

# Novocastra™ Liquid Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Prostate Specific Membrane Antigen

## Product Code: NCL-L-PSMA

<b>Intended Use</b>	FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY.
<b>Specificity</b>	Human prostate specific membrane antigen.
<b>Clone</b>	1D6
<b>Ig Class</b>	IgG1 kappa
<b>Antigen Used for Immunizations</b>	Expressed from a 108 amino acid region of the extra cellular domain (301-409aa) of the human PSMA molecule.
<b>Hybridoma Partner</b>	Mouse myeloma (p3-NS1-Ag4-1).
<b>Preparation</b>	Liquid tissue culture supernatant containing 15 mM sodium azide. Volume as indicated on vial label.
<b>Effective on Frozen Tissue</b>	Not evaluated.
<b>Effective on Paraffin Wax Embedded Tissue</b>	Yes (using the high temperature antigen unmasking technique: see overleaf).
<b>Recommendations on Use</b>	Immunohistochemistry: Typical working dilution 1:50. High temperature antigen unmasking technique. 60 minutes primary antibody incubation at 25 °C. Standard ABC technique. Western Blotting: Not recommended.
<b>Positive Controls</b>	Immunohistochemistry: Prostate.
<b>Staining Pattern</b>	Membrane and cytoplasmic.
<b>Storage and Stability</b>	Store liquid antibody at 4 °C. Under these conditions, there is no significant loss in product performance up to the expiry date indicated on the vial label. Prepare working dilutions on the day of use.
<b>General Overview</b>	The prostate specific membrane antigen (PSMA) is a prostate-specific integral membrane folate hydrolase. It is expressed as a 750 amino acid glycoprotein but may also be found as PSM, a form of the protein missing the first 57 amino acids. PSMA expression may correlate with tumor burden and serve as an indicator of metastatic involvement. In contrast to prostate specific antigen (PSA) and prostatic acid phosphatase (PAP) that are secreted proteins, PSMA is an integral membrane protein.
<b>General References</b>	Chang S S, Reuter V E, Heston W D, et al.. <i>Urology</i> . 57 (6): 1179–1183 (2001). Tino W T, Huber M J, Lake T P, et al.. <i>Hybridoma</i> . 19 (3): 249–257 (2000). Bostwick D G, Pacelli A, Blute M, et al.. <i>Cancer</i> . 82 (11): 2256–2261 (1998). Kawakami M and Nakayama J. <i>Cancer Research</i> . 57 (12): 2321–2324 (1997). Murphy G, Tjoa B, Ragde H, et al.. <i>Prostate</i> . 29 (6): 371–380 (1996). Pinto J T, Suffoletto B P, Berzin T M, et al.. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> . 2 (9): 1445–1451 (1996). Israeli R S, Powell C T, Corr J G, et al.. <i>Cancer Research</i> . 54 (7): 1807–1811 (1994). Rochon Y P, Horoszewicz J S, Boynton A L, et al.. <i>Prostate</i> . 25 (4): 219–223 (1994). Israeli R S, Powell C T, Fair W R, et al.. <i>Cancer Research</i> . 53: 227–230 (1993).



# Instructions for Use

## High Temperature Antigen Unmasking Technique for Immunohistochemical Demonstration on Paraffin Sections

1. Cut and mount sections on slides coated with a suitable tissue adhesive.
2. Deparaffinize sections and rehydrate to distilled water.
3. Place sections in 0.5% hydrogen peroxide/methanol for 10 minutes (or use other appropriate endogenous peroxidase blocking procedure). Wash sections in tap water.
4. Heat 1500 mL of the recommended unmasking solution (0.01 M citrate buffer, pH 6.0 (or Epitope Retrieval Solution, RE7113) unless otherwise indicated overleaf) until boiling in a stainless steel pressure cooker. Cover but do not lock lid.
5. Position slides into metal staining racks (do not place slides close together as uneven staining may occur) and lower into pressure cooker ensuring slides are completely immersed in unmasking solution. Lock lid.
6. When the pressure cooker reaches operating temperature and pressure (after about 5 minutes) start a timer for 1 minute (unless otherwise indicated on the data sheet).
7. When the timer rings, remove pressure cooker from heat source and run under cold water with lid on. DO NOT OPEN LID UNTIL THE INDICATORS SHOW THAT PRESSURE HAS BEEN RELEASED. Open lid, remove slides and place immediately into a bath of tap water.
8. Wash sections in TBS\* buffer (pH 7.6) for 1 x 5 minutes.
9. Place sections in diluted normal serum (or RTU Normal Horse Serum) for 10 minutes.
10. Incubate sections with primary antibody. Use Antibody Diluent RE7133 (where available).
11. Wash in TBS buffer for 2 x 5 minutes.
12. Incubate sections in an appropriate biotinylated secondary antibody.
13. Wash in TBS buffer for 2 x 5 minutes.
14. Incubate slides in ABC reagent (or RTU streptavidin/peroxidase complex).
15. Wash in TBS buffer for 2 x 5 minutes.
16. Incubate slides in DAB or other suitable peroxidase substrate.
17. Wash thoroughly in running tap water.
18. Counterstain with hematoxylin (if required), dehydrate and mount.

### Solutions

0.01 M CITRATE BUFFER (pH 6.0) or RE7113 (where available).

Add 3.84 g of citric acid (anhydrous) to 1.8 L of distilled water. Adjust to pH 6.0 using concentrated NaOH. Make up to 2 L with distilled water.

1 mM EDTA (pH 8.0) or RE7116 (where available).

Add 0.37 g of EDTA (SIGMA product code E-5134) to 1 litre of distilled water. Adjust pH to 8.0 using 1.0 M NaOH.

20 mM TRIS/ 0.65 mM EDTA/ 0.005% TWEEN (pH 9.0) or RE7119 (where available).

Dissolve 14.4 g Tris (BDH product code 271197K) and 1.44 g EDTA (SIGMA product code E-5134) to 0.55 L of distilled water. Adjust pH to 9.0 with 1 M HCl and add 0.3 mL Tween 20 (SIGMA product code P-1379). Make up to 0.6 L with distilled water. This is a 10x concentrate which should be diluted with distilled water as required (eg 150 mL diluted with 1350 mL of distilled water).

\* In most applications, 10 mM phosphate, 0.15 M NaCl, pH 7.6 (PBS) can be used instead of 50 mM Tris, 0.15 M NaCl, pH 7.6 (TBS).

### Safety Note

To ensure the correct and safe use of your pressure cooker, PLEASE READ MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS.