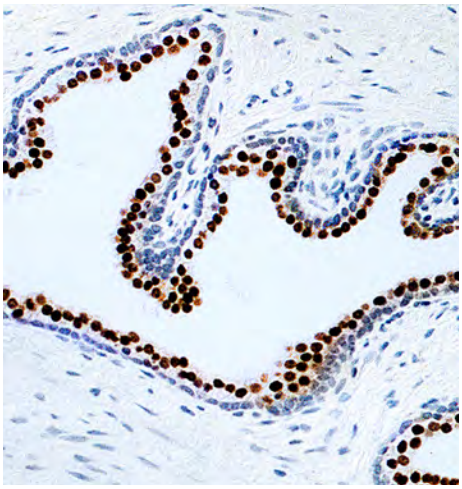
Diagnostic BioSystems

Expanding possibilities with ANTIBODIES

Diagnostic BioSystems offers a wide range of ready-to-use and concentrated antibodies optimized to provide high quality staining when used for immunohistochemical applications.



NKX3.1

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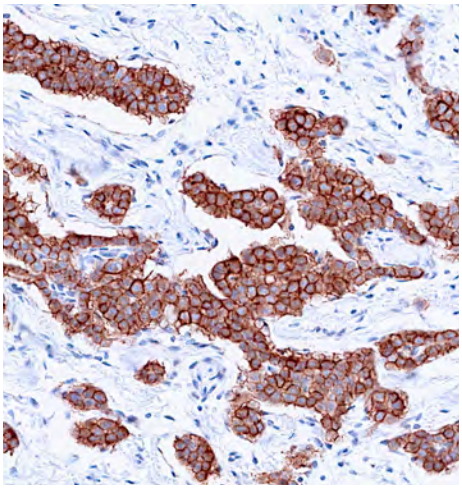
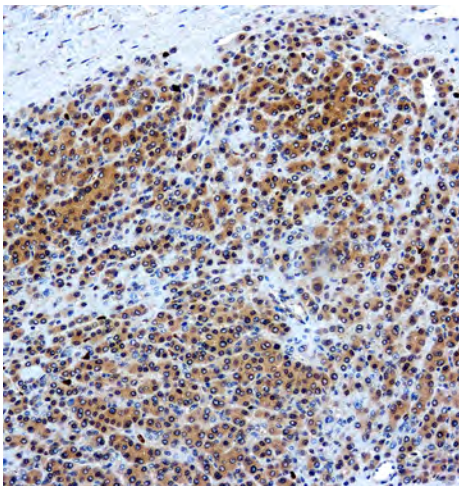
NKX3.1 may prove to be a valuable marker to assist in determining prostatic origin in poorly differentiated metastatic carcinomas. NKX3.1 is more sensitive than prostate specific antigen (PSA) for metastatic prostate carcinoma. NKX3.1 has a 99.7% specificity for prostate and its use in IHC is cited in the best practices recommendations for prostate in the International Society of Urologic Pathology consensus conference.

Mesothelin

Mesothelin is a valuable marker for pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma due to its strong reactivity in tumor tissue and absence in normal pancreas. It has demonstrated utility in the differential diagnosis between these primary tumors and corresponding metastatic renal cell carcinoma within the context of an antibody panel.



Mesothelin



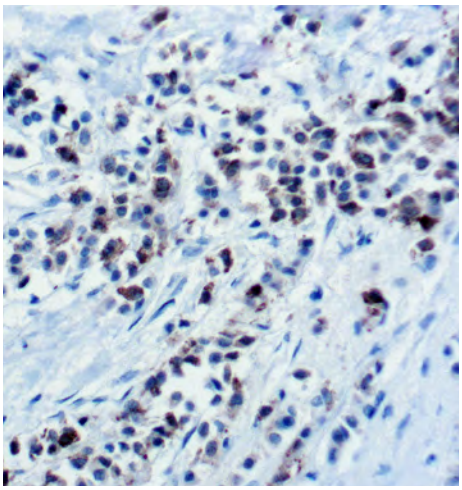
Glypican 3

Glypican 3

Glypican 3 is overexpressed in neoplastic liver tissue and elevated in serum, but is undetectable in normal liver, benign liver, and the serum of healthy donors. A high level of Glypican 3 expression is also found in some types of embryonal tumors such as Wilms' tumor and hepatoblastoma. GPC3 is expressed significantly higher in follicular carcinoma than that of follicular adenoma. In contrast, GPC3 is not expressed in anaplastic carcinoma.

Mammaglobin

Mammaglobin-A is highly overexpressed in breast cancer cell lines and primary breast tumors. This pattern of expression is restricted to mammary epithelium and metastatic breast tumors. Thus, Mammaglobin-A-specific T Cell immune responses may provide an important approach for the design of breast cancer-specific immunotherapy.



Mammaglobin

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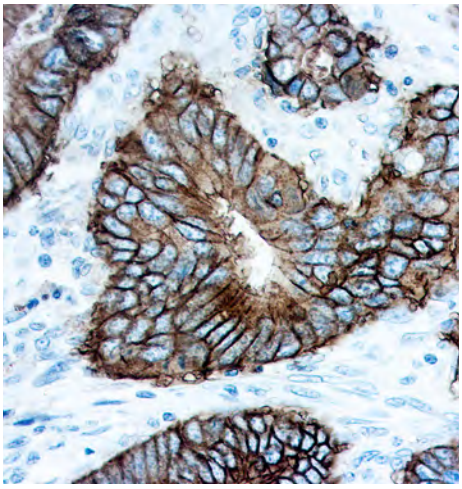

MOC-31

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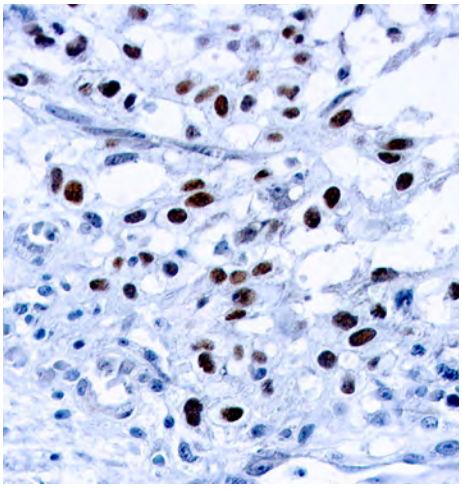
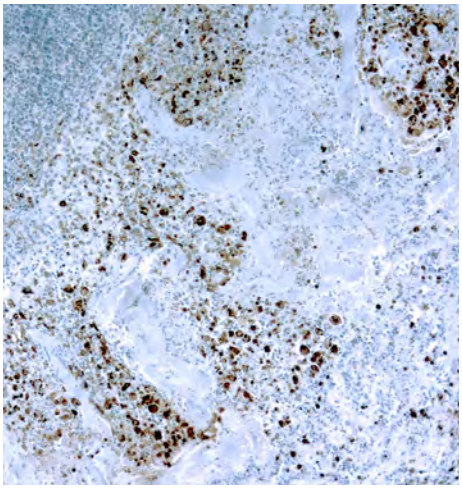
MOC-31 antibody, also known as Epithelial Specific Antigen/Ep-CAM, recognizes an epithelial-associated, glycoprotein located on the cell membrane surface and in the cytoplasm of virtually all epithelial cells. It is useful in differentiating lung adenocarcinoma (+) and mesothelioma (-), as well as tumors of unknown origin in liver cancers and distinguishing cholangiocarcinoma (+) from hepatocellular carcinomas (-).



MyoD1

MyoD1

MyoD1 stains the nuclei of myoblasts in developing muscle tissues. It is not detected in normal adult tissue but is expressed strongly in the tumor cell nuclei of rhabdomyosarcoma. Rhabdomyosarcomas (RMS) are the most frequent malignant soft tissue neoplasms of childhood. MyoD1 can be used together with anti-myogenin and anti-desmin as a panel of markers since any RMS is virtually never negative for all three markers simultaneously.



HSV 1 and 2

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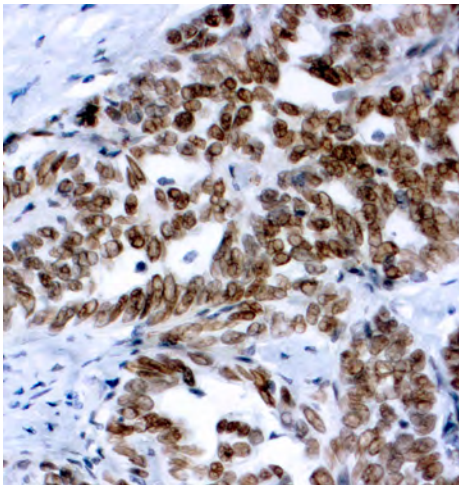
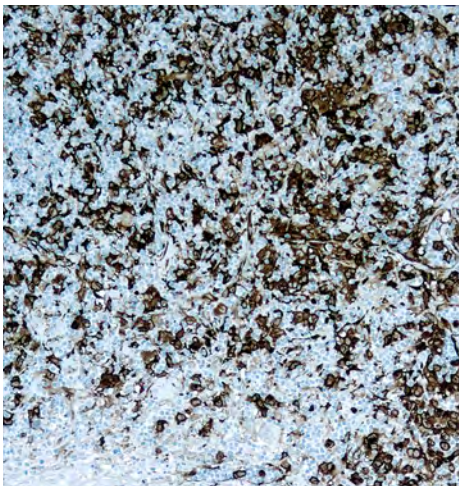
HSV 1 and 2 reacts with HSV type 1 and 2 specific antigens and with antigens common to HSV type 1 and 2 virus. It reacts with all the major glycoproteins present in the viral envelope as well as with at least one core protein.



WT1

WT1

The WT1 gene is normally expressed in fetal kidney and mesothelium. WT1 has been demonstrated in Wilms' tumors and in the majority of mesotheliomas. It is an aid in the identification of WT1 protein over-expression in mesothelioma, ovarian carcinoma and Wilms' tumor within the context of an antibody panel. It has also been identified in proliferative mesothelial cells, gonadoblastoma, nephroblastoma, and desmoplastic small round cell tumor.



Fascin-1

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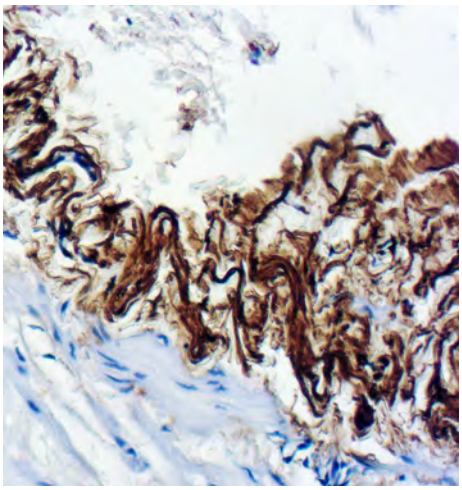
Fascin-1 is a sensitive marker for Reed-Sternberg cells of Hodgkin's Disease and a helpful marker to distinguish between Hodgkin Lymphoma and non-Hodgkin Lymphoma in difficult cases. Fascin-1 is also a prognostic marker in high-grade serous ovarian carcinoma.



Elastin

Elastin

Elastin is an important polymeric protein of connective tissue that imparts elasticity to vertebrate elastic tissues. Haploinsufficiency of Elastin may be the cause of certain cardiovascular and musculo-skeletal abnormalities observed in the disease. It is also suggested to be a novel marker in testicular germ cell tumors.