Uroplakin III
Concentrated and Prediluted Monoclonal Antibody
901-3023-040319

Catalog Number: ACI 3023 A, C
Description: 0.1, 1.0 mL, conc.
Dilution: 1:100
Diluent: Van Gogh Yellow

Intended Use:
For In Vitro Diagnostic Use

Uroplakin III [BC17] is a mouse monoclonal antibody that is intended for laboratory use in the qualitative identification of uroplakin III 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:
Uroplakin III is a 47 kDa glycoprotein present in the urothelial surface membranes of human renal pelvis, ureter, bladder and urethra. Uroplakin III clone BC17 is a newly developed clone, which has demonstrated a higher sensitivity (33/59, 56%), compared with clone AU1 (19/58, 32%) on urothelial transitional cell carcinomas, in in-house studies. With the exception of bladder, BC17 staining was negative in all normal and neoplastic tissues including breast, lung, colon, prostate, kidney, ovarian, liver and pancreatic cancers; therefore, clone BC17 is highly specific to uroepithelial tumors and may be useful in the discrimination of bladder, renal and prostate cancers. Conversely, loss of uroplakin III expression in bladder cancers has been associated with higher grade, muscle-invasive cancer and lymphovascular invasion. This new Uroplakin III mouse monoclonal is far superior to clone AU1 and may be used in a panel of antibodies including GATA3, p63 and S100P. PATENT PENDING.

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: BC17
Isotype: IgG1
Protein Concentration: Call for lot specific Ig concentration.

Epitope/Antigen: Uroplakin III
Cellular Localization: Membrane and cytoplasmic

Positive Tissue Control: Bladder cancer
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.

Catalog Number: API 3023 AA
Description: 6.0 mL, RTU
Dilution: Ready-to-use

Diluent: N/A

Catalog Number: VLTM 3023 G20
Description: 20 mL, RTU
Dilution: Ready-to-use

Diluent: N/A

Protocol Recommendations (VALENT® Automated Slide Staining Platform):
VLTM3023 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-Hi pH, 5X (use at 1X).

Peroxidase Block: Block for 5 minutes with Val Peroxidase Block.

Protein Block (Optional): Incubate for 10-20 minutes with Val Background Block.

Primary Antibody: Incubate for 30 minutes.

Secondary: Incubate for 10 minutes with Val Mouse Secondary.

Linker: Incubate for 10 minutes with Val Universal Linker.

Polymer: Incubate for 10 minutes with Val Universal Polymer.

Chromogen: Incubate for 5 minutes with Val DAB.

Counterstain: Counterstain for 5 minutes with Val Hematoxylun.

Protocol Recommendations (intelliPATH FLX® and manual use):

Peroxide Block: Block for 5 minutes with Peroxidased 1.

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

Protein Block (Optional): Incubate for 5-10 minutes at RT with 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 Warp Red.

Counterstain: Counterstain with hematoxylun. Rinse with deionized water. Apply Tacha’s Bluing Solution for 1 minute. Rinse with deionized water.

Technical Note:
This antibody, for intelliPATH FLX and manual use, has been standardized with MACH 4 detection system. Use TBS for washing steps.

Limitations:
The optimum antibody dilution and protocols for a specific application can vary. These include, but are not limited to fixed, 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 titer lists 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.

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
Precautions Cont’d:
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) (6)
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. (7)
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:
1. Matsumoto K, et al. Loss expression of uroplakin III is associated with
clinicopathologic features of aggressive bladder cancer. Urology. 2008
and uroplakin III expression in invasive urothelial carcinoma of the
disease from Paget disease secondary to urothelial carcinoma. Hum
4. Riedel I, et al. Brenner tumors but not transitional cell carcinomas of
the ovary show urothelial differentiation: immunohistochemical staining
of urothelial markers, including cytokeratins and uroplakins. Virchows
umbrella cells, as a histological markers for metastatic transitional cell
CDC-22, Atlanta, GA. April 30, 1976 “Decontamination of Laboratory
Sink Drains to Remove Azide Salts.”
7. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). Protection of
Laboratory Workers from Occupationally Acquired Infections; Approved