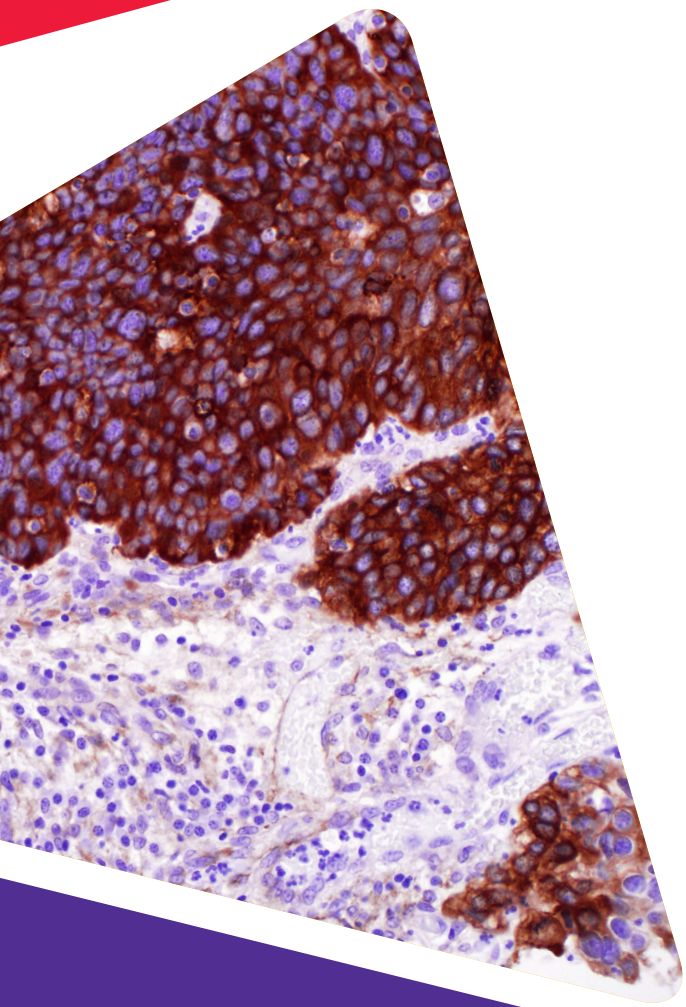
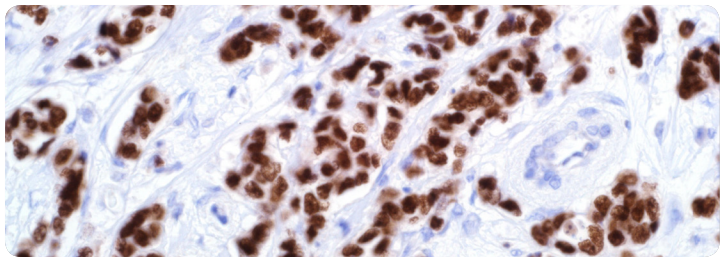
Sigma-Aldrich®
Lab & Production Materials

MERCK



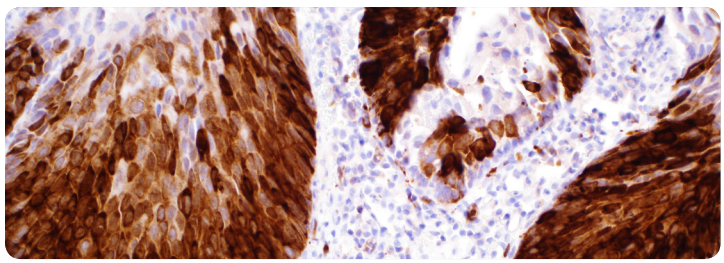
Cell Marque™ Tissue Diagnostics

Breast/GYN Pathology



GATA3 (L50-823)

Cat. No. 390M-1 (A-E, G)
GATA3 is primarily expressed in breast carcinoma and urothelial carcinoma and is only rarely found in tumors from other organs. Anti-GATA3 stains 100% of lobular breast carcinomas and 91% of invasive ductal carcinomas (grade I, 100%; grade II, 89% and grade III, 86%). GATA3 expression is also found in urothelial carcinoma, especially in invasive and high grade tumors, making anti-GATA3 an excellent addition in a panel of antibodies for diagnosis of unknown primary carcinoma, when carcinomas of the breast or bladder are a possibility.



Stathmin (SP49)

Cat. No. 394R-1 (A-E, G)
Stathmin can be utilized to distinguish high-grade dysplasia (CIN II and CIN III) from low-grade dysplasia (CIN I). This distinction is very important as the current standard, p16, is unable to differentiate the different types of CIN since it stains all dysplasia equally. Anti-stathmin is best used in a panel with p16, Ki-67, and Cytokeratin 17 for dysplasia and atypical immature metaplasia (AIM) differentiation.

View more at:
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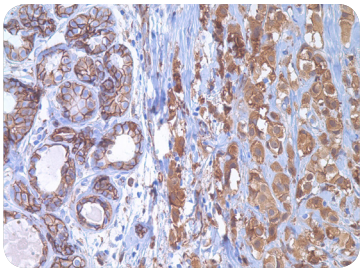
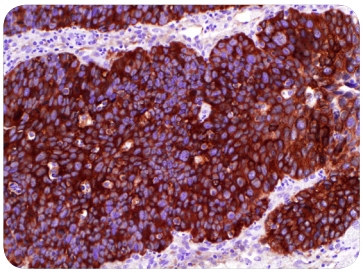
Breast/GYN Pathology



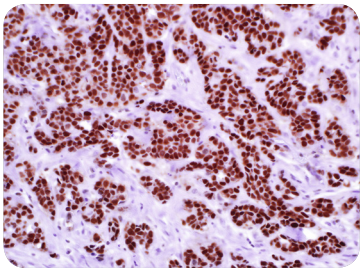
p120 Catenin (MRQ-5)

Cat. No. 420M-1 (A-E, G)
In the cell, p120 catenin is localized to the E-cadherin/catenins cell adhesion complex. A deficiency of E-cadherin results in the intracytoplasmic accumulation of p120 catenin. Lobular carcinoma of the breast shows intracytoplasmic accumulation of p120 catenin while ductal carcinoma shows reduced membrane p120 catenin without cytoplasmic accumulation. In gastric and colonic carcinoma, strong cytoplasmic p120 catenin is associated with discohesive infiltrative morphology.



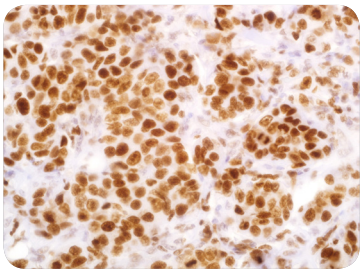
Heat Shock Protein 27 (G3.1)

Cat. No. 398M-1 (A-E, G)
Heat shock protein 27 (HSP27) is useful in the identification of high-grade dysplasia and cervical squamous cell carcinoma. A well known cervical marker, p16, stains both high and low-grade dysplasia. It has been reported that HSP27 is expressed in a higher percentage of cervical squamous cell carcinomas than p16.[1] HSP27 is recommended as a complementary antibody to p16 for routine cervical dysplasia and cervical cancer testing.



FOXA1 (2F83)

Cat. No. 405M-1 (A-E, G)
FOXA1 is a transcription factor expressed in normal breast ductal epithelium and other epithelium in different organs, such as lung, pancreas, bladder, prostate, and colon. It has been reported to coexpress with ER in breast carcinoma, predominantly in luminal subtype A. The results indicate that anti-FOXA1 is useful in the sub-classification of breast carcinoma.



EZH2 (11)

Cat. No. 415M-1 (A-E, G)
Hyper-activation of EZH2, either by over expression or mutations is found in a variety of malignancies including breast and uterine cancers. EZH2 determines breast tumor aggressiveness and promotes neoplastic transformation in breast tissue.[2] EZH2 has also been published as a reliable marker to distinguish malignant from benign hepatic tumors.[3]

References:

1. Tozawa-Ono A, et al. Human Cell 2012; 25:24–28
2. Kleer CG, et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2003; 100:11606-11.
3. Hajósi-Kalcakosz S, et al. Diagn Pathol. 2012; 7:86.

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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