

Kit Contents

ITEM	QUANTITY
Microplate, streptavidin coated, 96 wells	1 plate, 12 x 8 breakable
CALIBRATORS	Lyophilised
SCC A	1 x 0.75 mL
SCC B	1 x 0.75 mL
SCC C	1 x 0.75 mL
SCC D	1 x 0.75 mL
SCC E	1 x 0.75 mL
Biotin Anti-SCC monoclonal antibody	1 x 15 mL
Tracer, HRP Anti-SCC	1 x 0.75 mL
TMB HRP-Substrate	1 x 12 mL
Stop Solution	1 x 15 mL
Wash Concentrate	1 x 50 mL

LITERATURE REFERENCES

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7. Duk J.M., Groenier K.H., de Bruijn H.W.A., Hollema H., ten Hoor K.A., van der Zee A.G.J., Aalders J.G. (1996) Pretreatment Serum Squamous cell Carcinoma Antigen: A Newly Identified Prognostic Factor in Early-Stage Cervical Carcinoma. *J Clin Oncol* 14, 111-118. 1997.
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10. Röijer E., de Bruijn H.W.A., Dahlén U., ten Hoor K.A., Lundin M., Nilsson K., Söderström K., Nilsson O. (2006) Squamous Cell Carcinoma Antigen Isoforms in Serum From Cervical Cancer Patients (SCCA). *Tumor Biology* 2006;27:142-152.

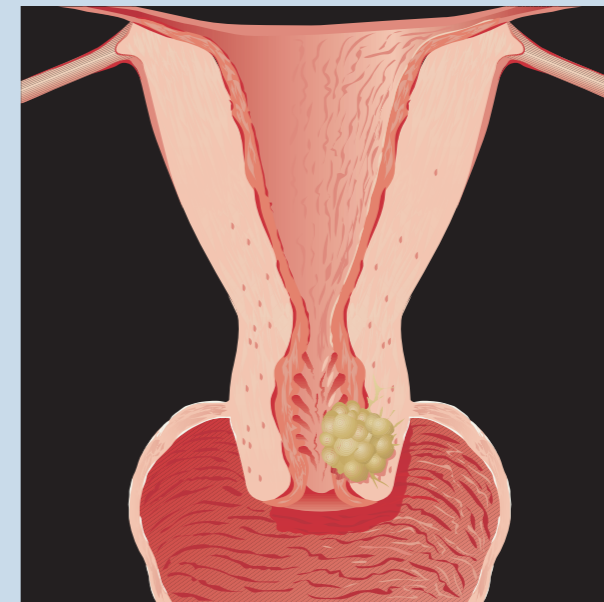


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PRODUCT INFORMATION

CanAg SCC EIA



SCC – Squamous Cell Carcinoma

The CanAg SCC EIA assay is an accurate and robust immunoassay for the measurement of squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) antigen in serum. Elevated SCC antigen levels in serum are found in association with squamous cell carcinomas of the cervix, lung, head and neck, vulva and esophagus.

USA:
For Research Use Only
– not for use in diagnostic procedures



Background

Squamous cell carcinoma antigen (SCCA) is a serological marker for squamous cell carcinomas (SCC) of the uterine cervix, lung, head and neck and esophagus. The Squamous Cell Carcinoma Antigens are cytoplasmic proteins found in normal squamous epithelia and in elevated levels in serum from patients with squamous cell carcinomas. Recent molecular studies have shown that SCCA is transcribed by two almost identical genes (SCCA1 and SCCA2). Two monoclonal antibodies recognising epitopes common to SCCA1 and SCCA2 (Pan SCC) were raised for the design of the CanAg SCC EIA assay. The selected antibodies made it possible to design a sensitive and specific assay for determination of the known serological forms of squamous cell carcinoma antigens with similar sensitivity for the free and complexed forms of both SCCA1 and SCCA2.

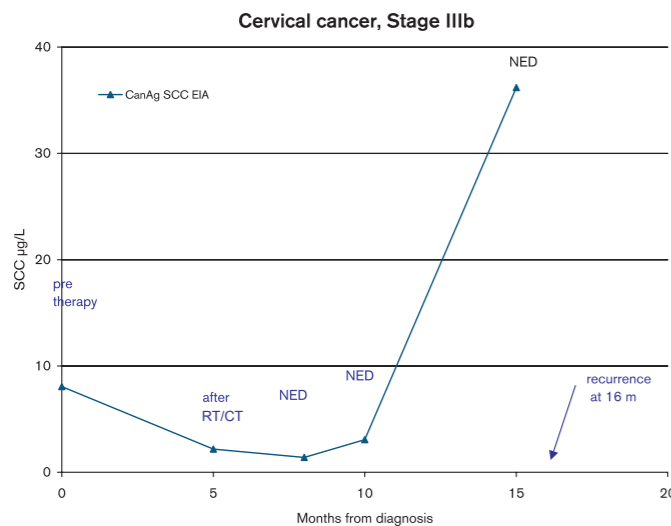
Clinical Utility

Cervical cancer is a cancer caused by the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV). Approximately 500.000 cases of cervical cancer are diagnosed each year worldwide (www.oncologychannel.com).

Serum SCC has been best documented for monitoring therapy and follow-up of patients with cervical cancer. Serum SCC antigen levels correlate with clinical stage and treatment outcome in various squamous cell carcinomas.

	Subjects N=	0-1,5 µg/L	1,6-2,5 µg/L	2,6-5,0 µg/L	>5,0 µg/L
Healthy	175	100%	0%	0%	
Cervical Ca Stage I	23	43%	22%	13%	22%
Cervical Ca Stage II	27	30%	11%	18%	41%
Cervical Ca Stage III	11	9%	27%	0%	64%

Expected values using CanAg SCC EIA was obtained from analyses of 175 healthy blood donors and 61 patients with confirmed cervical cancer (stage I-III). 1.5 µg/L was selected as the upper reference limit.

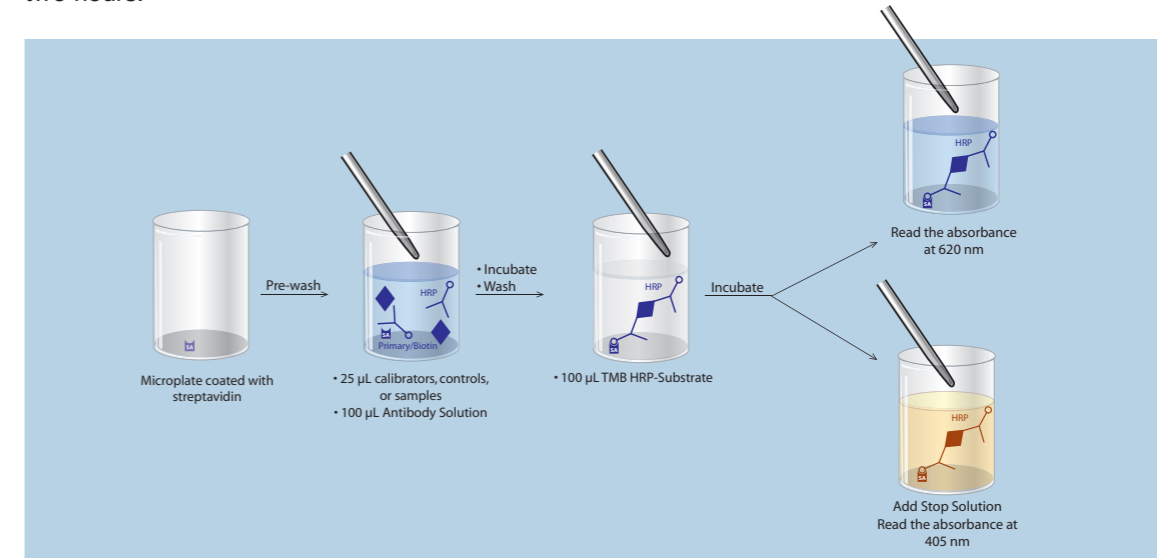


Example of CanAg SCC EIA results during monitoring of a patient who later developed recurrence following treatment of cervical carcinoma.

RT/CT-Radio-/chemo-therapy
NED-No evidence of disease

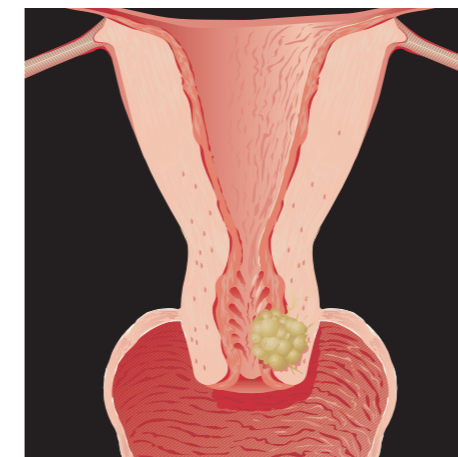
Assay procedure

Below is an illustration of the CanAg SCC EIA one-step assay procedure. Results are available within two hours.



CanAg SCC EIA

The CanAg SCC EIA kit is a solid-phase, non-competitive, one-step assay based on the direct sandwich technique. The monoclonal antibodies used have been selected to equally target both SCCA1 and SCCA2.



SPECIFICATIONS

- Results within:** 2 hours, one step procedure
- Detection limit:** ≤ 0.3 µg/L
- Measuring range:** 0.3–50 µg/L
- Sample volume:** 25 µL
- Hook effect:** No hook up to 50 000 µg/L
- Stability:** 18 months at 4° C
- Incubation temp:** 20–25° C
- Recovery:** 90–110%
- Detection:** 620 nm or 405 nm
- Reference value:** < 1.5 µg/L

ORDERING INFORMATION

Prod. No. 800-10
CanAg SCC EIA
For 96 determinations