

## LIQUID BIOPSY FOR NON-INVASIVE CANCER TESTING

A molecular test alternative for when tissue-based biopsy is not available or is insufficient

Designed for precision treatment and drug resistance monitoring

- Quantitatively detect cancer-driving variants and drug resistant markers before making treatment decisions
- Find actionable results even after tissue samples have been exhausted
- Requires two 10ml tubes of blood that can easily be worked into patient workflow
- Detects single nucleotide variants (SNVs), gene fusions, insertion and deletions (Indels), copy number variations (CNVs), and microsatellite instability (MSI) status
- Input includes both ctDNA and ctRNA allowing for optimal fusion detection

<b>AKT1</b>	<b>ALK**</b>	<b>BRAF</b>	<b>EGFR</b>	<b>ERBB2</b>	<b>HRAS</b>
<b>KIT</b>	<b>KRAS</b>	MAP2K1	<b>MET**</b>	<b>NRAS</b>	PDGFRA
<b>PIK3CA</b>	<b>PTEN</b>	<b>RET*</b>	<b>ROS1*</b>	<b>TP53</b>	

- Next Generation Sequencing test, coverage of >170 variants in 17 genes frequently mutated in cancer
- Includes MSI for selection of anti-PD1 therapy
- Ability to detect novel fusions lowers the rate of false negatives

	<b>SNVs</b>	<b>Indels</b>	<b>Fusions</b>	<b>CNVs</b>	<b>MSI</b>
<b>Limit of detection</b>	<b>0.1%</b> (as low as 0.02%)	<b>0.1%</b> (as low as 0.01%)	<b>0.1%</b> (as low as 0.01%)	<b>0.5 extra copies</b> (as low as 0.2 copies)	<b>2%</b>

### Relevant Solid Tumor Therapies

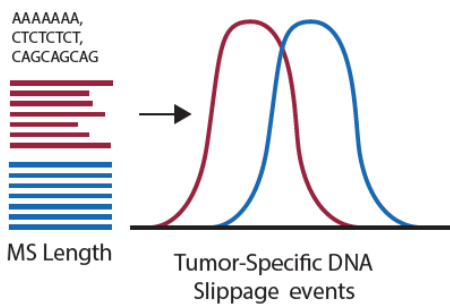
- Afatinib (Gilotrif®)
- Alectinib (Alecensa®)
- Bevacizumab (Avastin®)
- Brigatinib (Alunbrig®)
- Cabozantinib (Cometriq®)
- Ceritinib (Zykadia®)
- Cetuximab (Erbitux®)
- Crizotinib (Xalkori®)
- Dabrafenib (Tafinlar®)
- Erlotinib (Tarceva®)
- Everolimus (Afinitor®)
- Gefitinib (Iressa®)
- Imatinib (Gleevec®)
- Nilotinib (Tasigna®)
- Nivolumab (Opdivo®)
- Osimertinib (Tagrisso®)
- Panitumumab (Vectibix®)
- Pembrolizumab (Keytruda®)
- Sorafenib (Nexavar®)
- Sunitinib (Sutent®)
- Temsirolimus (Torisel®)
- Trametinib (Mekinist®)
- Trastuzumab (Herceptin®)
- Vandetanib (Caprelsa®)
- Vemurafenib (Zelboraf®)

## Clear, color-coded recommendations:

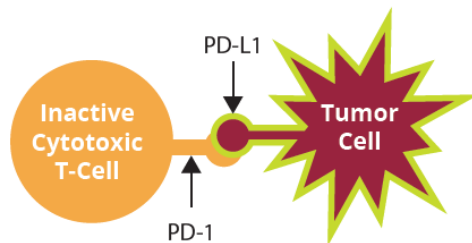
- FDA-approved drugs for that indication
- FDA-approved drugs for other indications that may be beneficial
- Drugs that will likely not show any benefit due to the presence of resistance markers
- Easy to read with relevant clinical trial information based on geography (up to 5 trials listed per variant found)

## MSI can predict a predisposition to mutations as a result from impaired DNA mismatch repair (MMR) and effective anti-PD-1 therapy

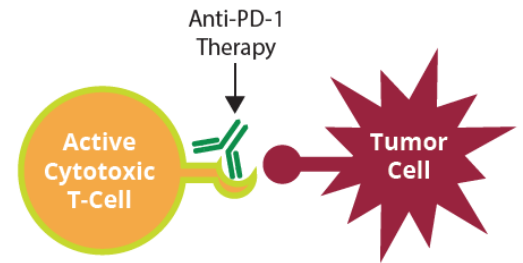
MSI status is determined by detecting the length of mononucleotide repeats at five genomic sites (BAT-25, BAT-26, NR-21, NR-24, and NR-27)



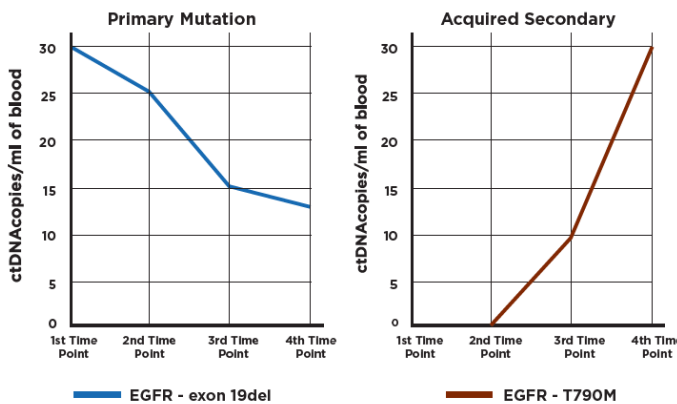
A shift in repeat length (formation of a second peak) observed in the **cell-free DNA (cfDNA)** compared to **genomic DNA (gdNA)** at 3 or more sites indicates MSI-High



T-Cell cannot recognize tumor cell as foreign



With anti-PD1 therapy, T-Cell can now recognize tumor cell as foreign



Quantifiably detects variants,  
including drug resistant  
markers

Ideal for longitudinal monitoring

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