



# Cyclin D1 (G<sub>1</sub>-Cyclin & Mantle Cell Marker); Clone DCS-6 (Concentrate)

<b>Availability/Contents:</b>	<u>Item #</u>	<u>Volume</u>
	RA0014-C.5	0.5 ml
<b>Description:</b>		
Species:	Mouse	
Immunogen:	Human recombinant full length Cyclin D1 protein	
Clone:	DCS-6	
Isotype:	IgG2a, kappa	
Entrez Gene ID:	595 (Human); 12443 (Mouse); 58919 (Rat)	
Hu Chromosome Loc.:	11q13.2	
Synonyms:	B cell CLL/lymphoma 1, B cell leukemia 1, B-cell lymphoma 1 protein, BCL-1 oncogene, CCND1 protein, CCND1/FSTL3 fusion gene, CCND1/IGHG1 fusion gene CCND1/IGLC1 fusion gene, CCND1/PTH fusion gene, cD1, Cyl 1, G1/S-specific cyclin-D1, Parathyroid adenomatosis 1, PRAD1 oncogene	
Mol. Weight of Antigen:	36kDa	
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:	Recognizes a protein of 36kDa, identified as Cyclin D1.	
Background:	Cyclin D1, one of the key cell cycle regulators, is a putative proto-oncogene overexpressed in a wide variety of human neoplasms. This antibody neutralizes the activity of Cyclin D1 in vivo. About 60% of mantle cell lymphomas (MCL) contain a t(11; 14)(q13; q32) translocation resulting in over-expression of Cyclin D1. This antibody is useful in identifying mantle cell lymphomas (Cyclin D1 positive) from CLL/SLL and follicular lymphomas (Cyclin D1 negative). About 40% of breast carcinomas are positive for Cyclin D1. Occasionally, hairy cell leukemia and plasma cell myeloma weakly express Cyclin D1.	
Species Reactivity:	Human, Monkey, Mouse and Rat. Others not known.	
Positive Control:	T47D, ZR75, BT474, SKBR3, MCF-7, MDA-MB-453, HT29, Ramos, Jurkat or A431 cells. Mantle cell lymphoma or breast carcinoma. ~60% of mantle cell lymphomas and ~40% of breast carcinomas are positive.	
Cellular Localization:	Nuclear	
Titer/ Working Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-fixed): 0.5-1µg/ml	
	Flow Cytometry:	0.5-1µg/million cells
	Immunofluorescence:	1-2 µg/ml
	Western Blotting:	0.5-1µg/ml
	Immunoprecipitation:	1-2 µg/500µg protein lysate
Microbiological State:	This product is not sterile.	

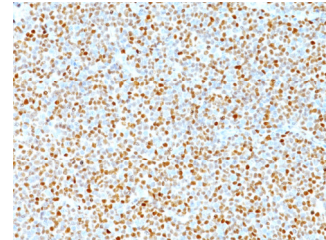
Storage: 2° C  8° C

 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-paraffin human mantle cell lymphoma stained with Cyclin D1 MAb (Clone DCS-6). Note nuclear staining of tumor cells.

**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. Lukas J, et. al. Oncogene, 1994, 9(3):707-18.
2. Gillett C, et. al. Cancer Research, 1994, 54(7):1812-7.
3. Bartkova J, et. al. Journal of Pathology, 1994, 172(3):237-45.

**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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