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DATA SHEET

Mouse Anti-Hepatocyte Specific Antigen (HSA) (HepPar1) [OCH1E5]: MC0365, MC0365RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Hepatocyte Specific Antigen (HSA) has been demonstrated consistently in the vast majority of Hepatocellular Carcinomas. Studies have shown the utility of HSA in the differential diagnosis of Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Cholangiocarcinoma and Hepatoblastomas. HSA recognizes both benign and malignant liver derived tissues including such tumors as Hepatoblastoma, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, and Hepatic Adenoma. It recognizes both normal adult and fetal liver tissue. The typical pattern is a granular cytoplasmic staining. This antibody is useful in differentiating Hepatocellular Carcinomas with adenoid features from Adenocarcinomas, either primary in the liver or metastatic lesions to the liver. In recognizing Hepatoblastoma, it is useful in differentiating this entity from other small round cell tumors.

Specifications:

Clone:	OCH1E5
Source:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1κ
Reactivity:	Human
Immunogen:	Extract of a formalin-fixed, rejected-allograft of a human liver
Localization:	Cytoplasm
Formulation:	Purified antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC

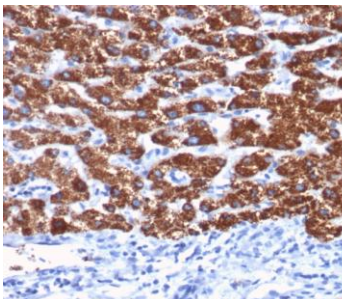
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Hepatocyte Specific Antigen (HSA) (HepPar1) Concentrated	MC0365	1 ml
Hepatocyte Specific Antigen (HSA) (HepPar1) Prediluted	MC0365RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue:	HCC, liver
Concentrated Dilution:	50-200
Pretreatment:	Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using 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 HCC stained with anti-HSA using DAB

References:

1. Vessel co-option mediates resistance to anti-angiogenic therapy in liver metastases. Frentzas, S. et al. Nat. Med.. 22: 1294-1302, 2016
2. Wharton's jelly-derived mesenchymal stem cells combined with praziquantel as a potential therapy for Schistosoma mansoni-induced liver fibrosis. Hammam, OA. et al. Sci Rep. 6: 21005, 2016.
3. Targeting Fyn in Ras-transformed cells induces F-actin to promote adherens junction-mediated cell-cell adhesion. Fenton, SE. et al. Molecular carcinogenesis. 54: 1181-93, 2015.

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