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Version: 2.0
IFU: MLH1 ILM8704

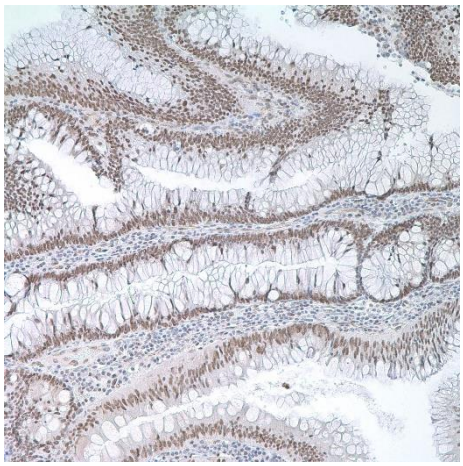
MLH-1
clone G168-728

Instructions for Use

Specification:
MLH1 is a mismatch repair gene that is deficient in a high proportion of patients with microsatellite instability (MSI-H). This finding is associated with the autosomal dominant condition known as Hereditary Non-Polyposis Colon Cancer (HNPCC). The anti-MLH1 antibody is useful in screening patients and families for this condition. Colon cancers that are microsatellite unstable have a better prognosis than their microsatellite stable counterparts.

Availability:

Catalog No.	Contents	Volume
ILM8704-C01	MLH-1	0,1 ml concentrate
ILM8704-C05	MLH-1	0,5 ml concentrate
ILM8704-C1	MLH-1	1,0 ml concentrate



Intended use: For Research Use Only

Reactivity: Human

Clone: G168-728

Species of origin: Mouse

Isotype: IgG_{2a}

Control Tissue: Colon carcinoma, colon mucosa

Staining: Nuclear

Presentation: Anti-MLH1 is a mouse monoclonal antibody from supernatant diluted in tris buffered saline, pH 7.3-7.7, with protein base, and preserved with sodium azide

Application and suggested dilutions:
Pre-treatment: 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 cryostat tissue sections (dilution up to 1:25-1:100)
- Immunohistochemical staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue section (dilution up to 1:25-1:100)

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

Note: Dilution of the antibody in 10% normal goat serum followed by a goat anti-mouse 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) Wright CL et al. Am J Surg Pathol. 2003;27: 1393-1406
2) Brueckl WM et al. Anticancer Research 23: 1773-1778 (2003)
3) Rigau V et al. Arch Pathol Lab Med – 127, June 2003: 694-700
4) Renkonen E et al. J Clin Oncol 2003; 21: 3629-3637
5) Hoedema R. et al. The American Surgeon 2003, May 69(5): 387-92
6) Christensen M et al. Cancer 2002;95: 2422-30
7) Wahlberg SS et al. Cancer Research 62, 3485-3492, June 15, 2002
8) Lanza G et al. Modern Pathology 15: 741-749 (2002)

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