

Rapid TissueMARK™

LUCENCE

Detecting FDA-Approved Biomarkers For
Additional 1 in 6 Patients VS Conventional NGS^[1]

50% of eligible cancer patients miss out on targeted
therapies from traditional tissue profiling approaches^[2]

Rapid TissueMARK™ delivers accurate and affordable
detection of over 50 DNA/RNA genomic alterations with
microsatellite instability (MSI) in FFPE tissue

Covering FDA and all CDL-approved^[3] genetic biomarkers
for 7 major cancer types

From Asia's first company to obtain US government
Medicare coverage for NGS testing technology^[4]

7

Individual
Tumor Types

18%

More FDA-Approved
Biomarkers vs
Conventional NGS^[5]

5

Working
Days

Benefits of Rapid TissueMARK™



34% more cost savings from combining mutation NGS
and MSI for immunotherapy^[6]



Save precious samples, **Save** slide-cutting cost^[7]



0.9% (9 in 1,000) detection limit for superior biomarker
detection versus conventional and less accurate 5%

Cancer Types Covered

Common Solid tumor types including Lung, Breast, Ovarian,
Colon, Pancreas, Bile Duct, Prostate

Suitable for

- Newly diagnosed patients
- Recurrent and metastatic disease
- Patients who are not responding well to current standard-of-care treatments

[1] Data on file - Comparing 0.9% versus conventional 5% threshold.

[2] Sadik et al. J Clin Oncol Precision Oncology. (2022)

[3] <https://www.moh.gov.sg/home/our-healthcare-system/medishield-life/what-is-medishield-life/what-medishield-life-benefits/cancer-drug-list>

[4] <https://www.businesstimes.com.sg/startups-tech/singapores-lucence-secures-us-medicare-approval-its-cancer-tests>.

[5] Data on file - Comparing 0.9% versus conventional 5% threshold.

[6] <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9330154/>. Average test is \$1778 + MSI \$600 (add-on). Rapid TissueMARK includes MSI by default.

[7] No splitting of samples required.

List of FDA-Approved Matched Therapy

Cancer Type	Biomarker	FDA-approved Matched Therapy
Lung cancer	ALK	Alectinib, Brigatinib, Ceritinib, Crizotinib, Lorlatinib
	BRAF	Binimetinib, Dabrafenib, Encorafenib, Trametinib,
	EGFR	Afatinib, Amivantamab-vmjw, Dacomitinib, Erlotinib, Gefitinib, Osimertinib
	ERBB2	Trastuzumab Deruxtecan
	ROS1	Crizotinib, Entrectinib, Repotrectinib
	RET	Pralsetinib, Selpercatinib
	MET	Tepotinib, Capmatinib
	KRAS	Sotorasib
Breast cancer	AKT1	Capivasertib
	BRCA1, BRCA2	Olaparib, Talazoparib
	PIK3CA	Alpelisib, Capivasertib
	ESR1	Elacestrant
	ERBB2 (HER2)	Lapatinib, Margetuximab, Neratinib, Pertuzumab, Trastuzumab Emtansine, Trastuzumab, Tucatinib
	PTEN	Capivasertib
Ovarian cancer	BRCA1, BRCA2	Niraparib, Olaparib, Rucaparib
Colorectal cancer	BRAF	Cetuximab, Encorafenib
	ERBB2	Trastuzumab, Tucatinib
	RAS (Wild-type)	Cetuximab, Panitumumab
Pancreatic cancer	BRCA1, BRCA2	Olaparib
Cholangiocarcinoma	FGFR2	Infigratinib, Pemigatinib
	IDH1	Ivosidenib
Prostate cancer	BRCA1, BRCA2	Olaparib, Rucaparib, Talazoparib
Pan-cancer targets ^[8]	NTRK1, NTRK2, NTRK3,	Entrectinib, Larotrectinib
	BRAF	Dabrafenib, Trametinib
	RET	Selpercatinib
	MSI	Pembrolizumab

**For additional biomarkers : TMB, HRR gene coverage beyond BRCA1/2, and 99.9% coverage of all OncoKB actionable mutations - please upgrade to UNITED™ 600.*

Test Specifications

Methodology	Ultra-deep next-generation sequencing
Genomic alterations profiled	SNVs, CNVs, indels, fusions, splice variants, MSI
Sample requirement	FFPE tumor tissue
Turnaround time	5 working days

	Limit of Detection	Sensitivity	Specificity
Single Nucleotide Variants (SNVs)	0.9%	100%	100%
Insertions/Deletions (Indels)	1.5%	100%	100%
Fusions (RNA)	10 copies	100%	100%

• Results tested at the stated mutant allele frequencies using reference standards, and FFPE clinical samples.
[8] Include drugs with accelerated approval.

Focused genes sub-panels for targeted cancer types

All sub-panels include microsatellite instability (MSI) and RNA fusion testing.

Lung

ALK [#]	CDKN2A [#]	FGFR2 [#]	MTOR	NTRK3	RB1 [#]	STK11
ARAF	CTNNB1	FGFR3 [#]	NF1	PDGFRA [#]	RET	TP53 ^{#1}
BRAF [#]	EGFR [†]	KEAP1 ¹	NFE2L2	PIK3CA ^{#1}	RIT1	U2AF1
BRCA1 ^{#1}	ERBB2 [#]	KRAS [#]	NRAS [#]	PIK3R1	ROS1	
BRCA2 ^{#1}	FGFR1 [#]	MET [#]	NTRK1	PTEN ^{#^}	SF3B1	

Breast & Ovarian

AKT1 ¹	BRCA2 ^{#1}	ESR1 [#]	GATA3	NTRK1	RB1 [#]	
APC	CDH1	FBXW7 [#]	GNAS	NTRK3	RET	
ATM [#]	CDK6 ^{#1}	FGFR1 [#]	KRAS [#]	PIK3CA ^{#1}	SF3B1	
BRAF [#]	CTNNB1	FGFR2 [#]	MYC [#]	PIK3R1	TP53 ^{#1}	
BRCA1 ^{#1}	ERBB2	FGFR3 [#]	NF1	PTEN ^{#^}		

Colon

APC	CTNNB1	FGRF1 [#]	KRAS [#]	NRAS [#]	PIK3R1	SMAD4 ^{# 1}
ATM [#]	EGFR [†]	FGRF2 [#]	MLH1	NTRK1	PTEN ^{#^}	TP53 ^{#1}
BRAF [#]	ERBB2 [#]	FGRF3 [#]	MTOR	NTRK3	RAF1	
CREBBP	FBXW7 [#]	JAK1	MYC [#]	PIK3CA ^{#1}	RET	

Pancreas & Bile Duct

AKT1 ¹	BRCA2 ^{#1}	ERBB2 [#]	HRAS	MYC [#]	PIK3R1	TP53 ^{#1}
APC	CCND1 [#]	FGFR1 [#]	IDH1	NRAS [#]	PTEN ^{#^}	VHL
ATM [#]	CCND2 ^{#1}	FGFR2 [#]	IDH2	NTRK1	RET	
BRAF [#]	CDKN2A [#]	FGFR3 [#]	KRAS [#]	NTRK3	STK11	
BRCA1	CTNNB1	GNAS	MET	PIK3CA	SMAD4	

Prostate

AR [#]	BRCA1 ^{#1}	FGFR1 [#]	KRAS [#]	NTRK3	PTEN ^{#^}	SPOP
ATM [#]	BRCA2 ^{#1}	FGFR2 [#]	MYC [#]	PIK3CA ^{#1}	RB1 [#]	TP53 ^{#1}
BRAF [#]	ERBB2 [#]	FGFR3 [#]	NTRK1	PIK3R1	RET	

RNA Fusions

ALK	DNAJB1-PRKACA	ETV4	MET (including exon 14 skipping)	NUTM1	RSPO3	TMPRSS2
AR (AR-3/4/7/9 splice variant)	EGFR [†]	ETV5	MYB-NFIB	PAX3-FOXO1	SLC45A3	
AXL-MBIP	ERBB4	FGFR1	NRG1	PAX8-PPARG	SSX1	
BRAF	ERG	FGFR2	NTRK1	RET	SSX2	
CLIP1-LTK	ESR1	FGFR3	NTRK2	ROS1	TFE3	
CTNNB1-PLAG1	ETV1	FLI1	NTRK3	RSPO2	THADA	

MSI

BAT25	BAT26	NR21	NR24	NR27	MONO27
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*Targeted regions selected to maximize detection of known hotspot mutations, in all clinically relevant exons of tested genes. †Includes sequencing of EGFR kinase and extracellular domain mutations. # Includes detection of gene copy number alterations. ^Full coverage >97% coverage of coding exons.