

Lead Inventor:

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Background & Unmet Need

- Circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) in plasma cell-free DNA (cfDNA) enables non-invasive cancer detection through routine blood draws
- ctDNA levels correlate with tumor burden and reflect responses to treatment, serving as a valuable biomarker for early detection and disease monitoring
- While late-stage cancers show tumor fractions (TFs) up to 20% in cfDNA, early-stage disease exhibits dramatically lower TFs
- A conventional blood draw (5mL) yields only 2,000-5,000 genomic equivalents of cfDNA, limiting sequencing depth
- The combination of low TF and limited genomic equivalents creates a fundamental barrier to early cancer detection through conventional mutation sequencing
- Unmet Need: Development of ultra-sensitive methods capable of detecting plasma tumor fraction <0.1% to enable early cancer detection

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CNV: Copy number variant; cfDNA: cell-free DNA; ctDNA: Circulating tumor DNA; MRD: Minimal residual disease SNV: single nucleotive variant; TF: Tumor fraction; WGS: Whole genome sequencing

Technology Overview

- The Technology: MRDetect, a tumor-informed method for ultra-sensitive ctDNA detection using genome-wide mutational integration and an advanced error suppression framework
- MRDetect is available via **non-exclusive license**
- MRDetect uses average depth whole genome sequencing (WGS) to pool information across multiple sites in the genome, increasing the effective ceiling of sequencing depth
- Read-level error suppression frameworks address noise associated with lower quality sequencing metrics and read depth in single nucleotide variants (SNVs) and copy number variants (CNVs)
- PoC Data: MRDetect enables ctDNA detection in fractions as low as 10⁻⁵ with a modest sequencing depth (35x), with assay-level specificity of 95%
- PoC data has been generated in clinical plasma samples from patients with lung adenocarcinoma, colorectal cancer, and metastatic melanoma

Steven Kothen-Hill Asaf Zviran Viktor Adalsteinsson **Patents:** <u>US Application</u> <u>EP Application</u> <u>ISsued patents in SG, AU, CN, JP</u> Additional Applications in CA, JP, IN, IL, KR, HK, SG, CN, AU, US **Publications:** <u>Zviran et al</u>. Nat Med. 2020.

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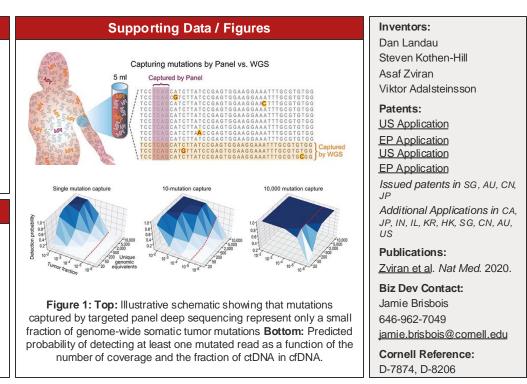
Cornell Reference: D-7874, D-8206

Technology Applications

- Early detection of cancer in high-risk populations
- Detection of minimal residual disease following cancer treatment
- Patient stratification for adjuvants to reduce
 unnecessary treatments
- Treatment selection based on patient-specific molecular features and response monitoring

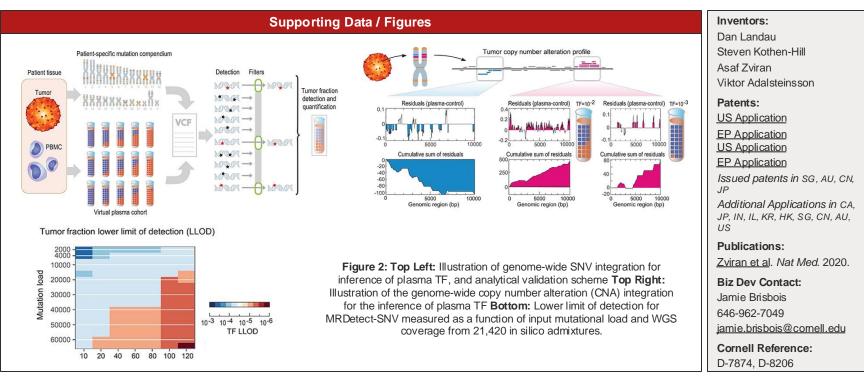
Technology Advantages

- Simple WGS workflow does not require custom panel creation or molecular barcodes and can work with limited input material
- Enables dynamic treatment optimization through ongoing monitoring of patient response and outcomes



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