

# WT1 (Wilms' Tumor)

Concentrated and Prediluted Monoclonal Antibody  
902-258-030618

**BIOCARE**  
M E D I C A L

<b>Catalog Number:</b>	<b>ACR 258 AK, BK, CK</b>	<b>APR 258 AA</b>
<b>Description:</b>	0.1, 0.5, 1.0 ml, concentrated	6.0 ml, prediluted
<b>Dilution:</b>	1:100	Ready-to-use
<b>Diluent:</b>	Renoir Red	N/A

## Intended Use:

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

## Summary and Explanation:

WT1 is a gene involved in the induction of Wilms' tumor. In normal human tissues, WT1 mRNA has been observed in kidney, spleen and gonadal ridge mesoderm. WT1 expression has also been observed in sertoli cells of testes and in granulosa cells of the ovary. In tumors, WT1 has been demonstrated in Wilms' tumors and in the majority of mesotheliomas (nuclear and paranuclear staining). WT1 has also been demonstrated in the majority of acute leukemias, but not in cells from chronic myelogenous leukemia. Cytoplasmic staining has been observed in some cases of adenocarcinoma and may represent cross-reactivity with an epitope unrelated to WT1.

## 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:** BC.6F-H2

**Isotype:** IgG1/kappa

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

**Epitope/Antigen:** N-terminal WT1 protein, aa 1-181

**Cellular Localization:** Nuclear, paranuclear and, in some cases, cytoplasmic

**Positive Tissue Control:** Wilms' tumor, mesothelioma, or normal kidney

## Known Applications:

Immunohistochemistry (formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues)

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

## 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 Peroxidized 1.

**Digestion Method:** Digest with Pepsin enzyme for 5 minutes at 37°C -or- for 15 minutes at RT.

**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.

## Staining Protocol Recommendations Cont'd:

### 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 (NaN<sub>3</sub>) 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) (2)

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. (3)

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. Ordonez NG. The immunohistochemical diagnosis of mesothelioma: a comparative study of epithelioid mesothelioma and lung adenocarcinoma. Am J Surg Pathol. 2003 Aug;27(8):1031-51.

2. 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."

3. 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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