

PML/RARA DNA-FISH Probe

Two Color, Two Fusion Translocation Probe

REF 12-008



Instructions for Use

Intended use

The *PML/RARA* DNA-FISH Probe is designed to detect the translocation between the *PML* gene on chromosome 15q24 (previously assigned to band 15q22) and the *RARA* gene on chromosome 17q21, using fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH). The t(15;17) translocation is the diagnostic hallmark of acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL), a sub-group of acute myelogenous leukemia (AML), and results in the fusion of the *PML* and *RARA* genes.^[1] The presence of a PML-RARA fusion predicts a favorable response to differentiation therapy with all-trans retinoic acid (ATRA) and is currently the most curable subtype of acute myeloid leukemia (AML).^[1-3] The t(15;17) translocation has also been identified in chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) cases with promyelocytic blast crisis.

Storage

Storage of DNA-FISH Probe: Store at -20°C protected from light until the expiry date as indicated on the label.

Storage of Slides: Store hybridized slides at -20°C protected from direct light.

Note: The storage conditions apply to both opened and unopened products; vials stored under other conditions may not perform optimally and will affect the assay result. The number of freeze/thaw cycles should not exceed the recommended number of tests per vial. Store in original container.

Handling

- » Handle all reagents as capable of transmitting infectious agents and dispose of according to current national law.
- » Handle all reagents and slides containing fluorophores in reduced light to prevent photobleaching.

Reagent provided

Ready-to-use DNA-FISH Probe: 100 µL per vial (10 tests); one test is defined as sufficient for a 22 x 22 mm area.

The DNA-FISH Probe is premixed in hybridization buffer (formamide, dextran sulphate, and SSC) and contains fluorophore-labeled probes for the *RARA* locus (red) and *PML* locus (green).

Reagent, Material, and Equipment required but not provided

Equipment		Equipment
Coplin jars	Microfuge tube (0.5 mL)	100% Ethanol
Coverslip (22x22 mm & 25x25 mm)	Micropipette (1-200 µL)	10X PBS
Epi-fluorescent microscope with appropriate filters	pH meter	1N HCl
Forceps	Rubber cement	1M MgCl ₂
Fume hood	Slide tray	1M NaOH
Gloves	Slide warmer	20X SSC
Humidified chamber	Thermometer, calibrated (37°C to 80°C)	10% Formalin
Immersion oil	Hot plate	DAPI/Antifade
Incubator	Water bath	Distilled Water
Mercury lamp (100 watt)		Pepsin
Microcentrifuge		Tween 20

Standard FISH Procedure

Note: Products ready-to-use. Do not reconstitute or dilute with hybridization buffer. For professional use only.

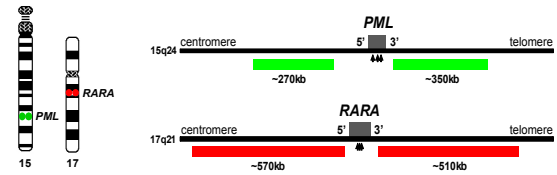
- » Only a technologist familiar with cytogenetic methods and trained for the FISH technique can perform the assay. All equipment should be calibrated prior to performance of the assay.
- » The intended tissue is peripheral blood and bone marrow. The slides should be prepared according to the guidelines for standard cytogenetic methods of the laboratory performing the assay.

Slide Preparation

All freshly prepared slides should be aged for 1.5 hours at 45-50°C before hybridization. If not hybridizing same day as prepared, store at +4°C or -20°C for long-term storage. Slides with visible cytoplasm may require pretreatment with proteolytic enzyme (see optional pretreatment with pepsin).

Optional: Slide Pretreatment with Pepsin

1. Pre-warm 50 mL of 0.01N HCl at 37°C.
2. Add 25 µL of 0.4% pepsin stock to the pre-warmed 50 mL of 0.01N HCl and incubate the slide for 5-10 min at 37°C in pepsin.
Procedure Note: Some specimens may require longer digestion time in pepsin or a higher concentration of pepsin.
3. Wash the slide twice for 5 min in 1X PBS at room temperature (RT).



Schematic representation of the PML/RARA DNA-FISH Probe:

Horizontal red and green bars indicate the regions covered by the probes (approximate to scale, NCBI Build 36.1/Hg18/2006). The directly labeled *PML* (green) and *RARA* (red) probes flank the common translocation breakpoints (arrows). In *PML*, the breakpoints cluster in three regions: bcr1 (exon 6-7, right arrow; 70%), bcr2 (exon 5-6, middle arrow; 10%), and bcr3 (intron 3-4, left arrow; 20%). In *RARA*, the breakpoints cluster within the approximate 17 kb intron 2.

Warnings and Precautions

Please read instructions before proceeding.

- » Improper transportation or storage can destroy or impair the performance of the product.
- » If any of the following occurs: receipt of compromised package or vial, device failure (when used according to instructions for use), or injury of user, please contact the manufacturer.
- » Any compromised vial should be discarded according to current national law and assays should not be performed from such reagent.
- » Handle all reagents with care and wear appropriate personal protective equipment.
- » Formamide, Saline-Sodium Citrate (SSC), and Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate (SDS) may have teratogenic and mutagenic effects: avoid inhalation, ingestion or contact with skin.
- » DAPI is an irritant. See Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for safety information.

Reagent preparation

Note: Use distilled water for the preparation of all stock and working solutions.

Ethanol Series (70%, 85%, and 100%): Prepare v/v dilutions of 100% ethanol with distilled water (dH₂O). Store at RT.

0.01N HCl (Hydrochloric acid): Add 0.5 mL of 1N HCl to 49.5 mL (dH₂O). Store at RT. Pre-warm the solution to 37°C in a waterbath.

0.4% (4 mg/mL) Pepsin Stock Solution: Dissolve 100 mg of pepsin in 25 mL 0.2N HCl. Store 500 µL aliquots at -20°C.

1% Formaldehyde: Add 12.5 mL of 10% formalin (4% formaldehyde) to 37 mL of 1X PBS. Add 500 µL of 100X MgCl₂. Store up to 1 week at 4°C.

0.5X SSC (Saline-Sodium Citrate)/0.1% Tween 20: Add 25 mL of 20X SSC and 1 mL of Tween 20 to 974 mL dH₂O. Mix well by swirling. Store at RT.

1X PBS (Phosphate Buffer Saline): Mix 100 mL of 10X PBS to 900 mL dH₂O. Adjust pH to 7.0. Store at RT.

2X SSC: Mix 100 mL of 20X SSC and 900 mL of dH₂O. Adjust pH to 7.0. Store at room temperature (RT).

2X SSC/0.1% Tween 20: Add 100 mL of 20X SSC and 1 mL of Tween 20 to 899 mL dH₂O. Mix well by swirling. Store at RT.

100X MgCl₂ (Magnesium Chloride) in 1X PBS: Add 50 µL of 1M MgCl₂ to 450 µL of 1X PBS.

4. Incubate the slide for 5 min in 1% formaldehyde at RT.
5. Wash the slide twice for 5 min in 1X PBS at RT.
6. Dehydrate the slide in 70%, 85%, and 100% ethanol at RT for 1 min each.
7. Air dry the slide.

Procedure Note: Check the morphology of the sample with a phase contrast microscope before hybridization. Do not hybridize if the nuclear morphology is compromised.

DNA-FISH Probe Denaturation / Hybridization

1. Vortex the DNA-FISH Probe briefly and spin the tube in a microcentrifuge.
2. Apply 10 µL of the DNA-FISH Probe to the target area and cover with a coverslip (22x22 mm).
Procedure Note: Care should be taken to avoid air bubbles. Smaller or larger coverslips may be used with proportional change in DNA-FISH Probe volume.
3. Seal the edges of the coverslip thoroughly with rubber cement.
4. Co-denature the slide and the DNA-FISH Probe for 3 min at 80°C on a temperature controlled hot plate or an automated hybridization device.
5. Incubate for 12-18 hours in a humidified environment at 37°C protected from direct light.

(Continued on the next page)

Standard FISH Procedure (con't)

Post Hybridization Washing

Procedure Note: Do not allow the slide to dry before washes are complete.

1. Pre-warm the 2X SSC/0.1% Tween 20 and 0.5X SSC/0.1% Tween 20 solutions at 45°C.
2. Remove the rubber cement from the slide with forceps.
3. Remove the cover-slip by briefly soaking in 2X SSC at RT.
4. Wash the slide in two changes of 2X SSC/0.1% Tween 20 for 5 min at 45°C.
5. Wash the slide in two changes of 0.5X SSC/0.1% Tween 20 for 5 min at 45°C.
6. Briefly rinse the slide in dH₂O.
7. Air dry the slide out of direct light.
8. Apply 20 µL of DAPI/Antifade solution to the hybridized area and cover with a coverslip (25x25 mm).

Microscope accessories

» Objectives

A 10X objective is suitable for scanning the target area. Higher magnification is required for signal analysis and should be performed with a 63X or a 100X oil immersion objective.

» Immersion oil

The immersion oil should be suitable for fluorescence microscopy.

» Lamp

A 100 watt mercury lamp with a maximum life of 200 hours is recommended. Replace the lamp before it exceeds 200 hours.

Signal visualization and interpretation

The signal should be visualized with an epi-fluorescence microscope equipped with the appropriate filters.

Procedure Note: The signals can be at different focal plane so it is important to focus up and down on the specimen to ensure that all the signals are counted.

- » In normal diploid metaphase chromosomes and interphase nuclei, the *PML/RARA* DNA-FISH Probe generates two green and two red signals corresponding to the two normal homologous chromosomes 15 and 17, respectively.
- » In cells with translocation between *PML* and *RARA*, the most commonly observed pattern is one green and one red signal, representing the normal chromosomes 15 and 17, and two fusion signals (red/green or yellow) representing the two translocated chromosomes.
- » Variant, masked, or 3-way translocations resulting in other signal patterns have been reported.^[2-5]












» Filter Requirements

Fluorophore	Excitation _{max}	Emission _{max}
Green	496 nm	520 nm
Red	580 nm	603 nm
DAPI	360 nm	460 nm

Recommendations and limitations

- » This product has been optimized for use on slides prepared from peripheral blood and bone marrow specimens according to routine cytogenetic methods. The manufacturer ensures that this product meets the analytical performance characteristics (sensitivity, specificity, reproducibility, and reportable range) established on intended tissues.
- » Each new lot of DNA-FISH Probe should be tested for locus specificity on a normal peripheral blood specimen, and on the intended tissue to verify proper reagent performance. It is the responsibility of the laboratory to establish the reportable ranges using positive and negative control specimens of the intended tissue.
- » Use of filters with spectral characteristics other than specified may adversely affect the strength of the signal. For example, the red fluorophore is visible through an orange filter, but the signals appear dim.
- » Metaphase FISH is recommended to characterize variant and atypical abnormal signal pattern.
- » The FISH assay is considered an adjunct to classical cytogenetics (karyotyping). The results of these assays must be interpreted in the full context of the patient's clinical history. A medical decision cannot be made based on the result of the FISH assay alone.

Symbol Glossary

 Batch Code	 Contains sufficient for 10 tests
 Biological risks	 In Vitro Diagnostic medical device
 Catalogue number	 Keep away from sunlight
 Caution, consult accompanying documents	 Manufacturer
 CE marking of conformity	 Upper limit of temperature
	 Use By

References

1. Kakizuka, a., et al., Cell, 1991. 66: 663-74.
2. Brockman, S. R, et al. Cancer Genet Cytogenet, 2003. 145:144-15.
3. Mistry, A.R., et al., Blood Rev., 2003. 17(2): 71-97.



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