Product datasheet **MON-APP144**

Monosan Blockingsolution - SuperBlock

Reagents

Instructions for use

Product name Monosan Blockingsolution - SuperBlock

Intended Use Blocking Solution is developed to eliminate unspecific binding of primary and secondary antibodies to tissue sections. It is primarily intended to be used in immunohistochemistry on formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded samples.

Applications IHC-P, IHC-Fr, IF

Summary and explanation Unspecific binding of primary and secondary antibodies to tissue sections in immunohistochemical staining procedures can result in background staining. This effect can be eliminated when tissue sections are incubated with Blocking Solution prior to incubation with the primary antibody. The protein in Blocking Solution abolishes unspecific binding. Blocking Solution is a universal blocking reagent. Unlike other frequently used blocking solutions (e. g. serum blocks) the reagent can be used regardless of the origin species of the secondary antibody. Interferences with secondary antibodies or other components of detection systems are not observed. In contrast to other blocking reagents this Blocking Solution should not be incubated longer than 10 minutes and should be rinsed away with wash buffer. Otherwise the signal intensity of the immunohistochemical staining reaction could be decreased.

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Principle of method

Blocking Solution is applied on tissue sections to reduce background staining due to unspecific binding of primary and secondary antibodies in immunohistochemistry. The step is carried out prior to incubation with the primary antibody

Reagents provided

100 ml Blocking Solution (ready-to-use)

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Storage and handling

The solution should be stored at 2-8°C without further dilution. Please store the reagent in a dark place and do not freeze it. Under these conditions the solution is stable up to the expiry date indicated on the label. Do not use product after the expiry date. A positive and a negative control have to be carried out in parallel to the test material. If you observe unusual staining or other deviations from the expected results which could possibly be caused by this reagent, please contact our technical support.

Reagent preparation

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Procedure

1. Apply Blocking Solution for 5 minutes at room temperature. The section should be covered completely.
2. Rinse with wash buffer.
3. Proceed with next steps for immunohistochemical staining as usual starting with the primary antibody.

Expected results

During the reaction of the substrate with horse radish peroxidase or alkaline phosphatase in the presence of a chromogen, a coloured precipitate is formed at the location of the bound primary antibody. This reaction only takes place if the target antigen is existent in the tissue. The chromogen used determines the colour of the precipitate. The analysis is carried out using a light microscope.

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Trouble shooting

If you observe unusual staining or other deviations from the expected results please read these instructions carefully, contact our technical support . Also refer to the instructions of the detection systems containing Blocking Solution for guidance on general troubleshooting

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Quality control

We recommend carrying out a positive and a negative control with every staining run. The positive control permits the validation of appropriate processing of the sample. If the negative control has a positive result, this points to unspecific staining. Please refer to the instructions of the detection system for guidance on general quality control procedures.

Performance

Studies have been conducted to evaluate the performance of the kit reagents. The product has been found to be suitable for the intended use

Limitations of procedure

Immunohistochemistry is a complex technique involving both histological and immunological detection methods. It requires a highly trained histotechnologist. Tissue processing and handling prior to immunostaining, for example variations in fixation and embedding or the inherent nature of the tissue can cause inconsistent results (Nadji and Morales, 1983). Overexposure with the protein blocking solution (“Blocking Solution”) can result in decreasing signal intensity. Therefore, we recommend washing away the Blocking Solution instead of just draining it away as in other procedures. Inadequate counterstaining and mounting can influence the interpretation of the results. Sanbio guarantees that the product will meet all requirements described from its shipping date until its expiry date, as long as the product is correctly stored and utilized. No additional guarantees can be given. Under no circumstances shall Sanbio be liable for any damages arising out of the use of the reagent provided.

Precautions

Use by qualified personnel only. Wear protective clothing to avoid contact of reagent or specimen with eye, skin or mucous membrane. In case of the reagent or specimen coming into contact with a sensitive area, wash the area with large amounts of water. Microbial contamination of the reagent must be avoided, since otherwise non-specific staining may occur. ProClin 950 is used for stabilisation. A Material safety data sheet (MSDS) is available upon request.

References

1. Elias JM Immunohistopathology – A practical Approach to Diagnosis ASCP Pr
2 Nadji M and Morales AR Ann N.Y. Acad Sci 420:134-139, 1983
3. -

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