



PRAME RTU

Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

RM55-10 (Ready to Use 10 mL)

Document Number: IFU-362
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Immunogen	Clone	Species	Isotype	Primary Antibody Diluent
Recombinant fragment within Human PRAME aa 100 to the C-terminus. The exact sequence is proprietary.	EPR20330	Rabbit	Rabbit IgG	NA

Lot Specific Ig concentration available upon request.

Catalog	Description
RM55-10	10 mL Ready To Use Antibody for use with StatLab Medical Quantum Polymer - Three Step Detection System

Intended Use

For In Vitro Diagnostic Use. This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues sections to be viewed by light microscopy. Clinical interpretation of staining results should be accompanied by histological studies with proper controls. Patients' clinical histories and other relevant diagnostic tests should be utilized by a qualified person(s) when evaluating and interpreting results.

Summary and Explanation

PRAME (Preferentially expressed Antigen in Melanoma) is a tumor associated antigen and it is a member of the family of cancer testis antigens (CTA). PRAME is expressed in malignant cells, including leukemias, Hodgkin's lymphoma, breast cancer, and primary and metastatic melanomas. PRAME has low or no expression in normal tissues except for in testis, ovary, placenta, adrenals, and endometrium.

Format

This product is supplied as a purified immunoglobulin and contains sodium azide as a preservative.

Principles of the Procedures

Antigen detection by immunohistochemistry (IHC) is a two-step process involving first, the binding of a primary antibody to the antigen of interest, and second, the detection of bound antibody by a chromogen. The primary antibody may be used in IHC using manual techniques or using automated IHC Staining Systems.

Dilution of Primary Antibody

StatLab Medical Ready-to-Use antibodies have been optimized for use with the recommended StatLab Medical Polymer Detection System and should not require further dilution. Further dilution may result in loss of sensitivity. The user must validate any such change.

StatLab Medical Concentrated antibodies must be diluted in accordance with the staining procedure when used with the recommended StatLab Medical Detection System. Use of any detection methods other than the recommended systems and protocols require validation by the user. Antibody dilutions should be appropriately adjusted and verified according to the detection system used.

Materials Required But Not Provided

All the reagents and materials required for IHC are not provided. Pretreatment reagents, detection systems, control slides, control reagents and other ancillary reagents are available from StatLab Medical Products. Please refer to our website at: www.StatLab.com

Storage and Handling

Store at 2-8°C. This antibody is suitable for use until expiry date when stored at 2-8°C. Do not use product after the expiration date printed on vial. If reagents are stored under a condition other than those specified in the package insert, they must be verified by the user. Diluted reagents should be used promptly. Unused portions of antibody preparation should be discarded after one day.

The presence of precipitate or an unusual odor indicates that the antibody is deteriorating and should not be used.

Positive and negative controls should be run simultaneously with all patient specimens. If unexpected staining is observed which cannot be explained by variations in laboratory procedures and a problem with the antibody is suspected, contact StatLab Medical Products Technical Support at 800-442-3573 option 5 or Email tech@statlab.com.

Specimen Collection and Preparation

Tissues fixed in 10% formalin are suitable for use prior to paraffin embedding. Consult references (Kiernan, 1981; Sheehan & Hrapchak, 1980) for further details on specimen preparation.

The user is advised to validate the use of the products with their tissue specimens prepared and handled in accordance with their laboratory practices.

Precautions

This antibody contains less than 0.1% sodium azide. Concentrations less than 0.1% are not reportable hazardous materials according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazard communication and EC Directive 91/155/EC. Sodium azide (NaN₃) used as a preservative is toxic if ingested. Sodium azide

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IVD



may react with lead and copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. Upon disposal, flush with large volumes of water to prevent azide build-up in plumbing. (Center for disease control, 1976, National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, 1976). Specimens, before and after fixation and all materials exposed to them, should be handled as if capable of transmitting infection and disposed of with proper precautions. Never pipette reagents by mouth and avoid contacting the skin and mucous membranes with reagents and specimens. If reagents or specimens come in contact with sensitive areas, wash with copious amounts of water. Microbial contamination of reagents may result in an increase in nonspecific staining. Incubation times or temperatures other than those specified may give erroneous results. The user must validate any such change. The SDS is available upon request.

Treatment of Tissues Prior to Staining

Pretreatment of tissues, if any, should be done as suggested:
(Manual) Place the slides in the recommended Antigen Retrieval Solution using an appropriate retrieval/pressure cooker system. Set the temperature for 15-minute incubation at "High Pressure". Allow slides to cool down for 20 minutes prior to staining.

(Automated)=Use as recommended for instrument.

Staining Procedure

Refer to the following table for conditions specifically recommended for this antibody. Refer to the StatLab Ultra High Def—Two Step Detection System for guidance on specific staining protocols or other requirements.

Parameter	StatLab Recommendations
Positive Control	Melanoma
Concentrated Dilution	1:50-1:100
Pretreatment	EDTA Buffer, pH 8.0
Incubation Time & Temperature	30 min @ RT
Detection System	Quantum HDx Polymer - Three Step Detection System
Tissue Type	FFPE

Quality Control

Refer to CLSI Quality Standards for Design and Implementation of Immunohistochemistry Assays; Approved Guideline-Second edition (I/LA28-A2) CLSI Wayne, PA USA (www.clsi.org). 2011.

Troubleshooting

Contact StatLab Technical Support at 800-442-3573 option 5 or Email: ihctech@statlab.com.

Cellular Localization

Nuclear/Cell Membrane

Limitations of the Procedure

Immunohistochemistry is a complex technique involving both histological and immunological detection methods. Tissue processing and handling prior to immunostaining can also cause inconsistent results. Variations in fixation and embedding or the inherent nature of the tissue may cause variations in results (Nadji and Morales, 1983). Endogenous peroxidase activity or pseudo peroxidase activity in erythrocytes and endogenous biotin may cause non-specific staining depending on detection system used. Tissues containing Hepatitis B surface Antigen (HBsAg) may give false positive with horseradish peroxidase systems (Omata et al, 1980). Improper counterstaining and mounting may compromise the interpretation of results.

The optimum antibody dilution and protocols for a specific application can vary. These include, but are not limited to: fixation, heat-retrieval method, incubation times, and tissue section thickness and detection kit used. Due to the superior sensitivity of these unique reagents, the recommended incubation times and titers listed are not applicable to other detection systems, as results may vary. The data sheet recommendations and protocols are based on exclusive use of products manufactured for StatLab. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the investigator to determine optimal conditions. These products are tools that can be used for interpretation of morphological findings in conjunction with other diagnostic tests and pertinent clinical data by a qualified pathologist.

References

- I. Elenius K, et al.: J Biol Chem 1990, 265:17837-17843
- II. Mali M, et al.: J Biol Chem 1990, 265:6884-6889
- III. O'Connell FP, et al.: Am J Clin Pathol 2004, 121:254-263

