

The GTC Hematology Profile Plus and Liquid Trace[®] Hematology next-gen sequencing tests covering DNA and RNA

A better way to evaluate and classify most patients with Lymphoma.

GTC's testing covers all recommended markers on the consensus guidelines and provides deeper insights into tumor biology.

Diagnostic Information

Liquid biopsy allows you to evaluate the disease in the whole body for heterogeneity and transformation

Quickly evaluate expression profiles, fusions and clonality

Detect abnormalities that are diagnostic, prognostic and useful for therapeutic decision making like EZH2 mutation and TP53 mutation/deletion

Mantle cell lymphoma: Detect both common and uncommon fusions and gene overexpression for more accurate diagnosis, including CCND1, CCND2, CCND3, and CCNE1

Detect EBV infection to assist in lymphoma subclassification

AI algorithms facilitate subtyping of lymphomas

- o Assists in lymphoma subtyping, which can be challenging by routine pathology, especially when tissue is limited
- o Determine DLBCL cell of origin, GCB vs ABC, using gene expression profile
- o Detect follicular lymphoma in transformation to DLBCL
- o Distinguish subtypes of small B-cell lymphomas
- o Distinguish subtypes of T-cell lymphoma, such as AITL from PTCL

Identify IgVH mutation status

Benefits of Liquid Trace



Diagnosis
(Hematology Profile Plus and/or Liquid Trace Hematology),



Monitoring response to therapy
(Liquid Trace Hematology)

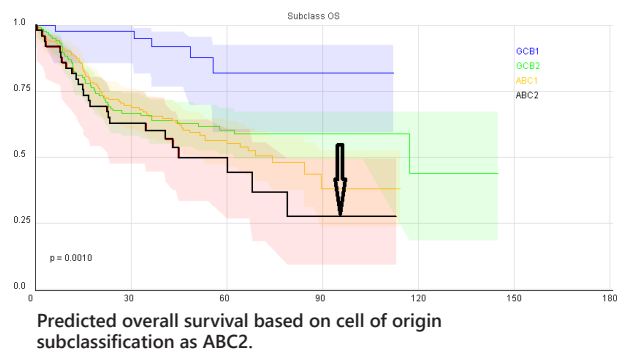
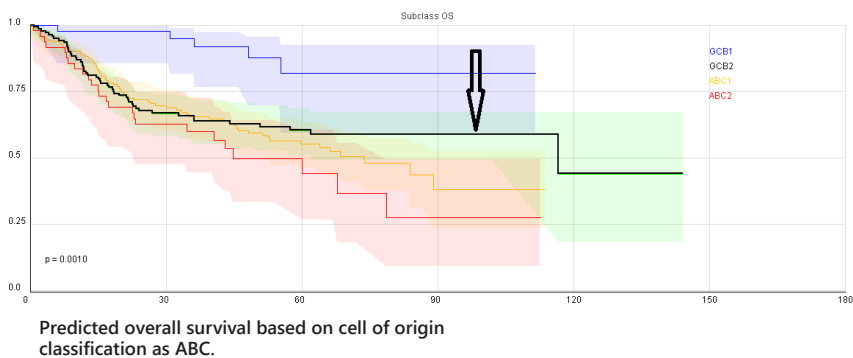


Disease progression, Minimum Residual Disease (MRD)
(Hematology Profile Plus and/or Liquid Trace Hematology)

Treatment information

**Don't accept partial results
 missing information will impact treatment decisions.**

When evaluating a patient, symptoms may be misleading but molecular information can help provide clarity on the diagnosis and prognosis, and aid in therapy selection.
 GTC delivers results in 5 -10 days so you can begin to treat patients faster.
 A comprehensive molecular evaluation will help you identify both common and rare abnormalities you may not routinely test for in traditional pathology workups.
 Running one comprehensive test may also be more cost-effective than traditional approaches.



What's included:

Precise diagnosis and **classification of various types of lymphoma**

Utilizing **Liquid biopsy for the diagnosis and classification of various types of lymphoma**

Using Liquid Biopsy for **monitoring and detecting minimal residual disease** and progression in patients with lymphoma

Determining **B-and T-cell** clonalities along with mutation profiling for the classification of various lymphoid lesions including skin biopsies

Clinical trial options included (US patients)

Identify resistance mutations for targeted therapies including BCL2, BTK, PLCG2, EZH2 and others