


# Thyroglobulin (Thyroidal Cell Marker); Clone 2H11 & 6E1 (Concentrate)


**Availability/Contents:**

<u>Item #</u>	<u>Volume</u>
RA0303-C.5	0.5 ml

**Description:**


Species:	Mouse
Immunogen:	Human thyroid follicular cells (2H11 & 6E1)
Clone:	2H11 & 6E1
Isotype:	IgG1, kappa (2H11 & 6E1)
Entrez Gene ID:	7038 (Human)
Hu Chromosome Loc.:	8q24.22
Synonyms:	AITD3, hTG, TDH3, Tg, Tgn
Mol. Weight of Antigen:	660kDa (Dimeric Form)
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:	The vast majority of follicular carcinomas of the thyroid will give positive immunoreactivity for anti-thyroglobulin even though sometimes only focally. Poorly differentiated carcinomas of the thyroid are frequently anti-thyroglobulin negative. Adenocarcinomas of an origin other than the thyroid do not react with this antibody.
Background:	Thyroglobulin is a 660kDa dimeric pre-protein with multiple glycosylation sites. It is produced by and processed within the thyroid gland to produce the hormone thyroxine and triiodothyronine. Prior to forming dimers, thyroglobulin monomers undergo conformational maturation in the endoplasmic reticulum. This antibody is useful in identification of thyroid carcinoma of the papillary and follicular types. Presence of thyroglobulin in metastatic lesions establishes the thyroid origin of tumor. Anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-calcitonin, can identify medullary carcinomas of the thyroid. Furthermore, anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-TTF1, can be a reliable marker to differentiate between primary thyroid and lung neoplasms.
Species Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat. Others not known.
Positive Control:	Thyroid
Cellular Localization:	Cytoplasmic and secreted
Titer/ Working Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-fixed): 0.5-1 µg/ml Flow Cytometry: 0.5-1 µg/million cells Western Blotting: 0.5-1 µg/ml
Microbiological State:	This product is not sterile.

Storage: 2° C  8° C

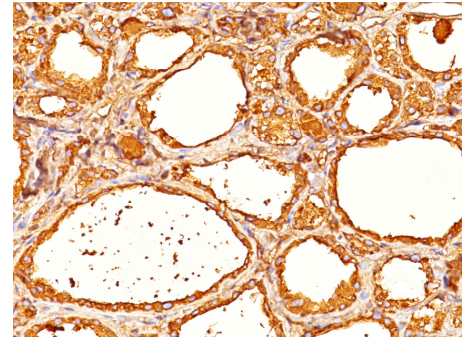


ScyTek Laboratories, Inc.  
 205 South 600 West  
 Logan, UT 84321  
 U.S.A.



 EmergoEurope (31)(0) 70 345-8570  
 Molsnstraat 15  
 2513 BH Hague, The Netherlands

**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 thyroid stained with Thyroglobulin; Clone 2H11 & 6E1.

**Ordering Information and Current Pricing at [www.scytek.com](http://www.scytek.com)**

**Procedure:**

1. **Tissue Section Pretreatment (Required):** Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with Citrate Plus (ScyTek catalog# CPL500).
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. Ossendorp FA, *et al.* Journal of Immunological Methods, 1989, 120(2):191-200.
2. Bellet, D, *et al.* J Clin Endocrin Metab 1983;56:530-533.
3. Heffess CS *et al.* Cancer. 2002;95(9):1869-78.
4. Judkins AR *et al.* Hum Pathol. 1999;30(11):1373-6.

**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.

Storage: 2° C  8° C

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