

GPS Cancer Tissue Specimen Selection Tips

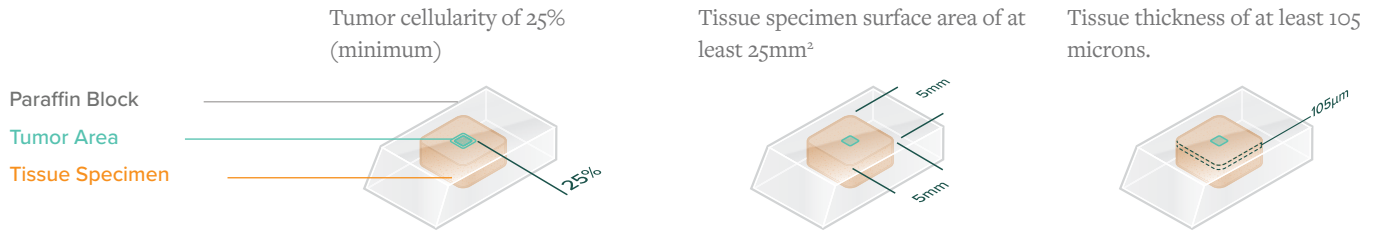
Successful tumor molecular profiling requires a sufficient quantity and quality of tumor tissue. Below are tips to help you select a specimen that will increase the likelihood of successful genomic and transcriptomic profiling.

Specimen Requirements and Preparation

GPS Cancer utilizes tissue biopsies, fixed in formalin and embedded in paraffin using routine pathology procedures.

- The pre-fixation time (ischemic time) should be kept as short as possible.
- Fixation should be carried out in 10% neutral buffered formalin for 6 to 24 hours. Longer fixation times may adversely affect the quality of DNA/RNA. Tissues fixed in other fixatives should not be sent for testing.
- Tissue blocks from the most recent procedures are preferred, since DNA and RNA in FFPE blocks degrade over time.
- Tissue samples should be stored at room temperature and shipped following the instructions in the tissue collection kit.

When feasible, it is preferred that a single FFPE tumor tissue block is sent, with the following features:



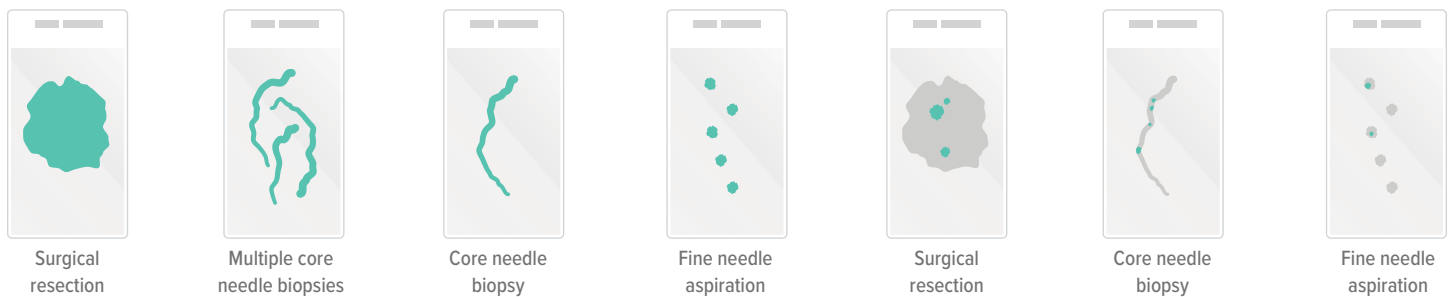
Alternatively, the following can be provided:



For bone specimens, if decalcification is required, EDTA should be used. Do not use strong acids such as hydrochloric or sulfuric acid.

Optimizing Specimen Selection Based on Biopsy Type

As tumor cellularity and tissue surface area decreases, please provide additional tissue sections and/or increase the depth of cut per section to increase the likelihood of profiling success.



TUMOR CELLULARITY AND TISSUE SURFACE AREA

