FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

FAQ

1. *Who needs the Pandecta test?*

   Any person over the age of 18 can take the Pandecta test to get an insight into their current state of health. The It's particularly useful for those who want to monitor potential risks for multiple conditions, such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, mental health issues, and immune disorders. It's also valuable for people seeking proactive, personalized health insights to guide follow-up with clinical tests or preventive measures.

2. *How long does it take to receive my report?*

   At the current alpha testing stage of development, the report is usually made available within a month of providing a blood sample.

3. *Does the Pandecta methodology provide absolute measurements of protein biomarkers?*

   Pandecta measures the relative abundance of protein biomarkers within individual blood samples and the population of patients from our internal database.

4. *What kind of technology is used to measure biomarkers?*

   We utilize a global unbiased method capable of identifying thousands of proteins within an individual's blood sample, including well known clinical biomarkers as well as those at the research stages of study and those of unknown function, which could be used for future interpretation of the gathered data.

5. *What is the difference between genetic testing and Pandecta methodology?*

   Genetic testing analyzes your DNA to identify inherited risks or predispositions for diseases, providing fixed information about your genetic makeup. In contrast, testing for protein expression measures the levels of specific proteins in your blood, reflecting your current health or disease status. While genetic testing shows potential risks, protein testing helps diagnose, monitor, or track the progression of conditions in real time. Both are valuable but offer different insights—one is about what could happen, the other about what's happening now.

6. *What data presented in the Patient Report?*

   The report will contain information on abnormally expressed protein biomarkers (compared to the our in house database), potential health risks within several health and disease categories resulting from differential

biomarker expression, and potential lifestyle changes the individual in question can may take to improve identified 'at risk' conditions.

7. *Why hasn't this existed before?*

    Until recently, the technology involved had not reached sufficient reliability, sensitivity and cost to confidently measure the expression of thousands of proteins within blood samples.

8. *Pandecta is currently in the Alpha phase of development, what does that mean?*

    The Alpha phase means that Pandecta is currently in an exploratory and development stage. At this phase, we are focused on building the core technology, developing prototypes, and performing preliminary validations to demonstrate feasibility and proof of concept. This involves optimizing workflows, testing the scalability of our proteomics platform, and ensuring that the data we generate is accurate, reproducible, and meaningful. The infrastructure and capacity are still limited, so testing is primarily being conducted internally or with selected collaborators.

9. *Is this a test that is used clinically?*

    This test isn't used clinically yet, but it can provide insights that may guide physicians to follow up with available clinical tests, helping to identify potential areas for further investigation.

10. *How are the protein biomarkers selected for the Pandecta test?*

    The protein biomarkers for the Pandecta test are selected based on evidence from peer-reviewed research articles and insights from existing clinical tests. This ensures that the biomarkers we focus on are well-studied and have a strong basis in scientific and clinical relevance.

11. *How often should a Pandecta test be performed?*

    The frequency of the Pandecta test would depend on the specific medical context or the physician's guidance. Generally, it could be performed annually or twice a year to provide ongoing insights that complement other clinical tests, but this would vary based on individual needs and circumstances.

12. *Where do the Pandecta's individualized insights come from?*

    Pandecta's insights come from analyzing thousands of blood proteins and comparing them to research data, clinical tests, and known biomarkers, creating a tailored profile for each individual. With multiple tests over time, it also supports ongoing monitoring to track changes and provide deeper insights.

13. *What is the role of AI and machine learning in analyzing Pandecta test results?*

    AI and machine learning play a crucial role in analyzing Pandecta test results by identifying patterns and relationships within thousands of protein data points. These technologies help generate accurate, personalized insights and enable ongoing improvement of the test by learning from large datasets.

14. *Does Pandecta offer a fee for referral?*

Pandecta does not currently offer a monetary fee for referrals, but we plan to implement a discount structure to provide benefits for referred individuals and those making referrals in the near future.

15. *Approximately how many markers are we tracking that are known to correlate for different ailments?*

Our analysis focuses on identifying patterns across thousands of protein data points to provide accurate, personalized insights. We are continually expanding our database, which currently includes approximately 93 known markers for cardiovascular disease, 139 for cancer, 35 for diabetes, 96 for mental health and neurodegenerative diseases, and 147 for immune disorders, all derived from established research and clinical data.

16. *How many other minor ailments and health related markers are we also tracking not included in the above list?*

There are many other markers associated with minor ailments and health-related conditions, but they generally fall within the broader categories we've outlined, such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, mental health, neurodegenerative diseases, and immune disorders. We are actively refining our approach to ensure the test remains focused and effective, carefully selecting markers to provide meaningful insights without overwhelming users with excessive data.

17. *What is the approximate total number of known markers are we tracking?*

Currently, we have ~450 biomarkers in our database.

18. *What is the approximate total number of proteins we are recording in our raw data for each patient?*

Depending on the patient, we are tracking anywhere from 6000 to 7500 proteins.

19. *What is a biomarker?*

A biomarker is something in your body, like a protein or chemical, that doctors or scientists can measure to give clues about your health. For example, certain biomarkers in your blood might show how well your heart or immune system is working.

20. *What is proteomics?*

Proteomics is the large-scale study of proteins, which are essential molecules in the body that perform various functions. By analyzing proteins, we can gain insights into how the body is functioning, detect signs of disease, and identify potential health issues.

21. *What is the difference between genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics, metabolomics?*

These fields focus on different layers of biological information to understand how the body functions. Genomics

studies DNA, which contains the fixed instructions for building and maintaining the body; your genome generally does not change over time. Transcriptomics examines RNA, the molecules that carry messages from DNA to guide protein production, and proteomics focuses on proteins, which perform most of the work in cells. Metabolomics looks at metabolites, the small molecules produced during chemical processes in the body. Unlike the genome, RNA, proteins, and metabolites can change in response to health, disease, or environmental factors, providing insights into dynamic processes in the body."

22. *Are protein biomarkers currently used in the clinic?*

Yes, protein biomarkers are widely used in clinical settings to help diagnose and monitor diseases. For example, troponin is a protein biomarker used to detect heart attacks, and PSA (prostate-specific antigen) is used to screen for prostate cancer. These biomarkers provide valuable information to guide treatment decisions and track disease progression.

23. *Do we have competition?*

Yes, Pandecta operates in a competitive space with other companies and organizations focused on advanced proteomics and biomarker analysis. However, what sets Pandecta apart is its focus on integrating thousands of protein biomarkers into a single, comprehensive test, designed to provide individualized insights across multiple health conditions. This broad, multi-condition approach offers unique value compared to many competitors who focus on narrower applications or specific diseases.

24. *How are we different from the competition?*

Pandecta stands out by analyzing thousands of protein biomarkers in a single test, providing comprehensive insights across multiple health conditions, including cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, mental health, and immune disorders. Unlike competitors that often focus on specific diseases or a smaller set of biomarkers, our approach aims to give a holistic view of an individual's health. We're also continually expanding our database with insights from cutting-edge research, making our test adaptable and forward-looking.

25. *What can this test do?*

This test analyzes thousands of protein biomarkers in your blood in an unbiased, global fashion to provide personalized insights into your health. It can help identify potential risks for conditions like cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, mental health issues, and immune disorders. While it's not a diagnostic test, it can guide physicians to follow up with clinical tests, monitor health changes over time, and support early intervention.

26. *What this test cannot do?*

This test cannot provide a definitive diagnosis for any specific condition. While it offers insights into potential health risks in an unbiased, global fashion, it is not a replacement for clinical diagnostic tests. It also cannot predict with certainty if or when a condition will develop, as it is designed to guide further investigation rather than serve as a standalone diagnostic tool.

27. *Does it require frequent monitoring?*

Frequent monitoring isn't always necessary, but the test can be repeated periodically, such as annually or twice a year, depending on individual health needs. Regular testing can help track changes over time, providing valuable insights for early intervention or ongoing management of potential health risks.

28. *What is the advantage of frequent monitoring?*

Frequent monitoring allows for tracking changes in protein biomarker levels over time, providing a dynamic view of your health. This can help detect early signs of potential issues, monitor the progression of existing conditions, and guide timely follow-ups with clinical tests, ultimately supporting more proactive and personalized healthcare.

29. *Is the technology unique?*

The technology itself is not unique, as it leverages established proteomics tools. However, what sets us apart is how we apply this technology through our expertise and in-house processes. These allow us to extract meaningful insights from the data, integrating thousands of protein biomarkers to provide comprehensive and actionable health information.

30. *How reliable is the test?*

The test is currently in the Alpha testing phase, where we are rigorously validating its accuracy and consistency in controlled settings. While it is still in development, the results so far demonstrate clear and definite potential, and this phase is critical for refining the process to ensure high reliability before wider use.

31. *Does elevated risk mean that you have a disease?*

No, elevated risk does not mean you have a disease. It indicates that certain biomarkers are outside the typical range, suggesting a higher likelihood of developing a condition or the need for further investigation. It's a signal to consult a physician and possibly follow up with clinical tests to understand your health more comprehensively.

32. *Why is it important for us to collect pre-test medical history?*

Collecting pre-test medical history is crucial because it helps us interpret the biomarker data in the context of your overall health. Your medical history provides valuable insights into pre-existing conditions, lifestyle factors, and medications that might influence biomarker levels, allowing us to provide more accurate and personalized insights.

33. *Why is it so expensive?*

The test is expensive because it involves advanced proteomics technology to analyze thousands of biomarkers, requiring specialized equipment, expertise, and in-depth data processing. Additionally, the cost reflects the resources needed for ongoing research, expanding our database, and ensuring the highest standards of accuracy and reliability.

34. *How does it differ from conventional tests?*

This test differs from conventional tests by analyzing thousands of protein biomarkers simultaneously in an unbiased, global fashion. While conventional tests typically focus on a single condition or a small set of markers, our test provides a comprehensive view of health across multiple conditions, such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and immune disorders. It offers personalized insights that can guide further clinical testing and long-term health monitoring.