

Novocastra™ Liquid Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Pax-5

Product Code: NCL-L-PAX-5

Analyte Specific Reagent

Clone	1EW
Ig Class/Isotype	IgG1
Ig Concentration	See vial label.
Presentation	Liquid tissue culture supernatant containing 15 mM sodium azide.
Specificity	Human Pax-5

Precautions and Warnings

Analyte Specific Reagent. Analytical and performance characteristics are not established. This reagent has been prepared from the supernatant of cell culture. As it is a biological product, reasonable care should be taken when handling it.

Sodium azide (NaN_3) is a highly toxic chemical in pure form. Although at 15 mM it is not classified as hazardous, a build-up of NaN_3 may react with lead and copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. To dispose of this reagent, flush with large volumes of water to prevent azide building up in the plumbing.

Statement of Quality

Each lot of reagent has been quality controlled by immunohistochemistry.

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. If reagents are stored under any conditions other than those specified, the conditions must be verified by the user.

General References

Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Rockville, MD. "Procedures for the decontamination of plumbing systems containing copper and or lead azides." 1976.

Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988: Final Rule 57CFR7163. February 28, 1992.

Babjuk M, Soukup V, Mares J, et al.. International Urology and Nephrology. 34 (4): 495–501 (2002–2003).

Hertel C B, Zhou X, Hamilton-Dutoit S J, et al.. Oncogene. 21: 4908–4920 (2002).

Torlakovic E, Torlakovic G, Nguyen P L, et al.. The American Journal of Surgical Pathology. 26 (10): 1343–1350 (2002).

Zhou X, Zhao T, Qi Z, et al.. Zhonghua Yi Xue Za Zhi. 82 (22): 1532–1535 (2002).

Urbánek P, Fetka I, Meisler M H, et al.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA. 94: 5703–5708 (1997).

