

## Recombinant Thyroglobulin (Thyroidal Cell Marker) Antibody

Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody [Clone MSVA-189R]

Catalog No	Format	Size
7038-RBM16-P0	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide	20 ug
7038-RBM16-P1	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide	100 ug

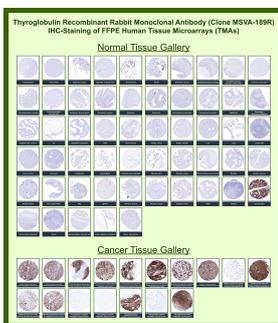
Applications	Tested Dillution	Note
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	1:100-1:200	Manual Protocol: Freshly cut sections should be used (less than 10 days between cutting and staining). Heat-induced antigen retrieval for 5 minutes in an autoclave at 121°C in pH 7.8 Target Retrieval Solution buffer. Apply the antibody at a dilution of 1:150 at 37°C for 60 minutes. Visualization of bound antibody by the EnVision Kit (Dako, Agilent) according to the manufacturer's directions.

### Product Details

<b>Clone</b>	MSVA-189R
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant full-length human Thyroglobulin protein
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Isotype / Light Chain</b>	IgG / Kappa
<b>Mol. Weight of Antigen</b>	660kDa (Dimeric Form)
<b>Cellular Localization</b>	Secreted
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Positive Control</b>	Thyroid: A strong staining is seen in follicular cells and the colloid. The stroma is typically also stained due to a contamination artifact.

\*Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.

### Product Images for Recombinant Thyroglobulin (Thyroidal Cell Marker) Antibody



Rabbit Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody (MSVA-189R) tested on many normal and cancer tissues. The immunohistochemistry staining in these tissues aligns with the expression data in Human Protein Atlas.

### **Specificity & Comments**

Thyroglobulin is a 660kDa dimeric pre-protein with multiple glycosylation sites. It is produced by and processed within the thyroid gland to produce the hormone thyroxine and triiodothyronine. Prior to forming dimers, thyroglobulin monomers undergo conformational maturation in the endoplasmic reticulum. The vast majority of follicular carcinomas of the thyroid will give positive immunoreactivity for anti-thyroglobulin even though sometimes only focally. Poorly differentiated carcinomas of the thyroid are frequently anti-thyroglobulin negative. Adenocarcinomas of other-than-thyroid origin do not react with this antibody. This antibody is useful in identification of thyroid carcinoma of the papillary and follicular types. Presence of thyroglobulin in metastatic lesions establishes the thyroid origin of tumor. Anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-calcitonin, can identify medullary carcinomas of the thyroid. Furthermore, anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-TTF1, can be a reliable marker to differentiate between primary thyroid and lung neoplasms.

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### **Limitations and Warranty**

This antibody is available for research use only and is not approved for use in diagnosis. There are no warranties, expressed or implied, which extend beyond this description. Company is not liable for any personal injury or economic loss resulting from this product.

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### **Supplied As**

Ab produced in CHO cell mammalian-based expression system. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide.

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### **Storage and Stability**

Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

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