Introduction

The presence of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) residual disease is valuable for understanding cancer progression. Studies have shown that variants detected at allele frequencies as low as 0.01% are useful for stratifying acute myeloid leukemia [1]. Both low limits of detection and high specificity are required for an assay to be useful in this context. Therefore, labs must choose an assay that has inherently low levels of background noise and that employs robust error suppression techniques.

Methods

To generate the input material, 1,000 ng total gDNA or 200 ng total RNA from commercially available cell lines containing myeloid relevant variants was diluted. To make the input material, laboratories can choose from several high-quality AML MRD panels. The AML MRD panel was designed to be ultra sensitive, allowing for the detection of low levels of AML residual disease. Laboratories can choose from several high-quality AML MRD panels. The AML MRD panel was designed to be ultra sensitive, allowing for the detection of low levels of AML residual disease.

Conclusions

In conclusion, the VARIANTplex AML assay is robust and easy to use. The assay is sensitive to the detection of low levels of AML residual disease. Laboratories can choose from several high-quality AML MRD panels. The AML MRD panel was designed to be ultra sensitive, allowing for the detection of low levels of AML residual disease.