intelliPATH™

intelliPATH FLX™ Universal Negative Control

Negative Control
901-IP498-073117

BIOCARE MEDICAL

Catalog Number	**IP 498 G20**
Description	20 ml, predilute

Intended Use

For In Vitro Diagnostic Use

Summary and Explanation:

The Universal Negative Control Serum is designed to work with both mouse and rabbit antibodies. It contains the full spectrum of the Mouse IgG subclasses and Rabbit IgG. The Universal Negative Control Serum has been titered for BIOCARE products including monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies, and antibodies cocktails. It can be used with any of BIOCARE's mouse and/or rabbit streptavidin kits, biotin-free detections systems, or BIOCARE's double stain kits. It can also be used on an automated staining system.

Principle of Procedure:

Negative control is used to test for the specificity of an antibody. First, no staining must be shown when omitting the primary antibody or replacing a specific primary antibody with the normal serum (must be the same species as primary antibody). This control is easy to achieve and can be used routinely in immunohistochemical staining.

Source: Purified Mouse and Rabbit Immunoglobulin's

Isotype: Mouse IgG and Rabbit IgG

Total IgG Concentration: ~0.33 µg/ml

Known Applications:

Immunohistochemistry (formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues)

Supplied As: Purified mouse IgG and rabbit IgG in buffer with 1% BSA and preservative.

Storage and Stability:

Store at 2ºC to 8ºC. 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. Diluted reagents should be used promptly; any remaining reagent should be stored at 2ºC to 8ºC.

Protocol Recommendations

Pretreatment Protocol:

Please refer to respective primary antibody datasheet for recommended pretreatment solution and protocol

Peroxide Block:

If using an HRP system, block for 5 minutes with BIOCARE's PEROXIDAZED 1.

Negative Control:

Use a nonspecific negative reagent control in place of the primary antibody with a section of each patient specimen to evaluate nonspecific staining and allow better interpretation of specific staining at the antigen site.

Secondary: Incubate for 10 minutes at RT.

Tertiary: Incubate for 10 minutes at RT.

Chromogen:

Incubate for 5 minutes at RT when using BIOCARE's DAB-or-Incubate for 10-20 min. at RT when using BIOCARE's Vulcan Fast Red.

Performance Characteristics:

The optimum antibody dilution and protocols for a specific application can vary. These include, but are not limited to: fixation, heat-retrieval method, incubation times, tissue section thickness and detection kit used. Due to the superior sensitivity of these unique reagents, the recommended incubation times and titers listed are not applicable to other detection systems, as results may vary. The data sheet recommendations and protocols are based on exclusive use of BIOCARE products. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the investigator to determine optimal conditions. These products are tools that can be used for interpretation of morphological findings in conjunction with other diagnostic tests and pertinent clinical data by a qualified pathologist.

Quality Statement:

BIOCARE protocols have been standardized using in-house antibodies, detection and accessory reagents for use on the intelliPATH FLX automated stainer. Recommended staining protocols are specified in the datasheet of the antibody of interest. Preoptimized intelliPATH FLX protocols with preset parameters can be displayed, printed and edited according to the procedure in the operator's manual. Refer to the operator's manual for additional instruction to navigate intelliPATH FLX software and stainer. Use TBS for washing steps unless otherwise specified.

Precautions:

This antibody contains less than 0.1% sodium azide. Concentrations less than 0.1% are not reportable hazardous materials according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazard communication and EC Directive 91/155/EC. Sodium azide (NaN_3) used as a preservative is toxic if ingested. 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. (Center for disease control, 1976, National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, 1976)

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. Never pipette reagents by mouth and avoid contacting the skin and mucous membranes with reagents and specimens. If reagents or specimens come in contact with sensitive areas, wash with copious amounts of water.

Microbial contamination of reagents may result in an increase in nonspecific staining. Incubation times or temperatures other than those specified may give erroneous results. The user must validate any such change. The MSDS is available upon request.

Troubleshooting:

Follow the antibody specific protocol recommendations according to data sheet provided. If atypical results occur, contact BIOCARE's Technical Support at 1-800-542-2002.

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