All products are noted with their regulatory designation:

**IVD**  In Vitro Diagnostic Use

**RUO**  Research Use Only

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Diagnostic BioSystems

2019 Anatomic Pathology Catalog Supplement
Primary Antibodies

EP Clone Rabbit Primary Antibodies

Diagnostic BioSystems is proud to offer a complete range of EP Clone Rabbit Monoclonal antibodies. Prepared from a proven proprietary technology that combines the high affinity of rabbit antibodies and sensitivity of monoclonal antibodies, these rabbit monoclonals have a unique advantage over mouse monoclonals.

**Bcl-2**

Clone: EP36  
Catalog No.: RMAB047 Concentrated  
RMPD047 Prediluted

**Immunogen:** A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues between BH3 and BH4 of human Bcl-2 protein.  
**Isotype:** IgG  
**Positive Control:** Tonsil, follicular lymphoma  
**Cellular Localization:** Cytoplasm  
**Specificity:** Bcl-2 antibody is useful in differentiation of follicular lymphoma from reactive follicular proliferation (bcl-2 negative). In addition, bcl-2 expression has been shown to be correlated with disease prognosis in breast cancer, prostate cancer, ovarian cancer, endometrial cancer and colon cancer.

**CA125**

Clone: EP48  
Catalog No.: RMAB061 Concentrated  
RMPD061 Prediluted

**Immunogen:** A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues in human CA125 protein.  
**Isotype:** IgG  
**Positive Control:** Ovarian carcinoma  
**Cellular Localization:** Membrane/cytoplasm  
**Specificity:** CA125 is expressed on ovarian carcinoma and several epithelial tumors including endometrial carcinoma, cervix carcinoma and clear cell carcinoma of bladder. In addition, CA125 also binds to mesothelin and expressed on mesothelioma. The binding of CA125 to mesothelin may contribute to ovarian cancer metastasize to peritoneum.
**Primary Antibodies**

**CD1a**
- Clone: EP80
- Catalog No.: RMAB062 Concentrated
- RMPD062 Prediluted

**Immunogen:** A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues in human CD1a protein.
- **Isotype:** IgG1
- **Positive Control:** Thymus, tonsil
- **Cellular Localization:** Membrane
- **Specificity:** CD1a binds self and non-self lipid and glycolipid antigens, presenting them to T-cell receptors on natural killer T-cells. CD1a antibody labels cortical thymocytes, Langerhans’ cells and dendritic cells. It has been used to identify Langerhans’ cell histiocytosis and precursor T lymphoblastic lymphoma/leukemia.

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**CD3**
- Clone: EP41
- Catalog No.: RMAB048 Concentrated
- RMPD048 Prediluted

**Immunogen:** A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues in cytoplasmic domain of human CD3 epsilon protein.
- **Isotype:** IgG
- **Positive Control:** Tonsil, lymphoma
- **Cellular Localization:** Cell membrane
- **Specificity:** CD3 is composed of five invariant polypeptide chains that associate to form three dimers. The five invariant chains of CD3 are labeled gamma, delta, epsilon, zeta, and eta. The CD3 is involved in T-cell development and survival. It is expressed on T-cells in thymus, peripheral lymphoid tissue, blood and bone marrow. CD3 is a commonly used marker for identification of T-cell and T-cell derived malignancies.

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**CD4**
- Clone: EP204
- Catalog No.: RMAB083 Concentrated
- RMPD083 Prediluted

**Immunogen:** Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues of human CD4 protein.
- **Isotype:** IgG
- **Positive Control:** Tonsil
- **Cellular Localization:** Cell membrane
- **Specificity:** Most mature T-cell lymphomas are CD4 positive with the exception of aggressive NK-cell leukemia and extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma. CD4 plays important role in the classification of lymphocytes in inflammatory lesions and malignant lymphomas.

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**CD10**
- Clone: EP195
- Catalog No.: RMAB037 Concentrated
- RMPD037 Prediluted

**Immunogen:** A recombinant fragment corresponding to residues in human CD10 protein.
- **Isotype:** IgG
- **Positive Control:** Tonsil, renal cell carcinoma, follicular lymphoma
- **Cellular Localization:** Cytoplasmic, cell membrane
- **Specificity:** CD10 is expressed in a high percentage of cases of acute lymphoblastic leukemia, follicular lymphoma, Burkitt lymphoma, some hematopoietic tumors, and chronic myelogenous leukemias in lymphoid blast crisis. It is also known to be a marker of endometrial stromal cells. It is helpful in differentiating endometrial stromal sarcoma (ESS) from uterine cellular leiomyoma (UCL) and uterine leiomyosarcoma (ULS).
### CD21
**Clone:** EP64  
**Catalog No.:** RMAB073 Concentrated  
**RMPD073 Prediluted**

**Immunogen:** A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues on the C-terminus of human CD21 protein was used as an immunogen.

**Isotype:** IgG  
**Positive Control:** Tonsil  
**Cellular Localization:** Cell membrane  
**Specificity:** CD21 antibody labels follicular dendritic cells and mature B-cells particularly in marginal and mantle zone of lymphoid tissues. It is a useful marker to identify neoplasms derived from follicular dendritic cells.

### CD25
**Clone:** EP218  
**Catalog No.:** RMAB074 Concentrated  
**RMPD074 Prediluted**

**Immunogen:** A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues of human CD25 protein.

**Isotype:** IgG  
**Positive Control:** Tonsil  
**Cellular Localization:** Cell membrane  
**Specificity:** CD25 appears to be a reliable immunohistochemical marker for the discrimination of neoplastic from normal/reactive mast cells, with potential as a diagnostic tool in systemic mastocytosis. CD25 is also expressed on hairy cell leukemia.

### CD30
**Clone:** EP154  
**Catalog No.:** RMAB038 Concentrated  
**RMPD038 Prediluted**

**Immunogen:** A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues at the C-terminus of human CD30 protein.

**Isotype:** IgG  
**Positive Control:** Tonsil, Hodgkin's lymphoma  
**Cellular Localization:** Cytoplasmic cell membrane  
**Specificity:** The CD30 antibody labels activated B and T-cells. It has been useful in identifying Hodgkin’s lymphoma, anaplastic large cell lymphomas (ALCL) and primary cutaneous CD30+ T-cell lymphoproliferative disorders. In non-lymphoid malignancies, CD30 reactivity has been reported in embryonal carcinomas (ECs), seminomas, and hepatocellular carcinomas.

### CD31 (PECAM-1)
**Clone:** EP78  
**Catalog No.:** RMAB057 Concentrated  
**RMPD057 Prediluted**

**Immunogen:** A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues on human CD31 protein.

**Isotype:** IgG  
**Positive Control:** Placenta, angiosarcoma  
**Cellular Localization:** Cell membrane  
**Specificity:** CD31 antibody labels endothelial cells of arteries, arterioles, venules, veins, and non-sinusoidal capillaries in various tissues. CD31 is the most sensitive and specific endothelial cell marker. It is useful for detection of tumors with endothelial origin. In addition, CD31 has been used to identify vascular invasion of tumors, and assessment of angiogenesis which is a prognostic marker for many types of cancer.
Primary Antibodies

**CD34**
*Clone: EP88*  
*Catalog No.: RMAB058 Concentrated RMPD058 Prediluted*

**Immunogen:** A synthetic peptide corresponding to C-terminal of human CD34 protein.  
**Isotype:** IgG  
**Positive Control:** Placenta, angiosarcoma  
**Cellular Localization:** Cell membrane  
**Specificity:** CD34 is an important marker for quantifying and purifying hematopoietic progenitor/stem cells. It is useful in identification of tumors with endothelial or lymphoid differentiation. In addition, CD34 aids in detection of gastrointestinal stromal tumours.

**CD45**
*Clone: EP68*  
*Catalog No.: RMAB054 Concentrated RMPD054 Prediluted*

**Immunogen:** A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues in the C-terminal domain of human CD45 protein.  
**Isotype:** IgG  
**Positive Control:** Tonsil, lymphoma  
**Cellular Localization:** Cytoplasmic, cell membrane  
**Specificity:** CD45 antibody labeling of majority of hematolymphoid neoplasms, is a first line of marker for the identification of tumors with hematopoietic origin. Rare cases of undifferentiated and neuroendocrine carcinomas with CD45 positive staining have been reported.

**CD99**
*Clone: EP8*  
*Catalog No.: RMAB050 Concentrated RMPD050 Prediluted*

**Immunogen:** A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues on the C-terminus of human CD99 protein.  
**Isotype:** IgG  
**Positive Control:** Tonsil, Ewing’s Sarcoma  
**Cellular Localization:** Membrane/cytoplasm  
**Specificity:** CD99 labels lymphocyte, ovarian granulosa cells, pancreatic islet cells, sertoli cells, CNS ependymal cells and endothelial cells. Antibody to CD99 has been useful in diagnosis of Ewing’s sarcoma, sex cord-stromal tumor, endocrine tumor of pancreas. Additionally, CD99 is found in a subset of other tumors including lymphoblastic lymphoma, breast carcinoma and other malignancies.

**CD105**
*Clone: EP274*  
*Catalog No.: RMAB090 Concentrated RMPD090 Prediluted*

**Immunogen:** A protein fragment corresponding to residues on human CD105 protein.  
**Isotype:** IgG  
**Positive Control:** Skin, angiosarcoma  
**Cellular Localization:** Cytoplasmic  
**Specificity:** CD105 is a proliferation-associated and hypoxia-inducible protein abundantly expressed in angiogenic endothelial cells. Tumor microvessel density assessed by CD105 immunohistochemical staining in paraffin-embedded tissue sections correlates significantly with tumor aggressiveness and prognosis in many types solid tumors.
**CD117/c-Kit**

Clone: EP10  
Catalog No.: RMAB039 Concentrated  
RMPD039 Prediluted

**Immunogen:** A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues in the C-terminus of human CD117 protein.  
**Isotype:** IgG  
**Positive Control:** Gastrointestinal stromal tumor tissue  
**Cellular Localization:** Cytoplasmic, cell membrane  
**Specificity:** CD117 is a marker for mast cell and gastrointestinal stroma tumor. This anti-CD117 has been validated with excellent staining results by NordiQC, an independent scientific organization, promoting the quality of immunohistochemistry for pathology laboratories.

**CD138**

Clone: EP201  
Catalog No.: RMAB040 Concentrated  
RMPD040 Prediluted

**Immunogen:** A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues in human CD138 protein.  
**Isotype:** IgG  
**Positive Control:** Tonsil, plasmacytoma  
**Cellular Localization:** Membrane  
**Specificity:** In the hematopoietic system, CD138 labels plasma cells. It is an excellent marker for plasmacytic differentiation within the spectrum of hematologic malignancy. Among non-hematolymphoid cells, CD138 reactivity is observed in many types of epithelial cells and stoma cells in both normal and tumor tissues.

**c-erbB-2/Her2/neu**

Clone: EP3  
Catalog No.: RMAB049 Concentrated  
RMPD049 Prediluted

**Immunogen:** A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the C-term of human Her2 protein.  
**Isotype:** IgG  
**Positive Control:** Breast carcinoma  
**Cellular Localization:** Cell membrane  
**Specificity:** The kinase activity of ErbB2 can be activated without ligand if it is overexpressed, and by association with other ErbB proteins. Overexpression of ErbB2 is detected in almost 40% of human breast cancers.

**CDX2**

Clone: EP25  
Catalog No.: RMAB059 Concentrated  
RMPD059 Prediluted

**Immunogen:** A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the C-term of human Cdx2 protein.  
**Isotype:** IgG  
**Positive Control:** Colon, colon adenocarcinoma  
**Cellular Localization:** Nuclear  
**Specificity:** The Cdx2 protein is expressed in primary and metastatic colorectal carcinomas, intestinal metaplasia of the stomach and intestinal type gastric cancer. In human colorectal cancer, the expression of both Cdx2 and carbonic anhydrase 1, a gene regulated by Cdx2, is reduced or absent. Cdx2 is one of the important regulators in defining pathways for coordinate control of drug metabolism in the gastrointestinal tract.
Chromogranin A  
Clone: EP38  
Catalog No.: RMAB066 Concentrated  
RMPD066 Prediluted  

**Immunogen:** A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the C-terminus of human Chromogranin A protein.  
**Isotype:** IgG  
**Positive Control:** Pancreas, neuroendocrine tumors  
**Cellular Localization:** Cytoplasm  
**Specificity:** Chromogranin A showed broad expression in endocrine tissues including pituitary, adrenal medulla, thyroid, pancreatic islets and gastrointestinal tract. Chromogranin A represents the single most specific marker of neuroendocrine differentiation in general use. Antibody to Chromogranin is useful for identification of neuroendocrine tumors.

Cyclin D1  
Clone: EP12  
Catalog No.: RMAB106 Concentrated  
RMPD106 Prediluted  

**Immunogen:** A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near C-terminus of human Cyclin D1 protein.  
**Isotype:** IgG  
**Positive Control:** Breast carcinoma  
**Cellular Localization:** Nuclear  
**Specificity:** Amplification or overexpression of Cyclin D1 plays a pivotal role in the development of various human cancers including breast cancer, colon cancer, melanoma, prostate cancer and lymphoma. It is useful to differentiate mantle cell lymphoma from small cleaved cell lymphoma.

Cytokeratin 5/6 Cocktail  
Catalog No.: RMAB055 Concentrated  
RMPD055 Prediluted  

**Immunogen:** CK5: A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the C-terminus of human CK-5 protein  
**Isotype:** IgG  
**Positive Control:** Prostate, lung squamous cell carcinoma, mesothelioma  
**Cellular Localization:** Cytoplasmic  
**Specificity:** Anti-CK6 paired with the CK5 antibody is useful for differentiating mesothelioma (positive) from lung carcinoma (negative) or metastatic carcinoma (negative) in the pleura. An antibody against CK5/6 has also been used to distinguish usual ductal hyperplasia of the breast (strong staining) from solid papillary DCIS (negative).

Cytokeratin 7  
Clone: EP16  
Catalog No.: RMAB063 Concentrated  
RMPD063 Prediluted  

**Immunogen:** A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near N-term of human CK7 protein.  
**Isotype:** IgG  
**Positive Control:** Salivary gland, lung adenocarcinoma  
**Cellular Localization:** Cytoplasmic  
**Specificity:** CK7 expression is absent in colon cancer, prostate cancer and squamous carcinomas. The restricted expression of CK7 in some epithelium makes it useful to identify the organ origin of adenocarcinomas when combined with staining of anti-Cytokeratin 20 and other cell specific markers.
**Cytokeratin 20**

Clone: EP23  
Catalog No.: RMAB060 Concentrated  
RMPD060 Prediluted  

**Immunogen:** A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the C-term of human CK20 protein.  
**Isotype:** IgG  
**Positive Control:** Colon  
**Cellular Localization:** Cytoplasmic  
**Specificity:** CK20 antibody has recently been reported to be useful to distinguish between primary and metastatic lung adenocarcinoma. CK20 expression was significantly more prevalent in adenocarcinoma that originated in the GI tract than that of pulmonary or breast origin.

**E-Cadherin**

Clone: EP6  
Catalog No.: RMAB041 Concentrated  
RMPD041 Prediluted  

**Immunogen:** A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues in the 5th cadherin domain of human E-Cadherin protein.  
**Isotype:** IgG  
**Positive Control:** Colon carcinoma  
**Cellular Localization:** Cell membrane  
**Specificity:** A decreased expression of E-Cadherin is associated with metastatic potential and poor prognosis in breast cancer and esophagus cancer. E-Cadherin antibody can be useful for the differentiation between ductal (E-Cadherin positive) and lobular (E-Cadherin negative) breast carcinomas. It may also help in diagnosis of mesothelioma.

**EGFR (Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor)**

Clone: EP22  
Catalog No.: RMAB064 Concentrated  
RMPD064 Prediluted  

**Immunogen:** A synthetic phosh-peptide corresponding to residues Tyr1068 of human EGFR was used as immunogen. The antibody detects both EGFR phosphorylated on Tyr1068 of the mature human isoform 1 (corresponding to Y1092 from the precursor form P00533-1/p170), and also unphosphorylated EGFR.  
**Isotype:** IgG  
**Positive Control:** Placenta  
**Cellular Localization:** Membrane  
**Specificity:** Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) is a 170 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein receptor tyrosine kinase that, activated by epidermal growth factor (EGF), affects cell growth and differentiation. In breast cancer, EGFR is predominately expressed in basal cell-like carcinoma, it has been recommended for identification of basal-like breast carcinoma along with Cytokeratin 5/6.
Ep-CAM
Clone: EP155
Catalog No.: RMAB071 Concentrated
RMPD071 Prediluted

Immunogen: A synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acid residues in human Ep-CAM protein was used as an immunogen.
Isotype: IgG
Positive Control: Colon, colorectal cancer
Cellular Localization: Cytoplasmic, cell membrane
Specificity: Ep-CAM is a highly conserved type I transmembrane glycoprotein and is expressed on most normal and malignant epithelial cells. Ep-CAM is over expressed by the majority of human epithelial carcinomas except hepatocellular carcinoma. An antibody to Ep-CAM is useful in identification of epithelial tumors and to differentiate primary hepatocellular carcinoma from liver metastasis.

ERG
Clone: EP111
Catalog No.: RMPD034 Prediluted

Immunogen: A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues on the C-terminus of the human ERG protein.
Isotype: IgG
Positive Control: Prostate carcinoma
Cellular Localization: Nuclear
Specificity: ERG, the ETS related gene, belongs to the ETS family that plays important roles in cell development, differentiation, proliferation, apoptosis and tissue remodeling. The ERG antibody identifies endothelial cells, lymphocytes and prostate cancer cells.

Estrogen Receptor (ER)
Clone: EP1
Catalog No.: RMAB051 Concentrated
RMPD051 Prediluted

Immunogen: A synthetic human ER alpha protein.
Isotype: IgG
Positive Control: Breast carcinoma
Cellular Localization: Nuclear
Specificity: ER alpha possesses both DNA binding and ligand binding domains, and exerts a significant role in activating the transcription of certain genes. Ligand-dependent dimerization and phosphorylation both function to regulate the transcriptional activation of ER alpha.

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IVD only for markets outside the U.S. RUO for U.S. market.
Immunogen: A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues in the hinge region of Human IgG4.

Isotype: IgG

Positive Control: Tonsil

Cellular Localization: Cytoplasmic

Specificity: Human IgG4, one of four subclasses of IgG, contains a gamma 4 heavy chain and a hinge region that is shorter than that of IgG1. No allotypes have been detected on the heavy chains of IgG4. Its two primary effector functions are activating complements and binding to the FcgR of effector cells to initiate phagocytosis. Human IgG4 accounts for less than 6% of the total IgG serum level. This antibody does not cross-react with IgG1, IgG2, or IgG3.

Immunogen: A recombinant protein fragment corresponding to human IgA protein.

Isotype: IgG

Positive Control: Tonsil, B-cell lymphoma

Cellular Localization: Cytoplasmic, cell membrane

Specificity: The kappa light chain antibody labels kappa light chain expressing B lymphocytes and plasma cells. Other cells may also express kappa light chain due to nonspecific uptake of immunoglobulin. Individual B cells express either kappa or lambda light chains. Monoclonality is generally assumed to be evidence of a malignant proliferation. The pairing of an anti-lambda with a kappa light chain antibody is useful for identifying monoclonality of lymphoid malignancies.

Diagnostic BioSystems

is committed to enhancing immunohistochemistry test results at an affordable cost to support pathologists in making increasingly difficult diagnostic decisions.

Our 40X Immuno Wash Buffer works well for manual and automated immunohistochemistry applications as well as other laboratory procedures requiring a high quality TBS buffer with superior pH stability.

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Catalog No.: K080 250 ml Concentrated
Lambda Light Chain  
**Clone:** EP172  
**Catalog No.:** RMAB043 Concentrated  
**RMPD043 Prediluted**

**Immunogen:** A recombinant protein fragment corresponding to human IgA protein.  
**Isotype:** IgG  
**Positive Control:** Tonsil, B-Cell lymphoma  
**Cellular Localization:** Cytoplasmic, cell membrane  
**Specificity:** The gene rearrangement process that generates the immunoglobulin molecule results in either a productive kappa or lambda gene. The mechanics of the rearrangement process normally produce approximately twice as many kappa-bearing cells as lambda. However this ratio is lost during malignant transformation. The lambda light chain antibody labels the lambda light chain that expresses normal and neoplastic B lymphocytes and plasma cells. Other cells may also express lambda light chain due to nonspecific uptake of immunoglobulin. Individual B cells express either kappa or lambda light chains. Monoclonality is generally assumed to be evidence of a malignant proliferation. The pairing of a kappa with a lambda light chain antibody is useful for identifying monoclonality of lymphoid malignancies.

MART-1/Melan A  
**Clone:** EP43  
**Catalog No.:** RMAB044 Concentrated  
**RMPD044 Prediluted**

**Immunogen:** A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues on the N-terminus of human MART-1 protein.  
**Isotype:** IgG  
**Positive Control:** Skin, melanoma  
**Cellular Localization:** Cytoplasmic  
**Specificity:** This antibody does not cross-react with MAGE-1 or tyrosinase. MART-1 is a newly identified melanocyte differentiation antigen recognized by autologous cytotoxic T lymphocytes. This antibody stains melanomas and other tumors showing melanocytic differentiation.

OCT-4  
**Clone:** EP143  
**Catalog No.:** RMAB075 Concentrated  
**RMPD075 Prediluted**

**Immunogen:** A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues of human OCT-4 protein.  
**Isotype:** IgG  
**Positive Control:** Seminoma for abnormal tissue  
**Cellular Localization:** Nuclear  
**Specificity:** OCT-4 is frequently used as a marker for undifferentiated cells. OCT-4 expression must be closely regulated; too much or too little will cause differentiation of the cells. OCT-4 is one of the transcription factors used to create induced pluripotent stem cells. OCT-4 is sensitive and specific marker for germ cell tumors like seminomas, gonadoblastoma, germinoma and embryonal carcinomas but not for differentiated cells of nonseminomas, i.e. teratomas, yolk sac tumors and choriocarcinomas. OCT-4 can detect both primary and metastatic germ cell tumors.
### p27/Kip1
**Clone:** EP104  
**Catalog No.:**  
- RMAB072 Concentrated  
- RMPD072 Prediluted

**Immunogen:** A synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acid residues in C-terminal end of human p27Kip1 is used as an immunogen.  
**Isotype:** IgG  
**Positive Control:** Tonsil, colon cancer  
**Cellular Localization:** Cytoplasmic, cell membrane  
**Specificity:** The expression of p27Kip1 is high in normal cells. Down regulation of p27Kip1 is found in many types of cancer, and decreased expression of p27Kip1 is associated with poor prognosis in several tumors, including lung, breast, colorectal and prostate.

### p53
**Clone:** EP9  
**Catalog No.:**  
- RMAB067 Concentrated  
- RMPD067 Prediluted

**Immunogen:** A synthetic peptide corresponding to N-terminal residues of human p53 protein.  
**Isotype:** IgG  
**Positive Control:** Colon cancer  
**Cellular Localization:** Nuclear  
**Specificity:** p53 acts as both a tumor-suppressor and transcription factor that, upon activation by DNA damage and other cellular stress signals, leads to the transcription of genes triggering cell-cycle arrest, apoptosis, and DNA repair. p53 is overexpressed in over 50% of human cancers. Positive staining of p53 detected by immunohistochemistry has been observed in colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, prostate cancer and ovarian cancer.

### p120 Catenin
**Clone:** EP66  
**Catalog No.:**  
- RMAB053 Concentrated  
- RMPD053 Prediluted

**Immunogen:** A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues in human p120 Catenin protein.  
**Isotype:** IgG  
**Positive Control:** Breast, large intestine, breast lobular carcinoma  
**Cellular Localization:** Membrane, cytoplasmic  
**Specificity:** Cytoplasmic accumulation of p120 Catenin has been observed in lung cancer, pancreatic cancer, gastric cancer and colon cancers and is associated with poor progress in colon cancer patients. In breast lobular neoplasia, anti p120 Catenin shows a diffuse cytoplasmic immunostaining pattern, while breast ductal neoplasia retains the membrane immunostaining pattern. p120 Catenin antibody is useful in differentiation of lobular carcinoma from ductal carcinoma of the breast and in identifying early lesions of lobular neoplasia.
**PR (Progesterone Receptor)**

Clone: EP2
Catalog No.: RMAB052 Concentrated
RMPD052 Prediluted

Immunogen: A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the N-terminus of human PR protein.
Isotype: IgG
Positive Control: Breast carcinoma
Cellular Localization: Nuclear
Specificity: While the two forms of PR (PR-A and PR-B) have similar DNA- and ligand-binding affinities they have opposite transcriptional activities. PR-B functions as an activator of progesterone-responsive genes, while PR-A functions as a strong transdominant repressor of PR-B. This anti-PR recognize both PR-A and B. It labels epithelial cells of breast, ovary and endometrium.

*IVD only for markets outside the U.S. RUO for U.S. market.*

**PSA**

Clone: EP109
Catalog No.: RMAB065 Concentrated
RMPD065 Prediluted

Immunogen: A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the C-terminus of human PSA protein.
Isotype: IgG
Positive Control: Prostate
Cellular Localization: Cytoplasm
Specificity: PSA is found in normal, hyperplastic, and malignant prostate tissue. Low expression of PSA has been reported in other normal or tumor tissues such as urethral, periurethral, perianal glands, salivary duct carcinoma, and rare mammary carcinomas. Although low PSA expression has been found in other tissues, PSA is still a specific and sensitive marker for immunohistochemical analysis of tumors with prostate epithelial cell differentiation. It is valuable in the identification of metastatic tumors of prostatic origin.

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S-100 Beta
Clone: EP32
Catalog No.: RMAB068 Concentrated
RMPD068 Prediluted

Immunogen: A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues on the C-terminus of human S100 Beta protein.
Isotype: IgG
Positive Control: Skin, melanoma
Cellular Localization: Cytoplasm
Specificity: S100 Beta is abundant in glial cells of the central and peripheral nervous system, in melanocytes, chondrocytes, and adipocytes. Antibody to S100 Beta also labels Langerhans cells, histiocytes, epithelial, myoepithelial cells and integrating reticular cells of lymphoid tissue, and tumors originated from these cells. S100 Beta is a useful marker for diagnosis of melanoma tumors of nervous system.

SOX10
Clone: EP268
Catalog No.: RMAB077 Concentrated
RMPD077 Prediluted

Immunogen: Recombinant fragment corresponding to residues in human SOX-10 protein.
Isotype: IgG
Positive Control: Melanoma
Cellular Localization: Nuclear
Specificity: SOX10 is widely expressed in normal human tissues including melanocytes and breast tissue. SOX10 is also an important marker in malignant tumors such as melanoma, breast carcinomas of basal-like triple negative type, gliomas, and benign tumors such as schwannomas. More importantly, SOX10 has been shown to be expressed in 97-100% of desmoplastic and spindle cell melanomas and has also been shown to be expressed in 100% of nevi. Spindle cell and desmoplastic melanomas are rare variants of invasive cutaneous melanoma, with an annual incidence rate of approximately 2 per 100,000. The majority of oligodendrogliomas and a large percentage of astrocytomas and poorly differentiated glioblastomas have also been shown to express SOX10.

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**Immunogen:** A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues of human TdT protein.

**Isotype:** IgG

**Positive Control:** Tonsil, thymus

**Cellular Localization:** Nuclear

**Specificity:** TdT is expressed in lymphoid precursors of B- and T-cell lineage in thymus and bone marrow. Foci of TdT positive cells may be observed in peripheral lymphoid tissues. TdT is also present in malignant tumors of lymphoblastic lineage and thymoma. It is sensitive and specific marker for lymphoblastic lymphoma/leukemia.

**Immunogen:** A recombinant protein fragment corresponding to amino acids 79-249 of human Wilms’ Tumor was used as an immunogen.

**Isotype:** IgG

**Positive Control:** Mesothelioma and Wilms’ Tumor

**Cellular Localization:** Nuclear

**Specificity:** The WT1 gene is normally expressed in fetal kidney and mesothelium, and its expression has been suggested as a marker for Wilms’ tumor and mesothelioma.

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is committed to enhancing immunohistochemistry test results at an affordable cost to support pathologists in making increasingly difficult diagnostic decisions.

Our 40X Immuno Wash Buffer works well for manual and automated immunohistochemistry applications as well as other laboratory procedures requiring a high quality TBS buffer with superior pH stability.
Adipophilin  
**Clone: DBM15.60**  
**Catalog No.:** Mob534 Concentrated  
PDM534 Prediluted

**Immunogen:** Recombinant human Adipophilin protein fragment.  
**Isotype:** IgG2b, kappa  
**Positive Control:** Adrenal gland  
**Cellular Localization:** Cytoplasmic  
**Specificity:** This protein is associated with the lipid globule surface membrane material, and maybe involved in development and maintenance of adipose tissue. However, it is not restricted to adipocytes as previously thought, but is found in a wide range of cultured cell lines, including fibroblasts, endothelial and epithelial cells, and tissues, such as lactating mammary gland, adrenal cortex, Sertoli Leydig cells, hepatocytes in alcoholic liver cirrhosis, suggesting that it may serve as a marker of lipid accumulation in diverse cell types and diseases.

**ALK (Clone 4A4)**  
**Clone:** 4A4  
**Catalog No.:** Mob566 Concentrated  
PDM566 Prediluted

**Immunogen:** Recombinant human ALK protein fragment.  
**Isotype:** IgG2b  
**Positive Control:** Anaplastic large cell lymphoma  
**Cellular Localization:** Cytoplasmic and nuclear staining (dot-like)  
**Specificity:** Anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) known as ALK tyrosine kinase receptor or CD246, is a tyrosine kinase receptor. ALK is an important biomarker for diagnosis of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).

**Cytokeratin 7**  
**Clone: LP1K**  
**Catalog No.:** Mob563 Concentrated  
PDM563 Prediluted

**Immunogen:** Sonicated cytoskeleton fractions from SV40 transformed neonatal keratinocytes.  
**Isotype:** IgG1  
**Positive Control:** Tonsil  
**Cellular Localization:** Cytoplasmic  
**Specificity:** Cytokeratin 7 is expressed in epithelial cells of ovary, lung and breast. It is often used in conjunction with cytokeratin 20 and CDX-2 in distinguishing pulmonary, ovarian and breast carcinomas (CK7+) from most colon carcinomas (CK7-).

**GATA-3**  
**Clone: L50-823**  
**Catalog No.:** Mob564 Concentrated  
PDM564 Prediluted

**Immunogen:** Peptide between trans-activation and DNA-binding domains of GATA-3.  
**Isotype:** IgG1  
**Positive Control:** Breast carcinoma, urothelial carcinomas  
**Cellular Localization:** Nuclear  
**Specificity:** GATA3 expression is primarily seen in breast carcinoma and urothelial carcinoma. Anti-GATA3 can also be useful in the identification of unknown primary carcinoma when carcinomas of the breast or bladder are a possibility.
H. pylori
**Catalog No.:** RP169 Concentrated
**PDR169 Prediluted**

Formalin fixed paraffin embedded human stomach infected with H. pylori and stained with H. pylori antibody (RP169).

**Immunogen:** Helicobacter pylori  
**Positive Control:** Infected stomach  
**Cellular Localization:** Cytoplasmic  
**Specificity:** This antibody reacts with the 54 kDa (flagellin) of H. pylori. The antibody stains the bacteria present on the surface of the epithelium or in the cytoplasm of the epithelial cells. H. pylori is known to cause peptic ulcer and chronic gastritis in humans.

HBsAg
**Clone:** A5C3
**Catalog No.:** Mob570 Concentrated
**PDM570 Prediluted**

Formalin fixed paraffin embedded human infected liver stained with HBsAg antibody (Mob570).

**Immunogen:** HBsAg (ad/ay) protein.  
**Isotype:** IgG2a  
**Positive Control:** Infected liver  
**Cellular Localization:** Cytoplasmic  
**Specificity:** This antibody stains the cytoplasm of antigen-positive liver cells in patients with Type B viral hepatitis. This antibody reacts with the ‘a’ determinant present on the HBsAg subtypes ayw1, ayw2, ayw3, ayw4, ayr, adw2, adw4 and adr. It does not react with normal tissues.

H. pylori
**Clone:** DBM15.75
**Catalog No.:** Mob559 Concentrated
**PDM559 Prediluted**

Formalin fixed paraffin embedded human stomach infected with H. pylori and stained with H. pylori antibody (PDM559).

**Immunogen:** Helicobacter pylori  
**Isotype:** IgG1  
**Positive Control:** Infected stomach  
**Cellular Localization:** Cytoplasmic  
**Specificity:** This antibody reacts with the 54 kDa (flagellin) of H. pylori. The antibody stains the bacteria present on the surface of the epithelium or in the cytoplasm of the epithelial cells. H. pylori is known to cause peptic ulcer and chronic gastritis in humans.

IDH1
**Clone:** Hmab-1
**Catalog No.:** Mob580 Concentrated
**PDM580 Prediluted**

Formalin fixed paraffin embedded Anaplastic Oligodendrogliom stained with IDH1(Mob580).

**Immunogen:** KLH-conjugated linear peptide corresponding to human Isocitrate Dehydrogenase 1 (IDH1).  
**Isotype:** IgG1, kappa  
**Cellular localization :** Cytoplasmic  
**Specificity:** Monoclonal Anti-IDH1 (R132H) recognizes only the R132H mutation of human IDH1 (R132H) and does not cross react with other mutations. The most frequent known mutation (>90%) is the alteration of arginine to histidine (R132H)6. Hence, antibodies that recognize the IDH1R132H mutation can be useful for the diagnosis of mutation-bearing tumors like gliomas.
**Mesothelin**  
**Clone:** YP158  
**Catalog No.:** RMAB107 Concentrated  
**RMPD107 Prediluted**

**Immunogen:** Synthetic peptide corresponding to C-terminus of human mesothelin protein.  
**Isotype:** IgG  
**Positive Control:** Mesothelioma  
**Cellular Localization:** Cell membrane  
**Specificity:** Mesothelin is a glycosylphosphatidylinositol-linked cell-surface glycoprotein, which is present on the surface of normal mesothelium and is overexpressed in many patients with epithelial ovarian cancer and malignant mesotheliomas.

**NKX3.1**  
**Clone:** 361  
**Catalog No.:** Mob569 Concentrated  
**PDM569 Prediluted**

**Immunogen:** Recombinant His fusion protein corresponding to full length human NKX3-1.  
**Isotype:** IgG1, kappa  
**Positive Control:** Prostate cancer  
**Cellular Localization:** Nuclear  
**Specificity:** The homeodomain-containing transcription factor NKX3-1 is a putative prostate tumor suppressor that is expressed in a largely prostate-specific and androgen-regulated manner. Loss of NKX3-1 protein expression is a common finding in human prostate carcinomas and prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia.

**p16**  
**Clone:** JC2  
**Catalog No.:** Mob575 Concentrated  
**PDM575 Prediluted**

**Immunogen:** Purified recombinant prokaryotic full length human P16 INK4 protein.  
**Isotype:** IgG2a  
**Positive Control:** Cervical carcinoma  
**Cellular Localization:** Nuclear and cytoplasmic  
**Specificity:** P16 is a mitotic inhibitor protein. It competes with D-type cyclins to bind to cdk4 and cdk6. It acts as tumor suppressor and inhibits the progression of cells through the G1 phase of the cell cycle.

**PD1**  
**Clone:** EH33  
**Catalog No.:** Mob573 Concentrated  
**PDM573 Prediluted**

**Immunogen:** Recombinant protein fragment corresponding to the extracellular domain of human PD-1 (as an Ig fusion protein).  
**Isotype:** IgG2a, kappa  
**Positive Control:** Tonsil  
**Cellular Localization:** Membrane  
**Specificity:** PD-1 antibody aids in pathways that can protect tumors from cytotoxic T cells, ultimately inhibiting the antitumor immune response by deactivating cytotoxic T cells in the tumor microenvironment and preventing priming and activation of new T cells in the lymph nodes and subsequent recruitment to the tumor. PD-L1 binds to T-cell receptors B7.1 and PD-1, deactivating cytotoxic microenvironment. The PD-1 antibody has recently been used as a tool for predictive biomarkers in the diagnosis of various cancers. The PD-L1/B7.1 and PD-L1/PD-1 pathway, once deactivated, allow T cells to remain inhibited.
**PD-L1**  
Clone: 405-9A11  
Catalog No.: Mob572 Concentrated  
PDM572 Prediluted

**Immunogen:** Last 19 amino acids at the carboxy-terminus of the human membrane-bound PD-L1 polypeptide, coupled to KLH.  
**Isotype:** IgG1, kappa  
**Positive Control:** Lung squamous cell carcinoma  
**Cellular Localization:** Membrane  
**Specificity:** The programmed death receptor 1 (PD-1) protein is a cell-surface receptor on certain lymphocytes that, with its ligand programmed death ligand 1 (PD-L1), helps to down-regulate immune responses. Many cancer types express PD-L1 and evade immune recognition via the PD-1/PD-L1 interaction. Precision therapies targeting the PD-1/PD-L1 pathway have the potential to improve response and thereby offer a novel treatment avenue to some patients with cancer.

**pHH3**  
Catalog No.: RP168 Concentrated  
PDR168 Prediluted

**Immunogen:** Phosphohistone protein isolated from human tissue.  
**Positive Control:** Melanoma  
**Cellular Localization:** Nuclear (mitotic figure)  
**Specificity:** PHH3 can serve as a mitotic marker to separate mitotic figures from apoptotic bodies and karyorrhectic debris, which may be a very useful tool in diagnosis of tumor grades, especially in CNS, skin, gyn., soft tissue, and GIST.

**PTEN**  
Clone: 6H2.1  
Catalog No.: Mob574 Concentrated  
PDM574 Prediluted

**Immunogen:** C-terminal 100 amino acids of PTEN.  
**Isotype:** IgG2a, kappa  
**Positive Control:** Breast cancer  
**Cellular Localization:** Nuclear and Cytoplasmic  
**Specificity:** PTEN gene is a tumor suppressor gene that maps to chromosome 10q23. PTEN, a novel tumor suppressor, functions as a regulator of both cell cycle progression and apoptosis. Potentially, mutation and deletion of PTEN gene may result in a new signal transduction pathway related to human malignant tumors. Studies have demonstrated a reduction of PTEN expression in advanced breast cancers.

**SOX-10**  
Clone: 20B7  
Catalog No.: Mob565 Concentrated  
PDM565 Prediluted

**Immunogen:** Human SOX10 recombinant protein.  
**Isotype:** IgG1  
**Positive Control:** Melanoma  
**Cellular Localization:** Nuclear  
**Specificity:** SOX10 is also an important marker in malignant tumors such as melanoma, breast carcinoma, gliomas, and benign tumors such as schwannomas. SOX-10 is considered as a very reliable marker for recognizing residual desmoplastic melanomas. In normal tissues, it is expressed in Schwann cells, melanocytes and myoepithelial cells of salivary, bronchial and mammary glands. SOX-10 expression is also observed in mast cells.
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**Albumin CF™ 488-Conjugated Antibody**

*Catalog No.: FLC215*

*Immunogen:* Recombinant full-length human ALB protein.

*Specificity:* Albumin is a soluble, monomeric protein, which comprises about one half of the blood serum protein. Albumin functions primarily as a carrier protein for steroids, fatty acids, and thyroid hormones and plays a role in stabilizing extracellular fluid volume. The product, proalbumin, is in turn cleaved in the Golgi vesicles to produce the secreted form of albumin.

**Complement 4d (C4d)**

*CF™ 488-Conjugated Antibody*

*Catalog No.: FLC211*

*Immunogen:* Recombinant human Complement 4d protein.

*Specificity:* As an established marker of antibody-mediated acute renal allograft rejection and its proclivity for endothelium, this component can be detected in peritubular capillaries in chronic renal allograft rejection as well as hyperacute rejection, acute vascular rejection, acute cellular rejection, and borderline rejection. It has been shown to be a significant predictor of transplant kidney graft survival. Anti-C4d, combined with anti-C3d, can be utilized as a tool for diagnosis of allograft rejection that may warrant a prompt and aggressive anti-rejection treatment.
**Fibrinogen CF™488-Conjugated Antibody**

**Catalog No.:** FLC216

Formalin fixed paraffin embedded plecenta stained with Fibrinogen-CF488 (FLC216).

**Immunogen:** IgG fraction from antisera obtained by ammonium sulfate precipitation and DEAE-Sephacel ion-exchange chromatography.

**Specificity:** This MAb is specific to Fibrinogen, the precursor of fibrin, is the coagulable protein in the blood plasma of vertebrates. Following vascular injury, fibrinogen is cleaved by thrombin to form fibrin which is the most abundant component of blood clots. Fibrinogen consists as a dimer of 3 pairs of non-identical chains FGA, FGB, and FGG that are cross-linked by disulfide bonds in their N-terminal segments. The molecule has 2 terminal D domains and one central E domain, all three domains are separated when fibrinogen is degraded by plasmin. Mutations in this gene lead to several disorders, including dysfibrinogenemia, afibrinogenemia, and renal amyloidosis.

**IgA CF™488-Conjugated Antibody**

**Catalog No.:** FLC207

Formalin fixed paraffin embedded human tonsil stained with IgA-CF488 (FLC207).

**Immunogen:** Purified human alpha heavy chain.

**Specificity:** This MAb is specific to heavy chain of IgA and shows minimal cross-react with heavy chains of other immunoglobulins. It is reactive with all subclasses of Alpha heavy chain. Immunoglobulin A (IgA) is the main protein of the mucosal immune system. It is generated by B-cells in gut-associated lymphoid tissues. Demonstration of clonality in lymphoid infiltrates indicates that the infiltrate is clonal and therefore malignant.

**IgG CF™488-Conjugated Antibody**

**Catalog No.:** FLC208

Formalin fixed paraffin embedded human tonsil stained with IgG-CF488 (FLC208).

**Immunogen:** Purified human gamma heavy chain.

**Specificity:** This MAb is recognizes a protein of 75kDa, identified as gamma heavy chain of human immunoglobulins. It does not cross-react with alpha (IgA), mu (IgM), epsilon (IgE), or delta (IgD), heavy chains, T-cells, monocytes, granulocytes, or erythrocytes. This MAb is useful in the identification of leukemias, plasmacytomas, and certain non-Hodgkin's lymphomas. The most common feature of these malignancies is the restricted expression of a single heavy chain class. Demonstration of clonality in lymphoid infiltrates indicates that the infiltrate is clonal and therefore malignant Immunogen.

**IgM CF™488-Conjugated Antibody**

**Catalog No.:** FLC209

Formalin fixed paraffin embedded human tonsil stained with IgM-CF488 (FLC209).

**Immunogen:** IgM isolated from the serum of a patient with Waldenstorm’s macroglobulinaemia.

**Specificity:** This MAb does not cross-react with alpha (IgA), gamma (IgG), epsilon (IgE), or delta (IgD), heavy chains, T-cells, monocytes, granulocytes, or erythrocytes. This MAb is useful in the identification of leukemias, plasmacytomas, and certain non-Hodgkin’s lymphomas. The most common feature of these malignancies is the restricted expression of a single heavy chain class. Demonstration of clonality in lymphoid infiltrates indicates that the infiltrate is clonal and therefore malignant Immunogen.
**Cocktail IgA+IgG+IgM-CF™488**

*Catalog No.: FLC212*

Formalin fixed paraffin embedded human tonsil stained with cocktail IgA,G,M-CF488 (FLC212).

**Specificity:** This cocktail is identified to heavy chain of IgA, IgG and IgM.

**Lambda CF™488-Conjugated Antibody**

*Catalog No.: FLC214*

Formalin fixed paraffin embedded human tonsil stained with Lambda-CF488 (FLC214).

**Immunogen:** Purified human IgG.

**Specificity:** This MAb is specific to lambda light chain of immunoglobulin. The ratio of Kappa to Lambda is 70:30, however, with the occurrence of multiple myeloma or other B-cell malignancies this ratio is disturbed. Antibody to the lambda light chain is reportedly useful in the identification of leukemias, plasmacytomas, and certain non-Hodgkin’s lymphomas. Demonstration of clonality in lymphoid infiltrates indicate that the infiltrate is malignant.

**Kappa CF™488-Conjugated Antibody**

*Catalog No.: FLC213*

Formalin fixed paraffin embedded human tonsil stained with Kappa-CF488 (FLC213).

**Immunogen:** Recombinant full length human IGKC; Immunoglobin KM.

**Specificity:** This MAb is specific to kappa light chain of immunoglobulin. It recognizes human Ig kappa light chains of both secreted and cell surface immunoglobin. It detects also free kappa light chains. The ratio of Kappa to Lambda is 70:30, however, with the occurrence myeloma or other B-cell malignancies this ratio is disturbed. Antibody to the kappa light chain is reportedly useful in the identification of leukemia’s plasmacytomas, and certain non-Hodgkin’s lymphomas. Demonstration of clonality in lymphoid infiltrates indicate that the infiltrate is malignant.

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