

CISH Probes

Chromogenic in situ Hybridization

Probe design for CISH is very similar to that for FISH with differences only in labelling and detection. FISH probes are generally labelled with a variety of different fluorescent tags and can only be detected under a fluorescence microscope, whereas CISH probes are labelled with biotin, digoxigenin, or DNP and can be detected using a bright-field microscope. CISH methodology may be used to evaluate gene amplification, gene deletion, chromosome translocation, and chromosome number. CISH utilizes conventional peroxidase or alkaline phosphatase reactions visualized under a standard bright-field microscope, and is applicable to formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissues, blood or bone marrow smears, metaphase chromosome spreads, and fixed cells.

Amplification CISH Probes

Empire Genomics currently offers over 30,000 CISH probes that are used to detect the amplification of specific genes. Search for almost any human gene and chances are we can make a probe that covers it in as little as 10 days.

How Does CISH Compare To FISH & IHC?

	CISH	FISH	IHC
Microscope	Bright-field	Fluorescence	Bright-field
Signal Stability	Archivable	Fades over time	Archivable
Magnification	40x	60–100x	20–40x
Morphology	Good	Limited	Good
Training Required	Medium	High	Low
Internal Control	Yes	Yes	No
Interpretation	Objective / Quantitative	Objective / Quantitative	Subjective / Qualitative

What Our Customers Are Saying

“Earlier this year, we approached Empire Genomics about their CISH products. They listened to our need and worked with us to manufacture a special DIG-labeled probe to fit our requirements. Whenever we called or emailed about a technical question, they responded quickly and provided the support we needed. We will definitely continue to use their products in the future. Thanks Scott and Alec for your support!” - *Young Ou, PhD. at AP Research Lab*

For In Vitro Use Only | For Research Use Only | Not For Diagnostic Use

