

Key Antibodies For Lung Cancer



Lung cancers are the 2nd most diagnosed cancer in the United States, with about 13.5% of new cancer cases classified as lung, contributing 27.2% of cancer deaths yearly. As of 2011, there were approximately 402,000 people living with lung cancer in the United States. Those diagnosed with lung cancer have a 5 year survival rate of only 16.8%. Over the last 10 years, the rate of new lung cancer cases has fallen 1.5% per year, while the death rate has fallen 1.8% per year. Biocare Medical is proud to offer key lung antibodies that may aid in the identification of their respective proteins by IHC in FFPE tissues.

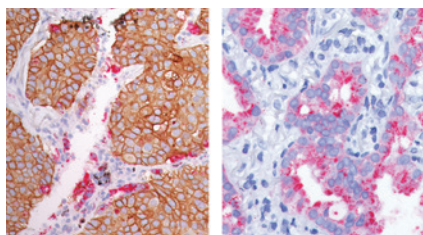
SEER Cancer Statistics Factsheets: Lung and Bronchus Cancer. National Cancer Institute. Bethesda, MD, <http://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/lungb.html>

Key Antibodies for Lung Cancer

Product Name	Source	Clone	Catalog Number
Desmoglein 3 + Napsin A	 + 	BC11 + N/A	PPM 428DS
TTF-1 + CK5	 + 	8G7G3/1 + EP42	PM 425DS
p63 + TRIM29	 + 	4A4 + N/A	PPM 427DS
p40 (M)		BC28	ACI 3066; API 3066; AVI 3066
Folate Receptor alpha IHC Assay Kit		26B3.F2	BRI 4006K; IPI 4006K
Cytokeratin 7 (CK7)		BC1	CRM 339; PRM 339; IP 339
CD56		BC56C04	CM 164; PM 164
Surfactant apoprotein-A [32E12]		32E12	CM 275; PM 275
Calretinin		N/A	CP 092; PP 092; IP 092; OAI 092

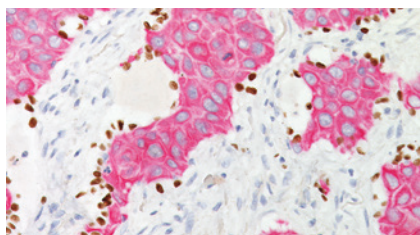
www.biocare.net/lung

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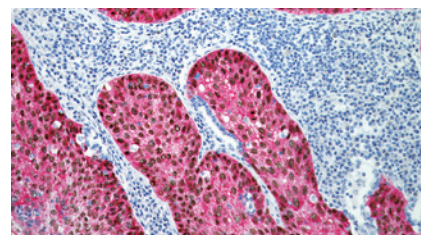
Desmoglein 3 + Napsin A

Desmoglein 3 (DSG3) + Napsin A are very sensitive and specific markers useful for discriminating between lung squamous cell carcinoma (SqCC) and lung adenocarcinoma. DSG3 marks lung SqCC while Napsin A marks lung adenocarcinomas.



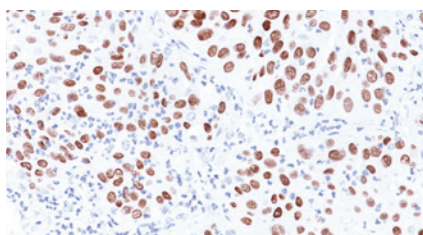
TTF-1 + CK5

TTF-1 + CK5 is a first class screener for discriminating lung adenocarcinoma vs. lung squamous cell carcinoma (SqCC). TTF-1 is a sensitive and specific marker in the majority of primary lung adenocarcinomas. CK5 is sensitive and specific for lung SqCC.



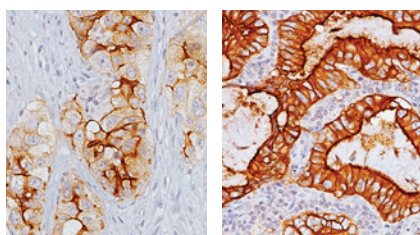
p63 + TRIM29

p63 + TRIM29 is an excellent screener for discriminating lung squamous cell carcinoma (SqCC) vs. lung adenocarcinoma. p63 is a nuclear stain while TRIM29 is a cytoplasmic/membrane stain that both mark lung SqCC.



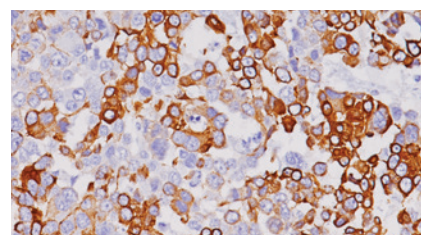
p40 (M)

The p40 [BC28] antibody is selectively expressed in lung squamous cell carcinoma (SqCC), offering an opportunity for improved specificity over p63. In contrast to the rabbit polyclonal p40, p40 [BC28] does not stain macrophages.



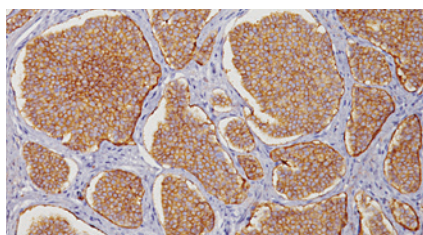
Folate Receptor alpha IHC Assay Kit

In non-small cell lung adenocarcinoma (NSCLC), FRA has been shown to be specific for adenocarcinomas relative to squamous cell carcinoma and other histologic subtypes, and increased expression has been correlated to increased survival.



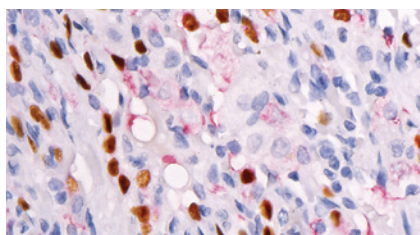
Cytokeratin 7 (CK7)

Cytokeratin 7 is expressed in epithelial cells of ovary, lung and breast. It is often used in conjunction with Cytokeratin 20 and CDX-2 to aid in distinguishing pulmonary, ovarian and breast carcinomas (CK7+) from most colon carcinomas (CK7-).



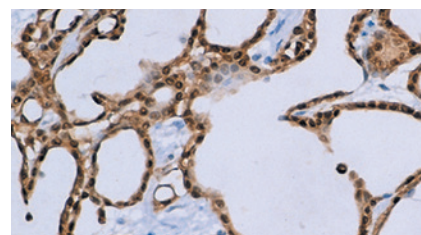
CD56

CD56 is expressed in a variety of normal and abnormal tissues. CD56 is highly expressed in small cell lung carcinoma and their metastatic lymph nodes, making it a potential marker of small cell carcinoma.



Surfactant apoprotein-A [32E12]

Surfactant-apoprotein-A (SP-A) antibody is expressed in pneumocytes II of lung tissue and in a portion of non-small cell lung carcinomas. SP-A used in conjunction with TTF-1 may aid in diagnosing lung malignancies of unknown primary origin.



Calretinin

Calretinin may be useful in distinguishing mesotheliomas from lung adenocarcinomas, marking approximately 80-90% of all mesotheliomas. Use with E-cadherin for distinguishing metastatic carcinomas and mesotheliomas in pleural lesions.