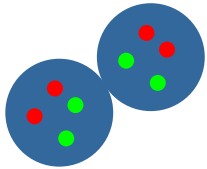
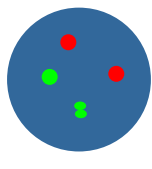
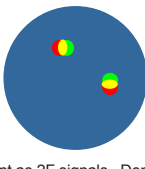
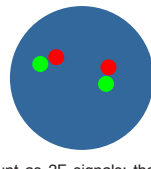
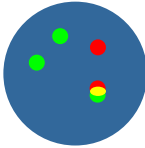
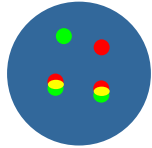
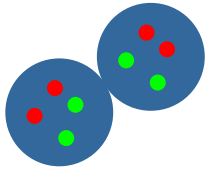
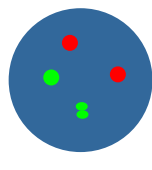
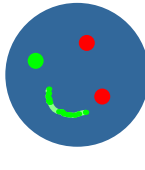
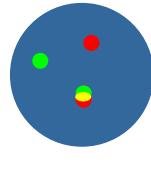
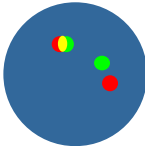
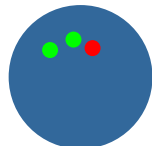
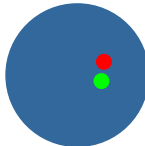
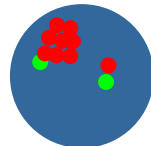
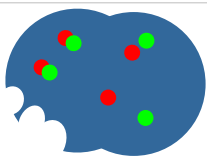


# SCORING GUIDANCE & SIGNAL INTERPRETATION

Signal interpretation depends on the DNA-FISH Probe type and should be made with the full knowledge of the product design. The following table divides the DNA-FISH Probe into two types: translocation and enumeration probes.

COUNT AS (R = RED, G = GREEN, F = FUSION)	<b>TRANSLOCATION PROBES</b>				
	 <p>The boundary of each nucleus is clear; for each nucleus count as 2R2G signals.</p>	 <p>Count as 2R2G signals; the green signal is a split.</p>	 <p>Count as 2F signals. Depending on the overlap, the red and green signal overlap can appear as yellow.</p>	 <p>Count as 2F signals; the distance between the red and green signals is less than one signal width apart.</p>	
	 <p>Count as 1R2G1F signals.</p>	 <p>Count as 1R1G2F signals, depending on the probe this pattern could be indicative of a reciprocal translocation.</p>			
	<b>ENUMERATION PROBES</b>				
	 <p>The boundary of each nucleus is clear; for each nucleus count as 2R2G signals.</p>	 <p>Count as 2R2G signals; the green signal is a split.</p>	 <p>Count as 2R2G signals; the green signal is stringy or dispersed."</p>	 <p>Count as 2R2G signals, depending on the nuclear organization, the red and green signal can overlap and appear as yellow.</p>	
	 <p>Count as 2R2G signals; the red and green signals are less than one signal width apart. When overlapping occurs, the signal appears as yellow.</p>	 <p>Count as 1R2G signals; the pattern is indicative of an interstitial deletion.</p>	 <p>Count as 1R1G signals; the pattern is indicative of the loss of an entire chromosome.</p>	 <p>Count as &gt;6R2G signals; one red signal is focally amplified.</p>	
	*Characteristic of certain probes that target a highly transcribed region (i.e. <i>IGH</i> ).				
	Do Not Count	 <p>Nucleus is physically damaged and nuclei overlap prevents distinction of which signals belong to which nucleus.</p>			