

## Herpes Simplex Virus Cocktail

(Rabbit anti-HSV 1 + Mouse anti-HSV II)

Item number RP20-10

RUO

### INTENDED USE

For In Vitro Diagnostic Use. This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues sections to be viewed by light microscopy. Clinical interpretation of staining results should be accompanied by histological studies with proper controls. Patients' clinical histories and other relevant diagnostic tests should be utilized by a qualified person(s) when evaluating and interpreting results.

Immunogen	Clone	Species	Isotype	Primary Antibody Diluent
Whole Rabbit corneal cells, infected with herpes simplex virus type 1 (strain MacIntyre) and BALB/C mice immunized with Parker strain of herpes simplex virus type 2.	N/A	Rabbit + Mouse	N/A	NA

Catalog Number	Description
RP20-10	10 ml Ready to Use antibody

### INTENDED USE

Research Use Only (RUO)

This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy. Clinical interpretation of staining results should be accompanied by histological studies with proper controls. Patients' clinical histories and other relevant diagnostic tests should be utilized by a qualified person(s) when evaluating and interpreting results.

### FORMAT

This product is supplied as a tissue culture supernatant and contains sodium azide as a preservative.

### SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

Tissues fixed in 10% formalin are suitable for use prior to paraffin embedding. Consult references (Kiernan, 1981; Sheehan & Hrapchak, 1980) for further details on specimen preparation.

The user is advised to validate the use of the products with their tissue specimens prepared and handled in accordance with their laboratory practices.

### PRECAUTIONS

This antibody contains less than 0.1% sodium azide. Concentrations less than 0.1% are not reportable hazardous materials according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazard communication and EC Directive 91/155/EC. Sodium azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>) used as a preservative is toxic if ingested. Sodium azide may react with lead and copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. Upon disposal, flush with large volumes of water to prevent azide build-up in plumbing. (Center for disease control, 1976, National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, 1976). Specimens, before and after fixation and all materials exposed to them, should be handled as if capable of transmitting infection and disposed of with proper precautions. Never pipette reagents by mouth and avoid contacting the skin and mucous membranes with reagents and specimens. If reagents or specimens come in contact with sensitive areas, wash with copious amounts of water. Microbial contamination of reagents may result in an increase in nonspecific staining. Incubation times or temperatures other than those specified may give erroneous results. The user must validate any such change. The SDS is available upon request.

### REFERENCES

- Adams et al J Pathol 143: 241, 1984. Vertergaard et. al. Acta Pathol Microbiol Scand 87(B): 261, 1979