

Novocastra™ Lyophilized Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Prostate Specific Antigen

Product Code: NCL-PSA-431

Intended Use	FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY.
Specificity	Human prostate specific antigen.
Clone	35H9
Ig Class	IgG1
Antigen Used for Immunizations	Prokaryotic recombinant protein corresponding to a portion of the N-terminus of the prostate specific antigen molecule.
Hybridoma Partner	Mouse myeloma (p3-NS1-Ag4-1).
Preparation	Lyophilized tissue culture supernatant containing 15 mM sodium azide. Reconstitute with the volume of sterile distilled water indicated on the vial label.
Effective on Frozen Tissue	Not evaluated.
Effective on Paraffin Wax Embedded Tissue	Yes
Recommendations on Use	Immunohistochemistry: Typical working dilution 1:50–1:100. 60 minutes primary antibody incubation at 25 °C. Standard ABC technique. Western Blotting: Not evaluated.
Positive Controls	Immunohistochemistry: Prostate.
Staining Pattern	Cytoplasmic.
Storage and Stability	Store unopened lyophilized antibody at 4 °C. Under these conditions, there is no significant loss in product performance up to the expiry date indicated on the vial label. The reconstituted antibody is stable for at least two months when stored at 4 °C. For long term storage, it is recommended that aliquots of the antibody are frozen at -20 °C (frost-free freezers are not recommended). Repeated freezing and thawing must be avoided. Prepare working dilutions on the day of use.
General Overview	Prostate specific antigen (PSA) is a 34 kD protein belonging to the kallikrein family of serine proteases and was originally isolated and purified from human seminal plasma. It was found to be immunologically identical and biologically similar to a protein isolated from the prostate gland. PSA is distinct from prostatic acid phosphatase.
General References	Alanen K A, Kuopio T, Collan Y U, et al.. <i>Breast Cancer Research and Treatment</i> . 56: 169–176 (1999). Soler A P, Harner G D, Knudsen K A, et al.. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> . 151 (2): 471–478 (1997). Harper C L, Lofts F J, Otter M, et al.. <i>British Journal of Hospital Medicine</i> . 55 (6): 367–368 (1996). Yu H, Diamandis E P, Levesque M, et al.. <i>Cancer Research</i> . 55: 1603–1606 (1995). Jurincic-Winkler C, von der Kammer H, Horlbeck R, et al.. <i>European Urology</i> . 24: 487–491 (1993). Oesterling J E. <i>The Journal of Urology</i> . 145: 907–923 (1991). von der Kammer H, Krauhs E, Aumüller G, et al.. <i>Clinica Chimica Acta</i> . 187: 207–220 (1990). Henttu P and Vihko P. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> . 160 (2): 903–910 (1989). Riegman P H J, Vliestra P K, van der Korput J A G M, et al.. <i>FEB</i> . 247 (1): 123–126 (1989). Riegman P H J, Vliestra P K, van der Korput J A G M, et al.. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> . 159 (1): 95–102 (1989). Watt K W K, Lee P-J, M'Timkulu T, et al.. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA</i> . 83: 3166–3170 (1986).

