

Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) Ab-1 (Clone ER-PR8)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Cat. #MS-260-P0, -P1, or -P (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml) (Purified Ab with BSA and Azide)

Cat. #MS-260-P1ABX or -PABX (0.1ml or 0.2ml at 1.0mg/ml) (Purified Ab without BSA and Azide)

Cat. #MS-260-B0, -B1, or -B (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml) (Biotin-Labeled Ab with BSA and Azide)

Cat. #MS-260-R7 (7.0ml) (Ready-to-Use for Immunohistochemical Staining)

Cat. #MS-260-RQ (12.0ml) (Ready-to-Use for Automated Immunohistochemical Staining)

Cat. #MS-260-PCS (5 Slides) (Positive Control for Histology)

Cat. #MS-260-PCL (0.1ml) (Positive Control for Western Blot)

Please note this data sheet has been changed effective December 6, 2011

Description: PSA is a chymotrypsin-like serine protease (kallikrein family) produced by the prostate epithelium, and abundant in seminal fluid. PSA can be detected in the sera of patients with prostatic carcinoma. It is predominantly complexed to a liver-derived serine protease inhibitor, alpha-1-antichymotrypsin (ACT). A higher proportion of serum PSA is complexed to ACT in prostate cancer than in benign prostate hyperplasia.

Comments: Ab-1 is highly specific to PSA and stains prostatic secretory and ductal epithelium in both normal and neoplastic tissues. It is very useful in the positive identification of metastatic deposits of prostatic origin.

Mol. Wt. of Antigen: 33-34kDa

Epitope: Not determined

Species Reactivity: Human. Does not react with dog. Others-not known

Clone Designation: ER-PR8

Ig Isotype / Light Chain: IgG₁ / κ

Immunogen: Purified human PSA

Applications and Suggested Dilutions:

- Western Blotting (Ab 1-2µg/ml for 2hrs at RT)
- Immunohistology (Formalin/paraffin)

Use Ab 1:200 for 20 min at RT using UltraVision LP Systems)

Use Ab 1:200 for 20 min at RT using UltraVision Quanto systems

* [No special pretreatment is required for the immunohistochemical staining of formalin/paraffin tissues].

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

Positive Control: LNCaP cells. Normal prostate or prostate carcinoma

Cellular Localization: Cytoplasmic

Storage and Stability: Ab with sodium azide is stable for 24 months when stored at 2-8°C. Antibody WITHOUT sodium azide is stable for 36 months when stored at below 0°C.

Supplied As: 200µg/ml antibody purified from the ascites fluid by Protein G chromatography. Prepared in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.2% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide. Also available without BSA and azide at 1mg/ml, or Prediluted antibody which is ready-to-use for staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues.

Key References:

1. Riesenberger R; et al. Histochemistry, 1993 Jan, 99(1):61-6.

Limitations and Warranty:

Our products are intended FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY and are not approved for clinical diagnosis, drug use or therapeutic procedures. No products are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our data sheets and website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. NeoMarkers is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products.

Material Safety Data:

This product is not licensed or approved for administration to humans or to animals other than the experimental animals. Standard Laboratory Practices should be followed when handling this material. The chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of this material have not been thoroughly investigated. Appropriate measures should be taken to avoid skin and eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion. The material contains 0.09% sodium azide as a preservative. Although the quantity of azide is very small, appropriate care should be taken when handling this



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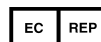
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material as indicated above. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has issued a bulletin citing the potential explosion hazard due to the reaction of sodium azide with copper, lead, brass, or solder in the plumbing systems. Sodium azide forms hydrazoic acid in acidic conditions and should be discarded in a large volume of running water to avoid deposits forming in metal drainage pipes.

For Research Use Only



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