


Thyroglobulin; Clone 2H11 (Ready-To-Use)

Availability/Contents:	<u>Item #</u>	<u>Volume</u>
	A00108-0002	2 ml
	A00108-0007	7 ml
	A00108-0025	25 ml

Description:

Species:	Mouse
Immunogen:	Human thyroid follicular cells were used as immunogen to generate the thyroglobulin antibody.
Clone:	2H11
Isotype:	IgG1, Kappa
Format:	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.
Specificity:	Thyroglobulin is a 660 kDa dimeric preprotein with multiple glycosylation sites is produced by and processed within the thyroid gland to produce the hormone thyroxine and triiodothyronine. Prior to forming dimers, thyroglobulin monomers undergo conformation maturation in the endoplasmic reticulum. Thyroglobulin dimerization as well as transport of thyroglobulin to the Golgi complex is calcium dependent. Thyroglobulin defects resulting from defective dimer formation and export to the Golgi is thought to cause some types of goiter. Antibody against thyroglobulin may be produced by individuals with other diseases arising from the gland such as Hashimoto's or Graves disease. Hence the presence of thyroglobulin autoantibodies can help to identify disease.
Species Reactivity:	Human
Cellular Localization:	Cytoplasmic.
Titer/Working Dilution:	No further dilution is required.
Microbiological State:	This product is not sterile.

Storage: 2° C  8° C

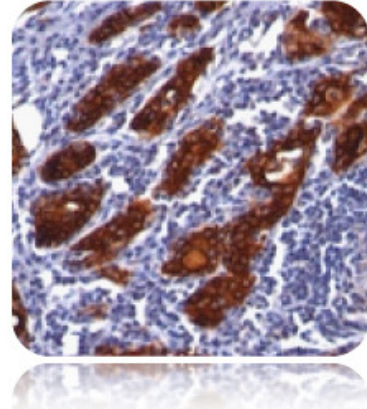


ScyTek Laboratories, Inc.
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Uses/Limitations: Not to be taken internally.
 For Research Use Only.
 This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed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



Ordering Information and Current Pricing at www.scytek.com

Procedure:

1. **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).
2. **Primary Antibody Incubation Time:** 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.
3. **Visualization:** For maximum staining intensity we recommend the “UltraTek HRP Anti-Polyvalent Lab Pack” (ScyTek catalog# UHP125, 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 reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.

References:


1. He XX, VP Antao, D Basila. Blood 79:2296-2302 (1992).
2. Lanza F, L Healy, DR Sutherland. Journal of Biol Reg Homeost Agents 15:1-13 (2001).

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.

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