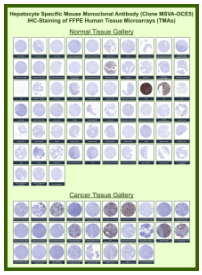
Hepatocyte Differentiation Marker Antibody [clone MSVA-OCE5] (V6051)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V6051-100UG	Antibody in 1X PBS with 0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V6051-20UG	Antibody in 1X PBS with 0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug

Bulk quote request

Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	MSVA-OCE5
Purity	Protein G affinity
Localization	Cytoplasm
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1:100-1:200
Limitations	This Hepatocyte Differentiation Marker antibody is available for research use only.



Immunohistochemistry of Hepatocyte Differentiation Marker antibody in human normal and cancer tissue microarrays. Clone MSVA-OCE5 demonstrates strong staining in normal liver hepatocytes and hepatocellular carcinoma, with minimal reactivity in most non-hepatic tissues. The observed staining pattern across normal and malignant tissues is consistent with reported expression profiles in public protein expression datasets including the Human Protein Atlas.

Description

Hepatocyte Differentiation Marker Antibody recognizes Hepatocyte Specific Antigen, a liver-associated antigen expressed in normal human hepatocytes and retained in many hepatocellular carcinomas. Hepatocyte Differentiation Marker Antibody clone MSVA-OCE5 is a mouse monoclonal antibody developed for research applications focused on hepatic lineage identification and hepatocellular differentiation studies.

In normal liver tissue, the antigen detected by clone MSVA-OCE5 is observed in hepatocytes, supporting its use as a marker of hepatic differentiation. Staining typically highlights hepatocytic cytoplasm and outlines the characteristic

trabecular architecture of liver parenchyma. Non-hepatic tissues generally show limited or absent reactivity under comparable experimental conditions, reinforcing the specificity of this marker for hepatocyte-associated differentiation patterns.

Hepatocellular carcinoma often retains features of hepatocytic lineage, including expression of hepatocyte-associated antigens. For this reason, differentiation markers are widely used in research examining tumor origin, comparative tissue analysis, and models of hepatic transformation. Clone MSVA-OCE5 has been evaluated across normal and malignant human tissue microarrays, where strong staining is observed in liver tissue and many hepatocellular carcinoma samples, while most non-hepatic tumors demonstrate minimal staining. This expression profile supports its application in studies investigating hepatocellular phenotype and tumor classification research.

Because identification of hepatocyte differentiation is central to experimental pathology and liver tumor research, Hepatocyte Differentiation Marker Antibody provides a useful tool for examining hepatic cell identity in both normal and malignant contexts. Clone MSVA-OCE5 is suitable for research applications involving human liver specimens, hepatocellular carcinoma samples, and tissue microarray analysis.

Application Notes

1. Optimal dilution of the Hepatocyte Differentiation Marker antibody should be determined by the researcher.

2. Manual Protocol: Freshly cut sections should be used (less than 10 days between cutting and staining). Heat-induced antigen retrieval for 5 minutes in an autoclave at 121oC in pH 7.8 Target Retrieval Solution buffer. Apply the antibody at a dilution of 1:150 at 37oC for 60 minutes. Visualization of bound antibody by the EnVision Kit (Dako, Agilent)

Immunogen

Extract of a formalin-fixed, rejected-allograft of a human liver was used as the immunogen for the Hepatocyte Differentiation Marker antibody.

Storage

Hepatocyte Differentiation Marker antibody with sodium azide - store at 2 to 8oC; antibody without sodium azide - store at -20 to -80oC.