

**Mouse Anti-Mesothelial Cell [HBME-1]: MC0343, MC0343RTU7**

**Intended Use:** For Research Use Only

**Description:** HBME-1 is an anti-mesothelial monoclonal antibody that recognizes an unknown antigen on microvilli of mesothelioma cells. It stains normal mesothelial cells as well as epithelial mesotheliomas in a thick membrane pattern. This antibody also reacts with some (20-30%) carcinomas showing cytoplasmic immunostaining.

**Specifications**

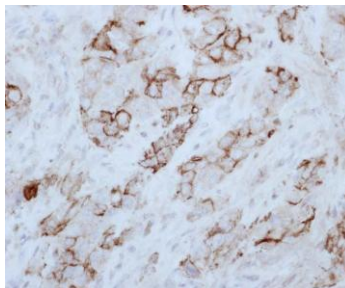
Clone: HBME-1  
 Source: Mouse  
 Isotype: IgM  
 Reactivity: Human  
 Immunogen: Human mesothelioma cells suspension  
 Localization: Cytoplasm, membrane  
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and  $\leq 0.09\%$  sodium azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>)  
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C  
 Applications: IHC  
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Mesothelial Cell Concentrated	MC0343	1 ml
Mesothelial Cell Prediluted	MC0343RTU7	7 ml

**IHC Procedure\***

Positive Control Tissue: Mesothelioma  
 Concentrated Dilution: 10-100  
 Pretreatment: Tris EDTA pH8.0, 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 tissue stained with anti-HBME-1 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.
4. HBME-1 expression in follicular tumor of the thyroid: an investigation of whether it can be used as a marker to diagnose follicular carcinoma. Ito Y, et al. Anticancer Res. Jan-Feb;25(1A):179-82, 2005.
5. Distinctive microvillous brush border staining with HBME-1 distinguishes pleural mesotheliomas from pulmonary adenocarcinomas. Dahlstrom JE, et al. Pathology. Aug;33(3):287-91, 2001.