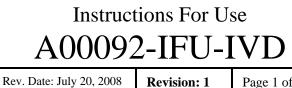
ScyTek Laboratories



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P.O. Box 3286 - Logan, Utah 84323, U.S.A. - Tel. (800) 729-8350 - Fax (435) 755-0015 - www.scytek.com

## Galactocerebroside

Availability/Contents:		<u>Item #</u> A20092 A00092 A00092.25	<u>Volume</u> 2 ml 6 ml 25 ml		
Description:					
Species: Immunogen: Clone: Isotype: Format: Specificity:		Mouse BALB/c mice were immunized with synaptic plasma membranes from bovine hippocampus. mGalC IgG <sub>3</sub> This antibody has been pretitered and quality controlled to work on formalin-fixed paraffin- embedded as well as acetone fixed cryostat tissue sections. No further titration is required. Galactocerebroside (GalC) is the major galactospingolipid of myelin. It is located on the surfaces of oligodendricites of the central nervous system and Schwann cells in the peripheral system and plays an important role in myelination. Anti-GalC cross reacts with the sulfate ester of GalC, but to a 16 fold lesser extent. It does not cross-react with sphingosine, ceramide, mixed ganglioside, or glucocerebroside. Anti-GalC binds			
Species Reactivity: Positive Control: Cellular Localization: Titer/Working Dilution: Microbiological State:		specifically to oligidendricites and Schwann cells. Human, Rat, Rabbit, Bovine. Others not tested. Central Nervous System (brain) for oligodendricites and Peripheral Nervous System (spinal cord) for Schwann Cells. No further dilution is required. This product is not sterile.			
This proc fixed, par		tro Diagnostic Use. duct is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin- raffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy. se past expiration date.			
		tigrade. s stable for 24 months from date of manufacture. t is not stored as recommended, performance must be validated by the user.			
Procedure:					
<ol> <li>Tissue Section Pretreatment: Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is enhanced by pretreatment with Citrate Plus (ScyTek catalog# CPL500) or 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0 (ScyTek Catalog# CBB500, see IFU for instructions).</li> </ol>					
<ol> <li>Primary Antibody Incubation Time: We suggest an incubation period of 60 minutes at room temperature. However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user.</li> </ol>					
Storage: 2°C		ScyTek Laboratories, J 205 South 600 West	Inc. IVD EC REP EmergoEurope (31)(0) 70 345-8570 Molsnstraat 15		

Logan, UT 84321 U.S.A.

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ScyTek	Instructions For Use A00092-IFU-IVD			
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 Visualization: For maximum staining intensity we recommend the "Retrieval HRP Anti-Polyvalent Lab Pack" (ScyTek catalog# RPL125, see IFU for instructions) combined with the "DAB Chromogen/Substrate Bulk Pack (High Contrast)" (ScyTek catalog# ACV500, see IFU for instructions).

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 <u>reportable concentration</u> according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.

## **References:**

N

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. ScyTek Laboratories, Inc. 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.



