prior walks, then one would expect less of a difference between the fast and far walks when the far test was performed first. To further test this hypothesis, we revisited the order sequence of the fast and the far walks and identified those who performed the fast test first (n = 8) or the far test first (n = 6) and then evaluated the difference between the fast and the far walks for the individual subjects (Table 2). Although the numbers are small, outperformance with the fast instruction appears to be consistent regardless of the order of the tests. Therefore, based on this subgroup analysis, we feel that 15 min of rest is sufficient.

We thank Dr Vanjare and colleagues for their interest in our article and for fostering this discussion, which has enabled us to provide further insight into the performance of this conceptually simple, yet remarkably controversial, test.

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Anticytokeratin (CAM5.2) Reagent Identifies Cytokeratins 7 and 8, Not Cytokeratin 18

To the Editors:

We write with great interest the contribution by Mani and Zander published in an issue of CHEST (November 2012). The authors presented a comprehensive and good quality review. However, one aspect of this article needs clarification, as it contains an incorrect message that we believe may misguide readers. The authors seem to have inadvertently stated that anticytokeratin (CAM5.2) identifies cytokeratins (CKs) 8 and 18.1 The source of CAM5.2 is Becton, Dickinson and Co. This antibody is derived from mouse IgG2a, clone CAM5.2. On the basis of the company’s datasheet, this clone reacts with CK7 and CK8.3,4 On the other hand, many manufacturers supplied the CK8/18 monoclonal antibody, which could be derived from clone 5D3 (eg, Leica Microsystems GmbH, Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc, Ingenux Corp, Abcam plc, Novus Biologicals, GeneTex Inc); clones B22.1 and B23.1 (Novus Biologicals, Cell Marque Corp, GenWay Biotech Inc, Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc, Mybiosciences.com); clone SP141 (eg, Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc, Abcam plc, and GeneTex Inc); and clone Zym5.2 (UCD/PR10.11; Invitrogen Corp). They reacted against CK8 and CK18.4 Sometimes CAM5.2 has been mistakenly regarded in both the clinical and anatomic pathologic communities as useful for identifying CKs 8 and 18, since previous results by Makin et al3 were attributed to breakdown products of CK8, revealing smaller molecular-weight fractions on immunoblot analysis. Becton, Dickinson and Co has revised the datasheet for CAM5.2 to indicate it has a primary reactivity with CK8 and a weaker but distinct reactivity with CK7. However, there is no reactivity with CK18 or other CKs.5,6 As a result, we clarify that CAM5.2 is not identical to antibodies CK8/18.

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Response

To the Editor:

We thank Dr Chang and colleagues for their interest and comments on our review of immunohistochemistry in lung and pleural neoplasms.1 We agree with their remarks. Cytokeratins (CKs) are numbered based on their electrophoretic mobility. As Dr Chang and colleagues correctly point out, CAM5.2 is often mistakenly considered to identify CKs 8 and 18. CAM5.2 clones that are currently used are antibodies to CK8 and do not identify CK18. Antibodies that identify both CKs 8 and 18 are a CK8/18 cocktail and MAK-6 (identifies CKs 8/14/15/16/18/19).2 Both CAM5.2 and CK8/18 are commonly used to identify epithelial lineage in malignant neoplasms.

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