



PRODUCT FOCUS -- Tools for the Diagnosis of Appendiceal Cancers

Appendix Cancer Awareness Month – August 2025 – Appendix cancer is a rare condition, with about 3,000 new cases diagnosed in the United States each year. However, a recent study found a sharp rise in appendiceal adenocarcinoma among Generation X and millennials compared with earlier generations. Between 1975 and 2019, the National Cancer Institute's database recorded about 4,900 U.S. cases in adults aged 20 or older. Researchers used this data to estimate age-specific incidence rates across birth cohorts, then compared them with rates for the 1945 cohort, which included people born between 1941 and 1949. (*JAMA* 8/25)

Appendiceal cancers are heterogeneous often including adenocarcinomas, mucinous neoplasms, goblet cell adenocarcinomas, and neuroendocrine tumors. Because of this, immunohistochemistry (IHC) plays an important role in confirming diagnosis and differentiating appendiceal cancer from colorectal or ovarian primaries. **Here we describe Zeta's lineup** of recombinant IHC markers for the *in vitro* diagnosis of various subtypes of appendiceal cancers.

Zeta Corporation offers recombinant RAbMono™ (Rabbit Monoclonal) and MonoMAb™ (Mouse Monoclonal) recombinant 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.

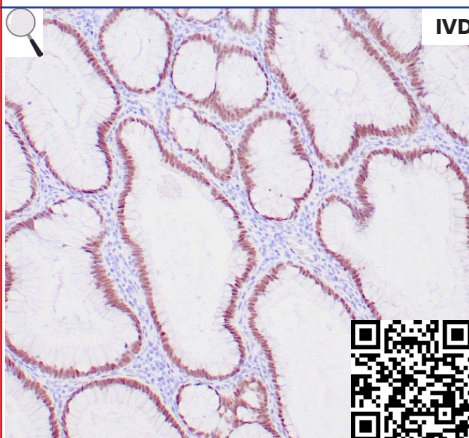
CDX2 (clone ZR215)

Recombinant. CDX2 is an intestine-specific transcription factor that acts as a sensitive and specific marker of intestinal differentiation, including in the appendix, and is used in the diagnosis and prognosis of appendiceal cancer. Anti-CDX2 is useful to establish GI origin of metastatic adenocarcinomas and carcinoids and can distinguish between metastatic colorectal- and lung adenocarcinomas. However, mucinous carcinomas of the ovary also express CDX2 protein. ([more](#))

Species: Rabbit Monoclonal

Cat#: [Z2494](#)

IHC: Human colon adenocarcinoma stained with ZR215



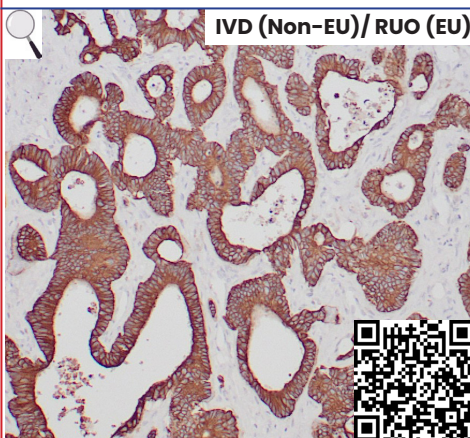
Cytokeratin 20 (clone ZR429)

Recombinant. This antibody recognizes an intermediate filament protein of 46kDa, Cytokeratin-20 (CK20). CK20 is abundantly expressed in goblet cells and enterocytes of the gastrointestinal tract. Cytokeratin-20 is a useful marker of pancreatic and colorectal cancer. Cytokeratin-20 is expressed under normal, hyperplastic and neoplastic conditions. Cytokeratin-20 has been detected in adenocarcinomas of the colon, stomach and biliary tract whereas breast carcinomas are generally non-reactive.

Species: Rabbit Monoclonal

Cat#: [Z2785](#)

IHC: Human colon carcinoma stained with ZR429



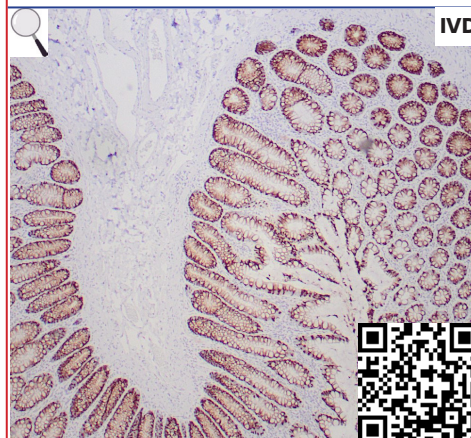
MUC-2 (clone ZR175)

Recombinant. Recognizes MUC-2 (Mucin 2), the major intestinal secreted epithelial mucin. Downregulation of MUC-2 expression eliminates a protective mucus barrier, creating a microenvironment in which bacteria can contact the epithelial surface and activate an inflammatory response which can ultimately lead to colorectal cancer. MUC-2 is a relatively specific marker for predicting the colorectal origin for Paget disease and mucinous appendix cancer. Also expressed in the intestinal and airway epithelium, ... ([more](#))

Species: Rabbit Monoclonal

Cat#: [Z2702](#)

IHC: Human normal colon stained with ZR175



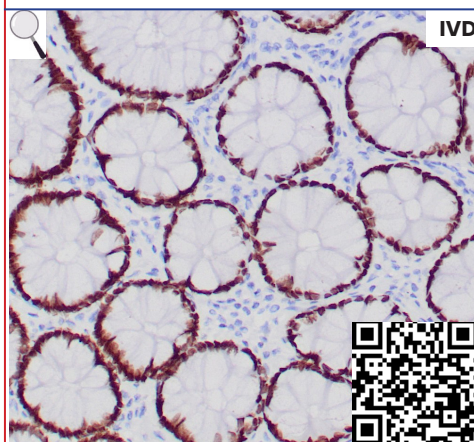
SATB2 (clone ZR167)

Recombinant. SATB2 is a DNA binding protein specifically binds nuclear matrix attachment regions. It is involved in transcription regulation and chromatin remodeling. SATB2 expression in colorectal carcinomas (CRC) is correlated with a good prognosis. In laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma, it functions as a tumor suppressor, wherein loss of expression is positively correlated with high tumor grade and recurrence. Moreover, SATB2, in combination with CK20, could identify almost all CRC's. [\(more\)](#)

Species: Rabbit Monoclonal

Cat#: [Z2479](#)

IHC: Human colon stained with ZR167



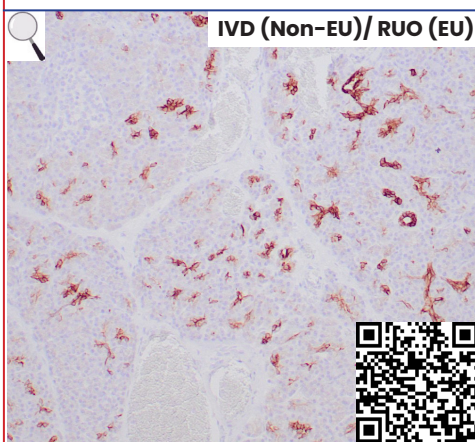
Cytokeratin 7 (clone ZR428)

Recombinant. Cytokeratin-7 (CK7) is a basic cytokeratin, which is found in most glandular and transitional epithelia but not in the stratified squamous epithelia. CK7 is expressed in the epithelial cells of ovary, lung, and breast but not of colon, prostate, or gastrointestinal tract. Zeta's antibody to CK7 is highly useful in distinguishing ovarian carcinomas CK7+) from colon carcinomas (CK7-). A CK7-positive appendiceal tumor may indicate a primary tumor of ovarian origin

Species: Rabbit Monoclonal

Cat#: [Z2784](#)

IHC: Human ovarian carcinoma stained with ZR428



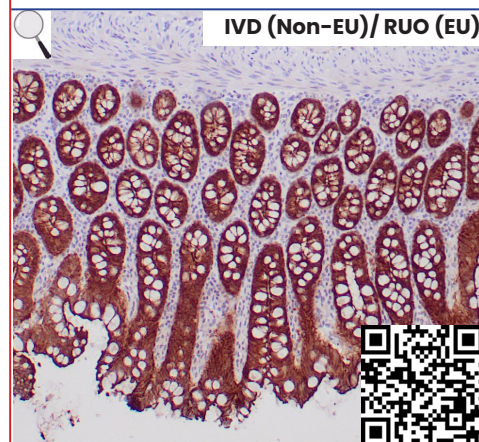
Villin (clone ZR155)

Recombinant. Recognizes MUC-2 (Mucin 2), the major intestinal secreted epithelial mucin. Downregulation of MUC-2 expression eliminates this protective mucus barrier, creating a microenvironment in which bacteria can contact the epithelial surface and activate an inflammatory response which can ultimately lead to colorectal cancer. MUC-2 is a relatively specific marker for predicting the colorectal origin for Paget disease and mucinous appendix cancer. Also expressed in the intestinal and airway epithelium, ... [\(more\)](#)

Species: Rabbit Monoclonal

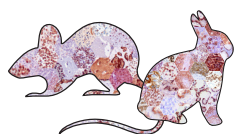
Cat#: [Z2702](#)

IHC: Human colon stained with ZR155



Related Antibodies	Clone	Species	Cat. #
Beta-catenin	ZM13	Mouse	Z2355
CA125 / MUC16	ZM53	Mouse	Z2363
CA19-9	121SLE	Mouse	Z2072
CEACAM5	ZR370	Rabbit	Z2661
CEA-M	CEA31	Mouse	Z2100
Cytokeratin 20	Ks20.8	Mouse	Z2065
Cytokeratin 20	ZM42	Mouse	Z2349
Cytokeratin 7	OV-TL-12/30	Mouse	Z2067
E-cadherin	ZM63	Mouse	Z2373
E-cadherin	ZR375	Rabbit	Z2666
MUC-1	ZM32	Mouse	Z2336

Related Antibodies	Clone	Species	Cat. #
MUC-1	ZR435	Rabbit	Z2791
MUC-2	Ccp58	Mouse	Z2151
MUC-5AC	ZM148	Mouse	Z2461
NSE	ZM24	Mouse	Z2351
NSE	ZR406	Rabbit	Z2762
p53	DO-7	Mouse	Z2029
p53	ZR153	Rabbit	Z2466
PAX-8	ZR1	Rabbit	Z2202
PAX-8	ZM28	Mouse	Z2357



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