

Proteinase K

<u>Cat No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
10-0024	50 mL Ready-To-Use

Intended Use For In Vitro Diagnostic Use.

This product is intended for use for the proteolytic digestion of formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded (FFPE) tissues during the pretreatment process of the immunohistochemical (IHC) staining procedure.

Reagents Supplied One dropper bottle of Ready-To-Use Proteinase K in 50 mM Tris Buffer, 0.09% w/v Sodium Azide, pH 7.5.

Summary And Explanation Proteinase K is broad spectrum serine protease and the most commonly used enzyme for IHC pretreatment. After proteolytic digestion of FFPE tissues, target antigens within the tissue become readily exposed, thus making antibody-antigen binding easier during the staining procedure. Proteolytic digestion helps to reveal those antigen sites that are covered when the tissue is fixated.

Sodium Azide is present at a low concentration as an anti-microbial agent.

Procedure For use after deparaffinizing and rehydrating slides. If necessary, block endogenous peroxidase activity before pretreatment.

1. Wash slides in several changes of 1X PBS to remove alcohol / peroxidase block.
2. Cover sections with Proteinase K solution and incubate for 5-15 minutes at 37 °C in a humidified chamber (optimal incubation time may vary depending on tissue type and degree of fixation, and should be determined by user).

Note: Do not equilibrate the Proteinase K. Apply the cold (2-8°C) Proteinase K directly on the slide. Store the Proteinase K at 2-8°C immediately after use. Warming the Proteinase K bottle may affect the stability and shorten the expiration date of the solution.

3. Wash slides in 1X PBS to remove Proteinase K.
4. Resume standard IHC staining procedure.

Storage Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze.

All performance claims are void after the expiration date.

Materials Required But Not Supplied FFPE tissue section
1X PBS

Precautions For professional users only.

Sodium Azide (NaN₃) is a toxic chemical and is present as an antimicrobial agent in Proteinase K. The concentration in this product is not classified as hazardous. However, the build-ups of NaN₃ may react with lead and copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. Flush any disposed reagent with large volume of water to prevent azide build-up.

Excessive enzyme digestion of FFPE tissues could result in damage of tissue morphology or tissue sections becoming detached from the slide.

Inadequate enzyme digestion of FFPE tissue could result in weaker staining.

Symbols

				
Catalog No.	Batch No.	In Vitro Diagnostic Use	Temperature Range	Use By

