

36-3603: Anti-Napsin A (Lung Adenocarcinoma Marker) Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: NAPSA/3306)

Clonality :	Monoclonal
Clone Name :	NAPSA/3306
Application :	IHC
Reactivity :	Human
Gene :	NAPSA
Gene ID :	9476
Uniprot ID :	O96009
Alternative Name :	ASP4, Aspartyl protease 4, KAP, Kidney derived aspartic protease like protein (Kdap), NAP1, NAPA, Napsa, napsin A aspartic peptidase, Pronapsin A, SNAPA
Isotype :	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Immunogen Information :	Recombinant human Napsin A protein fragment (aa189-299) (exact sequence is proprietary)

Description

Napsin is a pepsin-like aspartic proteinase connected with maturation of surfactant protein B. There are two closely related napsins, napsin A and napsin B. Napsin A is expressed as a single chain protein. Immunohistochemical studies revealed high expression levels of napsin A in human lung and kidney but low expression in spleen. Napsin A is expressed in type II pneumocytes and in adenocarcinomas of lung. The high specificity expression of napsin A in adenocarcinomas of lung is useful to distinguish primary lung adenocarcinomas from adenocarcinomas of other organs.

Product Info

Amount :	20 µg / 100 µg
Content :	200 µg/ml of Ab Purified from rabbit anti-serum by Protein A. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA at 1.0mg/ml.
Storage condition :	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.

Application Note

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT), (Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95°C followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes);

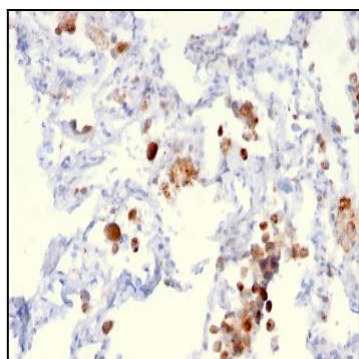


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Lung Adenocarcinoma stained with Napsin A Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (NAPSA/3306).

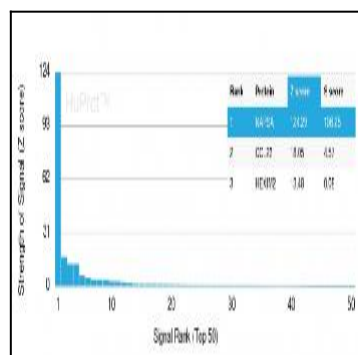


Fig. 2: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Napsin A Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (NAPSA/3306). Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (Monoclonal Antibody) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a Monoclonal Antibody to its intended target. A Monoclonal Antibody is considered to specific to its intended target, if the Monoclonal Antibody has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a Monoclonal Antibody binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that Monoclonal Antibody to protein X is equal to 29.