

## Adenovirus Ab-5 (Clone M58 + M73)

### Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Cat. #MS-1069-P0, -P1, or -P (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml) (Purified Ab with BSA and Azide)

Cat. #MS-1069-P1ABX or -PABX (0.1ml or 0.2ml at 1.0mg/ml) (Purified Ab without BSA and Azide)

Cat. #MS-1069-R7 (7.0ml) (Ready-to-Use for Immunohistochemical Staining)

Cat. #MS-1069-PCS (5 Slides) (Positive Control for Histology)

Cat. #MS-1069-PCL (0.1ml) (Positive Control for Western Blot)

**Description:** The adenovirus early gene product E1A is a potent stimulator of cellular proliferation, which when overexpressed can overcome the growth-inhibitory effects of TGF-beta. The E1A region encodes a series of related proteins (35-46kDa) with multifunctional capabilities and form a specific complex with the retinoblastoma tumor suppressor gene product (Rb protein). The E1A and E1B regions together comprise the transforming region of adenovirus. While expression of E1A alone is sufficient to immortalize primary cells, complete transformation requires the additional expression of the E1B region. Several conserved regions of E1A are similar to portions of other viral oncoproteins like the HPV-16 and HPV-18 E7 and SV40 large T antigen.

**Comments:** Ab-5 is excellent for staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues.

**Species Reactivity:** Adenovirus.

**Clone Designation:** M58 + M73

**Ig Isotype / Light Chain:** IgG<sub>2a</sub> / κ + IgG<sub>2a</sub> / κ

**Immunogen:** Adenovirus.

### Applications and Suggested Dilutions:

- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation (Native verified)  
(Use Protein A; Ab 2 µg/mg protein lysate)
- Western Blotting (Ab at 1 µg/ml for 2 hrs at RT)
- Immunohistology (Formalin/paraffin)  
(Use Ab at 1-2µg/ml for 30 minute at RT)
- \* [Staining of formalin-fixed tissues REQUIRES boiling tissue sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0, (**NEOMARKERS'** Cat. #AP-9003), for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.]

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

**Positive Control:** 293 cells or adenovirus infected tissues.

**Cellular Localization:** Nuclear

**Supplied As:** 200µg/ml antibody purified from the ascites fluid by Protein A 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.

### 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. Harlow E, et al. (1986) Mol Cell Biol, 6:1579-1589
2. Harlow E, et al. (1985) J Virol, 3:533-546.
3. Whyte P, et al. (1988) Nature, 334:124-129
4. Klein g, et al. (1987) Science 238:1539-1544

### 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. NeoMarkers 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.

### For Research Use Only

