**Intended Use**
For In Vitro Diagnostic Use.

This antibody is intended for use in Immunohistochemical applications on formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues (FFPE), frozen tissue sections and cell preparations. Interpretation of results should be performed by a qualified medical professional.

* The PAX-6 antibody, clone EP341, has been manufactured using Epitomics RabMab® technology covered under Patent No.5,675,063 and 7,402,409.

**Immunogen**
A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues of human PAX6 protein.

**Summary and Explanation**
Paired box protein PAX-6 also known as aniridia type II protein (AN2) is a protein that in humans is encoded by the PAX6 gene. PAX6 is a transcription factor present during embryonic development of sensory organs (including eye, nasal and olfactory tissues), central nervous and endocrine system. Within the brain, the protein is involved in development of the specialized cells that process smell. As a transcription factor, PAX6 activates and/or deactivates gene expression patterns to ensure for proper development tissues. Mutations of the PAX6 gene are known to cause various disorders of the eyes. Two common disorders associated with a mutation are: aniridia, the absence of the iris, and Peter’s anomaly, thinning and clouding of the cornea.

PAX6 labels neuroendocrine cells and derived tumor cells and is helpful in identification of neuroendocrine tumors. A recent study showed that PAX6 and PAX8 were positive in the majority of neuroendocrine tumors originated from pancreas, duodenum, and colon. Additionally, Neuroendocrine tumors of the lung (NELC), which account for 25% of all lung cancer cases, and transcription factors may drive dedifferentiation of these tumors. SOX4 (p = 0.0002), SOX11 (p < 0.0001) and PAX6 (p = 0.0002) have been found to be significant for tumor type and elevated PAX6 and SOX11 expression correlates with poor outcome in large cell neuroendocrine carcinomas and small cell lung cancer (p < 0.0001 and p = 0.0232, respectively) based on survival data of 34 patients (57%). Therefore, aggressiveness of NELC correlated with increasing expression of transcription factors.

**Presentation**
PAX-6 is a rabbit monoclonal antibody derived from cell culture supernatant that is concentrated, dialyzed, filter sterilized and diluted in buffer pH 7.5, containing BSA and sodium azide as a preservative.

**Precautions**
1. For professional users only. Ensure results are interpreted by a medical professional.
2. This product contains sodium azide (NaN₃), a toxic chemical which may react with plumbing to form highly explosive build-ups of metal azides. Upon disposal, flush with large volumes of water to prevent sodium azide build-up.
3. Ensure proper handling procedures are used with reagent. Always wear proper laboratory equipment such as laboratory coat and gloves when handling reagents.
4. Unused solution should be disposed of according to local and federal regulations.
5. Do not ingest reagent. If reagent ingested, contact a poison control center immediately.

**Storage**
Store at 2-8 °C. Do not use after expiration date listed on package label. Temperature fluctuations should be avoided. Store appropriately when not in use, and avoid prolonged exposure to room temperature conditions.

**Specimen Preparation**
Paraffin sections: The antibody can be used on formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue sections. Ensure tissue undergoes appropriate fixation to ensure best results. Pre-treatment of tissues with heat-induced epitope retrieval (HIER) is recommended using Bio SB ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate (BSB 0020-BSB 0023), ImmunoDNA Retriever with EDTA (BSB 0030-BSB 0033) or ImmunoDNA Digestor (BSB 0108-0112). See reverse side for complete protocol. Tissue should remain hydrated via use of Bio SB Immuno/DNA Washer solutions (BSB 0029 & BSB 0042).

Frozen sections and cell preparations: The antibody can be used for labeling acetone-fixed frozen sections and acetone-fixed cell preparations.

**Presentations**

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<th>Catalog Num.</th>
<th>Antibody Type</th>
<th>Dilution</th>
<th>Volume/Qty</th>
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<td>BSB 3133</td>
<td>Control Slides</td>
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<td>5 slides</td>
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Staining Procedure

1. Cut and mount 3-5 micron formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues on positive charged slides such as Bio SB Hydrophilic Plus Slides (BSB 7028).
2. Air dry for 2 hours at 58°C.
3. Deparaffinize, dehydrate and rehydrate tissues.
4. Subject tissues to heat epitope retrieval using a suitable retrieval solution such as ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate (BSB 0020-BSB 0023) or EDTA (BSB 0030-BSB 0033).
5. Any of three heating methods may be used:
   a. TintoRetriever Pressure Cooker or Equivalent
      Place tissues/slides in a staining dish or coplin jar containing the ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate or EDTA, and place in the pressure cooker. Add 1-2 inches of distilled water to the pressure cooker and turn heat to high. Incubate for 15 minutes. Open and immediately transfer slides to room temperature.
   b. TintoRetriever PT Module or Water Bath Method
      Place tissues/slides in a pre-warmed staining dish or coplin jar containing the ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate or EDTA at 95°-99°C. Incubate for 30-60 minutes.
   c. Conventional Steamer Method
      Place tissues/slides in a pre-warmed staining dish or coplin jar containing the ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate or EDTA in a Steamer, cover and steam for 30-60 minutes.
6. After heat treatment, transfer slides in ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate or EDTA to room temperature and let stand for 15-20 minutes.
7. For manual staining, perform antibody incubation at ambient temperature. For automated staining methods, perform antibody incubation according to instrument manufacturer's instructions.
8. Wash slides with IHC wash buffer or DI water.
9. Continue IHC staining protocol.

Product Limitations

Due to inherent variability present in immunohistochemical procedures (including fixation time of tissues, dilution factor of antibody, retrieval method utilized and incubation time), optimal performance should be established through the use of positive and negative controls. Results should be interpreted by a medical professional.

References

3. Walter, RFH. et al. SOX4, SOX11 and PAX6 mRNA expression was identified as a (prognostic) marker for the aggressiveness of neuroendocrine tumors of the lung by using next-generation expression analysis (NanoString). Future Oncology. Vol. 11, No. 7, Pages 1027-1036