

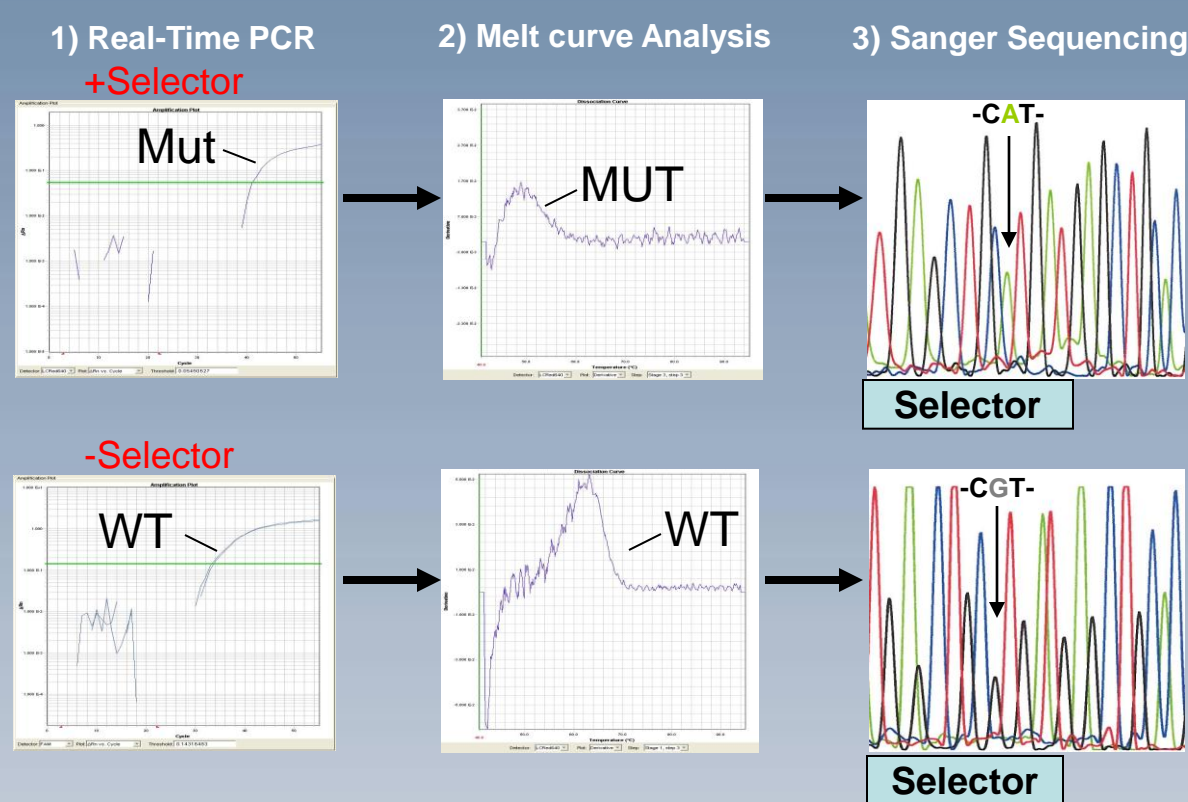
The CEE-Selector™ Assay: A tool for the identification of rare allele variants

Vassilios Alexiadis, Tim Watanaskul, Karena Kosco, Julie A. Mayer and Lyle Arnold
 Biocept, Inc. 5810 Nancy Ridge Drive, Suite 150, San Diego CA 92121 www.biocept.com

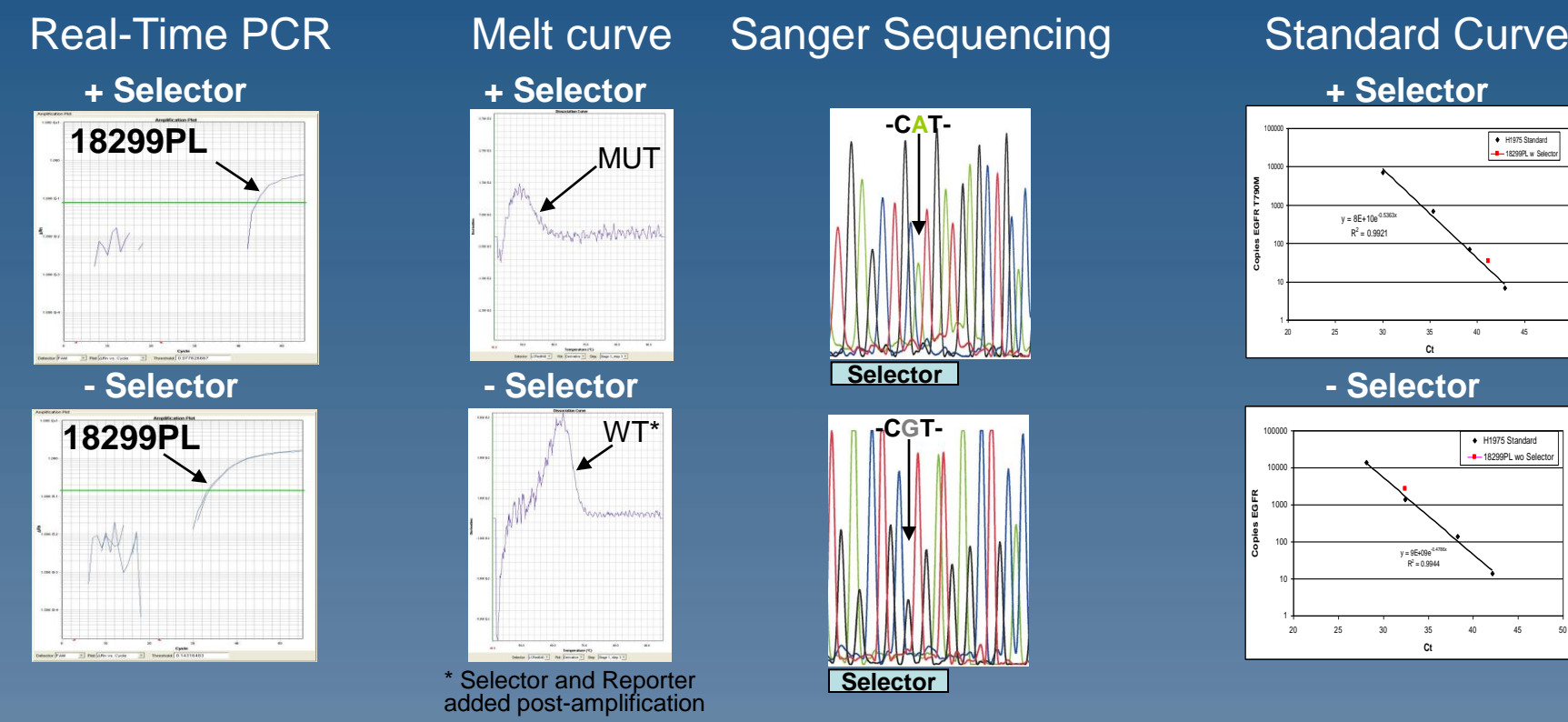
Abstract

Molecular assays for the identification of rare allele occurrences are important tools for proper cancer classification and treatment. A prime example is the T790M mutation in EGFR which leads to resistance to the tyrosine kinase inhibitors gefitinib (Iressa®) and erlotinib (Tarceva®) used in the treatment of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Identification of the T790M mutation in cancer-shed particles in blood (either as whole cells or subcellular vesicles) calls out the need for an alternative cancer treatment. We have developed a highly sensitive PCR-based assay which allows the identification of the T790M mutation in blood plasma (either when present in mRNA or genomic DNA). The assay combines Real-Time PCR as well as melt curve analysis of the mutant PCR product and is followed by sequencing to verify the presence of the mutation. The Selector™ Assay is based on a wild-type specific PCR blocker and allows the mutant template to be amplified in a high background of wild-type template. A few copies of T790M mutant can be detected in greater than a 1000-fold excess of wild-type. Data using the Selector™ Assay with clinical lung cancer samples as well as H1975 cells spiked and recovered from whole blood using Biocept's microchannel technology are presented. The Selector™ Assay can be applied to other mutations relevant to cancer and is a valuable tool for clinical diagnostics.

Methods



Lung cancer plasma samples

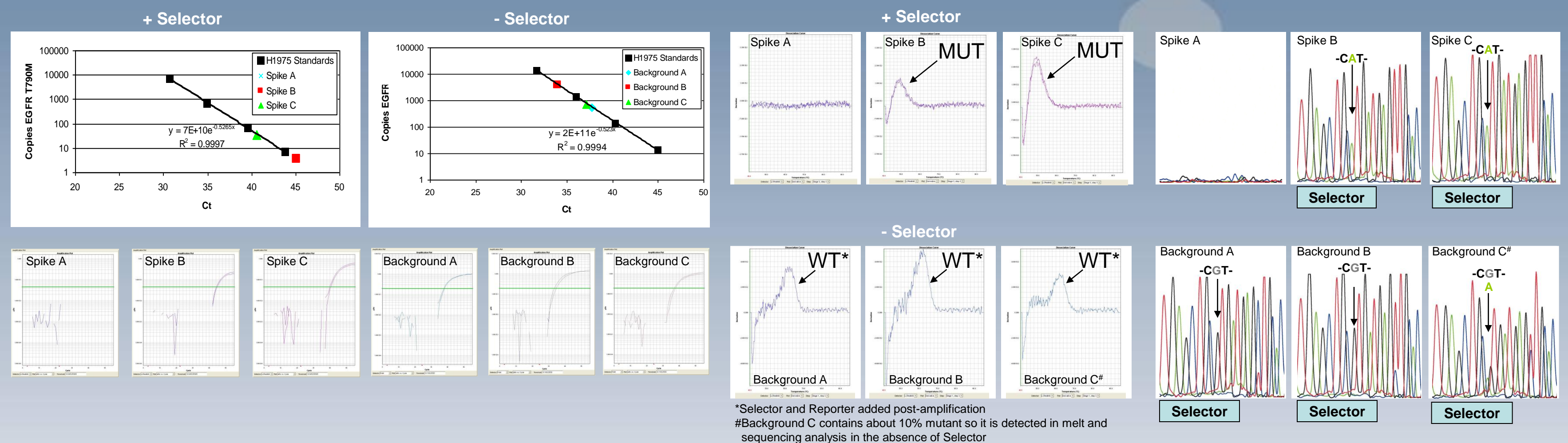


NSCLC Patient Results: T790M# Selector™ Assay

Sample number	Copies of EGFR*	Copies of mutant*	Percent Mutation	T790M**	Mutation found
18280PL	61000	17	0.014/0.014	-	L792F/silent mut
18298PL	61000	9	0.014	+	T790M
18299PL	46300	577	1.24	+	T790M
18312PL	240000	3800	1.56	+	T790M
18321PL	1900	0	0	-	None
18329PL	490000	9	0.002	-	L792F
18335PL	7600	0	0	-	None
18354PL	240000	9	0.004	+	T790M
18363PL	30000	9	0.03	+	T790M
18406PL	2975	0	0	-	None
18409PL	81500	0	0	-	None
18417PL	12100	0	0	-	None
18530PL	6260	0	0	-	None

*When present T790M makes the tyrosine kinase inhibitors Tarceva (erlotinib) and Iressa (gefitinib) ineffective and requires a change in therapy.
 *In 3ml plasma, **Confirmed by sequencing

Biocept Microchannel: Spike and Recovery of H1975 from whole blood



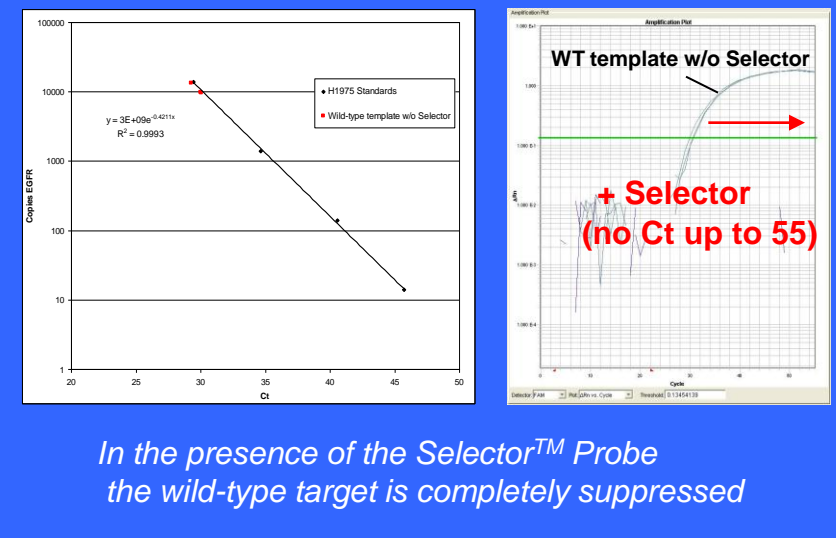
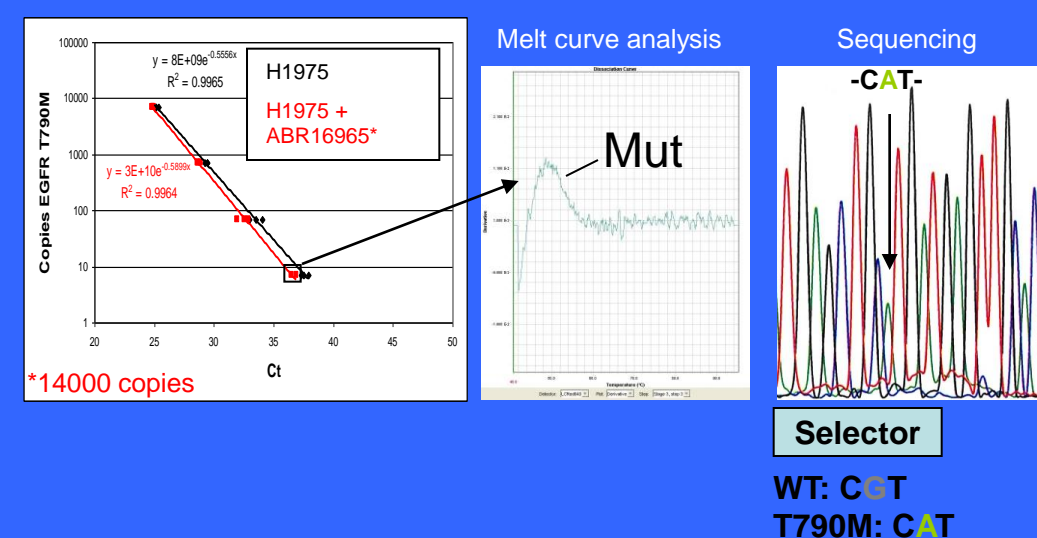
*Selector and Reporter added post-amplification
 #Background C contains about 10% mutant so it is detected in melt and sequencing analysis in the absence of Selector

Results

Selector™ Assay Performance

The Selector™ Assay is Quantitative and A Large Excess of Wild-Type Genomic DNA Minimally Effects Selector™ Assay Performance

Suppression of Wild-type Amplification by Selector™



In the presence of the Selector™ Probe the wild-type target is completely suppressed

Selector™ Assay T790M Matches Closely the Microchannel Results

Spike	H1975 cells in Assay eluted from microchannel	
	Captured on microchannel (Assay equivalent)	Number of Detected cells after elution (Selector™ Assay w/ Selector)
A	0	0
B	3	3
C	16	36

Conclusions

- Selector™ Assay suppresses wild-type amplification by >100,000 fold.
- Has little to no suppressive effect on the amplification of mutant alleles.
- Mutations are detected in a wild-type background at better than 1:10,000.
- The presence of a wild-type allele at >2,000 fold excess, in a complex genomic background has no adverse effect on mutant allele amplification, detection or quantification.
- Works with both DNA and RNA targets from clinical samples.
- Demonstrated the utility of the T790M Selector™ assay in NSCLC patient samples.
- Works in real-time, end-point, and melt-curve analysis. Seamlessly interfaces to sequencing, and other confirmatory methods of analysis, once mutant alleles are selectively amplified.