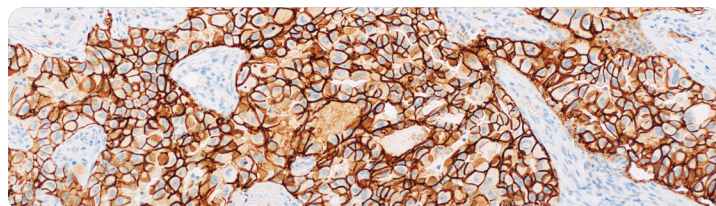
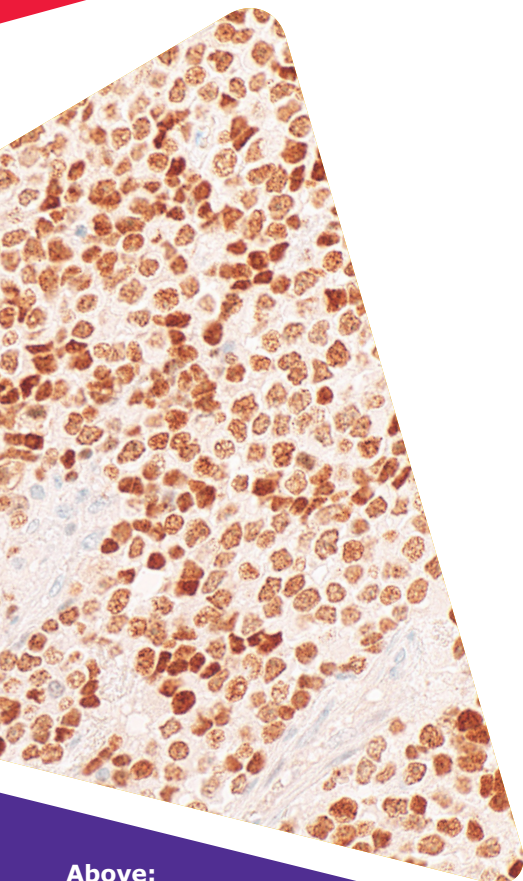


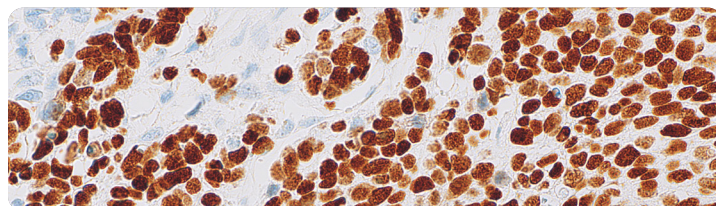
Cell Marque™ Tissue Diagnostics

Pulmonary Pathology



Claudin-4 (EP417)

The claudin-family proteins are a group of tight-junction membranous proteins responsible for paracellular molecular flow between adjacent cells of the epithelium. In normal kidney, claudin-4 plays a key role in paracellular ion reabsorption. Claudin-4 is expressed in most epithelial cells yet is absent in mesothelial cells, making it of great use in characterizing epithelial malignancies. Immunohistochemical identification of this antigen may help identify poorly differentiated lung adenocarcinoma from lesions of mesothelial origin. Likewise, identification of claudin-4 expression by IHC may be useful in characterizing breast and endometrial lesions.



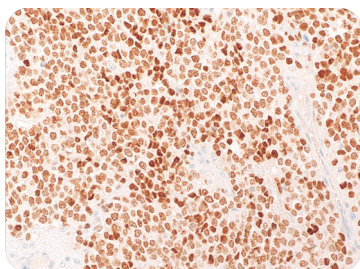
p40 (ZR8)

p40 is an isoform of p63, a transcription factor that regulates many cell activities, including cell proliferation, maintenance, and differentiation. It performs as a sensitive and specific tool for aiding in the identification of squamous cell carcinoma of the lung. In addition to its utility as a squamous differentiation marker, p40 has also been proven to be a valuable marker for highlighting myoepithelial and basal cell populations in prostate, breast, skin, and salivary gland. Strong p40 expression is frequently observed in esophageal cancerous squamous lesions. Immunohistochemical detection of p40 can also be helpful in identifying urothelial carcinoma. In cases of prostate carcinoma, p40 is almost always found to be negative for basal cell staining.

Above:
NUTM1 (C52B1)

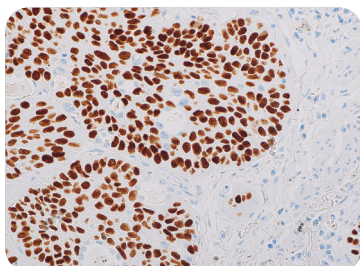
View more at:
cellmarque.com/specialties





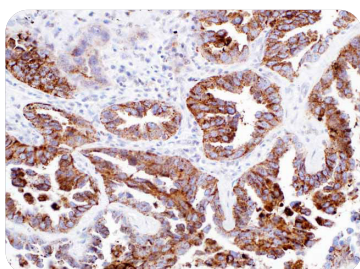
NUTM1 (C52B1)

Detection of the NUTM1 (nuclear protein in testis) protein by immunohistochemistry with NUTM1 (C52B1) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody may be used to aid in the diagnosis of NUT carcinomas. The NUTM1 protein is involved in normal germ cell maturation and is normally expressed in the testis. NUT carcinomas harbor gene rearrangements that result in overexpression of the NUTM1 protein. Immunohistochemistry for NUTM1 shows a nuclear pattern of staining.



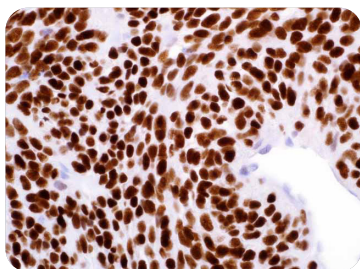
p63 (EP174)

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.



Napsin A (EP205)

Napsin is a pepsin-like aspartic proteinase in the A1 clan of the AA clade of proteinases. There are two closely related napsins, napsin A (NAPSA) and napsin B (NAPSB). Napsin A is involved in processing propeptide pulmonary surfactant protein B (proSP-B) in the lung. In normal tissue, Napsin A is expressed in type II pneumocytes of the lung and proximal tubules of the kidney. Napsin A is a useful marker for lung adenocarcinoma.



Mesothelin (EP140)

Mesothelin is a 40 kDa glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol-anchored glycoprotein cleaved from a 71kDa precursor protein encoded by the human mesothelin gene. Mesothelin is present on the surface of normal mesothelial cells. Although the function of mesothelin is unknown, it is overexpressed in a wide variety of cancers including mesothelioma, pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, and ovarian carcinoma. Mesothelin has proven to be a valuable marker for pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma due to its strong reactivity in tumor tissue and absence in normal pancreas. Metastatic renal cell carcinoma can present clinical patterns that mimic primary mesothelioma, pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, and ovarian carcinoma. Mesothelin has demonstrated utility in the differential diagnosis between these primary tumors and corresponding metastatic renal cell carcinoma within the context of an antibody panel.

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.

USA

Toll Free: 800.665.7284
Phone: 916.746.8900
Fax: 916.746.8989
Email: service@cellmarque.com
www.cellmarque.com

CANADA

Direct: +1 916-746-8900
Fax: +1 916-746-8989
Email: international@milliporesigma.com
www.cellmarque.com

MilliporeSigma
400 Summit Drive
Burlington, MA 01803
SigmaAldrich.com



Scan for references

