

Mouse BCOR Monoclonal Antibody | anti-BCOR antibody

BCOR, MMab

CATALOG # AAA59314	HOST Mouse	REACTIVITY Paraffin, Frozen	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

BCOR; Monoclonal Antibody; MMab; anti-BCOR antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Paraffin, Frozen
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1/K
Clone Number	BSB-128
Form/Format	Concentrate or Prediluted
Sequence Length	1703
Applicable Applications for anti-BCOR antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues of the N-terminus of the human BCOR protein.
Species Reactivity	Human
Localization	Nuclear
Control	Testis, Cervix, Prostate, TCC, Angiosarcoma
Precautions	1. This product contains <0.1% sodium azide (NaN₃) as a preservative. Ensure proper handling procedures are used with this reagent. 2. Always wear personal protective equipment such as a laboratory coat, goggles, and gloves when handling reagents. 3. Dispose of unused solution with copious amounts of water. 4. Do not ingest reagent. If reagent is ingested, seek medical advice immediately. 5. Avoid contact with eyes. If contact occurs, flush with large quantities of water. 6. Follow safety precautions of the heating device used for epitope retrieval (TintoRetriever Pressure Cooker or similar). 7. For additional safety information refer to Safety Data Sheet for this product. 8. For complete recommendations for handling biological specimens, please refer to the CDC document, "Guidelines for Safe Work Practices in Human and AMDL" (see References in this document).
Intended 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.
Specimen Preparation	Paraffin sections: The antibody can be used on formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue sections. Ensure tissue undergoes appropriate fixation for best results. Pre-treatment of tissues with heat-induced epitope retrieval (HIER) is recommended using ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate, ImmunoDNA Retriever with EDTA, or ImmunoDNA Digestor. See reverse side for complete protocol. Tissue should remain hydrated via use of Immuno/DNAWasher solutions.
Frozen sections and cell preparations	The antibody can be used on acetone-fixed frozen sections and acetone-fixed cell preparations.

IHC Protocol

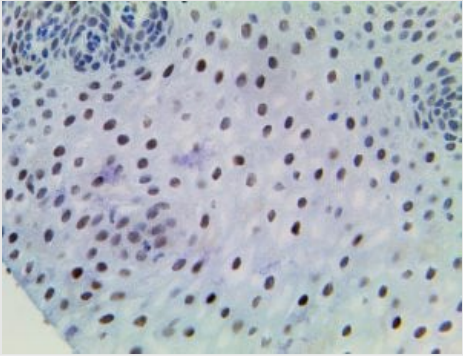
1. Cut and mount 3-5 micron formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues on positively charged slides such as Hydrophilic Plus Slides.
2. Air dry for 2 hours at 58° C.
3. Deparaffinize, dehydrate, and rehydrate tissues.
4. Subject tissues to heat induced epitope retrieval (HIER) using a suitable retrieval solution such as ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate or EDTA.
5. Any of three heating methods may be used:
a. ImmunoDNA Retriever 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. ImmunoDNA Retriever 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 IHC, perform antibody incubation at ambient temperature. For automated IHC methods, perform antibody incubation according to instrument manufacturer's instructions.
8. Wash slides with ImmunoDNA washer or DI water.
9. Continue IHC protocol. Wash slides between each step with ImmunoDNA washer solution.

Preparation and Storage

Store at 2-8°C. (Control Slides: Store at 20-25°C)

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)
BCOR on a FFPE Cervix Tissue

Application Data

Antibody Type	Dilution	Volume/QTY
Prediluted	Ready-To-Use	3.0 ml
Prediluted	Ready-To-Use	7.0 ml
Prediluted	Ready-To-Use	15.0 ml
Concentrated	1:10-1:25	0.1 ml
Concentrated	1:10-1:25	0.5 ml
Concentrated	1:10-1:25	1.0 ml
Control Slides		5

Dilution Info

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-BCOR antibody	BCOR is located on chromosome X, in the Xp11.4 locus, and derives its name from its function as an interacting corepressor of BCL-6 that enhances BCL-6-mediated transcriptional repression. BCOR is a gene that encodes for an epigenetic regulator involved in the specification of cell differentiation and body structure development. Various BCOR aberrations, represent driver elements of various sarcomas such as Clear Cell Sarcoma of the Kidney, Primitive Mesenchymal Myxoid Tumor of infancy, small round blue cell sarcoma, endometrial stromal sarcoma and histologically heterogeneous CNS neoplasms group with similar genomic methylation patterns known as CNS-HGNET-BCOR. Furthermore, other BCOR alterations (often loss of function mutations) recur in a large variety of Mesenchymal, Epithelial, Neural and Hematological Tumors, suggesting a central role in cancer evolution. Using next-generation sequencing, an increasing number of novel gene fusions and other abnormalities have emerged recently in the spectrum of EWSR1-negative Small Blue Round Cell Tumors (SBRCTs). A subset of SBRCTs harboring either BCOR gene fusions (BCOR-CCNB3, BCOR-MAML3), BCOR internal tandem duplications (ITD), or YWHAENUTM2B share a transcriptional signature including high BCOR mRNA expression, as well as similar histologic features. Furthermore, other tumors such as Clear Cell Sarcoma of Kidney (CCSK) and Primitive Myxoid Mesenchymal Tumor of Infancy (PMMTI) also demonstrate BCOR ITDs and high BCOR gene expression. Recent studies have found the IHC of BCOR to be a highly sensitive marker for SBRCTs and CCSKs with BCOR abnormalities and YWHAЕ rearrangements and can be used as a useful identification marker in these various molecular subsets. In another study, Strong diffuse nuclear BCOR staining (defined as >95% of tumor cells) was seen in the round cell component of 20 (100%) classic YWHAЕ-NUTM2 high-grade Endometrial Stromal Sarcomas and the 3 unusual high-grade Endometrial Stromal Sarcomas. It was concluded that BCOR immunohistochemical staining is a highly sensitive marker for YWHAЕ-NUTM2 high-grade Endometrial Stromal Sarcomas with both classic and unusual morphology and identifies a subset of high-grade Endometrial Stromal Sarcomas with BCOR alterations, including BCOR rearrangement and internal tandem duplication.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	89130390
NCBI GeneID	54880
NCBI Official Full Name	BCOR protein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	BCL6 corepressor
NCBI Official Symbol	BCOR
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	MAA2; ANOP2; MCOPS2
NCBI Protein Information	BCL-6 corepressor

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/monoclonal/bcor-antibody-clone-bsb-128-immunohistochemistry-elisa/59314>