

## 36-3110: Anti-Bcl-6 (Follicular Lymphoma Marker) Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: BCL6/1718)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	BCL6/1718
<b>Application :</b>	IHC
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	BCL6
<b>Gene ID :</b>	604
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P41182
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	B-cell lymphoma 5 protein; B-Cell Lymphoma 6 Protein; BCL5; BCL6; BCL6A; cys his2 zinc finger transcription factor; Lymphoma Associated Zinc Finger Gene On Chromosome 3 (LAZ3); Zinc finger and BTB domain-containing protein 27 (ZBTB27); Zinc Finger Protein 51 (ZNF51); zinc finger transcription factor BCL6S
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG1, kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Recombinant human bcl-6 protein fragment (aa256-389) (exact sequence is proprietary)

### Description

Recognizes a protein of 95kDa, which is identified as Bcl-6. Antibody to bcl-6 is helpful in a number of diagnostic settings: (1) In the differential diagnosis of small B-cell lymphoma. Follicular lymphoma will show bcl-6 (and CD10) positivity whereas other small B-cell lymphomas are usually negative. (2) Bcl-6 is an important prognostic marker in diffuse large B-cell lymphomas (DLBCL), where CD10, bcl-6 and MUM1/IRF4 are used to identify germinal center and activated B-cell phenotypes. (3) Bcl-6 can be valuable in distinguishing classical Hodgkin lymphoma from nodular lymphocyte predominant Hodgkin lymphoma (NLPHL). The Reed-Sternberg cells of classical Hodgkin lymphoma are bcl-6 negative whereas the large ('LH') cells of NLPHL are bcl-6 positive. In contrast, anti-Bcl-6 rarely stains mantle-cell lymphoma and MALT lymphoma.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	20 µg / 100 µg
<b>Content :</b>	200 µg/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.

### Application Note

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT)(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95&degC followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes)

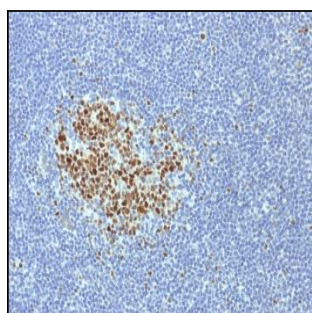


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with BCL-6 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (BCL6/1718).

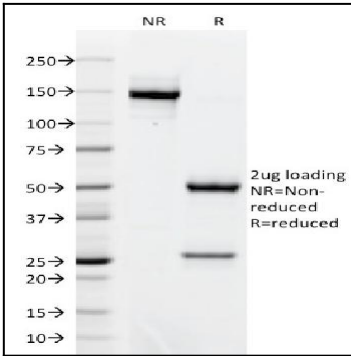


Fig. 2: SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified BCL-6 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (BCL6/1718). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of Antibody.

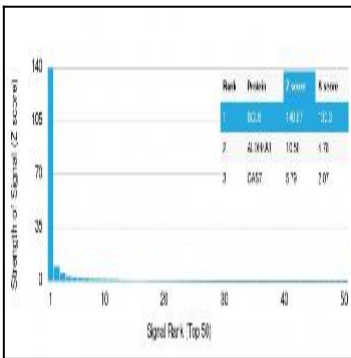


Fig. 3: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using BCL-6 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (BCL6/1718). Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (Monoclonal Antibody) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a Monoclonal Antibody to its intended target. A Monoclonal Antibody is considered to specific to its intended target, if the Monoclonal Antibody has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a Monoclonal Antibody binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that Monoclonal Antibody to protein X is equal to 29.