

MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY CD15

Cat. No.	Form	Quantity	Presentation
1067	Pre-diluted	6 ml	Ready-to-use

Clone 80H5

Isotype IgM kappa (mouse)

Immunogen Human granulocytes from healthy donor.

Specificity 80H5 antibody recognizes the X hapten (3-fucosyl-N-acetyl-lactosamine), an early myeloid differentiation antigen (1).

Normal cells: 80H5 antibody reacts with granulocytes. Occasionally, epithelioid histiocytes may be weakly positive. After neuraminidase digestion, it recognizes the Langerhans cells of the skin and the interdigitating reticulum cells. Many epithelial cells such as gastric glands, squamous cells and kidney tubules are commonly found to be positive (2,3,4).

Tumor cells: Studies have shown that CD15 antibody reacts with Hodgkin's and Reed-Sternberg cells in Hodgkin's disease. Occasionally, some T-cell lymphomas are also stained. Myeloid leukemic blasts may also be positive. Some adenocarcinomas and squamous cell carcinomas react with CD15 antibody. Mesotheliomas are usually negative (2,3,4).

Staining pattern: mostly membrane, but paranuclear and occasionally diffuse cytoplasmic reactivity may be observed.

Positive Control Granulocytes in any tissue fixed and processed in the same manner as the test tissue.

Applications Immunohisto and cytochemical staining of CD15 in Hodgkin's disease and the detection of Reed-Sternberg cells. Atypical lympho-histiocytic cells (L & H) of lymphocyte predominance Hodgkin's disease are usually negative. This antibody may also be useful in the characterization of some immature myeloid cells in different tissues (4).

Buffer 50 mM Tris-HCl, 0.15 M NaCl, pH 7.4 containing 1 mg/ml bovine serum albumin and 0.1% sodium azide. The buffer contains a green dye.

Storage The antibody solution should be stored at 2-8°C.

Recommended Procedures 80H5 antibody is ready for use on cytological samples, frozen sections, and routinely fixed (B5, Bouin's, Dubosq-Brasil, Zenker's and formalin), paraffin-

December 22, 1994

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY - NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES



IMMUNOTECH
130, av. de Lattre de Tassigny - B.P. 177
13276 Marseille Cedex 9 (France)
Tel. 91 17 27 00 - Fax. 91 41 43 58

embedded tissue sections. Process immunostaining according to previously described methods (4).

For a better demonstration of Sternberg-Reed cells, Hodgkin's cells and Langerhans cells, neuramidase digestion is recommended (2).

References

- 1) Mannoni, P., Janowska-Wieczorek, A., Turner, A.R., McGann, L., TURC, J.M. (1982) "Monoclonal antibodies against human granulocytes and myeloid differentiation antigens". Human Immunology, 5, 309-23.
- 2) Su-Ming Hsu, Yat-Sen Ho, Li, P-J., Monheit, J., Ree, H.J., Sheibani, K., and Winberg, C.D. (1986) "L&H variants of Reed-Sternberg cells express Sialylated Leu M1 antigen", Am J Pathol, 122, 199-203.
- 3) Chittal, SM, Caveriviere, P., Schwarting, R. et al. (1988) "Monoclonal antibodies in the diagnosis of Hodgkin's disease-the search for a rational panel". Am J Pathol, 12, 9-21.
- 4) Leong, ASY., "Immunohistochemistry: theoretical and practical aspects", 1993, In Leong ASY Ed, Applied Immunohistochemistry for the Surgical Pathologist, Edward Arnold, London, pp.2-22