myCare-101
myCare-102
Clinical Trial

Know how each cancer patient will respond to therapy before treatment

Every patient's tumor has a unique mutation profile

Standard care guidelines only consider one mutation at a time, resulting in low response rates across cancer types.

Treatment guidelines do not consider mutational interactions and mechanisms of action that often cause drug resistance.

Genome sequencing technology has improved significantly, but today's analysis of the output is inadequate.

Personalized Cancer Therapy Biosimulation considers all the mutations and abnormalities in a patient's tumor

Personalized Cancer Therapy Biosimulation Predicts:

- Most efficacious chemotherapy
- Most effective targeted therapy
- Most beneficial immunotherapy
- Synergistic therapy combinations
- Radiotherapy sensitivity or resistance

Know

Patient response to all standard care drugs or novel combination therapies

Select

Personalized treatment utilizing patient NGS data

Avoid

Ineffective treatments and associated side effects

Improve

Overall survival rates of patients

Current treatment guidelines typically target one mutation with one drug, resulting in low response rates across cancer types

AML

IDH2 Mutation

Standard Care Therapy: Enasidenib

19% of patients reach complete response

PMID: 31564968

NSCLC

MET Exon 14 Skipping Mutation

Standard Care Therapy: Capmatinib

41% of patients achieve ORR

PMID: 32877583

STAD

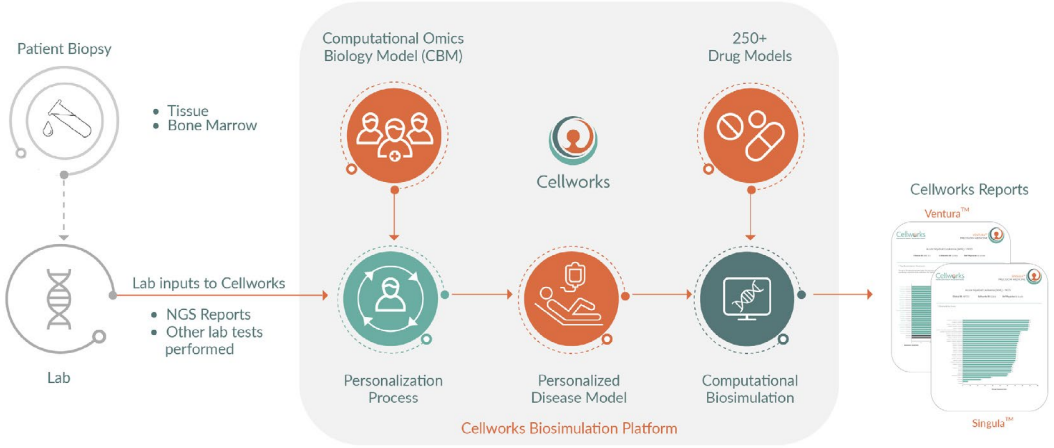
PD-L1 Mutation

Standard Care Therapy: Pembrolizumab

13% of patients achieve ORR

PMID: 30120163

How does Personalized Cancer Therapy Biosimulation work?



Biosimulate a patient's multi-omic profile to predict and rank individual patient responses to millions of drug combinations by identifying oncotecture master regulators, mechanisms of resistance and conducting signaling pathway impact analysis.

Therapy biosimulation reports predict a patient's individual response to cancer treatments

SINGULA™

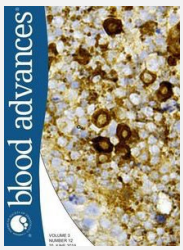
Predicts personalized response to Standard Care therapies for front-line patients.

VENTURA™

Predicts and ranks personalized response to combinations of FDA-approved drugs, including off-label and non-oncology drugs for refractory patients.

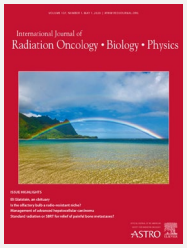
Cellworks biosimulation predictions proven accurate across indications

AML and MDS



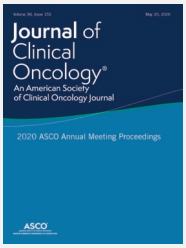
90%
Cellworks Therapy Response Prediction Accuracy

GBM



Cellworks Predicted
SUPERIOR OS
of patients treated with radiation

PDAC



94%
Cellworks Therapy Response Prediction Accuracy

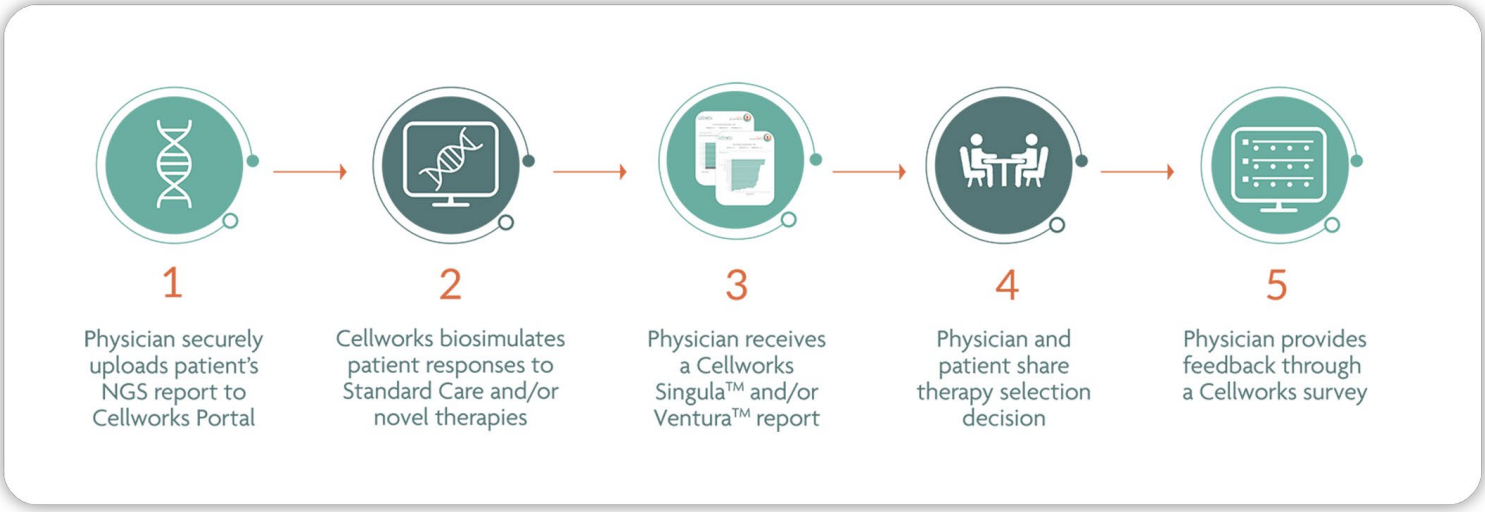
Who can participate in myCare-101 and myCare-102?

Physicians treating patients utilizing NGS reports for any of the listed cancer indications

- Bladder
- Bone
- Brain
- Breast
- Esophagus and Stomach
- Extragonadal Germinal Cell Tumors
- Genital Tract, Lower - Female
- Genital Tract, Lower - Male
- Head and Neck
- Kidney
- Large Intestine and Anus
- Leukemia
- Liver and Bile Duct
- Lung and Bronchus
- Lymphoma – Hodgkin
- Lymphoma – Non-Hodgkin
- Melanoma
- Mesothelioma
- Myelodysplastic Syndrome
- Myeloma
- Myeloproliferative Disease
- Ovary and Fallopian Tube
- Pancreas
- Prostrate
- Skin
- Small Intestine
- Soft Tissue
- Testes
- Thymus
- Urothelial Carcinoma
- Uterus
- Cancer of Unknown Primary

Full list of 150+ indications available

Clinical Trial Process



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myCare-101 and myCare-102 Cancer Indications

Bladder
- Small Cell Carcinoma of Bladder

Bone
- Chondrosarcoma
- Chordoma
- Ewing Sarcoma
- Giant Cell Tumor of Bone
- Osteosarcoma

Brain
- Anaplastic Astrocytoma - WHO III
- Anaplastic Ependymoma - Posterior Fossa
- Anaplastic Ependymoma - Spinal
- Anaplastic Ependymoma - Supratentorial
- Anaplastic Ganglioglioma
- Anaplastic Oligodendroglioma
- Astrocytoma
- Atypical Teratoid Rhabdoid Tumor
- Diffuse Astrocytoma – WHO II
- Diffuse Midline Glioma
- Ependymoma - Posterior Fossa
- Ependymoma - Spinal
- Ependymoma – Supratentorial
- Epitheliod Glioblastoma
- Ganglioglioma
- Glioblastoma Multiforme (GBM) –WHO IV
- Glioma
- Gliosarcoma
- High Grade Glioma
- Low Grade Glioma
- Medulloblastoma
- Neuroblastoma
- Oligoastrocytoma
- Oligodendroglioma
- Pilocytic Astrocytoma
- Pleomorphic Xanthoastrocytoma
- Primary Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma of the Central Nervous System

Breast
- Breast Cancer (ER-, PR-, HER2+)
- Hormone Refractory ER+ HER2- Breast Cancer
- Hormone Refractory ER+ HER2+ Breast Cancer
- Hormone Refractory PR+ HER2- Breast Cancer
- Hormone Refractory PR+ HER2+ Breast Cancer
- Metaplastic Breast Cancer
- Triple Negative Breast Cancer

Esophagus and Stomach
- Esophageal Adenocarcinoma
- Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma
- Gastric Leiomyosarcoma
- Gastroesophageal Junction Adenocarcinoma
- Small Cell Carcinoma of Esophagus
- Small Cell Carcinoma of Stomach
- Stomach or Gastric Adenocarcinoma - Diffuse Subtype
- Stomach or Gastric Adenocarcinoma - Intestinal Subtype

Extragonadal Germinal Cell Tumors
- Choriocarcinoma
- Embryonal Cell Carcinoma
- Germinoma
- Mixed Germ Cell Tumors – Extragonadal
- Yolk Sac Carcinoma

Genital Tract, Lower – Female
- Cervical Cancer
- Vaginal Cancer
- Vulvar cancer

Genital Tract, Lower -Male
- Penile Carcinoma

Head and Neck
- Acinic Cell Carcinoma of Salivary Gland
- Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma
- Anaplastic Carcinoma of Salivary Gland
- Epidermoid Carcinoma of Salivary Gland
- Head And Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma
- Hypopharyngeal Squamous Cell Carcinoma
- Laryngeal Squamous Cell Carcinoma
- Lip and Oral Cavity Squamous Cell Carcinoma
- Malignant Mixed Tumor of Salivary Gland
- Mucoepidermoid Carcinoma
- Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma
- Olfactory Neuroblastoma (Esthesioneuroblastoma)
- Oropharyngeal Squamous Cell Carcinoma
- Paranasal Sinus and Nasal Cavity Squamous Cell Carcinoma
- Salivary Gland Adenocarcinoma

Kidney
- Renal Cell Carcinoma
- Renal Chromophobe Carcinoma
- Renal Clear Cell Carcinoma
- Renal Clear Cell Carcinoma - Rhabdoid subtype
- Renal Clear Cell Carcinoma - Sarcomatoid subtype
- Renal Cystic-Solid Non-Clear Cell Carcinoma
- Renal Non-Clear Cell Carcinoma
- Renal Papillary Cell Carcinoma
- Wilms Tumor (Nephroblastoma)

Large Intestine and Anus
- Anal Carcinoma
- Ascending Colon Cancer
- Cecal Carcinoma
- Colon Cancer
- Colorectal Adenocarcinoma
- Descending Colon Cancer
- Rectal Cancer
- Sigmoid Colon Cancer
- Small Cell Carcinoma of Colon
- Transverse Colon Cancer

Liver and Bile Duct
- Ampullary Carcinoma
- Cholangiocarcinoma - Extrahepatic
- Cholangiocarcinoma - Intrahepatic
- Cholangiocarcinoma - NOS
- Fibrolamellar Hepatocellular Carcinoma
- Gallbladder Cancer
- Hepatocellular Carcinoma
- Liver or Hepatic Cancer

Lung and Bronchus
- Adenosquamous Carcinoma of the Lung
- Large Cell Carcinoma
- Lung Adenocarcinoma
- Lung Squamous Cell Carcinoma
- Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)
- Small Cell Carcinoma of Epithelium
- Small Cell Lung Cancer

Leukemia
- Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia - B-Cell
- Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia - T-Cell
- Acute Myeloid Leukemia - De Novo
- Acute Myeloid Leukemia - Transformed
- Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) - NOS
- Acute Promyelocytic Leukemia
- Adult T-Cell Lymphoma-Leukemia
- Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia B-Cell
- Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia T-Cell
- Early T-Cell Precursor Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia
- Hairy Cell Leukemia
- Juvenile Myelomonocytic Leukemia
- Large Granular Lymphocytic Leukemia - T-Cell
- Pediatric Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia
- Pediatric Acute Myeloid Leukemia
- Pediatric B-Cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia
- Plasma Cell Leukemia
- Prolymphocytic Leukemia - B-Cell
- Prolymphocytic Leukemia - T-Cell

Lymphoma
- Histiocytic Neoplasms

Lymphoma - Hodgkin
- Hodgkin Lymphoma
- Lymphocyte Depleted Hodgkin's Disease
- Mixed Cellularity
- Nodular Lymphocyte Predominant
- Nodular Sclerosis
- Pediatric Hodgkin Lymphoma

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myCare-101 and myCare-102 Cancer Indications

Lymphoma - Non-Hodgkin
- Activated B-cell - DLBCL
- Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma - ALK-
- Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma - ALK+
- Angioimmunoblastic T-Cell Lymphoma
- Breast Implant-Associated Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma
- Burkitt-like Lymphoma - 11q Aberration
- Burkitts Lymphoma
- Cutaneous T-Cell Lymphoma
- Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma
- Duodenal-Type Follicular Lymphoma
- Enteropathy-Associated T-Cell Lymphoma
- Extranodal Natural Killer T-Cell Lymphoma
- Follicular Lymphoma
- Follicular Lymphoma - 1p36 Deletion
- Germinal Center B-cell - DLBCL
- Hepatosplenic T-Cell Lymphoma
- High Grade B-Cell Lymphoma
- Lymphoplasmacytic Lymphoma (Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia)
- Mantle Cell Lymphoma
- Monomorphic Epitheliotropic Intestinal T-Cell Lymphoma
- Mycosis Fungoides
- Natural Killer T-Cell Lymphoma
- Nodal Marginal Zone Lymphoma
- Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
- Pediatric Aggressive Mature B-Cell Lymphomas
- Pediatric-Type Follicular Lymphoma
- Peripheral T-Cell Lymphoma
- Plasmablastic Lymphoma
- Primary Cutaneous Acral CD8+ T-Cell Lymphoma
- Primary Cutaneous Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma
- Primary Cutaneous CD8+ T-Cell Lymphoma
- Primary Cutaneous Gamma-Delta T-Cell Lymphoma
- Primary Mediastinal (Thymic) Large B-cell Lymphoma
- Sezary Syndrome
- Small Lymphocytic Lymphoma
- Splenic Marginal Zone Lymphoma

Melanoma
- Acral Melanoma
- Lentigo Maligna
- Melanoma
- Nodular Melanoma
- Skin Cutaneous Melanoma
- Superficial Spreading Melanoma
- Uveal Melanoma

Mesothelioma
- Malignant Pleural Mesothelioma
- Mesothelioma of Pericardium
- Mesothelioma of Peritoneum

Myeloma
- Multiple Myeloma
- Smoldering Myeloma
- Solitary Plasmacytoma

Myeloproliferative Neoplasms
- Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia
- Essential Thrombocythemia
- Myelofibrosis
- Myeloproliferative Neoplasms
- Polycythemia Vera

Myelodysplastic Syndrome
- Chronic Myelomonocytic Leukemia
- Myelodysplastic Syndrome
- Myelodysplastic Syndrome - Isolated Deletion 5q
- Myelodysplastic Syndrome - Unclassifiable
- Myelodysplastic Syndrome Excess Blasts 1
- Myelodysplastic Syndrome Excess Blasts 2
- Myelodysplastic Syndrome Multilineage Dysplasia
- Myelodysplastic Syndrome Ringed Sideroblasts
- Myelodysplastic Syndrome Ringed Sideroblasts - Multilneage Dysplasia
- Myelodysplastic Syndrome Ringed Sideroblasts - Single Lineage Dysplasia
- Myelodysplastic Syndrome Single Lineage Dysplasia

Ovary and Fallopian Tube
- Clear Cell Carcinoma of the Ovary
- Malignant Mixed Mullerian Tumor of the Ovary (Ovarian Carcinosarcoma)
- Mucinous Carcinoma of the Ovary
- Ovarian Cancer
- Serous Carcinoma - Borderline
- Serous Carcinoma - High Grade

Pancreas
- Pancreatic Acinar Cell Carcinoma
- Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma
- Small Cell Carcinoma of Pancreas

Prostate
- Hormone Refractory AR+ Prostate Cancer
- Small Cell Carcinoma of Prostate

Skin
- Basal Cell Carcinoma of Skin
- Microcystic Adnexal Carcinoma
- Sebaceous Carcinoma
- Squamous Cell Carcinoma of Skin

Small Intestine
- Appendiceal Carcinoma
- Duodenal Carcinoma
- Small Intestine Carcinoma

Soft Tissue
- Angiosarcoma
- Fibrosarcoma
- Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor
- Leiomyosarcoma
- Liposarcoma
- Malignant Peripheral Nerve Sheath Tumor
- Soft Tissue Sarcoma
- Synovial Sarcoma
- Undifferentiated Pleomorphic Sarcoma

Testes
- Embryonal Carcinoma
- Mixed Germ Cell Tumors of Testes
- Seminoma
- Teratoma
- Testicular Choriocarcinoma
- Yolk Sac Tumor

Thymus
- Thymic Carcinoma
- Thymoma

Urothelial Carcinoma
- Bladder Adenocarcinoma
- Bladder Urothelial Carcinoma
- Renal Pelvis Cancer
- Urachal Carcinoma
- Ureteral Carcinoma
- Urethral Carcinoma
- Urothelial Carcinoma

Uterus
- Malignant Mixed Mullerian Tumor of Uterus
- Uterine Carcinosarcoma
- Uterine Endometrioid Carcinoma
- Uterine Leiomyosarcoma
- Uterine Papillary Serous Carcinoma

Cancer of Unknown Primary
- Cancer of Unknown Primary - Adenocarcinoma
- Cancer of Unknown Primary - Germ Cell Carcinoma
- Cancer of Unknown Primary - Hematological Cancer
- Cancer of Unknown Primary - Squamous Carcinoma
- Cancer of Unknown Primary - Undifferentiated Carcinoma

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