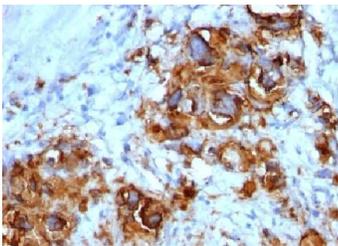


Colorectal Cancer Markers

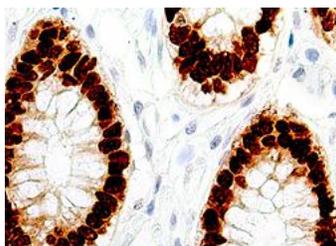


Colorectal cancer is the third most common cancer in men (746,000 cases, 10.0% of the total) and the second in women (614,000 cases, 9.2% of the total) worldwide. Almost 55% of the cases occur in more developed regions. Mortality is lower (694,000 deaths, 8.5% of the total) with more deaths (52%) in 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.

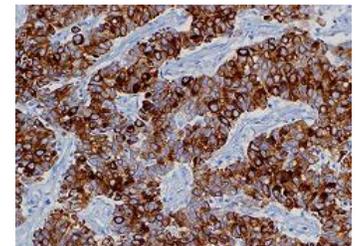
GLOBOCAN database



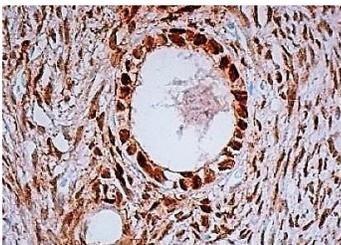
FFPE human gastric ca stained with anti-CA19.9 [121SLE]



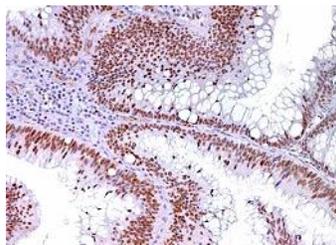
FFPE human colon stained with anti-CDX2 [EP25]



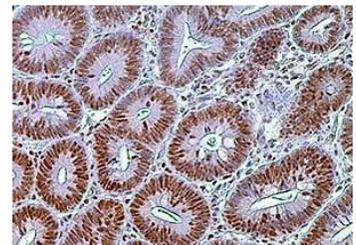
FFPE human meta colorectal ca stained with CK20 [Ks20.8]



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



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



FFPE human colon ad stained with anti-PMS2 [EP51]

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/CDH17 [E86]	RM0118	May be helpful for early detection of Barrett's esophagus. CDH17 staining is positive in the majority of colorectal adenocarcinomas and a significant portion of gastric, pancreatic and biliary adenocarcinomas
Cadherin-LI/CDH17 [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 [EP72]	RM0079	
CK19 [RCK108]	MC0113	
CK20 [EP23]	RM0080	Used for identification of gastrointestinal tumors, mucinous ovarian tumors and Merkel cell carcinoma
CK20 [KRT20/1993]	MC0174	
CK20 [Ks20.8]	MC0114	
CK7 [EP16]	RM0085	Used in conjunction with CK20 and CDX-2 to distinguish pulmonary, ovarian and breast carcinomas (CK7+) from most colon carcinomas (CK7-)
CK7 [OV-TL12/30]	MC0754	
COX2 [EP293]	RM0362	Used for identification of colorectal adenocarcinoma
COX2 [SP21]	RM0200	
ERCC1 [EP219]	RM0093	Useful prognostic marker in oxaliplatin treatment of gastric and colorectal cancer
GATA4 [G4]	MC0169	Potential tumor suppressors and biomarkers in colorectal cancer
IMP3/KOC [EP286]	RM0344	Novel prognostic marker that correlates with colon cancer progression and pathogenesis
IMP3/KOC Polyclonal	RC0308	
MLH1 [G168-728]	MC0550	Used for differential identification of colorectal carcinoma. Deficiency of MLH-1 is associated with the onset of HNPCC
MSH2 [G219-1129]	MC0552	Loss or deficiency of MSH2 identifies colorectal cancers with defects in DNA mismatch repair
MSH2 [RED2]	RM0130	
MSH6 [EP49]	RM0131	Deficiency of MSH6 protein in colorectal cancers identifies tumors with defects in DNA mismatch repair
MSH6 [MD50]	MC0166	
PMS2 [1G4E6]	MC0167	Loss of PMS2 protein in colorectal cancers identifies tumors with defects in DNA mismatch repair
PMS2 [EP51]	RM0163	
TFF1/pS2 [EP47]	RM0183	With MUC5AC, TFF1 may be useful for differentiating SSA/Ps from HPs which is a subset of colorectal cancer
Vimentin [EP21]	RM0195	The differential expression of vimentin contributes to the phenotypic differences between butyrate-resistant and butyrate-sensitive CRC cells, as well as to the differences between early-stage and metastatic colorectal neoplastic cells
Vimentin [LN-6]	MC0965	
Vimentin [V9]	MC0268	

Research Use Only