

## Poseidon™ Repeat Free™ DiGeorge Tuple (22q11) & ST 22qter Control probe

**Introduction:** Deletions of chromosome 22q11 is the most frequent known interstitial deletion in man. Over 90% of patients with DiGeorge syndrome (DGS) or velocardiofacial syndrome (VCFS) have a microdeletion at 22q11.2. There is a wide spectrum of clinical variability from the more severe DGS to VCFS, conotruncal anomaly, abnormal facies and isolated congenital heart disease. The clinical variability is not related to the extent of the deletion since nearly all patients have the same 2 Mb deletion.

The collective acronym CATCH 22 (cardiac abnormality/abnormal facies, T-cell deficit due to thymic hypoplasia, Cleft palate, Hypocalcemia resulting from 22q11 deletions) has been proposed for all these differing presentations and covers all with common genetic etiology.

**Intended use:** The **DiGeorge Tuple** region probe is optimized to detect copy numbers of the Tuple (Hira) gene region at 22q11.2. The Sub-Telomeric (ST) 22qter DNA probe is included as control probe.

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 **DiGeorge Tuple** (22q11) specific DNA probe is direct-labeled with PlatinumBright550.

**Control region 2 (green):** The **ST 22qter** control DNA probe is direct-labeled with PlatinumBright495.

**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 **DiGeorge Tuple (22q11)** probe is designed as a dual-color assay to detect deletions at 22q11. Deletions involving the DiGeorge region will show one red signal and two green signals at the 22qter control region (1R2G). Two single color red (R) and green (G) signals will identify the normal chromosomes 22 (2R2G).

	Normal Signal Pattern	Del 22(q11)
Expected signals	2R2G	1R2G

**References:**  
 DiGeorge, A. M. 1968, Birth Defects Orig. Art. Ser. IV(1): 116-121  
 Mattei, M.-G et al, 1994, Genomics 23: 717-718  
 Roberts, C, 1997, Hum. Molec. Genet. 6: 237-245  
 Scambler, P, 2000, Human Molecular Genetics, 9; 2421-2426




## Application Manual

**KBI-40103**  
**MD DiGeorge Tuple (22q11) / 22qter**







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2°C  
 8°C long term storage



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Application manual

