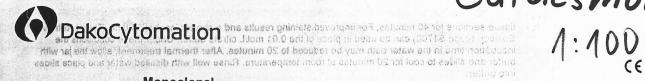
Caldesmon



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Monoclonal

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Clone: h-CD¹ class metays noticely be at not appropriate left municipal to the contract of t

Isotype: IgG1, kappa comenication of consequence of metting principle of

Mouse IgG concentration mg/L: See label on vial.

buffor and slides to cool for 20 minutes of room temperature. Runse well with distilled water and place slide.

Intended use of the diwe

For In Vitro Diagnostic Use, new 02 box 01 mort also elegan diogna bihoA . sure

Refer to the "General Instructions for Immunohistochemical Staining" or the Detection System "Instructions" of IHC procedures for: (1) Principle of Procedure, (2) Materials Required, Not Supplied, (3) Storage, (4) Specimen Preparation, (5) Staining Procedure, (6) Quality Control, (7) Troubleshooting, (8) Interpretation of reliable governmentages Staining, (9) General Limitations. In appears and belock nonteblactural landsonom cells in the getactophorouseiruses. Myoapitheliai cells of the lobules, ducts and lur noticells in the getactophorouseiruses.

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Summary and explanation

normal breast did not react positively Caldesmon is a developmentally regulated protein involved in smooth muscle and non-muscle contraction.^{2,3}

a local of bates Specificity

Two closely related variants of human caldesmon have been identified which differ in their electrophoretic mobility and cellular distribution. The h-caldesmon variant (120-150 kD) is predominantly expressed in smooth muscle whereas *I*-caldesmon (70–80 kD) is found in non-muscle tissue and cells. Neither of the two variants have been detected in skeletal muscle. Monoclonal anti-caldesmon, h-CD, recognizes only the 150 kD variant omensis ate expression (h-caldesmon) in Western blots of human aortic media extracts and is unreactive with fibroblast extracts from elacuminon bas e cultivated human foreskin, 151-(81)805 (1981 men.) Icially sinotaye discompass

Reagent provided

Anti-human caldesmon, h-CD is a mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in liquid form as tissue culture supernatant (containing fetal bovine serum) dialyzed against 0.05 mol/L Tris-HCl, pH 7.2 and 0.015 mol/L myotibicblass of normal and mally rantheman breast result. Fig. ebiss mulbos USA 1993; 90:090

Anti-caldesmon, h-CD may be used at a dilution of 1:50 to 1:100 in the LSAB method determined on formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue. These are guidelines only; optimal dilutions should be determined by the d proteins can distinguish individual laboratory, and to aditanimate control serubecond notons raccion pol

Materials required, but not supplied

MBH D3

Refer to the "General Instructions for Immunohistochemical Staining" and/or the Detection System "Instructions."

Precautions

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1. For professional users.

- This product contains sodium azide (NaN₃), a chemical highly toxic in pure form. At product concentrations, though not classified as hazardous, build-ups of NaN₃ may react with lead and copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. Upon disposal, flush with large volumes of water to prevent azide build-up in plumbing.
- 810U3. Minimize microbial contamination of reagents or increase in nonspecific staining may occur.
 - As with any product derived from biological sources, proper handling procedures should be used.

5. Safety data sheet available for professional users on request.

Storage The Storage

Store at 2-8°C.

Specimen preparation

Paraffin Sections Anti-caldesmon, h-CD can be used on formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections.

Prior to the IHC staining procedure, the deparaffinized tissue sections must be treated with a proteolytic enzyme followed by target retrieval. For greater adherence of tissue sections to glass slides, the use of Silanized Sildes (code S3003) is recommended. Deparaffinized tissue sections must first be treated for 5 to 10 minutes with a mild enzyme solution. A recommended proteolytic enzyme is Proteinase K (code S3004) which must be further diluted 1:500 in 0.05 mol/L Tris-HCl, pH 7.6 to give a final concentration of 0.04 mg/mL.

Following proteolytic digestion, tissue sections must be treated with heat. When using the water bath method, preheat a Coplin jar containing 0.01 mol/L citrate buffer, pH 6.0 as well as a water bath to 95-99°C. When the temperature has stabilized, place tissue sections into the Coplin jar containing the preheated buffer. Heat the