CDH17 (M)

Concentrated and Prediluted Monoclonal Antibody
901-3111-042519

BIOCARE MEDICAL

Catalog Number:	**ACI 3111 A, C**	**API 3111 AA**	**AVI 3111 G**	**VLTM 3111 G20**
Description:	0.1, 1.0 mL, conc.	6.0 mL, RTU	6.0 mL, RTU	20 mL, RTU
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
CDH17 (M) [1H3] is a mouse monoclonal antibody that is intended for laboratory use in the qualitative identification of CDH17 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:
CDH17 (Cadherin 17 or LI-cadherin) is a novel oncogene which is involved in tumor invasion and metastasis and is expressed in intestinal epithelium (1,2). CDH17 is a highly specific marker in colon cancer (99/99, 100%) and is a more sensitive marker than CDX2 (93/99, 94%) and CK20 (91/99, 92%) (3). Overexpression of CDH17 (and conversely, underexpression of CDX2) correlates to poor prognosis in patients with epithelial ovarian cancer (1). CDH17 may be helpful for early diagnosis of Barrett's esophagus (4). CDH17 has been shown to be a useful marker for distinguishing between primary urinary bladder adenocarcinoma and urothelial carcinoma with glandular differentiation (5). Note that it does not distinguish primary urinary bladder adenocarcinoma from colorectal adenocarcinoma secondarily involving the bladder (5).

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 one-, two- or three-step detection procedure can be employed. The one-step procedure will feature an enzyme-labeled polymer that binds to the primary antibody. A two-step procedure will feature a secondary antibody added to bind to the primary antibody. An enzyme-labeled polymer is then added to bind to the secondary antibody. The three-step detection procedure will feature a secondary antibody added to bind to the primary antibody followed by a linker antibody step for maximum binding. An enzyme-labeled polymer is then added to bind to the linker antibody. These detections of the bound antibodies are evidenced by a colorimetric reaction.

Source: Mouse monoclonal
Species Reactivity: Human; others not tested
Clone: 1H3
Isotype: IgG1/kappa
Protein Concentration: Call for lot specific Ig concentration.
Epitope/Antigen: CDH17
Cellular Localization: Cytoplasmic and cell membrane
Positive Tissue Control: Colon carcinoma
Known Applications:
Immunohistochemistry (formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues)
Supplied As: Buffer with protein carrier and preservative
Storage and Stability:
Store at 2ºC to 8ºC. The product is stable to the expiration date printed on the label, when stored under these conditions. Do not use after expiration date. Diluted reagents should be used promptly; any remaining reagent should be stored at 2ºC to 8ºC.

Protocol Recommendations (VALENT® Automated Slide Staining Platform):
VLTM3111 is intended for use with the VALENT. Refer to the User Manual for specific instructions for use. Protocol parameters in the Protocol Manager should be programmed as follows:
Deparaffinization: Deparaffinize for 8 minutes with Val DePar.
Pretreatment: Perform heat retrieval at 98°C for 60 minutes using Val AR-Hi pH, 5X (use at 1X).
Peroxidase Block: Block for 5 minutes with Val Peroxidase Block.
Protein Block: Incubate for 10 minutes at RT with Val Background Block.
Primary Antibody: Incubate for 30 minutes.
Secondary: Incubate for 10 minutes with Val Mouse Secondary.
Linker: Incubate for 10 minutes with Val Universal Linker.
Polymer: Incubate for 10 minutes with Val Universal Polymer.
Chromogen: Incubate for 5 minutes with Val DAB.
Counterstain: Counterstain for 5 minutes with Val Hematoxylin.

Protocol Recommendations (intelliPATH FLX® and manual use):
Peroxide Block: Block for 5 minutes with Peroxidazed 1.
Pretreatment: Perform heat retrieval using Diva Decloaker. Refer to the Diva Decloaker product data sheet for specific instructions.
Protein Block (Optional): Incubate for 5-10 minutes at RT with 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 polymer.
Chromogen: Incubate for 5 minutes at RT with Biocare's DAB – OR – Incubate for 5-7 minutes at RT with 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, for intelliPATH FLX and manual use, has been standardized with MACH 4 detection system. Use TBS for washing steps.

Protocol Recommendations (Ventana BenchMark XT / ULTRA):
AVI3111 is intended for use with the BenchMark XT / ULTRA. Refer to the User Manual for specific instructions for use. Recommended protocol parameters are as follows:
- Using ***ultra*View on XT / ULTRA:**
Template/Detection: ultraView DAB
Pretreatment Protocol: CC1 Mild
Primary Antibody: 32 minutes, 37°C
- Using **OptiView on ULTRA:**
Template/Detection: OptiView DAB IHC
Pretreatment Protocol: CC1 32 minutes
Peroxidase: Pre Primary Peroxidase Inhibitor
Primary Antibody: 8 minutes, 36°C

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

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Limitations Cont'd:
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.

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). 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_3) 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) (6)
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. (7)
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 SDS is available upon request and is located at http://biocare.net.

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.

References:
1. Huang LP, *et al.* Up-regulation of cadherin 17 and down-regulation of homeodomain protein CDX2 correlate with tumor progression and unfavorable prognosis in epithelial ovarian cancer. Int J Gynecol Cancer. 2012 Sep; 22(7):1170-6.
2. Panarelli NC, *et al.* Tissue-specific cadherin CDH17 is a useful marker of gastrointestinal adenocarcinomas with higher sensitivity than CDX2. Am J Clin Pathol. 2012 Aug; 138(2):211-22.
3. Tacha D, Zhou D. CDH17 is a highly specific marker and is a more sensitive marker than CDX2 and CK20 in colon cancers. Poster session presented at: CAP'14 The Pathologists' Meeting; 2014 Sep 7-10; Chicago, IL.
4. Mokrowiecka A, *et al.* Liver-intestine-cadherin is a sensitive marker of intestinal differentiation during Barrett's carcinogenesis. Dig Dis Sci. 2013 Mar; 58(3):699-705.
5. Rao Q, *et al.* Distinguishing primary adenocarcinoma of the urinary bladder from secondary involvement by colorectal adenocarcinoma: extended immunohistochemical profiles emphasizing novel markers. Mod Pathol. 2013 May; 26(5):725-32.
6. 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."
7. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). Protection of Laboratory Workers from Occupationally Acquired Infections; Approved Guideline-Fourth Edition CLSI document M29-A4 Wayne, PA 2014.

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