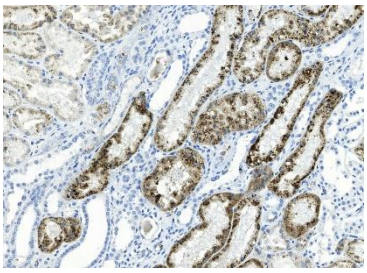
Napsin A
clone MX0165

Instructions for Use

Specification:
Napsin A is an aspartic protease with a molecular weight of approximately 38 kDa, expressed in type-II pneumocytes and is involved in the N- and C-terminal processing of proSP-B in type-II pneumocytes. TAO2
has been shown to be identical with Napsin A. There is also a Napsin B gene which is transcribed exclusively in cells related to the immune system but lacks a stop codon and may represent a transcribed pseudogene.
Napsin A is predominantly expressed in the lung and kidney. In the lung, Napsin A is expressed in alveolar type II pneumocytes, regulated by TTF-1, and is involved in the generation of the surfactant protein B. Intra-alveolar macrophages contain Napsin A as a result of phagocytosis. In the kidney, Napsin A is expressed in the proximal tubules, where it is involved in lysosomal protein catabolism.

Availability:

Catalog No.	Contents	Volume
ILM0704-C01	Napsin A	0,1 ml concentrate
ILM0704-C05	Napsin A	0,5 ml concentrate
ILM0704-C1	Napsin A	1,0 ml concentrate



Intended use: For Research Use Only

Reactivity: Human, others not known

Clone: MX0165

Species of origin: Mouse

Isotype: IgG

Control Tissue: Lung adenocarcinoma, kidney

Staining: Cytoplasmic

Presentation: Liquid tissue culture supernatant containing 15mM sodium azide

Application and suggested dilutions:
Pretreatment: Heat induced epitope retrieval in 10 mM citrate buffer, pH6.0, for 20 minutes is required for IHC staining on formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections.

- Immunohistochemical staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue section (dilution 1:100 - 1:200)

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

Note: Dilution of the antibody in 10% normal goat serum followed by a goat anti-mouse secondary antibody-based detection is recommended.

Storage & Stability: Store at 2-8 °C. Do not use after expiration date printed on the vial.

Reference:

1) Ye J, Findeis-Hosey J J, Yang Q, et al, Applied Immunohistochemistry & Molecular Morphology, 2011, 19(4): 313-317.
2) Bishop J A, Sharma R, Illei P B. Human pathology, 2010, 41(1): 20-25.