


# Hepatocyte Specific Antigen (Hepatocellular Marker); Clone HSA98 (Concentrate)

Availability/Contents:	<u>Item #</u>	<u>Volume</u>
<b>Description:</b>	RA0410-C.5	0.5 ml
Species:	Mouse	
Immunogen:	HEP-3B human hepatocellular carcinoma cells	
Clone:	HSA98	
Isotype:	IgG2b, kappa	
Entrez Gene ID:	Not Known	
Hu Chromosome Loc.:	Not Known	
Synonyms:	Not Known	
Mol. Weight of Antigen:	Not Known	
Format:	200µg/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.	
Specificity:	Clone HSA98 binds to human hepatocytes and the majority of human hepatocellular carcinomas (HCC's). In frozen sections, it stains hepatic cells and may be used as a marker of the liver. Cell preparations of hepatocellular carcinoma biopsies or cell lines are found to bind HSA98 on the cell surface. This antibody stains liver hepatocytes in frozen human liver sections and is positive on the cell surface of human liver carcinomas.	
Background:	Monoclonal antibodies to liver cell processes are useful in the identification of hepatic carcinomas and normal organ structures.	
Species Reactivity:	Human. Others not known.	
Positive Control:	Liver or Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC).	
Cellular Localization:	Cell surface	
Titer/ Working Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-fixed): 0.5-1 µg/ml Immunocytochemistry (Acetone-fixed cells): 0.5-1 µg/ml Immunofluorescence: 0.5-1 µg/ml	
Microbiological State:	This product is not sterile.	

Storage: 2° C  8° C

 ScyTek Laboratories, Inc.  
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 U.S.A.

**CE**  
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**Uses/Limitations:** Not to be taken internally.  
For Research Use Only.  
This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy.  
Do not use if reagent becomes cloudy.  
Do not use past expiration date.  
Non-Sterile.

**Ordering Information and Current Pricing at [www.scytek.com](http://www.scytek.com)**

**Procedure:**

1. **Tissue Section Pretreatment (Highly Recommended):** Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with Citrate Plus (ScyTek catalog# CPL500).
2. **Primary Antibody Incubation Time:** We suggest an incubation period of 30 minutes at room temperature. However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user.
3. **Visualization:** For maximum staining intensity we recommend the “UltraTek HRP Anti-Polyvalent Lab Pack” (ScyTek catalog# UHP125, see IFU for instructions) combined with the “DAB Chromogen/Substrate Bulk Pack (High Contrast)” (ScyTek catalog# ACV500, see IFU for instructions).


**Precautions:** Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative (0.09% w/v).  
Do not pipette by mouth.  
Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.  
Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or increased nonspecific staining may occur.  
This product contains no hazardous material at a reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.


**References:**

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.

**Warranty:**


No products or “Instructions For Use (IFU)” 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 IFU or website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. ScyTek Laboratories, Inc. is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products. Immunohistochemistry is a complex technique involving both histological and immunological detection methods. Tissue processing and handling prior to immunostaining can cause inconsistent results. Variations in fixation and embedding or the inherent nature of the tissue specimen may cause variations in results. Endogenous peroxidase activity or pseudoperoxidase activity in erythrocytes and endogenous biotin may cause non-specific staining depending on detection system used.

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