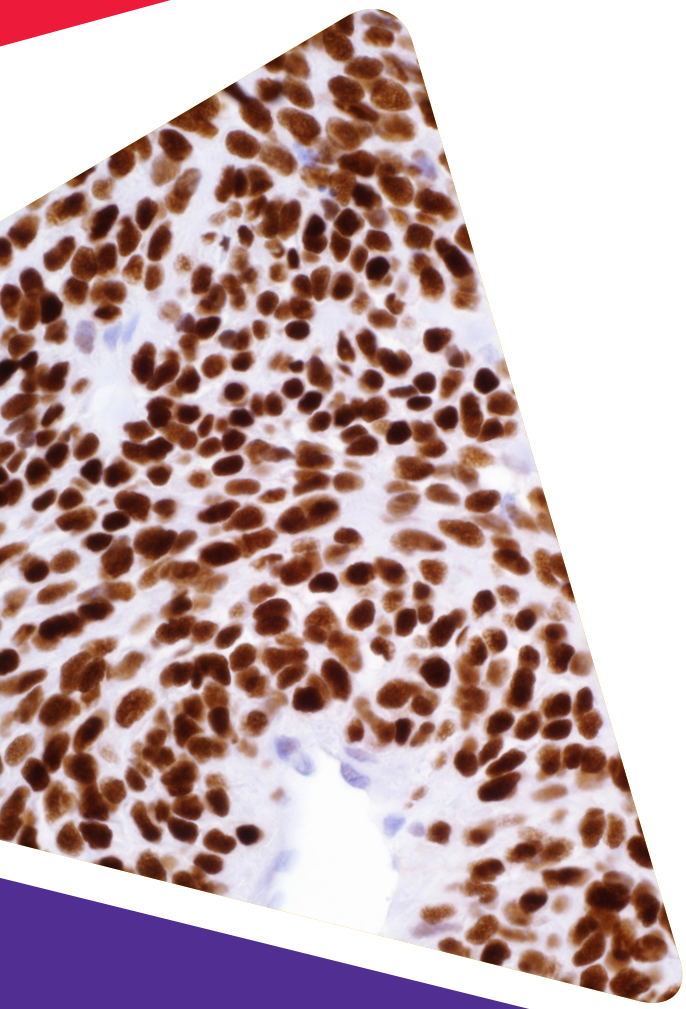
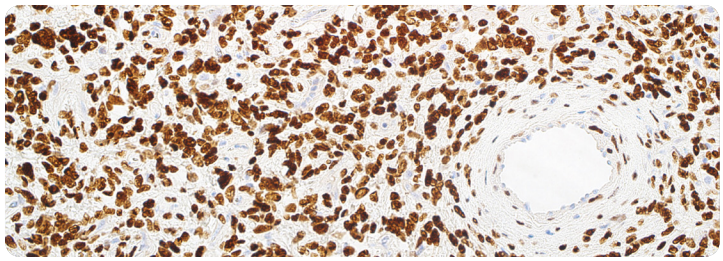
Sigma-Aldrich®
Lab & Production Materials

MERCK



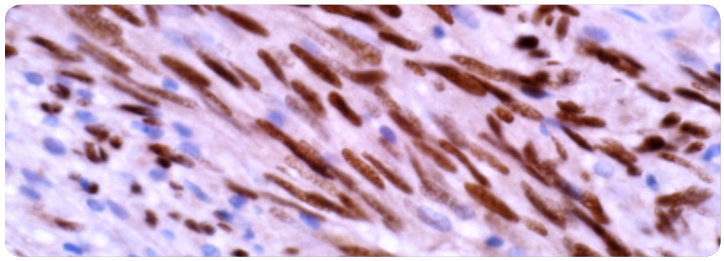
Cell Marque™ Tissue Diagnostics

Soft Tissue Pathology



STAT6 (EP325)

Cat. No. 426R-1 (A-E, G)
STAT6, a member of the signal transducers and activators of transcription (STAT) family, has been found to form recurrent fusions with NAB2 on chromosome 12q13 in the majority of solitary fibrous tumors.[1-3] STAT6 and NAB2 fusion enables cytosolic STAT6 to migrate to the nucleus and thus allowing for detection in immunohistochemical assays.[1] NAB2-STAT6 fusion transcriptions have been reported in the majority of solitary fibrous tumors but not in meningiomas, hemangioblastomas, schwannomas, and hemangiomas.[1-3]



ERG (EP111)

Cat. No. 434R-1 (A-E)
ERG is an important novel marker for the identification of vascular neoplasms due its strong and specific nuclear expression in endothelial cells. ERG is strongly expressed in Kaposi sarcoma, which is usually associated with HHV-8, as well as other vascular tumors such as hemangioendothelioma and angiosarcoma. ERG has shown to be a valuable addition to an endothelial panel that includes Factor VIII, CD31, CD34, and D2-40.

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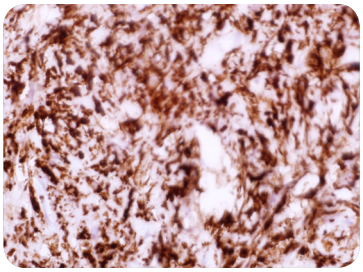
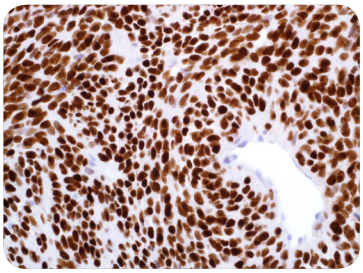
Soft Tissue Pathology

CELL MARQUE
RabMAb®
Technology from Abcam



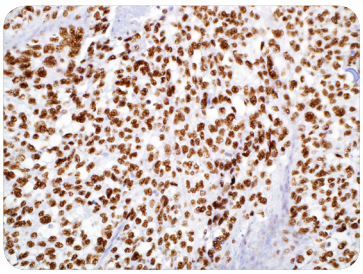
MUC4 (8G7)

Cat. No. 406M-1 (A-E, G)
MUC4 is a transmembranous glycoprotein. MUC4 overexpression has been reported in low-grade fibromyxoid sarcoma (LGFMS). Strong, diffuse cytoplasmic staining for MUC4 has been identified in cases of sclerosing epithelioid fibrosarcoma whereas all other epithelioid soft tissue tumors— including clear cell sarcoma, epithelioid sarcoma, epithelioid hemangiosarcoma, PEComa and melanoma—were negative.



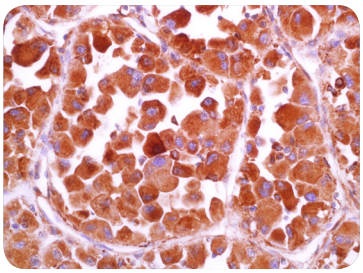
TLE1 (1F5)

Cat. No. 401M-1 (A-E, G)
Mouse monoclonal TLE1 (1F5) is a highly sensitive and specific biomarker for the diagnosis of synovial sarcoma in the group of otherwise unclassifiable high-grade sarcomas. TLE1 is rare to absent in other soft tissue tumors including malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumors and pleomorphic sarcoma.



TFE3 (MRQ-37)

Cat. No. 354R-1 (A-E, G)
Alveolar soft part sarcoma (ASPS) is a relatively uncommon soft tissue sarcoma, which predominantly affects younger patients. The hallmark of ASPS is a chromosomal rearrangement at 17q25 and Xp11.2, engendering an ASPSCR1–TFE3 fusion gene responsible for an aberrant transcription factor presumably enabling pathogenesis. Because diagnosing ASPS can be problematic due to histologic overlap with other tumors, particularly in small biopsies, anti-TFE3 (MRQ-37) can be useful, as it has been shown to be highly specific and sensitive for identifying this translocation in ASPS.



Cathepsin K (3F9)

Cat. No. 402M-1 (A-G)
Cathepsin K is a protease whose expression in osteoclasts is regulated by microphthalmia transcription factor. Anti-cathepsin K aids in identifying Xp11.2 translocation neoplasms, including renal cell carcinoma and alveolar soft part sarcoma, to distinguish them from their histologic mimics.[4]

References:

1. Cheah AL, et al. Pathology. 2014; 46:389-95.
2. Schweizer L, et al. Acta Neuropathol. 2013; 125:651-58.
3. Koelsche C, et al. Histopathology. 2014; 65:613-22.
4. Martignoni G, et al. Mod Pathol. 2011; 24:1313-9.

Legend:
A: 0.1 mL concentrate
B: 0.5 mL concentrate
C: 1 mL concentrate
D: 1 mL predilute
E: 7 mL predilute
F: 25 mL predilute
G: 5 Positive Control Slides

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