

## p16

Zeta is very excited and proud to share IVD antibodies researched and developed for Anatomic Pathology market for Immunohistochemistry. Zeta is incorporating highly sensitive technology to develop many of these Monospecific primary antibodies that are Target-Validated and Characterized for IHC on FFPE tissue sections.

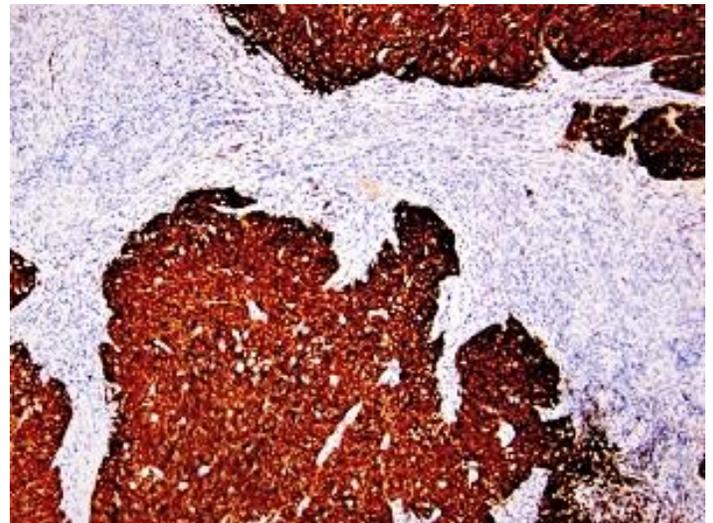
Zeta provides over 300 IVD antibodies for cancer targeted therapy and immunotherapy due to gene mutations, chromosomal translocations or gene amplifications.

### **p16 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**

**Anti-mouse: clone JC2, Cat # Z2567**

IVD

Long-lasting infections with high-risk HPVs can cause cancer in parts of the body where HPV infects cells, such as in the cervix, oropharynx (the soft palate, the base of the tongue, and the tonsils), anus, rectum, penis, vagina, and vulva. HPV infects the squamous cells that line the inner surfaces of these organs. Most HPV-related cancers are a type of cancer called squamous cell carcinoma (SCC). Some cervical cancers come from HPV infection of gland cells in the cervix and are called adenocarcinomas. HPV-related cancers include: cervical SCC (~100%), Oropharyngeal SCC (70%), anal SCC (>90%), penile SCC (>60%), vaginal SCC (75%), and vulvar SCC (70%). Among over 100 different HPV types, HPV-16 and HPV-18 are detected in the majority of HPV-positive SCC. The p16 protein is overexpressed in these cancers caused by the viral E7 protein. Consequently, p16 is assumed to be an indirect marker of HPV-induced SCCs.



p16 immunohistochemistry positivity is defined as strong nuclear and cytoplasmic expression in a continuous segment of cells (at least 10 - 20 cells) and positivity needs to involve basal and parabasal layers.