

p40 Antibody



The p40 antibody has recently emerged as a powerful ancillary tool to differentiate Lung Squamous Cell Carcinoma from Lung Adenocarcinoma with important therapeutic implications.

Diagnostic BioSystems p40

Antibody Type: Rabbit Polyclonal

Regulatory Status: IVD

Catalog Number: RP163/ PDR055

Cellular Localization: Nuclear

Format: Prediluted & Concentrated



Diagnostic
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Advanced Tissue Diagnostics
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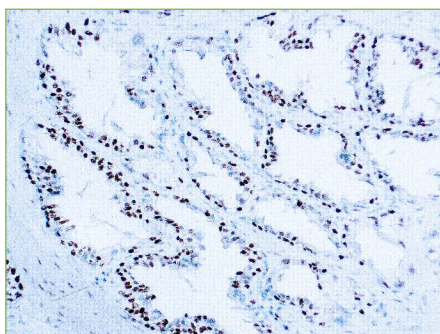
Saving Lives Improving Health



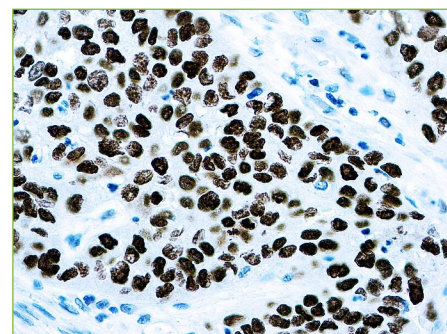
Diagnostic BioSystems launches a new (IVD) p40 antibody, aiding in the diagnosis of Lung Cancer. p40 (Δ Np63), exhibits increased specificity and sensitivity compared to p63 in Squamous Cell Carcinoma, thus eliminating a potential pitfall of misinterpreting a p63 positive Adenocarcinoma or unsuspected Lymphoma as Squamous Cell Carcinoma^{1,2}.

Why p40?

- Aids as a diagnostic marker in Lung Cancer
- Highly specific to Squamous Cell Carcinoma
- Increased sensitivity & specificity compared to p63
- Differentiates Lung Adenocarcinoma from Squamous Cell Carcinoma³
- Expression of p40 has also been implicated in other neoplastic tissues such as prostate, head and neck



Formalin fixed paraffin embedded human Prostate Ca. stained with p40



Formalin fixed paraffin embedded human Sq Lung Ca stained with P40

p40 References:

I. Whithaus K, Fukuoka J, Prihoda TJ, Jagirdar J. Evaluation of napsin A, cytokeratin 5/6, p63, and thyroid transcription factor 1 in adenocarcinoma versus squamous cell carcinoma of the lung. *Arch Pathol Lab Med.* 2012;136(2):155-162.

II. Edwards SL, et al. Preoperative histological classification of primary lung cancer: accuracy of diagnosis and use of the non-small cell category. *J Clin Pathol.* 2000;537-540

III. Bishop JA et al, p40 (Δ Np63) is superior to p63 for the diagnosis of pulmonary squamous cell carcinoma. *Mod Pathol.* 2012 Mar;25(3):405-15.