

# Calcitonin

Concentrated and Prediluted Polyclonal Antibody  
902-072-110718

**BIOCARE**  
M E D I C A L

<b>Catalog Number:</b>	<b>ACR 072 B</b>	<b>APR 072 AA</b>
<b>Description:</b>	0.5 mL, conc.	6.0 mL, RTU
<b>Dilution:</b>	1:200	Ready-to-use
<b>Diluent:</b>	Da Vinci Green	N/A

## Intended Use:

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

## Summary and Explanation:

Rabbit anti-human calcitonin is a purified immunoglobulin fraction of rabbit serum. Contaminating antibodies have been absorbed by solid-phase absorption. Studies have shown the antibody reacts with human calcitonin and labels C-cells in normal thyroid. It is particularly useful in differentiating medullary carcinoma from papillary and follicular thyroid cancer (1-2). When used in conjunction with an anti-thyroglobulin antibody, most medullary carcinomas are positive for calcitonin; whereas most papillary and follicular types of thyroid cancer are negative (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:** Rabbit polyclonal

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

**Clone:** N/A

**Isotype:** N/A

**Protein Concentration:** Call for lot specific Ig concentration.

**Epitope/Antigen:** Calcitonin

**Cellular Localization:** Cytoplasmic

**Positive Tissue Control:** Medullary carcinoma or thyroid C-cells

**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. 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 2°C to 8°C.

## Staining Protocol Recommendations (intelliPATH FLX® and manual use):

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

**Pretreatment:** Perform heat retrieval using Diva or Reveal Decloaker. Refer to the Diva or Reveal Decloaker product data sheet for specific instructions.

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

**Primary Antibody:** Incubate for 45 minutes at RT.

**Probe:** N/A

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

## 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 (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) (3)

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. (4)

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 reagents 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.

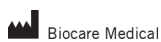
## References:

1. Us-Krasovec M, *et al.* Medullary carcinoma of the thyroid gland: diagnostic cytopathological characteristics. *Pathologica*. 1998 Feb;90(1):5-13.

2. Kos M, *et al.* Medullary carcinoma of the thyroid: histomorphological, histochemical and immunohistochemical analysis of twenty cases. *Acta Med Croatica*. 1995;49(4-5):195-9.

3. 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."

4. 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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