

Rabbit Anti-Somatostatin Receptor Type 2/SSTR2 [EP149]: RM0178, RM0178RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Somatostatin is a peptide hormone that regulates the endocrine system and affects neurotransmission and cell proliferation via interaction with G-protein-coupled somatostatin receptors and inhibition of the release of numerous secondary hormones. This hormone has two active forms produced by alternative cleavage of a single preproprotein: somatostatin-14, composed of 14 amino acids and somatostatin-28, a prohormone composed of 28 residues. Somatostatin is secreted by D-cells of the islets of Langerhans in pancreas, endocrine cells of the gastrointestinal tract, bronchopulmonary system, thymus, and C cells of the thyroid. Somatostatin positive cells may also be present in medullary thyroid carcinomas, C cell hyperplasia, thymic tumors and pulmonary small cell carcinomas. An antibody to Somatostatin can be used to identify pancreatic islet cell hyperplasia as well as islet cell tumors, such as somatostatinomas.

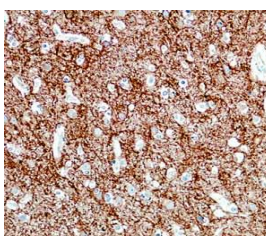
Specifications

Clone: EP149
 Source: Rabbit
 Isotype: IgG
 Reactivity: Human
 Localization: Cytoplasm
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN₃)
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
 Applications: IHC
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Somatostatin Receptor Type 2/SSTR2 Concentrated	RM0178	1 ml
Somatostatin Receptor Type 2/SSTR2 Prediluted	RM0178RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure

Positive Control Tissue: Pancreas, somatostatinomas
 Concentrated Dilution: 50-200
 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 brain stained with anti-SSTR2 using DAB

References:

1. Determination of Mammalian Target of Rapamycin Hyperactivation as Prognostic Factor in Well-Differentiated Neuroendocrine Tumors. Lamberti G, et al. Gastroenterol Res Pract 2017:7872519, 2017.
2. Somatostatin receptor expression indicates improved prognosis in gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine neoplasm, and octreotide long-acting release is effective and safe in Chinese patients with advanced gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumors. Wang Y, et al. Oncol Lett 13:1165-1174, 2017.
3. Comparing of IRS and Her2 as immunohistochemical scoring schemes in gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumors. Kaemmerer D, et al. Int J Clin Exp Pathol 5:187-94, 2012.

Doc. 100-RM0178
Rev. A