p63
Concentrated and Prediluted Monoclonal Antibody
902-163-092517

Catalog Number:  ACR 163 A, B, C
Description:  0.1, 0.5, 1.0 ml, concentrated
Dilution:  1:100
Diluent:  Van Gogh Yellow

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

Summary and Explanation:
p63, a homolog of the tumor suppressor p53, has been identified in basal cells in the epithelial layers of a variety of tissues, including epidermis, cervix, urethra, breast and prostate (1). p63 was detected in nuclei of the basal epithelium in normal prostate glands; however, it was not expressed in malignant tumors of the prostate (2). As a result, p63 has been reported as a useful marker for differentiating benign from malignant lesions in the prostate, particularly when used in combination with markers of high molecular weight cytokeratins and the prostate-specific marker AMACR (P504S) (3-4).
p63 has also been shown to be a sensitive marker for lung squamous cell carcinomas (SqCC), with reported sensitivities of 80-100% (5-8). Specificity for lung SqCC vs. lung adenocarcinoma (LADC), has been reported to be approximately 70-90%, as positive staining with p63 has been typically observed in 10-30% of LADC cases (5-8).

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, mouse and rat
Clone:  4A4
Isotype:  IgG2a/kappa

Total Protein Concentration:  ~10 mg/ml. Call for lot specific Ig concentration
Epitope/Antigen:  p63
Cellular Localization:  Nuclear

Positive Tissue Control:  Normal prostate

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 Peroxidazed 1.

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

Staining Protocol Recommendations Cont'd:

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.

Warnings:
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 buildup in plumbing. (Center for Disease Control, 1976, National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, 1976) (12)
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. (13)
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:
References Cont’d: