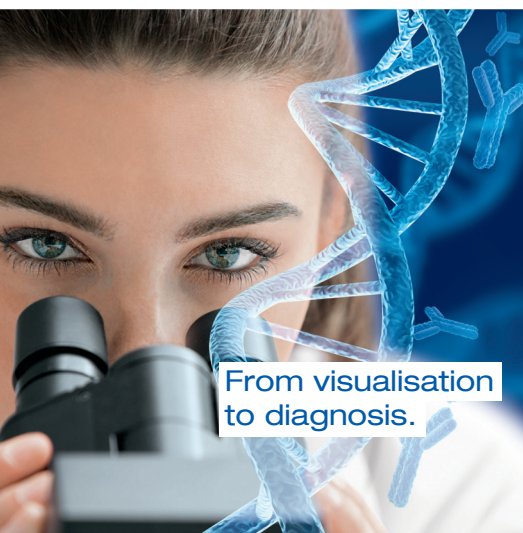


Tissue Microarrays and Control Slides

Tissue Microarrays | Infectious Disease Arrays | IHC & ISH Validated



From visualisation
to diagnosis.

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Microarray Control Slides from BioSB

As the diagnostics market continues to grow, researchers and clinicians have a greater need for a wide variety of high quality and cost effective control slides. Control slides are valuable tools utilized by institutions when validating reagents, qualifying new products, testing protocols or performing research which requires multiple tissue types.

Bio SB control slides are cost effective, high quality tissues mounted on Hydrophilic Plus slides which are validated for use in **immunohistochemical (IHC)** and **in-situ hybridization (ISH)** applications.

The **Hydrophilic Plus slides** are novel positively-

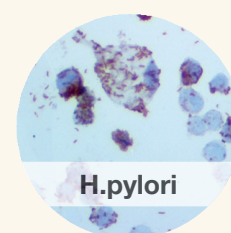
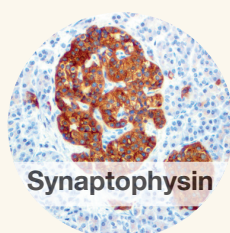
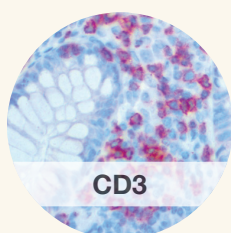
charged slides for IHC, ICC, FISH and CISH with significantly improved tissue-adhesion characteristics compared to other commercially available slides. The Hydrophilic Plus slides are superior in their ability to retain tissues that otherwise tend to detach from slides after heat-induced epitope retrieval procedures (HIER). The microarrays consist of 2 mm cores of formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues or cell lines and are assembled in array fashion to allow multiplex analysis. For an easy orientation an empty core (=blank) is included

Features and benefits

- ✓ Easy method of antibody validation
- ✓ Cost effective diagnostic control
- ✓ Test a large number of tissue types on one slide
- ✓ Validated for use with over 100 antibodies used in immunohistochemistry
- ✓ Available in 2, 7, 11 or 23-core format
- ✓ 5 slides per package
- ✓ Validated for immunohistochemistry (IHC) and in-situ hybridization (CISH & FISH)



Representative staining images:



Tissue Microarray (TMA)

consists of 2 mm cores of formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded normal or cancer human tissue.

Cell Line Microarray (CLMA)

consists of 2 mm cores of formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded cell lines with a standardized and validated expression level of relevant markers.

Human Normal Tissue Microarray (HN-TMA) | Human Cancer Tissue Microarray (HC-TMA)

Tissue microarray controls are an excellent way to test and validate an antibody, an ISH probe, or other reagents simultaneously on a variety of tissue types. Using multiple tissue types on a single slide helps to save time and money. All tissue microarray controls were validated by immunohistochemistry and are positive for more than 100 antibodies.

Human Normal Tissue Microarray (HN-TMA)

The shown slides outline the different types of normal tissue used for the microarray controls.

11-Core Human Normal TMA

Art.-Nr.: BSB 0297

PL - Placenta	Blank	LV - Liver	TL – Tonsil
CL - Colon	SK - Skin	BRN – Brain	BRS – Breast
PR - Prostate	TH - Thyroid	KD - Kidney	FT – Fallopian Tube

23-Core Human Normal TMA

Art.-Nr.: BSB 0298

PL - Placenta	Blank	BRS - Breast	MY - Myometrium	CX - Cervix	FT - Fallopian Tube
BRN - Brain	PT - Pituitary	AD - Adrenal	PC - Pancreas	SG - Salivary	CL - Colon
LV - Liver	KD - Kidney	TH - Thyroid	LG - Lung	SK - Skin	BL – Bladder
TS - Testis	PR - Prostate	SP - Spleen	TL - Tonsil	BM - Bone Marrow	TY – Thymus

7-Core Human Normal Lymphoid TMA

Art.-Nr.: BSB 0299

TL – Tonsil	Blank	LN – Lymph Node	SP – Spleen
TL – Tonsil	TY - Thymus	LN – Lymph Node	SP - Spleen

Human Cancer Tissue Microarray (HC-TMA)

The shown slides outline the different types of cancer tissue used for the microarray controls. Tissue selection may vary from lot to lot.

11-Core Human Cancer TMA

Art.-Nr.: BSB 0230

Skin Basal Cell Carcinoma	Blank	Colon Adenocarcinoma	Placenta Choriocarcinoma
Skin Squamous Cell Carcinoma	Kidney Renal Cell Carcinoma	Bladder Adenocarcinoma	Ovary Papillary Serous Carcinoma
Skin Melanoma	Lung Adenocarcinoma	Prostate Adenocarcinoma	Breast Ductal Carcinoma

23-Core Human Cancer TMA

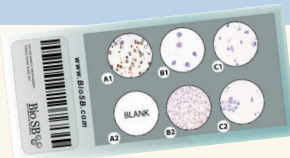
Art.-Nr.: BSB 0231

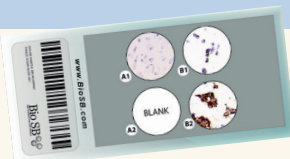
Ductal Breast Carcinoma	Blank	Mucoepidermoid Carcinoma	Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma	Synovial Sarcoma	Myxoid Liposarcoma
Papillary Ovarian Serous Carcinoma	Seminoma	Colon Adenocarcinoma	Hepatocellular Carcinoma	Melanoma	Angiosarcoma
Papillary Cervical Carcinoma	Prostate Adenocarcinoma	Gastrointestinal Neuroendocrine Tumor	Clear Cell RCC	SCC	Hodgkin's Lymphoma
Choriocarcinoma	Bladder Adenocarcinoma	Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor	Mucinous Lung Adenocarcinoma	Glioma	Hairy Cell Leukemia

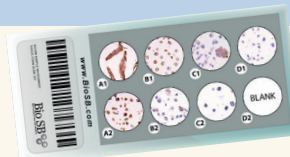
Human Cancer Cell Line Microarray (HC-CLMA)

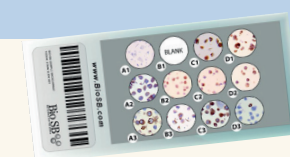
The cell line microarrays contain cores from formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded cell lines, which are characterized by their defined and standardized antigen expression. Each microarray control contains a negative control to reduce interpretation errors. In addition, in the multi-array configuration an empty core (=blank) is included for an easy orientation.

Human Cancer Cell Line Microarray (HC-CLMA)

		5-Core BRAF V600E CLMA		Art.-Nr.: BSB 0305	
BRAF V600E 2+ (Metastatic Prostate Cancer from Lymph Node)		BRAF V600E + (Metastatic Breast Cancer from pericardial effusion)		BRAF V600E Negative Control (Breast Ductal Carcinoma)	
Blank		BRAF V600E + (Metastatic Breast Cancer from pleural effusion)		BRAF V600E Negative Control (Metastatic Breast Cancer from pleural effusion)	

		3-Core Neuroblastoma CLMA		Art.-Nr.: BSB 0303	
Negative Control (Normal Lung Fibroblast)		Neuroblastoma (Neuroblastoma)			
Blank		Neuroblastoma (Neuroblastoma derived from bone marrow metastasis)			

		7-Core EGFR CLMA		Art.-Nr.: BSB 0295	
EGFR 3+ (Epidermoid Cervical Cancer Metastasis)		EGFR 2+ (Non-small Cell Lung Cancer)		EGFR 1+ (Metastatic Prostate Cancer from Lymph Node)	
EGFR 2+ (Breast Carcinoma)		EGFR 2+ (Cervical Cancer Adenocarcinoma)		EGFR 1+ (Colorectal Adenocarcinoma)	
				Blank	

		11-Core Immunotherapy CLMA		Art.-Nr.: BSB 0304	
CD4 - (Normal Lung Fibroblast)		Blank		PD-L1 (Breast Carcinoma)	
CTLA4 + (Malignant Melanoma Brain Metastasis)		FOX P3 + (Colorectal Adenocarcinoma)		CD68 + (Metastatic Breast Cancer from pleural effusion)	
CD4 + (Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia)		PD-L1 + (Metastatic Prostate Cancer from Lymph Node)		PD-L1 + (Mesothelioma Lung Cancer)	
				B7H3 + (Metastatic Breast Cancer from pleural effusion)	
				B7H3 + (Malignant Melanoma, Skin)	
				OX-40 + (Acute Myelogenous Leukemia)	

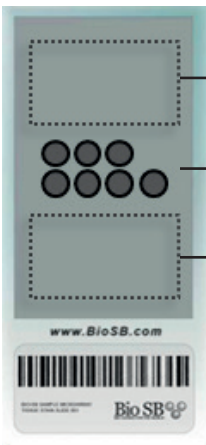
Infectious Disease Cell Line Microarrays (ID-CLMA)

Infectious disease cell line microarrays are available for various pathogens and are suitable for IHC and ISH. Each slide has two areas for tissue assembly and is available in either a virus-specific or a multiplexed virus configuration. All CLMAs include negative controls to reduce interpretation errors.

Infectious Disease Cell Line Microarrays (ID-CLMA)

The shown slides outline the layout of the infectious disease cell line microarrays.

Two tissue mounting areas allow for maximum flexibility and integration for users with automated or manual IHC/ISH systems.

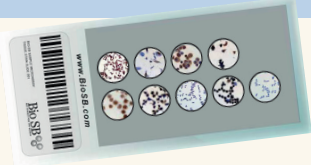


Tissue 1

Cell line controls for infectious disease

Tissue 2

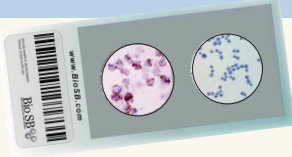
www.BioSB.com



9-Core Multi Infectious Disease CLMA

Art.-Nr.: BSB 0232

Adenovirus	Cytomegalovirus	Simplex Virus	Zoster Virus	
EBV - Epstein Barr Virus	HBV - Hepatitis B Virus	HHV-8 - Human herpesvirus 8	SV-40 - Simian-Virus 40	(-) Control



2-Core Infectious Disease CLMA's

2-Core H. Pylori CLMA, #BSB 0241

Adenovirus Cell Line Microarray (2 core)	BSB 0233
Cytomegalovirus Cell Line Microarray (2 core)	BSB 0234
Herpes Simplex Virus Cell Line Microarray (2 core)	BSB 0235
Varicella Zoster Virus Cell Line Microarray (2 core)	BSB 0236
Epstein Barr Virus Cell Line Microarray (2 core)	BSB 0237
HBV Cell Line Microarray (2 core)	BSB 0238
HHV-8 Cell Line Microarray (2 core)	BSB 0239
SV-40 Cell Line Microarray (2 core)	BSB 0240
H. Pylori Cell Line Microarray (2 core)	BSB 0241

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First-hand information
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Notes:

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