

Small Cell Lung Carcinoma Antigen (SCLC Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone MOC-52]
Catalog # AH12971

Specification

**Small Cell Lung Carcinoma Antigen (SCLC Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide -
Product Information**

Application	,3,8,
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG1, kappa
Calculated MW	145kDa KDa

**Small Cell Lung Carcinoma Antigen (SCLC Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide -
Additional Information**

Storage

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions

Small Cell Lung Carcinoma Antigen (SCLC Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Small Cell Lung Carcinoma Antigen (SCLC Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide -
Protein Information**

**Small Cell Lung Carcinoma Antigen (SCLC Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide -
Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**Small Cell Lung Carcinoma Antigen (SCLC Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide -
Images**

**Small Cell Lung Carcinoma Antigen (SCLC Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide -
Background**

This MAb reacts with a membrane-associated protein present in normal and malignant neuroendocrine tissues including small cell lung cancer (SCLC). It stains neural and a variable number of endocrine tissues and in the lung it reacts preferentially with SCLC and carcinoids. Its epitope is destroyed during formalin fixation. This antibody was categorized during the First International Workshop on Small Cell Lung Cancer Antigens held in London in April 1987. There are two major types of Lung Carcinoma: non-small cell, which accounts for 80% of all cases; and small cell, which accounts for roughly 20% of all lung cancers reported. The lung continues to be a customary place for cancer migration from tumors elsewhere in the body. Treatment depends on the specific cell type of the cancer, level of progression and status of the individual patient.

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References**

W.H.O., 1982, 2nd ed. Am J. Clin. Path. 77, 123-136. | De Leij, L., et al., 1984, Eur. J. Canc. Clin. Oncol. 20, 123-128. | Souhami, R.L., et al., 1987, Lancet ii, 325-326. | De Leij, L., et al., 1987, In: Application of Monoclonal antibodies in tumor pathology (Ruiter DJ et al., eds), Dordrecht: Martinus Nijhoff, pp 191-210. | Berendsen, H.H., de Leij, L., Postmus, P.E., Ter Haar, J.G., Poppema, S. and The, T.H. 1988. Detection of small cell lung cancer metastases in bone marrow aspirates using monoclonal antibody directed against neuroendocrine differentiation antigen. J. Clin. Pathol. 41: 273-276