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Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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IGH@ FISH Probe

Catalog # : FA0341

規格 : [200 uL]

List All

Specification

Product Description:	Made to order FISH probes for identification of gene amplification using Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization Technique. (Technology)
Supplied Product:	DAPI Counterstain (1500 ng/mL) 250 uL
Storage Instruction:	Store at 4°C in the dark.
Origin:	Human
Source:	Genomic DNA
Notice:	We strongly recommend the customer to use FFPE FISH PreTreatment Kit 1 (Catalog #: KA2375 or KA2691) for the pretreatment of Formalin-Fixed Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE) tissue sections.
Regulation Status:	For research use only (RUO)

Application Image

Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization (Cell)

Applications

Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization (Cell)

 [Protocol Download](#)

Gene Information

Entrez GeneID: [3492](#)

Gene Name: IGH

Gene Alias: IGH,IGH.1@,IGHDY1,MGC72071,MGC88774

Gene Description: immunoglobulin heavy locus

Gene Ontology: [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary: Immunoglobulins recognize foreign antigens and initiate immune responses such as phagocytosis and the complement system. Each immunoglobulin molecule consists of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains. This region represents the germline organization of the heavy chain locus. The locus includes V (variable), D (diversity), J (joining), and C (constant) segments. During B cell development, a recombination event at the DNA level joins a single D segment with a J segment; this partially rearranged D-J gene is then joined to a V segment. The rearranged V-D-J is then transcribed with the IGHM constant region; this transcript encodes a mu heavy chain. Later in development B cells generate V-D-J-Cmu-Cdelta pre-messenger RNA, which is alternatively spliced to encode either a mu or a delta heavy chain. Mature B cells in the lymph nodes undergo switch recombination, so that the V-D-J gene is brought in proximity to one of the IGHG, IGHA, or IGHE genes and each cell expresses either the gamma, alpha, or

epsilon heavy chain. Recombination of many different V segments with several J segments provides a wide range of antigen recognition. Additional diversity is attained by junctional diversity, resulting from the random additional of nucleotides by terminal deoxynucleotidyltransferase, and by somatic hypermutation, which occurs during B cell maturation in the spleen and lymph nodes. Several V, D, J, and C segments are known to be incapable of encoding a protein and are considered pseudogenes. [provided by RefSeq

Other Designations: -

Related Disease

[Chromosome Aberrations](#)

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