

Anti-Napsin A, mouse monoclonal (BS10)

BSH-2002-100 (0,1ml), BSH-2002-1 (1 ml)



Clonality:	Mouse monoclonal antibody
Clone:	BS10
Application:	IHC-P (1:100 – 1:400)
Species Reactivity:	Human
Control tissues:	Kidney, lung
Buffer:	TRIS with 0.03% sodium azide, pH 7,2
Storage:	Store at 4°C

Description

Napsin A is an aspartic proteinase that is expressed predominantly in lung (type II pneumocytes) and kidney and lower levels in spleen and blood leukocytes. Alveolar macrophages also contain Napsin A due phagocytosis of pneumocytes. Napsin A is useful especially in the differential diagnosis of lung adenocarcinoma between squamous cell carcinoma.

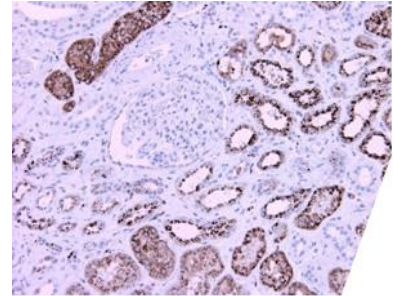
Protocol

After paraffin removing and rehydration:

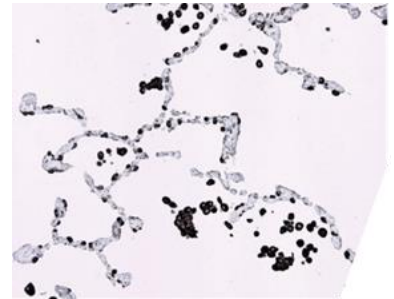
1. Pretreatment: HIER pH9
2. Wash (TBS-Tween)
3. Primary antibody: Napsin A 1:100 – 1:400, 30 min.
4. Wash
5. 3% H₂O₂, 10 min.*
6. Wash
7. BioSite Histo HRP One-Step Polymer (KDB-10007), 30 min
8. Wash
9. Wash
10. DAB high contrast Kit (BCB-20032), 10 min
11. Aqua
12. CuSO₄ -post enhancement, 5 min
13. Aqua
14. Counter staining in diluted Mayer, 1 min
15. Bluing, 7 min in tap water
16. Dehydration, clearing and mounting

Dilution of this concentrated antibody depends on the detection system used and the final working dilution need to always be determined by the user.

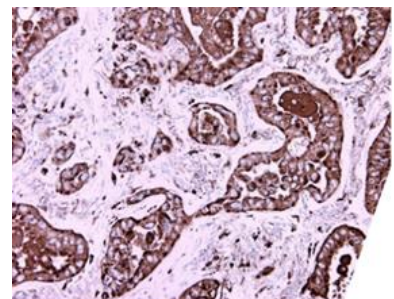
* Optional; Endogenous peroxidase blocking can also be done before primary antibody incubation.



Kidney section stained using Napsin A antibody (clone BS10) with 1:300 dilution. Proximal tubule cells have stained strongly with granular cytoplasmic staining reaction.



Lung section has been stained using Napsin A antibody (Clone: BS10) with 1:300 dilution. Pneumocytes and alveolar macrophages have cytoplasmic label.



Lung adenocarcinoma section has been stained using Napsin A antibody (Clone: BS10) with 1:300 dilution. Carcinoma cells have strong cytoplasmic label.