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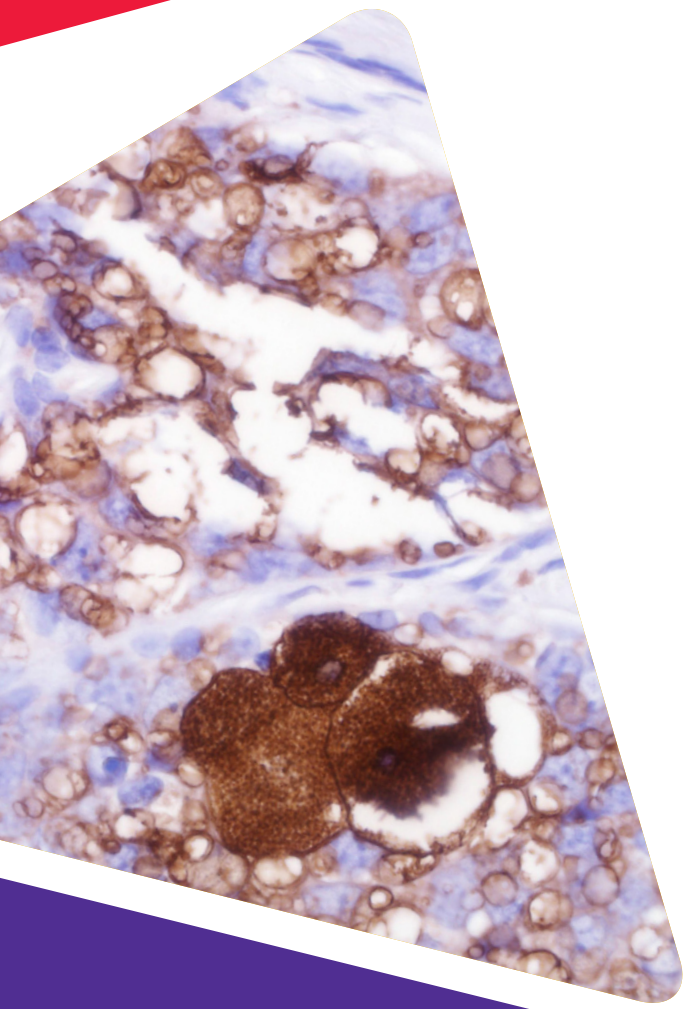
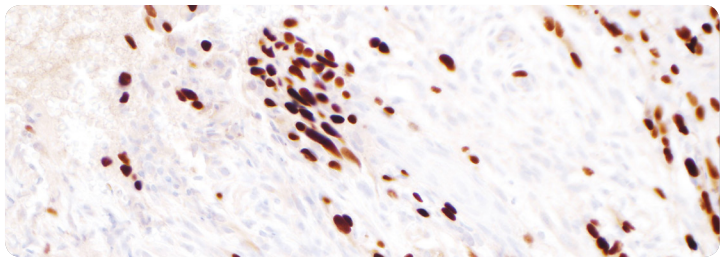
Lab & Production Materials

MERCK

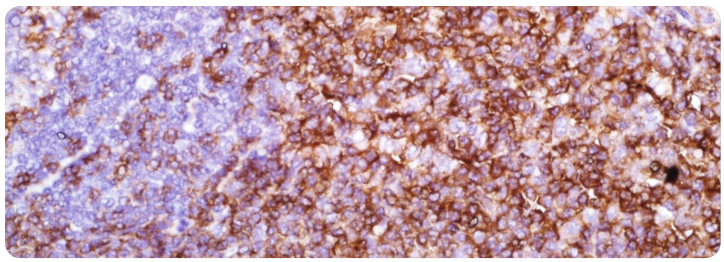


Cell Marque™ Tissue Diagnostics
Dermatopathology



SOX-10 (EP268)

Cat. No. 383R-1 (A-E, G)
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.



CD4 (EP204)

Cat. No. 104R-2 (A-E, G)
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.

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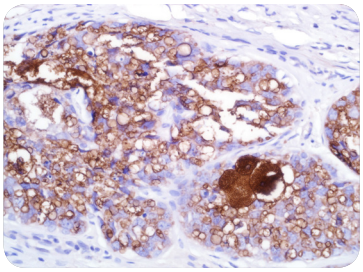
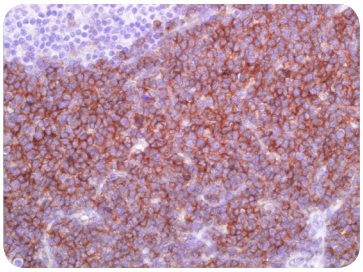
Dermatopathology

CELL MARQUE
RabMAb
Technology from Abcam



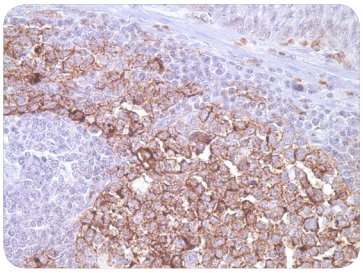
Adipophilin (polyclonal)

Cat. No. 393A-1 (A-E, G)
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.



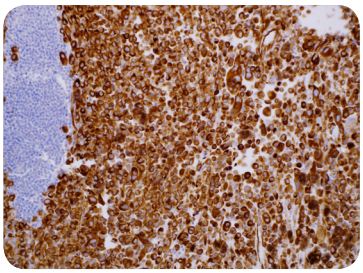
CD123 (6H6)

Cat. No. 198M-1 (A-E, G)
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.



KBA.62 (KBA.62)

Cat. No. 366M-9 (A-E, G)
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.



Nestin (10C2)

Cat. No. 388M-1 (A-E, G)
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.

References:

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

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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Lit. No. CM-18-03-0025 Ver. 1.0 03/2018