

ctDNA Monitoring for Uveal Melanoma

Monitoring Uveal Melanoma
Throughout the Disease Course



Why ctDNA Monitoring Matters

Uveal melanoma (UM) is the most common primary intraocular malignancy in adults and carries a lifelong risk of disease progression and metastatic spread, particularly to the liver. Despite effective treatment of the primary tumor, up to 50% of patients eventually develop metastatic disease.¹ Surveillance strategies rely heavily on imaging and clinical assessment, which may not always reflect underlying molecular disease activity or early changes in disease burden, particularly in the context of systemic therapy.² Circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) provides a quantitative approach to assessing tumor burden and molecular response, requiring only a routine blood draw. Oncular™ focuses on the detection of recurrent uveal melanoma driver mutations in GNAQ and GNA11.^{3*}

~50%

of uveal melanoma patients
eventually develop
metastatic disease¹



>90%

of metastatic uveal
melanoma cases involve
the liver¹



**UNDERESTIMATED
TREATMENT BENEFIT**

imaging alone may
underestimate treatment
benefit, particularly
during immunotherapy²



Test Description



Specimen Types:
Plasma



Methodology:
Digital PCR (dPCR)



Results:
Quantitative MAF (%)



Turnaround Time:
3-5 Days

*GNA11 and GNAQ were developed and their performance characteristics determined by TrilliumBio. They have not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. References: [1] Damato B, et al. Uveal melanoma: epidemiology, metastatic risk, and outcomes. British Journal of Cancer, 2022. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41416-022-01723-8> [2] Rodrigues T et al. Prospective ctDNA monitoring identifies molecular response and predicts survival with Tebentafusp. Nat. Communications, 2024. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-024-53145-0?> [3] Bustamante P et al. Circulating tumor DNA tracking through driver mutations as a liquid biopsy-based biomarker for uveal melanoma. JECOR, 2021. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1186/s13046-021-01984-w> [4] Park JJ et al. Circulating Tumor DNA Reflects Uveal Melanoma Tumor Burden and Treatment Response. Cancers, 2021. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33917514/>

Key Advantages

- ✓ Correlates with tumor burden and liver involvement in uveal melanoma⁴
- ✓ Enables longitudinal monitoring of molecular disease activity⁴
- ✓ Associated with treatment response and disease progression
- ✓ Provides additional insight when imaging findings are equivocal
- ✓ Complements imaging, particularly during immunotherapy²