

PRODUCT FOCUS -- Tools for the Diagnosis of Melanoma

Melanoma and Skin Cancer Awareness Month, May 2026 – Estimates for melanoma in the United States for 2026 are: about 112,000 new diagnosed cases (about 65,400 in men and 46,600 in women); about 8,510 people are expected to die of melanoma (about 5,500 men and 3,010 women). In people younger than 50, the rates have been stable among women and have declined by about 1% a year in men since the early 2000s. In people ages 50 and older, rates increased in women by about 3% per year but have stayed stable among men. Melanoma death rates declined rapidly from 2013 to 2022, largely because of advances in treatment. (*American Cancer Society*)

IHC is crucial in melanoma diagnosis as it can distinguish it from other skin cancers that may mimic melanoma. IHC can also help differentiate melanoma – originating from melanocytic lesions such as nevi – from melanoma-like tumors such as spindle cell tumors and epithelioid sarcomas. IHC can identify specific biomarkers that may influence prognosis and therapeutic strategy (*Ohsie et al., J Cutan Pathol 2008 35:433–44.*) Here, we describe several precision diagnostic antibodies.

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.

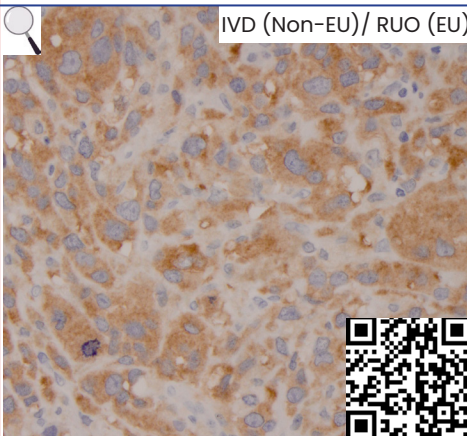
BRAF (V600E) (clone ZR6)

Recombinant. The *BRAF* gene encodes a protein that is part of the RAS-RAF-MEK-ERK signaling pathway, which regulates cell division and proliferation. The V600E mutation is commonly associated with various cancers, including melanoma, colorectal cancer, and certain types of thyroid cancer, lung cancer, and Hairy cell leukemia. The BRAF (V600E) antibody specifically binds to the mutated BRAF protein, allowing pathologists to detect the mutation via immunocytochemistry in cancer tissue... [\(more\)](#)

Species: Rabbit Monoclonal

Cat#: **Z2811**

IHC: Human melanoma stained with BRAF (V600E) ZR6



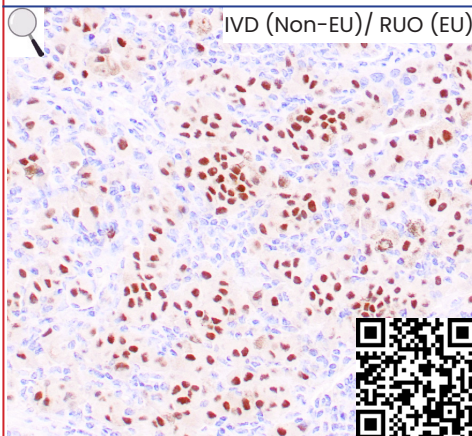
PRAME (clone ZR383)

Recombinant. A transcriptional repressor, inhibiting retinoic acid signaling. Gene encodes an antigen that is preferentially expressed in human melanomas and that is recognized by cytolytic T lymphocytes. It is not expressed in normal tissues, except testis. The encoded protein acts as a repressor of retinoic acid receptor, and likely confers a growth advantage to cancer cells via this function. Clone ZR383 is useful in differentiating malignant melanoma from benign nevi. [\(more\)](#)

Species: Rabbit Monoclonal

Cat#: **Z2674**

IHC: Human liver with metastatic melanoma stained with ZR383.



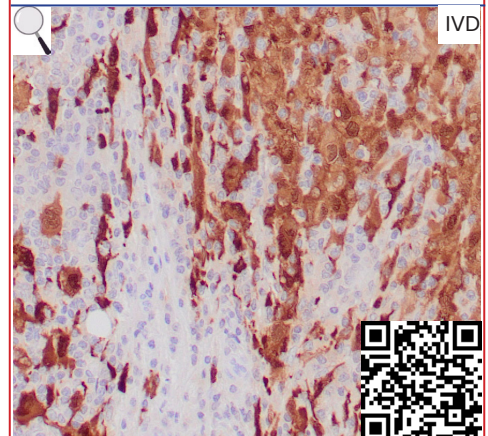
S-100 (clone 4C4.9)

S-100 protein is expressed in the antigen presenting cells such as the Langerhans cells in skin and interdigitating reticulum cells in the paracortex of lymph nodes. Antibody to S-100 stains Schwannomas, ependymomas, astroglomas, almost all benign and malignant melanomas and their metastases. This antibody is excellent for immunohistochemical staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissues. S-100 protein is highly soluble and may be eluted from frozen tissue during staining tissues. [\(more\)](#)

Species: Mouse Monoclonal

Cat#: **Z2055**

IHC: Human melanoma stained with 4C4.9



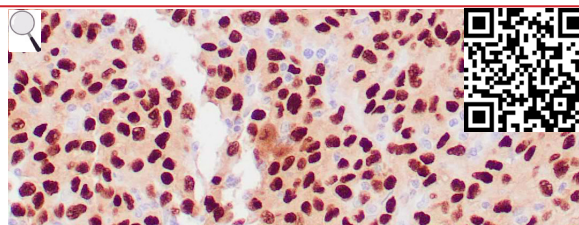
SOX-10 (recombinant; clone ZR275)

IVD

SOX-10, a nuclear transcription factor is a sensitive marker of melanoma. SOX-10 is moderately to strongly positive in desmoplastic or spindle cell melanomas, which is usually negative for HMB-45, Melan-A or even S-100. SOX-10 is diffusely expressed in schwannomas, neurofibromas, sustentacular cells of pheochromocytomas and paragangliomas. SOX-10 reaction is not identified in any other mesenchymal and epithelial tumors except for myoepitheliomas and diffuse astrocytomas. [\(more\)](#)

Species: Rabbit Monoclonal

Cat#: [Z2591](#)



IHC: Human malignant melanoma stained with ZR275

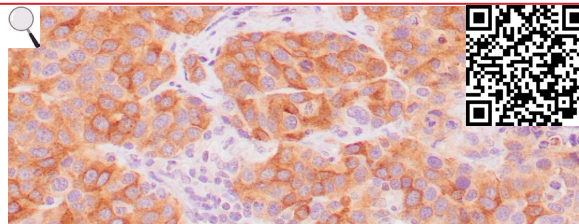
Melan-A (MART-1) (clone A103)

IVD

MART-1 (Melanoma Antigen Recognized by T cells 1) or Melan-A1 is a newly identified melanocyte differentiation antigen recognized by autologous cytotoxic T lymphocytes. MART-1 is present in melanosomes and endoplasmic reticulum. Clone 103 does not cross-react with Mage-1 or tyrosinase protein. Clone 103 labels melanomas and other tumors showing melanocytic differentiation. It does not stain tumor cells of epithelial, lymphoid, glial, or mesenchymal origin. [\(more\)](#)

Species: Mouse Monoclonal

Cat#: [Z2052](#)



IHC: Human melanoma stained with A103

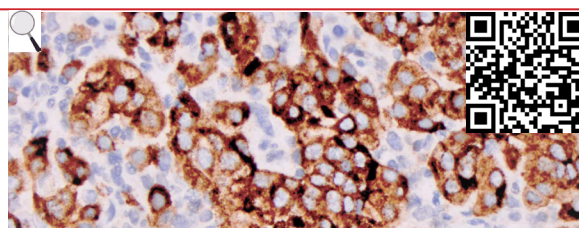
Melanosome (clone HMB-45)

IVD

Recognizes melanosomes, an organelle found in animal cells and is the site for synthesis, storage and transport of melanin. This antibody labels the melanosome protein in the cytoplasm of melanocytes in both normal and neoplastic cells. It is a useful tool for classifying melanomas and melanocytic lesions and differentiating metastatic melanomas from other poorly differentiated tumors when used in a panel of antibodies. By immunohistochemistry, clone HMB-45 specifically recognizes... [\(more\)](#)

Species: Mouse Monoclonal

Cat#: [Z2088](#)



IHC: Human melanoma stained with HMB-45

Melanoma Cocktail, double stain

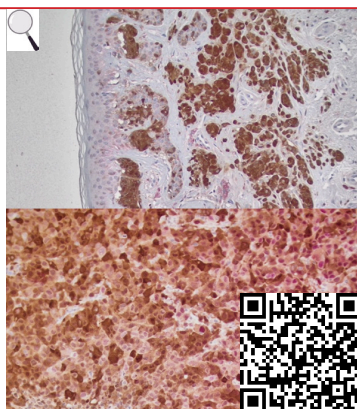
(PRAME clone ZR383 + S100 clone 4C4.9)

IVD

PRAME, is a **P**referredentially **E**xpressed **A**ntigen in **M**elanoma and is not expressed in normal tissue with the exception of testis. S100 protein is expressed in melanocytes and the antigen presenting cells such as the Langerhans cells in skin and interdigitating reticulum cells in the paracortex of lymph nodes. This 2-antibody cocktail is used for differential diagnosis of melanocytic lesions. The combination of PRAME (red) and S-100 (brown) immunohistochemical staining will help in differentiating malignant melanoma and atypical nevus (PRAME positive, S-100 positive) from benign nevus (PRAME negative, S-100 positive).

Species: Mouse (S100)/Rabbit (PRAME) Monoclonal Cocktail

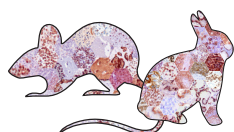
Cat#: [Z2838](#)



IHC: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human compound nevus (top) and malignant melanoma (bottom) stained with Melanoma Cocktail using DAB-conjugate anti-mouse (S-100) and AP-conjugated anti-rabbit (PRAME). Note the nevus cells are only positive for S-100 (brown) and negative for PRAME, whereas melanoma cells are positive for both PRAME (nuclear, red) and S-100 (nuclear and cytoplasmic, brown).

Related Antibodies	Clone	Species	Cat. #
CD117	ZM321	Mouse	Z2628
CD68	KP1	Mouse	Z2071
Cyclin D1	ZR197	Rabbit	Z2515
Cyclin D1	ZM178	Mouse	Z2480
EZH2	ZR150	Rabbit	Z2692
Factor XIIIa	ZM84	Mouse	Z2394
Glypican 3	ZR405	Rabbit	Z2761
MiTF	C5/D5	Mouse	Z2161
NGFR	ZM55	Mouse	Z2365
p16 ^{INK4a}	G175-405	Mouse	Z2117

Related Antibodies	Clone	Species	Cat. #
p16 ^{INK4a}	JC2	Mouse	Z2567
p16 ^{INK4a}	MX007	Mouse	Z2016
p16 ^{INK4a}	ZR407	Rabbit	Z2763
PD-L1	ZR3	Rabbit	Z2002
PHH3	ZR285	Rabbit	Z2600
S-100B	ZR379	Rabbit	Z2670
Tyrosinase	T311	Mouse	Z2074
Vimentin	ZR381	Rabbit	Z2672



ZETA Corporation

Website: zeta-corp.com
Email: info@zeta-corp.com
Phone (US): (626) 355-2053
Fax (US): (626) 836-9149