**PAX5**
Concentrated and Prediluted Monoclonal Antibody
901-207-032619

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catalog Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dilution</th>
<th>Diluent</th>
<th>Protocol Recommendations (VALENT Automated Slide Staining Platform):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CM 207 A, B, C</td>
<td>0.1, 0.5, 1.0 mL conc.</td>
<td>1:100</td>
<td>Da Vinci Green</td>
<td>Protein Block (Optional): Incubate for 10-20 minutes at RT with Val Background Block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM 207 AA</td>
<td>6.0 mL, RTU</td>
<td>Ready-to-use</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Primary Antibody: Incubate for 30 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAI 207 T60</td>
<td>60 tests, RTU</td>
<td>Ready-to-use</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Secondary: Incubate for 10 minutes with Val Mouse Secondary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLM 207 G20</td>
<td>20 mL, RTU</td>
<td>Ready-to-use</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Linker: Incubate for 10 minutes with Val Universal Linker.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Intended Use:**
For In Vitro Diagnostic Use
PAX5 [24] is a mouse monoclonal antibody that is intended for laboratory use in the qualitative identification of PAX5 protein 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:**
PAX5 is a B-cell specific activator protein (BSAP). In early stages of B-cell development, PAX5 influences the expression of several B-cell specific genes, such as CD19 and CD20. PAX5 is expressed primarily in pro-, pre-, and mature B-cells, but not in plasma cells. There is an excellent correlation between CD20 and PAX5 expression; however, the anti-PAX5 antibody exceeds the specificity and sensitivity of L26 (CD20) due to its expression in early B-cell differentiation and its ability to detect all committed B-cells, including classic Hodgkin’s lymphoma. Studies have shown that it is very specific to B-cell lineage and does not stain T-cells. In essence, PAX5 may be a superior pan-B cell marker to CD20.

**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:** 24 (Previously known as BC/24)

**Isotype:** IgG1

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

**Epitope/Antigen:** PAX5 (B-cell)

**Cellular Localization:** Nuclear

**Positive Tissue Control:** Tonsil or B-cell lymphoma

**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):**
VLM207 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-Lo pH, 5X (use at 1X).
- **Peroxidase Block:** Block for 5 minutes with Val Peroxidase Block.

**Intended Use:**
For In Vitro Diagnostic Use
PAX5 [24] is a mouse monoclonal antibody that is intended for laboratory use in the qualitative identification of PAX5 protein 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:**
PAX5 is a B-cell specific activator protein (BSAP). In early stages of B-cell development, PAX5 influences the expression of several B-cell specific genes, such as CD19 and CD20. PAX5 is expressed primarily in pro-, pre-, and mature B-cells, but not in plasma cells. There is an excellent correlation between CD20 and PAX5 expression; however, the anti-PAX5 antibody exceeds the specificity and sensitivity of L26 (CD20) due to its expression in early B-cell differentiation and its ability to detect all committed B-cells, including classic Hodgkin’s lymphoma. Studies have shown that it is very specific to B-cell lineage and does not stain T-cells. In essence, PAX5 may be a superior pan-B cell marker to CD20.

**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:** 24 (Previously known as BC/24)

**Isotype:** IgG1

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

**Epitope/Antigen:** PAX5 (B-cell)

**Cellular Localization:** Nuclear

**Positive Tissue Control:** Tonsil or B-cell lymphoma

**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):**
VLM207 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-Lo pH, 5X (use at 1X).
- **Peroxidase Block:** Block for 5 minutes with Val Peroxidase Block.
PAX5
Concentrated and Prediluted Monoclonal Antibody
901-207-032619

Limitations Cont’d:
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:

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) (4)
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. (5)
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:

VP Echelon Series antibodies are developed solely by Biocare Medical LLC and do not imply approval or endorsement of Biocare’s antibodies by Ventana Medical Systems, Inc. Biocare and Ventana are not affiliated, associated or related in any way. Ventana®, BenchMark®, ultraView and OptiView are trademarks of Roche.