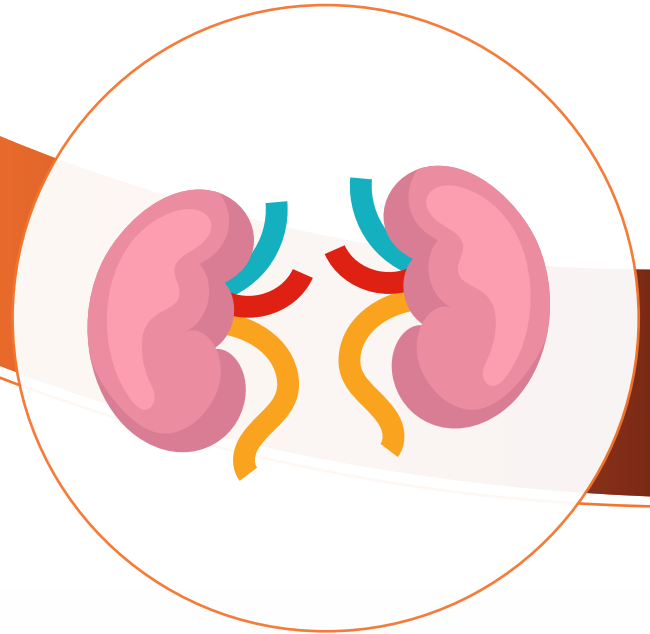




IHC PANEL MARKERS

K i d n e y C a n c e r



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.

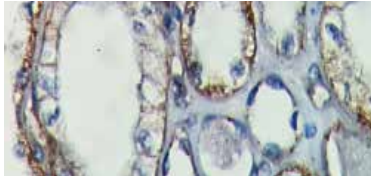
BioGenex offers a vast spectrum of high-quality antibodies for both diagnostic and reference laboratories. BioGenex strives to support efforts in clinical diagnostics and drug discovery development as we continue to expand our antibody product line offering in both ready-to-use and concentrated formats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

Antibodies for Kidney Cancer

WT1, CD10, Calcitonin, Cathepsin-D, RCC, Pan CK, CK7, CK20, Vimentin, P540S (AMACR), Collagen-IV, CD34, VEGF, Ki67, Mcm2, PDL1, PD1, β -Amyloid, Tau, TIGIT, AMACR, Human FLI-1, SPEC1, STAT-3, INI1/SNF5/SMARCB1



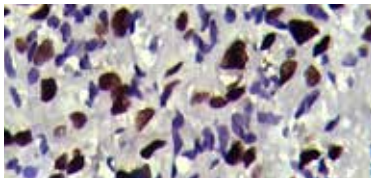
CD147



The human CD147 molecule is a transmembrane glycoprotein, also known as basigin, OK blood group, collagenase stimulatory factor, M6 antigen, neu-rothelin or extracellular matrix metalloproteinase inducer (EMMPRIN). It is thought to bind an unidentified ligand on fibroblasts which stimulates the production of collagenase and other extracellular matrix metalloproteinases enhancing tumor cell invasion and metastasis. CD147 expression is reported to be dependent upon the state of differentiation. CD147 overexpression has been reported in neoplasms of the bladder, liver and lung

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
CD147	BSG/963	Membrane	AMA97, AXA97, MUA97

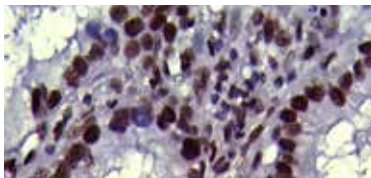
TFE3



TFE3 plays important roles in modulating immunoglobulin heavy-chain expression and regulating B-cell activation. Members of this family form heterodimers with each other, bind the same DNA sequences, and undergo the same types of post-translational modifications; including sumoylation. This gene may be involved in chromosomal translocations that occur in a number of tumors, including sporadic renal cell tumors alveolar soft part sarcoma, perivascular epithelioid cell tumor, and epithelioid hemangioendotheliomas. TFE3 antibody is the most sensitive and specific immunohistochemical marker for the RCC Xp11.2 translocation, which reflects over-expression of the resulting fusion proteins relative to native TFE3.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
TFE3	EP285	Nucleus/Cytoplasm	ANB13, AYB13, NUB13

INI-1



The INI-1 gene is often mutated or deleted in malignant rhabdoid tumor (MRT), a tumor which is potentially mimicked by medulloblastoma and supratentorial primitive neuroectodermal tumors (sPNETs). The morphology of MRTs can present challenges in differential diagnosis. The overall survival of MRTs relative to its potential mimics [medulloblastoma, supratentorial primitive neuroectodermal tumors (sPNETs)] is quite low, and thus differentiation from these other tumors is desirable. INI-1 has shown to be useful in distinguishing between the three conditions as the majority of medulloblastomas and sPNETs are labeled by Anti-INI-1, while a lack of nuclear labeling by the same antibody is characteristic of MRT.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
INI-1	A-5	Nucleus	AMB02, AXB02, MUB02



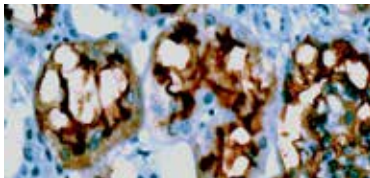
WT1



WT-1 monoclonal antibody recognizes a 47-55 kDa tumor suppressor protein, identified as Wilm's Tumor (WT1) protein. The antibody reacts with all isoforms of the full-length WT1 and also identifies WT1 lacking exon 2-encoded amino acids, frequently found in subsets of sporadic Wilm's tumors. WT1, a sporadic and familial pediatric kidney tumor, is genetically heterogeneous. Wilm's tumor is associated with mutations of WT1, a zinc-finger transcription factor that is essential for the development of the metanephric kidney and the urogenital system. The WT1 gene is normally expressed in fetal kidney and mesothelium, and its expression has been suggested as a marker for Wilm's tumor and mesothelioma. WT1 protein has been identified in proliferative mesothelial cells, malignant mesothelioma, ovarian carcinoma, gonadoblastoma, nephroblastoma, and desmoplastic small round cell tumor. WT1 protein expression in mesothelial cells has become a reliable marker for the diagnosis of mesotheliomas.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
WT1	WT1/1434R	Membrane	AN940, AY940, NU940

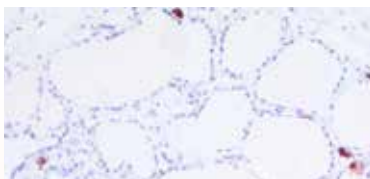
CD10



CD10, a 100KD glycoprotein, also known as Common Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia Antigen (CALLA), is a cell surface enzyme with neutral metalloendopeptidase activity which inactivates a variety of biologically active peptides. CD10 is expressed on the cells of lymphoblastic, Burkitt's and follicular germinal center lymphomas, and chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML). It is also expressed on the surface of normal early lymphoid progenitor cells, immature B cells within bone marrow and germinal center B cells within lymphoid tissue. CD10 is also present on breast myoepithelial cells, with an especially high expression on the brush border of kidney and gut epithelial cells.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
CD10	56C6	Membrane	AM451, AX451, MU451

Calcitonin

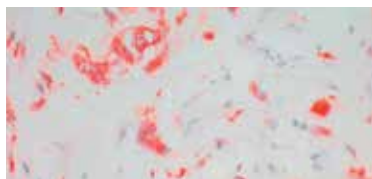


Calcitonin (CT) is a polypeptide hormone with 32 amino acids synthesized primarily by the thyroid. CT is able to decrease blood calcium levels by direct inhibition of mediated bone resorption and by enhancing calcium excretion by the kidney. Immunohistochemical staining with an anti-calcitonin antibody has proven to be an effective way of demonstrating calcitonin-producing cells in the thyroid. C-cell hyperplasia and medullary thyroid carcinomas stain positive for calcitonin. Studies of calcitonin have resulted in the identification of a wide spectrum of C-cell proliferative abnormalities.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Calcitonin	SP17	Membrane	AN926, AY926, NU926



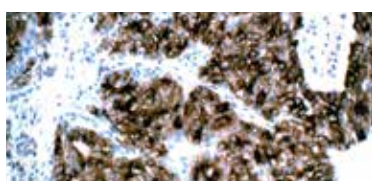
Cathepsin-D



Cathepsin D production and secretion appears to be induced by estrogen in estrogen-responsive tumor cells but is constitutively produced in estrogen-unresponsive tumor cells. Immunohistochemical localization of Cathepsin D in normal human tissues has shown a granular cytoplasmic staining pattern corresponding to intracellular lysosomes. Among normal tissues studied, highest concentrations of Cathepsin D were found in sweat glands and liver with some staining of sebaceous glands.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Cathepsin-D	C15	Cytoplasm	AM467, AX467, MU467
Cathepsin-D	CTSD/3082	Cytoplasm	AM961, AX961, MU961

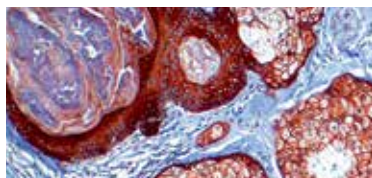
Renal Cell Carcinoma (RCC)



Renal cell carcinoma, also known by a Gurnistical tumor, is the most common form of kidney cancer arising from the renal tubule. RCC antibody recognizes a 200 kD glycoprotein localized in the brush border of the proximal renal tubule. It reacts with approximately 90% of primary renal cell carcinomas and approximately 85% of metastatic renal cell carcinomas. Other tumors that may react with this antibody are parathyroid adenoma, an occasional breast carcinoma. Nephroblastoma, oncocytoma, mesoblastic nephroma, transitional cell carcinoma, and angiomyolipoma are not labeled with this antibody

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Renal Cell Carcinoma (RCC)	RCC-26	Cytoplasm	AM543, AX543, MU543

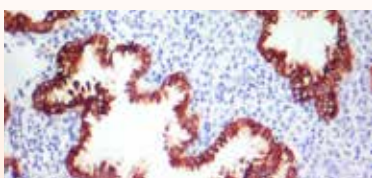
Cytokeratin, Pan



Human keratins are a family of water-insoluble proteins with molecular weights ranging from 40-68kD. This monoclonal cytokeratin antibody can be used to detect cytokeratins 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, and 18 in the simple or stratified epithelium in most vertebrates including humans. It can be used as a marker for carcinomas as well as some special types of tumors which have an epithelial component or differentiation. This antibody stains cytokeratin in the cytoplasm of normal and malignant epithelial cells in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, frozen sections or methanol-acetone-fixed culture cells.

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

Cytokeratin 7

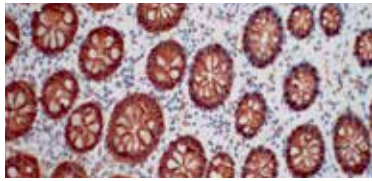


Anti-Cytokeratin 7 (CK7) antibody recognizes an intermediate filament protein (IFP) of 55 kDa. This monoclonal antibody (mAb) is highly specific to cytokeratin 7 and shows no cross-reaction with other IFPs. Cytokeratin 7 is a basic cytokeratin and belongs to type II cytokeratin. Type II cytokeratin is specifically expressed in the simple epithelia lining the cavities of the internal organs and in the gland ducts and blood vessels and is found in most glandular and transitional epithelia; but not in the stratified squamous epithelia. Cytokeratin 7 is expressed in the epithelial cells of the ovary, lung, and breast but not of the colon, prostate, or gastrointestinal tract. Anti-Cytokeratin 7 mAb is highly useful in distinguishing ovarian carcinomas (CK 7+) from colon carcinomas (CK 7).

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Cytokeratin 7	KRT7/760	Cell Membrane	AM944, AX944, MU944
Cytokeratin 7	OV-TL12/30	Cytoplasm	AM255, AX255, MU255



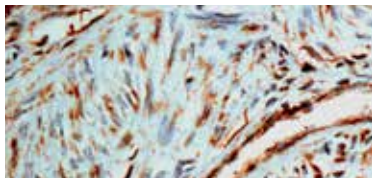
Cytokeratin 20



Intermediate-sized filament (IF) protein designated cytokeratin 20 (CK20) is a major cellular protein of mature enterocytes and goblet cells commonly found in the mucosal epithelium of the mammalian gastrointestinal tract. Results strongly suggest that transcriptional regulation of keratin genes in the intestinal epithelium occurs at the level of both immature and terminally differentiated epithelial cells, and is tightly regulated during both fetal development and crypt-to-villus differentiation of the intestinal epithelium. CK20 has recently been reported to be useful to distinguish between primary and metastatic lung adenocarcinoma. CK20 expression was significantly more prevalent in adenocarcinoma that originated in the GI tract than that of pulmonary or breast origin.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Cytokeratin 20	EP23	Cytoplasm	AN849, AY849, NU849
Cytokeratin 20	IT-Ks20.8	Cytoplasm	AM315, AX315, MU315
Cytokeratin 20	KRT20/1992	Membrane	AM946, AX946, MU946

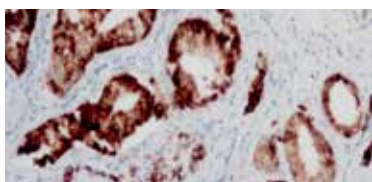
Vimentin



Vimentin is the major intermediate filament in a variety of mesenchymal or mesenchymally derived non-muscle cell types. Vimentin is found in all types of sarcomas and lymphomas. Positive staining for vimentin is seen in most cells of fibrosarcomas, liposarcomas, malignant fibrous histiocytomas, angiosarcomas, chondrosarcomas, and lymphomas. When the vimentin antibody is used in combination with other antibodies as a panel, it can aid in the histological classification of normal and malignant tissues. This antibody immunohistochemically labels a variety of mesenchymal cells.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Vimentin	V9	Cytoplasm	AM074, AX074, MU074
Vimentin	LN6	Cytoplasm	AM163, AX163, MU163

P504S (AMACR)

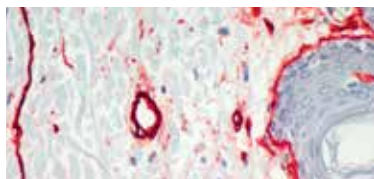


AMACR has been recently described as a prostate cancer-specific gene that encodes a protein involved in the beta-oxidation of branched-chain fatty acids. High expression of AMACR (P504S) protein is usually found in prostatic adenocarcinoma but not in benign prostatic tissue by immunohistochemical staining in paraffin-embedded tissues. It stains premalignant lesions of prostate: high grade prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia (PIN) and atypical adenomatous hyperplasia. Using AMACR (P504S) as a positive marker along with basal cell staining (34 beta E12 or p63) as a negative marker could help to confirm the diagnosis of a small focus of prostate carcinoma on needle biopsies.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
P504S (AMACR)	RBT-AMACR	Cytoplasm	AN538, AY538, NU538
P504S (AMACR)	13H4	Cytoplasm	AN449, AY449, NU449



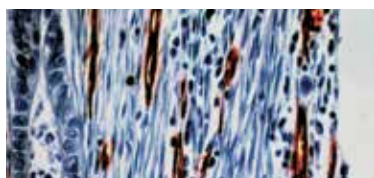
Collagen-IV



This antibody reacts with Collagen IV and does not cross-react with other collagen types. It does not cross-react with human vitronectin, fibronectin or chondroitin sulfate A, B, or C. The positive or negative demonstration of basal lamina using Immunostaining helps to distinguish some types of benign lesions from malignant tumors such as tubular carcinoma of the breast. Schwannomas and leiomyomas and their well-differentiated malignant counterparts usually react in a characteristic fashion to the monoclonal antibody for type IV Collagen. The vascular nature of neoplasms such as hemangiopericytoma and epithelioid hemangio-endothelioma can be revealed by type IV collagen with more reliability than other nonspecific stains. This monoclonal antibody stains human Collagen IV in basal laminae.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Collagen-IV	COL-94	Basal Laminae/Cytoplasm	AM379, AX379, MU379

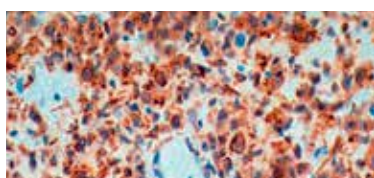
CD34



This is an antibody to the CD34 antigen in human endothelial and hematopoietic cells. It stains positive in a variety of vascular and lymphatic tumors. QBEnd/10 may now prove to be a more specific method of evaluating vascularization than Factor VIII antibody and is an important tool for tumor evaluation. This antibody stains endothelial cell cytoplasm and cross-reacts with basement membrane collagen.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
CD34	QBEnd/10	Membrane	AM236, AX236, MU236
CD34	EP88	Membrane	AN779, AY779, NU779

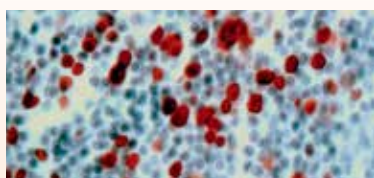
VEGF



Vascular endothelial factors (VEGFs) are a family of closely related growth factors having a conserved pattern of eight cysteine residues and share 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 VEGF appears to be mediated by specific VEGF receptors.

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

Ki-67

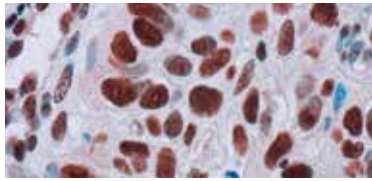


Ki-67 antigen is a nuclear antigen specifically associated with cell proliferation. Ki-67 is expressed in all proliferating cells which are in the active phases of the cell cycle (late G1, S, G2, and mitosis), but is absent from resting cells (G0). It is strictly associated with cell proliferation. Ki-67 labeling index has been shown to be elevated in early stage and further increased in advanced stage of various types of cancer including breast cancer, colon cancer, prostate cancer and brain cancer.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Ki-67	EP5	Nucleus	AN727, AX727, MU727
Ki-67	K-2	Nucleus	AM410, AX410, MU410
Ki-67	MIB-1	Nucleus	AM297, AX297, MU297
Ki-67	Ki88	Nucleus	AM370, AX370, MU370



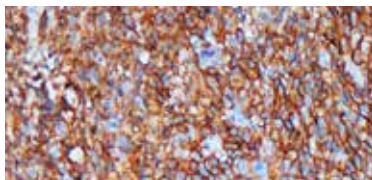
MCM2



The protein encoded by this gene is one of the highly conserved mini chromosome maintenance proteins (MCM). MCM2 (Minichromosome maintenance protein 2) is involved in the initiation of eukaryotic genome replication. MCM2 (also called CDCL1, mitotin and BM28), is a human nuclear protein that is crucial in the cell cycle, being involved in the onset of DNA replication and cell division. It is similar to members of the family of early S-phase proteins. Mincheva et al. (1994) mapped the gene to 3q21. From its localization, CDCL1 became a candidate for an oncogene affected by chromosomal breaks in acute myeloid leukemia (AML).

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
MCM2	SP85	Nuclear	AN773, AY773, NU773

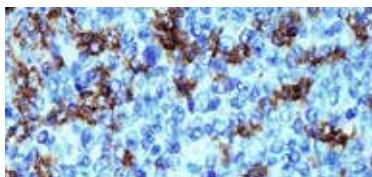
PD-L1



PD-L1 (Programmed death ligand 1) or cluster of differentiation 274 (CD274) or B7 homolog 1 (B7-H1) is immunoglobulin-like type I transmembrane glycoprotein that acts as a ligand for programmed death 1 (PD-1). PD-L1 expression is seen on T cells, B cells, dendritic cells, and monocytes. It is a critical factor in infection and disease progression of human immunodeficiency virus, sepsis, and tuberculosis. PD-L1 upon interaction with its receptor PD-1 delivers inhibitory signals to activated B cells and T cells and thus helps to maintain the balance between effective immunity, tolerance, and immunopathology. Overexpression of PD-L1 may allow cancer cells to evade the actions of the host immune system.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
PD-L1	IHC411	Membrane	AN921, AY921, NU921

PD-1

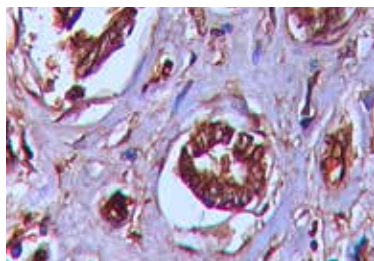


PD-1, also known as programmed cell death protein 1 or CD279 (cluster of differentiation 279), is a cell surface receptor that belongs to the CD28 immunoglobulin super family and is expressed on T cells and pro-B cells. Studies have shown that PD-1/PD-L interaction function as an immune checkpoint for induction and maintenance of T-cells involved in peripheral tolerance and protects tissues from autoimmune attack. PD-1 down regulates the immune system which in turn reduces autoimmunity and promotes self-tolerance. PD-1 performs dual mechanism of promoting apoptosis (programmed cell death) in self antigen specific T-cells in lymph nodes at the same time inhibiting apoptosis in regulatory T cells (suppressor T cells).

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
PD-1	IHC001	Membrane	AM922, AX922, MU922



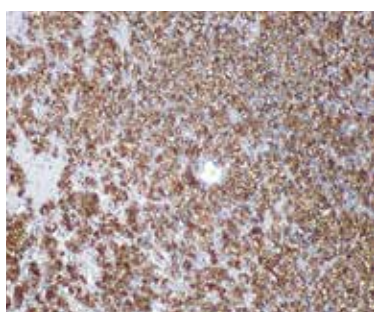
β-Amyloid



Beta amyloid (also known as Amyloid β or A β) is a 40–43 amino acid peptide cleaved from transmembrane amyloid precursor protein (APP) by proteases, beta-secretase (BACE-1) and gamma-secretase. Cleaved A β peptides [1-40], [1-42], [1-43] are extracellularly accumulated to form aggregates, insoluble oligomers and protofibrils called as neuritic plaques. The neuritic plaques are found in the brains of patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD) and research indicates that intraneuronal beta amyloid accumulation may be an important proximal neurotoxic event in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
β-Amyloid	B-4	Cyt & Mem	AMC27, AXC27, MUC27

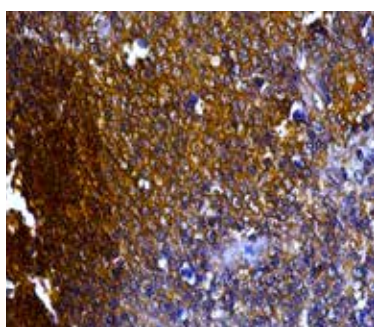
Tau



Tau proteins are the products of alternative splicing of single gene MAPT (microtubule-associated protein tau) which is found on chromosome 17 in humans. The main function of Tau proteins is to modulate the stability of axonal microtubules. Tau proteins interact with tubulin to stabilize microtubules and also promote tubulin assembly into microtubules. Mutations that alter their function and isoforms lead to hyper-phosphorylation, which in turn disassembles microtubules and hides away normal tau, MAP 1, MAP 2, and ubiquitin into neurofibrillary tangles, which are composed of paired helical filaments (PHF) leading to neurodegenerative diseases and cell death. Tau proteins are expressed abundantly in neurons of the central nervous system but very low levels in astrocytes and oligodendrocytes.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Tau	BSB-115	Nuc & Cyt	AMC28, AXC28, MUC28

TIGIT

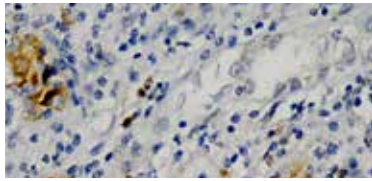


TIGIT (T cell immunoreceptor with Ig and ITIM domains) also known as VSIG9, VSTM3, and WUCAM, is an immune inhibitory receptor belongs to the poliovirus receptor family of immunoglobulins. It is a prominent immune checkpoint inhibitor expressed on various lymphocytes such as natural killer (NK) cells, effector T cells and regulatory CD4+ T cells. TIGIT binds with high affinity to PVR/CD155 which is expressed on tumor-infiltrating myeloid cells and cancer cells. Upon binding, it suppresses T cell activation, and inhibits T and NK cell cytotoxicity. It is also involved in tumor cell immune evasion, and the inhibition of antiviral immune responses. The ligands for TIGIT also include Nectin-2/CD112 and Nectin-3/CD113. Many tumors evade the immune system response by expressing TIGIT's ligands and thus inhibiting an anti-cancer immune response and hence, it is considered as an immuno-oncology

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
TIGIT	TIGIT/3018	Membrane	AMC34, AXC34, MUC34



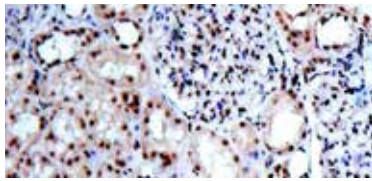
AMACR



AMACR/P504S is highly expressed in prostate, liver, and kidney carcinomas but rarely in stomach and bladder carcinomas. It is also expressed in other types of carcinoma such as breast carcinoma, pancreatic islet tumor and desmoplastic small round cell tumor. AMACR along with CKHMW and p63 may serve as a useful panel for the classification of premalignant high-grade prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia (HGPIN) and prostate adenocarcinoma.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
AMACR	13H4	Cytoplasm	ANC37, AYC37, NUC37

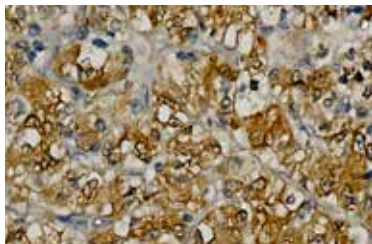
Human FLI-1



FLI-1 is a member of ETS family of transcription factors, also known as Friend leukaemia integration-1. It is involved in cell proliferation, tumorigenesis and blood vessel development. A chromosomal aberration involving FLI-1 is found in patients with Ewing sarcoma. Positive nuclear FLI-1 staining helps diagnosis of Ewing sarcoma and vascular tumors. Cytoplasmic staining is also present in benign and malignant breast epithelium and eccrine sweat glands of the skin.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
Human FLI-1	MRQ-1	Nucleus	AMB24, AXB24, MUB24

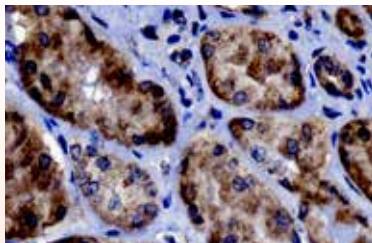
SPEC1



Spectrin is an actin binding protein and a major constituent of cytoskeletal superstructure of the erythrocyte plasma membrane. Erythrocyte Spectrin is a heterodimer made up of alpha-beta dimers linked in a head-to-head arrangement. Spectrin in other tissues may be composed of distinct but homologous alpha and beta subunits, sometimes referred to as Fodrin. It functions in the determination of cell shape, arrangement of transmembrane proteins, and organization of organelles. It also functions as membrane organizers and stabilizers, composed of non-homologous are present in other somatic cells.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
SPEC1	RBC2/3D5	Membrane	AMB62, AXB62, MUB62

STAT-3

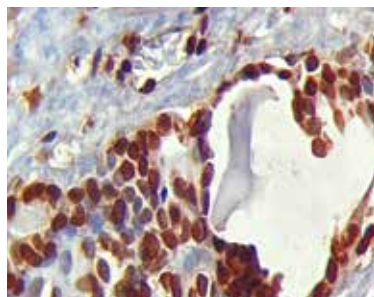


Signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3) (acute-phase response factor) is a member of the STAT protein family. Activation of STAT3 is through phosphorylation in response to various cytokines and growth factors including IFNs, EGF, IL5, IL6, HGF, LIF and BMP2. It mediates the expression of a variety of genes in response to cell stimuli and possesses oncogenic potential and carries anti-apoptotic activities. Thus, STAT3 plays a key role in many cellular processes such as cell growth, apoptosis and murine fetal development. Stat3 may localize to the nucleus or the cytoplasm and activated STAT3 is reported in a number of human cancers.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
STAT-3	STAT3/2409	Nuc & Cyt	AMA87, AXA87, MUA87



INI1/SNF5/SMARCB1



Integrase interactor 1 (INI-1), also known as hSNF5, is an integral component of the hSWI/SNF (SWItch/Sucrose NonFermentable) chromatin remodeling complex, which facilitates DNA-dependent cellular processes including transcription, replication, and repair. The INI-1 gene is often mutated or deleted in malignant rhabdoid tumor (MRT), a tumor which is potentially mimicked by medulloblastoma and supratentorial primitive neuroectodermal tumors (sPNETs). INI-1 has shown to be useful in distinguishing between the three conditions as the majority of medulloblastomas and sPNETs are labeled by Anti-INI-1, while a lack of nuclear labeling by the same antibody is characteristic of MRT.

Antibody	Clone	Localization	Catalog Family
INI1/SNF5/SMARCB1	SMARCB1/3984	Cytoplasm	AMB97, AXB97, MUB97



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 (Xmatrix®)
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 (Xmatrix®)
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	Neuroendocrine tumor
B&T cell Associated Lymphoma	Pancreas tumor
Cervical cancer	Liver 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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