English

For professional use only

## Poseidon™ Repeat Free™ SRD (1p36) & 1g21 probe

Introduction: Segmental duplication of 1g12-21 and adjacent bands have been reported in Multiple Myeloma (MM).

> This aberration, together with others, is discussed to define a hyperdiploid subgroup in Mutliple Myeloma patients. MM with gain of 1g was delineated as a subentity with significantly higher beta-2-

microglobulin and lower hemoglobin levels, indicating a poor prognosis.

Deletions affecting the short arm of chromosome 1 (1p) are among the most commonly observed chromosomal aberrations in malignancies and have been identified as adverse prognostic factor in subsets of tumors. A new smallest region of consistent deletion (SRD) has been identified in human neuroblastomas located between markers D1S2795 and D1S253\*. One or more genes involved in neuroblastoma tumorigenesis or tumor progression are likely

contained within this region.

Intended use: The 1q21 specific DNA Probe is optimized to detect copy numbers at 1q21.

The **SRD 1p36** specific DNA Probe is optimized to detect copy numbers of 1p at region 1p36.

The probe is recommended to be used in combination with a Poseidon FISH Kit providing necessary

reagents to perform FISH (KBI-60002, KBI-60003 or KBI-60001) for optimal results.

The SRD 1p36 specific DNA probe is direct-labeled with Platinum Bright 550. Critical region 1 (red):

Critical region 2 (green): The 1q21 specific DNA probe is direct-labeled with Platinum Bright 495.

Reagent: Poseidon probes are direct-labeled DNA probes provided in a ready-to-use format. Apply 10 µl of

probe to a sample area of approximately 22 x 22 mm.

Please refer to the Instructions for Use for the entire Poseidon FISH protocol.

Poseidon Repeat Free probes do not contain Cot-1 DNA. Hybridization efficiency is

therefore increased and background, due to unspecific binding, is highly reduced.

Interpretation: The 1q21 probe is designed as a dual-color assay to detect duplication at 1q21. Amplification involving

the 1g21 region will show three or more green signal and two red signals for the 1g36 region (2R3+G). Two single color red (R) and green (G) signals will identify the normal chromosome 1p and 1g regions

(2R2G).

The SRD 1p36 probe is designed as a dual-color assay to detect deletions at 1p36. Deletions involving the 1p36 region will show one red signal, while the 1g21 region at the chromosome 1g will

provide 2 signals (2R1G).

	Normal Signal Pattern	Amp (1q21)	Del(1p36)
Expected Signals	2R2G	2R3+G	1R2G

References: Cremer F et al. 2005. Genes Chromosomes Cancer. 44: 194-203

Van Roy N et al, 1997, Cancer Genet. Cytogenet., 97; 135-142

Komuro H et al. 1998. J Pediatr.Surg., 33: 1695-1698

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## **Application** Manual

**KBI-10507** ON 1g21 / SRD (1p36)











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