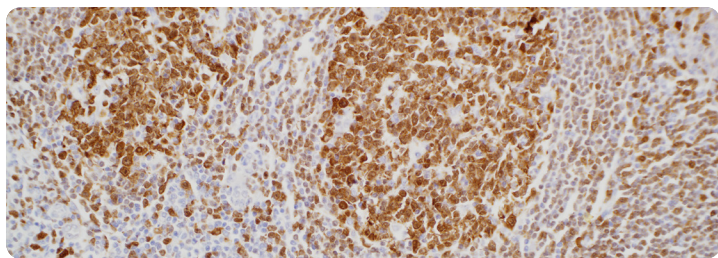


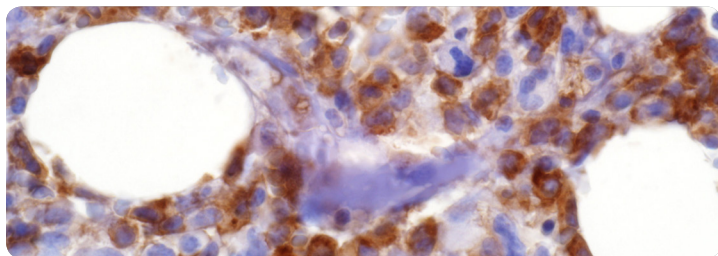
## Cell Marque™ Tissue Diagnostics Hematopathology



### **BOB.1 (SP92)**

#### **Cat. No. 294R-1 (A-E, G)**

Rabbit monoclonal BOB.1 (SP92) has a higher titer and better staining performance than other clones that are available on the market, such as TG14. BOB.1 is used as a positive indicator of nodular lymphocyte predominant Hodgkin lymphoma (NLPHL).



### **CD33 (PWS44)**

#### **Cat. No. 133M-1 (A-E)**

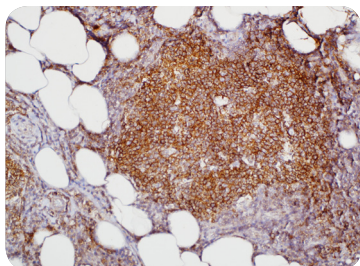
CD33 is expressed in the earliest myeloid progenitor cells, but not in hematopoietic stem cells. It is an essential antibody for labeling acute myeloid leukemia.<sup>1</sup> IHC can be performed for this application so that both morphology and immunophenotype can be determined. Anti-CD33 (PWS44) has been shown to label myeloid cells and histiocytes and is used in conjunction with myeloperoxidase.

View more at:  
[cellmarque.com/specialties](http://cellmarque.com/specialties)





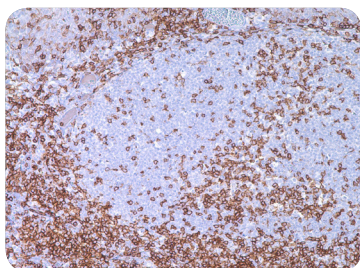
# Hematopathology



## HGAL (MRQ-49)

### Cat. No. 375M-9 (A-E, G)

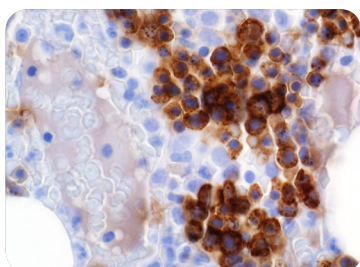
HGAL is a mouse monoclonal antibody that has the highest sensitivity of all established diagnostic markers (CD10, BCL6, and BCL2) for follicular lymphoma.<sup>2</sup> It marks both follicular components and the diffuse interfollicular components that other markers are not sensitive enough to detect, such as CD10 and BCL6. The high degree of specificity for germinal center B-cells makes anti-HGAL an ideal marker for the detection of germinal center-derived B-cell lymphomas.<sup>3</sup>



## CD4 (SP35)

### Cat. No. 104R-1 (A-E, G)

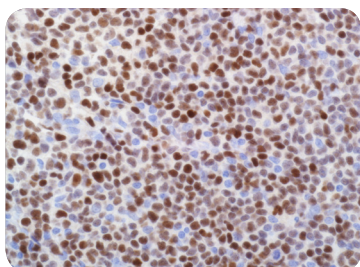
CD4 is used in the immunophenotyping of reactive lymphocytes and lymphoproliferative disorders. The majority of peripheral T-cell lymphomas are derived from the helper T-cell subset so that most post-thymic T-cell neoplasms are CD4+ CD8-. As with other T-cell antigens, CD4 may be aberrantly deleted in neoplastic T-cells so that the evaluation of such tumors requires the application of a panel of markers in order to identify tumors with such anomalous antigenic expression.



## CD71 (MRQ-48)

### Cat. No. 171M-9 (A-E, G)

CD71, also known as transferrin receptor, is an erythroid precursor (including erythroblasts) marker. CD71 does not label mature erythrocytes. This allows pathologists to make more definitive diagnoses of erythroid leukemia as well as myelodysplastic syndrome.



## SOX-11 (MRQ-58)

### Cat. No. 382M-1 (A-E, G)

SOX-11 is highly specific for the identification of cyclin D1 negative mantle cell lymphoma (MCL). This new marker has shown to be useful due to its high expression in both cyclin D1 positive *and* negative MCL. Many B-cell lymphomas can mimic MCL; therefore, it is important to have additional antibodies to detect cyclin D1 negative MCL.

#### References:

1. Histopathology. 2012.
2. Am J Surg Pathol. 2010; 34:1266-76.
3. Blood. 2005; 105:3979-86.

#### Legend:

**A:** 0.1 mL concentrate  
**B:** 0.5 mL concentrate  
**C:** 1 mL concentrate

**D:** 1 mL predilute  
**E:** 7 mL predilute  
**F:** 25 mL predilute

**G:** 5 Positive Control Slides

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