

AM32256SU-N**Monoclonal Antibody to Blood Group Lewis Y (BG8) -
Supernatant**

Quantity:	1 ml
Background:	Blood group antigens have been examined as potential discriminators between pulmonary adenocarcinoma (PACA) and epithelioid mesotheloma (EM). Lewisy is the only one of these that appears to have some merit. BG8 is raised from the SK-LU-3 lung cancer line and its ability to distinguish between PACA and EM was first reported by Jordon and colleagues in 1989. Three groups have since reported their results. These studies included 231 cases of PACA and 197 cases of EM. Sensitivity and specificity for PACA were both 93%. Yaziji H et al. reported a sensitivity of nonmesothelial antigens for adenocarcinoma as organ dependent, with BG8 performing at 98% in the breast cancer group, and 100% in the lung cancer group. The specificity of the nonmesothelial (non-EM) antigens for adenocarcinoma was 98% for BG8. They concluded using logical regression analysis that a three-antibody immunohistochemical panel including calretinin, BG8, and MOC-31 would provide 96% sensitivity and specificity for distinguishing EM from adenocarcinoma from a variety of sources (lung, ovary, breast, stomach).
Host / Isotype:	Mouse / IgM
Clone:	F3
Format:	State: Liquid Tissue Culture Supernatant Buffer System: PBS, pH 7.4 Preservatives: 0.09% Sodium Azide Stabilizers: 0.9% BSA
Applications:	Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections. Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections. <i>Recommended Dilution:</i> 1/10-1/50. <i>Positive Control:</i> Breast, Breast carcinoma, Adenocarcinoma of lung. <i>Staining Pattern:</i> Cytoplasmic. <u><i>Preparation and Pretreatment:</i></u> 1. Cut 3-4 μ m section of formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue and place on positively charged slides; dry overnight at 58°C. 2. Deparaffinize, rehydrate, and epitope retrieve; the preferred method is the use of Heat Induced Epitope Retrieval (HIER) techniques in conjunction with a pressure cooker. The preferred method allows for simultaneous deparaffinization, rehydration, and epitope retrieval. Upon completion, rinse with 5 changes of distilled or deionized water. 3. If using HRP detection system, place slides in peroxide block for 10 minutes; rinse. If using AP detection system, omit this step. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
Specificity:	Detects Blood Group Lewis Y, BG8 from Human samples.

- Species Reactivity:** Tested: Human.
- Storage:** Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer.
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Shelf life: one year from despatch.
- General Readings:**
1. Davidson B, Risberg B, Kristensen G, Kvalheim G, Emilsen E, Bjåmer A, et al. Detection of cancer cells in effusions from patients diagnosed with gynaecological malignancies. Evaluation of five epithelial markers. *Virchows Arch.* 1999 Jul;435(1):43-9. PubMed PMID: 10431845.
 2. King JE, Thatcher N, Pickering CA, Hasleton PS. Sensitivity and specificity of immunohistochemical markers used in the diagnosis of epithelioid mesothelioma: a detailed systematic analysis using published data. *Histopathology.* 2006 Feb;48(3):223-32. PubMed PMID: 16430468.
 3. Marchevsky AM, Wick MR. Evidence-based guidelines for the utilization of immunostains in diagnostic pathology: pulmonary adenocarcinoma versus mesothelioma. *Appl Immunohistochem Mol Morphol.* 2007 Jun;15(2):140-4. PubMed PMID: 17525624.
 4. Ordóñez NG. The immunohistochemical diagnosis of mesothelioma: a comparative study of epithelioid mesothelioma and lung adenocarcinoma. *Am J Surg Pathol.* 2003 Aug;27(8):1031-51. PubMed PMID: 12883236.
 5. Ordóñez NG. Value of thyroid transcription factor-1, E-cadherin, BG8, WT1, and CD44S immunostaining in distinguishing epithelial pleural mesothelioma from pulmonary and non-pulmonary adenocarcinoma. *Am J Surg Pathol.* 2000; 24; 598-606
 6. Pan CC, Chen PC, Tsay SH, Ho DM. Differential immunoprofiles of hepatocellular carcinoma, renal cell carcinoma, and adrenocortical carcinoma: a systemic immunohistochemical survey using tissue array technique. *Appl Immunohistochem Mol Morphol.* 2005 Dec;13(4):347-52. PubMed PMID: 16280664.