HUMAN CERVIX TISSUE LYSATE

Catalog Number:

Extraction 1, soluble protein fraction

T4-001-T-1	**Human cervix *tumor* tissue lysate**	100 µg
T4-001-N-1	**Human cervix *normal* tissue lysate (matched)**	100 µg

Extraction 2, insoluble protein fraction

T4-001-T-2	**Human cervix *tumor* tissue lysate**	100 µg
T4-001-N-2	**Human cervix *normal* tissue lysate (matched)**	100 µg

Diagnosis: Squamous cell carcinoma, grade 2, stage II $T_2N_xM_0$

Sex / Age: Female, age 21.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml, 100 µg/vial.

The vial is provided with a 10% overfill. Maximum recovery can be obtained by centrifuging the vial briefly to collect any solution on the cap and tube sides.

Storage: Aliquot single use volumes to avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
From time of receipt, this product is stable for 3 months at –20°C, or 12 months at –70°C.

Lysate Preparation: Tissue specimens are homogenized in modified RIPA buffer to obtain the soluble proteins, and centrifuged to clarify. The pellet was further extracted with a second buffer to obtain the less soluble protein fraction. The lysate solution may appear turbid at cold temperatures due to insolubility of buffer components. The solution should clear upon warming to room temperature.

Extraction 1:	PBS, pH 7.4	1 µg/ml Aprotinin	1 mM NaF
Modified RIPA Buffer:	1 mM EDTA	1 µg/ml Pepstatin-A	0.1% SDS
	0.25% Na deoxycholate	1 µg/ml Leupeptin	1 mM PMSF
	1 mM Na_3VO_4		

Extraction 2: PBS, pH 7.4, 5.0 M Urea, 2.0 M Thiourea, 50mM DTT, 0.1% SDS

Application: These lysates have not been subjected to denaturing or reducing conditions. This allows the tissue or cell lysate to be used in a variety of applications; to study protein-protein interaction, ligand binding, ELISA, immunoprecipitation, 1D and 2D gel electrophoresis, and Western blotting for the detection of specific protein targets. For use in 1D and 2D gel electrophoresis, the addition of a denaturing gel loading buffer with reducing agents may be required.

Buffer requirements for performing protein-protein interaction and ligand binding studies can vary significantly from RIPA buffer and may require modifications. In most cases, tissue lysates in RIPA buffer can be used, directly in standard ELISA and immunoprecipitation assays.

This material has tested negative for HbsAg, HIV 1/2, and HCV. Use *UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS* when handling. Human tissue derivatives must be treated as a potentially infectious agent and disposed of appropriately.

Source: Integrated Laboratory Services-Biotech (ILSbio), Chestertown, MD 21620 www.ilsbio.com
ILS-19201

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PROTEIN
BIOTECHNOLOGIES

PATHOLOGY REPORT

Catalog No. T4-001

Tissue: Cervix uteri

Location: Cervix.

Diagnosis: Squamous cell cervical carcinoma, moderately differentiated.

Stage: II $T_2N_xM_0$

Grade: II

Sex: Female

Age: 21 years

Appearance:

Macroscopic		***Characteristics***	***+/-***
Organ:	Cervix	Encapsulated:	-
Size:	4.0 x 5.0 cm.	Invaded:	+
Color:	Pink	Hemorrhagic:	+
Consistency:	Firm	Cystic degeneration:	-
Cut surface:	White-gray	Calcification:	-

Histologic pattern:

Cell distribution:	***+/-***	***Structure / Pattern:***	***+/-***
Diffuse:	-	Streaming:	+
Mosaic:	+	Storiform:	-
Necrosis:	-	Fibrosis:	+
Lymphocytic infiltration:	+	Pallisading:	+
Vascular invasion:	+	Cystic degeneration:	-
Clusterized:	-	Bleeding:	+
Alveolar formation:	+	Myxoid change:	-
Indian file:	-	Psammoma body:	-

Cellular differentiation:

Squamous:	***+/-***	***Adenomatous:***	***+/-***	***Sarcomatous:***	***+/-***
Squamoid:	+	Glandular cell:	-	Round cell:	-
Spindle:	-	Cell stratification:	-	Spindle cell:	-
Keratin:	+	Secretion:	-	Leiomyoblast:	-
Desmosome:	-	Intracellular vacuole:	-	Lipoblast:	-
Pearl:	-	Glandular formation:	-	Rhadomyoblast:	-

Nuclear atypia:

Nuclear Appearance:	**0**	**I**	**II**	**III**
Anisonucleosis:		X		
Hyperchromatism:			X	
Nucleolar prominent:			X	
Multinucleated giant cell:			X	
Mitotic activity:			X	
Nuclear grade:			X	

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