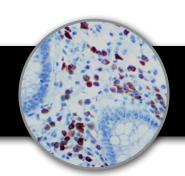
CD79a Clone: JCB-117 Mouse Monoclonal

C€ IVD





Inset: IHC of CD79a on a FFPE Colon 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

Recombinant protein containing part of the extracellular portion of the CD79a glycoprotein.

Summary and Explanation

CD79a is non-covalently associated with membrane-bound immunoglobulins on B-cells to constitute the B-cell Ag receptor. CD79a first appears at pre B-cell stage and persists until the plasma-cell stage, where it is found as an intracellular component. CD79a is found in the majority of Acute Leukemias of precursor B-cell type, in B-cell lines, B-cell Lymphomas, and in some Myelomas.

CD79a is a B-cell marker that is generally used to complement CD20. This antibody will stain many of the same Lymphomas as CD20, but also stains more B-precursor Lymphoid Leukemias than CD20. CD79a also stains more cases of Plasma-cell Myeloma and occasionally some types of endothelial cells as well. CD79a will stain many cases of Acute Promyelocytic Leukemia (FAB-M3), but only rarely stains other types of Myeloid Leukemia.

Antibody Type	Mouse Monoclonal	Clone	JCB-117	
Isotype	lgG1/K	Reactivity	Paraffin, Frozen	
Localization	Membranous	Control	Tonsil, Lymph Node	
Species Reactivity		Human, Canine, Feline, Mouse		

Presentation

CD79a 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 5302	Tinto Prediluted	Ready-to-Use	3.0 mL
BSB 5303	Tinto Prediluted	Ready-to-Use	7.0 mL
BSB 5304	Tinto Prediluted	Ready-to-Use	15.0 mL
BSB 5305	Concentrated	1:250 - 1:1000	0.1 mL
BSB 5306	Concentrated	1:250 - 1:1000	0.5 mL
BSB 5307	Concentrated	1:250 - 1:1000	1.0 mL
BSB 5308	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" (4).

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

References

- 1. Van Nosel CJM, et al. J Immunol. 1991;146:3881-3888
- 2. Van Nosel CJM, et al. J Exp Med. 1992;175:1511-1519
- 3. Mason DY, et al. Eur J Immun. 1992;22:2753-2756
- 4. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Centers for Disease Control and Preve Ιa

ntion. Guidelines for Safe Work Practices in Human and Animal Medical Diagnostic boratories. Supplement / Vol. 61, January 6, 2012.							
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Performance Characteristics

Normal Tissues					
Positive (+)					
Plasma Cells B-Cells					
Abnormal Tissues	Abnormal Tissues				
Positive (+)					
B-cell neoplasms	lymphoblastic lymphomas				
Lymphoblastic leukaemias	Lymphocytic lymphomas				
Lymphoplasmacytoid lymphomas mantle cell lymphomas					
Follicular lymphomas MALT lymphomas					
large cell lymphomas Burkitt's lymphomas					
tumour cells hairy cell leukaemias 15/15					
B-cell anaplastic large cell lymphomas 13/15					
myelomas/plasmacytomas 10/20					
CD3+T (precursor)-acute lymphoblastic leukaemia/lymphoma Variable, 10-90%					
Negative (-)					
enteropathy-type intestinal T-cell lymphomas 4/94					
nasal NK/T-cell lymphomas which were CD3+ 1/11					
non-lymphoid neoplasms					
T-cell lymphoblastic lymphomas/leukamaeias 9/98					
mycosis fungoides 10/98					
peripheral T-cell lymphomas 32/98					
angioblastic T-cell lymphomas 8/98					
T-cell anaplastic large cell lymphomas 11/98					
acute myeloid leukaemias 28/98					

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.



