PAA711Hu04

Polyclonal Antibody to Heparanase (HPA)

Organism Species: Homo sapiens (Human)

Instruction manual

FOR IN VITRO USE AND RESEARCH USE ONLY

NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

9th Edition (Revised in Jul, 2013)

[PRODUCT INFORMATION]

Immunogen: HPA-OVA

Clonality: Polyclonal

Host: Rabbit

Immunoglobulin Type: IgG

Purification: Affinity Chromatography.

Applications: WB, ICC, IHC-P, IHC-F, ELISA

Concentration: 200μg/mL

UOM: 100μg

[IMMUNOGEN INFORMATION]

Immunogen: Synthetic Peptide, HPA conjugated to OVA.

Accession No.: CPA711Hu21

Sequence: The target peptide sequence is listed below.

GIEVVMRQVFFGAGNYHLVDENF

[RELEVANCE]

Heparanase, also known as HPSE, is an enzyme that acts both at the cell-surface and within the extracellular matrix to degrade polymeric heparan sulfate molecules into shorter chain length oligosaccharides. The successful penetration of the endothelial cell layer that lines the interior surface of blood vessels is an important process in the formation of blood borne tumour metastases. Heparan sulfate proteoglycans are major constituents of this layer and it has been shown that increased metastatic potential corresponds with increased heparanase activity for a number of cell lines.

[ANTIBODY SPECIFITY]

The antibody is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against HPA conjugated to OVA. It has been selected for its ability to recognize HPA in immunohistochemical staining and western blotting.

[APPLICATIONS]

Western blotting: 1:100-400
Immunocytochemistry in formalin fixed cells: 1:100-500
Immunohistochemistry in formalin fixed frozen section: 1:100-500
Immunohistochemistry in paraffin section: 1:50-200
Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay: 1:100-200
Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.

[CONTENTS]

Form & Buffer: Supplied as solution form in PBS, pH7.4, containing 0.02% NaN_3, 50% glycerol.

[STORAGE]

Store at 4ºC for frequent use. Stored at -20ºC to -80ºC in a manual defrost freezer for one year without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.