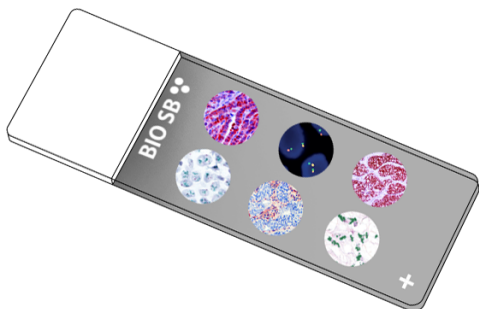


# Lysozyme Control Slides



## Intended Use

For In Vitro Diagnostic Use.

## Summary and Explanation

Lysozyme is a 14.4 kDa enzyme, commonly referred to as the “body’s own antibiotic” since it kills bacteria. Lysozyme is an enzyme that destroys bacterial cell walls by hydrolyzing the polysaccharide component of the cell wall. It is abundantly present in a number of secretions, including tears. This protein is present in cytoplasmic granules of the polymorphonuclear neutrophils and released through mucosal secretions such as tears and saliva. They can also be found in high concentrations in egg white.

Lysozyme stains myeloid cells, histiocytes, granulocytes, macrophages, and monocytes in human tonsil, colon and skin. It is an important marker that may demonstrate the myeloid or monocytic nature of Acute Leukemia. The restrictive nature of Lysozyme antibody staining suggests that Lysozyme may be synthesized predominantly in reactive histiocytes rather than in resting, unstimulated phagocytes. It has not been determined whether Lysozyme stains any other cell or tissue type. Lysozyme may aid in the identification of histiocytic neoplasias and large lymphocytes, as well as classifying lymphoproliferative disorders.

## Presentation

Five slides of Lysozyme positive tissues, each mounted on Hydrophilic Plus Slides, provided in a plastic mailer.

| <i>Catalog No.</i> | <i>Quantity</i> |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| BSB-9263-CS        | 5 slides        |
| BSB 5735           | 5 slides        |
| BSB 6862           | 5 slides        |

**Storage** Store at 20-25°C

## Precautions

1. For professional users only. Results should be interpreted by a qualified medical professional.
2. Ensure proper handling procedures are used with this reagent.
3. Always wear personal protective equipment such as a laboratory coat, goggles, and gloves when handling reagents.
4. Dispose of unused solution with copious amounts of water.
5. Follow safety precautions of the heating device used for epitope retrieval (TintoRetriever Pressure Cooker or similar).
8. For additional safety information, refer to Safety Data Sheet for this product.
9. For complete recommendations for handling biological specimens, please refer to the CDC document, “Guidelines for Safe Work Practices in Human and Animal Medical Diagnostic Laboratories” (see References in this document).

## Stability

**This product is stable up to the expiration date on the product label.**

Do not use after expiration date listed on package label.

## IHC Protocol

1. Subject tissues to heat induced epitope retrieval (HIER) using a suitable retrieval solution such as ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate (BSB 0020-BSB 0023) or EDTA (BSB 0030-BSB 0033).

2. Any of three heating methods may be used:

### a. TintoRetriever Pressure Cooker or Equivalent

Place tissues/slides in a staining dish or coplin jar containing the ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate or EDTA and place on trivet in the pressure cooker. Add 1-2 inches of distilled water to the pressure cooker and turn heat to high. Incubate for 15 minutes. Open and immediately transfer slides to room temperature.

### b. TintoRetriever PT Module or Water Bath Method

Place tissues/slides in a pre-warmed staining dish or coplin jar containing the ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate or EDTA at 95°-99° C. Incubate for 30-60 minutes.

### c. Conventional Steamer Method

Place tissues/slides in a pre-warmed staining dish or coplin jar containing the ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate or EDTA in a steamer, cover and steam for 30-60 minutes.

3. After heat treatment, transfer slides in ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate or EDTA to room temperature and let stand for 15-20 minutes.
4. For manual staining, perform antibody incubation at ambient temperature. For automated staining methods, perform antibody incubation according to instrument manufacturer’s instructions.
5. Wash slides with ImmunoDNA washer or DI water.
6. Continue IHC staining protocol. Wash slides between each step with ImmunoDNA washer solution.

### Abbreviated Immunohistochemical Protocol

| Step                     | ImmunoDetector<br>AP/HRP | PolyDetector<br>AP/HRP | PolyDetector<br>Plus HRP |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Peroxidase/AP Blocker    | 5 min.                   | 5 min.                 | 5 min.                   |
| Primary Antibody         | 30-60 min.               | 30-60 min.             | 30-60 min.               |
| 1st Step Detection       | 10 min.                  | 30-45 min.             | 15 min.                  |
| 2nd Step Detection       | 10 min.                  | Not Applicable         | 15 min.                  |
| Substrate- Chromogen     | 5-10 min.                | 5-10 min.              | 5-10 min.                |
| Counterstain / Coverslip | Varies                   | Varies                 | Varies                   |

### Abbreviated IF Protocol

| Step   | Incubation Time   |
|--|-------------------|
| Rinse slides in IF wash buffer                 | 5 minutes         |
| Drain and wipe excess IF wash buffer off slide |                   |
| Conduct remaining steps in the dark            |                   |
| Apply Antibody                                 | 30-60 minutes     |
| Rinse with 3 changes of IF wash buffer         | 3x15 minutes each |
| Coverslip with IF mounting medium              |                   |

### Mounting Protocols

For detailed instructions using biodegradable permanent mounting media such as XyGreen PermaMunter (BSB 0169-0174) or organic solvent based resin such as PermaMunter (BSB 0094-0097), refer to PI0174 or PI0097.

### Product Limitations

Due to inherent variability present in immunohistochemical procedures (including fixation time of tissues, dilution factor of antibody, retrieval method utilized, and incubation time), optimal performance should be established through the use of positive and negative controls. Results should be interpreted by a qualified medical professional.

### References

1. Morsky P, Clin Chim Acta. 1988;178:327-36
2. Krugliak L, et al. A J Hematol. 1986;21:99-109
3. Delafl or-Weiss E, et al. Acta Cytol. 1999;Nov-Dec;43(6):1124-1130
4. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Guidelines for Safe Work Practices in Human and Animal Medical Diagnostic Laboratories. Supplement / Vol. 61, January 6, 2012. <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/other/su6101.pdf>

### Symbol Key / Légende des symboles/Erläuterung der Symbole

|                      |  |   |   |            |   |
|----------------------|--|---|---|------------|---|
| <b>EC</b> <b>REP</b> | QAdvis EAR AB<br>Ideon Science Park<br>Scheelevägen 17<br>SE-223 70 Lund, Sweden                         |  Storage Temperature<br>Limites de température<br>Zulässiger Temperaturbereich                           |  Manufacturer<br>Fabricant<br>Hersteller               | <b>REF</b> | Catalog Number<br>Référence du catalogue<br>Bestellnummer |
| <b>IVD</b>           | In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Device<br>Dispositif médical de diagnostic in vitro<br>In-Vitro-Diagnostikum |  Read Instructions for Use<br>Consulter les instructions<br>d'utilisation<br>Gebrauchsanweisung beachten |  Expiration Date<br>Utiliser jusqu'à<br>Verwendbar bis | <b>LOT</b> | Lot Number<br>Code du lot<br>Chargenbezeichnung           |