## RNA, proteins and viable tumor derived cells (TDCs). ETA identifies latent vulnerabilities of the tumor and can guide patient-specific combination regimens for tandem-targeting of tumor vulnerabilities. **APPROACH** 110 patients with advanced, refractory solid organ cancers which had progressed following ≥2 prior systemic lines,

Patients received personalized treatments based on

Treatment response was determined radiologically

Response Rate, ORR and Disease Control

**Encyclopedic Tumor Analysis** 

**Guided Treatments with** 

**Conventional Drugs Outperform** 

**Available Alternatives in** 

**Refractory Cancers** 

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> **Conflict of Interest:** Datar Cancer Genetics Limited offers

Refractory cancers pose formidable management

Deep interrogation of the tumor can reveal indications for treatments with anticancer agents in a label- and

Encyclopedia Tumor Analysis (ETA) is an integrational multi-analyte evaluation of tumor features using DNA.

**BACKGROUND** 

**RATIONALE** 

ETA,

(Objective Rate, DCR).

30

20

10

0

**Blood** 

Circulating tumor DNA - Mutations (SNV) Exosomal mRNA – Gene Expression

Circulating Tumor Cells - Chemoresistance

Exosomal miRNA – Gene Regulation

**Blood PBMC DNA** 

**ETA INDICATIONS AND GUIDED REGIMENS** 

Fig. 3. Indications for Therapy Selection.

Germline mutations SNPs - Pharmacogenetics

Figure 2. Overview of Multi-Analyte Investigations in ETA

LN

**Metastatic Sites** 

**Minimum** 

Maximum

challenges.

organ-agnostic manner.

- **DEMOGRAPHICS** Table 1. Study Cohort **Cancer Type** Number Head and Neck 30 21 **Breast** 14
- Colorectal 8 Ovarian Pancreatic 6 6 5 5 Gastric

Hepatobiliary

Cervix

Lung

Kidney

29

Lung

Table 3. Number of Metastatic Sites.

Surgery

Systemic Therapy

42 Esophageal Melanoma 54 males + 56 females. Median age: 50 years (Range 24-72) Figure 1. Extent of Disease Metastases. 80 70 Number of Patients 60 50 40 **75** 

28

**Bones** 

27

Liver

**Brain** 

Number

68 (61.8%)

106 (96.4%)

30 (27.3%)

**Drug Interactions** 

Therapy

Recommendation

COLOSSUS A.I.

3

**BM** 

Median Table 2. Prior Treatment Types. Number **Prior Treatments** Radiotherapy 60 (54.5%)

Cytotoxic

**Targeted** 

Endocrine 8 (7.3%) Table 4. Prior Treatment Lines. **Prior Lines** Systemic All Minimum Maximum 14 17 Median **ENCYCLOPEDIC TUMOR ANALYSIS Tumor Tissue** DNA –Gene Alterations (SNV, CNA, Indels, Fusions) Databases, Literature: RNA – Gene Expression Drug Efficacy, **Immunohistochemistry** Drug Safety, Tumor Cells - Chemoresistance

ber of Patients 99 46 29 19 18 1 **CRP DGE** SNV **IHC CNA Fus** CRP: In vitro Chemoresistance Profiling; DGE: Differential Gene Expression; SNV: Single Nucleotide Variation, IHC: Immuno-histochemistry; CNA: Copy Number Alteration; Fus: Gene Fusion

Fig. 4. Types of ETA Guided Treatment Regimens.

9

61

C+T

Fig. 5. Targeted and Endocrine Agents.

Number of Patients

E: Endocrine.

25

24

**17** 

Response Rate

Fig. 9. Progression Free Survival.

Regimens.

1.0

0.9

(DCR = 90.0%),

treatment related deaths.

pretreated pan-cancer population.

94.0%,

CONCLUSION

42.7%

**ORR** 

Fig. 8. Waterfall Chart of Best Response to ETA Guided

Number of Patients

■Without E ■ With E

10

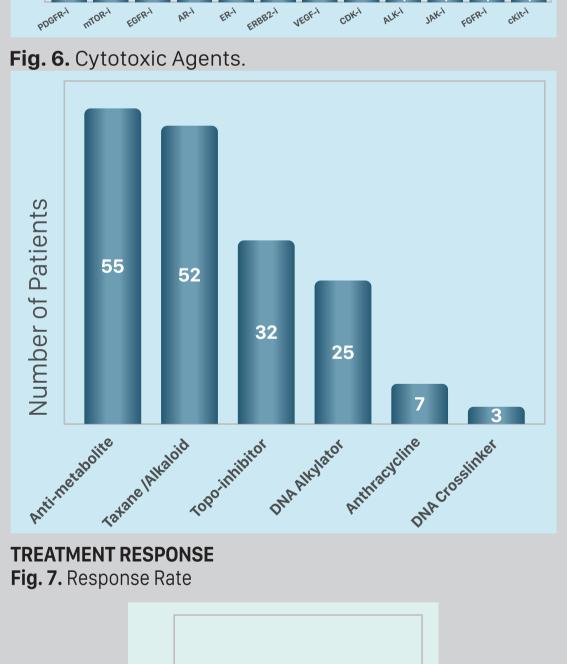
25

C

C: Cytotoxic only; T, Targeted only; C+T: Cytotoxic + Targeted;

10

10



90.0%

**CBR** 

<del>3</del>79

212.5

Progression Free Survival (Days) 125 91

Fig. 10. Kaplan Meier Curve of Progression-Free Survival.

31

8.0 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 Day 0 90 120 150 180 210 240 270 300 330 360 30 60 110 126 100 85 56 43 33 32 0.1 0.0 30 60 Progression Free Survival (Days) FINDINGS Partial response (PR) was observed in 47 patients (ORR = 42.7%),Stable Disease (SD) was observed in 52 patients

Median PFS was 125 days. 90 day PFS rate was

No Grade IV therapy related AE (AEs) or any

ETA-guided treatments offer meaningful survival benefits and outperformed available alternatives including checkpoint inhibitors in this heavily