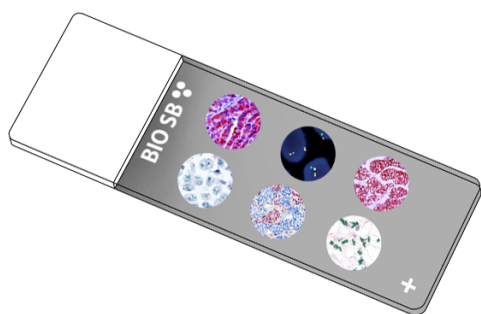


# Surfactant Protein D/SP-D Control Slides



## Intended Use

For In Vitro Diagnostic Use.

## Summary and Explanation

Surfactant protein D, also known as SFTPD or SP-D, is a protein encoded by the SFTPD gene. Pulmonary surfactants are essential to proper respiratory structure and function, consisting of ~90% lipids (mostly phospholipids) and 8–10% surfactant-associated proteins. SP-D is a pattern-recognition molecule in the collection (collagen-containing C-type lectin) family. In the lungs, it is an opsonin that can agglutinate a range of microbes and enhance their clearance via phagocytosis and super-oxidative burst. It can interfere with allergen–IgE interaction and suppress basophil and mast cell activation. Other surfactant proteins like SP-B and SP-C showed strong immunohistochemical expression in Lung Hyperplasias and Adenomas, suggesting that SP-B and SP-C are related to lung tumorigenesis. SP-D is likely an innate immune surveillance molecule against tumor development. SP-D suppresses Lung Cancer progression via interference with epidermal growth factor signaling, and a truncated recombinant human SP-D may induce apoptosis in Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma via Fas-mediated pathway in a p53-independent manner. Studies Have found low expression of SP-D in Lung, Gastric, and Breast cancers and high expression in different stages and grades of Ovarian cancer. SP-D expression could be associated with a favorable prognosis in Lung Cancer but unfavorable in non-pulmonary sites such as Gastric, Breast, and Ovarian cancers. SP-D detected in circulating tumor cells of Ovarian Cancer patients suggests SP-D can also be used as a potential biomarker. The purified Spike protein of SARS-CoV-2 bound to Vero but not 293T cells and was itself recognized by SP-D, in the lung alveoli. It suggests that SARS-CoV interacts with innate immune mechanisms in the lung through its S-protein and regulates pulmonary inflammation.

## Presentation

Five slides of Surfactant protein D/SP-D positive tissues, each mounted on Hydrophilic Plus Slides, provided in a plastic mailer.

<i>Catalog No.</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
BSB-9391-CS	5 slides
BSB-3747-CS	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 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 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 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.
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

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3. Mangogna A, Belmonte B, Agostinis C, et al. Pathological Significance and Prognostic Value of Surfactant Protein D in Cancer. Front Immunol. 2018;9:1748. Published 2018 Aug 6. doi:10.3389/fimmu.2018.01748
4. Kumar J, Murugaiah V, Sotiriadis G, et al. Surfactant Protein D as a Potential Biomarker and Therapeutic Target in Ovarian Cancer. Front Oncol. 2019;9:542. Published 2019 Jul 9. doi:10.3389/fonc.2019.00542
5. Ferraz-de-Souza B, Lin L, Achermann JC. Steroidogenic factor-1 (SF-1, NR5A1) and human disease. Mol Cell Endocrinol. 2011;336(1-2):198-205. doi:10.1016/j.mce.2010.11.006
6. Leth-Larsen R, Zhong F, Chow VT, Holmskov U, Lu J. The SARS coronavirus spike glycoprotein is selectively recognized by lung surfactant protein D and activates macrophages. Immunobiology. 2007;212(3):201-211. doi:10.1016/j.imbio.2006.12.001
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 Ideon Science Park Scheelevägen 17 SE-223 70 Lund, Sweden	 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