ZYTOVISION

# ZytoLight
# RMS I Probe
## SPEC t(2;13) Dual Color Fusion Probe

REF Z-2018-200 ∑ 20 (0.2 ml)

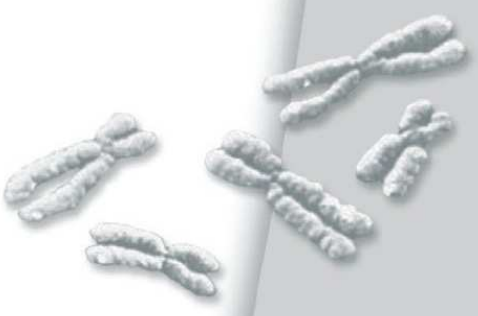
REF Z-2018-50 ∑ 5 (0.05 ml)

For the detection of the translocation t(2;13)(q35;q14)
by fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH)

研究用です。診断用には
使用できません

In vitro diagnostic medical device

according to EU directive 98/79/EC



コスモ・バイオ株式会社

**Fluorescence-labeled polynucleotide probe for the detection of the translocation t(2;13)(q35;q14), ready to use**

# Product Description

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| **Content:** | ZytoLight RMS I Probe **(PL16)** in hybridization buffer. The probe contains green-labeled polynucleotides (ZyGreen: excitation at 503 nm and emission at 528 nm, similar to FITC), which target sequences mapping in 2q35 distal to the PAX3 gene, and orange-labeled polynucleotides (ZyOrange: excitation at 547 nm and emission at 572 nm, similar to rhodamine), which target sequences mapping in 13q14 proximal to the FKHR gene. |
| **Product:** | Z-2018-200: 0.2 ml (20 reactions of 10 µl each)<br>Z-2018-50: 0.05 ml (5 reactions of 10 µl each) |
| **Specificity:** | The ZytoLight RMS I Probe **(PL16)** is designed to be used for the detection of the translocation t(2;13)(q35;q14) in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue or cells by fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH). |
| **Storage/Stability:** | The ZytoLight RMS I Probe **(PL16)** must be stored at -16...-22°C in the dark (short-time storage at 2...8°C is possible) and is stable through the expiry date printed on the label. |
| **Use:** | This product is designed for *in vitro* diagnostic use (according to EU directive 98/79/EC). Interpretation of results must be made within the context of the patient's clinical history with respect to further clinical and pathologic data of patient by a qualified pathologist! |
| **Safety Precautions:** | Read the operating instructions prior to use! |

Do not use the reagents after the expiry date has been reached!

This product contains substances (in low concentrations and volumes) that are harmful to health. Avoid any direct contact with the reagents. Take appropriate protective measures (use disposable gloves, protective glasses, and lab garments)!

If reagents come into contact with skin, rinse skin immediately with copious quantities of water!

A material safety data sheet is available on request for the professional user!

## Principle of the Method

The presence of certain nucleic acid sequences in cells or tissue can be detected by *in situ* hybridization using labeled DNA probes. The hybridization results in duplex formation of sequences present in the test object with the labeled DNA probe.

Duplex formation (with sequences of chromosomal region 2q35 and 13q14 in the test material) is directly detected by using the tags of fluorescence-labeled polynucleotides.

# Instructions

Pretreatment (dewaxing, proteolysis, post-fixation) should be carried out according to the needs of the user.

Denaturation and hybridization of probe:

**1.** Pipette 10 µl Zyto*Light* RMS I Probe **(PL16)** each onto individual samples

*A gentle warming of the probe, as well as using a pipette tip which has been cut off to increase the size of the opening, can make the pipetting process easier. Avoid long exposure of the probe to light.*

**2.** Avoiding trapped bubbles, cover the samples with a coverslip (22 mm x 22 mm). Seal the coverslip, e.g. with a layer of hot glue from an adhesive pistol or with rubber cement

**3.** Denature the slides at 75°C (±2°C) for 10 min, e.g. on a hot plate

*Depending upon the age of the sample and variations in the fixation stage, it may be necessary to optimize the denaturing temperature (73°C-77°C).*

**4.** Transfer the slide to a humidity chamber and hybridize overnight at 37°C (e.g. in a hybridization oven)

*It is essential that the tissue/cell samples do not dry out during the hybridization step.*

Further processing, such as washing and counter-staining, can be completed according to the user's needs. For a particularly user-friendly performance, we recommend the use of a Zyto*Light* FISH system by ZytoVision. These systems were also used for the confirmation of appropriateness of the Zyto*Light* RMS I Probe **(PL16)**.

# Results

With the use of appropriate filter sets, the hybridization signals of labeled sequences distal to the PAX3 gene appear green; the hybridization signals of labeled sequences proximal to the FKHR gene appear orange. In interphases of normal cells or cells without a t(2;13)(q35;q14) translocation, two separate green and two separate orange signals appear. A t(2;13)(q35;q14) translocation is indicated by one green/orange fusion signal.

In order to judge the specificity of the signals, every hybridization should be accompanied by controls. We recommend using at least one control sample in which the t(2;13) status is known.

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

**Our experts are available to answer your questions.**

# Literature

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