VitaGraft Kidney™

Personalized Transplant Monitoring

The immune system is smart.

VitaGraft Kidney is SMARTER.

VitaGraft Kidney is a blood-based transplant monitoring test that quantifies the concentration of donor-derived cell-free DNA (dd-cfDNA) following kidney transplantation using droplet-digital PCR (dd-PCR) technology.

SMARTER Framework & Product Highlights

S — **Specific**
Confidently rule out injury with a 94% NPV*[1,2]

M — **Measurable**
Quantify dd-cfDNA using both fractional abundance (%) & absolute quantification (cp/mL)

A — **Actionable**
dd-cfDNA has a short half life (20min - 2hrs), allowing almost immediate detection of injury & recovery[3]

R — **Reimbursed**
VitaGraft Kidney is covered by Medicare

T — **Timely**
Receive results typically within 48 hours** to optimize patient management decisions

E — **Easy to use**
Seamlessly integrate into current workflows

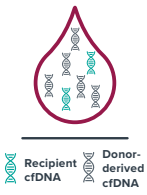
R — **Reliable**
The only reimbursed test on the market that uses dd-PCR to quantify dd-cfDNA***

86% of **unnecessary biopsies** triggered by elevated plasma creatinine in stable patients **may be avoided** using VitaGraft Kidney.[1]

Fast & Accurate Results

Step 1
Post-transplant patient blood sample drawn at transplant facility or local laboratory*

Step 2
Send samples to Oncocyte's CAP/CLIA certified laboratory



Step 3
dd-cfDNA measured using dd-PCR

Step 4
Risk for active rejection reported

*Calculated at 25% prevalence using biopsy-proven samples from combined data from references 1,2.
** Upon sample receipt.
*** dd-PCR is used to calibrate NGS, see references 3-5.

*For the first test we require a one-time urine sample in addition to blood to set the assay for the patient. Thereafter, we require blood only for all subsequent tests.

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Validated in **459** kidney transplant patients with over **3,000** samples for up to five years post-transplant.[1,2,6,7]

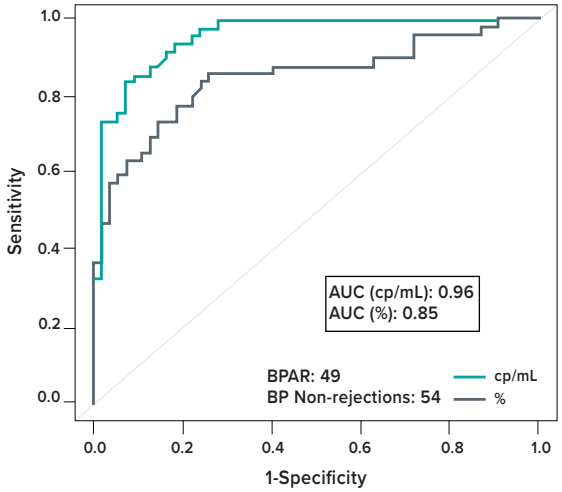
Test Performance

Validated in two independent studies

VitaGraft Kidney has been shown to significantly discriminate between rejection and non-rejection using biopsy-proven samples.[1,2]

0.5% & 50cp/mL*	Sensitivity**	Specificity**	PPV (25%)	NPV (25%)
Both Above	63%	98%	92%	89%
One Above	86%	76%	54%	94%
cp/mL Above	76%	93%	77%	92%
% Above	73%	81%	57%	90%

*Decision limits for % and cp/mL.
**Calculated using biopsy-proven samples from combined data from references 1,2.

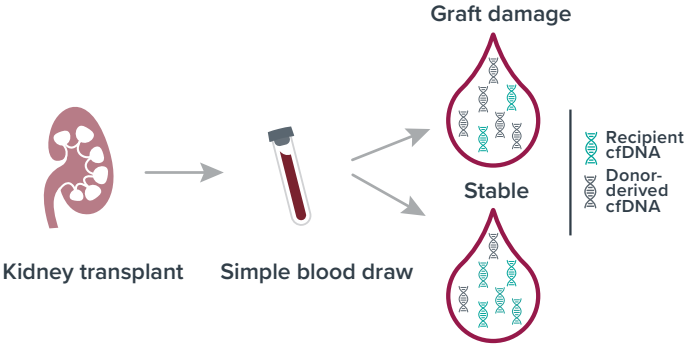


Methodology

Through dd-PCR, VitaGraft Kidney determines a set of single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) specific to each patient.

A subset of SNPs are selected from commonly-shared SNPs across the global population. This allows for differentiation between the donor and recipient cfDNA and the creation of a personalized assay for the patient.

From this, dd-cfDNA may be quantified using VitaGraft Kidney. The SNP selection process occurs once per patient and is locked down for all future testing.



Clear and Concise Results Delivered

We're here to help

Oncocyte Customer Service can answer any questions you have. Please contact us at:

Phone: +1-844-621-8880
customer.service@oncocyte.com

We do not want cost to be a barrier for testing, patients can call (**844-679-6600**), fax (**949-271-4972**), or visit our website (**oncocyte.com/vitagraft-kidney**) to see if they qualify for our financial assistance program.

Connect with us:

@Oncocyte @OncocyteCorporation @OncocyteCorp

REFERENCES 1. Oellerich M, Shipkova M, Asendorf T, et al. (2019) Absolute quantification of donor-derived cell-free DNA as a marker of rejection and graft injury in kidney transplantation: Results from a prospective observational study. Am J Transplant 19(11):3087. **2.** Akifova A, Budde K, Choi M, et al. (2023). Donor-Derived Cell-Free DNA in Biopsy-Proven Antibody-Mediated Rejection Versus Recurrent IgA Nephropathy After Kidney Transplantation. Kidney International Reports doi:10.1016/j.ekir.2023.07.011. **3.** Oellerich M, Sherwood K, Keown P, et al. (2021). Liquid biopsies: donor-derived cell-free DNA for the detection of kidney allograft injury. Nat Rev Nephrol 17(9):591. **4.** Altuğ Y, Liang N, Ram R, et al. (2019). Analytical Validation of a Single-nucleotide Polymorphism-based Donor-derived Cell-free DNA Assay for Detecting Rejection in Kidney Transplant Patients. Transplantation 103(12):2657. **5.** Grskovic M, Hiller DJ, Eubank LA, et al. (2016) Validation of a Clinical-Grade Assay to Measure Donor-Derived Cell-Free DNA in Solid Organ Transplant Recipients. J Mol Diagn 18(6):890. **6.** Schutz E, Asendorf T, Beck J, et al. (2020) Time-dependent apparent increase in dd-cfDNA percentage in clinically stable patients between one and five years following kidney transplantation. Clin Chem 66(10):1290. **7.** Osmanodja B, Akifova A, Budde K, et al. (2021). Absolute or Relative Quantification of Donor-derived Cell-free DNA in Kidney Transplant Recipients: Case Series. Transplant Direct 7(11):e778.

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