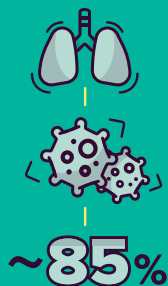


RET+ metastatic non–small cell lung cancer (mNSCLC)

What is mNSCLC?



NSCLC is a cancer that starts in the lungs.

Uncontrolled growth of the cells in your lungs forms cancerous tumors.

mNSCLC happens when the cancer spreads to other organs.

This means tumors form in other parts of the body.

Approximately 85% of all lung cancers are NSCLC.¹

Lung cancer is the second most common cancer in the United States.²

mNSCLC is a complex disease and it is important to know that anyone can develop lung cancer regardless of your age, race, gender, or history of smoking.

WHAT IS RET AND WHY DOES IT MATTER?



RET is a type of **gene** that everyone has within their cells. Genes are pieces of DNA that give the cells in your body instructions to perform certain functions.



But inside a tumor, when a RET gene breaks off and reattaches to another gene, it becomes a **RET fusion**.



RET fusions may be found in NSCLC and are known to drive the uncontrolled growth of cells, leading to cancer.

RET+

If your cancer is caused by abnormal RET genes, it is referred to as **RET positive (RET+)**.

RET fusions are found in **up to 2%** of people with NSCLC.³

HAS YOUR CANCER BEEN TESTED FOR RET?

Whether you were just diagnosed with mNSCLC or are determining a different treatment course, be sure to ask your doctor to test for all known biomarkers, including RET. Your doctor will need to perform **biomarker testing** to determine your biomarker status—including whether or not your tumor is RET+.

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 RET.

- Has my cancer been previously tested for all biomarkers, including RET?
- If my cancer is RET+, how does that affect my treatment options?
- Are there any resources for RET+ patients?

RET+=rearranged during transfection positive

References:

1. American Cancer Society. What is lung cancer? <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/lung-cancer/about/what-is.html>. Accessed December 1, 2020.
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3. Kato S, Subbiah V, Marchlik E, Elkin SK, Carter JL, Kurzrock R. *RET* aberrations in diverse cancers: next-generation sequencing of 4,871 patients. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2017;23(8):1988-1997.

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