

Product datasheet for **AM09246PU-N**

BPH Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: YPBH-2]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	YPBH-2
Applications:	ELISA, IHC
Recommended Dilution:	This Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia antibody is suitable for use in ELISA and Immunohistochemistry. It was nor reaction in non-prostate normal tissue, neither prostate malignant tissue positive. This anti-BPH antibody can react with some of well-moderately differential prostate normal tissue and very rarely react with poor differential prostate normal tissue.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Highly purified Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH).
Specificity:	Reactive with BPH or Human prostate epithelial cells. Does not react with a variety of Human normal tissues
Formulation:	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives. State: Aff - Purified State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction.
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with Double distilled water to adjust the final concentration to 1.0 mg/ml.
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography on Protein G.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody at -20°C. After reconstitution, aliquot and store at -20°C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.



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Background:

Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) is a disease of unknown etiology that significantly affects the quality of life in aging men. Histologic BPH may present itself either as symptomatic or asymptomatic in nature.

Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), also known as benign enlargement of the prostate (BEP), is a condition that characterized by an increase in prostate size due to the formation of large nodules in the periurethral region of the prostate. Common in middle-aged and elderly men, benign prostatic hyperplasia leads to an obstruction of the urethra, thus interfering with normal urine flow and causing an urgency to urinate, as well as a decrease in urine flow. In some instances, benign prostatic hyperplasia can lead to recurrent urinary tract infections, bladder stones and kidney failure. These more serious afflictions are a direct result of an increase in the bacterial count within the bladder, a common phenomenon when urine flow is compromised. While mild cases of benign prostatic hyperplasia can be treated by a simple decrease in fluid intake, moderate to severe cases generally require medical treatment in the form of oral drugs or prostate surgery.

Synonyms:

Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia