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Non-invasive genetic tests

Genetic testing has many implications in medicine and personal health management:

Personal health management:

Certain genetic variants may affect a person's response to exercise and specific nutrients. This can help to develop personalized exercise plans and dietary regimens.

Genetic counseling and family planning:

For family planning or pregnancy, genetic testing can provide genetic counseling to help people understand the risks of the genes they carry and make more informed decisions for future family planning.

Prevention and early diagnosis:

Genetic testing can help identify the risk of having an inherited disease, thus facilitating early intervention and preventive measures. By identifying potential risks of genetic diseases, people can take steps to reduce the likelihood of developing the disease or treat the disease at an early stage of its appearance to improve treatment outcomes.

Personalized medicine:

Genetic testing can provide individual genetic information that can help develop personalized healthcare plans. Knowledge of an individual's genetic information can help physicians select treatments or drug types and dosages more accurately to improve efficacy and reduce the risk of adverse effects for certain diseases or drug reactivity.

EboGenes, powered by Ebovir, offers the following genetic testing services:

Option A1: Based on the latest version of the human reference genome, we conduct NGS whole gene sequencing on users, and analyze genes of interest, the user can choose any 10 test reports from our programs.

Option A2: According to the latest version of the human reference genomes, we conduct NGS whole genome sequencing, and analyze genes of interest, the user can choose any 10 test reports from our programs.

Option A3: We customized genetic analysis according to users' request, and provide test reports for the tested genes.

Beside A1 options, A3 also includes following tests:

Obesity genetic testing (WES);

Reproductive health genetic screening (Couple);

Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer Syndrome (WES);

Rheumatoid arthritis (WES);

Type 2 diabetes (WES);

Hereditary cancer screening (Related Multiple Genes Panel test);

Drug indication (Related Multiple Genes Panel test);

Tailored Family genmic study services.

Our Test Reports Categories

- **Common Genetic Disorders**

Common genetic disorders diseases are conditions in which certain diseases or symptoms are more common in the family or are more likely to be passed on to offspring. These disorders may result from mutations or variations, or inheritance of specific genes that increase the risk of developing the disease.

A common genetic disorders report can provide an assessment of an individual's risk of developing a specific inherited disease, helping people to understand their risk of developing the disease, helping individuals and families to plan an early treatment or intervention when necessary. Early intervention can help to alleviate symptoms, reduce the risk of the disease, and improve quality of life.

- **Hereditary Cancer**

Hereditary cancers are mainly tested for genes associated with cancers that occur in adulthood. Hereditary cancers are heterogeneous and they mainly affect organs such as the breast, ovary, uterus, prostate and gastrointestinal tract. And it is insufficient to determine the cause by the clinical assessment. A genetic testing is effective in examining multiple genes involved in clinical symptoms. Genetic analysis of these genes can help to confirm the diagnosis of clinical symptoms, predict the course of the disease, detect symptoms early, guide family planning and genetic counseling, anddetermine eligibility for clinical studies.

- **Drug Indications**

Drug indication genetic screening is a method of analyzing an individual's genetic information to understand their possible responses to specific medications. Genes can influence their absorption, metabolism, delivery and excretion of medications, which in turn can affect their efficacy and possible side effects.

Through genetic screening, specific gene variants can be identified that are associated with key enzymes or proteins in the drug metabolism pathway. This information can help physicians better select the most appropriate drug type, dosage, and treatment to improve therapeutic efficacy and reduce the risk of adverse effects.

- **Rare Genetic Disorders**

Rare genetic disorder diagnosis refers to the diagnosis of diseases suffered by a very small amount of people in the population. Genetic testing for rare genetic disease includes: phenylketonuria, thalassemia major, osteogenesis imperfecta, mucopolysaccharidoses, Wilson's disease. And genetic analysis for more than 2,000 rare genetic diseases can be customized if needed.

- **Cardiovascular Disease**

Genetic screening for cardiovascular disease assesses a person's risk of developing cardiovascular disease by analyzing an individual's genetic information. Cardiovascular diseases involve the heart and vascular system and include coronary heart disease, hypertension, myocardial infarction, atherosclerosis, and hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM). Genetic factors play a role in the pathogenesis of cardiovascular disease, so genetic screening can help to understand the risk of developing cardiovascular disease. Genetic screening for cardiovascular diseases can provide information for personalized medicine and help in the development of early intervention and preventions.

- **Neurodegenerative Diseases**

Neurodegenerative diseases are a group of disorders that affect the nervous system, resulting in the gradual degeneration or death of nerve cells, which ultimately affects the body's motor, sensory, or cognitive functions. These diseases may vary in symptoms, rate of progression, and the part of the nervous system affected.

They are often caused by a combination of genetic mutations, environmental factors, or other unknown factors, and diagnosis and treatment remain a challenge for most neurodegenerative diseases. Treatment for these disorders tends to be symptomatic and currently there is no cure in most cases,. Genetic testing can provide information in the risk of developing neurodegenerative diseases and precision medicine of patients, helping us and clinicians make decisions in early diagnosis, prevention and treatment. Early diagnosis and treatment can help relieve symptoms, slow disease progression, and improve quality of life for patients.

- **Reproductive Health (Single)**

Reproductive health genetic screening is a comprehensive genetic test for fertility, designed to identify mutations or changes in the genes that may affect their reproductive health or the health of offspring. This type of screening is vital for pregnancy, as it can provide valuable information about genetic disorders that may be passed on to children.

Screening typically covers a range of genetic disorders, including fertility-related disorders, chromosomal abnormalities, inherited disorders, and other disorders that may affect pregnancy or the long-term health of the child. Screening results can help individuals and couples make informed decisions about family planning, such as whether to use assisted reproductive technologies, prenatal testing, or genetic counseling.

- **Diseases of the Immune System**

Immune system disorders are abnormalities in the immune system that result in an abnormal immune response to one's own tissues or substances. The function of the immune system is to protect the body from pathogens (e.g., bacteria, viruses, etc.). When there is a dysregulation of the immune system, it may attack normal tissues of the body, leading to a range of diseases.

Genetic testing can help us diagnose primary immunodeficiencies and autoinflammatory/autoimmune diseases. The result of genetic testing can be decisive for further clinical patient management such as vaccinations, medication, and transplantation.

- **Metabolic Diseases**

Metabolic diseases are disorders related to the body's metabolic processes, usually involving energy balance, hormone regulation and substance transformation. These disorders may affect the body's energy utilization, hormone balance, or metabolism of specific substances, leading to a range of health problems. Approaches to managing metabolic diseases include medication, lifestyle changes such as dietary habits and exercise, and monitoring and managing potential complications. Prevention and early intervention are critical to the management of these disorders, as they are often associated with the development of many chronic diseases and complications.

Genetic testing is the most effective method for categorizing metabolic disorders and offers the essential details required for making informed decisions about personalized treatment and management. Detecting family members who are at risk enables the initiation of preventative therapies and/or the suggestion of lifestyle modifications.

- **Nutrigenomic Test**

Nutrigenetic analysis offers a revolutionary approach to personalized dietary planning, harnessing the power of genetic science to tailor nutrition to individual needs. By understanding these unique genetic factors, the service provides personalized dietary recommendations that empower individuals to optimize health and wellness through nutrition.

Nutrigenomic Precision Analysis provides customized nutritional strategies that take into account individual genetic variations that affect how an individual's body processes vitamins, fats, carbohydrates, and proteins. This analysis is especially beneficial for those looking to improve overall health, manage specific health issues, or improve athletic performance.

- **Anti-Aging Genes**

The Anti-Aging Gene Analysis is an innovative genetic test designed to explore genes associated with aging and longevity. The analysis includes research to discover selected genetic markers associated with age change and disease. The test delves into genetic variants that may affect an individual's lifespan, susceptibility to age-related diseases, and overall healthy longevity. For those who wish to better understand their genetic aging process and for professionals who are developing

targeted interventions to promote healthy aging, an anti-aging genetic analysis can assist them in making informed decisions about their health and longevity.

- **Skin Health Genes**

Skin care genetic testing is a method of analyzing an individual's genomic information to understand skin characteristics, skin care needs, and predict possible skin problems. These genetic tests can provide information about skin characteristics such as skin elasticity, antioxidant capacity, moisturizing capacity, and pigmentation tendencies. By knowing this genetic information, people can better choose skin care products that suit their skin characteristics, adjust their skin care habits, and prevent possible skin problems.

- **Genetic Screening for Obesity (WES)**

An in-depth genetic evaluation targeting 41 genes associated with monogenic obesity will be conducted. This advanced screening is critical for diagnosing and guiding the treatment of patients with obesity due to monogenic mutations. The results of this comprehensive test include extensive interpretation of detected genetic variants, helping healthcare providers make informed decisions about patient care. Obesity genetic analysis is an indispensable genetic testing tool that greatly improves the people's understanding of monogenic obesity.

- **Reproductive Health (Couple)**

Reproductive health genetic screening for couples refers to genetic testing of potential parents to understand their genetic information and the risk of potential genetic diseases. The outcome of the genetic analysis can be used to minimize the risk of genetic diseases that may be passed on to their offspring before or during pregnancy. If the test results indicate that a couple is at risk of carrying certain genetic diseases, they may choose to undergo pre-pregnancy diagnosis, assisted reproductive technology or preimplantation genetic screening to minimize or avoid the risk of passing on potential genetic diseases to their offspring.

- **Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer (WES)**

We perform genetic analysis on around 100 mutations of the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes, which significantly increase the risk of breast cancer in individuals carrying the disease-causing variants. When the tested individual is diagnosed with the disease, genetic testing results can help doctors choose treatments to target BRCA1 and BRCA2 variants. It can also be used to assist in diagnosis and treatment for family members who may be at risk.

- **Rheumatoid Arthritis (WES)**

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a chronic autoimmune disease characterized by inflammation of the joints, often resulting in swelling, pain, stiffness and dysfunction. The disease typically affects multiple joints, particularly the fingers, wrists, knees and ankles. Early genetic diagnosis and treatment is essential to control inflammation, reduce symptoms, prevent joint damage and improve quality of life.

- **Type 2 Diabetes (WES)**

Type 2 diabetes is a chronic metabolic disease characterized by the body's resistance to insulin and insufficient insulin production, resulting in elevated blood sugar. Usually occurring in adults, but also increasing in recent years in adolescents and children, type 2 diabetes is often associated with lifestyle and genetic factors. Early diagnosis and aggressive treatment are important to prevent complications, manage symptoms and improve quality of life.

Learn More? Contact us now

Test report Category

Report | Realtive Disease

Common genetic disorders

Cystic fibrosis, Sickle-cell disease, Marfan syndrome, Huntington's Disease, Multiple sclerosis

Hereditary cancers

Breast cancer, Colorectal cancer, Skin cancer, Prostate cancer, Lung cancer, pancreatic cancer

Drug indications

Anticoagulant sensitivity, Chemotherapy drug response, Cardiac drug response

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Rare genetic diseases

Mitochondrial disease, Chromosomal disorder, Metabolic abnormalities

Cardiovascular Diseases

Coronary Artery Disease, Hypertension, High Cholesterol, Arrhythmias

Neurodegenerative disease

Alzheimer ' s disease, Parkinson ' s disease, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis

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Reproductive health （individual）

Risk of inherited genetic diseases in the next generation

Diseases of the Immune System

Rheumatoid arthritis, Lupus, Multiple sclerosis

Metabolic disorder

Type 2 diabetes, Obesity, Hyperuricemia, Fatty-acid metabolism disorder

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Nutrigenomic

Lactose intolerance, Alcohol metabolism, Vitamins, and iron absorption

Anti-aging genes

Cell metabolism, homeostasis, repair, and antioxidant defenses

Skin health genes

Skin aging, elasticity, moisture, and pigmentation

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Precision early cancer screening

Early cancer genetic testing is the use of molecular biology techniques to detect changes in cancer-related genes or markers in order to detect signs of cancer or precancerous lesions as early as

possible. These testing can be performed by detecting mutations in specific genes, changes in the expression levels of certain genes, or specific tumor markers.

Early cancer testing has become a standard for precision cancer treatment in developed countries. Scientists can first determine whether an individual carries cancer cells through screening, and then carry out precision medicine based on the number of cancer cells and progression of tumors.

In the treatment, cancer patients typically choose chemotherapy drugs based on pathologic classification. With genetic testing, which can discover mutations, we can develop more effective chemotherapy, targeted therapy, and immunotherapy with fewer side effects. In addition, we can assess the risk of cancer among family members.

EBOVIR conducts accurate early cancer genetic screening based on digital PCR technology, which can screen for nearly 100 mutations in up to 17 cancer genes, guaranteeing 99.99% accuracy, with specific genetic testing services listed as follows:

B1: Precise probe-based early screening using digital PCR technology for nearly 100 mutations in up to 17 cancer genes, providing accurate health screening reports, which can screen for cancer genes and cancers as shown in the early screening list.

B2: To provide accurate probe-based early screening for a particular cancer using digital PCR technology, and the cancers that can be screened are shown in the Early Screening List.

Next-Generation Biotech Innovations

Why we do the cancer cfDNA surveillance with our dqPCR technology

In the realm of oncology, early detection and continuous monitoring of cancer are critical for successful treatment outcomes. Our advanced detection platform leverages circulating free DNA (cfDNA) as biomarkers, offering a significant leap over traditional cancer detection methods.

Traditional cancer diagnostics often rely on imaging and tissue biopsies, which have limitations in sensitivity, especially for detecting early-stage disease or monitoring for minimal residual disease post-treatment. In contrast, our technology employs digital PCR (dpPCR) to detect cfDNA with unparalleled precision. **The dpPCR amplifies and quantifies specific DNA sequences, allowing for the detection of rare genetic material that is characteristic of cancer cells, even at very low levels, at really early stage of cancer occurs or lower cancer cells exsit.**

The graph we present visualizes this advantage: even in the post-treatment, doctors sign the patient as " Cancer free", cfDNA levels plummet, suggesting a reduction in tumor burden. **Yet, the sensitivity of dpPCR can reveal subtle increases in cfDNA, potentially flagging early signs of cancer recurrence well before traditional methods would identify them.** This enhanced sensitivity is pivotal not only for early detection but also for monitoring patients during the so-called 'cancer-free' intervals. Our dpPCR technology can therefore provide a more accurate reflection of the patient's disease status.

By integrating our dpPCR-based cfDNA surveillance into early cancer screening and clinical practice, we offer oncologists a powerful tool for real-time, non-invasive tumor tracking. This technological advancement stands to transform patient care by enabling earlier therapeutic intervention and more informed clinical decision-making.

more and more cancer genes cf-DNA can be detected

Associated cancers as shown here

General digital qPCR (dqPCR) workflow in cancer liquid biopsies

Figure adapted from *Diagnostics* **2022**, *12*(12), 3042; **https://doi.org/10.3390/diagnostics12123042**

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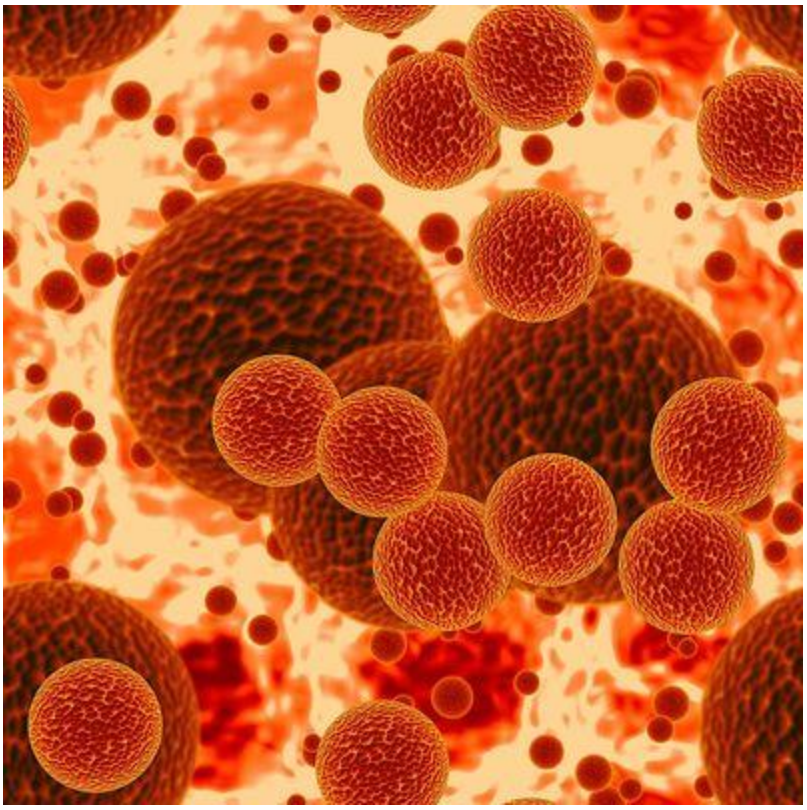
Circulating tumor cells (CTCs) Analysis for Cancer Detection



What's CTCs?

Circulating tumor cells (CTCs) are cancer cells that have detached from the primary tumor and entered the bloodstream, allowing them to spread to distant organs and potentially form metastases. The detection and analysis of CTCs provide a minimally invasive method for cancer diagnosis, prognosis, and monitoring treatment response. Unlike traditional tissue biopsies, CTC analysis offers a real-time snapshot of tumor dynamics, enabling personalized treatment adjustments and early detection of recurrence. As advancements in technology improve the sensitivity and specificity of CTC isolation and characterization, this method is becoming a powerful tool for cancer management and follow-up care.

Why You Should Choose Circulating Tumor Cells (CTCs) Analysis?

1. **Minimally Invasive**: CTC analysis requires only a simple blood draw, offering a less invasive alternative to traditional biopsies. This “liquid biopsy” can be performed more frequently, making it ideal for ongoing cancer monitoring without subjecting patients to invasive procedures.

2. **Real-Time Tumor Monitoring**: CTC analysis provides real-time insights into the current status of cancer, allowing for dynamic monitoring of disease progression, treatment response, and early detection of recurrence.
3. **Personalized Treatment**: By analyzing the genetic and molecular characteristics of CTCs, healthcare providers can tailor treatments to the specific mutations or biomarkers of a patient's tumor, improving the effectiveness of targeted therapies.
4. **Early Detection of Metastasis**: Since CTCs can migrate to other parts of the body, their detection can signal the early stages of metastasis, providing an opportunity for timely intervention.
5. **Non-invasive Longitudinal Follow-up**: Regular CTC testing can track cancer progression over time, offering a reliable method for assessing treatment efficacy, detecting resistance to therapy, or identifying recurrence long before imaging or symptoms appear.
6. **Complementary to Other Diagnostic Methods**: CTC analysis enhances other diagnostic techniques like imaging and tissue biopsies, providing a more comprehensive understanding of the tumor's biology and its changes over time.

For these reasons, CTC analysis stands out as a cutting-edge tool in precision oncology, enabling earlier intervention, personalized treatment strategies, and improved patient outcomes.

How we process CTCs enrichment and extraction

Our gene editing technology allows us to precisely and efficiently modify genomic sequences, opening up a new world of possibilities for disease treatment and agricultural advancement.

CTCs analysis Enumeration and characterization of cells

Step 4

Our technology Supports both fluorescent antibodies markers

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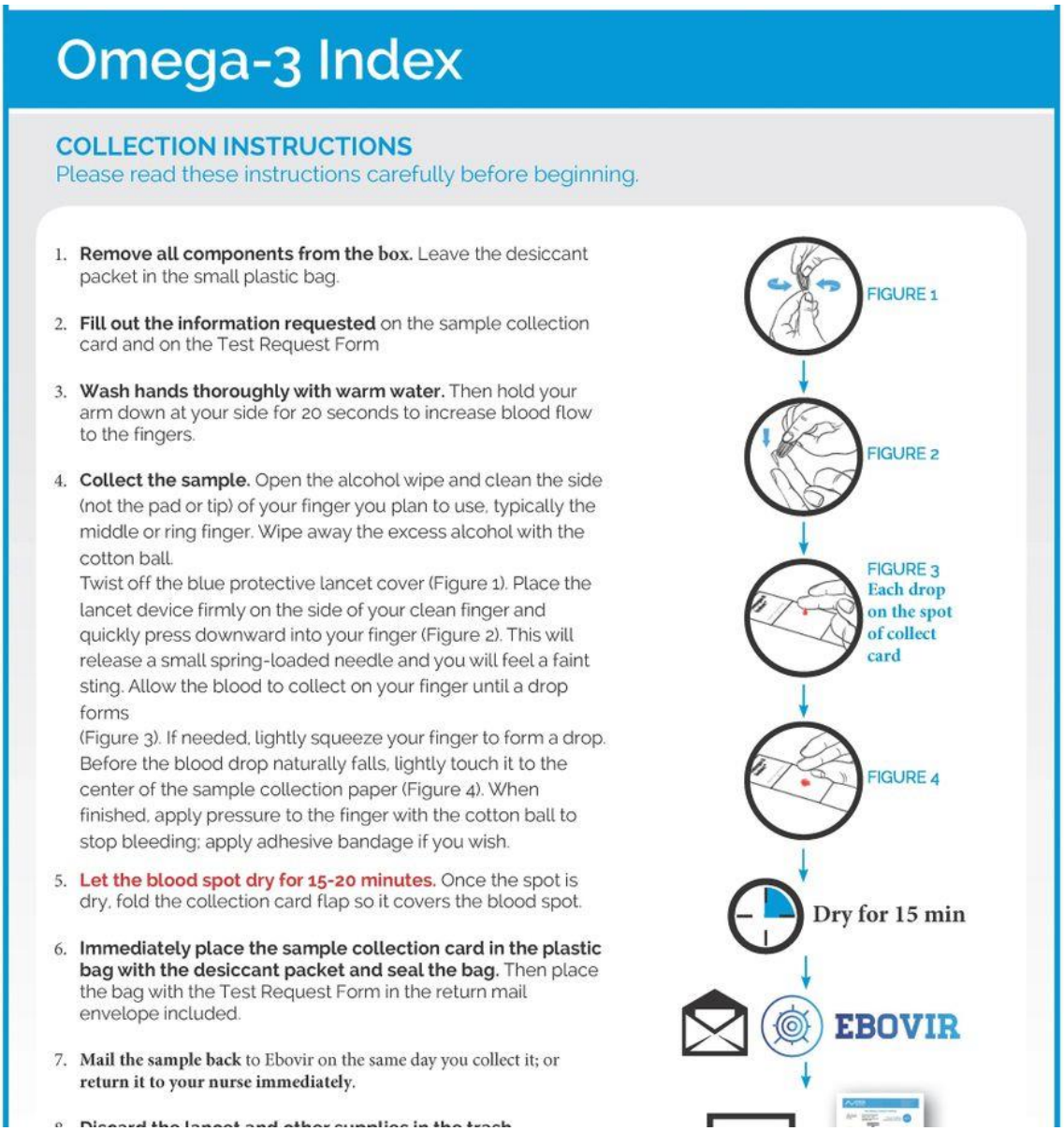

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Age-2.0 Genes Analyzes

Genes tested

17 genes for men

13 genes for women

Test Details:

Age 2.0 Genes Analysis is an innovative genetic test designed to explore genes associated with aging and longevity. This analysis encompasses a curated selection of genetic markers that research has linked to age-related changes and diseases. Aimed at providing insights into the genetic factors that influence aging, this panel assists in personalized age management and preventative care strategies.

The test delves into genetic variants that may affect an individual’s lifespan, susceptibility to age-related diseases, and overall health span. It serves as a tool for those seeking to understand their genetic aging process better and for professionals developing targeted interventions to promote healthy aging.

By leveraging cutting-edge sequencing technology and comprehensive genetic databases, the Age 2.0 Genes Analysis provides a detailed look at the genetic blueprint that influences how we age. It assesses the presence of specific gene variants known to impact cellular repair mechanisms, metabolic processes, and the body's response to environmental factors that contribute to aging.

While the analysis offers valuable insights, it is important to note that genetics is only one part of the aging equation. Environmental factors, lifestyle choices, and chance also play significant roles. Therefore, the results of this test should be integrated with a broader health and wellness plan.

The Age 2.0 Genes Analysis is a forward-thinking approach to genetic testing, offering a window into the complex interplay between our genes and the aging process, empowering individuals with knowledge to make informed decisions about their health and longevity.

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Nutrition Genome Precision Analysis

Nutrition related Genes

Vitamin A: Integral for healthy vision, immune defense, skin integrity, bone development, and reproductive functions.

Vitamin B6: Aids in carbohydrate metabolism, brain development, immune support, maintaining skin health, and producing red blood cells.

Vitamin B12: Essential for cognitive and neurological functions, DNA synthesis, and metabolizing fats and proteins.

Vitamin C: Crucial for collagen production, immune enhancement, healing wounds, iron absorption, and detoxification.

Vitamin D: Promotes cellular growth, immune response, inflammation reduction, and skeletal health.

Vitamin E: Fortifies immune response and is critical for ocular and dermal health.

Folate: Supports growth and aids in the metabolism of certain amino acids.

Iron: Essential for hemoglobin formation and oxygen transport in the bloodstream.

Omega-3: Vital fatty acid that aids metabolic functions and contributes to overall well-being.

Benefits of this test:

- How well your body metabolizes essential vitamins and minerals
- Genetic predispositions to nutrient deficiencies
- Customized dietary advice tailored to your genetic profile results

Test details

Nutrition Genome Precision Analysis offers a revolutionary approach to personalized dietary planning, leveraging the power of genetic science to tailor nutrition to individual needs. This advanced analysis examines an individual's DNA, focusing on genetic markers that influence metabolism, nutrient absorption, food sensitivities, and susceptibility to various health conditions. By understanding these unique genetic factors, the service provides personalized dietary recommendations, enabling individuals to optimize their health and wellness through nutrition.

Beyond traditional one-size-fits-all dietary advice, Nutrition Genome Precision Analysis provides a bespoke nutritional strategy. It considers personal genetic variations that affect how one's body processes vitamins, fats, carbohydrates, and proteins. This analysis is particularly beneficial for those looking to improve their overall health, manage specific health issues, or enhance athletic performance. It's a step towards a more personalized healthcare approach, where dietary recommendations are customized to the genetic makeup of each individual, offering a unique opportunity for health optimization and preventative care.

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Reproductive genes screening

Up to 569 genes tested

Test details:

Reproductive gene screening is a comprehensive genetic test designed to identify mutations or changes in a person's DNA that could affect their reproductive health or the health of their potential offspring. This type of screening can be crucial for couples planning to conceive, as it provides valuable insights into genetic disorders that may be passed on to children.

The screening typically covers a range of genetic conditions, including those related to fertility, chromosomal abnormalities, inherited disorders, and other conditions that could impact pregnancy outcomes or a child's long-term health. The results can help individuals and couples make informed decisions about family planning, such as the potential need for assisted reproductive technologies, prenatal testing, or genetic counseling.

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Monogenic Obesity Genes Analysis

Genes tested (41) :

ADCY3, ALMS1, ARL6, BBS1, BBS10, BBS12, BBS2, BBS4, BBS5, BBS7, BBS9, CEP19, CEP290, CPE, CUL4B, DYRK1B, GNAS, KSR2, LEP, LEPR, MAGEL2, MC3R, MC4R, MKKS, MKS1, NR0B2, NTRK2, PCSK1, PHF6, PHIP, POMC, PPARG, SDCCAG8, SH2B1, SIM1, TRIM32, TTC8, TUB, UCP3, VPS13B, WDPCP.

Test details:

The Monogenic Obesity Genes Analysis offers an in-depth genetic evaluation targeting 41 genes associated with monogenic obesity. This advanced screening is crucial for diagnosing and guiding the management of patients who may have obesity due to single-gene mutations. By analyzing both coding and non-coding DNA regions, the test presents a thorough assessment of genetic factors contributing to obesity.

Although highly effective in detecting a spectrum of genetic variants, from single nucleotide polymorphisms to insertions, deletions, and copy number variations, the test may not identify certain complex genetic rearrangements. It accepts diverse sample types, ensuring optimal DNA quality for analysis.

This comprehensive the test results include an extensive interpretation of the genetic variants discovered, which is instrumental for healthcare providers in making informed decisions about patient care. This analysis is particularly insightful for confirming analysis dominant genetic disorders and identifying heterozygosity in recessive conditions.

In summary, the Monogenic Obesity Genes Analysis is an indispensable genetic testing tool that significantly enhances our understanding and management of monogenic obesity.

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Skin health Genes Test

Genes tested (17):

· **COL1A1 and COL3A1**: These genes are involved in collagen production, affecting skin elasticity and the development of conditions like stretch marks and cellulite.

· **MC1R**: This gene influences skin pigmentation and is linked to susceptibility to sunburn, freckles, and skin cancer risk, especially melanoma.

· **ELN and FBN1**: Associated with the elasticity of the skin, these genes can impact the likelihood of developing sagging skin and wrinkles.

· **FLG**: Mutations in this gene are strongly linked to skin barrier function and are a known risk factor for conditions like eczema and atopic dermatitis.

· **HLA**: Certain variants in the Human Leukocyte Antigen (HLA) complex are associated with psoriasis and other inflammatory skin conditions.

· **SOD2 and GPX1**: These genes are involved in the body's oxidative stress response and can affect skin aging due to environmental factors like UV exposure.

· **TERT and TERC**: These genes are related to telomere length, which has been linked to the aging process, including the aging of the skin.

· **ABCB1 and CYP2R1**: These genes play roles in vitamin D metabolism, which is important for overall skin health.

· **GJB2 and GJB6**: Associated with skin disorders like keratoderma and hearing loss.

· **NOTCH3**: Linked to certain types of hair and skin disorders.

· **VEGF**: Involved in the formation of blood vessels, this gene can impact the development of conditions like rosacea and varicose veins.

Test details:

Our DNA analysis focuses on genetic variations associated with various skin traits, including:

• Propensity for cellulite formation

• Tendency to develop stretch marks

• Risk of varicose veins

• Skin inflammation tendencies, such as eczema, rosacea, and psoriasis

• Factors influencing skin aging, including glycation, oxidation, and wrinkle formation

• Characteristics related to sun exposure, like freckling, age spots, and the skin's tanning reaction

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Hereditary breast and ovarian cancer syndrome (HBOC)

Genes (30X): BRCA1

BRCA2, BARD1, ATM, CHEK2, PALB2, PTEN, TP53, FGFR2, TNRC9

Our breast cancer genetic testing includes the above genes because they are known to be related to breast cancer, as identified by the National Cancer Institute (NCI).

Test details:

This test analyzes the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes, including around 100 mutants. Individuals carrying a pathogenic variant are at an increased risk of developing additional breast cancer. Consequently, they might opt for more extensive surgical procedures or alternative treatment choices, influenced by the outcomes of their genetic testing. Established medical management guidelines are in place for BRCA1 and BRCA2 variants. Discovering a variant responsible for the

disease can also inform the testing and treatment approaches for family members who may be at risk.

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Genetic Hereditary Cancers Screening

Genes tested (48):

APC, ATM, AXIN2, BAP1, BARD1, BMPR1A, BRCA1, BRCA2, BRIP1, CDH1, CDK4, CDKN2A, CHEK2, CTNNA1, DICER1, EPCAM, FH, GREM1, HOXB13, KIT, MBD4, MEN1, MLH1, MSH2, MSH3, MSH6, MUTYH, NF1, NTHL1, PALB2, PDGFRA, PMS2, POLD1, POLE, PTEN, RAD51C, RAD51D, SDHA, SDHB, SDHC, SDHD, SMAD4, SMARCA4, STK11, TP53, TSC1, TSC2, VHL

Test details:

The **Genetic Hereditary Cancers** Screening delves into genes that are predominantly linked to cancers occurring in adulthood without specific syndromes, affecting organs such as the breast, ovary, uterus, prostate, and gastrointestinal tract. Due to the genetic diversity of these cancers, relying solely on physical characteristics to pinpoint the exact cause is often inadequate. This screening, with its comprehensive approach, enables the efficient examination of multiple genes implicated by a single clinical sign. It should be noted that some genes tested may also be related to other distinct conditions not covered by this screening. Genetic analysis of these genes can be instrumental in confirming clinical diagnoses, forecasting the likely course of the disease, detecting symptoms early, guiding family planning and genetic counseling, or identifying eligibility for clinical studies. This test is tailored to detect inherited germline mutations and is not designed to identify somatic mutations in tumors.

Cancers Screened:

1. APC-associated polyposis conditions

2. Ataxia telangiectasia (A-T)

3. Hereditary breast and gynecologic cancers

4. Oligodontia-colorectal cancer syndrome

5. Juvenile polyposis syndrome (JPS)

6. Hereditary breast and ovarian cancer syndrome (HBOC)

7. BAP1 tumor predisposition syndrome

8. Hereditary diffuse gastric cancer syndrome

9. CDK4-related cutaneous melanoma

10. Melanoma-pancreatic cancer syndrome and melanoma-neural system tumor syndrome

11. DICER1-related pleuropulmonary blastoma familial tumor predisposition syndrome

12. Lynch syndrome

13. Constitutional mismatch repair deficiency (CMMR-D)

14. FH tumor predisposition syndrome

15. Hereditary mixed polyposis syndrome

16. HOXB13-related predisposition to prostate cancer

17. Familial GIST, familial mastocytosis

18. Multiple endocrine neoplasia type 1

19. MSH3-associated polyposis

20. MUTYH-associated polyposis (MAP)

21. MBD4-associated neoplasia syndrome (MANS)

22. NF1-related conditions

23. NTHL1-associated polyposis

24. GIST-plus syndrome

25. Polymerase proofreading–associated polyposis (PPAP)

26. PTEN hamartoma tumor syndrome

27. Hereditary paraganglioma-pheochromocytoma syndrome

28. Small cell carcinoma of the ovary, hypercalcemic type

29. Peutz-Jeghers syndrome

30. Li-Fraumeni syndrome

31. Tuberous sclerosis complex

32. von Hippel-Lindau syndrome

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Full Spectrum Cancer Screening

Genes tested (70 genes):

AIP, ALK, APC, ATM, AXIN2, BAP1, BARD1, BLM, BMPR1A, BRCA1, BRCA2, BRIP1, CDC73, CDH1, CDK4, CDKN1B, CDKN2A, CHEK2, CTNNA1, DICER1, EGFR, EPCAM, FH, FLCN, GREM1, HOXB13, KIT, LZTR1, MAX, MBD4, MEN1, MET, MITF, MLH1, MSH2, MSH3, MSH6, MUTYH, NF1, NF2, NTHL1, PALB2, PDGFRA, PMS2, POLD1, POLE, POT1, PRKAR1A, PTCH1, PTEN, RAD51C, RAD51D, RB1, RET, SDHA, SDHAF2, SDHB, SDHC, SDHD, SMAD4, SMARCA4, SMARCB1, SMARCE1, STK11, SUFU, TMEM127, TP53, TSC1, TSC2, VHL

Test details:

Our Multi-Cancer screening evaluates genes linked to an increased risk of cancers that typically develop in adults and are not associated with specific syndromes. This test covers a range of organ systems, including but not limited to the breasts, reproductive organs (ovarian, uterine/endometrial), gastrointestinal tract (colorectal, gastric, pancreatic), endocrine system (thyroid, parathyroid, pituitary, adrenal glands), urinary system (renal/urinary tract, prostate), skin (melanoma, basal cell carcinoma), and the brain/nervous system. Due to the genetic complexity of these cancers, relying solely on physical symptoms to identify a cause can be challenging. Additionally, some of the genes analyzed may be linked to other unrelated conditions, which are not part of this screening. By detecting germline mutations, our test can support a clinical cancer diagnosis, offer insights into the likely course and outcome of the disease, enable earlier symptom identification, guide decisions about family planning and genetic counseling, and identify eligibility

for clinical research studies. This test is not suitable for identifying somatic mutations in tumor samples.

Disorders tested (52 types of disorders)

1. APC-associated polyposis conditions
2. Ataxia telangiectasia (A-T)
3. BAP1 tumor predisposition syndrome
4. Basal cell nevus syndrome, also known as Gorlin syndrome
5. Birt-Hogg-Dubé (BHD) syndrome
6. Bloom syndrome
7. Carney complex
8. CDC73-related conditions (hyperparathyroidism-jaw tumor syndrome (HPT-JT), parathyroid carcinoma, and familial isolated hyperparathyroidism (FIHP)
9. CDK4-related cutaneous melanoma
10. Coffin-Siris syndrome
11. Constitutional mismatch repair deficiency (CMMR-D)
12. DICER1-related pleuropulmonary blastoma familial tumor predisposition syndrome
13. EGFR-related conditions
14. Familial GIST, familial mastocytosis
15. Familial isolated pituitary adenoma
16. Familial meningioma
17. Familial neuroblastoma
18. Fanconi anemia
19. FH tumor predisposition syndrome
20. GIST-plus syndrome
21. Hereditary breast and gynecologic cancers
22. Hereditary breast and ovarian cancer syndrome (HBOC)
23. Hereditary diffuse gastric cancer syndrome
24. Hereditary mixed polyposis syndrome

25. Hereditary paraganglioma-pheochromocytoma syndrome
26. Hereditary retinoblastoma
27. HOXB13-related predisposition to prostate cancer
28. Juvenile polyposis syndrome (JPS)
29. Li-Fraumeni syndrome
30. Lynch syndrome
31. MBD4-associated neoplasia syndrome (MANS)
32. Melanoma-pancreatic cancer syndrome and melanoma-neural system tumor syndrome
33. MET-related conditions
34. MITF-related conditions
35. MSH3-associated polyposis
36. Multiple endocrine neoplasia type 1 (MEN1)
37. Multiple endocrine neoplasia type 2 (MEN2)
38. Multiple endocrine neoplasia type 4 (MEN4)
39. MUTYH-associated polyposis (MAP)
40. NF1-related conditions
41. Noonan spectrum disorders
42. NTHL1-associated polyposis
43. Oligodontia-colorectal cancer syndrome
44. Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
45. Polymerase proofreading–associated polyposis (PPAP)
46. POT1 tumor predisposition syndrome
47. PTEN hamartoma tumor syndrome
48. Rhabdoid tumor predisposition syndrome
49. Schwannomatosis
50. Small cell carcinoma of the ovary, hypercalcemic type
51. Tuberous sclerosis complex
52. von Hippel-Lindau syndrome

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Allergy Gene Testing

Gene Tested

HLA, ADAM33, ORMDL3, IL-4 and IL-13, and, FCER1

Test details:

Allergy gene testing is an essential medical examination that analyzes an individual's genome to assess their risk of allergic reactions. This test focuses on identifying genetic variations related to allergies, thereby helping to determine a person's sensitivity to specific allergens. The primary advantage of this test is that it can provide patients with more personalized medical advice, including preventive measures and treatment options.

The essence of allergy gene testing lies in identifying key genes that affect the individual's immune system response. These genes include, but are not limited to, HLA, ADAM33, and ORMDL3, which play a crucial role in the normal function of the immune system and are associated with an increased risk of allergic diseases. For example, the HLA gene is related to an increased risk of diseases such as allergic rhinitis and asthma. Additionally, IL-4 and IL-13 are two proteins that regulate immune responses, and genetic variations in these proteins may lead to the development of allergic symptoms like allergic rhinitis, eczema, and asthma.

Moreover, the FCER1 gene is also a focus of allergy gene testing. This gene is responsible for encoding the α subunit of the Immunoglobulin E (IgE) receptor, a crucial immunoglobulin closely related to allergic reactions. Variations in the FCER1 gene may increase an individual's sensitivity to allergens.

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Should We Expect an Increase in the Number of Cancer Cases in People with Long COVID?

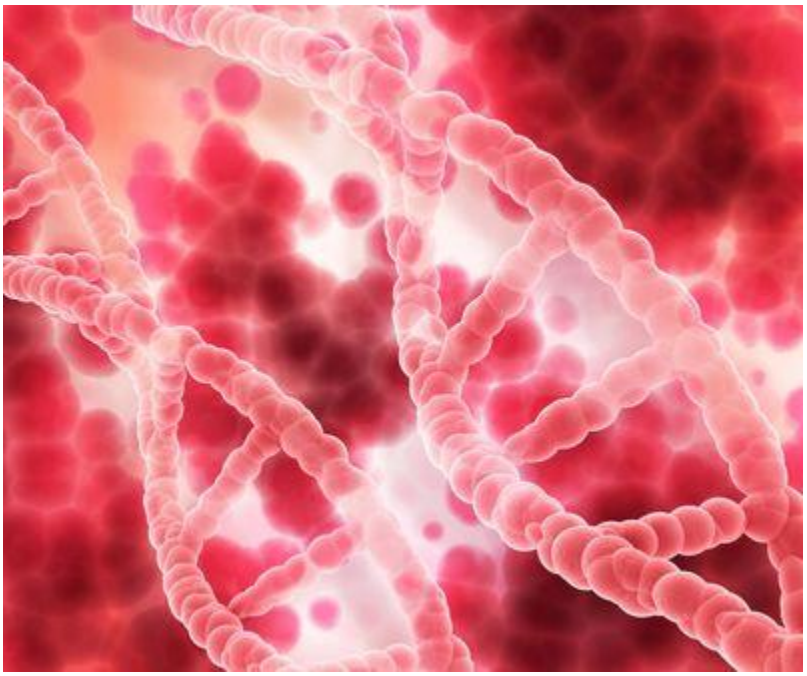
By Dr. *José-Ramón Blanco's team ,* *https://doi.org/10.3390/* *(2-3 minutes to read)*

Key points:

1. **Background:** The article discusses whether people who have had COVID-19 for a long time (known as long COVID) might have a higher risk of getting cancer. This concern arises because we know some viruses can increase the risk of cancer.
2. **Long COVID:** After recovering from the initial COVID-19 infection, some people continue to experience symptoms like fatigue and weakness for a long time. This condition is called long COVID.
3. **How Viruses Can Lead to Cancer:** The article explains that certain viruses are known to cause cancer. For example, some well-known viruses like the one that causes hepatitis can lead to liver cancer.
4. **COVID-19's Effects on Cells:** One of the ways COVID-19 might increase cancer risk is by causing changes in our cells. The virus might make cells age faster or behave in ways that could lead to cancer.
5. **Inflammation:** Long-lasting inflammation, which can happen after a COVID-19 infection, is known to increase the risk of cancer. The article explores whether long COVID might cause this kind of ongoing inflammation.
6. **Virus Remaining in the Body:** There's a possibility that parts of the COVID-19 virus might stay in the body longer than we thought. This could potentially lead to long-term health effects, including an increased risk of cancer.
7. **Direct Effects of the Virus:** The article also explores the idea that COVID-19 might directly affect genes that protect us against cancer. If these genes are affected, it could potentially lead to an increased cancer risk.

8. **Immune System Impact:** COVID-19 can weaken the immune system. Since a strong immune system helps protect against cancer, this weakening could potentially increase cancer risk.
9. **Interesting Observations:** Surprisingly, some studies mentioned in the article have noted unexpected decreases in cancer during COVID-19 infection, suggesting a complex relationship between the virus and cancer.
10. **Conclusion:** The article concludes that while there are some theories and early observations, there is still a lot we don't know. More research is needed to understand if there is a real link between long COVID and an increased risk of cancer.

Revolutionizing Early Cancer Detection: The Power of DQPCR



Cancers (Basel). 2020 Feb; 12(2): 353. Published online 2020 Feb 4. doi: 10.3390/cancers12020353
(2 minutes to read)

Introduction:

In the ever-evolving field of medical science, early detection of cancer remains a pivotal aspect of increasing survival rates and improving patient outcomes. A recent groundbreaking study by Martin Metzenmacher and his team has opened new horizons in this realm, introducing a novel, non-invasive method for early cancer detection using digital-qPCR and circulating cell-free RNA (cfRNA). This article delves into the study's findings and implications, shedding light on how these advancements could be a game-changer for early cancer screening.

The Study at a Glance:

The research, published in the "Cancers" journal, explored the use of next-generation sequencing (NGS) and real-time droplet digital PCR (RT-ddPCR) to analyze cfRNA in the plasma of cancer patients. The study encompassed a diverse group, including individuals with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), pancreatic cancer (PDAC), malignant melanoma (MM), and urothelial bladder cancer (UBC), as well as healthy controls. The key objective was to assess the feasibility of using cfRNA as a biomarker for early cancer detection.

Key Findings: The researchers identified 192 overlapping upregulated transcripts in NSCLC and PDAC, primarily noncoding RNA. Notably, the study highlighted the potential of a specific transcript, POU6F2-AS2, in distinguishing NSCLC patients from healthy individuals. Moreover, the cfRNA yield and abundance of POU6F2-AS2 transcripts showed remarkable accuracy in differentiating PDAC patients from healthy controls. These findings underline the efficacy of cfRNA in early cancer detection, with a focus on noncoding RNA, which historically has been less explored in cancer diagnostics.

Implications for Early Cancer Detection: The implications of this study are profound. Traditional methods like imaging and biopsies, though effective, have limitations, including invasiveness and potential for false positives. The non-invasive nature of the cfRNA and digital-qPCR method offers a comfortable and safer alternative for patients. This approach not only enhances the accuracy of early cancer detection but also holds the promise of detecting multiple cancer types through a simple blood test.

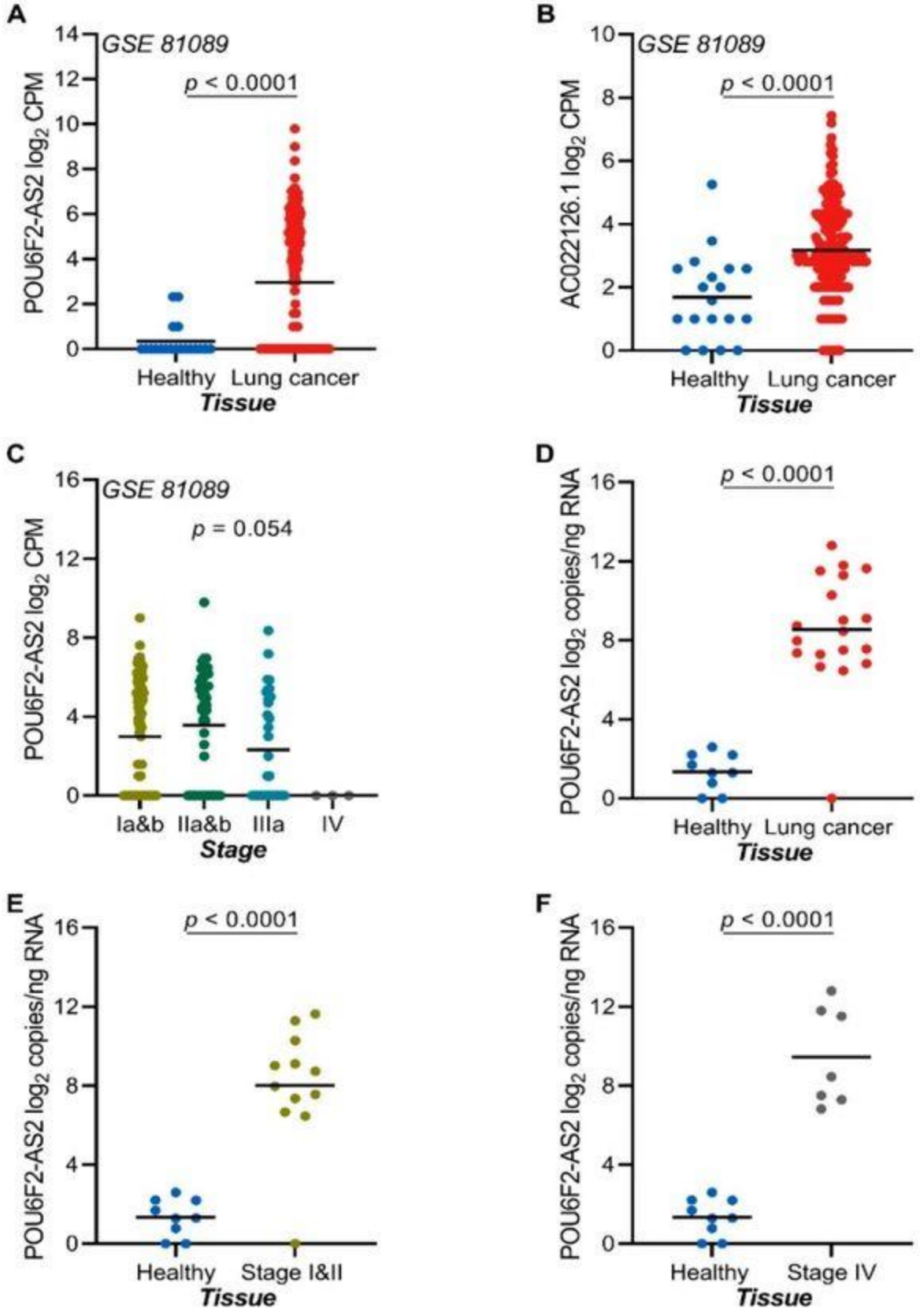
Why Choose Digital-qPCR for Early Cancer Screening?

Digital-qPCR stands out due to its precision and sensitivity in quantifying DNA or RNA. This method's ability to detect rare genetic materials makes it particularly suitable for early cancer detection, where the tumor load is often minimal. By combining digital-qPCR with cfRNA analysis, we can now identify cancer-specific changes in RNA, paving the way for early intervention and treatment.

What This Means for You: For individuals at risk of cancer or those seeking reliable early detection methods, this study offers hope and a new avenue for screening. By opting for a digital-qPCR based test, you're choosing a cutting-edge, less invasive, and highly accurate method for early cancer detection. This approach aligns with the latest scientific advancements, ensuring that you receive the best possible care in your cancer prevention journey.

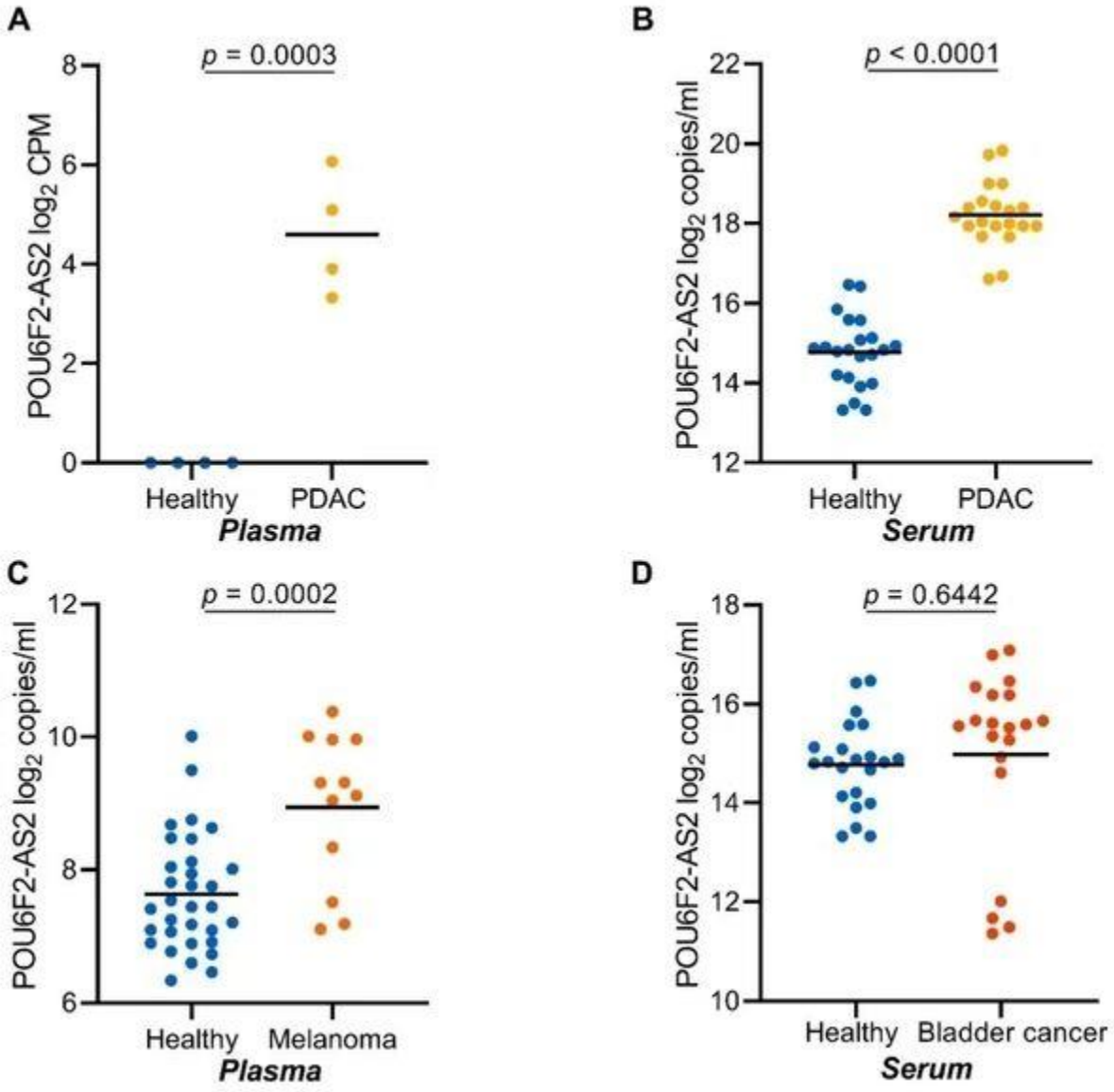
Conclusion: The breakthrough study by Metzenmacher and his team is a significant stride forward in cancer diagnostics. By harnessing the power of digital-qPCR and cfRNA analysis, we're on the cusp of transforming how we detect and manage cancer at its earliest stages. Embracing this technology means embracing a future where early detection and successful treatment of cancer become more achievable than ever.

Lung cancer detection example in patients' Plasma and serum


A
GSE 81089
p < 0.0001
POU6F2-AS2 log2 CPM
Healthy
Lung cancer
Tissue
B
GSE 81089
p < 0.0001
AC022126.1 log2 CPM
Healthy
Lung cancer
Tissue
C
GSE 81089
p = 0.054
POU6F2-AS2 log2 CPM
Ia&b
IIa&b
IIIa
IV
Stage
D
p < 0.0001
POU6F2-AS2 log2 copies/ng RNA
Healthy
Lung cancer
Tissue
E
p < 0.0001
POU6F2-AS2 log2 copies/ng RNA
Healthy
Stage I&II
Tissue
F
p < 0.0001
POU6F2-AS2 log2 copies/ng RNA
Healthy
Stage IV
Tissue

POU6F2-AS2 and AC022126.1 transcripts are highly expressed in lung cancer tissue and is stage independent. (**A**) Tissue expression of POU6F2-AS2 as profiled by RNA sequencing in lung cancer tissue and adjacent non-tumor lung GSE 81089 dataset). (**B**) Tissue expression of AC022126.1 as profiled by RNA sequencing in lung cancer tissue and adjacent non-tumor lung GSE 81089 dataset). (**C**) Association between POU6F2-AS2 expression and tumor stage in NSCLC tumor tissue samples from the GSE 81089 dataset (*n* = 199 tumor tissue samples and 19 non-tumor lung samples). Significance was tested in 1-way ANOVA. (**D**) Tissue expression of POU6F2-AS2 as profiled by RT-ddPCR in healthy donors (*n* = 9) and NSCLC (*n* = 18) patients, (**E**) Tissue expression of POU6F2-AS2 as profiled by RT-ddPCR in healthy donors (*n* = 9) and early stage NSCLC (*n* = 12) patients, and (**F**) Tissue expression of POU6F2-AS2 as profiled by RT-ddPCR in healthy donors (*n* = 9) and late stage NSCLC (*n* = 7) patients. In (**A**–**F**) scatter dot-plots, the line indicates the mean; Student's *t*-test *p* values are indicated.

other solid tumor entities detection example in pateints' Plasma and serum



POU6F2-AS2 is highly expressed in cfRNA from other solid tumor entities. (**A**) Plasma expression of POU6F2-AS2 as profiled by total cfRNA sequencing in healthy donors (*n* = 4) and PDAC (*n* = 4). (**B**) Expression of POU6F2-AS2 as profiled by RT-ddPCR in healthy donors' (*n* = 22) and PDAC (*n* = 20) patients' sera, (**C**) Expression of POU6F2-AS2 as profiled by RT-ddPCR in healthy donors' (*n* = 37) and melanoma (*n* =12) patients' plasma, and (**D**) Expression of POU6F2-AS2 as profiled by RT-ddPCR in healthy donors' (*n* = 22) and and bladder cancer (*n* = 22) patients' sera. In (**A**–**D**) scatter dot-plots, the line indicates the mean; Student's *t*-test *p* values are reported.

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Whole Genome Sequencing Test Report (EN)

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Ebovir_WSG报告_Sample(1) (pdf)

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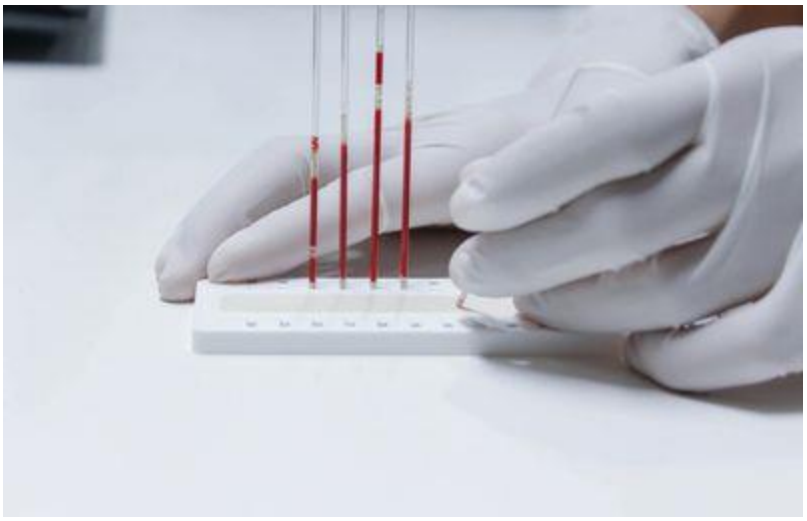
OMEGA-3 INDEX BLOOD LIPID SUBFRACTION TESTING



What is Blood Lipid Subfraction Analysis?

Traditional lipid panels provide a broad overview of cholesterol and triglyceride levels, but they lack granularity. **Lipid subfraction analysis** evaluates the size, number, and distribution of lipoprotein particles, offering a more precise understanding of lipid metabolism and cardiovascular risk.

When combined with the Omega-3 Index, this testing provides an enhanced understanding of:

- The interplay between omega-3 levels and lipid metabolism
- How omega-3 supplementation affects lipoprotein subfractions
- Personalized strategies for improving cardiovascular outcomes

Benefits of Omega-3 Index Blood Lipid Subfraction Testing

1. **Personalized Risk Assessment**
   Combining Omega-3 Index with lipid subfractions provides a more comprehensive cardiovascular risk profile. For instance, patients with high small LDL particle concentrations may benefit more significantly from targeted omega-3 supplementation.
2. **Monitoring Supplementation Efficacy**
   Regular testing allows healthcare providers to assess the effectiveness of omega-3 supplementation and adjust dosages to reach and maintain optimal Omega-3 Index levels.
3. **Early Detection of Metabolic Abnormalities**
   Blood lipid subfraction analysis helps detect early signs of metabolic dysfunction, such as insulin resistance or atherogenic dyslipidemia, even in patients with normal traditional lipid profiles.
4. **Supporting Precision Nutrition**
   The combined insights guide personalized dietary and lifestyle interventions, including omega-3 intake adjustments tailored to individual metabolic and cardiovascular needs.

Why Choose Omega-3 Index Blood Lipid Subfraction Testing?

Scientific Accuracy and Clinical Relevance

Omega-3 Index testing is a validated, evidence-based biomarker correlated with cardiovascular outcomes and mortality risk. Lipid subfraction analysis enhances this with detailed lipid metabolism insights.

Non-Invasive and Reliable

This testing only requires a small blood sample, making it convenient and accessible for routine use in clinical and wellness settings.

Data-Driven Personalization

The combined approach offers unparalleled depth, empowering healthcare providers to deliver precision medicine.

Omega-3 Index Blood Lipid Subfraction Testing represents a new frontier in personalized health assessment. By integrating omega-3 status with advanced lipid analysis, this testing provides a comprehensive view of an individual's metabolic and cardiovascular health.

As the demand for precision medicine and proactive wellness strategies grows, adopting this testing can help clinicians and individuals alike make informed decisions to optimize health and longevity.

For more information on implementing Omega-3 Index Blood Lipid Subfraction Testing in your practice or to learn about our testing solutions, please contact us.
