

Those conducting translational or clinical research in oncology should have access to the most efficient way of profiling hematological and solid tumors. Next-Generation Sequencing (NGS) can help you avoid costly iterative testing while simultaneously reducing the risk of depleting your samples.

SEQUENCE JUST ONCE

Say you're investigating colorectal cancer, targeting mutations in KRAS, NRAS, and BRAF genes – NGS makes analysis simple and efficient:

KRAS

qPCR Exon 2 (codons 12 and 13) and Exon 3 (codon 61) **PYROSEQUENCING**

Exon 3 (codon 59) and Exon 4 (codons 117 and 146)



NRAS **PYROSEQUENCING** Exon 2 (codons 12 and 13), Exon 3 (codons 59 and 61), and Exon 4 (codons 117 and 146)

BRAF qPCR

V600E, D, K, and R

That's **18 REACTION** MIXTURES across 2 different technologies



KRAS, NRAS, AND BRAF With NGS, you could assess everything with **2 REACTION** NGS covers all of the above codons **MIXTURES**

SAVE ON SAMPLE MATERIAL

This leaves more sample material available for further investigation, if necessary

MINIMIZE WORKFLOW PROTOCOLS

Non-NGS analysis would require maintaining 3 workflow protocols - 2 for qPCR and 1 for pyrosequencing

NGS would require maintaining only a single workflow protocol

qPCR + Pyrosequencing: PYROSEQUENCING qPCR qPCR NGS 100ng NGS: **20ng**

SIMPLIFY REPORTING

Between qPCR and pyrosequencing, you would need to consolidate 3 different reports, one for each assessment

With NGS, you would get one report inclusive of all relevant genes



COVERING WHAT YOU NEED

NGS makes all this possible by covering what you need — take KRAS, for example:



A SINGLE ASSAY, A SINGLE WORKFLOW

The TruSight[®] Tumor 15 NGS assay enables you to report on any of the following genes with a single workflow:



TruSight[®] Tumor 15 interrogates a broad range of solid tumor cancer

genes - not just one biomarker or a limited set of mutations



Learn more about how NGS is being applied in oncology: www.illumina.com/cancer.

To speak with a specialist, please contact us at 1.800.809.4566

