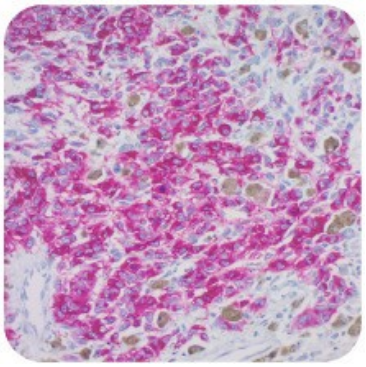
Melanoma Clone HMB45 (Concentrate)

Description:

Species:	Mouse
Immunogen:	BALB/C mice were injected with extract of pigmented melanoma metastases from lymph nodes.
Clone:	HMB45
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1/ Kappa
Format:	This antibody is provided in a phosphate buffer saline containing 1% BSA.
Specificity:	HMB45 has been shown to be a very specific marker for melanomas.
Background:	HMB45 is a mouse monoclonal antibody that reacts against an antigen present in melanocytic tumors such as melanomas. It reacts positively against melanocytic tumors but not other tumors, thus signifying specificity and sensitivity. HMB45 is generally thought of as a melanoma specific antibody; however, there are certain exceptions. The antibody also reacts positively against junctional nevus cells but not intra-dermal nevi and against fetal melanocytes but not normal adult melanocytes. The expression of the HMB45 antigen indicates active melanosome formation and thus melanocytic differentiation. It is also expressed in normal fetal melanocytes, but not in normal resting adult melanocytes, regardless of the degree of pigmentation. Upon activation, adult melanocytes can re-express the HMB45-defined antigen (as it is expressed in fetal melanocytes). Such melanocytes are activated by a variety of stimuli. For example, HMB45 positive cells have been detected in tissue overlying or adjacent to granulation tissue, hemangiomas, vessel-rich tumor stroma, and basal cell carcinoma. Hair follicles stain occasionally due to associated stimulated melanocytes. Positive HMB45 staining has not been observed with melanocytes in lentigines or overlying fibroblastic proliferations such as keloids,dermatofibromas and old fibrotic hemangiomas. Non-melanocytic normal tissues do not react with the HMB45 antibody.
Species Reactivity:	Human
Positive Control:	Human Melanoma
Titer/Working diluation:	Immunohistochemistry: 1:250-500
Cellular Localization:	Cytoplasmic
Microbiological State:	This product is not sterile.

Uses/Limitations:

Not to be taken internally.
For Research Use Only.
This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy.
Do not use if reagent becomes cloudy. Do not use past expiration date.
Use caution when handling reagents. Non-Sterile.



Procedure:

Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with citrate-based antigen retrieval. We suggest an incubation period of 30 minutes at room temperature. However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user. For maximum staining intensity, we recommend using AviBond Ultra for detection and DAB Clarity Ultra products for visualization.

Precautions:

Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative (0.09% w/v).
Do not pipette by mouth.
Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.
Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or increased nonspecific staining may occur.
This product contains no hazardous material at a reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.

Warranty:

No products or "Instructions For Use (IFU)" are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our IFU or website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. Teomics is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products. Immunohistochemistry is a complex technique involving both histological and immunological detection methods. Tissue processing and handling prior to immunostaining can cause inconsistent results. Variations in fixation and embedding or the inherent nature of the tissue specimen may cause variations in results. Endogenous peroxidase activity or pseudoperoxidase activity in erythrocytes and endogenous biotin may cause non-specific staining depending on detection system used.