

## PSA Antibody

### Datasheet

For Research Use Only

| Description     | Catalog No. | Size   |
|-----------------|-------------|--------|
| PSA Concentrate | FP-A040-01  | 0.1 ml |
| PSA Concentrate | FP-A040-10  | 1 ml   |
| PSA Predilute   | FP-A040-70  | 7 ml   |

### Description

Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) is a serine protease of the kallikrein family, that is produced by the prostate epithelium and epithelial lining of the periurethral glands. Although considered prostate-specific, PSA has also been detected in breast tissue, breast tumors, endometrium, adrenal neoplasms, and renal cell carcinomas. Anti-PSA can be used for differentiating high-grade prostate adenocarcinoma from high-grade urothelial carcinoma, as well as for determining the prostatic origin of carcinomas in non-prostate tissues. Anti-PSA recognizes primary and metastatic prostatic neoplasms, but not tumors of nonprostatic origin, and can be useful as an aid to confirm prostatic acinar cell origin in primary and metastatic carcinomas.

### Specifications

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| Clone        | IHC654  |
| 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  | Prostate, Prostate 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

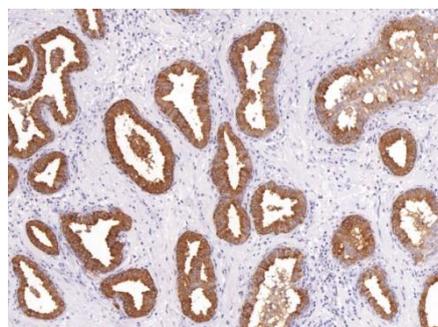


Figure PSA on Prostate

## 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. **Polascik TJ**, et al. "Prostate specific antigen: a decade of discovery--what we have learned and where we are going." *J Urol.* 1999; 162:293-306.
2. **Stenman UH**, et al. "Prostate-specific antigen." *Semin Cancer Biol.* 1999; 9:83-93.
3. **Alanen KA**, et al. "Immunohistochemical labelling for prostate specific antigen in non-prostatic tissues." *Path Res Pract.* 1996; 192:233-7.
4. **Varma M**, et al. "Diagnostic utility of immunohistochemistry in morphologically difficult prostate cancer: review of current literature." *Histopathology.* 2005; 47:1-16.
5. **Gallee MP**, et al. "Characterization of monoclonal antibodies raised against the prostatic cancer cell line PC-82." *Prostate.* 1986; 9:33-45.
6. **Hadji M**, et al. "Prostatic-specific antigen: an immunohistologic marker for prostatic neoplasms." *Cancer.* 1981; 48:1229-32.
7. **Tazawa K**, et al. "Localization of prostate-specific antigen-like immunoreactivity in human salivary gland and salivary gland tumors." *Path Intl.* 1999; 49:500-5.
8. **Siddiqui IA**, et al. "Inhibition of CWR22Rnu1 tumor growth and PSA secretion in athymic nude mice by green and black teas." *Carcinogenesis.* 2006; 27:833-9.
9. **Ljung G**, et al. "Characterization of residual tumor cells following radical radiation therapy for prostatic adenocarcinoma; immunohistochemical expression of prostate-specific antigen, prostatic acid phosphatase, and cytokeratin 8." *Prostate.* 1997; 31:91-7.

## Technical Support

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