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Product Catalogue Number CL-012 **For clinical diagnosis and scientific research.**

In-Situ Hybridization Staining Solution

Instructions Manual Cat# CL-012

[Product Name]
In Situ Hybridization Staining Solution.

[Packing Specification]
10 tests, 20 tests, 50 tests per box.

[Intended Use]
This reagent is suitable for nucleic acid staining in in situ hybridization detection system.

[Principle]
The main component of in situ hybridization blue staining solution is 4,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI), which is a blue fluorescence dye that can penetrate cell membrane and bind to double-stranded DNA. Under ultraviolet light excitation or light of a fluorescence microscope, the nucleic acid emits blue fluorescence.

[Main Components]

Reagent Specifications	Component Name	Volume	Number	Main Components
10 Tests	In situ hybridization blue staining solution	100μL	01	DAPI, p-Phenylenediamine, glycerol, PBS
20 Tests		200μL	01	
50 Tests		500μL	01	

[Storage Conditions and Expiration Date]
Store at -20°C±5°C in the dark, valid for 12 months.

[Sample Requirements]
Applicable specimen type: Cell sample or tissue sample in in situ hybridization assay.

[Instructions]
1. Drop 10-20μL in situ hybridization blue staining solution into the tissue or cell area after slide in situ hybridization.
2. Cover the sample with a cover slide to ensure that the dye solution covers the sample evenly and avoid bubbles as much as possible.
3. Keep away from light at room temperature for 3-5 minutes.
4. Observation and photography under fluorescence microscope;
5. For long-term storage, use a nail polish or other adhesive to seal around the coverslip.

[Method Limits]
This method is only suitable for the staining of tissue or cell samples after in situ hybridization, and is not recommended for tissue or cell sample stained by other methods.

[Product Performance Index]
1. This reagent should be neat in appearance, clear in labeling and free of leakage.
2. After in situ hybridization, the slide samples are stained with this reagent, and the blue fluorescence of the nucleus is observed under ultraviolet light excitation.

[Precaution]

1. This reagent can significantly slow down rather than completely prevent the fluorescence quenching of fluorescent dyes. It is still advisable to keep the sample as far as possible from light and observe the results or take pictures as early as possible.
2. DAPI may have a certain toxicity to the human body. Please pay attention to proper protection. Wear lab coat and disposable gloves to avoid direct contact of the reagent with eyes and skin.

[Reference]

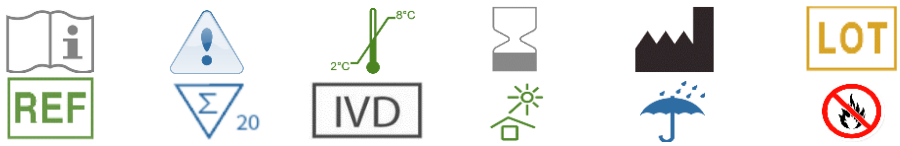
1. Masuda N, Ohnishi T, Kawamoto S, et al. Analysis of chemical modification of RNA from formalin-fixed samples and optimization of molecular biology applications for such samples. Nucleic Acids Res. 1999; 27:4436–4443.
2. McKinney MD, Moon SJ, Kulesh DA, et al. Detection of viral RNA from paraffin-embedded tissues after prolonged formalin fixation. J Clin Virol. 2009; 44:39–42.
3. Beers EH, Joosse SA, Ligtenberg MJ, et al. A multiplex PCR predictor for aCGH success of FFPE samples. Br J Cancer. 2006; 94:333–337.

[Approval date and modification date of the specification]

- V1. 0 approval date: July 20, 2016
- V1. 6 approval date: December 7, 2021

Product packing view

EU REP: *Kingsmead Service B.V., Zonnehof 36, 2632 BE, Nootdorp, Netherland.*



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