

10-12525: Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to AMACR(Clone :BS2)

Clonality :	Monoclonal
Clone Name :	BS2
Application :	IHC
Reactivity :	Human
Gene :	AMACR
Gene ID :	23600
Uniprot ID :	Q9UHK6
Alternative Name :	2-methylacyl-CoA racemase
Isotype :	Mouse IgG2b

Description

AMACR (alpha-methylacyl-CoA racemase) has been recently described as prostate cancer-specific gene that encodes a protein involved in the beta-oxidation of branched chain fatty acids. Expression of AMACR protein is found in prostatic adenocarcinoma but not in benign prostatic tissue. It stains premalignant lesions of prostate: high-grade prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia (PIN) and atypical adenomatous hyperplasia. AMACR can be used as a positive marker for PIN. Defects in AMACR are the cause of congenital bile acid synthesis defect type 4 (CBAS4); also known as cholestasis, intrahepatic, with defective conversion of trihydroxycoprostanic acid to cholic acid or trihydroxycoprostanic acid in bile. Clinical features include neonatal jaundice, intrahepatic cholestasis, bile duct deficiency and absence of cholic acid from bile.

Product Info

Amount :	0.1 ml / 0.5 ml
Content :	TRIS with 0.03% sodium azide, pH7.2
Storage condition :	Store at 4°C

Application Note

Immunohistochemical Analysis :-1:200

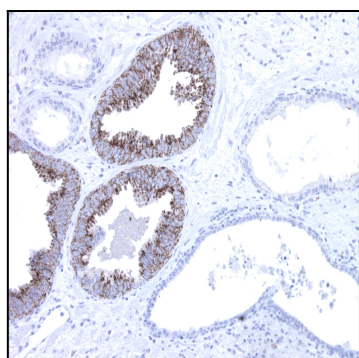


Figure-1: Prostate section has been stained using AMACR antibody (Clone: BS2) with 1:200 dilution. Neoplastic cells have strong granular staining. Note glands without neoplastic cells.

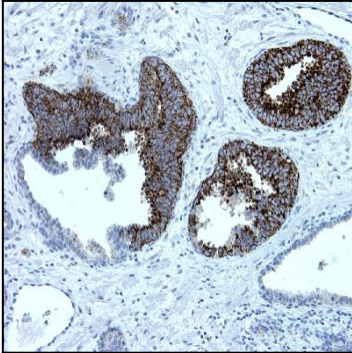


Figure-2: Prostate section has been stained using AMACR antibody (Clone: BS2) with 1:200 dilution. Neoplastic cells have strong granular staining.

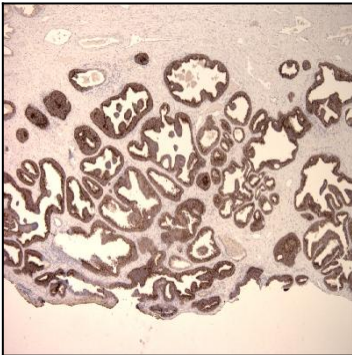


Figure-3: Kidney section has been stained using AMACR antibody (Clone: BS2) with 1:200 dilution. Tubulus cells in proximal tubules have strong granular staining.