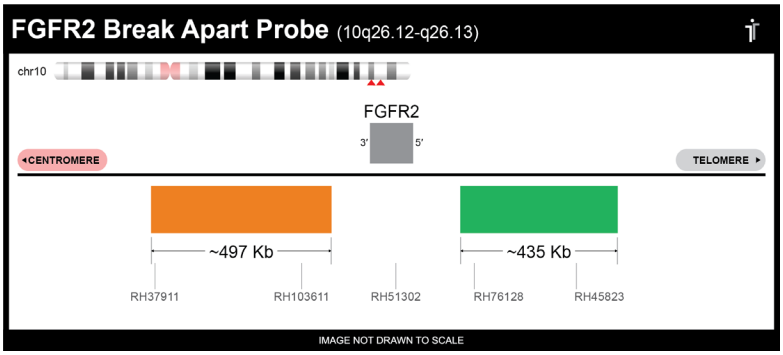
# FGFR2 PROBES

MULTICOLOR BREAK APART PROBES

The family of fibroblast growth factor (FGFs) and their receptors (FGFRs) regulates vital roles in many biological processes affecting cell proliferation, migration, differentiation and survival[1]. Recently, FGFR2 translocations have been identified as a potential target for tyrosine kinase inhibitor therapies. Empire Genomics' dual color FGFR2 break apart FISH probe is ideal for confirming these translocations as well as FGFR2 gene deletions.

1. Current Molecular Medicine, Volume 16, Number 1, January 2016, pp. 40-62(23)




| DYE COLOR | SKU |
|---|---|
| | FGFR2BA-20-ORGR |
| | FGFR2BA-20-REGR |

## Targeted Sequencing of an Epidemiologically Low Risk patient defines Fibroblast Growth Factor Family Aberrations as a putative driver of Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma

This publication demonstrates that the chromosomal translocation t(10;12)(q26;q12) leading to FGFR2–PPHLN1 fusion possesses transforming and oncogenic activity, which is successfully inhibited by a selective FGFR2 inhibitor in vitro. Commercially available satellite probes (FGFR2 and PPHLN1) mapping to the corresponding regions of chr10:123,224,100-123,398,498 and chr12:42,694,068-42,878,307 respectively, were purchased from Empire Genomics LLC (Buffalo, NY).[2]

2. Nature Communications volume 6, Article number: 6087 (2015) https://www.nature.com/articles/ncomms7087

## Preclinical efficacy of the auristatin-based antibody-drug conjugate BAY 1187982 for the treatment of FGFR2-positive solid tumors

Efficacy studies demonstrated that FGFR2-ADC treatment leads to a significant tumor growth inhibition or tumor regression of cell line-based or patient-derived xenograft models of human gastric or breast cancer. Further, FGFR2 amplification predicted high efficacy in both of these types of in vivo model systems. To analyze FGFR2 amplification, FFPE slides were pre-treated and incubated with fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) probes FGFR2-20-RE and CHR10-10-GR from Empire Genomics (NY, USA). Taken together, our results strongly support the clinical evaluation of BAY 1187982 in cancer patients.[3]

3. Cancer Res August 19 2016 https://doi.org/10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-16-0180

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