

Thymidine Phosphorylase / PD-ECGF (Angiogenesis Marker); Clone SPM322 (Concentrate)

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| Availability/Contents: | <u>Item #</u> | <u>Volume</u> |
| | RA0574-C.1 | 0.1 ml |
| | RA0574-C.5 | 0.5 ml |
| | RA0574-C1 | 1 ml |

Description:

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|--------------------------|---|
| Species: | Mouse. |
| Immunogen: | Recombinant full-length human Thymidine Phosphorylase (TP / PD-ECGF) protein. |
| Clone: | SPM322. |
| Isotype: | IgG1. |
| Entrez Gene ID: | 1890. |
| Hu Chromosome Loc.: | 22q13.33. |
| Synonyms: | ECGF; ECGF1; Gliostatin; hPD-ECGF; MEDPS1; MNGIE; MTDPS1; PD-ECGF; PDECGF; Platelet-derived endothelial cell growth factor; TdRPase; Thymidine phosphorylase; TP; Tymp. |
| Mol. Weight of Antigen: | 55kDa. |
| 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 a protein of 55kDa (in vivo 110kDa homodimer), identified as platelet-derived endothelial growth factor (PD-ECGF), same as thymidine phosphorylase (TP) or gliostatin. |
| Background: | In the presence of inorganic orthophosphate, it catalyzes the reversible phospholytic cleavage of thymidine and deoxyuridine to their corresponding bases and 2-deoxyribose-1-phosphate. It is both chemotactic and mitogenic for endothelial cells and a non-heparin binding angiogenic factor present in platelets. Its enzymatic activity is crucial for angiogenic activity (metabolite is angiogenic). Higher levels of serum TP/PD-ECGF are observed in cancer patients. It is also involved in transformation of fluoropyrimidines, cytotoxic agents used in the treatment of a variety of malignancies, into active cytotoxic metabolites (e.g. 5 -deoxy-5-fluorouridine to 5-FU). High intra-cellular levels of TP/PD-ECGF are associated with increased chemosensitivity to such antimetabolites. |
| Species Reactivity: | Reacts with human, mouse, and rat. Others not known. |
| Positive Control: | HUVEC cells. Breast, bladder, lung, or Kaposi Tumors. |
| Cellular Localization: | Cytoplasmic and Nuclear. |
| Titer/ Working Dilution: | Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-Fixed): 1-2 µg/ml |
| | Immunoprecipitation: 0.5-1 µg/500µg protein lysate |
| | Western Blot: 0.5-1 µg/ml |
| Microbiological State: | This product is not sterile. |

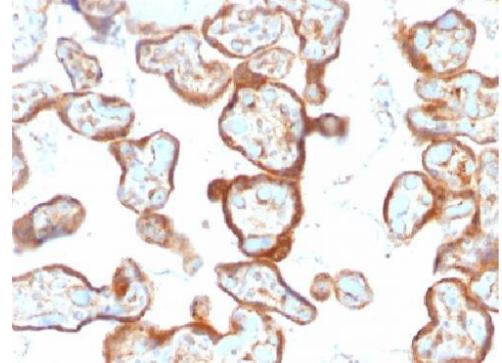
Storage: 2° C  8° C



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

CE
 EC REP
 Emergo Europe
 Prinsessegracht 20
 2514 AP The 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.



FFPE human placenta stained with Thymidine Phosphorylase / PD-ECGF; Clone SPM322.

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. Fox SB, et. al. Journal of Pathology, 1995, 176:183-90.
2. O'Brien TS, et. al. Cancer Research, 1996, 56(20):4799-804.
3. Fox SB, et. al. British Journal of Cancer, 1996, 73:275-80

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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