

Napsin A Antibody

Datasheet

For Research Use Only

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Napsin A Concentrate	FP-A085-01	0.1 ml
Napsin A Concentrate	FP-A085-10	1 ml
Napsin A Predilute	FP-A085-70	7 ml
Napsin A Predilute	FP-A085-250	25 ml

Description

Napsin A is a pepsin-like aspartic proteinase that is closely related to Napsin B. It is expressed mainly in the lung and kidney, and is involved in the correct folding, targeting, and control of aspartic proteinase zymogens. Napsin A expression has been indicated in type II pneumocytes and adenocarcinomas of the lung and kidney. Anti-Napsin A is also useful for differentiating between primary lung adenocarcinomas and adenocarcinomas of other organs, due to the high expression of Napsin A in adenocarcinomas of the lung.

Specifications

Clone	IHC635
Source	Mouse Monoclonal
Applications	IHC (P)
Formulation	Tris Buffer, pH 7.3 - 7.7, with 1% BSA and <0.1% Sodium Azide

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue	Lung Adenocarcinoma, Kidney, Renal Cell Carcinoma
Dilution Range	1:50– 1:200
Pretreatment	Perform heat-induced epitope retrieval (HIER) at pH for 10 to 30 minutes
Incubation Time and Temp	10 to 30 minutes at room temperature
Detection	Refer to the corresponding user manual for detection system

Result

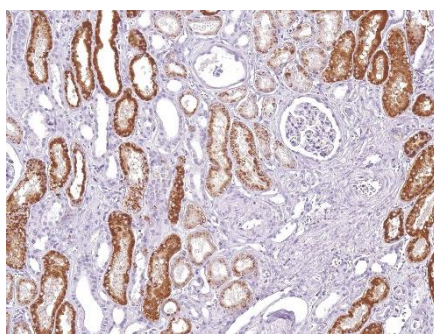


Figure Napsin A on Kidney

Storage and Handling

Must store the reagent at 2-8 °C. Do not freeze. Do not use the reagent after expiration date on vial. To ensure proper stability and delivery of the antibody after each run, replace the cap and immediately place the bottle in a refrigerator in an upright position. Positive and negative controls should be simultaneously run with unknown specimens, as there are no conclusive characteristics to suggest instability of the antibody.

Precautions

The product is for research use only. Do not use for diagnosis purpose. Ensure proper handling procedures are used with all reagents. Always wear laboratory coats, disposable gloves, and other appropriate laboratory equipment when handling reagents. Do not ingest reagents, and avoid contact with eyes and mucous membranes. Wash eyes with copious amounts of water if contact occurs.

References

1. **Hirano T**, et al. "Usefulness of TA02 (napsin A) to distinguish primary lung adenocarcinoma from metastatic lung adenocarcinoma." *Lung Cancer*. 2003 Aug;41(2):155-62.
2. **Ueno T** et al. "Aspartic proteinase napsin is a useful marker for diagnosis of primary lung adenocarcinoma." *Br J Cancer*. 2003 Apr 22;88(8):1229-33.
3. **Suzuki A**, et al. "Napsin A is useful to distinguish primary lung adenocarcinoma from adenocarcinomas of other organs." *Pathol Res Pract*. 2005;201(8-9):579-86.
4. **Jagirdar J**, et al. "Application of immunohistochemistry to the diagnosis of primary and metastatic carcinoma to the lung." *Arch Pathol Lab Med*. 2008 Mar;132(3):384-96.
5. **Dejmek A** et al. "Napsin A (TA02) is a useful alternative to thyroid transcription factor-1 (TTF-1) for the identification of pulmonary adenocarcinoma cells in pleural effusions." *Diagn Cytopathol*. 2007 Aug;35(8):493-7.
6. **Inamura K**, et al. "Pulmonary adenocarcinomas with enteric differentiation: histologic and immunohistochemical characteristics compared with metastatic colorectal cancers and usual pulmonary adenocarcinomas." *Am J Surg Pathol*. 2005 May;29(5):660-5.
7. **Bishop JA**, et al. "Napsin A and thyroid transcription factor-1 expression in carcinomas of the lung, breast, pancreas, colon, kidney, thyroid, and malignant mesothelioma." *Hum Pathol*. 2010 Jan;41(1):20-5.
8. **Ye J**, et al. "Combination of napsin A and TTF-1 immunohistochemistry helps in differentiating primary lung adenocarcinoma from metastatic carcinoma in the lung." *Appl Immunohistochem Mol Morphol*. 2011 Jul;19(4):313-7.

Technical Support

Contact FemtoPath Technical Support at +886232338585 or email to femtopath@hongjing.com.tw for assistance with more questions regarding this product.