

Herpes Simplex Virus Type II (HSV2)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

MM188-10

ASR

Document Number: IFU-MM188-Herpes Simplex Virus Type II (HSV2)-08042017
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Immunogen	Clone	Species	Isotype	Primary Antibody Diluent
BALB/C mice were immunized with Parker strain of herpes simplex virus type 2.	DBM 15.69	Mouse	IgG1	NA

Catalog Number	Description
MM188-10	10 ml Ready To Use antibody

Intended Use

Analyte Specific Reagent (ASR)

This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy. Clinical interpretation of staining results should be accompanied by histological studies with proper controls. Patients' clinical histories and other relevant diagnostic tests should be utilized by a

qualified person(s) when evaluating and interpreting results.

Format

This product is supplied as a tissue culture supernatant and contains sodium azide as a preservative.

Storage and Handling

Specimen Collection and Preparation

Tissues fixed in 10% formalin are suitable for use prior to paraffin embedding. Consult references (Kiernan, 1981; Sheehan & Hrapchak, 1980) for further details on specimen preparation.

The user is advised to validate the use of the products with their tissue specimens prepared and handled in accordance with their laboratory practices.

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 (NaN₃) 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 SDS is available upon request.

References

- i) Li et al. China Microbiol Immunol 34: 6, 1990.
- ii) Schenck et al. J Gen Virol 69: 99, 1988.
- iii) Wilson et al. J Virol Methods 45: 19, 1993

