

CDX-2 (Clone EPR2764Y)

Specification:

CDX-2 is a caudal-related homeobox transcription factor whose expression in the adult is normally restricted to the intestinal epithelium. It is implicated in the development and maintenance of the intestinal mucosa. This protein is expressed immunohistochemically in the nuclei of normal intestinal epithelium. Loss of CDX-2 protein expression has been correlated with loss of differentiation in colorectal cancers. Anti CDX-2 antibody has been useful in distinguishing gastrointestinal origin of metastatic adenocarcinomas and carcinoids. A high percentage of mucinous carcinomas of the ovary also stain positively with this antibody as well as carcinomas from the upper gastrointestinal tract.

Availability:

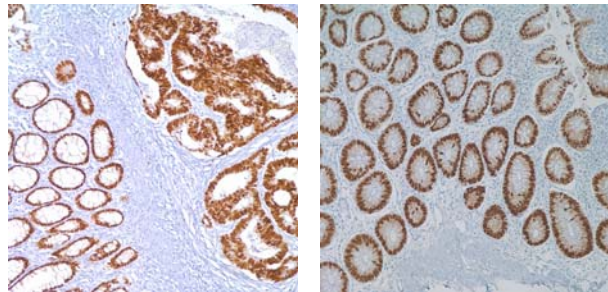
Catalog No.	Contents	Volume
ILM 2353 C1	CDX-2	1,0 ml
ILM 2353 C05	CDX-2	0,5 ml
ILM 2353 C01	CDX-2	0,1 ml

Intended use: For research use only

Clone: EPR2764Y

Species of origin: Rabbit

Isotype: IgG



Control Tissue: Adenocarcinomas of colon, normal colon

Staining: Nuclear

Presentation: 1.0 ml tissue culture supernatant with 0.1% sodium azide.

Application and suggested dilutions:

Pretreatment: Heat induced epitope retrieval in 10 mM citrate buffer, pH6.0, or in 50 mM Tris buffer pH9.5, for 20 minutes is required for IHC staining on formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections.

- Immunohistochemical staining of formaline-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue section (dilution up to 1:500)

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

Note: Dilute the antibody in 10% normal goat serum followed by a goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody based detection is recommended

Storage & Stability: Store at 2-8 °C. Do not use after expiration date printed on the vial.

References:

- 1) Levine PH et al. Diagn Cytopathol. 2006 Mar; 34(3): 191-5
- 2) Mazziotta RM et al. Appl immunohistochem Mol Morphol. 2005 Mar;13(1):55-60
- 3) Saqi A et al. Am J Clin Pathol. 2005 Mar;123(3):394-404
- 4) Erickson LA et al. Endocr Pathol. 2004 Fall;15(3):247-52
- 5) Saad RS et al. Am J Clin Pathol. 2004 Sep;122 (3): 421-7
- 6) Kaimaktchiev V et al. Mod Pathol. 2004 Nov; 17(11): 1392-9
- 7) Werling RW et al. Am J Surg Pathol. 2003 Mar; 27(3):303-10