

Novocastra™ Lyophilized Mouse Monoclonal Antibody S-100 Protein

Product Code: NCL-S100

Intended Use	FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY.
Specificity	Human S-100 protein
Clone	S1/61/69
Ig Class	IgG1
Antigen Used for Immunizations	S-100 protein.
Hybridoma Partner	Mouse myeloma (p3-NS1-Ag4-1).
Preparation	Lyophilized tissue culture supernatant containing 15 mM sodium azide. Reconstitute with the volume of sterile distilled water indicated on the vial label.
Effective on Frozen Tissue	Yes (on frozen sections, S-100 tends to be eluted from the tissue during the staining procedure, as it is a highly soluble protein).
Effective on Paraffin Wax Embedded Tissue	Yes
Recommendations on Use	Immunohistochemistry: Typical working dilution 1:20–1:40. The high temperature antigen unmasking technique may improve staining in some cases. 60 minutes primary antibody incubation at 25 °C. Standard ABC technique. Western Blotting: Not evaluated.
Positive Controls	Immunohistochemistry: Melanocytes.
Staining Pattern	Cytoplasmic and nuclear.
Storage and Stability	Store unopened lyophilized 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. The reconstituted antibody is stable for at least two months when stored at 4 °C. For long term storage, it is recommended that aliquots of the antibody are frozen at -20 °C (frost-free freezers are not recommended). Repeated freezing and thawing must be avoided. Prepare working dilutions on the day of use.
General Overview	S-100A and S-100B proteins are two members of the S-100 family of proteins. S-100A is composed of an alpha and beta chain whereas S-100B is composed of two beta chains. S-100 protein is expressed in neuroectodermal tissue, including nerves and melanocytes. Langerhans cells in skin and interdigitating reticulum cells in the paracortex of lymph nodes also express S-100 protein. NCL-S100 is not recommended for the staining of neural elements.
General References	Vanstapel J, Peeters B, Cordell J, et al.. Laboratory Investigation. 52 (2): 232–238 (1985).

