



HPV-16 (Human Papilloma Virus 16); Clone CAMVIR-1 (Concentrate)

Availability/Contents:	<u>Item #</u>	<u>Volume</u>
	RA0380-C.1	0.1 ml
	RA0380-C.5	0.5 ml
	RA0380-C	1 ml

Description:

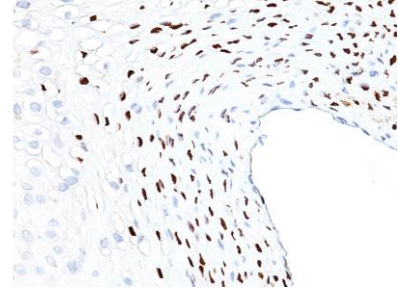
Species:	Mouse
Immunogen:	Human papilloma virus type 16, major capsid protein L1
Clone:	CAMVIR-1
Isotype:	IgG2a, kappa
Entrez Gene ID:	Not Applicable
Hu Chromosome Loc.:	Not Applicable
Synonyms:	HPV-16; HPV-16 capsid; HPV16 L1; HPV16 major capsid protein L1; Human papillomavirus type 16 L1; Human papillomavirus type 16 major capsid protein L1
Mol. Weight of Antigen:	57kDa
Format:	200µg/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.
Specificity:	Reacts with a protein of 57kDa, identified as the L1 protein of human papilloma virus type 16 (HPV-16). The antibody reacts very strongly with formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues containing HPV-16 or -33; very weak reactions were occasionally observed with biopsy specimens or smears containing HPV-6 or HPV-11. It cross-reacts with HPV37.
Background:	The L1 protein is the major capsid protein of HPV-16. Infection with specific types of HPV has been associated with an increased risk of developing cervical neoplasia. HPV types 6 and 11 have been associated with relatively benign diseases such as genital warts, but types 16 and 18 are strongly associated with cervical, vaginal, and vulvar malignancies.
Species Reactivity:	Type 16 of human Papilloma Virus (HPV-16).
Positive Control:	HPV-16 infected cells or cervical tissue.
Cellular Localization:	Nuclear
Titer/ Working Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-fixed): 0.5-1 µg/ml Immunofluorescence: 0.5-1 µg/ml Western Blotting: 0.5-1 µg/ml Immunoprecipitation: 0.5-1 µg/500µg protein lysate
Microbiological State:	This product is not sterile.

Storage: 2° C  8° C



ScyTek Laboratories, Inc.
205 South 600 West
Logan, UT 84321
U.S.A.

Uses/Limitations: Not to be taken internally.
For Research Use Only.
This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy.
Do not use if reagent becomes cloudy.
Do not use past expiration date.
Non-Sterile.



Ordering Information and Current Pricing at www.scytek.com

Formalin-paraffin human cervix stained with HPV-16; Clone CAMVIR-1.

Procedure:

1. **Tissue Section Pretreatment (Requires):** Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with Citrate Plus (ScyTek catalog# CPL500).
2. **Primary Antibody Incubation Time:** We suggest an incubation period of 30 minutes at room temperature. However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user.
3. **Visualization:** For maximum staining intensity we recommend the “UltraTek HRP Anti-Polyvalent Lab Pack” (ScyTek catalog# UHP125, see IFU for instructions) combined with the “DAB Chromogen/Substrate Bulk Pack (High Contrast)” (ScyTek catalog# ACV500, see IFU for instructions).


Precautions: Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative (0.09% w/v).
Do not pipette by mouth.
Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.
Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or increased nonspecific staining may occur.
This product contains no hazardous material at a reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.


References:

1. McLean CS, J Clin Pathol, 1990; 43:488-492.

Warranty:

No products or “Instructions For Use (IFU)” 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 IFU or website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. ScyTek Laboratories, Inc. is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products. Immunohistochemistry is a complex technique involving both histological and immunological detection methods. Tissue processing and handling prior to immunostaining can cause inconsistent results. Variations in fixation and embedding or the inherent nature of the tissue specimen may cause variations in results. Endogenous peroxidase activity or pseudoperoxidase activity in erythrocytes and endogenous biotin may cause non-specific staining depending on detection system used.

Storage: 2° C  8° C



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