Terminal Deoxynucleotidyl Transferase (TDT) clone MX010

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

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
ILM0676-C01	TDT	0,1 ml concentrate
ILM0676-C05	TDT	0,5 ml concentrate
ILM0676-C1	TDT	1,0 ml concentrate

Intended use: For Research Use Only

Reactivity: Human. Others-not known

Clone: MX010

Species of origin: Mouse

Isotype: IgG

Control Tissue: TDT positive, thymus

Staining: Nuclear

Presentation: Tissue culture supernatant containing 15mM sodium azide.

Application and suggested dilutions:
Pre-treatment: Heat induced epitope retrieval in 10 mM citrate buffer, pH6 for 15 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-Mouse 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) Sening W, Lisner R, Niedobitek G. Rare detection of phenotypically immature lymphocytes in Hashimoto thyroiditis and rheumatoid arthritis J Autoimmun. 2005,22(2): 147-52
2) Rimsza L M, Viswanatha D S, Winter S S, et al. Benign hematogone-rich lymphoid proliferation can be distinguished from b-lineage acute lymphoblastic leukemia by integration of morphology, immunophenotype, adhesion molecule expression and architectural features. AM J. Clin Pathol, 2000, 114(1): 66-75.