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CE

KIT FOR THE DETECTION OF TRANSLOCATION T(14;18) BCL2/IgH

AMPLI-SET-LYMPHOMA CELLS Cat. n. 1.404

The interchromosomal translocation t (14;18) is present in up to 85% of patients with follicular lymphomas and 30% of patients with diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL). In this traslocation the BCL2 proto-oncogene on chromosome 18 is traslocated to the Ig heavy chain (IgH) region on chromosome 14, creating a hybrid BCL2/IgH gene product. The chromosomal breakpoints on bcl-2 have been shown to cluster at two main regions 3' to the bcl-2 coding region. The major breakpoint region (MBR) is located within the 3' untranslated region and the minor cluster region (mcr) is located some 20Kb downstream. Using the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) with oligonucleotide primers directed against the MBR or the mcr and the consensus J region of the Ig heavy chain locus one lymphoma cell with this translocation can be detected in up 105 normal cells.

Principle of method: A) extraction of genomic DNA B) amplification C)detection on agarose gel.
Applicability: On extracted and purified genomic DNA from whole blood samples or tissue.
Tests: 45

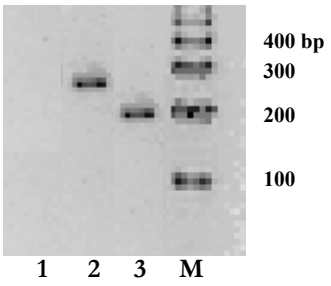
REAGENTS AND STORAGE

AMPLIFICATION	
MBR PCR mix	-20°C
MBR PCR mix seminested	-20°C
mcr PCR Mix	-20°C
mcr PCR mix seminested	-20°C
sterile H_2O	-20°C
Taq Polymerase (5U/µl)	-20°C
MBR DNA control	-20°C

Stability: over 12 months if correctly stored.

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

Positive samples for the Bcl2 /IgH rearrangement give a discrete band between 100-600 bp for MBR and mcr.



1) negative sample
2) e 3) Samples with traslocation BCL2/IgH
M=Marker 100bp

References:
Cancer **33**:1382(1974)
Science **266**:1097 (1984)
Blood **78**:3275-3280 (1991)
Genomics **73**:161-170 (2001)