

**DATA SHEET**  
**Hsa-miR-152Probe**

<b>Catalog No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>HM152-100</b>	One vial of 0.650 ml of probe in hybridization buffer

**Analyte Specific Reagent. Analytical and performance characteristics are not established.**

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Doc. No. 932-HM152-100      Rev : D  
Date of release: 13-Aug-2020

**Description**

The Hsa-miR-152 probe has been designed from mature human miR-152 sequence. This fluoresceinated probe is provided in a hybridization buffer for localization of miRNA in FFPE tissue by *In Situ* hybridization.

**Specifications**

The Hsa-miR-152 identifies mature miR-152 sequences in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human tissues and/or freshly prepared frozen tissues by *in situ* hybridization. This probe does not react with normal human mRNA or nuclear DNA present in tissues.

**Storage and Handling**

Store the reagent at 2-8 °C. Do not freeze. Do not use the reagent after expiration date on vial. The reagent must be brought to room temperature before use. (Important! The presence of precipitates induces background staining).

**Precautions:**

For professional use. The probe contains formamide. Formamide is classified as a teratogen. Pregnant workers should keep exposure to a minimum. Avoid inhalation, ingestion, and contact with unprotected skin. If skin contact occurs, wash thoroughly with soap and water. For more information, refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet, which is available upon request.

**Quality Control**

Each lot of this micro RNA probe is tested by *In Situ* hybridization for Quality Control purposes. Refer to the BioGenex Quality Control Testing Conditions table for additional information.

**References**

1. Lorio MV and Croce CM. (2012). MicroRNA dysregulation in cancer: diagnostics, monitoring and therapeutics. A comprehensive review. **EMBOMol Med** 4, 143–159.
2. Chen PS, Su JL, and Hung MC. (2012). Dysregulation of Micro RNAs in cancer. **Journal of Biomedical Science**, 19:90.
3. Nuovo GJ. (2008). In situ detection of precursor and mature microRNAs in paraffin embedded, formalin fixed tissues and cell preparations. **Methods** 44,39–46.
4. Song R. et al. (2010). In situ hybridization detection of microRNAs. **MethodsMol Biol.** 629, 287-94.

5. Tomohiko Tsuruta, Ken-ichi Kozaki, Atsushi Uesugi, et al. (2011). *miR-152* is a Tumor Suppressor microRNA That Is Silenced by DNA Hypermethylation in Endometrial Cancer. **Cancer Res** 71, 6450-6462.
6. Jinfeng Huang, Yue Wang, Yingjun Guo, and Shuhan Sun. (2010), Down-Regulated MicroRNA-152 Induces Aberrant DNA Methylation in Hepatitis B Virus-Related Hepatocellular Carcinoma by Targeting DNA Methyltransferase 1 **HEPATOLOGY**, 52, 1.
7. Liu, X., Zhan, Z., Xu, L., Ma, F., Li, D., Guo, Z., Li, N., Cao, X. (2010). MicroRNA-148/152 impair innate response and antigen presentation of TLR-triggered dendritic cells by targeting CaMKII- $\alpha$ . **J. Immun.** 185, 7244-7251.

#### BioGenex Quality Control Testing Conditions

Parameter	Conditions used
Control Tissue	THYROID, OVARY, BREAST, SKIN (FB-HM152).
Tissue Type	Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded cancer tissues