

## INTRODUCTION

Pancreatic cystic lesions are common incidental findings, but up to half may be precursors of pancreatic cancer. Current diagnostic methods cannot robustly identify cysts that have the highest probability to progress to cancer and require treatment. To address this gap, we evaluated the performance of a non-invasive epigenomic based test employing cell-free DNA, the Avantect Pancreatic Cancer CLIA-CAP test, in a cohort of patients with pancreatic cysts to identify those at higher risk of malignancy.

Avantect is recommended for individuals with high risk for pancreatic cancer such as newly diagnosed with Type 2 Diabetes. The test has been validated in a large case-control study, including patients with pancreatic cystic lesions.

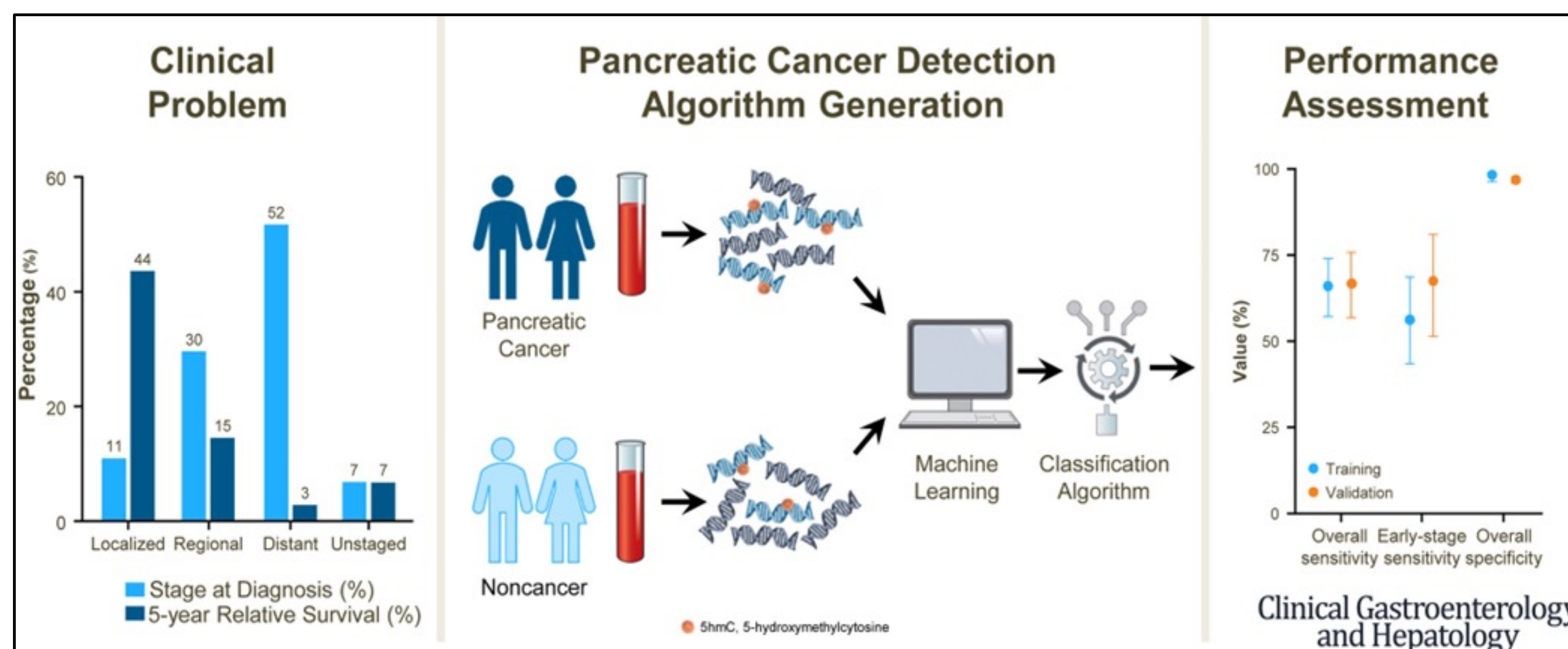
The current pilot study evaluates the ability to detect high-risk patients with pancreatic cystic lesions using the Avantect test.

## METHODS

In this study, we investigated the use of Avantect in a cohort of patients with pancreatic cysts. Whole blood was collected from 41 patients with cysts: 17 patients with moderate/high grade dysplasia (HGD) and 24 patients with benign/low grade dysplasia (LGD) cysts. Avantect measures changes in 5-hydroxymethylation (5hmC) in cfDNA, copy number changes and fragment size differences.

In parallel, demographic information, imaging results, surgical reports, and histological findings were collected for analysis and clinical annotation of patients.

## AVANTECT TEST VALIDATION SUMMARY

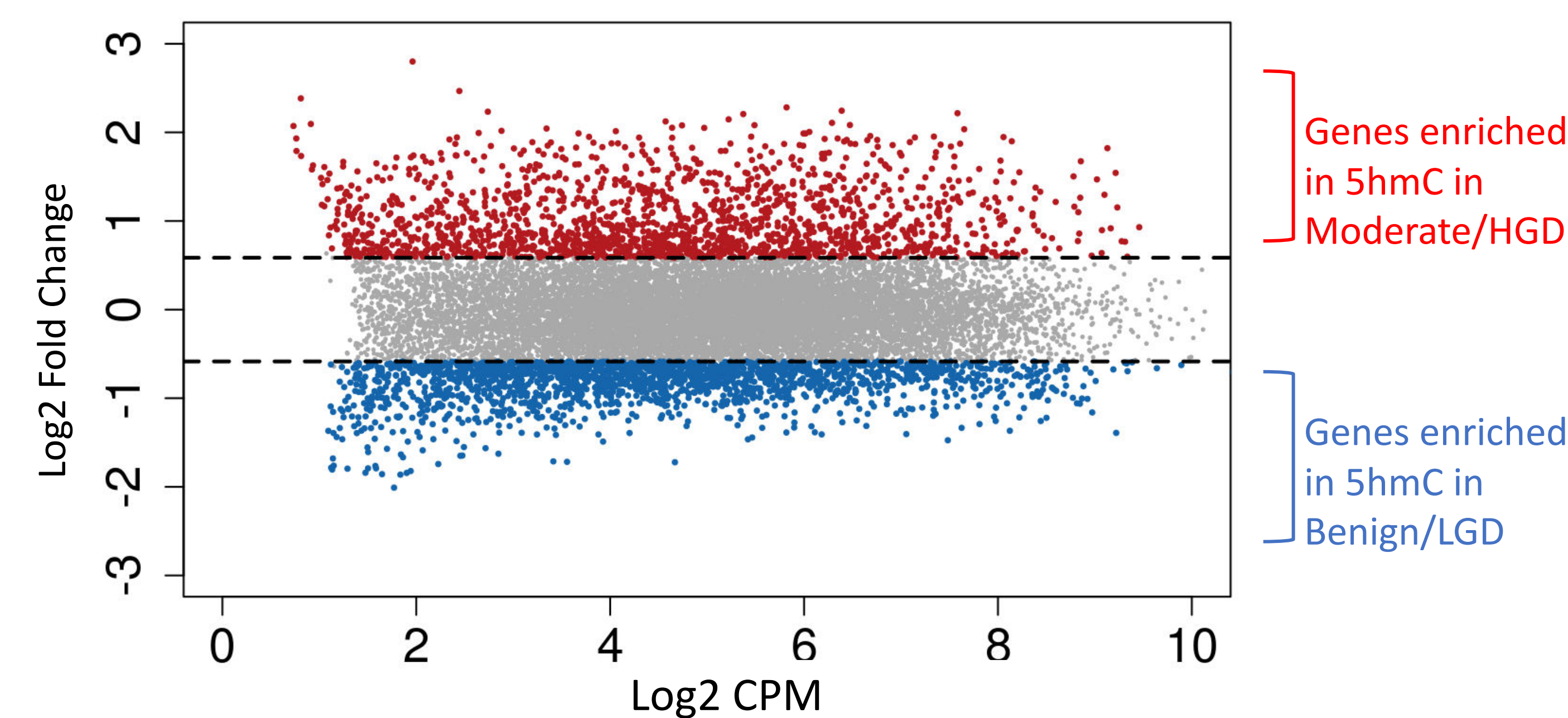


## COHORT CHARACTERISTICS

| Characteristics                     | N            |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Gender at Birth</b>              |              |
| Male, n (%)                         | 31.7%        |
| Female, n (%)                       | 68.3%        |
| <b>Mean age (Range)</b>             | 65.8 (30-82) |
| <b>Pancreatic Lesion</b>            |              |
| Moderate/High Grade Dysplasia (HGD) | 17           |
| Benign/Low Grade Dysplasia (LGD)    | 24           |
| <b>Additional Risk Factors</b>      |              |
| Type II diabetes Mellitus           | 8            |
| Heavy smokers                       | 9            |
| Family history of Pancreatic Cancer | 6            |

## DIFFERENTIAL 5hmC LEVELS

Differential 5hmC Occupancy of gene features in Moderate/High Grade Dysplasia compared with Benign/ Low Grade Dysplasia



- Log2 fold-change (FC) of hydroxymethylation levels in gene features are compared as a function of their average log2 counts per millions (CPM) between Moderate/HGD versus Benign/LGD.
- Genes that have significant increase or decrease in 5hmC density (N=3,697), with false discovery rates (FDR) less than 0.05, Moderate/HGD compared to Benign/LGD, are denoted as red and blue scatter dots, respectively. FDR was calculated using Benjamini-Hochberg method.

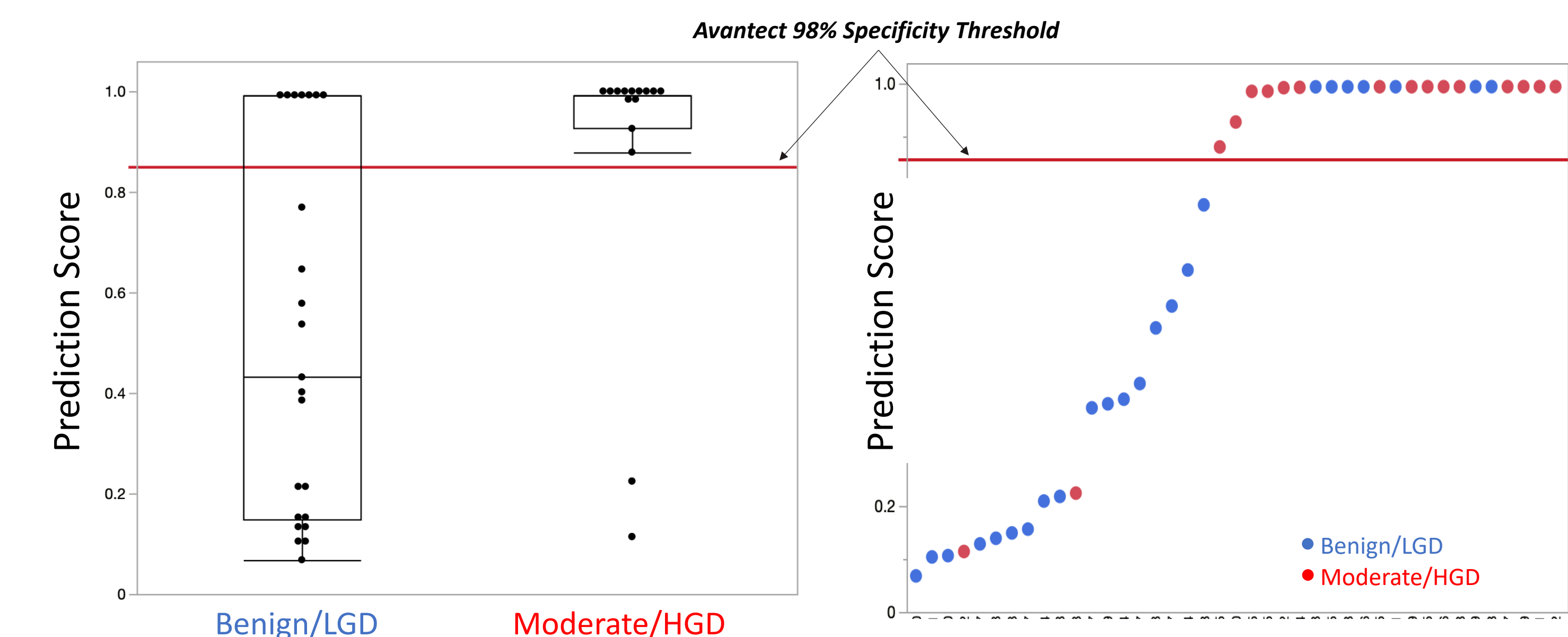
## DIFFERENTIAL GENE FEATURES CLASSIFICATION

5hmC Differential analysis enriches specifically for pancreas related Genesets

| GSEA Geneset Enriched In Moderate/HGD          | GeneRatio | p.adjust |
|--|-----------|----------|
| MURARO_PANCREAS_DELTA_CELL                     | 57/1425   | 1.34E-12 |
| MURARO_PANCREAS_PANCREATIC_POLYPEPTIDE_CELL    | 32/1425   | 2E-06    |
| DESCARTES_FETAL_PANCREAS_ENS_NEURONS           | 33/1425   | 2E-06    |
| MURARO_PANCREAS_EPSILON_CELL                   | 14/1425   | 2.4E-05  |
| DESCARTES_FETAL_PANCREAS_ISLET_ENDOCRINE_CELLS | 31/1425   | 2.9E-05  |
| DESCARTES_FETAL_PANCREAS_DUCTAL_CELLS          | 20/1425   | 0.00692  |

| GSEA Geneset Enriched In Benign/LGD                 | GeneRatio | p.adjust |
|---|-----------|----------|
| DESCARTES_FETAL_PANCREAS_MYELOID_CELLS              | 92/1680   | 3.14E-35 |
| MURARO_PANCREAS_ENDOTHELIAL_CELL                    | 92/1680   | 1.48E-19 |
| DESCARTES_FETAL_PANCREAS_ERYTHROBLASTS              | 24/1680   | 0.00287  |
| DESCARTES_FETAL_PANCREAS_LYMPHOID_CELLS             | 27/1680   | 0.00457  |
| DESCARTES_FETAL_PANCREAS_VASCULAR_ENDOTHELIAL_CELLS | 13/1680   | 0.01157  |

## AVANTECT TEST DETECTION



Avantect Prediction Score: distribution across Benign/LGD and Moderate/HGD

| Pancreatic Lesions | Number in Pilot Study | Detected by Avantect |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Moderate/HGD       | 17                    | 15 (88%)             |
| Benign/LGD         | 24                    | 7 (29%)              |

## CONCLUSIONS

- Avantect detection rate was 88% for Moderate/HGD and 29% for Benign/LGD cyts.
- These results show great promise in identifying subjects with Moderate/HGD who benefits from prompt intervention.
- Larger studies have been commenced to enable prospective evaluation of Avantect for the management and surveillance of individuals with pancreatic cysts.