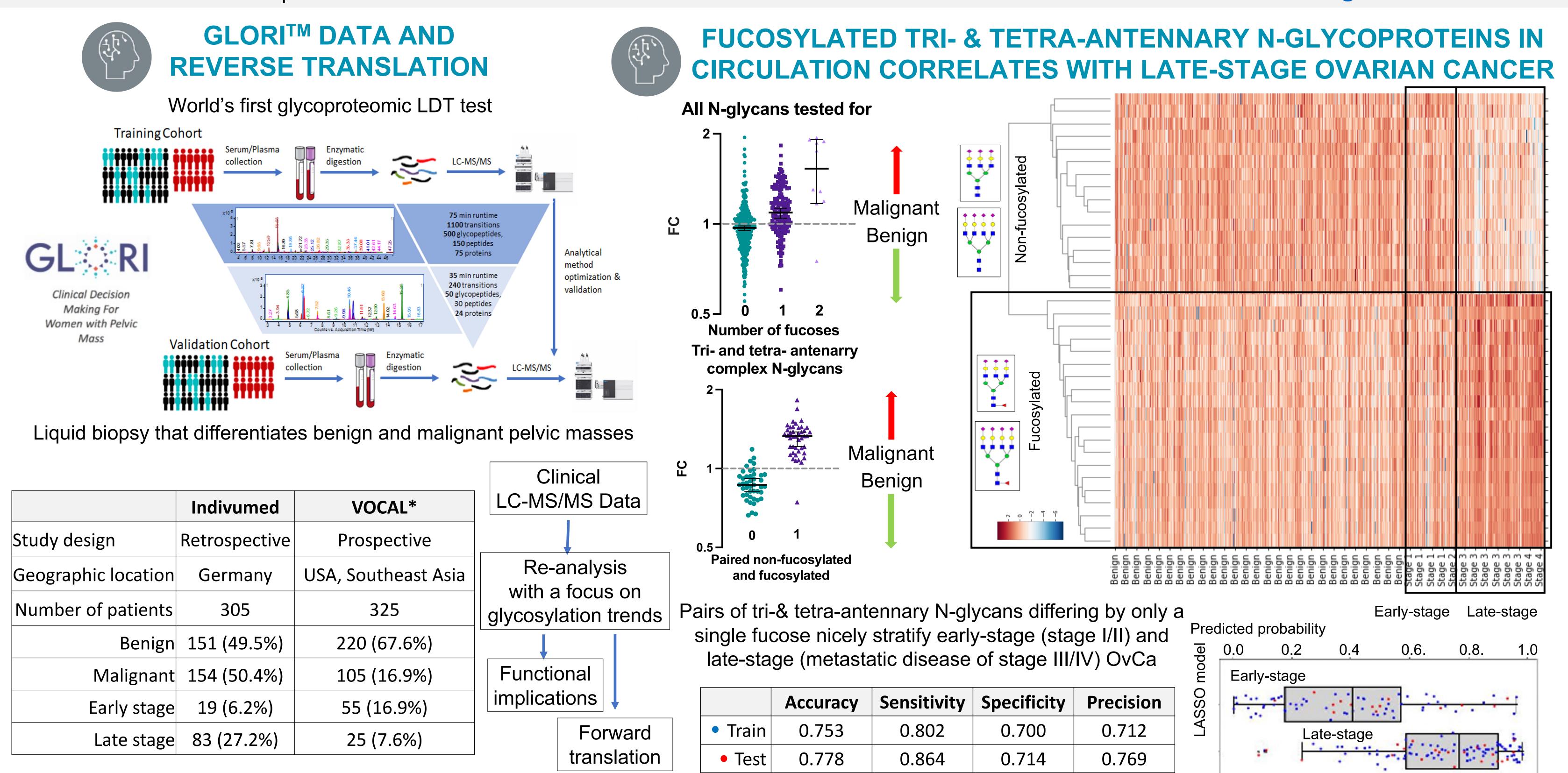
Circulating glycopeptide markers differentiate between early- and late-stage epithelial ovarian cancer

Chirag Dhar, Prasanna Ramachandran, Bo Zhou, Apoorva Srinivasan, Chih-Wei Chu, Chad Pickering, Tomislav Čaval,

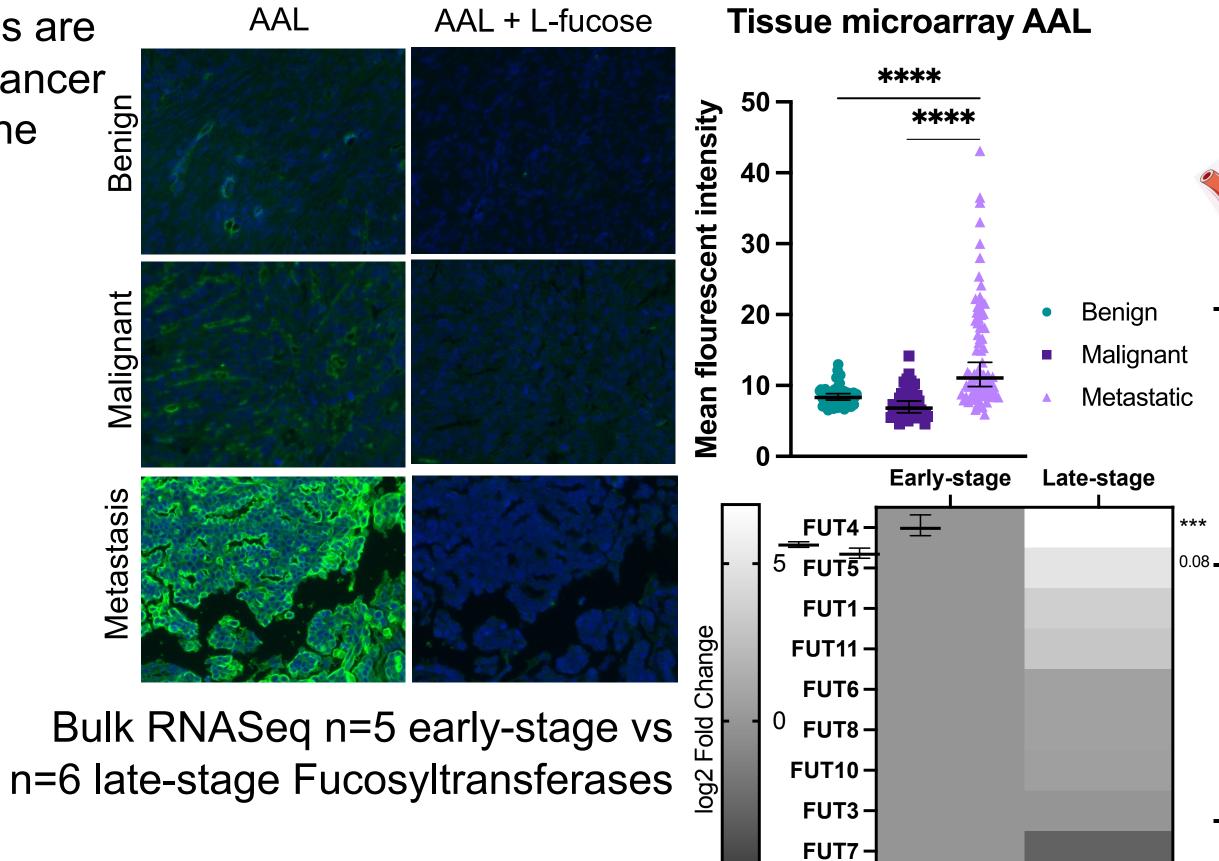
Cassie Xu, Klaus Lindpaintner, Flavio Schwarz. Venn Biosciences, South San Francisco, CA, USA E-mail: chirag.dhar@venn.bio



NHAT ARE THE FACTORS THAT DRIVE



DOES LATE-STAGE OVARIAN CANCER TISSUE HAVE HIGHER LEVELS OF **SURFACE FUCOSYLATION?**



⁻⁵ FUT2 –

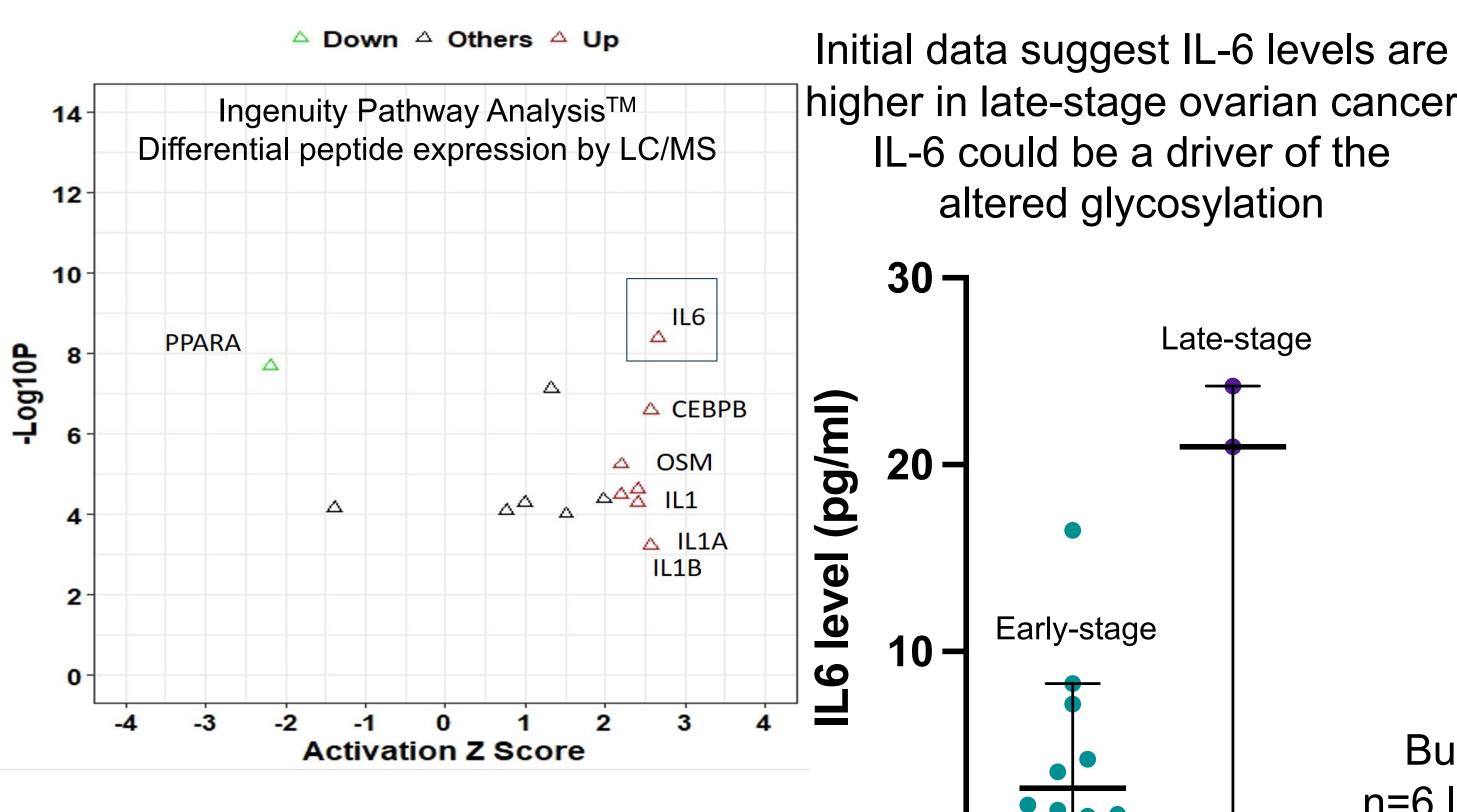
FUT9-

Hypothesized role of tumor-derived factors that alter glycoproteins on the surface of the tumor and those secreted by the liver **SECRETED**

The amount of circulating tri- & tetraantennary N-glycoproteins with & without fucose differentiates between early-stage and late-stage OvCa

Machine learning models can be developed to powerfully differentiate between early-stage and late-stage OvCa based on the aforesaid finding

surface of metastatic ovarian cancer deposits show higher levels of fucosylation when stained with the fluorescent lectin AAL



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higher in late-stage ovarian cancer IL-6 could be a driver of the altered glycosylation **30** – Late-stage 20 -Early-stage 10 -

*Interim analyses from May 2021 | LDT – Laboratory developed test | OvCa – Ovarian Cancer | Stage I & II are considered early-stage Ovarian cancer | Stage III & IV are considered metastatic disease/late-stage Ovarian cancer | FC - Fold change | AAL - Aleuria Aurantia Lectin (fucose-binding)