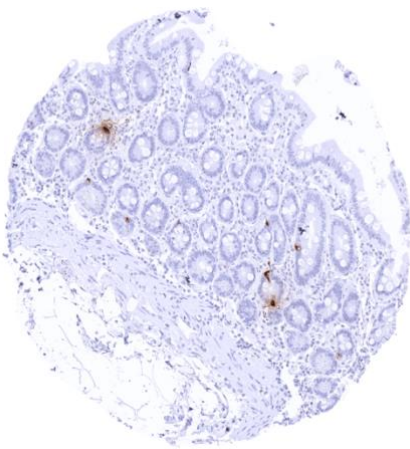


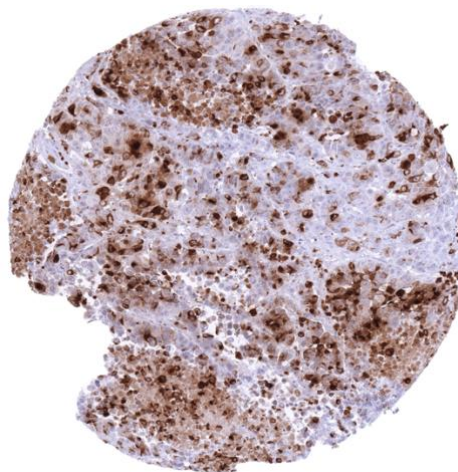
Anti - Somatostatin Antibody MSVA-638R / Recombinant Rabbit monoclonal

Human SwissProt	P61278
Human Gene Symbol	SST
Synonyms	SMST
Specificity	Somatostatin
Immunogen	Recombinant human SST fragment
Isotype	Rabbit / IgG
Species Reactivity	Human

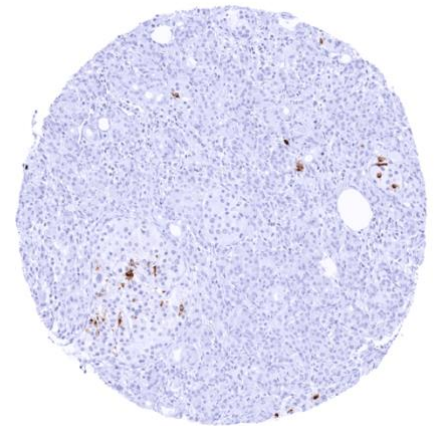
Localization	Secreted
Storage & Stability	Antibody with azide – store at 2 to 8 C. Antibody without azide – store at -20 to -80 C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous. No MSD required.
Supplied As	200ug/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available without BSA
Positive Control	Pancreas: A subset of pancreatic islet cells should show strong somatostatin positivity.
Negative Control	Kidney: All cells must not show somatostatin immunostaining.



Intense somatostatin staining of scattered neuroendocrine cells of the duodenum. Intense somatostatin staining of scattered neuroendocrine cells of the duodenum.



Neuroendocrine carcinoma of the esophagus with strong somatostatin positivity of tumor cells.



Strong somatostatin positivity of a subset of pancreatic islet cells.

Biology

Somatostatin is peptide hormone coded by the SST gene at chromosome 3q27.3. Somatostatin has two active forms consisting of 14 and 28 amino acids produced by alternative cleavage of a single proprotein. These peptides exert humoral and paracrine functions through interaction with several somatostatin receptors. Somatostatin is secreted by delta cells in the digestive system, namely the pyloric antrum, the duodenum and the pancreatic islets. In the stomach, somatostatin antagonizes the stimulatory effect of histamine to reduce acid secretion by paracrine effects on acid-producing parietal cells. In the brain, somatostatin is produced by neuroendocrine neurons of the ventromedial nucleus of the hypothalamus. Somatostatin is then carried to the anterior pituitary gland, where it inhibits the secretion of growth hormone. Somatostatin is also produced by populations of somatostatin neurons in other regions of the brain. Somatostatin is an inhibitory hormone that in the anterior pituitary inhibits the release of growth hormone (GH), thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), and prolactin (PRL). In the gastrointestinal system, somatostatin suppresses the release of insulin and glucagon. Among tumors, somatostatin expression can be seen in a fraction of neuroendocrine tumors (in particular if these are derived from the pancreas), a fraction of pheochromocytomas and rarely also in other tumors.

Potential Research Applications

-The clinical significance of somatostatin expression in cancer is unclear.

Protocol Suggestions

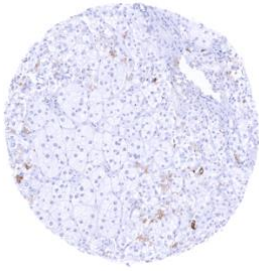
Dilution: 1:150. pH 7,8 is optimal. Freshly cut sections should be used (more than 10 days between cutting and staining deteriorates staining intensity for most antibodies in IHC).

Limitations

This antibody is available for **research use only** and is not approved for use in diagnostics.

Warranty

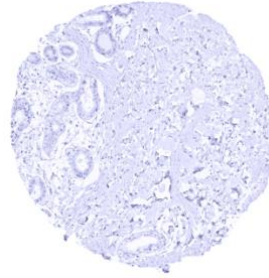
There are no warranties, expressed or implied, which extend beyond this description. MSVA is not liable for any personal injury or economic loss resulting from this product.



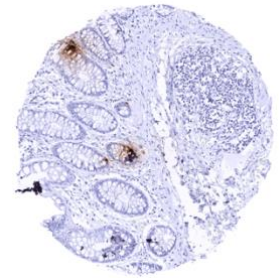
Adrenal gland - A subset of cells shows somatostatin positivity of variable intensity



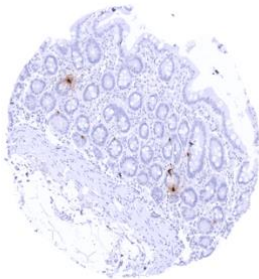
Appendix, mucosa



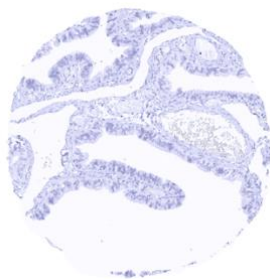
Breast



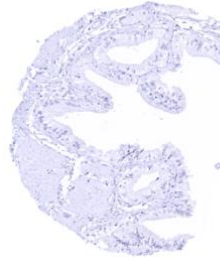
Colon descendens, mucosa – Intense somatostatin staining of scattered neuroendocrine (delta) cells. Contamination artifacts of adjacent cells are caused by very high levels of somatostatin expression in positive cells



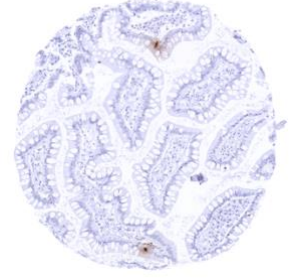
Duodenum, mucosa - Intense somatostatin staining of scattered neuroendocrine (delta) cells



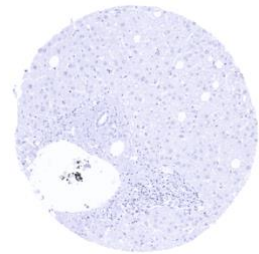
Fallopian tube, mucosa



Gallbladder, epithelium



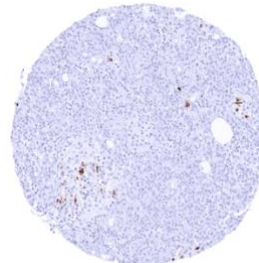
Ileum, mucosa - Intense somatostatin staining of scattered neuroendocrine (delta) cells



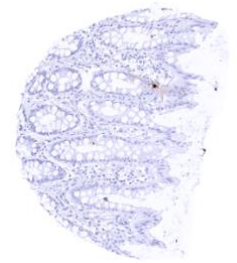
Liver



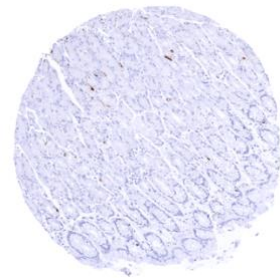
Lung



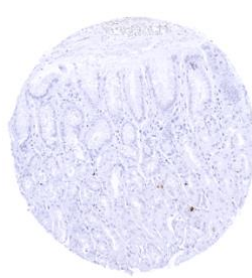
Pancreas - Strong somatostatin positivity of a subset of pancreatic islet cells



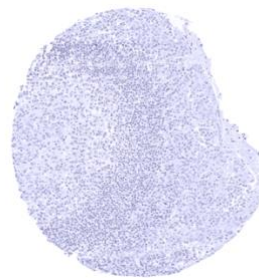
Rectum, mucosa - Strong somatostatin positivity of scattered neuroendocrine (delta) cells



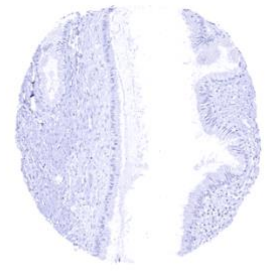
Stomach, antrum - Distinct somatostatin staining of scattered neuroendocrine (delta) cells



Stomach, antrum – Distinct somatostatin staining of scattered neuroendocrine (delta) cells



Tonsil



Uterus, endocervix