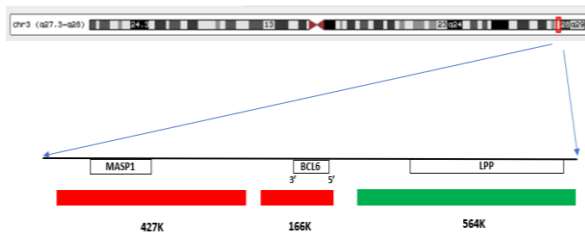


## BRIGHTDOM FISH Probes: BCL6 (3q27) Break-apart

### BCL6 (3q27) BAP



**Gene:** BCL6 (3q27); Centromere 3'-5' Telomere

**5' region (Green):** GRCh38/hg38: chr3:187,980,466-188,544,457

**Target size:** 564K

**3' region (green):** GRCh38/hg38: chr3:187,174,782-187,768,055

**Target size:** 594K

**Functionally critical region:** BCL6 gene, labeled orange.

**Introduction:** The BCL6 (3q27) break-apart FISH probe is optimized to detect translocations involving the BCL6 gene region at 3q27. The BCL6 gene locus is labelled with an orange dye, which enables the laboratory to detect insertion of BCL6 into IGH, IGK, IGL, or other gene locus as well as the typical translocations.

**5' BCL6 region (Green):** The 5' region of BCL6 gene locus (3q27) are labeled with a green dye.

**3' BCL6 region (Orange):** The 3' region of BCL6 (3q27) gene locus and the BCL6 gene are labeled with an orange dye.

**Functionally critical region (Orange):** The BCL6 gene locus is labeled with an orange dye.

**Signal Patterns:** The BCL6 (3q27) break-apart FISH probes are designed as dual-color break-apart probes to detect translocations at 3q27 as well as insertions of the BCL6 gene into IGH, IGK, IGL, or other gene locus. A specimen considered positive for BCL6 rearrangement shows a separation of orange and green signals. In addition, the signal pattern of two fusion and one orange (2F1O) indicates an insertion of BCL6 gene into another gene locus, or a translocation with break point at the 3' BCL6. The signal pattern of one fusion and one green (1F1G) indicates a deletion of 3q27 including the BCL6 gene, while the signal pattern of one fusion and one orange (1F1O) suggests a deletion of 3q27 without affecting the BCL6 gene locus, or a translocation involving a deletion of 3' region of BCL6 gene locus. In each case, it is possible that the BCL6 gene is relocated to another gene locus, therefore, resulting in overexpression BCL6.