

CRLF2 Gene Break Apart Probe Detection Kit

(CW-230-4)

Intended use

This kit performs in situ hybridization staining on the basis of conventional staining to provide physicians with auxiliary information for diagnosis. The test results are for clinical reference only and should not be used as the only basis for clinical diagnosis. Clinicians should make comprehensive judgment on the test results based on factors such as the patient's condition, drug indications, treatment response and other laboratory test indicators.

Product composition

The kit consists of CRLF2 dual-color probes (100 µL/Tube).

Storage condition

This kit is shipped below 0°C. 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.

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. Sample collection: Take 1-3 mL of heparin sodium anticoagulated bone marrow cell sample.
2. Sample storage: Unfixed fresh bone marrow cell specimen should be stored at 2-8°C for no more than 24 hours. After fixation, the cell suspension should be stored at -20±5°C for no more than 12 months. When the storage temperature of the specimen is too high or too low, or when the cell suspension is excessively volatile or contaminated during storage, the sample should not be used for testing.

Related reagents

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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 20xSSC, 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 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-queenching DAPI counterstain.

Sample pretreatment

Sample collection: Take 1-3ml of heparin sodium anticoagulant bone marrow cells.

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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. **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.

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. **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.

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).

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.

Preparation: Take 3-10µl cell suspension drop to slide, aging at 56°C for 0.5h.

Denaturation and hybridization

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

1. Take the probe at room temperature for 5 minutes. Briefly centrifuge manually (do not use vortex or shaker instrument). 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 slide 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.

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 place the slides into 2xSSC for 5 seconds, and gently remove the coverslip.
2. Place the glass slides in 2xSSC at room temperature.
3. Remove and immerse the slides in a 0.3% NP-40/0.4xSSC solution preheated at 68°C for 2 min.
4. Immerse the glass slides in deionized water at 37°C for 1min, and dry naturally in the dark.

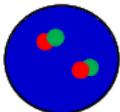
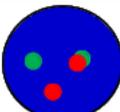
Counterstaining

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.

FISH results observation

Place the stained slide under a fluorescence microscope and the cells area is first confirmed under a low magnification objective (10x); under magnification objective (40x) 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 (100x).

 CRLF2 signal	 CRLF2 signal
	Negative: 2 fusions (Negative: 2F)
	Positive: 1 Orange ; 1 Green ; 1 Fusion [Positive: 1R-1G-1F]

CRLF2: Orange-red (R) pattern; CRLF2: Green (G) pattern

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.

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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: [V1.1 Reviewed on 20 February 2021](#)

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