Human Hepatocyte Specific Antigen
Clone OCH1E5
Cat. no. MONX10486

Specificity
Hepatoblastoma is the most common primary tumour of the liver in children. The distinction of hepatoblastoma, especially the embryonal type, from other small round cell tumours of childhood can sometimes be difficult. The use of specific hepatocyte markers and also of alpha fetoprotein or carcinoembryonic antigen are useful for the identification of normal and malignant foetal hepatocytes. OCH1E5 recognises an uncharacterised antigen present in both adult and foetal normal hepatocytes to produce a distinct granular cytoplasmic staining. The majority of hepatocellular carcinomas, including fibrolamellar variants are also stained. No reaction is observed with a variety of other human malignancies with the exception of some gastrointestinal malignancies.

Immunoglobulin type
Murine IgG1, kappa

Use
The antibody can be used for immunohistochemistry, paraffin sections.

Instructions for use
Immunohistochemistry:
Typical working dilution 1:50.
60 minutes primary antibody incubation at 25oC.
Standard ABC technique.

Staining pattern : cytoplasmic
Antigen used for immunisations : formalin-fixed human liver

Positive control
Normal adult human liver; hepatocytes.

Presentation
Lyophilised tissue culture supernatant containing 15mM sodium azide.
Reconstitute with 1ml or 0.1ml of sterile distilled water as indicated on vial label.

Literature
**Storage and Handling**

Store unopened lyophilised antibody at 4oC. Under these conditions, there is no significant loss in product performance up to the expiry date indicated on the vial label. The reconstituted antibody is stable for at least two months when stored at 4oC. For long term storage, it is recommended that aliquots of the antibody are frozen at -20oC (frost-free freezers are not recommended). Repeated freezing and thawing must be avoided. Prepare working dilutions on the day of use.

**FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY, NOT FOR DRUG, DIAGNOSTIC OR OTHER USE.**