

BRAF V600E Antibody | anti-BRAF V600E antibody

BRAF V600E RMAb

CATALOG #
AAA59284

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

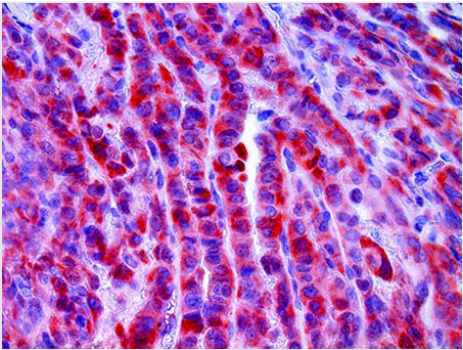
BRAF V600E; BRAF V600E RMAb; anti-BRAF V600E antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Precautions	1. Ensure proper handling procedures are used with reagent. 2. Always wear personal protective equipment such as laboratory coat, goggles, and gloves when handling reagents. 3. Dispose of unused material according to local and federal regulations. 4. Follow safety precautions of the heating device used for epitope retrieval (TintoRetriever Pressure Cooker or similar). 5. For additional safety information refer to Safety Data Sheet for this product. 6. For complete recommendations for handling biological specimens please refer to the CDC document, "Guidelines for Safe Work Practices in Human and Animal Laboratories" (see References in this document).
Staining Procedure	1. Subject tissues to heat induced epitope retrieval (HIER) using a suitable retrieval solution such as ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate or ImmunoDNA Retriever EDTA. 2. 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 on trivet 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. 3. After heat treatment, transfer slides in ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate or EDTA to room temperature and let stand for 15-20 minutes. 4. For manual staining, perform antibody incubation at ambient temperature. For automated staining methods, perform antibody incubation according to instrument manufacturer's instructions. 5. Wash slides with ImmunoDNA washer or DI water. 6. Continue IHC staining protocol. Wash slides between each step with ImmunoDNA washer solution.
Mounting Protocols	For detailed instructions using biodegradable permanent media such as XyGreen Permamounter or organic based resin such as PermaMounter, please inquire.
Preparation and Storage	Store at 20-25°C. The product is stable up to the expiration date on the product label. Do not use after expiration date listed on package label.

IMAGES

Step	ImmunoDetector AP/HRP	PolyDetector AP/HRP	PolyDetector Plus HRP
Peroxidase/AP Blocker	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.
Primary Antibody	30-60 min.	30-60 min.	30-60 min.
1st Step Detection	10 min.	30-45 min.	15 min.
2nd Step Detection	10 min.	Not Applicable	15 min.
Substrate-Chromogen	5-10 min.	5-10 min.	5-10 min.
Counterstain / Coverslip	Varies	Varies	Varies



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
IHC of BRAF V600E on an FFPE Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma Tissue

Quality Control Procedure

Antibody Type	Dilution	Volume/Qty
Tinto Prediluted	Ready-to-Use	3.0 mL
Tinto Prediluted	Ready-to-Use	7.0 mL
Tinto Prediluted	Ready-to-Use	15.0 mL
Concentrated	1:50 - 1:200	0.1 mL
Concentrated	1:50 - 1:200	0.5 mL
Concentrated	1: 50 - 1: 200	1.0 mL
Control Slides	Not Applicable	5 slides

Dilution Info

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-BRAF V600E antibody

BRAF is a human gene that makes a protein called B-Raf, which is more formally known as serine/threonine-protein kinase B-Raf. The B-Raf protein is involved in sending signals inside cells, which are involved in directing cell growth. In 2002, it was shown to be mutated in some human cancers. Mutations in the BRAF gene can cause disease in two ways. First, mutations can be inherited and cause birth defects. Second, mutations can appear later in life and cause cancer, as an oncogene.

Mutations in this gene have been found in cancers, including non-Hodgkin lymphoma, colorectal cancer, malignant melanoma, papillary thyroid carcinoma, non-small-cell lung carcinoma, and adenocarcinoma of the lung. The frequency of BRAF mutations varies widely in human cancers, from more than 80% in melanomas and nevi, to as little as 0-18% in other tumors, such as 1-3% in lung cancers and 5% in colorectal cancer. In 90% of the cases, thymine is substituted with adenine at nucleotide 1799. This leads to valine (V) being substituted for by glutamate (E) at codon 600 (referred to as V600E) in the activation segment that has been found in human cancers. This mutation has been widely observed in papillary thyroid carcinoma, colorectal cancer, melanoma and non-small-cell lung cancer. BRAF-V600E mutation are present in 57% of Langerhans cell histiocytosis patients. The V600E mutation is a likely driver mutation in 100% of cases of hairy cell leukemia. High frequency of BRAF V600E mutations have been detected in ameloblastoma, a benign but locally infiltrative odontogenic neoplasm.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/antibody/braf-v600e/59284>