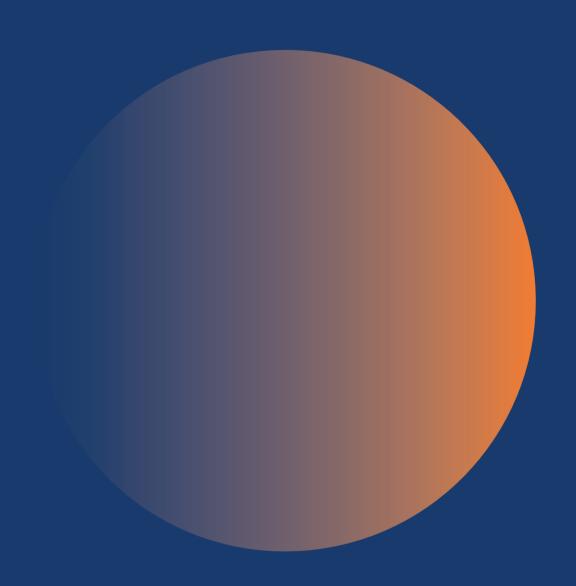
Titano MSI

Test for microsatellite instability in colorectal cancers



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Titano MSI

Test for microsatellite instability in colorectal cancers

In hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer (HNPCC) 85-90% of cases show microsatellite instability (MSI). MSI is characterized by a different number of short repeated DNA sequences between tumor and normal tissue.

The microsatellite instability status represents a prognostic and predictive factor for colorectal cancer: patients with high microsatellite instability (MSI-H) have a better prognosis than those with stable microsatellites (MSS) and some studies suggest that MSI-H tumors are less responsive to adjuvant chemotherapy with 5-fluorouracil.

Titano MSI kit allows the determination of microsatellite instability status in colorectal cancer samples by multiplex amplification with fluorescent primers and subsequent DNA fragment analysis on an automated sequencer.

Target markers: Bethesda panel (BAT25, BAT26, D2S123, D17S250, D5S346), BAT40, D18S58, NR21, NR24, TGFβRII.

Control markers for the detection of possible contamination or samples mixups: TPOX, THo1.

The kit allows the analysis of DNA extracted from fresh, frozen or paraffin-embedded tissues and from peripheral blood.

The procedure consists of four multiplex amplifications with the same thermal profile, followed by two capillary electrophoresis runs for each sample, and it can be completed in 5 hours.

Titano MSI kit is available in a 24 tests size (code FA001). It contains all necessary reagents for the amplification step and a human genomic DNA as reaction positive control.

The kit is CE-IVD marked and has been validated on ABI 3130/3130XL or ABI 310 Genetic Analyzer.

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