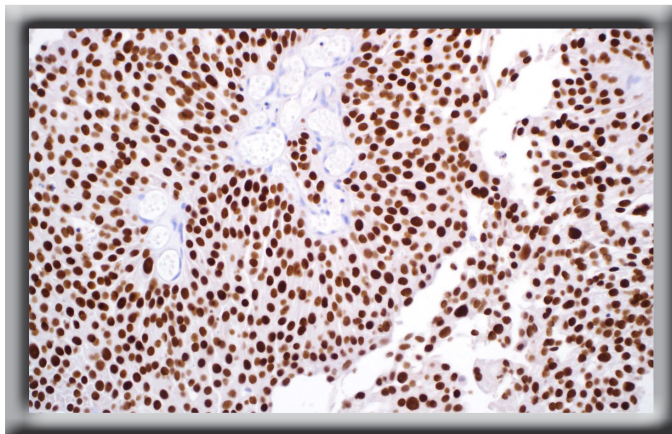


Spotlight On:

GATA3 (L50-823)

Differentiating breast carcinoma, primary or metastatic, from carcinomas of other organs is a routine and difficult task for pathologists. Commonly used for this purpose are the antibodies against GCDFP-15 and mammaglobin. It has been reported that while the specificity may be high for GCDFP-15 and mammaglobin, the sensitivity is below 70%. Anti-GATA3 labels primary and metastatic breast carcinoma nuclei with a much higher sensitivity than either GCDFP-15 or mammaglobin. Studies show that GATA3 has a comparable specificity to these antibodies.

Distinguishing high-grade transitional cell carcinomas (TCC), primary or metastatic, from carcinomas of other organs, may prove to be difficult morphologically. The differential diagnosis includes, but is not limited to, high-grade prostatic adenocarcinoma, anal squamous cell carcinoma (SCC), cervical SCC, lung squamous carcinoma, and ovarian carcinoma. For metastatic TCC, the most commonly used antibodies are anti-uroplakin III and anti-thrombomodulin, which are specific, but generally lack sensitivity, especially for poorly differentiated TCC. GATA3 is a nuclear marker that has been shown to have high specificity and sensitivity for high grade TCC versus other genitourinary and reproductive tract malignant neoplasms. GATA3 has also been reported to have higher specificity and sensitivity in metastatic TCC versus high grade carcinomas from non-genitourinary organs, with the exception of breast. Anti-GATA3 can be used in a panel with S100P, TTF-1, Napsin A, and other markers for TCC versus other carcinomas.



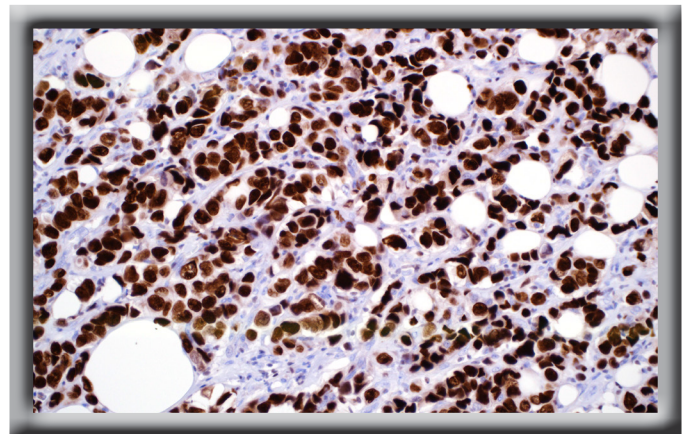
GATA3 expression is visualized in the nucleus of all transitional cell carcinoma cells.

Benefits of GATA3:

- For *in vitro* diagnostic use
- Nuclear visualization
- Differentiates breast carcinoma from carcinomas of other organs in origin
- Differentiates transitional cell carcinoma from high grade malignant neoplasms of other organs in origin, especially genitourinary and reproductive tract
- Differentiates metastatic TCC from carcinomas of other organ systems, especially from lung or liver, which are the most common metastatic sites for TCC

Ordering Information:

0.1 ml concentrate	390M-14
0.5 ml concentrate	390M-15
1 ml concentrate	390M-16
1 ml predilute	390M-17
7 ml predilute	390M-18
5 positive control slides	390S



Anti-GATA3 immunoreacts with invasive carcinoma of the breast strongly and diffusely.