

## Chromosome 12 Centromere Probe Detection Kit

**[Product Name]** Chromosome 12 Centromere Probe Detection Kit (Fluorescence In Situ Hybridization Method)

**[Product Introduction]**

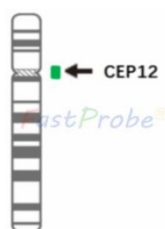
The kit uses CEP12 probe orange fluorescein-label to bind CEP12 probe to the target detection site by in situ hybridization.

**[Product Composition]**

The kit consists of CEP12 orange probe as shown in Table 1.

**Table 1 Kit composition**

| Package Specifications | Component name | Specifications | Quantity | Main components    |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------|--------------------|
| 10 Tests/box           | CEP12 probe    | 100μL/Tube     | 1        | CEP12 Orange probe |



**[Storage conditions & Validity]**

Keep sealed away from light at -20°C±5°C. The product is valid for 12 months. Avoid unnecessary repeated freezing and thawing that should not exceed 10 times. After opening, within 24 hours for short-term preservation, keep sealed at 2-8°C in dark. For long-term preservation after opening, keep the lid sealed at -20°C±5°C away from light. The kit is transported below 0°C.

**[Applicable Instruments]**

Fluorescence microscopy imaging system including fluorescence microscopy and filter sets suitable for DAPI (367/452), Green (495/517), and Orange (547/565).

**[Sample Requirements]**

1. Applicable specimen types: Fresh bone marrow samples that have not been fixed are stored at 4°C for less than 24 hours; bone marrow cells suspension after fixation is stored at -20°C for less than 6 months; the prepared bone marrow cell slides can be set at -20°C for less than 1 month.
2. When specimens are stored at too high or too low a temperature (eg, frozen), the specimen will not be used for testing and should be discarded.
3. If the cells suspension is excessively volatile or contaminated during storage, the sample should be discarded.

**[Related Reagents]**

The following reagents are required for the experiment but not provided in this kit

**① 20×SSC, pH 5.3±0.2**

Weigh 176g of sodium chloride and 88g of sodium citrate, dissolve in 800mL of deionized water, adjust the pH to 5.3±0.2 at room temperature, and complete to 1 L with deionized water. High-pressure steam sterilization, stored at 2-8°C, the solution shelf life is of 6 months. Discard if the reagent appears cloudy (turbid) or contaminated.

**② 2×SSC, pH 7.0±0.2**

Take 100mL of the above 20×SSC, dilute with 800mL deionized water, mix, adjust the pH to 7.0±0.2 at room temperature, complete to 1L with deionized water, stored at 2-8°C, the shelf life is of 6 months. Discard if the reagent appears cloudy (turbid) or contaminated.

**③ Ethanol Solution: 70% ethanol, 85% ethanol**

Dilute 700ml, 850ml of ethanol with deionized water to 1L. The shelf life is of 6 months. Discard if the reagent appears cloudy (turbid) or contaminated.

**④ 0.3% NP-40/0.4xSSC solution, pH 7.0-7.5**

Take 0.6mL NP-40 and 4mL 20xSSC, add 150mL deionized water, mix, adjust the pH to 7.0-7.5 at room temperature, with deionized water complete to a volume of 200mL. Stored at 2-8°C, the shelf life is of 6 months. Discard if the reagent appears cloudy (turbid) or contaminated.

**⑤ Fixation solution (methanol: glacial acetic acid = 3:1)**

Prepare a ready to use fixation solution by mixing thoroughly 30ml of methanol and 10ml of glacial acetic acid.

**⑥ 0.075M KCl solution**

Weigh 2.8g of potassium chloride, dissolve in 400mL of deionized water and complete to 500mL with deionized water. Stored at room temperature, the solution shelf life is of 6 months. Discard if the reagent appears cloudy (turbid) or contaminated.

**⑦ DiamidinyI phenylindole (DAPI) counterstain**

Use commercially available anti-quenching DAPI counterstain.

**[Instructions]****1. Sample collection and slides preparation**

- ① Sample collection: Take 3mL of anticoagulated bone marrow cell samples.
- ② Cell harvesting: Place 3mL of anticoagulated peripheral blood in a 15mL centrifuge tube, centrifuge at 300 g for 5min, carefully discard the supernatant, and resuspend about 500μL of the residue.
- ③ Cell washing: Add 5mL of 1xPBS buffer, mix and resuspend the cell pellet, centrifuge at 300g for 5min, carefully discard the supernatant, and resuspend the cells with about 500μL of the residue; repeat 1 time.
- ④ Cells hypotonicity: Add 10mL of hypotonic solution pre-warmed to 37°C and place in an water bath at 37°C for 15-20min.
- ⑤ Cells pre-fixation: Pre-fix the cells by adding 1mL (10% by volume) of fixative solution to the cell suspension after the completion of hypotonic osmosis. Gently pipette, mix and centrifuge for 5 min at 300g, discard the supernatant, and resuspend about 500μL of the residue.
- ⑥ Cell fixation: Slowly add 10mL of fixative solution to the cell suspension at room temperature for 10min, centrifuge at 300g for 5min, and resuspend the cells with about 500μL of the residue; repeat once (the cells may be fixed several times until the cells pellet is washed and cleaned).
- ⑦ Cell suspension preparation: Pipet the supernatant and add the appropriate amount of fixative solution to prepare the appropriate cell suspension concentration.
- ⑧ Slides preparation: Pipet 3-5μL of cell suspension drop onto the slides, put at 56°C for 30min.

**2. Slides pretreatment**

- ① At room temperature, rinse the glass slides twice with 2xSSC (pH 7.0) solution for 5min each time.
- ② Place the glass slides in 70% ethanol, 85% ethanol and 100% ethanol and dry for 2 minutes.

**3. Denaturation and Hybridization**

The following operations should be performed in a darkroom.

- ① Take out the probe put at room temperature for 5min. Mix and centrifuge briefly. Take 10μL droplet in the cell and drop in the hybridization zone, immediately cover 22mmx22mm glass slide area; spread evenly without bubbles the probe under the glass slide covered area and seal edges with rubber (edge sealing must be thorough to prevent dry film from affecting the test results during hybridization).
- ② Place the glass slides in the hybridization instrument, denature at 88°C for 2 minutes (the hybridizer should be preheated to 88°C) and hybridize at 45°C for 2 to 16 hours.

**4. Washing**

The following operations should be performed in a darkroom.

- ① Take out the hybridized glass slides, remove the rubber on the coverslip and immediately immerse the slides in a 2xSSC solution for 5 seconds and remove the coverslip.
- ② Place the slides in a 2xSSC at room temperature for 1 min.
- ③ Take out the slides and immerse in a preheated at 68°C 0.3% NP-40/0.4xSSC solution and wash for 2min.
- ④ Remove the slides and immerse in a 37°C preheated deionized water, wash for 1min and dry the slides naturally in the dark.

**5. Counterstaining**

The following operations should be performed in a darkroom

10μl DAPI compound dye is dropped in the hybridization area of the glass slide and immediately covered. The suitable filter is selected for glass slide observation under the fluorescence microscope.

**6. FISH results observation**

Place the counterstained glass slide under the fluorescence microscope, and put it under the low power objective lens (10x) Confirm the cell area under the microscope; Go to 40x Under the objective lens, find a position where the cells are evenly distributed; Then in the high-power objective (100x). The FISH results of nuclei are observed.

**[Precautions]**

1. Please read this manual carefully before testing. The testing personnel shall receive professional technical training. The signal counting personnel must be able to observe and distinguish orange red and green signals.
2. When testing clinical samples, if it is difficult to count the hybridization signals and the samples are not enough to repeat the retest, the test will not provide any test results. If the amount of cells is insufficient for analysis, again, the test will not provide test results.
3. The formamide and DAPI counterstaining agent used in this experiment have potential toxicity or carcinogenicity, so they need to be operated in the fume hood and wear masks and gloves to avoid direct contact.
4. The results of this kit will be affected by various factors of the sample itself, but also limited by enzyme digestion time, hybridization temperature and time, operating environment and limitations of current molecular biology technology, which may lead to wrong results. The user must understand the potential errors and accuracy limitations that may exist in the detection process.
5. All chemicals are potentially dangerous. Avoid direct contact. Used kits are clinical wastes and should be properly disposed of.
6. This product is for clinical diagnosis and scientific research.

**[Manuscript version and approval date]**

Manual version: [V1.2 reviewed on 07 December 2021](#)

Approval date: [15 May 2019](#)

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