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DATA SHEET

Mouse Anti-Mesothelial Cell [HBME-1]: MC0343, MC0343RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: HBME-1 is an anti-mesothelial monoclonal antibody that recognizes an unknown antigen on microvilli of mesothelioma cells. It stains normal mesothelial cells as well as epithelial mesotheliomas in a thick membrane pattern. This antibody also reacts with some (20-30%) carcinomas showing cytoplasmic immunostaining.

Specifications

Clone:	HBME-1
Source:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgM
Reactivity:	Human
Localization:	Cytoplasm
Formulation:	Purified antibody containing < 0.2% BSA and < 15mM sodium azide (NaN3).
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C.
Applications:	IHC

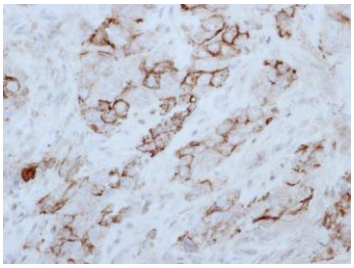
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Mesothelial Cell Concentrated	MC0343	1 ml
Mesothelial Cell Prediluted	MC0343RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue:	Mesothelioma
Concentrated Dilution:	10-100
Pretreatment:	Citrate pH6.0 or EDTA pH8.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	30 – 60 minutes @ RT
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human mesothelioma tissue stained with anti-HBME-1 using DAB

References:

1. Strong expression of HBME-1 associates with high-risk clinicopathological factors of papillary thyroid carcinoma Dencic TM, et al. Pathol Oncol Res. Jul;21(3):735-42, 2015.
2. Follicular thyroid neoplasms can be classified as low- and high-risk according to HBME-1 and Galectin-3 expression on liquid-based fine-needle cytology. Fadda G, et al. Eur J Endocrinol. Sep;165(3):447-53, 2011.
3. HBME-1 and CK19 are highly discriminatory in the cytological diagnosis of papillary thyroid carcinoma. Nga ME, et al. Diagn Cytopathol. Aug;36(8):550-6, 2008.
4. HBME-1 expression in follicular tumor of the thyroid: an investigation of whether it can be used as a marker to diagnose follicular carcinoma. Ito Y, et al. Anticancer Res. Jan-Feb;25(1A):179-82, 2005.
5. Distinctive microvillous brush border staining with HBME-1 distinguishes pleural mesotheliomas from pulmonary adenocarcinomas. Dahlstrom JE, et al. Pathology. Aug;33(3):287-91, 2001.

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