Anti-Granzyme B, rabbit monoclonal (BSR150)

BSH-3014-100 (0.1 ml), BSH-3014-1 (1 ml)

Clonality:	Rabbit monoclonal antibody
Clone:	BSR150
Application:	IHC-P
Species Reactivity:	Human
Control tissues:	Appendix, tonsil
Buffer:	TRIS with 0.03% sodium azide, pH 7.2
Storage:	Store at 4°C

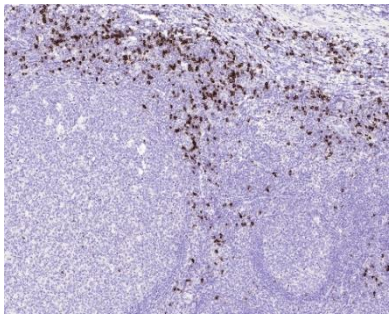
Description

Granzyme B (GZMB), is the cell death-inducing serine protease, which is expressed in the cytotoxic T lymphocytes and natural killer (NK) cells. Granzyme B is crucial for the rapid induction of target cell apoptosis and it has essential role in immunosurveillance. Granzyme B enters in the target cells with perforin, and results in the activation of apoptosis through caspase-dependent and -independent pathways. Granzyme B is the useful marker especially in NK/T-cell lymphomas.

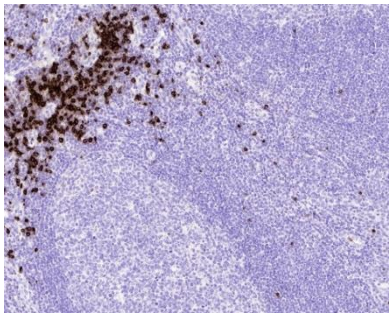
Protocol

1. Deparaffinize and rehydrate tissue section
2. Wash: aqua dest, 2×5 min
3. Pre-treatment: PT-module HIER pH 9.0 (20min at 98°C)
4. H_2O_2 (concentration 3%), 10 min
5. Wash: PBS or TBS buffer, 2×5 min
6. Primary antibody diluted as recommended, 30 min
7. Wash: PBS or TBS buffer, 2×5 min
8. One step HRP-polymer detection, 30 min
9. Wash: PBS or TBS buffer, 2×5 min
10. DAB Substrate, 8 min
11. Wash: aqua dest, 2×2 min
12. Counterstain, dehydrate and coverslip

Dilution of concentrated antibody depends on the pre-treatment method and detection system used. Above protocol used in Optibodies evaluation and is meant as a reference. Final working dilution and protocol applied needs to be determined by the user always.



a)



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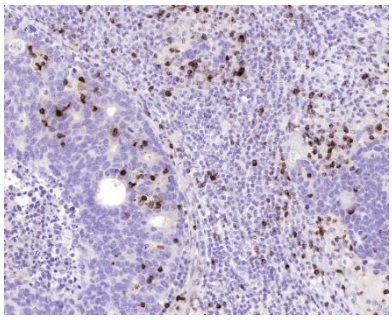

c)

Granzyme B stained tissue sections. Tonsil (a,b) and metastasis of colorectal carcinoma in lymph node sections (c) have been stained using granzyme B optibody (Clone: BSR150) with 1:200 dilution. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes and NK cells have strong cytoplasmic granular label. See also Granzyme B positive tumor infiltrating lymphocytes in colorectal carcinoma metastasis (c).