**p40 (M)**
Concentrated and Prediluted Monoclonal Antibody
901-3066-010417

**Catalog Number:**
- ACI 3066 A, C
- API 3066 AA, H
- IPI 3066 G10
- OAI 3066 T60

**Description:**
- 0.1, 1.0 ml, concentrated
- 6.0, 25 ml, prediluted
- 10 ml, prediluted
- 60 tests, prediluted

**Dilution:**
- 1:100
- Ready-to-use
- Ready-to-use
- Ready-to-use

**Diluent:**
- Van Gogh Yellow
- N/A
- N/A
- N/A

**Intended Use:**
For In Vitro Diagnostic Use

p40 (M) [BC28] is a mouse monoclonal antibody that is intended for laboratory use in the qualitative identification of p40 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:**
The mouse monoclonal antibody p40 [clone BC28] recognizes an epitope unique to the p40 protein. p40 is selectively expressed in lung SCC, offering an opportunity for improved specificity (1), resulting in diminished reactivity in lung ADC and increased specificity.

The mouse monoclonal anti-p40 [BC28] demonstrated high sensitivity and specificity, staining 99% (65/67) of cases of lung SCC and 0% (0/71) of cases of lung ADC (see Performance Characteristics). p40 has also been reported in combination with TTF-1 in a method to improve specificity for SCC vs. ADC, while preserving limited tissue specimens (2,3).

Changes in expression of p40 have been implicated in other neoplastic tissues, including bladder, prostate, and head and neck cancers (1,2,3). p40 (M) [BC28] was found to be a sensitive marker in each of these tissues (see Performance Characteristics). Studies have supported the routine use of p40 as an alternative for p63 (1-4).


**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, a secondary antibody is added to bind to the primary antibody. An enzyme label is then added to bind to the secondary antibody; this detection of the bound antibody is evidenced by a colorimetric reaction. Studies have supported the routine use of p40 as an alternative for p63 (1-4).

**Source:** Mouse monoclonal

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

**Immunogen:** a synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 5-17 of human p40

**Clone:** BC28

**Isotype:** IgG1

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

**Epitope/Antigen:** amino acids 5-17 of p40

**Cellular Localization:** Nuclear

**Positive Control:** Lung squamous cell carcinoma

**Known Applications:**
- Immunohistochemistry (formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues)
- Supply 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 (intelliPATH and manual use):**

**Peroxide Block:** Block for 5 minutes with Biocare’s Peroxidazed 1.

**Pretreatment:** Perform heat retrieval using Biocare’s Diva Decloaker. Refer to the Diva Decloaker product data sheet for specific instructions.

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

**Primary Antibody:** Incubate for 30 minutes at RT.

**Probe:** Incubate for 10 minutes at RT with a secondary probe.

**Polymer:** Incubate for 10-20 minutes at RT with a tertiary-conjugated polymer.

**Protocol Recommendations (intelliPATH and manual use) Cont’d:**

**Chromogen:** Incubate for 5 minutes at RT with Biocare’s DAB – OR – 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.

**intelliPATH™ Automated Slide Stainer:**

IPI3066 is intended for use on the intelliPATH™ Automated Slide Stainer. Refer to the intelliPATH Automated Slide Stainer manual for specific instructions on its use. When using the intelliPATH, peroxide block with intelliPATH Peroxidase Blocking Reagent (IP80000) may be performed following heat retrieval.

**Protocol Recommendations (ONCORE Automated Slide Staining System):**

Use of Mouse Amp HRP Detection (ORI6050) is required for the above antibody protocol. Mouse HRP Detection (ORI6007) is not recommended.

**Technical Note:**
This antibody has been optimized for use with Biocare’s MACH 4 Universal HRP-Polymer Detection, intelliPATH Universal HRP Detection Kit and ONCORE Mouse Amp HRP Detection. Use TBS for washing steps.

**Performance Characteristics:**
Nuclear staining of p40 (M) [BC28] was observed in 97% (65/67) of cases of lung squamous cell carcinoma, with no staining observed in lung adenocarcinoma cases (n=71). Staining of p40 (M) was also observed in 85.5% (41/48) of cases of urothelial carcinoma and 78% (46/59) of cases of head and neck squamous cell carcinomas. In breast cancers, only myoepithelial cells in ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) stained with p40 (M). No cases of prostate cancer were found to be positive with p40 (M). p40 (M) [BC28] nuclear staining was observed in the expected normal tissues: basal cells in prostate, myoepithelial cells in breast, urothelial cells in bladder (but not umbrella cells), stratified epithelial cells in skin, tonsil, esophagus and cervical mucosa, occasional cytotoxophoblasts in placenta. (Table 2).

**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 (NaH2) 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 contact with 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.
Precautions Cont’d:
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 SDS is available upon request and is located at http://biocare.net.

References:

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:

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.

Table 1: Sensitivity and specificity of mouse monoclonal antibody p40 (M) [BC28] was determined by testing formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded neoplastic tissues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pathology</th>
<th>Number of Specimens</th>
<th>Number of Positive Specimens</th>
<th>% Positive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lung squamous cell carcinoma</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>97.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung adenocarcinoma</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urothelial carcinoma</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>85.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head and neck squamous cell carcinoma</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>78.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast cancer</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>27.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate cancer</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Tissue cross-reactivity of mouse monoclonal antibody p40 (M) [BC28]
was determined by testing formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded normal tissues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tissue</th>
<th># positive/total tissues</th>
<th>Tissue</th>
<th># positive/total tissues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adrenal gland</td>
<td>0/3</td>
<td>Ovary</td>
<td>0/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bladder, urinary</td>
<td>2/3</td>
<td>Pancreas</td>
<td>0/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone marrow</td>
<td>0/1</td>
<td>Parathyroid</td>
<td>0/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye</td>
<td>0/1</td>
<td>Pituitary gland</td>
<td>0/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td>3/3</td>
<td>Placenta</td>
<td>1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brain, cerebellum</td>
<td>0/3</td>
<td>Prostate</td>
<td>3/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brain, cerebral cortex</td>
<td>0/3</td>
<td>Skin</td>
<td>1/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fallopial tube</td>
<td>0/3</td>
<td>Spinal cord</td>
<td>0/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esophagus</td>
<td>3/3</td>
<td>Spleen</td>
<td>0/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stomach</td>
<td>0/3</td>
<td>Skeletal muscle</td>
<td>0/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intestine, small intestine</td>
<td>0/3</td>
<td>Testis</td>
<td>0/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intestine, colon</td>
<td>0/3</td>
<td>Thymus</td>
<td>3/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intestine, rectum</td>
<td>0/3</td>
<td>Thyroid</td>
<td>0/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart</td>
<td>0/3</td>
<td>Inflammatory tonsillitis*</td>
<td>3/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney</td>
<td>0/6</td>
<td>Ureter</td>
<td>3/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver</td>
<td>0/3</td>
<td>Uterus cervix</td>
<td>3/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>0/3</td>
<td>Uterus (endometrium)</td>
<td>0/3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*B and T cells are negative. Only normal squamous epithelium is positive.