# Material Safety Data Sheet

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Mouse GIP (Active) ELISA Kit

Product number: YK252

Manufacturer: YANAIHARA INSTITUTE, INC.

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## 2. COMPOSITION. INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Product Name** 

Mouse GIP (Active) ELISA Kit

CAS Number None

### Kit components:

No.	Component	Quantity	Chemical name	Wt%	CAS No.	Chemical Formula
1)	Antibody coated plate	1 plate	Plate coated with mouse anti GIP (1-42)			
			monoclonal antibody ①			
2)	Standard	1000 pg	Synthetic mouse GIP (1-42) (2)			
3)	HRP-labeled antibody solution	12 mL	HRP labeled mouse anti GIP (1-42)			
			monoclonal antibody ③			
			Phenol 4	0.096%	108-95-2	C6H5OH
			Chroramphenicol 5	0.02%	56-75-7	C11H12CL2N2O2
4)	Enzyme substrate solution	12 mL	3,3',5,5'-Tetramethylbenzidine⑥		54827-17-7	
			Hydrogen peroxide ⑦	<1%	7722-84-1	H2O2
			N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone 8	<20%	872-50-4	
5)	Stopping solution	12 mL	Sulfuric acid (1M) 9	5.5%	7664-93-9	H2SO4
6)	Buffer solution	25 mL	Buffer containing a reaction accelerator 10			
			Phenol 4	0.096%	108-95-2	C6H5OH
			Chroramphenicol 5	0.02%	56-75-7	C11H12CL2N2O2
7)	Washing solution	50 mL	Sodium chloride ①	18%	7647-14-5	NaCl
	(concentrated)		Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate			
			(Tween20) ①	1%	9005-64-5	C22H42O3
8)	Adhesive foil	3 pieces (13)				

### 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- 5) Sulfuric acid component causes a severe skin and eyes irritation.
- Phenol can cause liver, kidney, bladder and cardiac damage.
   Pre-existing heart or circulatory disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

Other reagents may be harmful if inhaled and ingested. May cause eye and skin irritation.

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Immediately remove victim to fresh air. Consult a physician if necessary.

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with flooding amounts of running water for at least 15

minutes. Consult a physician if necessary.

Skin contact: Immediately remove contaminated clothes and shoes, flush skin with plenty of

water or shower. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes.

Consult a physician if necessary.

Ingestion: Immediately seek medical attention.

#### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable properties: Nonflammable

Extinguishing media: Foam, Carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, soil, water

Fire fighting instructions: May emit toxic fumes under fire conditions. Wear full fire fighting

protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus.

Do not contact to the components when extinguish fire.

### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions: Remove all ignition sources and ventilate. Wear suitable protective

equipment. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep off except persons

concerned.

Environmental precautions: Prevent spills from entering sewers, watercourses or low area, and prevent

from affecting environment.

Methods for Clean up: In case of spill of liquid material, take up or cover spilled material with

ashes or other incombustible absorbents, and put in a container to be sealed. After completely picked up, dispose. In case of spill of solid or powder material, prevent causing dust, sweep and collect, and put in a container to

be sealed. Wash the spill site with water.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Obtain a package insert before use.

Read all the cautions for safety in the package insert before use.

Avoid strong light.

Avoid contact, inhalation and swallow. Use only in open air or ventilated area.

Prevent from entering eves.

Ventilate the area to keep concentration in air below exposure limits.

Avoid inhalation of mist, vapor and spray of material.

Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing Do not smoke and eat while using this kit. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Prevent from entering environment. Handle materials with suitable protection.

Use suitable equipments. Do not pipette by mouth.

Do not leak, overflow and scatter. Do not fall down and damage.

Storage: Store away from sunlight in a cool and dark place at 36-47°F (2-8°C).

### 8. EXPOSURE CONTOROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering measures: General ventilation and/or local exhaust ventilation as well as process isolation

is necessary to minimize employee exposure and maintain exposure limits below exposure limits. Equip eye flushing facilities and shower rooms near operating

place where this kit is handled or stored.

Control parameter: 4 OSHA Final Limits; TWA= 5 ppm

ACGIH TLV(s); TWA= 5 ppm

7 ACGIH TLV(s); TWA= 1 ppm

9 OSHA Final Limits; TWA= 1 mg/m3

ACGIH TLV(s); TWA= 1 mg/m3, STEL 3 mg/m3

Personal protection:

Respiratory protection; NIOSH and MSHA approved respirator

Hand protection; Suitable impervious gloves. PVC gloves for component 5).

Eye protection; Suitable safety glasses (goggles)
Skin protection; Suitable protective clothing

Others: Wash hands thoroughly after handling materials.

### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Component	1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)	7)	8)
Appearance	Colorless plate containing white powder in each well	White color, lyophilized powder	Orange color, Liquid	Colorless transparent, Liquid	Colorless transparent, Liquid	Orange color, Liquid	Colorless transparent, Liquid	Colorless transparent Polymer sheet
pН	N.D	N.D	6.8-6.9	3.3	N.D	6.8-6.9	N.D	N.D
Melting point	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D
Boiling point	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D
Flash point	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D
Explosive limits	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Vapor pressure	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D
Vapor density (air=1)	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D
Specifics gravity	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D
Solubility in water	Soluble	Soluble	Soluble	Soluble	Soluble	Soluble	Soluble	Insoluble
Decomposition temperature	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D	N.D

### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability: Product is stable under normal handling.
Shelf life: Stable up to 24 months after manufacturing.

Hazardous polymerization: Will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Strong light (all components), heat,

contact with oxidizing reagents 2), 3), 4) and 7).

Incompatibility with other materials: oxidizing reagents 2), 3), 4) and 7).

Hazardous decomposition products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides,

halogen compounds and etc. may be formed by combustion

3) and 4).

Hydrogen sulfide, Sulfur oxides and etc. May be formed

by combustion 5).

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and etc. May be formed by

combustion (all components except 3) and 5).

#### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information as the mixture is not available.

Acute toxicity

: 3).6) Phenol (oral, rat); LD50=340mg/kg <sup>3)</sup>

Chloramphenicol (oral, rat); LD50=2500mg/kg<sup>2)</sup>

ATE=319.8 Category 4

Hazard statement; Harmful if swallowed

4) Hydrogen peroxide (oral, rat); LD50=311mg/kg 4)

3, 3', 5, 5'-Tetramethylbenzidine; (oral, quail); LD50=316mg/kg N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone; (oral, rat); LD50=3914mg/kg; (oral mouse);

LD50=5130mg/kg

7) Tween 20 (oral, rat); LD50=37000mg/kg <sup>2)</sup> Sodium chloride (oral, rat); LD50=3000mg/kg <sup>2)</sup> Not classified

3),6) Phenol (dermal, rat); LD50=670mg/kg <sup>4)</sup>
Information on other ingredients not available Category 3

Hazard statement; Toxic in contact with skin

- 4) Hydrogen peroxide (dermal, rat); LD50=4060mg/kg <sup>4)</sup>, Content=<1% 3, 3', 5, 5'-Tetramethylbenzidine; (abdominal, mouse); LD50=135mg/kg N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone; (dermal, rabbit); LD50=8g/kg
- 5) Sulfuric acid (inhalation, rat); LD50=347ppm (4hour equivalent: 0.347mg/L) <sup>5)</sup> Category 2

Hazard statement; Fatal if inhaled

### Skin corrosion/irritation:

- 3) 6) Phenol (skin, rabbit and human); Corrosive <sup>15)</sup>, Content=0.2% Chloramphenicol; Information not available
  Not classified
- 4) Hydrogen peroxide (skin); R-phase(s)=R35 (causes sever burns), Content=<1% Not classified
  - 3, 3', 5, 5'-Tetramethylbenzidine; May cause pain, itch and redness.

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone; May cause dry skin and redness. May be absorbed through skin.

5) Sulfuric acid (skin); pH<1

Category 1A-1C

Hazard statement; Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

7) Tween 20 (skin, human); 15mg/3days, Mild <sup>2)</sup>
Sodium chloride (skin, rabbit); 500mg/24H, Mild <sup>2)</sup>

Category 3

Hazard statement; Skin irritant

### Serious eye damage/irritation:

3) 6) Phenol (eye, rabbit); When phenol, in glycerin dilutions down to 10% or 5% aqueous solutions, was applied to the rabbit eyes, severe damage (complete destruction to opaque corneas) 7) was seen. Content=0.2% Chloramphenicol; Information not available.

Not categorized

- 4) Hydrogen peroxide (eye, animal); Severe. Corrosive 4)17). Content=<1%. N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone (eye, rabbit); Causes eye irritation (100mg) 3, 3', 5, 5'-Tetramethylbenzidine; May cause pain and irritation. Not classified
- 5) Sulfuric acid (eye, human); Incase of human accident, serious damage was seen

Sulfuric acid (eye, rabbit); Medium irritation for 5% solution and severe irritation for 10% solution 8), pH<2.

Category 1

Hazard statement; Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

7) Tween 20 (eye); R-phase(s)=R36 (Irritating to eyes) <sup>2)</sup> Sodium chloride (eye, rabbit); 10mg/24H, Medium 100mg/24H, Medium <sup>2)</sup>

Category 2B

Hazard statement; Causes eye irritation

#### Respiratory or skin sensitization:

Respiratory sensitization

- 3), 6) Phenol and chloramphenicol; Information not available Skin sensitization
  - 3),6) Phenol (skin, guinea pig); Negative in Mugnussen and Kligman skin sensitization test <sup>15)</sup>.

Phenol (skin, Mouse); Negative in MEST test 12).

Phenol (skin, human volunteer); Negative 12)

Chloramphenicol (skin); Causes allergic skin reaction <sup>2)</sup>. Content=0.02% Not classified

4) 3, 3', 5, 5'-Tetramethylbenzidine; Information not available. N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone; Information not available.

### Germ cell mutagenicity:

3),6) Phenol; Information on heritable germ cell mutagenicity tests not available Phenol; Positive in somatic cell mutagenicity tests (chromosome aberration test)

Chloramphenicol; Information not available.

Category 1B

Hazard statement; May cause genetic defects

4) 3, 3', 5, 5'-Tetramethylbenzidine; Information not available.

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone; Information not available.

## Carcinogenicity:

3),6) Phenol; IARC group 3 (substances which can not be classified to human carcinogens)

Chloramphenicol; IARC group 2A (substances which may be carcinogenic to human) <sup>16)</sup>, Content=0.02%

Not classified

- 4) Hydrogen peroxide; IARC group 3 (substances which can not be classified to human carcinogens). ACGIH group A3 (confirmed as animal carcinogen and relation to human is not unknown)
  - 3, 3', 5, 5'-Tetramethylbenzidine; ACGIH group A! (substances confirmed as human carcinogen), IARC group 1 (substances which have human carcinogenicity). Hazard statement; Suspected of causing cancer.

Other ingredients; Not classified.

5) Sulfuric acid; Occupational exposure to Mist of inorganic strong acids including sulfuric acid are classified to group 1 in IARC (to have carcinogenicity for human <sup>24)</sup>), group A2 in ACGIH (suspected human carcinogens) and group K in NTP (known to have carcinogenicity for human) <sup>25)</sup>. With respect for the evaluation by IARC and current evaluation by NTP, it should be classified to category 1, however since sulfuric acid itself is classified to Category 4 in DFGOT <sup>9)</sup> and is not classified to carcinogen by any other organization, component 5) can not be classified.

#### Reproductive toxicity:

3),6) Phenol (animal); In dose not to be seen general toxicity for parental animals, decease in number of newborn was seen 12)14).

Chloramphenicol; Information not available.

Category 1B

Hazard statement; May damage fertility or the unborn child

4) Hydrogen peroxide; In vitro experiment, effects to human sperm was seen. In animals, although no descriptions for general toxicity for parental animals, there are descriptions of effects to sperm motility, female estrous cycle, decrease in number of maternal animals to give birth and decrease in body weight of newborn animals <sup>17)</sup>. Content=<1%

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone; From animal experiment, there are the possibilities to

affect human reproductivity.

Component 4) can not be classified.
Other ingredients; Information not available.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity/Single exposure:

3),6) Phenol (human); There are reports effects to human listed below.

[Effects to Heart and blood vessel]

[Effects to nervous system like, excess respiratory rate, difficulty in breathing, dysrhythmia, cardiovascular shock, severe metabolic acidosis, methemoglobinemia, acute renal failure, renal disorder, dark urine and spasm] 11)

[Heart dysrhythmia] 15)

[Arrhythmia and bradycardia] 7) etc.

Phenol (animal); There was a report of [Strong suppression of pupillary reflex] <sup>12)</sup>. Every effect in animal is seen within the guidance value ranges of Category 1.

Since these reports, respiratory organs, cardiovascular system, kidney and nervous system seem to be the target organs.

Chloramphenicol; Information not available.

Category 1 (Respiratory organs, cardiovascular system, kidney and nervous system)

Hazard statement; Causes damage to respiratory organs, cardiovascular system, kidney and nervous system.

- 4) Hydrogen peroxide; Irritation in nose, throat and respiratory duct for human and animals <sup>10)18)</sup>. Congestion in lung and trachea, lung edema, pulmonary emphysema, epithelium necrosis of trachea in animal within the guidance value ranges of Category 1 were described <sup>10)</sup>. In human, headache, dizziness, tremor, spasm, benumbedness, faint and brain infarction were described <sup>18)</sup>.
  Content=<1%</p>
  - 3, 3', 5, 5'-Tetramethylbenzidine: Irritation in nose, throt and respiratory duct for human and animals. Cough and respiratory spasm.

Other ingredients; Information not available. Component 5) can not be classified.

5) Sulfuric acid (human); Respiratory irritation symptoms like cough and shortness of breath are known in low dose inhalation <sup>9)</sup>.

Persistent effects like hypofunction of lung and fibrosis, and emphysema as well as cough, shortness of breath and hemosputum in high dose inhalation <sup>7)</sup>.

Sulfuric acid (guinea pig); Pulmonary bleeding and malfunction of lung in inhalation exposure for 8 hours 7).

Category 1 (Respiratory organs)

Hazard statement; Causes damage to respiratory organs.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity/Repeated exposure:

3),6) Phenol (human); There are reports of effects to human listed below.

[Increase in mortality rate caused by cardiovascular diseases] 12)

[Neonatal hyper bilirubinemia] 15)

[Nausea, vomition, diarrhea, abdominal pain, hemolytic anemia, methemoglobinemia, glomerulus denaturation, renal tubulonecrosis, papillary cell bleeding] 7) and etc.

Phenol (animal); There are reports of effects to animals listed below.

[Significant decrease of red blood cell count, protein cast and renal tubulonecrosis in kidney, papillary bleeding, atrophy/necrosis of spleen/thymus, vacuolization of hepatocyte, severe effects to central nervous system, liver disorder] 12)

Every effect in animal is seen within the guidance value ranges of Category 1.

Since these reports, cardiovascular system, liver, digestive tracts, vascular system, kidney, spleen, thymus and central nervous system seem to be the target organs.

Chloramphenicol; Information not available.

Category 1 (Cardiovascular system, liver, digestive tracts, vascular system, kidney, spleen, thymus and central nervous system)

Hazard statement; Causes damage to cardiovascular system, liver, digestive tracts, vascular system, kidney, spleen, thymus and central nervous system with long term or repeated exposure.

4) Hydrogen peroxide (human); Irritative to lung 17).

Hydrogen peroxide (dog); Fibrous tissue nidus in lung appeared frequently and mixture of atelectasis and emphysema fields were recognized within the dose of the guidance value ranges of Category 1 in the inhalation test of vapor 11).

Hydrogen peroxide (oral, rat); Effects to white blood cell count and hematocrit value, and hemolysis were seen within the dose of the guidance value ranges of Category 2 4).

Content=<1%

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone; May cause dermatitis with prolonged or repeated exposure. Other ingredients; Information not available.

Component 5) can not be classified

Hazard statement; Causes irritation to respiratory organs.

5) Sulfuric acid (inhalation, rat); Cell proliferation in larynx mucosa was recognized within the dose of the guidance value ranges of Category 1 in the inhalation exposure test for 28 days <sup>5)</sup>.

Sulfuric acid (inhalation, guinea pig); Disorders of respiratory tract and lung like

nasal septum edema, emphysema, atelectasis, bronchiole hyperemia, edema, bleeding, thrombus were recognized within the dose of the guidance value ranges of

Category 1 in the repeated inhalation test for 14-139 days 7).

Sulfuric acid (inhalation, monkey); Histological changes like Hyperplasia of the cells and hypertrophy of the wall in bronchiole were recognized within the dose of the guidance value ranges of Category 1 (0.048mg/L, 23.5Hr/Day) in the inhalation exposure test for 78 weeks in crab-eating

macaque <sup>7)</sup>.

Category 1

Hazard statement; Causes damage to respiratory system with long term or repeated exposure.

#### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information as the mixture is not available.

Aquatic environmental toxicity/Acute phase:

3),6) Phenol; In crustaceans (Ceriodaphnia quadrangula), 48H LC50=3.1mg/L <sup>10)</sup> (Category 2)

Chloramphenicol; 96H LC50=15-42  $\mu$  g/L <sup>2)</sup> (Category 1)

Component 4) is not classified since estimated value of acute aquatic environmental toxicity with the simple adding method, 22%<25%.

4) Hydrogen peroxide; In crustaceans (Ceriodaphnia quadrangula), 48H LC50=2.4mg/L  $^{4)}$ 

3, 3', 5, 5'-Tetramethylbenzidine; In bacteria, LC50=9000mg/L In fish, 96H LC50=4000mg/mL

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone; 96H LC50 (bluegill)=832mg/L 96H LC50 (rainbow trout)=3048mg/L non-hazardous to aquatic species.

Component 5) is not classified since estimated value of acute aquatic environmental toxicity with the simple adding method, 0.85%<25%.

5) Sulfuric acid; In fish (Bluegill), 96H LC50=16-28mg/L 11)

Category 3

Hazard statement; Harmful to aquatic life

Aquatic environmental toxicity/Chronical phase:

3),6) Phenol; Phenol has rapid degradability (85% by BOD) <sup>19)</sup> and is estimated to have small bioaccumulative potential (logKow=1.46) <sup>20)</sup>

Chloramphenicol; Has rapid degradability 2)

Component 4) is not classified.

Dispose of all waste material including containers in accordance with all applicable laws and local environmental regulations.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

As a mixture, the substance is subjected to no limitations.

#### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EU Directive 1999/45/EC; classification, packaging and labeling of dangerous Preparations

SYMBOL: C as component 5)
R-phrases: 35 as component 5)
S-phrases: 26-45 as component 5)

EU Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste with amendments.

SYMBOL: XN as component 4)

R-phrases: 34/36/37/38 as component 4)

S-phrases: 22-41 as component 4)

In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and

seek medical advice.

In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately.

EC index No.: 4=604-001-00-2, 6=259-364-6, 7=008-003-00-9, 8=212-828-1,

9=016-020-00-8

Other ingredients=Not listed.

Follow all the regulations in your country.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Reference

- 1) Internal data of Yanaihara Institute, Inc.
- 2) Chemwathch MSDS
- 3) RTECS (2006)
- 4) EU RAR (2003)
- 5) SIDS (2001)
- 6) Environmental Risk Assessment of Chemicals Vol.3 (Ministry of environment, Japan) (2004)
- 7) ATSDR (1998)
- 8) SIDS (2001)
- 9) DFDS (2001)
- 10) EU- RAR (2002)
- 11) SIDS (2003)
- 12) CERI-NITE Hazard Assessment Report (2005)
- 13) NTP DB (Access on Dec., 2005)

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- 14) Narotsky and Kavlock (1995)
- 15) EHC 161 (1994)
- 16) MSDS by Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.
- 17) ECETOC JACC (1993)
- 18) ACGIH (2001)
- 19) NITE Biodegradation and Bioconcentration of the Existing Chemical Substances
- 20) PHYSPROP Database (2005)
- 21) IUCLID (2000)
- 22) HSDB (2006)
- 23) JSOH Recommendation of Occupational Exposure Limits (1993)
- 24) IARC (1992)
- 25) ACGIH (2004)

The above information is believed to be correct to be the best of our knowledge and information, But does not purport to be all inclusive and should be used as only a guide. This product is intended to be used by expert persons having chemical knowledge and skill, at their own discretion and risk. Yanaihara institute shall not be held liable for any damages resulting from handling or contact with the above product. Users should determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.