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DATA SHEET

Rabbit Anti-MSH6 [EPR20316]: RM0131, RM0131RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: The MutS homologue 6 protein (MSH6) is a member of the MutS homolog family required in the DNA mismatch repair system. Carriers of the mismatch repair gene mutations have a high lifetime risk of developing Hereditary Non-Polyposis Colon Cancer (HNPCC) and several other cancers including endometrial cancer due to microsatellite instability (MSI) caused by accumulation of DNA replication errors in proliferating cells. MSH6 antibody is useful for screening and diagnosis of patients with MSI. The level of MSI has been reported to be associated with prognosis in colon cancer.

Specifications

Clone:	EPR20316
Source:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide within human MSH6 aa 1250-1350
Localization:	Nucleus
Formulation:	Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC, Flow Cyt., ICC/IF, IP, WB

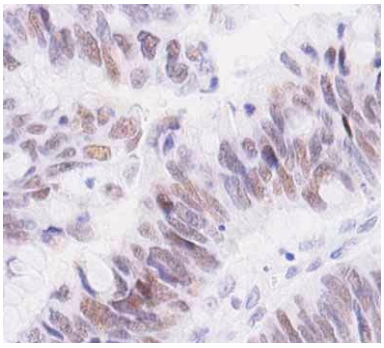
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
MSH6 Concentrated	RM0131	1 ml
MSH6 Prediluted	RM0131RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue:	Colon, breast cancer
Concentrated Dilution:	25-100
Pretreatment:	Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	Overnight @ 4°C
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human colon cancer stained with anti-MSH6 using DAB

References:

1. Clinicopathologic implications of DNA mismatch repair status in endometrial carcinomas. Shikama A, et al. Gynecol Oncol 140:226-33, 2016.
2. Next generation sequencing in synovial sarcoma reveals novel gene mutations. Vlenterie M, et al. Oncotarget 6:34680-90, 2015.
3. Immune chaperone gp96 drives the contributions of macrophages to inflammatory colon tumorigenesis. Morales C, et al. Cancer Res 74:446-59, 2014.
4. Traditional serrated adenoma has two pathways of neoplastic progression that are distinct from the sessile serrated pathway of colorectal carcinogenesis. Tsai JH, et al. Mod Pathol N/A:N/A, 2014.

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