

NeuN (Clone: PFox3)
Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

PRODUCTINFORMATION:
PR310 6ml Readytouse
3ml Readytouse
CR3101mlConcentrated
CR3100.5mlConcentrated
CR310 0.1ml Concentrated
HAR310 6ml Ready to use
HAR310 3ml Ready to use

PERFORMANCECHARACTERISTICS: Localization: Nucleus PR310 Retrieval Buffer: Tris-EDTA, pH 9.0 Incubation: 30-60minutes

Positive control: Brain

INTENDED USE

For invitro diagnosticuse only

This antibody is intended for use in qualitatively identify NeuN 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 histochemicalstains.

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

NeuN (Feminizing Locus on X-3, Fox-3, or Hexaribonucleotide Binding Protein-3) is a neuron-specific protein that is present in most Central Nervous System (CNS) and Peripheral Nervous System (PNS) neuronal cell types. NeuN protein distributions are restricted to neuronal nuclei, perikarya and some proximal neuronal processes in both fetal and adult brain. However, some neurons fail to be recognized by NeuN at all ages, such as INL retinal cells, Cajal-Retzius cells, Purkinje cells, inferior olivary and dentate nucleus neurons, and sympathetic ganglioncells.

NeuN antibody is widely used to label neurons since the vast majority of neurons are strongly positive. NeuN immunoreactivity becomes obvious as neurons mature, typically after they have downregulated expression of Doublecortin, a marker seen in the earliest stages of neuronaldevelopment.

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 a 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 NeuN is affinity purified and diluted in antibody diluent with 1% bovine serum albumin (BSA) and 0.05% of sodium azide (NaN3). 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-tittered to optimal staining conditions. Further dilution will affect the efficacy of the antibody and may yield to sub-optimal staining.

Immunogen: A peptide corresponding to the N-terminus of human NeuN(Fox3, RBFOX3)

Host, Isotype: Rabbit, IgG

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 regent 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. Thisproductshouldbeusedbyqualifiedandtrainedprofessionalusersonly
- 2. The product contains < 0.1% of sodium azide as preservative and is not classified hazardous, refer MSDS for furtherdetails
- As with any product derived from biological sources, proper handling procedures should beused
- 4. Do not use reagents after expirationdate
- 5. Use protective clothing and gloves, while handlingreagents
- All hazardous materials should be disposed according to local state and federalregulations
- 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'sPolyExcel Detection System.

Detection System: Refer to PathnSitu'sPolyExcel HRP/ DAB detection system protocol for optimal stainingresults.

QUALITY CONTROL

The recommended positive tissue control for NeuN is Brain. 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

NeuNstains 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 acceleratedmethods.

TROUBLESHOOTING

- Follow the antibody specific protocol recommendations according to data sheetprovided
- 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 IHCprocess
- Excessive or incomplete counterstaining may compromise the interpretation of theresults
- If unusual results occur, contact PathnSitu's Technical Support at +91-40-2701 5544 orE-mail:techsupport@pathnsitu.com

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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

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EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

LOT- Lot number /Batchnumber



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IVD In vitro diagnostic use

Storage limitation

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