SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

# 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/FGFR3,DY Translocation FISH Probe

**Catalog # :** FA0646 **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 (150 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

FGFR3 IGH

## 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:** -

## Gene Information

**Entrez GeneID:** 2261

**Gene Name:** FGFR3

**Gene Alias:** ACH,CD333,CEK2,HSFGFR3EX,JTK4

**Gene Description:** fibroblast growth factor receptor 3

**Omim ID:** 100800, 109800, 134934, 146000, 149730, 162900, 187600, 602849, 603956, 610474

**Gene Ontology:** Hyperlink

**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes a member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) family, with its amino acid sequence being highly conserved between members and among divergent species. FGFR family members differ from one another in their ligand affinities and tissue distribution. A full-length representative protein would consist of an extracellular region, composed of three immunoglobulin-like domains, a single hydrophobic membrane-spanning segment and a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain. The extracellular portion of the protein interacts with fibroblast growth factors, setting in motion a cascade of downstream signals, ultimately influencing mitogenesis and differentiation. This particular family member binds acidic and basic fibroblast growth hormone and plays a role in bone development and maintenance. Mutations in this gene lead to craniosynostosis and multiple types of skeletal dysplasia. Three alternatively spliced transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq

**Other Designations:** OTTHUMP00000149959,achondroplasia, thanatophoric dwarfism,hydroxyaryl-protein kinase,tyrosine kinase JTK4