AMACR (RM)

Format	Catalog no. -	Pack size	Dilution
Concentrated		-	-
Prediluted	GB3024AA,H	6.0, 25 mL	Ready to use

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION -

α-Methylacyl coenzyme A racemase (AMACR antibody), or P504S, is an enzyme located in peroxisomes and mitochondria that is involved in bile acid production and the β-oxidation of branched-chain fatty acids. In immunohistochemistry (IHC), the AMACR antibody is recognized as a particular marker for prostatic cancer. Furthermore, prostate glands associated with PIN have been seen to express AMACR, but AMACR was almost imperceptible in benign glands. The AMACR (RM) antibody predominantly stains prostate cancer, but it has also been demonstrated to stain many other carcinomas, including hepatomas, breast carcinomas, and pancreatic and islet tumors.

INTENDED USE -

Analyte Specific Reagent. Analytical and performance characteristics are not established.

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION -

α-Methylacyl coenzyme A racemase (AMACR antibody), or P504S, is an enzyme located in peroxisomes and mitochondria that is involved in bile acid production and the β-oxidation of branched-chain fatty acids. In immunohistochemistry (IHC), the AMACR antibody is recognized as a particular marker for prostatic cancer. Furthermore, prostate glands associated with PIN have been seen to express AMACR, but AMACR was almost imperceptible in benign glands. The AMACR (RM) antibody predominantly stains prostate cancer, but it has also been demonstrated to stain many other carcinomas, including hepatomas, breast carcinomas, and pancreatic and islet tumors.

PRINCIPLE OF PROCEDURE -

Antigen detection in tissues and cells is a multi-step immunohistochemistry procedure. The first step attaches the primary antibody to its designated epitope. Following the tagging of the antigen with a primary antibody, a secondary antibody is introduced to attach to the primary antibody. An enzyme label is subsequently

introduced to attach to the secondary antibody; the detection of the attached antibody is demonstrated using a colorimetric reaction.

SOURCE - Rabbit monoclonal

SPECIES REACTIVITY - Human; others not tested

CLONE - 13H4

ISOTYPE - IgG\

PROTEIN CONCENTRATION - Call for lot specific Ig concentration.

KNOWN APPLICATIONS - Immunohistochemistry
30-40 min. At RT. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in between pH 7.4 - 9.0 for 45 min at 95ºC followed by cooling at room temperature for 20 minutes.

SUPPLIED AS - Buffer with protein carrier and preservative

STORAGE AND STABILITY -

Store at 2ºC to 8ºC. The product is stable to the expiration date printed on the label, when stored under these conditions. Do not use after expiration date.

Materials required but not provided -

1) Positivetissuecontrol
2) Negativecontroltissue(internalorexternal)
3) Microscopeslidesandcoverslips
4) Stainingjarsorbaths
5) Timer
6) Xyleneorxylenesubstitute
7) Ethanolorreagentalcohol
8) Deionizedordistilledwater
9) Heatingequipmentorenzymefortissuepretreatmentstep
10) Detection system
11) Chromogen
12) Wash buffer
13) Hematoxylin
14) Antibody diluents
15) Peroxide block
16) Light microscope
17) Mounting medium

LIMITATIONS-

The optimum antibody dilution and protocols for a specific application can vary. These include, but are not limited to fixation, heat-retrieval method, incubation times, tissue section thickness and detection kit used. Due to the superior sensitivity of these unique reagents, the recommended incubation times and titers listed are not applicable to other detection systems, as results may vary. The data sheet recommendations and protocols are based on exclusive use of Genebio products. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the investigator to determine optimal conditions.