

Anti-Human CD43 [SP55]

Catalog No.	Description	
AN748-5M	6 ml of Ready-to-Use Antibody for use with BioGenex Super Sensitive TM Detection Systems OR equivalent detection system	
AN748-10M	10 ml of Ready-to-Use Antibody in a barcode labeled vial for use with BioGenex Super Sensitive TM Detection Systems and i6000 TM Automated Staining Systems	
NU748-UC	1 ml of Concentrated Antibody for use with BioGenex Super Sensitive TM Detection Systems OR equivalent detection system	
NU748-5UC	0.5 ml of Concentrated Antibody for use with BioGenex Super Sensitive TM Detection Systems OR equivalent detection system	
AY748-YCD	Ready-to-Use Antibody in Barcode labeled vial for use on the Xmatrx [®] Elite/Ultra Staining System, 160 tests	
AY748-50D	Ready-to-Use Antibody in Barcode labeled vial for use on the Xmatrx [®] Elite/Ultra Staining System, 50 tests	

Clone	Species	Ig Class
SP55	Rabbit	IgG

Intended Use

For In Vitro Diagnostic Use. This antibody is designed for the specific localization of CD43 in formalin-fixed, paraffinembedded (FFPE) tissue sections. Evaluation must be performed by a qualified pathologist.

Summary and Explanation

CD43 is one of the major glycoproteins of thymocytes and T lymphocytes. It plays a role in the physicochemical properties of the T cell surface and in lectin binding. Defects in the CD43 molecule are associated with the development of Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome. It also appears in about 25% of intestinal MALTomas.CD43 presents carbohydrate ligands to selectins. It has an extended rodlike structure that could protrude above the glycocalyx of the cell and allow multiple glycan chains to be accessible for binding. The antigen is a counter receptor for SN/Siglec1. During T cell activation CD43 is actively removed from the T cell antigen presenting cell contact site suggesting a negative regulatory role in adaptive immune response. Because it stains granulocytes and their precursors, it is also an effective marker for myeloid tumors.

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 (IHC) is a two-step process wherein the primary antibody binds to the antigen of interest and that binding is detected by a chromogen. The primary antibody 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

Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody to CD43 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	TONSILas available from BioGenexFB-748N*&FG- 748N*	
Recommended Dilution for Concentrated Antibody	1:50-100 in HK941	
Recommended Pretreatment (Manual/i6000)**	EZ-AR2 (HK522-XAK)	
Recommended	EZ-AR2 Elegance	
Pretreatment (Xmatrx)	(HX032-YCD)	
Antibody Incubation (Manual/i6000)	30-60 Min at RT	
Antibody Incubation (Xmatrx)	30-60 Min at 25°C	
	Use BioGenex Two-Step OR	
Detection System for	One-Step Super Sensitive TM	
Manual, Xmatrx & i6000	Polymer-HRP IHC Detection	
systems***	System/DAB; see p. 2 for more	
	information	

*FB: positive control barrier slides, FG: positive control nonbarrier slides. Xmatrx requires barrier slides.

**Pretreatment times will vary based on individual microwave power.

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***For automation systems (Xmatrx-Elite, Xmatrx-Ultra & i6000 Diagnostics), refer to the factory protocols provided with the instrument.

Detection	Two-Step	One-Step	Link and
System	HRP Kit	HRP Kit	Label Kit
Manual	QD440-XAKE (1000 Test) QD430-XAKE (1000 Test)	QD630-XAKE (1000 Test)	QP300-XAKE (1000 Test)
Manual	QD420-YIKE (500 Test) QD400-60KE (60 Test)	QD620-XAKE (500 Test)	QP900-9LE (500 Test)
Xmatrx -	QD550-YCDE	QD610-YADE	N/A
Automation	(200 Test)	(200 Test)	
i6000 -	QD410-YAXE	QD610-YAXE	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 <u>support@biogenex.com</u> or your local distributor to report unusual staining.

Expected Results

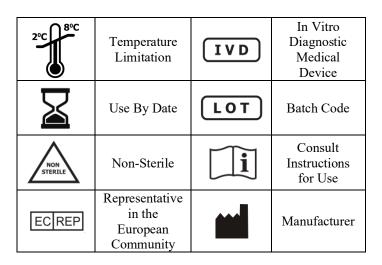
This antibody stains membrane in positive cells in formalinfixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections. An example image of a tissue section stained with this antibody can be found on the product page on the BioGenex website. Interpretation of the staining result is solely the responsibility of the user. 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

- Shelley CS, et al: "Molecular characterization of sialophorin (CD43), the lymphocyte surface sialoglycoprotein defective in Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome". Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.86 (8): 2819–23
- 2. Remold-O'Donnell E, et al: "Sialophorin (CD43) and the Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome". Immunodefic Rev2 (2): 151–74
- Leong A, et al: Manual of diagnostic antibodies for immunohistology. London: Oxford University Press; 1999. p. 91-2.



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Document No.	932-748N	Release Date	18-Jun-2021