

**BM4056****Monoclonal Antibody to Interdigitating cells (access. T-cell Macrophages) - Purified**

<b>Quantity:</b>	0.1 mg
<b>Concentration:</b>	0.2 mg/ml
<b>Host / Isotype:</b>	Mouse / IgG1
<b>Recommended Isotype Controls:</b>	SM10P (for use in human samples), AM03095PU-N
<b>Clone:</b>	X-12
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Human mononuclear peripheral blood cells.
<b>Format:</b>	<b>State:</b> Lyophilized purified Ig fraction. <b>Purification:</b> Affinity chromatography <b>Buffer System:</b> PBS pH 7.2 containing 0.01% thiomerosal as preservative and 10 mg/ml BSA as stabilizer. <b>Reconstitution:</b> Restore with 0.5 ml distilled water.
<b>Applications:</b>	Suitable for Immunohistochemistry on frozen sections (0.25 µg/ml, 1/800) and FACS. Suggested positive control: Human tonsil. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
<b>Specificity:</b>	BMA X-12 is useful for the detection of a subpopulation of human interdigitating (reticulum) cells in T-cell areas of lymph nodes and spleen and their in vitro correlates. It is also useful for the detection of a macrophage subpopulation in the thymus. Detects human Interdigitating (reticulum) cells and a subpopulation of tissue macrophages. Antigen distribution on isolated cells: The antigen is found on a subpopulation (approximately 5%) of circulating monocytes and peritoneal macrophages, as well as on in vitro LPS and IFN stimulated macrophages and on all macrophages after 3 weeks in culture. It is absent from all other blood cells. Tissue sections: The antigen is found on interdigitating cells in the T-cell dependent areas of lymph nodes and spleen. In the thymus, it is also found on a subpopulation of macrophages in trabeculae, cortex and medulla. It is absent in the skin. A minor but distinct population of leukocytes in the kidney cortex is also positively stained by X-12. Cross reactivity: Negative in rat and mouse.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store the antibody at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Do not freeze working dilutions Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Shelf life: One year from despatch.

**General Readings:**

1. PETERS, J.H., XU, H., STEINHAUSEN, F., RUPPERT, J.: A novel monoclonal antibody directed against human accessory cells in lymphoid organs. Gustav Fischer Verlag Stuttgart, Abstr. 7th International Congress Immunology, p.139 (1989).
2. Peters JH, Ruppert J, Gieseler RK, Najjar HM, Xu H. Differentiation of human monocytes into CD14 negative accessory cells: do dendritic cells derive from the monocytic lineage? Pathobiology. 1991;59(3):122-6. PubMed PMID: 1715710.

**Protocols:**

**Protocol with frozen, ice-cold acetone-fixed sections:**

The whole procedure is performed at room temperature

1. Wash in PBS
2. Block endogenous peroxidase
3. Wash in PBS
4. Block with 10% normal goat serum in PBS for 30min. in a humid chamber
5. Incubate with primary antibody (dilution see datasheet) for 1h in a humid chamber
6. Wash in PBS
7. Incubate with secondary antibody (peroxidase-conjugated goat anti mouse IgG+IgM (H+L) minimal-cross reaction to human) for 1h in a humid chamber
8. Wash in PBS
9. Incubate with AEC substrate (3-amino-9-ethylcarbazol) for 12min.
10. Wash in PBS 11. Counterstain with Mayer's hemalum