

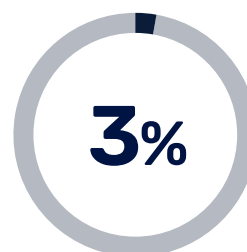


Avantect changes how and when pancreatic cancer is detected

Pancreatic cancer is a devastating disease and is usually diagnosed too late.¹ But, diagnosed in the earliest stages, patients have a better opportunity to receive curative treatment.²

The Avantect Pancreatic Cancer Test is a simple, cell-free DNA-based blood test to aid in earlier diagnosis in patients at high risk for pancreatic cancer^{3,4}—offering a greater chance for improved survival.

Early detection may make all the difference

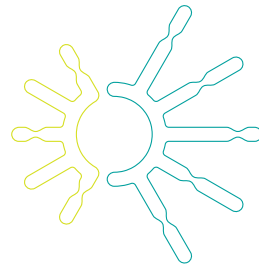


5-year relative survival for distant pancreatic cancer¹

VS



5-year survival at stage IA²



Include newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes on the high-risk radar

There is a well-documented interrelationship between newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes and pancreatic cancer.⁵



1.4 million people

are diagnosed with type 2 diabetes each year⁶



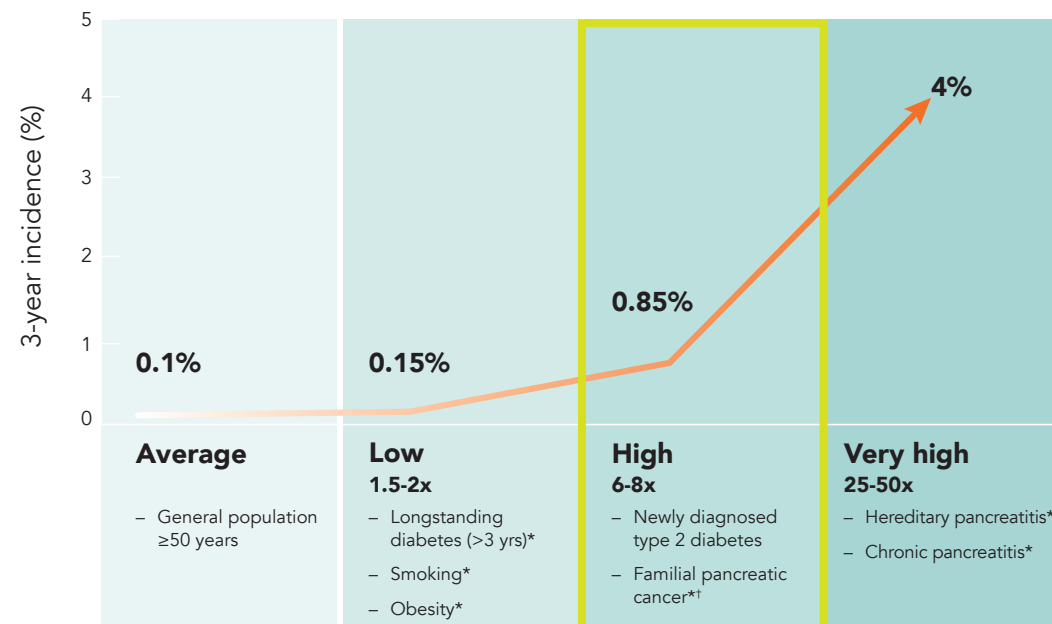
~1 in 100 patients

≥50 years newly diagnosed with type 2 diabetes will be diagnosed with pancreatic cancer within 3 years⁷

With every high-risk patient, think early detection

Early detection is a pivotal first step toward earlier diagnosis. It is imperative to identify those patients at highest risk for pancreatic cancer.

Approximately 90% of pancreatic cases are sporadic, with only 10% having a known genetic etiology^{8,9}



Adapted from Sharma A, Chari ST. Pancreatic cancer and diabetes mellitus. *Curr Treat Options Gastro*. 2018;16(4):466-478.

6-8x

higher risk in people aged 50+ who are newly diagnosed with type 2 diabetes^{7,9,11}

*Lifetime risk

†Familial pancreatic cancer (FPC) is defined as having 2 or more relatives affected with PDAC, in which 2 of the affected relatives are first-degree relatives to each other, and one affected is a first-degree relative of the proband.¹⁰

A breakthrough innovation for the early detection of pancreatic cancer

The Avantect Pancreatic Cancer Test is a purpose-built, DNA-based blood test for early detection of pancreatic cancer. It brings together cutting-edge epigenomic and genomic science and advanced machine learning to detect the presence of cancer earlier than existing methods,^{12,13} with high sensitivity and specificity.



Purpose-built

Specifically designed for early detection of pancreatic cancer



Easy-to-use

A routine blood draw makes it easy to incorporate into clinical management protocols

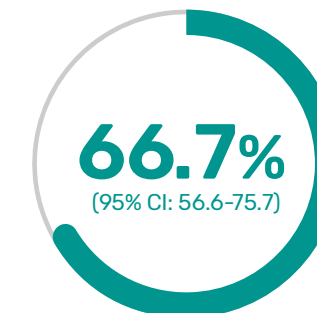


Actionable report

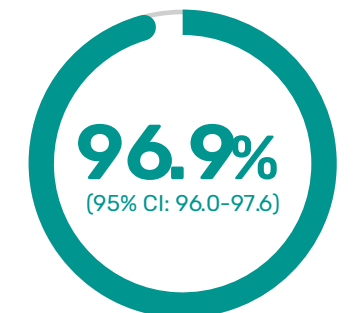
Clear results with recommendations for next steps

Optimized performance in high-risk patients

The Avantect test has been validated in patients at high risk for pancreatic cancer, including those aged 50+ who are newly diagnosed with type 2 diabetes.¹²



Overall sensitivity¹²



Overall specificity¹²

Science that sees beyond the code

Epigenetic changes are present in the earlier stages of pancreatic cancer.⁴ Chemical modifications of DNA such as 5-hydroxymethylcytosine (5hmC) have now been identified as powerful biomarkers for pancreatic cancer. The Avantect test uses a combination of 5hmC profiling and whole-genome sequencing in a single, DNA-based blood test to identify pancreatic cancer at very early stages of disease where interventions have been shown to improve survival.⁴

Choose early detection

The Avantect test is easily incorporated into clinical management protocols for patients you know to be at high risk for pancreatic cancer. A simple blood draw can provide life-changing information.

Easy to order



Request a
collection kit



Collect and ship
sample



Test results delivered
in 14 days

The Avantect test offers a chance for early action for your patients at high risk for pancreatic cancer—find out more at [Avantect.com](https://www.avantect.com)

References: **1.** National Cancer Institute. Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program. Cancer stat facts: pancreatic cancer (2012–2018 data). Available at: <https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/pancreas.html>. Accessed October 27, 2022. **2.** Blackford AL, Canto MI, Klein AP, Hruban RH, Goggins M. Recent trends in the incidence and survival of stage 1A pancreatic cancer: a surveillance, epidemiology, and end results analysis. *J Natl Cancer Inst.* 2020;112(11):1162–1169. **3.** Bergamaschi A, Haan D, Collins M, et al. Validation of an early-stage pancreatic cancer classification model using 5-hydroxymethylation profiles in plasma-derived cell-free DNA. Poster presented at: American Association for Cancer Research (AACR) Special Conference: Pancreatic Cancer; September 13–16, 2022; Boston, Massachusetts. **4.** Guler GD, Ning Y, Ku CJ, et al. Detection of early stage pancreatic cancer using 5-hydroxymethylcytosine signatures in circulating cell free DNA. *Nat Commun.* 2020;11:5270. **5.** Andersen DK, Korc M, Petersen GM, et al. Diabetes, pancreatogenic diabetes, and pancreatic cancer. *Diabetes.* 2017;66(5):1103–1110. **6.** American Diabetes Association. Statistics about diabetes. Available at: <https://diabetes.org/about-us/statistics/about-diabetes#:~:text=New%20cases%3A%201.4%20m>. Accessed November 13, 2022. **7.** Chari ST, Leibson CL, Rabe KG, Ransom J, DeAndrade M, Petersen GM. Probability of pancreatic cancer following diabetes: a population-based study. *Gastroenterology.* 2005;129(2):504–511. **8.** Wood L, Canto MI, Jaffee EM, Simeone DM. Pancreatic cancer: pathogenesis, screening, diagnosis, and treatment. *Gastroenterology.* 2022;163:386–402. **9.** Sharma A, Chari ST. Pancreatic cancer and diabetes mellitus. *Curr Treat Options Gastro.* 2018;16(4):466–478. **10.** Stoffel EM, Brand RE, Goggins M. Pancreatic cancer: changing epidemiology and new approaches to risk assessment, early detection, and prevention [Epub ahead of print, 2023 Feb 18]. *Gastroenterology.* 2023;S0016-5085(23)00148-8. doi:10.1053/j.gastro.2023.02.012 **11.** Pannala R, Basu A, Petersen GM, Chari ST. New-onset diabetes: a potential clue to the early diagnosis of pancreatic cancer. *Lancet Oncol.* 2009;10(1):88–95. **12.** ClearNote Health, data on file. **13.** Song CX, Yin S, Ma L, et al. 5-Hydroxymethylcytosine signatures in cell-free DNA provide information about tumor types and stages. *Cell Res.* 2017;27(10):1231–1242.

Important information

The **Avantect Pancreatic Cancer Test** is an early detection test. The test does not establish a diagnosis of pancreatic cancer, and results should be considered in the context of other clinical criteria. A definitive diagnosis of cancer is rendered by clinical providers through a combined use of diagnostic testing, imaging, biopsy, and pathological findings. Not all pancreatic cancers will be detected. Some patients with pancreatic cancer may have a “Signal not detected” result. Some patients without pancreatic cancer may have a “Signal detected” result. False-negative and false-positive results are possible. A “Signal not detected” result does not guarantee that no pancreatic cancer is present. In some cases, no result is obtained. While this is very uncommon, it may be caused by shipping delays or when there is not enough cell-free DNA for the test in the patient’s blood. If this happens, additional blood samples may be required to produce a patient result.

The test was developed in the ClearNote Health CLIA-certified (CLIA# 05D2249973) and CAP-accredited (CAP# 9219174) laboratory and has not been cleared or approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA).



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