

RISH™ DNA Positive Control Probe

Hybridization Probe

Control Number: 903-4026-091117

Catalog Number: BRA 4026 T

Description: Approximately 20 tests at 20 microliters per test

Dilution: Ready-to-use

Diluent: N/A

Intended Use:

Analyte Specific Reagent. Analytical and performance characteristics are not established.

Summary & Explanation:

This digoxigenin-labeled oligonucleotide probe recognizes Alu repetitive sequences present within the mammalian genome (1-2). Specific hybridization of this probe to human Alu in FFPE tissues indicates that the test material contains intact DNA. This probe is to be used as a control when running specific DNA targeting probes. Weak or light staining in a test sample indicates that specifically targeted DNA may be compromised.

The *in situ* hybridization technique offers an important advantage over immunohistochemistry, as it virtually lacks background, and allows a clean and sharp viewing of the histological preparation.

Known Applications:

In situ hybridization (formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues).

Supplied As:

RTU digoxigenin-labeled DNA probe in hybridization buffer containing formamide.

Precautions:

This hybridization probe contains formamide in concentrations and volumes that are harmful to health. Avoid any direct contact with reagents. Take appropriate protective measures (use disposable gloves, protective glasses, and lab garments). The MSDS is available upon request and is located at <http://biocare.net/support/msds/>.

Storage and Stability:

Store probe at 2°C to 8°C. Do not use after expiration date printed on vial. If reagents are stored under conditions other than those specified in the package insert, they must be verified by the user.

Analyte Specific Reagent Note:

The RISH™ DNA Positive Control Probe has been quality controlled by Biocare's RISH™ Detection Kit (RI0207KG). However, it is the responsibility of the laboratory or end-user to develop their own protocol and label appropriate disclaimer.

References:

1. Weber AD, *et al.* Determining the origin of cells in tissue engineered skin substitutes: a pilot study employing *in situ* hybridization. *Pediatr Surg Int.* 2011 Mar;27(3):255-61.
2. Warncke B, *et al.* Experimental rat model for therapeutic retinal pigment epithelium transplantation--unequivocal microscopic identification of human donor cells by *in situ* hybridisation of human-specific Alu sequences. *Virchows Arch.* 2004 Jan;444(1):74-81. Epub 2003 Oct 28.
3. Wilkinson DG. *In Situ Hybridization, A Practical Approach*, Oxford University Press (1992) ISBN 0 19 963327 4.
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-Third Edition CLSI document M29-A3 Wayne, PA 2005.