

DATA SHEET

Hsa-miR-200aProbe

Catalog No	Description
HM200A-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-HM200A-100 Rev : D

Date of release: 14-Aug-2020

Description

The Hsa-miR-200a probe has been designed from mature human miR-200a 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-200a identifies mature miR-200a 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

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2. Chen PS, Su JL, and Hung MC. (2012). Dysregulation of Micro RNAs in cancer. **Journal of Biomedical Science**, 19:90.
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4. Song R. et al. (2010). *In situ* hybridization detection of microRNAs. **Methods Mol Biol.** 629, 287-94.
5. Bracken CP, Gregory PA, Khew-Goodall Y and Goodall GJ 2009 The role of microRNAs in metastasis and epithelialmesenchymal transition. *Cell Mol. Life Sci.* 66 1682–1699

6. Perry SM and Anil KR 2010 The role of the miR-200 family in epithelial- mesenchymal transition. *Cancer Biol. Ther.* 10 219–222
7. Saydam O, Shen Y, Würdinger T, Senol O, Boke E, James MF, Tannous BA, Stemmer-Rachamimov AO, et al. 2009 Downregulated microRNA-200a in meningiomas promotes tumor growth by reducing E-cadherin and activating the Wnt/ β catenin signaling pathway. *Mol. Cell Biol.* 29 5923–5940
8. Xia H, Cheung WK, Sze J, Lu G, Jiang S, Yao H, Bian XW, Poon WS, Kung HF and Lin MC 2010 miR-200a regulates epithelial-mesenchymal to stem-like transition via ZEB2 and beta-catenin signaling. *J. Biol. Chem.* 285 36995–37004
9. Hung CS, Liu HH, Liu JJ, Yeh CT, Chang TC, Wu CH, Ho YS, Wei PL and Chang YJ 2012 MicroRNA-200a and -200b mediated hepatocellular carcinoma cell migration through the epithelial to mesenchymal transition markers. *Ann. Surg. Oncol.*

BioGenex Quality Control Testing Conditions

Parameter	Conditions used
Control Tissue	BREAST, PROSTATE, INTESTINE (FB-HM200A)
Tissue Type	Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded cancer tissues