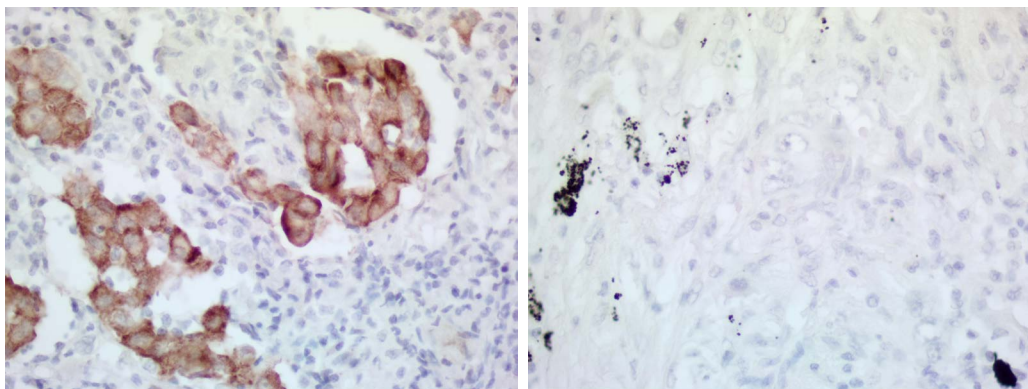


Anti-Human ALK Antibody for IHC

Performance, specificity, and quality are critical requirements for obtaining accurate protein detection results by IHC. SDIX has manufactured OriGene’s ALK antibody, Clone 1A4, in a GMP environment and obtained CE marking for this product. The CE marking provides a level of quality, safety and performance to ensure product reliability and reproducibility.

ALK Staining of NSCLC



Panel 1 - Positive

Panel 2 - Negative

Figure 1. IHC screens using anti-ALK antibody CE00001. Panel 1 demonstrates anti-ALK staining of an ALK positive NSCLC patient sample; Panel 2 demonstrates anti-ALK staining of one ALK negative NSCLC patient sample. Antibodies were incubated on HIER pretreated paraffin embedded tissue at 1:100 dilution for 30 minutes at room temperature. Detection was done with RTU polymer detection kit (POLINK-2 Broad HRP) and signal shown DAB chromogen.

Product Features

- Highly-specific
- GMP manufactured
- For use in IHC applications
- Detection of ALK protein in human tissues and cells
- For *in vitro* diagnostic (IVD) use*

Product Details

- **Antibody Type:** Mouse Monoclonal, IgG2b
- **Clone:** 1A4
- **Reference #:** CE00001
- **Aliquot Sizes:** 0.1mL and 0.5mL
- **Recommended Dilution:** 1:100 – 1:200
- **Buffer:** 20mM Sodium phosphate, 150mM Sodium chloride, 0.09% Sodium azide, pH 7.4

Intended Use and Specificity

Anti-human ALK Mouse Monoclonal Primary Antibody is intended for detection of anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) protein expression in frozen or formalin fixed human tissues and cells. The antibody is intended for *in vitro* diagnostic (IVD) use*.

The specificity of the anti- human ALK Mouse Monoclonal Primary Antibody was established on known ALK positive and negative non-small cell carcinoma (NSCLC). The anti-ALK presented no staining on formalin fixed ALK negative NSCLC tissue and positive staining on formalin fixed ALK positive NSCLC tissue using immunohistochemical (IHC) test methods (Figure 1).

*The clinical interpretation of any positive staining or its absence should be complemented by morphological and histological studies with proper controls. Evaluations should be made within the context of the patient's clinical history and other diagnostic tests by a qualified pathologist.

What is ALK?

The ALK gene encodes a receptor tyrosine kinase, which belongs to the insulin receptor superfamily. This protein comprises an extracellular domain and hydrophobic stretch corresponding to a single pass transmembrane region, and an intracellular kinase domain. It plays an important role in the development of the brain and exerts its effects on specific neurons in the nervous system. This gene has been found to be rearranged, mutated, or amplified in a series of tumors including anaplastic large cell lymphomas, neuroblastoma, and non-small cell lung cancer. The chromosomal rearrangements are the most common genetic alterations in this gene, which result in creation of multiple fusion genes in tumorigenesis, including ALK (chromosome 2)/EML4 (chromosome 2), ALK/RANBP2 (chromosome 2), ALK/ATIC (chromosome 2), ALK/TFG (chromosome 3), ALK/NPM1 (chromosome 5), ALK/SQSTM1 (chromosome 5), ALK/KIF5B (chromosome 10), ALK/CLTC (chromosome 17), ALK/TPM4 (chromosome 19), and ALK/MSN (chromosome X).[Provided by RefSeq, Jan 2011].

Ordering Information

Catalog No.	Aliquot Size	Description
C0001MA01-MA	0.1 mL	Anti-human ALK Mouse Monoclonal Primary antibody, Clone:1A4
C0001MA05-MA	0.5 mL	Anti-human ALK Mouse Monoclonal Primary antibody, Clone:1A4



SDIX LLC