LiquidGx™ qPCR

[4 genes]

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

ALK*	BRAF	EGFR	KRAS

- Single gene analytes via qPCR
- Can be run together or individually
- Limit-of-detection 0.01%
- Rapid turnaround time
- EGFR T790M and C797S variant detection for drug resistance monitoring included

Limit of detection	0.01%

Key		
ctDNA	ctRNA*	ctDNA/RNA**

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®)

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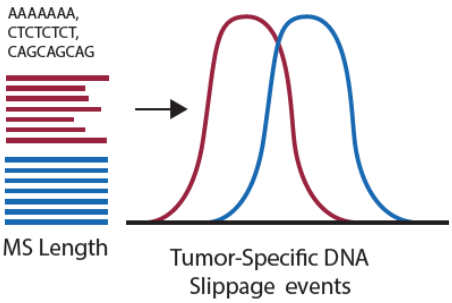
LIQUID BIOPSY FOR NON-INVASIVE CANCER TESTING

Clear, color-coded recommendations:

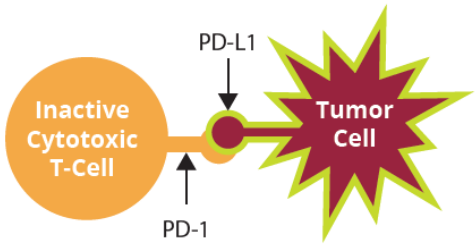
- FDA-approved drugs for that indication
- FDA-approved drugs for other indications that may be beneficial
- Drugs that will likely not show any benefit due to the presence of resistance markers
- Easy to read with relevant clinical trial information based on geography (up to 5 trials listed per variant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

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

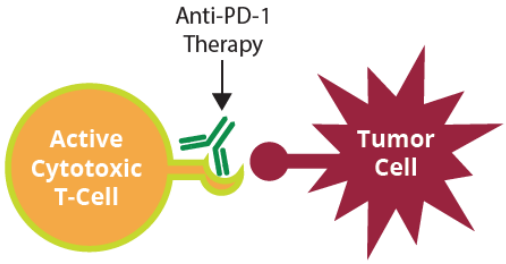
MSI status is determined by detecting the length of mononucleotide repeats at five genomic sites (BAT-25, BAT-26, NR-21, NR-24, and NR-27)



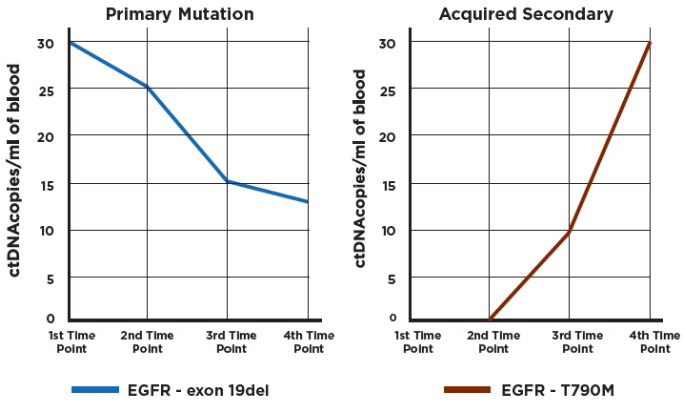
A shift in repeat length (formation of a second peak) observed in the **cell-free DNA (cfDNA)** compared to **genomic DNA (gDNA)** at 3 or more sites indicates MSI-High



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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