Rabbit monoclonal anti-Calponin-1
Cat. No.: RBK041-05 (0.5 ml Concentrate); RBG041 (6 ml Ready-to-use)

Instructions for use

Intended use
This antibody is designed for the specific localisation of Calponin protein in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections and in frozen sections. Anti-Calponin antibody is intended for in vitro diagnostic use.

Specifications
Specificity: Calponin-1
Clone: EP798Y
Isotype: Rabbit IgG
Species reactivity: Human +, others not tested

Summary and Description
Calponin plays an important role in the contraction of smooth muscles and is exclusively present in smooth muscle tissue. It is a 34 kDa protein interacting with Actin, Tropomyosin and Calmodulin. Immunohistochemical detection of Calponin can be useful in differentiation of benign sclerotic lesions of the breast from carcinomas. The protein is also expressed in malignant myoepithelioma, pleomorphic adenoma of salivary gland origin and in angiomatoide malignant fibrous histiocytoma.

Reagent provided
Rabbit monoclonal antibody from cell culture supernatant in phosphate buffer pH 7.4 including carrier protein and preservative for stabilisation in the following formats:
- Concentrate: 0.5 ml (Cat. No. RBK041-05)
- Ready-to-use: 6 ml (Cat. No. RBG041)

Dilution of primary antibody
Dilution of Zytomed Systems’ concentrated antibody depends on the detection system used. The final working dilution must always be determined by the user. The elaboration of staining protocol should be done by an experienced specialist. For Zytomed Systems’ recommendations see chapter ‘Staining procedure’.

Storage and handling
The antibody should be stored at 2-8°C without further dilution. Dilutions of the concentrated antibody should be done in a suitable antibody dilution buffer (e.g. ZUC025 from Zytomed Systems). The diluted antibody should be stored at 2-8°C after use. The stability of this working solution depends on various parameters and has to be confirmed by appropriate controls. The antibody provided is suitable for use until the expiry date indicated on the label, if stored at 2-8°C. Do not use product after the expiry date. Positive and negative controls should be run simultaneously with all specimens. If unexpected staining is observed which cannot be explained by variations in laboratory procedures and a problem with the antibody is suspected, contact Zytomed Systems’ technical support or your local distributor.

Precautions
Use through qualified personnel only. Wear protective clothing to avoid contact of reagents and specimens with eye, skin and mucous membranes. If reagents or specimens come in contact with sensitive area, wash with large amounts of water. Microbial contamination of the reagent must be avoided, since otherwise non-specific staining may occur. Sodium azide (NaN₃), used for stabilisation, is not considered hazardous material in the concentration used. Reaction of sodium azide with lead or copper in drainage pipes can result in the formation of highly explosive metallic azides. Sodium azide should be discarded in a large volume of running water to avoid formation of deposits. A material safety data sheet (MSDS) for the pure substance is available upon request.

Staining procedure for formalin-fixed paraffin sections
Refer to the following table for conditions specifically recommended for this antibody. Also refer to detection system data sheets for guidance on specific staining protocols or other requirements.
Parameters | Zytomed Systems recommendations
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*Pre-treatment | Heat Induced Epitope Retrieval (for example in Citrate Buffer pH 6.0 (ZUC028))
*Control tissue | Smooth muscles
*Working dilution | 1:50-1:200 (for concentrates)
*Incubation time | 30 - 60 minutes

**Quality control**
The recommended positive control tissue for this antibody is smooth muscle tissue. We recommend carrying out a positive and a negative control with every staining run. Please refer to the instructions of the detection system for guidance on general quality control procedures.

**Troubleshooting**
If you observe unusual staining or other deviations from the expected results please read these instructions carefully, refer to the instructions of the detection system for relevant information or contact your local distributor.

**Expected results**
This antibody stains positive in the cytoplasm in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections. Further details about the expression pattern of Calponin-1 can be found in the chapter ‘Summary and Description’. Interpretation of the staining results is solely the responsibility of the user. Any experimental result should be confirmed by a medically established diagnostic procedure.

**Limitations of the Procedure**
Immunohistochemistry is a complex technique involving both histological and immunological detection methods. Tissue processing and handling prior to immunostaining, for example variations in fixation and embedding or the inherent nature of the tissue can cause inconsistent results (Nadji and Morales, 1983). Endogenous peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase or biotin may cause non-specific staining depending on the detection system used. Tissues containing Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg) may give false positive results with HRP (horseradish peroxidase) detection systems (Omata et al, 1980). Inadequate counterstaining and mounting can influence the interpretation of the results.

Zytomed Systems warrants that the product will meet all requirements described from its shipping date until the expiry date is reached, if the product is stored and utilised as recommended. No additional guarantees can be given. Under no circumstances shall Zytomed System be liable for any damages arising out of the use of the reagent provided.

**Performance characteristics**
Zytomed Systems has conducted studies to evaluate the performance of the antibody for use with a standard detection system. The product has been found to be sensitive and specific to the antigen of interest with minimal or no cross-reactivity.

**Bibliography**
Savara AT et al. Mod Pathol 10:1093-1100, 1997
Fanburg-Smith JC, Meitinnen M. Hum Pathol 30:1336-1343, 1999

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