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DATA SHEET

Mouse Anti-Mesothelin [MSLN/2131]: MC0207, MC0207RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: The mesothelin gene encodes a 69-kDa precursor protein that is processed to a 40-kDa glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored protein. Mesothelin is present on normal mesothelial cells lining the pleura, peritoneum, and pericardium. Overexpression of Mesothelin has been observed in mesotheliomas, and other tumors including ovarian (serous papillary, endometrioid and undifferentiated), pancreatic carcinomas, and cholangiocarcinoma, with less frequent staining seen in adenocarcinomas of the endometrium, lung and stomach/esophagus. Mesothelin is one of the most sensitive markers for mesothelioma. By using immunotoxin targeting immunotherapy, mesothelin has also been reported as a new therapeutic target in various types of cancers, such as human cholangiocarcinoma.

Specifications

Clone:	MSLN/2131
Source:	Mouse
Isotype:	Ig2b/k
Reactivity:	Human
Immunogen:	Recombinant fragment aa 273-407 of human mesothelin protein
Localization:	Cytoplasm, membrane
Formulation:	Purified aAntibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC

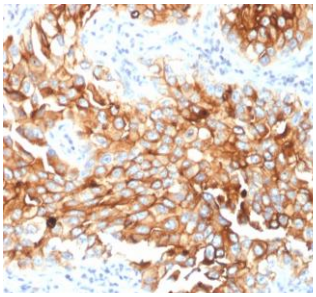
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Mesothelin [MSLN/2131] Concentrated	MC0207	1 ml
Mesothelin [MSLN/2131] Prediluted	MC0207RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue:	Mesothelioma
Concentrated Dilution:	100-200
Pretreatment:	Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	30 – 60 minutes @ RT
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human mesothelioma stained with anti-Mesothelin using DAB

References:

1. Strong expression of HBME-1 associates with high-risk clinicopathological factors of papillary thyroid carcinoma Dencic TM, et al. Pathol Oncol Res. Jul;21(3):735-42, 2015.
2. Follicular thyroid neoplasms can be classified as low- and high-risk according to HBME-1 and Galectin-3 expression on liquid-based fine-needle cytology. Fadda G, et al. Eur J Endocrinol. Sep;165(3):447-53, 2011.
3. HBME-1 and CK19 are highly discriminatory in the cytological diagnosis of papillary thyroid carcinoma. Nga ME, et al. Diagn Cytopathol. Aug;36(8):550-6, 2008.

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