

p130 / Rb2 Ab-2 (Clone 130P215; same as DCS-216)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Cat. #MS-866-P0, -P1, or -P (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml) (Purified Ab with BSA and Azide)

Cat. #MS-866-P1ABX or -PABX (0.1ml or 0.2ml at 1.0mg/ml) (Purified Ab without BSA and Azide)

Cat. #MS-866-R7 (7.0ml) (Ready-to-Use for Immunohistochemical Staining)

Cat. #MS-866-PCS (5 Slides) (Positive Control for Histology)

Cat. #MS-866-PCL (0.1ml) (Positive Control for Western Blot)

Description: Two retinoblastoma-related proteins, p107 and pRb2/p130 are structurally and functionally similar to the product of the retinoblastoma gene (pRb/p105). Like pRb they bind transforming proteins of DNA tumor viruses through a particular region called the "pocket domain." Both proteins play a fundamental role in growth control. The highest percentage of undetectable levels and the tightest inverse correlation with the histological grading and with PCNA expression in the most aggressive tumor types were found for pRb2/p130, which may suggest an important role for this protein in the pathogenesis and progression of lung cancer.

Comments: Ab-2 reacts only with the un(der) phosphorylated form of Rb2/p130 protein.

Mol. Wt. of Antigen: 130kDa

Epitope: aa 878-913

Species Reactivity: Human and Rat. Others-not known.

Clone Designation: 130P215 (same as DCS-215)

Ig Isotype: IgG₁

Immunogen: A synthetic peptide from p130 corresponding to aa878-913.

Applications and Suggested Dilutions:

- Immunofluorescence
 - Immunoprecipitation (Denatured verified)
(Use Protein G; Ab 2µg/mg protein lysate)
 - Western Blotting (Ab 1-2µg/ml for 2hrs at RT)
 - Immunohistology (Formalin/paraffin)
(Use Ab 1:100 for 20 min at RT using a high-sensitivity detection system such as UltraVision LP (Cat# TL-015))
- * [Staining of formalin-fixed tissues REQUIRES boiling tissue sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0, (**NEOMARKERS'** Cat. #AP-9003), for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.]

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

- **Staining tips:** If the staining is too light, use lower dilution or longer time.

If the staining is too strong, use higher dilution or shorter time.

Positive Control: A427 cells. Tonsil.

Cellular Localization: Nuclear

Supplied As:

200µg/ml of antibody purified from ascites fluid by Protein G chromatography. Prepared in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.2% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide. Also available without BSA and azide at 1mg/ml,

or

Prediluted antibody which is ready-to-use for staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues.

Storage and Stability:

Ab with sodium azide is stable for 24 months when stored at 2-8°C. Antibody WITHOUT sodium azide is stable for 36 months when stored at below 0°C.

Suggested References:

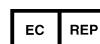
1. Baldi A, et al. Clin Cancer Res 1996;2(7):1239-1245.
2. Howard CM, et al. J Natl Cancer Inst 1998;90(19):1451-1460.

Limitations and Warranty:

Our products are intended FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY and are not approved for clinical diagnosis, drug use or therapeutic procedures. No products are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our data sheets and website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. NeoMarkers is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products.

Material Safety Data:

This product is not licensed or approved for administration to humans or to animals other than the experimental animals. Standard Laboratory Practices should be followed when handling this material. The chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of this material have not been thoroughly investigated. Appropriate measures should be taken to avoid skin and eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion. The material contains 0.09% sodium azide as a



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preservative. Although the quantity of azide is very small, appropriate care should be taken when handling this material as indicated above. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has issued a bulletin citing the potential explosion hazard due to the reaction of sodium azide with copper, lead, brass, or solder in the plumbing systems. Sodium azide forms hydrazoic acid in acidic conditions and should be discarded in a large volume of running water to avoid deposits forming in metal drainage pipes.

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