

Mouse Anti-Maspin/SERPINB5/PI-5 [5C6.2]: MC0001, MC0001RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Maspin or SERPINB5 or PI-5 is encoded by the SERPINB5 (also known as PI5) gene (Gene ID 5268). Maspin/SERPINB5 is a conserved serine protease inhibitor that induces apoptosis and inhibits the motility of breast cancer cells. DNA hypermethylation and histone deacetylation lead to silencing of the SERPINB5 gene in human breast cancer. It blocks the growth, invasion, and metastatic properties of mammary tumors. Maspin has been shown to act at the cell surface to block cell motility and inhibit invasion of breast and prostate cancer cells.

Specifications

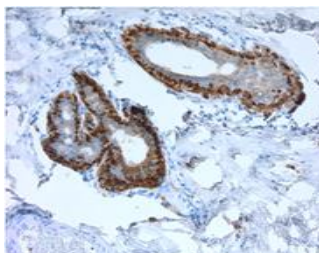
Clone: 5C6.2
Source: Mouse
Reactivity: Human
Isotype: IgG2b/k
Localization: Cytoplasm, secreted
Formulation: Purified antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide (NaN₃)
Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications: IHC
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Maspin/SERPINB5/PI-5 [5C6.2] Concentrated	MC0001	1 ml
Maspin/SERPINB5/PI-5 [5C6.2] Prediluted	MC0001RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue: Skin, breast, tonsil
Concentrated Dilution: 25-100
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 breast tissue stained with anti-Maspin using DAB

References:

1. Analysis of co-expression networks for circular RNAs and mRNAs reveals that circular RNAs hsa_circ_0047905, hsa_circ_0138960 and has-circRNA7690-15 are candidate oncogenes in gastric cancer. Lai Z, et al. Cell Cycle 16:2301-2311, 2017.
2. A five-variable signature predicts radioresistance and prognosis in nasopharyngeal carcinoma patients receiving radical radiotherapy. Yi HM, et al. Tumour Biol. Mar;37(3):2941-9, 2016.
3. Prostatic Carcinogenesis: More Insights. Saied EM1, Alshenawy HA. J Microsc Ultrastruct. Jan-Mar;6(1):11-16, 2018.