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EC REP

DATA SHEET

Hsa-miR-196aProbe

Catalog No	**Description**
HM196A-100	One vial of 0.650 ml of probe in hybridization buffer

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

Doc. No. 932-HM196A-100 Rev : D
Date of release: 13-Aug-2020

Description

The Hsa-miR-196a probe has been designed from mature human miR-196a 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-196a identifies mature miR-196a 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. **EMBO Mol 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. **Methods Mol Biol**. 629, 287-94.
5. Bloomston M, Frankel WL, Petrocca F, *et al* . MicroRNA expression patterns to differentiate pancreatic adenocarcinoma from normal pancreas and chronic pancreatitis. ***JAMA*.** 2007; 297: 1901–8

6. Szafranska AE, Doleshal M, Edmunds HS, *et al* . Analysis of microRNAs in pancreatic fine-needle aspirates can classify benign and malignant tissues. ***Clin Chem*****.** 2008; **54**: 1716–24.
7. Wang J, Chen J, Chang P, *et al* . MicroRNAs in plasma of pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma patients as novel blood-based biomarkers of disease. ***Cancer Prev Res***. 2009; 2: 807–13.

BioGenex Quality Control Testing Conditions

Parameter	Conditions used
Control Tissue	LYMPH NODE TESTIS (FB-HM196A).
Tissue Type	Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded cancer tissues