

FISH Probes

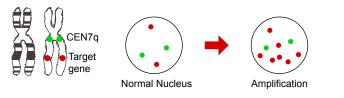
FISH (Fluorescence In Situ Hybridization) is a technique used to identify and localize the presence or absence of specific DNA sequences on cells and tissues. Abnova has developed a range of FISH probes for the detection of gene amplification, loss and translocation. Each FISH probe product has a pair of locus-specific, fluorophore-labeled probes originated from a bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC) library. We continue to expand the scope of the FISH probes to meet the customer's research needs.

Advantages

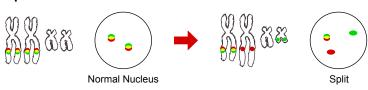
- Dual colored probes for fast, sensitive, and specific detection
- Work on metaphase spread, paraffin embedded and frozen tissue
- Identify gene amplification, loss, and translocation
- High signal-to-noise ratio
- Low cross-reactivity

Product Lines

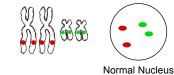
Gene Amplification / Gene Loss FISH Probe



Split Dual Color FISH Probe



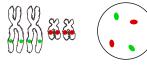
Translocation Dual Color FISH Probe



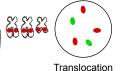




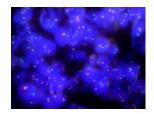
Chromosome (CEN) FISH Probe



Normal Nucleus



Featured ACTN4 FISH Probe



Human lung adenocarcinoma stained with ACTN4 DNA Probe.

For customer service, call 1-800-766-7000

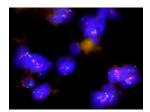
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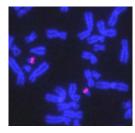
Human ovarian cancer stained with ACTN4 DNA Probe.



Human pancreatic cancer stained with ACTN4 DNA Probe.



SH Probes R N O U C



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