ampli set Lymphoma T CE IVD 45 tests cat 1401

detection of rearrangements of T-cell receptor γ

This kit is a simple, optimised, polymerase chain reaction (PCR) based method for detecting the rearrangements of the T-cell receptors □(TCR□gene in normal and neoplastic lymphocytes. It uses as primers oligonucleotides (**TCR□ V2-V3-V4-V5- V8-V9-V10-V11-V12)** homologous to each TCR□ V segment and (**JGT1-2-3-4**) homologous to the joining (J) segments .Monoclonality in a T cell population is indicated by the production of a single discrete fragment detectable on gel electrophoresis. The amplification product of a polyclonal population will result from a number of rearranged TCR□ genes, which will give rise to fragments of varying length, resulting in a broad band.

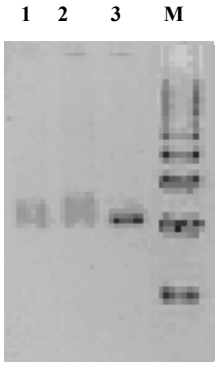
Principle of method: A) extraction of genomic DNA; B) amplification; C)detection on agarose gel
Applicability: on extracted and purified genomic DNA from whole blood samples or tissue

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

TCRV5, 10, 11, 12
LYMPHOPROLIFERATIVE DISEASE
Monoclonal pattern
Samples produce one or two discrete fragments (size 170-230 bp)
ABSENCE OF LYMPOPROLIFERATIVE DISEASE
Polyclonal pattern
samples produce a broad band (smear) within the predictive range (170-230 bp)

1) polyclonal pattern.
2) monoclonal pattern M
M) Marker 100bp ladder

TCR V2, 3, 4, 8, 9
LYMPHOPROLIFERATIVE DISEASE
Monoclonal pattern
Samples produce one or two discrete fragments (170-230 bp)
ABSENCE OF LYMPOPROLIFERATIVE DISEASE
Polyclonal pattern
Samples produce a broad band within the predictive size range (170-230 bp)



1) polyclonal pattern
2) polyclonal pattern(Control DNA V5-12)
3) monoclonal pattern
M=Marker 100bp ladder

REFERENCES
Blood **78:**192-196 (1991)
J Clin Pathol **45**:770-775.(1992) 4 (1996)