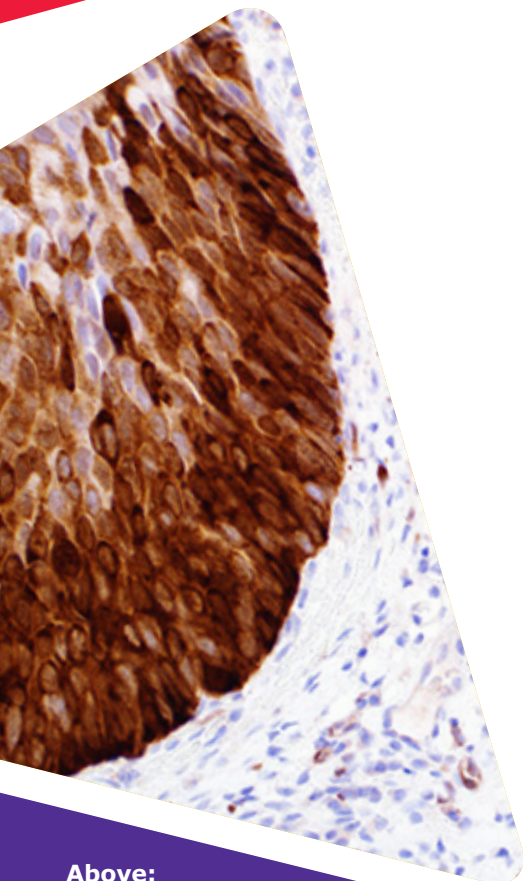


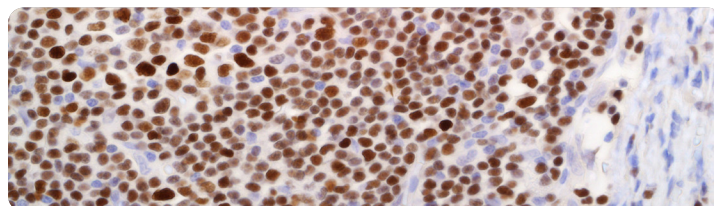
Cell Marque™ Tissue Diagnostics

Hematopathology



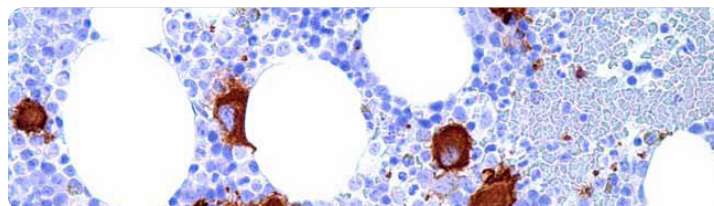
Above:
Stathmin (SP49)

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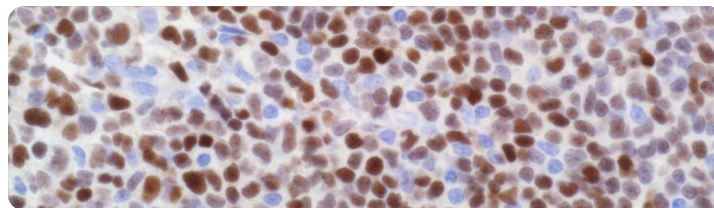
LEF1 (EP310)

Lymphoid Enhancing Factor 1 (LEF1) is a transcription factor that belongs to the TCF/LEF family. LEF1 participates as a regulator in Wnt signaling pathways. LEF1 is an important factor in lymphopoiesis and is expressed normally in T and pro-B cells but not expressed in mature B cells. Strong nuclear expression of LEF1 has been observed in majority of chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma cases and LEF1 is not detected in other small B cell lymphomas. Anti-LEF1 may be used as an aid for differentiation of chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma from other small B cell lymphomas.



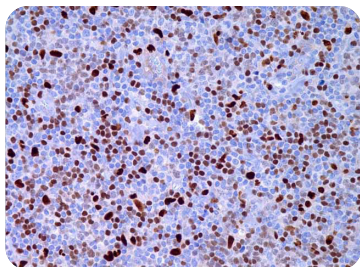
CD61 (2f2)

CD61 also known as integrin beta chain beta 3 (ITGB3) is an integrin cell-surface protein associated with cellular adhesion and cell-surface mediated signaling. Immunohistochemical staining for CD61 can be useful in evaluating normal and abnormal megakaryocytes, which can aid in the identification of some hematopoietic malignancies. Anti-CD61 reactivity is also seen in platelets, osteoclasts and macrophages.



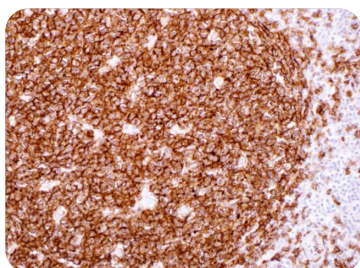
SOX-11 (MRQ-58)

SOX-11 which is a member of the SOX (SRY-related HMG-box) family is a transcription factor normally expressed in the developing human central nervous system and plays a role in embryonic cell determination. Studies show that SOX-11 can be used as a marker for mantle cell lymphoma (MCL).



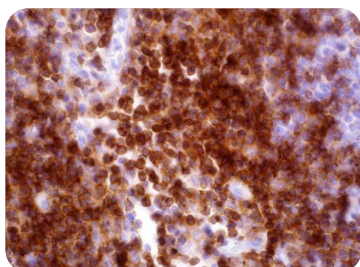
PU.1 (EPR3158Y)

PU.1 is a transcription factor that has been shown to be important for normal B-cell development. PU.1 belongs to the ETS family of transcription factors. It is expressed in the myeloid lineage and in immature as well as mature B-lymphocytes, with the exception of plasma cells. PU.1 is essential during early B-cell differentiation. The absence of PU.1 results in total block of B-cell development at the pre-pro stage. Very little is known about PU.1 function in later stages of B-cell development. PU.1 does not seem to play a role in the end-stage of B-cell development and is not expressed in plasma cells. PU.1 exerts an important role in the regulation of the expression of crucial B-cell proteins, such as immunoglobulin (Ig) genes, and CD20 and its putative binding sites were also identified in the promoters of CD79, CD10, and CD22. PU.1 binds to the 3' enhancer region of both the Ig kappa and lambda light chain genes and it also regulates the immunoglobulin heavy chain genes through the intron enhancer region.



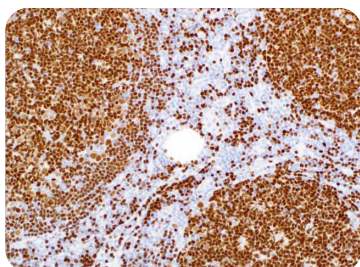
CD19 (EP169)

CD19 is present in both normal and malignant B-cells and has long been considered to be the most reliable surface marker of this lineage over a wide range of maturational stages. In normal lymphoid tissue, CD19 is observed in germinal centers, mantle zone cells, and scattered cells in the interfollicular areas. Anti-CD19 exhibits an overall immunoreactivity pattern similar to those of the antibodies against CD20 and CD22. However, in contrast to CD20, CD19 is also expressed in immature B-cells; although recent studies have described CD19 loss in a few B-cell neoplasms.¹⁻³



CD4 (EP204)

pCD4 is a 55 kD glycoprotein 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. The majority of peripheral T-cell lymphomas are derived from the T-helper/regulatory cell subset so that most mature T-cell neoplasms are CD4+ CD8-. As with other T-cell antigens, CD4 may be aberrantly expressed in neoplastic T-cells so that the evaluation of such tumors requires the application of a panel of markers in order to identify tumors with CD4 aberrant expression.



PAX-5 (EP156)

PAX-5 encodes for B-cell-specific activator protein (BSAP), a marker for B-cells, including B-lymphoblastic neoplasms and maturation stage. It is found in most cases of mature and precursor B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphomas/leukemias. In approximately 97% of cases of classic Hodgkin lymphoma, Reed-Sternberg cells express PAX-5. PAX-5 is not detected in multiple myeloma and solitary plasmacytoma, making it useful for such differentiation. Diffuse large B-cell lymphomas do express PAX-5, save for those with terminal B-cell differentiation. T-cell neoplasms do not stain with anti-PAX-5. There is a strong association with CD20 expression.

Intended Use: Each antibody is intended for laboratory use in the detection of the target protein in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human tissue stained in qualitative immunohistochemistry (IHC) testing. The results using this product should be interpreted by a qualified pathologist in conjunction with the patient's relevant clinical history, other diagnostic tests proper controls.

The products featured are *in vitro* diagnostic (IVD) medical devices. The products featured are not available in all countries. Please contact your local sales representative or distributor for details.

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