Terminal Deoxynucleotidyl Transferase (TDT)

Instructions for Use

Specification:
TDT is a DNA polymerase that catalyses the addition of deoxynucleotides to free 3'OH groups on polydeoxynucleotide chains.
TDT is present in the nucleoli of normal T and B lymphocyte precursors and the neoplastic equivalent. Positive cells are most abundant in normal thymus, especially in the cortex, with little or no labelling of the medulla. A few cells in the normal bone marrow corresponding to hematopoietic precursor cells, also express TDT.
TDT is a valuable marker in the identification of immature T and B Lymphocyte precursors and acute leukaemia's.
It is expressed at high level in T cell and pre-B cell acute lymphoblastic leukaemia's and lymphomas.
B-cell ALL and mature (or peripheral) B and T cell malignancies are TDT-negative.
TDT may also be expressed in some cases of acute myeloid leukaemia.

Availability:

Catalog No.	Contents	Volume
ILP0049-C01	TDT	0,1 ml concentrate
ILP0049-C05	TDT	0,5 ml concentrate
ILP0049-C1	TDT	1,0 ml concentrate

Intended use: For Research Use Only

Reactivity: Human, Calf, Rat, Mouse, Guinea pig, Cat, Chicken

Clone: -

Species of origin: Rabbit

Isotype: IgG

Control Tissue: TDT positive, thymus

Staining: Nuclear

Presentation: Rabbit anti-calf TDT, 100-200 µg/ml immuno-affinity purified, solved in 1% BSA in Phosphate buffered saline with 0.1% sodium azide in PBS as preservative

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 formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue section (dilution 1:100 - 1:200)

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-rabbit secondary antibody-based detection is recommended.

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

Reference:

1) Elias, JM , TdT. A Practical Approach to Diagnosis, ASCP Press, Chicago 1990 pp312-316
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3) Orazi A et al. Mod pathol 1994 Jun;7(5):582-6
4) Suzumiya J, et al. J Pathol 1997 May;182(1):86-91
5) Mathewson RC, et al. Pediatr Pathol Lab Med 1997 Nov-Dec;17(6):835-44
6) Ozdemirli M et al. Mod Pathol. 2001 Nov;14(11):1175-82
7) Stauchen JA, Miller LK. Int J Surg Pathol. 2003 jan;11(1):21-4
8) Lucas DR et al. Am J Clin Pathol. 2001 Jun;115(6):933-4
9) Soslow RA et al. Hum Pathol. 1997 Oct;28(10):1158-65
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