

## Granzyme B clone GrB-7

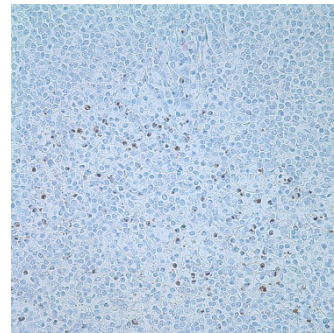
### Instructions for Use

#### Specification:

Granzymes are serine proteases which are stored in specialized lytic granules of cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) and in natural killer cells. Granzyme B is involved in target cell apoptosis during lymphocyte mediated cyto-toxicity. Exocytosis of granzyme containing granules in the cytoplasm of the target cell will lead to induction of DNA fragmentation and apoptosis of the target cell. Anti-Granzyme B has been useful in diagnosing Natural killer/T cell lymphoma, as well as anaplastic large cell lymphoma. High percentages of cytotoxic T cells have been shown to be an unfavorable prognostic indicator in Hodgkin's disease. The monoclonal antibody reacts with the 33 kD human serine protease granzyme B. It does not react with human granzyme A.

#### Availability:

Catalog No.	Contents	Volume
ILM7026-C01	Granzyme B	0,1 ml concentrate
ILM7026-C05	Granzyme B	0,5 ml concentrate
ILM7026-C1	Granzyme B	1,0 ml concentrate



**Intended use:** For Research Use Only

**Reactivity:** Human

**Clone:** GrB-7

**Species of origin:** Mouse

**Isotype:** IgG2a

**Control Tissue:** Cytotoxic lymphocytes, natural killer cells, tonsil

**Staining:** Granular Cytoplasmic

**Presentation:** Tissue culture supernatant with 0.1% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide

#### Application and suggested dilutions:

Pre-treatment: Heat induced epitope retrieval in 10 mM citrate buffer, pH6.0, 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)
- Western blot

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-murine secondary antibody-based detection is recommended.

**Storage & Stability:** Store for short term ( 3 months) at 4°C and at -20°C for extended storage. Aliquot and avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

#### References:

- 1) Kummer, J.A., et al., 1993, J. Immunol. Methods 163, 77
- 2) Kummer, J.A., et al., 1995, Clin. Exp. Immunol. 100, 164
- 3) Oudejans, JJ et al. Blood. 1997 Feb 15;89(4): 1376-82
- 4) Oudejans, JJ et al. Am J Pathol. 1996 Jan; 148(1): 233-40
- 5) Liu, J et al. J Dermatol. 2003 Oct; 30(10): 735-41
- 6) Kato, N et al. Am J Dermatopathol. 2003 Apr; 25(2): 142-7