

# Anti-Papillomavirus Type 16 (HPV-16) [Cam Vir-1]

Catalog No.	Description	
AM362-5M	6 ml of Ready-to-Use Antibody for use with BioGenex Super Sensitive <sup>TM</sup> Detection Systems OR equivalent detection system	
AM362-10M	2-10M 10 ml of Ready-to-Use Antibody in a barcode labeled vial for use with BioGenex Super Sensitive <sup>TM</sup> Detection Systems and i6000 <sup>TM</sup> Automated Staining Systems	
MU362-UC	1 ml of Concentrated Antibody for use with	
MU362-5UC	0.5 ml of Concentrated Antibody for use with BioGenex Super Sensitive <sup>TM</sup> Detection Systems OR equivalent detection system	
AX362-YCD	Ready-to-Use Antibody in Barcode labelled vial for use on the Xmatrx <sup>®</sup> Elite Staining System, 200 tests	
AX362-50D	Ready-to-Use Antibody in Barcode labelled vial for use on the Xmatrx <sup>®</sup> Elite Staining System, 50 tests	

Clone	Species	Ig Class
Cam Vir-1	Mouse	IgG2a

## **Intended Use**

For Research Use. This antibody is designed for the specific localization of HPV16 antigen in formalin-fixed, paraffinembedded (FFPE) tissue sections. Evaluation must be performed by a qualified pathologist.

## **Summary and Explanation**

Infection with certain types of HPV, the so-called "oncogenic HPVs" including 16, 18, 31, 33, and 35, has been associated as a major risk factor in the subsequent development of cervical cancer. The high-risk HPV 16 group is almost equally associated with cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) and cervical cancer. HPV 6 and 11 are found mainly in benign cervical lesions while HPV 16 and 18 have been associated with premalignant and malignant cervical lesions. The presence of HPV has been reported in malignant lesions of the skin, oral cavity, tongue, and lung. This antibody marks Papillomarvirus type 16 in the nucleus of infected cells or tissues stained by immunohistochemical techniques.

## **Storage and Handling**

**Store at 2-8°C.** Fresh dilutions, if required, should be prepared prior to use and are stable and steady for up to one day at room temperature (20-26°C). Diluted antibody preparations can be refrigerated or frozen for extended shelf life.

## **Principles of the Procedure**

Antigen detection by immunohistochemistry (<u>IHC</u>) is a two-step process wherein the primary antibody binds to the antigen of interest and that binding is detected by a chromogen. The <u>primary</u> <u>antibody</u> may be used in IHC using manual techniques or BioGenex Automated Staining System. Positive and negative controls should always be run simultaneously with all patient specimens.

## **Reagents Provided**

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to HPV16 protein antigen is affinity purified and diluted in PBS, pH 7.2, containing 1% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide.

## **Dilution of Primary Antibody**

BioGenex Ready-to-Use antibodies have been optimized for use with the recommended BioGenex Detection System and should not require further dilution.

BioGenex concentrated antibodies must be diluted in accordance with the recommended protocol when used with the recommended BioGenex Detection System.

## **Recommended Protocol**

Refer to the following table for conditions specifically recommended for this antibody. Refer to the BioGenex website for guidance on specific staining protocols or other requirements.

Parameter	BioGenex Recommendations	
Control Tissue	HPV Infected Tissue as available with Biogenex FB-362M* & FG-362M*	
Recommended Dilution for Concentrated Antibody	1:50-100 in HK156	
Recommended Pretreatment (Manual/i6000)**	EZ-AR2 (HK522-XAK)	
Recommended Pretreatment (Xmatrx)	EZ-AR2 Elegance (HX032-YCD)	
Antibody Incubation (Manual/i6000)	30-60 min at RT	
Antibody Incubation (Xmatrx)	30-60 min at 25°C	
Detection System for Manual, Xmatrx & i6000 systems***	Use BioGenex Two-Step <b>OR</b> One-Step Super Sensitive <sup>™</sup> Polymer-HRP IHC Detection System/DAB; see p. 2 for more information	

\*FB: positive control micro chamber slides, FG: positive control microscopic slides. Xmatrx requires micro chamber slides. \*\*Pretreatment times will vary based on individual microwave power. \*\*\*For automation systems (Xmatrx-Elite & i6000 Diagnostics), refer to the factory protocols provided with the instrument.

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Detection	Two-Step	One-Step	Link and
System	HRP Kit	HRP Kit	Label Kit
- v	QD440-XAKEN (1000 Test) QD430-XAKEN (1000 Test)	QD630-XAKEN (1000 Test)	QP300- XAKE (1000 Test)
Manual	QD420-YIKEN (500 Test) QD400-60KEN (60 Test)	QD620-XAKEN (500 Test)	QP900- 9LE (500 Test)
Xmatrx -	QD490-YCDEN	QD610-YADEN	N/A
Automation	(200 Test)	(200 Test)	
i6000 -	QD410-YAXEN	QD610-YAXEN	N/A
Automation	(200 Test)	(200 Test)	
For more information, visit <u>www.biogenex.com</u> .			

## Precautions

This product contains sodium azide at concentrations of less than 0.1%. Sodium azide is not classified as a hazardous chemical at the product concentrations, but proper handling protocols should be observed. For more information, a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for sodium azide is available upon request. Dispose of unused reagents according to Local, State and Federal Regulations. Wear suitable Personal Protective Equipment, do not pipette reagents by mouth, and avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes. If reagents or specimens come in contact with sensitive area, wash with copious amounts of water.

## **Quality Control**

Refer to BioGenex detection system documents for guidance on general quality control procedures.

#### Troubleshooting

Refer to the troubleshooting section in the documentation for BioGenex Detection Systems (or equivalent detection systems) for remedial actions on detection system related issues, or contact BioGenex Technical Support Department at 1-800-421-4149 or <a href="support@biogenex.com">support@biogenex.com</a> or your local distributor to report unusual staining.

#### **Expected Results**

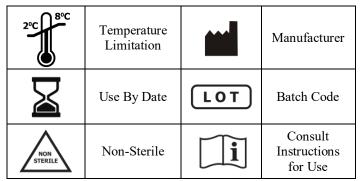
This antibody stains nucleus in positive cells in formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections. An example image of a tissue section stained with this antibody can be found on the product page on the BioGenex website. Interpretation of the staining result is solely the responsibility of the user. Experimental results should be confirmed by a medicallyestablished diagnostic product or procedure.

#### **Limitations of the Procedure**

Improper tissue handling and processing prior to immunostaining can lead to inconsistent results. Variations in embedding and fixation or the nature of the tissue may lead to variations in results. Endogenous peroxidase activity or pseudo peroxidase activity in erythrocytes and tissue biotin may result in non-specific staining based on the detection system employed. Tissues containing Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg) may give false positive with horseradish peroxidase systems. Improper counterstaining and mounting may compromise the interpretation of results.

#### **Bibliography**

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- 4. Kiernan JA. Histological and Histochemical Methods: Theory and Practice. New York: Pergamon Press 1981.
- 5. Nadji M, Morales AR. Immunoperoxidase, part 1: the techniques and its pitfall. Lab Med 1983; 14:767-770.
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