SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (YBPH-1): sc-69649

BACKGROUND

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.

REFERENCES

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SOURCE

Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (YBPH-1) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against highly purified Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgM in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (YBPH-1) is recommended for detection of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia of human origin by immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500); may cross-react with human prostate epithelial cells.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.