



Desmocollin-2/3; Clone 7G6 (Concentrate)

Availability/Contents:	<u>Item #</u>	<u>Volume</u>
	RA0562-C.1	0.1 ml
	RA0562-C.5	0.5 ml
	RA0625-C1	1 ml

Description:

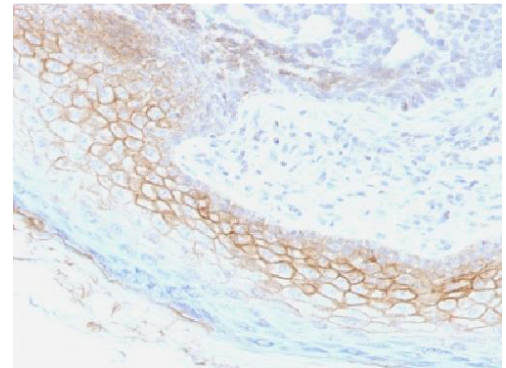
Species:	Mouse.
Immunogen:	Human desmocollin-2 extracellular domain (exact sequence is proprietary).
Clone:	7G6.
Isotype:	IgG1, kappa.
Entrez Gene ID:	1824.
Hu Chromosome Loc.:	18q12.1.
Synonyms:	ARVD11; Cadherin family member 2; CDHF2; Desmocollin-2; Desmocollin-3; Desmosomal glycoprotein II and III; Desmosomal glycoprotein II; Desmosomal glycoprotein III; DG2; DGII/III; DSC2; DSC3.
Mol. Weight of Antigen:	110kDa (DSC2); 100kDa (DSC3).
Format:	200ug/ml of antibody purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.
Specificity:	Recognizes DSC2 and DSC3 proteins.
Background:	Desmosomes are intercellular adhering junctions that represent cell surface attachment sites for intermediate filament. The desmosome is subdivided into two regions. The plaque region lies adjacent to the plasma, and is believed to contain molecules that attach the intermediate filament cytoskeleton to the desmosome. The core region is composed of transmembrane glycoproteins that are thought to mediate cell-cell adhesion. Desmogleins and desmocollins are the main desmosomal transmembrane proteins. These desmosomal glycoproteins belong to the members of the cadherin family of adhesion molecules. Three different isoforms of both desmogleins and desmocollins have been identified, named as desmoglein 1-3 and desmocollins. Desmosomal cadherins showed differentiation-specific expression in the human epidermis, although the functional significance of this differential expression is not fully understood. Desmocollin-1 can be found in the upper layers. The expression of desmocollin-2 varies in the basal and suprabasal layers. And desmocollin-3 is expressed more evenly throughout the suprabasal layers.
Species Reactivity:	Reacts with human, mouse, and rat. Others not known.
Positive Control:	HeLa cells. Skin.
Cellular Localization:	Cell surface.
Titer/ Working Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-Fixed): 1-2 µg/ml Flow Cytometry: 0.5-1 µg/million cells Immunofluorescence: 1-2 µg/ml Western Blot: 0.5-1 µg/ml
Microbiological State:	This product is not sterile.

Storage: 2° C  8° C

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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.



FFPE human skin stained with Desmocollin-2/3; Clone 7G6.

Ordering Information and Current Pricing at www.scytek.com

Procedure:


1. **Tissue Section Pretreatment (Required):** Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with Tris-EDTA HIER Solution (10x) pH 9.0 (ScyTek catalog# TES500) for 5-10 minutes at >95°C followed by cooling to room temperature for 20 minutes.
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 “CRF Anti-Polyvalent HRP Polymer (DAB) Lab Pack” (ScyTek catalog# CPP125, 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. Buxton, RS; Cowin, P; Franke, WW; Garrod, DR; Green, KJ; King, IA; Koch, PJ; Magee, AI; Rees, DA; Stanley, JR; Steinberg, MS. Nomenclature of the desmosomal cadherins. J Cell Biol 1993, 121:481-483.

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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