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# Forskningstræningsprojekt, ja/nej:Ja

Abstract titel: Quality assessment of SATB2 antibody clones

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<sup>1</sup> Afdeling, by, land mm.

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### Background:

When investigating an epithelial neoplasm of unknown origin, a panel of immunohistochemical (IHC) markers is often used. SATB2 has been proposed as a marker of neoplasms of lower gastrointestinal and renal origin. In a recent NordiQC assessment of SATB2 IHC assays from 105 laboratories, only 58% achieved a sufficient result (see www.nordiqc.org for details). The purpose of this study was in a reference laboratory to compare the analytical sensitivity of four different SATB2 antibody clones: EP281, EPNCIR130A, SATBA4B10, and CL0276.

### Materials and methods:

Four tissue micro arrays (TMAs) were constructed from archived resection specimens containing 198 cores representing in total 99 primary adenocarcinomas from colon/rectum, esophagus, stomach, duodenum, jejunum or pancreas. Protocols were optimized for all four clones. Ten serial sections were cut from each TMA, and alternately stained for pan-cytokeratin and the four different SATB2 antibody clones. By use of digital analysis an H-score (0-300) was calculated for each tumor stained with one of the four clones. The tumors were subsequently divided according to H-scores (based on the most sensitive clone); high expressors (HE;150-300, n=44), low expressors (LE;10-149, n=17) or negative (0-10, n=38).

### **Results:**

The clone EP281 had significantly higher average H-scores (HE:248; LE:56) than the other three clones (HE 129-169; LE 11-26). All the clones gave consistently positive reactions in high expressors, while among low expressors (EP281- positive), EPNCIR130A, SATBA4B10, and CL0276 were positive in 41-53%. **Conclusion:** 

The SATB2 antibody clone EP281 showed superior analytical sensitivity compared to EPNCIR130A, SATBA4B10, and CL0276.