PROSTA-GEN DX™
A NEW Biopsy-based tool for prostate cancer management

Examines two major mechanisms of carcinogenesis

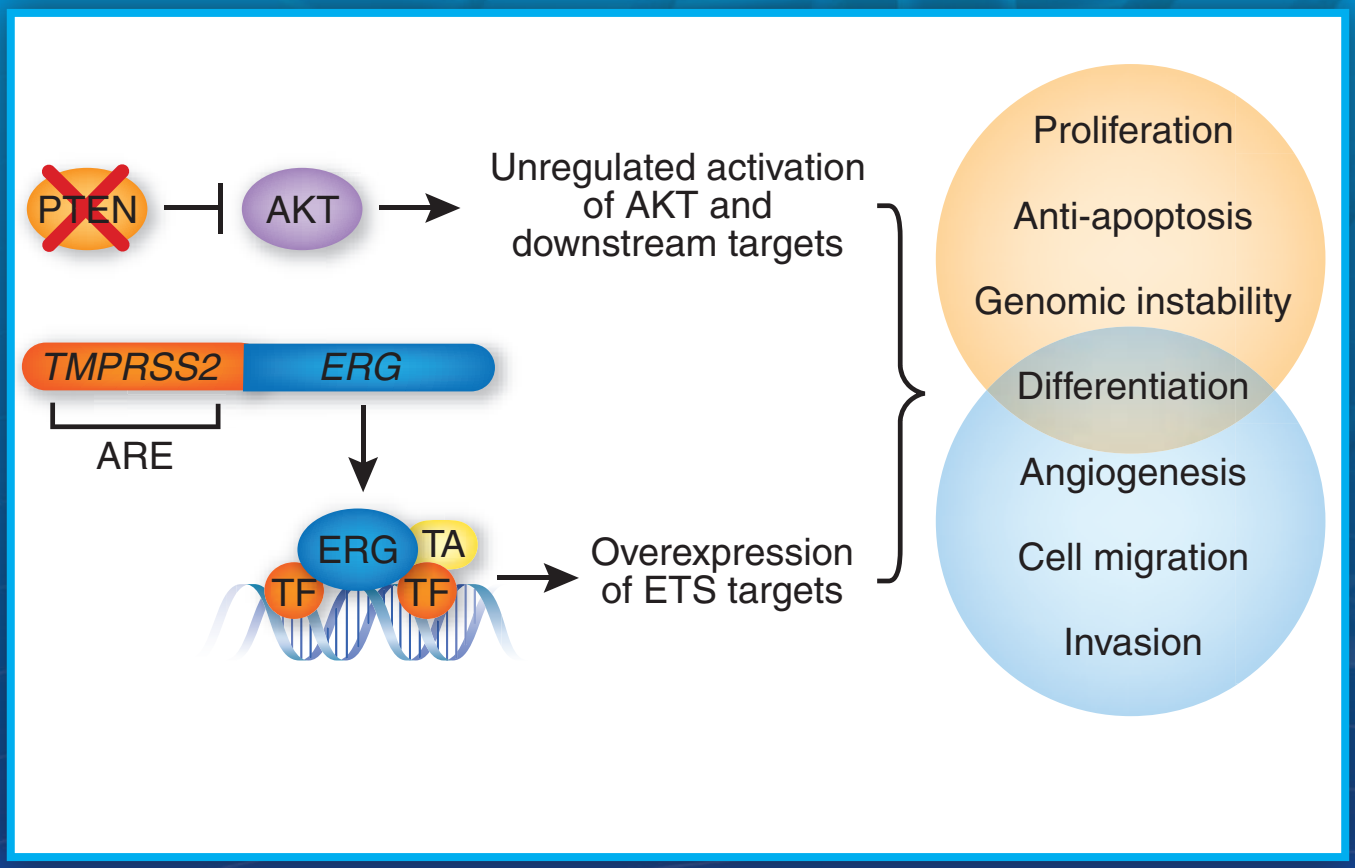
P-TEN

LOSS OF TUMOR SUPPRESSOR GENE

TMPRSS2:ERG

GENE FUSION/ TRANSLOCATION ANEUPLOIDY

PROSTATE CANCER PROGRESSION



ONLY TECHNOLOGY THAT COMBINES HISTOLOGIC, MOLECULAR AND CLINICAL PARAMETERS TO PREDICT DISEASE PROGRESSION

HISTOLOGIC

- Quantitatively captures and analyzes cellular features
- Pathologist selects the most representative tumor area for analysis

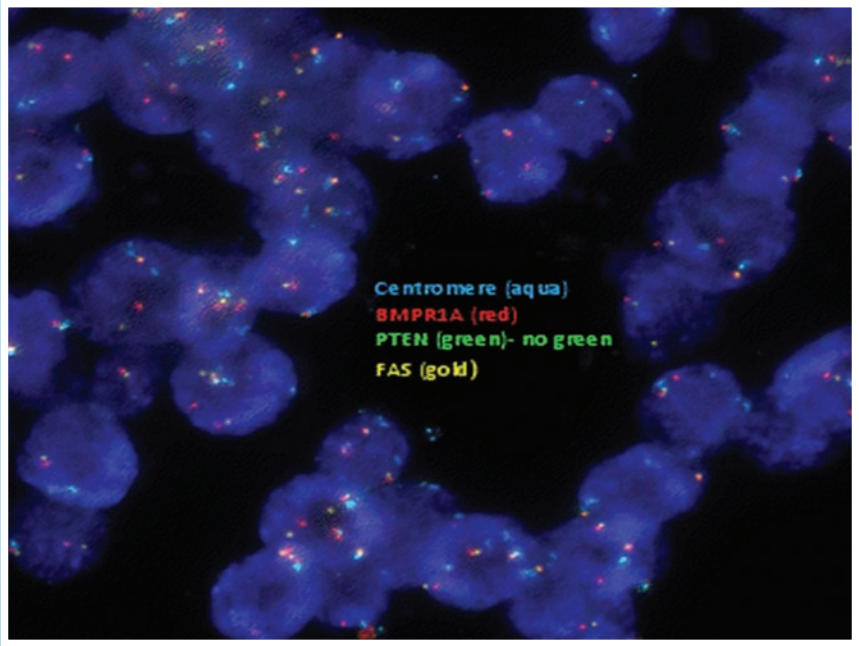
MOLECULAR

- Fluorescent in-situ hybridization captures loss or translocation of gene.
- Computer digital imaging quantifies and captures biologic results.

CLINICAL

- Incorporates clinical features to complete patient analysis.
- Biopsy Gleason Score

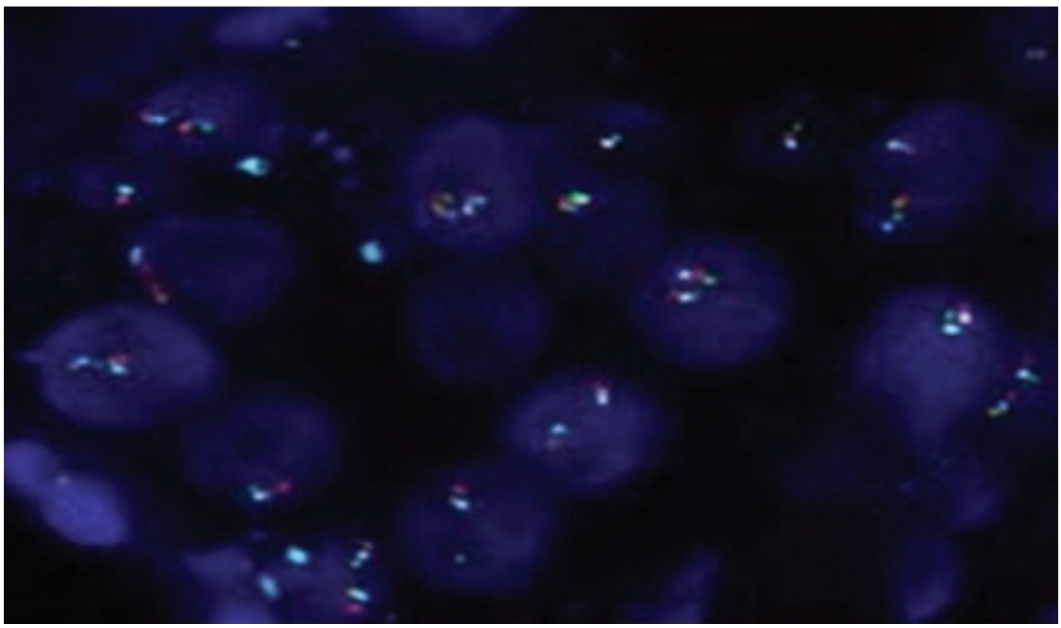
PTEN



- The PTEN (phosphatase and tensin) gene encodes a phosphatase which counteracts the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway, one of the most critical cancer-promoting pathways identified to date. It is involved in the regulation of DNA repair, genomic instability, stem cell self-renewal, cellular senescence, and cell migration (metastasis).

- Studies published, correlate PTEN deletion with poor clinical outcome in cases of hormone refractory prostate cancer¬, with 42.6% of tumors displaying the PTEN deletion. In addition, it has been observed that the frequency and type of PTEN deletion is correlated to disease progression and early biochemical recurrence.

TMPRSS2:ERG



- TMPRSS2-ERG gene rearrangements are present in 30-50% of prostate cancer and lead to over expression of a truncated ERG protein. The presence of the rearrangement may have prognostic significance and assist in patient stratification to guide therapy.

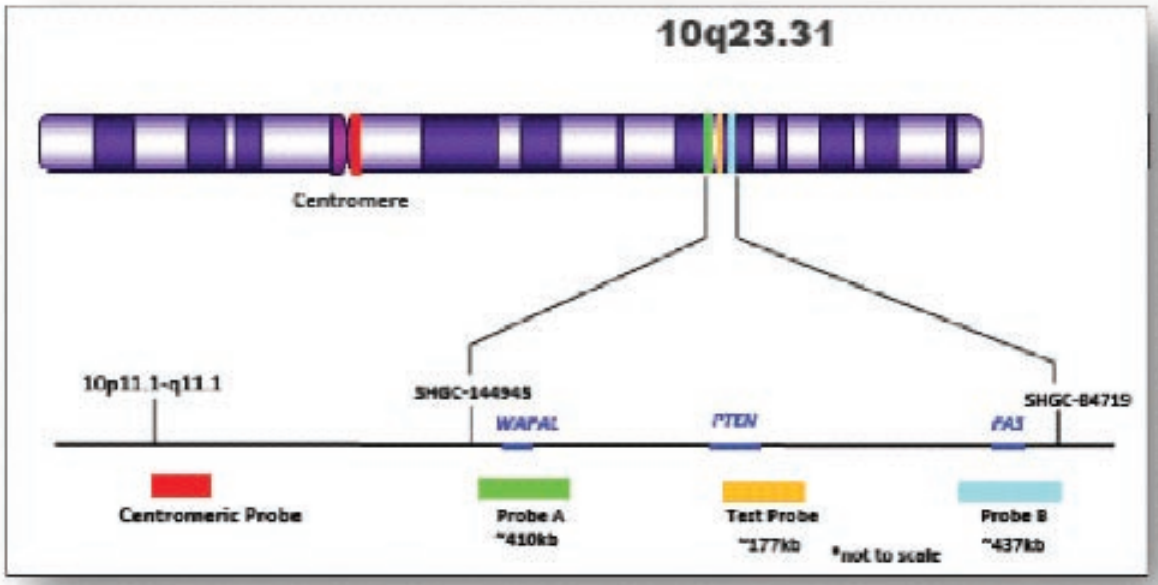
- Hormonally treated PCa patients having an ERG rearrangement have a significantly increased risk of becoming castration resistant compared to patients without the rearrangement. This is a sign of more aggressive disease and could potentially be used to identify patients less likely to respond to hormone treatment.

At diagnosis

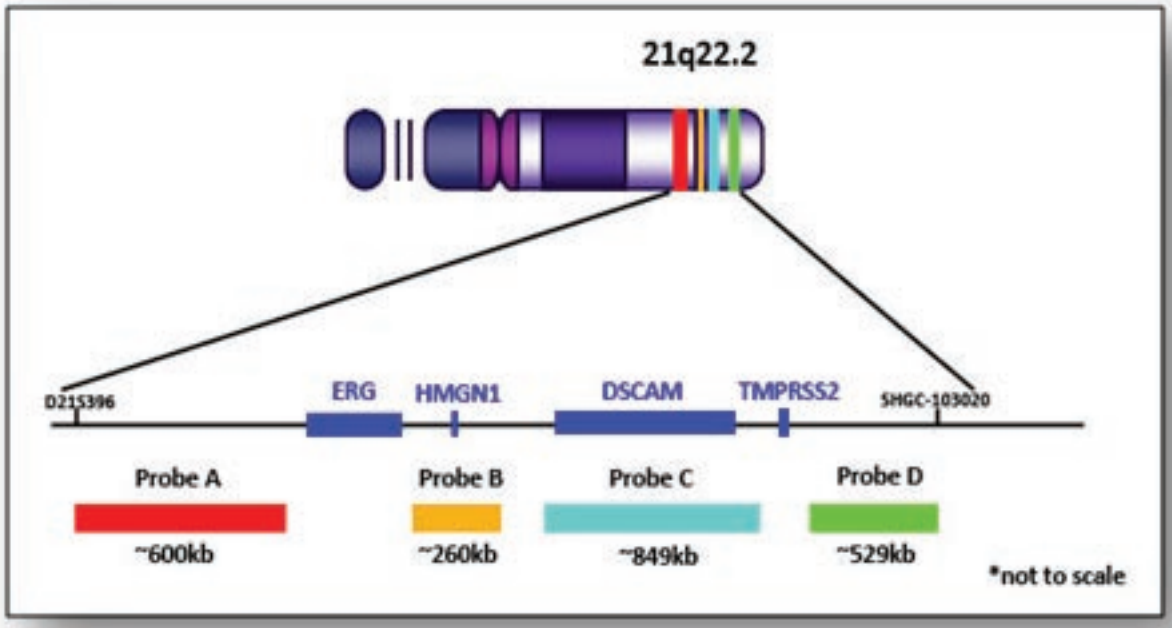
We have used multiple scientific disciplines to predict disease progression at the time of diagnosis.

- Two major mechanisms of carcinogenesis are examined.
- Generates a personalized prediction of risk of disease progression.
- Determines patients' genetic prognosis for serious disease progression.
- Delivers clinically proven, reliable results.
- Provides physicians and patients with enhance insights for treatment decisions.

P-TEN



TMPRSS2:ERG



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