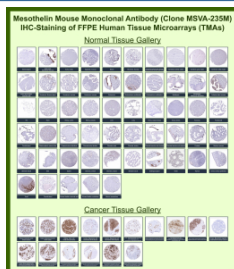


MSLN Antibody for IHC / Mesothelin [clone MSVA-235M] (V6056)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V6056-100UG	Antibody in 1X PBS with 0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V6056-20UG	Antibody in 1X PBS with 0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug

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Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b, kappa
Clone Name	MSVA-235M
Purity	Protein G affinity
UniProt	Q13421
Localization	Cell membrane, Golgi apparatus, Secreted
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1:100-1:200
Limitations	This MSLN/Mesothelin antibody is available for research use only.



Immunohistochemistry of MSLN Antibody for IHC in human normal and cancer tissue microarrays. The mouse monoclonal clone MSVA-235M demonstrates membranous and cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining in Mesothelin-positive tumor types, including ovarian, pancreatic, and mesothelioma-derived tissues, while most normal tissues show absent or minimal staining consistent with restricted physiologic expression in mesothelial cells. Staining patterns observed across the panel align with publicly available expression data reported in the Human Protein Atlas, supporting expected distribution of Mesothelin in malignant versus normal tissues.

Description

MSLN antibody recognizes Mesothelin, a glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored cell surface glycoprotein encoded by the MSLN gene located on chromosome 16p13.3. MSLN Antibody for IHC is optimized to detect Mesothelin expression in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues used in cancer research. Mesothelin is synthesized as a precursor protein that undergoes furin-mediated cleavage to generate a membrane-bound mature form and a secreted fragment known as megakaryocyte potentiating factor. In normal tissues, Mesothelin expression is largely restricted to mesothelial cells lining

the pleura, peritoneum, and pericardium, where it localizes primarily to the plasma membrane.

Mesothelin antibody, also referred to in the literature as CAK1 antibody and megakaryocyte potentiating factor precursor antibody, targets a differentiation antigen that is markedly overexpressed in malignant mesothelioma, pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, ovarian serous carcinoma, and subsets of lung and gastric carcinomas. In tumor samples, Mesothelin typically demonstrates strong membranous staining with variable cytoplasmic signal reflecting intracellular synthesis and trafficking prior to surface anchoring. Its limited distribution in most normal tissues combined with significant upregulation in cancer has established Mesothelin as a widely studied tumor biomarker in histopathologic evaluation.

Functionally, Mesothelin contributes to tumor cell adhesion and metastatic dissemination. A well-characterized interaction occurs between Mesothelin and MUC16, also known as CA125, facilitating heterotypic adhesion that may promote peritoneal implantation and spread of ovarian carcinoma cells. Mesothelin expression has also been associated with enhanced proliferative capacity, resistance to apoptosis, and activation of signaling pathways that support tumor progression. Although its exact physiologic role in normal mesothelial biology remains incompletely defined, its involvement in oncogenic processes is well documented.

The MSLN gene product undergoes post-translational processing and may generate soluble Mesothelin-related peptides detectable in patient serum. These circulating forms have been investigated as research biomarkers, particularly in mesothelioma and pancreatic cancer. Due to its cell surface accessibility and tumor-restricted distribution pattern, Mesothelin remains a prominent target in translational oncology research and therapeutic development.

This mouse monoclonal antibody clone MSVA-235M targets Mesothelin for research applications focused on tissue-based detection and biomarker assessment. By enabling clear visualization of Mesothelin expression patterns in relevant specimens, this Mesothelin antibody supports cancer research efforts at NSJ Bioreagents.

Application Notes

1. Optimal dilution of the MSLN Antibody for IHC 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 121°C in pH 7.8 Target Retrieval Solution buffer. Apply the antibody at a dilution of 1:150 at 37°C for 60 minutes. Visualization of bound antibody by the EnVision Kit (Dako, Agilent) according to the manufacturer's directions.

Immunogen

A recombinant fragment (around amino acids 273-407) of human Mesothelin (MSLN) protein (exact sequence is proprietary) was used as the immunogen for the MSLN/Mesothelin antibody.

Storage

MSLN Antibody for IHC with sodium azide - store at 2 to 8°C; antibody without sodium azide - store at -20 to -80°C.