

CD68 [KP1]

Concentrated and Prediluted Monoclonal Antibody
902-033-100917

BIOCARE
M E D I C A L

Catalog Number:	ACR 033 A, B, C	APR 033 AA
Description:	0.1, 0.5, 1.0 ml, concentrated	6.0 ml, prediluted
Dilution:	1:100	Ready-to-use
Diluent:	Da Vinci Green	N/A

Intended Use:

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

Summary and Explanation:

The CD68 antigen is a 110 kDa highly glycosylated transmembrane protein which is mainly located in lysosomes. Studies have shown the antibody stains macrophages in many human tissues including Kupffer's cells and macrophages in the red pulp of the spleen, in lung alveoli, in lamina propria of the gut, and in the bone marrow (1). Antigen-presenting cells are either negative or show weak and/or restricted areas of reactivity. Peripheral blood monocytes are also positive with granular staining pattern. The antibody reacts with myeloid precursors and peripheral blood granulocytes (2-5). In addition, the antibody reacts with plasmacytoid T-cells that are present in many reactive lymph nodes, and are believed to be of monocyte/macrophage origin (5). The antibody marks the malignant cells in chronic and acute myeloid leukemia (2). A positive staining of normal and neoplastic mast cells is seen with the antibody, as well as staining of a variable number of cells in malignant melanomas (4). Studies have shown that CD68 (KP1) is formalin-sensitive and false negatives can occur without proper pretreatment.

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. A secondary antibody may be applied to bind the primary antibody, followed by an enzyme labeled polymer; or an enzyme labeled polymer may be applied directly to bind the primary antibody. The detection of the bound primary antibody is evidenced by an enzyme-mediated colorimetric reaction.

Source: Mouse monoclonal

Species Reactivity: Human; others not tested

Clone: KP1

Isotype: IgG1/kappa

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

Epitope/Antigen: CD68

Cellular Localization: Cytoplasmic

Positive Tissue Control: Tonsil

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.

Staining Protocol Recommendations:

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

Pretreatment: Perform heat retrieval using Biocare's Reveal Decloaker. Refer to the Reveal Decloaker product data sheet for specific instructions.

Digestion Method (Optional): Digest with Pepsin enzyme for 30-60 seconds at RT.

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 polymer.

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.

Technical Note:

This antibody has been standardized with Biocare's MACH 4 detection system. Use TBS buffer for washing steps.

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) (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>.

Technical Support:

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

References:

- Petrovichev NN, *et al.* Antimacrophage monoclonal antibody D11 in the diagnosis of tumors of histiocytic origin. *Acta Cytol.* 1997 Mar;41(2):357-63.
- Tupitsyn NN, *et al.* Reactivity of anti-macrophage monoclonal antibody D11 in human leukemia and malignant lymphoma. *Int J Cancer.* 1996 Oct 9;68(2):160-3.
- Mullans E, Helm KF. Granuloma annulare: an immunohistochemical study. *J Cutan Pathol.* 1994 Apr;21(2):135-9.
- Horny HP, *et al.* Immunoreactivity of normal and neoplastic human tissue mast cells with macrophage-associated antibodies, with special reference to the recently developed monoclonal antibody PG-M1. *Hum Pathol.* 1993 Apr;24(4):355-8.
- Carbone A, *et al.* KP1 (CD68)-positive large cell lymphomas: a histopathologic and immunophenotypic characterization of 12 cases. *Hum Pathol.* 1993 Aug;24(8):886-96.
- 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."
- 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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