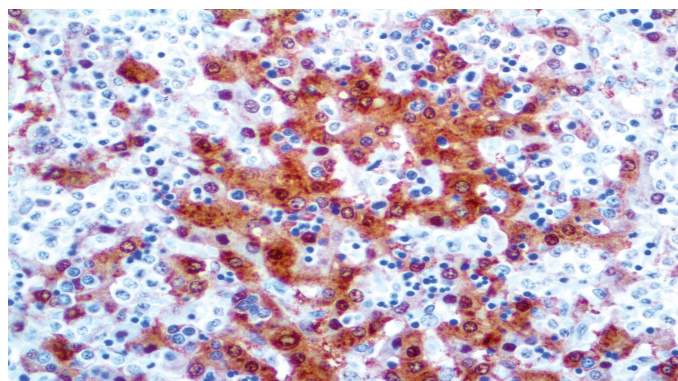


# Arginase-1

Clone: EP261

Rabbit Monoclonal



*Inset: IHC of Arginase-1 on a FFPE Hepatocellular Carcinoma Tissue*

## Intended Use

For In Vitro Diagnostic Use.

This antibody is intended for use in Immunohistochemical applications on formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues (FFPE), frozen tissue sections and cell preparations. Interpretation of results should be performed by a qualified medical professional.

\* The Anti-Arginase-1, clone EP261, has been manufactured using Epitomics RabMab® technology covered under Patent No.s 5,675,063 and 7,402,409.

## Immunogen

Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues of human ARG-1 protein.

## Summary and Explanation

Arginase-1 is the catalyst for the fifth and final step in the urea cycle, which is a series of biochemical reactions in mammals during which the body disposes of harmful ammonia. Arginase-1 works to convert L-arginine into L-ornithine and urea. Arginase-1 is located primarily in the cytoplasm of the liver. Arginase-1 consists of three tetramers, and the enzyme requires a two-molecule metal cluster of manganese in order to maintain proper function. These Mn<sup>2+</sup> ions coordinate with water, orienting and stabilizing the molecule and allowing water to act as a nucleophile and attack L-arginine, hydrolyzing it into ornithine and urea.

Arginase-1 is abundantly expressed in the liver and it represents a sensitive and specific marker of benign and malignant hepatocytes. In sections of normal liver, anti-arginase 1 produces strong, diffuse cytoplasmic reactivity in all hepatocytes throughout the lobule. In a small percentage of cases, patchy nuclear reactivity is also evident in hepatocytes along with the strong cytoplasmic reactivity. Hepatocellular carcinoma usually shows higher protein expression of ARG1 than normal liver cells.

<b>Antibody Type</b>	Rabbit Monoclonal	<b>Clone</b>	EP261
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG	<b>Reactivity</b>	Paraffin, Frozen
<b>Localization</b>	Cytoplasmic, Nuclear	<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human

<b>Control</b>	Liver, Hepatocellular Carcinoma
<b>Application</b>	Liver Cancer, Carcinoma of Unknown Primary Site

## Presentation

Anti-Arginase-1 is a Rabbit Monoclonal antibody derived from cell culture supernatant that is concentrated, dialyzed, filter sterilized and diluted in buffer pH 7.5, containing BSA and sodium azide as a preservative.

<i>Catalog No.</i>	<i>Presentation</i>	<i>Dilution</i>	<i>Volume</i>
BSB 2447	Predilute	Ready-to-Use	3.0 mL
BSB 2448	Predilute	Ready-to-Use	7.0 mL
BSB 2449	Predilute	Ready-to-Use	15.0 mL
BSB 2450	Concentrate	1:50-1:200	0.1 mL
BSB 2451	Concentrate	1:50-1:200	0.5 mL
BSB 2452	Concentrate	1:50-1:200	1.0 mL

## Control Slides Available

<i>Catalog No.</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
BSB-9019-CS	5 slides

**Storage** Store at 2-8°C (Control Slides: Store at 20-25°C)

## Precautions

1. For professional users only. Results should be interpreted by a qualified medical professional.
2. This product contains <0.1% sodium azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>) as a preservative. Ensure proper handling procedures are used with this reagent.
3. Always wear personal protective equipment such as a laboratory coat, goggles, and gloves when handling reagents.
4. Dispose of unused solution with copious amounts of water.
5. Do not ingest reagent. If reagent is ingested, seek medical advice immediately.
6. Avoid contact with eyes. If contact occurs, flush with large quantities of water.
7. Follow safety precautions of the heating device used for epitope retrieval (TintoRetriever Pressure Cooker or similar).
8. For additional safety information refer to Safety Data Sheet for this product.
9. For complete recommendations for handling biological specimens, please refer to the CDC document, "Guidelines for Safe Work Practices in Human and Animal Medical Diagnostic Laboratories" (see References in this document).

## Stability

**This product is stable up to the expiration date on the product label.**

Do not use after expiration date listed on the package label. Temperature fluctuations should be avoided. Store appropriately when not in use and avoid prolonged exposure to room temperature conditions.

## Specimen Preparation

**Paraffin sections:** The antibody can be used on formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue sections. Ensure tissue undergoes appropriate fixation for best results. Pre-treatment of tissues with heat-induced epitope retrieval (HIER) is recommended using Bio SB ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate (BSB 0020-BSB 0023), ImmunoDNA

Retriever with EDTA (BSB 0030-BSB 0033), or ImmunoDNA Digestor (BSB 0108-0112). See reverse side for complete protocol. Tissue should remain hydrated via use of Bio SB Immuno/DNA Washer solutions (BSB 0029 & BSB 0042).

**Frozen sections and cell preparations:** The antibody can be used on acetone-fixed frozen sections and acetone-fixed cell preparations.

### IHC Protocol

1. Cut and mount 3-5 micron formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues on positively charged slides such as Bio SB Hydrophilic Plus Slides (BSB 7028).
2. Air dry for 2 hours at 58° C.
3. Deparaffinize, dehydrate, and rehydrate tissues.
4. Subject tissues to heat induced epitope retrieval (HIER) using a suitable retrieval solution such as ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate (BSB 0020-BSB 0023) or EDTA (BSB 0030-BSB 0033).
5. Any of three heating methods may be used:

#### a. TintoRetriever Pressure Cooker or Equivalent

Place tissues/slides in a staining dish or coplin jar containing the ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate or EDTA and place on trivet in the pressure cooker. Add 1-2 inches of distilled water to the pressure cooker and turn heat to high. Incubate for 15 minutes. Open and immediately transfer slides to room temperature.

#### b. TintoRetriever PT Module or Water Bath Method

Place tissues/slides in a pre-warmed staining dish or coplin jar containing the ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate or EDTA at 95°-99° C. Incubate for 30-60 minutes.

#### c. Conventional Steamer Method





Place tissues/slides in a pre-warmed staining dish or coplin jar containing the ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate or EDTA in a steamer, cover and steam for 30-60 minutes.

6. After heat treatment, transfer slides in ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate or EDTA to room temperature and let stand for 15-20 minutes.
7. For manual IHC, perform antibody incubation at ambient temperature. For automated IHC methods, perform antibody incubation according to instrument manufacturer's instructions.
8. Wash slides with ImmunoDNA washer or DI water.
9. Continue IHC protocol. Wash slides between each step with ImmunoDNA washer solution.

### Abbreviated Immunohistochemical Protocol

Step	ImmunoDetector AP/HRP	PolyDetector AP/HRP	PolyDetector Plus HRP
Peroxidase/AP Blocker	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.
Primary Antibody	30-60 min.	30-60 min.	30-60 min.
1st Step Detection	10 min.	30-45 min.	15 min.
2nd Step Detection	10 min.	Not Applicable	15 min.

### Symbol Key / Légende des symboles/Erläuterung der Symbole

<b>EC</b> <b>REP</b>	EMERGO EUROPE Prinsessegracht 20 2514 AP The Hague The Netherlands	 Storage Temperature Limites de température Zulässiger Temperaturbereich	 Manufacturer Fabricant Hersteller	<b>REF</b>	Catalog Number Référence du catalogue Bestellnummer
<b>IVD</b>	In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Device Dispositif médical de diagnostic in vitro In-Vitro-Diagnostikum	 Read Instructions for Use Consulter les instructions d'utilisation Gebrauchsanweisung beachten	 Expiration Date Utiliser jusque Verwendbar bis	<b>LOT</b>	Lot Number Code du lot Chargenbezeichnung

Substrate- Chromogen	5-10 min.	5-10 min.	5-10 min.
Counterstain / Coverslip	Varies	Varies	Varies

### Mounting Protocols

For detailed instructions using biodegradable permanent mounting media such as XyGreen PermaMounter (BSB 0169-0174) or organic solvent based resin such as PermaMounter (BSB 0094-0097), refer to PI0174 or PI0097.

### Product Limitations

Due to inherent variability present in immunohistochemical procedures (including fixation time of tissues, dilution factor of antibody, retrieval method utilized, and incubation time), optimal performance should be established through the use of positive and negative controls. Results should be interpreted by a qualified medical professional.

### References

1. Wu G, et al. Biochemical Journal. 1998 Nov.; 336(1):1-17
2. Di Costanzo L, et al. Archives of biochemistry and biophysics. 2007 Sept.; 465(1):82-9
3. Multhaupt H, et al. Histochemistry. 1987; 87:465-70
4. Sekine S, et al. J Pathol. 2009; 219:365-72
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