

IHC PANEL MARKERS

Neuroendocrine Tumor



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.

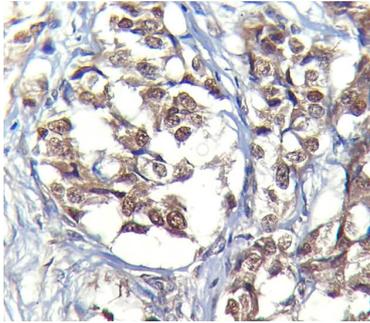
BioGenex offers a vast spectrum of high-quality antibodies for both diagnostic and reference laboratories. BioGenex strives to support efforts in clinical diagnostics and drug discovery development as we continue to expand our antibody product line offering in both ready-to-use and concentrated formats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

Antibodies for Neuroendocrine Tumor

INSM1, CD57, CD8a , PGP9.5, IDH1, Chromogranin A, Ki-67, NKX3.1, Synaptophysin, Chromogranin A, Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG) Beta, HCG α , Glucagon, Alpha-Fetoprotein (AFP), VIP, FSH-BETA, Inhibin-Alpha, Neurofilament, CD56, NSE, CDX2, TTF1, GFAP, Prolactin, Ki-67, LH, Interferon Alpha(AMC31).



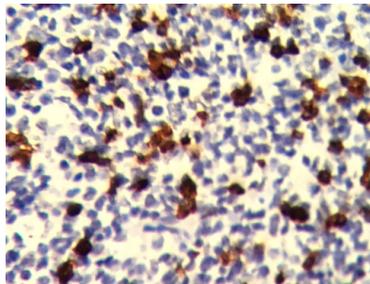
INSM1



INSM1 (Insulinoma-associated protein 1), also known as IA-1, is a transcriptional factor with a zinc finger DNA-binding domain that is involved in neuroendocrine cell differentiation as a transcriptional repressor. The expression of INSM1 is seen in fetal Neuroendocrine developmental tissues and in normal adult neuroendocrine tissues such as adrenal medulla, pineal gland, pituitary gland, gastrointestinal enterochromaffin cells, pancreatic islet cells, thyroid C cells and developing neurons. This helps in identification of neuroendocrine tumors such as Small Cell Lung Cancer (SCLC), Pituitary tumors, Medullary Thyroid Carcinoma, Merkel Cell Carcinoma, Olfactory Neuroblastoma and Pheochromocytoma and their distinction from other neoplasms, such as adenocarcinomas, which exhibit little to no INSM1 expression.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
INSM1	A-8	Nucleus	AMB44-5M, AMB44-10M, AMB44-UC, AMB44-5UC, AMB44-YCD, AMB44-50D

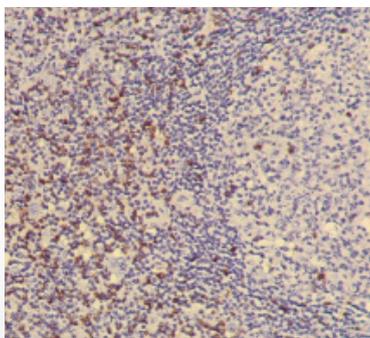
CD57



This antibody reacts with a protein of 20-30kDa, identified as PGP9.5, also known as ubiquitin Uchl1. PGP9.5 is highly expressed in neurons and to cells of the diffuse neuroendocrine system and their tumors. It is abundantly present in all neurons (accounts for 1-2% of total brain protein), expressed specifically in neurons and testis/ovary.[5][6] Although UCH-L1 protein expression is specific to neurons and testis/ovary tissue, it has been found to be expressed in certain lung-tumor cell lines.[16] This abnormal expression of UCH-L1 is implicated in cancer and has led to the designation of UCH-L1 as an oncogene.[17] Furthermore, immunostaining for PGP9.5 has been shown in a wide variety of mesenchymal neoplasms as well. A mutation in PGP9.5 gene is believed to cause a form of Parkinson's disease.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
CD57	NK/804	Membrane	AMB56-5M, AMB56-10M, MUB56-UC, MUB56-5UC, AXB56-YCD, AXB56-50D

CD8a

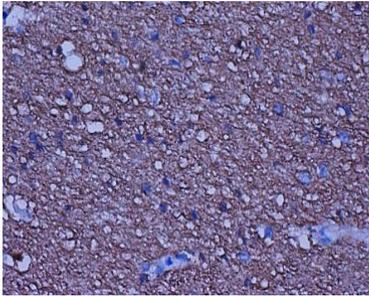


CD8 antigen is a cell surface glycoprotein found on most cytotoxic T-lymphocytes that mediate efficient cell-cell interaction within the immune system. The dimeric cell-surface glycoprotein CD8 is crucial to the positive selection of cytotoxic T cells in the thymus. It acts as a co receptor with the T-cell receptor on the T lymphocytes to recognize antigens displayed by an antigen presenting cell in the context of class 1 MHC molecules. The co receptor functions as either a homodimer composed of 2 alpha chains or as a heterodimer composed of one alpha and one beta chain. Both chains share significant homology to immunoglobulin variable light chains. A study has confirmed that CD8 expression is a recurrent albeit rare phenomenon in patients with CLL and suggests that CD8 expression has an adverse prognostic impact. Therefore, CD8 expression should be further investigated for its potential to contribute to risk stratification in patients with CLL.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
CD8a	C8/468	Membranein	AMA05-5M, AMA05-10M, MUA05-UC, MUA05-5UC, AXA05-YCD, AXA05-50D



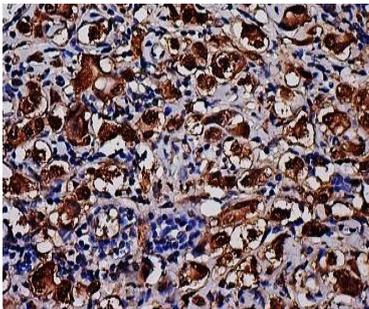
PGP9.5



This antibody reacts with a protein of 20-30kDa, identified as PGP9.5, also known as ubiquitin UchL1. PGP9.5 is highly expressed in neurons and to cells of the diffuse neuroendocrine system and their tumors. It is abundantly present in all neurons (accounts for 1-2% of total brain protein), expressed specifically in neurons and testis/ovary.[5][6] Although UCH-L1 protein expression is specific to neurons and testis/ovary tissue, it has been found to be expressed in certain lung-tumor cell lines.[16] This abnormal expression of UCH-L1 is implicated in cancer and has led to the designation of UCH-L1 as an oncogene.[17] Furthermore, immunostaining for PGP9.5 has been shown in a wide variety of mesenchymal neoplasms as well. A mutation in PGP9.5 gene is believed to cause a form of Parkinson's disease.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
PGP9.5	UCHL1/775	Membrane & Cytoplasm	AMA27, AXA27, MUA27

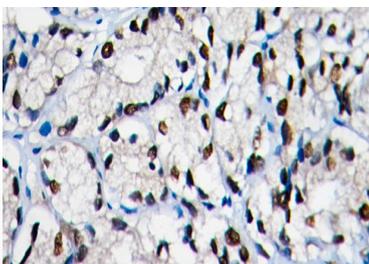
IDH1



This antibody identifies a 45kDa protein, which is recognized as isocitrate dehydrogenase (IDH1). It resides to the isocitrate and isopropylmalate dehydrogenases family. Isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 converts a compound called isocitrate to another compound called 2-ketoglutarate in both cytoplasm and peroxisomes. This reaction also release a molecule called NADPH, which is required for other cellular processes. The NADPH produced from isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 is required in the breakdown of fats for energy, and it also safeguard cells from harmful molecules called reactive oxygen species. Recently, an inactivating mutation of IDH1 has been involved in glioblastoma. IDH1 emerges to function as a tumor suppressor that, when inactivated, contributes to tumorigenesis in part through activation of the HIF-1 pathway

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
IDH1	IDH1/1152	Membrane & Cytoplasm	AMA22, AXA22, MUA22

NKX3.1

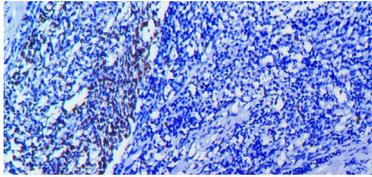


The NKX3.1 gene is located on chromosome 8p21.2, whose expression is predominantly localized to prostate epithelium. The NKX3.1 protein acts as a nuclear transcription factor that has a critical function in prostate development and tumor suppression, and is a negative regulator of epithelial cell growth in prostate tissue. Apart from prostate epithelium, NKX3.1 is found in testis, ureter, and pulmonary bronchial mucous glands. NKX3.1 is a highly sensitive and specific marker for prostate adenocarcinoma in line with other prostate markers like Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) and Prostein (p501S), particularly useful in low differentiated tumors where PSA and/or Prostein may be weakly expressed or lost. This suggests that immunohistochemical staining of NKX3.1, along with other prostate-restricted markers, may be valuable for the definitive determination of prostatic origin in poorly differentiated metastatic carcinomas.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
NKX3.1	NKX3.1	Membrane & Cytoplasm	AMA55, AXA55, MUA55



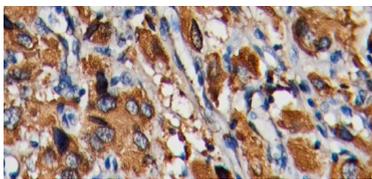
Ki-67



Ki-67 is a nuclear protein that is only present in proliferating cells. This makes Ki-67 a useful marker for distinguishing proliferating cells. Ki-67 is present in the cells during all times of the cell cycle except for G0 phase. Due to this characteristic, Ki-67 can be used to reliably calculate the growth fractions of cell populations. This can make Ki-67 useful in providing efficacy of cancer.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Ki-67	MKI67/2462	Membrane & Cytoplasm	AMA01, AXA01, MUA01

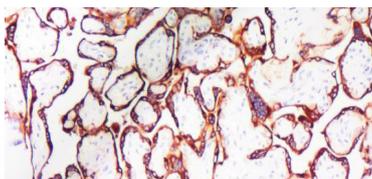
Chromogranin A



Chromogranin A is a 49-kDa acidic glycoprotein that belongs to the granin family, a principal component of dense-core granules in neuroendocrine cells. Its expression generally correlates with the number of dense-core granules in neuroendocrine cells. Chromogranin A and hormones are co-secreted from neuroendocrine cells during the secretory granule exocytotic process. Chromogranin A itself can also be degraded into a series of smaller biologically active peptides, such as pancreastatin, catestatin, and vasostatins I and II. This antibody reacts with chromogranin A in neuroendocrine cells of the human stomach, colon, pancreas, adrenal gland, peripheral nerve tissue and carcinoid tumors.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Chromogranin A	CGA/413+ CHGA/777+ CHGA/798	Membrane & Cytoplasm	AMA51, AXA51, MUA51

HCG α

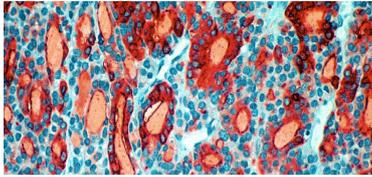


HCG is a glycoprotein, which is secreted in large quantities by normal trophoblasts. It is present only in trace amounts in non-pregnant urine and sera but rises sharply during pregnancy. HCG is composed of two non-identical, noncovalently linked polypeptide chains designated as the α and β subunits. The α subunit is identical to that of thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH), follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), and luteinizing hormone (LH). This MAb reacts with a protein of \sim 13kDa, identified as a sub-unit of HCG.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
HCG α	HCG α /53	Cytoplasm	AM930, AX930, MU930



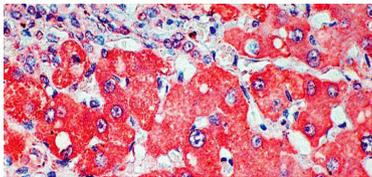
Glucagon



Glucagon is a polypeptide of 29 amino acids produced by the pancreatic alpha cells. In addition to its well known effect of elevating blood glucose concentration, glucagon functions to inhibit gastric and pancreatic secretions. It stimulates fluid secretions from the intestine and suppresses the release of gastrin. Tumors producing large amounts of glucagon are referred to as glucagonomas. Glucagon-producing A cells occupy dispersed locations throughout the islet with some clustering along the periphery. They constitute 15% to 20% of the islet cell population.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Glucagon	Polyclonal	Cytoplasm	AM039, AX039, MU039

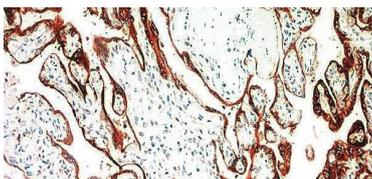
Alpha-Fetoprotein (AFP)



Alpha-Fetoprotein (AFP) is a 64 kD tumor-associated embryonal antigen produced by fetal liver, hepatoma, yolk sac, and several germ cell tumors of testicular and ovarian origin of the germ cell tumors, only embryonal carcinoma and endodermal sinus tumors stain positive for AFP and not teratomas. The positive results are useful in distinguishing embryonal carcinoma from seminoma. AFP is present in the mononuclear embryonal carcinoma cell and in the intracellular or extracellular hyaline droplets.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Alpha-Fetoprotein (AFP)	C3	Cytoplasm	AM008, AX008, MU008

Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG) Beta

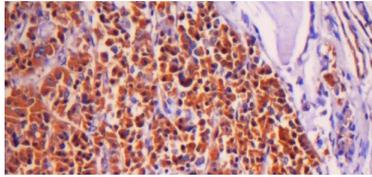


Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG) is a 40 kD glycoprotein secreted in large quantities by the placenta and normally circulates at readily detectable levels only during gestation. A wide variety of tumors secrete hCG. Along with alpha-fetoprotein (AFP), hCG also represents a tumor marker for which systematic correlative clinical and histological studies have been made. Immunohistochemical studies reveal localization of hCG in syncytiotrophoblasts. Isolated clusters of giant cells may be found in association with certain components of germ cell tumors but are most frequently associated with embryonic carcinoma, endodermal sinus tumor, and germinoma

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG) Beta	M94138	Cytoplasm	AM395, AX395, MU395



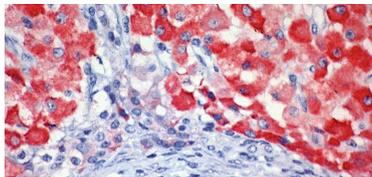
FSH-BETA



Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), is one member of the pituitary glycoprotein hormone family, consisting of an alpha subunit and beta subunit (FSH). FSH is synthesized and secreted by the gonadotropic cells of the anterior pituitary gland, and regulates the development and growth, including pubertal maturation, and reproductive processes. FSH plays a role of stimulation of graafian follicles of the ovary and assistance of subsequent maturation and the secretion of estradiol. It also stimulates the epithelium of the seminiferous tubules and is partially responsible for spermatogenesis.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
FSH-BETA	[FSHb/1062]	Cytoplasm	AM986, AX986, MU986

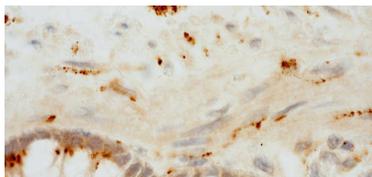
Inhibin-Alpha



Inhibins are protein hormones secreted by gonads and are dimeric in nature; they negatively regulate pituitary FSH synthesis and secretion. Two forms of inhibin differ in their beta subunits; the beta subunit possesses two distinct forms, A and B, while there is a single identical alpha subunit. Inhibin B is secreted by testicular Sertoli cells and comprises the Inhibin alpha subunit disulfide-linked to the Inhibin beta subunit. Studies have shown that Inhibin is a critical negative regulator of gonadal stromal cell proliferation and was the first secreted protein identified to have tumor-suppressor activity. Inhibin alpha-subunit immunoreactivity has been detected in Sertoli cells, spermatocytes, and in some Leydig cells.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Inhibin-Alpha	R1	Cytoplasm	AM446, AX446, MU446

VIP

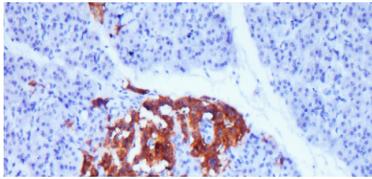


Vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP) is a 28 amino acid neuropeptide or neurotransmitter encoded by the human VIP gene, located on chromosomal region 6q24. VIP stimulates mucous secretion, vasodilatation, and smooth muscle contraction and relaxation in the bronchus and many other organs. According to various studies, VIP plays a pivotal role in immune regulation. In one such immune regulation study of the murine immune system, VIP prevented the proliferation of lymphocytes in response to T cell mitogens. VIP influenced IgA secretion by lymphocytes from gastrointestinal tissues and spleen. Studies of VIP in the human immune system, it is known to have inhibited the proliferative response of T lymphocytes to mercuric chloride, and inhibited natural killer (NK) cell function.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
VIP	Polyclonal	Cytoplasm	AM530, AX530, MU530



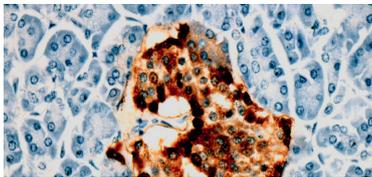
Synaptophysin



Synaptophysin, a 38 kD glycoprotein, is the major integral membrane protein of synaptic vesicles. It is a sensitive quantitative molecular marker of synaptic density and also a useful marker in the identification and characterization of neuronal and neuroendocrine neoplasms of the adrenal medullary, pituitary, thyroid and islet cell tumors, gastrointestinal, bronchial, thymic and pancreatic carcinoid tumors. Immunohistochemistry of synaptophysin has been used in the evaluation of functional bowel disorders, cortical epileptogenesis, schizophrenia and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Synaptophysin	Snp88	Cytoplasm	AM363, AX363, MU363
Synaptophysin	EP158	Cytoplasm	AN857, AY857, NU857

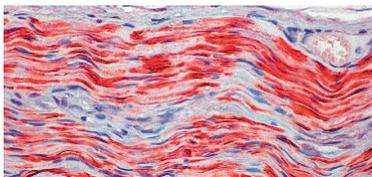
Chromogranin A



This antibody recognizes Chromogranin A (68 kD) and other related chromogranin polypeptides from human, monkey, and pig. Chromogranin is widely distributed and through immunohistochemistry, chromogranin has been demonstrated in several elements of the diffuse neuroendocrine system, including anterior pituitary, thyroid parafollicular C cells, parathyroid chief cells, pancreatic islet cells, intestinal enteroendocrine cells, and tumors derived from these cells. The measurement of Chromogranin A has become a valuable tool in the investigation of neuroendocrine neoplasia. This antibody recognizes Chromogranin A (68 kD) and other chromogranin polypeptides in cytoplasm of positive cells.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Chromogranin A	LK2H10	Cytoplasm	AM126, AX126, MU126
Chromogranin A	PHE-5	Cytoplasm	AM356, AX356, MU356

Neurofilament

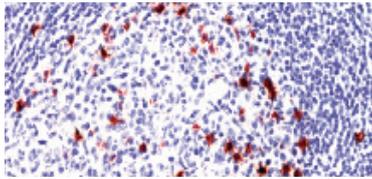


Neurofilaments (10 nm diameter) and microtubules (25 nm diameter) comprise the main structural elements of neuronal axons, dendrites, and perikarya. Neurofilaments are composed of three major polypeptides referred to as the neurofilament triplet with approximate molecular weights of 200 kD, 160 kD and 68 kD. This antibody can be used for positive identification of neurons in the central and peripheral nervous systems. In general, co-expression of keratin and neurofilament should be interpreted as indicating neuroendocrine differentiation of a given tissue or neoplasm. The antibody stains Neurofilament in sections of brain and other tissues.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Neurofilament	NE-14	Cytoplasm	AM073, AX073, MU073



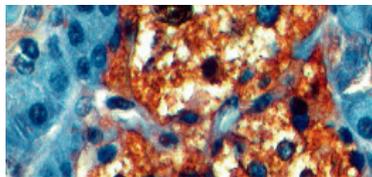
CD56



CD56, also known as a neural cell adhesion molecule, is a homophilic binding glycoprotein expressed on the cell surface of neural, glial and skeletal muscle cells. CD56 is a phenotypical marker for natural killer cells and many other immune cells, including alpha-beta T cells, gamma delta T cells, dendritic cells and monocytes. Alpha 2, 8-linked polysialic acid modification of NCAM plays an important role in neural development and synaptic plasticity. In Immunohistochemistry, CD56 antibodies can be used to distinguish many tumors such as myeloma, Wilm's Tumor, neuroblastoma, Ewing's Sarcoma and many others.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
CD56	123A8	Membrane	AMA06, AXA06, MUA06

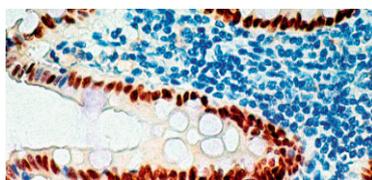
Neuron Specific Enolase (NSE)



NSE is a gene which encodes for a protein found in matured neurons and is used in panels along with chromogranin, synaptophysin and neurofilament. Elevated NSE concentrations are observed in patients with neuroblastoma, pancreatic islet cell carcinoma, medullary thyroid carcinoma, pheochromocytoma, and other neuroendocrine tumors as well as certain benign conditions. NSE is specific for such proteins, and aids in detection of neural and neuroendocrine lineage.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
NSE	MIG-N3	Cytoplasm	AM055, AX055, MU055

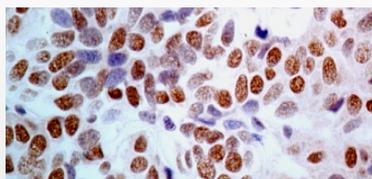
CDX-2



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

Thyroid Transcription Factor-1 (TTF-1)

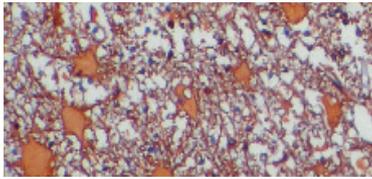


Thyroid Transcription Factor-1 (TTF-1), also known as thyroid-specific enhancer-binding protein (T/EBP), is a 40 kD protein that is a member of NKx2 family of homeodomain transcription factors that regulates the expression of thyroid- and lung-specific genes. It is a very selective marker for adenocarcinomas of lung and thyroid origin. Nuclear localization of this protein is seen in the epithelial cells of thyroid gland and lung. The anti-TTF-1 antibody is a useful tool for differentiating pulmonary adenocarcinoma from metastatic breast carcinoma and mesothelioma.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Thyroid Transcription Factor-1 (TTF-1)	SP141	Nucleus	AN887, AY887, NU887



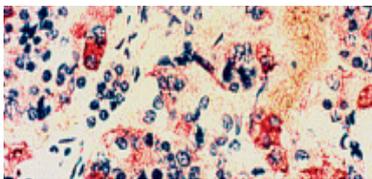
Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP)



Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP) is the subunit of the glial specific "intermediate" filament that includes desmin filaments in smooth muscle, vimentin filaments in cultured fibroblasts, keratin filaments in epithelium and neurofilaments in neural cells. This antibody stains human GFAP in positive astrocytes and other positive cells.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP)	EP13	Cytoplasm	AN783, AY783, NU783
Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP)	GA-5	Cytoplasm	AM020, AX020, MU020
Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein (GFAP)	Polyclonal	Cytoplasm	AR020, AW020, PU020

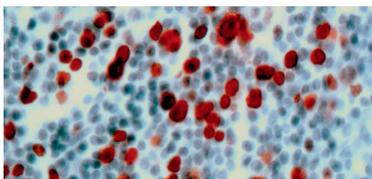
Prolactin



The protein hormone Prolactin is almost always associated solely with the pituitary gland but worth noting, is the fact that it is also synthesized within the central nervous system, the immune system. Moreover it has been shown to control a variety of behaviors and even play a role in homeostasis. Prolactin also plays a role in carcinogenesis especially Breast and Prostate cancers as a result of increased Prolactin receptors. The similarity of prolactin with growth hormone and its actions through the growth-promoting JAK/STAT pathway suggest its tumor-promoting effects. Using Immunohistochemistry staining, the Prolactin protein hormone is seen in the cytoplasm of anterior lobe cells of Pituitary tissues.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Prolactin	PRL/2644	Cytoplasm and Membrane	AM978, AX978, MU978

Ki-67

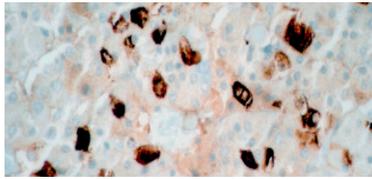


Ki-67 is one of the most widely studied proliferating cell antigens. The expression of Ki-67 antigen is limited to cells in phase G1, S and G2 with the highest levels present in the M phase. Ki-67 is more likely to be expressed in aneuploid tumors compared to diploid tumors, and it is associated with a high mitotic count and high histology grade. This monoclonal antibody enables detection of Ki-67 in proliferating cell populations in routine paraffin sections. The antibody stains positive in the nucleus of proliferation cells.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Ki-67	MIB-1	Nucleus	AM297, AX297, MU297
Ki-67	Ki88	Nucleus	AM370, AX370, MU370
Ki-67	K-2	Nucleus	AM410, AX410, MU410
Ki-67	EP5	Nucleus	AN727, AY727, NU727



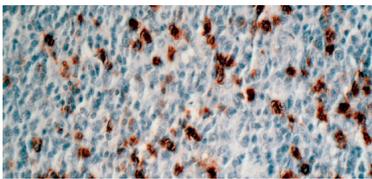
Luteinizing Hormone (LH)



Luteinizing hormone (LH, also known as lutropin) is a tropic hormone which modulates the secretory activity of other endocrine glands. LH functions to stimulate ovulation, corpus luteum formation, estrogen and progesterone synthesis by the ovary and androgen synthesis by the interstitial cells of the testes. It is produced in the anterior hypophysis of the pituitary gland. The glycoprotein hormone, LH, like follicle stimulating hormone and thyroid stimulating hormone, is composed of a common alpha-subunit but also a specific beta-subunit, which characterizes each of these hormones.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
LH	SP132	Cytoplasm	AN787, AY787, NU787

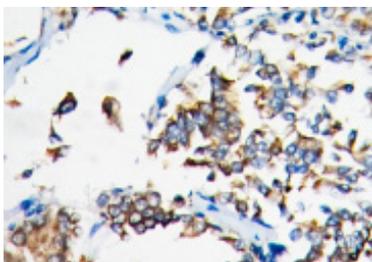
CD57 (Natural Killer Cell)



Monoclonal antibody NK-1 recognizes CD57, also called HNK-1 or Leu 7 antigen. It is a 110 kD myeloid, cell-associated surface glycoprotein. The antigen is common to leukocytes and neuroectodermal cells. It is present in most cancers with neuronal as well as glial characteristics. Tumors and normal cells derived from the neuroectoderm or the APUD (diffuse neuroendocrine system) tumors also express this antigen. Anti-natural killer cell antibodies used in combination with anti-S-100 antibodies aid in the differentiation of Schwann cell neoplasms from histologically similar fibrosarcomas. This antibody stains CD57 on the membrane of natural killer cells in both normal and abnormal tissues.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
CD57 (Natural Killer Cell)	NK-1	Membrane & Cytoplasm	AM314, AX314, MU314

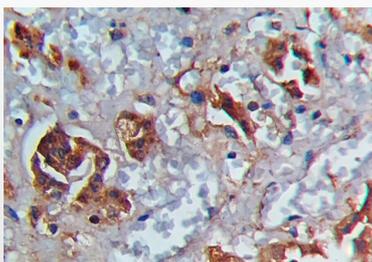
Thyroid Peroxidase (TPO)



Thyroid peroxidase (TPO) antibodies are a marker for the presence of autoimmune thyroid disease. The main function of TPO is to detect the level of iodination of tyrosine residues in thyroglobulin and phenoxy-ester formation between pairs of iodinated tyrosines to generate the thyroid hormones, thyroxine and tri-iodothyronine. Several disorders of thyroid hormonogenesis, including congenital hypothyroidism, congenital goiter, and thyroid hormone organification defect IIA occur due to mutations in this gene. Malignant thyroid tumors show irregularities in TPO level resulting in lower affinity for anti-TPO. This antibody may help us to differentiate between benign and malignant thyroid tumors.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Thyroid Peroxidase (TPO)	TPO/3694	Cytoplasm and Membrane	AMA54-5M, AMA54-10M, MUA54-UC, MUA54-5UC, AXA54-YCD, AXA54-50D

Interferon Alpha



Interferon alpha is one of the cytokines that is produced by our immune system in response to foreign particles entered. Interferon alpha specifically bind to Type-1 interferon alpha receptor (IFNAR1) and down regulating of this receptor plays an important role in determining cytokine signaling magnitude and duration. These are produced by macrophages and have antiviral activities. Interferon stimulates the production of two enzymes – a protein kinase and oligoadenylate Synthetase. They are widely used as therapeutic agents because of their anti-tumor, anti-viral effects and modulatory effects on the immune system.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Interferon alpha	IFNA/6689	Cytoplasm	AMC31, MUC31, AXC31



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.

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