

HISTANOL IP

IVD In vitro diagnostic medical device

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Isopropyl alcohol for use in microscopy INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

REF Product code: HIP-1L (1000 mL)

HIP-5L (5000 mL)

HIP-10L (10000 mL)

Introduction

BioGnost's Histanol IP is isopropyl alcohol miscible with water, ethanol, and most organic solvents. It is often used in processes utilizing microwave sample treating. This alcohol does not cause excessive tissue hardening or its shrinking. Main properties of isopropyl alcohol include: low molecular mass, characteristic smell, being a solvent and disinfectant at the same time. Synonyms for isopropyl alcohol are 2-Propanol and isopropanol. It is very often used as substitute for ethanol.

Product description

• HISTANOL IP - Isopropyl alcohol for use in microscopy.

Physical and chemical properties

Chemical formula: C₂H₂O

Molar mass: 60.1 g/mol

Appearance: colorless fluid

Density: 0.786 g/cm3 (20° C)

Melting point: -89 °C

Boiling point: 82.5 °C

Solubility: it is miscible with benzene, chloroform, ethanol, ether, glycerol, and it is soluble in acetone

Acidity (pK₂): 16.5

Refractive index: 1.3776

Viscosity: 2.86 cP (15° C)

1.96 cP (25° C)

1.77 cP (30° C)

Safety at work and environmental protection

Handle the product in accordance with safety at work and environmental protection guidelines. Used solutions and out of date solutions should be taken care of as a special waste in accordance with national guidelines. Chemicals used in this procedure could pose danger to human health. Tested tissue specimens are potentially infectious. Necessary safety measures for protecting human health should be taken in accordance with good laboratory practice. Act in accordance with signs and warnings notices printed on the product's label, as well as in BioGnost's material safety data sheet.

Storing, stability and expiry date

Keep Histanol IP in a tightly closed original package at temperature of +15 to +25 °C. Keep in dry places, do not freeze and avoid exposing to direct sunlight. Date of manufacture and expiry date are printed on the product's label.

References

- 1. Bancroft, J. D. et Gamble, M. (2008): Theory and practice of histological techiques, Churchill Livingstone Elsevier.
- 2. Hess, R. K. (1997): Chemical Safety Hazard Alert Isopropanol, Peroxides Result in Explosion & Injury, Brookhaven National Laboratory.
- Logsdon, J. E. et Loke, R. A. (2000): Isopropyl Alcohol, in Kirk-Othmer Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, John Wiley & Sons.
- Viktorov, I. V. et Proshin, S. S. (2003): Use of Isopropyl Alcohol in Histzological Assaya: Dehydration of Tissue, Enbessing into Paraffin, and Processing of Paraffin Sections, Bulletin of Experimental biology an medicine, 136 (1); pp 105-106.

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