

Instructions For Use

RA0167-C.5-IFU-RUO

Rev. Date: Oct. 30, 2014

Revision: 1

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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

Involucrin (Squamous Cell Terminal Differentiation Marker); Clone IVRN/827 (Concentrate)

Availability/Contents: Item #_RA0167-C.5 Volume 0.5 ml

Description:

Species: Mouse

Immunogen: Purified involucrin from human keratinocytes

Clone: IVRN/827 lsotype: lgG1, kappa

Entrez Gene ID: 3713 (Human); 609423 (Dog); 407242 (Pig)

Hu Chromosome Loc.: 1q21.3

Synonyms: INVO_HUMAN, IVL

Mol. Weight of Antigen: 66-170kDa

Format: 200µg/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 1mM PBS

with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.

Specificity: This antibody recognizes a protein of 66kDa-170kDa, identified as involucrin. In Western

blotting of cultured human keratinocytes, this antibody reacts with a 120kDa protein. It stains the involucrin in a variety of sizes: 170kDa in MCF-7 cells, a doublet of ~115kDa and 150kDa in

gorilla and owl monkey, 66kDa in dog, and a doublet of 105kDa in pig. Its epitope maps

between codon 421-568 of human involucrin.

Background: Involucrin is expressed in a range of stratified squamous epithelia, including the cornea, which

lacks a distinct cornified layer. In normal epidermis, it is first expressed in the upper spinous layers, and in keratinocyte cultures, all cells that have left the basal layer express it. Involucrin expression is altered in pathological conditions; in psoriasis and other benign epidermal hyperplasias, involucrin expression begins closer to the basal layer than normal; expression is abnormal in squamous cell carcinomas and premalignant lesions, and is reduced in severe

dysplasias of the larynx and cervix.

Species Reactivity: Human, Others not known.

Positive Control: MCF-7 cells. Localized to upper spinous and granular layers in normal skin.

Cellular Localization: Cytoplasmic

Titer/ Working Dilution: Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-fixed): 1-2 µg/ml

Flow Cytometry: 0.5-1 µg/million cells

 $\begin{array}{ll} \mbox{Immunofluorescence:} & 1\mbox{-}2\ \mu\mbox{g/ml} \\ \mbox{Western Blotting:} & 0.5\mbox{-}1\ \mu\mbox{g/ml} \end{array}$

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.

CE

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



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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.

Non-Sterile.

Ordering Information and Current Pricing at www.scytek.com

Procedure:

- Tissue Section Pretreatment (Highly Recommended): Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by digestion with Trypsin (Two Component Solution) (ScyTek catalog# TSS).
- 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. Eckert, R.L. and Green, H. 1986. Structure and evolution of the human involucrin gene. Cell 46: 583-589.

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

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