

## p63 (Clone:4A4) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

<b>PRODUCT INFORMATION:</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS:</b>
PM105 6ml Ready to use	<b>Localization:</b> Nucleus
PM105 3ml Ready to use	<b>Retrieval Buffer:</b> Tris-EDTA, pH 9.0
CM105 1ml Concentrated	<b>Incubation:</b> 30-60 minutes
CM105 0.5ml Concentrated	<b>Positive control:</b> SCC, Prostate
CM105 0.1ml Concentrated	
HAM105 6ml Ready to use	
HAM105 3ml Ready to use	

### INTENDED USE

#### For *in vitro* diagnostic use only

This antibody is intended for use in qualitatively identify p63 antigen by light microscopy in formalin fixed, paraffin embedded (FFPE) tissue sections using immunohistochemical (IHC) detection methodology. Interpretation of any positive or negative staining must be complemented with the evaluation of proper known controls (Positive and Negative) and must be made within the context of the patient's clinical history and other diagnostic tests. A qualified and trained pathologist must perform evaluation of the test. This antibody is intended to be used after the primary diagnosis of tumor has been made by conventional histopathology using nonimmunologic histochemical stains.

### SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

The p63 protein is a member of the p53 family, which also includes p73. At least 6 different transcripts of p63 derives from alternative splicing events and encodes proteins with two different N termini (TA and ΔN) and three different C termini (α, β and γ). The protein isotypes TAp63α, TAp63β, and TAp63γ contain the N-terminal transactivation (TA) domain, whereas the other three isotypes ΔNp63α, ΔNp63β, and ΔNp63γ, lack this domain, and when present in sufficient concentration act in a dominant-negative manner with respect to wild-type p63 and p53 protein. p63 is detected in prostate basal cells in normal prostate glands and PIN. However, it is negative in prostate adenocarcinoma. Thus, p63 is useful as a differential marker for benign prostate glands and adenocarcinoma (negative marker). The combination of AMACR, 34βE12, and p63 may be useful for diagnosing PIN and small focus adenocarcinoma, especially in difficult cases and cases with limited tissues.

### PRINCIPLE OF THE PROCEDURE

The identification of the antigen on the FFPE tissues is carried out using the above stated antibody. The antigen and antibody complex is visualized using an enzyme coupled (HRP/AP) secondary antibody with specific binding to the primary antibody, this complex is visualized by the enzymatic activation of the chromogen resulting to a visible reaction production of the antigenic site. Each and every step involves precise time and optimal temperature and the results are interpreted using a light microscope by a qualified and trained pathologist.

### REAGENT PROVIDED

**Concentrated format:** Antibody to p63 is affinity purified and diluted in antibody diluent with 1% bovine serum albumin (BSA) and 0.05% of sodium azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>).

**Recommended dilutions:** 1:50 – 1:100

The antibody dilution and protocol may vary depending on the specimen preparation and specific application. Optimal conditions should be determined by individual laboratory.

**Pre-diluted format:** PathnSitu's ready to use antibodies are pre-titrated to optimal staining conditions. Further dilution will affect the efficacy of the antibody and may yield to sub-optimal staining.

**Immunogen:** Recombinant full length human p63 protein.

**Host, Isotype:** Mouse, IgG2a/κ

### STORAGE AND HANDLING

**Storage Recommendations:** Store at 2-8°C. When stored at the appropriate conditions, the antibody is stable until expiry. Do not use the antibody after expiration date provided on the vial in any condition.

To ensure proper reagent delivery and stability, replace the dispenser cap after every use and immediately place the vial into the refrigerated conditions in an upright position. The contents of the vial should be used within 9 months from the

opening of the vial.

### SPECIMEN PREPARATION

#### Staining Recommendations:

Routinely processed, FFPE tissues are suitable for use with this primary antibody, when used PathnSitu's Poly Excel HRP/DAB detection system. The recommended tissue fixative is 10% neutral buffered formalin. Variable results may occur as a result of prolonged fixation or special processes such as decalcification. Thickness of the sections should be 2-5µm. Slides should be stained once the sections are made as antigenicity of the cut sections may diminish over a period of time. It is recommended to stain known positive and negative controls simultaneously with unknown specimens.

### PRECAUTIONS

1. This product should be used by qualified and trained professional users only
2. The product contains < 0.1% of sodium azide as preservative and is not classified hazardous, refer MSDS for further details
3. As with any product derived from biological sources, proper handling procedures should be used
4. Do not use reagents after expiration date
5. Use protective clothing and gloves, while handling reagents
6. All hazardous materials should be disposed according to local state and federal regulations
7. Avoid microbial contamination of reagents as it may lead to incorrect results

### STAINING PROCEDURE

**Antigen Retrieval Solution:** Use Tris-EDTA Buffer (Cat#PS009) as antigen retrieval solution.

**Heat Retrieval Method:** Retrieve sections under steam pressure for 15 minutes using PathnSitu's MERS (Multi Epitope Retrieval System) for optimal retrieval of the epitopes, allow solution to cool at the room temperature, transfer the tissue sections/slides to the distilled water prior to the primary antibody application.

**Primary Antibody:** Cover the tissue sections with primary antibody and incubate for 30-60 min at room temperature when used PathnSitu's PolyExcel Detection System.

**Detection System:** Refer to PathnSitu's PolyExcel HRP/ DAB detection system protocol for optimal staining results.

### QUALITY CONTROL

The recommended positive tissue control for p63 is Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC) and Prostate. A positive and negative tissue control must be run with every staining procedure performed for monitoring the correct performance of processed tissue and test reagents. A negative tissue controls provide an indication of non-specific background staining. If the results are not expected in positive and negative controls the test must be considered invalid and entire procedure must be cross verified. Individual laboratory must establish their own quality control to validate the process and antibody when opened a vial.

### INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

p63 stains the Nucleus. A qualified experienced/trained pathologist must interpret the results in the patient's sample along with the positive and negative controls.

### PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

PathnSitu products will undergo a thorough quality control check before it is released to the market. The antibody showed consistent specific and sensitive staining on the multiple positive tissue controls tested, by inter run, intra run and lot based studies. The antibody is stable for the expiry mentioned on the labels which is determined by real time or accelerated methods.

### TROUBLESHOOTING

1. Follow the antibody specific protocol recommendations according to data sheet provided
2. Tissue staining is dependent on the handling and processing of the tissue prior to staining. Improper fixation, tissue processing, antibody freezing and thawing, washing, drying, heating, sectioning or contamination with other tissues or fluids may produce artifacts, antibody trapping or inaccurate results
3. Do not allow the section to dry out during the entire IHC process
4. Excessive or incomplete counterstaining may compromise the interpretation

of the results

5. If unusual results occur, contact PathnSitu's Technical Support at +91-40-2701 5544 or E-mail: [techsupport@pathnsitu.com](mailto:techsupport@pathnsitu.com)

#### LIMITATIONS AND WARRANTY

Authorized and skilled/trained personnel only may use the product. The clinical interpretation of any test results should be evaluated within the context of the patient's medical history and other diagnostic test results. A qualified trained pathologist must perform the evaluation of the test results. There are no warranties, expressed or implied, which extend beyond the description. PathnSitu is not liable for property damage, personal injury, time or effort on economic loss caused by this product.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Yang A, Kaghad M, Wang Y, Gillett E, Fleming MD, Dötsch V, et al. p63, a p53 homolog at 3q27-29, encodes multiple products with transactivating, death-inducing, and dominant-negative activities. Mol Cell 1998; 2:305-16.
2. Marin MC, Kaelin WG. p63 and p73: old members of a new family minireview. BiochimBiophys Acta 2000;1470:M93-M100.
3. Jetten AM, Harvat BL. Epidermal differentiation and squamous metaplasia: from stem cell to cell death. J Dermatol 1997; 24:711-25.
4. Yang A, Schweitzer R, Sun D, Kaghad M, Walker N, Bronson RT, et al. p63 is essential for regenerative proliferation in limb, craniofacial and epithelial development. Nature 1999; 398:714-18.

#### EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

LOT- Lot number / Batch number



**IVD** *In vitro* diagnostic use

