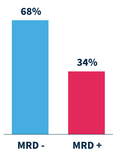
SOPHiA GENETICS™

Measurable Residual Disease (MRD)

Get the complete MRD story with targeted NGS profiling

Complete response **may not provide** a complete picture

Detection of residual disease is a powerful prognostic factor, an important instrument for therapeutic decision-making, and is the best way to monitor therapeutic response and predict relapse.[1]



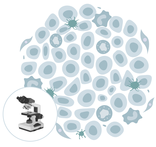
5 Years
Overall Survival (AML)[2]

Expediting development of **new treatment strategies** with MRD

Current U.S. Clinical Trials using MRD[3]

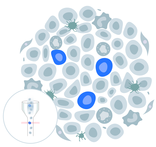
Patients labeled as **MRD-negative** by **standard tests still face relapse rates of** **25%** or higher[4]

Next-generation sequencing (NGS) MRD assays provide a comprehensive analysis of AML-specific genes **in a single assay**[1]



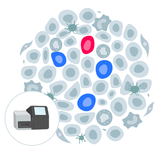
Morphology

Only a limited number of cells evaluated. Likely to detect only high levels of residual disease.



Flow Cytometry and PCR

Limited in the number of cancer cell markers evaluated. Subclonal populations may be missed.



Next-Generation Sequencing

Can detect and quantify mutations across multiple AML-specific genes simultaneously, revealing emerging clonal populations and simplifying monitoring.

Healthy cell | Original disease clone | Emerging sub-clone

Stay one step ahead of AML with **NGS-based MRD longitudinal monitoring**[1,5]

- Detect extremely low levels of disease
- Identify emerging clones
- Personalize treatment strategies
- Monitor for relapse

Discover MRD solutions with enhanced sensitivity.

Learn more

References:

[1] Li, W. *Leukemia*. Exon Publications. 2022; 79-100.
[2] Aitken, M.J.L., Ravandi, F., Patel, K.P., Short, N.J., *J Hematol Oncol*. 2021; 14, 137.
[3] ClinicalTrials.gov [Accessed 4/5/2024]
[4] Short, N.J., Zhou, S., Fu, C. et al. JAMA. 2020; 6(12): 1890-1899.
[5] Heuser, M., Freeman, S.D., Ossenkoppele, G.J. et al. *Blood*. 2021;138(26): 2753-2767.

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