

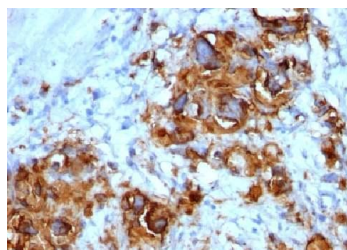
Medaysis

Colorectal Cancer Markers

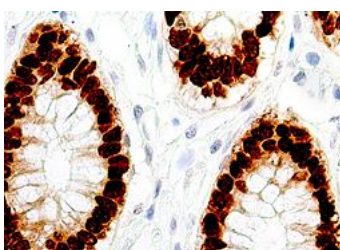


Colorectal cancer is the third most common cancer in men (746,000 cases, 10% of the total) and the second in women (614,000 cases, 9.2% of the total) worldwide. Almost 55% of the cases occur in more developed regions. Mortality is lower (694,000 deaths, 8.5% of the total) with more deaths (52%) in the less developed regions of the world, reflecting a poorer survival in these regions. The global burden of colorectal cancer (CRC) is expected to increase by 60% to more than 2.2 million new cases and 1.1 million deaths by 2030.

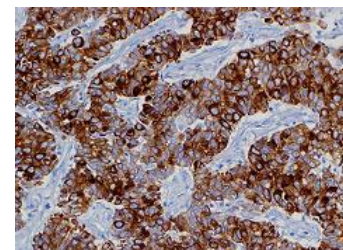
GLOBOCAN database



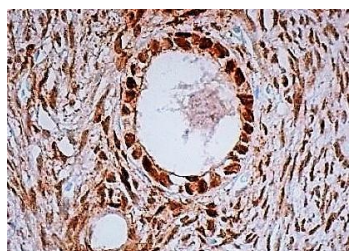
FFPE human gastric ca stained with anti-CA19.9 [121SLE]



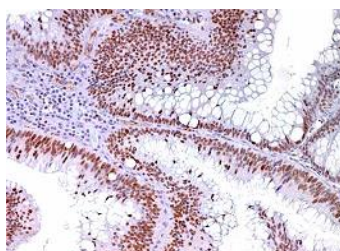
FFPE human colon stained with anti-CDX2 [EP25]



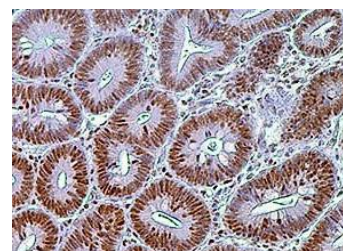
FFPE human meta colorectal ca stained with CK20 [Ks20.8]



FFPE human ovary tissue stained with anti-GATA4 [G4]



FFPE human colon tubular adenoca stained with anti-MLH1 [G168-728]



FFPE human colon adenoca stained with anti-PMS2

Colorectal Cancer Markers

Name	Cat. No.	Application
CA19-9 [121SLE]	MC0506	Useful for identification of gastrointestinal carcinomas, including adenocarcinomas of the stomach, intestine, and pancreas
Cadherin-LI [E86]	RM0118	May be helpful for early detection of Barrett's esophagus. Its staining is positive in the majority of colorectal adenoca and a significant portion of gastric, pancreatic and biliary adenoca
Cadherin-LI [H1]	MC0196	
Calprotectin [CPT/1028]	MC0639	Can be used for identification of colorectal cancer
CDX2 [EP25]	RM0059	May be used to identify metastatic colon cancer, Exclusively marks nucleus of colonic epithelial cells and colorectal cancers
CK19 [BA17]	MC0529	May be used to identify epithelium and epithelial malignancies including adenocarcinomas of colon, stomach, pancreas, biliary tract, liver, breast, and thyroid carcinoma of the papillary type
CK19 [MD93R]	RM0079	
CK19 [RCK108]	MC0113	
CK20 [KRT20/1993]	MC0174	Used for identification of gastrointestinal tumors, mucinous ovarian tumors and Merkel cell carcinoma
CK20 [Ks20.8]	MC0114	
CK7 [OV-TL12/30]	MC0754	Used in conjunction with CK20 and CDX2 to distinguish pulmonary, ovarian and breast ca. (CK7+) from most colon carcinomas (CK7-)
COX2 [COX2/2377]	MC0286	Used for identification of colorectal adenocarcinoma
COX2 [MD144R]	RM0200	
ERCC1 [EP219]	RM0093	Useful prognostic marker for gastric & colorectal ca
GATA4 [G4]	MC0169	Potential tumor suppressors and biomarkers in colorectal cancer
IMP3/KOC [MD123]	MC0426	Novel prognostic marker that correlates with colon cancer progression and pathogenesis
MLH1 [G168-728]	MC0550	Used for differential identification of colorectal carcinoma. Deficiency of MLH-1 is associated with the onset of HNPCC
MSH2 [EPR21017-123]	RM0130	Loss or deficiency of MSH2 identifies colorectal cancers with defects in DNA mismatch repair
MSH2 [G219-1129]	MC0552	
MSH6 [EPR20316]	RM0131	Deficiency of MSH6 protein in colorectal cancers identifies tumors with defects in DNA mismatch repair
MSH6 [MSH6/3086]	MC0553	
PMS2 [A16-4]	MC0503	Loss of PMS2 protein in colorectal cancers identifies tumors with defects in DNA mismatch repair
PMS2 [MD101R]	RM0388	
TFF1/pS2 [MD119R]	RM0183	TFF1/MUC5AC may be useful for differentiating SSA/Ps from HPs which is a subset of colorectal cancer
Vimentin [LN-6]	MC0965	The differential expression contributes to the phenotypic differences between butyrate-resistant & butyrate-sensitive CRC cells, differences between early-stage and metastatic colorectal neoplastic cells
Vimentin [V9]	MC0268	

Research Use Only