

Anti-Granzyme B, rabbit monoclonal (BSR150)

BSH-3014-100 (0,1ml), 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.

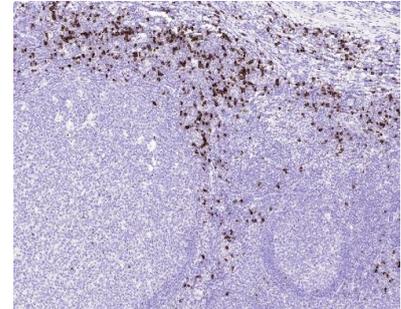
Protocol

After paraffin removing and rehydration:

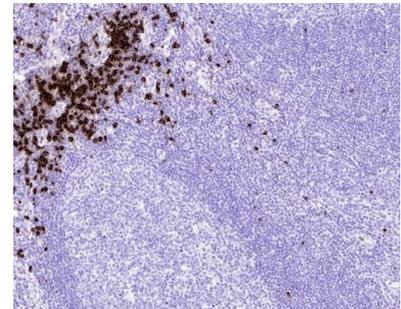
1. Pre-treatment: PT-module HIER pH9 (20min at 98°C)
2. Wash (TBS-Tween in all washing steps)
3. Primary antibody: Granzyme B 1:100 – 1:400, 30 min.
4. Wash
5. Peroxidase blocking (3% H₂O₂), 10 min.
6. Wash
7. One step HRP-polymer detection, 30 min
8. Wash x2
9. DAB-Substrate, 10 min
10. Aqua
11. CuSO₄ -post enhancement, 5 min
12. Aqua

Counter staining, Bluing, dehydration, clearing, and mounting.

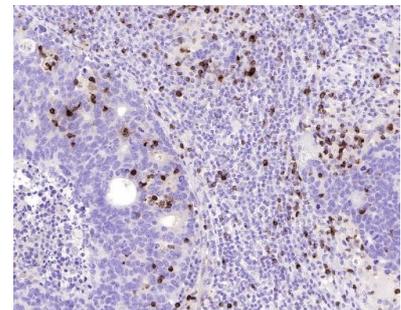
Dilution of concentrated antibody depends on the pre-treatment method and detection system used. Above protocol used in Optibodies evaluation and is meant as a reference. Final working dilution and protocol applied needs to be determined by the user always.



a)



b)



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 antibody (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).