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# Anti-Thyroglobulin / DIA-TGN-OD

## Mouse monoclonal anti-thyroid carcinoma marker

### Clone JGN3

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#### Product Information

<b>Catalog No.:</b>	DIA-TGN-OD	<b>Presentation:</b>	Purified antibody in Tris pH 7.3-7.7 with 1% BSA, <0.1% NaN <sub>3</sub>
<b>Clone:</b>	JGN3	<b>Applications:</b>	Immunohistochemistry (IHC), standard formalin-fixed paraffin sections
<b>Isotype</b>	Mouse IgG1	<b>Dilutions:</b>	1:100 - 1:200 IHC-P
<b>Quantity</b>	100µl		(General recommendation, validation of antibody performance/protocol is the responsibility of the end user. Positive/negative controls should be run simultaneously with samples)
<b>Specificity:</b>	Thyroglobulin		
<b>Physical State:</b>	Liquid		
<b>Species</b>			
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human		
<b>Positive Control:</b>	Thyroid tissue		
<b>Visualization:</b>	cytoplasmic		

#### Background

Mouse monoclonal anti-Thyroglobulin antibody clone JGN3 is suitable for the immunohistological detection of Thyroglobulin in routine-fixed paraffin embedded tissue sections

Thyroglobulin is present in the thyroid follicular cells. Thyroglobulin is a precursor of thyroid hormones and nearly all thyroid follicular carcinomas stain for thyroglobulin. Poorly differentiated carcinomas and non-thyroid adenocarcinomas do not stain for thyroglobulin. Anti-Thyroglobulin antibody clone JGN3 is a useful tool for identification of papillary and follicular thyroid carcinomas. Moreover, a panel of Anti-Thyroglobulin and Anti-Calcitonin is useful for identifying medullary thyroid carcinomas, whereas a panel of Anti-Thyroglobulin and Anti-TTF1 is useful for distinguishing between primary thyroid and lung neoplasms.

#### Instructions for Use

##### Immunohistochemical staining of standard formalin-fixed paraffin sections

Deparaffinize and rehydrate according to standard procedures. Heat induced epitope retrieval (HIER) is required (pH 9-10 for 10-30 minutes). For immunohistochemical detection different techniques can be used: indirect immunoenzyme labeling with a secondary antibody conjugate, biotin/(strept)avidin-based detection, soluble enzyme immune complex or polymer-based detection. The antibody can be adapted for use on automated staining instruments.

##### Intended use / regulatory status

Europe: For in Vitro Diagnostic Use / All other countries: For Research Use only

#### Storage and Stability

Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. The antibody is stable until the date indicated on the label, when stored properly.

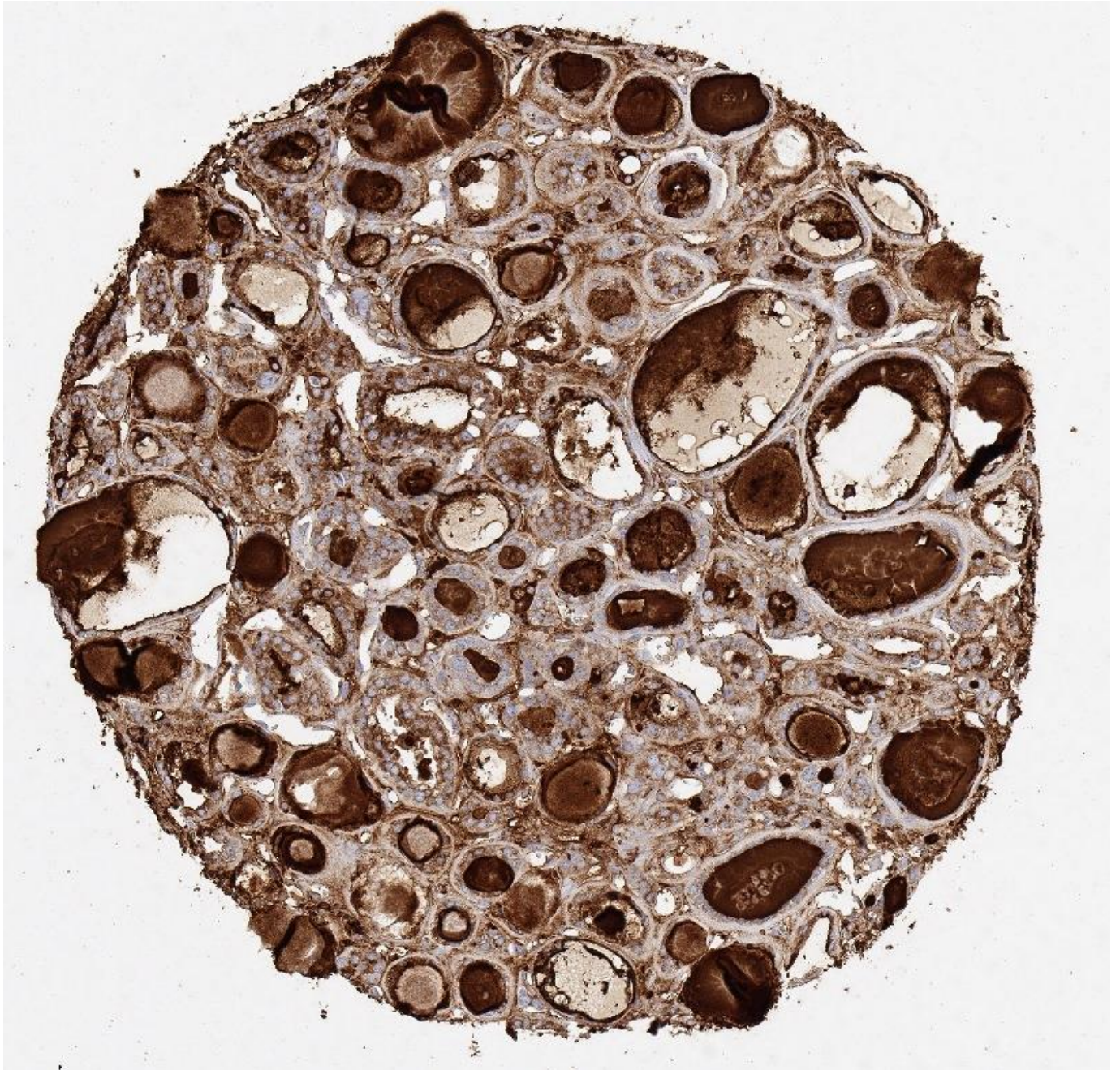
#### Safety Notes

The material contains <1% sodium azide as preservative. Although the quantity of azide is very small, appropriate care should be taken when handling this material. Avoid skin and eye contact, inhalation and ingestion.



**Figure**  
**nohistochemistry of human Thyroglobulin in routine formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue samples**

Thyroid adenoma: Moderate cytoplasmic positivity and luminal accumulation of thyroglobulin positive masses.



(picture courtesy of Prof. Guido Sauter, Department of Pathology, University Hospital Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany)

**References**

1. Bellet D, et al. Production and in Vitro Utilization of Monoclonal Antibodies to Human Thyroglobulin. *J Clin Endocrin Metab.* (2000); 56: 530-533.
2. Heffess CS, et al. Metastatic Renal Cell Carcinoma to the Thyroid Gland: A Clinicopathologic Study of 36 Cases. *Cancer* (2002); 95:1869-1878.
3. Bejarano PA, et al. Thyroid Transcription factor-1, Thyroglobulin, Cytokeratin 7, and Cytokeratin 20 in Thyroid Neoplasms. *Appl Immunohistochem Mol Morphol.* (2000); 8:189-194.

