P.O. Box 3286 - Logan, Utah 84323, U.S.A. - Tel. (800) 729-8350 – Tel. (435) 755-9848 - Fax (435) 755-0015 - www.scytek.com

CD45RO, T-Cell; Clone UCHL1
(Ready-To-Use)

Availability/Contents:

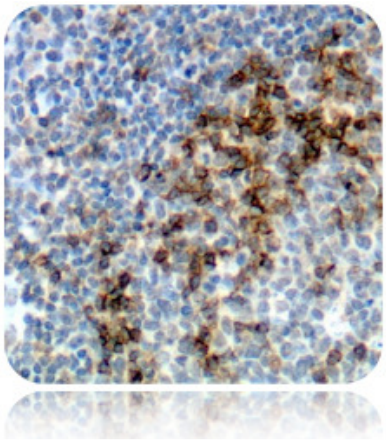
Item #	Volume
A00024-0002	2 ml
A00024-0007	7 ml
A00024-0025	25 ml

Description:

Species:	Mouse
Immunogen:	BALB/C mice were immunized with IL-2 dependent T cell line, CA1.
Clone:	UCHL1
Isotype:	IgG2a, 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:	This antibody reacts with a 180 kD glycoprotein of CD45 family, occurring on most thymocytes and activated T cells but only on the portion of the resting T cells. It reacts with most thymocytes, a subpopulation of resting cells within both the CD4 and CD8 subsets and mature activated T cells. This antibody shows no reactivity with normal B or natural killer cells, but reacts with granulocytes and monocytes. Though this antibody is useful to identify T-cell lymphomas and leukemia, rare staining with B cell lymphomas reported.
Background:	The CD45RA and CD45RO isoforms of the leukocyte common antigen identify functionally distinct naive and memory T cell subsets. In vitro, CD45RA+ / CD45RO - peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBL) can be converted to CD45RA- / CD45RO + phenotype upon activation in the presence of IL-2. Both CD3+ and CD3-/CD56+ lymphocyte subsets can be converted to CD45RO + lymphocytes. Expression of CD45RO was observed only in response to IL-2 and was not observed during long-term culture in IL-4, IL-6, or IL-7.
Species Reactivity:	Human, Rhesus Monkey. Does not react with Rat. Others not tested.
Positive Control:	Tonsil or Lymph Node.
Cellular Localization:	Cell Membrane.
Titer/Working Dilution:	No further dilution is required.
Microbiological State:	This product is not sterile.

Uses/Limitations:

Not to be taken internally.
For In Vitro Diagnostic Use.
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

Storage: 2° C – 8° C

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

CE IVD

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

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Procedure:

1. **Tissue Section Pretreatment (Highly Recommended):** Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with Citrate Plus (ScyTek catalog# CPL500) or equivalent.

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:

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3. Green S; Walter P; Greene G; Krust A; Goffin C; Jensen E; Scrace G; Waterfield M; Chambon P. Journal of Steroid Biochemistry, 1986, 24(1):77-83
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5. Green S; Gronemeyer H; et al. Growth Factors and Oncogenes in Breast Cancer, 1987. Chichester, England, Ellis Horwood Ltd. 7-28.
6. Evans RM. Science, 1988, 240:889-95.
7. Danielson M; Northrop JP; et al. EMBO Journal, 1986, 5:2513-22.
8. Kumar V; Green S; Stack G; Berry M; Jin JR; Chambon P. Cell, 1987, 51(6):941-51.
9. Greene GL; Sobel BN; et al. Molecular Endocrinology, 1988, 2:714-26.
10. Jensen EV; Jacobson HI. Recent Progress in Hormone Research, 1962, 18:387-414.
11. Walter P; Green S; Greene G; Krust A; Bornert JM; Jeltsch JM; Staub A; Jensen E; Scrace G; Waterfield M; et al. Proc Nat Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1985, 82(23):7889-93.

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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