

Anti-PDGFR BETA (CD140b) [RM303]

Catalog No.	Description		
AN992-5M	6 ml of Ready-to-Use Antibody for use with BioGenex Super Sensitive TM Detection Systems OR equivalent detection system		
AN992-10M	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		
NU992-UC	1 ml of Concentrated Antibody for use with BioGenex Super Sensitive TM Detection Systems OR equivalent detection system		
NU992-5UC	0.5 ml of Concentrated Antibody for use with BioGenex Super Sensitive TM Detection Systems OR equivalent detection system		
AY992-YCD Ready-to-Use Antibody in Barcode label vial for use on the Xmatrx [®] Elite/Ultra Staining System, 160 tests			
AY992-50D	Ready-to-Use Antibody in Barcode labeled vial for use on the Xmatrx® Elite/Ultra Staining System, 50 tests		

Clone	Species	Ig Class
RM303	Rabbit	IgG

Intended Use

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

Summary and Explanation

Platelet derived growth factor receptors (PDGFR) are cell surface tyrosine receptors that act as a receptor for the platelet derived growth factors family. Alpha and Beta are two different subunits for PDGFR. They regulate many processes such as cell proliferation, cellular differentiation, cell growth, development, and play a major role in many diseases such as cancers. PDGFRbeta has been implicated in establishing blood vessel formation and early hematopoeisis. Autocrine activation of PDGF signaling pathways is involved in certain gliomas, sarcomas, and leukemias. Up regulation of PDGFR beta has been observed on endothelial cells of vessels which vascularize the tumor. These findings can contribute in explaining the mechanisms that contribute to angiogenesis and vessel growth in of tumors and normal tissues.

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 PDGFR BETAis 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	Skin tissue as available with Biogenex FB-992NE* & FG-992NE*		
Recommended Dilution for Concentrated Antibody	1:10-25 in HK941		
Recommended Pretreatment (Manual/i6000)**	EZ-AR1 (HK521-XAK)		
Recommended	EZ-AR1 Elegance (HX031-		
Pretreatment (Xmatrx)	YCD)		
Antibody Incubation (Manual/i6000)	30-60 Min at RT		
Antibody Incubation (Xmatrx)	45-60 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 micro chamber slides, FG: positive control microscopic slides. Xmatrx requires micro chamber slides.

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^{**}Pretreatment times will vary based on individual microwave power.

***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
Monuel	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 www.biogenex.com.			

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 cytoplasm 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

- 1. Williams LT (March 1989). "Signal transduction by the platelet-derived growth factor receptor". Science. 243 (4898): 1564-70.
- 2. Andrae, J., Gallini, R., & Betsholtz, C. (2008). Role of platelet-derived growth factors in physiology and medicine. Genes & Development, 22(10), 1276-1312.
- 3. Zymek, P., Bujak, M., Chatila, K., Cieslak, A., Thakker, G., Entman, M. L., & Frangogiannis, N. G. (2006). The Role of Platelet-Derived Growth Factor Signaling in Healing Myocardial Infarcts. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 48(11), 2315–2323.
- 4. Plate KH, Breier G, Farrell CL, Risau W. Platelet-derived growth factor receptor-beta is induced during tumor development and upregulated during tumor progression in endothelial cells in human gliomas. Laboratory Investigation; a Journal of Technical Methods and Pathology. 01 Oct 1992, 67(4):529-534

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

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