

CA-125 clone OC125

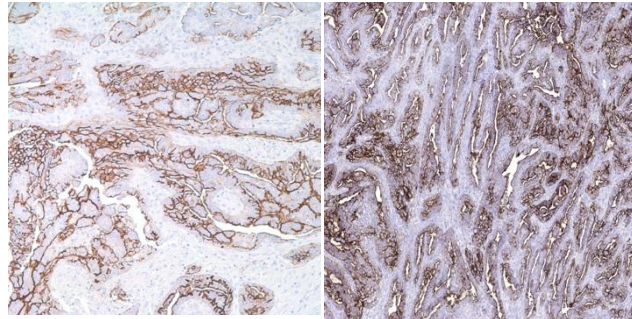
Instructions For Use

Specification:

Anti CA-125 antibody reacts with epitheloid malignancies of the ovary, papillary serous carcinoma of the cervix, adenocarcinoma of the endometrium, clear cell adenocarcinoma of the bladder, and epitheloid mesothelioma. The antigen is formalin resistant, permitting the detection of ovarian cancer by immunohistochemistry, although serum assays for this protein are widely used to monitor ovarian cancer. Anti CA-125 also reacts with antigens in seminal vesicle carcinoma.

Availability:

| Catalog No. | Contents | Volume |
|-------------|----------|--------------------|
| ILM7443-C01 | CA-125 | 0,1 ml concentrate |
| ILM7443-C05 | CA-125 | 0,5 ml concentrate |
| ILM7443-C1 | CA-125 | 1,0 ml concentrate |



Intended use: For Research Use Only

Clone: OC125

Species of origin: Mouse

Isotype: IgG1/K

Control Tissue: Epitheloid mesothelioma, ovarian carcinoma.

Staining: Cytoplasmic, membranous.

Presentation:

Anti-CA-125 is a mouse monoclonal antibody from ascites diluted in Tris- buffered saline, pH 7.3 - 7.7, with protein base, and preserved with 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 formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue section (dilution up to 1:100-1:200)

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

Note: Dilution of the antibody concentrate 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

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- 3) Nouwen, E, et al. Cancer Res 1986;46:866-876
- 4) Quirk, J et al., J Obst Gyn 1988;159:644-649
- 5) Fukazawa, I et al., Gynecol Obstet 1988;243:41-50
- 6) Zhou C et al. Am J Surg Pathol. 1998 Jan;22(1):113-20
- 7) Mylonas I et al. Anticancer Res. 2003 Mar-Apr;23(2A):1075-80