Patient Name: Last, First

Age: 75 DOB: 01-Jan-1950 Specimen ID: SID-124856789XX

MRN: MRN-123456789XX



CLINICAL INFORMATION		
Receptor Status: ER+ / PR+ / HER2-	Tumor Grade: 1	Specimen Type: FFPE, Needle Core
Iodal Status: Negative	Tumor Size: 2.8 cm	Age: >50 years
linical characteristics were determined usin est Pathology Lab, 999 Broadway Ave, Irvin	g information that was provided at the time ne, CA 92618	of test request from:
GENOMIC TESTING RESULTS		
MammaPrint Risk Group Low Risk	MammaPrint Index +0.300	uePrint Molecular Subtype Luminal A
	Patie	ent MPI: +0.300
MammaPrint Index -1.000	-0.570 0.000	+0.355 +1.000
MammaPrint Risk Group High	Risk 2 High Risk 1 Low	Risk UltraLow Risk
		>
CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS		
Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy Planning	Adjuvant Chemotherapy Planning	Adjuvant Endocrine Therapy Planning
Probability of pCR with Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy	Absolute Chemotherapy Benefit	Standard Endocrine Therapy Benefit
2%	<1.0%	Yes
NERSTA		STO-3 ^c
	5-Yr Distant Metastasis Free Interval with Endocrine Therapy Alone Lymph Node Lymph Node	Absolute Benefit from Extended Endocrine Therapy (DFS)
	Negative Positive	Q 5%
	98% 96%	9.5% Risk Reduction of Late Recurrence (Years 5-15)

DFS: Disease Free Survival | MPI: MammaPrint Index | pCR: Pathologic Complete Response

Note: This summary is provided for general informational purposes. It is not part of any official diagnostic report. Please refer to individual MammaPrint and BluePrint reports for comments, assay information, and references. Expected chemotherapy benefit is based on administration of therapy within standard guidelines and timeframe.

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NEOADJUVANT TREATMENT PLANNING DATA* Probability of pCR Based on BluePrint Subtype and MP Risk Group NBRST/FLEX^{A,I} 70% 60% ≥54% 50% Probability of pCR 40% ≥34% 30% 22% 20% 10% 6% 2% 0% HER2-type Low Risk High Risk 1 High Risk 2 Basal-type Luminal A Luminal B Luminal B BluePrint Subtype (NBRST n=954 | FLEX n=214) Probability of pCR Based on MPI and MP Risk Group NBRS 40% Mean pCR probability 95% confidence intervals 30% Probability of pCR 20% 10% 0% -1.000 -0.750 -0.570 -0.250 0.000 +0.355 +0.500 +0.750 +1.000 Low Risk High Risk 2 MammaPrint Index (n=462)

* Clinical implications are based on observed outcomes from clinical research studies depicted above and further referenced on page 4. Results should be taken in the context of all other relevant clinico-pathological factors and standard practice of medicine.

MP: MammaPrint | MPI: MammaPrint Index | pCR: Pathologic Complete Response

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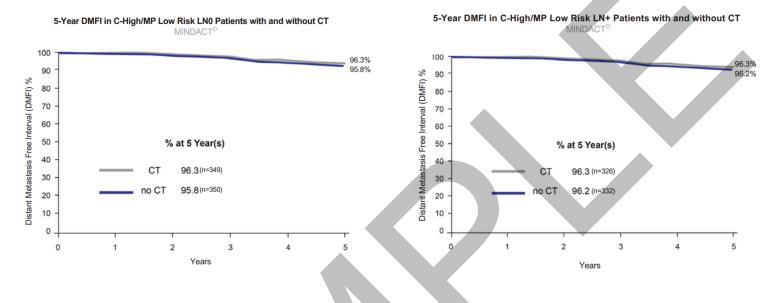
Patient Name: Last, First

Age: 75 DOB: 01-Jan-1950 Specimen ID: SID-124856789XX

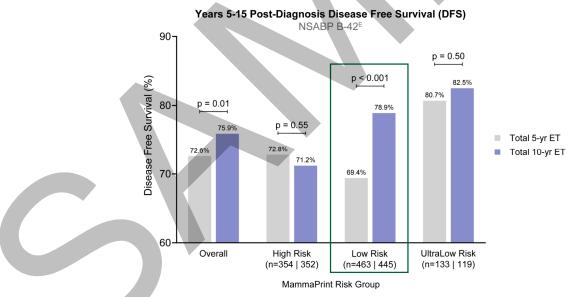
MRN: MRN-123456789XX



ADJUVANT CHEMOTHERAPY PLANNING DATA*



ADJUVANT ENDOCRINE THERAPY PLANNING DATA*



*Clinical implications are based on observed outcomes from clinical research studies depicted above and further referenced on page 4. Data supporting adjuvant endocrine therapy planning were generated from studies composed of predominantly HR+, post-menopausal women (>50 years old). Menopausal status at 5 years post-diagnosis can be used to determine the application of data for adjuvant endocrine therapy planning. Results should be taken in the context of all other relevant clinico-pathological factors and standard practice of medicine.

CT: Chemotherapy | DFS: Disease-Free Survival | ET: Endocrine Therapy | MP: MammaPrint

Note: This summary is provided for general informational purposes. It is not part of any official diagnostic report. Please refer to individual MammaPrint and BluePrint reports for comments, assay information, and references. Expected chemotherapy benefit is based on administration of therapy within standard guidelines and timeframe.

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Patient Name: Last, First

Age: 75 DOB: 01-Jan-1950 Specimen ID: SID-124856789XX

MRN: MRN-123456789XX



PATIENT AND ORDERING INFORMATION

PATIENT

Patient Name: Last. First Date of Birth: 01-Jan-1950 Age: 75 MRN: MRN-123456789XX Sex: Female

PHYSICIAN

Ordering Physician: Account: Address:

Doe. Jane Customer Reference #: CREFXXXXXX ABC Oncology 123 ABC Oncology Way City, State 12345

SPECIMEN

Specimen ID: Specimen Type: Specimen Source: Right Breast Collection Date: Performed Date: Reported Date:

SID-124856789XX FFPE, Needle Core 15-Dec-2024 20-Dec-2024 08-Jan-2025

CLINICAL STUDY AND TRIAL REFERENCES

A. NBRST: A prospective study that included 1,069 patients with histologically proven early stage breast cancer (ESBC), aged 18-90 years, who were scheduled to receive neoadjuvant therapy. Patients were enrolled from 40 US institutions and received both MammaPrint and BluePrint genomic testing. Treatment was at the discretion of the physician adhering to NCCN-approved or other peer-reviewed, established regimens. Intrinsic preoperative chemosensitivity and long-term outcomes were precisely determined by MammaPrint and BluePrint regardless of patient age, supporting the utility of these assays to inform treatment and surgical decisions in ESBC.1-4

B. FLEX (NCT03053193): An ongoing prospective, observational trial that has enrolled >17,000 patients with ESBC who were tested with MammaPrint as standard of care, with or without BluePrint, and consented to clinically annotated full transcriptome data collection (data locked August 2024).5

C. STO-3: The Stockholm tamoxifen trial included 1,780 lymph node-negative, hormone receptor-positive, post-menopausal patients with tumors smaller than or equal to 3 cm in diameter, randomized to 2 (65%) to 5 (35%) years of adjuvant tamoxifen vs no adjuvant treatment. MammaPrint was retrospectively assessed on a translational cohort of 652 patients; 313 had received tamoxifen (2-5 years) and 339 had not received adjuvant systemic therapy.8.5

D. MINDACT: A phase 3, prospective, randomized clinical trial that enrolled 6,693 patients at 112 academic and community hospitals in 9 European countries. Patients were eligible to enroll if they were women aged 18-70 years with histologically confirmed unilateral primary non-metastatic (M0) invasive breast cancer (clinical stage T1 or T2 or operable T3) with 0-3 positive axillary lymph nodes. For hormone-positive women ≤ 50 years, there was a 2.6% benefit in 5year distant metastasis free survival for women who received chemotherapy (CT) vs those that received endocrine therapy (ET) alone. Although this difference is possibly due to CT-induced ovarian function suppression, it should be part of informed, shared decision making.^{10,11}

E. NSABP B-42: An adjuvant extended endocrine therapy (EET) trial which included 3,966 post-menopausal women with stage I-IIIA hormone receptorpositive breast cancer, who were disease free after 5 years of ET. Patients were randomized to receive either an additional 5 years of letrozole (EET) or placebo. MammaPrint was retrospectively analyzed on a translational cohort of 1,866 patients; 916 patients received EET and 950 patients received placebo.12

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