

## Mammaglobin (M)

Prediluted Monoclonal Antibody

Control Number: 902-269-090917

**Catalog Number:** APR 269 AA, H  
**Description:** 6.0, 25 ml, prediluted  
**Dilution:** Ready-to-use  
**Diluent:** N/A

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

### Summary and Explanation:

The mammaglobin gene was first identified using a differential screening approach directed at the isolation of novel, human breast cancer-associated genes. Mammaglobin encodes a 10 kDa glycoprotein and is distantly related to a family of epithelial secretory proteins that includes rat estramustine-binding protein/prostatein and human Clara cell 10 kDa protein (CC10)/uteroglobin. Mammaglobin, a mammary-specific member of the uteroglobin family, is known to be overexpressed in human breast cancer. Studies suggest that mammaglobin is one of the first relatively mammary-specific and mammary-sensitive markers (85%). Mammaglobin may be valuable used in a panel with GCDFP-15 and ER in evaluating tumors of unknown primary sites.

### Principal 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 secondary antibody is added to bind to the primary antibody. An enzyme label is then added to bind to the secondary antibody; this detection of the bound antibody is evidenced by a colorimetric reaction.

**Source:** Mouse monoclonal

**Species Reactivity:** Human, mouse and rat

**Clone:** 1A5

**Isotype:** IgG1

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

**Epitope/Antigen:** Mammaglobin

**Cellular Localization:** Cytoplasm

**Positive Control:** Normal breast

### 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 Peroxidized 1.

**Pretreatment Solution (recommended):** Reveal

### Pretreatment Protocol:

Heat Retrieval Method:

Retrieve sections under pressure using Biocare's Decloaking Chamber, followed by a wash in distilled water; alternatively, steam tissue sections for 45-60 minutes. Allow solution to cool for 10 minutes then wash in distilled water.

### Staining Protocol Recommendations Cont'd:

#### Protein

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 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. It can also be used on an automated staining system and with other Biocare polymer detection kits. 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 in 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. Han JH, *et al.* Mammaglobin expression in lymph nodes is an important marker of metastatic breast carcinoma. (Polyclonal) Arch Pathol Lab Med. 2003 Oct;127 (10):1330-4.
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-Third Edition CLSI document M29-A3 Wayne, PA 2005.