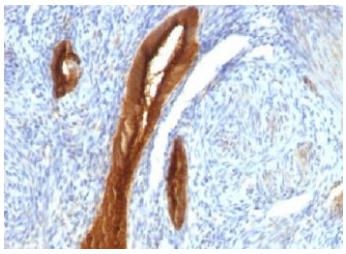
Medaysis

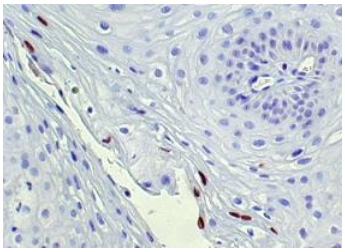
Cervical Cancer Markers

Cervical cancer is the 4th most common cancer in women, and the 7th overall, with an estimated 528,000 new cases in 2012. As with liver cancer, a large majority (around 85%) of the global burden occurs in the less developed regions, where it accounts for almost 12% of all female cancers. There were an estimated 266,000 deaths from cervical cancer worldwide in 2012, accounting for 7.5% of all female cancer deaths. Almost nine out of ten (87%) cervical cancer deaths occur in the less developed regions.

GLOBOCAN database

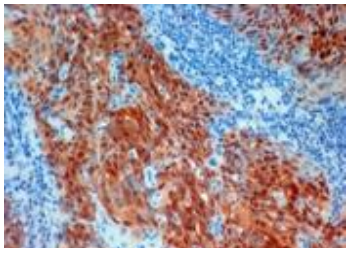


FFPE human endometrial Ca stained with anti-CA15.3 [139H2]

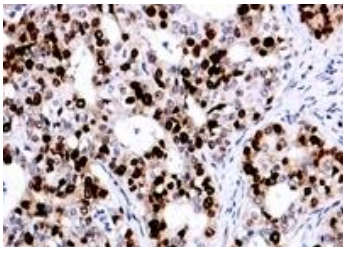


FFPE human uterine cervix condyloma stained with anti-HPV [K1H8]

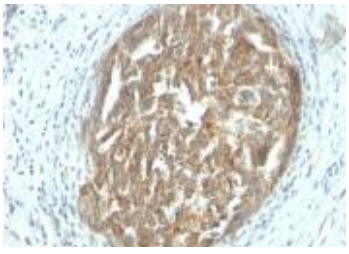
FFPE human cervix stained with anti-HPV16 [CAMVIR-10]



FFPE human SCC tissue stained with anti-p16 [G175-405]



FFPE human breast ca stained with anti-TOP2A [Ki-S1]



FFPE human ovarian ca stained with VEGF [SPM225]

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Cervical Cancer Markers

Name	Cat. No.	Application
CA125/MUC16 [EP48]	RM0011	A marker for both normal tissues and neoplasms of fallopian tube, endometrium, endocervix and mesothelioma
CA15.3/EMA [139H2]	MC0868	Significantly higher in cervical cancer patients who required adjuvant therapy
CA15.3/EMA [E29]	MC0131	
CA15.3/EMA [EP85]	RM0133	
CA19.9 [121SLE]	MC0506	Significantly higher in cervical cancers for adjuvant therapy, and predictive of deep myometrial invasion, cervical involvement
CEA/CD66 [CEA31]	MC0523	A panel differentiate "classic" endometrial adenoca (vimentin (+), ER(+), PR(+), p16(-), CEA(-), HPV(-)) from "classic" endocervical adenocarcinoma (vimentin (-), ER(-), PR(-), p16(+), CEA(+), HPV(+))
CEA/CD66 [COL-1]	MC0323	
CEA/CD66 [EP216]	RM0060	
FOXG1/BF-1 Polyclonal	RC0103	Upregulated miR-200b in cervical cancer may show positive regulation on cervical cancer development by directly targeting FoxG1
HPV [K1H8]	MC0430	Used to diagnose high risk HPV 16/18, 31 and 33, etc. which cause cervical cancer
HPV 16 [CAMVIR-1]	MC0801	Detects the HPV-16 L1 antigen in cervical tissues and smears
Ki67 [EP5]	RM0116	p63 and p53 were reliable biomarkers to distinguish reactive changes from CIN I, while a panel of Ki-67, p53 and p63 may be sensitive and specific to distinguish between CIN III, CIN II and CIN I
Ki67 [MIB-1]	MC0185	
Ki67 [SP6]	RM0255	
p16/INK4a [2D9A12]	MC0198	Might be useful in the differentiation of endometrial adenocarcinoma vs. endocervical adenocarcinoma
p16/INK4a [G175-405]	MC0280	
p53 [BP-53-12]	MC0218	p63 and p53 were reliable biomarkers to distinguish reactive changes from CIN I, while a panel of Ki-67, p53 and p63 may be sensitive and specific to distinguish between CIN III, CIN II and CIN I
p53 [DO-7]	MC0219	
p53 [EP9]	RM0154	
p63 [4A4]*	MC0221	p63 and p53 were reliable biomarkers to distinguish reactive changes from CIN I, while a panel of Ki-67, p53 and p63 may be sensitive and specific to distinguish between CIN III, CIN II and CIN I
p63 [TP63/11]*	MC0906	
Top II alpha [EP93]	RM0188	Overexpressed in many human cancers including cervical cancer, etc. Decreased expression is the predominant mechanism of resistance to several chemotherapeutic agents
Top II alpha [Ki-S1]	MC0575	
VEGF [SPM225]	MC0110	A valuable prognostic marker and potential predictive marker for anti-angiogenic cancer treatment such as cervical cancer
VEGFC (Flt4L) Polyclonal	RC0319	A valuable prognostic marker and potential predictive marker for anti-angiogenic cancer treatment such as cervical cancer

Research Use Only
* Not for sale in USA

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