

ImmunoDetector Biotin Blocker





Intended Use

For Research Use Only.

Summary and Explanation

ImmunoDetector Biotin Blocker is a two-step endogenous biotin blocking system used for immunohistochemistry (IHC) and in-situ hybridization (ISH) procedures. This blocking system is useful for blocking endogenous biotin in both frozen and formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissues (pancreas, kidney, liver, etc.) that contain higher levels of biotin that may yield false positive results. It can be used in autostainers as well as manual staining procedures.

Presentation

ImmunoDetector Biotin Blocker is provided in liquid form ready-to-use. It is comprised of two solutions in a buffer, reagents, stabilizers, and contains a sodium azide anti-microbial.

- 1. Avidin Solution (Blue)
- 2. Biotin Solution (Orange)

Catalog No.	Concentration	Volume
BSB-0098-RUO	Ready-to-use	15 mL
BSB-0099-RUO	Ready-to-use	50 mL
BSB-0100-RUO	Ready-to-use	100 mL
BSB-0101-RUO	Ready-to-use	200 mL
BSB-0102-RUO	Ready-to-use	1000 mL

Storage Store at 2-8°C

Stability

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

Doc #: PI0102-RUO Version #: 7

Do not use after expiration date listed on package label. Temperature fluctuations should be avoided. Store appropriately when not in use. Adhere to all local laws when disposing of this product.

Note: Avidin solution (blue) may become turbid due to formation of precipitate after prolonged storage. Such turbidity is normal and will not affect the solution/kit performance. If desired for esthetic reasons, precipitate may be removed by centrifugation for 10 minutes. Removal of precipitate will not affect the solution/kit performance.

Precautions

- 1. For professional users only. Results should be interpreted by a qualified medical professional.
- 2. This product contains <0.1% sodium azide (NaN₃) as a preservative. Ensure proper handling procedures are used with this reagent.
- 3. Always wear personal protective equipment such as laboratory coat, goggles and gloves when handling reagents.
- 4. Dispose of unused solution with copious amount of water.
- 5. Do not ingest reagent. If reagent is ingested, seek medical advice immediately.
- 6. Avoid contact with eyes. If contact occurs, flush with large quantities of water.
- 7. 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).

Preparation of Working Solution

ImmunoDetector Biotin Blocker is a ready-to-use working solution and requires no further preparation.

Recommended Protocol

- 1. Deparaffinize and rehydrate tissues if necessary.
- 2. Place cut and dried slides in Immuno/DNA Retriever with Citrate or EDTA and perform its recommended heat protocol.
- 3. Wash with 5 changes of IHC wash buffer.
- 4. Place slides in Peroxidase or AP Blocker for 5 minutes.
- 5. Wash with 3 changes of IHC wash buffer.
- 6. Cover tissue with Avidin Solution (Blue) of Biotin Blocker for 10 minutes.
- 7. Wash with 3 changes of IHC wash buffer.
- 8. Cover tissue with Biotin Solution (Orange) of Biotin Blocker for 10 minutes
- 9. Wash with 3 changes of IHC wash buffer.
- 10. Continue to follow the IHC/ISH protocol.

Abbreviated Immunohistochemical Protocol

Step	ImmunoDetector AP/HRP	PolyDetector AP/HRP	PolyDetector 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

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. 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.



