

# Opportunities and Challenges for the Development and Adoption of Multicancer Detection Tests

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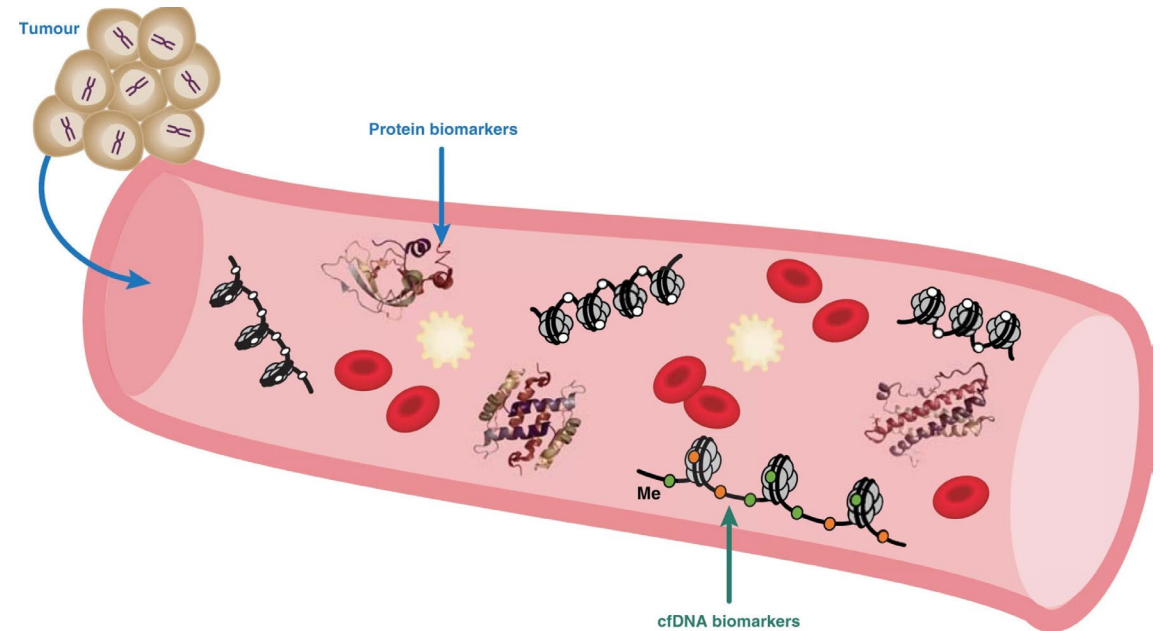
# Disclaimers and Disclosures

I work for the Federal Government

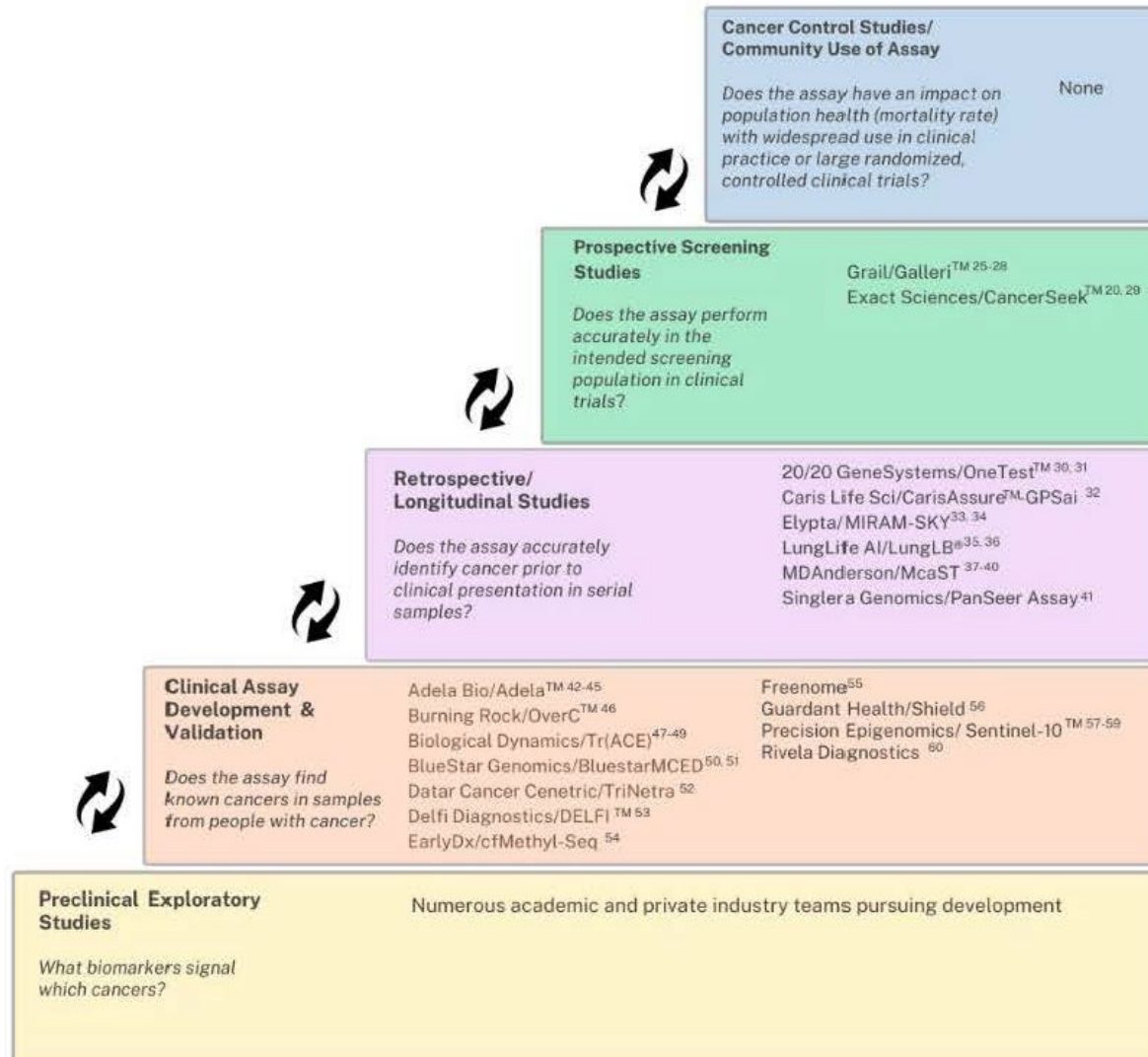
- No Honoraria
- No Consulting Arrangements
- No Stocks in Health Care Sectors

# Multi-Cancer Detection Assays: A Potential New Paradigm of Cancer Screening

- Measure biological signals in body fluids that may be shed by cancer cells (known as biomarkers or tumor markers).
- Exploit the shared biology of cancer cells of different tissues to screen for cancers from different organ sites at the same time.
- Utilize high-fidelity/high throughput analytical approaches (e.g. NGS) along with sophisticated statistical algorithms (e.g. ML/AI modeling) to discriminate cancer from non-cancer and to predict the tissue of origin of the cancer signal.



# Stage of Biomarker Development of MCD Tests Using Early Detection Research Network 5-phase Framework








Phase 4: Test Sensitivity drops further due to imperfect downstream diagnostic procedure; Specificity of test may drop.

Phase 3: Test Sensitivity drops due to presence of earlier stage disease in presymptomatic, pre-clinical specimens

Phase 2: Test clinical diagnostic performance is most optimistic

# Examples of MCD Assays

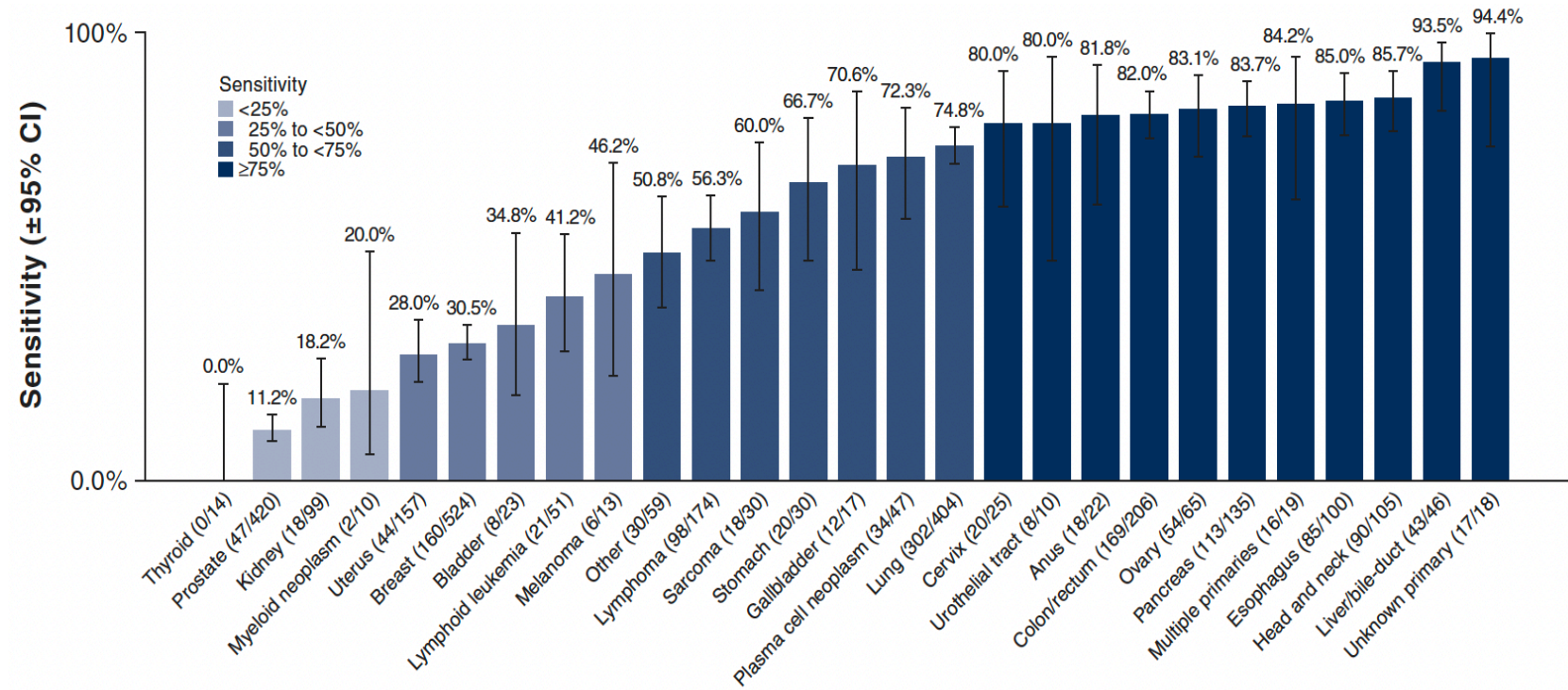
Company	Assay	Technology	Targeted Cancers														
			Lung	CRC	Breast	Pancreas	Liver	Esophagus	Stomach	Ovary	Prostate	Bladder	Kidney	Uterine	Head & Neck	Lymphoma	Leukemia
Adela Bio		cfMeDIP-seq; cfDNA fragmentomics															
Biological Dynamics	Tr(ACE)	EV proteins; AI															
Bluestar Genomics/ ClearNote Health	Avantect-MCD	cfDNA 5hmC-seq; fragmentomics															
Burning Rock	OverC™	Deep-targeted BS ELSA-seq															
Caris Life Sci		cfDNA/cfRNA NGS; AI															
Delfi Diagnostics		cfDNA fragmentomics															
Early Diagnostics	cfMethyl-Seq	cfDNA mC-NGS															
Elypta	MIRAM	UHPLC-MS GAGs/SKY															
Exact Sciences		cfDNA NGS; protein markers															
Freenome	FMBT	Multi-Omics/AI															
Guardant	GH MCD	cfDNA-mC NGS; cfDNA fragmentomics															
Grail		CpG-cfDNA NGS															
LungLifeAI	LungLB®	CTC FISH; Imaging AI															
Natera	Signatera™	cfDNA NGS; protein markers															
Oncodea	OncodeAI	Structural fingerprints: proteins, DNA, RNA,															
Precision Epigenomics	Sentinel-10™	CpG-cfDNA qPCR															
20/20 Gene Systems	OneTest	Circul. Cancer Ag's; AI															
MD Anderson CC	McaST	Raman Spectra profile of exosomes															
Ryerson U/St Michael's Hosp	Quantum Sensor/OncoProfiler	Immune Cell SERS/ML															

- MCD assays are optimized to detect a defined, small set of cancer types, or “index cancer types”, based on their training on available specimens from cancer cases and matched controls.
- MCD assays measure biological features that are common among most cancers, hence they can detect cancer types outside the “bucket’ of index cancer types.

# Variability of Performance within MCD Test

## Sensitivity

- Wide range of sensitivities across cancer types

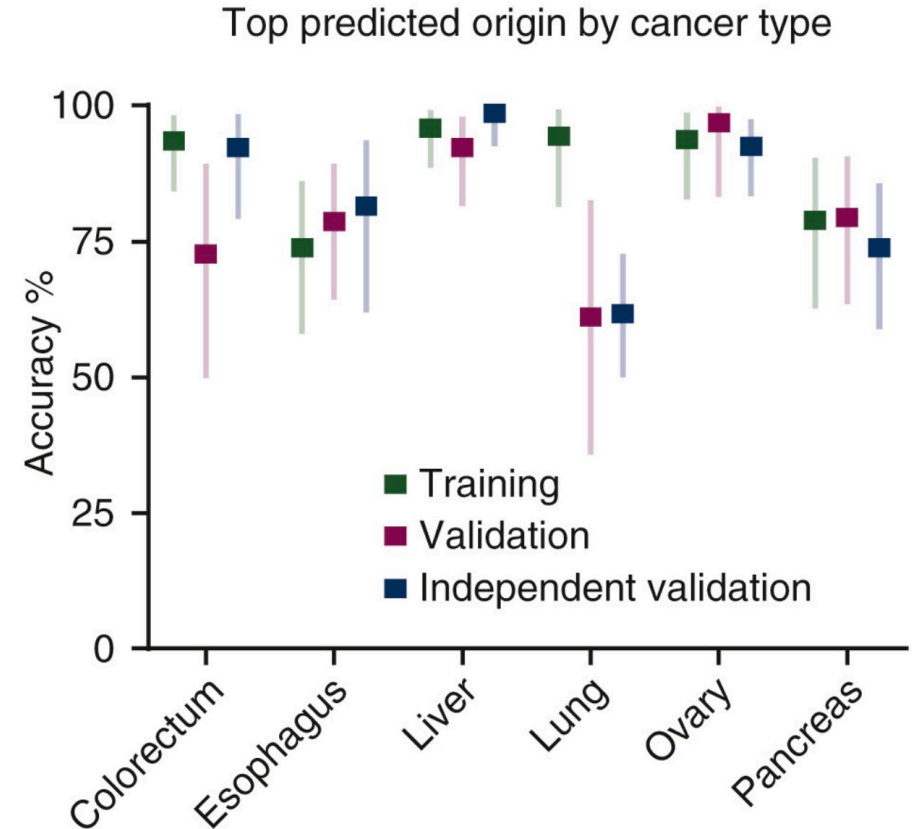


Klein EA, Richards D, Cohn A, *et al.* Ann Oncol. 2021 Sep;32(9):1167-1177.  
doi: 10.1016/j.annonc.2021.05.806. Epub 2021 Jun 24. PMID: 34176681.

# Variability of Performance within MCD Test

## Tissue-of-Origin (TOO) Prediction

- Variable range of TOO accuracies across cancer types.
- No TOO provided for cancers outside the “bucket” of index cancers although sensitivity of detection may be similar.
- **Potential impact on diagnostic odyssey triggered by a positive MCD test.**



Gao Q, Lin YP, Li BS, *et. al.* Ann Oncol. 2023 May;34(5):486-495. doi: 10.1016/j.annonc.2023.02.010. Epub 2023 Feb 26. PMID: 36849097.



# Thank You



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**[cancer.gov/espanol](https://cancer.gov/espanol)**