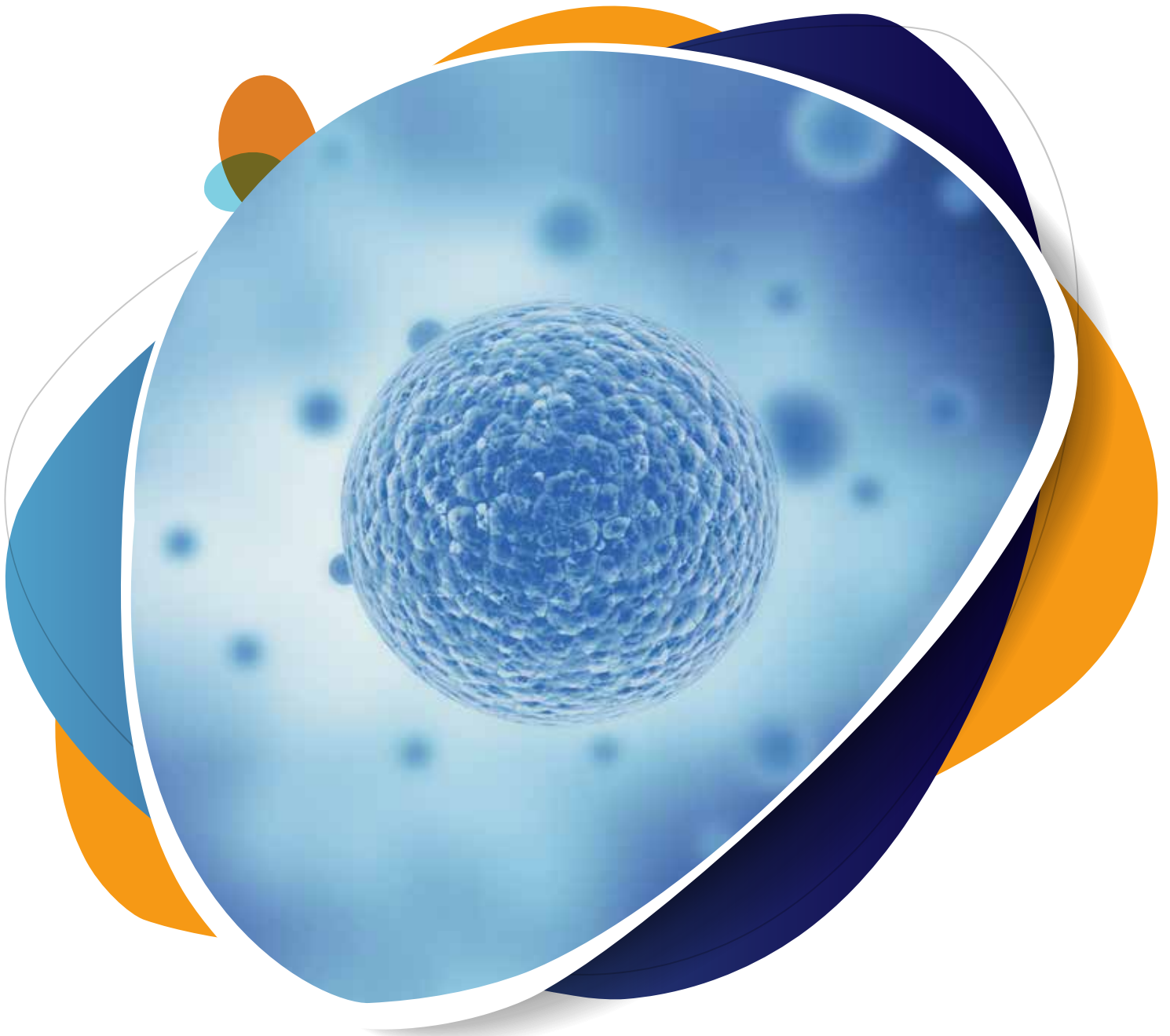




Benta *in*cellDx[®]

HPV OncoTect[®] 3Dx



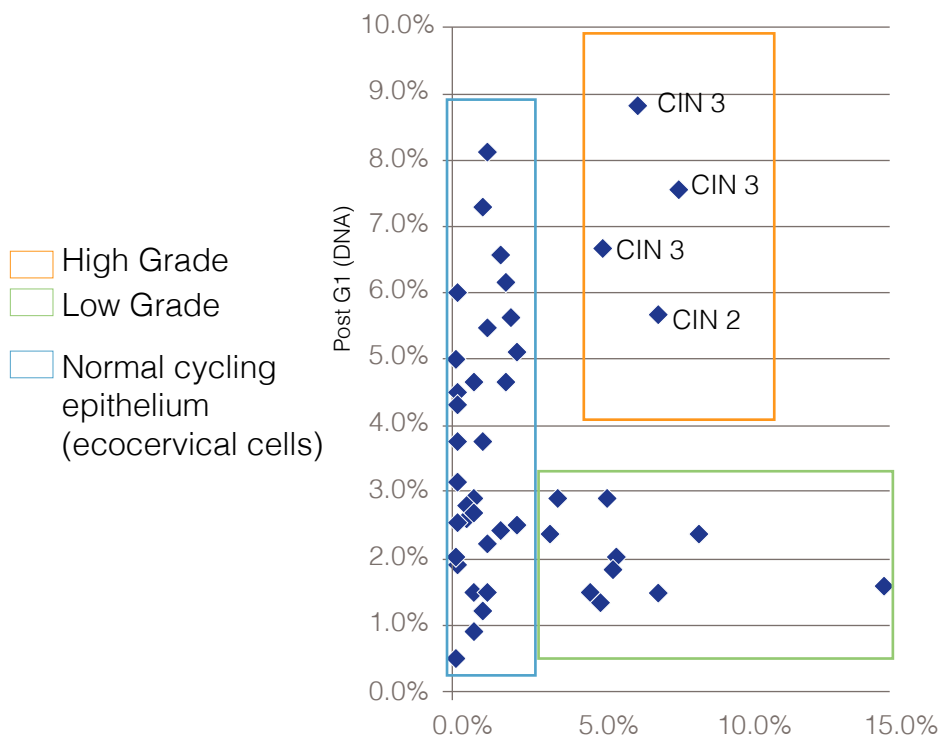
A Highly Specific Molecular Test for Early Detection of Cervical Cancer

HPV E6,E7 mRNA + Cell Cycle

HPV OncoTect® 3Dx provides a unique single cell-based assay using flow cytometry

Unique to other methods, HPV OncoTect® 3Dx does not destroy the cell, allowing:

- ✓ Unambiguous identification of ectocervical cells ^{1,2,3,4}
- ✓ Quantification of E6,E7 mRNA overexpression^{1,5}, on two levels:
 - On a cell-by-cell basis⁶
 - Number of cells overexpressing E6/E7 in the squamous cell compartment of the cervical cytology specimen⁶
- ✓ Quantification of the percentage of cells in the proliferative stage of the cell cycle (Post G1)



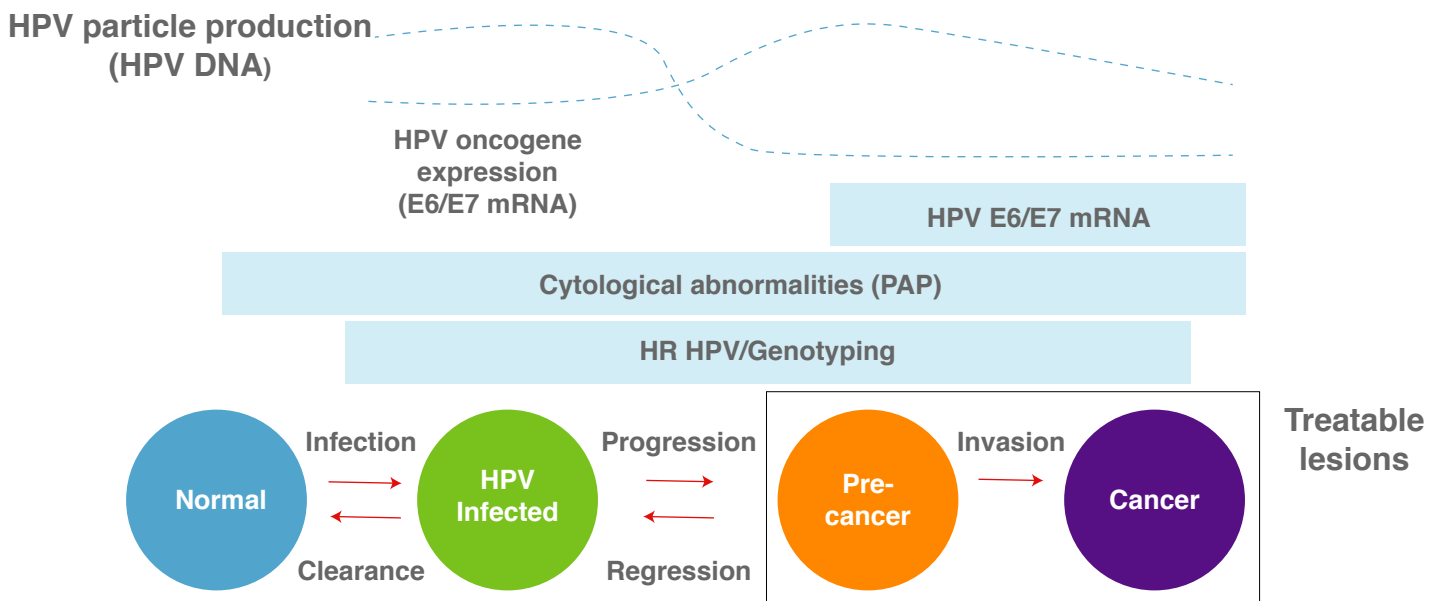
Proliferation and quantitative HPV mRNA distinguish high risk cases of HPV infection that are at higher risk of progression to cervical cancer ^{5,7,8,9}.

HPV OncoTect® 3Dx - CE-IVD

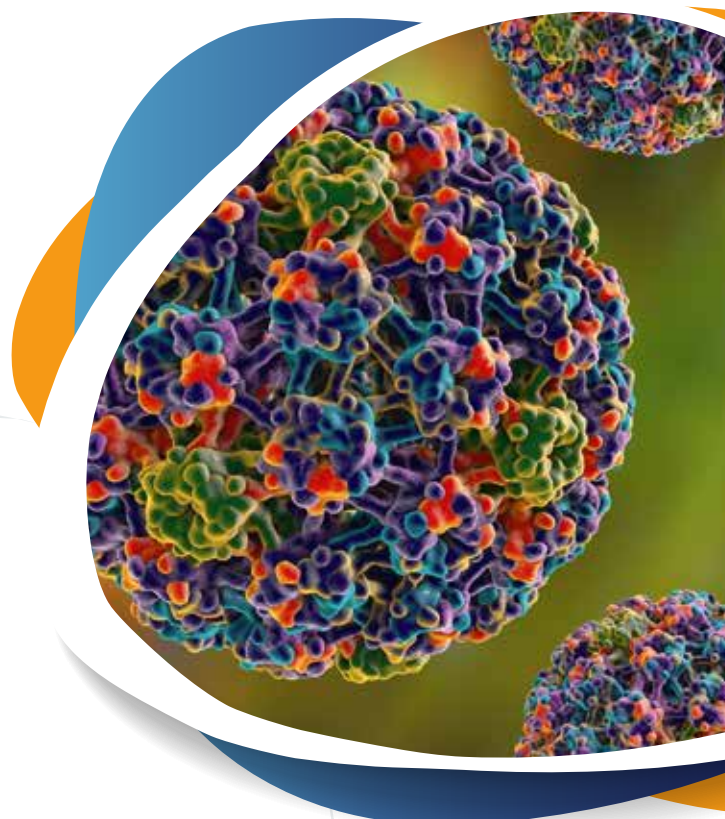
- For in vitro diagnostic use, CE-IVD, LDT
- Compatible with all commercial liquid-based cytology specimens
- 3-4 hour turnaround time
- Does not detect non-significant, transient HPV infections, delivering higher specificity and positive predictive values when compared to other HPV detection assays ^{5,6,10}
- Results potentially avoid unnecessary treatments, including unnecessary referrals to colposcopy ^{6,11}, reducing overall costs

Cervical cancer is not HPV infection, but requires it

- ✓ Although the presence of HR HPV DNA is a necessary cause of cervical cancer¹², only a small percentage of HR HPV DNA infections result in pre-cancerous lesions (\geq CIN2)¹³.
- ✓ E6 and E7 mRNA is considered to be a more specific indication of cellular transformation and the presence of \geq CIN2^{3,10,14,15,16}.

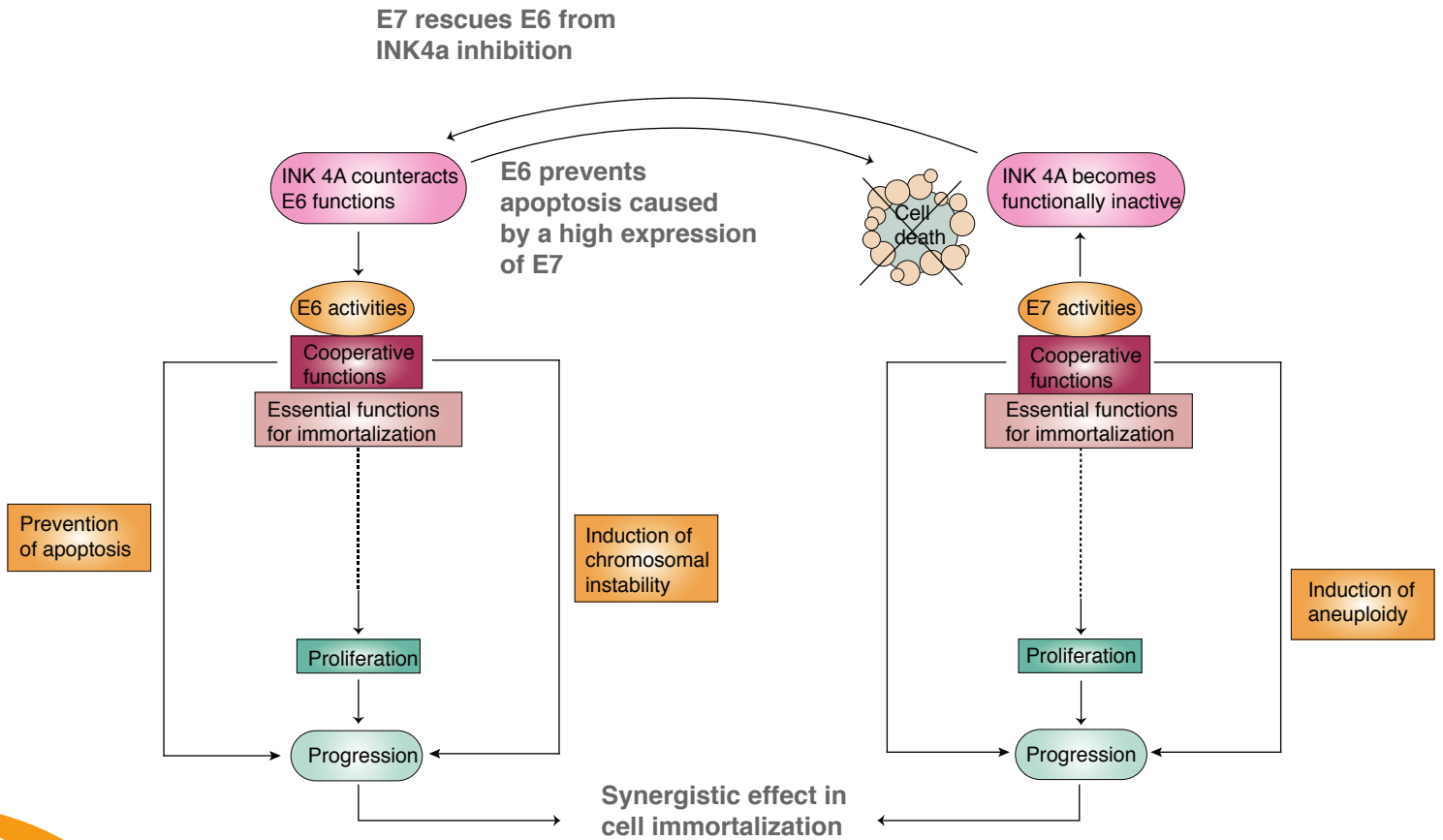


Cervical Cancer Biomarkers¹⁷



Overexpression of E6, E7 within the cell is what makes the difference

- ✓ In the life cycle of the HPV, the overexpression of E6, E7 mRNA in a cell is the molecular switch leading to cervical cancer^{14,18,19,20}.
- ✓ The HPV OncoTect® 3Dx Test is only positive if there is overexpression of E6, E7 mRNA and there is cell proliferation.

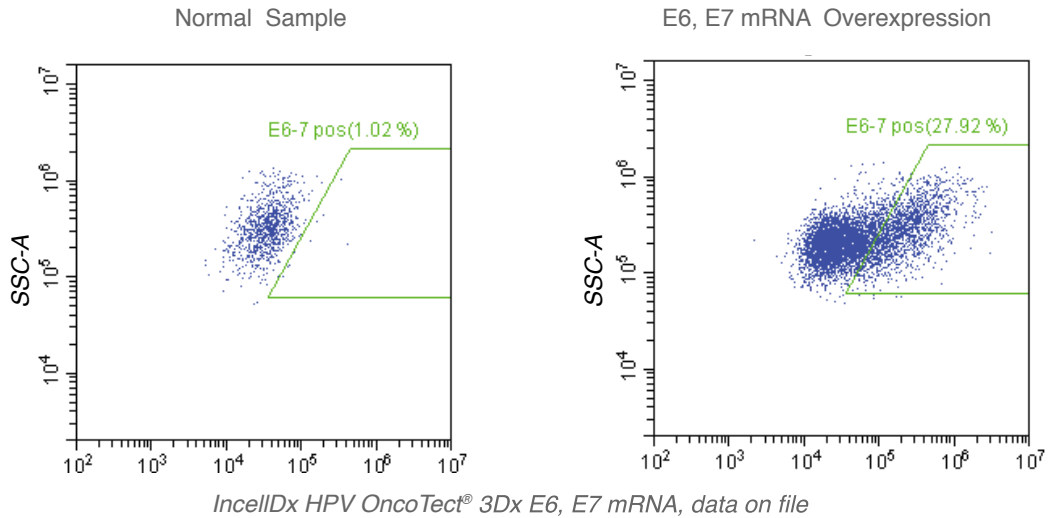


Mechanism of HPV-Induced Cervical Cancer¹⁴



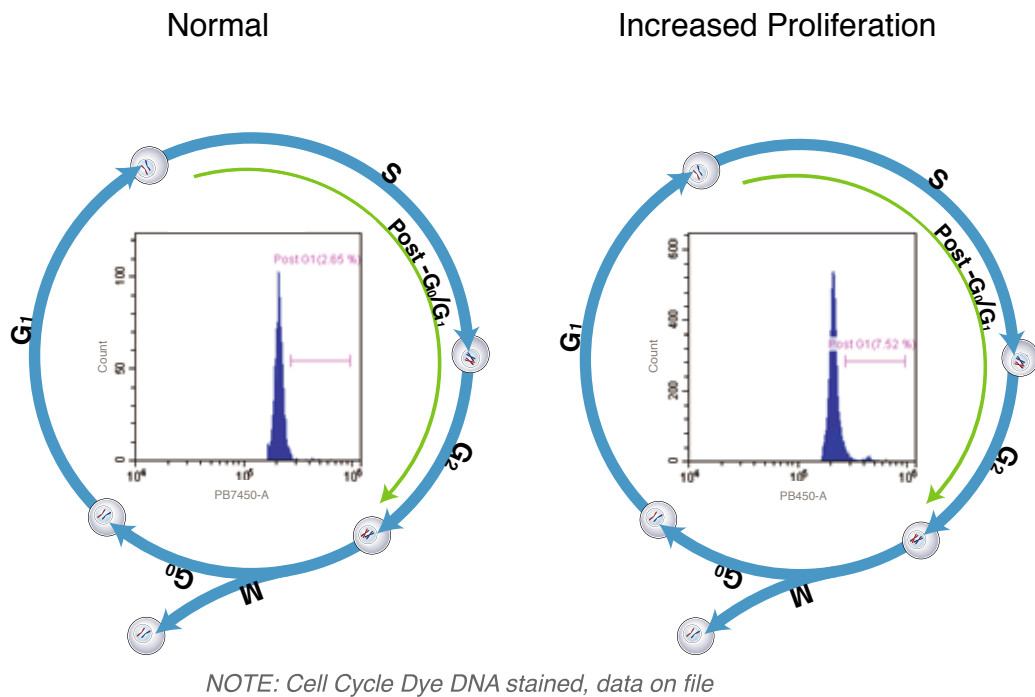
By quantifying viral oncogenic activity, HPV OncoTect® 3Dx can differentiate between infection and CIN2+ lesions caused by HPV

E6,E7 mRNA Overexpression



- Ectocervical cells are selected using forward and side scatter
- E6,E7 mRNA overexpression is objectively detected using the FITC channel

DNA Cell Cycle



- Cell Cycle Dye staining reflects the cell cycle stage – resting (G0) to active replication (post G0/G1)
 - ◇ The secondary peak (x-axis) Indicates increasing DNA content and proliferation activity
- Compatible with most commercially available flow cytometers using forward and side scatter detectors with blue and violet lasers

HPV OncoTect® 3Dx delivers multiple parameters:

- ✓ Detection of E6, E7 mRNA overexpression, which is a specific indication of HPV DNA integration, DNA translation and cellular transformation²¹
- ✓ Detection of cells in the proliferative stage of the cell cycle (Post G1)

Product Design Features

Suggested Clinical Decision Point

≥ 4.6% of cells expressing E6,E7 mRNA
and ≥ 4.0% of cells proliferating (Post G1%)

Specimens

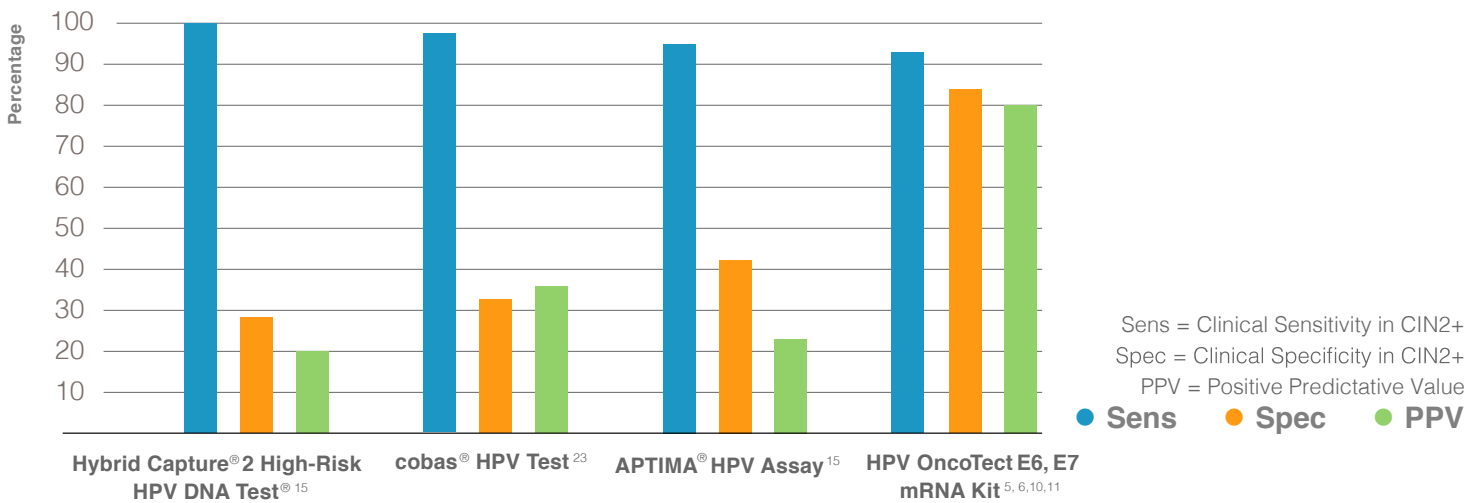
Benta preservative solution

Result Interpretation

Positive or Negative, based on clinical decision cut-off

HPV OncoTect® 3Dx offers clinical sensitivity that is equivalent to high-risk HPV DNA tests^{5,22} while increasing the specificity^{5,12}

Performance of HPV OncoTect E6, E7 mRNA Kit



HPV OncoTect® is a registered trademark of IncellDx, Inc.

1 Narimatsu R, Patterson BK. High-throughput cervical cancer screening using intracellular human papillomavirus E6 and E7 mRNA quantification by flow cytometry. *Am J Clin Pathol* 2005;123:716–23. **2** Kottaridi C. Use of flow cytometry as a quality control device for liquid-based cervical cytology specimens. *Cytometry* 2010;78B:37–40. **3** Grundhoefer D, Patterson BK. Determination of liquid-based cervical cytology specimen adequacy using cellular light scatter and flow cytometry. *Cytometry* 2001;46:340–4. **4** Polina R, Sturgis C, Patterson J, Patterson BK. Rapid, high throughput determination of cervical cytology specimen adequacy using a capillary-based cytometer. *Cytometry B Clin Cytom* 2008;74:133–6. **5** Coquillard G, Palao B, Patterson BK. Quantification of Intracellular HPV E6/E7 mRNA Expression Increases the Specificity and Positive Predictive Value of Cervical Cancer Screening Compared to HPV DNA. *Gynecol Oncol* 2011;120:89–93. **6** Piery D, Weiss G, Lack B, Chen V, Fusco J. Intracellular HPV E6, E7 mRNA Quantification Predicts CIN 2+ in Cervical Biopsies Better Than Papanicolaou Screening for Women Regardless of Age. *Arch Pathol Lab Med* 2012;136:956–60. **7** Burger EA, Kornor H, Klemp M, Lauvrak V, Kristiansen IS. HPV mRNA tests for the detection of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia: A systematic review. *Gynecol Oncol* 2011;120:430–8. **8** Castle PE, Dockter J, Giachetti C, Garcia FA, McCormick MK, Mitchell AL et al. A cross-sectional study of a prototype carcinogenic human papillomavirus E6/E7 messenger RNA assay for detection of cervical precancer and cancer. *Clin Cancer Res* 2007;13:2599–605. **9** Molden T, Kraus I, Karlsen F, Skomedal H, Hagmar B. Human papillomavirus E6/E7 mRNA expression in women younger than 30 years of age. *Gynecol Oncol* 2006;100:95–100. **10** Spathis A, Kottaridi C, Chranioti A, Meristoudis C, Chrelas C, Panayiotides IG, Paraskevaidis E, Karakitsos P. mRNA and DNA Detection of Human Papillomaviruses in Women of All Ages Attending Two Colposcopy Clinics. *PLoS ONE*. 2012;7(11). **11** Kottaridi C, Tsioudras S, Spathis A, Chranioti A, Pappas A, Kassanos D et al. Clinical Performance of Human Papillomavirus E6, E7 mRNA Flow Cytometric Assay Compared to Human Papillomavirus DNA Typing. *Anal Quant Cytol Histol* 2011; 33(6): 305–10. **12** Walboomers JM, Jacobs MV, Manos MM, Bosch FX, Kummer JA, Shah KV et al. Human papillomavirus is a necessary cause of invasive cervical cancer worldwide. *J Pathol*. 1999 Sep;189(1):12–9. **13** Schiffman M, Kjaer SK, Chapter 2: Natural history of anogenital human papillomavirus infection and neoplasia. *J Natl Cancer Inst Monograph* 2003;(31):14–9. **14** zur Hausen H. Papillomaviruses and cancer: From basic studies to clinical application. *Nat Rev Cancer* 2002;2:342–50. **15** Szarewski A, Ambroisine L, Cadman L, Austin J, Ho L, Terry G, Liddle S, Dina R, McCarthy J, Buckley H, Bergeron C, Soutter P, Lyons D, Czuzik J. Comparison of predictors for high-grade cervical intraepithelial neoplasia in women with abnormal smears. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev*. 2008 Nov;17(11):3033–42. **16** Dockter J1, Schroder A, Hill C, Guzinski L, Monsonego J, Giachetti C. Clinical performance of the APTIMA HPV Assay for the detection of high-risk HPV and high-grade cervical lesions. *J Clin Virol*. 2009 Jul;45 Suppl 1:S55–61. **17** Patterson B.K. Molecular Diagnosis and Monitoring of Human Papillomavirus Infections. In: Tang YW, Stratton C. (eds) *Advanced Techniques in Diagnostic Microbiology*. 2018. Springer, Cham **18** Durst M, Glitz D, Schneider A, zur HH. Human papillomavirus type 16 (HPV 16) gene expression and DNA replication in cervical neoplasia: analysis by in situ hybridization. *Virology* 1992;189:132–40. **19** Munger K, Phelps WC, Bubb V, Howley PM, Schlegel R. The E6 and E7 genes of the human papillomavirus type 16 together are necessary and sufficient for transformation of primary human keratinocytes. *J Virol* 1989;63:4417–21. **20** Schwarz E, Freese UK, Gissmann L, Mayer W, Roggenbuck B, Stremlau A et al. Structure and transcription of human papillomavirus sequences in cervical carcinoma cells. *Nature*. 1985 Mar 7-13;314(6006):111–4. **21** Narisawa-Saito M, Kiyono T. Basic mechanisms of high-risk human papillomavirus-induced carcinogenesis: Roles of E6 and E7 proteins. *Cancer Sci*. 2007;98(10):1505–11. **22** Coquillard G, Patterson BK. High-throughput E6, E7 mRNA quantification in cervical cancer screening using flow cytometry increases specificity for CIN2+ lesions and can differentiate pre-squamous cell carcinoma from pre-adenocarcinoma. *HPV Today Newsletter*. 2012 September.No.26. **23** cobas[®] HPV Test, FDA package insert.



Benta SAL
Zouk el Khrab 104, Dbayeh
P.O. Box: 7031 , Lebanon
T +961 4 545000 • F +961 4 541333
info@bpi.com.lb • www.bpi.com.lb

