APPENDIX A

List of chemicals and materials used in the study

All chemicals and reagents used in this study are analytical grade and are

listed as follows:

Chemicals Source

95% tert-butly alcohol Carlo Erba, Germany

96-well ELISA-plate (Nunc®, Maxisorb) Nunc, Denmark

Anti-human glypican-3 antibody R&D Systems

Bovine serum albumin Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA

Copper (II) sulfate Carlo Erba, Germany

Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA

Hydrochloric acid Lab scan, Ireland

Hydrogen peroxide Merck, Darmstadt, Germany

N-acetylneuraminic acid Sigma-Aldrich, Germany

OPD substrate Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA

Periodic acid Fluka, Germany

Potassium chloride Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA

Recombinant human glypican-3 R&D Systems

Resorcinol Fluka, Switzerland

Sodium bicarbonate Merck, Darmstadt, Germany

Sodium chloride

Merck, Darmstadt, Germany

Sodium hydrogen phosphate (NaH_2PO_4)

Merck, Darmstadt, Germany

Sulfuric acid

Merck, Darmstadt, Germany

Tween-20

Amershame Bioscience



APPENDIX B

List of instrument used in the study

Instrument	Source
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Analytical balance (HK160) Mettler Instrument, Switzerland

ELISA plate reader ICN, Flow, USA

(Titertek multiscan Mcc/340)

Magnetic stirrer (MS101) GEM

Microcentrifuge (Microcen13) Herolab, Germany

Microplate shaker (MTSA)

Janke & Kunkel Gmblt& Co. KG,

Germany

pH meter (SevenEasy) Mettler Toledo, USA

Pipette eppendorf

Refrigerator -20°C Sanyo

UV visible spectrophotometer (UV 1601) Shimadzu, Japan

Vortex mixer (Vortex-Genie) Scientific industry

Water bath (Imperial III) Labline, USA

APPENDIX C

Reagent and buffers preparation

1. Stock 6 g% resorcinol reagent

Resorcinol 6.00 g

Copper (II) sulfate 1.00 mg

28% hydrochloric acid 60 ml

distilled water 40 ml

The solution was mixed thoroughly. This reagent was stored at -20 °C and should be warmed at room temperature before used.

2. Phosphate buffer saline (PBS)

NaCl 8.00 g

KCl 0.20 g

 Na_2HPO_4 1.44 g

 $Na_{2}PO_{4}$ 0.24 g

All reagents were dissolved in distilled water and made up volume to 1 L.

3. Citrate phosphate buffer

Citric acid monohydrate 10.30 g

 $Na_2HPO_4^{-3}H_2O$ 18.16 g

All reagents were dissolved in 900 ml of distilled water, adjusted pH to 5.0 and made up volume to 1 L. Stored reagent at 4°C.

4. Tris Incubation buffer

BSA 1.0 g

Tween-20 1.0 ml

NaCl 8.77 g

Tris-HCl 1.21 g

All reagents were dissolved in 900 ml of distilled water, adjust pH to 7.4 and made up volume to 1 L. Stored at 4°C.

5. Substrate solution

OPD 8 mg

Citrate phosphate buffer 12 ml

30% H₂O₂ 5 μl

Prepare reagent fresh for 1 plate; keep in dark before use.

6. 0.1 M sodium hydrogen carbonate buffer pH 8.5

NaHCO₃ 0.84 g

Dissolved in 80 ml of distilled water, adjust pH to 8.5 and made up volume to 100

ml



ORDERING INFORMATION

Catalog Number: AF2119 Lot Number: UWW03

Size: 100 μg

Formulation: 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

with 5% trehalose

Storage: -20° C

Reconstitution: sterile PBS

Specificity: human Glypican 3

Immunogen: NS0-derived rhGlypican 3

Ig Type: sheep IgG

Applications: Western blot

Flow cytometry Immunohistochemistry Direct ELISA

Anti-human Glypican 3 Antibody

Preparation

Produced in sheep immunized with purified, NS0-derived, recombinant human Glypican 3 (rhGlypican 3). Human Glypican 3 specific lgG was purified by human Glypican 3 affinity chromatography.

Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) with 5% trehalose.

Reconstitution

Reconstitute with sterile PBS. If 0.5 mL of PBS is used, the antibody concentration will be 0.2 mg/mL.

Storage

Lyophilized samples are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20° C to -70° C. Upon reconstitution, the antibody can be stored at 2° - 8° C for 1 month without detectable loss of activity. Reconstituted antibody can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20° C to -70° C in a manual defrost freezer for six months without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Specificity

This antibody has been selected for its ability to recognize human Glypican 3 in the applications listed below. In direct ELISAs, this antibody shows less than 5% cross-reactivity with rhGlypican 2, rhGlypican 5 and rhGlypican 6.

Applications

Western blot - This antibody can be used at 0.1 - 0.2 μg/mL with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect human Glypican 3. The detection limit for rhGlypican 3 is approximately 5 ng/lane under non-reducing and reducing conditions.

Flow Cytometry - This antibody has been tested on human HepG2 cells for use in flow cytometry. Dilute this antibody to 50 μg/mL and add 10 μL of the diluted solution to 1 - 2.5 x 10^5 cells in a total reaction volume not exceeding 200 μL. The binding of unlabeled polyoclonal antibodies may be visualized by adding 10 μL of a 25 μg/mL stock solution of a secondary developing reagent such as goat anti-sheep lgG conjugated to a fluorochrome.

Direct ELISA - This antibody can be used at 0.5 - $1.0~\mu g/mL$ with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect human Glypican 3. The detection limit for rhGlypican 3 is approximately 2.0~ng/well.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application.

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1/19/07



Recombinant Human Glypican 3

Catalog Number: 2119-GP

Specifications and Use

Source Human CD33 signal peptide (Met 1 - Ala 16) Human GPC 3 (Gln 25 - His 559)

A DNA sequence encoding the mature human Glypican 3 (GPC 3) (Gln 25 - His 559) (Shen, T. et al., 1997, Mamm. Genome 8(1):72) was fused to the signal peptide of human CD33 and the N-terminus and to a six histidine tag at the C-terminus. The protein was expressed in a mouse myeloma cell line, NS0.

Molecular Mass

Glypican 3 is subject to endoproteolytic processing by proprotein convertases (PC). By amino acid sequencing, three peptides (the first with a blocked N-terminus most likely starts with Gln 25, the second peptide starts with Ser 359 after a furin cleavage site, and the third peptide starts with Val 483) are present in the recombinant GPC 3 preparation. Peptides 2 and 3 are detected at a 1:1 ratio. All three peptides remained associated via disulfide bonds. Under non-reducing conditions in SDS-PAGE, the glycanated GPC 3 appears as a smear with an apparent molecular mass of 60 - 100 kDa.

Purity

> 97%, as determined by SDS-PAGE and visualized by silver stain.

Endotoxin Level

< 1.0 EU per 1 μg of the cytokine as determined by the LAL method.</p>

Activity

- Measured by its ability to bind FGF-basic in a functional ELISA.
- Immobilized rhGPC-3 at 5 μg/mL (100 μL/well) will bind rhFGF-basic with a linear range of 0.16 - 10 ng/mL in a functional ELISA.

Formulation

 Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS containing 50 μg of bovine serum albumin per 1 μg of cytokine.

Reconstitution

 It is recommended that sterile PBS containing at least 0.1% human serum albumin or bovine serum albumin be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of no less than 10 μg/mL.

Storage

- Lyophilized samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -20° C to -70° C.
- Upon reconstitution, this cytokine, in the presence of a carrier protein, can be stored under sterile
 conditions at 2° 8° C for one month or at -20° C to -70° C in a manual defrost freezer for three
 months without detectable loss of activity.
- Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Human Glypican 3

Glypicans (GPC) are a family of heparan sulfate proteoglycans that are attached to the cell surface by a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) anchor. Six members of this family have been identified in mammals (GPC1-GPC6). All glypican core proteins contain an N-terminal signal peptide, a large globular cysteine-rich domain (CRD) with 14 invariant cysteine residues, a stalk-like region containing the heparan sulfate attachment sites, and a C-terminal GPI attachment site. While glypican proteins do not share strong amino acid sequence identity (they range from 17 - 63%), the conserved cysteine residues in their CRDs suggests similarity in their three-dimensional structure. 1-2

Mutations in GPC3 cause a rare disorder in humans, Simpson-Golabi-Behmel Syndrome, which is characterized by pre and postnatal overgrowth of multiple tissues and organs and an increased risk for developing embryonic tumors. These features are also present in the mouse knock-out of GPC3 indicating that GPC3 regulates cell survival and inhibits cell proliferation during development. Glypican 3 has been implicated in regulating many different signaling pathways including: IGF, FGF, BMP and Wnt. An endoproteolytic processing of GPC3 by proprotein convertases is required for the modulation of Wnt signaling. Direct interaction with FGF-basic has been observed and is mediated by the heparan sulfate chains.

References:

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CURRICULUM VITA

Name Theerawut Chanmee

Sex Male

Nationality Thai

Marital status Single

Date of birth 29 June, 1982

Birth place Prachaubkhirikhan

Home address 136/1 Moo5, Tambol Tongmongkol, Bangsaphan district,

Prachaubkhirikhan, 77230, Thailand

Education

1995-2000 High school at Bangsaphanvittaya, Prachaubkhirikhan,

Thailand

2001-2004 B.Sc. (Medical Technology), Faculty of Associated Medical

science, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand.