Calretinin
Concentrated and Prediluted Polyclonal Antibody
902-092-121517

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catalog Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dilution</th>
<th>Diluent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACR 092 A, C</td>
<td>0.1, 1.0 ml, concentrated</td>
<td>1:100</td>
<td>Van Gogh Yellow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Intended Use:
For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

### Summary and Explanation:
Calretinin is a calcium binding protein that is related to calmodulin and calbindin-D28k and is found mainly in neuronal tissue. It is present in subsets of neurons throughout the brain and spinal cord, including sensory ganglia. Studies have shown that calretinin, like calbindin, may be neuroprotective. Immunohistochemical studies have also recently shown calretinin to be useful in distinguishing mesotheliomas from lung adenocarcinomas. However, it is recommended that a panel of antibodies be used in tandem with calretinin. Other antibodies recommended are CK 5/6, E-cadherin, WT-1, CEA, B72.3, Vimentin and D2-40. Calretinin may not stain all mesotheliomas.

### 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

#### Clone:
N/A

#### Isotype:
N/A

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

#### Epitope/Antigen:
Calretinin

#### Cellular Localization:
Nuclear and cytoplasmic

#### Positive Tissue Control:
Mesothelioma

#### Known Applications:
Immunohistochemistry (formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues)

#### Supplied As:
Buffer with protein carrier and preservative

#### Storage and Stability:
Store at 2ºC to 8ºC. Do not use after expiration date printed on vial. If reagents or specimens come in contact with sensitive areas, wash with copious amounts of water.

#### Staining Protocol Recommendations:

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

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

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

#### Primary Antibody:
Incubate for 30-45 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 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) is a preservative 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: