

Biomarkers may reveal the driving cause of your metastatic non–small cell lung cancer (mNSCLC)

It's important to understand the drivers of your lung cancer, which could be caused by abnormalities in genes within cancer cells. These abnormalities can lead to the uncontrolled growth and spread of your cancer. Testing for biomarkers can help identify the possible presence of these abnormal genes that could be driving your cancer.



There are several known biomarkers in mNSCLC.
One is called RET.

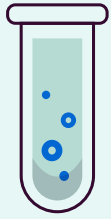
~1 in 2

About 1 in 2 people with mNSCLC may have a biomarker with a corresponding targeted therapy that is approved, in clinical studies, or currently being researched.^{1,2}

Knowing your biomarker status may help your doctor understand if a targeted therapy option is right for you.

HOW DO I FIND OUT MY BIOMARKER STATUS?

Biomarker testing is used to determine your cancer's biomarker status. It is important to **test for all known biomarkers** in mNSCLC, including **RET**.



SHOULD I GET TESTED, AND WHEN?

Yes, you should consider having a conversation with your doctor about biomarker testing.

If you've just been diagnosed with mNSCLC, biomarker testing should happen right away so that your treatment can be personalized from the start. But that doesn't always happen, and that's okay. If your cancer has progressed and you don't know your biomarker status, you should still talk to your doctor about testing for all known biomarkers.

WHAT IS NEEDED FOR A BIOMARKER TEST?

Biomarker testing requires a sample of your tumor tissue, which is obtained through a biopsy.

Sometimes, a liquid biopsy may be performed in addition to a tissue biopsy or if there isn't enough tissue.

If you've had a biopsy before, your doctor may be able to use a sample from that piece of saved tissue.

In some cases, your doctor may need to perform another biopsy in order to get the best tissue sample possible.

Talk with your doctor about comprehensive biomarker testing and ask if your cancer has been tested.



Have questions?

It's always important to talk to your doctor. Below are a few questions you may want to ask about your cancer and biomarker testing.

- Has my cancer been tested for all known biomarkers?
- Should I wait for my test results before starting treatment?
- How will my biomarker status affect my treatment?

References:

1. VanderLaan PA, Rangachari D, Costa DB. The rapidly evolving landscape of biomarker testing in non-small cell lung cancer. *Cancer Cytopathol.* 2021;129(3):179-181.
2. US Food and Drug Administration. FDA grants accelerated approval for KRAS G12C mutated NSCLC. <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-approvals-and-databases/fda-grants-accelerated-approval-sotorasib-kras-g12c-mutated-nsclc>. Accessed June 2, 2021.

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M-US-00011432(v1.0)

