



US008574836B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Vallabhaneni

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 8,574,836 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** ***Nov. 5, 2013**

(54) **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CHROMOSOME PROFILING**

(76) Inventor: **Ramesh Vallabhaneni**, Orlando, FL (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 15 days.
This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/106,275**

(22) Filed: **May 12, 2011**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2011/0275074 A1 Nov. 10, 2011

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 11/034,085, filed on Jan. 12, 2005, now Pat. No. 7,943,304.

- (51) **Int. Cl.**
C12Q 1/68 (2006.01)
G01N 33/53 (2006.01)
C12P 19/34 (2006.01)
C07H 21/02 (2006.01)
C07H 21/04 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **435/6.1; 435/6.11; 435/7.1; 435/91.1; 536/23.1; 536/24.3**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC **435/6.1, 6.11, 7.1, 91.1, 183, 283.1, 435/287.1, 287.2; 436/94, 501; 536/23.1, 536/24.3, 24.33, 25.3**
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

6,051,835 A	4/2000	Pettipiece et al.	
6,066,459 A	5/2000	Garini et al.	
6,136,540 A	10/2000	Tsipouras et al.	
6,203,977 B1	3/2001	Ward et al.	
6,221,607 B1	4/2001	Tsipouras et al.	
6,255,465 B1	7/2001	Ferguson-Smith et al.	
6,270,971 B1	8/2001	Ferguson-Smith et al.	
6,280,929 B1	8/2001	Gray et al.	
6,335,167 B1	1/2002	Pinkel et al.	
6,344,315 B1	2/2002	Gray et al.	
6,500,612 B1	12/2002	Gray et al.	
6,524,798 B1	2/2003	Goldbard et al.	
6,596,479 B1	7/2003	Gray et al.	
6,607,877 B1	8/2003	Gray et al.	
2003/0148321 A1*	8/2003	Pecker et al.	435/6
2004/0014088 A1*	1/2004	Utermohlen et al.	435/6

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Attached definition for "marker chromosome" from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Printed on Dec. 24, 2008.
The definition of "Robertsonian translocation" from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Printed on Mar. 24, 2010.
The definition for "Marker chromosome" from hganj.org/Glossary.htm. Printed on Sep. 17, 2010.

Van Rooijen et al., Double immunocytochemical staining in the study of antibody-producing cells in vivo, *Immunology* 51:417-421 (1984).

Claassen, et al., Double enzyme conjugates, producing an intermediate color, for simultaneous and direct detection of three difference intracellular immunoglobulin determinants with only two enzymes, *J. of Histochemistry and Cytochemistry* 34:4.423-428 (1986).

Telenius et al., Degenerate oligonucleotide-primed PCR: general amplification of target DNA by a single degenerate primer, *Genomics* 13:718-725 (1992).

Bailey et al., Coincidence painting: a rapid method for cloning region specific DNA sequences, *Nucleic Acids Research* 21:22:5117-5123 (1993).

Cheung et al., Whole genome amplification using a degenerate oligonucleotide primer allows hundreds of genotypes to be performed on less than one nanogram of genomic DNA, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA* 93:14676-14679 (1996).

Craig et al., Removal of repetitive sequences from FISH probes using PCR assisted affinity chromatography, *Hum. Genet.* 100:472-476, (1997).

Davison et al., Subtracted, unique-sequence, in situ hybridization experimental and diagnostic applications, *Am. J. of Pathology* 153: 1401-1409 (1998).

Reed, et al., Demonstration of Kaposi's Sarcoma-associated Herpes Virus Cyclin-D homolog in cutaneous Kaposi's Sarcoma by colorimetric in situ hybridization using a catalyzed signal amplification system, *Blood* 91:10:3825-3832 (1998).

Pitard et al., Structural characteristics of supramolecular assemblies formed by guanidinium-cholesterol reagents for gene transfection, *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA* 96:2621-2626 (1999).

Schermelleh et al., Laser microdissection and laser pressure catapulting for the generation of chromosome specific paint probes, *Bio Techniques* 27:362-367 (1999).

Kasai et al., Detection of SYT-SSX fusion transcripts in both epithelial and spindle cell areas of biphasic synovial sarcoma using laser capture microdissection, *J. Clin. Pathol.: Mol. Pathol.* 53:107-110 (2000).

Nishikawa et al., Hepatocyte-targeted in vivo gene expression by intravenous injection of plasmid DNA complexed with synthetic multi-functional gene delivery system, *Gene Therapy* 7:548-555 (2000).

Hirose et al., Tissue microdissection and degenerate oligonucleotide primed-polymerase chain reaction (DOP-PCR) is an effective method to analyze genetic aberrations in invasive tumors, *J. of Molecular Diagnostics* 3:2:62-67, (2001).

Marchio et al., Chromosomal abnormalities in liver cell dysplasia detected by comparative genomic hybridisation, *J. Clin. Pathol.: Mol. Pathol.* 54:270-274 (2001).

(Continued)

Primary Examiner — Frank Lu

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Jon M. Gibbs; Lowndes, Drosdick, Doster, Kantor & Reed, P.A.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method and apparatus for generating an Interphase chromosome profile. The method comprises obtaining a sample containing cells having chromosomes for profiling; obtaining species specific DNA probes, wherein the DNA probes are capable of marking at least one chromosome at substantially equidistant locations on said chromosome; hybridizing the sample with the DNA probes with plurality of fluorescent labels; and using visual analysis for determining the profile of the chromosome.

40 Claims, 16 Drawing Sheets
(14 of 16 Drawing Sheet(s) Filed in Color)

(56)

References Cited

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Grosse et al., Intracellular rate-limiting steps of gene transfer using glycosylated polylysines in cystic fibrosis airway epithelial cells, *Gene Therapy* 9:1000-1007 (2002).

Kubickova et al., The use of laser microdissection for the preparation of chromosome-specific painting probes in farm animals, *Chromosome Research* 10:571-577 (2002).

Stark et al., Combined nanomanipulation by atomic force microscopy and UV-laser ablation for chromosomal dissection, *Eur. Biophys. J.* 32:33-39 (2003).

Cardoso et al., Genomic profiling by DNA amplification of laser capture microdissected tissues and array CGH, *Nucleic Acids Research* 32:19:e146 (2004).

Hobza et al., FAST-FISH with laser beam microdissected DOP-PCR probe distinguishes the sex chromosomes of *Silene latifolia*, *Chromosome Research* 12:245-250 (2004).

Thalhammer et al., Generation of chromosome painting probes from single chromosome by laser microdissection and linker-adaptor PCR, *Chromosome Research* 12:337-343 (2004).

Yasuda et al., Restricted cytokine production from mouse peritoneal macrophages in culture in spite of extensive uptake of plasmid DNA, *Immunology* 111:282-290 (2004).

Meuwissen et al., Colocalization of Intraplaque C reactive protein, complement, oxidised low density lipoprotein, and macrophages in stable and unstable angina and acute myocardial infarction, *J. Clin. Pathol.* 59:196-201 (2006).

Van Rooijen et al. double immunocytochemical staining in the study of antibody-producing cells in vivo, *J. of Histochemistry and Cytochemistry* 33:3:175-178 (1985).

* cited by examiner

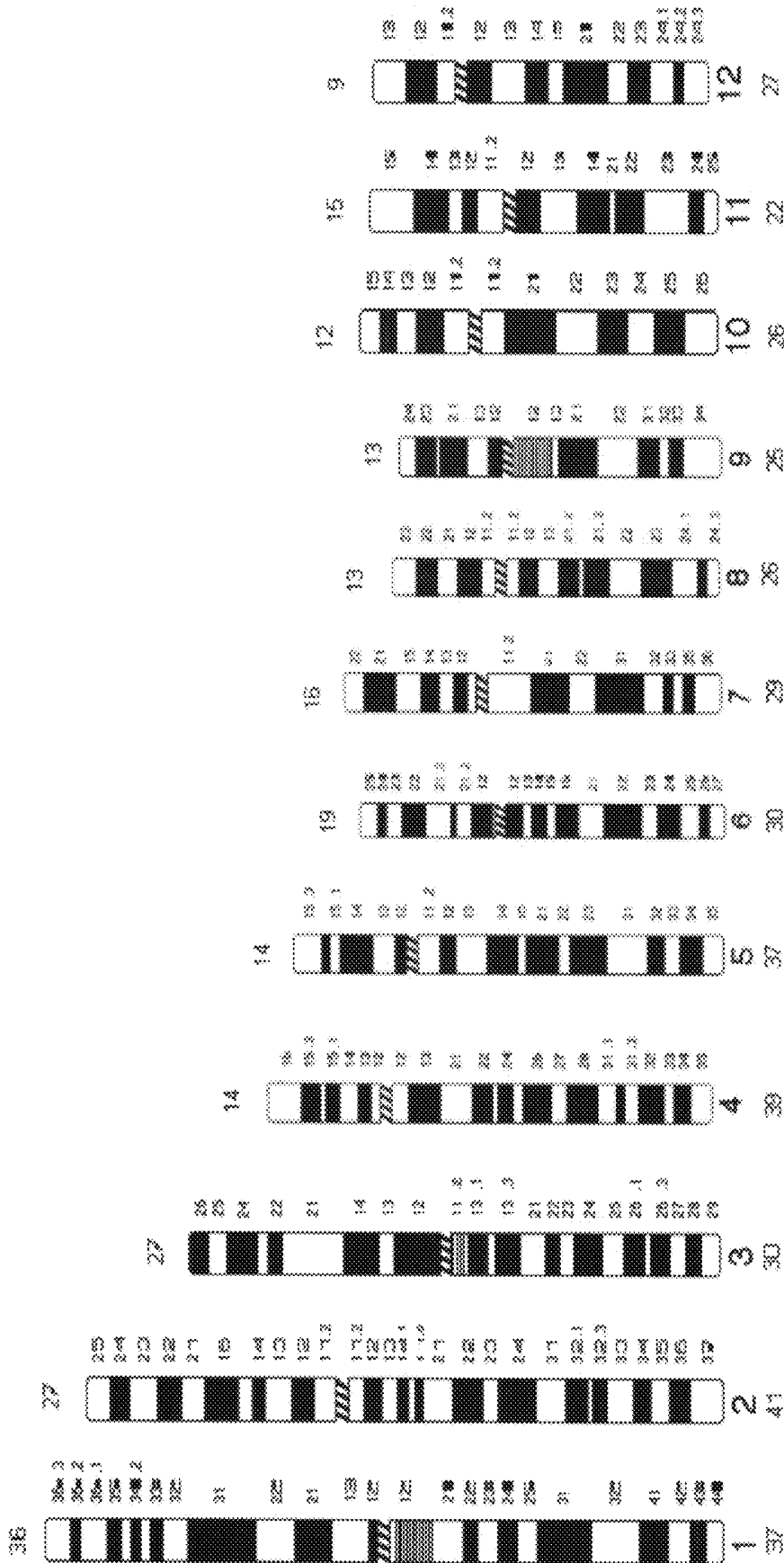


Fig. 2A

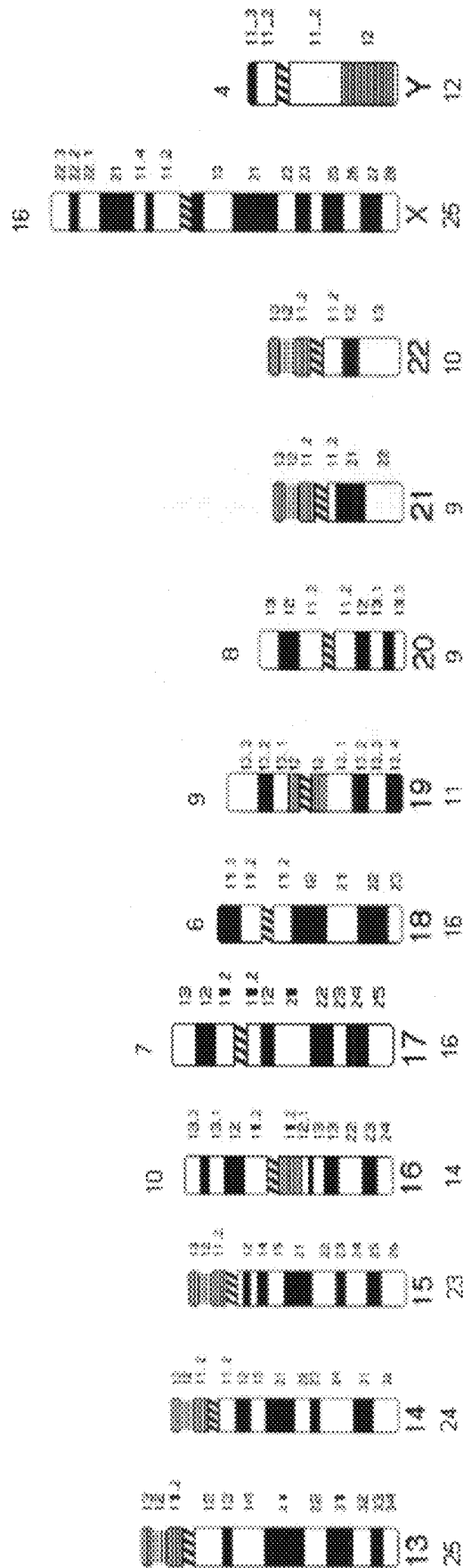


Fig. 2B

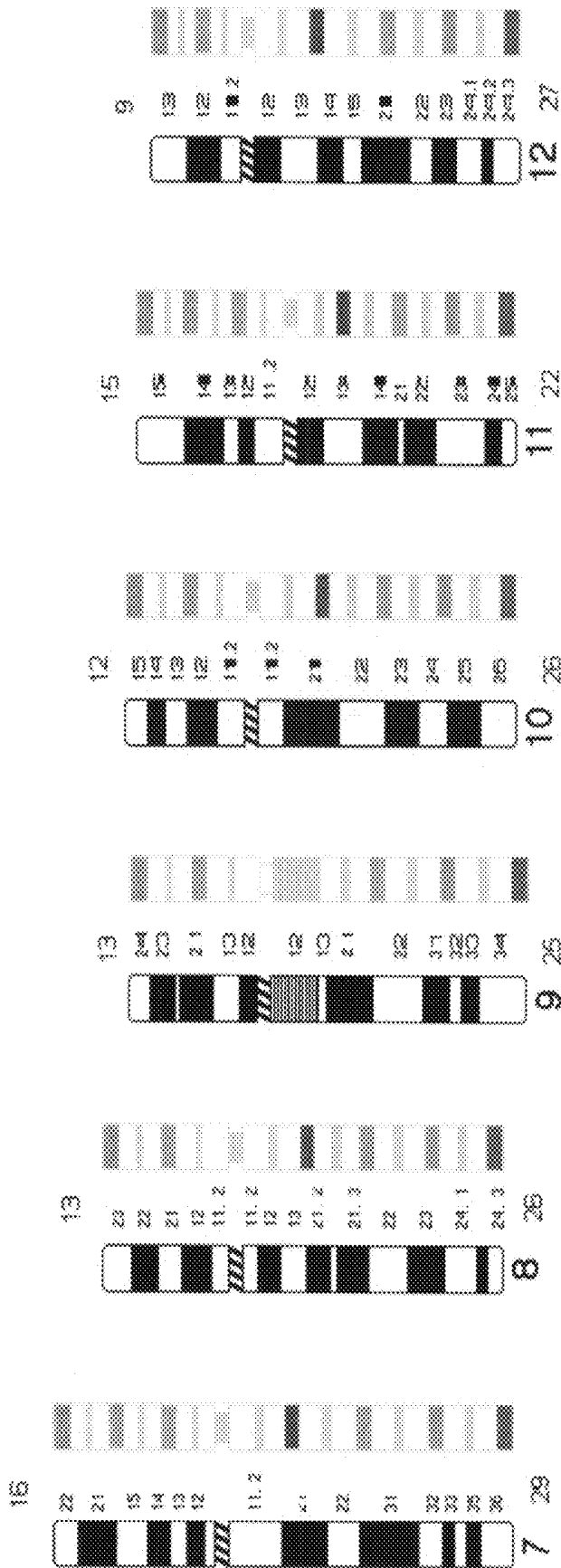


Fig. 3B

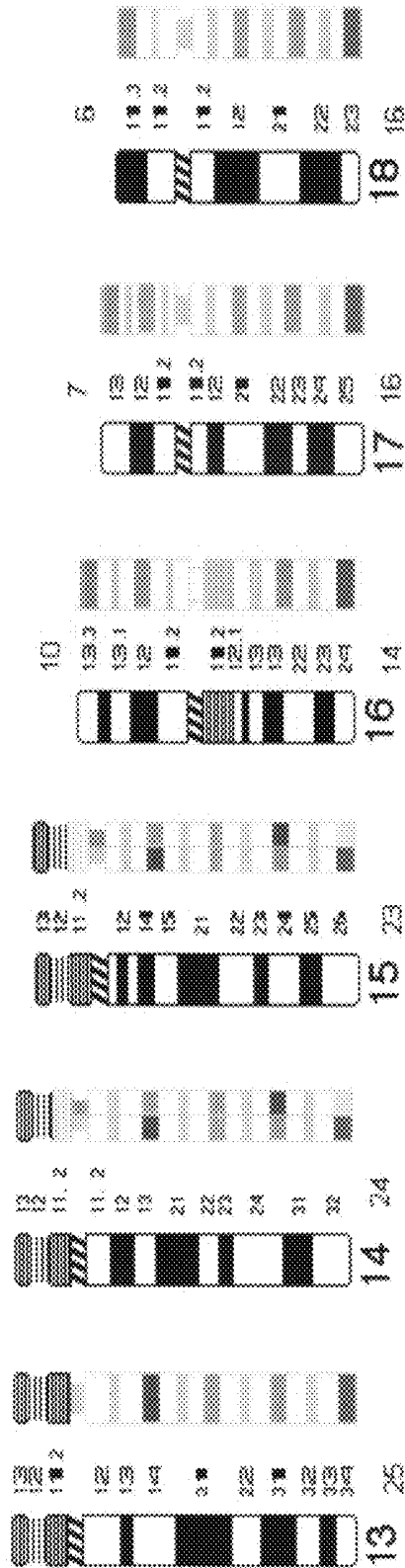


Fig. 3C

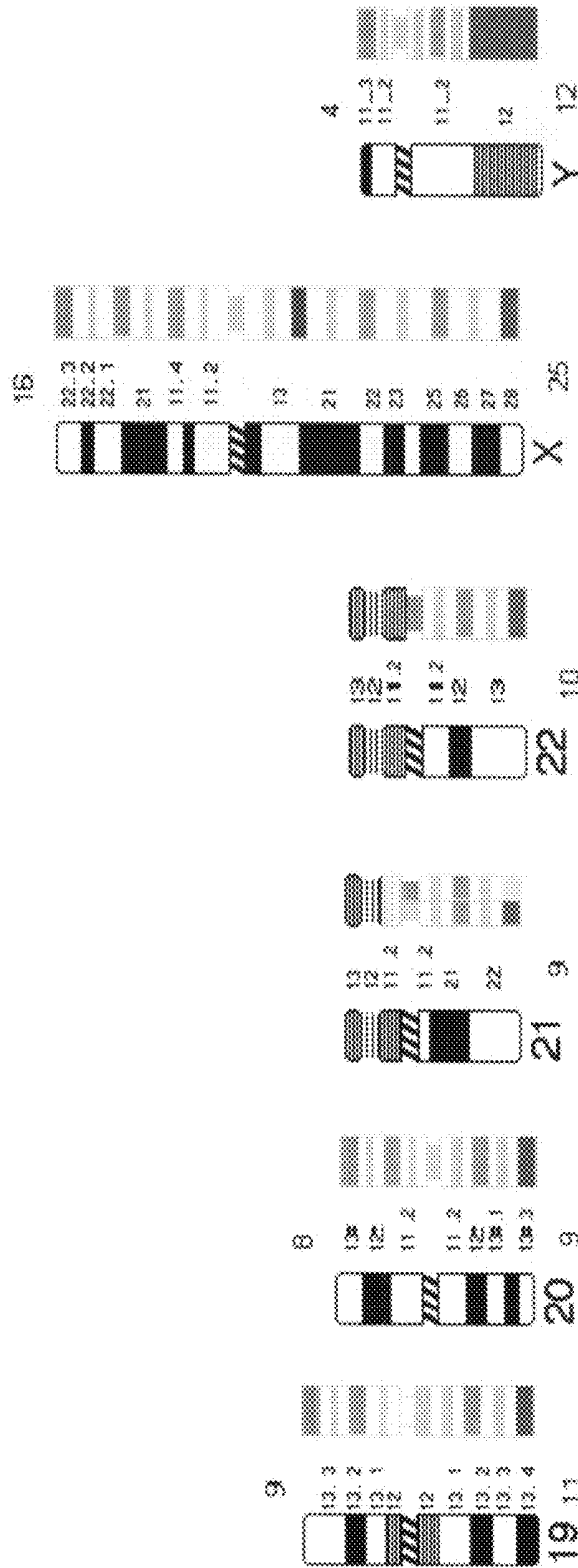


Fig. 3D

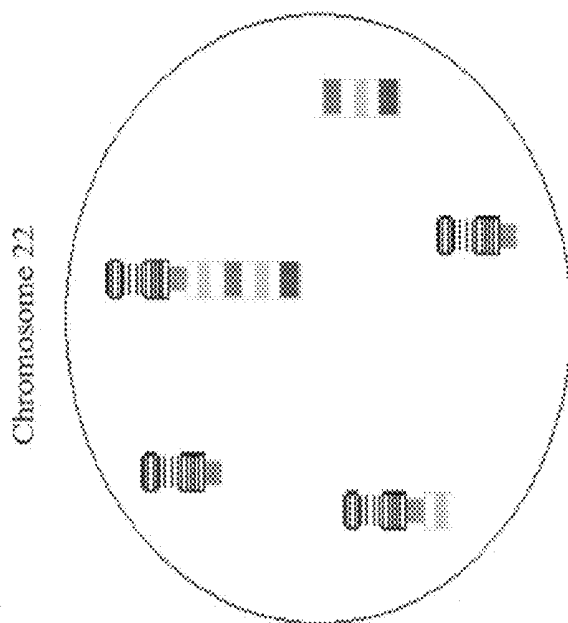


Fig. 4B

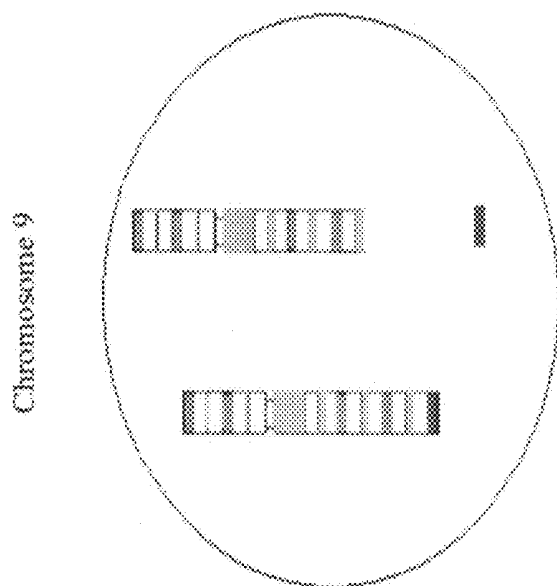


Fig. 4A

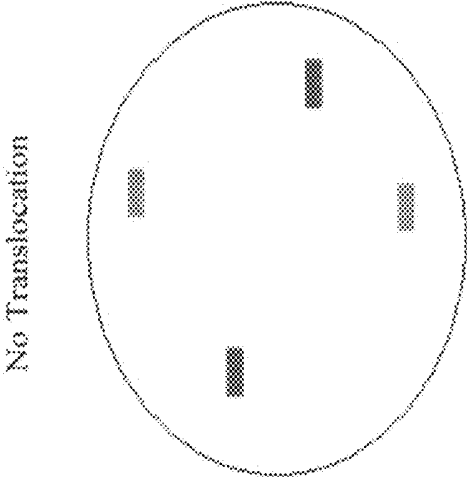


Fig. 5B

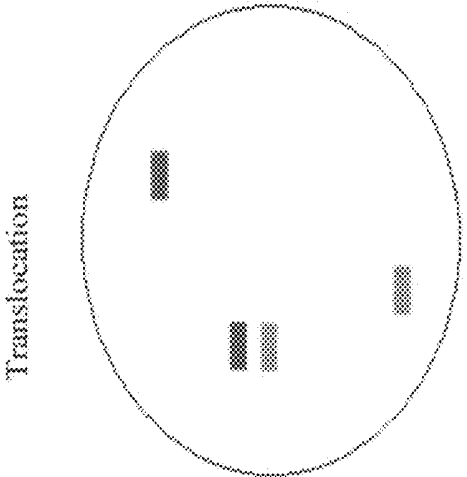


Fig. 5A

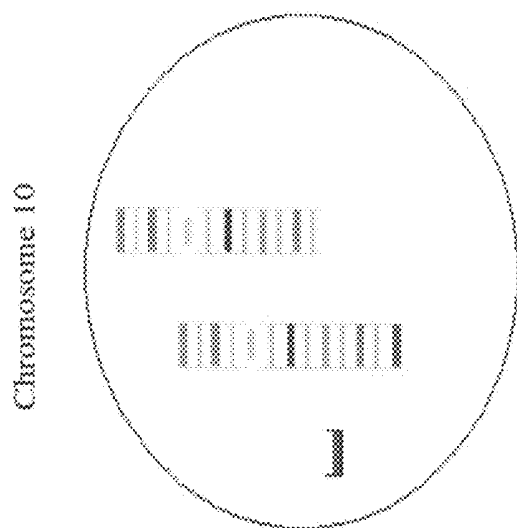


Fig. 6C

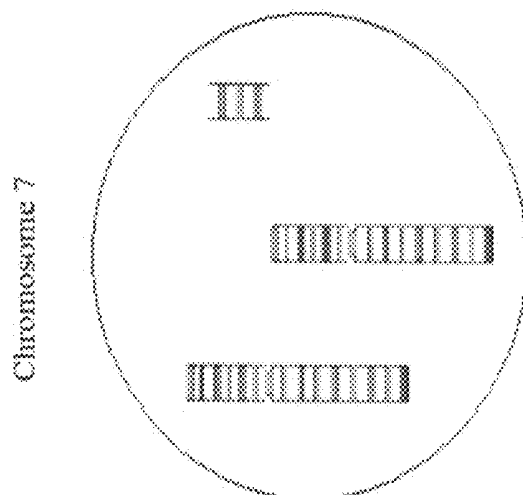


Fig. 6B

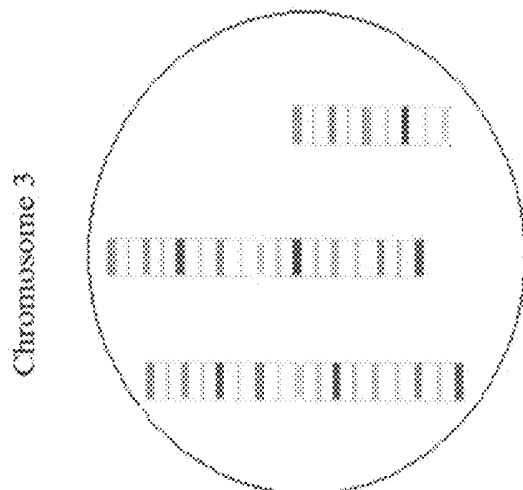


Fig. 6A

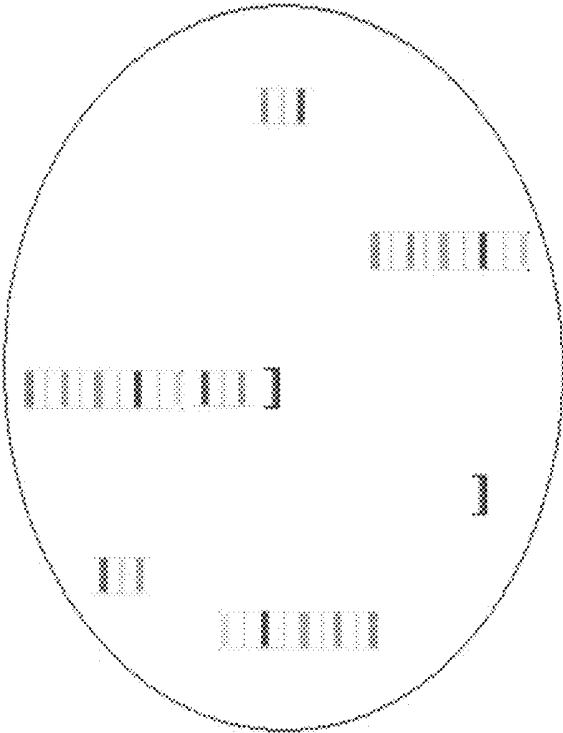


Fig. 7

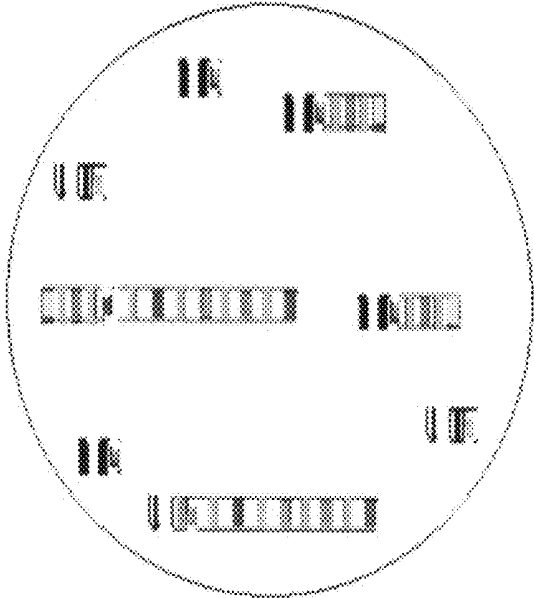


Fig. 9

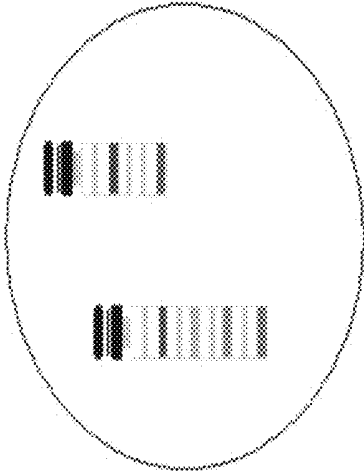


Fig. 8

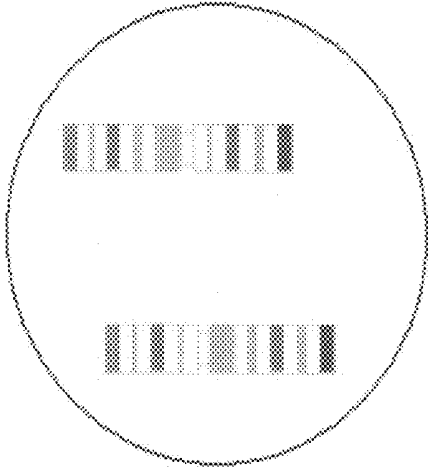


Fig. 11

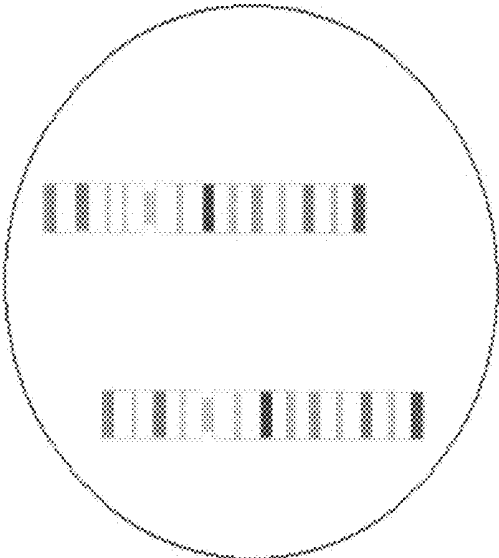


Fig. 10

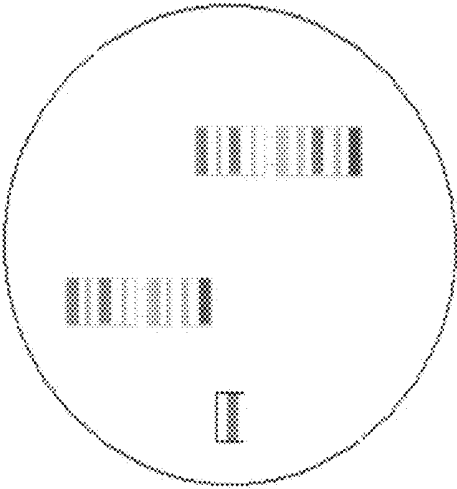


Fig. 12B

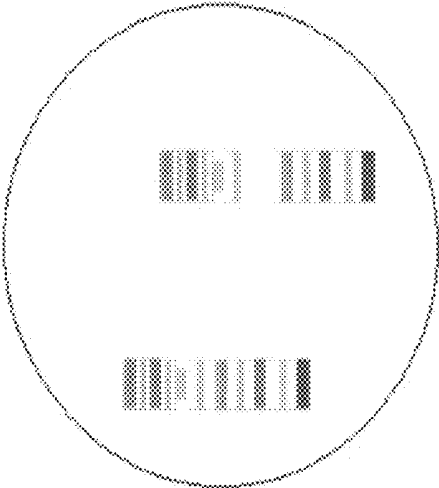


Fig. 12A

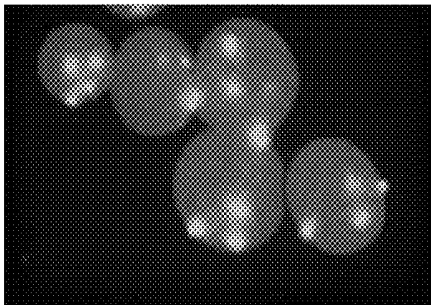


Fig 13A

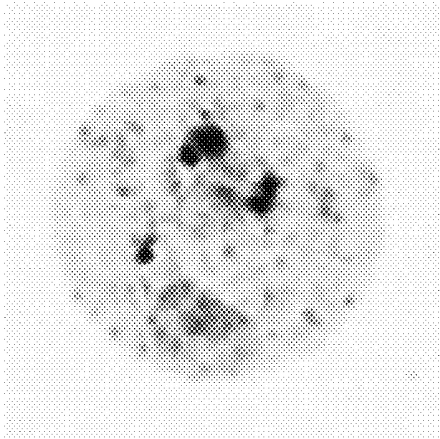


Fig 13B

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CHROMOSOME PROFILING

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This is a continuation in part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/034,085, filed Jan. 12, 2005, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,943,304 which is incorporated by reference in its entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The subject invention pertains to the field of cytogenetics, more particularly to chromosomal profiling.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Cytogenetics is the field of study of chromosomes during the metaphase stage of the cell life cycle. It is at this stage where chromosomes are at their highest point of condensation and are most convenient to study in both the normal and disease state. Currently the most frequently used technique in the cytogenetics field (worldwide) is either short term (<10 days) or long term (up to 45 days) culture of the specimen submitted for testing. Specimens comprise a number of varying types such as peripheral blood, bone marrow, amniotic fluid, solid tissue, products of conception, pleural effusion and the like. After successful culture, through various processes, metaphase chromosomes are generally obtained and read, to determine whether the individual tested has a genetic abnormality. This process is quite complex and requires the use of numerous chemicals and reagents as well as a significant amount of time and expertise.

Chromosomal studies are frequently requested for various diagnostic purposes including the following: 1) prenatal diagnosis; 2) Peripheral blood chromosome test (to test for patients with abnormal phenotypic features, mental retardation, couples with infertility issues as well as multiple miscarriage issues to determine whether the cause is genetic); 3) Leukemia/Lymphoma diagnosis (vital to both accurate diagnosis as well as management of drug protocols); and 4) solid tumor diagnosis and treatment management (for cancers including bladder, prostate, kidney, breast, lung and the like).

For nearly fifteen years, a technique called Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization (FISH) has been used to obtain the chromosome/karyotype information. This technique, however, is limited. Utilizing the FISH technique, complete karyotype information cannot be obtained. A significant amount of the FISH testing has been used on Interphase stage nuclei, where chromosomes are not visible by the routine cytogenetic techniques, without further culture. Recently, a more complete chromosomal analysis, or karyotype information, was possible using the multiplex FISH (M-FISH) technique. The problem with this technique was that one culture was still required to obtain chromosomes for testing. Only then could M-FISH clarify suspected abnormalities as well as detect new or unsuspected changes.

Even more recently, several multicolor banding techniques, such as multicolor banding (MCG), multicolor chromosome bar code technique, cross-species color banding technique (rx-FISH), spectral color banding technique (SCAN) were developed. Of all of these techniques, only MCG has been applied to Interphase chromosomes.

Most FISH-based techniques use disease-specific probes. When disease-specific probes are generated, the probe sets are limited to the existing knowledge of specific alterations such as translocations, deletions, inversions, amplifications

or other known chromosomal anomalies. Without previous knowledge of a suspected genetic abnormality, Cytogeneticists were unable to make a diagnosis for an unknown or unsuspected genetic disorder. Utilizing whole chromosome paints, allows previously undetected translocations to be recognized. This, however, is a very cumbersome process and required the use of twenty-four (24) separate chromosome painting probe set. Furthermore, the process yields information only on a single type of genetic abnormality, namely, a translocation between two different chromosomes. Often in disease processes, genetic alterations comprise numerous manifestations including translocations, deletions or inversions. These other changes, especially, intrachromosomal changes cannot all be detected by current chromosome painting probe sets. Instead, they require yet another set or multiple sets of disease specific probes thereby becoming cost-prohibitive for the routine clinical cytogenetics laboratory.

Numerous additional draw backs exist with the above mentioned techniques, for studying the metaphase chromosomes, these include: very complex color banding patterns obtained to recognize individual human chromosomes; techniques that require the use of very expensive equipment such as interferometers, sophisticated computer software, and other specialized apparatus to interpret banding patterns; techniques that do not provide complete karyotype information, i.e., the detection of certain type of abnormalities, such as, Robertsonian translocations; resulting banding patterns that are assigned pseudocolors through the use of by computer software and cannot be interpreted by simple human observation; techniques, that while useful in a research setting, are not practical for routine use in clinical cytogenetics laboratories; and marker chromosomes that are structurally altered and generally cannot be traced, this is especially critical as marker chromosomes have both diagnostic as well as prognostic implications in numerous clinical situations.

One genetic abnormality is of particular importance in genetic diagnosis, this abnormality is referred to as a Robertsonian translocation. Robertsonian translocations are translocations between acrocentric chromosomes that join by their centromeres, resulting in one less centromere in the karyotype. Robertsonian translocations are clinically significant particularly in prenatal diagnosis. A pathological condition called Uniparental Disomy (UPD) exists for chromosomes 13, 14, and 15. UPD in the fetus, detected in the prenatal diagnosis, contributes to severe clinical manifestations and significantly adds to infant morbidity rates.

The documents and publications cited in this disclosure are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety, to the extent they are not inconsistent with the explicit teachings set forth.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a method and apparatus for chromosome profiling.

Aspects of the present invention include a method for generating an Interphase chromosome profile including obtaining a sample containing cells having chromosomes for profiling; obtaining species specific DNA probes, the DNA probes capable of marking at least one chromosome at substantially equidistant locations on the chromosome; hybridizing the sample with the DNA probes; using a plurality of fluorochromes to produce differential color bands on the chromosome for florescent analysis of the sample; using visual analysis for determining the profile of the chromosome based on the fluorescent analysis.

The method further contemplates in situ hybridization. In an exemplary embodiment the in situ hybridization can occur

on a slide. The slide can, for example, comprise a series of wells for receiving, hybridizing and analyzing said DNA profile.

In another aspect of the present invention, the visual analysis means can include a fluorescent microscope or CCD camera.

Aspects of the invention contemplate obtaining testing samples from amniotic fluid; peripheral blood; plural fluid; bone marrow; tumor tissue; products of conception or any other source containing cells having chromosomes for analysis.

The method according to aspects of the invention include visual detection of a chromosomal abnormality, such as, for example, a translocation, or more specifically, a Robertsonian translocation.

The method according to aspects of the invention contemplates yielding a complete karyotype.

The invention also includes a method of fluorescence in situ hybridization including the steps of: obtaining a sample containing cells having chromosomes for profiling; obtaining species specific DNA probes, capable of marking chromosome at substantially equidistant locations on the chromosome; in situ hybridizing the sample with the DNA probes; using a plurality of fluorochromes to produce differential color bands on the chromosome for fluorescent analysis; and using visual analysis for determining the profile of said chromosome.

The method can further include the step of in situ hybridizing the sample on a slide, wherein the slide includes a series of wells for receiving, hybridizing and analyzing said DNA profile.

The invention can also include a method of visually detecting Robertsonian translocations in chromosomes comprising the steps of: obtaining a sample containing cells having chromosomes for profiling; obtaining human DNA probes, capable of marking at least two chromosomes at substantially equidistant locations on each of the chromosomes; hybridizing the sample with said DNA probes; using a plurality of fluorochromes to produce differential color bands on the chromosomes for fluorescent analysis; and using visual analysis to determine whether a Robertsonian translocation has occurred between said chromosomes.

According to the invention, the method can also include hybridizing the sample in situ on a slide that includes a series of wells for receiving, hybridizing and analyzing said DNA profile. This method can also include visual analysis utilizing a fluorescent microscope or a CCD camera.

The method also contemplates a DNA sample wherein the origin of the sample is selected from the group consisting of: amniotic fluid; peripheral blood; plural fluid; bone marrow; tumor tissue; and products of conception.

In an additional embodiment of the present invention, a method of detecting marker chromosomes includes the steps of: obtaining a sample containing cells having chromosomes for profiling; obtaining human DNA probes, said DNA probes capable of marking at least two chromosomes at substantially equidistant locations on each of the chromosomes; hybridizing said sample with the DNA probes; and using a plurality of fluorochromes to produce differential color bands on the chromosomes for fluorescent analysis of the chromosomes.

The method for detecting marker chromosomes can include the in situ hybridization of the sample on a slide including a series of wells for receiving, hybridizing and analyzing the DNA profile. The detection can be done by visual analysis utilizing a fluorescent microscope or CCD camera.

The DNA sample for detection can originate from one of the following: amniotic fluid; peripheral blood; plural fluid; bone marrow; tumor tissue; and products of conception.

Another aspect of the present invention contemplates a method of labeling a chromosome including the steps of: obtaining a sample containing cells having chromosome for labeling, obtaining species specific DNA probes, wherein the DNA probes can be capable of labeling the chromosome at substantially equidistant locations, hybridizing the chromosome with the DNA probes, wherein the chromosome is labeled.

The method can include the in situ hybridization of the chromosome on a slide, wherein the slide includes a series of wells for receiving, hybridizing and analyzing the DNA profile. The method further contemplates a DNA origin selected from the group consisting of: amniotic fluid; peripheral blood; plural fluid; bone marrow; tumor tissue; and products of conception.

In an exemplary embodiment according to aspects of the present invention includes a kit for Interphase chromosome profiling, a plurality of species specific DNA probes, wherein the DNA probes can be capable of marking at least one chromosome at substantially equidistant locations on the chromosome, a plurality of fluorochromes for producing differential color bands on the chromosome for fluorescent analysis and a plurality of slides for in situ hybridizing the chromosome with the probe set.

The kit can further include a visual analysis means for the fluorescent analysis of the one chromosome, such as, for example, a microscope, or a camera.

Another embodiment according to aspects of the present invention includes a probe set including a plurality of species specific DNA probes, wherein the DNA probes can be designed to mark at least one chromosome at substantially equidistant locations on the chromosome. The probe set can further include a plurality of fluorochromes for producing colored bands on said chromosome. A further embodiment, according to aspects of the invention includes a slide for in situ Interphase chromosome hybridization having a glass slide further having a plurality of wells wherein in situ hybridization can occur.

The foregoing describes a method of obtaining a chromosome profile using Interphase Chromosome Profiling (ICP), to obtain the complete chromosome and karyotype information from any cell/specimen type without need for additional tissue culturing. This is accomplished by combing proprietary DNA probe sets and improved FISH technologies on Interphase nuclei. Utilizing the methods disclosed herein, approximately 99% of all chromosome abnormalities can be detected, and results generated with a turn around time (TAT) of less than 48 hours.

The invention relates to methods and apparatus for obtaining complete human karyotype information by observing individual human chromosomes in Interphase cells in hybridization chambers on a plurality of slides. ICP requires no prior knowledge of the presence of specific or suspected diseases, detects known and unknown genetic changes, and provides a complete karyotype in a single test. Moreover, ICP requires no cell culture and provides a detection mechanism for nearly all types of chromosome changes in Interphase nuclei.

Further objects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent by reference to the following detailed disclosure of the invention and appended drawings wherein like reference numerals refer to the same feature, component or element.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The patent or application file contains at least one drawing and/or photomicrograph executed in color. Copies of this

patent or patent application publication with color drawing(s) will be provided by the Office upon request and payment of the necessary fee.

FIGS. 1A and 1B are Interphase Chromosome Profile ideograms illustrating exemplary resulting color bands according to aspects of the present invention.

FIGS. 2A and 2B are prior art G-Banding ideograms at the 400 band level.

FIGS. 3A through 3D are side-by-side comparisons of Interphase Chromosome Profile (ICP) and G-Banding ideograms according to aspects of the present invention.

FIGS. 4A and 4B are illustrations of microscope fields showing a translocation between chromosomes 9 and 22, respectively, according to aspects of the present invention.

FIGS. 5A and 5B are illustrations of microscope fields showing a translocation and no translocation, respectively, for verification purposes according to aspects of the present invention.

FIGS. 6A, 6B and 6C are illustrations of marker chromosome identification in chromosomes 3, 7 and 10, respectively, according to the aspects of the present invention.

FIG. 7 is an illustration of the resulting microscope field from the marker chromosome identification involving chromosomes 3, 7 and 10 according to aspects of the present invention.

FIG. 8 is an illustration of a microscopic field showing an interstitial deletion of chromosome 13 according to the aspects of the present invention.

FIG. 9 is an illustration of a microscopic field showing a Robertsonian translocation of chromosomes 14 and 21 according to the aspects of the present invention.

FIG. 10 is an illustration of a microscopic field showing a paracentric inversion of the short arm of chromosome 8 according to aspects of the present invention.

FIG. 11 is an illustration of a microscopic field showing a pericentric inversion of chromosome 16 according to aspects of the present invention.

FIGS. 12A and 12B are illustrations of microscopic fields showing insertional translocations involving chromosomes 17 and 19, respectively, according to aspects of the present invention.

FIGS. 13A and 13B are photomicrographs of prior art colorimetric in situ hybridization.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring now to FIG. 1, each chromosome is represented by the ICP color band ideogram. Centromere/Pericentromere areas are in Blue; short arm telomeres in Green; and long arm telomeres in Red. For acrocentric chromosomes 14, 15 and 21, the ICP ideograms are split into two parts: Left and Right. The left ideogram represents the color banding when the chromosome was introduced first and the right ideogram represents the color banding when the chromosome was introduced second. The terms first and second refer to the order of the respective chromosome in the Acrocentric Chromosome Combination on Slide 1. For chromosomes 13 and 22, only one ICP color banding exists, since they are always introduced first and second, respectively. FIG. 2 represents the traditional G-banded ideogram at 400 band level.

Each chromosome, such as, for example, a human chromosome can be identified in the Interphase by virtue of the hybridization of specific DNA sequences on the various chromosomes. These sequences can be located on the chromosome's centromere or telomere, or region-specific areas that lie between the centromere and telomere. The spacing of the

sequences on the chromosome is designed to be substantially equidistant based on the overall size of the short arm and long arm of the chromosome. Using the substantially equidistant concept, all human chromosome arms can be classified into one of three groups: Group 1 (small), Group 2 (medium), and Group 3 (large). Within each group, individual bands are spaced substantially the same distance apart. This spacing coupled with the disclosed staining technique produces a unique color-banding pattern for each chromosome. The chromosomes are classified into several groups based on their size, and chromosomes within each group have the same color sequence pattern for ease of recognition.

Each chromosome arm can have a distinct color band "signature." Any variations from this signature can indicate a genetic change (i.e., a chromosomal abnormality). In general, the centromere of the chromosome is stained blue, and as one proceeds from the centromere towards the end of the arm, differential color bands are produced by an admixture of varying proportions of the three colors red, blue and green. By way of example, if the short arm telomere is stained green, and the long arm telomere is stained red, the color band between the centromere and a telomere can be varying degrees of mixtures yielding colors such as orange, amber, cyan etc. With this color differentiation, chromosomal variations can be easily recognizable in the Interphase cell under a fluorescent microscope, without sophisticated computer software, or interferometric spectroscopy.

In an alternative embodiment, the chromosome can be stained blue or other differentiating color at additional equidistant locations along the short and long arms of the chromosome between the mixed differential color staining locations. Such additional staining allows for easier visual detection of genetic abnormalities by increasing the resolution as well as providing landmarks for the user to identify. As used herein the mixed color differentiating bands are referred to as Major bands and the additional solid bands, such as, for example, the blue bands are referred to as the minor bands.

To provide further differentiation between the short arm and the long arm of the chromosomes, the short arm and long arm minor bands can be stained to provide differing band thicknesses between the respective chromosome arms. For example, the short arm minor bands can be stained to provide minor bands having a uniform thickness smaller than the minor bands on the long arm of the chromosome. Such staining can provide easier detection of an abnormality involving a single chromosome.

Unlike the traditional FISH, the current invention relies upon improved Fluorescence in Situ Hybridization for the detection of the hybridized sequences. According to aspects of the present invention, an admixture of specific fluorochromes conjugated to the DNA probes in specific proportions can result in the production of various differential colors. This can allow for the simultaneous visualization of the entire chromosome in an Interphase cell.

Current FISH-based approaches in the art utilize specific DNA probes to detect known genetic abnormalities either using metaphase chromosomes or Interphase nuclei. In order to establish a diagnosis, one would start with a specific set of probes and if certain results are positive, the test is finished. However, very often the initial "working diagnosis" from the clinician is wrong and the laboratorian is forced to use multiple, sequential applications of DNA probe sets. This is not only very time consuming, but also very expensive. Most unfortunately, there may be an insufficient quantity of testing material (i.e., metaphase or Interphase chromosomes) avail-

able to proceed with the sequential hybridizations necessary to complete the karyotype and provide the appropriate diagnosis.

Classical cytogenetic analysis remain the standard because 1) it requires no prior knowledge of the disease; 2) it is capable of detecting not only known, but also unknown genetic abnormalities; and 3) it yields the complete karyotype in one experiment. However, this method requires culture, resulting in significant turn around time. Moreover, for tissue types, such as solid tumors and products of conception, culture success rates are very low, thereby, resulting in little or no relevant information. In addition, marker chromosome identification is often very difficult and impossible with standard G-banding. The present invention overcomes these challenges by not requiring any cell culture and providing a reliable detection mechanism for all types of chromosomal changes in Interphase nuclei, in less than 48 hours.

ICP facilitates the characterization of nearly all chromosome abnormalities through the use of a single universal probe set with no known prior knowledge of specific genetic abnormalities in a specimen. This characterization can occur one chromosome at a time, in the Interphase cells, in a designated spot or well on a hybridization chamber (slide). By way of example, the hybridization chambers comprise a set of three slides, each containing 10 wells. Slide 1 can be used for detecting Robertsonian translocations (translocations between the acrocentric chromosomes (i.e., chromosomes 13, 14, 15, 21, and 22)). Slide 2 can be used to characterize chromosomes 1-10. Slide 3 can be used to characterize chromosomes 11, 12, 16-20, X and Y. In one aspect of the invention, two wells can be left intentionally blank for further testing. The ICP technique can eliminate unnecessary hybridization with numerous different probe sets thereby allowing complete karyotype information to be assembled by combining the results from the 28 wells.

In one aspect of the invention, the ICP technique proceeds according to the following steps: 1) generation of DNA probes; 2) in situ hybridization; 3) fluorescent detection of DNA hybridization; and 4) microscope analysis. Step 1 can comprise using DNA probes from the 24 human chromosomes labeled with a fluorescent label such fluorescein, rhodamine, cascade blue and the like. The probes can be specifically generated through chromosomal micro dissection, or other method known in the art, to obtain the exact portion of the chromosome for which hybridization is desired. For example, probe generation can be performed utilizing micro dissection techniques, plasmids, cosmids, computational methods from genome information, synthesis and the like. In Step 2, Interphase cells in each well can be hybridized overnight with a single set of DNA probes specific for the chromosome or abnormality to be detected. Hybridization can be performed using standard in situ hybridization techniques, such as pretreatment with enzymes to allow DNA probes to penetrate the nuclear membrane and DNA denaturation to separate the two DNA strands. In Step 3, each particular label can be detected through standard fluorescent detection techniques. Based on the predetermined proportion of colors at different bands along the length of the individual chromosomes, the admixture of two fluorochromes for example generates a new mixed detectable color. The various colors for the bands on the chromosomes can be predetermined and as shown in FIG. 1 can be represented on an ideogram for ease of comparative analysis. According to Step 4, the individual color chromosome bands can be observed and understood by a human using a simple, standard fluorescent microscope.

In prenatal diagnosis TAT is extremely critical and there can be a significant amount of anxiety experienced by expecting parents associated with the testing. For decision making and pregnancy management, the deadline for obtaining results is within 24 weeks of gestation. In normal circumstances, the standard chromosome test is performed at around 16-20 weeks of gestation with results being available after 10-14 days. Therefore, late gestation amniocentesis testing is generally undesirable. In some clinical situations, it is desirable to perform chromosome testing within the last few weeks of pregnancy. Under circumstances, the results need to be obtained on an emergent basis. In early amniocentesis testing (i.e., 12 weeks), results will usually take significantly longer than 10-14 days. This is usually due to the small number of cells available for testing. In each of these situations, the classical cytogenetics cannot generally identify the nature of marker chromosomes. As a result, special studies need to be performed which involve additional time and money. Traditional FISH testing can be done within 48 hours, but, it is highly limited in scope and cannot produce complete chromosome information that includes the detection of any Robertsonian translocations which can potentially increase morbidity through conditions, such as, Uniparental Disomy (UPD).

Peripheral blood chromosome testing can be performed on patients with abnormal phenotypic features, such as, for example, mental retardation or couples with infertility issues or multiple miscarriage, to establish genetic diagnosis. In general, using current methodologies, the TAT for such testing is usually 5 days, however, the regular chromosomal study cannot identify marker chromosomes and unbalanced chromosome rearrangements. These situations require additional testing which increases the TAT and adds to the cost. In certain conditions, abnormalities involve the ends of the chromosomes (i.e., subtle rearrangements), that can be missed with routine testing. Currently the detection of these abnormalities requires multiple, separate FISH testing to resolve whatever diagnostic issues may exist.

For example, in patients with conditions such as, idiopathic mental retardation (ID), approximately 5-9% will have sub-microscopic, sub-telomere rearrangements that cannot be detected by classical cytogenetics. Moreover, in approximately 7% of all patients with normal karyotypes having ID, developmental disorders, will have sub-telomere rearrangements. In some cases additional cells need to be analyzed by routine testing which can significantly increase the cost.

In Leukemia/Lymphoma cancer testing, chromosome information is not only vital in accurate diagnosis, but also critical in managing different drug regimen protocols. Often a physician can be waiting for results to make critical treatment decisions. With current methodologies, TAT is usually about 5 days. One major drawback to current testing is that the regular chromosome study cannot identify marker and derivative chromosomes as well as the previously mentioned subtle rearrangements that involve the telomeres of the chromosomes. These situations can require additional testing resulting in increased TAT and cost. In some cases with normal/abnormal results, many more cells need to be analyzed by routine testing which can also increase the cost. Unfortunately, in many cases, additional cells with chromosomes are simply unavailable for testing. In approximately 5-10% of cases, no chromosome results are available at all, due to culture failure.

The importance of chromosome information in solid tumor diagnosis and patient management is increasing rapidly. In cancers of solid tissues such as bladder, prostate, kidney, breast, lung and the like a regular chromosome study can take

up to 30 days or more and in more than 70-80% of the tests, the results cannot be obtained. This results in a high incident of study failure. Similar to the leukemias and lymphomas discussed above, marker and derivative chromosome identification is not possible with regular chromosome testing.

Chromosome information can be obtained on miscarriage material to establish genetic diagnosis and to counsel the patient for future pregnancy decisions. Using current methodologies, the TAT for genetic testing on such tissue can be up to 30-45 days. More importantly, in 20-40% of cases, results cannot be obtained by standard chromosome testing due to a compromised sample. Accordingly, additional testing is generally required to properly diagnose the genetic abnormality and counsel the patient. Such additional testing subsequently increases the costs and time required.

ICP fills the void created by the limitations of current methodologies by providing the unmet needs of the clinical cytogenetics and medical community, in a timely and cost effective manner.

Following are examples illustrating procedures for practicing the invention. These examples should be construed to include obvious variations and not limiting.

EXAMPLE 1

Use of the Hybridization Chambers

Under current methodologies 24 different colors are used to obtain a multi-color karyotype, based on metaphase chromosomes. To produce metaphase chromosomes, the material from various specimen types, such as for example, peripheral blood, bone marrow, amniotic fluid, solid mass and the like must be cultured. It is generally necessary to study 20 cells to obtain complete karyotype information. Often, the amount of cells available is limited. Until the present invention, no method has been available to effectively utilize the source material, so that complete characterization of the genetic changes present in the specimen presented for study, can be accomplished. There are some methods existing in the art capable of studying specific sets of chromosomes; however, these methods are quite limited. As discussed above, suspected genetic abnormality must be known beforehand and only limited information can be gained by such testing. Using the present invention with a single universal probe set, without any prior knowledge of the specific genetic changes present in a specimen, nearly all chromosome changes can be completely characterized. This can be done one chromosome at a time in Interphase cells, in a designated spot or well on a hybridization chamber.

In one aspect of the invention, a hybridization chamber can consist of a set of slides and as illustrated in the diagram, each slide can contain wells. By way of example, Slide 1 can be a slide for detecting a special type of chromosome rearrangement called Robertsonian translocation. Robertsonian translocations are translocation between acrocentric chromosomes that join by their centromeres, resulting in one less centromere in the karyotype. For example, when a Robertsonian translocation takes place between chromosome 14 and chromosome 21, in a balanced form, there is one normal 21, one normal 14 and a joined chromosome 14/21 in the karyotype, so that the total number of chromosomes changes from 46 to 45. There are five acrocentric chromosomes in a human genome (chromosomes 13, 14, 15, 21 and 22), any one of these five can participate in this type of rearrangement, including rearrangement between both copies of the same chromosome, i.e., chromosome resulting in 21/21 joined chromosome. The rearrangement can result in a balanced or

unbalanced karyotype. In an unbalanced form, the total chromosome number generally remains 46, however, there will likely be three copies of one of the acrocentric chromosomes in the karyotype.

Using current FISH methods, on a clinical sample from a patient having Down syndrome, three copies of Down syndrome specific region i.e., 21 q22, will generally be detected. Such a result is sufficient for the free form of Down syndrome having three copies of chromosome, 21, and without the presence of Robertsonian translocation. However, the same clinical phenotype of Down syndrome can result from the Robertsonian rearrangement involving chromosome 21 and one other acrocentric chromosome. This cannot be detected using the current methods in the art. This has important clinical implications for genetic counseling and next pregnancy management as recurrence risk figures are entirely different between the free form and the Robertsonian form of Down syndrome. Accordingly, valuable information is lost. This limitation can be overcome by the current invention.

Robertsonian translocation involving chromosomes other than chromosome 21 can also be clinically significant in prenatal diagnosis. A pathological condition called Uniparental Disomy (UPD) exists for chromosomes 13, 14, and 15. When balanced Robertsonian translocations occur between acrocentric chromosomes, and the chromosome involved is 13, 14 or 15, the carriers have an increased risk for UPD. UPD in the fetus, detected in the prenatal diagnosis, contributes to severe clinical manifestations and adds significantly to the rate of morbidity. Until the current invention, the only way to detect the Robertsonian translocations and recognize potential UPD, was by standard cytogenetics. ICP overcomes this by detecting all Robertsonian translocations in Interphase cells, thus providing valuable information for the pregnancy management, in the prenatal diagnosis.

Slide 2 can comprise wells for chromosomes 1-10. Slide 3 can comprise wells for chromosomes 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, X/Y with additional wells left intentionally blank for further testing. By carefully plating 25-30 Interphase cells in each well, even compromised specimens can be studied because unnecessary hybridization is eliminated and complete karyotype information can be assembled by combining the results from the wells.

EXAMPLE 2

DNA Probe Set

The probe set consists of a uniquely designed combination of DNA probes for each of the 24 chromosomes. Each human chromosome contains a centromere and one short arm and one long arm attached at the centromere. All chromosomes contain at the ends of the arms, specific DNA sequences called telomeres unique for each chromosome. Acrocentric chromosomes only have centromeres and long arms. Their short arms are variable and can be absent in the genome and have no clinical significance. For this reason no probes are designed to detect the acrocentric short arms.

Referring now to FIG. 1, illustrating the color banding pattern based on the present invention. For comparison, the standard G-banding (i.e., the gold standard), is included. The ideogram is the diagrammatic representation of all the bands on a chromosome. Based on the current G-banding ideograms, each human chromosome was given a individual unit length. For example, chromosome 1, the largest human chromosome, has a unit size of 73, with short arm having a unit size of 36 and the long arm 37; chromosome 2 has unit size of

68 with 27 and 41 for the short and long arms, respectively. The unit sizes for all chromosomes are depicted on the ideograms.

Under current methodologies, the chromosome classification is generally based on G-banding patterns and chromosomes are grouped A through G and by sex chromosomes. Chromosomes 1-3 are in group A, 3-4 in B, 6-12 and X are in C, 13-15 in D, 16-18 in F, and 19-20 including the Y chromosome are in G. The bands on individual chromosomes are generally produced by chemical staining and have fixed locations on the chromosome and cannot be changed. Therefore, identification of chromosome changes that fall between two naturally, closely spaced G-bands can be, and is often, very difficult. This problem can be overcome by the present invention by spacing the "bands" at substantially equidistant locations from one another based on the overall size of the short and long arms. This can allow for the easy recognition of chromosomal changes in Interphase nuclei.

Utilizing the concept of substantially equidistant chromosomal hybridization, human chromosome arms can be classified into one of three groups: Group 1 (Small) having a unit size of 4-6; Group 2 (Medium) having a unit size of 7-19; Group 3 (large) having a unit size of 20-41. With in each group, individual bands are spaced at substantially the same distance. By way of example, the short arm can have 5 bands and the long arm can have 4 bands. With the centromere band, chromosome 1 has a grand total of 10 (5+1+4) color bands. Accordingly, looking at human chromosome 1 in an Interphase cell, using the current ICP invention, one would observe, starting from the end of the short arm, a primary non-repeating color band, a primary repeating color band, a mixed color band, a primary repeating color band etc. until they reach the centromere and this pattern would continue until they reach the end of the long arm with a non-repeating color band. Counting all bands a normal chromosome 1 would have a grand total of 19 bands. This type of resolution is equal or better than the standard G-banding pattern, which requires metaphase chromosomes, which can only be obtained after culture. By way of another example, following the above model, chromosome 18 would have a group 1 short arm and group 2 long arm; chromosome Y would have a group 1 short arm and a group 1 long arm.

As a further example, with respect to chromosome 1, minor bands can be stained interstitially at locations between the color bands. Such minor band staining, for example, can add eight (8) additional bands, bringing the total stained bands on the chromosome to nineteen (19).

As can be seen in FIG. 1, the classification method is illustrated with the corresponding color banding pattern for human chromosomes. In general and for illustrative purposes only, centromere bands can be stained blue and as one proceeds from the centromere towards the end of the short arm, the differential mixed color bands can be produced by an admixture of varying proportions of primary colors. In one aspect of the invention, short arm telomere bands can be stained green and long arm telomere bands can be stained red. In another aspect of the invention, for chromosomes 1, 5, 9, 16 and 19 the pericentromeric band, i.e., the band adjacent to the centromere, can be used in lieu of the centromere.

For illustrative purposes only, using chromosome 1 as an example, the centromere can be blue, the next band in the short arm can be yellow color. The next band can be amber color. The next band can be cyan color. The next band can be orange color. Finally, the telomere band can be green indicating the end of the telomere. This sequence of bands, between centromere and telomere, can be reversed with respect to the primary colors for the long arm. Therefore, the long arm of

chromosome 1 starting with centromere blue, will have amber, cyan, orange and finally the telomere band far red. A simple read out of whole chromosome from short arm to long arm is green, orange, cyan, amber, yellow, blue, amber, cyan, orange and far red. As can be seen from this discussion each arm has its distinct color band "signature" and any variations from this signature would indicate a genetic change.

According to aspects of the present invention, variations can be easily recognizable in the Interphase cell, under a simple fluorescent microscope without interferometers, sophisticated computer software; and the like, as are currently used in the art for FISH based detection of chromosome changes. Because the color bands according to the present invention are spaced more or less equidistant from each other, regardless of the size of the arm, deviations from the color sequence, missing or extra color bands, reduction or enlargement of unit size of background stain between two adjacent color bands, displacement of the color sequence would indicate chromosomal abnormalities. This method can be used for detecting both numerical and structural abnormalities of virtually any human chromosome. A few examples of chromosome abnormalities and especially marker chromosome identification using ICP are discussed infra. Under current methodologies, marker chromosomes could only be identified in metaphase chromosomes. Utilizing the present invention, marker chromosomes can be identified in Interphase nuclei. The result is a significant savings of time and money.

EXAMPLE 4

Working Example

Current cytogenetic methodologies rely on natural breakpoints in a chromosome for designing probes that flank these regions. For example, to detect a leukemia specific translocation such as the translocation between chromosome 9 and 22, probes are designed to detect the breakpoint on chromosome 9 in band 9q34 (the abl gene) and band 22q11.2 (the bcr gene). Using two colors, red for 22 and green for 9, a normal Interphase reaction appears as two red dots and two green dots, whereas a translocation would result in one green, one red and one yellow due to the green/red fusion. By way of example, utilizing the present invention, the same translocation would appear as a displacement of chromosome 9 into two segments and chromosome 22 into two segments. The resulting color banding pattern in the chromosome 9 well on the respective slide would be: starting from short arm telomere green, light blue, orange, light blue, light blue, light blue, cyan, light blue, orange as one contiguous stretch and red away from this stretch i.e., displacement of red which indicates a break between orange and red, where the abl gene on chromosome 9 resides. The non-separated color sequence in the same well represents the normal chromosome 9. Similarly, the color band pattern on chromosome 22 would be green separated from the light blue, amber, light blue, and yellow stretch indicating a break between green and amber. The bcr gene on chromosome 22 lies between the two color bands green and amber. Again, the non-separated color pattern of green, light blue, amber, light blue and yellow indicates a normal chromosome 22. Since chromosome 22 centromere cross hybridizes with chromosome 14, two additional separate green signals will be present. Chromosome 14 hybridization wells will also have 2 extra green or light blue dots. If this were the only genetic change in that specimen, as one proceeds to read the ICP slides, all wells containing chromosome 22 would exhibit the above pattern, the well containing chromosome 9 would have the above color pattern and all other chromo-

13

somes will have two stretches of contiguous color band pattern. Depending on the sex of the patient, either XX or XY, chromosome color pattern would be read in the well containing the X and Y chromosome probes. As can be seen from this example, prior knowledge of the disease status is unnecessary for using the ICP method.

In an embodiment according to aspects of the present invention, in a simple translocation like the above example of a 9:22 translocation, confirmation of the translocation can be accomplished by visual means. Each of the individual different color bands in the genome for all human chromosomes can be available in the kit as a red or green band. As previously indicated, there can be slots or wells left empty intentionally in the hybridization chamber for optional and/or confirmatory tests. Thus, selecting one of the non-centromere or non-telomere bands on either side of the breakpoint on chromosome 9 and chromosome 22 and introducing them into the hybridization chamber, any Interphase cells harboring the translocation would have a color pattern of red, red/green, green. The juxtaposition of red and green would indicate the translocation. Cells not harboring the translocation in this color scheme would have a reading of red, red, green and green. Since centromere bands are not introduced, the cross-hybridization for chromosome 22 is therefore eliminated.

By way of example, this color scheme can be used to verify virtually any simple translocation, regardless of the chromosome band involved. Even complex translocations involving more than two chromosomes can be detected and diagnosed by systematic additional hybridizations using the above described method.

EXAMPLE 5

Marker Chromosome Identification

Marker chromosomes, by definition in clinical cytogenetics, indicate that by standard G-banding technique, the origin of the centromere and the additional material on that chromosome could not be identified. Yet these marker chromosomes play an important role in the disease generation and/or progression. Using metaphase chromosomes and the 24-color FISH techniques, one can generally identify the nature of the marker chromosomes. However, identification in the Interphase nucleus is very challenging and using current methodologies, cannot be performed.

An example of a marker chromosome is described as follows: having the centromere of chromosome 3; all of the short arm of 3; two bands from chromosome 7 long arm; and a long arm telomere from chromosome 10. This is a very complex marker and in cancer cytogenetics, especially solid tumor cytogenetics, one encounters this type of situation routinely.

By utilizing the techniques of the present invention as described herein, in the ICP model, hybridization is completed utilizing a three slide technology, the following results will be read: Slide 1 unremarkable (i.e., normal); Slide 2, 1-2, 4-6, 8-9 (i.e., normal); Slide 3 unremarkable (i.e., normal). On Slide 2, in the hybridization well for chromosome 3, an abnormal color band pattern would be read. In addition to the two normal contiguous color bands, an extra centromere and short arm bands will likely be present. Similarly in the chromosome 7 well in addition to the two contiguous color bands, two extra, adjacent color bands will be present. Finally, in the chromosome 10 well, depending on whether chromosome 10 long arm telomere composition is balanced or not, one could observe either two contiguous color bands, and an extra telomere separate band or one contiguous stretch of color bands and the displacement of the telomere band from the

14

second color band sequence. FIG. 6 depicts the marker chromosome in three different Interphase cells.

EXAMPLE 6

Marker Chromosome Confirmation

According to aspects of the present invention, in the ICP model, the marker chromosomes can be "reconstructed". Taking the centric fragment from 3, and the acentric fragments from 7 and 10 and hybridizing all together in an Interphase cell, one can confirm whether all of these fragments formed the "suspected" marker. If a contiguous color band sequence was found, the results are likely positive. In addition, the corresponding bands on the normal chromosomes 3, 7 and 10 will also likely highlight, thereby confirming the nature of the marker chromosome. FIG. 7 depicts the "reconstructed marker" with the remaining color bands as discussed herein.

TABLE A

1	2	3	4	5
13/14	13/15	13/21	13/22	14/15
14/21	14/22	15/21	15/22	21/22
6	7	8	9	10

Table A represents the acrocentric chromosome combination on slide 1 according to aspects of the present invention. Depending on whether the chromosome was introduced first or second, the centromere would have a light blue or green color with the remaining color sequence as depicted on the ideograms. Color sequence to the left of the chromosome on the ideogram represents first and the sequence on the right represents second in the combination. For chromosomes 13 and 22, only one color is represented because they are always introduced only either first or second.

Since chromosome 13 and 21 centromeres can cross hybridize, in well #3, all centromeres will be cyan (light blue+green). This holds true regardless of whether there is a translocation between these two chromosomes. When there is a translocation, in the balanced state there will be one less centromere (i.e., 3 in stead of 4) in Interphase cells in this well, whereas, in the unbalanced state, the number remains 4. The same general rule applies to chromosomes 14 and 22 as well. Therefore, Interphase cells in well #7, will act similarly to chromosomes 13 and 21. Both in the balanced and unbalanced state, there will likely be a larger contiguous stretch of colors from both chromosomes absent the centromere, representing the presence of a Robertsonian translocation. In all of the wells except for #3 and #7, 2 or more extra centromere bands representing the cross hybridization, will likely be present. This design ensures multiple opportunities to cross reference the genetic abnormality.

EXAMPLE 7

Cell Measurement Technique

According to aspects of the present invention, ICP is amenable to the investigation of all types of specimen types, such as, for example peripheral blood, bone marrow aspirate, amniotic fluid, chorionic villi, pleural effusion, lymph node biopsy, solid tumor mass, products of conception etc. Of these specimen types, only the "liquid" specimens such as blood, bone marrow, amniotic fluid, and pleural effusion contain single cells. The remainder of the specimens are tissues com-

prising aggregates of cells connected together. In order to perform ICP, one needs single Interphase cells. Thus, according to another aspect of the present invention, a method can be devised to precisely add or plate 25-30 cells in each well on the hybridization chamber slides.

Current methodologies exist to dissociate solid tissues into single cell suspensions, such as those utilizing enzymes like collagenase and trypsin. As discussed supra, liquid specimens generally do not require this type of treatment to obtain single cells. Once a single cell suspension is obtained from any specimen type, the concentration of the cells is adjusted such that each "pipette drop" contains 25-30 cells. For example, if ml of specimen contains 1000 cells and each ml contains 10 pipette drops, each drop then contains 100 cells. Since each well will generally receive only one drop for ICP, the specimen is appropriately diluted, in this case, 3.5-4 times so that each drop can contain the desired cell concentration. If the original volume is 10 cells per pipette drop, then the specimen is concentrated 2.5-3 times by spinning down and removing excess volume, so that each pipette drop can contain the desired cell concentration.

This technique ensures that, even "compromised" specimens, specimens having small volumes, can be analyzed completely under the present invention, whereas other methods in the art might have failed to capture complete karyotype information.

EXAMPLE 8

Use of Hypotonic Treatment

Most of the FISH methodologies currently only use smears prepared from the specimen with no hypotonic treatment. The discovery of hypotonic treatments such as KCl and Na Citrate solutions, gave birth to the modern cytogenetics field. The proper "swelling" of metaphase cell ensures the separation of metaphase chromosomes when they are dropped onto microscope slides. Similarly, proper separation of Interphase chromosomes is crucial for the successful delineation of a multi-color band sequence. By experimenting with different hypotonic solutions at different concentrations, either singly or in combination, it is likely possible to properly "swell" the Interphase, before it is fixed onto the microscope slide in the hybridization well.

EXAMPLE 9

ICP Procedure

Generation of Human DNA Probes:

1) On each chromosome, the location of the DNA probe hybridization is depicted on the standard G-banded ideograms. As previously disclosed, Chromosome 1 can have 19 DNA probes: 1 pericentromere, 4 short arm mixed colored+5 short arm repeating color blue+1 short arm telomere, 3 long arm colored+4 long arm repeating color blue+1 long arm telomere.

2) Each chromosome band can be, for example, micro dissected or isolated using other techniques known in the art from the standard G-banded metaphase chromosome preparations.

3) Each micro dissected chromosome band can be amplified by DOP-PCR technique as generally described by Telenius (1992).

4) Repeat sequences from these probes can be removed using biotin-labelled Cot-1 DNA, followed by avidin magnetic beads, as generally described by Craig (1997)

5) Repeat-free Probes from the first DOP-PCR cycle can be subjected to further rounds of amplification using the methodology described by Liehr (2002)

6) Using standard sonication techniques, the probe length can be adjusted to between about 200 bp-600 bp. Alternatively, smaller fragments of the probe can be created utilizing standard techniques as a kit, such as Vector labs Nickit kit.

7) The DNA fragments can be labeled with fluorochromes such as for example cascade blue, Alexa fluor 488 (green), Alexa Fluor 546 (orange), Alexa Fluor 647 (far Red) using standard Nick Translation.

8) The label is selected according to a predetermined methodology.

9) The Nick Translation technology for example, can incorporate the labels at multiple sites throughout the DNA strand to achieve a higher sensitivity at the site of hybridization.

10) DNA probes from the 24 human chromosomes are then ready for in situ hybridization to the Interphase cells on the hybridization chamber slides.

11) Centromere and telomere DNA probes can be created or commercially available probes can be utilized. The probes can be obtained for the ICP purpose without the need for a label and as described above, the appropriate label can be incorporated into the DNA.

In Situ Hybridization:

1) The single cell suspension can be plated onto each well on three hybridization chamber slides. The suspension is treated with hypotonic solution and fixed with a 3:1 methanol: acetic acid solution.

2) Interphase cells in each well can be hybridized with a single set of DNA probes specific for that well, using standard in situ hybridization techniques, such as, with the pretreatment of enzymes to allow the DNA probes to penetrate the nuclear membrane, wherein DNA denaturation is performed to separate the DNA strands.

3) Hybridization can occur overnight.

4) Post hybridization washes can be done to remove excess, unhybridized probes from the slides.

Fluorescence Detection of DNA Hybridization (FISH)

7) All colors, both primary as well as mixed, will be detected through simple fluorescent microscope using appropriate excitation and emission filters.

8) A color CCD camera can be used to digitize the true colors as seen through the microscope for analysis on the computer screen. No special software manipulation of colors is needed.

As previously disclosed, the acrocentric chromosome centromeres can be color stained with colors, such as, for example, light blue or green. Similar accommodations can be made for certain bands on chromosome 10, 12 and Y as well as acrocentric long arm bands to ensure proper identification of all chromosome rearrangements.

8) The slides can be counter-stained with DAPI which gives good contrast to all the primary and mixed colors.

9) Based on the predetermined proportion of colors at different bands along the length of the individual chromosomes, the admixture of primary colors generates a new detectable mixed differential color. An example of the color scheme for all bands on all human chromosomes is depicted in FIG. 1.

Microscopic Analysis:

1) Upon color development of individual chromosome bands, the Interphase chromosomes can be observed by using a simple, standard fluorescent microscope with appropriate filters for excitation and emission. CCD cameras can be used as a visual aid, however, are not necessary.

2) Starting with slide 1 the color pattern in each Interphase cell can be recorded. Based on the expected normal color pattern from the ideograms, one can determine the normal or abnormal status of the respective acrocentric chromosomes. In general one could score 20 Interphase cells from each well.

3) Repeating the same analysis for the remainder of the chromosomes on slide 2 and 3, i.e., recording the normal and abnormal status of each chromosome using 20 Interphase cells, one can combine the results to get a complete karyotype profile of the individual tested.

4) If additional analysis is indicated, for example, suspicion of mosaicism—normal and abnormal cells, clarification of simple or complex translocations, marker chromosomes or the like, the empty wells on a, such as, Slide #3 can be used for confirmatory experiments. If needed, an entire extra slide can be used depending on the design of the confirmatory experiment.

5) The banding pattern of any chromosome can be documented by simple digital photography.

6) Simple mosaicism can be easily detected on microscope analysis. Even complex, apparently related clonal mosaicism can be clarified. The following example is illustrative of the clarification procedure according to aspects of the present invention.

EXAMPLE 10

Karyotype Analysis

As an example, a karyotype with the following results is analyzed: +8/t(9;22)/t(9;22),+8/normal.

In this case of chronic granulocytic leukemia there are two clonal abnormalities: the t(9;22) as discussed supra the characteristic change for this disease. Trisomy 8 (+8) signifies advanced disease progression. However, trisomy 8 can exist alone as an “unrelated” clone. Thus, establishing whether the same clone has both the t(9;22) and +8 is clinically very important.

By way of example, on the first ICP routine reaction, there were 10 cells with t(9;22); 5 cells with +8, cells normal for chromosome 8 and 10 cells normal for chromosomes 9 and 22. As explained everywhere, the clarification of the translocation can be done by the red: blue experiment, where the red:green juxtaposition indicated a translocation and separate red and green indicate no translocation. Combining that result with the probe for the chromosome 8 centromere (Blue), the results are likely as follows: there were likely 5 cells with t(9;22); 5 cells with t(9;22) and +8; 10 cells normal for chromosomes 8, 9 and 22. These results would clearly indicate that +8 was part of the disease progression, not an isolated event. If it were an isolated event, no cells with the combination result will be observed.

Referring now to FIG. 14, a hybridization slide according to aspects of the present invention is illustrated and generally referred to by the reference numeral 10. The slide 10 can comprise a body 20, a plurality of wells 22 and an identification label area 24. The body 20 can comprise glass or any other translucent material sufficient for performing hybridization thereon. The wells 22 can comprise areas printed for separating the wells 22 thereon. The wells can also comprise ground out indentations, molded indentations or the like for receiving and hybridizing a sample. The identification label area 24 can comprise a clear area or frosted area for receiving a label or other identification means.

The following tables provide a quick reference to the user to compare results obtained utilizing the techniques disclosed herein to techniques utilizing the Gold Standard G-Banding.

The tables below illustrate the Interphase Chromosome Profile (ICP) banding as compared to the standard G-Banding methods. For ease of reference, the following abbreviations are provided: Q=Long arm; P=Short arm; p=proximal to centromere; q=distal to centromere; Ter=Telomere; ma=Major band; and mi=minor band.

TABLE 1

Chromosome 1		
	ICP Bands	G-Bands
Telomere (pter)	Pma5	P36.3
	Pmi5	P36.1d
	Pma4	P34.3d/p35p
	Pmi4	P33
	Pma3	P31.3d
	Pmi3	P31.1d
	Pma2	P31.1p
	Pmi2	P22.1
	Pma1	P13.3d/p21p
	Pmi1	P13.1
Centromere	Q0	Q12
	Qmi1	Q21.3
	Qma1	Q23
	Qmi2	Q25
	Qma2	Q31d
	Qmi3	Q32.1
	Qma3	Q32.2/q32.3
	Qmi4	Q42.1
Telomere (qter)	Qma4	Q44

TABLE 2

Chromosome 2		
	ICP Bands	G-Bands
Telomere (pter)	Pma4	P25/p25.3
	Pmi4	P23d/p24p
	Pma3	P22d/p23p
	Pmi3	P21d
	Pma2	P16
	Pmi2	P15
	Pma1	P13
Centromere	P/q 0	P/q 0
	Qmi1	Q13
	Qma1	Q21.1
	Qmi2	Q22p
	Qma2	Q23
	Qmi3	Q24.3
	Qma3	Q31d/q32.1p
	Qmi4	Q32.3d/q33p
Telomere (qter)	Qma4	Q34d/q35p
	Qmi5	Q36
	Qma5	Q37.3

TABLE 3

Chromosome 3		
	ICP Bands	G-Bands
Telomere (pter)	Pma4	p26
	Pmi4	P24d/p25p
	Pma3	P24p
	Pmi3	P21d/p22p
	Pma2	P21.3p
	Pmi2	P14.3
	Pma1	P13/p14.1p
	Pmi1	p12
Centromere	p/q 0	
	Qmi1	Q13.1
	Qma1	q13.3
	Qmi2	q21d

19

TABLE 3-continued

Chromosome 3		
	ICP Bands	G-Bands
	Qma2	Q23/q24p
	Qmi3	Q25.1
	Qma3	Q26.2
	Qmi4	q27
Telomere (qter)	Qma4	q29

TABLE 4

Chromosome 4		
	ICP Bands	G-Bands
Telomere (pter)	Pma2	p16d
	Pmi2	P15.3
	Pma1	P15.1
	Pmi1	P14p/p13d
Centromere	p/q 0	
	Qmi1	Q13.2
	Qma1	Q21.2
	Qmi2	q22d
	Qma2	Q25/q24d
	Qmi3	Q26/q26d
	Qma3	q28p
	Qmi4	Q31.1
	Qma4	Q31.3/q32p
	Qmi5	q33
Telomere (qter)	Qma5	q35

TABLE 5

Chromosome 5		
	ICP Bands	G-Bands
Telomere (pter)	Pma2	P15.3
	Pmi2	P15.2/p15.1
	Pma1	p14
	Pmi1	P13.2
Paracentromere	Q0	Q11.2
	Qmi1	Q12d/q13.1
	Qma1	Q13.3/q14p
	Qmi2	q15
	Qma2	q21d
	Qmi3	Q23.1
	Qma3	Q23.3/q31.1
	Qmi4	Q31.3
	Qma4	Q32/q33.1
	Qmi5	q34
Telomere (qter)	Qma5	Q35.2/q35.3

TABLE 6

Chromosome 6		
	ICP Bands	G-Bands
Telomere (pter)	Pma3	p25
	Pmi3	p23d
	Pma2	P22/p22.2
	Pmi2	P21.3p
	Pma1	P21.2
Centromere	p/q 0	
	Qmi1	q13
	Qma1	Q16.1/q15
	Qmi2	q21p
	Qma2	Q22.1

20

TABLE 6-continued

Chromosome 6		
	ICP Bands	G-Bands
	Qmi3	Q22.3d
	Qma3	q24
	Qmi4	Q25.3
Telomere (qter)	Qma4	q27

TABLE 7

Chromosome 7		
	ICP Bands	G-Bands
Telomere (pter)	Pma3	P22
	Pmi3	P21d
	Pma2	P21p/p15.3
	Pmi2	P15.1
	Pma1	P14p/p13d
	Pmi1	P12
Centromere	p/q 0	
	Qmi1	Q11.23p
	Qma1	Q21.1
	Qmi2	Q21.3/q22p
	Qma2	Q31.1
	Qmi3	Q31.3
	Qma3	Q32
	Qmi4	Q35
Telomere (qter)	Qma4	q36

TABLE 8

Chromosome 8		
	ICP Bands	G-Bands
Telomere (pter)	Pma2	P23.2/p23.3
	Pmi2	P22d
	Pma1	P21.2
	Pmi1	P12
Centromere	p/q 0	
	Qmi1	Q12
	Qma1	Q13d/q21.1p
	Qmi2	Q21.2
	Qma2	Q21.3d/q22.1
	Qmi3	Q22.3
	Qma3	Q23d
	Qmi4	Q24.1
Telomere (qter)	Qma4	Q24.3

TABLE 9

Chromosome 9		
	ICP Bands	G-Bands
Telomere (pter)	Pma2	P24
	Pmi2	P23p
	Pma1	P21
	Pmi1	P13p
Paracentromere	Q0	Q12
	Qmi1	Q21.2
	Qma1	Q22.1
	Qmi2	Q22.3
	Qma2	Q31d/q32
	Qmi3	Q34.
Telomere (qter)	Qma3	Q34.2/q34.3

21

TABLE 10

Chromosome 10		
	ICP Bands	G-Bands
Telomere	Pma2	P15
	Pmi2	P14p
	Pma1	P12.3d/p13p
	Pmi1	P11.2d
Centromere	p/q 0	
	Qmi1	Q21.1p
	Qma1	Q21.3d
	Qmi2	Q22.1
	Qma2	Q22.3d/q23.1p
	Qmi3	Q23.3
	Qma3	Q24.3d/q25.1p
	Qmi4	Q25.3
Telomere (qter)	Qma4	Q26.2/q26.3

TABLE 11

Chromosome 11		
	ICP Bands	G-Bands
Telomere (pter)	Pma3	P15.5
	Pmi3	P15.2/p15.3
	Pma2	P14d
	Pmi2	P14p
	Pma1	P13/p12d
	Pmi1	P11.2
Centromere	p/q 0	
	Qmi1	Q12d
	Qma1	Q13.3/q13.4
	Qmi2	Q14.1
	Qma2	Q21
	Qmi3	Q22.3
	Qma3	Q23.2/q23.3p
	Qmi4	Q23.3d
Telomere (qter)	Qma4	q25

TABLE 12

Chromosome 12		
	ICP Bands	G-Bands
Telomere (pter)	Pma2	P13.3
	Pmi2	P13.1
	Pma1	P12.2/p12.3p
	Pmi1	P11.2
Centromere	p/q 0	
	Qmi1	Q13.1p
	Qma1	Q13.3/q14p
	Qmi2	Q15
	Qma2	Q21.3p
	Qmi3	Q22
	Qma3	Q23d
	Qmi4	Q24.1d
Telomere (qter)	Qma4	Q24.32/q24.33

TABLE 13

Chromosome 13		
	ICP Bands	G-Bands
Centromere	Q0	
	Qmi1	Q12.3
	Qma1	Q14.2
	Qmi2	Q21.1
	Qma2	Q21.3

22

TABLE 13-continued

Chromosome 13		
	ICP Bands	G-Bands
	Qmi3	Q22
	Qma3	Q31
	Qmi4	Q32d
Telomere (qter)	Qma4	q34

TABLE 14

Chromosome 14		
	ICP Bands	G-Bands
Centromere	Q0	
	Qmi1	Q12p
	Qma1	Q13d
	Qmi2	Q21/q21d
	Qma2	Q22d/q23
	Qmi3	Q24.1
	Qma3	Q24.3
	Qmi4	Q31d
Telomere (qter)	Qma4	Q32.2/q32.3

TABLE 15

Chromosome 15		
	ICP Bands	G-Bands
Centromere	Q0	
	Qmi1	Q13
	Qma1	Q14d/q15p
	Qmi2	Q21.1
	Qma2	Q21.3d/q22.1
	Qmi3	Q22.3
	Qma3	Q24
	Qmi4	q25d
Telomere (qter)	Qma4	Q26.2/q26.3

TABLE 16

Chromosome 16		
	ICP Bands	G-Bands
Telomere (pter)	Pma2	P13.3
	Pmi2	P13.1
	Pma1	P12p
	Pmi1	P11.2
Paracentromere	Q0	Q11.2
	Qmi1	Q13
	Qma1	Q21d/q22p
	Qmi2	Q22d/q23p
Telomere (qter)	Qma2	q24

TABLE 17

Chromosome 17		
	ICP Bands	G-Bands
Telomere (pter)	Pma2	P13d
	Pmi2	P13p/p12d
	Pma1	P12p
	Pmi1	P11.2

23

TABLE 17-continued

Chromosome 17		
	ICP Bands	G-Bands
Centromere	p/q 0 Qmi1 Qma1 Qmi2 Qma2 Qmi3	Q11.2d/q12p Q21.2/q21.3p Q21.3d/q22p Q22d/q23p Q24
Telomere (qter)	Qma3	q25

TABLE 18

Chromosome 18		
	ICP Bands	G-Bands
Telomere (pter)	Pma1 Pmi1	P11.3/p11.32 P11.2
Centromere	p/q 0 Qmi1 Qma1 Qmi2 Qma2 Qmi3	Q11.2d Q12.3d Q21.1 Q21.3 Q22
Telomere (qter)	Qma3	q23

TABLE 19

Chromosome 19		
	ICP Bands	G-Bands
Telomere (pter)	Pma2 Pmi2 Pma1 Pmi1	P13.3d P13.3p P13.2 P13.1p
Paracentromere	Qo Qmi1 Qma1 Qmi2	Q12 Q13.1 Q13.1d/q13.2p Q13.3
Telomere (qter)	Qma2	Q13.4

TABLE 20

Chromosome 20		
	ICP Bands	G-Bands
Telomere (pter)	Pma2 Pmi2 Pma1	P13d P13p/p12d P12p/p11.2d
Centromere	p/q 0 Qmi1 Qma1 Qmi2	Q11.2 Q12 Q13.1
Telomere (qter)	Qma2	Q13.3

TABLE 21

Chromosome 21		
	ICP Bands	G-Bands
Centromere	Q0 Qmi1 Qma1 Qmi2	Q21p Q21d Q22.1
Telomere	Qma2	Q22.3

24

TABLE 22

Chromosome 22		
	ICP Bands	G-bands
Centromere	Q0 Qmi1 Qma1 Qmi2	Q11.2 Q12.3/q13.1p Q13.1d
Telomere (qter)	Qma2	Q13.3

TABLE X

Chromosome X		
	ICP Bands	G-bands
Telomere (pter)	Pma3 Pmi3 Pma2 Pmi2 Pma1 Pmi1	P22.3 P22.1d P22.1p/p21.3 P21.1 P11.4/p11.3 P11.23
Centromere	p/q 0 Qmi1 Qma1 Qmi2 Qma2 Qmi3 Qmi4	P13p P13d/p21.1p Q21.3d Q22 Q25d/q26p Q27p
Telomere (qter)	Qma4	q28

TABLE Y

Chromosome Y		
	ICP Bands	G-Bands
Telomere (pter)	Pma1 Pmi1	P11.3/p11.2d P11.2p
Centromere	p/q 0 Qmi1 Qma1 Qmi2	Q11.221 Q11.222/q11.223 Q11.23
Q Heterochromatin	Qma2	q12

Inasmuch as the preceding disclosure presents the best mode devised by the invention for practicing the invention and is intended to enable one skilled in the pertinent art to carry it out, it is apparent that methods incorporating modifications and variations will be obvious to those skilled in the art. As such, it should not be construed to be limited thereby but should include such aforementioned obvious variations and be limited only by the spirit and scope of the following claims.

REFERENCES

Babu V R and Wiktor A. A fluorescence in situ hybridization technique for retrospective cytogenetic analysis. 1991, 57:16-17.

Berend Sa, Horwitz J, McCaskill C, Shaffer L G. Identification of uniparental disomy following prenatal detection of Robertsonian translocations and isochromosomes. Am J Hum Genet. 2000, 66(6):1787-93.

Chudoba I, Plesch A, Lorch T et al., High resolution multicolor-banding: a new technique for refined FISH analysis of human chromosomes. Cytogenet Cell Genet. 1999, 84(3-4): 156-160.

Craig J M, Kraus J, Cremer T. Removal of repetitive sequences from FISH probes using PCR-assisted affinity chromatography. *Hum Genet.* 1997 September; 100(3-4): 472-6.

Kakazu N, Bar-Am I, Hada S et al., A new chromosome banding technique, spectral color banding (SCAN), for full characterization of chromosomal abnormalities. *Genes Chromosomes Cancer.* 2003 August, 37(4):412-16.

Lemke J, Claussen J, Michel S et al., The DNA-based structure of human chromosome 5 in Interphase. *Am J Hum Genet.* 2002, 71(5):1051-59.

Liehr T, Heller A, Starke H et al., Microdissection based high resolution multicolor banding for all 24 human chromosomes. *Int J Mol Med.* 2002 April; 9(4):335-9.

Muller S, Rocchi M, Ferguson-Smith M A et al., Toward a multicolor chromosome bar code for the entire human karyotype by fluorescence in situ hybridization. *Hum Genet.* 1997, 100:271-8.

Muller S, O'Brien P C, Ferguson-Smith M A et al., Cross species color segmenting: a novel tool in human karyotype analysis. *Cytometry.* 1998, 33:445-52.

Silverstein S, Lerer I, Sagi M, Frumkin A, Ben-Neriah Z, Abeliovich D. Uniparental disomy in fetuses diagnosed with balanced Robertsonian translocations: risk estimate. *Prenat Diagn.* 2002, 22(8):649-51.

Telenius H, Carter N P, Bebb C E et al., Degenerative oligonucleotide-primed PCR: general amplification of target DNA by a single degenerate primer. *Genomics.* 1992 July; 13(3):718-25.

Davidson J M, Morgan T W, His B L et al., Subtracted, Unique-Sequence, In Situ Hybridization. *Am J Pathol.* 1998, 153:1401-09

Pinkel D, Straume T, Gray J W. Cytogenetic analysis using quantitative, high-sensitivity, fluorescence hybridization. *Proc Natl Acad Sci, USA.* 1986, 83:2934-38.

Meltzer P S, Guan X Y, Burgess A et al., Rapid generation of region specific probes by chromosome microdissection and their application. *Nature Genetics,* 1992, April; 1(1):24-8.

Hu L, Sham J, Tjia W et al., Generation of a complete set of human telomeric band painting probes by chromosome microdissection. *Genomics,* 2004, February; 83(2):298-302.

Meltzer P and Bittner M. Chromosome Microdissection in Current Protocols in Human Genetics, Unit 4.8, 2001 John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Human Chromosomes—Manual of Basic Techniques. Verma R and Babu A. Pergamon Press, New York. 1989.

ISCN (1995): An International System for Human Cytogenetic Nomenclature, Mitelman F (ed); S. Karger, Basel, 1995.

The AGT Cytogenetics Manual. 3rd ed. Barch M J, Knutsen J L, Spurbeck (ed). Lippincot-Raven, Philadelphia. 1997. The Principles of Clinical Cytogenetics. Gersen S and Keagle M, (ed). Human Press, Totowa, N.J. 2004.

I claim:

1. A method for generating an interphase chromosome profile comprising:

obtaining a sample containing cells having at least one interphase chromosome for profiling;

obtaining a plurality of different species specific, chromosome specific, and location specific DNA probes, wherein said DNA probes contain different specific fluorescent labels and are capable of marking a normal control chromosome of the at least one interphase chromosome for profiling at substantially equidistant locations on the normal control chromosome;

hybridizing said sample with said DNA probes such that differential fluorescent major color bands are produced on the at least one interphase chromosome for profiling; comparing said differential fluorescent major color bands on the at least one interphase chromosome for profiling with differential fluorescent major color bands on the normal control chromosome by visual analysis and determining the interphase chromosome profile of the at least one interphase chromosome for profiling, wherein said differential fluorescent major color bands on said normal control chromosome are generated by hybridizing said normal control chromosome with said DNA probes and detecting the hybridization of said DNA probes to said normal chromosome using said specific fluorescent labels, and each band of said differential major color bands on said normal control chromosome are spaced at substantially the same distance.

2. The method of claim 1 further comprising creating differential minor bands among said differential major color bands on the at least one interphase chromosome for profiling using an additional differential stain.

3. The method of claim 2 wherein said additional differential stain comprises a primary solid light blue pigment.

4. The method of claim 2 wherein said differential major color bands and said differential minor bands on the at least one interphase chromosome for profiling are present in a ratio of 1:1.

5. The method of claim 2 wherein the at least one interphase chromosome for profiling comprises a long arm and a short arm and wherein the thickness of said differential said minor bands of said long arm and said short arm are different.

6. The method of claim 1 wherein said hybridization is in situ hybridization wherein the sample is on a slide.

7. The method of claim 6 wherein said slide comprises a series of wells for receiving, hybridizing and analyzing the at least one interphase chromosome for profiling.

8. The method of claim 1 wherein said visual analysis comprises utilizing a fluorescent microscope.

9. The method of claim 1 wherein said visual analysis comprises utilizing a CCD camera.

10. The method of claim 1 wherein the origin of said DNA sample is selected from the group consisting of: amniotic fluid, chorionic villi, peripheral blood, plural fluid, bone marrow, tumor tissue, and products of conception.

11. The method of claim 2 wherein said visual analysis is used to detect a suspected chromosome abnormality on the at least one interphase chromosome for profiling by comparing the differential major color bands and differential minor bands on the at least one interphase chromosome for profiling with the differential major color bands and differential minor bands on the normal control chromosome wherein the differential minor bands on the normal control chromosome are generated by staining the normal control chromosome using said additional differential stain.

12. The method of claim 11 wherein said chromosome abnormality is a structural chromosome abnormality or a numerical chromosome abnormality.

13. The method of claim 11 wherein said chromosome abnormality is selected from the group consisting of: a chromosome translocation, a chromosome deletion, a chromosome duplication, a chromosome inversion, a chromosome insertion, a monosomy, a polysomy, a trisomy, a ring chromosome, a double-minute chromosome, and chromosome homogeneously stained regions.

14. The method of claim 2 wherein the interphase chromosome profile is used to produce a complete karyotype when the sample is from a human.

15. A fluorescent in situ hybridization method comprising the steps of:

obtaining a sample containing cells having at least one chromosome for profiling;

obtaining a plurality of different species specific, chromosome specific, and location specific DNA probes, wherein said DNA probes contain different specific fluorescent labels and are capable of marking and generating differential major color bands on the at least one chromosome for profiling at substantially equidistant locations on the at least one chromosome for profiling; in situ hybridizing said sample with said DNA probes; and detecting the hybridization of said DNA probes to the at least one chromosome for profiling using said different specific fluorescent labels, and each band of said differential major color bands on the at least one chromosome for profiling are spaced at substantially the same distance.

16. The method of claim 15 further comprising creating differential minor bands among said differential major color bands on the at least one chromosome for profiling using an additional differential stain.

17. The method of claim 16 wherein said additional differential stain comprises a primary solid light blue pigment.

18. The method of claim 16 wherein said differential major color bands and said differential minor bands on the at least one chromosome for profiling are present in a ratio of 1:1.

19. The method of claim 16 wherein the at least one chromosome for profiling comprises a long arm and a short arm and wherein the thickness of said differential minor bands of said long arm and short arm are different.

20. The method of claim 15 wherein said in situ hybridization occurs on a slide.

21. The method of claim 20 wherein said slide comprises a series of wells for receiving, hybridizing and analyzing the at least one chromosome for profiling.

22. A method of visually determining whether a Robertsonian translocation has occurred among acrocentric chromosomes in a human sample comprising the steps of:

obtaining a human sample containing cells having acrocentric chromosomes for profiling;

obtaining a plurality of different chromosome specific and location specific human DNA probes, wherein said DNA probes contain different specific fluorescent labels and are capable of marking normal acrocentric chromosomes at substantially equidistant locations on each of said normal acrocentric chromosomes;

hybridizing said sample with said DNA probes such that differential fluorescent major color bands are produced on each of said acrocentric chromosomes for profiling in said cells of said human sample;

comparing said differential fluorescent major color bands on each of said acrocentric chromosomes for profiling in said cells of said human sample with differential fluorescent major color bands on the normal control acrocentric chromosomes by visual analysis and determining the whether a Robertsonian translocation has occurred among said acrocentric chromosomes for profiling in said cells of said human sample, wherein said differential fluorescent major color bands on said normal control acrocentric chromosomes are generated by hybridizing said normal control acrocentric chromosomes with said DNA probes and detecting the hybridization of said DNA probes to said normal acrocentric chromosomes using said specific fluorescent labels, and each band of said differential fluorescent major color

bands on said each of normal control acrocentric chromosomes are spaced at substantially the same distance.

23. The method of claim 22 further comprising creating differential minor bands among said differential color bands on each of said acrocentric chromosomes for profiling using an additional differential stain.

24. The method of claim 23 wherein said additional differential stain comprises a primary solid light blue pigment.

25. The method of claim 23 wherein said differential fluorescent major color bands and said differential minor bands on each of said acrocentric chromosomes for profiling in said cells of said human sample are present in a ratio of 1:1.

26. The method of claim 22 wherein said hybridization is in situ hybridization wherein the sample is on a slide.

27. The method of claim 26 wherein said slide comprises a series of wells for receiving, hybridizing and analyzing said acrocentric chromosomes for profiling in said cells of said human sample.

28. The method of claim 22 wherein said visual analysis comprises utilizing a fluorescent microscope.

29. The method of claim 22 wherein said visual analysis comprises utilizing a CCD camera.

30. The method of claim 22 wherein the origin of said human sample is selected from the group consisting of: amniotic fluid, chorionic villi, peripheral blood, plural fluid, bone marrow, tumor tissue, and products of conception.

31. A method of verifying the presence of a marker chromosome in a sample comprising the steps of:

obtaining a sample containing cells having a chromosomal material suspected of containing partial chromosomes for analysis;

obtaining a plurality of different species specific, chromosome specific, and location specific DNA probes, wherein said DNA probes contain different specific fluorescent labels and are capable of marking normal control chromosomes of said partial chromosomes at substantially equidistant locations on each of said normal control chromosomes;

hybridizing said sample with said DNA probes such that differential fluorescent major color bands are produced on said chromosomal material suspected of containing partial chromosomes; and

comparing said differential fluorescent major color bands on said chromosomal material suspected of containing partial chromosomes with differential fluorescent major color bands on said normal control chromosomes by visual analysis and verifying whether said chromosomal material contains said partial chromosomes, wherein the presence of said partial chromosomes in said chromosomal material indicates the presence of said marker chromosome in the sample, said differential fluorescent major color bands on said normal control chromosomes are generated by hybridizing said normal control chromosomes with said DNA probes and detecting the hybridization of said DNA probes to said normal control chromosomes using said specific fluorescent labels, and each band of said differential fluorescent major color bands on each of said normal control chromosomes are spaced at substantially the same distance.

32. The method of claim 31 further comprising creating differential minor bands among said major color bands on each chromosome of said chromosomal material suspected of containing partial chromosomes using an additional differential stain.

33. The method of claim 32 wherein said additional differential stain comprises a primary solid light blue pigment.

34. The method of claim 32 wherein said differential fluorescent major color bands and said differential minor bands on each chromosome of said chromosomal material suspected of containing partial chromosomes are present in a ratio of 1:1. 5

35. The method of claim 32 wherein each chromosome in said chromosomal material comprises a long arm and a short arm and wherein the thickness of said differential minor bands of said long arm and said short arm are different.

36. The method of claim 31 wherein said hybridization is in situ hybridization wherein the sample is on a slide. 10

37. The method of claim 36 wherein said slide comprises a series of wells for receiving, hybridizing and analyzing said chromosomal material suspected of containing partial chromosomes. 15

38. The method of claim 31 wherein said visual analysis comprises utilizing a fluorescent microscope.

39. The method of claim 31 wherein said visual analysis comprises utilizing a CCD camera.

40. The method of claim 31 wherein the origin of said sample is selected from the group consisting of amniotic fluid, chorionic villi, peripheral blood, plural fluid, bone marrow, tumor tissue and products of conception. 20

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	用于染色体分析的方法和装置		
公开(公告)号	US8574836	公开(公告)日	2013-11-05
申请号	US13/106275	申请日	2011-05-12
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	VALLABHANENI RAMESH		
申请(专利权)人(译)	VALLABHANENI RAMESH		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	VALLABHANENI拉梅什		
[标]发明人	VALLABHANENI RAMESH		
发明人	VALLABHANENI, RAMESH		
IPC分类号	C12Q1/68 C12P19/34 G01N33/53 C07H21/02 C07H21/04		
CPC分类号	C12Q1/6841 C12Q1/6876 G01N33/5091 G01N33/56966 G01N33/582 C12Q2565/102 C12Q2565/619 C12Q2565/601 C12Q2600/156		
审查员(译)	LU, FRANK		
其他公开文献	US20110275074A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

用于产生间期染色体谱的方法和装置。该方法包括获得含有具有用于分析的染色体的细胞的样品;获得物种特异性DNA探针,其中DNA探针能够在所述染色体上的基本上等距的位置标记至少一条染色体;将样品与具有多个荧光标记的DNA探针杂交;并使用视觉分析来确定染色体的轮廓。



Fig. 1A