

Breast Cancer Research TK210 ELISA

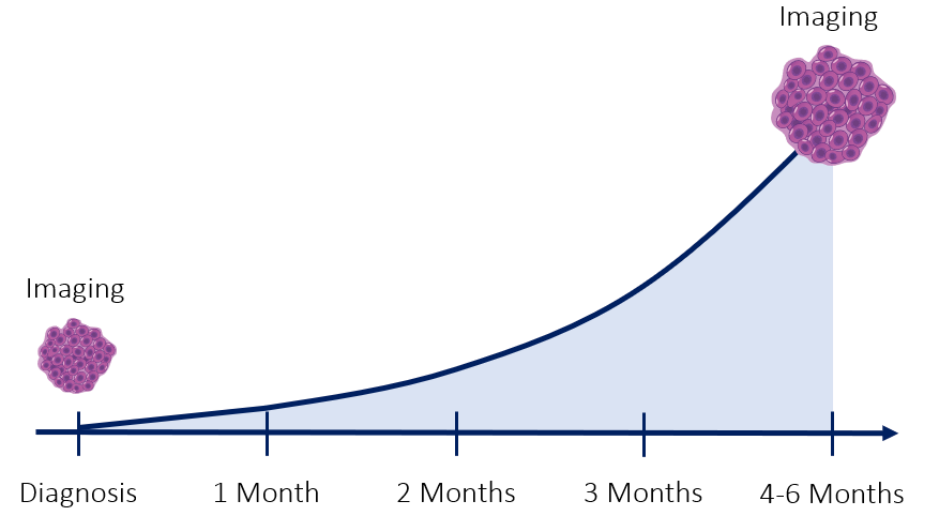
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Not for use in diagnostic procedures.



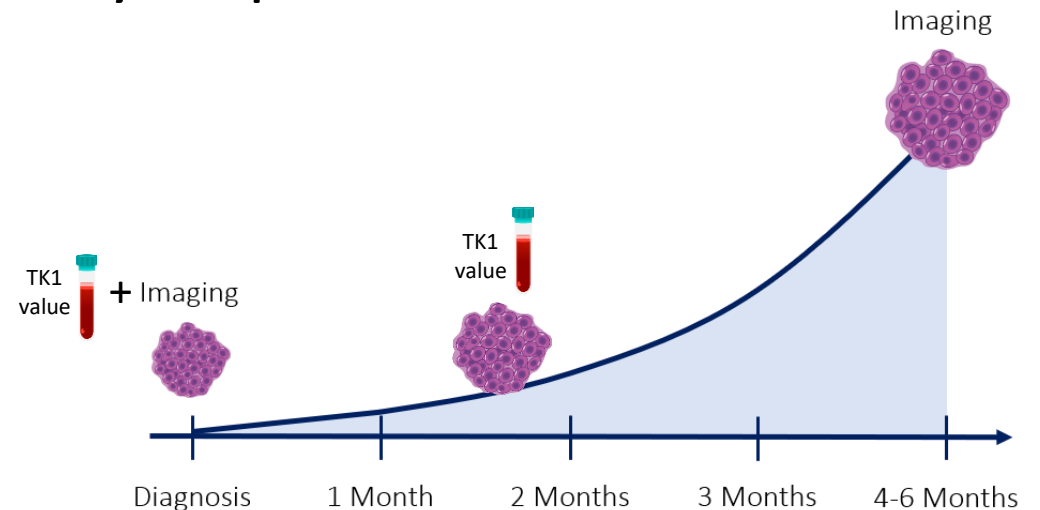
A Problem: The breast cancer field needs better ways to gauge the effectiveness of therapies.

- Imaging measures tumor size, before and after neoadjuvant cancer treatment, usually after up to 4-6 months
- Imaging can be used earlier but it can also be hard to estimate the correct size change after a short period of time

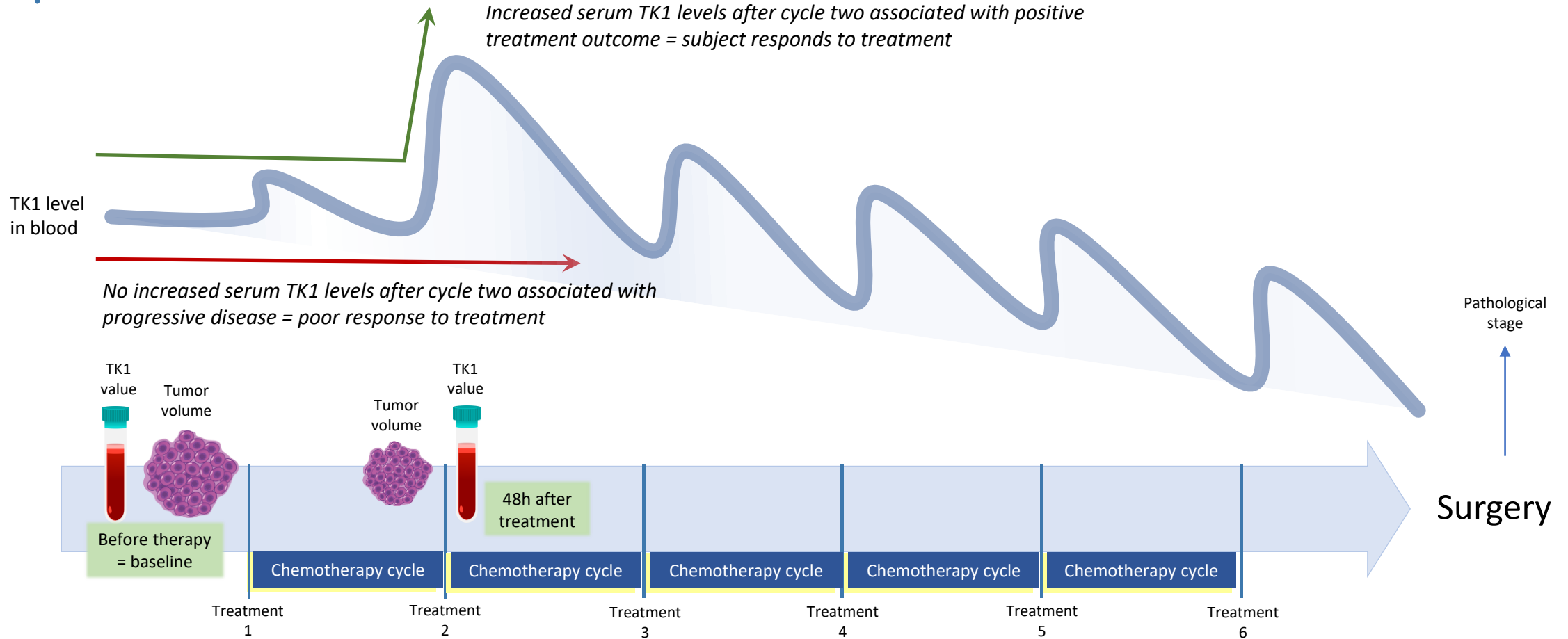


To be Explored: TK1 as a potential early response biomarker.

- TK1 levels can provide earlier data on treatment response after 4-6 weeks in clinical research reports
- Adding TK1 to complementing imaging technologies can generate a more accurate estimation of tumor size



TK1 Support: Potential early response biomarker



$$\text{Cell-loss metric} = \frac{\text{TK1 value after cycle 2}}{\text{Tumor volume before cycle 2}} - \frac{\text{TK1 value at baseline}}{\text{Tumor volume at baseline}}$$

Tribukait, B. Early prediction of pathologic response to neoadjuvant treatment of breast cancer: use of a cell-loss metric based on serum thymidine kinase 1 and tumour volume. *BMC Cancer* 20, 440 (2020).

AroCell TK 210 ELISA

Standardized – Quantitative immunoassay kit for TK1 in serum

Specific – Human TK1 that not cross-reacts with TK2 or non-human TK1

Sensitive – Measures all TK1 forms using unique pre-treatment buffer that reduces the size of serum TK1 complexes and exposes the TK 210 antigen sites

Robust – Unaffected by TK1 enzyme inhibitors, providing accurate measurement

Easy – Automated on several platforms



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