

BRAF Mutation Hotspot Test (first-visit)

Mutation of the BRAF gene is detected in about 80% of transitional cell carcinomas in companion dogs, and as it is known as a causative gene for malignant tumors, it can be used as one of the companion cancer diagnostic tools.

Gene mutations are quantitatively analyzed in circulating tumor DNAs using either the dog's surgically obtained tissue or urine and thus please provide a blood sample for comparison.

Test Process

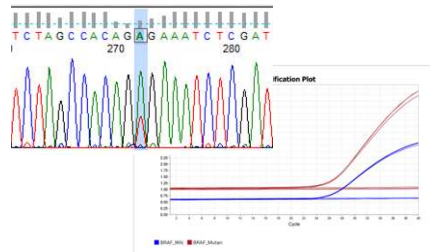
Sample collection

Circulating tumor DNA extraction from surgical tissue, urine, and blood



BRAF test

Gene amplification, sequencing, and fluorescent marker used



Result report

Determination of BRAF gene mutation positivity/negativity



Tissue: Collected under sterile conditions

Blood: 1~3 ml of whole blood in an EDTA tube

Urine: 10~15 ml or more

If you cannot request the test immediately after blood or urine collection, store the sample at 4 °C until you request a test.

Among patients diagnosed with TCC, about 20% of them have normal BRAF genes.

For diagnosis, other clinical tests should be performed in parallel.

The test results can only be used for clinical and research purposes.



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