

## Rabbit Anti-Human Thyroid Transcription Factor-1 (TTF-1) Monoclonal Antibody (Clone SP141)

CATALOG #:	<ul> <li>M4410 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.</li> <li>M4412 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.</li> <li>Human thyroid stained with anti-TTF-1 antibody</li> </ul>
	M4414       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.       control of rabbit IgG (blue)
	M4411 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.
INTENDED USE:	For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.
CLONE:	SP141
IMMUNOGEN:	Synthetic peptide derived from the internal region of human TTF-1 protein.
IG ISOTYPE:	Rabbit IgG
EPITOPE:	Not determined
MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	39 kDa (calculated)
SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human (tested). (See <a href="https://www.springbio.com">www.springbio.com</a> for information on species reactivity predicted by sequence homology).
DESCRIPTION:	Thyroid transcription factor-1 (TTF-1), also known as NK2 homeobox 1(NKX2-1), is a member of the NKx2 family of homeodomain transcription factors. It binds and activates the promoter of thyroid specific genes such as thyroglobulin, thyroperoxidase, and thyrotropin receptor. TTF-1 is expressed in epithelial cells of the thyroid gland and the lung, and their derived tumors such as lung adenocarcinoma and small cell carcinomas and thyroid cancer. It is absent in mesotheliomas, breast cancer, and colon cancer.
APPLICATIONS:	Immunohistochemistry (IHC) and Flow Cytometry
IHC PROCEDURE:	<ul> <li>Specimen Preparation: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues are suitable for use with this primary antibody.</li> <li>Deparaffinization: Deparaffinize slides using xylene or xylene alternative and graded alcohols.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Antigen Retrieval: Boil tissue section in 1mM EDTA buffer, pH 8.0 for 10 min followed by cooling at room temperature for 20 min.</li> <li>Primary Antibody Incubation: Incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature.</li> <li>Slide Washing: Slides must be washed in between steps. Rinse slides with PBS/0.05% Tween.</li> <li>Visualization: Detect the antibody as instructed by the instructions provided with the visualization system.</li> </ul>
IHC POSITIVE CONTROL:	Thyroid, lung
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
4300 Hacienda Drive Pleasanton, CA 94588	Tel: 1-925-474-8440 Toll Free: 1-800-787-6896

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:	<ol> <li>Avoid contact of reagents with eyes and mucous membranes. If reagents come into contact with sensitive areas, wash with copious amounts of water.</li> <li>This product is harmful if swallowed.</li> <li>Consult local or state authorities with regard to recommended method of disposal.</li> </ol>

Avoid microbial contamination of reagents.