










Key Antibodies For
Bladder Cancer



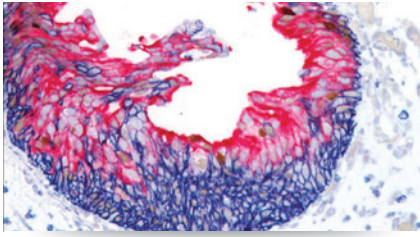
Bladder cancers are the fifth highest diagnosed cancer in the United States, with about 4.5% of new cancer cases classified as bladder cancer, contributing approx. 2.7% of cancer deaths yearly. As of 2012, there were approximately 580,000 people living with bladder cancer in the United States. Those diagnosed with bladder cancer have a 5 year survival rate of 77.4%. Over the last 10 years, rates for new bladder cancer cases have been falling on average 0.6% each year. Biocare Medical is proud to offer key bladder cancer antibodies that may aid in the identification of their respective proteins by IHC in FFPE tissues.

SEER Cancer Statistics Factsheets: Bladder Cancer, National Cancer Institute. Bethesda, MD, <http://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/urinb.html>

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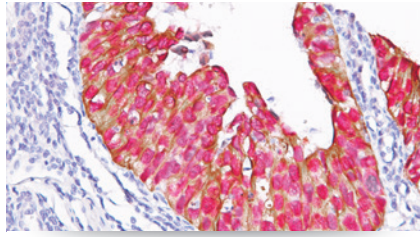
Product Name	Source	Clone	Catalog Number
URO-3™ Triple Stain	 + +	BC8 + Y5 + Ks20.8	PM 370TS
URO-2™ (CK20 + p53)	 +	Ks20.8 + Y5	API 3001DS
Uroplakin II + Uroplakin III	 +	BC21 + BC17	API 3094
GATA-3		L50-823	CM 405; PM 405
Uroplakin II		BC21	ACI 3051; API 3051; AVI 3051
Ki-67		SP6	CRM 325; PRM 325
Smoothelin		R4A	CM 372; PM 372
CD44		BC8	PM 380
p53		DO-7	CM 042; PM 042

Key Antibodies for Bladder



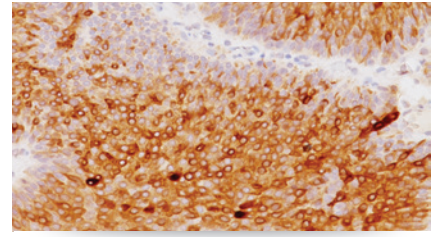
URO-3™ Triple Stain

URO-3 Triple Stain (CD44 + p53 + CK20) may aid in differentiating urothelial reactive atypia from carcinoma in situ (CIS) in bladder. For reactive atypia, CD44 shows increased reactivity in all layers of the urothelium. In CIS, diffuse reactivity for CK20 and p53 is observed throughout the urothelium.



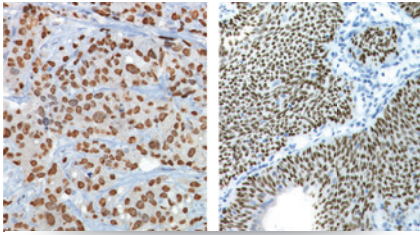
URO-2™ (CK20 + p53)

In normal urothelium, the superficial umbrella cell layer shows reactivity for CK20 only; whereas, p53 nuclear staining is absent to focal. In cases of carcinoma in situ, diffuse nuclear reactivity for p53 is throughout the urothelium and diffuse, strong cytoplasmic reactivity is observed for CK20.



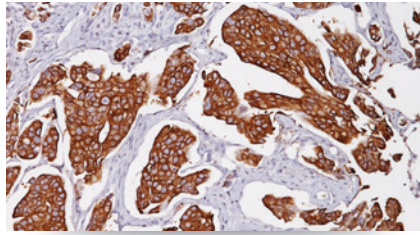
Uroplakin II + Uroplakin III

Uroplakin II and Uroplakin III are highly specific antibodies that may be useful in identifying tumors of urothelial origin. It is a specific and sensitive antibody cocktail for urothelial carcinoma and in discriminating bladder cancer from renal and prostate carcinomas.



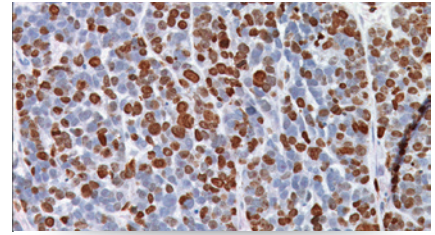
GATA-3

GATA-3 (GATA binding protein 3) is a member of the GATA family of transcription factors. GATA-3 has been shown to be a novel marker for bladder cancer. In one study, GATA-3 stained 67% of 308 urothelial carcinomas but no prostate or renal carcinomas.



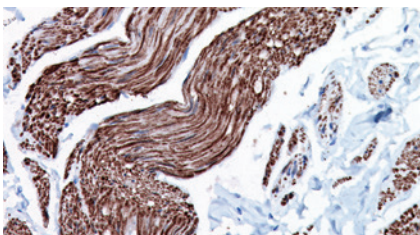
Uroplakin II

Uroplakin II [BC21] is a highly specific antibody that may be useful in identifying tumor of urothelial origin. Uroplakin II mRNA is highly specific and is expressed in both bladder cancer tissues and peripheral blood of patients with primary and metastatic urothelial carcinoma of the bladder.



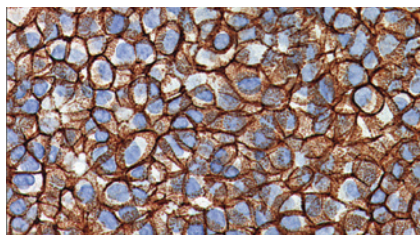
Ki-67 (RM)

Ki-67 is a non-histone protein expressed in the nucleus during the whole cell cycle, except in the G0 and G1 early phases. Use of Ki-67 with additional bladder makers may highlight the increased cell growth present in urothelial dysplasia and in urothelial carcinoma in situ.



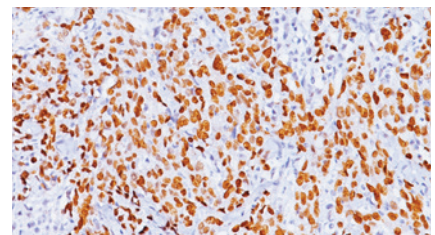
Smoothelin

Smoothelin is exclusively expressed in fully differentiated (contractile) smooth muscle cells (SMC). This antibody has been reported to be a useful tool in monitoring SMC cell differentiation; and may aid in the distinction of terminally differentiated smooth muscle cells and the staging of bladder carcinoma.



CD44

CD44 is present on epithelial cells and is expressed in a wide range of normal tissues including bladder. In normal urothelium, CD44 staining is confined to basal cells and deep intermediate cells. Absent or patchy staining may indicate urothelial dysplasia or urothelial carcinoma in situ.



p53

p53 acts as both as a tumor-suppressor and transcription factor. p53 is typically absent in normal urothelium. It commonly stains cells in all layers with an increase in both number and intensity for urothelial carcinoma in situ. This antibody recognizes both wild-type and mutant p53.

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