MULTIVIEW® Universal Tissue Microarray

MULTIVIEW[®] Universal Tissue Microarray with 11 different human tissue specimens for

The MULTIVE Wett niver of Tissue Microarray consists of all human tissue specimens, including placenta, liver, tonsil, colon, skin, brain, breast staining procedures. (fibroadenoma), prostate, thyroid, kidney and fallopian tube. The samples are fixed in formalin and paraffin embedded, and the cores are approximately 2.0mm in diameter. The sections are cut at 3µm and placed on a SuperFrost Plus slide.

Ordering Information

Order Online »

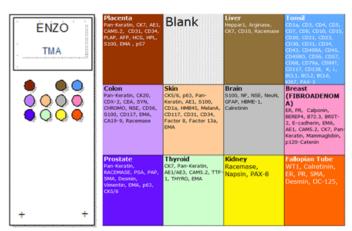
ADI-950-020-0025	25 slides
ADI-950-020-0050	50 slides

Manuals, SDS & CofA

View Online »

- Diverse set of 11 tissues designed to cover the majority of commonly used immunohistochemical stains
- Provides a rapid, inexpensive screening tool for optimization or validation of stains
- Reactivity with over 130 different certified markers provided for each tissue
- High-consistency specimen & slide preparation reduce control slide maintenance
- Suitable for use with common FFPE tissue protocols





Example H&E stained slide to highlight the different morphologies of the tissues. The slides sold are unstained.

The MULTIVIEW[®] Universal Tissue Microarray array consists of 11 tissue specimens, including placenta, liver, tonsil, colon, skin, brain, breast (fibroadenoma), prostate, thyroid, kidney and fallopian tube. Please refer to the product manual for details of the tissue reactivity.

Handling & Storage

Handling To preserve reactivity with some stains, slides should be stained within 12 weeks of

sectioning when stored at room temperature (20-25 °C).

Ambient Short Term Storage

Long Term Storage Ambient

Shipping Ambient Temperature

Regulatory Status RUO - Research Use Only

Product Details

Application Notes

This MULTIVIEW® Universal Tissue Microarray slide is intended to provide broad-spectrum reactivity in manual and fully automated procedures for

- (1) histochemical stains (example: hematoxylin and eosin (H&E));
- (2) special stains (example: trichrome, PAS);
- (3) immunohistochemical stains (example: CK7, CK20) and
- (4) in situ hybridization (example: 17q).

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