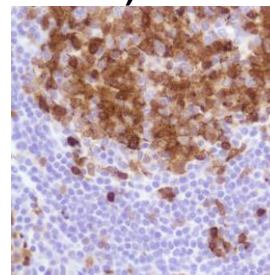




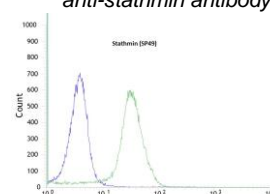
Rabbit Anti-Human Stathmin Monoclonal Antibody (Clone SP49)

CATALOG #:

- M3490** 0.1 ml rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in PBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.
- M3492** 0.5 ml rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in PBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.
- M3494** 1.0 ml rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in PBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.
- M3491** 7.0 ml pre-diluted rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in TBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide. (For IHC only)



Human tonsil stained with anti-stathmin antibody



Flow cytometric analysis of rabbit anti-Stathmin (SP49) antibody in HeLa (green) compare to negative control of rabbit IgG (blue)

Western Blot analysis of NIH3T3 cell lysate with stathmin antibody

INTENDED USE:

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

CLONE:

SP49

IMMUNOGEN:

Synthetic peptide derived from the internal region of human stathmin.

IG ISOTYPE:

Rabbit IgG

EPITOPE:

Not determined

MOLECULAR WEIGHT

18kDa

SPECIES REACTIVITY:

Human and mouse (tested). (See www.springbio.com for information on species reactivity predicted by sequence homology.)

DESCRIPTION:

Stathmin is a ubiquitous cytosolic phosphoprotein proposed to function as an intracellular relay integrating regulatory signals of the cellular environment. The encoded protein is involved in the regulation of the microtubule filament system by destabilizing microtubules. It prevents assembly and promotes disassembly of microtubules. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same protein have been identified.

APPLICATIONS:

Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Western Blotting and Flow Cytometry

IHC PROCEDURE:

Specimen Preparation: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues are suitable for use with this primary antibody.

Deparaffinization: Deparaffinize slides using xylene or xylene alternative and graded alcohols.

Antibody Dilutions: If using the concentrate format of this product, dilute the antibody 1:100 prior to use. The dilutions are estimates; actual results may differ because of variability in methods and protocols.

Antigen Retrieval: Boil tissue section in 10mM Citrate buffer, pH 6.0 for 10-20 min followed by cooling at room temperature for 20 min.

Primary Antibody: Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature.

Slide Washing: Slides must be washed in between steps. Rinse slides with PBS/0.05% Tween.

Visualization: Detect the antibody as instructed by the instructions provided with the visualization system.

IHC POSITIVE CONTROL:

Tonsil, breast carcinoma

WESTERN BLOTTING:

Recommended starting protocol: Dilute the antibody 1:25. Incubate for 1 hour at room temperature. The dilution is an estimate; actual results may differ because of variability in methods and protocols. Optimal dilution and procedure should be determined by the end user.

WESTERN BLOTTING POSITIVE CONTROL:

NIH3T3 cell lysate

FLOW CYTOMETRY:

Recommended starting protocol: Dilute the antibody 1:100. Incubate for 30 minutes at 4°C. The dilution is an estimate; actual results may differ because of variability in methods and protocols. Optimal dilution and procedure should be determined by the end user.

**FLOW CYTOMETRY
POSITIVE CONTROL:**

HeLa Cell Line

CELLULAR LOCALIZATION:

Cytoplasm

STORAGE & STABILITY

Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. The user must validate any other storage conditions. When properly stored, the reagent is stable to the date indicated on the label. Do not use the reagent beyond the expiration date.

There are no definitive signs to indicate instability of this product; therefore, positive and negative controls should be tested simultaneously with unknown specimens.

If unexpected results are observed which cannot be explained by variations in laboratory procedures and a problem with the reagent is suspected, contact Technical Support at spring.tech@ventana.roche.com.

**WARNINGS &
PRECAUTIONS:**

1. Avoid contact of reagents with eyes and mucous membranes. If reagents come into contact with sensitive areas, wash with copious amounts of water.
2. This product is harmful if swallowed.
3. Consult local or state authorities with regard to recommended method of disposal.
4. Avoid microbial contamination of reagents.