

Novel Hemepath Markers

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BOB.1 (SP92)

Rabbit monoclonal BOB.1 (SP92) has a higher titer and better staining performance than other clones that are available on the market, such as TG14. BOB.1 is used as a positive indicator of nodular lymphocyte predominant Hodgkin lymphoma (NLPHL).

Description	Cat. No.
0.1 ml concentrate	294R-14
0.5 ml concentrate	294R-15
1 ml concentrate	294R-16
1 ml predilute	294R-17
7 ml predilute	294R-18
5 Positive Control Slides	294S

CD11c (5D11)

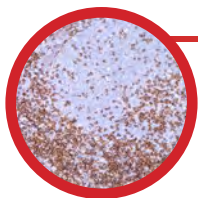
CD11c, clone 5D11, is expressed in bone marrow macrophages. No lymphoid cells or granulocytic cells in bone marrow express this antigen. It is an essential antibody for labeling hairy cell leukemia (HCL) and detecting minimal residual disease of HCL.¹ IHC can be useful for this application so that both morphology and immunophenotype can be determined. Anti-CD11c is used in conjunction with other hematolymphoid markers to differentiate hairy cell leukemia from other small B-cell lymphomas.¹

Description	Cat. No.
0.1 ml concentrate	111M-14
0.5 ml concentrate	111M-15
1 ml concentrate	111M-16
1 ml predilute	111M-17
7 ml predilute	111M-18

CD33 (PWS44)

CD33 is expressed in the earliest myeloid progenitor cells, but not in hematopoietic stem cells. It is an essential antibody for labeling acute myeloid leukemia.² IHC can be performed for this application so that both morphology and immunophenotype can be determined. Anti-CD33 (PWS44) has been shown to label myeloid cells and histiocytes and is used in conjunction with myeloperoxidase.

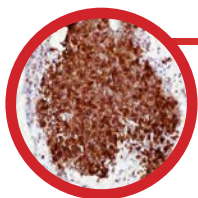
Description	Cat. No.
0.1 ml concentrate	133M-14
0.5 ml concentrate	133M-15
1 ml concentrate	133M-16
1 ml predilute	133M-17
7 ml predilute	133M-18



CD4 (SP35)

CD4 is used in the immunophenotyping of reactive lymphocytes and lymphoproliferative disorders. The majority of peripheral T-cell lymphomas are derived from the helper T-cell subset so that most post-thymic T-cell neoplasms are CD4+ CD8-. As with other T-cell antigens, CD4 may be aberrantly deleted in neoplastic T-cells so that the evaluation of such tumors requires the application of a panel of markers in order to identify tumors with such anomalous antigenic expression.

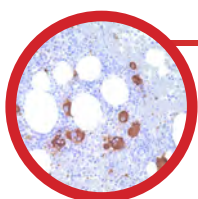
Description	Cat. No.
0.1 ml concentrate	104R-14
0.5 ml concentrate	104R-15
1 ml concentrate	104R-16
1 ml predilute	104R-17
7 ml predilute	104R-18
5 Positive Control Slides	104S



CD56 (MRQ-42)

CD56 (MRQ-42) plays a role in the diagnosis of nodal and extranodal NK/T-cell lymphomas. The rabbit monoclonal, MRQ-42, has been shown to outperform other clones for NK/T-cell lymphomas. Anti-CD56 is also useful in neuroendocrine tumors and small cell lung carcinomas.

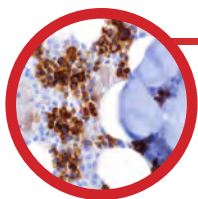
Description	Cat. No.
0.1 ml concentrate	156R-94
0.5 ml concentrate	156R-95
1 ml concentrate	156R-96
1 ml predilute	156R-97
7 ml predilute	156R-98
5 Positive Control Slides	156S



CD61 (2f2)

CD61 (2f2) identifies megakaryocytes. This bone marrow marker is useful in evaluating megakaryocytes, acute megakaryoblastic leukemia and myeloproliferative neoplasms.

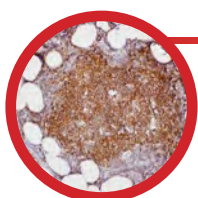
Description	Cat. No.
0.1 ml concentrate	161M-14
0.5 ml concentrate	161M-15
1 ml concentrate	161M-16
1 ml predilute	1161M-17
7 ml predilute	161M-18
5 Positive Control Slides	161S



CD71 (MRQ-48)

CD71, also known as transferrin receptor, is an erythroid precursor (including erythroblasts) marker. CD71 does not label mature erythrocytes. This allows pathologists to make more definitive diagnoses of erythroid leukemia as well as myelodysplastic syndrome.

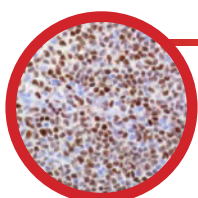
Description	Cat. No.
0.1 ml concentrate	171M-94
0.5 ml concentrate	171M-95
1 ml concentrate	171M-96
1 ml predilute	171M-97
7 ml predilute	171M-98
5 Positive Control Slides	171S



HGAL (MRQ-49)

HGAL is a mouse monoclonal antibody that has the highest sensitivity of all established diagnostic markers (CD10, BCL6, and BCL2) for follicular lymphoma.³ It marks both follicular components and the diffuse interfollicular components that other markers are not sensitive enough to detect, such as CD10 and BCL6. The high degree of specificity for germinal center B-cells makes anti-HGAL an ideal marker for the detection of germinal center-derived B-cell lymphomas.⁴

Description	Cat. No.
0.1 ml concentrate	375M-94
0.5 ml concentrate	375M-95
1 ml concentrate	375M-96
1 ml predilute	375M-97
7 ml predilute	375M-98
5 Positive Control Slides	375S



SOX-11 (MRQ-58)

SOX-11 is highly specific for the identification of cyclin D1 negative mantle cell lymphoma (MCL). This new marker has shown to be useful due to its high expression in both cyclin D1 positive *and* negative MCL. Many B-cell lymphomas can mimic MCL; therefore, it is important to have additional antibodies to detect cyclin D1 negative MCL.

Description	Cat. No.
0.1 ml concentrate	382M-14
0.5 ml concentrate	382M-15
1 ml concentrate	382M-16
1 ml predilute	382M-17
7 ml predilute	382M-18
5 Positive Control Slides	382S

References: 1) Pathobiology. 2008;75(4):252-6., 3) Am J Surg Pathol. 2010 Sep; 34(9):1266-76.,
2) Histopathology. 2012 Feb 20., 4) Blood. 2005 May;105(10):3979-86.

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