

**Monosan AEC Substrate Kit, 515 ml**

Reagents

**Instructions for use**

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<b>Product name</b>	Monosan AEC Substrate Kit, 515 ml
<b>Intended Use</b>	AEC Substrate kit is intended for immunohistochemical and in situ-hybridisation staining procedures with horse radish peroxidase (HRP). AEC (3-Amino-9-ethylcarbazol) leads to the formation of a red-brown precipitate at the location of the target antigen or target nucleic acid. The precipitate is insoluble in aqueous mounting media and can be observed by light microscopy.
<b>Applications</b>	IHC-P, IHC-Fr, IF
<b>Summary and explanation</b>	-

**FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES**

Product datasheet

MON-APP172

**MONOSAN**<sup>®</sup>

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**Principle of method**

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**Reagents provided**

15 ml AEC Chromogen (liquid AEC concentrate)  
500 ml AEC Substrate Buffer

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**Storage and handling**

The solutions should be stored at 2-8°C without further dilution. Please store the reagents in a dark place and do not freeze them. Under these conditions the solutions are stable up to the expiry date indicated on the label. Do not use product after the expiry date. The working solution should be prepared freshly at the day of use. Once the two reagents are combined, the resulting solution is stable for up to three hours. Excess working solution needs to be disposed as hazardous substance. 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 the kit reagents please contact our

**Reagent preparation**

Add 20 µl AEC Chromogen (AEC concentrate) to 1 ml of AEC Substrate Buffer and mix thoroughly. Note: The colour intensity can be adjusted by decreasing or increasing the AEC concentration in the working solution.

**Procedure**

1) Rinse the slide with wash buffer after the previous incubation step. 2) Apply the AEC working solution onto the slide. Incubate for 5-20 minutes. 3) Rinse with distilled H<sub>2</sub>O. 4) Counterstain with haematoxylin for about 30 seconds up to 5 minutes (depending on the desired staining intensity). 5) Rinse with distilled H<sub>2</sub>O. 6) Blueing in tap water for at least 5 minutes. 7) Mount with an aqueous mounting medium.

**Expected results**

During the reaction of the substrate with horse radish peroxidase in presence of the chromogen AEC, a red-brown precipitate is formed at the location of the target antigen or nucleic acid. The precipitate is insoluble in aqueous solvents and can be observed by light microscopy.

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**Trouble shooting**

If you observe unusual staining or other deviations from the expected results please read these instructions carefully, or contact our technical support. Also refer to the instructions of the detection systems 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 method in which histological as well as immunological detection methods are combined. 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). In some tissues endogenous peroxidase activity may cause non-specific staining. The enzyme activity should be blocked by incubation with hydrogen peroxide solution (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution). The step is carried out before incubation with primary antibody but after dewaxing and rehydration. Background staining due to endogenous biotin can be blocked through an avidin-biotin blocking step prior to the primary antibody incubation step. The coloured precipitate formed by AEC is soluble in organic solvents. The tissue sections therefore have to be counterstained with aqueous solutions (e. g. Gill's or Mayer's haematoxylin) and mounted with aqueous mounting media. The colour intensity of the reaction product can decrease with time, especially when exposed to light. The staining reaction itself can be influenced in the same way when carried out in strong light. Sanbio guarantees that the product will meet all requirements described from its shipping date until its expiry date, as long

**Precautions**

Use by qualified personnel only. Some of the reagents used in this kit are hazardous to your health. Wear protective clothing to avoid contact of reagents or specimen with eye, skin or mucous membrane. In case of a reagent or specimen coming into contact with a sensitive area, wash the area with large amounts of water. Microbial contamination of the reagents must be avoided, since otherwise non-specific staining may occur. Material safety data sheets (MSDS) are 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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