

Vimentin

Concentrated and Prediluted Monoclonal Antibody

Control Number: 902-048-083117

Catalog Number:	ACR 048 A,C	APR 048 AA
Description:	0.1, 1.0 ml, concentrated	6.0 ml, prediluted
Dilution:	1:300-1:600	Ready-to-use
Diluent:	Da Vinci Green	N/A

Intended Use:

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures

Summary and Explanation:

Vimentin recognizes a 57-60 kDa protein, which is identified as vimentin. It shows no cross-reactivity with other closely related intermediate filament proteins such as desmin and GFAP. Vimentin is the main intermediate filament protein in mesenchymal cells, and therefore is of value in the differential diagnosis of undifferentiated neoplasms including melanoma and sarcoma. Vimentin can also serve as an internal control for formalin-fixed tissues that are over-fixed.

Source: Mouse monoclonal

Species Reactivity: Human

Clone: V9

Isotype: IgG₁/kappa

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

Epitope/Antigen: Vimentin

Cellular Localization: Variable

Positive Control: Melanoma

Normal Tissue: Tonsil or Colon

Abnormal Tissue: Melanoma, sarcoma

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 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.

Protein Block:

Optional: Incubate for 10-15 minutes at RT with Biocare's Background Sniper.

Primary Antibody: Incubate for 15-30 minutes at RT.

Probe: Incubate for 7-10 minutes at RT with a polymer.

Polymer: Incubate for 7-10 minutes at RT with a polymer.

Chromogen: Incubate for 5 minutes at RT when using Biocare's DAB. - OR - Incubate for 10-20 minutes at RT when using Biocare's Vulcan Fast 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.

* It is sometimes difficult to interpret DAB Stained melanomas due to endogenous pigment. We recommend either Biocare's permanent AEC or Fast Red protocols.

Performance Characteristics:

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. These products are tools that can be used for interpretation of morphological findings in conjunction with other diagnostic tests and pertinent clinical data by a qualified pathologist.

Quality Control:

Refer to NCCLS Quality Assurance for Immunocytochemistry approved guidelines, December 1999 MM4-A Vol.19 No.26 for more information about Tissue Controls.

Precautions:

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)

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.

Microbial contamination of reagents may result in an increase in nonspecific staining. Incubation times or temperatures other than those specified may give erroneous results. The user must validate any such change. The MSDS is available upon request.

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.

Limitations and Warranty:

There are no warranties, expressed or implied, which extend beyond this description. BIOCARE is not liable for property damage, personal injury, or economic loss caused by this product.

References:

1. Urban K, Hewicker-Trautwein M. Fixation-dependent vimentin immunoreactivity of mono- and polyclonal antibodies in brain tissue of cattle, rabbits, rats and mice. Acta Histochem 1994 Dec;96(4):365-377.
2. Battifora H. Assessment of antigen damage in immunohistochemistry. The vimentin internal control. Am J Clin Pathol 1991 Nov;96(5):669-671.
3. Carbone A, Gloghini A, Volpe R, Boiocchi M. Anti-vimentin antibody reactivity with Reed-Sternberg cells of Hodgkin's disease. Virchows Arch A Pathol Anat Histopathol 1990;417(1):43-48.
4. 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."
5. National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards (NCCLS). Protection of laboratory workers from infectious diseases transmitted by blood and tissue; proposed guideline. Villanova, PA 1991;7(9). Order code M29-P.