

**Rabbit Anti-Lysozyme/Muramidase Polyclonal: RC0185**

**Intended Use:** For Research Use Only

**Description:** Lysozyme is a ubiquitous enzyme defined as muraminidase catalyzing the hydrolysis of the beta glycosidic bond in bacterial peptidoglycan, a major component of the bacterial cell wall. Lysozyme in tissues and body fluids is associated with the monocyte-macrophage system and enhances the activity of immunoagents. Lysozyme C catalyzes the hydrolysis of certain mucopolysaccharides of bacterial cell walls. Specifically, it catalyzes the hydrolysis of the bacterial cell wall beta glycosidic linkages between N-acetylmuramic acid and N-acetylglucosamine. It is found in the spleen, lung, kidney, white blood cells, plasma, saliva, milk, and tears. Defects in Lysozyme C are a cause of amyloidosis type 8 (AMYL8), also known as systemic non-neuropathic amyloidosis or Ostertag-type amyloidosis. Lysozyme immunoreactivity has been found in myeloid cells, histiocytes, granulocytes, macrophages, and monocytes. It is a good marker for macrophages that are activated in phagocytosis. Lysozyme has been useful in the identification of hitiocyoma.

**Specifications**

Clone: Polyclonal  
Source: Rabbit  
Reactivity: Human  
Isotype: IgG  
Localization: Cytoplasm  
Formulation: Purified antibody in 0.2% BSA and 15mM sodium azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>)  
Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C. For longer periods of storage, store at -20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles  
Applications: IHC  
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Lysozyme/Muramidase Concentrated	RC0185	1 ml

**IHC Procedure\***

Positive Control Tissue: Tonsil, lymph node  
Concentrated Dilution: 50-200  
Pretreatment: Proteinase K at 37°C, 10-15 minutes  
Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT  
Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

\* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.