Technical Data Sheet

Purified Mouse Anti-human Clusterin

Product Information

Material Number: 552886
Size: 1 mL
Clone: E5
Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ
Reactivity: QC Testing: Human
Storage Buffer: Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, goat serum, and ≤0.09% sodium azide.

Description

The E5 antibody reacts with human clusterin. Clusterin was originally isolated and characterized from glomerular immune deposits of patients with renal glomerulonephritis. Clusterin, an 80 kD disulfide-linked, heterodimeric glycoprotein (previously named SP-40,40 [serum protein 40 kD,40kD]) was shown to be part of the SC5b-9 complex of complement, yet separate and distinct from the S protein. Clusterins have since been identified in a number of mammalian species and have been implicated in diverse cellular activities, however, the exact role remains to be elucidated.

Immunohistochemical analysis of clusterin expression in human tonsil. Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections of human tonsil were stained Purified Mouse Anti-human Clusterin (Cat. No. 552886), followed by Biotin Goat Anti-Mouse Ig (Multiple Adsorption) (Cat. No. 550337) and Streptavidin HRP (Cat. No. 550946). Dendritic cells in the follicle and basement membrane of epithelial cells and fibrocytes expressed clusterin. Magnification 20X.

Preparation and Storage

Store undiluted at 4°C.
The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

Application Notes

Application

| Western blot | Routinely Tested |
| Immunohistochemistry-frozen | Tested During Development |
| Immunohistochemistry-paraffin | Tested During Development |

Recommended Assay Procedure:

Immunohistochemistry: Purified Mouse Anti-human Clusterin was tested for immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen sections and zinc-fixed and formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections. The tissue tested was human tonsil. The antibody stains dendritic cells in the follicle and basement membrane of epithelial cells. The isotype control recommended for use with this antibody is Purified Mouse IgG1 κ Isotype Control (Cat. No. 550878). For optimal indirect immunohistochemical staining, the E5 antibody should be titrated (1:10 to 1:50 dilution) and visualized via a three-step staining procedure in combination with Biotin Goat Anti-Mouse Ig (Multiple Adsorption) (Cat. No. 550337) as the secondary antibody and Streptavidin-HRP (Cat. No. 550946) together with the DAB Detection System (Cat. No. 550880). More conveniently, the Anti-Mouse Ig HRP Detection Kit (Cat. No. 551011), which contains Biotin Goat Anti-Mouse Ig (Multiple Adsorption), antibody diluent, Streptavidin-HRP and DAB substrate, can be used for staining. A detailed protocol of the immunohistochemical procedure is available at http://www.bdbiosciences.com/us/s/resources.
### Suggested Companion Products

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catalog Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Clone</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>550878</td>
<td>Purified Mouse IgG1 κ Isotype Control</td>
<td>1 mL</td>
<td>MOPC-31C</td>
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<tr>
<td>550337</td>
<td>Biotin Goat Anti-Mouse Ig (Multiple Adsorption)</td>
<td>0.25 mg</td>
<td>Polyclonal</td>
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<td>550946</td>
<td>Streptavidin HRP</td>
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<td>550880</td>
<td>DAB Substrate Kit</td>
<td>500 Tests</td>
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<td>551011</td>
<td>Anti-Mouse Ig HRP Detection Kit</td>
<td>200 Tests</td>
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### Product Notices

1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
2. An isotype control should be used at the same concentration as the antibody of interest.
3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
4. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.
5. Please refer to http://regdocs.bd.com to access safety data sheets (SDS).
6. Sodium azide is a reversible inhibitor of oxidative metabolism; therefore, antibody preparations containing this preservative agent must not be used in cell cultures nor injected into animals. Sodium azide may be removed by washing stained cells or plate-bound antibody or dialyzing soluble antibody in sodium azide-free buffer. Since endotoxin may also affect the results of functional studies, we recommend the NA/LE (No Azide/Low Endotoxin) antibody format, if available, for in vitro and in vivo use.

### References

