

Napsin A

Prediluted Polyclonal Antibody
901-434-031820

BIOCARE
M E D I C A L

Catalog Number:	PP 434 AA	AVI 434 G	VLTR 434 G20
Description:	6.0 mL, RTU	6.0 mL, RTU	20 mL, RTU
Dilution:	Ready-to-use	Ready-to-use	Ready-to-use
Diluent:	N/A	N/A	N/A

Intended Use:

For In Vitro Diagnostic Use

Napsin A is a rabbit polyclonal antibody that is intended for laboratory use in the qualitative identification of napsin A protein by immunohistochemistry (IHC) in formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) human tissues. The clinical interpretation of any staining or its absence should be complemented by morphological studies using proper controls and should be evaluated within the context of the patient's clinical history and other diagnostic tests by a qualified pathologist.

Summary and Explanation:

Napsin A is a pepsin-like aspartic proteinase. It is expressed in type II pneumocytes and in adenocarcinomas of the lung and kidney. Studies have shown that Napsin A is both a more sensitive and specific marker than TTF-1 and is extremely specific for lung adenocarcinomas. Most studies show Napsin A is 100% specific for lung adenocarcinoma versus lung SqCC.

When used in combination, the Desmoglein 3 + Napsin A antibody cocktail are very sensitive and specific markers for discriminating between lung squamous cell carcinoma and lung adenocarcinoma. Used as a panel with TTF-1 and CK5, this antibody cocktail is extremely accurate and may be used as a first-line screener for lung cancer.

Principle of Procedure:

Antigen detection in tissues and cells is a multi-step immunohistochemical process. The initial step binds the primary antibody to its specific epitope. After labeling the antigen with a primary antibody, a one-step or two-step detection procedure can be applied. A one-step procedure will feature an enzyme labeled polymer that binds the primary antibody. A two-step procedure will feature a linker antibody added to bind to the primary antibody. An enzyme-labeled polymer is then added to bind the linker antibody. These detections of the bound antibodies are evidenced by a colorimetric reaction.

Source: Rabbit polyclonal

Species Reactivity: Human, others not tested

Clone: N/A

Isotype: N/A

Protein Concentration: Lot specific Ig concentration is not available.

Epitope/Antigen: Human Napsin A

Cellular Localization: Cytoplasmic (granular)

Positive Tissue Control: Lung adenocarcinoma

Known Applications:

Immunohistochemistry (formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues)

Supplied As: Buffer with protein carrier and preservative

Storage and Stability:

Store at 2°C to 8°C. The product is stable to the expiration date printed on the label, when stored under these conditions. Do not use after expiration date.

Protocol Recommendations (VALENT® Automated Slide Staining Platform):

VLTR434 is intended for use with the VALENT. Refer to the User Manual for specific instructions for use. Protocol parameters in the Protocol Manager should be programmed as follows:

Deparaffinization: Deparaffinize for 8 minutes with Val DePar.

Pretreatment: Perform heat retrieval at 98°C for 60 minutes using Val AR-Hi pH, 5X (use at 1X).

Peroxidase Block: Block for 5 minutes with Val Peroxidase Block.

Protocol Recommendations (VALENT Automated Slide Staining Platform) Cont'd:

Protein Block (Optional): Incubate for 10-20 minutes with Val Background Block.

Primary Antibody: Incubate for 45 minutes.

Secondary: N/A

Linker: Incubate for 10 minutes with Val Universal Linker.

Polymer: Incubate for 20 minutes with Val Universal Polymer.

Chromogen: Incubate for 5 minutes with Val DAB.

Counterstain: Counterstain for 5 minutes with Val Hematoxylin.

Protocol Recommendations (intelliPATH FLX® and manual use)

Peroxide Block: Block for 5 minutes with Peroxidized 1.

Pretreatment: Perform heat retrieval using Diva Decloaker. Refer to the Diva Decloaker data sheet for specific instructions.

Protein Block (Optional): Incubate for 5-10 minutes at RT with Background Punisher.

Primary Antibody: Incubate for 30 minutes at RT.

Probe: N/A

Polymer: Incubate for 30 minutes at RT with a secondary-conjugated polymer.

Chromogen: Incubate for 5 minutes at RT with Biocare's DAB - OR - Incubate for 5-7 minutes at RT with Warp Red.

Counterstain:

Counterstain with hematoxylin. Rinse with deionized water. Apply Tacha's Bluing Solution for 1 minute. Rinse with deionized water.

Technical Notes:

This antibody, for intelliPATH FLX and manual use, has been standardized with MACH 4 detection system. Use TBS for washing steps.

Protocol Recommendations (Ventana BenchMark ULTRA):

AVI434 is intended for use with the BenchMark ULTRA. Refer to the User Manual for specific instructions for use. Recommended protocol parameters are as follows:

- Using **OptiView:**

Template/Detection: OptiView DAB IHC

Pretreatment Protocol: CC1 32 minutes

Peroxidase: Pre Primary Peroxidase Inhibitor

Primary Antibody: 16 minutes, 36°C

- Using **ultraView AP Red:**

Template/Detection: ultraView Red

Pretreatment Protocol: CC1 Standard

Primary Antibody: 32 minutes, 37°C

Limitations:

The optimum antibody dilution and protocols for a specific application can vary. These include, but are not limited to fixation, heat-retrieval method, incubation times, tissue section thickness and detection kit used. Due to the superior sensitivity of these unique reagents, the recommended incubation times and titers listed are not applicable to other detection systems, as results may vary. The data sheet recommendations and protocols are based on exclusive use of Biocare products. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the investigator to determine optimal conditions.



60 Berry Drive
Pacheco, CA 94553
USA



Rev: 062117

Tel: 800-799-9499 | www.biocare.net | Fax: 925-603-8080



Prinsessegracht 20
2514 AP The Hague
The Netherlands

Napsin A

Prediluted Polyclonal Antibody
901-434-031820

BIOCARE
M E D I C A L

Quality Control:

Refer to CLSI Quality Standards for Design and Implementation of Immunohistochemistry Assays; Approved Guideline-Second edition (I/LA28-A2) CLSI Wayne, PA USA (www.clsi.org). 2011

Precautions:

1. This antibody contains less than 0.1% sodium azide. Concentrations less than 0.1% are not reportable hazardous materials according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazard communication and EC Directive 91/155/EC. Sodium azide (NaN₃) used as a preservative is toxic if ingested. Sodium azide may react with lead and copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. Upon disposal, flush with large volumes of water to prevent azide build-up in plumbing. (Center for Disease Control, 1976, National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, 1976) (6)
2. Specimens, before and after fixation, and all materials exposed to them should be handled as if capable of transmitting infection and disposed of with proper precautions. Never pipette reagents by mouth and avoid contacting the skin and mucous membranes with reagents and specimens. If reagents or specimens come in contact with sensitive areas, wash with copious amounts of water. (7)
3. Microbial contamination of reagents may result in an increase in nonspecific staining.
4. Incubation times or temperatures other than those specified may give erroneous results. The user must validate any such change.
5. Do not use reagent after the expiration date printed on the vial.
6. The SDS is available upon request and is located at <http://biocare.net>.


Troubleshooting:

Follow the antibody specific protocol recommendations according to data sheet provided. If atypical results occur, contact Biocare's Technical Support at 1-800-542-2002.

References:

1. Mukhopadhyay S, Katzenstein AL. Subclassification of non-small cell lung carcinomas lacking morphologic differentiation on biopsy specimens: Utility of an immunohistochemical panel containing TTF-1, napsin A, p63, and CK5/6. *Am J Surg Pathol*. 2011 Jan; 35(1):15-25.
2. Bishop JA, Sharma R, Illei PB. Napsin A and thyroid transcription factor-1 expression in carcinomas of the lung, breast, pancreas, colon, kidney, thyroid, and malignant mesothelioma. *Hum Pathol*. 2010 Jan; 41(1):20-5.
3. Jagirdar J. Application of immunohistochemistry to the diagnosis of primary and metastatic carcinoma to the lung. *Arch Pathol Lab Med*. 2008 Mar; 132(3):384-96.
4. Dejmek A, *et al*. Napsin A (TA02) is a useful alternative to thyroid transcription factor-1 (TTF-1) for the identification of pulmonary adenocarcinoma cells in pleural effusions. *Diagn Cytopathol*. 2007 Aug; 35(8):493-7.
5. Suzuki A, *et al*. Napsin A is useful to distinguish primary lung adenocarcinoma from adenocarcinomas of other organs. *Pathol Res Pract*. 2005; 201(8-9):579-86.
6. Center for Disease Control Manual. Guide: Safety Management, NO. CDC-22, Atlanta, GA. April 30, 1976 "Decontamination of Laboratory Sink Drains to Remove Azide Salts."
7. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). Protection of Laboratory Workers from Occupationally Acquired Infections; Approved Guideline-Fourth Edition CLSI document M29-A4 Wayne, PA 2014.

VP Echelon Series antibodies are developed solely by Biocare Medical LLC and do not imply approval or endorsement of Biocare's antibodies by Ventana Medical Systems, Inc. Biocare and Ventana are not affiliated, associated or related in any way. Ventana®, BenchMark®, *ultraView* and OptiView are trademarks of Roche.

 Biocare Medical
60 Berry Drive
Pacheco, CA 94553
USA



Rev: 062117

Tel: 800-799-9499 | www.biocare.net | Fax: 925-603-8080

 EMERGO EUROPE
Prinsessegracht 20
2514 AP The Hague
The Netherlands