Novel Pulmonary Markers

available from

CELL MARQUE™
a *SIGMA-ALDRICH* company

Caveolin-1 (2297)

Caveolin-1 is useful in differentiating epithelioid mesothelioma from lung adenocarcinoma. Caveolin-1 is positive for mesothelioma and negative for lung adenocarcinoma which is why this marker should be used in lung panels in conjunction with napsin A, TTF-1, CEA, and Ber-EP4. Caveolin-1 is comparable to, and in some cases even superior to, other established markers for mesothelioma such as podoplanin, calretinin, HBME-1, and WT1.

Description	Cat. No.
0.1 ml concentrate	412M-14
0.5 ml concentrate	412M-15
1 ml concentrate	412M-16
1 ml predilute	412M-17
7 ml predilute	412M-18
5 Positive Control Slides	412S

## Cytokeratin 5 + Cytokeratin 14 (EP1601Y + LL002)

Cytokeratin 5 is useful in the differential diagnosis of metastatic carcinoma of the pleura versus epithelial mesothelioma. Cytokeratin 14 is useful in the differentiation of squamous cell carcinoma from other epithelial tumors. With the combination of Cytokeratin 5 with Cytokeratin 14, this antibody has been found to be useful in the identification of basaloid phenotype of breast carcinoma, a tumor with poor prognosis.

Description	Cat. No.
1 ml predilute	905H-07
7 ml predilute	905H-08

Napsin A (MRQ-60)

Napsin A is expressed in the cytoplasm and is strongly positive in up to 80% of primary lung adenocarcinomas. Squamous cell carcinomas and small cell carcinomas of the lung are characteristically negative for napsin A. Pulmonary adenocarcinoma with enteric differentiation (PAED) is a special case in that essentially none of these cases are labeled by napsin A antibody.

Description	Cat. No.
0.1 ml concentrate	352M-94
0.5 ml concentrate	352M-95
1 ml concentrate	352M-96
1 ml predilute	352M-97
7 ml predilute	352M-98
5 Positive Control Slides	352S
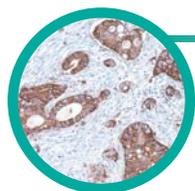
GLUT1 (polyclonal)

GLUT1 is detectable in many human tissues including colon, lung, stomach, esophagus, and breast. This antibody is helpful in discriminating between reactive mesothelium and malignant mesothelioma. It can be used as a reliable antibody to distinguish reactive mesothelial cells from metastatic adenocarcinoma particularly body cavity effusions, ovarian, and pulmonary adenocarcinoma.

Description	Cat. No.
0.1 ml concentrate	355A-14
0.5 ml concentrate	355A-15
1 ml concentrate	355A-16
1 ml predilute	355A-17
7 ml predilute	355A-18
5 Positive Control Slides	355S
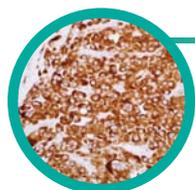
IMP3 (EP286)

IMP3 is a useful marker in identifying malignancies in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma to distinguish them from benign pancreatic lesions, such as chronic pancreatitis. IMP3 is also known to be strongly expressed Reed-Sternberg (RS) cells and mononuclear RS for classic Hodgkin's lymphoma (cHL). The advantage of this marker for cHL is that it does not stain immunoblasts or background neutrophils, eosinophils and macrophages and is more sensitive than the more traditional markers CD30 and CD15. It is also positive in the popcorn cells of nodular lymphocyte predominant Hodgkin's lymphoma that are usually negative for CD30 and CD15.
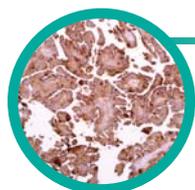
Description	Cat. No.
0.1 ml concentrate	433R-14
0.5 ml concentrate	433R-15
1 ml concentrate	433R-16
1 ml predilute	433R-17
7 ml predilute	433R-18
5 Positive Control Slides	433S
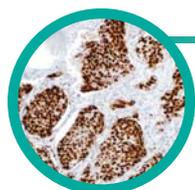
SOX-2 (SP76)

Anti-SOX-2 antibody recognizes lung squamous cell carcinoma (LSCC). Anti-SOX-2 staining was seen in over 90% of LSCC which largely paralleled p63 expression. Combined p63 and SOX-2 expression was seen in 94% of LSCC and 12% of LACA. The sensitivity of anti-p63 is equally as high as SOX-2 but its specificity is similarly variable; p63 was seen at least focally in close to 30% of LACA. When used together, anti-p63+/anti-SOX-2+ applied to the same tumor cell population is >90% specific for LSCC.
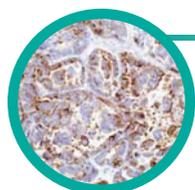
Description	Cat. No.
0.1 ml concentrate	371R-14
0.5 ml concentrate	371R-15
1 ml concentrate	371R-16
1 ml predilute	371R-17
7 ml predilute	371R-18
5 Positive Control Slides	371S

Mesothelin (EP140)

Mesothelin is a mesothelioma marker that is utilized in lung differentials. Mesothelin is important for distinguishing mesothelioma from lung adenocarcinoma. Due to mesothelin's high sensitivity, if it stains negatively, then it is unlikely that the tissue is a mesothelioma. Mesothelin should be used in a panel with calretinin, cytokeratin 5 & 6, and Ep-CAM (Ber-EP4).

Description	Cat. No.
0.1 ml concentrate	439R-14
0.5 ml concentrate	439R-15
1 ml concentrate	439R-16
1 ml predilute	439R-17
7 ml predilute	439R-18
5 Positive Control Slides	439S

HBME-1 (HBME-1)

HBME-1 is useful in labeling mesothelial cells, both bengin and malignant. It is used to distingush between mesothelioma from adenocarcinomas of various orgins. Recent studies have shown HBME-1 being used to differentiate thyroid carcinoma (follicular and papillary) from benign thyroid lesions.

Description	Cat. No.
0.1 ml concentrate	283M-14
0.5 ml concentrate	283M-15
1 ml concentrate	283M-16
1 ml predilute	283M-17
7 ml predilute	283M-18
5 Positive Control Slides	283S

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Technology from Abcam

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Informationen aus erster Hand
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