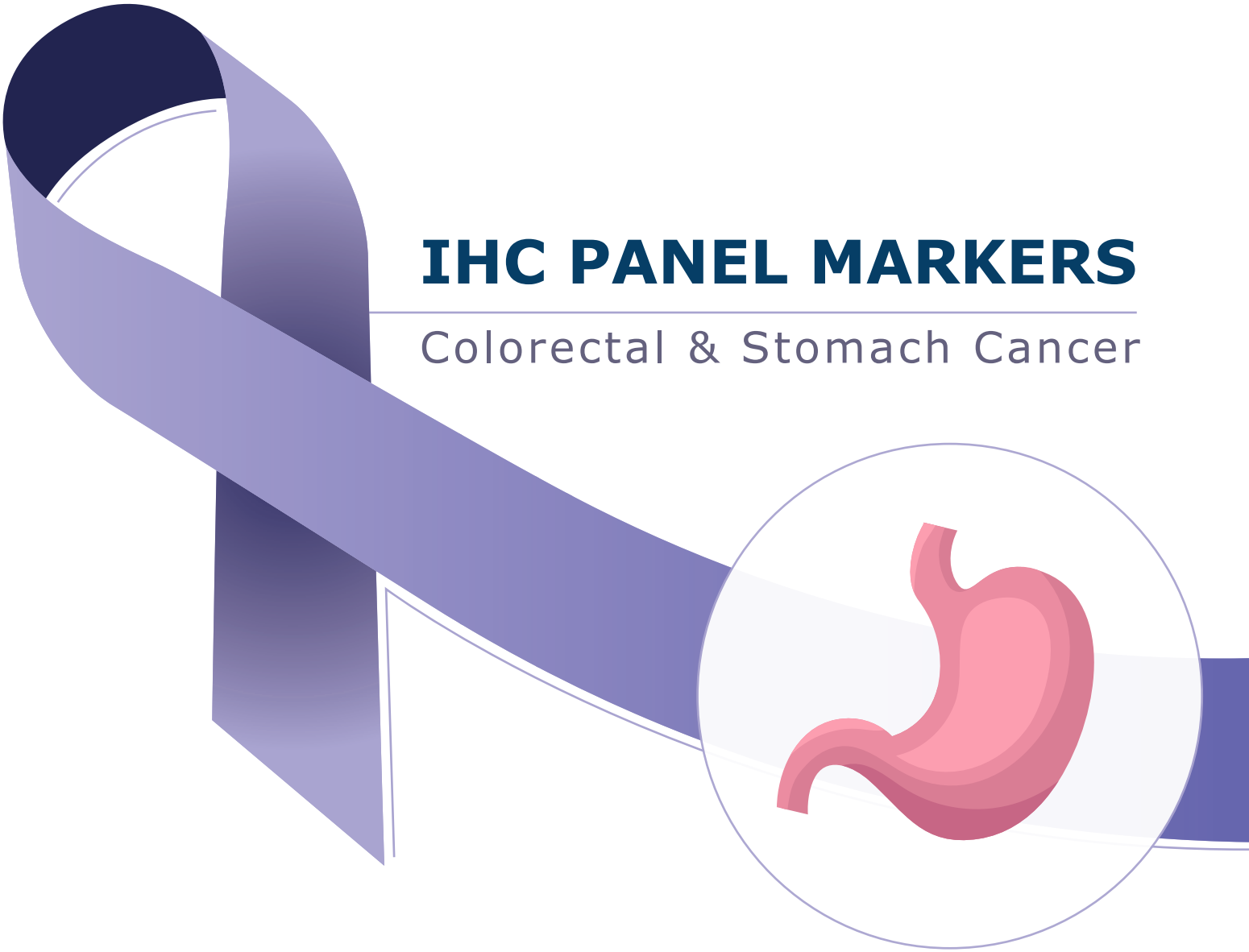
IHC PANEL MARKERS

Colorectal & Stomach Cancer



BioGenex offers wide-ranging antibodies for several IHC panel for initial differentiation, tumor origin, treatment methods, and prognosis. All BioGenex antibodies are validated on human tissues to ensure sensitivity and specificity. BioGenex comprehensive IHC panels include a range of mouse monoclonal, rabbit monoclonal, and polyclonal antibodies to choose from.

BioGenex offers a vast spectrum of high-quality antibodies for both diagnostic and reference laboratories. BioGenex strives to support efforts in clinical diagnostics and drug discovery development as we continue to expand our antibody product line offering in both ready-to-use and concentrated formats for both manual and automation systems.

Antibodies for Colorectal & Stomach Cancer
β-Actin, CA19.9, MUC2, p53, EGFR, CDX2, CEA, CK20, CK7, CK5, CD117, DOG1, VEGF, Beta-Catenin, MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, PMS2, Her2, Pan CK, CK19, Epcam, Survivin, CEA, IgA, COX2, IL-1a, Villin, LI-cadherin/CDH17.

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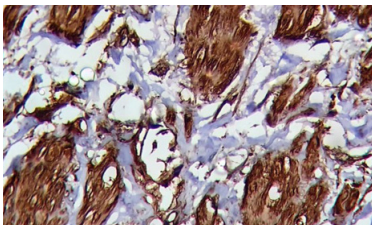
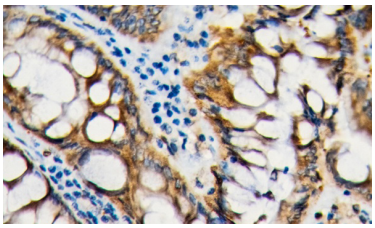
β-Actin



β-Actin (or Beta actin) is one of six isoforms of actin which is present in all human cell types. It is a non-muscle cytoskeletal protein involved in cell motility, structure, and integrity. β-Actin are globular proteins coexist with γ-actin as components of the cyto-skeleton in the cytoplasm of all eukaryotic cells. A mutation of beta-actin that alters depolymerization dynamics is associated with autosomal dominant developmental malformations, dystonia and deafness.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
β-Actin	C4	Cytoplasm	AMC65, AXC65, MUC65

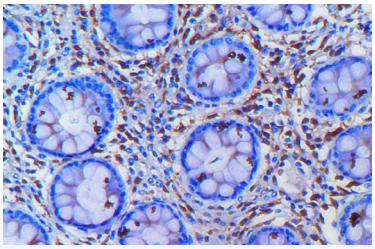
COX2



The enzyme cyclooxygenase (COX), also known as prostaglandin H synthase (PGHS) or prostaglandin endoperoxide synthase (PTGS) consists of two isoforms i.e., COX-1 and COX-2. Both isoforms are associated with inner membranous compartments and represent key enzymes in the conversion of arachidonic acid to prostaglandin (PG) conversion. COX-1 is constitutively expressed in most cell types and is involved in the homeostasis of various physiological functions, while COX-2 is considered to be a mitogen-inducible form, associated with biologic events such as injury, inflammation, and proliferation.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
COX2	COX2/3320R	Cytoplasm and Membrane	ANA32, AYA32, NUA32

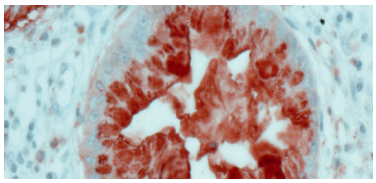
IgA



IgA is the most abundantly produced and secreted immunoglobulin in mucosal secretions. It is the main immunoglobulin found in mucous secretions such as tears, saliva, sweat, colostrums and secretions in the genitourinary and gastrointestinal tract. Structurally, IgA exists in two forms depending on its location in the body. Monomeric IgA is usually found in the serum which compromises of two heavy and two light chains. The light chains are similar to the other immunoglobulins. The secretory IgA is prevalent in the polymeric form of IgA. The polymeric IgA usually exists as dimers but tetramers have also been observed.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
IgA	IA761	Cytoplasm and Membrane	AMA03, AXA03, MUA03

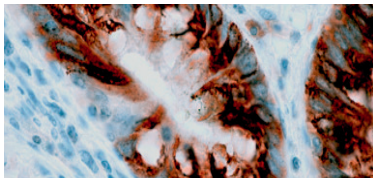
CA19.9



Carcinoma Antigen 19-9 (CA19-9) is a carbohydrate antigen that reacts specifically with Sialyl Lewis-containing glycolipids and has been isolated and characterized as the oligosaccharide sialylazed lacto-N-fucopentose II antigen. This monoclonal antibody is directed against the CA19-9 antigen, which is expressed in pancreatic carcinomas, and hepatobillary carcinomas, the tumor cells of colorectal and gastric cancers. It can also be found in chronic pancreatitis and in healthy colonic mucosa of patients with colorectal cancer.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
CA19.9	C241:5:1:4	Cytoplasm	AM424, AX424, MU424

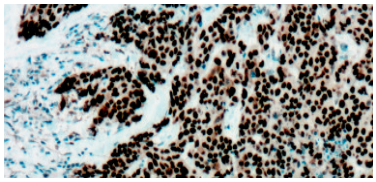
MUC2



Mucins are a group of high molecular weight, highly glycosylated proteins expressed in normal and carcinogenic colon. MUC2 is a 520-kD glycoprotein of the gastrointestinal tract. The core of the glycoprotein consists of a variable number of tandem repeats of a 23 amino acid sequence. Mucin 2 is found in normal epithelial cells of the colon or in colon carcinoma. MUC2 glycoprotein is expressed in mucinous tumors but not in serous tumors. This antibody stains positive for colon gastric cancer cells, normal intestine, colon and salivary glands, and some human colon carcinoma cell lines (LS174T). This antibody localizes Mucin 2 (MUC2) protein in cytoplasm.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
MUC2	CCP58	Cytoplasm	AM358, AX358, MU358

p53



Tumor protein p53, a nuclear protein, plays an essential role in the regulation of cell cycles, specifically in the transition from G0 to G1. It is found in very low levels in normal cells, and it functions as a tumor suppressor within a variety of tumors by either stimulating apoptosis or growth arrest in deference to cell type and physiological factors. p53 is overexpressed in over 50% of human cancers. Positive staining of p53 detected by immunohistochemistry has been observed in colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, prostate cancer and ovary cancer.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
p53	EP9	Nucleus	AN728, AY728, NU728
p53	BP53-12-1	Nucleus	AM195, AX195, MU195
p53	DO7	Nucleus	AM239, AX239, MU239
p53	1801	Nucleus	AM240, AX240, MU240

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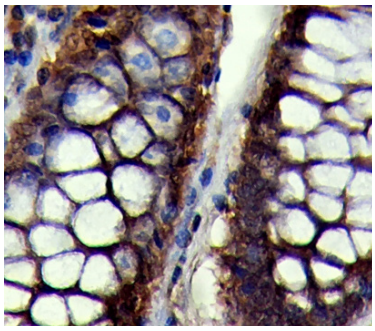
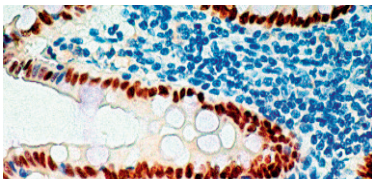
IL-1a



There are two forms of interleukin-1 exists and designated as IL-1α and IL-1β. Interleukin 1α (IL-1α) and IL-1β are equally potent inflammatory cytokines that activate the inflammatory process, and their deregulated signaling causes devastating diseases manifested by severe acute or chronic inflammation. Although much attention has been given to understanding the biogenesis of IL-1β, the biogenesis of IL-1α and its distinctive role in the inflammatory process remain poorly defined. IL-1 plays a critical role in the regulation of immune response and inflammation, acting as an activator of T and B lymphocytes and natural killer (NK) cells. IL-1 has also been implicated in several pathological conditions including rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease and atherosclerosis.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
IL-1a	IL1A/3981	Cytoplasm and Membrane	AMA98, AXA98, MUA98

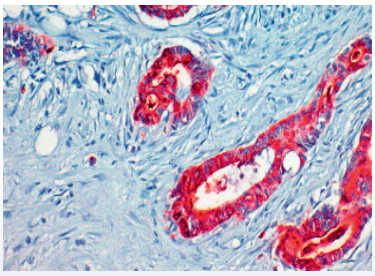
CDX-2



CDX2, a member of the caudal-related homeobox family, is an intestine-specific transcription factor that regulates both proliferation and differentiation in intestinal epithelial cells. It plays an important role in triggering cells towards the phenotype of differentiated villus enterocytes as well as in the maintenance of the phenotype. Clone CDX2-88 reacts with a conserved epitope of the 40kD CDX2 protein localized in the nucleus. It exclusively marks nuclei of colonic epithelial cells and colorectal cancers on formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
CDX-2	CDX2-88	Nucleus	AM392, AX392, MU392
CDX-2	EP25	Nucleus	AN777, NU777, AY777

CEA



CEA consists of a heterogeneous family of related oncofetal 200 kD glycoproteins that is secreted into the glycocalyx surface of gastrointestinal cells. Usually CEA is demonstrated as a linear labeling of the apical poles of cells lining the glandular lumen and, occasionally, as weak staining near the apex of colonic epithelial cells. Pancreatic carcinomas, testicular tumor, gallbladder neoplasms and granular cell myoblastomas stain positive, whereas malignant tumors of brain, prostate, skin, lymphoreticular tissues, hepatocellular carcinomas, esophageal squamous cell carcinomas, and mesothelioma fail to stain for CEA. This antibody stains carcinoembryonic antigen in the cytoplasm of positive cells.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
CEA	B01-94-11M-P	Cytoplasm	AM009, AX009, MU009
CEA	Polyclonal	Cytoplasm	AR009, AW009
CEA	CEA88	Cytoplasm	AM365, AX365, MU365

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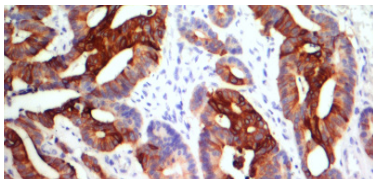
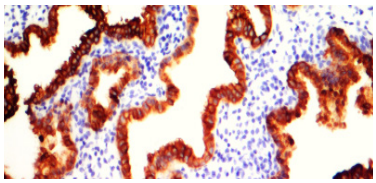
Cytokeratin 20



Cytokeratin 20 (46kD) is relatively less acidic than other type I keratins. This antibody reacts with certain types of carcinomas such as adeno carcinomas of the colon, transitional cell carcinomas of the bladder and Merkel cell tumors of the skin. It does not stain breast, lung and endometrial adenocarcinomas. The differential staining pattern of this antibody makes it very useful for tumor evaluation when used in conjunction with cytokeratin 7 staining.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Cytokeratin 20	IT-Ks20.8	Cytoplasm	AM315, AX315, MU315
Cytokeratin 20	EP23	Cytoplasm	AN849, AY849, NU849

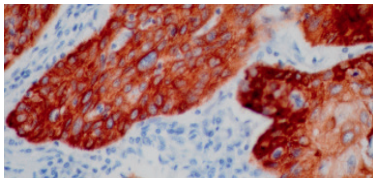
Cytokeratin 7



Cytokeratin 7 is a 54 kD marker of simple epithelium. Antibody to Cytokeratin 7 strongly stains all cell layers of the urinary bladder transitional epithelium. However, Cytokeratin 7 is absent from gastrointestinal epithelium, hepatocytes, proximal and distal tubules of the kidney, and myoepithelium, and also cannot be detected in the stratified epithelia of the skin, tongue, esophagus, or cervix. Cytokeratin 7 recognizes specific subtypes of adenocarcinomas and can be used to differentiate between Cytokeratin 7-positive tissues such as ovarian carcinomas and transitional cell carcinomas and Cytokeratin 7-negative tissues such as carcinomas of the gastrointestinal tract and prostate cancers.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Cytokeratin 7	OV-TL12/30	Cytoplasm	AM255, AX255, MU255

Cytokeratin 5



The mitotically active basal layers of most stratified squamous epithelia express 10% to 30% of their total protein as keratin. The two keratins specifically expressed in these cells are the type II keratin CK5 and its corresponding partner, type I keratin CK14, both of which are essential for the formation of 8-nm filaments. CK5 and calretinin have been useful in different studies as immunohistochemical markers suggestive of mesothelioma, and their expression is analyzed for the histological differential diagnosis with adenocarcinomas, especially when confronting with metastatic tumors of unknown origin. CK5 labels myoepithelial cells of breast and prostate basal cells. A cocktail of CK5, CK14 and p63, has been used as sensitive and specific basal cell marker of basal-like phenotype of breast carcinoma and to differentiate normal and prostate cancer. Loss-of-function mutations in the keratin 5 gene (KRT5) affected family members and in six unrelated patients with Dowling-Degos disease (DDD), an autosomal dominant genodermatosis.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Cytokeratin 5	EP42	Cytoplasm	AN853, AY853, NU853
Cytokeratin 5	EP24	Cytoplasm	AN847, AY847, NU847

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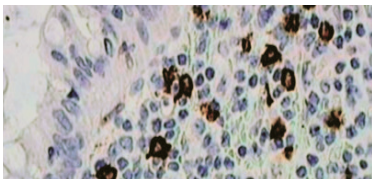
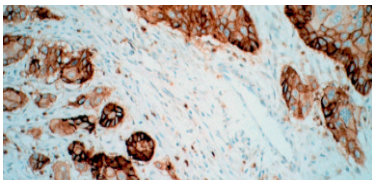
CD117



c-Kit (CD117) is a transmembrane, tyrosine kinase receptor and proto-oncogene product which is expressed on numerous diverse fetal and adult cells including hematopoietic cells, mast cells, melanocytes, germ cells, and the interstitial cells of Cajal. Its expression in tumors is also diverse.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
CD117	T595	Membrane & Cytoplasm	AM423, AX423, MU423
CD117	Polyclonal	Membrane & Cytoplasm	AR759, AW759, PU759

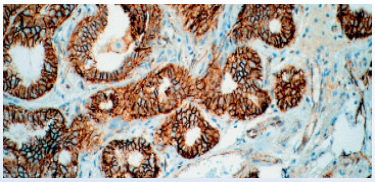
EGFR



Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) is a 170 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein receptor tyrosine kinase that, activated by epidermal growth factor (EGF), affects cell growth and differentiation. The antibody detects both EGFR phosphorylated on Tyr1068 of the nature human isoform 1 (corresponding to Y1092 from the precursor form P00533-1/p170), and also unphosphorylated EGFR. It is associated with a number of cancers, including lung cancer, anal cancers[7] and glioblastoma multiforme. In breast cancer, EGFR is predorminately expressed in basal cell-like carcinoma; it has been recommendated for identification of basal-like breast carcinoma along with Cytokeratin 5/6.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
EGFR	EP22	Membrane and Cytoplasm	AN781, AY781, NU781
EGFR	Polyclonal	Membrane and Cytoplasm	AR335, AW335, PU335

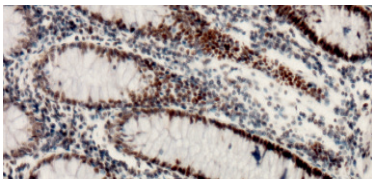
Beta Catenin



Beta-Catenin is a key regulatory protein involved in cell adhesion and signal transduction through the Wnt pathway, and plays important roles in development, cellular proliferation, and differentiation. Mutations of this gene are commonly found in a variety of cancers: in primary hepatocellular carcinoma, colorectal cancer, ovarial carcinoma, breast cancer, lung cancer and glioblastoma. Mutations in the Beta-Catenin gene CTNNB1 leading to stabilization of Beta-Catenin in the cytoplasm and translocation to the nucleus have been implicated in various forms of tumor including familial adenomatous polyposis, fibromatosis, solitary fibrous tumors and endometrial carcinoma. A nuclear accumulation of Beta-Catenin in fibromatosis (desmoid tumor) in various locations including breast and mesentery is useful in the differentiation of this tumor from other fibroblast like lesions.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Beta Catenin	EP35	Nucleus & Cytoplasm	AN778, AY778, NU778

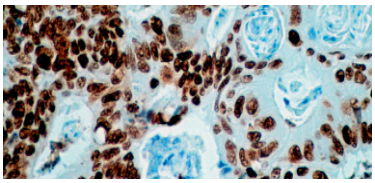
MLH1



MLH1 is a mismatch repair protein involved in maintaining the integrity of genetic information alongside MSH2. MSH6 and PMS2. During DNA replication, strand misalignment can occur resulting in alterations to microsatellite repeats, often referred to as microsatellite instability (MSI). These defects in DNA repair pathways have been linked to human carcinogenesis. Mutations in the MLH1 gene have been reported to be found in tumors with MSI, such as some forms of colon cancer e.g., Hereditary nonpolyposis colon cancer (HNPCC), a subset of sporadic carcinomas and breast cancer.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
MLH1	ES05	Nucleus	AM703, AX703, MU703

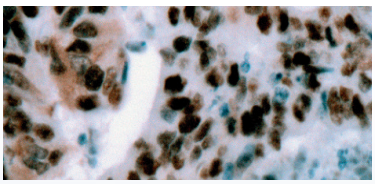
MSH2



MutS homologue 2 (MSH2) is a DNA mismatch repair protein that belongs to the MutS family. MSH2 forms two different heterodimers: MutS alpha (MSH2-MSH6) and MutS beta (MSH2-MSH3), which bind to DNA mismatches thereby initiating DNA repair. MSH2 is involved in DNA repair as a mismatch repair protein, and mutations of MSH2 are found in approximately 50% of inherited non polyposis colorectal carcinoma (HNPCC) (Lynch syndrome) cases. HNPCC is an autosomal, dominantly inherited disease associated with marked increase in cancer susceptibility. It is characterized by a familial predisposition to early onset colorectal carcinoma and extra-colonic cancers of the gastrointestinal, urological and female reproductive. Immunohistochemical analysis of MSH2 expression has been reported to be a practical and reliable method for the routine detection of the vast majority of MSI-H colorectal adenocarcinomas.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
MSH2	SP46	Nucleus	AN743, AY743, NU743
MSH2	RED2	Nucleus	AN744, AY744, NU744

MSH6



Mouse anti-MSH6 is a monoclonal antibody specific for MSH6. Inherited (germline) mutations in DNA mismatch repair genes such as MLH1, MSH2, MSH3, and MSH6 are the major causes of hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer (HNPCC) syndrome. A characteristic of HNPCC tumors is microsatellite instability (MSI). Detection of microsatellite instability in a tumor sample will increase the probability of detecting a germline mutation in a DNA mismatch repair gene from the patient sample. Thus, MSI analysis is usually performed prior to proceeding with full mutation analysis of mismatch repair genes.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
MSH6	2D4B5	Nucleus	AM454, AX454, MU454

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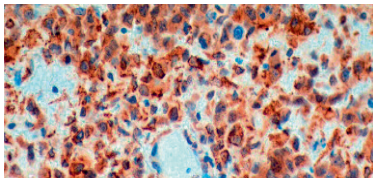
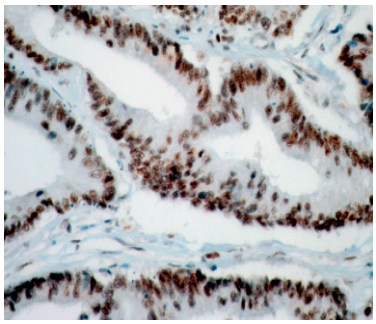
VEGF



Vascular endothelial factors (VEGFs) are a family of closely related growth factors having a conserved pattern of eight cysteine residues and sharing common VEGF receptors. VEGF receptors stimulate the proliferation of endothelial cells, induce angiogenesis, and increase vascular permeability in both large and small vessels. The mitogenic activity of VEGFs appears to be mediated by specific VEGF receptors.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
VEGF	POLYCLONAL	Cytoplasm	AR483, AW483, PU483

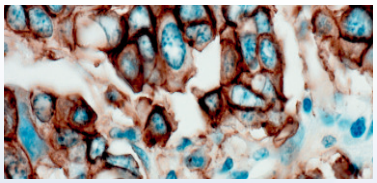
PMS2



PMS2, a mismatch repair endonuclease, is a member of a family of genes involved in DNA mismatch repair. Carriers of the mismatch repair gene mutations have a high lifetime risk of developing Hereditary Non - Polyposis Colon Cancer (HNPCC) and several other cancers including endometrial cancer due to microsatellite instability (MSI) caused by accumulation of DNA replication errors in proliferating cells. Along with MLH1, MSH2 and MSH6, PMS2 antibody is helpful in diagnosis of MSI. An IHC study conducted by Mayo clinic on 535 cases with MSI high, 90% of the tumors showed loss of MLH1, MSH2 and/or MSH6 expression, while 70% of the remaining cases showed isolated loss of PMS2 expression. The loss of PMS2 was associated with young age of diagnosis and right-sided location but not with a striking family history of cancer. Endometrial carcinomas are the most common non-colorectal cancers that occur in HNPCC.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
PMS2	EP51	Nucleus	AN844, AY844, NU844

Her2



HER2 (human epidermal growth factor receptor 2), also known as Neu, ErbB-2, CD340 (cluster of differentiation 340) or p185, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the ERBB2 gene. HER2 is a member of the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR/ErbB) family.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Her2	EP3	Membrane & Cytoplasm	AN726, AY726, NU726
Her2	SP101	Membrane & Cytoplasm	AN752, AY752, NU752
Her2	SP3	Membrane & Cytoplasm	AN753, AY753, NU753
Her2	CB11	Membrane & Cytoplasm	AM134, AX134, MU134

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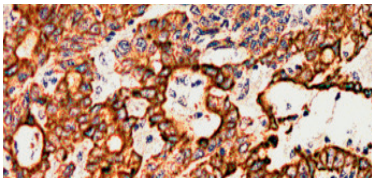
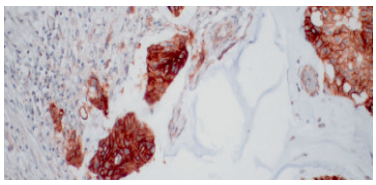
Cytokeratin 19



Cytokeratin 19 (molecular mass 40 kD) is a marker of simple epithelia. Cytokeratin 19 has been found in mesothelial and mesothelioma cells, ovarian cysts, cystadenomas, and ovarian carcinomas, in adenocarcinomas of the lung and in tumor cells of pulmonary metastases, in the ductal cells of normal pancreas and in pancreatic cancers. It has been shown to be present in the basal layer of non-keratinizing stratified squamous epithelia such as the oral cavity and the ectocervix.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Cytokeratin 19	RCK108	Cytoplasm	AM246, AX246, MU246

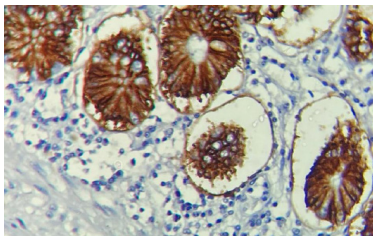
Ep CAM



Ep-CAM is a highly conserved type I transmembrane glycoprotein and is expressed on most normal and malignant epithelial cells. Ep-CAM is also known as epithelial cell adhesion molecule or MOC31, Ber-EP4. It is detected at the membrane/cytoplasm of the majority of epithelial tissues (all simple, pseudo-stratified and transitional epithelial), with the exception of the adult squamous epithelium and some epithelium-derived cell, such as hepatocytes, epidermal keratinocytes, gastric parietal cells, myoepithelial cells, and thymic cortical epithelium. In tumors, Ep-CAM is over expressed by the majority of human epithelial carcinomas, except hepatocellular carcinomas (HCC).

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Ep CAM	EP155	Membrane	AN820, AY820, NU820

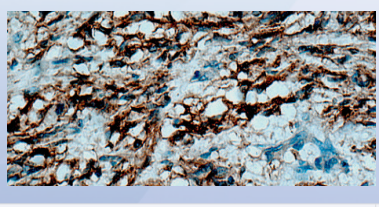
LI-cadherin/CDH17



LI-cadherin (also known as CDH17) belongs to calcium-dependent, membrane-associated glycoproteins of the cadherin superfamily. Their function is to mediate cell-cell binding critical to the maintenance of tissue structure and morphogenesis. The expression of LI-cadherin is restricted to Liver and intestine tissues and plays a role in the morphological organization of hepatocytes and enterocytes. It has been shown to be a useful marker for distinguishing between primary urinary bladder adenocarcinoma and urothelial carcinoma with glandular differentiation.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
LI-cadherin/CDH17	CAEX3	Cytoplasm and Membrane	AMB06, AXB06, MUB06

DOG1

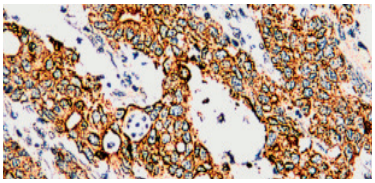


DOG1 is a cell surface protein selectively expressed in gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST). The DOG1 protein shows no homology at the DNA or amino acid level with KIT. DOG1 antibody labels the epithelium of the following organs: breast, prostate, salivary gland, liver, stomach, testis, pancreas, and gallbladder. DOG1 is a useful marker for GISTs, including PDGFRA mutants that fail to express KIT antigen

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
DOG1	1.1	Membrane & Cytoplasm	AM570, AX570, MU570

IHC PANEL MARKERS - Colorectal & Stomach Cancer

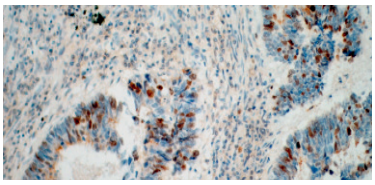
PAN Cytokeratin



The Lu-5 antibody recognizes an epitope on the surface of cytokeratin filaments which is present in a wide range of cytokeratins, except in intermediate-size filament proteins. This epitope may be found in all human epithelia and carcinomas and is resistant to formalin-fixation. The Lu-5 antibody was determined a useful pan cytokeratin marker for the detection of both normal and malignant epithelial and mesothelial cells. The Lu-5 antibody stains surface of cytokeratin filaments in a wide variety of normal and tumor tissues.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
PAN Cytokeratin	Lu-5	Cytoplasm	AM181, AX181, MU181
PAN Cytokeratin	C11	Cytoplasm	AM357, AX357, MU357

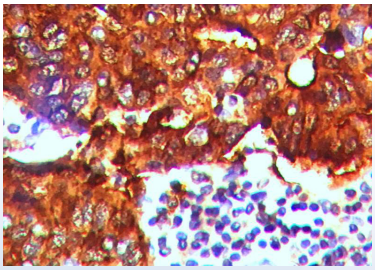
Survivin



The association of survivin expression with tumor progression, but not overall patient survival, has been observed in a variety of malignancies including renal cell carcinoma, ovary carcinoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, prostate carcinoma and breast carcinoma. However, the link between a poor prognosis and nuclear expression of Survivin in tumors is controversial. A literature review of 19 publication that measured nuclear survivin in different cancer types showed the following: 9 studies concluded that nucelar survivin was associated with an unfavorable prognosis, whereas 5 showed a favorable prognosis. The authors concluded that the nuclear pool of survivin is involved in promoting cell proliferation in most (if not all) cases, whereas the cytoplasmic pool of survivin may participate in controlling cell survival but not cell proliferation.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Survivin	EP119	Nucleus/ Cytoplasm	AN826, AY826, NU826

Villin



Villin is a 95-kDa F-actin bundling and severing protein belongs to gelsolin family. Unlike the ubiquitously expressed gelsolin, villin expression is restricted to epithelial cells with a brush border, like epithelial cells of the intestinal mucosa, gall bladder, renal proximal tubules and ductuli efferentes of the testis. It is localized to the apical cytoplasm and brush borders of these cells. It can interact with actin in a Ca2+ and phosphoinositide-regulated manner. Villin has been reported to be an epithelial cell-specific anti-apoptotic protein, and to have an important function in regulating actin dynamics, cell morphology, epithelial-to-mesenchymal transitions, cell migration and cell survival.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Villin	VIL1/4107R	Cytoplasm and Membrane	ANA42, AYA42, NUA42

BioGenex Primary Antibody Format and Pack Size

BioGenex antibodies are optimized to provide a maximum signal with the minimum background for immunohistochemical staining. All our antibodies are optimized and recommended for use with all Super Sensitive™ Detection Systems to provide optimum staining.

BioGenex Ready-to-Use (RTU) antibodies are fully optimized for use with BioGenex Detection Systems without the need for further dilution or titration. BioGenex concentrated antibodies are provided with recommended dilutions for optimal use with BioGenex Detection Systems, allowing rapid titration and testing.

Prefix	Type	Species	Suffix	Volume and Format
AM/AN	Monoclonal	AM-Mouse/AN-Rabbit	-5M/5ME	6 mL - Ready-to-use (manual)
AM/AN	Monoclonal	AM-Mouse/AN-Rabbit	-10M/10ME	10 mL - Ready-to-use (i6000™)
AX/AY	Monoclonal	AX-Mouse/AY-Rabbit	-YCD/YCDE and -50D/50DE	16 mL and 5 mL Ready-to-use (Xmatrx®)
AR	Polyclonal	Rabbit	-5R/5RE	6 mL - Ready-to-use (manual)
AR	Polyclonal	Rabbit	-10R/10RE	10 mL - Ready-to-use (i6000™)
AW	Polyclonal	Rabbit	-YCD/YCDE and -50D/50DE	16 mL and 5 mL Ready-to-use (Xmatrx®)
MU/NU	Monoclonal	AM- Mouse/AN-Rabbit	-UC/UCE and -5UC/5UCE	1 mL and 0.5 mL Concentrate
PU	Polyclonal	Rabbit	-UC/UCE and -5UC/5UCE	1 mL and 0.5 mL Concentrate

Other Panel Markers from BioGenex	
Breast cancer panel	Pancreas tumor
B&T cell Associated Lymphoma	Liver cancer
Cervical cancer	Kidney cancer
Lung cancer	Head & neck cancer
Melanoma	Bladder cancer
Muscle cancer	Germ cell tumor
Ovarian cancer	Vascular tumor
Prostate/Testicular cancer	Pituitary gland
Neuroendocrine tumor	Esophagus cancer

For specific information on the individual antibody, please refer to the datasheets available on www.biogenex.com or call BioGenex Technical Support at **1(800)421-4149** or write to support@biogenex.com.

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