

## DATA SHEET

### Hsa-miR-106aProbe

**Catalog No.**  
**HM106A-100**

**Description**  
One vial of 0.650 ml of probe in hybridization buffer

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

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Doc. No. 932-HM106A-100

Rev : E

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#### Description

The Hsa-miR-106a probe has been designed from mature human miR-106a 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-106a identifies mature miR-106a 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. Schetter AJ, Leung SY, Sohn JJ, Zanetti KA et al. (2008). MicroRNA expression profiles associated with prognosis and therapeutic outcome in colon adenocarcinoma. **JAMA**. Jan 30;299(4):425-36.
6. Landais S, Landry S, Legault P, Rassart E. (2007). Oncogenic potential of the miR-106-363 cluster and its implication in human T-cell leukemia. **Cancer Res**. 15;67(12):5699-707.
7. Xiao B, Guo J, Miao Y, Jiang Z, Huan R, Zhang Y, Li D, Zhong J. (2009). Detection of miR-106a in gastric carcinoma and its clinical significance. **ClinChimActa**. 2009 Feb;400(1-2):97-102.
8. Bo Feng, Tao Tao Dong., Lin Lin Wang, Hou Min Zhou et al. Colorectal Cancer Migration and Invasion Initiated by microRNA-106a. **PLoS ONE** 7(8):e43452.

#### **BioGenex Quality Control Testing Conditions**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Conditions used</b>
Control Tissue	LIVER Carcinoma., TCC, COLON Carcinoma (FB-HM106A).
Tissue Type	Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded cancer tissues