes are common in a variety of hematological malignancies including chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), acute myelocytic leukemia (AML) and MM^{1,2,3}.

Principle of Procedure

The 13q Tri-Color Probe is designed to provide coverage of the 13q14.2 (~204 kb and ~156 kb) region and the 13q34 (~330 kb) region of chromosome 13. A normal cell would show two green, two red, and two aqua signals.



(A) 13q Tri-Color FISH probe hybridized on normal blood sample. Interphase and metaphase cellular states are shown.

Species Reactivity: Human

Known Application:

Fluorescence In-situ Hybridization (FISH) on hematological samples.

Supplied As: Probe in hybridization buffer.

Storage and Stability:

Store probe at -20°C and away from light. The product is stable to the expiration date printed on the label, when stored under these conditions. Do not use after expiration date.

Technical Note:

Biocare Medical FISH probes are optimized to provide the best signal performance using optical filters that can accommodate the excitation/emission wavelengths specified below. Using filters outside these spectral specifications may produce sub-optimal results.

Fluorophore	Excitation (nm)	Emission (nm)
AQUA	432	472
GREEN	498	521
ORANGE	546	575
RED	593	618

Limitations:

1. This product is Research Use Only.
2. It is the responsibility of the user to validate any test for its specific use.

Precautions:

1. This product contains formamide, which may be toxic. Formamide may cause serious eye damage or reproductive toxicity. It may also cause irritation by inhalation or skin contact. Avoid any direct contact exposure to reagent. Take appropriate protective measures (use disposable gloves, protective glasses, and lab garments).
2. Specimens, before and after fixation, and all materials exposed to them should be handled as if capable of transmitting infection and disposed of with proper precautions. Never pipette reagents by mouth and avoid contacting the skin and mucous membranes with reagents and specimens. If reagents or specimens come in contact with sensitive areas, wash with copious amounts of water⁴.
3. The SDS is available upon request and is located at <http://biocare.net>.

Technical Support:

Contact Biocare's Technical Support at 1-800-542-2002 for questions regarding this product.

References:

1. Comprehensive genetic characterization of CLL: a study on 506 cases analysed with chromosome banding analysis, interphase FISH, IgV(H) status and immunophenotyping. Haferlach C, Dicker F, Schnittger S, Kern W, Haferlach T. *Leukemia* 2007, 21:2442-2451
2. Monoallelic and Biallelic Deletions of 13q14 in a Group of 36 CLL Patients Investigated by CGH Haematological Cancer and SNP Array (8x60K).B. Grygalewicz, R. Woroniecka, J. Rygier, K. Borkowska, A. Labak, B. Nowakowska, B. Pienkowska-Grela. *International Science Index Vol:2, No:9, 2015.*
3. Abnormalities of the retinoblastoma gene in the pathogenesis of acute leukemia. Ahuja HG, Jat PS, Foti A, Bar-Eli M, Cline MJ. *Blood*. 1991 Dec 15;78(12):3259-68.
4. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). Protection of Laboratory workers from occupationally Acquired Infections; Approved Guideline-Fourth Edition CLSI document M29-A4 Wayne, PA 2014.

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