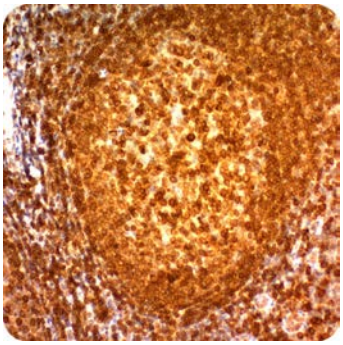
CD74 (B-Cell Marker): Clone LN-2
(Concentrate)

Description:

Species:	Mouse
Immunogen:	SU-DHL-4 lymphoma cells
Clone:	LN-2
Isotype:	IgG1, kappa
Entrez Gene ID:	972 (Human); 16149 (Mouse)
Hu Chromosome Loc.:	5q33.1
Synonyms:	CLIP, DHLAG, Gamma chain of class II antigens, HLA class II histocompatibility antigen gamma chain, HLA-DR antigens-associated invariant chain, HLADR-gamma (HLADG), Ia antigen-associated invariant chain, Ia-gamma, Major histocompatibility complex class II invariant chain, MHC HLA-DR gamma chain
Mol. Weight of Antigen:	33-41kDa
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:	This monoclonal antibody recognizes a protein of ~35kDa, identified as CD74 (Workshop IV).
Background:	CD74 is a type II transmembrane protein which binds to the peptide binding groove of newly synthesized MHC class II alpha/beta heterodimers and prevents their premature association with endogenous polypeptides. CD74 is expressed primarily by antigen presenting cells, such as B-lymphocytes (from before the pre-B cell stage to before the plasma cell stage), macrophages, monocytes, and many epithelial cells. Anti-CD74 stains predominantly germinal center lymphocytes and B-cell lymphomas, but rarely T-cell lymphomas. Anti-CD74 has been shown to be useful in differentiating atypical fibroxanthoma (-) from malignant fibrous histiocytoma (+).
Species Reactivity:	Human, Baboon and Mouse. Does not react with Rat. Others not known.
Positive Control:	Daudi or Raji Cells. Tonsil or Lymph Node.
Cellular Localization:	Cell surface and paranuclear globular
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 (20X) stained with CD74; Clone LN-2.

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. Epstein AL et. al. J of Immunology 133: 1028-1036, 1984.
2. Marder RJ et. al. Lab Invest 52: 497-504, 1985.