

Spotlight On:

MyoD1 (EP212*)

Rhabdomyosarcoma is a malignancy that arises from skeletal muscle progenitors. While this rare tumor may be found in adults, it is the soft tissue sarcoma that predominately occurs in children. Two of the most common subtypes of rhabdomyosarcoma are embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma and alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma.

It has been reported that both myogenin and MyoD1 are expressed in embryonal and alveolar rhabdomyosarcomas, and both are very specific for rhabdomyosarcoma versus other soft tissue tumors. Myogenin shows the strongest, most diffuse staining in alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma, while MyoD1 often shows stronger, more diffuse staining in embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma.

Both markers are established for use in immunohistochemistry; however, the compatibility of the previous clones of MyoD1 varied with automated platforms, and has limited their utility in diagnostic labs. The demand for a more compatible MyoD1 has prompted the development of clone EP212 for use on multiple platforms.

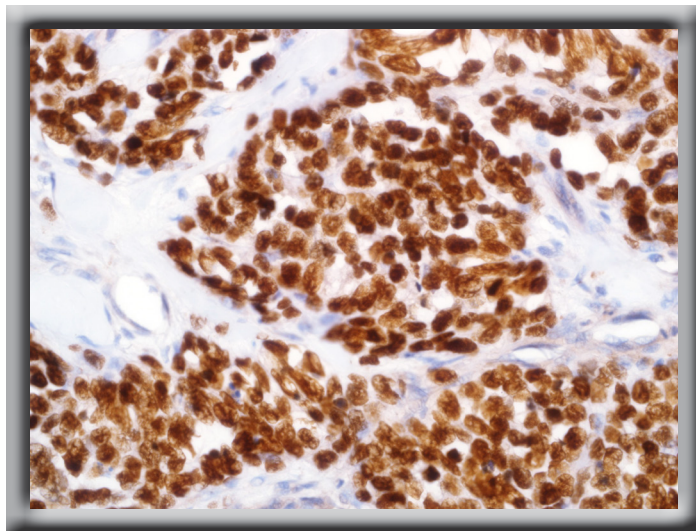
Benefits of MyoD1:

- For *in vitro* diagnostic use
- Nuclear visualization
- Compatible with multiple automated platforms and detection chemistries
- Differentiates rhabdomyosarcoma from mimics, such as leiomyosarcoma, Ewing's sarcoma, dedifferentiated liposarcoma, and malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor

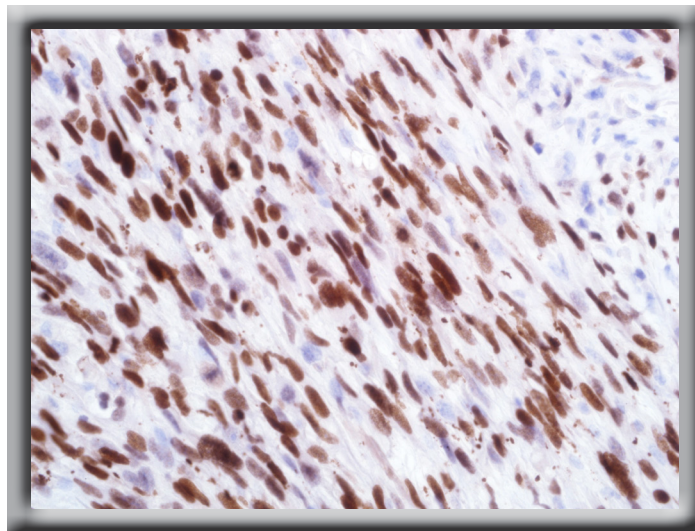
Ordering Information:

0.1 ml concentrate	386R-14
0.5 ml concentrate	386R-15
1 ml concentrate	386R-16
1 ml predilute	386R-17
7 ml predilute	386R-18
5 positive control slides	386S

* Rabbit monoclonals produced using technology from Epitomics, Inc. under Patent No. 5,675,063.



Anti-MyoD1 reveals strong expression of MyoD1 in embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma cells.



MyoD1 protein is found by anti-MyoD1 immunohistochemistry in the nuclei and can aid in distinguishing rhabdomyosarcoma from other spindle cell mimics.