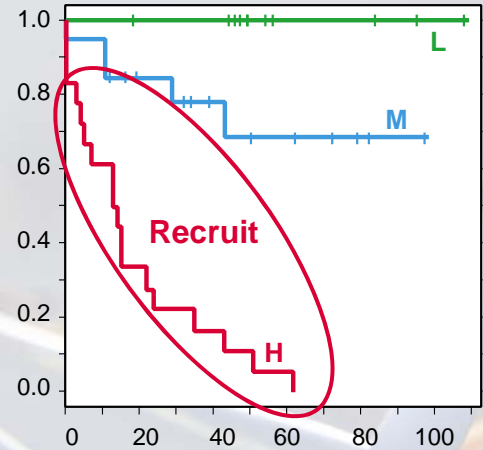


AltheaDx Express Pathway: Biomarkers for Prostate Cancer

- ▶ A high percentage of prostate cancer patients have long survival prognosis, so very long or large trials are required to reach “time to relapse” or “overall survival” endpoints
- ▶ Patients with poor prognosis are in most need of new therapies
- ▶ Selection of patients with a poor prognosis can:
 - Be used to shorten clinical trial times
 - Position new therapies toward first-line use in these patients



Mercola et.al. SPECS 2007

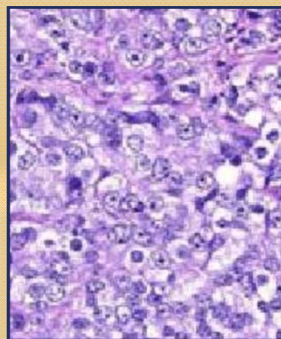
AltheaDx's multivariate molecular biomarker discovery system provides:

- Broad RNA expression profiles using microarrays
- Quantification of defined gene sets via quantitative XP-PCR
- DNA genotypes identify key mutations and SNPs

AltheaDx has identified multiple gene expression markers that show a differential response between patients with a poor prognosis and good prognosis, providing a molecular dissection of patients in the Gleason 6, 7 & 8 range.

Patients who score high in these markers are likely to have an aggressive form of prostate cancer and will progress or likely relapse following standard first line therapy.

These markers can be measured directly from formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded (FFPE) primary tumor blocks or biopsies.



AltheaDx harnesses the power of molecular biomarkers to support:

- Disease Staging/Subtyping
- Predictive Drug Response
- Toxicity Profiling
- Diagnosis and Monitoring
- Prognosis and Enrichment
- Lead Optimization