



PROTEIN BIOTECHNOLOGIES

HUMAN CERVIX TISSUE LYSATE

Catalog Number:	Extraction 1, soluble protein fraction		
	T4-016-T-1	Human cervix tumor tissue lysate	100 µg
	T4-016-N-1	Human cervix normal tissue lysate (matched)	100 µg

	Extraction 2, insoluble protein fraction		
	T4-016-T-2	Human cervix tumor tissue lysate	100 µg
	T4-016-N-2	Human cervix normal tissue lysate (matched)	100 µg

Diagnosis: Cervical epidermoid carcinoma.

Sex / Age: Female, age 45.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml, 100 µg/vial.

The vial is provided with a 10% overflow. 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 ₃ VO 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-7252

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PATHOLOGY REPORT

<i>Catalog No.</i>	T4-016
<i>Tissue:</i>	Cervix uteri
<i>Location:</i>	Cervix.
<i>Diagnosis:</i>	Cervical epidermoid carcinoma, severe dysplasia.
<i>Stage:</i>	Not recorded.
<i>Grade:</i>	Not recorded.
<i>Sex:</i>	Female
<i>Age:</i>	45 years
<i>Gross findings:</i>	2 cm cauliflower-like lesion of the cervix. Tumor extends beyond the uterus, but not the pelvic wall, and has no parametrial invasion.
<i>Microscopic findings:</i>	Tissue sections show proliferation of squamous epithelium. The epithelial cells are polygonal with large irregular nuclei, and coarse chromatine. Stroma is infiltrated by large numbers of lymphocytes, plasma cells, eosiophils and neutrophils.