

TIA-1

Concentrated and Prediluted Monoclonal Antibody
901-130-070319

BIOCARE
M E D I C A L

Catalog Number:	CM 130 A, B, C	PM 130 AA	VLTM 130 G20
Description:	0.1, 0.5, 1.0 mL, conc.	6.0 mL, RTU	20 mL, RTU
Dilution:	1:100	Ready-to-use	Ready-to-use
Diluent:	Da Vinci Green	N/A	N/A

Intended Use:

For In Vitro Diagnostic Use

TIA-1 is a mouse monoclonal antibody that is intended for laboratory use in the qualitative identification of T-cell intracytoplasmic antigen 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:

TIA-1 (T-cell intracytoplasmic antigen) monoclonal antibody reacts with a 15 kDa isoform of a cytoplasmic granule-associated protein that is expressed in cytolytic lymphocytes (1,2). Expression of the TIA-1 is characteristic of cytotoxic cells regardless of their activation status (3). A study has shown that 60-70% of anaplastic large cell lymphoma (ALCL) express TIA-1, indicative of a cytotoxic phenotype (4). The authors concluded that TIA-1 positive anaplastic large-cell lymphomas are cytotoxic T or NK-cell neoplasms. All B-cell lymphomas, Hodgkin's and lymphoblastic leukemia's were negative for TIA-1. More recently, TIA-1 was shown to have tumor-promoting activity in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC) (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: TIA-1

Isotype: IgG1

Protein Concentration: Call for lot specific Ig concentration.

Epitope/Antigen: TIA-1 (T-cell intracytoplasmic antigen)

Cellular Localization: Cytoplasmic (granular)

Positive Tissue Control: Anaplastic large cell lymphoma or 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. 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.

Protocol Recommendations (VALENT® Automated Slide Staining Platform):

VLTM130 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 (Optional): Incubate for 10-20 minutes 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):

Peroxidase Block: Block for 5 minutes with Peroxidase 1.

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

Digestion Method (Optional): After pretreatment, digest with Pepsin enzyme for 30-60 seconds at RT.

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.

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 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

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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 into 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. Anderson P, *et al.* A monoclonal antibody reactive with a 15-kDa cytoplasmic granule-associated protein defines a subpopulation of CD8+ T lymphocytes. *J Immunol.* 1990 Jan 15;144(2):574-82.
2. Tian Q, *et al.* A polyadenylate binding protein localized to the granules of cytolytic lymphocytes induces DNA fragmentation in target cells. *Cell.* 1991 Nov 1;67(3):629-39.
3. Kanavaros P, *et al.* Cytotoxic protein expression in non-Hodgkin's lymphomas and Hodgkin's disease. *Anticancer Res* 1999 MarApr;19(2A):1209-16.
4. Dukers DF, *et al.* A cytotoxic phenotype does not predict clinical outcome in anaplastic large cell lymphomas. *J Clin Pathol.* 1999 Feb;52(2):129-36.
5. Hamada J, *et al.* Tumor-promoting function and prognostic significance of the RNA-binding protein T-cell intracellular antigen-1 in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma. *Oncotarget.* 2016 Mar 29;7(13):17111-28..
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.