DNA Test Linked to KRAS Predicts Survival in Cancer Patients

**DESCRIPTION**

Non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC), accounts for about 85% of all lung cancers and is the leading cause of cancer deaths worldwide. Despite advances in early detection and surgical resection, NSCLC often has a high recurrence. KRAS is an oncogene located on Chromosome 12 that encodes a protein called K-Ras that is involved in regulating cell division and is downstream of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR). This COH technology covers the analysis of the KRAS gene region for specific deletions and the application of this information to predict survival in NSCLC patients. By leveraging this information clinicians can better tailor how aggressively a patient is treated.

**KEY ASPECTS**

- Novel diagnostic tool for prediction of survival in lung cancer patients
- Detection techniques include: robust dosage-polymerase chain reaction (RD-PCR), fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH), and comparative genomic hybridization (CGH).

**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**

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