

ZytoLight
SPEC p16/CEN 3/7/17
Quadruple Color Probe

REF Z-2081-200 ∇_{Σ} 20 (0.2 ml)

REF Z-2081-50 ∇_{Σ} 5 (0.05 ml)

For the detection of the human p16 gene as well as alpha-satellites of chromosomes 3, 7, and 17 by fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH)



IVD

In vitro diagnostic medical device

according to EU directive 98/79/EC



Fluorescence-labeled polynucleotide probe for the detection of the human p16 gene as well as alpha-satellites of chromosomes 3, 7, and 17, ready to use

Product Description

- Content:** ZytoLight SPEC p16/CEN 3/7/17 Quadruple Color Probe (PL40) in hybridization buffer. The probe contains gold-labeled polynucleotides (ZyGold: excitation at 532 nm and emission at 553 nm, similar to Rhodamine 6G), which target the p16 gene, red-labeled polynucleotides (ZyRed: excitation at 580 nm and emission at 599 nm, similar to Texas Red), which target alpha-satellite-sequences of the centromere of chromosome 3, green-labeled polynucleotides (ZyGreen: excitation at 503 nm and emission at 528 nm, similar to FITC), which target alpha-satellite-sequences of the centromere of chromosome 7, and blue-labeled polynucleotides (ZyBlue: excitation at 418 nm and emission at 467 nm, similar to DEAC), which target alpha-satellite-sequences of the centromere of chromosome 17.
- Product:** Z-2081-200: 0.2 ml (20 reactions of 10 µl each)
Z-2081-50: 0.05 ml (5 reactions of 10 µl each)
- Specificity:** The ZytoLight SPEC p16/CEN 3/7/17 Quadruple Color Probe (PL40) is designed to be used for the detection of the human p16 gene as well as alpha-satellites of chromosomes 3, 7, and 17 in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue or cells by fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH).
- Storage/Stability:** The ZytoLight SPEC p16/CEN 3/7/17 Quadruple Color Probe (PL40) must be stored at -16...-22°C in the dark (short-time storage at 2...8°C is

possible) and is stable through the expiry date printed on the label.

Use: This product is designed for *in vitro* diagnostic use (according to EU directive 98/79/EC). Interpretation of results must be made within the context of the patient's clinical history with respect to further clinical and pathologic data of patient by a qualified pathologist!

Safety Precautions: Read the operating instructions prior to use!

Do not use the reagents after the expiry date has been reached!

This product contains substances (in low concentrations and volumes) that are harmful to health. Avoid any direct contact with the reagents. Take appropriate protective measures (use disposable gloves, protective glasses, and lab garments)!

If reagents come into contact with skin, rinse skin immediately with copious quantities of water!

A material safety data sheet is available on request for the professional user!

Principle of the Method

The presence of certain nucleic acid sequences in cells or tissue can be detected by *in situ* hybridization using labeled DNA probes. The hybridization results in duplex formation of sequences present in the test object with the labeled DNA probe.

Duplex formation (with sequences of p16 and chromosome 3, 7, and 17 alpha-satellites in the test material) is directly detected by using the tags of fluorescence-labeled polynucleotides.

Instructions

Pretreatment (dewaxing, proteolysis, post-fixation) should be carried out according to the needs of the user.

Denaturation and hybridization of probe:

1. Pipette 10 μ l ZytoLight SPEC p16/CEN 3/7/17 Quadruple Color Probe (PL40) each onto individual samples

A gentle warming of the probe, as well as using a pipette tip which has been cut off to increase the size of the opening, can make the pipetting process easier. Avoid long exposure of the probe to light.

2. Avoiding trapped bubbles, cover the samples with a coverslip (22 mm x 22 mm). Seal the coverslip, e.g. with a layer of hot glue from an adhesive pistol or with rubber cement

3. For FFPE tissue sections:

Denature the slides at 75°C (\pm 2°C) for 10 min, e.g. on a hot plate

Depending upon the age of the sample and variations in the fixation stage, it may be necessary to optimize the denaturing temperature (73°C-77°C).

For cytology specimens:

Denature the slides at 72°C (\pm 2°C) for 2 min, e.g. on a hot plate

Depending upon the age of the sample and variations in the fixation stage, it may be necessary to optimize the denaturing temperature (70°C-74°C).

4. Transfer the slide to a humidity chamber and hybridize overnight at 37°C (e.g. in a hybridization oven)

It is essential that the tissue/cell samples do not dry out during the hybridization step.

Further processing, such as washing and counter-staining, can be completed according to the user's needs. For a particularly user-friendly performance, we recommend the use of a ZytoLight FISH system by ZytoVision. These systems were also used for the confirmation of appropriateness of the ZytoLight SPEC p16/CEN 3/7/17 Quadruple Color Probe (PL40).

Results

With the use of appropriate filter sets, the hybridization signals of labeled p16 gene appear golden; the hybridization signals of labeled alpha-satellite-sequences of the centromeres of chromosomes 3, 7, and 17 appear red, green, and blue, respectively. In interphases of normal cells or cells without aberrations of chromosomes 3, 7, 9, and 17, two p16 signals, two chromosome 3, two chromosome 7, and two chromosome 17 signals appear. In cells with an aneuploidy of one of the chromosomes mentioned above or a deletion of the p16 gene, a different signal pattern is visible in interphases.

The polynucleotides contained in the ZytoLight SPEC p16/CEN 3/7/17 Quadruple Color Probe (PL40) which recognize the alpha-satellite-sequences of the centromeres of chromosomes 3, 7, and 17 function in themselves as an internal control that a successful hybridization has occurred, as well as proving the integrity of the cellular DNA.

In order to judge the specificity of the signals, every hybridization should be accompanied by controls. We recommend using at least one control sample in which the chromosome 3, 7, and 17 as well as p16 gene copy number is known.

Care should be taken not to evaluate overlapping cells, in order to avoid false results, e.g. an amplification of genes. Due to decondensed chromatin, single FISH signals can appear as small signal clusters. Thus, two or three signals of the same size, separated by a distance equal to or less than the diameter of one signal, should be counted as one signal.

Our experts are available to answer your questions.

Literature

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