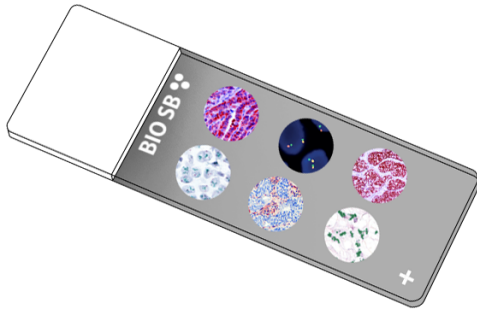


# CD3 Epsilon Control Slides



## Intended Use

For In Vitro Diagnostic Use.

## Summary and Explanation

The CD3 antigen is a protein complex composed of three distinct chains (CD3 $\gamma$ , CD3 $\delta$  and CD3 $\epsilon$ ) that associate with T-cell receptors and the  $\zeta$ -chain to generate an activation signal in T-lymphocytes. The T-cell receptors,  $\zeta$ -chain and CD3 molecules together comprise the TCR complex. The CD3 $\gamma$ , CD3 $\delta$ , and CD3 $\epsilon$  chains are highly-related cell surface proteins of the immunoglobulin superfamily containing a single extracellular immunoglobulin domain. The intracellular tails of the CD3 molecules contain a single conserved motif known as an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif, which is essential for the signaling capacity of the T-cell receptors. Phosphorylation of the ITAM on CD3 renders the CD3 chain capable of binding the enzyme ZAP70 (zeta-associated protein), a kinase important in the signaling cascade of the T-cell.

The epsilon polypeptide plays an essential role in T-cell development. Defects in this gene cause immunodeficiency and have also been linked to a susceptibility to type I diabetes in women. CD3 has been considered the best all-around T-cell marker. This antibody reacts with an antigen present in early thymocytes. The positive staining of this marker may represent a sign of early commitment to the T-cell lineage.

## Presentation

Five slides of CD3 Epsilon positive tissues, each mounted on Hydrophilic Plus Slides, provided in a plastic mailer.

| <i>Catalog No.</i> | <i>Quantity</i> |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| BSB-9083-CS        | 5 slides        |
| BSB 5147           | 5 slides        |

**Storage** Store at 20-25°C

## Precautions

1. For professional users only. Results should be interpreted by a qualified medical professional.
2. 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. Follow safety precautions of the heating device used for epitope retrieval (TintoRetriever Pressure Cooker or similar).
8. For additional safety information, refer to the 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 the expiration date listed on the package label.

## IHC Protocol

1. 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).

2. 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.

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

### Abbreviated Immunohistochemical Protocol

| Step                     | ImmunoDetector<br>AP/HRP | PolyDetector<br>AP/HRP | PolyDetector<br>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.                  |
| Substrate- Chromogen     | 5-10 min.                | 5-10 min.              | 5-10 min.                |
| Counterstain / Coverslip | Varies                   | Varies                 | Varies                   |

### Abbreviated IF Protocol

| Step   | Incubation Time   |
|--|-------------------|
| Rinse slides in IF wash buffer                 | 5 minutes         |
| Drain and wipe excess IF wash buffer off slide |                   |
| Conduct remaining steps in the dark            |                   |
| Apply Antibody                                 | 30-60 minutes     |
| Rinse with 3 changes of IF wash buffer         | 3x15 minutes each |
| Coverslip with IF mounting medium              |                   |

### Mounting Protocols

For detailed instructions using biodegradable permanent mounting media such as XyGreen PermaMunter (BSB 0169-0174) or organic solvent based resin such as PermaMunter (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. Denning SM, et al. Oxford Univ Press. 1987;144-147
2. Beverley PCL, et al. European J of Immunolgy. 11:329-334
3. Clevers H, et al. European J of Immunolgy. 1988;18:705-710
4. Meuer SC, et al. Immunology Today. 1989;10:255-228
5. Campana D, et al. J of Immunolgy. 1987;138:648-665
6. Abbas AK, Lichtman, Cellular and Molecular Immunology (5th Ed.) 2003
7. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Guidelines for Safe Work Practices in Human and Animal Medical Diagnostic Laboratories. Supplement/Vol. 61, January 6, 2012. <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/other/su6101.pdf>

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

|                      |  |   |  |            |   |
|----------------------|--|---|--|------------|---|
| <b>EC</b> <b>REP</b> | QAdvis EAR AB<br>Ideon Science Park<br>Scheelevägen 17<br>SE-223 70 Lund, Sweden                         |  Storage Temperature<br>Limites de température<br>Zulässiger Temperaturbereich                           |  Manufacturer<br>Fabricant<br>Hersteller              | <b>REF</b> | Catalog Number<br>Référence du catalogue<br>Bestellnummer |
| <b>IVD</b>           | In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Device<br>Dispositif médical de diagnostic in vitro<br>In-Vitro-Diagnostikum |  Read Instructions for Use<br>Consulter les instructions<br>d'utilisation<br>Gebrauchsanweisung beachten |  Expiration Date<br>Utiliser jusque<br>Verwendbar bis | <b>LOT</b> | Lot Number<br>Code du lot<br>Chargenbezeichnung           |