



# PROTEIN BIOTECHNOLOGIES

## HUMAN STOMACH TISSUE LYSATE

**Catalog Number:**                    *Extraction 1, soluble protein fraction*  
  **T8-041-T-1**        **Human stomach tumor tissue lysate**                    100 µg  
  **T8-041-N-1**        **Human stomach normal tissue lysate (matched)**        100 µg

*Extraction 2, insoluble protein fraction*  
  **T8-041-T-2**        **Human stomach tumor tissue lysate**                    100 µg  
  **T8-041-N-2**        **Human stomach normal tissue lysate (matched)**        100 µg

**Diagnosis:**                            Adenocarcinoma, grade n/a, stage n/a.

**Sex / Age:**                            Female, age 45.

**Concentration:**                    1 mg/ml, 100 µg/vial.

*The vial is provided with a 10% overflow. Maximum recovery can be obtained by centrifuging the vial briefly to collect any solution on the cap and tube sides.*

**Storage:**                            Aliquot single use volumes to avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.  
From time of receipt, this product is stable for 3 months at -20°C, or 12 months at -70°C.

**Lysate Preparation:**                Tissue specimens are homogenized in modified RIPA buffer to obtain the soluble proteins, and centrifuged to clarify. The pellet was further extracted with a second buffer to obtain the less soluble protein fraction. The lysate solution may appear turbid at cold temperatures due to insolubility of buffer components. The solution should clear upon warming to room temperature.

*Extraction 1:*                            PBS, pH 7.4                            1 µg/ml Aprotinin                    1 mM NaF  
*Modified RIPA Buffer:*                1 mM EDTA                            1 µg/ml Pepstatin-A                0.1% SDS  
  0.25% Na deoxycholate            1 µg/ml Leupeptin                    1 mM PMSF  
  1 mM Na<sub>3</sub>VO<sub>4</sub>

*Extraction 2:*                            PBS, pH 7.4, 5.0 M Urea, 2.0 M Thiourea, 50mM DTT, 0.1% SDS

**Application:**                        These lysates have not been subjected to denaturing or reducing conditions. This allows the tissue or cell lysate to be used in a variety of applications; to study protein-protein interaction, ligand binding, ELISA, immunoprecipitation, 1D and 2D gel electrophoresis, and Western blotting for the detection of specific protein targets. For use in 1D and 2D gel electrophoresis, the addition of a denaturing gel loading buffer with reducing agents may be required.

Buffer requirements for performing protein-protein interaction and ligand binding studies can vary significantly from RIPA buffer and may require modifications. In most cases, tissue lysates in RIPA buffer can be used, directly in standard ELISA and immunoprecipitation assays.

This material has tested negative for HbsAg, HIV 1/2, and HCV. Use *UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS* when handling. Human tissue derivatives must be treated as a potentially infectious agent and disposed of appropriately.

**Source:**                                Integrated Laboratory Services-Biotech (ILSbio), Chestertown, MD 21620 [www.ilsbio.com](http://www.ilsbio.com)  
ILS-7007

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PATHOLOGY REPORT

<b>Catalog No.</b>	T8-041
<b>Tissue:</b>	Stomach
<b>Location:</b>	Pylorus region.
<b>Diagnosis:</b>	Adenocarcinoma. Well differentiated.
<b>Stage:</b>	n/a
<b>Grade:</b>	n/a
<b>Sex:</b>	Female
<b>Age:</b>	45 years
<b>Gross findings:</b>	Hard, thick, ulceration, located at the pylorus. Tumor measures 2 cm x 2 cm in diameter. Cut-section is hard, ivory white.
<b>Microscopic findings:</b>	Biopsy shows malignant columnar cells arranged in glands. The malignant cells have clear cytoplasm with vacuoles. Nuclei have irregular nuclear membranes, cytoplasm is granular, or vacuolated with large nucleoli. Many monstrous nuclei. Many lymphocytes and the malignant cells have invaded the gastric wall.