RISH™ Kappa Light Chain DNA Probe

Hybridization Probe
903-0004-110822

BIOCARE MEDICAL

Available Product Formats				
Format	**Catalog Number**	**Description**	**Dilution**	**Diluent**
Predilute	BRA 0004 T	0.4 mL	Ready-to-use	N/A
Predilute	OPPA 0004 T60	60 tests	Ready-to-use	N/A

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:
Immunohistochemistry (formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues)

Reagents Provided:
BRA0004 is provided in hybridization buffer containing dextran sulfate and nucleic acid carriers.

OPPA0004 is provided in hybridization buffer containing dextran sulfate and nucleic acid carriers.

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

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

Heat OPPA0004 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. Refer to reagent Safety Data Sheet for precautions.
2. 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.[5]
3. Microbial contamination of reagents may result in an increase in nonspecific staining.
4. Incubation times or temperatures other than those specified may give erroneous results. The user must validate any such change.
5. Do not use reagent after the expiration date printed on the vial.

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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