

Collagen Type IV Antibody

Datasheet

For Research Use Only

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Collagen Type IV Concentrate	FP-A012-01	0.1 ml
Collagen Type IV Concentrate	FP-A012-10	1 ml
Collagen Type IV Predilute	FP-A012-70	7 ml

Description

Collagen Type IV is a primary component in the basal lamina that is used as a marker to observe the presence of the lamina and examine its structure. In addition to the epithelial basal lamina, Anti-Collagen Type IV stains mesenchymal components. It is useful for identifying soft tissue cancers including schwannomas and leiomyomas. Anti-Collagen Type IV frequently reacts with these tissues after becoming well-differentiated and malignant. The use of Anti-Collagen Type IV produces more reliable results than non-specific silver reticulum stains when investigating the vascular elements of neoplasms, hemangiopericytoma, angiosarcoma and epithelioid hemangioendothelioma.

Specifications

Clone	IHC549
Source	Mouse Monoclonal
Applications	IHC (P)
Formulation	Tris Buffer, pH 7.3 - 7.7, with 1% BSA and <0.1% Sodium Azide

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue	Lung, Muscle
Dilution Range	1:50 – 1:200
Pretreatment	Perform heat-induced epitope retrieval (HIER) at pH for 10 to 30 minutes
Incubation Time and Temp	10 to 30 minutes at room temperature
Detection	Refer to the corresponding user manual for detection system

Result

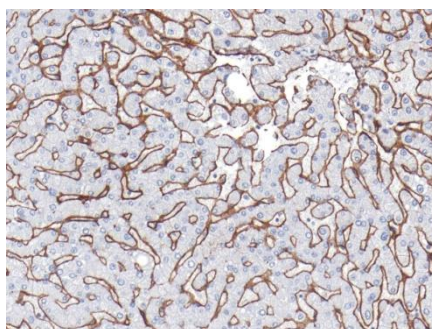


Figure Collagen Type IV on Liver

Storage and Handling

Must store the reagent at 2-8 °C. Do not freeze. Do not use the reagent after expiration date on vial. To ensure proper stability and delivery of the antibody after each run, replace the cap and immediately place the bottle in a refrigerator in an upright position. Positive and negative controls should be simultaneously run with unknown specimens, as there are no conclusive characteristics to suggest instability of the antibody.

Precautions

The product is for research use only. Do not use for diagnosis purpose. Ensure proper handling procedures are used with all reagents. Always wear laboratory coats, disposable gloves, and other appropriate laboratory equipment when handling reagents. Do not ingest reagents, and avoid contact with eyes and mucous membranes. Wash eyes with copious amounts of water if contact occurs.

References

1. **Gould VE**, et al. "Origin and significance of the basal lamina and some interstitial fibrillar components in epithelial neoplasms." *Pathol Annul.* 1976; 11:353-86.
2. **McArdle JP**, et al. "Basal lamina redevelopment in tumours metastatic to brain:an immunoperoxidase study using an antibody to type-IV collagen." *Int J Cancer.* 1984; 34:633-8.
3. **Sakr WA**, et al. "Distribution of basement membrane in squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck." *Hum Pathol.* 1987; 18:1043-50.
4. **Barsky SH**, et al. "Use of anti-basement membrane antibodies to distinguish blood vessel capillaries from lymphatic capillaries." *Am J Surg Pathol.* 1983; 7:667-77.
5. **De Iorio P**, et al. "Implication of laminin and collagen type IV expression in the progression of breast carcinoma." *Anticancer Res.* 2001; 21:1395-9.
6. **Maatta M**, et al. "Comparative analysis of the distribution of laminin chains in the basement membranes in some malignant epithelial tumors: the alpha1 chain of laminin shows a selected expression pattern in human carcinomas." *J Histochem Cytochem.* 2001; 49:711-26.
7. **Schmehl K**, et al. "Deficiency of epithelial basement membrane laminin in ulcerative colitis affected human colonic mucosa." *Int J Colorectal Dis.* 2000; 15:39-48.
8. **Felix A**, et al. "Laminin and collagen IV in pleomorphic adenoma and carcinoma ex-pleomorphic adenoma: an immunohistochemical study." *Hum Pathol.* 1999; 30:964-9.
9. **Damiani S**, et al. "Myoepithelial cells and basal lamina in poorly differentiated in situ duct carcinoma of the breast. An immunocytochemical study." *Virchows Arch.* 1999; 434:227-34.

Technical Support

Contact FemtoPath Technical Support at +886232338585 or email to femtopath@hongjing.com.tw for assistance with more questions regarding this product.