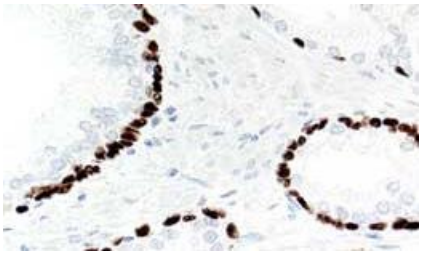
p63
clone TP63/11

Instructions for Use

Specification:
p63 is a homolog of the tumor suppressor p53. It is identified in basal cells in the epithelial layers of a variety of tissues, including epidermis, cervix, urothelium, breast and prostate. p63 was detected in nuclei of the basal epithelium in normal prostate glands; however, it was not expressed in malignant tumors of the prostate. As a result, p63 has been reported as a useful marker for differentiating benign from malignant lesions in the prostate, particularly when used in combination with markers of high molecular weight cytokeratin's and the prostate-specific marker AMACR (P504S). p63 has also been shown to be a sensitive marker for lung squamous cell carcinomas (SqCC), with a sensitivity of ~90%. Specificity for lung SqCC, vs. lung adenocarcinoma (LADC), is approximately 80%. In breast tissue, p63 has been identified in myoepithelial cells of normal ducts.

Availability:

Catalog No.	Contents	Volume
ILM8626-C01	p63	0,1 ml concentrate
ILM8626-C05	p63	0,5 ml concentrate
ILM8626-C1	p63	1,0 ml concentrate



Intended use: For Research Use Only

Reactivity: Human

Clone: TP63/11

Species of origin: Mouse

Isotype: IgG2a

Control Tissue: Breast, normal prostate, prostate carcinoma or lung or bladder squamous cell carcinoma

Staining: Nuclear

Immunogen: Recombinant human p63 protein

Presentation: Bioreactor Concentrate with 0.05% Azide

Application and suggested dilutions:
Pretreatment: Heat induced epitope retrieval in 10 mM citrate buffer, 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 1:200-1:400)

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:

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2) Signoretti S, et al Am J Pathol 2000;157:1769-75
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4) Barbareschi M. et al. Am J Surg Pathol 2001 Aug;25(8);1054-60
5) Werling RW, et al. Am J Surg Pathol 2003 Jan;27(1):82-90
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8) Weinstein MH, et al Mod Pathol 2002 Dec;15(12):1302-8
9) Ribeiro-Silva A, et al Arch Pathol Lab Med. 2003 Mar;127(3):336-40
10) Reis-Filho FS et al. Appl Immunochistochem Mol Morphol. 2003 Mar;11(1):1-8
11) Yang XJ et al. Hum Pathol. 2003 May;34(5):462-70
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