

Mouse Anti-PSAP (Prostate Specific Acid Phosphatase) [PASE/4LJ]: MC0354, MC0354RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Prostate Specific Acid Phosphatase (PSAP) is a 100 kD glycoprotein present in high concentration in the prostate gland and its secretions. PSAP is measured clinically because its level often rises in the serum in cases of prostatic carcinoma. By immunohistochemical analysis PSAP has been found concentrated within the large secretory vacuoles of the supranuclear portion of the prostatic columnar epithelial cell. In hyperplastic prostates and in benign prostatic tissue adjacent to the prostatic carcinoma, PSAP activity is limited to the acinar or ductal columnar epithelial cells and adjacent luminal content. PSAP reactivity in an extraprostatic tumor is an accurate and sensitive indicator of metastatic prostatic carcinoma.

Specifications

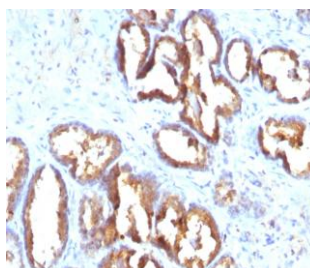
Clone:	PASE/4LJ
Source:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1k
Reactivity:	Human
Immunogen:	Prostatic acid phosphatase Purified from human seminal plasma
Localization:	Cytoplasm
Formulation:	Purified antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN ₃)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC, Flow Cyt., ICC, IF
Package:	

Description	Catalog No.	Size
PSAP (Prostate Specific Acid Phosphatase) Concentrated	MC0354	1 ml
PSAP (Prostate Specific Acid Phosphatase) Concentrated	MC0354RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue:	Prostate
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 prostate carcinoma stained with anti-PSAP using DAB

References:

1. Naturally Occurring Variants in LRP1 (Low-Density Lipoprotein Receptor-Related Protein 1) Affect HDL (High-Density Lipoprotein) Metabolism Through ABCA1 (ATP-Binding Cassette A1) and SR-B1 (Scavenger Receptor Class B Type 1) in Humans. Oldoni F, et al. Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol 38:1440-1453, 2018.
2. PubMed: 29853565 Lu Q et al. A novel probe to assess cytosolic entry of exogenous proteins. Nat Commun 9:3104, 2018.
3. Serum Amyloid P Component Ameliorates Neurological Damage Caused by Expressing a Lysozyme Variant in the Central Nervous System of Drosophila melanogaster. Helmfors L, et al. PLoS One 11:e0159294, 2016.

Doc. 100-MC0354
Rev. A