

## Pepsin Solution

<u>Cat No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
10-0026	50 mL Ready-To-Use

### Intended Use

For In Vitro Diagnostic Use.

This product is intended for use for the proteolytic digestion of formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded (FFPE) tissues during the pretreatment process of the immunohistochemical (IHC) staining procedure.

### Reagents Supplied

One dropper bottle of Ready-To-Use Pepsin in Tris Buffer and 0.09% w/v Sodium Azide.

### Summary And Explanation

Pepsin is used for the proteolytic digestion of FFPE tissues prior to staining of certain antigens by IHC methods. After proteolytic digestion of FFPE tissues, target antigens within the tissue become readily exposed, thus making antibody-antigen binding easier during the staining procedure. Proteolytic digestion helps to reveal those antigen sites that are covered when the tissue is fixated.

### Procedure

For use after deparaffinizing and rehydrating slides. If necessary, block endogenous peroxidase activity before pretreatment.

1. Wash slides in several changes of 1X PBS to remove alcohol / peroxidase block.
2. Cover sections with 2-4 drops of Pepsin solution and incubate for 5-15 minutes at 37 °C in a humidified chamber (optimal incubation time may vary depending on tissue type and degree of fixation, and should be determined by user).

**Note: Do not equilibrate the Pepsin. Apply the cold (2-8°C) Pepsin directly on the slide. Store the Pepsin at 2-8°C immediately after use. Warming the Pepsin bottle may affect the stability and shorten the expiration date of the solution.**

3. Wash slides in 1X PBS to remove Pepsin.
4. Resume standard IHC staining procedure.

### Storage

Store at 2-8°C. After use, return to 2-8°C immediately. Do not freeze.

All performance claims are void after the expiration date.

### Materials Required But Not Supplied

FFPE tissue section  
1X PBS

### Precautions

For professional users only.

Sodium Azide ( $\text{NaN}_3$ ) is a toxic chemical and is present as an antimicrobial agent in Pepsin. The concentration in this product is not classified as hazardous. However, the build-ups of  $\text{NaN}_3$  may react with lead and copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. Flush any disposed reagent with large volume of water to prevent azide build-up.

Excessive enzyme digestion of FFPE tissues could result in damage of tissue morphology or tissue sections becoming detached from the slide.

Inadequate enzyme digestion of FFPE tissue could result in weaker staining.

### Symbols

				
Catalog No.	Batch No.	In Vitro Diagnostic Use	Temperature Range	Use By

