



**human Ig-kappa**  
*in situ* hybridization probe  
40 reactions, formamide free

For the detection of human  
Ig-kappa ( $\kappa$ ) mRNA by in situ hybridization

**FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

Product Nr.: **T-1015**

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**Biotin labelled oligonucleotide probe for the detection of human Ig kappa  
(κ)-mRNA by *in situ* hybridization, ready to use**

**Product description**

- Content:** 0,8 ml (40 reactions) Ig κ *in situ* hybridization (ISH) probe in hybridization buffer. The probe contains biotinylated oligonucleotides complementary to human Ig κ-light chain mRNA.
- Product No.:** T-1015, (κ-ISH probe)
- Specificity:** The Ig κ ISH probe is to be used for detection of Ig-kappa mRNA in paraffin-embedded tissue or cells by *in situ* hybridization.
- Storage/Stability:** The Ig κ ISH probe must be stored at 2°C- 8°C, in the dark, and remains stable until the expiry date stated on the packaging.
- Use:** This product is designed for research purposes only and not for use in diagnostic applications!
- Safety Precautions:** Read the operating instructions prior to use!
- Do not use the reagents once the use-by date has expired!
- This product contains substances (in low concentrations and volumes) that are harmful to health (kathon). Avoid any direct contact with the reagents. Take appropriate protective measures (use disposable gloves, protective glasses and lab garments)!
- If reagents come into contact with skin, rinse skin immediately with copious quantities of water!

## Principle of the method:

The presence of certain nucleic acid sequences in cells or tissue can be ascertained with *in situ* hybridisation, using tagged gene probes. The hybridization results in duplex formation of sequences present in the test object and the specific gene probe.

The duplex formation (in the case of Ig  $\kappa$  sequences in the testing material) is indirectly detected by using the tags of the oligonucleotides.

## Instructions:

Homogenize the Ig  $\kappa$  ISH probe and bring to 55°C. The pre-treatment of the test item (deparaffination, proteolysis, post-fixation, prehybridization) is determined by the user. The tissue / cell section must not be allowed to dry out during hybridization. For hybridization, pipet 15-25  $\mu$ l Ig  $\kappa$ -ISH probe onto the section. Cover the section with a coverslip and seal. Hybridize for at least 1 h at 55°C. The next process (e.g. washing, detection, counterstain, embedding) is determined by the user. For safe and simple processing, we recommend the use of our hybridization system (T-1011) or Biotin detection systems (T-1006 / T-1010), which exhibits a special compatibility with the Ig  $\kappa$  ISH probe.

**Our experts are available to answer your questions.**

## Literature

Erber WN, Asbahr HD, Phelps PN.: In situ hybridization of immunoglobulin light chain mRNA on bone marrow trephines using biotinylated probes and the APAAP method. Pathology. 1993 Jan;25(1):63-7

Hieter PA, Max EE, Seidman JG, Maizel JV Jr, Leder P.: Cloned human and mouse kappa immunoglobulin constant and J region genes conserve homology in functional segments. Cell. 1980 Nov;22(1 Pt 1):197-20

Wilkinson D.G.: In Situ Hybridization, A Practical Approach, Oxford University Press (1992); ISBN 0 19 963327 4

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