

Anti-Human CD13 [EP117]

Catalog No.	Description		
AN832-5M	6 ml of Ready-to-Use Antibody for use with BioGenex Super Sensitive TM Detection Systems OR equivalent detection system		
AN832-10M	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		
NU832-UC	1 ml of Concentrated Antibody for use with BioGenex Super Sensitive TM Detection Systems OR equivalent detection system		
NU832-5UC	0.5 ml of Concentrated Antibody for use with BioGenex Super Sensitive TM Detection Systems OR equivalent detection system		
AY832-YCD Ready-to-Use Antibody in Barcode labeled vial for use on the Xmatrx® Elite/Ultra Staining System, 160 tests			
AY832-50D	Ready-to-Use Antibody in Barcode labeled vial for use on the Xmatrx® Elite/Ultra Staining System, 50 tests		

Clone	Species	Ig Class
EP117	Rabbit	IgG

Intended Use

For In Vitro Diagnostic Use. This antibody is designed for the specific localization of CD13 in formalin-fixed, paraffinembedded (FFPE) tissue sections. Evaluation must be performed by a qualified pathologist.

Summary and Explanation

CD13 antigen, also known as aminopeptidase N, is a member of the type II integral membrane metalloproteases which also includes the leukocyte antigens CD10, CD26, CD73 and BP-1. CD13 antigen is a receptor for the coronaviruses which cause respiratory disease in humans and several animal species. CD13 antigen is reported to be expressed on granulocytes, monocytes and their precursors, most acute myeloid leukemias and a smaller proportion of acute lymphoid leukemias. Nonhematopoietic cells which express CD13 antigen include epithelial cells, renal proximal tubules, intestinal brush border, endothelial cells, fibroblasts, brain cells, bone marrow, osteoclasts and cells lining the bile canaliculi.

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.

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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 CD13 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	LYMPHOMAas available with BiogenexFB-832N*& FG- 832N*			
Recommended Dilution for Concentrated Antibody	1:30-50 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			
Detection System for Manual, Xmatrx & i6000 systems***	Use BioGenex Two-Step OR One-Step Super Sensitive [™] Polymer-HRP IHC Detection System/DAB; see p. 2 for more information			

^{*}FB: positive control barrier slides, FG: positive control non-barrier slides. Xmatrx requires barrier slides.

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^{**}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 System	Two-Step HRP Kit	One-Step HRP Kit	Link and 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 - Automation	QD550-YCDE (200 Test)	QD610-YADE (200 Test)	N/A
i6000 - Automation	QD410-YAXE (200 Test)	QD610-YAXE (200 Test)	N/A
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 support@biogenex.com or your local distributor to report unusual staining.

Expected Results

This antibody stains membrane/cytoplasm 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 medically-established 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

- 1. Bogenrieder T, et al.: "Expression and localization of aminopeptidase A, aminopeptidase N, and dipeptidyl peptidase IV in benign and malignant human prostate tissue". Prostate 1997, 33:225-232
- 2. Piedfer, M, et al." Aminopeptidase-N/CD13 is a potential pro-apoptotic target in human myeloid tumor cells". FASEB J. 2011; 25: 2831–2842.
- 3. Shipp MA, et al.: "Hematopoietic differentiation antigens that are membrane-associated enzymes: cutting is the key". Blood 1993, 82:1052-1070
- Gorczyca, W. "Acute promyelocytic leukemia: four distinct patterns by flow cytometry immunophenotyping". Pol J Pathol 2012;1: 8-17.
- 5. Yeager CL, et al.: "Human aminopeptidase N is a receptor for human coronavirus 229E". Nature 1992, 357:420-422

2°€ 8°€	Temperature Limitation	IVD	In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Device
\boxtimes	Use By Date	LOT	Batch Code
NON STERILE	Non-Sterile	[]i	Consult Instructions for Use
EC REP	Representative in the European Community	***	Manufacturer

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