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DATA SHEET

eFISHBCR/ABL Dual Color Dual Fusion Probe

Catalog No.
FP071-10X- 100µl-10 test
FP071-20X- 200µl-20 test

Doc No: 932-FP071 Rev: C
Date of Release: 10-Aug-2020

Material Provided: One vial of eFISH probe in hybridization buffer (RTU).

Recommended detection system (Not supplied):
Either of the following detection system is recommended depending on the automation/manual platform used:

eFISH Kit	Cat #	Description
eFISH Histo	DF-500-20XE	Automation
eFISH Cyto	DF-510-20XE	Automation

Intended Use:
The BioGenex eFISH BCR/ABL Dual color dual fusion probe is currently available for Research use only.eFISHBCR/ABL Dual colour dual fusion probe is designed to be used for the detection of detection of the translocationt(9;22)(q34;q11) in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue or cells by fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH).

BioGenex eFISH BCR/ABL Dual color dual fusion probe comesin hybridization buffercontains green-labeled polynucleotides(Green: excitation at 503 nm and emission at528 nm, similar to FITC, which target the BCRgene in 2q11, and orange-labeled polynucleotides(Orange: excitation at 547 nm andemission at 572 nm, similar to rhodamine), whichtargets the ABL gene in 9q34.

Summary and Explanation
Fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) is a robust technique of cytogenetic used for the detection of chromosomal aberrations, presence or absence of specific DNA sequence in native context. In this technique florescent probes bind to the target sequence of DNA in chromosome. High specificity and sensitivity coupled rapid and an accurate result has proven role of FISH in both research and diagnosis of solid tumor and hematological malignancies. As technique of cancer cytogenetics, FISH, can be used to identify genetic aberrations viz., deletions, amplification and translocation in tissue sections or within individual cells. FISH is also used for use in genetic counseling, medicine, and species identification. FISH can also be used to detect and localize specific RNA targets in cells, circulating tumor cells, and tissue samples[1,2,3,4,5].

In an FISH procedure, fixed tissue sections are pretreated to expose target DNA or mRNA sequences. An appropriately labeled probe is hybridized to the exposed target DNA or mRNA sequences in the cells. Subsequent stringent washing steps remove any probe that is non-specifically bound to the tissue section. Subsequently slides are mounted using DAPI/antifade and can be visualized under fluorescence microscope using appropriate filter set.

Principles of the Procedure
In Situ hybridization (ISH) allows the detection and localization of definitive nucleic acid sequences directly within a cell or tissue. High specificity is ensured through the action of annealing of fluorescence probe nucleic acid sequence to complementary target nucleic acid sequence. ISH techniques can be used to identify genetic aberrations like deletions, amplification, translocationin tissue sections or within individual cells.

Storage and Handling
The BioGenex eFISH BCR/ABLdual color dual fusion probemust be stored at 2-8°C protected from light and is stable through the expiry date printed on the label.

Specimen Collection and Slide Preparation
Tissues fixed in 10% (v/v) formalin are suitable for use prior to paraffin embedding and sectioning.

FISH Staining procedure
(a) The BioGenex eFISH probes are supplied in hybridization buffer and used without further dilution.

Protocol
Please refer to the instruction/protocol for automated or semi-automated FISH processing platform (Xmatrx®-Infinity, Xmatrx®-Nano and Xmatrx®-mini.
Further processing, such as washing and counter-staining, can becompleted according to the user's needs. For a particularly user-friendlyperformance, we recommend the use of a BioGenexeFISH kit.
systems were also used for the confirmation ofappropriateness of the BioGenex eFISH BCR/ABLdual color dual fusion probe.

Disclaimer: The above information is provided for reference only. Each end-user is responsible for developingand validating optimal testing conditions for use with this product.

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Troubleshooting
Contact BioGenex Technical Service Department at **1-800-421-4149 or your local distributor** to report unusual staining.

Expected Results
With the use of appropriate filter sets, the hybridization signals of thelabeled BCR gene appear green; the hybridization signals of the labeledABL gene appear orange. In interphases of normal cells or cells without at(9;22)(q34;q11) translocation, two separate green and two separateorange signals appear. A t(9;22)(q34;q11) translocation is indicated bytwo green/orange fusion signals in addition to one separate green signaland one separate orange signal.

In order to judge the specificity of the signals, every hybridization shouldbe accompanied by controls. We recommend using at least one controlsample in which the t(9;22) status is known.

Care should be taken not to evaluate overlapping cells, in order to avoidfalse results, e.g. an amplification of genes. Due to de-condensedchromatin, single FISH signals can appear as small signal clusters. Thus,two or three signals of the same size, separated by a distance equal to orless than the diameter of one signal, should be counted as one signal.

Limitations of the Procedure
Correct treatment of tissues prior to and during fixation, embedding, and sectioning is important for obtaining optimal results. Inconsistent results may be due to variations in tissue processing, as well as inherent variations in tissue. The results from *in situ*hybridization must be correlated with other laboratory findings.

Bibliography
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