

# **SOX10**

Clone: EP268
Rabbit Monoclonal

C E IVD

Inset: IHC of SOX10 on a FFPE Melanoma Tissue

# **Intended Use**

For In Vitro Diagnostic 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.

## Immunogen

A recombinant fragment corresponding to residues in human SOX10 protein.

## **Summary and Explanation**

Transcription factor SOX-10 is a member of the SOX (SRY-related HMG-box) family of transcription factors involved in the regulation of embryonic development and in the determination of the cell fate. The encoded protein may act as a transcriptional activator after forming a protein complex with other proteins. This protein acts as a nucleocytoplasmic shuttle protein and is important for neural crest and peripheral nervous system development. Mutations in this gene are associated with Waardenburg-Shah and Waardenburg-Hirschsprung disease. Anti-SOX-10 has been recently shown to be a sensitive marker of melanoma, including conventional, spindled, and desmoplastic subtypes.

SOX-10 is expressed by metastatic melanomas and nodal capsular nevus in sentinel lymph nodes, but not by other lymph node components such as dendritic cells which usually express S100 protein. In scar specimens, immature fibroblasts, epithelioid granulomas, and histiocytic proliferations can histopathologically mimic residual melanoma and even be positive for MiTF and S100. However, SOX-10 is less likely to be expressed by fibroblasts or histiocytes, especially compared to MiTF and S100. Anti-SOX-10 produces a nuclear stain that provides a clean signal that is much sharper and darker in staining quality when compared to the use of antibodies against MiTF and S100.

Antibody Type	Rabbit Monoclonal	Clone	EP268
Isotype	IgG	Reactivity	Paraffin, Frozen
Localization	Nuclear	Species	Human, Predicted:
		Reactivity	Mouse, Rat
Control	Breast, Myometrium, Cervix, Fallopian Tube,		
	Breast Carcinoma		
Application	Melanoma & Skin Cancer, Head & Neck Cancer		

#### Presentation

Anti-SOX10 is a Rabbit Monoclonal antibody derived from cell culture supernatant that is concentrated, dialyzed, filter sterilized and diluted in buffer pH 7.5, containing BSA and sodium azide as a preservative.

Catalog No.	Presentation	Dilution	Volume
BSB 2580	Predilute	Ready-to-Use	3.0 mL
BSB 2581	Predilute	Ready-to-Use	7.0 mL
BSB 2582	Predilute	Ready-to-Use	15.0 mL
BSB 2583	Concentrate	1:50-1:200	0.1 mL
BSB 2584	Concentrate	1:50-1:200	0.5 mL
BSB 2585	Concentrate	1:50-1:200	1.0 mL
BSB-2585-T7	TintoStainer Plus	Ready-to-Use	7.0 mL
BSB-2585-T30	TintoStainer Plus	Ready-to-Use	30.0 mL

# Control Slides Available

Catalog No.	Quantity	
BSB-9386-CS	5 slides	

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

## **Precautions**

- 1. For professional users only. Results should be interpreted by a qualified medical professional.
- 2. This product contains <0.1% sodium azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>) as a preservative. Ensure proper handling procedures are used with this reagent.
- 3. Always wear personal protective equipment such as a laboratory coat, goggles, and gloves when handling reagents.
- 4. Dispose of unused solution with copious amounts of water.
- 5. Do not ingest reagent. If reagent is ingested, seek medical advice immediately.
- 6. Avoid contact with eyes. If contact occurs, flush with large quantities of water.
- 7. Follow safety precautions of the heating device used for epitope retrieval (TintoRetriever Pressure Cooker or similar).
- 8. For additional safety information refer to Safety Data Sheet for this product.
- 9. For complete recommendations for handling biological specimens, please refer to the CDC document, "Guidelines for Safe Work Practices in Human and Animal Medical Diagnostic Laboratories" (see References in this document).

# **Stability**

#### This product is stable up to the expiration date on the product label.

Do not use after expiration date listed on package label. Temperature fluctuations should be avoided. Store appropriately when not in use and avoid prolonged exposure to room temperature conditions.

#### **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 Bio SB ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate (BSB 0020-BSB 0023), ImmunoDNA Retriever with EDTA (BSB 0030-BSB 0033), or ImmunoDNA Digestor (BSB 0108-0112). See reverse side for complete protocol. Tissue should remain hydrated via use of Bio SB Immuno/DNA Washer solutions (BSB 0029 & BSB 0042).

**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 Bio SB Hydrophilic Plus Slides (BSB 7028).
- 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 (BSB 0020-BSB 0023) or EDTA (BSB 0030-BSB 0033).
- 5. 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.

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.

#### Abbreviated Immunohistochemical Protocol

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

#### **Autostainer Protocol**

Autostainer	Retrieval		IHC Protocol
	Solution	Time	
TintoStainer Plus	Citrate	45	PolyDetector Plus

# **Mounting Protocols**

For detailed instructions using biodegradable permanent mounting media such as XyGreen PermaMounter (BSB 0169-0174) or organic solvent based resin such as PermaMounter (BSB 0094-0097), refer to PI0174 or PI0097.

## **Product Limitations**

Due to inherent variability present in immunohistochemical procedures (including fixation time of tissues, dilution factor of antibody, retrieval method utilized, and incubation time), optimal performance should be established through the use of positive and negative controls. Results should be interpreted by a qualified medical professional.

#### References

- 1. Dabbs DJ, et al. Diagnostic Immunohistochemistry. 2002
- 2. Kell DL, et al. Applied Immunohistochemistry. 1993;1(4):275-81
- 3. Leong ASY, et al. Applied Immunohistochemistry. 1993;1(4):282-288
- 4. Tesch M, et al. Am J Clin Pathol. 1993;99:8-12
- 5. Clarke CL, et al. Endocrinology. 1987;121:1123-32
- 6. Feil PD, et al. Endocrinology. 1998;123: 2506-13
- 7. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Guidelines for Safe Work Practices in Human and Animal Medical Diagnostic Laboratories. Supplement / Vol. 61, January 6, 2012.

https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/other/su6101.pdf

Symbol Key / Légende des symboles/Erläuterung der Symbole



