PATHOSAGE
Trusted Results

Tris-EDTA Buffer

Rev: 2025-06-4/1
IFU: PSW-GRI2110

General Reagents	Availability	REF	Volume
		PSW-GRI2110W-0100	100 ml
		PSW-GRI2110W-0500	500 ml
		PSW-GRI2110W-1000	1000 ml

Intended use

PathoSage Tris-EDTA Buffer is intended for in vitro diagnostic (IVD) use in immunohistochemistry (IHC) procedures to perform Heat-Induced Epitope Retrieval (HIER) on formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue sections. This retrieval step is performed prior to the application of primary antibodies, in order to unmask antigenic sites that may have been altered or masked during tissue fixation and embedding. The use of this buffer enhances epitope availability and improves antibody binding, resulting in stronger and more specific.

Specification

Buffer Type: Tris-EDTA
Form: Liquid concentrate
Concentration: 10X
Dilution Ratio: 1:10
Diluent: Deionized Water
pH (after dilution): 9.0 ± 0.3
Maximum Usage (After Dilution): Up to 3 runs within 5 days
Appearance: Clear, colorless to slightly yellow solution

Principle of Method

1. Deparaffinize and rehydrate the tissue slides.
2. Fill the PT Module tank with Tris-EDTA buffer and deionized water to achieve a 1:10 dilution.
3. Pre-heat the PT Module until temperature reaches 65°C and place the formalin-fixed slides in slide racks into the PT Module tank.
4. Heat the Tris-EDTA buffer and slides to 98°C and incubate for 15 minutes.
5. Cool slides in the PT Module to 65°C.
6. Remove slides and cool to room temperature for at least 5 minutes in a PBS or TBS based buffer.
7. Continue with staining according to IHC protocol.

Note: Alternative heating sources, such as a microwave or a pressure cooker, can be used to replace the PT Module tank. The optimal incubation time for these heating sources should be determined by authorised personnel / researchers.

Materials Provided

PathoSage Tris-EDTA buffer

Materials Required but not Provided

- Stainless steel pressure cooker (it is recommended that the gaskets are changed at regular intervals to maintain optimum retrieval conditions).
- General immunohistochemistry laboratory equipment.

Storage and Stability

Store at room temperature. Do not use after the expiration date.

Warnings and Precautions

For professional users. Specimens, before and after fixation, and all materials exposed to them, should be handled as if capable of transmitting infection and disposed of with proper precautions.Never pipette reagents by mouth and avoid contacting the skin and mucous membranes with reagents and specimens. If reagents or specimens come in contact with sensitive areas, wash with copious amounts of water.

Minimize microbial contamination of reagents or an increase in non-specific staining may occur. Incubation times or temperatures other than those specified may give erroneous results. Any such change must be validated by the user.

General Limitations

Immunohistochemistry is a multistep diagnostic process that consists of specialized training in the selection of the appropriate reagents; tissue selection, fixation, and processing; preparation of the IHC slide; and interpretation of the staining results.

Tissue staining is dependent on the handling and processing of the tissue prior to staining. Improper fixation, freezing, thawing, washing, drying, heating, sectioning or contamination with other tissues or fluids may produce artifacts, antibody trapping, or false negative results. Inconsistent results may be due to variations in fixation and embedding methods, or to inherent irregularities within the tissue. Excessive or incomplete counterstaining may compromise proper interpretation of results.

The clinical interpretation of any staining or its absence should be complemented by morphological studies using proper controls and should be evaluated within the context of the patient's clinical history and other diagnostic tests by a qualified pathologist.

LABEL AND BOX SYMBOLS

Explanation of the symbols of the product label and box:

⌛	Expiration Date	REF	Refrence Number	LOT	Lot Number
RTU	Ready To Use	IVD	In Vitro Diagnostic		