Cat Nr/REE	KBI-10608
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English

For professional use only

Poseidon[™] Repeat Free[™] MALT (18q21) Break probe

- Introduction: Mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT)-type B-cell lymphoma represents a distinct subtype of B-cell Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL). The most common cytogenetic rearrangement involves translocation of the MALT 1 gene region at 18g21 mainly to API2 at 11g21 or IGH at 14g32. A break or split probe FISH assay for MALT is best used to analyze translocation of the MALT gene for routine clinical diagnosis.
- Intended use: The MALT (18q21) Break Probe is optimized to detect translocations involving the MALT gene region at 18g21 in a dual-color, split assay on metaphase/interphase spreads, blood smears and bone marrow cells.

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.

- Critical region 1 (red): The proximal MALT gene region probe is direct-labeled with PlatinumBright550.
- The distal MALT gene region probe is direct-labeled with PlatinumBright495. Critical region 2 (green):
- 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 MALT (18q21) Break probe is designed as a dual-color split probe to detect translocations at 18o21. A break is defined when a red/green or vellow fusion signals (F) splits into separate red and green signals. Only red and green signals which are more than one signal diameter apart from each other are counted as a break. Co-localized red/green or yellow signals identify the normal chromosome(s) 18.

> Signal patterns other than those described above may indicate variant translocations or other complex rearrangements. Investigators are advised to analyze metaphase cells for the interpretation of atypical signal patterns.

	Normal Signal Pattern	18q21 Split
Expected Signals	2F	1F1R1G

References: Morgan et al, 1999, Cancer Res, 59; 6205-6213. Dierlamm et al, 2000, Blood, 96; 2215-2218.

AM-KBI-10608 R1.1.doc



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Published Dec 2007

Vlierweg 20 1032 LG Amsterdam

The Netherlands

www.poseidondiagnostics.com

D18S1055 345 KB MALT 18q21 680 KB 18 RH 103885

Application manual