

Localization – Nucleus

Host Species – Rabbit

Ig Class – IgG

Intended Use

This antibody is designed for the specific localization of ETV4 in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue sections.

Storage & Handling

Store RTU Vial at 2-8°C. Fresh dilutions for concentrated antibodies, if required, should be prepared prior to use and are stable for up to one day at room temperature (20-26°C).

ORDERING INFORMATION	
CATALOG#	DESCRIPTION
DH588-01C	0.1 ML Concentrated Antibody Vial
DH588-05C	0.5 ML Concentrated Antibody Vial
DH588-1C	1 ML Concentrated Antibody Vial
DH588-3R	3 ML Ready-to-Use Antibody Vial
DH588-6R	6 ML Ready-to-Use Antibody Vial
DH588-12R	12 ML Ready-to-Use Antibody Vial

Working Principle

IHC is a two-step process wherein the primary antibody binds to the antigen of interest and that binding is detected by a chromogen. The primary antibody may be used in IHC using manual techniques or any Automated Staining System. Positive and negative controls should always be run simultaneously with all patient specimens.

Product Description

ETV4, also referred to as E1A enhancer-binding protein (E1AF) or PEA3, is a member of the ETS transcription factor family. ETS proteins are sequence-specific DNA-binding regulators that recognize related cis-elements containing a conserved 5'-GGAA-3' core. Examples include PU.1, Ets-1, Ets-2, E74, and GABP-α. Although all ETS factors bind this central motif, each exhibits distinct preferences for flanking nucleotides. For example, PEA3 selectively binds the sequence 5'-AGGAAG-3' (the PEA3 motif) but fails to interact with 5'-AGGAAC-3', despite PU.1 binding effectively to both sites. ETV4/PEA3 is robustly expressed in epithelial and fibroblastic cell lineages but is absent from hematopoietic cells. This expression profile differs from other ETS family members, such as Ets-1, Ets-2, and Fli-1, which are predominantly associated with hematopoietic tissues.

Material Supplied

ETV4 antibody is affinity purified and diluted in PBS, pH 7.4, containing 1% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide.

Material required But Not Supplied

- Xylene
- Isopropyl alcohol
- Positive charged slides
- Wash Buffer
- DI Water
- Antigen retrieval buffers
- Blocking Reagents
- Detection System
- Control Tissues
- Hematoxylin
- Mounting media
- Cover glass

Working Reagent Procedure

- Ready-to-Use antibodies have been optimized for use with the recommended protocols and should not require further dilution.
- Concentrated antibodies must be diluted in accordance with the recommended protocol.

Recommended Protocol

Refer the following table for the details on specific recommended protocol for this antibody. Human Colon Carcinoma, Kidney tissue

Control Tissue	Placenta and colon Human Colon Carcinoma, Kidney tissue	Antibody Incubation Time	30-60 Minutes at RT
Dilution factor	1:20-50 (Antibody Diluent: DH144)	Retrieval Pre-treatment	Tris-EDTA based HIER (AR9 Buffer: DH020)

Precautions

This product should be used by qualified and trained professional users only.

Avoid microbial contamination of reagents to minimize non-specific staining. Never pipette reagents by mouth. Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin. If reagents or specimens come into contact with sensitive area, wash with sufficient amounts of water. Dispose of the unused reagents. This kit contain sodium azide at concentrations of less than 0.1%. Sodium azide is not classified as a hazardous chemical at these concentrations, but proper handling protocols should be observed. For more information on product hazards, precautions and waste disposal, *Material Safety Data Sheets* are available upon request.

Limitations

Improper tissue handling and processing prior to immunostaining can lead to inconsistent results. Variations in embedding and fixation or the nature of the tissue may lead to variations in results. Endogenous peroxidase activity or pseudo peroxidase activity in erythrocytes and tissue biotin may result in non-specific staining based on the detection system employed. Tissues containing Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg) may give false positive with horseradish peroxidase systems. Improper counterstaining and mounting may compromise the interpretation of results. Interpretation of the staining result is solely the responsibility of the user. Experimental results should be confirmed by a medically-established diagnostic product or procedure. Evaluation must be performed by a qualified pathologist.

Troubleshooting

For Technical Support contact us at +91 - 7506501122 or info@dygnova.com or your local distributor to report unusual staining.

Doc No: DH/DS/RB555Rev.00

	Manufacturer Details		Use by Date	LOT	Lot/Batch Number
	Manufacturing Date		Consult Instructions for Use	REF	Catalogue Number
	Temperature Limits		Sufficient for 'n' assays / tests	IVD	In-vitro Diagnostic Medical Device