

## intelliPATH FLX™ Peroxidase Blocking Reagent

Blocking Reagent  
901-IPB5000-081417

<b>Catalog Number</b>	<b>IPB 5000 G20, L</b>
<b>Description</b>	20, 100 ml, Ready-to-use

### Intended Use

For In Vitro Diagnostic Use

### Summary & Explanation:

Peroxidized Blocking Reagent is a highly stable form of hydrogen peroxide for blocking endogenous peroxidase. It is very effective for blocking non-specific staining in red blood cells. It is non-flammable, safer and less toxic when compared to hydrogen peroxide/methanol formulations.

### Known Applications:

Immunohistochemistry (formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues)

### Supplied As:

Buffered hydrogen peroxide, plus stabilizer and proprietary components

### Materials and Reagents Needed But Not Provided:

Microscope slides, positively charged  
Desert chamber\* (Drying oven)  
Positive and negative tissue controls  
Xylene (Could be replaced with a xylene substitute\*)  
Ethanol or reagent alcohol  
Decloaking chamber\* (Pressure cooker)  
Deionized or distilled water  
Wash buffer\*(TBS/PBS)  
Pretreatment Reagents\*  
Enzyme Digestion\*  
Avidin-Biotin Blocking Kit\* (Labeled Streptavidin Kits Only)  
Protein block\*  
Primary antibody\*  
Negative Control Reagents\*  
Detection Kits\*  
Detection Components\*  
Chromogens\*  
Hematoxylin\*  
Bluing Reagent\*  
Mounting media\*

\* Biocare Medical Products: Refer to a Biocare Medical catalog for further information regarding catalog numbers and ordering information. Certain reagents listed above are based on specific application and detection system used.

### Storage and Stability:

Store at 2°C to 8°C away from light. 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.

### Protocol Recommendations:

1. Deparaffinize tissues and hydrate to water. If necessary, perform heat retrieval.
2. Apply Peroxidase Blocking Reagent and incubate for 5 minutes at RT.
3. Wash slides with TBS wash buffer. Slides are now ready for application of next reagent.

### Protocol Notes:

Peroxidase Blocking Reagent is designed to be used after heat pretreatment. If the tissue has high amounts of endogenous peroxidase activity, increase the incubation time to 10 minutes.

### 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. Pre-optimized 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.

### Performance Characteristics:

The 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 Control:

Refer to NCCLS Quality Assurance for Immunocytochemistry approved guidelines, December 1999 MM4-A Vol.19 No.26 for more information on tissue controls.

### Precautions:

Reagents contain less than 0.1% Sodium azide. Concentration less than 0.1% is not reportable hazardous material according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazard communication and EC Directive 91/155/EC. Sodium azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>) 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 of 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.

### Quality Control:

Refer to NCCLS Quality Assurance for Immunocytochemistry approved guidelines, December 1999 MM4-A Vol.19 No.26 for more information on tissue controls.

### Troubleshooting:

Follow the reagent 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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