GTC's Liquid Trace can significantly reduce the need for bone marrow biopsies for hematology patients

GTC's Liquid Trace Test Overview

Liquid Trace	Solid Tumor	Hematologic Malignancies
Indications	All solid tumors: Detect known (ALK, RET, ROS1, NTRK, etc.) and novel fusions, Exon skipping (MET exon 14), PD-L1 levels, ERBB2 (low HER2) cut-offs and alternative splicing. Chromosomal translocations and amplifications. Viral HPV testing Cancer of unknown primary (CUP) T-cell & B-cell clonality analysis HLA genotyping	All hematologic neoplasms including lymphomas, myelomas, leukemias, VEXAS syndrome, and EBV Chromosomal abnormalities, translocations and gene amplifications Replacement for bone marrow aspirations and biopsy, Monitoring therapy and response, Detection of minimal residual disease (MRD) T-cell & B-cell clonality analysis HLA genotyping
Genes	**284 cfDNA, >1600 cfRNA**	
TAT	5-7 Days	
Sample Type Requirements	Peripheral Blood: 8-10 mL. EDTA tube preferred **Important:** RNA stability is optimal 48-72 hours from blood draw. DNA stability is 7 days from blood draw. Samples received beyond 72 hours may include only DNA results.	
Results Reported	**DNA** and **RNA**	

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GENOMIC TESTING COOPERATIVE®

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A Giant Leap in Liquid Biopsy

The first comprehensive
cfDNA and cfRNA test for clinical use

GTC's Liquid Trace™

- 284 cfDNA genes
- >1600 cfRNA genes
- Pan-Tumor Assay for Both Solid Tumors and Hematologic Malignancies

GENOMIC TESTING COOPERATIVE®

Reference: Albitar et al.

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GTC's Liquid Trace

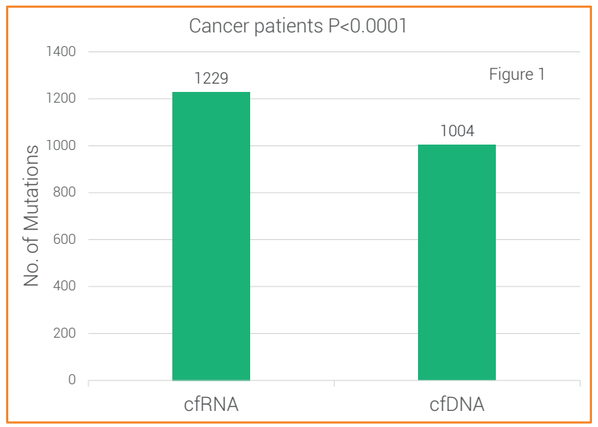
The Future of Precision Oncology Diagnostics is Here

cfDNA Only Provides Partial Results

Now more patients can receive comprehensive answers about their cancer with a test that combines targeted transcriptome and cfDNA together!

GTC's Liquid Trace is a pan-cancer test evaluating cfRNA and cfDNA providing highly informative data that can be used for diagnoses, evaluating the host immune response, and identifying biomarkers for predicting responses to various therapies.

Figure 1: Comparison of findings from cfDNA and cfRNA



Liquid Trace Can Detect:

- Chromosomal Abnormalities
  - Including Gene Amplification
- Reliable Fusion Detection
- Gene Expression
- Alternative Splicing
- HRR
- HPV/EBV
- MRD
- Biomarkers Discovery with AI
  - Especially for Immunotherapy
- T-cell & B-cell clonality
- HLA genotyping

Get Comprehensive Results by Combining cfRNA with cfDNA

Liquid biopsy in its current form is dependent on cfDNA analysis; this method likewise presents multiple challenges. These include variations in DNA shedding between tumors as well as low sensitivity (especially in early-stage cancer), difficulty in detecting fusion genes (i.e., chromosomal translocations leading to the expression of chimeric mRNA from two genes), and the inability to reflect the numerous biological processes that modify RNA expression levels, such as alternative splicing, stability, and allele-specific methylation. The latter limitation is critically important as recent studies have shown that RNA testing provides another level of biological information regarding the tumor and its microenvironment.

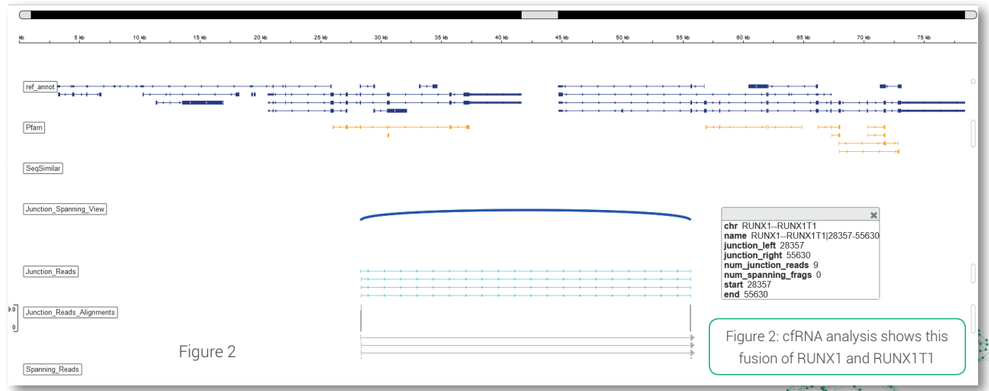


Figure 2

Figure 2: cfRNA analysis shows this fusion of RUNX1 and RUNX1T1

The Benefits of cfRNA

RNA sequencing has proven to be more sensitive in detecting mutations in clinical studies. This research is consistent with GTC's findings that cfRNA has increased sensitivity over cfDNA alone. More specifically, cfRNA allows GTC's Liquid Trace to detect more mutations and fusions in hematologic and solid tumor samples, which may be undetected by conventional cfDNA.