HematoLogics, Inc.

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Leader in Diagnostic and Prognostic Testing for Myelodysplasia using ΔN:™ (Difference from Normal) Myeloid Flow Cytometry

The Problem - Traditional Multiparameter Flow Cytometry and the "Gold Standard" Morphology can miss MDS

- **Traditional Multiparameter Flow Cytometry and Morphology cannot distinguish between normal and abnormal blast populations**
- **If the blast count is <5%, MDS is extremely difficult to detect using Morphology**
- **Morphology can only detect 2 of the 5 populations involved in MDS (Erythroid and Megakaryocytes)**

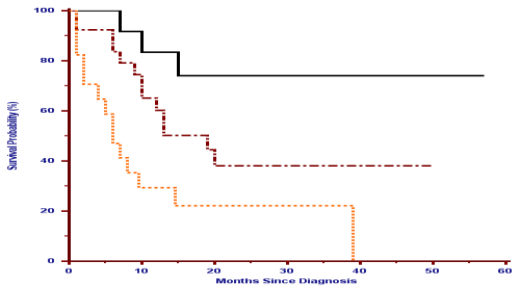
The Solution - ΔN: Myeloid Flow Cytometry

- **92% specificity in detecting MDS in a 3-year study with 2074 patients showing genetic abnormalities indicative of MDS**
- **Identifies 2 abnormal cells in 10,000 cells (approximately 30% of all Cytopenias sent to HematoLogics are abnormal)**
- **Identifies Lymphoid malignancies in patients with cytopenias and quantifies dysplasia in progenitor blasts, monocytes and maturing neutrophils not seen by Morphology**
- **Provides MDS prognostic risk information by implementing a Validated Flow Cytometric Scoring System (FCSS) based on counting the numbers of abnormalities in a patient sample**
- **Directly correlates with IPSS-R and WPSS-R**

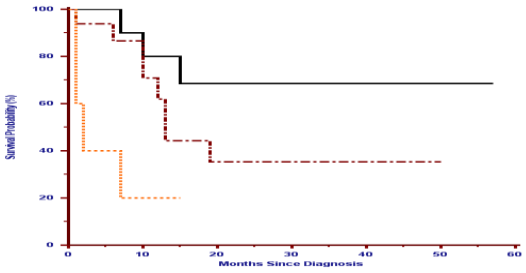
FCSS
0-1-Abnormalities-Low Risk (Mild/Normal)
2-3-Abnormalities-Intermediate Risk (Moderate)
4->-High Risk (Severe)

Best for Your Patient – Best for You

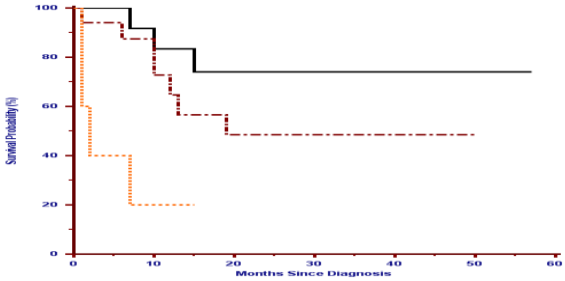
Survival of All Patents, n=56



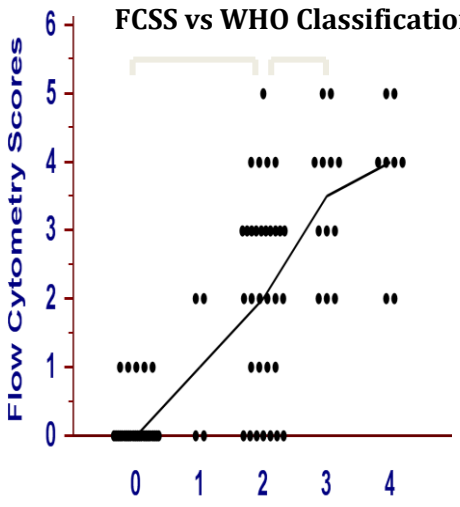
RCMD n=32

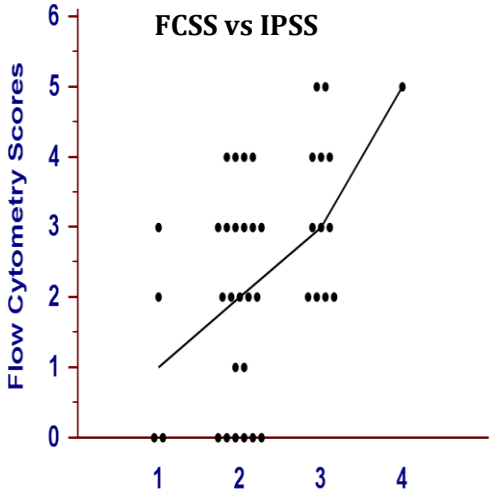


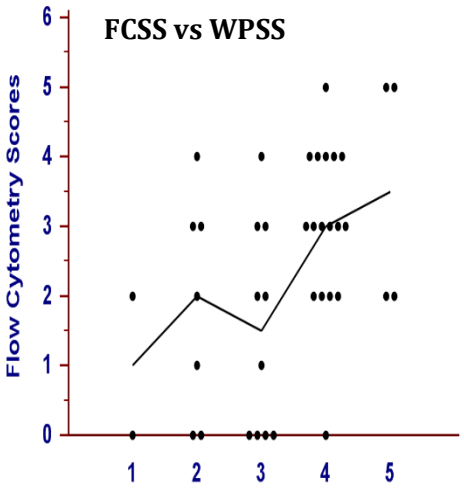
Blasts <5% n=5



Directly correlates with IPSS and WPSS







Chu SC, Wang TF, Li CC, Kao RH, Li DK, Su YC, et al. Flow cytometric scoring system as a diagnostic and prognostic tool in myelodysplastic syndromes. Leuk Res 2011, doi:10.101016/j.leukres.2011.02.016.