



**OncoDNA**<sup>®</sup>  
THE CANCER THERANOSTIC COMPANY

## International User Group Meeting

22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> of April 2026

**The experience of implementing  
OncoDEEP and OncoSELECT enabled by  
an MGI sequencer**

Ceyda CETINER, Bsc.

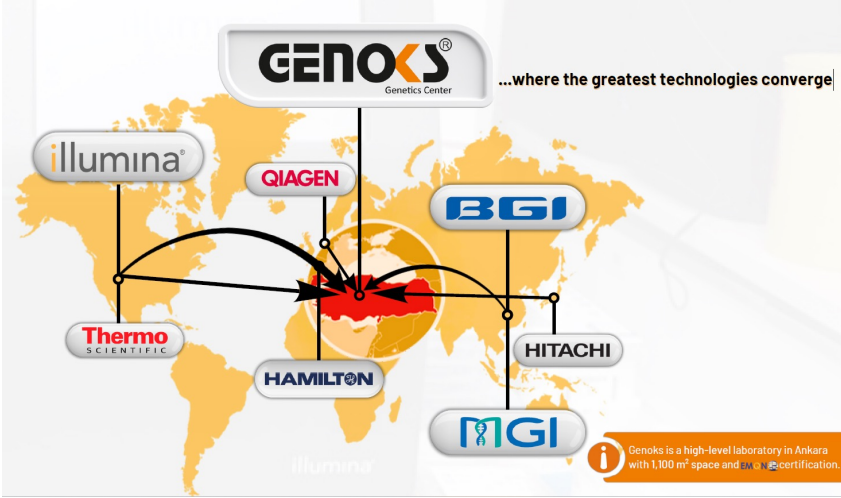
Head of Oncology Department of GENOKS, Turkiye



## Who we are;



Our international cooperations include...



## What we do;

- GenoXhere-PLUS
- GenoXhere-PRIME
- GenoXhere-BRCA
- GenoXhere-breast/ovarian
- GenoXhere-colon
- GenoXhere-prostate

Hereditary  
Cancers



- GenoXolid-PLUS  
( OncoDeep )

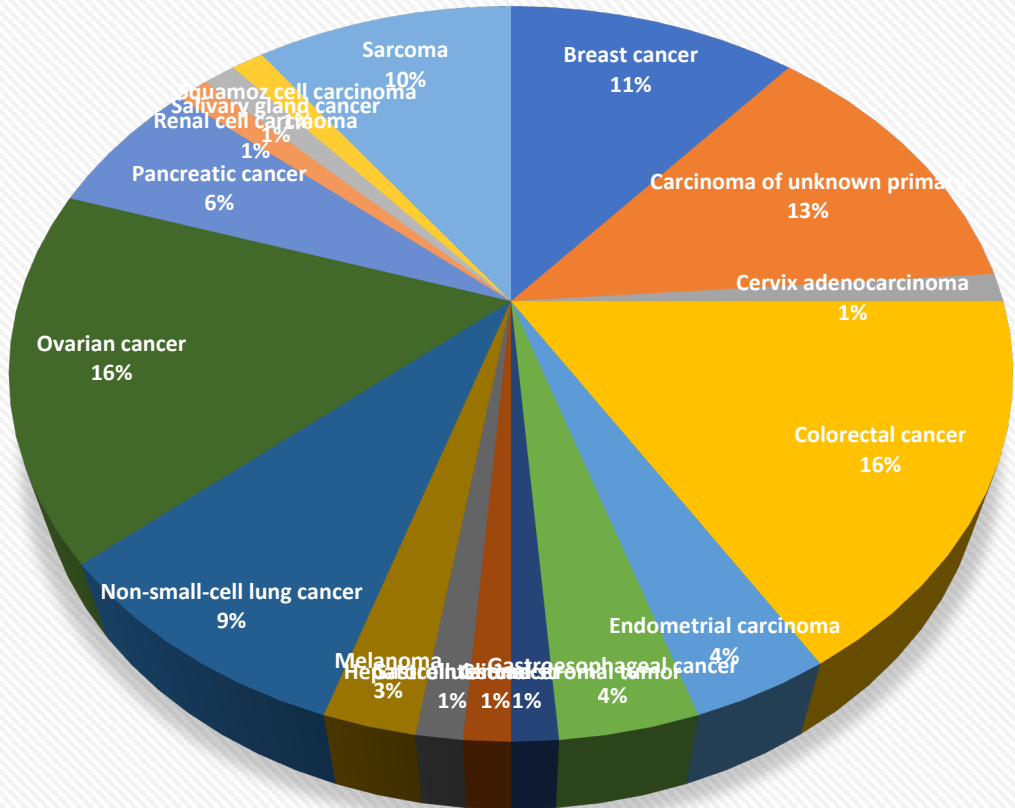
Solid Tumor



- GenoXliquid ( OncoSelect )
- GeneXheme

Liquid Biopsy &  
Hematological  
Malignancies





- Breast cancer
- Carcinoma of unknown primary
- Cervix adenocarcinoma
- Colorectal cancer
- Endometrial carcinoma
- Gastroesophageal cancer
- Gastrointestinal stromal tumor
- Glioma
- Hepatocellular cancer
- Melanoma
- Non-small-cell lung cancer
- Ovarian cancer
- Pancreatic cancer
- Renal cell carcinoma
- Salivary gland cancer
- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Sarcoma

# Why Oncodeep?



## Oncodeep

- ✓ ALL IN ONE (DNA+RNA Fusion+HRD+MSI+TMB)
- ✓ CE-IVD
- ✓ Power of marketing
- ✓ Ease of wet-lab
- ✓ Bioinformatics interface and reporting user-friendly
- ✓ Robust solution



- ✓ Preventing unnecessary labor
- ✓ Saving time
- ✓ Fasting results → Early Access Targeted Therapy

# Why we use MGI platfotms;



DNBSEQ-T7



DNBSEQ-G400

## MGI

- ✓ Low library conc. → Sequencing
- ✓ Mix Run
- ✓ Different Index/Adapter
- ✓ Cost Effective

# Validation of Oncodeep



DNBSEQ-G400



DNBSEQ-T7

■ **First Run**

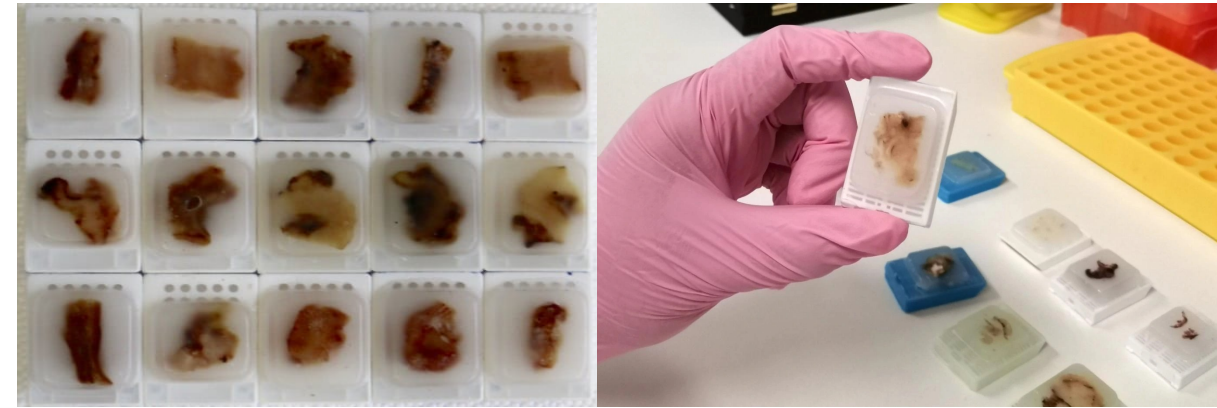
Same wet-lab

■ **Routine**

- ✓ Data comparison
- ✓ Concordance
- ✓ Evaluated by Genoks Team & OncoDNA FAS Technical Team

# Validation Challenges

- FFPE
- ✓ Fixation Process
- ✓ Tumour Rate
- ✓ Tumour Necrose Rate
- Lack of predefined validation of framework



<https://www.precisionformedicine.com/biospecimens/tissues/ffpe-tissue>

<https://www.ibiospecimen.com/ffpe-specimens/>

- Platform specific bias assesment (GC bias/Duplication Rate) - Coverage normalization and bioinformatic GC-correction strategies



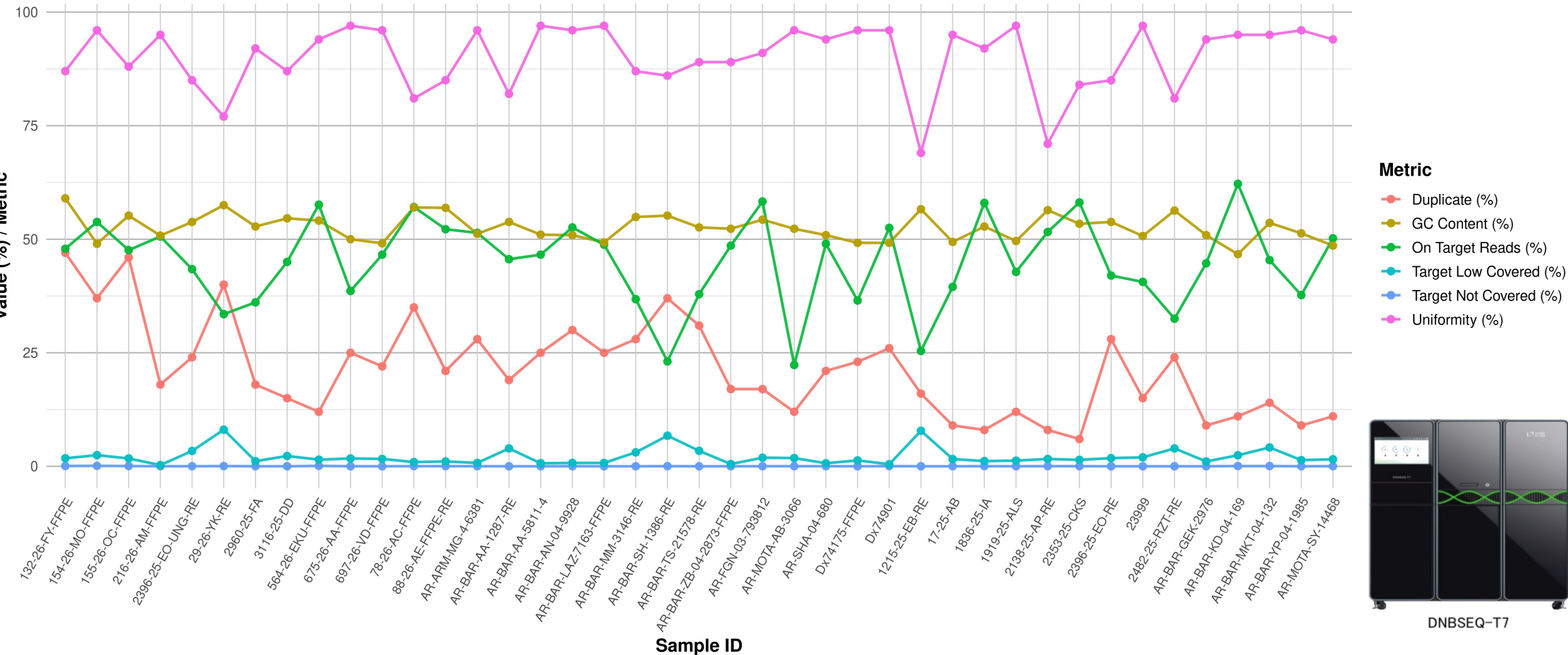
DNBSEQ-G400



DNBSEQ-T7



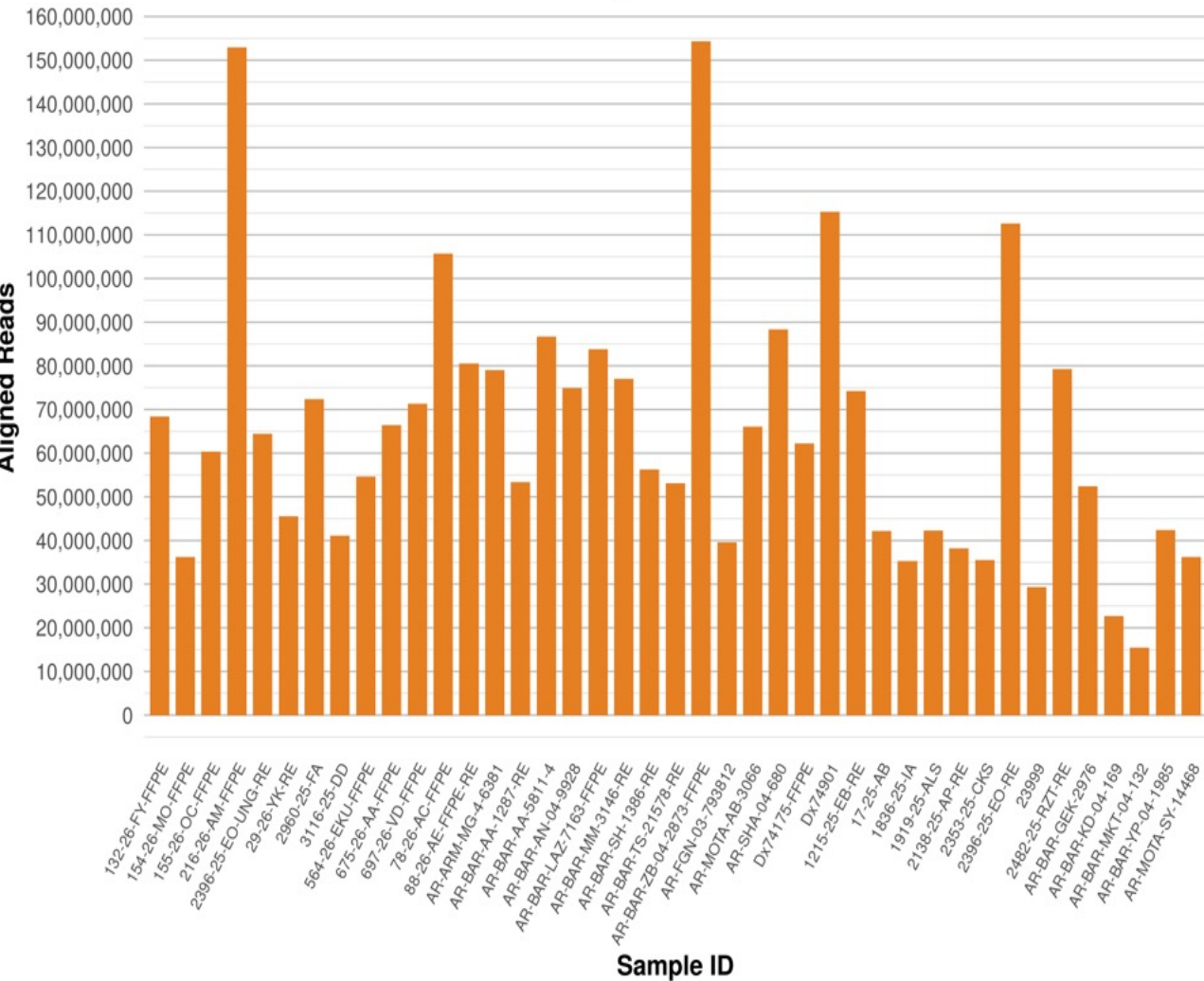
## QC Metrics Across Samples



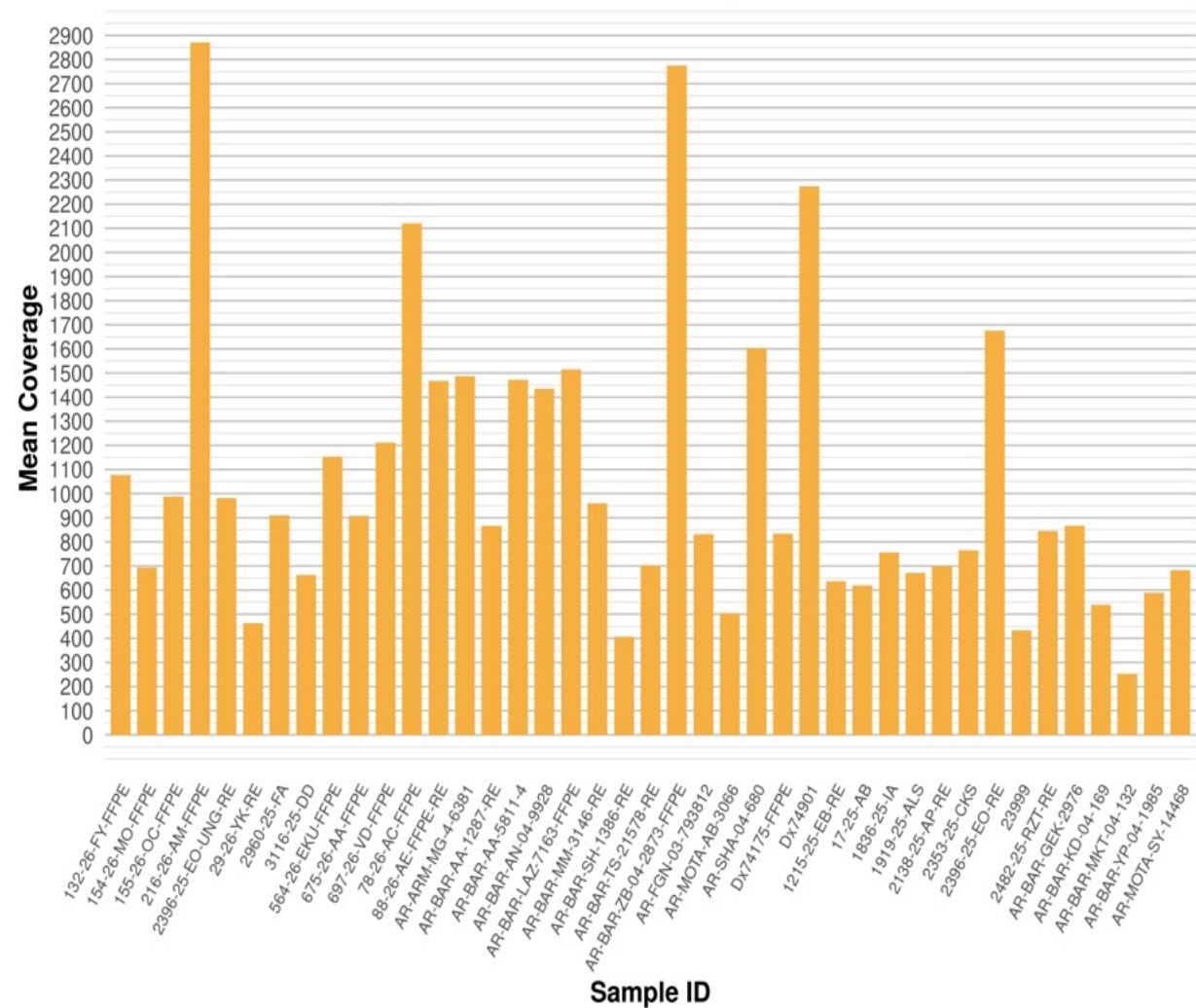
DNBSEQ-T7



### Aligned Reads



### Mean Coverage



# User Friendly OncoKDM Interface

## Other Biomarkers

HRD  
Positive\_BRCA+\_GS+

Tumor Mutational Burden  
High

MSI  
Stable

[VIEW ALL OTHER BIOMARKERS](#)

## Other Biomarkers

MSI  
Stable

HRD  
Positive\_BRCAwt\_GS+

Tumor Mutational Burden  
Low

[VIEW ALL OTHER BIOMARKERS](#)

## Quality Control

Total Genes  
629

Read length  
140.38

Mean Coverage  
1153

Aligned Reads  
54599509

Duplicate (%)  
12

Uniformity (%)  
94

[VIEW QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS](#)

Gene	Position	Category	Variant Frequency	Copy Number	cDNA Variant	Amino Acid Variant	Impact location	Biological impact	Therapeutical impact	Potential germline	Inherited incidental findings	Depth	Visit
AKT1	chr14:104780214	SNV	25.43%	4.867	NM_005163.2:c.49G>A	p.(E17K)	exon: 2	Pathogenic	Tier IA	No	Yes	527	✓
PIK3CA	chr3:179218294	SNV	10.95%	1.1487	NM_006218.4:c.1624G>A	p.(E542K)	exon: 10	Pathogenic	Tier IA	No	Yes	274	✓
TP53	chr17:7674241	SNV	27.67%	2.3956	NM_000546.6:c.722C>T	p.(S241F)	exon: 7	Pathogenic	Tier IID	Yes	Yes	524	✓



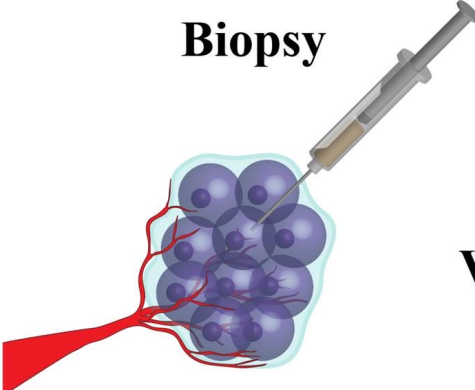
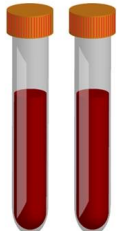
Name	Results	Score	Type	Conclusion	Usual Markers	Visibility
EML4::ALK v3	YES	-	SEQ	<p>We have identified a <b>EML4::ALK v3</b> gene fusion. Several variants of EML4::ALK gene fusions have been identified, depending on the breakpoint within EML4, and therefore the length of the corresponding fused protein.</p> <p>The EML4::ALK v3 gene fusion involves breakpoints in the exon 6 of EML4 and exon 20 of ALK, leading to the expression of a small protein, harboring the full tyrosine kinase domain of ALK (exon 20-29) linked to the NTD domain of EML4 (exon 1-6), but lacking the TAPE domain of EML4. EML4::ALK v3 fusion has been linked to shorter PFS, increased frequency of metastasis and shorter response to TK inhibitors due to a higher frequency of ALK resistance variants (PMID: 37149843; PMID: 28872581). In addition, EML4::ALK v3 has been associated with increased IC50 for all ALK TK inhibitors compared to the EML4::ALK v1, especially for crizotinib (205.3nm vs 23.3nm) and ceritinib (75.1nm vs 12.47nm). Alectinib, brigatinib, ensartinib and lorlatinib showed also higher IC50, but comparable to the one of crizotinib in a EML4::ALK v1 context (PMID: 34175504).</p> <p>NSCLC patients with EML4::ALK v3 rearrangement have been reported to be sensitive to crizotinib (PMID: 20979469; PMID: 32974126), lorlatinib (<a href="https://ascopubs.org/doi/10.1200/JCO.2022.40.16_suppl.9070">https://ascopubs.org/doi/10.1200/JCO.2022.40.16_suppl.9070</a>; PMID: 37187318; PMID: 37541389; PMID: 37223611) and ceritinib treatments (PMID: 34890832). A case of NSCLC has been reported to respond to subsequent treatment with alectinib and crizotinib (<a href="https://doi.org/10.1200/JCO.2021.39.15_suppl.e21014">https://doi.org/10.1200/JCO.2021.39.15_suppl.e21014</a>). Interestingly, a study with chinese NSCLC treated with crizotinib has reported that patients harboring EML4::ALK v3 displayed significantly lower PFS and OS than those with other variants. Furthermore, patients with a single EML4::ALK rearrangement event displayed favorable PFS compared to those harboring multiple ALK rearrangements (PMID: 30895431).</p> <p><b>Remark:</b> Co-occurrence of EML4::ALK v3 and TP53 alteration has been associated with shorter PFS when treated with ALK inhibitors; such as alectinib, brigatinib, ceritinib, crizotinib, or lorlatinib (<a href="https://ascopubs.org/doi/10.1200/JCO.2023.41.16_suppl.9029">https://ascopubs.org/doi/10.1200/JCO.2023.41.16_suppl.9029</a>; <a href="https://doi.org/10.1200/JCO.2021.39.15_suppl.e21014">https://doi.org/10.1200/JCO.2021.39.15_suppl.e21014</a>; PMID: 38433979; PMID: 35579989; PMID: 37541389; PMID: 35870258)</p>	-	✓ Published

# Validation of OncoSELECT

- **Liquid Biopsy**
  - **Metastasis info**
  - **Insufficient input DNA**
  - **MRD, Resistant mutations**

## Why OncoSELECT ?

- ✓ **Similar protocol OncoDeep/ User friendly**
- ✓ **Low input**
- ✓ **Robust solution**
- ✓ **Targeted therapy related genes**
- ✓ **Low VAF + MSI + HRR**

<p><b>Standard Biopsy</b></p> 	VS.	<p><b>Liquid Biopsy</b></p> 
<p>Time-Intensive Procedure Localized Sampling of Tissue Not Easily Obtained Some Pain/Risk Invasive</p>		<p>Quick Comprehensive Tissue Profile Easily Obtained Minimal Pain/Risk Minimally Invasive</p>

# 1st Run on T7



DNBSEQ-T7

Quality Control >	GENES	LOW COVERAGE	QC
Read count at input			167535666
Coverage pre-consensus			33013.93
On Target pct pre-consensus			72.82
Uniformity pre-consensus		79.05	
Low coverage pct pre-consensus		25.82	
Coverage post-consensus		2280.86	
Low coverage pct post-consensus		8.64	
Uniformity post-consensus		98.38	
Singleton Pct for consensus		16.43	
Mean insert size		154.19	

Quality Control >	GENES	LOW COVERAGE	QC
Read count at input			60723668
Coverage pre-consensus			11229.09
On Target pct pre-consensus			73.58
Uniformity pre-consensus		82.19	
Low coverage pct pre-consensus		63.51	
Coverage post-consensus		246.5	
Low coverage pct post-consensus		100	
Uniformity post-consensus		99.14	
Singleton Pct for consensus		13.18	
Mean insert size		156.1	

Quality Control >	GENES	LOW COVERAGE	QC
Read count at input			244355618
Coverage pre-consensus			44936.88
On Target pct pre-consensus			73.99
Uniformity pre-consensus		84.48	
Low coverage pct pre-consensus		18.05	
Coverage post-consensus		3383.49	
Low coverage pct post-consensus		7.47	
Uniformity post-consensus		97.62	
Singleton Pct for consensus		14.62	
Mean insert size		148.25	



Gene	Position	Category	Variant Frequency (Tumor)	Depth (Tumor)	Origin	cDNA Variant	Amino Acid Variant	Add to report
KRAS	chr12:25225617	SNV	0.1%	965	-	NM_033360.4:c.447A>C	NP_203524.1:p.R149S	
KRAS	chr12:25225637	SNV	0.26%	1172	-	NM_033360.4:c.427G>A	NP_203524.1:p.E143K	
KRAS	chr12:25227255	SNV	0.07%	1495	-	NM_033360.4:c.269T>A	NP_203524.1:p.F90Y	
KRAS	chr12:25227341	SNV	0.17%	2333	-	NM_033360.4:c.183A>C	NP_203524.1:p.Q61H	
<b>Low VAF!!!!</b>								
KRAS	chr12:25227374	SNV	0.1%	1910	-	NM_033360.4:c.150C>T	NP_203524.1:p.T50T	
KRAS	chr12:25227415	SNV	0.25%	1177	-	NM_033360.4:c.112-3C>T	-	
KRAS	chr12:25245276	SNV	0.14%	1453	-	NM_033360.4:c.109G>A	NP_203524.1:p.E37K	
KRAS	chr12:25245276	SNV	0.07%	1453	-	NM_033360.4:c.109G>T	NP_203524.1:p.E37*	
KRAS	chr12:25245350	SNV	0.11%	1879	-	NM_033360.4:c.35G>C	NP_203524.1:p.G12A	

# 2nd Run on T7



DNBSEQ-T7

Sample_ID	Sample	Mean Coverage Before Consensus	On Target Reads (%) Before Consensus	Target Low Covered (%) Before Consensus	Mean Coverage After Consensus	Target Low Covered (%) After Consensus	Singleton (%) After Consensus	Mean Insert Size (bp) After Consensus	Mode Insert Size (bp) After Consensus	Median Insert Size (bp) After Consensus	GC Content (%) After Consensus	Mean Read per Cons (%) After Consensus	Initial Read Quantity Before Consensus	Uniformity (%) Before Consensus	Uniformity (%) After Consensus	Project	Flowcell
TWIST-CF-DNA-5-DNA	KDM73588	51318	77	5	1839	7	7	161	147	157	44	41	293045742	98	99	GENOKSANKA1	Run23_140426
TWIST-CF-DNA-05-DNA	KDM73587	56471	77	5	1502	12	8	159	147	157	45	55	321402960	98	100	GENOKSANKA1	Run23_140426
RC-LB-DNA	KDM73586	51051	76	5	2371	5	6	169	165	167	43	31	309289224	98	99	GENOKSANKA1	Run23_140426
656-26-YT-LB-DNA	KDM73585	49138	78	5	2502	5	6	171	165	168	42	28	300304110	98	99	GENOKSANKA1	Run23_140426

# 2nd Run on T7

Home > Patient Cases > Patient Case 656-26-YT-LB > Sample Set 656-26-YT-LB-DNA

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Search 
 Filter by genes 
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 Origin

Gene	Position	Category	Variant Frequency	Copy Number	cDNA Variant	Amino Acid Variant	Impact location	Biological impact
<b>KRAS</b>	chr12:25245351	SNV	7.48%	2.2577	NM_033360.4:c.34G>T	p.(G12C)	exon: 2	Pathogenic
<b>PALB2</b>	chr16:23626398	SNV	48.8%	2.0365	NM_024675.4:c.2587-1G>C	-	-	Likely Pathogenic
<b>TP53</b>	chr17:7675131	SNV	3.08%	1.764	NM_000546.6:c.480_481delinsTT	p.(M160_A161delinsIS)	exon: 5	Likely Pathogenic

## Take Away Notes for Validation;



DNBSEQ-T7

- ✓ The platform-independent wet-lab workflow of the **OncoDEEP and OncoSELECT kits**, with identical protocols, facilitated streamlined validation.
- ✓ The open manipulation capability on T7 sequencing allowed rapid validation and optimization, facilitated by our wet-lab expertise.
- ✓ Mixed-run capability allows simultaneous processing of different materials, regardless of index / adaptors used.
- ✓ A flexible, open, and robust workflow enabling rapid validation, consistent throughput, and scalable sequencing performance on **MGI T7** instrument.



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