

**p120 Catenin, 2X**  
Prediluted Monoclonal Antibody  
Control Number: 901-3052-082014

ISO  
9001&13485  
CERTIFIED

**Catalog Number:** API 3052 G3  
**Description:** 3.0 ml, prediluted  
**Dilution:** Ready-to-use  
**Diluent:** N/A

**Intended Use:**

For In Vitro Diagnostic Use

p120 Catenin, 2X [98/pp120] is a mouse monoclonal antibody that is intended for laboratory use in the qualitative identification of p120 catenin protein by immunohistochemistry (IHC) in formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) human tissues. The clinical interpretation of any staining or its absence should be complemented by morphological studies using proper controls and should be evaluated within the context of the patient's clinical history and other diagnostic tests by a qualified pathologist.

**Summary and Explanation:**

p120 catenin plays a role in cytoskeletal anchoring in the adherens junctions between epithelial cells (1-2). In normal tissues, immunostaining of p120 is localized to the membrane of epithelial cells, consistent with its role in the cell adhesion complex.

In breast ductal neoplasia, p120 staining is usually observed in cellular membranes. However, in lobular neoplasia, a marked redistribution of p120 throughout the cytoplasm typically results in a diffuse cytoplasmic staining pattern for p120. (1,3-4).

Staining of p120 and E-cadherin has been shown to be complementary and aid in the accurate categorization of ductal and lobular neoplasms, including the distinction between low-grade ductal carcinoma *in situ* and lobular neoplasia (2).

Additionally, in a survey of various neoplastic tissues, some rectal and gastric adenocarcinomas demonstrated diffuse cytoplasmic p120 staining and a lack of membranous p120 staining, mimicking the staining pattern observed with lobular breast neoplasms (2).

**Principle of Procedure:**

Antigen detection in tissues and cells is a multi-step immunohistochemical process. The initial step binds the primary antibody to its specific epitope. After labeling the antigen with a primary antibody, an enzyme labeled polymer is added to bind to the primary antibody. The detection of the bound antibody is evidenced by a colorimetric reaction.

**Source:** Mouse monoclonal

**Species Reactivity:** Human; others not tested

**Clone:** 98/pp120

**Isotype:** IgG1

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

**Epitope/Antigen:** p120 catenin

**Cellular Localization:** Cytoplasm (lobular carcinoma) or membrane (ductal cell carcinoma)

**Positive Tissue Control:** Normal breast or breast lobular carcinomas

**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.

**Protocol Recommendations:**

**Peroxide Block:** Block for 5 minutes with Biocare's Peroxidized 1.

**Pretreatment:** Perform heat retrieval using Biocare's Diva Decloaker. Refer to the Diva Decloaker product datasheet for specific instructions.

**Protein Block (Optional):** Incubate for 5-10 minutes at RT with Biocare's Background Punisher.

**Primary Antibody:** Incubate for 15 minutes at RT.

**Probe:** N/A

**Polymer:** Incubate for 30 minutes at RT with a secondary-conjugated polymer.

**Chromogen:**

Incubate for 5-7 minutes at RT with Biocare's Warp Red.

**Counterstain:**

Counterstain with hematoxylin. Rinse with deionized water. Apply Tacha's Bluing Solution for 1 minute. Rinse with deionized water.

**Technical Note:**

This antibody has been standardized with Biocare's MACH 2 DS 1 detection system. Use TBS buffer for washing steps.

**Limitations:**

The optimum antibody dilution and protocols for a specific application can vary. These include, but are not limited to fixation, heat-retrieval method, incubation times, tissue section thickness and detection kit used. Due to the superior sensitivity of these unique reagents, the recommended incubation times and titers listed are not applicable to other detection systems, as results may vary. The data sheet recommendations and protocols are based on exclusive use of Biocare products. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the investigator to determine optimal conditions.

The clinical interpretation of any positive or negative staining should be evaluated within the context of clinical presentation, morphology and other histopathological criteria by a qualified pathologist. The clinical interpretation of any positive or negative staining should be complemented by morphological studies using proper positive and negative internal and external controls as well as other diagnostic tests.

**Quality Control:**

Refer to CLSI Quality Standards for Design and Implementation of Immunohistochemistry Assays; Approved Guideline-Second edition (I/LA28-A2) CLSI Wayne, PA USA ([www.clsi.org](http://www.clsi.org)). 2011

**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 (NaN<sub>3</sub>) 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)
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 into contact with sensitive areas, wash with copious amounts of water.
3. Microbial contamination of reagents may result in an increase in nonspecific staining.
4. Incubation times or temperatures other than those specified may give erroneous results. The user must validate any such change.
5. Do not use reagent after the expiration date printed on the vial.
6. The MSDS is available upon request and is located at <http://biocare.net/support/msds/>.

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**References:**

1. de Deus Moura R, *et al.* Immunohistochemistry Applied to the Differential Diagnosis Between Ductal and Lobular Carcinoma of the Breast. *Appl Immunohistochem Mol Morphol.* 2012 May 16 Epub ahead of print.
2. Dabbs DJ, Bhargava R, Chivukula M. Lobular Versus Ductal Breast Neoplasms: The Diagnostic Utility of P120 Catenin. *Am J Surg Path.* 2007;31:427-437.
3. Sarrío D, *et al.* Cytoplasmic localization of p120ctn and E-cadherin loss characterize lobular breast carcinoma from preinvasive to metastatic lesions. *Oncogene.* 2004;23:3272-3283.
4. Mastracci TL, *et al.* E-cadherin alterations in atypical lobular hyperplasia and lobular carcinoma *in situ* of the breast. *Mod Path.* 2005;18:741-751.
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.

**Troubleshooting:**

Follow the antibody specific protocol recommendations according to data sheet provided. If atypical results occur, contact Biocare's Technical Support at 1-800-542-2002.