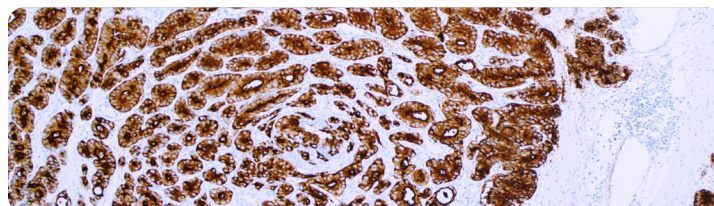
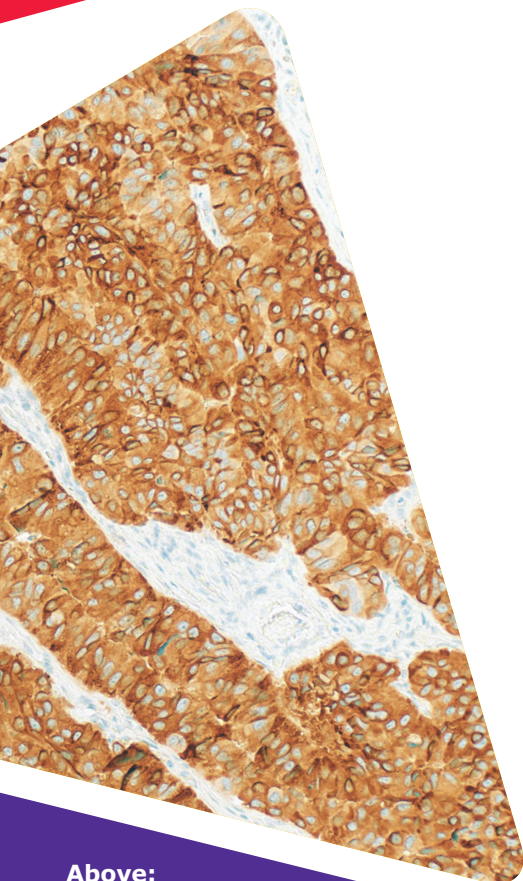


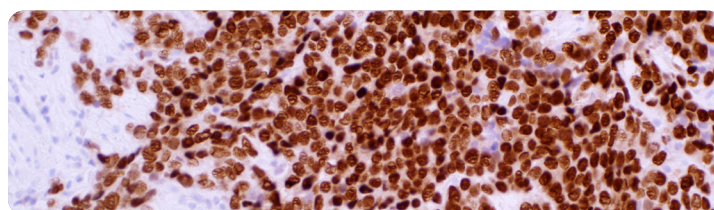
Cell Marque™ Tissue Diagnostics

Genitourinary (GU) Pathology



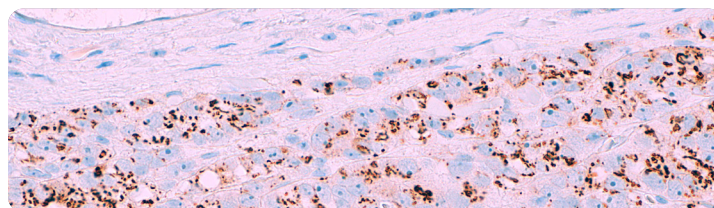
PSMA (EP192)

Prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA) is a type II transmembrane glycoprotein with enzymatic activity. PSMA is expressed in normal prostate epithelial cells as well as prostate neoplastic cells. It has been demonstrated that PSMA expression is increased in prostate cancer and is correlated with disease progression. Although highly sensitive and specific for prostate, PSMA also labels a subset of non-prostate tissues, including the small intestine and kidney. PSMA is useful for identifying metastatic prostate carcinoma and distinguishing prostate carcinoma from urothelial carcinoma.



NKX3.1 (EP356)

NKX3.1 is a prostate specific androgen-regulated homeobox gene located on chromosome 8p. NKX3.1 expression is seen in benign and malignant prostate epithelium. NKX3.1 is a sensitive and specific tissue marker that can be used to help identify prostate adenocarcinoma.



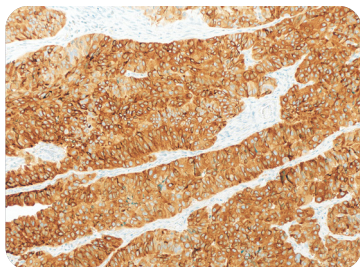
Prostein (EP381)

Prostein is a type IIIA transmembrane protein comprising a cleavable signal peptide and 11 transmembrane domains. In vitro studies demonstrate that prostein transcription and expression is androgen responsive. Prostein expression was found to be restricted to tissues of prostatic origin such as non-neoplastic prostate, prostate lesions, and malignant prostate tissues. Due to its high specificity, immunohistochemical detection of prostein may have utility in distinguishing prostatic carcinoma from the carcinomas of bladder, kidney, lung and colorectum.

Above:
Uroplakin II (MRQ-71)

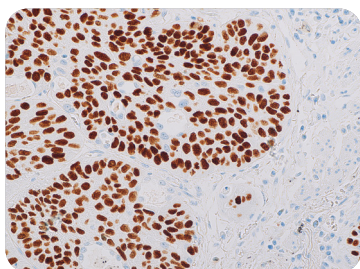
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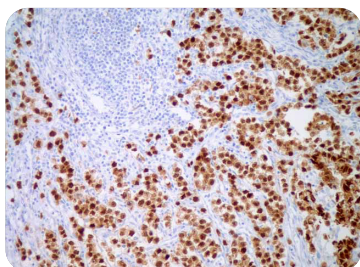
Uroplakin II (MRQ-71)

The asymmetric-unit membrane plaques of the urothelium maintain the blood-urine barrier and prevent cells from rupturing during bladder distention. The molecular constituents of those plaques comprise four transmembrane uroplakin isoforms: uroplakin Ia, uroplakin Ib, uroplakin II, and uroplakin III, which are specific differentiation products of the urothelial cells. Uroplakin expression has been demonstrated by immunohistochemistry using antibodies specifically recognizing these four proteins. Of them, uroplakin II and uroplakin III immunoreactivities are demonstrated in urothelium lining urinary tract mucosae, in a membranous pattern along the apical surface of umbrella cells, but not detected in other tissue types. Uroplakin II expression is absent or rarely detectable in carcinomas of the prostate, breast, ovary, lung, and kidney and in colon adenocarcinomas. As compared to uroplakin III, uroplakin II expression is retained more frequently in urothelial carcinoma, with the immunoreactivity often in a cytoplasmic/membranous pattern.



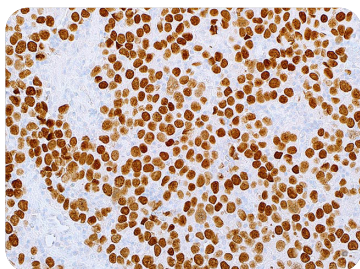
p63 (EP174)

p63 is a transcription factor that regulates many cell activities, including cell proliferation, maintenance, differentiation, adhesion, and apoptosis. It has been found to be a sensitive and specific marker of myoepithelial and basal cell populations in prostate, breast, skin, and salivary gland. Additionally, p63 has also demonstrated immunohistochemical utility in identifying benign and malignant breast lesions. In prostatic carcinomas, it can also be used to recognize benign glands adjacent to malignant glands. p63 can also be used to differentiate adenocarcinoma of the lungs, where it is usually negative, from squamous cell carcinoma, which can be useful for advanced stages of the carcinoma where surgery is no longer an option.



Oct-4 (MRQ-10)

Oct-4 is a transcription factor that functions in the regulation and maintenance of pluripotency in embryonic stem and primordial germ cells. Oct-4 immunoreactivity has been demonstrated in gonadal and extra-gonadal seminomas, dysgerminomas and embryonal carcinomas. In addition, the immunohistochemical detection of Oct-4 assists in the evaluation of intratubular germ cell neoplasia (IGCN).



SALL4 (EP299)

Sal-like protein 4 (SALL4) is a zinc-finger transcription factor¹ that serves as a master regulator of embryonic pluripotency and is involved in processes associated with stem cell activities.² SALL4 expression in germ cells makes it a useful marker for germ cell tumors such as seminoma, embryonal carcinoma, yolk sac tumors and teratomas.¹ SALL4 expression is also seen in the spermatogonia of normal testis.

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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