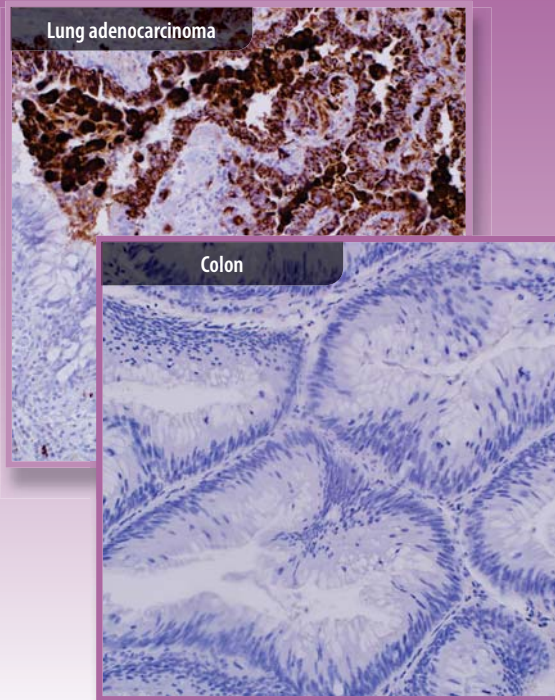
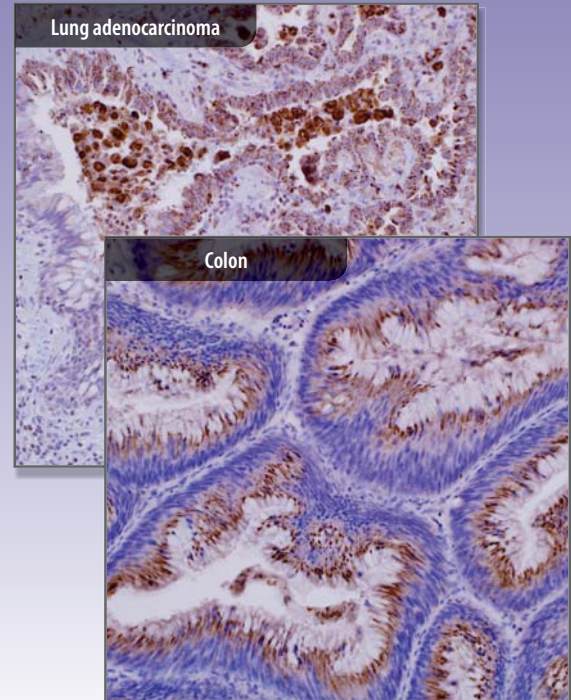


A New, Cleaner Napsin A

MRQ-60



Leading Polyclonal



Napsin A is commonly used to identify adenocarcinoma of the lung. It is often used in a panel with TTF-1, cytokeratin 5/14, and SOX-2 to differentiate lung adenocarcinoma from lung squamous cell carcinoma, an essential distinction to make when determining eligibility for various therapies. The commonly used rabbit polyclonal version of napsin A is sufficient for this application, as it is positive in the majority of lung adenocarcinomas and is absent in the majority of lung squamous cell carcinomas. However, the polyclonal napsin A may occasionally show cross reactivity in colon tissue, which is a pitfall if using napsin A to differentiate lung adenocarcinoma from other adenocarcinomas that have metastasized to the lung. Results from internal comparison testing of the new napsin A, clone MRQ-60, versus a leading polyclonal napsin A, shows that the new monoclonal napsin A (MRQ-60) produces

more intense specific staining in lung adenocarcinomas than the polyclonal napsin A, and doesn't show the cross reactivity in colon tissue (including colorectal carcinoma) that the polyclonal napsin A may exhibit. This data therefore suggests that Cell Marque's monoclonal napsin A (MRQ-60) is preferred for labeling lung adenocarcinomas.

Description	Catalog Number
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

Rev. 0.1

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