

## DATA SHEET

### CerviPro HPV 14 fluoresceinated DNA Probe

Catalog No.	Description
PR251-100	0.650 ml HPV 14 fluoresceinated oligo probe

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

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Doc. No. 932-PR251-100; Rev. No. B

Date of release: 20-Aug-2020

#### **Description**

The HPV 14 probe has been designed to specifically recognize regions of the L1 and E6/E7 open reading frames (ORFs) of human papillomavirus (HPV) 14 genotypes in paraffin embedded human tissues or cytopathology specimens/cervical scraps. This fluoresceinated probe is provided in a hybridization buffer for *In Situ* hybridization.

#### **Specifications**

The HPV 14 oligonucleotide probe identifies human papillomavirus 14 DNA in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human tissues or cytopathology specimens by *In Situ* hybridization. This probe does not react with normal human nuclear DNA or other HPV types in tissues.

#### **Storage and Handling**

Store the reagent at 2-8 °C. Do not freeze. Do not use 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 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. De Gaintani C. et al. Detection of human papillomavirus DNA in urinary bladder carcinoma by in situ hybridization. *J. Clin Pathol.* 52(2), 103-6 (1999).
2. Caruso ML, Valentini AM. Different human papillomavirus genotypes in anogenital lesions. *Anticancer Res.*, 19(4B), 3049-53(1999).
3. Mittal K. et al. A comparison of proliferative activity and atypical mitoses in cervical condylomas with various HPV types. *Int. J. Gynecol. Pathol.*, 17(1), 24-8(1998).
4. Lie ES, et al. Detection of human papillomavirus in routinely processed biopsy specimens from laryngeal papillomas: Evaluation of reproducibility of polymerase chain reaction and DNA in situ hybridization procedures. *Acta Otolaryngol. (Stockh)*, 116(4), 627-32(1996).