



Human Papilloma Virus Type 16
in situ hybridization probe

40 reactions

For the detection of **Human Papilloma Virus Type 16** DNA by *in situ* hybridization

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

Product Nr.: **T-1033**

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Biotin labelled oligonucleotide probe for the detection of [Human Papilloma Virus Type 16](#) by *in situ* hybridization, ready to use

Product description

Content: 0,8 ml (40 reactions) [HPV 16](#) *in situ* hybridization (ISH) probe in hybridization buffer. The probe contains biotinylated oligonucleotides complementary to [HPV 16](#) DNA.

Product No.: [T-1033](#), ([HPV 16](#) ISH probe)

Specificity: The [HPV 16](#) ISH probe is to be used for detection of [HPV 16](#) DNA in paraffin-embedded tissue or cells by *in situ* hybridization.

Storage/Stability: The [HPV 16](#) 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 (formamide, kathon). Avoid any direct contact with the reagents. Take appropriate protective measures (use disposable gloves, protective glasses and lab garments). The following risk and safety phrases apply to: R61 May cause harm to the unborn child. S53 Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label, where possible)!

If reagents come into contact with skin, rinse skin immediately with copious quantities of water!

Material safety data sheet is available on request for professional user!

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 [HPV 16](#) DNA sequences in the testing material) is indirectly detected by using the tags of the oligonucleotides. In addition to staining of nuclei, cytoplasmic detection of [HPV 16 RNA](#) might be found in some cases, because of different stability of RNA-DNA and DNA-DNA hybrids.

Instructions:

Homogenize the [HPV 16](#) ISH probe and bring to 37°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 µl [HPV 16](#) ISH probe onto the section. Cover the section with a coverslip and seal. After heat denaturation (10 min at 75°C) the reaction is incubated for at least 1 h at 37°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 [HPV 16](#) ISH probe.

Our experts are available to answer your questions.

Literature

Seedorf,K., Krammer,G., Durst,M., Suhai,S. and Rowekamp,W.G.: Human papillomavirus type 16 DNA sequence. Virology 145 (1), 181-185 (1985)

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