

Novel Dermatopathology Markers

available from



SOX-10 (EP268)

Rabbit monoclonal SOX-10 (EP268) has shown to be a sensitive marker of melanoma, including conventional, spindled, and desmoplastic subtypes. SOX-10 nuclear expression is seen in 97% of melanomas and 49% of malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumors, whereas S100 protein is expressed in only 91% of melanomas and 30% of malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumors.¹ SOX-10 expression is also found in metastatic melanomas and nodal capsular nevus in sentinel lymph nodes, but not in other lymph node components such as dendritic cells which usually express S100 protein. Anti-SOX-10 is also a useful marker in detecting both the in situ and invasive components of desmoplastic melanoma.

Description	Cat. No.
0.1 ml concentrate	383R-14
0.5 ml concentrate	383R-15
1 ml concentrate	383R-16
1 ml predilute	383R-17
7 ml predilute	383R-18
5 Positive Control Slides	383S

CD4 (EP204)

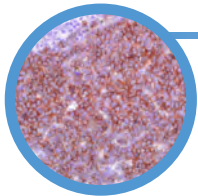
Rabbit monoclonal CD4 is expressed on the surface of T-helper/regulatory T cells, monocytes, macrophages, and dendritic cells. Anti-CD4 is used in the immunophenotyping of lymphoproliferative disorders including cutaneous lymphomas such as CD4+ mycosis fungoides.

Description	Cat. No.
0.1 ml concentrate	104R-24
0.5 ml concentrate	104R-25
1 ml concentrate	104R-26
1 ml predilute	104R-27
7 ml predilute	104R-28
5 Positive Control Slides	104S

Adipophilin (polyclonal)

Adipophilin is an antibody reactive against a protein on the surface of intracellular lipid droplets found in sebocytes. Adipophilin is highly sensitive, specific, and is useful when differentiating sebaceous neoplasms from squamous cell and basal cell carcinomas. A study by MD Anderson Cancer Center showed that adipophilin immunohistochemistry showed higher sensitivity than Oil Red O in detecting intracellular lipids in sebaceous carcinomas.

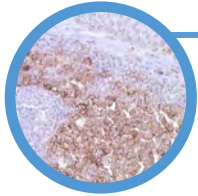
Description	Cat. No.
0.1 ml concentrate	393A-14
0.5 ml concentrate	393A-15
1 ml concentrate	393A-16
1 ml predilute	393A-17
7 ml predilute	393A-18
5 Positive Control Slides	393S



CD123 (6H6)

Blastic plasmacytoid dendritic cell neoplasm (BPDCN), previously known as CD4+/CD56+ hematodermic neoplasm or blastic NK-cell lymphoma, is a malignant neoplasm composed of immature hematopoietic precursors of plasmacytoid dendritic cells. Myeloid leukemia cutis (LC), myeloid sarcoma, and large aggressive B-cell lymphomas should be differentiated from BPDCN. Studies have indicated that a panel that includes antibodies against CD4, CD56, CD123, and TCL-1 can appropriately distinguish between myeloid LC and BPDCN.

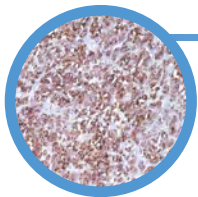
Description	Cat. No.
0.1 ml concentrate	198M-14
0.5 ml concentrate	198M-15
1 ml concentrate	198M-16
1 ml predilute	198M-17
7 ml predilute	198M-18
5 Positive Control Slides	198S



KBA.62 (KBA.62)

KBA.62 is a useful marker for melanoma, specifically in desmoplastic/spindle cell cases and in the context of micrometastasis in sentinel lymph node. Studies have shown a similar sensitivity to S100 protein and a higher sensitivity than HMB-45 for melanocytic proliferations. Most cases of desmoplastic and spindle cell melanomas are strongly positive for KBA.62, unlike other melanocyte markers. KBA.62 has a clean, distinct visualization because of its membranous staining pattern.

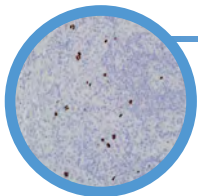
Description	Cat. No.
0.1 ml concentrate	366M-94
0.5 ml concentrate	366M-95
1 ml concentrate	366M-96
1 ml predilute	366M-97
7 ml predilute	366M-98
5 Positive Control Slides	366S



PNL2 (PNL2)

Mouse monoclonal PNL2, also known as Melanoma Associated Antigen (PNL2), yields strong cytoplasmic staining of skin and oral mucosal melanocytes, and staining of granulocytes when used at high concentration. Furthermore, PNL2 has a high sensitivity for metastatic melanoma (87%) compared to HMB-45 (76%) and MART-1 (82%) and therefore can be a valuable addition to aid in the differential diagnosis.

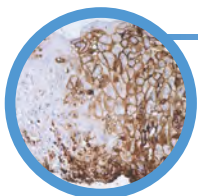
Description	Cat. No.
0.1 ml concentrate	365M-94
0.5 ml concentrate	365M-95
1 ml concentrate	365M-96
1 ml predilute	365M-97
7 ml predilute	365M-98
5 Positive Control Slides	365S



Phosphohistone H3 (polyclonal)

Phosphohistone H3 (PHH3) can serve as a mitotic marker to separate mitotic figures from apoptotic bodies and karyorrhectic debris, which may be a very useful tool in diagnosis of tumor grading and staging, especially in central nervous system tumors, melanomas, soft tissue sarcomas, and gastrointestinal stromal tumors. Because it stains only cells in mitosis, PHH3 offers the possibility of obtaining a true mitotic index, compared to Ki-67 proliferation index, which is positively stained in cells in all phases of the cell cycle, except G0.

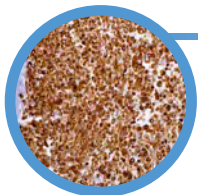
Description	Cat. No.
0.1 ml concentrate	369A-14
0.5 ml concentrate	369A-15
1 ml concentrate	369A-16
1 ml predilute	369A-17
7 ml predilute	369A-18
5 Positive Control Slides	369S



Varicella Zoster Virus (SG1-1, SG1-SG4, NCP-1 & IE-62)

Varicella-Zoster Virus (VZV) causes chicken pox and when reactivated, potentially decades later, causes shingles. Twenty percent of adults will develop shingles, a rash or blister of the skin that may cause severe pain. The blisters or lesions of the skin may present with similar gross morphology to other human herpes viruses, i.e. HSV1 and HSV2. Appropriate differentiation with IHC can separate the various human herpes viruses.

Description	Cat. No.
0.1 ml concentrate	364M-14
0.5 ml concentrate	364M-15
1 ml concentrate	364M-16
1 ml predilute	364M-17
7 ml predilute	364M-18



Nestin (10C2)

Mouse monoclonal Nestin (10C2) expression is significantly increased in melanoma and correlated with more advanced stages of the disease. It is a useful test for cases of HMB-45-negative, amelanotic and melanotic, non-desmoplastic melanoma. An immunohistochemical analysis identified nestin-positive cells in 84% (35/42) of primary melanoma and 83% (10/12) of metastatic melanoma.

Description	Cat. No.
0.1 ml concentrate	388M-14
0.5 ml concentrate	388M-15
1 ml concentrate	388M-16
1 ml predilute	388M-17
7 ml predilute	388M-18
5 Positive Control Slides	388S

References: 1) Nonaka D, et al. Am J Surg Pathol. 2008; 32: 1291-1298.

Rev. 0.0

medac

Gesellschaft für klinische Spezialpräparate mbH • Diagnostika • Theaterstrasse 6 • D-22880 Wedel
Telefon 04103/8006-342 • Fax 04103/8006-359 • www.medac-diagnostika.de • diagnostika@medac.de

REA_D127_Dermatopathology - 05/2015 che