Monitor Your Breast Cancer

The Signatera[™] Residual Disease Test is a custom-built blood test for people who have been diagnosed with breast cancer or other solid tumors. Signatera[™] can detect molecular residual disease (MRD) in the form of circulating tumor DNA—small fragments of DNA released by cancer cells.



The first time your doctor orders Signatera[™], a one time tissue sample and a blood sample are needed to build your unique test. Natera will work with your cancer care team to access your tumor tissue from a prior procedure or surgery.



After your test is built, you will need to get your blood drawn each time your doctor orders Signatera™.



Repeated Signatera[™] testing can show changes in your ctDNA levels, helping your doctor understand if your cancer is shrinking, growing, or coming back.



1. Vaz SC, et al. Joint EANM-SNMMI guideline on the role of 2-[¹⁸F]FDG PET/CT in no special type breast cancer : (endorsed by the ACR, ESSO, ESTRO, EUSOBI/ESR, and EUSOMA). Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. 2024 Jul;51(9):2706-2732.

2. Cohen SA, Liu MC, Aleshin A. Practical recommendations for using ctDNA in clinical decision making. Nature. 2023 Jul;619(7969):259-268. doi: 10.1038/s41586-023-06225-y. Epub 2023 Jul 12. PMID: 37438589.

3. Yu L, et al. PLoS One. 2022 Apr 28;17(4):e0266889.

Key Takeaway Points

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ctDNA detection and dynamics have established prognostic value in early-stage and metastatic breast cancer. The clinical utility of DNA as a predictive biomarker to guide erapy is emerging in e metastatic setting, owever is not ready in the early-stage setting. Improving ctDNA assay sensitivity/LOD will be important for clinical utility. As the technology advances, analytic and trial standards must be defined and aligned.

ctDNA has been studied throughout the course of disease



Adapted from Jo Chien, MD

Standard and potential clinical applications of ctDNA

Analytical Validity Measures what it is supposed to measure <u>Clinical Validity</u> Associates with a clinically relevant outcome <u>Clinical Utility</u> Acting on the result improves clinical outcome

Metastatic BC: Mutation detection and therapy selection Metastatic BC : Monitoring disease progression Early-stage BC: Assessing response to NACT and prognosis Early-stage BC: Assessing minimal residual disease Breast cancer detection