ZETA Corporation

Precision IVD Antibodies for Anatomic Pathology

PRODUCT FOCUS -- Tools used in the diagnosis of Breast Cancer

Breast Cancer Awareness Month, October 2024 – 1 in 8 women in the United States will be diagnosed with breast cancer in her lifetime. In 2024, an estimated 310,720 women and 2,800 men will be diagnosed with invasive breast cancer. Chances are, you know at least one person who has been personally affected by breast cancer. *(National Breast Cancer Foundation)*

When breast cancer is detected early, and is in the localized stage, the 5-year relative survival rate is 99%. Early detection includes doing monthly breast self-exams, and scheduling regular clinical breast exams and mammograms. It is recommend to learn more about breast self examination to increase chances for early detection. *(American Cancer Society)*

Zeta Corporation offers recombinant RAbMono™ (Rabbit Monoclonal) and recombinant MonoMAb™ (Mouse Monoclonal) IVD antibodies researched and developed for the anatomic pathology market for Immunohistochemistry. Zeta is incorporating highly sensitive technology to develop many of these primary antibodies that are target-validated and characterized for IHC on FFPE tissue sections. Zeta provides 400+ IVD antibodies for cancer screening and diagnosis.

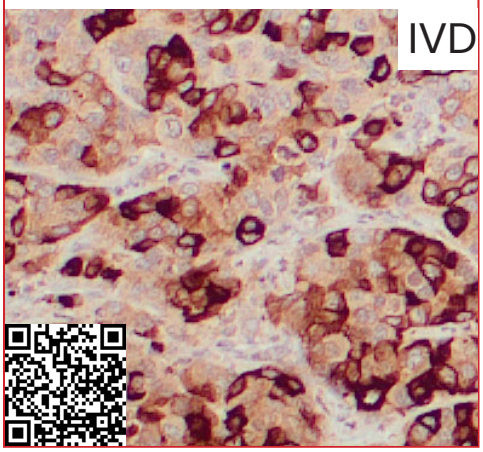
Mammaglobin
(Cocktail; clones 304-1A5 + 31-A5)

This mammoglobin cocktail includes recombinant antibody clones 304-1A5 and 31A5 and provides a highly sensititive and specific marker for breast carcinoma. The Mammaglobin clones 304-1A5/31A5 were raised against the full-length mammaglobin antigen and combined in a "cocktail" to detect the mammoglobin antigen in ductal and lobular epithelial cells. ... (more)

Species: Mouse and Rabbit Monoclonal

Cat#: Z2011

IHC: Human breast carcinoma stained with anti-Mammaglobin antibody cocktail. Note cytoplasmic staining of tumor glands.



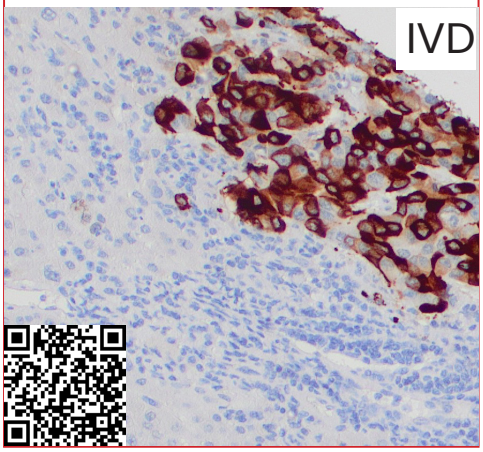
Mammaglobin (clone ZR363)

Recombinant rabbit monoclonal. Binds Mammaglobin, a cytoplasmic protein which is a mammary-specific member of the uteroglobin family. Mammaglobin is a sensitive and very specific marker for breast carcinoma. By paraffin immunohistochemistry, the overall sensitivity of Mammaglobin for breast cancers was reported about 80%. When Mammaglobin is combined with other breast-restricted markers such as GCDFP-15, an overall sensitivity of 84% could be achieved. (more)

Species: Rabbit Monoclonal

Cat#: Z2739

IHC: Metastatic breast carcinoma stained with ZR363. Note cytoplasmic staining of tumor glands.



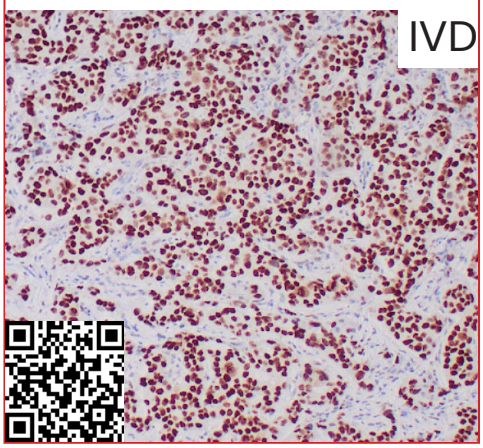
TRPS1 (clone ZR382)

Recombinant. Recognizes TRPS1, named for its association with the autosomal dominant genetic disorder TRPS1, which has been found to be a critical modulator in mesenchymal-to-epithelial transition during the development and differentiation of several types of tissue, including cartilage, bone, kidney, and hair follicle. Recently, TRPS1 is a novel GATA transcriptional factor, functioning as regulator for the growth and differentiation of normal mammary epithelial cells and possibly involved in the development of breast cancer. (more)

Species: Rabbit Monoclonal

Cat#: Z2673

IHC: Human breast carcinoma stained with ZR382. Note the nuclear staining of tumor cells.



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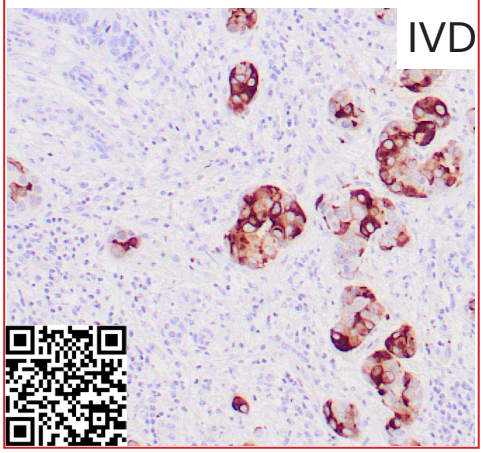
GCDFP-15 (clone ZM23)

Recombinant; monospecific. GCDFP-15/PIP, an important protein marker for breast cancer, as it is found in approximately 50% of all breast cancer specimens. This antibody is useful in the identification of metastatic breast carcinoma, or fluid analysis, sometimes paired with Mammaglobin. Recognizes a prolactin and androgen-controlled protein of 15kDa, identified as Gross Cystic Disease Fluid Protein 15 (GCDFP-15) or Prolactin Inducible Protein (PIP). (more)

Species: Rabbit & Mouse Monoclonal

Cat#: Z2345

IHC: Human breast tissue stained with ZM23. Note luminal and cytoplasmic staining of glandular epithelial cells.



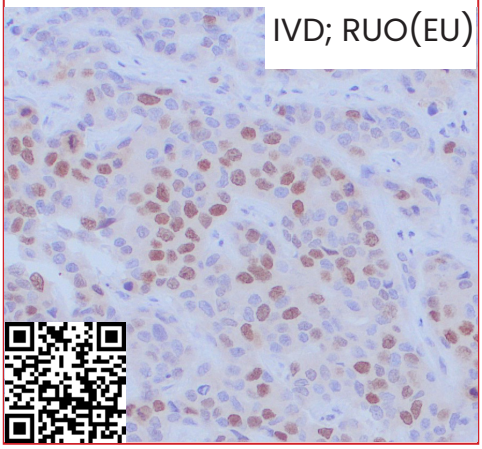
BRCA-1 (clone ZR455)

Recombinant. Recognizes the BRCA-1 protein by IHC. The BRCA-1 gene codes for a nuclear phosphoprotein that plays a role in maintaining genomic stability and acts as a tumor suppressor. Mutations have been linked to an increased risk of developing breast and ovarian cancers. BRCA-1 immunohistochemistry is commonly used in research and clinical settings to provide valuable information about the status of the BRCA-1 protein in cancerous and non-cancerous tissues. (more)

Species: Rabbit Monoclonal

Cat#: Z2812

IHC: Human breast carcinoma stained with ZR455. Note nuclear staining of carcinoma cells.



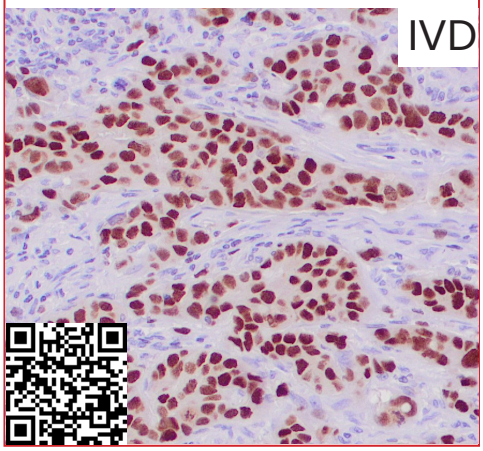
GATA3 (clone ZR358)

Recombinant. Recognizes GATA-3 (GATA binding protein 3), a member of the GATA family of transcription factors. Among several other roles, GATA-3 is involved in luminal cell differentiation in the mammary gland and appears to control a set of genes involved in the differentiation and proliferation of breast cancer. The expression of GATA-3 is associated with the expression of estrogen receptor-alpha (ER) in breast cancer. GATA-3 is also a novel marker for bladder cancer. (more)

Species: Rabbit Monoclonal

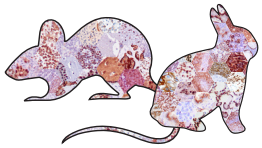
Cat#: Z2742

IHC: Human breast ductal carcinoma stained with ZR358. Note the nuclear staining of tumor cells.



Related Monoclonal Antibodies	Clone	Species	Cat. #
BCA-225	Cu-18	Mouse	Z2141
BRG1/SMARCA4	ZR390	Rabbit	Z2746
CA 125/ MUC16	ZM53	Mouse	Z2363
Cytokeratin 14	ZM372	Mouse	Z2663
E-cadherin	ZR375	Rabbit	Z2666
ER	ZR2	Rabbit	Z2021
ER	ZR147	Rabbit	Z2691
ER	ZM319	Mouse	Z2625
HCG	ZR362	Rabbit	Z2738
Ki-67	ZR433	Rabbit	Z2789
Ki-67	ZM67	Mouse	Z2377

Related Monoclonal Antibodies	Clone	Species	Cat. #
Mammaglobin	ZR363	Rabbit	Z2739
P120	ZR316	Rabbit	Z2620
p16INK4a	ZR407	Rabbit	Z2763
p57Kip2	ZR230	Rabbit	Z2709
PLAP	ZR441	Rabbit	Z2797
Podoplanin	ZR442	Rabbit	Z2798
PR	ZR4	Rabbit	Z2023
PR	ZR290	Rabbit	Z2728
Stathmin	ZR398	Rabbit	Z2754
WT-1	6F-H2	Mouse	Z2124



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