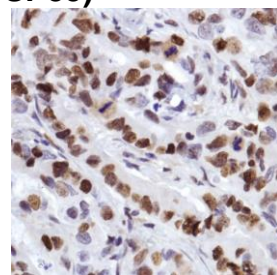




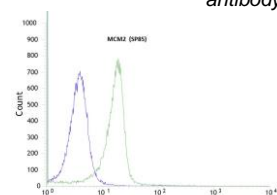
Rabbit Anti-Human MCM2 Monoclonal Antibody (Clone SP85)

CATALOG #:

- M3850** 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.
- M3852** 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.
- M3854** 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.
- M3851** 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 rectal carcinoma stained with anti-MCM2 antibody



Flow cytometric analysis of rabbit anti-MCM2 (SP85) antibody in HeLa (green) compare to negative control of rabbit IgG (blue)

Western Blot analysis of HeLa cell lysate with MCM2 antibody

INTENDED USE:

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

CLONE:

SP85

IMMUNOGEN:

Synthetic peptide derived from internal region of human MCM2 protein.

IG ISOTYPE:

Rabbit IgG

EPITOPE:

Not determined

MOLECULAR WEIGHT

130kDa

SPECIES REACTIVITY:

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

DESCRIPTION:

MCM2 (Mini chromosome maintenance protein 2) is involved in regulating DNA replication. MCM2 (also called CDCL1, mitotin and BM28), is a human nuclear protein that is crucial in the cell cycle, being involved in the onset of DNA replication and cell division. It is similar to members of the family of early S-phase proteins. Mincheva et al. (1994) mapped the gene to 3q21. From its localization, CDCL1 became a candidate for an oncogene affected by chromosomal breaks in acute myeloid leukemia (AML).

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

Antigen Retrieval: Boil tissue section in 1mM EDTA, pH 8.0 for 10 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.

Primary Antibody Incubation: 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:

Rectal carcinoma

WESTERN BLOTTING:

Recommended starting protocol: Dilute the antibody 1:100. 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:

HeLa 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:

Nucleus

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.