

## HUMAN LIVER TISSUE LYSATE

Catalog Number: Extraction 1, soluble protein fraction

T9-020-T-1 Human liver tumor tissue lysate  $100 \mu g$ T9-020-N-1 Human liver normal tissue lysate (matched)  $100 \mu g$ 

Extraction 2, insoluble protein fraction

T9-020-T-2 Human liver *tumor* tissue lysate  $100~\mu g$  T9-020-N-2 Human liver *normal* tissue lysate (matched)  $100~\mu g$ 

*Diagnosis*: Hepatocellular carcinoma, Grade 2 stage II, T<sub>2</sub>N<sub>0</sub>M<sub>x</sub>

Sex / Age: Male, age 57 years.

**Concentration:** 1 mg/ml, 100  $\mu$ g/vial.

The vial is provided with a 10% overfill. 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  $-20^{\circ}$ C, or 12 months at  $-70^{\circ}$ 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 $1 \mu g/ml$  Aprotinin1 mM NaFModified RIPA Buffer:1 mM EDTA $1 \mu g/ml$  Pepstatin-A0.1% SDS0.25% Na deoxycholate $1 \mu g/ml$  Leupeptin1 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 <a href="https://www.ilsbio.com">www.ilsbio.com</a>

ILS-10433

## For Research Use Only



## PATHOLOGY REPORT

Catalog No. T09-020

Tissue: Liver

Liver, lobe VII

Diagnosis: Hepatocellular carcinoma, moderately differentiated.

Stage: II  $T_2N_0M_x$ 

Grade: 2

Sex: Male

Age: 57 years

Appearance: <u>Macroscopic</u> <u>Characteristics</u> +/-

 Organ:
 Liver
 Encapsulated:

 Size:
 3 cm.
 Invaded:
 +

 Color:
 Brown
 Hemorrhagic:
 +

 Consistency:
 Friable
 Cystic degeneration:

 Cut surface:
 Homogenous
 Calcification:

Histologic pattern: <u>Cell distribution: +/- Structure / Pattern: +/-</u>

Diffuse: Streaming: Mosaic: Storiform: Necrosis: Fibrosis: Pallisading: Lymphocytic infiltration: Vascular invasion: Cystic degeneration: Bleeding: Clusterized: Alveolar formation: Myxoid change: Indian file: Psammoma body:

Cellular differentiation:

Adenomatous: Sarcomatous: <u>Squamous:</u> Squamoid: Spindle: Glandular cell: Round cell: Cell stratification: Spindle cell: Keratin: Secretion: Leiomyoblast: Desmosome: Intracellular vacuole: + Lipoblast: Pearl: Glandular formation: + Rhadomyoblast:

Nuclear atypia: Nuclear Appearance: 0 I II III
Anisonucleosis: X

Hyperchomatism: X
Nucleolar prominent: X
Multinucleated giant cell: X
Mitotic activity: X
Nuclear grade: X