

CD10

Concentrated and Prediluted Monoclonal Antibody
902-129-010919

BIOCARE
M E D I C A L

Catalog Number:	ACR 129 AK, BK, CK	APR 129 AA
Description:	0.1, 0.5, 1.0 mL, conc.	6.0 mL, RTU
Dilution:	1:100	Ready-to-use
Diluent:	Renoir Red	N/A

Intended Use:

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

Summary and Explanation:

Human CD10, also known as common acute lymphoblastic leukemia (CALLA), has been shown to react with TdT+ lymphoblastic leukemia, follicular germinal cell lymphoma, Burkitt's lymphoma, and chronic myelocytic leukemia. CD10 also marks normal early lymphoid progenitor cells, immature B-cells in adult bone marrow, and germinal cells in normal tonsil and normal lymphoid tissue. It is also expressed in some non-lymphoid tissues such as fibroblasts, breast myoepithelium, and brush border of kidney. Recently, CD10 has been used in a panel for mantle cell lymphoma with cyclin D1(+), CD43 (+), CD5 (+), IgM (+), CD23 (-) and CD10 (-).

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: 56C6

Isotype: IgG1

Protein Concentration: Call for lot specific Ig concentration.

Epitope/Antigen: CD10

Cellular Localization: Cell membrane

Positive Tissue Control: Tonsil or kidney

Known Applications:

Immunohistochemistry (formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues)

Supplied As: Buffer with protein carrier and preservative
Renoir Red Diluent (BRR904)

Storage and Stability:

Store at 2°C to 8°C. 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 Peroxidized 1.

Pretreatment: Perform heat retrieval using Borg or Reveal Decloaker. Refer to the Borg 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 30-45 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 Bluig 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 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) (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 contacting the skin and mucous membranes with reagents and specimens. If reagents or specimens come into contact with sensitive areas, wash with copious amounts of water. (6)

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:

1. Kaufmann O, *et al.* Immuno-histochemical detection of CD10 with monoclonal antibody 56C6 on paraffin sections. *Am J Clin Pathol.* 1999 Jan;111(1):117-22 .

2. Kurtin PJ, *et al.* Demonstration of distinct antigenic profiles of small B-cell lymphomas by paraffin section immunohistochemistry. *Am J Clin Pathol.* 1999 Sep;112(3):319-29.

3. de Leon ED, *et al.* Usefulness of an immunohistochemical panel in paraffin-embedded tissues for the differentiation of B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphomas of small lymphocytes. *Mod Pathol.* 1998 Nov;11(11):1046-51.

4. de Boer CJ, *et al.* Bcl-1/cyclin D1 in malignant lymphoma. *Ann Oncol.* 1997;8 Suppl 2:109-17.

5. 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."

6. 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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