

HER2/CEN 17 Dual CISH detection kit (Zytovision tecnology)

Kit HER2/CEN 17 Dual CISH (tecnologia Zytovision)

Background

CISH HER2/CEN 17 Dual detection kit is designed for the simultaneous detection of the HER2 gene and the centromere of the chromosome 17 in tissue or cell samples fixed in buffered formalin and embedded in paraffin. The HER2 gene (also known as ErbB2 and NEU) is located in chromosomal region 17q12 and encodes the receptor of the protein kinase erbB-2, also known as cell growth factor p185.

The HER2 proto-oncogene amplification is observed in approximately 20% of breast cancer and has been correlated with poor prognosis. Its determination has been established as mandatory for the treatment of patients with Herceptin, the humanized monoclonal antibody capable of blocking this receptor and for which similar results have been obtained in other malignancies such as ovarian, stomach and salivary gland carcinomas.

Advantages of CISH (chromogenic in situ hybridization) on the FISH (fluorescence in situ hybridization) in determining HER2/neu

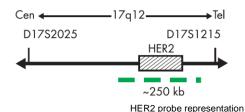
- Simultaneous evaluation of morphology and of the chromogenic signals
- Quick and easy to interpret results by direct visualization using a bright field microscope without a computer
- The signals are permanent and the stained slides can be stored at room temperature
- Does not imply an economic investment in a fluorescence microscope

Probe design

CISH HER2/CEN17 Dual System detection kit is a combination of a digoxigenin-labeled probe specific for the 17q12 region of the HER2 gene and a dinitrophenyl-labeled control probe specific for the centromeric region of the alpha satellite of the chromosome 17 (D17Z1).

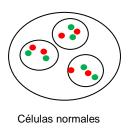


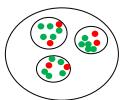
Interpretation en comparative results



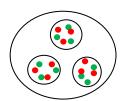
Chromosome 17 and the site of hybridization

The HER2/CEN CISH 17 Dual detection kit provides in the normal nuclei of the cells in interface two green signals corresponding to the HER2 gene and two red signals corresponding to chromosome 17 centromere (CEN17). In cells with amplification of the HER2 gene locus, multiple individual signals are observed in green or organized "clusters".

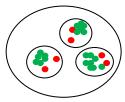




Baja amplificación del gen HER2



Aneuploídia del cromosoma



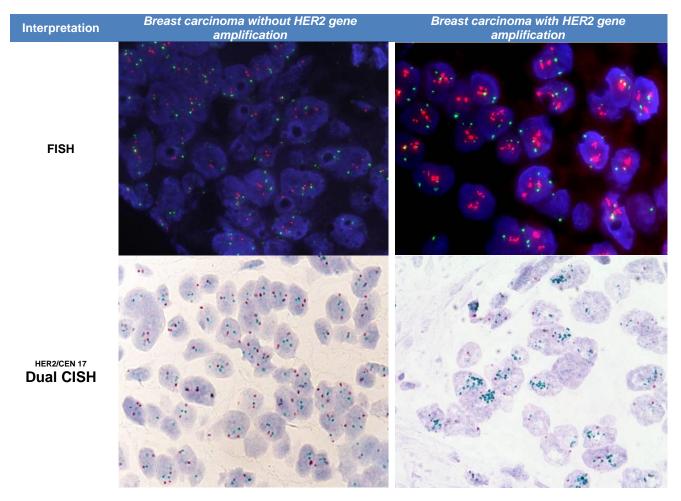




17 (CEN17)

HER2 gene





Note: the evaluation of the results should follow internationally accepted guidelines for the assessment of HER2 FISH

Referencies:

- Hwang CC, Pintye M, Chang LC, Chen HY, Yeh KY, Chein HP, Lee N, Chen JR. Dual-colour chromogenic in-situ hybridization is a potential alternative to fluorescence in-situ hybridization in HER2 testing. Histopathology. 2011 Nov;59 (5):984-92

 Lehmann-Che J, Amira-Bouhidel F, Turpin E, Antoine M, Soliman H, Legres L, Bocquet C, Bernoud R, Flandre E, Varna M, de Roquancourt A, Plassa LF, Giacchetti S, Espié M, de Bazelaire C, Cahen-Doidy L, Bourstyn E, Janin A, de Thé H, Bertheau P. Immunohistochemical and molecular analyses of HER2 status in breast cancers are highly concordant and complementary approaches. Br J Cancer. 2011 May 24;104(11):1739-46 2.
- 3. Mayr D, Heim S, Weyrauch K, Zeindl-Eberhart E, Kunz A, Engel J, Kirchner T. Chromogenic in situ hybridization for Her-2/neu-oncogene in breast cancer: comparison of a new dual-colour chromogenic in situ hybridization with immunohistochemistry and fluorescence in situ hybridization. Histopathology. 2009 Dec;55(6):716-23
 Moelans CB, de Weger RA, Van der Wall E, van Diest PJ. Current technologies for HER2 testing in breast cancer. Crit Rev Oncol Hematol. 2011
- 4 Dec;80(3):380-92
- 5. Schiavon BN, Jasani B, de Brot L, Vassallo J, Damascena A, Cirullo-Neto J, Ivanildo Neves J, Augusto Soares F, Gobbi H, Malagoli Rocha R. Evaluation of reliability of FISH versus brightfield dual-probe in situ hybridization (BDISH) for frontline assessment of HER2 status in breast cancer samples in a community setting: influence of poor tissue preservation. Am J Surg Pathol. 2012 Oct;36(10):1489-96

