

Hepatocyte Specific Antigen clone OCH1E5

Instructions for Use

Specification:

Hepatocyte Specific Antigen, also called Hepatocyte Paraffin 1 or Hep Par 1, localizes to the mitochondria of hepatocytes. It is a sensitive marker for distinguishing hepatocellular carcinomas (HCC) from other metastatic carcinomas as well as cholangio-carcinomas. HCC's occur primarily in the stomach, but they are also found in many other organs. The Hepatocyte Specific Antigen may also be a useful marker for intestinal metaplasia. Reportedly, strong expression of the Hepatocyte Specific Antigen correlates with smaller tumor size and longer patient survival. Occasionally, Hepatocyte Specific Antigen is also found in gastric carcinomas as well as in a few other non-hepatic tumors.

Availability:

Catalog No.	Contents	Volume
ILM1333-C01	Hepatocyte Specific Antigen	0,1 ml concentrate
ILM1333-C05	Hepatocyte Specific Antigen	0,5 ml concentrate
ILM1333-C1	Hepatocyte Specific Antigen	1,0 ml concentrate

Intended use: For Research Use Only

Reactivity: Human

Clone: OCH1E5

Species of origin: Mouse

Isotype: IgG1

Control Tissue: Normal liver or hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)

Staining: Finely granular cytoplasmic

Immunogen: Extract of a formalin-fixed, rejected-allograft of a human liver

Presentation: Bioreactor Concentrate with 0.05% Azide

Application and suggested dilutions:

Pretreatment: Heat induced epitope retrieval in Tris-EDTA buffer pH9, for 15 minutes is required for IHC staining on formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections.

- Immunohistochemical staining of cryostat tissue sections (dilution 1:200-1:400)
- Immunohistochemical staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue section (dilution 1:200-1:400)

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) Wennerberg AE et. al. Am J Pathol 1993; 143:1050-4.
- 2) Ramos-Vara, J.A., et al. Histochem 2002; J. 34: 397-401.
- 3) Fan, Z., et al. Mod. Pathol 2003; 16: 137-144, 2003.