

Bcl-2 (124)

Format	Catalog no.	Pack size	Dilution
Concentrated	GB 003 A,B, C	0.1,0.5, 1.0 mL	1:100
Prediluted	GB 003 AA	6.0 mL	Ready to use

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION -

One important apoptosis regulator that can either encourage or prevent cell death is BCL-2. Dimerizing to further regulate apoptosis is another characteristic of the BCL-2 family. For instance, it has been discovered that Bag1 and BCL-2 form a heterodimer, which strengthens BCL-2's anti-apoptotic action. It has been demonstrated that Bak and Bax are essential for the release of cytochrome c from mitochondria, which starts apoptosis. Bax affects cells in a way that promotes apoptosis rather than inhibits it.

INTENDED USE -

Intended for In Vitro Diagnostic Applications

Bcl-2 [124] is a mouse monoclonal antibody that is intended for professional laboratory use after the initial diagnosis of tumor has been made by conventional histopathology using nonimmunologic histochemical stains, in the qualitative identification of Bcl-2 [124] protein by immunohistochemistry (IHC) in formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) human tissues. The clinical interpretation of any staining or its absence should be complemented by morphological studies using proper controls and should be evaluated within the context of the patient's clinical history and other diagnostic tests by a qualified pathologist as an aid in making any other clinical determinations.

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION -

One important apoptosis regulator that can either encourage or prevent cell death is BCL-2. Dimerizing to further regulate apoptosis is another characteristic of the BCL-2 family. For instance, it has been discovered that Bag1 and BCL-2 form a heterodimer, which strengthens BCL-2's anti-apoptotic action. It has been demonstrated that Bak and Bax are essential for the release of cytochrome c from mitochondria, which starts apoptosis. Bax affects cells in a way that promotes apoptosis rather than inhibits it.

PRINCIPLE OF PROCEDURE -

The identification of antigens in tissues and cells is a multi-step immunohistochemistry procedure.

The first step attaches the primary antibody to its designated epitope.

Following the tagging of the antigen with a primary antibody, either a one-step or two-step detection method may be employed. A single-step procedure will utilize a polymer tagged with an enzyme that attaches to the main antibody. A two-step approach will involve the addition of a linker antibody to connect with the main antibody. An enzyme-conjugated polymer is subsequently introduced to bind the linker antibody. The presence of bound antibodies is demonstrated by a colorimetric response.

SOURCE - Mouse monoclonal

SPECIES REACTIVITY - Human; other species not tested

CLONE- 124

ISOTYPE - IgG1

PROTEIN CONCENTRATION - Call for lot specific Ig concentration.

EPITOPE/ANTIGEN - Synthetic peptide of amino acids 41-54 of human Bcl-2 oncoprotein

CELLULAR LOCALISATION - Cytoplasm

POSITIVE TISSUE CONTROL - Tonsil

KNOWN APPLICATIONS- Immunohistochemistry

30-40 min. At RT. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in between pH 7.4 - 9.0 for 45 min at 95°C followed by cooling at room temperature for 20 minutes.

SUPPLIED AS - Buffered saline solution, pH 7.2-7.4, containing a protein carrier and less than 0.1% sodium azide preservative.

STORAGE AND STABILITY -

Store at 2°C to 8°C. Do not use after expiration date printed on vial. If reagents are stored under conditions other than those specified in the package insert, they must be verified by the user. Diluted reagents should be used promptly; any remaining reagent should be stored at 2°C to 8°C

Materials required but not provided -

- 1) Positive tissue control - Tonsil
- 2) Negative control tissue(internal or external)
- 3) Microscope slides and coverslips
- 4) Staining jars or baths
- 5) Timer

- 6) Xylene or xylene substitute
- 7) Ethanol or reagent alcohol
- 8) Deionized or distilled water
- 9) Heating equipment or enzyme for tissue pretreatment step
- 10) Detection system
- 11) Chromogen
- 12) Wash buffer
- 13) Hematoxylin
- 14) Antibody diluents
- 15) Peroxide block
- 16) Light microscope
- 17) Mounting medium

LIMITATIONS -

The optimum antibody dilution and protocols for a specific application can vary. These include, but are not limited to fixation, heat-retrieval method, incubation times, tissue section thickness and detection kit used. Due to the superior sensitivity of these unique reagents, the recommended incubation times and titers listed are not applicable to other detection systems, as results may vary. The data sheet recommendations and protocols are based on exclusive use of Genebio products. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the investigator to determine optimal conditions.

