p63 (4A4)

Format	Catalog No.	Pack size	Dilution
Concentrated	G2003 A, B, C	0.1, 0.5, 1.0 mL	1:100
Prediluted	G2003 AA, BB	3.0, 6.0 mL	Ready to use

SPECIES: Mouse

IMMUNOGEN: Recombinant fragment corresponding to Human p63 aa 1-205

CLONE: 4A4

ISOTYPE: IgG2a /κ

FORMAT: p63 (4A4) Mouse Monoclonal primary antibody detects p63 protein in formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded samples by immunohistochemical (IHC) staining.

SUPPLIED AS - Buffer with protein carrier and preservative

BACKGROUND –

The tumour suppressor p53 is homologous to p63. It is found in the basal cells of the epithelial layer of many different organs, such as the breast, prostate, cervix, urothelium, and epidermis. p63 was found in the basal epithelial nuclei of healthy prostate glands, while it was not expressed in prostate cancerous tumours. Consequently, p63 has been observed to be a valuable marker for distinguishing benign from malignant prostate lesions, especially when combined with high molecular weight cytokeratin markers and the prostate-specific marker AMACR (P504S). Additionally, p63 has demonstrated a ~90% sensitivity as a marker for lung squamous cell carcinomas (SqCC). Compared to lung adenocarcinoma (LADC), lung SqCC has a specificity of about 80%. P63 has been found in the myoepithelial cells of normal ducts in breast tissue.

SPECIES REACTIVITY : Humans; others not tested.

POSITIVE CONTROL : Skin or prostate

CELLULAR LOCALIZATION : Nuclear

TITER/WORKING DILUTION : Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-fixed): 1-2ug/ml
Flow Cytometry: 1-2ug/million cells
Immunofluorescence: 1-3ug/ml
Western Blotting: 2-4ug/ml

MICROBIOLOGICAL STATE : This product is not sterile.

LIMITATIONS AND USES:

1. Not to be consumed internally.
2. For diagnostic purposes in vitro.
3. This product is designed for qualitative immunohistochemistry using formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded
4. tissue sections from both normal and malignant tissues, which will be examined under a light microscope.
5. If the reagent gets hazy, don't use it.

6. Never use after the expiration date.
7. When working with reagents, exercise caution.
8. Not sterile.

Materials Required but not Provided

1. Positive Tissue Control: Routinely processed, neutral buffered formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Bladder or urothelial carcinoma
2. Negative tissue control (internal or external)
3. Microscope slides and coverslips
4. Staining jars or baths
5. Timer Instructions for Use (IFU)
6. Xylene or xylene substitute
7. Ethanol or reagent alcohol
8. Deionized or distilled water
9. Heating equipment or enzyme for tissue pretreatment step
10. Detection system
11. Chromogen
12. Wash Buffer
13. Hematoxylin
14. Antibody diluents
15. Peroxide Block
16. Light Microscope
17. Mounting medium
18. Avidin-Biotin Blocking Reagents for use with streptavidin biotin detection

PROCEDURE –

1. **Tissue Section Pretreatment (Necessary):** Citrate Plus pretreatment greatly improves the staining of tissue slices that have been paraffin embedded and fixed with formalin.
2. **Incubation Time for Primary Antibody:** We recommend 30 minutes at room temperature for incubation.
   However, the user should choose the best incubation time based on the staining system used and the fixing circumstances.
3. **Visualisation:** To get the highest staining intensity, we advise combining the "DAB Chromogen/Substrate Bulk Pack (High Contrast)"] with the "UltraTek HRP Anti-Polyvalent Lab Pack".

PRECAUTIONS –

1. Contains 0.09% w/v sodium azide as a preservative.
2. Avoid pipetting by mouth.
3. Reagents and specimens should not come into touch with skin or mucous membranes.
4. Prevent reagent contamination by microorganisms, as this could lead to an increase in nonspecific staining.
5. There are no dangerous materials in this product.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

For technical assistance, please contact Genebio Solution's Technical Support at www.genebiosolution.com

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