GENE BIO SOLUTION

CD20 (L26)

Format	Catalog no.	Pack size	Dilution
Concentrated	GB 026 A,B,C	0.1, 0.5, 1.0mL	1:100
Prediluted	GB 026 AA	6.0mL	Ready to use

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION -

The CD20 antibody [L26] binds to a 30-33 kDa polypeptide found in B-cells. L26 has been demonstrated to interact with the majority of B-cells found in peripheral blood and lymphoid tissues. In typical lymphoid tissue, CD20 identifies B-cells in germinal centers, especially immunoblasts. The CD20 antibody is a dependable pan B-cell marker. Research indicates that CD20 [L26] marks diffuse large B-cell lymphomas. CD20 [L26] infrequently identifies T-cells.

INTENDED USE -

Intended for In Vitro Diagnostic Applications
CD20 [L26] 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 CD20 [L26] 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 -

The CD20 antibody [L26] binds to a 30-33 kDa polypeptide found in B-cells. L26 has been demonstrated to interact with the majority of B-cells found in peripheral blood and lymphoid tissues. In typical lymphoid tissue, CD20 identifies B-cells in germinal centers, especially immunoblasts. The CD20 antibody is a dependable pan B-cell marker. Research indicates that CD20 [L26] marks diffuse large B-cell lymphomas. CD20 [L26] infrequently identifies T-cells.

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- L26

ISOTYPE - IgG2a/kappa

PROTEIN CONCENTRATION - Call for lot specific Ig concentration.

EPITOPE/ANTIGEN - CD20 (B-cell)

CELLULAR LOCALISATION - Cell surface

POSITIVE TISSUE CONTROL - Tonsil or B-cell lymphoma

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 95ºC 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 2ºC to 8ºC. 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 2ºC to 8ºC

Materials required but not provided -

1) Positive tissue control - Tonsil or B-cell lymphoma
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.