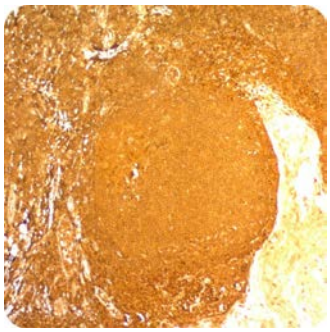
Bcl-6 (Follicular Lymphoma Marker): Clone IG191E/A8 (Concentrate)

Description:

Species:	Mouse
Immunogen:	Recombinant human bcl-6 protein
Clone:	IG191E/A8
Isotype:	IgG1, kappa
Entrez Gene ID:	604 (Human)
Hu Chromosome Loc.:	3q27.3
Synonyms:	B-cell lymphoma 5 protein; B-Cell Lymphoma 6 Protein; BCL5; BCL6; BCL6A; cys his2 zinc finger transcription factor; Lymphoma Associated Zinc Finger Gene On Chromosome 3 (LAZ3); Zinc finger and BTB domain-containing protein 27 (ZBTB27); Zinc Finger Protein 51 (ZNF51); zinc finger transcription factor BCL6S
Mol. Weight of Antigen:	95kDa
Format:	200µg/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.
Specificity:	Recognizes a protein of 95kDa, which is identified as Bcl-6. The Reed-Sternberg cells of classical Hodgkin lymphoma are Bcl-6 negative whereas the large ("L&H") cells of NLPHL are Bcl-6 positive. In contrast, anti-Bcl-6 rarely stains mantle-cell lymphoma and MALT lymphoma.
Background:	Antibody to Bcl-6 is helpful in a number of diagnostic settings: (1) In the differential diagnosis of small B-cell lymphoma. Follicular lymphoma will show Bcl-6 (and CD10) positivity whereas other small B-cell lymphomas are usually negative. (2) Bcl-6 is an important prognostic marker in diffuse large B-cell lymphomas (DLBCL), where CD10, Bcl-6 and MUM1/IRF4 are used to identify germinal center and activated B-cell phenotypes. (3) Bcl-6 can be valuable in distinguishing classical Hodgkin lymphoma from nodular lymphocyte predominant Hodgkin lymphoma (NLPHL).
Species Reactivity:	Human and Mouse. Others not known.
Positive Control:	Raji or Ramos cells. Tonsil or Hodgkin's lymphoma.
Cellular Localization:	Nuclear
Titer/ Working Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-fixed): 0.5-1 µg/ml Flow Cytometry: 0.5-1 µg/million cells Immunofluorescence: 1-2 µg/ml Western Blotting: 0.5-1 µg/ml Immunoprecipitation: 1-2 µg/500µg protein lysate
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.
Non-Sterile.



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human tonsil (10X) stained with Bcl-6; Clone IG191E/A8.

Procedure: Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with EDTA-based antigen retrieval, pH 8.0. We suggest an antibody incubation period of 30-60 minutes at room temperature or overnight at 2-8 C. 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.

References:

1. García JF, et al. 2006. J. Histochem Cytochem. 54:31.
2. Pasqualucci, L., et al. 2003. Leuk. Lymphoma 44 Suppl 3: S5-12.
3. Ree, H.J., et al. 2003. Hum. Pathol. 34: 610-616.