Phospho-Histone H3

Concentrated and Prediluted Polyclonal Antibody 901-404-020818



Catalog Number:	CP 404 A, C	PP 404 AA
Description:	0.1, 1.0 ml, concentrated	6.0 ml, prediluted
Dilution:	1:100	Ready-to-use
Diluent:	Da Vinci Green	N/A

Intended Use:

For In Vitro Diagnostic Use

Phospho-Histone H3 is a rabbit polyclonal antibody that is intended for laboratory use in the qualitative identification of phospho-histone H3 (Ser10) 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:

Phospho-Histone H3 (pHH3) is a recently described immunomarker specific for cells undergoing mitosis. The phosphorylation of histone H3 plays an important role in gene expression, chromatin remodeling, chromosome condensation and cell division. Histone H3 phosphorylation may initiate at different phases of cell division in different organisms, but metaphase chromosomes are always found to be heavily phosphorylated. H3 phosphorylation at serine 10 and serine 28 is coupled with mitotic chromosome segregation and condensation. Prognostic significance of the mitotic index (MI) using the Mitosis marker anti-pHH3 antibody have been reported to be of great value in breast cancer, melanoma and meningiomas. pHH3 staining may also be a useful method in which accurate determination of proliferation potential is relevant to tumor grading or clinical treatment decision-making.

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, an enzyme labeled polymer is added to bind to the primary antibody. The detection of the bound antibody is evidenced by a colorimetric reaction.

Source: Rabbit polyclonal

Species Reactivity: Human

Clone: N/A

Isotype: N/A

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

Epitope/Antigen: PhosphoSer10

Cellular Localization: Nuclear

Positive Tissue Control: Tonsil or melanoma

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.

Protocol Recommendations:

Peroxide Block: Block for 5 minutes with Biocare's Peroxidazed 1. **Pretreatment:** Perform heat retrieval using Biocare's Diva Decloaker. Refer to the Diva Decloaker data sheet for specific instructions.

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: N/A

Polymer: Incubate for 30 minutes at RT with a secondary-conjugated 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 2 detection system. Use TBS buffer 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. The clinical interpretation of any positive or negative staining should be evaluated within the context of clinical presentation, morphology and other histopathological criteria by a qualified pathologist. The clinical interpretation of any positive or negative staining should be complemented by morphological studies using proper positive and negative internal and external controls as well as other diagnostic tests.

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

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) (5)

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. (6)

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.



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Precautions Cont'd:

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. Skaland I, *et al.* The prognostic value of the proliferation marker phosphohistone H3 (PPH3) in luminal, basal-like and triple negative phenotype invasive lymph node-negative breast cancer. Cell Oncol. 2009;31(4):261-71.

2. Nasr MR, El-Zammar O. Comparison of pHH3, Ki-67, and Survivin immunoreactivity in benign and malignant melanocytic lesions. Am J. Dermatopathol. 2008 Apr;30(2):117-22.

3. Skaland I, *et al.* Phosphohistone H3 expression has stronger prognostic value than classical prognosticators in invasive lymph node-negative breast cancer patients less than 55 years of age. Mod Pathol. 2007 Dec; 20(12):1307-15.

4. Kim YJ, *et al.* Prognostic significance of the mitotic index using the mitosis marker anti-phosphohistone H3 in meningiomas. Am J.Clin Pathol. 2007 July; 128(1):118-25.

5. 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."

6. 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.

