

## RESEARCH TECHNIQUES MADE SIMPLE: FLUORESCENCE *IN SITU* HYBRIDIZATION

### QUESTIONS

1. What does FISH detect?
  - A. Protein structure abnormalities.
  - B. Specific chromosome copy-number aberrations.
  - C. Presence of specific antigens.
  - D. Presence of complement.
  
2. Where does the FISH probe localize to?
  - A. Golgi apparatus.
  - B. Cytoplasm.
  - C. Cell membrane.
  - D. Nucleus.
  
3. What is the FISH probe composed of?
  - A. Proteins.
  - B. Lipids.
  - C. Carbohydrates.
  - D. Nucleic acids.
  
4. What is the maximum number of FISH probes that can be used in a single experiment?
  - A. Two.
  - B. Three.
  - C. Four.
  - D. Five.

### ANSWERS

1. **B.** Specific chromosome copy-number aberrations.
2. **D.** Nucleus.
3. **D.** Nucleic acids.
4. **C.** Four.