

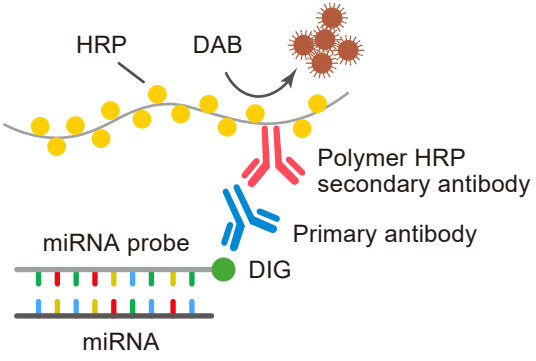
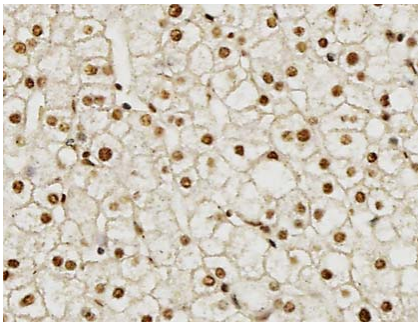
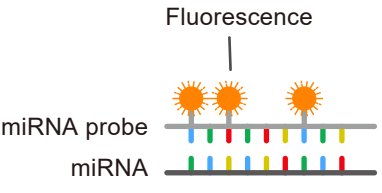
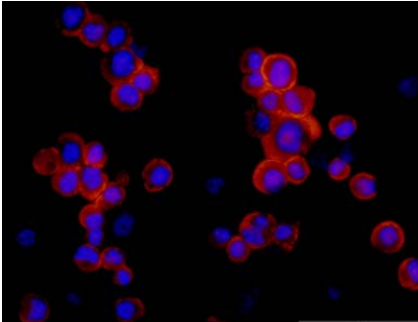
miRNA Probes

MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are small non-coding RNA molecules that regulate gene expression and play essential roles in various biological processes. Studying the distribution and localization of miRNAs within tissues or cells is crucial for understanding their functional significance. One commonly used technique for visualizing miRNA expression patterns is miRNA *in situ* hybridization (miRNA ISH). This technique utilizes specific probes that hybridize with target miRNAs in biological samples such as formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissues, freshly prepared frozen tissues or cultured cells, allowing for their detection and visualization. miRNA probes are typically with short nucleotide sequences and can be labeled with fluorescent or DIG tags for detection. **A multitude of miRNA probe reagents is coming soon.**

Applications of miRNA probes

- Gene regulation studies
- Functional analysis
- miRNA expression profiling
- Diagnostic biomarker discovery
- Drug discovery and development

miRNA Detection

Chromogenic <i>In Situ</i> Hybridization (CISH)	Fluorescence <i>In Situ</i> Hybridization (FISH)
  <p>Detection of hsa-miR-122 by chromogenic <i>in situ</i> hybridization in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human liver tissues.</p>	  <p>Detection of hsa-miR-122 by fluorescence <i>in situ</i> hybridization in Hepa1-6 cells.</p>