

## RABBIT ANTI-SEROTONIN POLYCLONAL ANTIBODY

- CATALOG NUMBER: AB938
- LOT NUMBER: XXXXX
- **QUANTITY:** 500 μL

**SPECIFICITY:** The antiserum provided has been evaluated for its ability to stain serotonin-containing structures in the ileum of man. Staining is positive using both the immunoperoxidase or immunofluorescence procedures.

**IMMUNOGEN:** The antigen used in the production of this antiserum is serotonin covalently bound to bovine thyroglobulin with carbodiimide.

**TISSUE EVALUATION:** Formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded sections (5-6 microns thick) of human small intestine were used in the evaluation of this antiserum.

## IMMUNOPEROXIDASE STAINING:

- 1. The sections to be stained are hydrated to phosphate buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.4).
- 2. The antiserum diluted 1:1,000-1:2,000 (in PBS) is allowed to react with the tissue at 37°C for 30 minutes.
- 3. Using PBS, the tissue is washed for 15 minutes at room temperature and treated sequentially with goat anti-rabbit gamma globulin (diluted 1:20 in PBS) and peroxidase anti-peroxidase complex (diluted 1:100 in PBS) for 30 minutes at 37°C. After each of these steps, the tissue is washed with PBS as before.
- 4. The final stage of the reaction is treatment of the section with a mixture of 3,3' -diaminbenzidine HCI (0.02%) in hydrogen peroxide (0.004%). For preservation, the sections are dehydrated, cleared and mounted.

## IMMUNOFLUORESCENCE STAINING:

- 1. Same as Step 1 above.
- 2. The tissue is reacted with the antiserum, diluted 1:20-1:40 in (PBS) for 30 minutes at 37° C.
- After washing off the excess antiserum with PBS, the section is treated with fluoresceinlabeled goat anti-rabbit gamma globulin serum (diluted 1:10 in PBS) for 30 minutes at 37° C. The tissue is washed with PBS and after mounting under saline-glycerol, is viewed with a fluorescence microscope.

**FORMAT:** Liquid antiserum. Contains 0.1% sodium azide.

**STORAGE/HANDLING:** Maintain at -20°C in undiluted aliquots for up to 12 months after date of receipt. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.



- **REFERENCES:**
- 1. Nairn, R. C. *Fluorescent protein tracing*. Livingstone, Edinburgh (1964).
- 2. Sternberger, L. A. Immunocytochemistry. Wiley, New York (1979).
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- 5. Dahlstrom, A., et al. Acta Physiol Scand., 117:589-591 (1983).
- 6. Rode, J., et al. Human Pathology, 14:464-469 (1983).
- 7. Steinbusch, H.W.M., et al. Neuroscience, 3:811-819 (1978).
- 8. Zhang, M. and Nurse, C., Brain Research, 872:199-203 (2000).

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