



REPORT

Laboratory Director : George Nasioulas PhD.

Sample Informat	ion					
Name: ID/Medical ID: Date Of Birth: Histology No: Patient Location:	XXXXXX XXXXXX TEST 3/11/2023 01/01/1956 xxxxx XX/XXX		Re Da Da	port No: te Received: te Of Report:	24002783GR 01/03/2024 01/03/2024	
Sample Details						
Type of sample #1: Barcode of sample #1:		PARAFFIN EMBEDDED TISSUE 24002783GR-1		Code of sample #1:	ххх	
Analysis of Microsatellite Instability (MSI)*						

Cancer-associated instabilities at microsatellite locations throughout the genome have been shown to be predictive of response to immunotherapy treatment. A Microsatellite Instability High (MSI-H) status can result when the DNA Mismatch Repair (MMR) system fails to work appropriately. Genomic DNA was extracted from the tumor tissue after microscopic observation and macro-dissection. A nextgeneration sequencing based assay using 76 markers was used to assess Microsatellite Instability (MSI) status in tumor-only and tumor-normal samples utilizing Ion Ampliseq technology. Sequencing was carried out using the Next Generation Sequencing platform Ion Gene Studio S5 Prime System (Thermo Fisher Scientific). The test provides results for individual microsatellites and generates an MSI score. A sample is considered positive if the MSI score is >30.

Results

Sample acceptable for analysis

In conclusion MSI was observed (MSI score=...). The sample therefore is classified as microsatellite-high (MSI-H). Based on recent literature for all patients with MSI-H phenotype, regardless of cancer type, laboratory genetic assessment of Lynch Syndrome is recommended.

Macrodissection of the cancer tissue was performed.

Scientific Director George Nasioulas, PhD Molecular Biologist

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References:

1. Hiroyuki Yamamoto, Kohzoh I. Microsatellite instability: an update. Archives of Toxicology June 2015, Volume 89, Issue 6, pp 899921.

2. http://cancerres.aacrjournals.org/content/79/13_Supplement/3492.

3. Russell Bonneville et al. Landscape of Microsatellite Instability Across 39 Cancer Types. JCO Precision Oncology 2017.

Note: The method used cannot detect mutations carried in fewer than 10% of the cells in the sample. In conclusion, there is a chance the sample has MSI which is not detectable with the described method.

*****Note**: Each analysis has an internal error probability of 0,5-1%. This is due to rare events and factors involved in the production and analysis of specimens.

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