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## **TTF-1 (Thyroid Transcription Factor-1) Ab-1**

### **Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**

**Cat. #DLN-10554, DLN-10555, or DLN-10553 (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml)** (Purified Ab with BSA and Azide)

**Cat. #DLN-10556 or DLN-10557 (0.1ml or 0.2ml at 1.0mg/ml)** (Purified Ab without BSA and Azide)

**Cat. #DLN-10551, DLN-10552, or DLN-10550 (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml)** (Biotin-Labeled Ab with BSA and Azide)

**Cat. #DLN-10558 (7.0ml)** (Ready-to-Use for Immunohistochemical Staining)

**Description:** TTF-1(Thyroid transcription factor-1) is a member of the NKx2 family of homeodomain transcription factors. It is expressed in epithelial cells of the thyroid gland and the lung. Nuclei from liver, stomach, pancreas, small intestine, colon, kidney, breast, skin, testes, pituitary, prostate, and adrenal glands are unreactive. TTF-1 is detected in primary lung adenocarcinomas and small cell carcinomas and is absent in colon and breast carcinomas. Staining with TTF-1 antibody is useful for distinguishing between tumors of lung and non-lung origin.

**Comments:** Ab-1 is excellent for staining of routine formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues.

**Mol. Wt. Of Antigen:** 40kDa

**Epitope:** Not determined

**Species Reactivity:** Human, Mouse, and Rat. Shows a broad species reactivity

**Clone Designation:** 8G7G3/1

**Ig Isotype / Light Chain:** IgG1 / kappa

**Immunogen:** Rat TTF-1 recombinant protein

### **Applications and Suggested Dilutions:**

- Immunofluorescence
- Immunohistology (Formalin/paraffin)  
(Use Ab at 1:50 for 20 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.]
- \* Staining tips: If the staining is too light, use lower dilution or longer time

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

**Positive Control:** MAD109 cells. Normal thyroid or lung

**Cellular Localization:** Nuclear

### **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,

or

Prediluted antibody which is ready-to-use for staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues



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### ***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. Holzinger A, et. al. Hybridoma, 1996, 15:49-53

### ***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

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