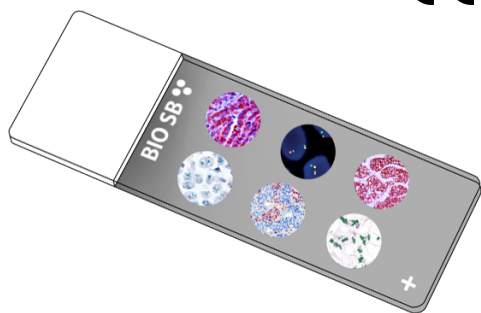


## LEF-1 Control Slides



### Intended Use

For In Vitro Diagnostic Use.

### Summary and Explanation

Lymphoid enhancer-binding factor 1 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the LEF-1 gene with a 48-kD nuclear protein that is expressed in pre-B and T cells. LEF-1 coupling with  $\beta$ -catenin, functions as a key nuclear mediator of WNT/ $\beta$ -catenin signaling, which regulates cell proliferation and survival. LEF-1 has an important role in lymphopoiesis and is normally expressed in T and pro-B cells but not mature B cells. LEF1-mediated canonical Wnt signaling is required for morphogenesis of these skin appendages during embryogenesis. In normal lymphoid tissues, LEF-1 is nuclear localized and observed predominantly in T cells of the paracortical regions; staining was undetected in B cells.

LEF-1 is highly overexpressed and associated with disease progression and poor prognosis in B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia. Strong nuclear expression of LEF1 has been observed in the majority of chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma cases and LEF-1 is not detected in other small B cell lymphomas. Gene expression profiling revealed overexpression of LEF-1 in chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma. LEF-1 immunostaining has been detected in all neoplastic cells of CLL/SLL cases. LEF-1 was identified in 50% of high grade follicular lymphoma and 38% of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, but not in mantle cell lymphoma or marginal zone lymphoma. Recently, high LEF-1 was demonstrated as a favorable prognostic marker in cytogenetically normal acute myeloid leukemia. Due to its high sensitivity, LEF-1 has been proposed to be a suitable immunohistochemical marker for diagnosis and differential diagnosis for CLL/SLL.

Alternately spliced isoforms may play additional roles in regulating cell growth in colon carcinoma, and nuclear LEF-1 immunostaining was detected in 36% of adenocarcinoma brain metastases.

### Presentation

Five slides of LEF-1 positive tissues, each mounted on Hydrophilic Plus Slides, provided in a plastic mailer.

<i>Catalog No.</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
BSB-9259-CS	5 slides
BSB 3383	5 slides

**Storage** Store at 20-25°C

### Precautions

1. For professional users only. Results should be interpreted by a qualified medical professional.
2. 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. Follow safety precautions of the heating device used for epitope retrieval (TintoRetriever Pressure Cooker or similar).
8. For additional safety information, refer to the 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 package label.

### IHC Protocol

1. 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).

2. 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.

3. After heat treatment, transfer slides in ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate or EDTA to room temperature and let stand for 15-20 minutes.
4. For manual staining, perform antibody incubation at ambient temperature. For automated staining methods, perform antibody incubation according to instrument manufacturer's instructions.
5. Wash slides with ImmunoDNA washer or DI water.
6. Continue IHC staining 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

### Abbreviated IF Protocol

Step	Incubation Time
Rinse slides in IF wash buffer	5 minutes
Drain and wipe excess IF wash buffer off slide	
Conduct remaining steps in the dark	
Apply Antibody	30-60 minutes
Rinse with 3 changes of IF wash buffer	3x15 minutes each
Coverslip with IF mounting medium	

### 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

- Entrez Gene: LEF1 lymphoid enhancer binding factor 1 [Homo sapiens (human)].  
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- Milatovich A, et al. Gene for lymphoid enhancer-binding factor 1 (LEF1) mapped to human chromosome 4 (q23-q25) and mouse chromosome 3 near *Egf*. Genomics. 1992; 11 (4): 1040-8.
- Erdfelder F, et al. High lymphoid enhancer- binding factor-1 expression is associated with disease progression and poor prognosis in chronic lymphocytic leukemia. Hematology Reports. 2 (1).
- Boras-Granic K, et al. Lef1 is required for the transition of Wnt signaling from mesenchymal to epithelial cells in the mouse embryonic mammary gland. Dev Biol. 2006 Jul 1; 295(1):219-31.
- Gandhirajan RK, et al. Small molecule inhibitors of Wnt/beta-catenin/lef-1 signaling induces apoptosis in chronic lymphocytic leukemia cells in vitro and in vivo. Neoplasia. 2010 Apr;12(4):326-35.
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- Shu-Hong Wang, et al. The balance between two isoforms of LEF-1 regulates colon carcinoma growth. BMC Gastroenterol. 2012; 12: 53.
- 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

<b>EC REP</b>	QAdvis EAR AB Ideon Science Park Scheelevägen 17 SE-223 70 Lund, Sweden	 Storage Temperature Limites de température Zulässiger Temperaturbereich	 Manufacturer Fabricant Hersteller	<b>REF</b>	Catalog Number Référence du catalogue Bestellnummer
<b>IVD</b>	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	<b>LOT</b>	Lot Number Code du lot Chargenbezeichnung