HUMAN HEALTH

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

# SEE IHC TARGETS MORE CLEARLY



TSA Signal Amplification for Immunohistochemistry (IHC) Immunocytochemistry (ICC), Immunofluoresence (IF)



# SEE WHAT YOU'VE BEEN MISSING

The extraordinary sensitivity of the Tyramide Signal Amplification (TSA<sup>™</sup>) kits from PerkinElmer lets you see previously undetectable levels of protein and nucleic acid. The resolution is remarkable.

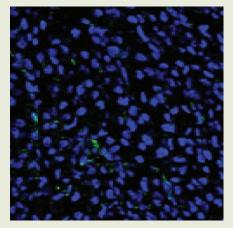
And with multi-target detection, you can get more information from each experiment. It's clear to see. TSA makes it easy to gain valuable insight from your immunohistochemistry (IHC) and immunocytochemistry (ICC) results.

- See previously undetectable low-abundance targets
- Achieve outstanding resolution and clarity
- Conserve precious antibody while improving specificity
- Add to current protocol with minimal disruption
- Eliminate background problems with TSA's biotin-free formats
- Investigate co-localization with multi-target detection kits

TSA is ideal for use with PerkinElmer's Cellular Imaging and Analysis solutions.

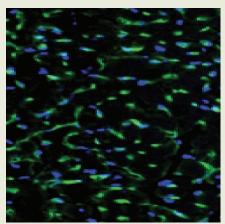
### **REACH NEVER-BEFORE-SEEN LEVELS OF DETECTION**

TSA can increase sensitivity up to 1000-fold.



Standard IHC with Anti-CD31 dilution 1:100, secondary antibody fluorophore labeled and counterstained with DAPI.

Courtesy of Bin Zhao at Harvard Stem Cell Institute



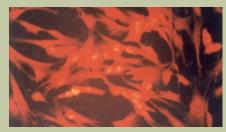
TSA IHC with Anti-CD31 dilution 1:100, fluorescent detection (fluorescein) and counterstained with DAPI.

Detection of CD31 (PECAM-1) Mouse Embryo Heart Tissue.

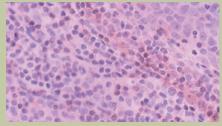
Sensitivity comes with excellent resolution – a combination critical to localizing lowabundance and previously unsuspected targets. It adds up to never-before-seen levels of detection.

### **IMPROVE SENSITIVITY AND RESOLUTION DRAMATICALLY**

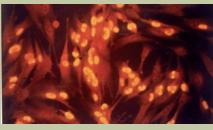
#### TSA improves resolution while enhancing sensitivity. Covalent labeling means sharper images with clearer results.



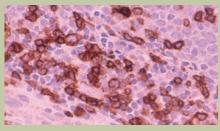
Direct fluorescent staining.



Rabbit anti-CD3 1:400, biotinylated anti-rabbit, ABC, with DAB chromogenic detection.



Direct fluorescent staining enhanced by TSA.



TSA biotin: rabbit anti-CD3 1:400, biotinylated anti-rabbit, SA-HRP, biotinyl tyramide, ABC, with DAB chromogenic detection.

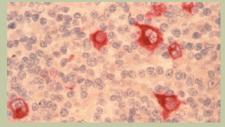
Comparison of direct immunofluorescent staining and TSA-enhanced direct fluorescent staining of CMVinfested cells.

IHC detection of CD3 antigen in serial sections of paraffin-embedded human tonsil.

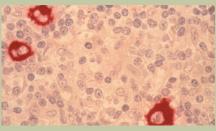
Courtesy of F. van den Berg and A. de Koning, Dept. Pathology, AMC, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

# **REDUCE PRIMARY ANTIBODY CONSUMPTION WHILE IMPROVING SPECIFICITY**

Use up to 1000-fold less primary antibody while reducing non-specific detection and the cost of your assay.



Standard IHC with Anti-EBV dilution 1:25 and fluorescent detection with conjugated antibody.



TSA IHC with Anti-EBV dilution 1:25,000 and fluorescent detection.

Comparison of standard IHC and TSA in the detection of Epstein-Barr Virus – Hodgkins Lymphoma Tissue.

> Courtesy of R. Von Wasielewski and S. Gignac, Pathologisches Institut de Medizinischen Hochscule, Hannover, Germany

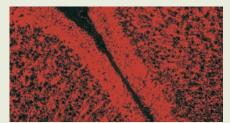
#### Mouse Brain, 20x magnification, 2-second exposure



Conventional detection with Cyanine 3 conjugated 2° antibody. Dilution 1:1,000.

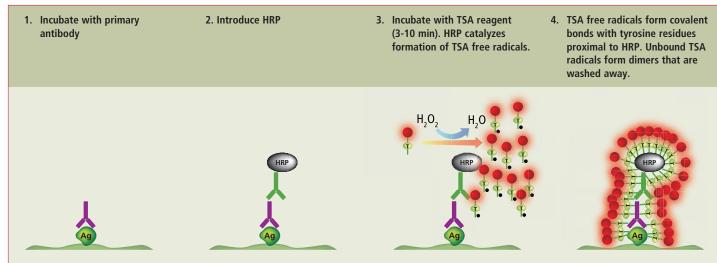


Standard TSA Cyanine 3. Dilution 1:100,000.



TSA Plus Cyanine 3. Dilution 1:10,000,000.

# HOW DOES TSA WORK FOR IHC/IF/ICC?



#### ADDING TSA TO IHC / ICC / IMMUNOFLUORESCENCE ASSAYS

Antigen	Primary antibody	Introduction of HRP	TSA possibilities	Detection options
		Hapten-labeled secondary antibody		Direct Fluorescence • Coumarin (ex. 402 nm, em. 443 nm) • Fluorescein (ex. 494 nm, em. 517 nm) • TMR (ex. 550 nm, em. 570 nm) • Cyanine 3 (ex. 550 nm, em. 570 nm) • Cyanine 5 (ex. 648 nm, em. 667 nm)
		HRP-conjugated secondary antibody (other options include HRP polymer conjugates, ABC)		<ul> <li>Chromogenic</li> <li>Streptavidin-HRP or AP plus chromogen of choice</li> <li>Anti-DNP-HRP or AP with chromogen of choice</li> <li>Anti-fluorescein-HRP or AP with chromogen of choice</li> <li>Indirect Fluorescence</li> <li>Streptavidin-fluorophore conjugate</li> <li>Anti-DNP-fluorophore conjugate</li> <li>Anti-fluorescein-fluorophore conjugate</li> </ul>

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