RISH™ Kappa Light Chain DNA Probe

Hybridization Probe
903-0004-031418

BIOCARE MEDICAL

Catalog Number:	**BRA0004 T**	**Volume:**	**0.4 ml**
	ORA0004 T30		**7 ml**

Intended Use:
Analyte Specific Reagent. Analytical and performance characteristics are not established.

Summary & Explanation:
Immunoglobulin kappa light chain mRNA may be detected in normal and neoplastic B-cells in human lymphoid tissue (1-3). Kappa Light Chain Probe is a digoxigenin-conjugated DNA oligonucleotide designed to bind human kappa light chain mRNA.

Known Applications:
in situ hybridization (formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues)

Reagents Provided:
BRA0004 (20 tests at approximately 20 µl per test) is provided in hybridization buffer containing dextran sulfate and nucleic acid carriers.

ORA0004 (30 tests at approximately 200 µl per test) is provided in hybridization buffer containing dextran sulfate and nucleic acid carriers.

Storage and Stability:
Store probe at 2ºC to 8ºC. The product is stable to the expiration date printed on the label, when stored under these conditions. Do not use after expiration date.

Reagent Handling:
If BRA0004 probe appears cloudy, briefly vortex and heat to hybridization temperature before application.

Heat ORA0004 probe prior to each use by placing in a 60°C oven for 5-7 minutes to reduce solution viscosity. Be sure the reagent vial is tightly closed before placing in the oven. Invert the vial several times and shake the reagent down after preheating. Delayed start of the staining process is not recommended for ISH procedures.

Precautions:
1. This product is an Analyte Specific Reagent (ASR). Analytical and performance characteristics are not established.
2. This product contains less than 0.1% sodium azide. Exposure to sodium azide may be harmful. Sodium azide may react with lead and copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. Upon disposal, flush with large volumes of water to prevent azide build-up in plumbing. (4)
3. Specimens, before and after fixation, and all materials exposed to them should be handled as if capable of transmitting infection and disposed of with proper precautions. Avoid contacting the skin and mucous membranes with reagents and specimens, and follow standard laboratory precautions to prevent exposure to eyes and skin.
If reagents or specimens come in contact with sensitive areas, wash with copious amounts of water. (5)
4. Microbial contamination of reagents may result in inaccurate results.
5. The SDS is available upon request and is located at http://biocare.net.

References:

1. Lee LH, Cioc A, Nuovo GJ. Determination of light chain restriction in fine-needle aspiration-type preparations of B-cell lymphomas by mRNA *in situ* hybridization. Appl Immunohistochem Mol Morphol. 2004 Sep; 12(3):252-8.
2. Stewart CJ, *et al.* Immunoglobulin light chain mRNA detected by *in situ* hybridization in diagnostic fine needle aspiration cytology specimens. J Clin Pathol. 1996 Sep; 49(9):749-54.
3. Weiss LM, *et al.* Detection of immunoglobulin light-chain mRNA in lymphoid tissues using a practical *in situ* hybridization method. Am J Pathol. 1990 Oct; 137 (4):979-88.
4. Center for Disease Control Manual. Guide: Safety Management, NO. CDC-22, Atlanta, GA. April 30, 1976 "Decontamination of Laboratory Sink Drains to Remove Azide Salts."
5. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). Protection of Laboratory Workers from Occupationally Acquired Infections; Approved Guideline-Fourth Edition CLSI document M29-A4 Wayne, PA 2014.

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