

## ETV6 Gene Break Apart Probe Detection Kit

**[Product Name]** ETV6 Gene Break Apart Probe Detection Kit ( In Situ Hybridization Method).

### [Product Introduction]

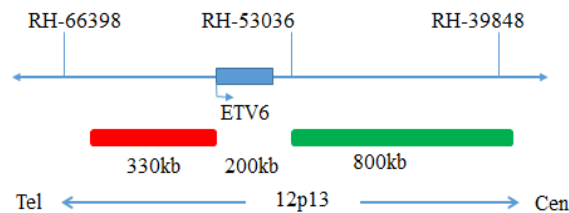
This kit uses orange fluorescein and green fluorescein to label the ETV6 probe. The ETV6 probe can be combined with the target detection site by in situ hybridization.

### [Product Main Components]

The kit consists of ETV6 dual color probe as shown in Table 1.

**Table 1: Kit composition**

Component name	Specifications	Quantity	Main components
ETV6 dual color probe	100μL/Tube	1	ETV6 orange probe , ETV6 green probe



### [Storage conditions & Validity]

Keep sealed away from light at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . 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  $2-8^{\circ}\text{C}$  in dark. For long-term preservation after opening, keep the lid sealed at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$  away from light.

### [Applicable Instruments]

1. Fluorescence microscopy imaging system includes fluorescence microscope and filter sets. The kit is labeled with orange fluorescein, and the filter set compatible with the fluorescent labeled dye should be selected.

DAPI: The maximum excitation wavelength is 367nm and the maximum emission wavelength is 452nm.

Orange fluorescence: The maximum excitation wavelength is 547nm and the maximum emission wavelength is 565nm.

Green fluorescence: The maximum excitation wavelength is 495nm and the maximum emission wavelength is 517nm.

### [Sample requirements]

#### **Tissue samples:**

1. Applicable specimen type: surgical resection or paraffin embedded specimen of biopsy tissue.
2. The tissue should be fixed with 4% neutral formaldehyde fixative within 1 hour after the tissue is detached. After the tissue is fixed, it is often dehydrated and paraffin embedded.

#### **Cell samples:**

1. Sample collection: take 1-3ml heparin sodium anticoagulant bone marrow cell samples.
2. Sample preservation: fresh bone marrow cell samples without fixation shall be kept at  $2-8^{\circ}\text{C}$  for no more than 24 hours. After fixation, the cell suspension was stored at  $-20 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$  for no more than 12 months. When the storage temperature of the sample is too high or too low, when the cell suspension is too volatile or polluted, the sample can not be used for detection.

[Test method]

**1. Related reagents**

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-40/0.4×SSC solution, pH 7.0-7.5**

Take 0.6mL NP-40 and 4mL 20×SSC, 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 **Diamidinyl phenylindole (DAPI) counterstain**

Use commercially available anti-quenching DAPI counterstain.

**2. Sample pretreatment of hybridization**

**Tissue samples:**

Recommended to use the FISH pretreatment reagent of Wuhan Healthcare Biotechnology Co., Ltd. for pretreatment.

**Cells samples:**

- ① Sample collection: take 1-3ml of heparin sodium anticoagulant bone marrow cells.
- ② Cell harvesting: suck the uncultured bone marrow cells or the cultured bone marrow cell samples into a 15ml tip bottom centrifuge tube, centrifugate 500g for 5min, carefully suck and discard the supernatant, and leave about 500μl residual liquid to suspend the cells again.
- ③ Cell washing: add 5ml of 1×PBS buffer solution, blow and mix up the heavy suspension cell precipitation, centrifugate 500g for 5min, carefully suck and discard the supernatant, and leave about 500μl of residual solution to heavy suspension cell; repeat once.
- ④ Cell hypotonic: add 10ml of hypotonic solution to each tube (37°C warm bath in advance), and water bath at 37°C hypotonic for 20min.
- ⑤ Cell pre fixation: add 1ml (10% volume) of fixed solution to the cell suspension after hypotonic treatment, gently blow and mix, centrifugate 500g immediately for 5min, remove the supernatant, and leave about 500μl of residual solution for cell suspension.
- ⑥ Cell fixation: slowly add 10ml of the fixed solution to the cell suspension, leave it at room temperature for 10min to fix the cell, centrifugate 500g for 5min, and leave about 500μl of the residual solution to re suspend the cell; repeat once (or fix the cell several times until the cell is precipitated, washed and cleaned).
- ⑦ Preparation of cell suspension: after the last centrifugation of cell fixation, the supernatant is sucked off, and a proper amount of fixed solution is added to make cell suspension with appropriate concentration.
- ⑧ Preparation: take 3-10μl cell suspension drop to slide, aging at 56°C for 0.5h.
- ⑨ Pretreatment: the slides were rinsed twice in 2×SSC solution at room temperature for 5min each time.
- ⑩ Dehydration: the cell drops were placed in 70% ethanol, 85% ethanol and 100% ethanol for 2 minutes respectively and then dried naturally.

### 3. Denaturing hybridization

The following operations need to be carried out in the darkroom.

#### Tissue samples:

① Take out the probe, leave it at room temperature for 5min, turn it upside down with force, mix it well, and then centrifuge it for a short time (vortex instrument vibration is prohibited). Take 10 $\mu$ L drop in the tissue hybridization area, and immediately cover the cover glass of 22mm $\times$ 22mm. The probe shall be evenly expanded under the cover glass without bubbles, and edge shall be sealed with rubber glue (the edge must be completely sealed to prevent dry chips from affecting the test results in the hybridization process).

② The tissue sections were placed on the hybridizer and denatured at 85 $^{\circ}$ C for 5min (the hybridizer should be preheated to 85 $^{\circ}$ C in advance), and hybridized at 42 $^{\circ}$ C for 2-16h.

#### Cell samples:

① Take out the probe, leave it at room temperature for 5min, turn it upside down with force, mix it well, and then centrifuge it for a short time (no vortex instrument vibration). Take 10 $\mu$ L drop in the cell hybridization area, and immediately cover the cover glass of 22mm $\times$ 22mm. The probe should be evenly expanded under the cover glass without bubbles, and then seal the edge with rubber glue (the edge must be completely sealed to prevent the dry piece from affecting the test results in the hybridization process).

② The cell drops were placed on the hybridizer and denatured at 88 $^{\circ}$ C for 2 min (the hybridizer should be preheated to 88 $^{\circ}$ C) and hybridized at 45 $^{\circ}$ C for 2-16h.

### 4. Washing

The following operations need to be carried out in the darkroom.

① Carefully remove the sealing glue around the cover glass with tweezers to avoid sticking or moving the cover glass, immerse the sample in 2 $\times$ SSC for about 5S, take it out, gently push a corner of the cover glass to the edge of the slide with tweezers, and gently remove the cover glass with tweezers;

② Place the sample at 2 $\times$ SSC room temperature for 1 min;

③ Take out the sample and immerse it in 0.3%NP-40/0.4 $\times$ SSC solution preheated at 68 $^{\circ}$ C for 2min;

④ Take out the sample and immerse it in deionized water preheated at 37 $^{\circ}$ C in advance for 1min; dry it naturally in the dark place.

### 5. Complex dyeing

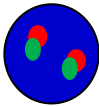
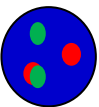
The following operations should be performed in a darkroom

10 $\mu$ L 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 stained sections under a fluorescence microscope and the cells area is first confirmed under a low magnification objective (10 $\times$ ); under magnification objective (40 $\times$ ) a uniform cells distribution is observed; then the nucleus size uniformity, nuclear boundary integrity, DAPI staining uniformity, no nuclei overlapping, cells clear signal are observed in the high magnification objective (60 $\times$ , 100 $\times$ ).

#### [Common Signal Type Interpretation]

● ETV6 gene 5' site signal	● ETV6 gene 3' site signal
	<b>Negative:</b> 2 Fusion (2F)
	<b>Positive:</b> 1 Orange ; 1 Green ; 1 Fusion (1R ; 1G ; 1F)

**[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 Revised on December 07, 2021.](#)

Approval date: [May 18, 2020.](#)

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