

CK5/14 + p63 + P504S

Prediluted Cocktail Antibodies

Control Number: 902-225-082517

Catalog Number: PPM 225 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:

CK5 and CK14 are high molecular weight cytokeratins expressed in a variety of normal and neoplastic epithelial tissues (1). In prostate tissue, mRNA for CK5 and CK14 has been detected in the basal cells of normal glands and prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia (PIN), a precursor lesion to prostatic adenocarcinoma; however, expression of CK5 or CK14 was not identified in invasive prostatic adenocarcinoma (2).

p63, a homolog of the tumor suppressor p53, has been identified in proliferating basal cells in the epithelial layers of a variety of tissues, including epidermis, cervix, urothelium and prostate (3). p63 was detected in nuclei of the basal epithelium in normal prostate glands; however, it was not expressed in malignant tumors of the prostate (4).

P504S, also known as α -methylacyl coenzyme A racemase (AMACR), is a peroxisomal and mitochondrial enzyme that plays a role in bile acid synthesis and β -oxidation of branched chain fatty acids (5). *P504S* was initially identified from a cDNA library as a gene that is overexpressed in human prostate cancer; with little or no expression in normal prostate (6,7). In immunohistochemistry, P504S has been shown to be a specific marker of prostatic adenocarcinoma (6-9). Additionally, prostate glands involved in PIN have been found to express P504S, whereas P504S was nearly undetectable in benign glands (9,10).

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 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.

Reagent Provided:

CK5 + CK14 + p63 + P504S is provided as a prediluted antibody cocktail of anti-CK5, anti-CK14, anti-p63, and anti-P504S antibodies, in buffer with carrier protein and preservative.

Antibody	anti-CK5	anti-CK14	anti-p63	anti-P504S
Clone	XM26	LL002	4A4	N/A
Source	Mouse monoclonal	Mouse monoclonal	Mouse monoclonal	Rabbit polyclonal
Isotype	IgG1/kappa	IgG3	IgG2a/kappa	IgG
Epitope/ Antigen	CK5	CK14	p63	P504S
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasmic	Cytoplasmic	Nuclear	Granular Cytoplasm
Staining	Brown (DAB)	Brown (DAB)	Brown (DAB)	Brown (DAB)

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.

Known Applications:

Immunohistochemistry (formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues)

Species Reactivity: Human, others not tested

Positive Tissue Control: Normal prostate and prostatic adenocarcinoma

Staining Protocol Recommendations Cont'd:

Peroxide Block: Block for 5 minutes with Biocare's Peroxidized 1.

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

Protein Block: Incubate for 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. Rinse in deionized water.

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 (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) (11)
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. (12)
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. Moll R, *et. al.* The Catalog of Human Cytokeratins: Patterns of Expression in Normal Epithelia, Tumors and Cultures Cells. Cell. 1982;31:11-24.
2. Yang Y, *et. al.* Differential Expression of Cytokeratin mRNA and Protein in Normal Prostate, Prostatic Intraepithelial Neoplasia, and Invasive Carcinoma. Am J Pathol. 1997; 150:693-704.
3. Yang A, *et. al.* p63, a p53 Homolog at 3q27-29, Encodes Multiple Products with Transactivating, Death-Inducing, and Dominant-Negative Activities. Mol Cell. 1998;2:305-16.
4. Signoretti S, *et. al.* p63 Is a Prostate Basal Cell Marker and Is Required for Prostate Development. Am J Pathol. 2000;157:1769-75.

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References cont'd:

5. Ferdinandusse S, *et al.* Subcellular localization and physiological role of α -methylacyl-CoA racemase. *J Lipid Res.* 2000; 41:1890-6.
6. Xu J, *et al.* Identification of Differentially Expressed Genes in Human Prostate Cancer Using Subtraction and Microarray. *Cancer Res.* 2000; 60:1677-82.
7. Rubin MA, *et al.* α -Methylacyl Coenzyme A Racemase as a Tissue Biomarker for Prostate Cancer. *JAMA.* 2002; 287:1662-70.
8. Luo J, *et al.* Alpha-methylacyl-CoA racemase: a new molecular marker for prostate cancer. *Cancer Res.* 2002; 62:2220-6.
9. Zhou M, *et al.* Alpha-Methylacyl-CoA Racemase A Novel Tumor Marker Over-expressed in Several Human Cancers and Their Precursor Lesions. *Am J Surg Pathol.* 2002; 26:926-31.
10. Wu CL, *et al.* Analysis of α -Methylacyl-CoA Racemase (P504S) Expression in High-Grade Prostatic Intraepithelial Neoplasia. *Hum Pathol.* 2004; 35:1008-13.
11. 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."
12. 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.