

Mouse Anti-Surfactant/SP-B [1B9]: MC0573, MC0573RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: ProSP-B is glycosylated in the Golgi apparatus and undergoes carboxy- and amino-terminal proteolysis by a cathepsin D-like protease. Pulmonary surfactant is a complex mixture of phospholipids and proteins that is secreted from type II cells in alveoli and reduces the surface tension at the alveolar air-liquid interface, providing alveolar stability necessary for normal ventilation. Four distinct proteins isolated from pulmonary surfactant are termed surfactant proteins A, B, C, and D. SP-A (28-36kDa) and SP-D (43kDa) are collagenous carbohydrate-binding proteins, whereas SP-B (8-9kDa) and SP-C (4kDa) are non-collagenous hydrophobic proteins. SP-B is expressed in pulmonary adenocarcinomas with acinar, papillary, bronchioloalveolar, and solid growth patterns. Squamous cell and large cell carcinomas of the lung and nonpulmonary adenocarcinomas do not express SP-B.

Specifications

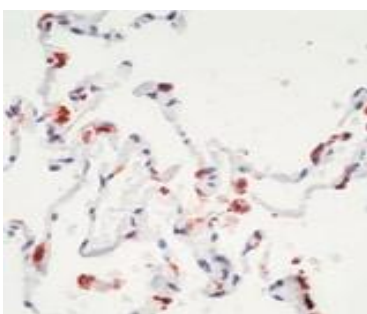
Clone:	1B9
Source:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2a/k
Reactivity:	Human, mouse, rat
Immunogen:	Full length human SP-B
Localization:	Cytoplasm
Formulation:	Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing 0.2% BSA, <= 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC, ICC/IF, WB
Package:	

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Surfactant/SP-B Concentrated	MC0573	1 ml
Surfactant/SP-B Prediluted	MC0573RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure

Positive Control Tissue:	Lung adenocarcinoma
Concentrated Dilution:	25-100
Pretreatment:	Citrate pH6.0 or EDTA pH8.0, 15 min Pressure Cooker or 30-60 min 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 lung stained with anti-Surfactant using DAB

References:

1. Proteomics of human lung tissue identifies surfactant protein A as a marker of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Ohlmeier, S. et al. J. Proteome Res.. 7: 5125-5132, 2008.
2. Physical and functional link of the leukemia-associated factors AML1 and PML. Nguyen LA, et al. Blood. 105(1): 292-300, 2005.