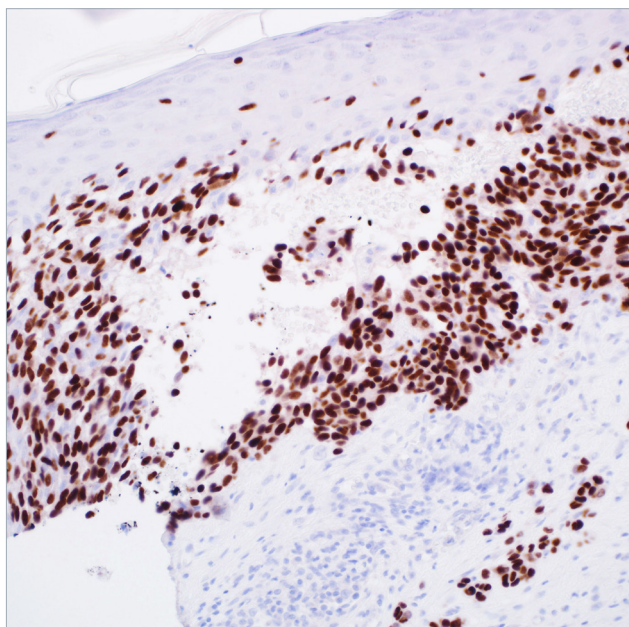
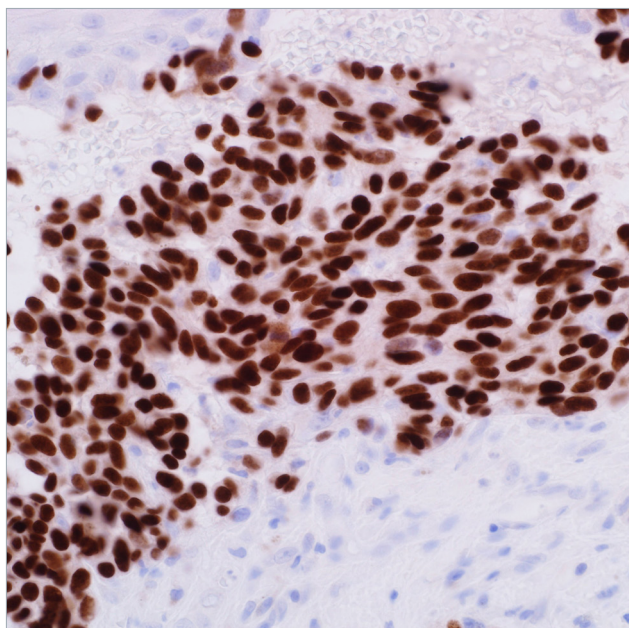


Spotlight on: SOX-10 (EP268)



Above: SOX-10 rabbit monoclonal, clone EP268, on desmoplastic melanoma

References:

1. Am J Surg Pathol. 2008 Sep; 32:1291-8.
2. Am J Dermatopathol. 2011 Jul; 33:474-82.
3. J Am Acad Dermatol. 2012 Oct; 67:717-26.
4. Appl Immunohistochem Mol Morphol. 2012 Oct; 20:445-50.
5. J Cutan Pathol. 2010 Sep; 37:944-52.

Advances in melanoma detection and treatment have created opportunities for new markers to be developed that facilitate more accurate diagnosis of the deadliest form of skin cancer. Due to the severity of this cancer and the characteristic of malignant melanocytes to mimic other types of cells in the body, having both sensitivity and specificity when diagnosing melanoma is very important. The basic melanoma marker, S-100, marks malignant melanoma, as well as subtypes such as desmoplastic melanoma, with a high sensitivity. However, anti-S-100 marks many other tumors, including certain carcinomas and soft tissue tumors. Anti-S-100 can also stain elements in lymph nodes that can interfere with sentinel lymph node testing for melanoma metastasis, which can pose a diagnostic pitfall. Other melanoma markers, such as anti-HMB-45, anti-tyrosinase, and anti-MiTF, have a low sensitivity for desmoplastic melanoma. Additionally, most melanoma markers have cytoplasmic visualization which may cause interpretation issues due to native melanin present in the cytoplasm. For these reasons, there was a crucial need for a more specific, highly sensitive melanoma marker that did not interfere with melanin staining. That need was met when Cell Marque developed the first IVD SOX-10 antibody.

Anti-SOX-10 is a nuclear melanoma marker that has a higher published sensitivity than anti-S-100 for detecting both melanoma and malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumors.¹ Anti-SOX-10 also has a higher published specificity for metastatic melanomas and desmoplastic melanomas than anti-S-100 and will not cross-react with fibrocytes and histiocytes that express S-100.^{2,3,5} Additionally, anti-SOX-10 has been shown to have a higher specificity (99% vs. 91%) than anti-S-100 against non-Schwannian, non-melanocytic soft tissue tumors and therefore should be used in the place of, or along with, anti-S-100 in soft tissue tumor diagnosis.⁴ Cell Marque has taken its own industry standard rabbit polyclonal SOX-10 and improved upon it by releasing the rabbit monoclonal SOX-10. Using Abcam's RabMab[®] technology, the SOX-10 exhibits the specificity and low background of a monoclonal and the sensitivity of a rabbit antibody to bring the highest quality antibody to the market.

Benefits of Rabbit Monoclonal SOX-10:

- *In vitro* diagnostic
- Nuclear visualization to eliminate cytoplasmic melanin interference
- Sensitivity of a rabbit antibody with the specificity and cleanliness of a monoclonal antibody for a strong signal to noise ratio
- More intense staining than mouse counterparts
- Labels desmoplastic melanoma with a higher sensitivity and specificity than anti-S-100⁵
- Rabbit antibody is compatible with standard automation and detection used in diagnostic IHC

Ordering Information:

Volume	Part No.	Volume	Part No.
0.1 ml, concentrate	383R-14	1 ml, prediluted	383R-17
0.5 ml, concentrate	383R-15	7 ml, prediluted	383R-18
1 ml, concentrate	383R-16	Positive control slides	383S

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