CD117/c-kit

Concentrated and Prediluted Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody 902-296-072117



Catalog Number:ACR 296 AK, BK, CKAPR 296 AADescription:0.1, 0.5, 1.0 ml, concentrated6.0 ml, predilutedDilution:1:50-1:100Ready-to-useDiluent:Renoir RedN/A

Intended Use:

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

Summary and Explanation:

CD117/c-kit is a member of Tyrosine Kinase kDa(-3) Receptor (TKR) family and highly homologous to receptor PDGF and CSF-1. This antibody recognizes the extracellular domain and is expressed by a variety of normal and abnormal cell types. In normal cells, the CD117 antibody has been shown to label breast epithelium, germ cells, melanocytes, stem cells and mast cells. In abnormal cells, it has been shown to label testicular germ cells, endometrial carcinomas, papillary and follicular thyroid carcinomas, small cell carcinomas, melanomas and ovarian epithelial carcinomas. It has also been shown to be an effective marker for mast cell disorders, gastrointestinal stromal tumors and immunotyping of blasts in human bone marrow.

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. This detection of the bound antibody is evidenced by a colorimetric reaction.

Source: Rabbit monoclonal **Species Reactivity:** Human; others not tested **Clone:** EP10 (previously known as Y145)

Isotype: IgG

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

concentration.

Epitope/Antigen: CD117

Cellular Localization: Cell membrane/cytoplasmic

Positive Control: Skin (Mast cells), gastrointestinal stromal tumor or

seminoma

Known Applications:

Immunohistochemistry (formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues)

Supplied As: Buffer with protein carrier and preservative

Renoir Red (BRR904)

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.

Staining Protocol Recommendations:

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

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

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 $\bf 1$ minute. Rinse with deionized water.

Technical Note:

This antibody has been standardized with MACH 4 detection system. Use TBS for washing steps.



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USA Rev: 062117

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 (NaN $_3$) 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) (4)
- 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 in contact with sensitive areas, wash with copious amounts of water. (5)
- 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. Miettinen M, Sarlomo-Rikala M, Lasota J. Gastrointestinal stromal tumors: recent advances in understanding of their biology. Hum Pathol. 1999 Oct;30(10):1213-20.
- 2. Arber DA, Tamayo R, Weiss LM. Paraffin section detection of the c-kit gene product (CD117) in human tissues: value in the diagnosis of mast cell disorders. Hum Pathol. 1998 May;29(5):498-504.
- 3. Escribano L, *et al.* Sequential immunophenotypic analysis of mast cells in a case of systemic mast cell disease evolving to a mast cell leukemia. Cytometry. 1997 Apr 15;30(2):98-102.
- 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. 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.

Produced using Abcam's RabMAb® technology. RabMAb® technology is covered by the following U.S. Patents, No. 5,675,063 and/or 7,429,487.

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