

Spotlight On:

Rev. 0.1

Adipophilin (polyclonal)

Sebaceous carcinoma is a rare but aggressive cutaneous malignancy with a high rate of metastasis. Basal cell carcinomas, the most commonly diagnosed skin cancer, are slow growing and rarely metastatic. Histologically, sebaceous neoplasms can mimic basal cell carcinomas. With differences in both tumor aggression and treatment, immunohistochemistry becomes a valuable tool to differentiate between sebaceous neoplasms and basal cell mimics.

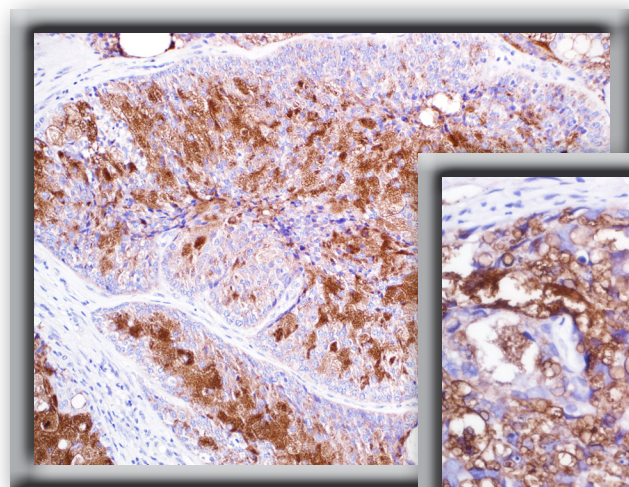
The use of immunohistochemistry against lipid droplet proteins is utilized as an identifier of sebaceous neoplasms. Adipophilin is an antibody reactive against a protein on the

surface of intracellular lipid droplets found in sebocytes. Adipophilin is highly sensitive, specific, and is useful when differentiating sebaceous neoplasms from squamous cell and basal cell carcinomas¹. A study by MD Anderson Cancer Center showed that adipophilin immunohistochemistry showed higher sensitivity than Oil Red O in detecting intracellular lipids in sebaceous carcinomas.¹

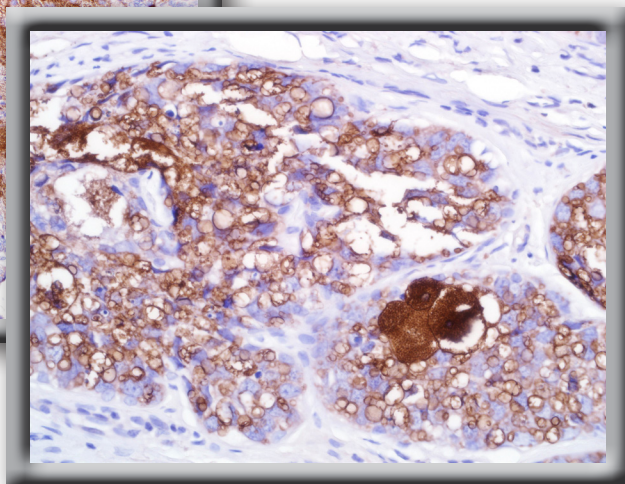
Benefits of Adipophilin:

- For *in vitro* diagnostic use
- High sensitivity and specificity for sebaceous neoplasms
- Differentiates sebaceous carcinoma and sebaceous adenoma from basal cell carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma
- More sensitive than the Oil Red O stain

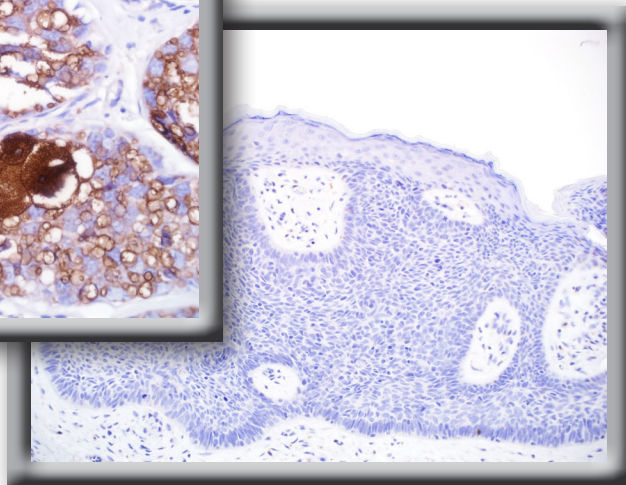
1. Ostler DA, et al. ModPathol 2010; 23: 567-573.



Anti-adipophilin labels the membrane of intracytoplasmic lipid droplets in sebaceous adenoma cells.



Adipophilin is strongly expressed in sebaceous carcinoma.



Basal cell carcinoma does not express adipophilin.

Ordering Information:

0.1 ml concentrate 393A-14
0.5 ml concentrate 393A-15

1 ml concentrate 393A-16
1 ml predilute 393A-17

7 ml predilute 393A-18
5 positive control slides 393S