

anti-Prion Protein MAb F99

Prediluted Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Control Number: 902-3047IP-090617

Catalog Number: IPR 3047 G10
Description: 10 ml, prediluted

Intended Use:

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

Summary and Explanation:

The mouse anti-prion monoclonal antibody F99 has been shown to recognize a conserved epitope (QYQRES) on the ruminant prion protein in tissues from sheep, cattle, mule deer, elk and white-tailed deer. The antibody may be useful in detecting agents of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs).

Anti-Prion Protein MAb F99 is provided as a prediluted antibody in buffered diluent, suitable for the detection of prion proteins in formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues by immunohistochemistry.

Source: Mouse monoclonal

Species Reactivity: Sheep, deer, elk

Clone: F99

Isotype: IgG1

Total Protein Concentration: ~10 mg/ml. Call for lot specific Ig concentration

Known Applications:

Immunohistochemistry (formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues)

Supplied As: Buffer with protein carrier and preservative

Storage and Stability:

Store at 2°C to 8°C. Do not use after expiration date printed on vial. If reagents are stored under conditions other than those specified in the package insert, they must be verified by the user. Diluted reagents should be used promptly; any remaining reagent should be stored at 2°C to 8°C.

Limitations:

This product is provided for Research Use Only (RUO) and is not for use in diagnostic procedures. Suitability for specific applications may vary and it is the responsibility of the end user to determine the appropriate application for its use.

Precautions:

1. This antibody contains less than 0.1% sodium azide. Concentrations less than 0.1% are not reportable hazardous materials according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazard communication and EC Directive 91/155/EC. Sodium azide (NaN₃) used as a preservative is toxic if ingested. Sodium azide may react with lead and copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. Upon disposal, flush with large volumes of water to prevent azide build-up in plumbing. (Center for Disease Control, 1976, National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, 1976) (5)
2. Specimens, before and after fixation, and all materials exposed to them should be handled as if capable of transmitting infection and disposed of with proper precautions. Never pipette reagents by mouth and avoid contacting the skin and mucous membranes with reagents and specimens. If reagents or specimens come in contact with sensitive areas, wash with copious amounts of water. (6)
3. Microbial contamination of reagents may result in an increase in nonspecific staining.
4. Do not use reagent after the expiration date printed on the vial.
5. The MSDS is available upon request and is located at <http://biocare.net/support/msds/>.

Technical Support:

Contact Biocare's Technical Support at 1-800-542-2002 for questions regarding this product.

References:

1. O'Rourke, K.I., *et al.* Preclinical diagnosis of scrapie by immunohistochemistry of third eyelid lymphoid tissue. *J. Clin. Microbiol.* 2000 Sept; 38(9):3254-9.
2. Spraker, T.R., *et al.* Validation of monoclonal antibody F99/97.6.1 for immunohistochemical staining of brain and tonsil in mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) with chronic wasting disease. *J. Vet. Diagn. Invest.* 2000 Jan; 14(1):3-7.
3. Nonno, R., *et al.* Molecular analysis of cases of Italian sheep scrapie and comparison with cases of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and experimental BSE in sheep. *J. Clin. Microbiol.* 2003 Sept; 41(9):4127-4133.
4. Valdez, R.A., *et al.* Immunohistochemical detection and distribution of prion protein in a goat with natural scrapie. *J. Vet. Diagn. Invest.* 2003 Mar; 15(2):157-162.
5. Center for Disease Control Manual. Guide: Safety Management, NO. CDC-22, Atlanta, GA. April 30, 1976 "Decontamination of Laboratory Sink Drains to Remove Azide Salts."
6. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). Protection of Laboratory workers from occupationally Acquired Infections; Approved guideline-Third Edition CLSI document M29-A3 Wayne, PA 2005.

May be subject to one or more of the following US Pat Nos. 6,165,784; 6,261,790; 6,514,707, or New Zealand Patent No. 503875.

LICENSED FOR USE WITH **NON-BOVINE TISSUES ONLY**. USE OF THIS PRODUCT FOR TESTING BOVINE (COW) TISSUES IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED.

FOR DISTRIBUTION ONLY IN THE UNITED STATES.