

Mammaglobin Cocktail (304-1A5 & 31-A5)

Mouse and Rabbit Monoclonal Antibodies

Specificity: Human, monkey, mouse, and rabbit mammaglobin (10 kD). Others-not known.

Ig Class: Mouse IgG1/Rabbit IgG

Immunogen: Recombinant full-length protein

Storage: Store at 2-8°C for up to 2 years for concentrate form and 1 year for prediluted form.

Staining procedures: Use formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded sections. *Retrieval conditions:* Pretreatment of deparaffinized tissue with heat-induced epitope retrieval is recommended. *Detection methods:* Polymer anti-mouse/rabbit Ig detection system. *Working dilution:* 1:50. *Positive control:* Normal or neoplastic breast tissue. *Cellular localization:* Cytoplasmic; *Intended use:* In vitro Diagnosis (IVD).

Description: In normal breast tissue, 304-1A5 and 31A5 labels breast ductal and lobular epithelial cells. In tumor cells, it is reactive with all types of breast adenocarcinoma regardless tumor differentiation and types. Adenocarcinomas from other organs rarely express mammaglobin. Cellular localization: cytoplasmic.

Application: Mammaglobin is a breast-associated glycoprotein distantly related to secretoglobulin family that includes human uteroglobulin and lipophilin. Unlike other secretoglobulin family members, mammaglobin mRNA expression is breast specific, which has been shown to be a very sensitive marker of occult breast cancer cells in sentinel lymph nodes (Figure 1) and peripheral blood. By paraffin immunohistochemistry, the overall sensitivity of mammaglobin for breast cancers (Figure 2) was reported about 80%. When combined with other breast-restricted markers such as GCDFP-15, an overall sensitivity of 84% could be achieved (10). Mammaglobin can play a contributing role in the identification of primary sites of carcinomas presenting at metastatic sites. Positive control: normal human breast tissue.

Supplied As: Purified antibody in PBS buffer with 0.2% BSA and 15mM sodium azide.

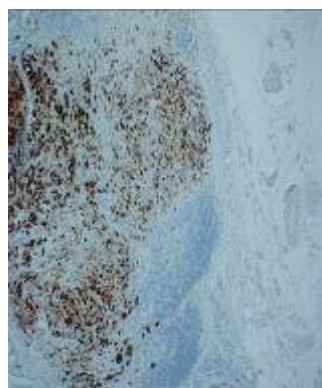


Figure 1

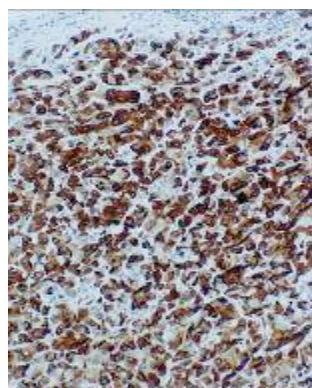


Figure 2

References:

1. Fleming TP, et al. *Ann N Y Acad Sci.* 2000; 923:78-89.
2. Bhargava R, et al. *Am J Clin Pathol.* 2007; 127:103-13.
3. Wang Z, et al. *Int J Clin Exp Pathol.* 2009; 2:384-9.

Cat. #: Z2011 (0.5 ml, concentrate), Z2011L (1.0 ml, concentrate), Z2011R (6.0 ml, predilute)