CORRECTION

Correction to: Abstracts

29th European Congress of Pathology

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Due to an error with the registration system, the following abstract was regrettably omitted from the Poster Sessions. The abstract should have been included as *PS-10-021* and displayed on page S166.

PS-10-021

Concordance of tumour and immune cell staining with Ventana SP142, Ventana SP263, Dako 22C3 and Dako 28–8 PD-L1 tests across different cancer types

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Objective: Studies were undertaken to understand how PD-L1 diagnostic assays perform relative to each other, in order to understand the risk if assays are used interchangeably. To extend previous data presentations from these

studies (Ratcliffe et al. Clin Cancer Res 2017; Ratcliffe et al. ESMO 2016 [955PD]), both intrinsic assay concordance (single reader) and inter-reader agreement are presented across two different cancer types.

Method: 200–500 clinical biopsy samples from non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) were stained with Ventana SP142 and SP263 and Dako 22C3 and 28–8 assays and scored for both tumour cell (TC) and immune cell (IC) PD-L1 expression. Concordance at matched cut-offs between assays is reported for IC and TC for single or multiple readers.

Results: In general, there was strong intrinsic agreement in TC and IC PD-L1 expression between the SP263 and 22C3 and 28–8 assays across different cancer types. IC scoring was more variable than TCs, even when a single pathologist scored across cases. The SP142 assay showed lower agreement versus the other assays in both NSCLC and HNSCC.

Conclusion: This comprehensive analysis of assay comparison data suggests common conclusions can be drawn across indications regarding compatibility of PD-L1 diagnostic assays.

The online version of the original article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00428-017-2205-0>

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