

SOX-11 (MRQ-58)

Mantle cell lymphomas are small B-cell neoplasms that make up approximately 6-8% of all non-Hodgkin lymphomas. Included in the differential diagnosis of small B-cell lymphomas from mantle cell lymphoma are small lymphocytic lymphoma/chronic lymphocytic leukemia (SLL/CLL), follicular lymphoma, and marginal zone lymphoma. Small B-cell lymphoma subtypes are morphologically similar and can be distinguished from each other by immunohistochemistry. Although the common immunophenotype for mantle cell lymphomas is CD20+, cyclin D1+, CD23-, CD5+, CD10-, there are variable percentages for each antibody marker that will show aberrant expression. Cyclin D1 is the standard diagnostic biomarker for mantle cell lymphoma; however, 5-10% of mantle cell lymphomas will be cyclin D1 negative. Because of this phenomenon, another differential diagnostic marker that exhibits sensitivity and specificity for mantle cell lymphoma is desirable.

SOX-11 is a nuclear marker that is expressed in mantle cell lymphomas in similar fashion to cyclin D1. SOX-11's ability to detect mantle cell lymphomas that are cyclin D1 negative makes SOX-11 valuable as a diagnostic tool in distinguishing

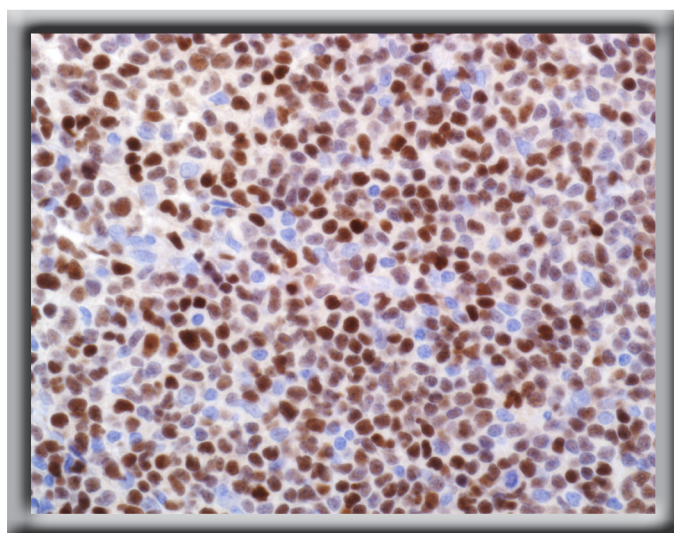
mantle cell lymphoma from SLL/CLL and other small B-cell lymphomas. This unique application creates a need for the inclusion of this antibody in standard B-cell lymphoma panels.

Benefits of SOX-11:

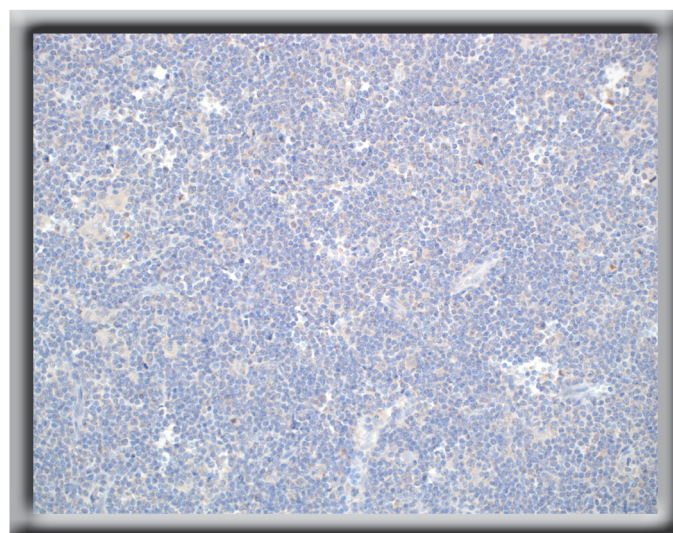
- For *in vitro* diagnostic use
- Nuclear visualization with minimal background compared to polyclonal versions
- Differentiates mantle cell lymphoma from CLL/SLL, follicular lymphoma, and marginal zone lymphoma
- Detects cyclin D1 negative mantle cell lymphoma cases

Ordering Information

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



SOX-11 antibody highlights nuclei of mantle cell lymphoma cells.



Small lymphocytic lymphoma does not express SOX-11 protein.