

SATB2 (EP281) Antibody

Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Special AT-rich sequence-binding protein 2 (SATB2) is a recently described marker that functions as a nuclear matrix-associated transcription factor. It has been reported that SATB2, in combination with CK20, could identify almost all colorectal carcinomas, including poorly differentiated colorectal carcinomas. Upper gastrointestinal (GI) carcinomas and pancreatic ductal carcinomas are usually negative for SATB2, and ovarian carcinomas, lung adenocarcinomas, and adenocarcinomas from other origin are rarely positive for SATB2. Therefore, SATB2 is a good marker for identifying a carcinoma of colorectal origin when working on a tumor of unknown primary.

Antibody Name	Cat. No	Clone	Type	Localization	Format	Regulatory
SATB2	RMAB112/ RMPD112	EP281	Rabbit Monoclonal	Nuclear	Concentrate & Prediluted	IVD

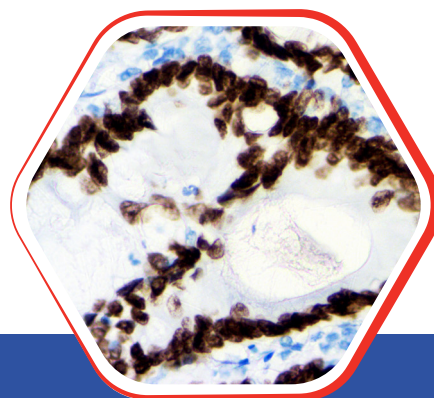
Why SATB2



- High sensitivity and specificity for colorectal and appendiceal neoplasms; also can help diagnose osteosarcoma
- Differentiate colorectal carcinomas (SATB2+) from many other metastatic adenocarcinomas
- Differentiate colorectal metastasis (SATB2+) from primary pulmonary adenocarcinoma of mucinous or enteric type (SATB2- but often CDX2+)



Formalin fixed paraffin
embedded human Colon Ca
stained with SATB2 10x



Formalin fixed paraffin
embedded human Colon Ca
stained with SATB2 40x

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Reference:

1. Mangnusso K, et al. SATB2 in combination with cytokeratin 20 identifies over 95% of all colorectal carcinoma. *Am J Surg Pathol.* 2011; 35:937-48.
2. Lin F, et al. Cadherin17 and SATB2 are sensitive and specific immunomarkers for medullary carcinoma of the large intestine. *Arch Pathol Lab Med.* 2014; 138:1015-26.
3. Li Z, et al. SATB2 is a highly sensitive marker for hindgut well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumors. *Int J Clin Exp Pathol.* 2015; 8:7072.