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Produktinformation

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- Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial
- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
- Laborgeräte & Service

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See the following pages for more information!

Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Datasheet

MLL/CEN11p FISH Probe

Catalog Number: FG0016

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Labeled FISH probes for identification of gene amplification using Fluoresecent In Situ Hybridization Technique. (Technology)

Applications: FISH-Ce, FISH-P
(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

Protocols: See our web site at http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Liquid

Supplied Product: DAPI Counterstain (1500 ng/mL)
125 uL for each 100 uL FISH Probe

Storage Instruction: Store at 4°C in the dark.

Entrez GeneID: 4297

Gene Symbol: MLL

Gene Alias: ALL-1, CXXC7, FLJ11783, HRX, HTRX1, KMT2A, MLL/GAS7, MLL1A, TET1-MLL, TRX1

Gene Summary: The MLL gene encodes a DNA-binding protein that methylates histone H3 (see MIM 601128) lys4 (H3K4) and positively regulates expression of target genes, including multiple HOX genes (see MIM 142980). MLL is a frequent target for recurrent translocations in acute leukemias that may be characterized as acute myeloid leukemia (AML; MIM 601626), acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), or mixed lineage (biphenotypic) leukemia (MLL). Leukemias with translocations involving MLL possess unique clinical and biologic characteristics and are often associated with poor prognosis. MLL rearrangements are found in more than 70% of infant leukemias, whether the immunophenotype is more consistent with ALL or AML6, but are less frequent in leukemias from older children. MLL translocations are also found in approximately 10% of AMLs in adults, as well as in therapy-related leukemias, most often characterized as AML, that develop in patients previously treated with topoisomerase II inhibitors for other malignancies. More than 50 different MLL fusion partners have been identified. Leukemogenic MLL translocations encode MLL fusion proteins that have lost H3K4 methyltransferase activity. A key feature of MLL fusion proteins is their ability to efficiently transform hematopoietic cells into leukemia stem cells (Krivtsov and Armstrong, 2007 [PubMed 17957188]).[supplied by OMIM]