

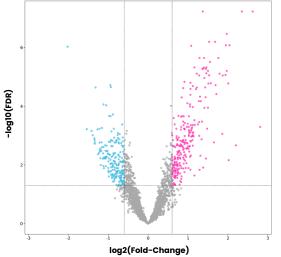
Utilization of Tumor-derived Extracellular Vesicles for Patient Stratification and Biomarker Discovery

Enhanced Detection of Protein & RNA Markers in the Blood of NSCLC Patients

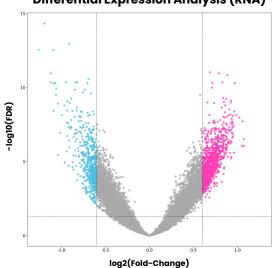
We have developed a highly sensitive, multi-omic EV subpopulation interrogation pipeline that robustly profiles tumor derived EVs (TDEVs) in biofluids utilizing FYR's novel EV enrichment technology called SPARCs.

NSCLC Healthy Ν 49 45 Age 5 <51 4 51-60 11 13 61-70 21 23 71-80 12 4 81-90 1 0 >90 0 0 Sex 28 26 Male **Female** 21 19 Race/Ethnicity Caucasian 49 37 2 Asian 0 Black 0 6 Staging Stage 1 (I, IA1, IA2, IA3, IB) 25 Stage 2 (IIA, IIB) 24 Subtype Adenocarcinoma (LUAD) 37 Squamous Cell Carcinoma (LUSC) 10 Adenosquamous 2 Specimen Providers 2 2 Smoking Status Unknown 8 Never used 17 23 22 9 Previous use 5 Current smoker 10

Differential Expression Analysis (Protein)



Differential Expression Analysis (RNA)



Differential expression analysis of NSCLC patients relative to healthy controls identified 250 significantly enriched proteins and 204 significantly depleted proteins using Tumor SPARCs and 897 significantly enriched RNAs and 516 significantly depleted RNAs using Tumor SPARCs

ROC Curves

1.0 O.5 O.5 O.5 O.5 False Positive Rate

ML Model Performance Metrics

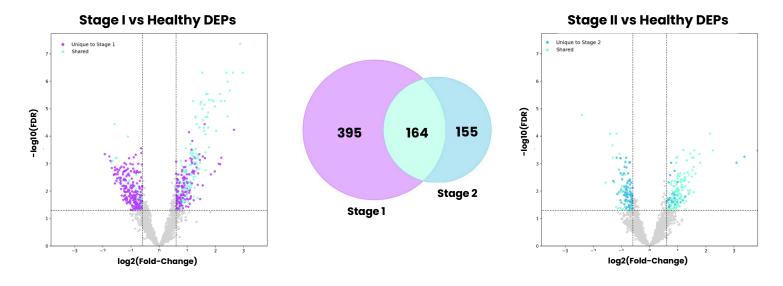
	Protein	RNA
AUC	0.93	0.98
Combined Sensitivity	0.92	0.98
Stage I Sensitivity	0.92	0.96
Stage 2 Sensitivity	0.92	1
Specificity	0.87	0.98
No of Features	9	24



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EVO Enables Detection of Unique Signatures of Stage I and Stage II NSCLC

Differentially Expressed Proteins shared by both Stage I and Stage II have a strong enrichment of markers and mechanisms related to the immune response (neutrophils), cytoplasmic translation, and ribosomes, as well as a strong dysregulation of metabolic processing and mitochondrial function.



EVO Enables Detection of Known NSCLC Markers Progressive Across Stages

Published NSCLC markers known to increase or decrease through cancer progression based on tissue data are captured by SPARCs, highlighting the possibility of liquid biopsybased progression monitoring.

