**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 Tryptase antibody, clone EP259, has been manufactured using Epitomics RabMab® technology covered under Patent No.s 5,675,063 and 7,402,409.

**Immunogen**

Recombinant protein of human Tryptase protein.

**Summary and Explanation**

Tryptase is the most abundant secretory granule-derived serine proteinase contained in mast cells and has recently been used as a marker for mast cell activation. It is involved in allergenic response and is suspected to act as a mitogen for fibroblast lines. Elevated levels of serum tryptase occur in both anaphylactic and anaphylactoid reactions, but a negative test does not exclude anaphylaxis. Mast cells contain a number of preformed chemical mediators such as histamine, chymase, carboxypeptidase and proteolytic tryptase.

Human mast cell tryptase is considered to be an important marker of mast cell activation as well as an important mediator of inflammation. Anti-tryptase is a good marker for mast cells, basophils, and their derivatives.

**Presentations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catalog Num.</th>
<th>Antibody Type</th>
<th>Dilution</th>
<th>Volume/Qty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BSB 2377</td>
<td>Tinto Prediluted</td>
<td>Ready-to-Use</td>
<td>3.0 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSB 2378</td>
<td>Tinto Prediluted</td>
<td>Ready-to-Use</td>
<td>7.0 mL</td>
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<tr>
<td>BSB 2379</td>
<td>Tinto Prediluted</td>
<td>Ready-to-Use</td>
<td>15.0 mL</td>
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<tr>
<td>BSB 2380</td>
<td>Concentrated</td>
<td>1:50 - 1:200</td>
<td>0.1 mL</td>
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<tr>
<td>BSB 2381</td>
<td>Concentrated</td>
<td>1:50 - 1:200</td>
<td>0.5 mL</td>
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<tr>
<td>BSB 2382</td>
<td>Concentrated</td>
<td>1:50 - 1:200</td>
<td>1.0 mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSB 2383</td>
<td>Control Slides</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>5 slides</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.
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.

Recommended IHC Protocol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>ImmunoDetector AP/HRP</th>
<th>PolyDetector AP/HRP</th>
<th>PolyDetector Plus HRP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peroxidase/AP Blocker</td>
<td>5 min.</td>
<td>5 min.</td>
<td>5 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Antibody</td>
<td>30-60 min.</td>
<td>30-60 min.</td>
<td>30-60 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Step Detection</td>
<td>10 min.</td>
<td>30-45 min.</td>
<td>15 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Step Detection</td>
<td>10 min.</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>15 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substrate-Chromogen</td>
<td>5-10 min.</td>
<td>5-10 min.</td>
<td>5-10 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counterstain</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Varies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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