Bcl-2 oncoprotein


IMMUNOGEN: Synthetic peptide sequence of Bcl-2 (GAAPAPGIFSSQPGC-COOH)

REACTIVITY ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURER:

In 90 per cent of human lymphomas a translocation occurs which juxtaposes the bcl-2 gene at 18q21, to an immunoglobulin gene, with subsequent deregulation of protein synthesis and cell proliferation. The bcl-2 product is considered to act as an inhibitor of apoptosis. For this reason, bcl-2 expression is inhibited in germinal centers where apoptosis forms part of the B-cell production pathway. This observation has turned out to have clinical implications. Distinction of follicular hyperplasia from follicular lymphoma is a common problem in histopathology. Reactive follicles show no staining for bcl-2, whereas the cells in neoplastic follicles exhibit membrane and/or cytoplasmic staining.

Recently (Madewell et al., 1999), Immunoreactivity of bcl-2 has been demonstrated in feline tissues with similar results to those obtained in human tissues.

STAINING PROCEDURE ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURER:

Frozen and paraffin-embedded tissues. Recommended titer for paraffin sections is 1/80, 1h incubation at RT, using standard ABC method and high temperature unmasking in citrate buffer (pH 6.0).

WORKING DILUTION: 1/40. Pretreatment with steamer (EDTA buffer, pH 8.0).

METHOD: ENVISION +/-PO, 90 min. RT

CELLS/TISSUES STAINED (feline tissues unless specified):

- Feline lymph node: Diffuse (cytoplasmic) staining of T-cell areas and follicular mantle cells. Rare positive cells in germinal centers.
- Feline spleen: Strong staining of PALS areas. Scattered positive cells in the red pulp. Rare positive cells in lymphoid follicles.

SPECIES REACTIVITY: It does not react with canine lymphocytes.

REFERENCES:


