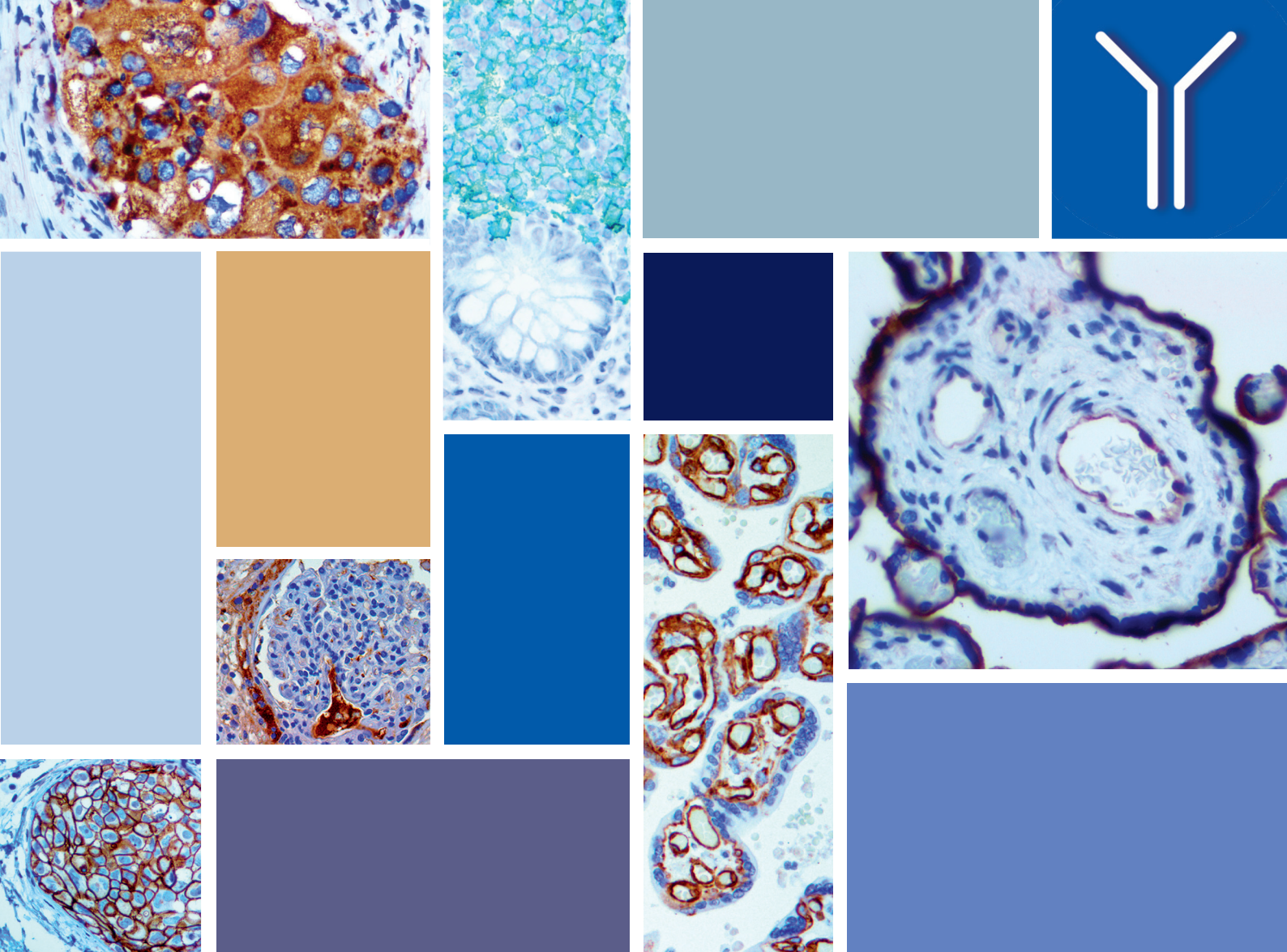




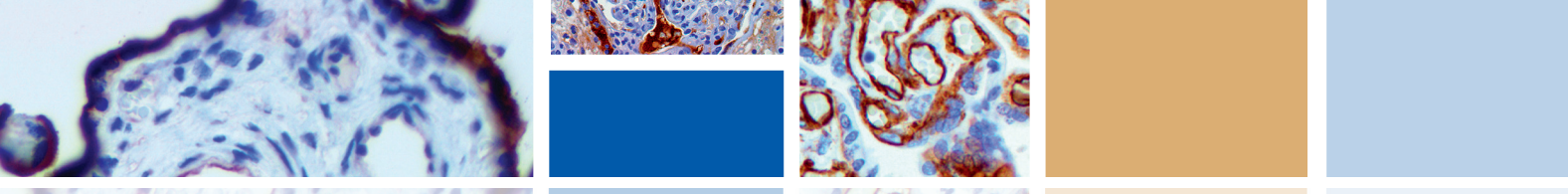
New Antibodies for the Immunohistochemistry

Winter 2017



From visualisation
to diagnosis.

medac

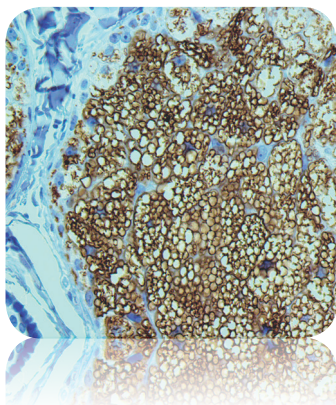


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Adipophilin / ADPR (BSB-91), mouse monoclonal



- 0.1 ml concentrate #BSB 3249
- 0.5 ml concentrate #BSB 3250
- 1.0 ml concentrate #BSB 3251
- Positive control (5 slides). .#BSB 3252

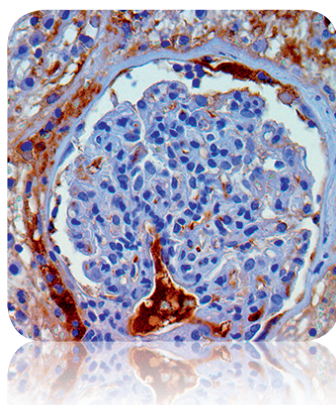
- 3.0 ml ready to use . . . #BSB 3246
- 7.0 ml ready to use . . . #BSB 3247
- 15 ml ready to use . . . #BSB 3248

Adipophilin is helpful for the identification of intracytoplasmic lipids which are seen in lesions of the sebaceous glands. In particular, adipophilin can be helpful in the identification of intracytoplasmic lipid vesicles in poorly differentiated sebaceous carcinoma in periocular biopsy specimens.^{1,2}

Literature:

1. Milman T, et al. Diagnostic utility of adipophilin immunostain in periocular carcinomas. *Ophthalmology* 2014; 121:964–971.
2. Compton LA, et al. Diagnostic Immunohistochemistry in Cutaneous Neoplasia: An Update. *Dermatopathology* 2015; 2:15-42.

Amyloid A (EP335), rabbit monoclonal



- 0.1 ml concentrate #BSB 2806
- 0.5 ml concentrate #BSB 2807
- 1.0 ml concentrate #BSB 2808
- Positive control (5 sl). . . #BSB 2809

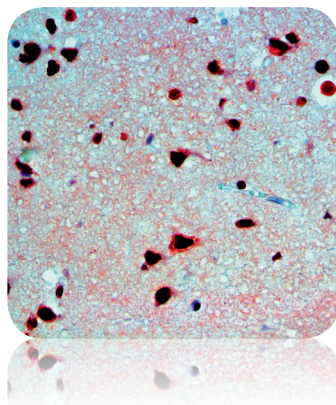
- 3.0 ml ready to use . . . #BSB 2803
- 7.0 ml ready to use . . . #BSB 2804
- 15 ml ready to use . . . #BSB 2805

The EP335 clone recognises tissue deposition of serum amyloid A (SAA) protein, an acute-phase reactive protein. Staining for SAA protein is positive in type AA amyloidosis and in hereditary 'familial Mediterranean fever'. SAA may also be used as a potential marker for neoplastic activity. SAA concentrations have been reported to correlate with a poorer prognosis and advanced stages of cancer.³⁻⁵

Literature:

3. Castano E, et al. Comparison of amyloid deposition in human kidney biopsies as predictor of poor patient outcome. *BMC Nephrol.* 2015; 16.
4. Biao Xue R, et al. Increased serum amyloid A as potential diagnostic marker for lung cancer: a meta-analysis based on nine studies. *BMC Cancer.* 2016; 16:836.
5. Yang M, et al. Serum amyloid A expression in the breast cancer tissue is associated with poor prognosis. *Oncotarget* 2016; 7:35843–35852.

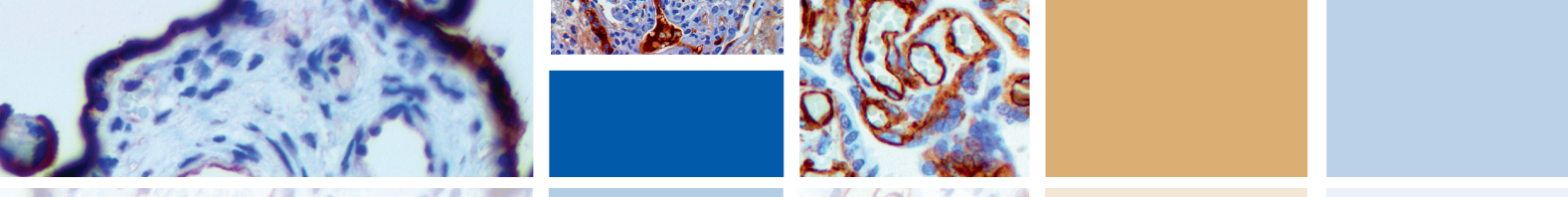
Amyloid beta (RBT-A4), rabbit monoclonal



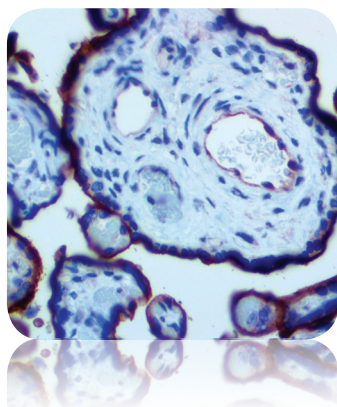
- 0.1 ml concentrate #BSB 3444
- 0.5 ml concentrate #BSB 3445
- 1.0 ml concentrate #BSB 3446
- Positive control (5 sl). . . #BSB 3447

- 3.0 ml ready to use . . . #BSB 3441
- 7.0 ml ready to use . . . #BSB 3442
- 15 ml ready to use . . . #BSB 3443

Amyloid beta are two peptides of 36 – 43 amino acids which play a crucial role in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease. Alzheimer's disease is characterised by the disturbed metabolism of the amyloid precursor protein, causing its cleaved peptides to accumulate as amyloid plaques. Similar plaques are also occur in Lewy body dementia and inclusion body myositis.



CD105 (EP274), rabbit monoclonal



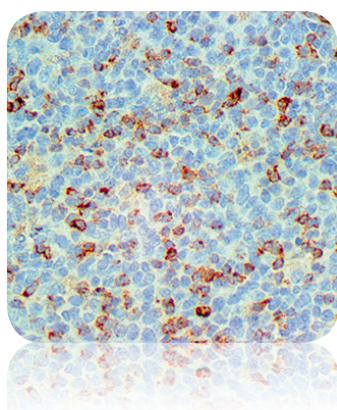
- 0.1 ml concentrate #BSB 2869
- 0.5 ml concentrate #BSB 2870
- 1.0 ml concentrate #BSB 2871
- Positive control (5 sl). #BSB 2872
- 3.0 ml ready to use #BSB 2866
- 7.0 ml ready to use #BSB 2867
- 15 ml ready to use #BSB 2868

Abundant expression of CD105 occurs in endothelial cells during tumour angiogenesis and in inflammatory processes, whereas expression of CD105 is minimal or only weak in normal vascular endothelial tissue. In addition, CD105 is a more specific and more sensitive marker for tumour angiogenesis than CD31, because it labels only newly-formed blood vessels. CD105 may also serve as a potential prognostic marker for prostatic adenocarcinoma and other cancers.⁶⁻⁸

Literature:

- Miyata Y, et al. CD105 is a more appropriate marker for evaluating angiogenesis in urothelial cancer of the upper urinary tract than CD31 or CD34. *Virchows Arch.* 2013; 463:673-679.
- Miyata Y, et al. Pathological significance and prognostic role of microvessel density, evaluated using CD31, CD34, and CD105 in prostate cancer patients after radical prostatectomy with neoadjuvant therapy. *Prostate* 2015; 75:84-91.
- Saad RS, et al. Endoglin (CD105) and vascular endothelial growth factor as prognostic markers in colorectal cancer. *Mod Pathol.* 2004; 17:197-203.

CTLA-4 / CD152 (BSB-88), mouse monoclonal



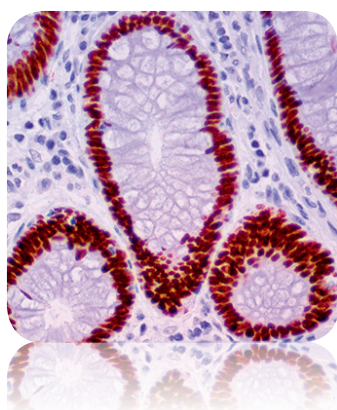
- 0.1 ml concentrate #BSB 2883
- 0.5 ml concentrate #BSB 2884
- 1.0 ml concentrate #BSB 2885
- Positive control (5 sl). #BSB 2886
- 3.0 ml ready to use #BSB 2880
- 7.0 ml ready to use #BSB 2881
- 15 ml ready to use #BSB 2882

CTLA4 / CD152 is a receptor protein that is expressed on the surface of T-cells and functions as an immune checkpoint. After binding to the ligand CD80/B7-1 or CD86/B7-2 on antigen-presenting cells CTLA-4 inhibits T-cell activation. Treatment with blocking antibodies can suppress this interaction and activate the immune system.^{9,10}

Literature:

- Jago CB, et al. Differential expression of CTLA-4 among T cell subsets. *Clin Exp Immunol.* 2004; 136:463-71.
- Buchbinder EI, et al. CTLA-4 and PD-1 Pathways: Similarities, Differences, and Implications of Their Inhibition. *Am J Clin Oncol.* 2016; 39:98-106.

FOXA1 / HNF-3A (EP277), rabbit monoclonal



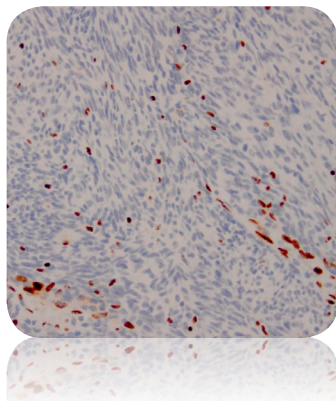
- 0.1 ml concentrate #BSB 2911
- 0.5 ml concentrate #BSB 2912
- 1.0 ml concentrate #BSB 2913
- Positive control (5 sl). #BSB 2914
- 3.0 ml ready to use #BSB 2908
- 7.0 ml ready to use #BSB 2909
- 15 ml ready to use #BSB 2910

In breast cancer the expression of FOXA1 displays a high degree of correlation with ERα, GATA3 and PR protein expression and with the luminal subtype. FOXA1, together with GATA3 and ER, belongs to a transcriptional network characterising of endocrine-responsive tumours.^{11,12} A similar relationship is also found in urothelial carcinoma, where FOXA1 expression is associated with the luminal subtype and with a better prognosis.¹³⁻¹⁶

Literature:

- Bernardo GM, et al. FOXA1 represses the molecular phenotype of basal breast cancer cells. *Oncogene.* 2013; 32:554-63.
- Shou J, et al. Prognostic value of FOXA1 in breast cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Breast.* 2016; 27:35-43.
- Eriksson P, et al. Molecular subtypes of urothelial carcinoma are defined by specific gene regulatory systems. *BMC Med Genomics.* 2015; 8:25.
- DeGraff DJ, et al. Loss of the urothelial differentiation marker FOXA1 is associated with high grade, late stage bladder cancer and increased tumor proliferation. *PLoS One.* 2012; 7:e36669.
- Warrick JL, et al. FOXA1, GATA3 and PPARγ Cooperate to Drive Luminal Subtype in Bladder Cancer: A Molecular Analysis of Established Human Cell Lines. *Sci Rep.* 2016; 6:38531.
- Fishwick C, et al. Heterarchy of transcription factors driving basal and luminal cell phenotypes in human urothelium. *Cell Death Differ.* 2017; 24:809-818.

H3K27me3 (polyclonal), rabbit polyclonal



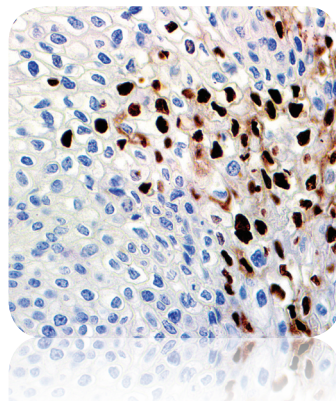
- 1.0 ml concentrate #Z2319

The H3K27me3 antibody specifically recognises the triple methylated lysine 27 in histone 3. H3K27me3 is an epigenetic signal to inhibit transcription. Loss of H3K27me3 is a marker for malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumours (MPNSTs) and is associated with a higher histological grade and a poorer prognosis.^{18–21}

Literature:

18. Cleven AHG, et al. Loss of H3K27 tri-methylation is a diagnostic marker for Malignant Peripheral Nerve Sheath Tumors and an indicator for an inferior survival. *Mod Pathol*. 2016; 29:582–590.
19. Prieto-Granada CN, et al. Loss of H3K27me3 Expression Is a Highly Sensitive Marker for Sporadic and Radiation-induced MPNST. *Am J Surg Pathol*. 2016; 40:479–489.
20. Ngollo M, et al. Global analysis of H3K27me3 as an epigenetic marker in prostate cancer progression. *BMC Cancer*. 2017; 17:261.
21. Wei Y, et al. Loss of Trimethylation at Lysine 27 of Histone H3 Is a Predictor of Poor Outcome in Breast, Ovarian, and Pancreatic Cancers. *Mol Carcinog*. 2008; 47:701–706.

HPV (BSB-66), mouse monoclonal



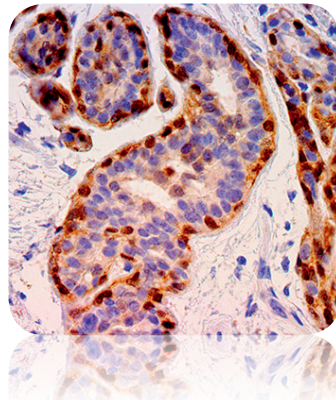
- 0.1 ml concentrate #BSB 5655
- 0.5 ml concentrate #BSB 5656
- 1.0 ml concentrate #BSB 5657
- Positive control (5 sl). . . #BSB 5658
- 3.0 ml ready to use . . . #BSB 5652
- 7.0 ml ready to use . . . #BSB 5653
- 15 ml ready to use . . . #BSB 5654

Anti-HPV (BSB-66) reacts with an epitope on the L1 capsid protein of HPV. Envelope proteins are formed in the course of active virus replication and patients have an increased virus load. The immune system can be stimulated by this productive phase, and dysplastic lesions may exhibit spontaneous remission. HPV L1 capsid detection can therefore yield prognostic information concerning regression or progression of the dysplastic lesions.^{22–24}

Literature:

22. Chiang AJ, et al. Detection of human papillomavirus in squamous cell carcinoma arising from dermoid cysts. *Taiwan J Obstet Gynecol*. 2015; 54:559–66.
23. Griesser H, et al. Correlation of immunochemical detection of HPV L1 capsid protein in pap smears with regression of high-risk HPV Positive mild/moderate dysplasia. *Anal Quant Cytol Histol*. 2004; 26:241–5.
24. Mehlhorn G, et al. HPV L1 detection discriminates cervical precancer from transient HPV infection: a prospective international multicenter study. *Mod Pathol*. 2013; 26:967–74.

Maspin (BSB-92), mouse monoclonal

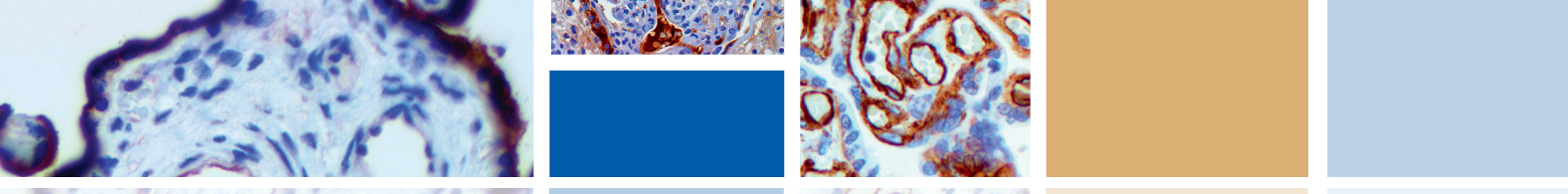


- 0.1 ml concentrate #BSB 3268
- 0.5 ml concentrate #BSB 3269
- 1.0 ml concentrate #BSB 3270
- Positive control (5 sl). . . #BSB 3271
- 3.0 ml ready to use . . . #BSB 3265
- 7.0 ml ready to use . . . #BSB 3266
- 15 ml ready to use . . . #BSB 3267

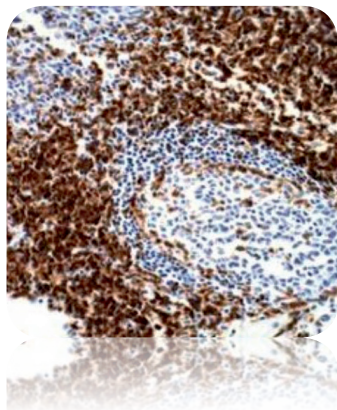
Maspin is a member of the serpin superfamily, which can assume a dual role depending on the cell type. Whereas the expression of maspin is down-regulated in cancer of the breast, prostate and stomach as well as in melanoma, over-expression is seen in tumours of the pancreas, gallbladder, bowel and thyroid. The significance of maspin expression also depends in part on its subcellular localisation and epigenetic modification.²⁷ Whereas nuclear expression in breast and ovarian cancer correlates with a good prognosis, nuclear expression in the pancreas is associated with a poor prognosis.^{25,26}

Literature:

25. Berardi R, et al. Role of maspin in cancer. *Clin Transl Med*. 2013; 2:8.
26. Liu H, et al. Reevaluation and identification of the best immunohistochemical panel (pVHL, Maspin, S100P, IMP-3) for ductal adenocarcinoma of the pancreas. *Arch Pathol Lab Med*. 2012; 136:601–9.
27. Matsuoka Y, et al. Cytoplasmic expression of maspin predicts unfavourable prognosis in patients with squamous cell carcinoma of the lung. *Histopathology*. 2016; 69:114–20.



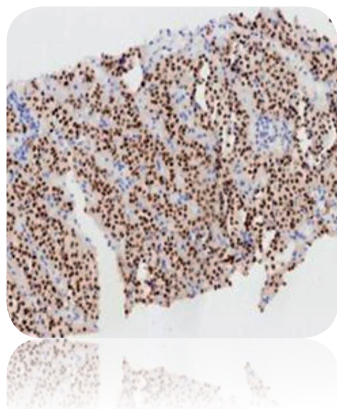
T-Cell Antigen Receptor β -F1 (8A3), mouse monoclonal



- 1.0 ml concentrate #Z2230

T-cell receptor β (TCR β) belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily and is a component of the CD3/TCR complex. TCRs are heterodimers consisting of a combination of an α and β chain (TCR α/β) or a γ and δ chain (TCR γ/δ). The 8A3 clone identifies the TCR β chain reliably and exhibits no cross-reaction with γ or δ chains on T-cells.

Steroidogenic Factor-1 / SF-1 (N1665), mouse monoclonal



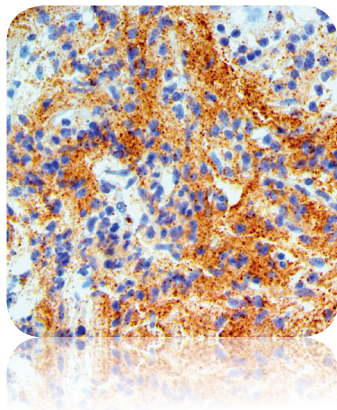
- 1.0 ml concentrate #Z2223

Steroidogenic Factor-1 (SF-1) is a nuclear receptor which regulates the genetic expression of enzymes involved in steroid metabolism. SF-1 is expressed in all steroidogenic tissues, e.g. adrenal cortex, Sertoli cells, Leydig cells, hypothalamus, etc. SF-1 is therefore a valuable marker for determining adrenocortical origin.²⁸

Literature:

28. Val P, et al. SF-1 a key player in the development and differentiation of steroidogenic tissues. Nucl Recept. 2003; 1:8.+

Synuclein alpha (BSB-114), mouse monoclonal



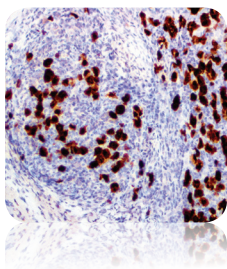
- 0.1 ml concentrate #BSB 3289
- 0.5 ml concentrate #BSB 3290
- 1.0 ml concentrate #BSB 3291
- Positive control (5 sl). . . #BSB 3292
- 3.0 ml ready to use . . . #BSB 3286
- 7.0 ml ready to use . . . #BSB 3287
- 15 ml ready to use . . . #BSB 3288

Synuclein alpha, which is expressed in cerebral tissue abundantly, has been postulated to play a central role in the pathogenesis of neurodegenerative disorders.²⁹ Parkinson's disease, for example, is characterised by the presence of Lewy bodies in which proteins such as synuclein alpha accumulate.

Literature:

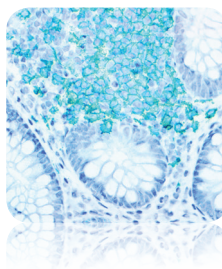
29. Kim S, et al. Alpha-synuclein, Parkinson's disease, and Alzheimer's disease. Parkinsonism Relat Disord. 2004;10 Suppl 1:S9-13.

ALK (EP302), rabbit monoclonal



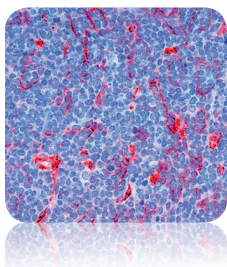
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 2799
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 2800
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 2801
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 2796
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 2797
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 2798
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 2802

CD3 Epsilon (RBT-CD3e), rabbit monoclonal



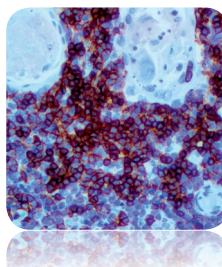
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 5144
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- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 5146
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 5141
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 5142
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 5143
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 5147

B7-H3 / CD276 (RBT-B7H3), rabbit monoclonal



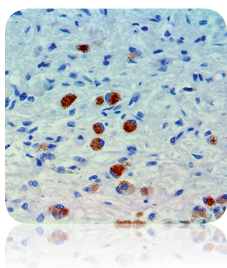
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 2813
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 2814
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 2815
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 2810
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 2811
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 2812
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 2816

CD6 (BSB-54), mouse monoclonal



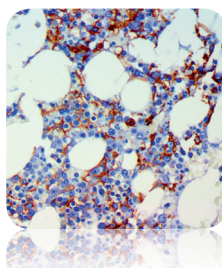
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 2708
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 2709
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 2710
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 2705
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 2706
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 2707
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 2711

Brachyury (polyclonal), rabbit polyclonal



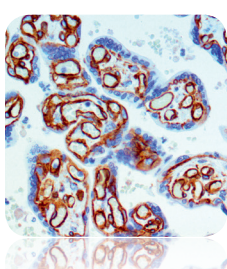
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 3310
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 3311
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 3312
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3307
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3308
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 3309
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 3313

CD16 (EP364), rabbit monoclonal



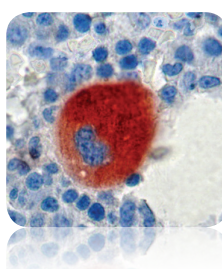
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 3324
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 3325
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 3326
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3321
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3322
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 3323
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 3327

Caveolin-1 (EP353), rabbit monoclonal

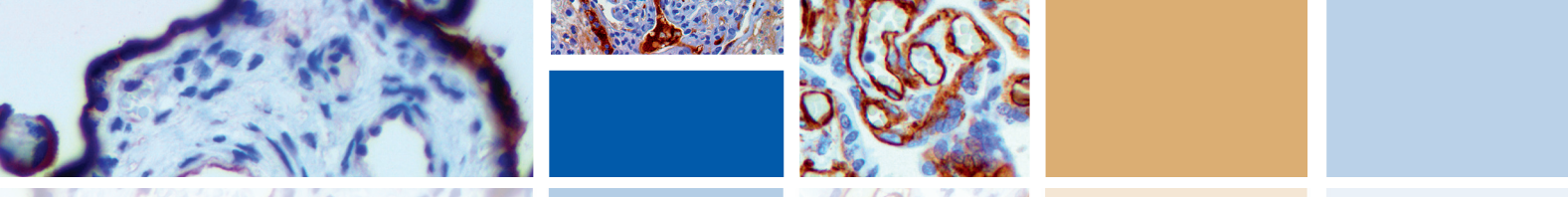


- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 3317
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 3318
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 3319
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3314
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3315
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 3316
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 3320

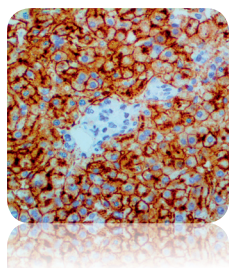
CD61 (2f2), mouse monoclonal



- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 5284
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 5285
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 5286
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 5281
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 5282
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 5283
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 5287

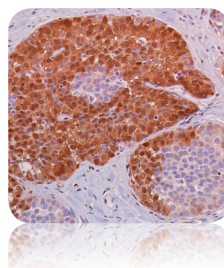


CD75 (LN-1), mouse monoclonal



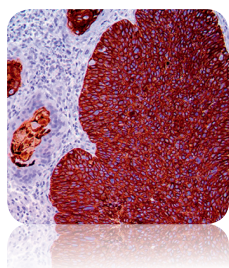
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 2722
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 2723
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 2724
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 2719
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 2720
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 2721
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 2725

ERK 1/2 Phospho (Thr202, Tyr204) (SP327), rabbit monoclonal



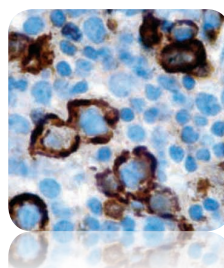
- 0.1 ml concentrate#M6270
- 0.5 ml concentrate#M6272
- 1.0 ml concentrate#M6274
- 7.0 ml ready to use#M6271

Cytokeratin 16 (EP27), rabbit monoclonal



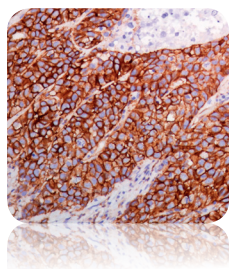
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 2890
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 2891
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 2892
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 2887
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 2888
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 2889
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 2893

Follicular Dendritic Cell (CNA.42), mouse monoclonal



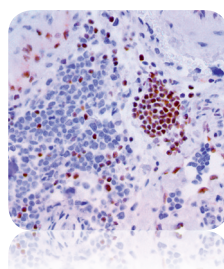
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 5529
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 5530
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 5531
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 5526
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 5527
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 5528
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 5532

EGFR Phospho (Tyr1092) (SP353), rabbit monoclonal



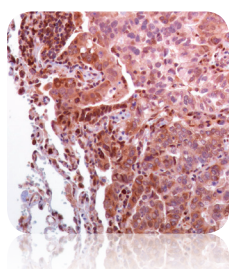
- 0.1 ml concentrate#M6530
- 0.5 ml concentrate#M6532
- 1.0 ml concentrate#M6534
- 7.0 ml ready to use#M6531

FOXO1 (EP290), rabbit monoclonal



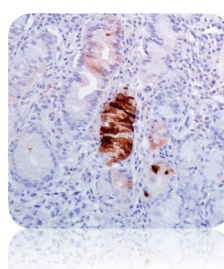
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 2918
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 2919
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 2920
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 2915
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 2916
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 2917
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 2921

EIF4G Phospho (Ser1108) (SP351), rabbit monoclonal



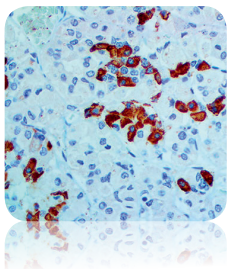
- 0.1 ml concentrate#M6510
- 0.5 ml concentrate#M6512
- 1.0 ml concentrate#M6514
- 7.0 ml ready to use#M6511

Gastrin (pyr76) (SP318), rabbit monoclonal



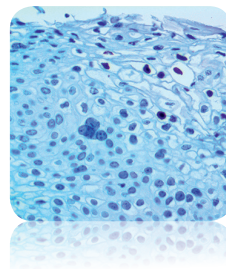
- 0.1 ml concentrate#M6180
- 0.5 ml concentrate#M6182
- 1.0 ml concentrate#M6184
- 7.0 ml ready to use#M6181

GH (EP267), rabbit monoclonal



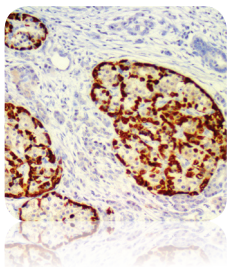
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 2499
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 2500
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 2501
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 2496
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 2497
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 2498
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 2502

HPV16 (CAMVIR-1), mouse monoclonal



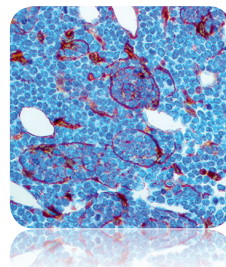
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 2946
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 2947
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 2948
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 2943
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 2944
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 2945
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 2949

Glucagon (BSB-11), mouse monoclonal



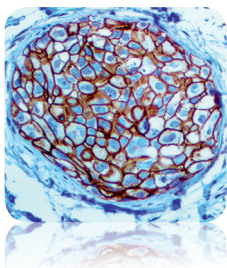
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 3345
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 3346
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 3347
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3342
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3343
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 3344
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 3348

HSP-27 (G3.1), mouse monoclonal



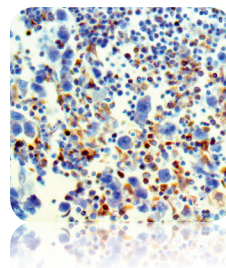
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 2953
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 2954
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 2955
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 2950
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 2951
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 2952
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 2956

HER-2\new Phospho (Tyr-877) (EP123), rabbit monoclonal



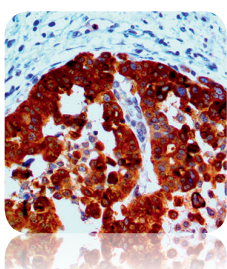
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 2506
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 2507
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 2508
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 2503
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 2504
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 2505
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 2509

LAG-3 / CD223 (EP294), rabbit monoclonal



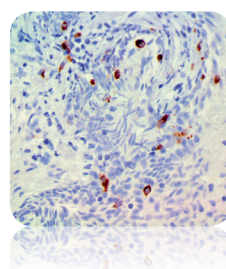
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 3366
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 3367
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 3368
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3363
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3364
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 3365
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 3369

HE4 (EP370), rabbit monoclonal

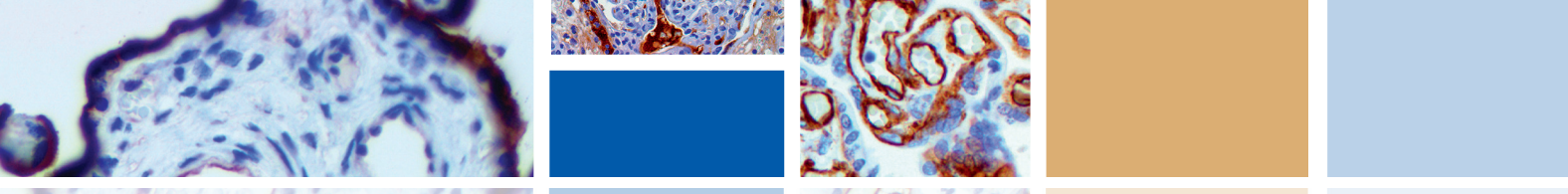


- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 3352
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 3353
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 3354
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3349
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3350
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 3351
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 3355

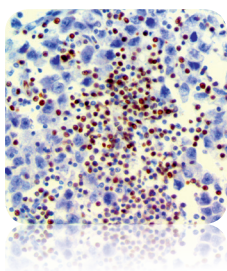
Langerin / CD207 (EP349), rabbit monoclonal



- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 3373
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 3374
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 3375
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3370
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3371
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 3372
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 3376

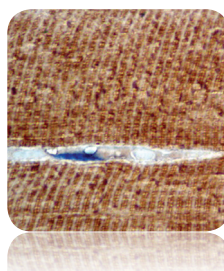


LEF-1 (EP310), rabbit monoclonal



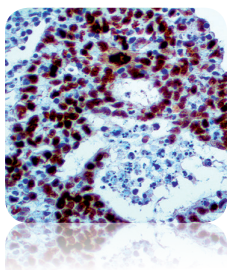
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 3380
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 3381
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 3382
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3377
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3378
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 3379
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 3383

Myoglobin (BSB-104), mouse monoclonal



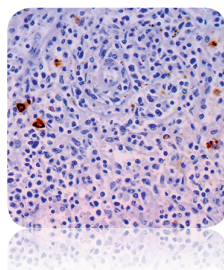
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 3387
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 3388
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 3389
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3384
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3385
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 3386
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 3390

MDM2 (BSB-64), mouse monoclonal



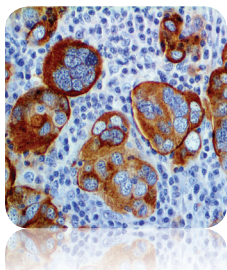
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 2981
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 2982
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 2983
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 2978
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 2979
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 2980
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 2984

Neutrophil Elastase (EP223), rabbit monoclonal



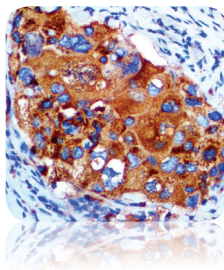
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 3102
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 3103
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 3104
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 2999
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3100
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 3101
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 3105

Mesothelin (EP140), rabbit monoclonal



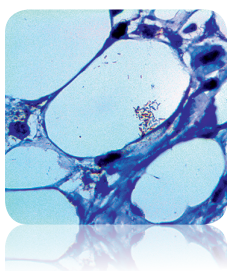
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 6922
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 6923
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 6924
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 6919
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 6920
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 6921
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 6925

Napsin A (BSB-112), mouse monoclonal



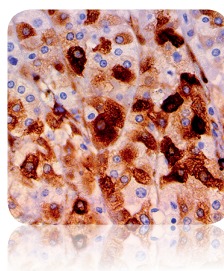
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 3395
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 3396
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 3397
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3392
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3393
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 3394
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 3398

Mycobacterium tuberculosis (polyclonal), rabbit polyclonal



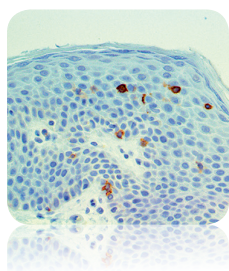
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 2995
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 2996
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 2997
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 2992
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 2993
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 2994
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 2998

Osteonectin / SPARC (BSB-93), mouse monoclonal



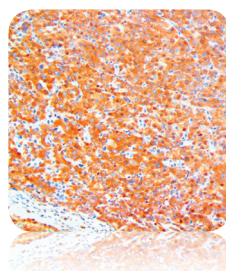
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 3261
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 3262
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 3263
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3258
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3259
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 3260
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 3264

OX-40 / CD134 (BSB-90), mouse monoclonal



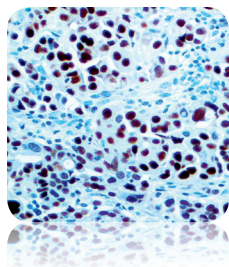
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 3123
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 3124
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 3125
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3120
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3121
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 3122
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 3126

SMAD4 / DPC4 (RBT-SMAD4), rabbit monoclonal



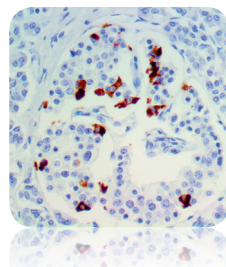
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 3402
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 3403
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 3404
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3399
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3400
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 3401
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 3405

Pax8 (EP298), rabbit monoclonal



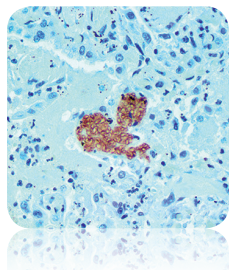
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 3144
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 3145
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 3146
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3141
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3142
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 3143
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 3147

Somatostatin (BSB-113), mouse monoclonal



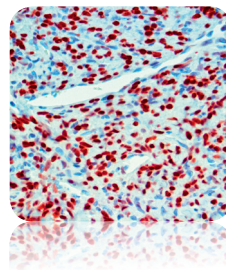
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 3416
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 3417
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 3418
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3413
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3414
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 3415
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 3419

Pneumocystis Jirovecii (3F6), mouse monoclonal



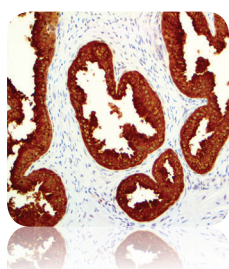
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 5878
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 5879
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 5880
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 5875
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 5876
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 5877
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 5881

STAT6 (EP325), rabbit monoclonal



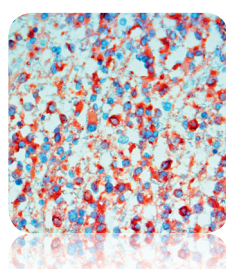
- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 3423
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 3424
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 3425
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3420
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3421
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 3422
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 3426

PSP94 / MSMB (EP203), rabbit monoclonal



- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 2422
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 2423
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 2424
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 2419
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 2420
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 2421
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 2425

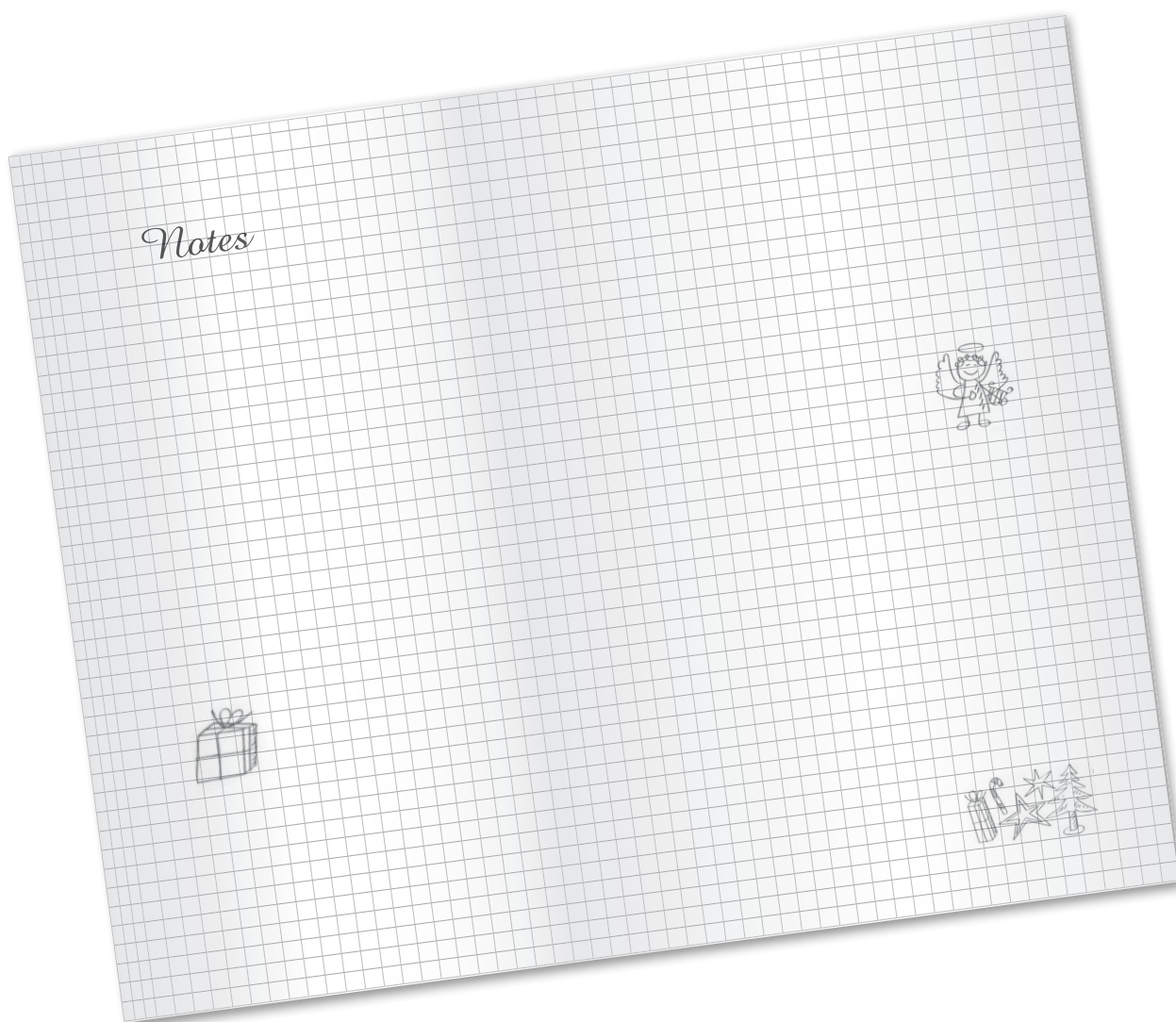
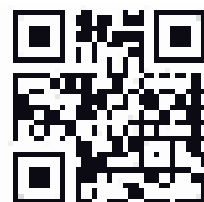
Tau (BSB-115), mouse monoclonal



- 0.1 ml concentrate#BSB 3430
- 0.5 ml concentrate#BSB 3431
- 1.0 ml concentrate#BSB 3432
- 3.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3427
- 7.0 ml ready to use#BSB 3428
- 15 ml ready to use#BSB 3429
- Positive control (5 sl)#BSB 3433

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to diagnosis.