NEW

ZETA Corporation

Precision IVD Antibodies for Anatomic Pathology

NEW PRODUCT FOCUS -- Summer 2025

Advancing diagnostic science through the development of innovative IVD antibodies.

Zeta produces highly specific, target-validated IVD primary biomarkers to aid pathologists in differential diagnosis of various tumors. We market the products directly in the US and distribute them to over 50 different countries globally through our trusted partners. Our commitment to innovation is stronger than ever as we continue the expansion of our biomarker portfolio to address emerging clinical needs.

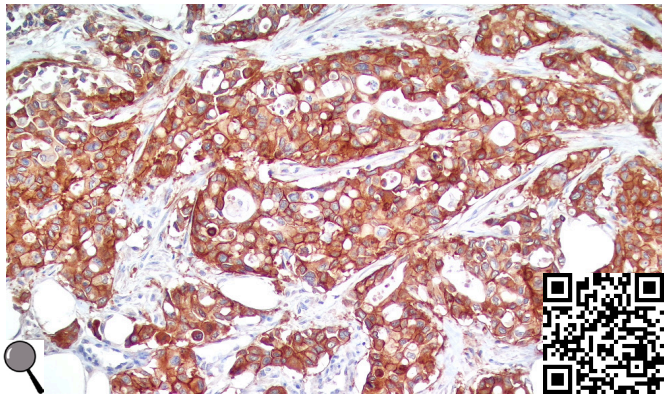
c-MET (clone ZR478)

IDV: US, non-EU
RUO: EU

c-Met (c-mesenchymal epithelial transition factor) is a proto-oncogene tyrosine kinase receptor for hepatocyte growth factor (HGF). c-Met overexpression is present in many types of carcinomas with c-Met gene amplifications. Activating mutations affecting the MET receptor tyrosine kinase are present in several types of human cancers, particularly in papillary renal cell carcinoma, papillary thyroid carcinoma, gastric cancer, and hepatocellular carcinoma. ***(MORE)***

Species: rabbit monoclonal **Cat#:** Z2848

IHC: Human colon adenocarcinoma stained with ZR478



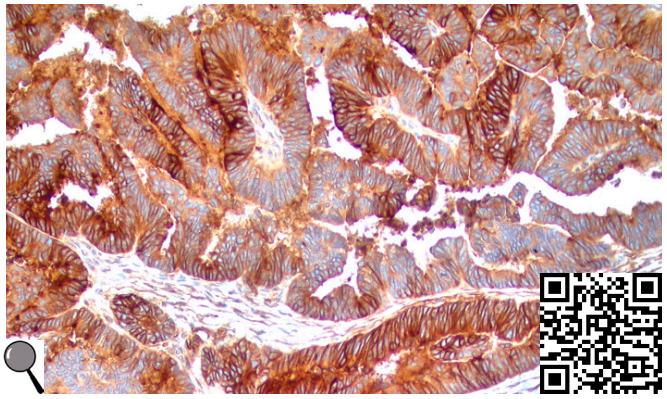
FOLR1 (clone ZR480)

IDV: US, non-EU
RUO: EU

The folate receptor alpha (FOLR1) is a membrane-bound cell-surface receptor with high affinity for binding and transporting folate (vitamin B9) into cells. Overexpression may lead to tumor growth by increasing folate uptake and/or may affect cell proliferation via alternative cell signaling pathways. FOLR1 levels are elevated in tumors of epithelial origin compared to normal tissue, including ovarian, breast, brain, lung and colorectal cancers. The tumor specificity of FOLR1 makes it a promising target for diagnosis and treatment strategies. ***(MORE)***

Species: rabbit monoclonal **Cat#:** Z2850

IHC: Human ovarian serous carcinoma stained with ZR480



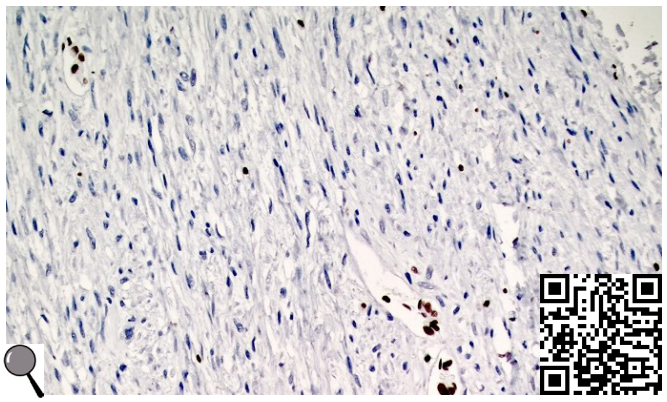
H3K27me3 (clone ZR473)

IDV: US, non-EU
RUO: EU

H3K27me3 refers the trimethylation of lysine 27 on histone H3, a key epigenetic modification associated with gene regulation. Loss-of-function somatic alterations in different components of the polycomb repressive complex 2 (PRC2) occur in most malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumors (MPNSTs). Approximately 90% of sporadic and radiation associated MPNSTs and 50% NF1-associated MPNSTs show loss of H3K27me3 expression. In addition, diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma and midline glioma also loss H3K27me3 expression. ***(MORE)***

Species: rabbit monoclonal **Cat#:** Z2843

IHC: MPNST stained with ZR473



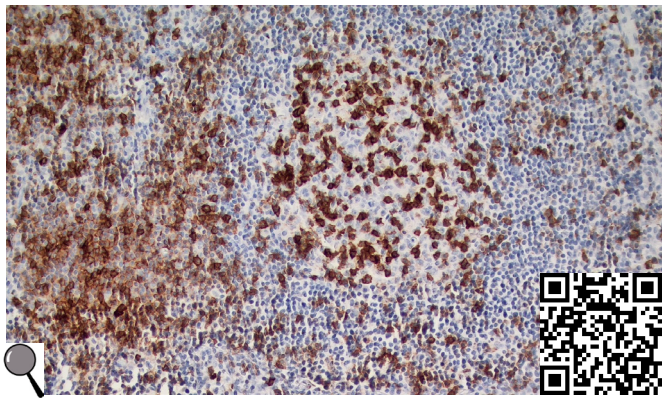
ICOS (CD278) (clone ZR476)

IDV: US, non-EU
RUO: EU

ICOS (inducible T-cell Co-Stimulator or CD278) is a member of the CD28/CTLA-4 superfamily that regulates T cell activity and immune responses. ICOS is primarily expressed on activated CD4+ and CD8+ T cells where it regulates immune responses and plays a role in the regulation of T-follicular helper cells. Upon binding to its ligand, ICOS potentiates the T cell response to antigen through activation of the PI3K signaling pathway. ICOS is a sensitive marker for identifying T-cell lymphomas of follicular helper T-cell origin, especially certain... ***(MORE)***

Species: rabbit monoclonal **Cat#:** Z2846

IHC: Human tonsil stained with ZR476



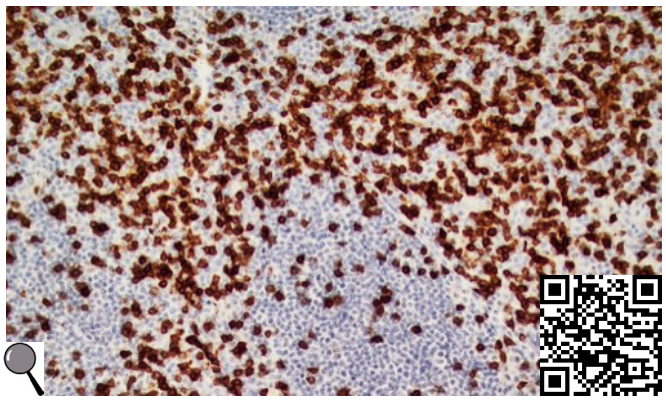
TRBC1 (clone ZR481)

IDV: US, non-EU
RUO: EU

TRBC1 (T-Cell Receptor Beta Constant 1) is a gene that encodes a part of the T-cell receptor (TCR) beta chain. T-cells are inherently negative for TRBC1. TRBC1 is mainly localized on the cell surface but also detectable in the cytoplasm. The clone ZR458 does not cross-react with with TRBC2/TCRÎ² constant region 2 protein. Malignant lymphomas and leukemias often show restricted expression of TRBC1 or TRBC2, rather than normal mixed, therefore, combination of TRBC1 antibodies can be used to determine T cell clonality by paraffin IHC. ***(MORE)***

Species: rabbit monoclonal **Cat#:** Z2825

IHC: Lymph node stained with ZR481



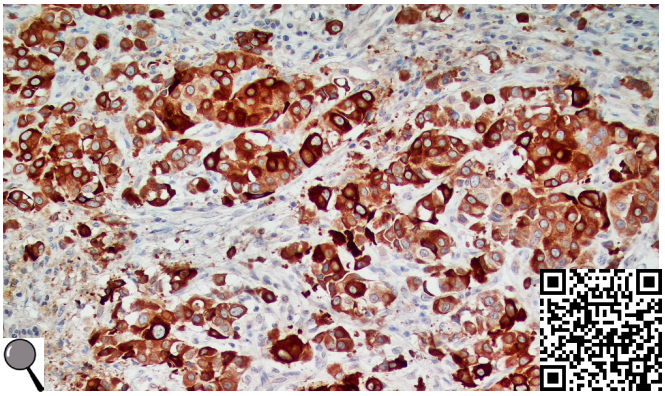
Uroplakin II (clone ZR477)

IDV: US, non-EU
RUO: EU

Uroplakin II (UPKII) is primarily expressed in urothelial (transitional) epithelium and is a highly specific marker for tumors of urothelial origin, particularly urothelial carcinoma (UC). IHC utilizing UPII antibodies exhibits high specificity and increased sensitivity for urothelial carcinoma compared to UPK I, UPK III, and GATA3. UPII IHC can differentiate urothelial carcinoma from other malignancies, i.e. prostate adenocarcinoma or metastatic breast carcinoma. It has also shown promise for detecting micrometastases of bladder cancer. UPII expression ... ***(MORE)***

Species: rabbit monoclonal **Cat#:** Z2851

IHC: Human urothelial carcinoma stained with ZR477



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