

Thermo Scientific IHC Products – Prostate Pathology

Finding the right diagnosis doesn't have to be another needle in the prostate.

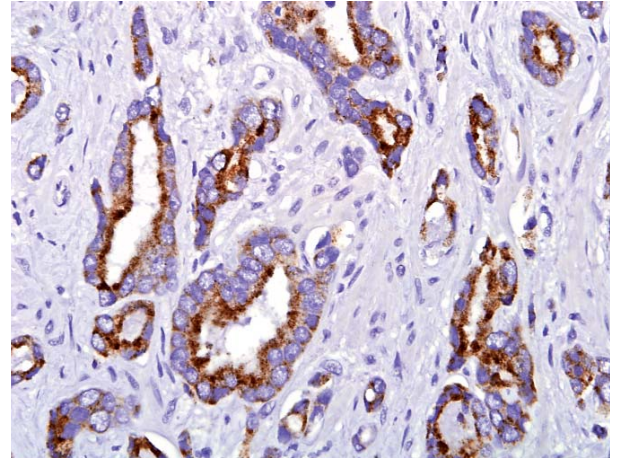
The identification of prostate cancer and Prostatic Intraepithelial Neoplasia often relies on limited amounts of patient sample. In order to accurately detect and differentiate prostate carcinoma, precise and reliable antibodies are required. We provide a comprehensive array of robust markers to screen your prostate biopsies. Rabbit monoclonal antibodies enhance the portfolio providing you with the most advanced technology available.²

Visit our web site at www.thermo.com/labvision for more information on our other antibody panels.

p504S (AMACR)

A proven rabbit monoclonal antibody that displays greater than 80% specificity for prostate cancers. A negative result with a basal cell marker assists in confirming this diagnosis.^{1,2}

Clone: 13H4 **Cat #:** RM-9130

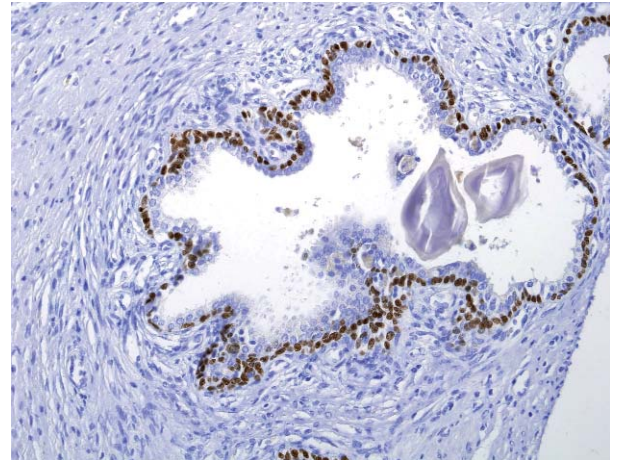


Prostate ca stained with p504S and visualized with UltraVision LP (TL-125-HD).

p63

A precise nuclear marker of basal cells that works well in conjunction with p504s and high molecular weight cytokeratins.¹

Clone: 4A4 **Cat #:** MS-1081

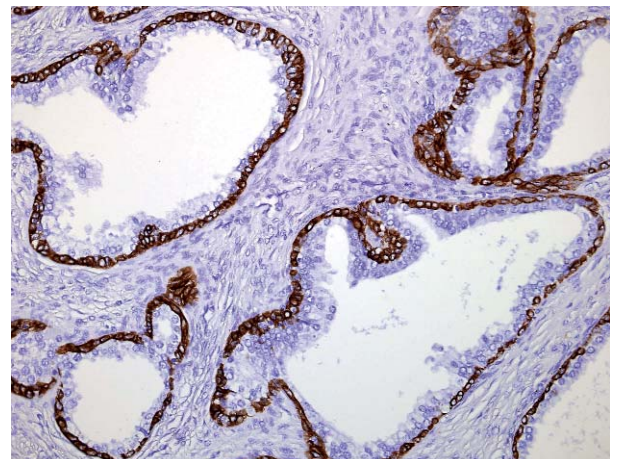


Prostate ca stained with p63 and visualized with UltraVision LP (TL-125-HD).

Keratin HMW

Keratin HMW 34BetaE12 clearly demonstrates the basal cell layer and is absent in acinar epithelium.¹

Clone: 34BetaE12 **Cat #:** MS-1447



Prostate ca stained with Keratin HMW and visualized with UltraVision LP (TL-125-HD).

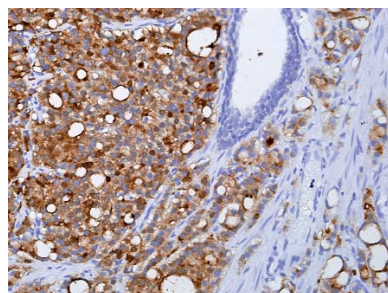
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Tumors of prostatic origin are now easier to identify with two new rabbit monoclonal antibodies.

PSA (Prostate specific antigen)

This routine marker is now available in a rabbit monoclonal format offering excellent specificity and results that can be rapidly interpreted.²

Clone: EP1588Y **Cat#:** RM-2104

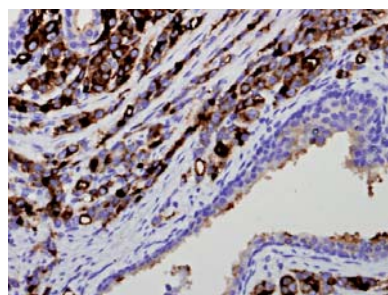


Prostate ca identified with PSA and visualized with UltraVision LP (TL-125-HD).

PSMA (Prostate specific membrane antigen)

PSMA has proven to be a very specific marker excellent for differentiating prostatic carcinoma from urothelial carcinoma.² In positive cases PSMA labels a higher percentage of cells allowing easier assessment.⁵

Clone: SP29 **Cat#:** RM-9131



Prostate ca identified with PSMA and visualized with UltraVision LP (TL-125-HD).

References

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Thermo Scientific Comprehensive Prostate Panel

Antibody	RabMab	Clone	Cat #	Description	Prog.	Diag.	Ther.
PSA	•	EP1588Y	RM-2104	Sensitive and specific for tumors of prostatic origin. ¹		•	
PSMA	•	SP29	RM-9131	Useful for identifying neoplasms of prostatic origin. Increased expression has also been shown to correlate to metastatic progression.		•	
PSAP		PASE/4LJ	MS-321	Useful for the identification of metastatic adenocarcinoma of the prostate. ¹		•	
p504S (AMACR)	•	13H4	RM-9130	Typically strongly positive in malignant prostate but weak or negative in benign lesions. ¹		•	
p63*		4A4	MS-1081	Differentiates glands by identification of basal cells. ¹			
Keratin HMW		34BetaE12	MS-1447	Basil Cell marker used to differentiate benign from malignant prostatic carcinoma. ¹		•	
Androgen Receptor		AR441	MS-443	Believed to play a critical role in the development of prostate cancer.		•	
Ki-67	•	SP6	RM-9106	Can serve as predictor of recurrence, progression and survival. ⁴	•		
p53	•	Y5	RM-2103	Overexpression is associated with increased cellular proliferation and also indicates an adverse outcome after radiation therapy. ⁴	•		
PTEN*		28H6	MS-1797	Low expression in prostate cancer indicates a poor prognosis. ⁶	•		•
p27		Poly	RB-9019	Predictor of biochemical relapse. ⁷	•		
E-Cadherin		EP700Y	RM-2100	Abnormal E-cadherin coupled with biochemical failure can indicate subclinical dissemination. ⁸	•		•
ESA/Ep-CAM		VU-1D9	MS-144	Generally overexpressed in prostate carcinoma. ⁹	•		•
BCL-2		100/D5	MS-123	Bcl-2 in addition to PSA could identify patients that will benefit from chemotherapy. ¹⁰	•		•
MUC-1		Poly	RB-9222	Shown to be an independent prognostic marker for prostate cancer death. ¹¹	•		

*for research use only.

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