KRAS Mutation

For in vitro diagnostic use

CERNER ORDERABLE

Order through CoPath, please call 317.491.6417

CPT CODE

81275

CLINICAL UTILITY

Mutations in the KRAS oncogene are frequently found in human cancers. The presence of these mutations correlates with a lack of response to certain EGFR inhibitor cancer therapies in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. Such mutations in the KRAS oncogene are present in around 40% of cases. Using Scorpions® and ARMS® (Allele Refractory Mutation System) technologies, the *therascreen* KRAS RGQ PCR Kit enables the detection of seven mutations in codons 12 and 13 of the KRAS oncogene against a background of wild-type genomic DNA. Based on data in the COSMIC database (2012 v59), the seven mutations detected by the KRAS Kit account for >97% of all reported KRAS mutations in CRC patients. The *therascreen* KRAS RGQ PCR Kit is intended to aid in the identification of colorectal cancer patients for treatment with Erbitux® (cetuximab) based on a KRAS no mutation detected test result¹.

METHODOLOGY

Real Time PCR utilizing Scorpions® and ARMS® (Allele Refractory Mutation System) technologies

SPECIMENS

Preferable primary tumor.

• FFPE tissue (Formalin fixative only)

For tissue resection: 1 H&E and 8 unstained slides

For a biopsy: 1 section on 1 slide for H&E plus 6 unstained slides with

3 sections per slide

FNA and cyst fluids

SPECIMEN STABILITY and SHIPPING

- Transport/Storage of slides at room temperature.
- FNA and cyst fluids refrigerated between 2-8° C. If greater than 48 hours must be frozen at minus 80°C.

CAUSES FOR REJECTION

Excess necrosis for slides. FNA and cyst fluids not refrigerated or too old.

ASSAY RANGE

- KRAS mutation not detected.
- KRAS mutation detected. Results will specify which KRAS mutation was found. Treatment with EGFR inhibitors is not recommended based on ASCO PCO.

TURNAROUND TIME

7-10 days

1. Reference information can be found in the Indiana University Health Molecular Assay Procedures.