

## Mouse Anti-TdT [TDT/1393]: MC0276, MC0276RTU7

**Intended Use:** For Research Use Only

Description: Terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase (TdT) is a unique DNA polymerase that changes the addition of deoxynucleoside 5'-triphosphate to the 3'-end of a DNA initiator without template direction. TdT contributes to the generation of junctional diversity in antigen receptors of immature lymphocytes. TdT is expressed in lymphoid precursors of B- and T-cell lineage in thymus and bone marrow. Foci of TdT positive cells may be observed in peripheral lymphoid tissues. TdT is also present in malignant tumors of lymphoblastic lineage and thymoma. It is a sensitive and specific marker for lymphoblastic lymphoma/leukemia.

## **Specifications**

Clone: TDT/1393 Source: Mouse IgG1k Isotype: Reactivity: Human

Immunogen: Recombinant fragment (around aa 52-192) of human DNTT protein

Localization:

Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3) Formulation:

Store at 2°-8°C Storage: Applications: IHC, ELISA

Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
TdT Concentrated	MC0276	1ml
TdT Prediluted	MC0276RTU7	7ml

## **IHC Procedure**

Positive Control Tissue: Thymoma, thymus

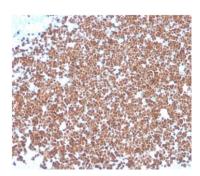
Concentrated Dilution: 50-200

Pretreatment: Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes water bath at 95°-99°C

Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT

Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

<sup>\*</sup> Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human thymus stained with anti-TdT using DAB

## **References:**

- 1. Terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase requires KU80 and XRCC4 to promote N-addition at non-V(D)J chromosomal breaks in non-lymphoid cells. Boubakour-Azzouz I, et al. Nucleic Acids Res 40:8381-91, 2012.
- 2. Evidence for a stepwise program of extrathymic T cell development within the human tonsil. McClory S, et al. J Clin Invest 122:1403-15, 2012.
- 3. Association of terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase with Ku. Kiran N. Mahajan, et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. Nov 23; 96(24): 13926-13931, 1999.

Doc. 100-MC0276

Rev. B

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