



THE IMPORTANCE OF

KRAS G12C Testing

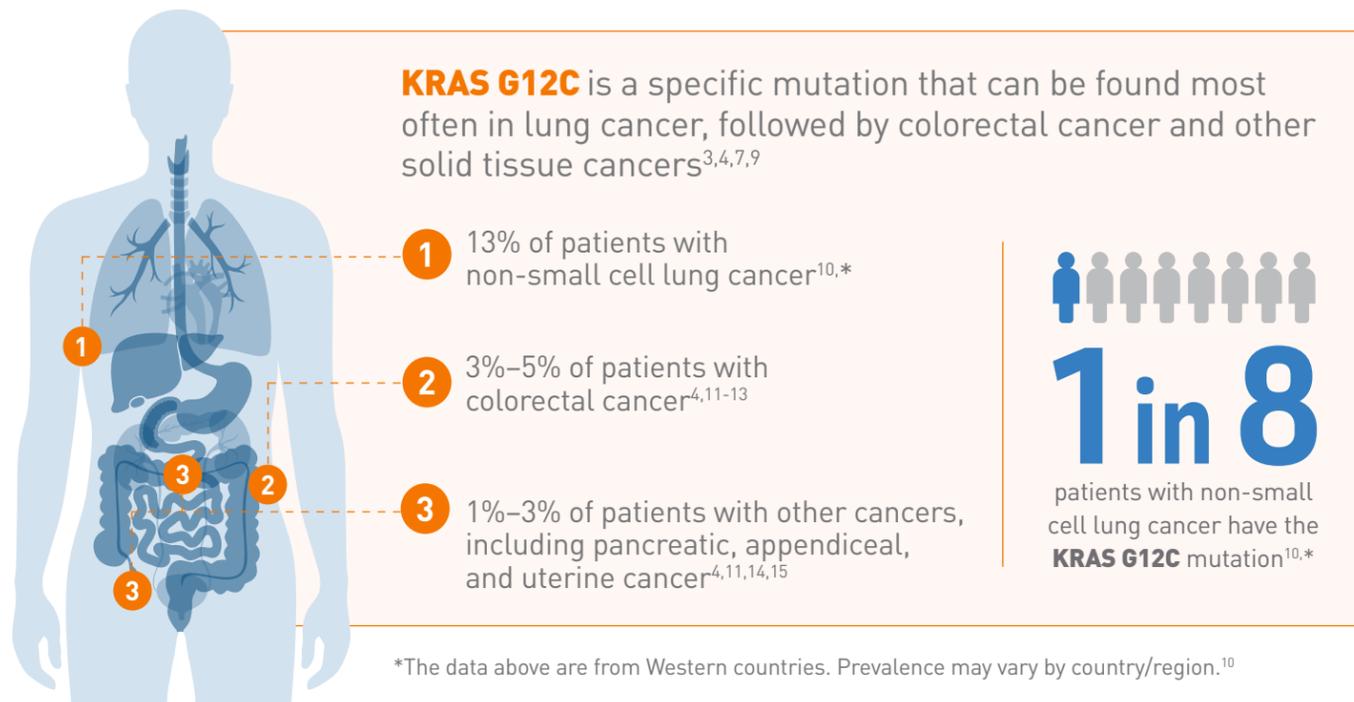
A BIOMARKER IN LUNG CANCER

What are KRAS biomarkers?

- Biomarkers are biological substances found in the blood or tissue that indicate a normal or abnormal process in the body. They can help provide more information about your cancer^{1,2}
- KRAS is a protein in your body that controls how cells grow^{3,4}
- Mutations in the KRAS protein can make cancer grow⁵⁻⁷

Mutated KRAS is a biomarker that can tell a doctor more about your cancer^{5,7,8}

What is KRAS G12C?



Testing for KRAS G12C can determine which patients with NSCLC have this biomarker^{8,10}

Consider speaking with your health care provider about biomarker testing



Why is biomarker testing important to me?

- Biomarker testing is recommended for all patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer¹⁶
- Biomarker testing may help predict your response to specific cancer treatments²
- You may be eligible for personalized treatment targeted specifically at your cancer^{2,16}
- You may also be eligible for current or future clinical trials¹⁷



How can I get tested for the KRAS G12C biomarker?



SAMPLE COLLECTION AND TESTING

To test for KRAS G12C, your doctor will collect some tissue from your cancer in a procedure called a biopsy. If a tissue biopsy cannot be performed, your doctor may be able to test for KRAS G12C by taking a blood sample^{2,3,7,16}



TEST REPORTS

Talk to your health care provider on the appropriate treatment plan based on your biomarker test results. You can also ask your doctor for a copy of your biomarker test results^{2,16}



Ask your doctor if you can be tested for biomarkers, including KRAS G12C

References: **1.** Goossens N, Nakagawa S, Sun X, et al. *Transl Cancer Res.* 2015;4:256-269. **2.** National Cancer Institute. Tumor Markers. <https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/diagnosis-staging/diagnosis/tumor-markers-fact-sheet>. Accessed April 15, 2021. **3.** Zhou L, Baba Y, Kitano Y, et al. *Med Oncol.* 2016;33:32. **4.** Canon J, Rex K, Saiki AY, et al. *Nature.* 2019;575:217-223. **5.** Jančík S, Drábek J, Radzioch D, et al. *J Biomed Biotechnol.* 2010;2010:150960. **6.** Downward J. *Nat Rev Cancer.* 2003;3:11-22. **7.** Cox AD, Fesik SW, Kimmelman AC, et al. *Nat Rev Drug Discov.* 2014;13:828-851. **8.** Bernicker EH, Allen TC, Cagle PT. *J Thorac Dis.* 2019;11(Suppl 1):S81-S88. **9.** Biernacka A, Tsongalis PD, Peterson JS, et al. *Cancer Genet.* 2016;209:195-198. **10.** Data on file, Amgen; 2020. **11.** Nassar AH, Adib E, Kwiatkowski DJ. *N Engl J Med.* 2021;384:185-187. **12.** Neumann J, Zeindl-Eberhart E, Kirchner T, et al. *Pathol Res Pract.* 2009;205:858-862. **13.** Wiesweg M, Kasper S, Worm K, et al. *Oncogene.* 2019;38:2953-2966. **14.** Thein KZ, Banks KC, Saam J, et al. Presented at: American Society of Clinical Oncology Annual Meeting; May 29-30, 2020; Virtual Congress. **15.** Nusrat M, Roszik J, Holla V, et al. Presented at: American Society of Clinical Oncology Annual Meeting; May 29-30, 2020; Virtual Congress. **16.** Pennell NA, Arcila ME, Gandara DR, et al. *Am Soc Clin Oncol Educ Book.* 2019;39:531-542. **17.** Li MM, Datto M, Duncavage EJ, et al. *J Mol Diagn.* 2017;19:4-23.