

AM33332PU-T

Monoclonal Antibody to Hepatocyte Specific Antigen (Hepatocellular Marker) - Purified

Quantity:	20 µg
Concentration:	0.2 mg/ml
Background:	Hepatoblastoma is the most common primary tumor of the liver in children. The use of specific hepatocyte markers and also of alpha Fetoprotein or carcinoembryonic antigen are useful for the identification of normal and malignant fetal hepatocytes.
Host / Isotype:	Mouse / IgG2b
Recommended Isotype Controls:	SM12P, AM03110PU-N
Clone:	HSA98
Immunogen:	HEP-3B Human hepatocellular carcinoma cells.
Format:	State: Liquid purified IgG fraction from Bioreactor Concentrate Purification: Protein A/G Chromatography Buffer System: 10mM PBS Preservatives: 0.05% Sodium Azide Stabilizers: 0.05% BSA
Applications:	Immunofluorescence: 0.5-1 µg/ml. Immunocytochemistry (Acetone or paraformaldehyde fixed): 0.5-1 µg/ml for 30 minutes. Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections: 0.5-1 µg/ml for 30 minutes at RT. <u>Recommended Positive Control:</u> Normal liver or hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
Specificity:	Monoclonal antibodies to liver cell processes are useful in the identification of hepatic carcinomas and normal organ structures. Monoclonal Antibody HSA98 binds to human hepatocytes and the majority of Human Hepatocellular Carcinomas (HCC's). In frozen sections, it stains hepatic cells and may be used as a marker of the liver. Cell preparations of hepatocellular carcinoma biopsies or cell lines are found to bind HSA98 on the cell surface. This Monoclonal Antibody stains liver hepatocytes in frozen Human liver sections and is positive on the cell surface of Human liver carcinomas. <u>Cellular Localization:</u> Cell Surface.
Species Reactivity:	Tested: Human.
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C. DO NOT FREEZE! Shelf life: one year from despatch.

General Readings:

1. Wennerberg AE, Nalesnik MA, Coleman WB. Hepatocyte paraffin 1: a monoclonal antibody that reacts with hepatocytes and can be used for differential diagnosis of hepatic tumors. Am J Pathol. 1993 Oct;143(4):1050-4. PubMed PMID: 7692729.
2. Ramos-Vara, J.A., et al. Histochem 2002; J. 34: 397-401. PubMed MID: 12814187.
3. Fan Z, van de Rijn M, Montgomery K, Rouse RV. Hep par 1 antibody stain for the differential diagnosis of hepatocellular carcinoma: 676 tumors tested using tissue microarrays and conventional tissue sections. Mod Pathol. 2003 Feb;16(2):137-44. PubMed PMID: 12591966.