

**Involucrin Ab-1 (Clone SY5)**

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

**Cat. #MS-126-P0, -P1, or -P (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml)** (Purified Ab with BSA and Azide)**Cat. #MS-126-P1ABX or -PABX (0.1ml or 0.2ml at 1.0mg/ml)** (Purified Ab without BSA and Azide)**Cat. #MS-126-B0, -B1, or -B (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml)** (Biotin-Labeled Ab with BSA and Azide)**Cat. #MS-126-R7 (7.0ml)** (Ready-to-Use for Immunohistochemistry)**Cat. #MS-126-PCS (5 Slides)** (Positive Control for Histology)**Cat. #MS-126-PCL (0.1ml)** (Positive Control for Western Blot)**Please note this data sheet has been changed effective December 6, 2011**

**Description:** Involucrin is expressed in a range of stratified squamous epithelia, including the cornea. In normal epidermis, it is first expressed in the upper spinous layers, and in keratinocyte cultures it is expressed by all cells that have left the basal layer. Involucrin expression is abnormal in squamous cell carcinomas and premalignant lesions, and is reduced in severe dysplasias of the larynx and cervix.

**Comments:** Ab-1 stains the involucrin in a variety of sizes: 170kDa in MCF-7 cells<sup>1</sup>, a doublet of ~115kDa and 150kDa in gorilla<sup>1</sup> and owl monkey<sup>1</sup>, 66kDa in dog<sup>1</sup>, and a doublet of 105kDa in pig<sup>1</sup>.

**Mol. Wt. of Antigen:** 66-170kDa**Epitope:** Codon 421-568**Species Reactivity:** Human<sup>1</sup>, Gorilla<sup>1</sup>, Owl monkey<sup>1</sup>, Pig<sup>1</sup>, Dog, and Rat. Others-not known.**Clone Designation:** SY5**Ig Isotype:** IgG<sub>1</sub>**Immunogen:** Human keratinocytes' involucrin<sup>1</sup>**Applications and Suggested Dilutions:**

- ELISA (For coating, order Ab without BSA)
- Immunofluorescence<sup>1</sup>
- Immunoprecipitation (Denatured verified)  
(Use Protein G) (Ab 2µg/mg protein lysate)
- Western Blotting (Ab 1-2µg/ml for 2hrs at RT)
- Immunohistology (Formalin/paraffin)  
(Ab 1:100-200 for 20 min at RT using UltraVision LP Detection Systems)

[For staining of formalin-fixed tissues, digest sections with trypsin at 1mg/ml PBS, 10 min at 37°C (Cat. #AP-9008), or Protease XXV at 1mg/ml PBS for 5 minutes at 37°C (Cat. #AP-9006)]

\* (Note that enzyme digestion is better than citrate buffer based epitope unmasking)<sup>2</sup>

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator

**Positive Control:** LS174T cells. Skin.**Cellular Localization:** Cytoplasmic**Supplied As:**

200µg/ml of antibody purified from ascites fluid by Protein G chromatography. Prepared in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.2% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide. Also available without BSA and azide at 1mg/ml. Or Prediluted antibody which is ready-to-use for staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues.

**Storage and Stability:**

Ab with sodium azide is stable for 24 months when stored at 2-8°C. Antibody WITHOUT sodium azide is stable for 36 months when stored at below 0°C.

**Key References:**

1. Hudson DL, et. al. Hybridoma, 1992, 11:367.

**Limitations and Warranty:**

Our products are intended FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY and are not approved for clinical diagnosis, drug use or therapeutic procedures. No products are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our data sheets and website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. Lab Vision is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products.

**Material Safety Data:**

This product is not licensed or approved for administration to humans or to animals other than the experimental animals. Standard Laboratory Practices should be followed when handling this material. The chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of this material have not been thoroughly investigated. Appropriate measures should be taken to avoid skin and eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion. The material contains 0.09% sodium azide as a preservative. Although the quantity of azide is very small, appropriate care should be taken when handling this material as indicated above. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has issued a bulletin citing the potential explosion hazard due to the reaction of sodium azide with copper, lead, brass, or solder in the plumbing systems. Sodium azide forms hydrazoic acid in acidic conditions and should be discarded in a large volume of running water to avoid deposits forming in metal drainage pipes.

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