Herpes Simplex Virus 1&2 (HSV 1&2)

Prediluted Polyclonal Antibody
902-108-041720

BIOCARE MEDICAL

Catalog Number:	**PP 108 AA**	**IPR 108 G10**
Description:	6.0 mL, RTU	10 mL, RTU
Dilution:	Ready-to-use	Ready-to-use
Diluent:	N/A	N/A

Intended Use:
For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

Summary and Explanation:
This antibody reacts with Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) 1 and 2. It reacts with major viral envelope glycoproteins and with core proteins. Infected biopsy tissues include esophagus, lung, liver, cervix and perianal region, as well as cytology specimens. HSV can also infect both the peripheral and central nervous system. Viral antigens may be detected in the cytoplasm and nucleus. Typically, HSV Type 1 infects tissues such as lung and esophagus and HSV Type 2 infects the genitals and anus. This antibody does not cross-react with cytomegalovirus, Epstein-Barr virus, or varicella zoster virus. This antibody is compatible with formalin fixation, however prolonged fixation can be detrimental to HSV staining.

Principle of Procedure:
Antigen detection in tissues and cells is a multi-step immunohistochemical process. The initial step binds the primary antibody to its specific epitope. After labeling the antigen with a primary antibody, a one-step or two-step detection procedure can be applied. A one-step procedure will feature an enzyme labeled polymer that binds the primary antibody. A two-step procedure will feature a linker antibody added to bind to the primary antibody. An enzyme-labeled polymer is then added to bind the linker antibody. These detections of the bound antibodies are evidenced by a colorimetric reaction.

Source: Rabbit polyclonal
Species Reactivity: Any infected tissue
Clone: N/A
Isotype: IgG
Protein Concentration: Lot specific Ig concentration is not available.
Epitope/Antigen: Herpes Simplex Virus
Cellular Localization: Nuclear and cytoplasm
Positive Tissue Control: HSV infected tissues

Known Applications:
Immunohistochemistry (formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues)
Supplied As: Buffer with protein carrier and preservative

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.

Staining Protocol Recommendations (intelliPATH FLX® and manual use):
Peroxide Block: Block for 5 minutes with Peroxidazed 1.
Pretreatment: Perform heat retrieval using Diva Decloaker. Refer to the Diva Decloaker data sheet for specific instructions.
Protein Block: Incubate for 20 minutes at RT with Background Punisher.
Primary Antibody: Incubate for 45 minutes at RT.
Probe: N/A
Polymer: Incubate for 30 minutes at RT with a secondary-conjugated polymer.
Chromogen: Incubate for 5 minutes at RT with Biocare's DAB -OR- Incubate for 5-7 minutes at RT with Warp Red.
Counterstain:
Counterstain with hematoxylin. Rinse with deionized water. Apply Tacha's Bluing Solution for 1 minute. Rinse with deionized water.

Staining Protocol Recommendations (intelliPATH FLX and manual use) Cont'd:
intelliPATH FLX Automated Slide Stainer:
IPR108 is intended for use with the intelliPATH FLX. Refer to the User Manual for specific instructions for use. When using the intelliPATH FLX, peroxide block with intelliPATH FLX Peroxidase Blocking Reagent (IPB5000) may be performed following heat retrieval.

Technical Note:
This antibody, for intelliPATH FLX and manual use, has been standardized with MACH 4 detection system. Use TBS for washing steps.

Limitations:
This product is provided for Research Use Only (RUO) and is not for use in diagnostic procedures. Suitability for specific applications may vary and it is the responsibility of the end user to determine the appropriate application for its use.

Precautions:
1. 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) (3)
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. (4)
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.
6. The SDS is available upon request and is located at http://biocare.net.

Technical Support:
Contact Biocare's Technical Support at 1-800-542-2002 for questions regarding this product.

References:
1. Martin JR, *et al.* Type-specific identification of herpes simplex and varicella-zoster virus antigen in autopsy tissues. Hum Pathol. 1991 Jan;22(1):75-80.
2. Tomita T, *et al.* Identification of herpes simplex virus infection by immunoperoxidase and in situ hybridization methods. Virchows Arch A Pathol Anat Histopathol. 1991;419(2):99-105.
3. 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."
4. 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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