

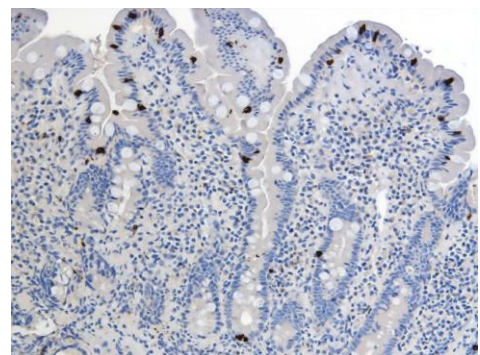
# Medaysis

## TCR $\gamma/\delta$ [H41]

TCR  $\gamma/\delta$  T cell lymphomas (TCLs) are rare but often aggressive lymphomas characterized by expression of  $\gamma/\delta$ . The presence of  $\gamma/\delta$  T cells in the tumor microenvironment has been associated with poor prognosis. The major pathologies recognized are  $\gamma/\delta$  T acute lymphoblastic leukaemia ( $\gamma/\delta$  T-ALL) and two lymphoma subtypes: hepatosplenic T cell lymphoma (HSTCL) and primary cutaneous  $\gamma/\delta$  T cell lymphoma (PC $\gamma/\delta$ -TCL).  $\gamma/\delta$  T-ALL represents 10% of T-ALL and is associated with high rates of induction failure, relapse and excess mortality. HSTCL represents 3% of TCL and is associated with immunosuppressive therapy with the worst prognosis of all lymphoma subtypes. PC $\gamma/\delta$ -TCL represents 1% of skin lymphomas and is associated with visceral and/or bone marrow disease with poor outcomes. Combination of histopathological, immunohistochemical, and molecular-pathological examinations is used due to the diagnostic difficulties of these lymphomas to differentiate between the potentially malignant and benign diseases.

TCR  $\alpha/\beta$  antibody (Beta F1) has been used to determine the type of TCR expressed. If it's negative on the T-cell population, then it can be assumed that they are  $\gamma/\delta$  T cells. However, Hematopathologists noticed that it is not enough to assess with certainty that the TCR  $\alpha/\beta$  negative cells are necessarily TCR  $\gamma/\delta$  positive. Clone [H41] has been tested by hematopathology labs with manual or automated staining methods and works well with crisp specific staining without background, although manual antigen retrieval with Tris EDTA pH 9.0 using steamer followed by antibody incubation in a wet chamber or autostainer gave even better staining.

Cat.No.	Size	Dilution	Claim
MC0370	1ml	50-200	RUO
MC0370RTU7	7ml	Prediluted	RUO



FFPE human villi