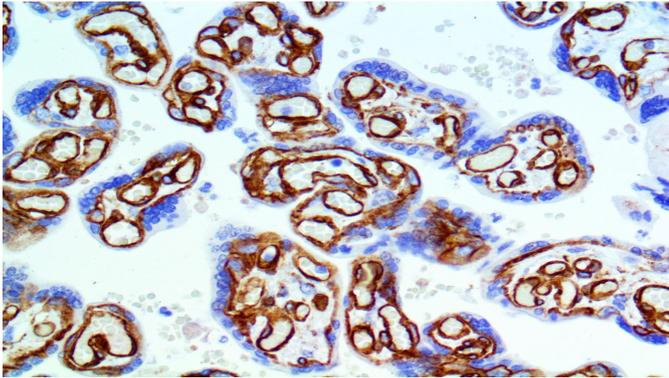


# Caveolin-1

**Clone:** EP353  
Rabbit Monoclonal



*Inset: IHC of Caveolin-1 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.

\* The Caveolin-1 antibody, clone EP353, has been manufactured using Epitomics RabMab® technology covered under Patent No.s 5,675,063 and 7,402,409.

**Immunogen**

Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues of human Caveolin-1 protein.

**Summary and Explanation**

Caveolin-1 (CAV-1) is a protein that in humans is encoded by the CAV1 gene. CAV1 and CAV2 are located next to each other on chromosome 7 and express co localizing proteins that form a stable hetero-oligomeric complex. By using alternative initiation codons in the same reading frame, two isoforms (alpha and beta) are encoded by a single transcript from this gene. The scaffolding protein encoded by this gene is the main component of the caveolae plasma membranes found in most cell types. The gene is a tumor suppressor gene candidate and a negative regulator of the Ras-p42/44 MAP kinase cascade.

CAV-1 is expressed at different levels in different tissues, with the highest in adipocytes, endothelial cells, fibroblasts, and mesothelial cells. CAV-1 is useful in assisting in the identification of epithelioid mesothelioma. CAV-1 IHC expression has been found in 100% epithelioid mesotheliomas, whereas only 7.5% of the lung adenocarcinomas were positive for CAV-1. Staining in most mesotheliomas has been reported as being strong and diffuse when compared with the weak, focal staining (no more than 1% of the tumor cells) seen in the lung adenocarcinomas and therefore CAV-1 is considered a very useful marker to help to differentiate these two malignancies. CAV-1 has been found to be comparable to other mesothelioma markers such as calretinin and podoplanin that are commonly used to assist in the differentiation between epithelioid mesotheliomas and lung adenocarcinomas. CAV-1 has also been found to be useful in the identification of Ewing

sarcoma/PNET with expression in 96% cases of Ewing sarcoma/PNET. CAV-1 is very useful in the differentiation of epithelioid mesothelioma from lung adenocarcinoma and identification of Ewing sarcoma/PNET.

<b>Antibody Type</b>	Rabbit Monoclonal	<b>Clone</b>	EP353
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG	<b>Reactivity</b>	Paraffin, Frozen
<b>Localization</b>	Membranous	<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Control</b>	Placenta, Liver, Kidney, Spleen, Lung, Mesothelioma, Ewing's Sarcoma, RCC		
<b>Application</b>	Lung Cancer, Mesothelioma, Sarcoma & Soft Tissue, Cytopathology		

**Presentation**

Anti-Caveolin-1 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.

<i>Catalog No.</i>	<i>Presentation</i>	<i>Dilution</i>	<i>Volume</i>
BSB 3314	Predilute	Ready-to-Use	3.0 mL
BSB 3315	Predilute	Ready-to-Use	7.0 mL
BSB 3316	Predilute	Ready-to-Use	15.0 mL
BSB 3317	Concentrate	1:50-1:200	0.1 mL
BSB 3318	Concentrate	1:50-1:200	0.5 mL
BSB 3319	Concentrate	1:50-1:200	1.0 mL

**Control Slides Available**

<i>Catalog No.</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
BSB-9057-CS	5 slides

**Storage** Store at 2-8°C (Control Slides: Store at 20-25°C)

**Precautions**

1. For professional users only. Results should be interpreted by a qualified medical professional.
2. This product contains <0.1% sodium azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>) as a preservative. Ensure proper handling procedures are used with this reagent.
3. Always wear personal protective equipment such as a laboratory coat, goggles, and gloves when handling reagents.
4. Dispose of unused solution with copious amounts of water.
5. Do not ingest reagent. If reagent is ingested, seek medical advice immediately.
6. Avoid contact with eyes. If contact occurs, flush with large quantities of water.
7. Follow safety precautions of the heating device used for epitope retrieval (TintoRetriever Pressure Cooker or similar).
8. For additional safety information refer to Safety Data Sheet for this product.
9. 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" (see References in this document).

## Stability

**This product is stable up to the expiration date on the product label.**

Do not use after expiration date listed on the 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 for 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 Digester (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 on acetone-fixed frozen sections and acetone-fixed cell preparations.

## IHC Protocol

1. Cut and mount 3-5 micron formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues on positively 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 induced epitope retrieval (HIER) 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 on trivet 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 IHC, perform antibody incubation at ambient temperature. For automated IHC methods, perform antibody incubation according to instrument manufacturer's instructions.

8. Wash slides with ImmunoDNA washer or DI water.

9. Continue IHC protocol. Wash slides between each step with ImmunoDNA washer solution.

## Abbreviated Immunohistochemical 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 / Coverslip	Varies	Varies	Varies

## Mounting Protocols

For detailed instructions using biodegradable permanent mounting media such as XyGreen PermaMunter (BSB 0169-0174) or organic solvent based resin such as PermaMunter (BSB 0094-0097), refer to PI0174 or PI0097.

## 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 qualified medical professional.

## References

1. Entrez Gene: CAV1 caveolin 1, caveolae protein, Homo sapiens. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene?Db=gene&Cmd=ShowDetailView&TermToSearch=857>
2. Fra AM, et al. Human caveolin-1 and caveolin-2 are closely linked genes colocalized with WI-5336 in a region of 7q31 frequently deleted in tumors. *Genomics*. 1999; 56 (3): 355-6.
3. Cohen AW, et al. Role of caveolae and caveolins in health and disease. *Physiol Rev*. 2004 Oct;84(4):1341-79.
4. Amatyia VJ, et al. Caveolin-1 is a novel immunohistochemical marker to differentiate epithelioid mesothelioma from lung adenocarcinoma. *Histopathology*. 2009 Jul; 55(1):10-9.
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6. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Guidelines for Safe Work Practices in Human and Animal Medical Diagnostic Laboratories. Supplement / Vol. 61, January 6, 2012. <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/other/su6101.pdf>

## Symbol Key / Légende des symboles/Erläuterung der Symbole

	QAdvis EAR AB Ideon Science Park Scheelevägen 17 SE-223 70 Lund, Sweden	 Storage Temperature Limites de température Zulässiger Temperaturbereich	 Manufacturer Fabricant Hersteller		Catalog Number Référence du catalogue Bestellnummer
	In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Device Dispositif médical de diagnostic in vitro In-Vitro-Diagnostikum	 Read Instructions for Use Consulter les instructions d'utilisation Gebrauchsanweisung beachten	 Expiration Date Utiliser jusque Verwendbar bis		Lot Number Code du lot Chargenbezeichnung