

# ctDNA Colorectal

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## NGS Panel

**NGS**  
Clinical Panels

The Genes 2Me ctDNA Colorectal Panel is a hybridization based solution for targeted sequencing employing NGS. With a fast turnaround time this product provides detection and identification of 35 clinically relevant genes spanning 75 Kb of genome size (whole coding sequence) that covers all major mutations like SNV & InDels linked to colorectal cancer



**Focused Comprehensive Panel:**  
Targets all the specific genes  
encapturing  
ultra-low VAF mutations



**Low Input:**  
Process compatible  
with low input quality  
compromised samples



**Robust and Rapid Workflow:**  
Hybridization enhancer  
technology and enzyme based  
library preparation enables  
quick turn around time.

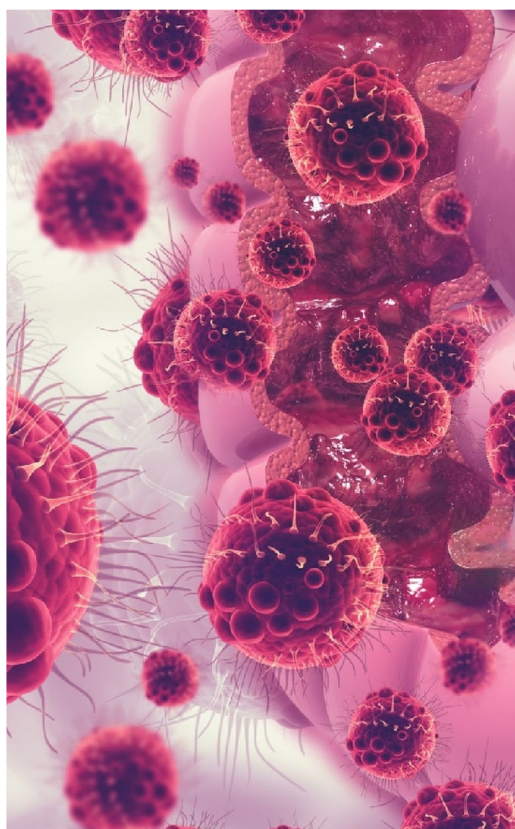


**CliSeq Interpreter:**  
User friendly companion  
software for automated &  
cloud based analysis and  
reporting.



# ctDNA Colorectal

## NGS Panel



Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the third most common cancer, and in 2008, it was the fourth most frequent cause of cancer-related death worldwide. Circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) may reveal dynamic tumor status during therapy. Tumor DNA with specific genetic alterations is present as minor sub-clones in the cell-free fraction of the peripheral blood. Analysis of the plasma circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) is a non-invasive alternative to classical tissue-based analysis for tumor specific genetic alterations. Not only non-invasive, but it may also provide better means of monitoring in light of spatial and temporal tumor heterogeneity. ctDNA analysis makes tumor analysis possible in the patients whose tissue specimens are otherwise impossible to obtain, for medical or anatomical reasons. And it makes it feasible to obtain multiple specimens repeatedly. Furthermore, as blood can carry ctDNA shed into tumors at different locations in the body, ctDNA may be more comprehensive representation of the tumor mutations of an individual patient. Recent advances in next generation sequencing (NGS) technology have enabled evaluation of various genetic variations in a single procedure

No. of Genes	35
Gene count /family	~25
Covered region	Whole CDS, Hotspots, DNA Fusions
Target size	75 Kb
Mutation type	SNVs/InDels
Sample type	Blood/Plasma

The Genes 2Me ctDNA Colorectal Panel screens Colorectal cancer causing genes to identify somatic mutations in DNA from blood. It provides comprehensive detail of the cancer and helps to decide the best course of treatment. The screening method involves using circulating tumor cells that are used as biomarkers to detect Colorectal cancer. Circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) is released from tumor cells. Applications of ctDNA in Colorectal cancer include early diagnosis and detection, prognosis prediction, detecting mutations and structural alterations, minimal residual disease, tumor mutational burden, and tumor evolution tracking.

### Gene List

APC	ASXL1	BRAF	CHEK2	CTNNB1	DNMT3A	EGFR	ERBB2	ERBB3
FBXW7	FGFR1	GNAS	HRAS	IDH1	IRS1	KRAS	MAP2K1	MET
NRAS	PDGFRB	PIK3CA	PTEN	SMAD4	TET2	TP53		

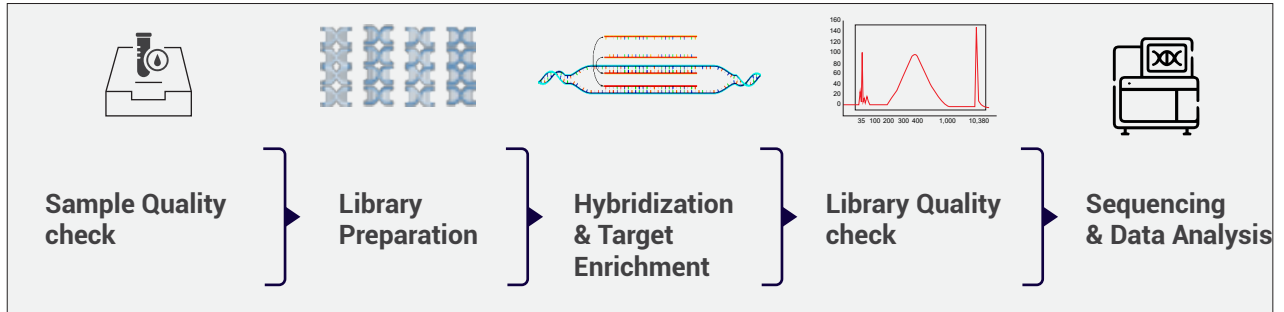
### Specifications

Starting Material (DNA)	Library preparation time	Bioinformatics analysis	Databases used for Annotation
10-20 ng circulating tumor DNA	1.5 days (including Target Capture & Enrichment) for manual process	Within 24hrs (Raw data to CSM report)	COSMIC, TCGA, ICGC, FusionDB, OncoDB, ClinVar, OMIM, gnomAD 1000Genome, dbSNP
	With <b>G2M Auto EzyPrep automated NGS Library preparation system:</b> Minimum Hands-on required		

# Process Workflow

## A. Platform Agnostic

Sequencing on multiple platforms (Illumina, MGI and Element Biosciences)



## B. Bioinformatics Solutions

Data Analysis and Interpretation using Genes 2Me Cliseq Interpreter software



## Panel Performance

Features	Illumina	MGI
Coverage uniformity	98%	98%
Precision	94%	95%
Reproducibility	96%	96%
Sensitivity	<1% VAF at 95%	<1% VAF at 95%
On Target Ratio	85-95 %	86-95%

## Gene & Drug details

Type of Cancer	Gene	Drug
Colorectal Cancer	EGFR	Cetuximab, Panitumumab
Colorectal Cancer	KRAS	Cetuximab, Panitumumab
Gastric and gastroesophageal cancer	ERBB2	Trastuzmab

## References

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- Iacopetta B. TP53 mutation in colorectal cancer. *Hum Mutat*. 2003 Mar;21(3):271-6. doi: 10.1002/humu.10175. PMID: 12619112.
- <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-approvals-and-databases/resources-information-approved-drugs>

## Ordering Details

Commercial Name	Cat No.	Pack Size
ctDNA Colorectal Panel	G2MCTCP11001-ill	96T
	G2MCTCP11001-MG	96T



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