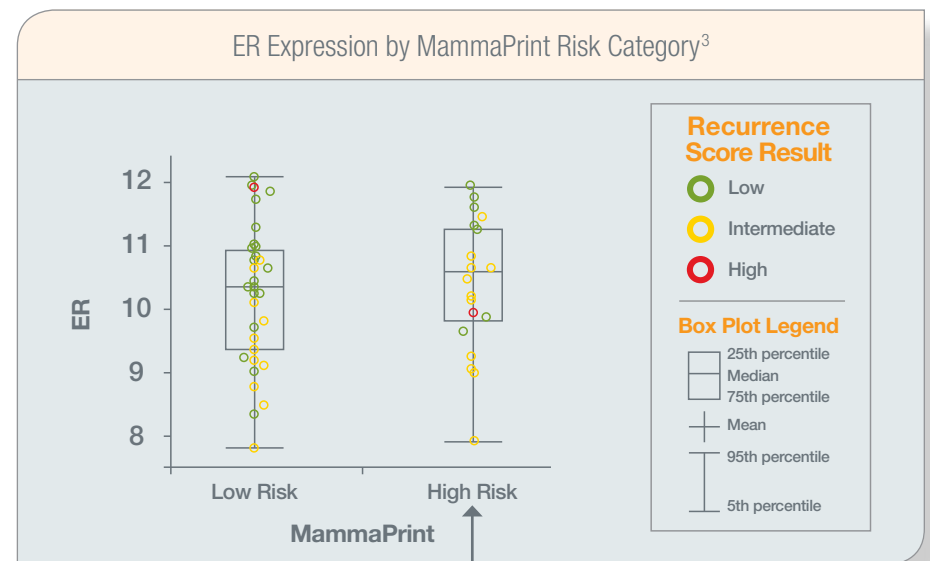
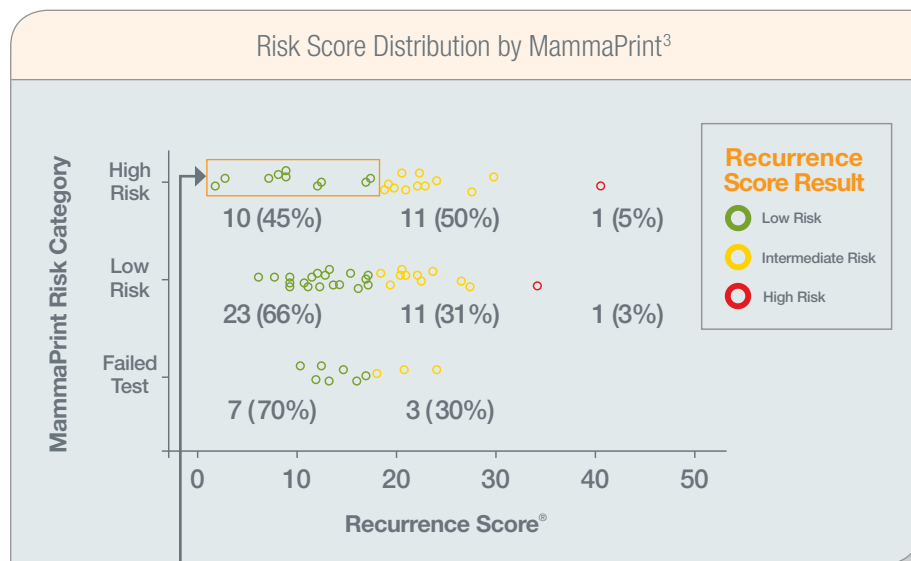


Using MammaPrint® to predict chemotherapy or hormonal therapy benefit puts your patient's outcome at risk



Only the **Oncotype DX® Breast Cancer Assay** is validated to predict chemotherapy benefit^{1,2}

Some patients classified as high-risk by the MammaPrint assay could be over- or undertreated^{3,4}



- Nearly half of the MammaPrint assay high-risk patients were classified as low-risk by the Oncotype DX assay, indicating minimal, if any, chemotherapy benefit³

- MammaPrint high risk patients with low Recurrence Score results and high ER expression would be expected to significantly benefit from hormonal therapy alone³

Using the MammaPrint assay to make treatment decisions involving hormone therapy or chemotherapy can lead to mistreatment

oncotype DX[®]
Breast Cancer Assay

Uncover the Unexpected[®]

Despite what you may hear, the MammaPrint® assay has not been validated to predict hormonal therapy or chemotherapy benefit



Oncotype DX® assay is the only genomic assay validated to predict chemotherapy and hormonal benefit in newly diagnosed, ER-positive, early-stage invasive breast cancer patients receiving tamoxifen

Oncotype DX assay has been validated and confirmed in 4 studies with over 2900 breast cancer patients to provide 10-year risk of distant recurrence and likely chemotherapy benefit^{1,2,5,6}

Oncotype DX assay is incorporated into NCCN, ASCO, and St Gallen clinical guidelines to predict chemotherapy benefit in patients⁹⁻¹¹

MammaPrint® assay was validated to provide risk assessment of distant recurrence in untreated patients and has not been validated to predict chemotherapy benefit

MammaPrint has been validated and confirmed in 2 studies in 597 patients to provide 5-year risk of distant recurrence^{7,8}

Prediction of treatment benefit requires assay validation in cohorts from a randomized clinical trial of a therapeutic intervention. To date, there have been no presented or published results from a randomized clinical trial showing that the MammaPrint result predicts treatment benefit.

MammaPrint assay is not incorporated into NCCN, ASCO, or St Gallen clinical guidelines to predict chemotherapy benefit in patients⁹⁻¹¹

**Don't let misinformation negatively impact your ER-positive patients.
Only the Oncotype DX assay is validated to predict chemotherapy benefit.**

For more information regarding the Oncotype DX Breast Cancer Assay, please visit www.oncotypedx.com or contact Customer Service at 866-ONCOTYPE (866-662-6897) in the United States or 001-650-569-2028 outside the US.

References: 1. Paik S, Tang G, Shak S, et al. Gene expression and benefit of chemotherapy in women with node-negative, estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer. *J Clin Oncol*. 2006;24(23):3726-3734. 2. Albain K, Barlow W, Shak S, et al. Prognostic and predictive value of the 21-gene recurrence score assay in a randomized trial of chemotherapy for postmenopausal, node-positive, estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer. *Lancet Oncol*. 2010;11:55-65. 3. Poulet B, Jamshidian F, Butler S, et al. Risk classification of early stage breast cancer as assessed by MammaPrint and Oncotype DX genomic assays. Poster presented at: San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium; December 4-8, 2012; San Antonio, TX. Abstract P6-07-03. 4. Denduluri N, Rugo H, Davis S, et al. Concordance between 21-gene recurrence score and the 70-gene profile in breast cancer patients. Presented at: 2011 American Society for Clinical Oncology (ASCO) Breast Cancer Symposium; September 8-10, 2011; San Francisco, CA. Abstract 13. 5. Paik S, Shak S, Tang G, et al. A multigene assay to predict recurrence of tamoxifen-treated, node-negative breast cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2004;351(27):2817-2826. 6. Dowsett M, Cuzick J, Wale C, et al. Prediction of risk of distant recurrence using the 21-gene recurrence score in node-negative and node-positive postmenopausal patients with breast cancer treated with anastrozole or tamoxifen: a transATAC study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2010;28(11):1829-1834. 7. van de Vijver MJ, He YD, van 't Veer LJ, et al. A gene-expression signature as a predictor of survival in breast cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2002;347(25):1999-2009. 8. Buyse M, Loi S, van 't Veer L, et al. Validation and clinical utility of a 70-gene prognostic signature for women with node-negative breast cancer. *J Natl Cancer Inst*. 2006;98(17):1183-1192. 9. National Comprehensive Cancer Network®. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®): Breast Cancer (Version 1.2012). www.nccn.org. Accessed March 1, 2013. 10. Harris L, Fritsche H, Mennel R, et al; American Society of Clinical Oncology. American Society of Clinical Oncology 2007 update of recommendations for the use of tumor markers in breast cancer. *J Clin Oncol*. 2007;25(33):5287-5312. 11. Goldhirsch A, Wood W, Coates A, et al. Strategies for subtypes—dealing with the diversity of breast cancer: highlights of the St Gallen International Expert Consensus on the Primary Therapy of Early Breast Cancer 2011. *Ann Oncol*. 2011; 22: 1736-1747.

MammaPrint is a registered trademark of Agendia NV, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
NCCN and NCCN Guidelines are trademarks of the National Comprehensive Cancer Network. NCCN does not endorse any product or therapy.
ASCO is a trademark of the American Society of Clinical Oncology. ASCO does not endorse any product or therapy.

© 2013 Genomic Health, Inc. All rights reserved. Genomic Health, Oncotype DX, Recurrence Score, and Uncover the Unexpected are trademarks of Genomic Health, Inc. GHI10229_0413

Uncover the Unexpected®

Genomic Health®

oncotypedx®
Breast Cancer Assay