CELL MARQUE
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# Spotlight On:

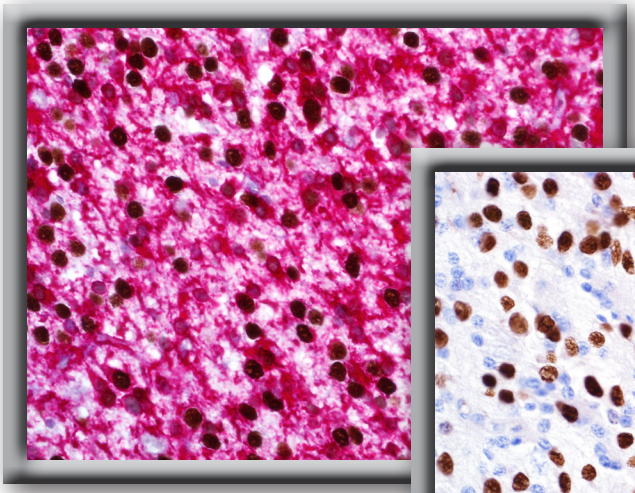
Rev. 0.1

# Olig2 (211F1.1)

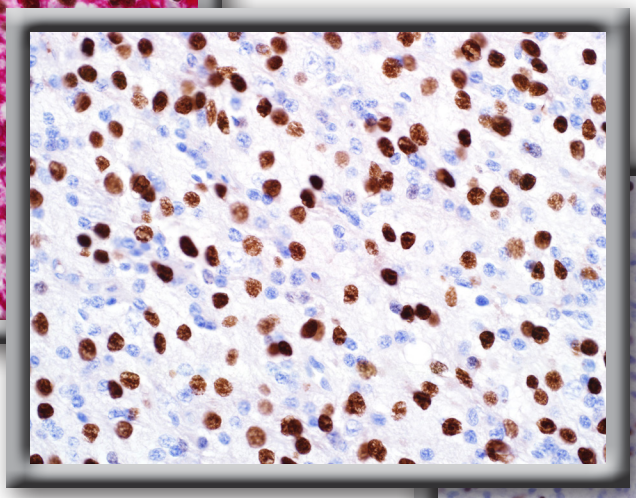
Diffuse glioma is a category of brain tumor that includes astrocytomas, oligodendrogliomas, and oligoastrocytomas. Diffuse glioma is the most common type of primary brain tumor, and can affect both children and adults. Historically, gliomas were positively identified immunohistochemically using anti-GFAP (glial fibrillary acidic protein). However, depending on the clone of GFAP antibody used in testing, low specificity to gliomas and background staining may occur. In addition to glial cells of the brain, GFAP may be expressed in Schwann cells, Kupffer cells, and chondrocytes. Recently, a novel IHC antibody, Olig2, has emerged as a complement or alternative to GFAP. Olig2 is a nuclear marker that is expressed in oligodendrogliomas and oligoastrocytomas as well as astrocytomas. Anti-Olig2 is minimally expressed or negative in ependymomas.

## Benefits of Olig2:

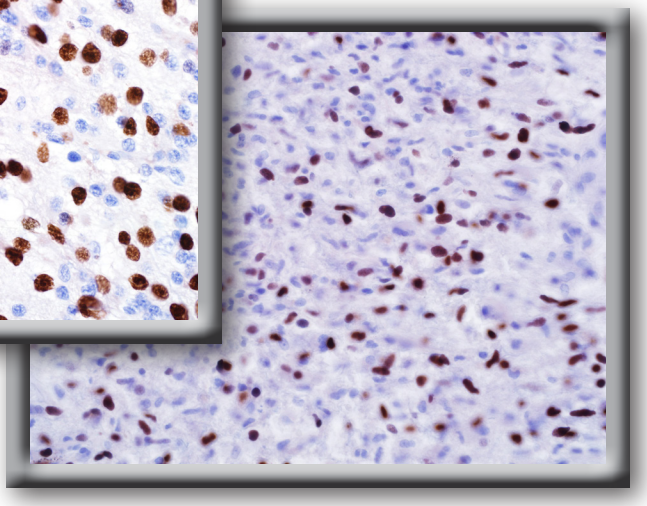
- For *in vitro* diagnostic use
- Nuclear visualization
- Can contribute to more accurate diagnosis of glioma versus mimics
- Can contribute to more accurate subtyping of gliomas
- Useful in a panel with GFAP, phosphohistone H3, and IDH1



*The double stain showcases anti-GFAP staining the cytoplasm (red) and Olig2 which is expressed in the nuclei (brown) of a CNS tumor.*



*Olig2 antigen is detected by anti-Olig2 in the nuclei of the oligidendroglioma.*



*Olig2 is expressed in the nuclei of Schwannoma cells.*

## Ordering Information:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0.1 ml concentrate . . . . . 387M-14 | 1 ml concentrate . . . . . 387M-16 | 7 ml predilute . . . . . 387M-18 |
| 0.5 ml concentrate . . . . . 387M-15 | 1 ml predilute . . . . . 387M-17 | 5 positive control slides . . . . . 387S |

Toll-Free: 800.665.7284 • Direct: 916.746.8900 • Fax: 916.746.8989 • service@cellmarque.com • www.cellmarque.com