BAP.06200 Analysis - Tissue Microarray **Phase I**

Analysis of tissue microarrays is performed by an anatomic pathologist.

NOTE: The analysis may include software-assisted analysis or manual reading by a pathologist.

Evidence of Compliance:
- ✓ Records of tissue microarray analysis

LASER CAPTURE MICRODISSECTION (LCM)

LCM "captured" cells can be used in a wide range of downstream assays such as loss of heterozygosity (LOH) studies, gene expression analysis at the mRNA level or in a wide range of proteomic assays such as 2D gel analysis, Western blotting, reverse phase protein array, and surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization (SELDI) protein profiling. Commercial kits for the isolation of RNA and DNA are available and adaptable to the micro samples obtained by LCM.

Inspector Instructions:

	• Sampling of LCM policies and procedures • Records of LCM laser focus and alignment
	• System to positively identify specimens, specimen types and aliquots throughout the process
	• How is the quality of LCM tissue material ensured?

BAP.06300 Specimen Identification - LCM **Phase II**

There is a system to positively identify all participant specimens, specimen types, and aliquots through all phases of the microdissection and processing procedures to the point of storage or use.

BAP.06400 LCM Process **Phase II**

The biorepository monitors and records laser capture microdissection (LCM) following a defined process.

NOTE: LCM tissues are derivative of a parent block and condition of tissue management is important for the quality outcome of tissue components. This is especially important if the collection is from frozen tissue.

REFERENCES
1) Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). *Collection, Transport, Preparation, and Storage of Specimens for Molecular Methods.* 2nd ed. CLSI guideline MM13. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, Wayne, PA; 2020.