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催化信号放大法的改进 点此下载全文

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基金项目：

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摘要：

目的：探讨酪胺与过氧化物酶发生酶促反应后，用热缓冲液洗以进一步提高和改善催化信号放大法（CSA）的敏感性和特异性。方法：应用7种不同类型的一抗，2张不同肿瘤的组织芯片，同时进行EnVision法、LsAB法、标准CSA法和改进CSA法染色，比较敏感性和特异性。结果：改进CSA法最为敏感，其次是标准CSA法、EnVision法和LsAB法，改进CSA法的敏感性较标准CSA法高2～3倍。4种方法背景染色基本一致，细胞定位准确。结论：改进后的CSA法的稳定性、敏感性好于标准CSA法。

关键词：催化信号放大法 免疫组织化学 敏感性与特异性

Modification of catalyzed signal amplification method Download Fulltext

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Fund Project:

Abstract:

Objective: To verify whether hot PBS washing after the enzymatic reaction between tyramine and horseradish peroxidase can improve the sensitivity and specificity of catalyzed signal amplification (CSA). Methods: Using 7 different types of primary antibodies and 2 tumor microarray system, we carried out EnVision, LSAB, Standard CSA, and modified CSA staining and compared their sensitivities and specificities. Results: The modified CSA method was the most sensitive one among the 4 methods, followed by standard CSA, EnVision, and LsAB method. The sensitivity of modified CSA method was 2-3 times higher than that of standard CSA. The 4 methods had similar background staining and had exact localization of cells. Conclusion: The modified CSA is more stable and sensitive than traditional CSA staining method

Keywords: catalyzed signal amplification immunohistochemistry sensitivity and specificity

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