Microphthalmia Transcription Factor (MiTF)
Concentrated and Prediluted Monoclonal Antibody
901-423-012820

Catalog Number: CM 423 BK PM 423 AA VLTM 423 G20
Description: 0.5 mL, conc. 6.0 mL, RTU 20 mL, RTU
Dilution: 1:25 Ready-to-use Ready-to-use
Diluent: Renoir Red N/A N/A

Intended Use:
For In Vitro Diagnostic Use
Microphthalmia Transcription Factor (MiTF) [34CAS] is a mouse monoclonal antibody that is intended for laboratory use in the qualitative identification of MiTF 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:
Microphthalmia transcription factor (MiTF) was recently cloned as the human homolog of the mouse microphthalmia (mi) gene product. The mi phenotype is associated with a mutant mi locus and characterized by small eyes and loss of melanin pigments. MiTF is the only nuclear melanocytic marker and is a sensitive and specific marker for malignant melanoma, including some spindle-cell variants, in cytologic specimens, and may be superior to the current standard melanocytic markers, S100 protein and HMB45 antigen. MiTF may be very valuable for the diagnosis of melanoma, including desmoplastic variants; melanocytic soft tissue tumors, such as clear cell sarcoma; and the unusual group of tumors that show combined melanocytic and myoid differentiation, the perivascular epithelioid cell family of tumors (PEComas). Microphthalmia transcription factor may be a valuable addition to the marker panel used in diagnosing melanoma, in combination with S100, HMB45, Tyrosinase and MART-1.

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: 34CAS
Isotype: IgG1/kappa

Protein Concentration: Call for lot specific Ig concentration.

Epitope/Antigen: Human MiTF

Cellular Localization: Nuclear

Positive Tissue Control: 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. 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.

Protocol Recommendations (VALENT® Automated Slide Staining Platform):
VLM423 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:

Note: VLM423 requires an offline deparaffinization and pretreatment step prior to running on the VALENT (see below).

Deparaffinization: Perform offline standard deparaffinization with series of xylene and alcohols.

Pretreatment: Perform offline heat retrieval using Diva Decloaker. Refer to the Diva Decloaker data sheet for specific instructions. Rinse slides in distilled water and transfer to the VALENT. Do not let slides dry out during this step.

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

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

 Primary Antibody: Incubate for 30 minutes.

 Secondary Antibody: 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 Hematoxylin.

Protocol Recommendations (intelligPATH FLX® and manual use):

Peroxidase Block: Block for 5 minutes with Peroxidized 1.

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

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

Primary Antibody: Incubate for 30-60 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 hematoxylin. Rinse with deionized water. Apply Tacha's Bluing Solution for 1 minute. Rinse with deionized water.

Technical Note:
This antibody, for intelligPATH 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 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.

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
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Precautions Cont’d:
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) (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: