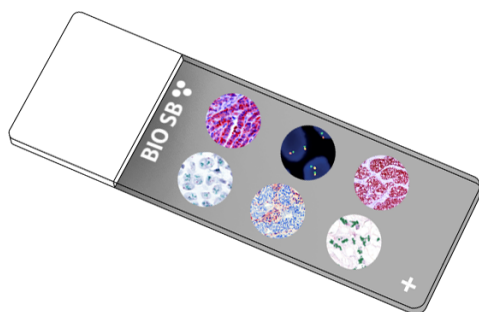


ARID1A

Control Slides



Intended Use

For In Vitro Diagnostic Use.

Summary and Explanation

Genes encoding subunits of SWItch/sucrose nonfermentable (SWI/SNF) chromatin remodeling complexes are collectively mutated in 20% of all human cancers. ARID1A is the SWI/SNF subunit gene that is most frequently mutated, at variable frequencies across molecular and histological subtypes of cancer.

ARID1A is a tumour suppressor gene frequently mutated in Clear Cell and Endometrioid Carcinomas of the Ovary and Endometrium. Loss of ARID1A function as shown by loss of expression, presumably due to mutations, is an early molecular event, occurring before malignant transformation, in the development of the majority of Ovarian Clear Cell and Endometrioid Carcinomas arising in Endometriomas. A study found 21 ARID1A mutations were identified in 14/43 assessable tumours (33%), the majority of which were predicted to be deleterious. Mutations were identified in 6/17 (35%) Ovarian Clear Cell Carcinomas, 5/8 (63%) Ovarian Endometrioid Carcinomas, 2/5 (40%) Endometrial Carcinomas, and 1/7 (14%) Carcinosarcomas. Some studies have demonstrated that ARID1A has a critical tumor suppressor role in the Colon, and that its inactivation leads to the development of Colon Cancers via a mechanism that is distinct from previously established genetic models. ARID1A inactivating mutations are present at a high frequency in advanced endocrine-resistant ER+ Breast Cancer. ARID1A may play an important role in and serves as a valuable prognostic marker in Gastric Cancer.

Presentation

Five slides of ARID1A positive tissues, each mounted on Hydrophilic Plus Slides, provided in a plastic mailer.

<i>Catalog No.</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
BSB-9020-CS	5 slides
BSB-3749-CS	5 slides

Storage Store at 20-25°C

Precautions

1. For professional users only. Results should be interpreted by a qualified medical professional.
2. Ensure proper handling procedures are used with this reagent.
3. Always wear personal protective equipment such as a laboratory coat, goggles, and gloves when handling reagents.
4. Dispose of unused solution with copious amounts of water.
5. Follow safety precautions of the heating device used for epitope retrieval (TintoRetriever Pressure Cooker or similar).
8. For additional safety information, refer to Safety Data Sheet for this product.
9. For complete recommendations for handling biological specimens, please refer to the CDC document, "Guidelines for Safe Work Practices in Human and Animal Medical Diagnostic Laboratories" (see References in this document).

Stability

This product is stable up to the expiration date on the product label.
Do not use after expiration date listed on package label.

IHC Protocol

1. Subject tissues to heat induced epitope retrieval (HIER) using a suitable retrieval solution such as ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate (BSB 0020-BSB 0023) or EDTA (BSB 0030-BSB 0033).

2. Any of three heating methods may be used:

a. TintoRetriever Pressure Cooker or Equivalent

Place tissues/slides in a staining dish or coplin jar containing the ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate or EDTA and place on trivet in the pressure cooker. Add 1-2 inches of distilled water to the pressure cooker and turn heat to high. Incubate for 15 minutes. Open and immediately transfer slides to room temperature.

b. TintoRetriever PT Module or Water Bath Method

Place tissues/slides in a pre-warmed staining dish or coplin jar containing the ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate or EDTA at 95°-99° C. Incubate for 30-60 minutes.

c. Conventional Steamer Method

Place tissues/slides in a pre-warmed staining dish or coplin jar containing the ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate or EDTA in a steamer, cover and steam for 30-60 minutes.

3. After heat treatment, transfer slides in ImmunoDNA Retriever with Citrate or EDTA to room temperature and let stand for 15-20 minutes.
4. For manual staining, perform antibody incubation at ambient temperature. For automated staining methods, perform antibody incubation according to instrument manufacturer's instructions.
5. Wash slides with ImmunoDNA washer or DI water.
6. Continue IHC staining protocol. Wash slides between each step with ImmunoDNA washer solution.

Abbreviated Immunohistochemical Protocol

Step	ImmunoDetector AP/HRP	PolyDetector AP/HRP	PolyDetector Plus HRP
Peroxidase/AP Blocker	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.
Primary Antibody	30-60 min.	30-60 min.	30-60 min.
1st Step Detection	10 min.	30-45 min.	15 min.
2nd Step Detection	10 min.	Not Applicable	15 min.
Substrate- Chromogen	5-10 min.	5-10 min.	5-10 min.
Counterstain / Coverslip	Varies	Varies	Varies

Abbreviated IF Protocol

Step	Incubation Time
Rinse slides in IF wash buffer	5 minutes
Drain and wipe excess IF wash buffer off slide	
Conduct remaining steps in the dark	
Apply Antibody	30-60 minutes
Rinse with 3 changes of IF wash buffer	3x15 minutes each
Coverslip with IF mounting medium	

Mounting Protocols

For detailed instructions using biodegradable permanent mounting media such as XyGreen PermaMunter (BSB 0169-0174) or organic solvent based resin such as PermaMunter (BSB 0094-0097), refer to PI0174 or PI0097.





Product Limitations

Due to inherent variability present in immunohistochemical procedures (including fixation time of tissues, dilution factor of antibody, retrieval method utilized, and incubation time), optimal performance should be established through the use of positive and negative controls. Results should be interpreted by a qualified medical professional.

References

1. Khalique S, Naidoo K, Attygalle AD, et al. Optimised ARID1A immunohistochemistry is an accurate predictor of ARID1A mutational status in gynaecological cancers. J Pathol Clin Res. 2018;4(3):154-166. doi:10.1002/cjp2.103
2. Mathur R. ARID1A loss in cancer: Towards a mechanistic understanding. Pharmacol Ther. 2018;190:15-23. doi:10.1016/j.pharmthera.2018.05.001
3. Ayhan A, Mao TL, Seckin T, et al. Loss of ARID1A expression is an early molecular event in tumor progression from ovarian endometriotic cyst to clear cell and endometrioid carcinoma. Int J Gynecol Cancer. 2012;22(8):1310-1315. doi:10.1097/IGC.0b013e31826b5dcc
4. Mathur R, Alver BH, San Roman AK, et al. ARID1A loss impairs enhancer-mediated gene regulation and drives colon cancer in mice. Nat Genet. 2017;49(2):296-302. doi:10.1038/ng.3744
5. Xu G, Chhangawala S, Cocco E, et al. ARID1A determines luminal identity and therapeutic response in estrogen-receptor-positive breast cancer. Nat Genet. 2020;52(2):198-207. doi:10.1038/s41588-019-0554-0
6. Wang DD, Chen YB, Pan K, et al. Decreased expression of the ARID1A gene is associated with poor prognosis in primary gastric cancer. PLoS One. 2012;7(7):e40364. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0040364
7. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Guidelines for Safe Work Practices in Human and Animal Medical Diagnostic Laboratories. Supplement / Vol. 61, January 6, 2012. <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/other/su6101.pdf>

Symbol Key / Légende des symboles/Erläuterung der Symbole

EC REP QAdvis EAR AB Ideon Science Park Scheelevägen 17 SE-223 70 Lund, Sweden	 Storage Temperature Limites de température Zulässiger Temperaturbereich	 Manufacturer Fabricant Hersteller	REF Catalog Number Référence du catalogue Bestellnummer
IVD In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Device Dispositif médical de diagnostic in vitro In-Vitro-Diagnostikum	 Read Instructions for Use Consulter les instructions d'utilisation Gebrauchsanweisung beachten	 Expiration Date Utiliser jusque Verwendbar bis	LOT Lot Number Code du lot Chargenbezeichnung