CD103/ITGAE, RMab
Clone: EP206
Rabbit Monoclonal

Intended Use
For In Vitro Diagnostic Use.

This antibody is intended for use in immunohistochemical applications on formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues (FFPE), frozen tissue sections and cell preparations. Interpretation of results should be performed by a qualified medical professional.

* The CD103 antibody, clone EP206, has been manufactured using Epitomics RabMab® technology covered under Patent No.'s 5,675,063 and 7,402,409.

Immunogen
A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues of human CD103 protein.

Summary and Explanation
Integrin, alpha E (ITGAE), also known as CD103, is an integrin protein that in human is encoded by the ITGAE gene. CD103 binds integrin beta 7 (β7– ITGB7) to form the complete heterodimeric integrin molecule αEβ7. CD103 is expressed widely on intraepithelial lymphocyte (IEL) T cells (both α β T cells and γ δ T cells) and on some peripheral regulatory T cells (Tregs). It has also been reported on lamina propria T cells. A subset of dendritic cells in the gut mucosa and in mesenteric lymph nodes also expresses this marker and is known as CD103 DCs. The chief ligand for αEβ7 is E-cadherin, an adhesion molecule found on epithelial cells.

CD103 has been found in mononuclear cells in the interfollicular area of lymph nodes and in intraepithelial cells in the overlying mucosa located primarily toward the basal layer of the tonsil. CD103 is useful in identifying Hairy Cell Leukemia, which is positive for this marker in most cases in contrast to other hematologic malignancies which are negative for CD103, with the exception of Splenic Marginal Zone Lymphoma, which rarely expresses CD103. The high sensitivity of anti-CD103 for Hairy Cell Leukemia makes this marker valuable when distinguishing this malignancy from other B-cell neoplasms.

Precautions
1. For professional users only. Ensure results are interpreted by a medical professional.
2. This product contains sodium azide (NaN3), a toxic chemical which may react with plumbing to form highly explosive build-ups of metal azides. Upon disposal, flush with large volumes of water to prevent sodium azide build-up.
3. Ensure proper handling procedures are used with reagent. Always wear proper laboratory equipment such as laboratory coat and gloves when handling reagents.
4. Unused solution should be disposed of according to local and federal regulations.
5. Do not ingest reagent. If reagent ingested, contact a poison control center immediately.
6. For complete recommendations for handling biological specimens please refer to the CDC document, “Guidelines for Safe Work Practices in Human and Animal Medical Diagnostic Laboratories.”

Storage
Store at 2-8 °C. Do not use after expiration date listed on package label. Temperature fluctuations should be avoided. Store appropriately when not in use, and avoid prolonged exposure to room temperature conditions.

Specimen Preparation
Paraffin sections: The antibody can be used on formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue sections. Ensure tissue undergoes appropriate fixation to ensure best results. Pre-treatment of tissues with heat-induced epitope retrieval (HIER) is recommended using Bio SB ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate (BSB 0020-BSB 0023), ImmunoDNA Retriever with EDTA (BSB 0030-BSB 0033) or ImmunoDNA Digestor (BSB 0108-0112). See reverse side for complete protocol. Tissue should remain hydrated via use of Bio SB Immuno/DNA Washer solutions (BSB 0029 & BSB 0042).

Frozen sections and cell preparations: The antibody can be used for labeling acetone-fixed frozen sections and acetone-fixed cell preparations.

Presentation
CD103 is a rabbit monoclonal antibody derived from cell culture supernatant that is concentrated, dialyzed, filter sterilized and diluted in buffer pH 7.5, containing BSA and sodium azide as a preservative.
Staining Procedure

1. Cut and mount 3-5 micron formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues on positive charged slides such as Bio SB Hydrophilic Plus Slides (BSB 7028).
2. Air dry for 2 hours at 58°C.
3. Deparaffinize, dehydrate and rehydrate tissues.
4. Subject tissues to heat epitope retrieval using a suitable retrieval solution such as ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate (BSB 0020-BSB 0023) or EDTA (BSB 0030-BSB 0033).
5. Any of three heating methods may be used:
   a. TintoRetriever Pressure Cooker or Equivalent
      Place tissues/slides in a staining dish or coplin jar containing the ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate or EDTA, and place in the pressure cooker. Add 1-2 inches of distilled water to the pressure cooker and turn heat to high. Incubate for 15 minutes. Open and immediately transfer slides to room temperature.
   b. TintoRetriever PT Module or Water Bath Method
      Place tissues/slides in a pre-warmed staining dish or coplin jar containing the ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate or EDTA at 95°-99° C. Incubate for 30-60 minutes.
   c. Conventional Steamer Method
      Place tissues/slides in a staining dish or coplin jar containing the ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate or EDTA in a Steamer, cover and steam for 30-60 minutes.
6. After heat treatment, transfer slides to room temperature.
7. For manual staining, perform antibody incubation at ambient temperature. For automated staining methods, perform antibody incubation according to instrument manufacturer's instructions.
8. Wash slides with IHC wash buffer or DI water.
9. Continue IHC staining protocol.

Recommended IHC Protocol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>ImmunoDetector</th>
<th>PolyDetector</th>
<th>PolyDetector Plus HRP</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peroxidase/AP Blocker</td>
<td>5 min.</td>
<td>5 min.</td>
<td>5 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Antibody</td>
<td>30-60 min.</td>
<td>30-60 min.</td>
<td>30-60 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Step Detection</td>
<td>10 min.</td>
<td>30-45 min.</td>
<td>15 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Step Detection</td>
<td>10 min.</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>15 min.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Substrate-Chromogen</td>
<td>5-10 min.</td>
<td>5-10 min.</td>
<td>5-10 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counterstain</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Varies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Product Limitations

Due to inherent variability present in immunohistochemical procedures (including fixation time of tissues, dilution factor of antibody, retrieval method utilized and incubation time), optimal performance should be established through the use of positive and negative controls. Results should be interpreted by a medical professional.

References