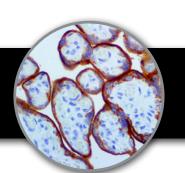
PLAP
Clone: BSB-47
Mouse Monoclonal

C€ IVD





Inset: IHC of PLAP on a FFPE Placenta Tissue

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.

Immunogen

Synthetic peptive corresponding to the N-terminus of human PLAP protein.

Summary and Explanation

Alkaline phosphatase, placental type also known as placental alkaline phosphatase (PLAP) is an allosteric enzyme that in humans is encoded by the ALPP gene. PLAP is found in trophoblast cells of normal mature human placenta, Seminomas of testis and Ovarian Carcinomas. Detection of alkaline phosphatase in serum is a marker for Ovarian and Testicular Cancer.

This antibody reacts with a membrane-bound isoenzyme of placental alkaline phosphatase occurring in the placenta during the 3rd trimester of gestation. This antibody immunoreacts with Germ Cell Tumors and can discriminate between these and other neoplasms. Somatic neoplasms (e.g., breast, gastrointestinal, prostatic and urinary cancers) may also immunoreact with antibodies to PLAP. PLAP positivity, in conjunction with keratin negativity, favors Seminoma over Carcinoma. Germ Cell Tumors are usually keratin positive but they regularly fail to stain with EMA, whereas most Carcinomas stain with anti-EMA. This antibody has shown cross-reaction with human intestinal alkaline phosphatase.

Antibody Type	Mouse Monoclonal	Clone	BSB-47
Isotype	IgG2b/K	Reactivity	Paraffin, Frozen
Localization	Cytoplasmic	Control	Placenta, Testis, Seminomas, Ovarian Carcinomas
Species Reactivity		Human	

Presentation

PLAP is a mouse 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.

Presentations

Catalog Num.	Antibody Type	Dilution	Volume/Qty
BSB 2754	Tinto Prediluted	Ready-to-Use	3.0 mL
BSB 2755	Tinto Prediluted	Ready-to-Use	7.0 mL
BSB 2756	Tinto Prediluted	Ready-to-Use	15.0 mL
BSB 2757	Concentrated	1:250 - 1:1000	0.1 mL
BSB 2758	Concentrated	1:250 - 1:1000	0.5 mL
BSB 2759	Concentrated	1:250 - 1:1000	1.0 mL
BSB 2760	Control Slides	Not Applicable	5 slides

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" (6).

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.

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 pre-warmed 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 in ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate or EDTA to room temperature and let stand for 15-20 minutes.
- 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

Step	ImmunoDetector AP/HRP	PolyDetector AP/HRP	PolyDetector Plus HRP
Peroxidase/AP Blocker	5 min.	5 min.	5 min
Primary Antibody	30-60 min.	30-60 min.	30-60 min.
1st Step Detection	10 min.	30-45 min.	15 min.
2nd Step Detection	10 min.	Not Applicable	15 min.
Substrate-Chromogen	5-10 min.	5-10 min.	5-10 min.
Counterstain	Varies	Varies	Varies

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Normal Tissues					
Positive (+)					
Placenta	10/10 (100%)				
Testis	7/10 (70%)				
Negative (-)					
Liver	0/5 (0%)				
Spleen	0/5 (0%)				
Breast	0/5 (0%)				
Abnormal Tissues					
Positive (+)					
Seminoma	19/22 (86%)				
Embryonal Carcinomas	7/24 (29%)				
Desmoplastic Small Round Cell Tumors	17/21 (80%)				
Yolk Sac Tumors	2/14 (14%)				
Negative (-)					
Lymphoblastic Lymphoma	0/5 (0%)				
Breast Ductal Carcinoma	0/5 (0%)				

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

- 1. Kam W, et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A, 1986; 82 (24): 8715-9.
- 2. Henthorn PS, et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A, 1986; 83 (15): 5597–601.
- 1. Jacobsen GK, et al. Acta Path Microb Immuno Scand Sect A. 1984;92:323-329
- 2. Paiva J, et al. Am J Pathol. 1984;111:156-165