

# Novocastra™ Lyophilized Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Thyroid Stimulating Hormone Receptor

## Product Code: NCL-TSH-R2

<b>Intended Use</b>	<b>For In Vitro Diagnostic Use:</b> This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy.
<b>Specificity</b>	Human thyroid stimulating hormone receptor, within the region of amino acid residues 211 to 414.
<b>Clone</b>	4C1/E1/G8
<b>Ig Class</b>	IgG2a
<b>Antigen Used for Immunizations</b>	Human thyroid stimulating hormone receptor (extracellular domain).
<b>Hybridoma Partner</b>	Mouse myeloma (p3-NS1-Ag4-1).
<b>Preparation</b>	Lyophilized tissue culture supernatant containing 15 mM sodium azide. Reconstitute with the volume of sterile distilled water indicated on the vial label.
<b>Effective on Frozen Tissue</b>	Yes
<b>Effective on Paraffin Wax Embedded Tissue</b>	Yes
<b>Recommendations on Use</b>	Immunohistochemistry: Typical working dilution 1:25–1:50. 60 minutes primary antibody incubation at 25 °C. Standard ABC technique. Western Blotting: Not recommended.
<b>Positive Controls</b>	Immunohistochemistry: Normal human thyroid.
<b>Staining Pattern</b>	Cytoplasmic.
<b>Storage and Stability</b>	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.
<b>General Overview</b>	The thyroid stimulating hormone receptor (TSHR) is an important molecule for the control of growth and function of normal thyroid and in humans it is frequently a target of autoimmunity. In normal human thyroid tissues, positive staining may be observed exclusively along the basal cell surface of the follicular cells with no staining of optical and lateral cell surfaces.
<b>General References</b>	Mizukami Y, Hashimoto T, Nonomura A, et al.. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism. 79 (2): 616–619 (1994).

