BOB-1
Concentrated and Prediluted Monoclonal Antibody
902-418-110917

Catalog Number: ACR 418 A, B APR 418 AA
Description: 0.1, 0.5 ml, concentrated 6.0 ml, prediluted
Dilution: 1:50 Ready-to-use
Diluent: Renoir Red N/A

Intended Use:
For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

Summary and Explanation:
BOB-1 (B-cell specific octamer binding protein-1) protein is a B-lymphocyte-specific transcriptional coactivator. It interacts with Oct-1 and Oct-2 transcription factors. BOB-1 and Oct-2 play essential roles in germinal center formation and immunoglobulin production. BOB-1 has been reported to be detectable in all B-cell populations found in reactive lymphoid tissues, the strongest expression being found in germinal center B-cells and plasma cells. BOB-1 and Oct-2 are most useful for the B-lineage determination of CD20-plasmablastic, or primary effusion subtypes of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL). Other studies have shown BOB-1, CD79a and Cyclin E are the most appropriate markers to discriminate classical Hodgkin’s lymphoma from primary mediastinal large B-cell lymphoma. The strong nuclear expression of BOB-1 and Oct-2 by germinal center-derived lymphomas makes these antibodies a novel class of broad spectrum B-lineage immunohistochemical markers in the differential diagnosis of lymphomas.

Principle of Procedure:
Antigen detection in tissues and cells is a multi-step immunohistochemical process. The initial step binds the primary antibody to its specific epitope. After labeling the antigen with a primary antibody, a secondary antibody is added to bind to the primary antibody. An enzyme label is then added to bind to the secondary antibody; this detection of the bound antibody is evidenced by a colorimetric reaction.

Source: Mouse monoclonal
Species Reactivity: Human; others not tested
Clone: TG14
Isotype: IgG2b
Total Protein Concentration: ~10 mg/ml. Call for lot specific Ig concentration.

Epitope/Antigen: Prokaryotic recombinant protein containing 116 amino acids of the C-terminus of BOB-1
Cellular Localization: Nuclear

Positive Tissue Control: Tonsil

Known Applications:
Immunohistochemistry (formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues)

Supplied As: Buffer with protein carrier and preservative

Storage and Stability:
Store at 2ºC to 8ºC. Do not use after expiration date printed on vial. If reagents are stored under conditions other than those specified in the package insert, they must be verified by the user. Diluted reagents should be used promptly; any remaining reagent should be stored at 2ºC to 8ºC.

Staining Protocol Recommendations:

Peroxide Block: Block for 5 minutes with Biocare’s Peroxidazed 1.

Pretreatment: Perform heat retrieval using Biocare’s Borg or Reveal Decloaker. Refer to the Borg or Reveal Decloaker product data sheet for specific instructions.

Protein Block (Optional): Incubate for 5-10 minutes at RT with Biocare’s Background Punisher.

Primary Antibody: Incubate for 30-45 minutes at RT.

Probe: Incubate for 10 minutes at RT with a secondary probe.

Polymer: Incubate for 10-20 minutes at RT with a tertiary polymer.

Chromogen: Incubate for 5 minutes at RT with Biocare’s DAB – OR – Incubate for 5-7 minutes at RT with Biocare’s Warp Red.

Counterstain: Counterstain with hematoxylin. Rinse with deionized water. Apply Tacha’s Bluing Solution for 1 minute. Rinse with deionized water.

Technical Note:
1. This antibody has been standardized with Biocare’s MACH 4 detection system. Use TBS buffer for washing steps.
2. When using Reveal, a 45-10-20 detection procedure is recommended.

Limitations:
This product is provided for Research Use Only (RUO) and is not for use in diagnostic procedures. Suitability for specific applications may vary and it is the responsibility of the end user to determine the appropriate application for its use.

Precautions:
1. This antibody contains less than 0.1% sodium azide. Concentrations less than 0.1% are not reportable hazardous materials according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazard communication and EC Directive 91/155/EC. Sodium azide (NaN3) used as a preservative is toxic if ingested. Sodium azide may react with lead and copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. Upon disposal, flush with large volumes of water to prevent azide build-up in plumbing. (Center for Disease Control, 1976, National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, 1976) (6)
2. Specimens, before and after fixation, and all materials exposed to them should be handled as if capable of transmitting infection and disposed of with proper precautions. Never pipette reagents by mouth and avoid contacting the skin and mucous membranes with reagents and specimens. If reagents or specimens come into contact with sensitive areas, wash with copious amounts of water. (7)
3. Microbial contamination of reagents may result in an increase in nonspecific staining.
4. Incubation times or temperatures other than those specified may give erroneous results. The user must validate any such change.
5. Do not use reagent after the expiration date printed on the vial.
6. The SDS is available upon request and is located at http://biocare.net.

Technical Support:
Contact Biocare’s Technical Support at 1-800-542-2002 for questions regarding this product.

References:

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