

MSI testing is used for Hereditary Cancer screening (Hereditary

Non-Polyposis Colorectal Cancer -HNPCC or Lynch syndrome); As a biomarker (Prognostic and predictive biomarker for the

PATIENT Ajab Singh REPORT DATE

BOOKING ID 06 December 2019 011912050227

Clinician

Clinician Name: Dr Archit Pandit Medical Facility: Max Hospital Pathologist: Not Provided

Patient Demographic

response of Immunotherapy)

Name: Ajab Singh Sex: Male

Test Description

Date of Birth/Age: 71 years

Disease: Carcinoma lower esophagus

Specimen

Site: Lower esophagus, punch biopsy **Sample Type**: FFPE block B - 5513/19 Date of Collection: 06-12-2019 **Date of Booking**: 05-12-2019

iMSI Rapid™ Assay

Result

Microsatellite status - Stable

BIOMARKER FINDINGS

ACVR2A	No mutation detected
BTBD7	No mutation detected
DIDO1	No mutation detected
MRE11	No mutation detected
RYR3	No mutation detected
SEC13A	No mutation detected
SULF2	No mutation detected

INTERPRETATION

Mutations are not detected in any of the 7 markers

*MSS <2 of the 7 markers demonstrate instability

#MSI-H ≥2 of the 7 markers demonstrate instability

*Microsatellite stable

Microsatellite Instability-High

For valid batch test results specific controls are being run with every batch.

METHODOLOGY

Multiplex detection of seven mononucleotide repeats using molecular beacon probe-based polymerase chain reaction followed by high resolution melt-curve analysis. The assay uses seven novel biomarkers ACVR2A, BTBD7, DIDO1, MRE11, RYR3, SEC31A and SULF2 as this set of biomarkers is stable over different cancer types and ethnicities and show high performance than other known assays like Bethesda Panel. This test is carried out on Idylla platform using the MSI/1.0 Cartridge based kit which is CE IVD approved.

REFERENCES

Zhao et al. (2014) eLife 3: e02725, 1-26. De Craene B. et al. (2018) ASCO Abstract #e15639.

Zhao et al. (2018) ASCO Abstract #e15654

December 06, 2019

Dr Gulshan Yadav, MD, Consultant Pathology

Date