

Novocastra™ Liquid Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Calretinin

Product Code: NCL-L-CALRETININ

Intended Use	FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY.
Specificity	Human calretinin.
Clone	5A5
Ig Class	IgG1
Antigen Used for Immunizations	Prokaryotic recombinant protein corresponding to the full length mouse calretinin molecule which is highly conserved in the human protein.
Hybridoma Partner	Mouse myeloma (p3-NS1-Ag4-1).
Preparation	Liquid tissue culture supernatant containing 15 mM sodium azide. Volume as indicated on vial label.
Effective on Frozen Tissue	Not evaluated.
Effective on Paraffin Wax Embedded Tissue	Yes (using the high temperature antigen unmasking technique: see overleaf).
Recommendations on Use	Immunohistochemistry: Typical working dilution 1:100. High temperature antigen unmasking technique. 60 minutes primary antibody incubation at 25 °C. Standard ABC technique. Western Blotting: Not recommended.
Positive Controls	Immunohistochemistry: Testis.
Staining Pattern	Predominantly cytoplasmic but nuclear staining may also be observed.
Storage and Stability	Store liquid antibody at 4 °C. Under these conditions, there is no significant loss in product performance up to the expiry date indicated on the vial label. Prepare working dilutions on the day of use.
General Overview	Calretinin is an intracellular calcium-binding protein belonging to the troponin C superfamily characterized by a structural motif described as the EF-hand domain. Calcium is an important moderator of a number of vital physiological processes, including neuronal excitability, axonal transport, synthesis and release of some neurotransmitters, membrane permeability and enzyme activity. Calretinin possesses six characteristic EF-hand structures of which five are able to bind calcium ions with high affinity. Calretinin is found in the nervous system and thymus. Calretinin can also be demonstrated at discrete phases of the cell cycle, in particular, G1 phase and mitosis, and is associated with kinetochore microtubules which may indicate a role in chromosome separation. The immunohistochemical detection of calretinin in developing cerebellum has been reported to be restricted to the later stages indicated by weak staining from week 21 of gestation, in Purkinje and basket cells and in neurons of the dentate nucleus. This intensity of staining increases as the cerebellum matures. Other related calcium-binding proteins such as calbindin 28 kD and parvalbumin have been reported to be expressed at earlier stages of development.
General References	Leers M P G, Aarts M M J and Theunissen P H M H. <i>Histopathology</i> . 32: 209–216 (1998). Yew D T, Luo C B, Heizmann C W, et al.. <i>Developmental Brain Research</i> . 103: 37–45 (1997). Doglioni C, Dei Tos A P, Laurino L, et al.. <i>The American Journal of Surgical Pathology</i> . 20 (9): 1037–1046 (1996). Parmentier M and Lefort A. <i>European Journal of Biochemistry</i> . 196: 79–85 (1991).



Instructions for Use

High Temperature Antigen Unmasking Technique for Immunohistochemical Demonstration on Paraffin Sections

1. Cut and mount sections on slides coated with a suitable tissue adhesive.
2. Deparaffinize sections and rehydrate to distilled water.
3. Place sections in 0.5% hydrogen peroxide/methanol for 10 minutes (or use other appropriate endogenous peroxidase blocking procedure). Wash sections in tap water.
4. Heat 1500 mL of the recommended unmasking solution (0.01 M citrate buffer, pH 6.0 (or Epitope Retrieval Solution, RE7113) unless otherwise indicated overleaf) until boiling in a stainless steel pressure cooker. Cover but do not lock lid.
5. Position slides into metal staining racks (do not place slides close together as uneven staining may occur) and lower into pressure cooker ensuring slides are completely immersed in unmasking solution. Lock lid.
6. When the pressure cooker reaches operating temperature and pressure (after about 5 minutes) start a timer for 1 minute (unless otherwise indicated on the data sheet).
7. When the timer rings, remove pressure cooker from heat source and run under cold water with lid on. DO NOT OPEN LID UNTIL THE INDICATORS SHOW THAT PRESSURE HAS BEEN RELEASED. Open lid, remove slides and place immediately into a bath of tap water.
8. Wash sections in TBS* buffer (pH 7.6) for 1 x 5 minutes.
9. Place sections in diluted normal serum (or RTU Normal Horse Serum) for 10 minutes.
10. Incubate sections with primary antibody. Use Antibody Diluent RE7133 (where available).
11. Wash in TBS buffer for 2 x 5 minutes.
12. Incubate sections in an appropriate biotinylated secondary antibody.
13. Wash in TBS buffer for 2 x 5 minutes.
14. Incubate slides in ABC reagent (or RTU streptavidin/peroxidase complex).
15. Wash in TBS buffer for 2 x 5 minutes.
16. Incubate slides in DAB or other suitable peroxidase substrate.
17. Wash thoroughly in running tap water.
18. Counterstain with hematoxylin (if required), dehydrate and mount.

Solutions

0.01 M CITRATE BUFFER (pH 6.0) or RE7113 (where available).

Add 3.84 g of citric acid (anhydrous) to 1.8 L of distilled water. Adjust to pH 6.0 using concentrated NaOH. Make up to 2 L with distilled water.

1 mM EDTA (pH 8.0) or RE7116 (where available).

Add 0.37 g of EDTA (SIGMA product code E-5134) to 1 litre of distilled water. Adjust pH to 8.0 using 1.0 M NaOH.

20 mM TRIS/ 0.65 mM EDTA/ 0.005% TWEEN (pH 9.0) or RE7119 (where available).

Dissolve 14.4 g Tris (BDH product code 271197K) and 1.44 g EDTA (SIGMA product code E-5134) to 0.55 L of distilled water. Adjust pH to 9.0 with 1 M HCl and add 0.3 mL Tween 20 (SIGMA product code P-1379). Make up to 0.6 L with distilled water. This is a 10x concentrate which should be diluted with distilled water as required (eg 150 mL diluted with 1350 mL of distilled water).

* In most applications, 10 mM phosphate, 0.15 M NaCl, pH 7.6 (PBS) can be used instead of 50 mM Tris, 0.15 M NaCl, pH 7.6 (TBS).

Safety Note

To ensure the correct and safe use of your pressure cooker, PLEASE READ MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS.