



c-erbB-2 / HER-2 / neu Ab-15 (Clone 3B5)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Cat. #DLN-10087, DLN-10088, or DLN-10086 (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml) (Purified Ab with BSA and Azide)

Cat. #DLN-10089 or DLN-10090 (0.1ml or 0.2ml at 1.0mg/ml) (Purified Ab without BSA and Azide)

Cat. #DLN-10084, DLN-10085, or DLN-10083 (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml) (Biotin-Labeled Ab with BSA and Azide)

Description: c-erbB-2 is a receptor tyrosine kinase of the c-erbB family. Approximately 25% of primary breast and ovarian tumors were found to overexpress the protein

Comments: Monoclonal Ab-15 and polyclonal Ab-1 are raised against very similar synthetic peptides. Both the Abs react equally well with the wild as well as the mutant (oncogenic) form c-erbB-2 protein.⁵ Ab-15 preferentially recognizes the unphosphorylated form of c-erbB-2 protein.

Mol. Wt. of Antigen: 185kDa

Epitope: C-terminus

Species Reactivity: Human,¹⁻⁵ Monkey, Mouse, and Rat. Others-not tested.

Clone Designation: 3B5

Ig Isotype: IgG₁

Immunogen: A synthetic peptide from the C-terminus of human c-erbB-2 protein.¹ THIS SEQUENCE IS IDENTICAL IN RAT NEU PROTEIN.

Applications and Suggested Dilutions:

- Immunoprecipitation (Native and Denatured)
(Use Protein G) (Ab at 2µg/mg protein lysate)
- Western Blotting (0.5-1.0µg/ml for 2hrs at RT)
(Ab-17 is better)
- Immunohistology (Formalin/paraffin) (Ab-17 is better)
(Ab 0.5-1.0µg/ml for 30 min at RT)
- * [Staining of formalin-fixed tissues REQUIRES boiling tissue sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.]

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

Positive Control: SKBR-3 or MAD109 cells, or breast carcinomas.

Cellular Localization: Cell membrane

Supplied As:

200µg/ml of antibody purified from ascites fluid by Protein G chromatography. Prepared in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.2% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide. Also available without BSA and azide at 1mg/ml.



c-erbB-2 / HER-2 / neu Ab-15 (Clone 3B5)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Cat. #DLN-10087, DLN-10088, or DLN-10086 (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml) (Purified Ab with BSA and Azide)

Cat. #DLN-10089 or DLN-10090 (0.1ml or 0.2ml at 1.0mg/ml) (Purified Ab without BSA and Azide)

Cat. #DLN-10084, DLN-10085, or DLN-10083 (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml) (Biotin-Labeled Ab with BSA and Azide)

Storage and Stability:

Ab with sodium azide is stable for 24 months when stored at 2-8°C. Antibody WITHOUT sodium azide is stable for 36 months when stored at below 0°C.

Key References:

1. van de Vijver MJ, *et. al.* New England Journal of Medicine, 1988, 319:1239-45.
2. De Potter CR, *et. al.* Histopathology, 1989, 15(4):351-62.
3. De Potter CR, *et. al.* International Journal of Cancer, 1989, 44(6):969-74.
4. Schwechheimer K, *et. al.* Human Pathology, 1994, 25(8):772-80.
5. van Leeuwen F, *et. al.* Oncogene, 1990, 5(4):497-503.

Limitations and Warranty:

Our products are intended FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY and are not approved for clinical diagnosis, drug use or therapeutic procedures. No products are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our data sheets and website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. Dianova is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products.

Material Safety Data:

This product is not licensed or approved for administration to humans or to animals other than the experimental animals. Standard Laboratory Practices should be followed when handling this material. The chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of this material have not been thoroughly investigated. Appropriate measures should be taken to avoid skin and eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion. The material contains 0.09% sodium azide as a preservative. Although the quantity of azide is very small, appropriate care should be taken when handling this material as indicated above. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has issued a bulletin citing the potential explosion hazard due to the reaction of sodium azide with copper, lead, brass, or solder in the plumbing systems. Sodium azide forms hydrazoic acid in acidic conditions and should be discarded in a large volume of running water to avoid deposits forming in metal drainage pipes.

For Research Use Only

dianova GmbH

Warburgstr. 45 • 20354 Hamburg

Telefon (040)45067-0 • Telefax (040) 45067-490 • www.dianova.de