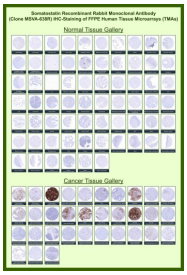
SST Antibody for IHC / Somatostatin Immunohistochemistry Antibody [clone MSVA-638R] (V6114)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V6114-100UG	Antibody in 1X PBS with 0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V6114-20UG	Antibody in 1X PBS with 0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug

Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG, kappa
Clone Name	MSVA-638R
UniProt	P61278
Localization	Secreted
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1:100-1:200
Limitations	This SST / Somatostatin antibody is available for research use only.



SST Antibody for IHC Tissue Microarray (TMA). Immunohistochemistry analysis of Somatostatin / SST in formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded human normal and cancer tissue microarrays using rabbit monoclonal antibody clone MSVA-638R. Tissue microarray (TMA) staining with HRP-DAB brown chromogen demonstrates cytoplasmic localization in somatostatin-positive neuroendocrine cells across selected tissues, while most non-endocrine tissues remain largely negative. Within tumor tissue microarrays, staining highlights neuroendocrine tumor cell populations, supporting lineage-associated expression. Evaluation across large TMA panels enables direct comparison of SST expression across diverse tissue types under standardized conditions. The observed staining patterns align with reported Somatostatin expression profiles in the Human Protein Atlas and support its use as a marker of neuroendocrine differentiation.

Description

Somatostatin (SST) is a peptide hormone encoded by the SST gene and produced by specialized neuroendocrine cells that regulate endocrine signaling in multiple tissues. The SST Antibody for IHC / Somatostatin Immunohistochemistry Antibody (clone MSVA-638R) is a recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody designed for immunohistochemical detection

of somatostatin-expressing cells in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue sections. Somatostatin functions as a potent inhibitory regulator of hormone secretion and neuronal signaling, suppressing the release of growth hormone, insulin, glucagon, and several gastrointestinal hormones through activation of somatostatin receptor pathways. Because somatostatin expression is restricted to defined neuroendocrine cell populations, immunohistochemistry with an SST antibody is widely used to visualize endocrine cell distribution in tissue sections.

Somatostatin is synthesized as the precursor protein preprosomatostatin and subsequently processed into the biologically active peptides somatostatin-14 and somatostatin-28. In the pancreas, somatostatin is localized primarily to delta cells within the islets of Langerhans, where it plays an important regulatory role in maintaining endocrine balance between insulin and glucagon secretion. Immunohistochemistry staining with an SST antibody typically demonstrates cytoplasmic labeling of pancreatic delta cells within islets, while surrounding exocrine acinar tissue remains largely negative. This clear endocrine cell staining pattern makes Somatostatin immunohistochemistry antibody reagents particularly valuable for identifying somatostatin-producing cells in pancreatic tissue and for studying endocrine cell populations in histologic sections.

Immunohistochemistry detection of SST is also highly relevant in the evaluation of neuroendocrine differentiation in tumor tissues. Somatostatin expression has been reported in multiple neuroendocrine tumor types, including pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors and gastrointestinal neuroendocrine neoplasms. As a result, SST antibody reagents are frequently used in research immunohistochemistry panels that examine hormone-producing tumor cells and neuroendocrine lineage markers. Cytoplasmic staining in endocrine tumor cells observed by immunohistochemistry can support characterization of neuroendocrine differentiation within complex tissue specimens.

Large-scale immunohistochemistry studies using human tissue microarray (TMA) panels provide an efficient approach to evaluate somatostatin expression across many tissue types. Human tissue microarrays contain dozens to hundreds of normal and tumor tissue cores arranged on a single slide, enabling systematic comparison of SST staining patterns in diverse organs. Using an SST antibody for IHC in human tissue microarray studies allows researchers to examine endocrine cell distribution, compare staining intensity between normal tissues and tumors, and analyze neuroendocrine marker expression across large specimen cohorts. TMA-based immunohistochemistry therefore represents a powerful strategy for characterizing somatostatin expression at the tissue level.

Because somatostatin is a well-established neuroendocrine marker with distinct cellular localization, antibodies targeting SST are widely used for immunohistochemistry analysis of pancreatic, gastrointestinal, and neuroendocrine tissues. A recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody such as clone MSVA-638R provides consistent immunohistochemistry staining performance in FFPE samples and human tissue microarray studies, supporting research focused on endocrine cell biology, neuroendocrine tumor characterization, and hormone-regulated signaling pathways in human tissues.

This antibody is also part of a broader collection of IHC antibodies validated by tissue microarray analysis, supporting consistent staining across normal and cancer tissues.

Application Notes

1. Optimal dilution of the SST Antibody for IHC / Somatostatin Immunohistochemistry Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

2. This SST / Somatostatin antibody is recombinantly produced by expression in human HEK293 cells.

3. 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) according to the manufacturer's directions.

Immunogen

A recombinant fragment of human Somatostatin protein (exact sequence is proprietary) was used as the immunogen for the SST Antibody for IHC.

Storage

SST / Somatostatin antibody with sodium azide - store at 2 to 8oC; antibody without sodium azide - store at -20 to -80oC.

Alternate Names

Somatostatin antibody, SST antibody, Preprosomatostatin antibody, Somatotropin release inhibiting factor antibody, Growth hormone release inhibiting factor antibody

Ordering: Phone: 858.663.9055 | Fax: 1.267.821.0800 | Email: info@nsjbio.com
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