

New Product Release announcement

Zeta is very excited and proud to share new 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's Monospecific Monoclonal Antibodies were produced through traditional hybridoma technologies. The clones were screened by ELISA and gel electrophoresis to determine their specificity. A protein microarray (protein chip) for selection of monospecific antibody in a high-throughput method is utilized to track the specific antigen-antibody interactions.

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

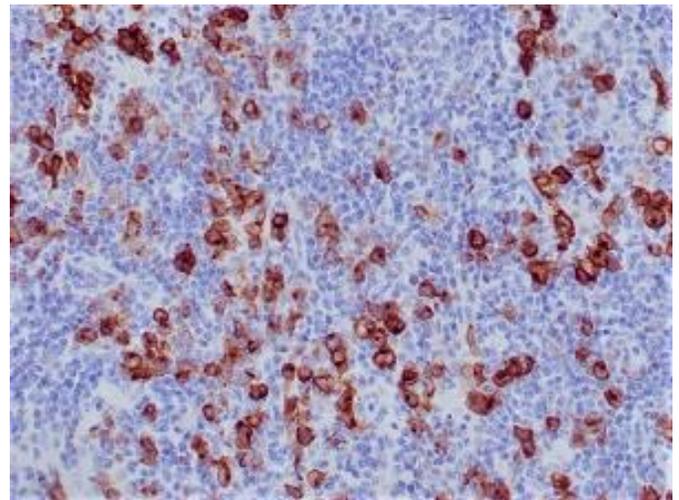
CD30 Monospecific Monoclonal Antibodies



IVD

Anti-rabbit: clone ZR248, Cat # Z2489

CD30 recognizes a single chain glycoprotein of 105/120kDa, identified as CD30/Ki-1. In Hodgkin's disease, CD30/Ki-1 antigen is expressed by mononuclear-Hodgkin and multinucleated Reed-Sternberg cells. It is also expressed by the tumor cells of a majority of anaplastic large cell lymphomas as well as by a varying proportion of activated T and B cells. This Rabbit MAb distinguishes large cell lymphomas derived from activated lymphoid cells from histiocytic malignancies and lymphomas derived from resting and precursor lymphoid cells or from anaplastic carcinomas.

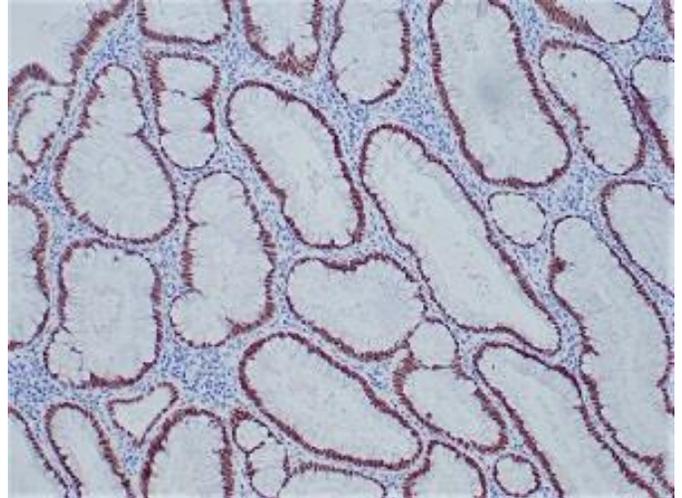


CDX2 Monospecific Monoclonal Antibodies

IVD

Anti-rabbit: clone ZR215, Cat # Z2494

The intestine specific transcription factors CDX1 and CDX2 are important for directing intestinal development, differentiation, proliferation and maintenance of the intestinal phenotype. CDX2 protein expression has been seen in GI carcinomas. Anti-CDX2 has been useful to establish GI origin of metastatic adenocarcinomas and carcinoids and is especially useful to distinguish metastatic colorectal adenocarcinoma from lung adenocarcinoma. However, mucinous carcinomas of the ovary also express CDX2 protein. It limits the usefulness of this marker in the distinction of metastatic colorectal adenocarcinoma from mucinous carcinoma of the ovary. The specificity of this monoclonal antibody to its intended target was validated by HuProt™ Array, containing more than 19,000, full-length human proteins.

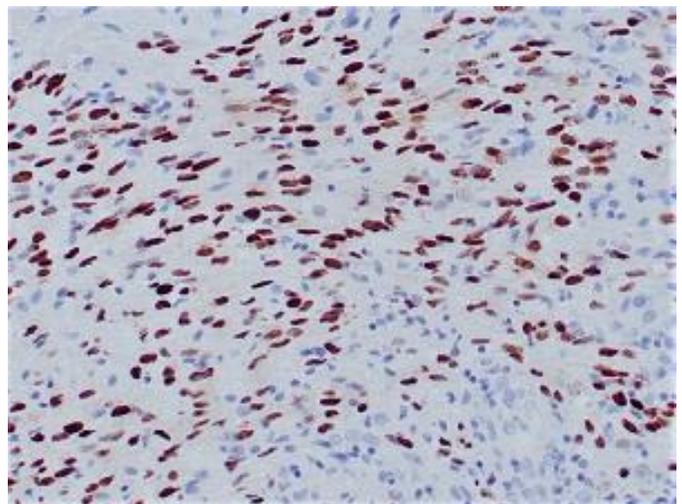


HHV8 Monospecific Monoclonal Antibodies

IVD

Anti-rabbit: clone ZR106, Cat # Z2531

HHV8 encodes a latent nuclear antigen (LNA), which is the product of the viral gene orf 73. LNA is capable of forming a complex with retinoblastoma susceptibility gene product, which may be related to its oncogenic activity. HHV8 is associated with three different diseases observed in AIDS patients; Kaposi's sarcoma, primary effusion lymphoma (which is a rare type of non-Hodgkin lymphoma affecting the body cavities) and multicentric Castlemans disease. HHV8 is the likely etiological agent of Kaposi's sarcoma

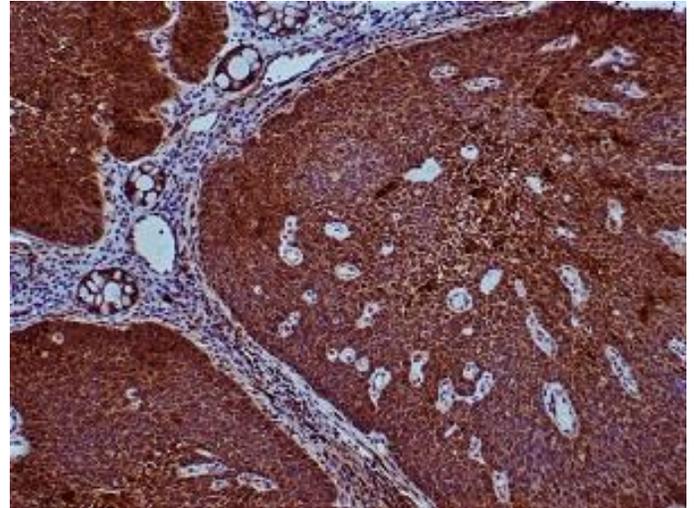


HPV Monospecific Monoclonal Antibodies

RUO

Anti-mouse: clone ZM116, Cat # Z2561

Human papilloma viruses (HPVs) can be classified as either high risk or low risk according to their association with cancer. HPV16 and HPV18 are the most common of the high-risk group while HPV6 and HPV11 are among the low risk types. Approximately 90% of cervical cancers contain HPV DNA of the high-risk types. Mutational analysis has shown that the E6 and E7 genes of the high-risk HPVs are necessary and sufficient for HPV transforming function. The antibody reacts very strongly with formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues containing HPV-16, -18 or -33.



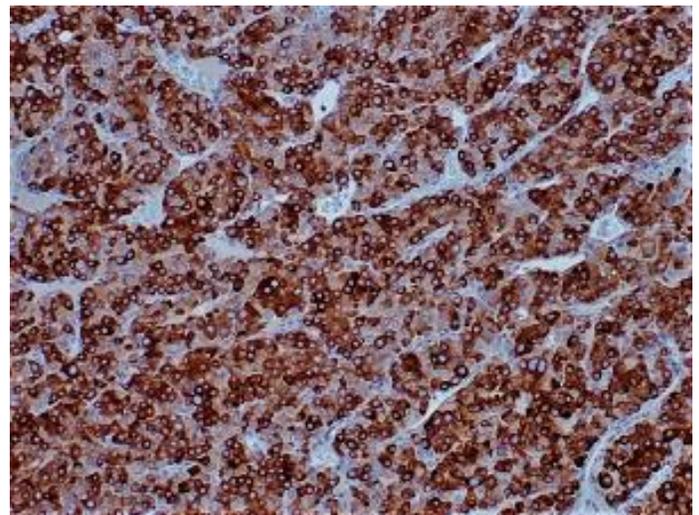
Inhibin- α Monoclonal Antibodies



IVD

Anti-mouse: clone ZM113, Cat # Z2413

It recognizes a 47kDa protein, which is identified as alpha sub-unit of Inhibin. It is a gonadal protein that preferentially suppresses the secretion of pituitary follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH). Inhibin comprises two subunits, Inhibin A and Inhibin B. Each subunit consists of the same α subunit, covalently linked to 1 of 2 distinct subunits, β - α or β - β . Originally isolated from ovarian follicular fluid and characterized as a disulphide-linked dimeric glycoprotein, inhibin belongs to the transforming growth factor β (TFG β) superfamily. Antibodies against Inhibin are useful in making a differentiation between adrenal cortical tumors and renal cell carcinoma. Sex cord stromal tumors of the ovary as well as trophoblastic tumors also demonstrate cytoplasmic positivity. Inhibin antibody is also used to make the differential diagnosis of intra-uterine vs. ectopic pregnancy in endometrial curetting.



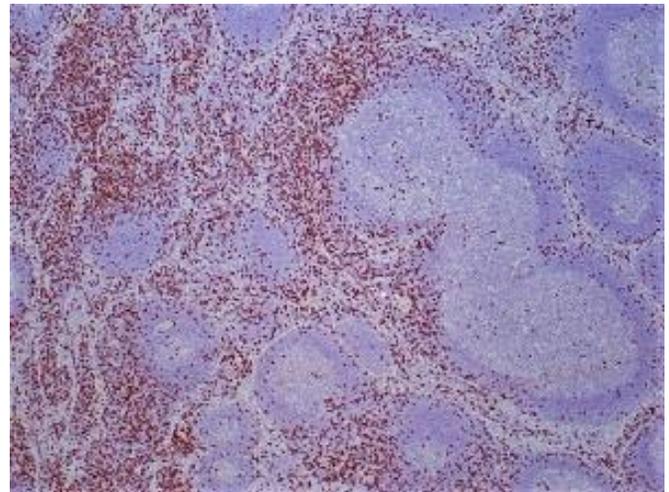
CD8 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibodies

Anti-rabbit: clone ZR216, Cat # Z2601



IVD

The CD8 antigen is a cell surface glycoprotein found on most cytotoxic T lymphocytes that serves as a coreceptor for TCR recognition of MHC class I-associated peptides and supports CTL activation by binding to the MHC, while making no direct contact with the peptide. CD8 is expressed on cytotoxic suppressor T cells. It is expressed as a heterodimer of CD8 α and CD8 β .



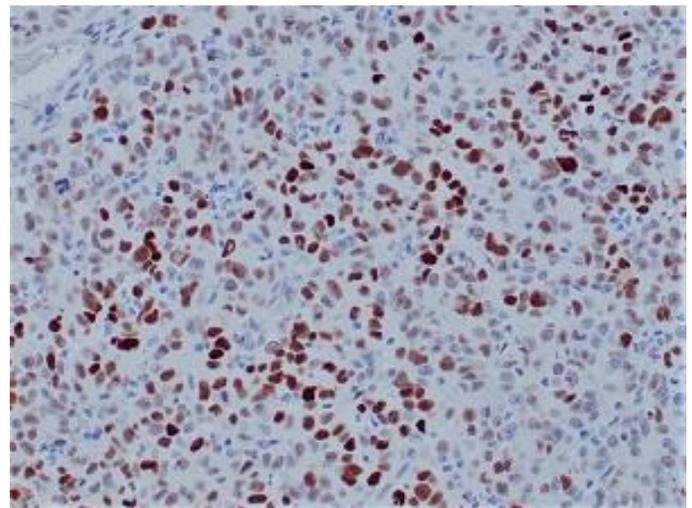
p53 Monoclonal Antibodies

Anti-rabbit: clone ZR153, Cat # Z2466



IVD

This antibody recognizes a 53kDa protein, which is identified as p53 suppressor gene product. It reacts with the mutant as well as the wild form of p53 protein. p53 is a tumor suppressor gene expressed in a wide variety of tissue types and is involved in regulating cell growth, replication, and apoptosis. It binds to MDM2, SV40 T antigen and human papilloma virus E6 protein. Positive nuclear staining with p53 antibody has been reported to be a negative prognostic factor in breast carcinoma, lung carcinoma, colorectal, and urothelial carcinoma. Anti-p53 positivity has also been used to differentiate uterine serous carcinoma from endometrioid carcinoma as well as to detect intratubular germ cell neoplasia. Mutations involving p53 are found in a wide variety of malignant tumors, including breast, ovarian, bladder, colon, lung, and melanoma.

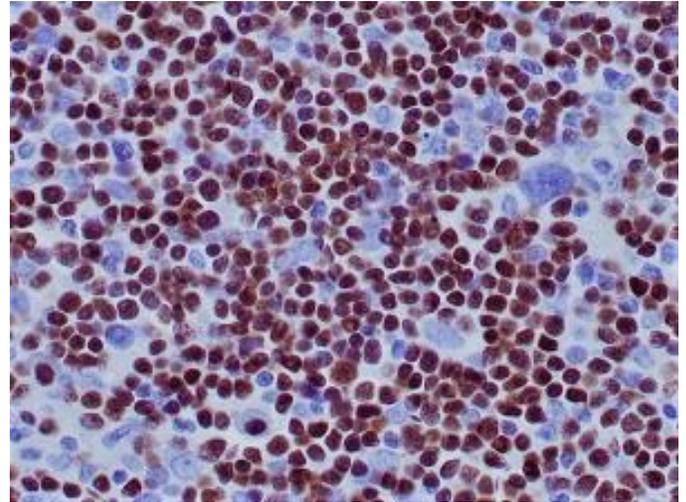


TdT Monospecific Monoclonal Antibodies

IVD

Anti-mouse: clone ZM51, Cat # Z2391

Terminal Deoxynucleotidyl Transferase (TdT) is a DNA polymerase located in the cell nucleus which catalyzes the polymerization of deoxynucleotides at the 3'hydroxyl ends of oligo or polydeoxynucleotide initiators and functions without a template. TdT is considered to be a highly specific marker for the diagnosis and classification of acute lymphoblastic lymphoma/leukemias. The determination of TdT expression is most valuable when it is different to differentiate histologically between lymphoblastic lymphoma and Burkitt's lymphoma.

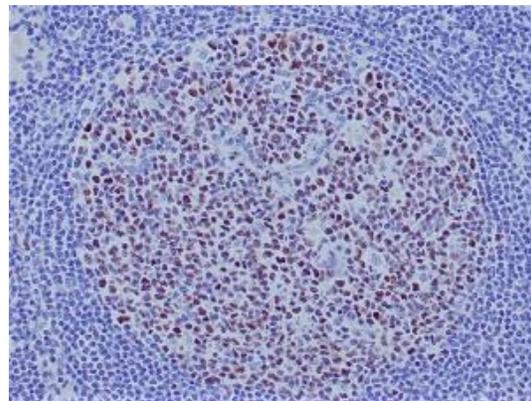
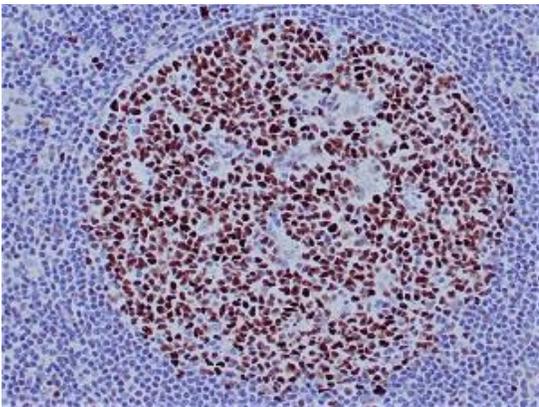


Zeta MAX Polymer HRP Detection Kit



ZD14 Zeta Max Polymer Detection Kit (without DAB)

ZD15 Zeta Max Polymer Detection Kit (with DAB)



All of our antibodies work on formalin-fixed paraffin embedded (FFPE) tissue sections. As an ISO 13485:2016 certified biomedical company, all our antibody clones are scientifically selected to fit the need of clinical immunohistochemical laboratories. Our primary antibodies are manufactured by FDA certified GMP facilities in the USA and purified by affinity chromatography with >99% purity.

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All antibodies are offered in different format and size with the Suffix after the Catalog #s; "L", "S" & "T" for Concentrated antibodies in 1.0 ml, 0.5 ml & 0.1 ml sizes and Suffix "P" for Ready To Use (RTU) in 7 ml.