

AMACR (P504S) clone 13H4

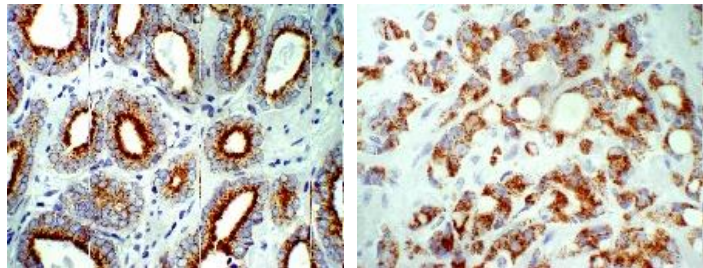
Instructions For Use

Specification:

AMACR (P504S) is an essential enzyme in the β -oxidation of branched-chain fatty acids. Recently, AMACR (P504S) was identified through cDNA library subtraction and microarrays in malignant prostate tissues. High expression of AMACR (P504S) protein is found in prostatic adenocarcinoma but not in benign prostatic tissue by immunohistochemical staining in paraffin-embedded tissues. The expression of AMACR (P504S) is also detected in two premalignant lesions of the prostate: high-grade prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia (PIN) and atypical adenomatous hyperplasia. Using AMACR (P504S) as a positive marker along with basal cell staining (34 β E12 or P63) as a negative marker could help to confirm the diagnosis of small focus of prostate carcinoma on needle biopsy.

Availability:

Catalog No.	Contents	Volume
ILM 0422 C1	AMACR	1,0 ml
ILM 0422 C05	AMACR	0,5 ml
ILM 0422 C01	AMACR	0,1 ml



Intended use: For In Vitro Diagnostic Use (IVD)

Reactivity: Human

Clone: 13H4

Species of origin: Rabbit

Isotype: IgG

Control Tissue: Prostate carcinoma

Staining: Cytoplasmic

Immunogen: Full length human recombinant AMACR protein

Presentation: Culture Supernatant with 0.05% Azide

Application and suggested dilutions:

Pretreatment: Heat induced epitope retrieval in 10 mM citrate buffer, pH6.0, or in 50 mM Tris buffer pH9.5, 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 1:400-1:800)
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-rabbit secondary antibody based detection is recommended

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

Reference:

- Xu J et. al. Canc Res. 2000; 60:1677
- Jiang Z et. al. Human Pathology. 2003; 34(8):792
- Jiang Z et. al. Am J Surg Pathol. 2001; 25(11):1397