















Key Antibodies For Lung Cancer



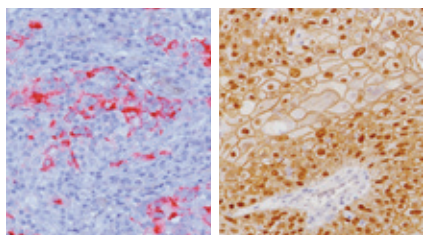
Lung cancers are the 2nd most diagnosed cancer in the United States, with about 13.3% of new cancer cases classified as lung, yet it contributes toward 26.8% of cancer deaths yearly. As of 2012, there were approximately 409,000 people living with lung cancer in the United States. Those diagnosed with lung cancer have a 5 year survival rates of only 17.4%. Over the last 10 years, the rate of new lung cancer cases has fallen 1.7% per year, while the death rate has fallen 2.0% 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>

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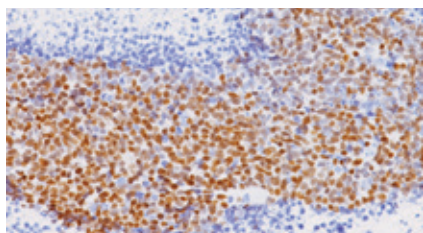
Product Name	Source	Clone	Catalog Number
Desmoglein 3 + p40 (M) + Napsin A (RM)	  	BC11 + BC28 + BC15	API 3132DS
TTF-1 + p40 (CRM)	 	8G7G3/1 + BC28/cRM	API 3141DS
TTF-1 [SPT24]		SPT24	ACI 3126; API 3126; OAI 3126
MASH1		24B72D11.1	ACI 3131; API 3131
Ber-EP4 + BG8	 	Ber-EP4 + F3	API 3112
TTF-1 + Napsin A (RM)	 	8G7G3/1 + BC15	API 3078DS
p40 (M)		BC28	ACI 3066; API 3066; AVI 3066; IPI 3066
PD-1		NAT105	ACI 3137; API 3137
Folate Receptor alpha IHC Assay Kit		26B3.F2	BRI 4006K; IPI 4006K

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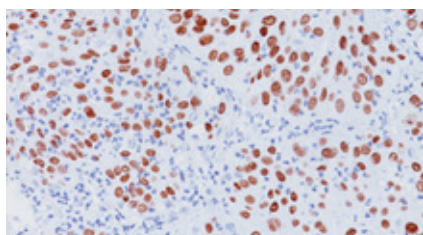
Desmoglein 3 + p40 (M) + Napsin A (RM)

Desmoglein 3 (DSG3) and p40 [BC28] are sensitive and specific lung SqCC markers. p40 has diminished reactivity in lung ADC compared to p63. Napsin A is extremely specific for lung ADC vs. lung SqCC. DSG3 and p40 may increase overall sensitivity for lung SqCC while Napsin A will stain lung ADC.



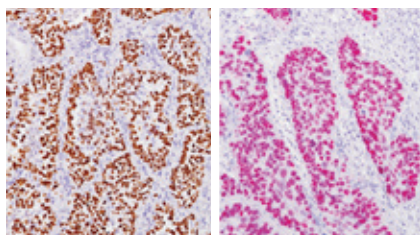
MASH1

MASH1 can distinguish neuroendocrine carcinomas (NECs) from low grade neuroendocrine tumors (NETs) in various sites, including lung. Chromogranin or CD56 cannot distinguish NECs from NETs. MASH1 can also separate large cell neuroendocrine carcinomas and small cell lung carcinomas from other lung cancers.



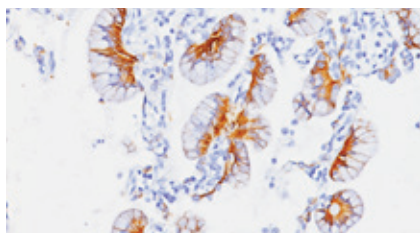
p40 (M)

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.



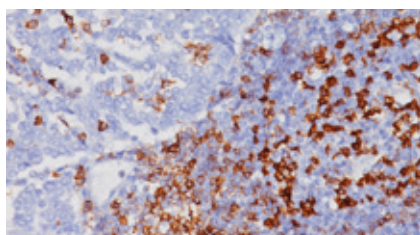
TTF-1 + p40 (cRM)

TTF-1 is a sensitive and specific marker in the majority of lung adenocarcinomas (ADC). p40 [BC28] stains 93% of lung SCC while only staining 0.8% of lung ADC. Chimeric rabbit monoclonal p40 [BC28/cRM] replicates the sensitivity and specificity of p40 suitable for a double-stain procedure. PATENT PENDING.



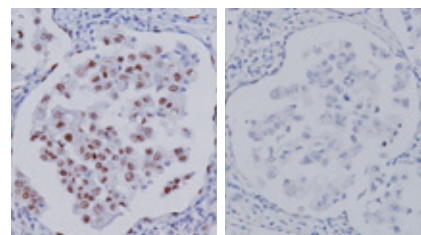
Ber-EP4 + BG8

Ber-EP4 stains the majority of lung adenocarcinomas but does not stain mesotheliomas. BG8 (Blood Group Lewis Y) [F3] is negative for almost all epithelial malignant mesotheliomas. A panel of Ber-EP4, BG8 and MOC-31 stained 100% of lung carcinomas.



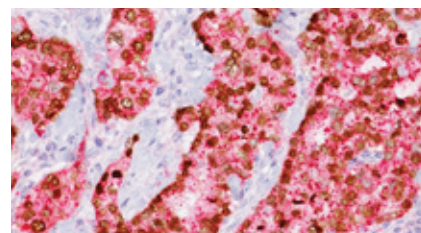
PD-1

Programmed death 1 (PD-1) is expressed on the cell surface of activated T- and B-cells. PD-L1 provides immunity for tumor cells by inducing apoptosis of activated T cells or by inhibiting cytotoxic T cells. Treatments targeting PD-1 and PD-L1 have shown encouraging results in non-small cell lung cancer.



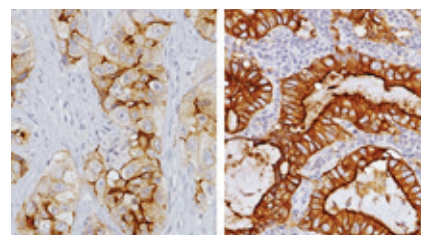
TTF-1 [SPT24]

TTF-1 [SPT24] is more sensitive than [8G7G3/1] in LADC but stains a higher number of lung SqCC. Use of a cut-off value and optimal antibody titer can make SPT24 highly sensitive for LADC, compared to 8G7G3/1, with equivalent specificity for both clones vs. lung SqCC, with no cytoplasmic staining observed.



TTF-1 + Napsin A (RM)

The antibody cocktail of TTF-1 + Napsin A has demonstrated a sensitivity of 91% for lung adenocarcinoma and 95% specificity vs. lung squamous cell carcinoma. When TTF-1 and Napsin A are both positive, specificity vs. lung squamous cell carcinoma has been shown to be 100%.



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.