

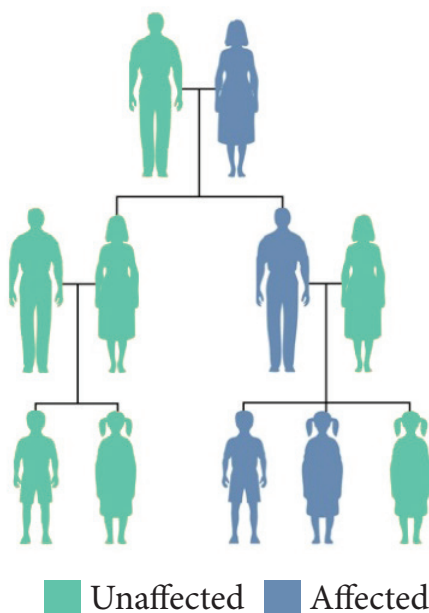
CANCER GENOMICS

What is Cancer Genomics?

The study of cancer genomes has revealed abnormalities in genes that drive the development and growth of many types of cancer. This knowledge has improved our understanding of the biology of cancer and led to new methods of diagnosing and treating the disease.

How will Aeon's CGx Advantage® testing benefit my patients?

Aeon's genetic testing can help determine if one is at an increased risk of developing hereditary cancer. In addition, our CGx Advantage® test helps guide physicians to pursue preventative measures, which may lead to early detection and treatment of the condition. Accuracy of results is crucial, which is why Aeon calls genetic variants at double the industry standard for sequencing read depth.



Who is at an increased risk for hereditary cancer?

If you or your family have a history of any of the following:

- ▶ An individual that has more than one cancer
- ▶ An individual that has multiple close family members with a cancer diagnosis under the age of fifty
- ▶ An individual that has three or more close family members with different types of cancer
- ▶ An individual that has had family that has previously had cancer genetic testing and mutations were identified

Why trust Aeon with your cancer genomics testing?

Aeon uses the latest Next-Generation Sequencing (NGS) technology to analyze patient samples in a rapid and accurate approach. All genetic scientists at Aeon are highly trained and handle testing with the utmost care; our genetic specialists are always available for in-depth consultations. Aeon's **CGx Advantage® reports** are easy to read and provide you with clinically significant data based on the most recent medical innovations.

CGx Advantage[®] Profile

Cancers/ Genes	Breast	Colorectal	Central Nervous System	Thyroid	Liver	Pancreatic	Prostate	Ovarian	Stomach	Gastric	Melanoma	Kidney	Leiomyomas	Pheochromocytoma	Brain	Leukemia	Duodenal	Uterine
APC		●	●	●	●	●			●						●		●	
ATM	●					●									●			
NBN	●						●	●										
BRCA1	●					●	●	●										
BRCA2	●					●	●	●			●							
BRIP1	●							●										
RAD51C	●							●										
RAD51D	●							●										
BMPR1A		●				●			●									
SMAD4		●				●			●									
CDH1	●	●							●	●								
CDK4											●							
CDKN2A						●					●							
CHEK2	●	●																
FH												●	●					
FLCN												●						
MAX													●					
MLH1		●			●	●		●	●						●			●
MSH2		●			●	●		●	●						●			●
MSH6		●			●	●		●	●						●			●
PMS2		●			●	●		●	●						●			●
EPCAM		●			●	●		●	●						●			●
MUTYH	●	●																
NF1	●		●											●		●		
PALB2	●					●												
PTEN	●	●		●							●	●						●
RET				●										●				
SDHAF2														●				
SDHB												●		●				
SDHC												●		●				
SDHD												●		●				
TSC1			●		●							●						
TSC2			●		●							●						
STK11	●	●				●		●	●									●
TMEM127														●				
TP53	●		●			●								●	●	●		●
VHL			●			●						●		●	●	●		●