# Medaysis

Lung Cancer Markers

Lung cancer is the most common cancer in the world. There are estimated to be 1.8 million new cases in 2012 (12.9% of the total), 58% of which occurred in the less developed regions. It is the most common cause of death from cancer worldwide, estimated to be responsible for nearly one in five (1.59 million deaths, 19.4% of the total). Because of its high fatality (the overall ratio of mortality to incidence is 0.87) and the relative lack of variability in survival in different world regions, the geographical patterns in mortality closely follow those in incidence.
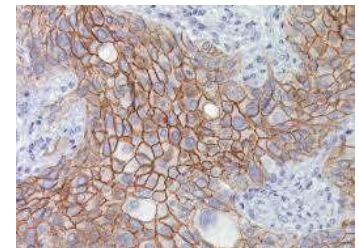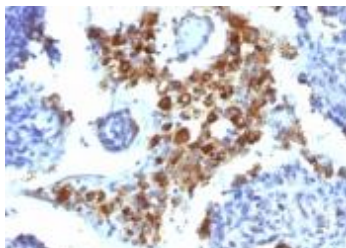
GLOBOCAN database
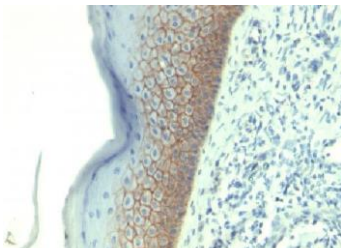
FFPE human skin stained with anti-Cadherin-E [CDH1/1525]
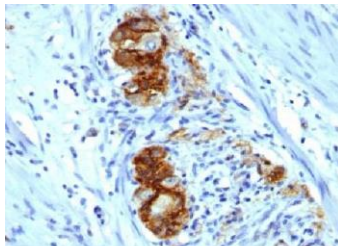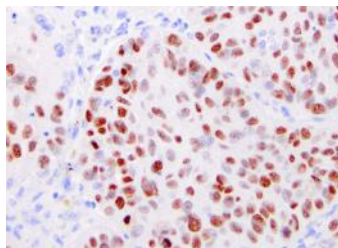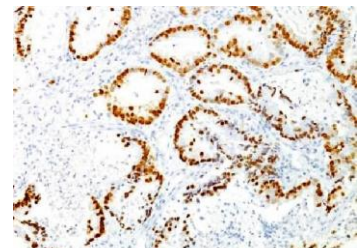
FFPE human colon ganglion stained with anti-CD56 [123C3]

FFPE human SCC stained with anti-Desmoglein-3 [5G11]

FFPE human lung adenoca stained with anti-Napsin A [NAPSA/1238]

FFPE human lung SCC stained with anti-p40 [MD6R]

FFPE human lung adenoca stained with anti-TTF1 [8G7G3/1]

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Name	Cat. No.	Application
Actin SM [1A4]	MC0004	Useful in prognosis in lung adenoca and idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
Actin SM Alpha [EP188]	RM0003	
BRAF [F-7]	MC0675	BRAF V600E mutation is frequent in benign and malignant human tumors such as melanoma/lung/ovarian/colorectal ca
BRAF V600E [MD47]	MC0129	
CA125/MUC16 [EP48]	RM0011	The expression level may reflect the extent of tumor involved in pleura (tumor burden), could be correlated with the prognosis
Cadherin-E [CDH1/1525]	MC0165	Downregulated expression seems correlated with tumour progression and could serve as an important prognostic factor for NSCLC
Cadherin-E [EP6]	RM0088	
Calretinin [SP13]	RM0223	May be used to aid in the identification of mesothelioma, and in distinguishing mesothelioma from LADC
Calretinin Polyclonal	RC0034	
Caveolin 1 [C060]	MC0492	May help differentiate lung adenoca (weak expression) from epithelioid mesotheliomas and Ewing sarcoma/PNET (strong expression)
Caveolin 1 [MD25R]	RM0328	
CD138 [B-A38]	MC0510	Presence is associated with favorable outcome in lung cancer and mesothelioma
CD138 [EP201]	RM0023	
CD56 [123A8]	MC0686	Useful in the identification of neuroendocrine neoplasms such as SCLC
CD56 [123C3]	MC0290	
CEA/CD66 [CEA31]	MC0523	Useful in the identification and diagnosis of LADC within the context of an antibody panel
CEA/CD66 [COL-1]	MC0323	
CEA/CD66 [EP216]	RM0060	
CEACAM1/CD66a [28T25]	MC0147	Elevated expression associated with increased angiogenic potential in NSCLC
Chromogranin A [EP38]	RM0061	Used for identification of neuroendocrine cells and tumors. It is a significant prognostic factor for SCLC
Chromogranin A [LK2H10]	MC0726	
Chromogranin A [SP12]	RM0243	
COX2 [EP293]	RM0362	May be a predictive marker for the Use of COX-2 Inhibitors in advanced NSCLC
COX2 [SP21]	RM0200	
CK [CAM 5.2]	MC0526	Aid in the identification of tumors of epithelial origin (NSCLC, colorectal, pancreatic, etc.) and in distinguishing carcinomas from other malignant tumors of non-epithelial origin
CK20 [EP23]	RM0080	A panel of CK7, CK20, and TTF-1 may be a useful for detection of lung cancers and differentiation of primary lung adenoca from extrapulmonary adenoca metastatic to the lung
CK20 [KRT20/1993]	MC0174	
CK20 [Ks20.8]	MC0114	
CK5 [EP42]	RM0083	Useful to differentiate SqCC (+) from LADC (-)
CK5/6 [D5/16B4]	MC0327	
CK6 [EP67]	RM0084	
CK6 [LHK6]	MC0750	

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Name	Cat. No.	Application
CK7 [EP16]	RM0085	Often used in conjunction with CK20 and CDX-2 to distinguish pulmonary, ovarian and breast ca (CK7+) from most colon ca (CK7-)
CK7 [OV-TL12/30]	MC0754	
CK8 [35BH11]	MC0755	Useful for demonstrating columnar cell differentiation when studying biphasic differentiation of basal cells of respiratory or intermediate epithelium. May be used for histological subclassification of some carcinomas such as lung carcinoma or LADC
CK8 [EP17]	RM0086	
CK8/18 [EP17/EP30]	RM0066	
CK8/18 [K8.8&DC10]	MC0764	
Desmoglein-3/DSG3 [5G11]	MC0594	DSG3 and p40 are sensitive and specific markers for lung SqCC , Napsin A is a specific marker from LADC. A panel of three can differentiate SqCC from LADC
EGFRvIII [MD17]	MC0535	EGFRvIII mutation has oncogenic potential and maybe a potential therapeutic target
EMA/MUC1[139H2]	MC0868	Its expression pattern (HP, LP, and D) correlated with tumor differentiation and postoperative survival in NSCLC
EMA/MUC1 [E29]	MC0131	
EMA/MUC1 [EP85]	RM0133	
Ep-Cam [Ber-EP4]	MC0334	Useful to differentiate lung adenoca (+) from mesotheliomas (-)
Ep-Cam [EP155]	RM0091	
ER [1D5]	MC0335	Estrogen and its receptor have the potential to become a prognosticator and a therapeutic target in lung cancer
ER [EP1]	RM0092	
ER [MD4R]	RM0247	
ER [SP1]	RM0248	
ERCC1 [EP219]	RM0093	A prognostic or predictive relevance to NSCLC
Factor VIII RA Polyclonal	RC0284	Useful to identify endothelial cells which are found in lung and for the assessment of endothelial differentiation in neoplasms
Glut1 [EP141]	RM0100	Useful to distinguish benign endometrial hyperplasia from atypical endometrial hyperplasia and adenoca
Ki67 [EP5]	RM0116	May be a prognostic marker in NSCLC
Ki67 [MIB-1]	MC0185	
Ki67 [SP6]	RM0255	
MART-1/Melan A [A103]	MC0189	A panel of MART-1, pan-CK, S100 and TTF-1 may be used in the differentiation of metastatic melanoma vs lung carcinoma
MART-1/Melan A [EP43]	RM0123	
Mesothelial C [HBME-1]	MC0343	Higher expression in lung SCC than in AC useful for differentiation
Mesothelin [EP140]	RM0127	High mesothelin expression in advanced lung adenocarcinoma associated with KRAS mutations and a poor prognosis
Mesothelin [MSLN/2131]	MC0207	

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Name	Cat. No.	Application
Napsin A [EP205]	RM0143	A specific marker from LADC. Desmoglein 3 and p40 are sensitive and specific markers for lung SqCC. A panel of three can differentiate SqCC from LADC
Napsin A [MD46]	MC0133	
Napsin A [NAPSA/1238]	MC0201	
NSE [1462]	MC0567	Measurement of NSE level in lung SCC can provide information about the extent of the disease and the patient's prognosis
NSE [5E2]	MC0558	
p16/INK4a [2D9A12]	MC0198	Usefulness for differentiating primary lung SqCC from cervical SCC metastatic to the lung
p16/INK4a [G175-405]	MC0280	
p40 [MD6R]	RM0260	Exhibits equivalent sensitivity and superior specificity to p63 in SqCC, thus eliminate a potential misinterpreting a p63 positive LADC or unsuspected Lymphoma as SqCC
p40 Polyclonal	RC3114	
p53 [BP-53-12]	MC0218	Can be used to identify breast, lung, colon, stomach, bladder, and testis ca, soft-tissue sarcomas and melanomas
p53 [DO-7]	MC0219	
p53 [EP9]	RM0154	
p63 [4A4]	MC0221	A sensitive and fairly specific marker for SqCC. May be used for discriminating between LADC and SqCC
p63 [TP63/11]	MC0906	
PAX6 [EP341]	RM0390	Highly expressed in lung cancer tissue
PAX6 [SPM612]	MC0983	
PD-1 [EP239]	RM0392	Provides immunity for tumor cells by inducing apoptosis of activated T cells or by inhibiting cytotoxic T cells
PD-1 [PDCD1/922]	MC0909	
PD-L1 [MD21R]	RM0324	
SOX2 [EP103]	RM0179	Dysregulation may lead to malignancies in lung ca, non-seminomatous germ cell tumors, neuroendocrine cancers and neuroglial tumors
Surfactant [1B9]	MC0573	Suppresses lung cancer progression by regulating the polarization of tumor-associated macrophages. May be a marker of lung adenoca
Synaptophysin [EP158]	RM0181	For identification of neuroendocrine neoplasms such as neuroendocrine lung tumors (SCLC, LCNEC and NSCLC)
Synaptophysin [SP11]	RM0269	
TTF1/NKX2.1 [8G7G3/1]	MC0358	Expressed in epithelial cells of the thyroid gland and lung. Distinguishes primary LADC and SCC from colon and breast ca
TTF1/NKX2.1 [EP229]	RM0212	
Vimentin [EP21]	RM0195	Expression predicts the occurrence of metastases in NSCLC
Vimentin [LN-6]	MC0965	
Vimentin [V9]	MC0268	

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