

Cite as: J. D. Cohen *et al.*, *Science*  
10.1126/science.aar3247 (2018).





O, a, b, ab, ca, c, ca, T, a, Ca, c, SEEK, ca, a, ca, c, ac, a, c, ca, c, SEEK, T, a, acc, c, DNA, a, b, a, a, a, a, a, a, (S, a, Ma, a). O, a, c, ca, c, a, a, a, Ca, c, SEEK, W, a, a, a, a, c, ca, c, a, c, b, a, b, a, c, W, a, (S, a, Ma, a), 626, ca, c, a, c, Ca, c, SEEK, T, W, a, c, ca, a, ab, a, ab, ca, 83%, a, (F, .3, ab, S8;  $P < 10^{-77}$ ), b, a, E, ab, ca, c, a, a, a, a, 63%, a, (F, .3, ab, S8;  $P < 10^{-47}$ ), b, a, G, a, a, a, a, c, c, a, a, ca, a, a, a, T, acc, ac, a, a, c, a, c, a, c, a, ca, c, (F, .3, a, ab, S10), I, a, a, a, a, a, b, a, ca, c, c, c, T, a, a, a, c, b, c



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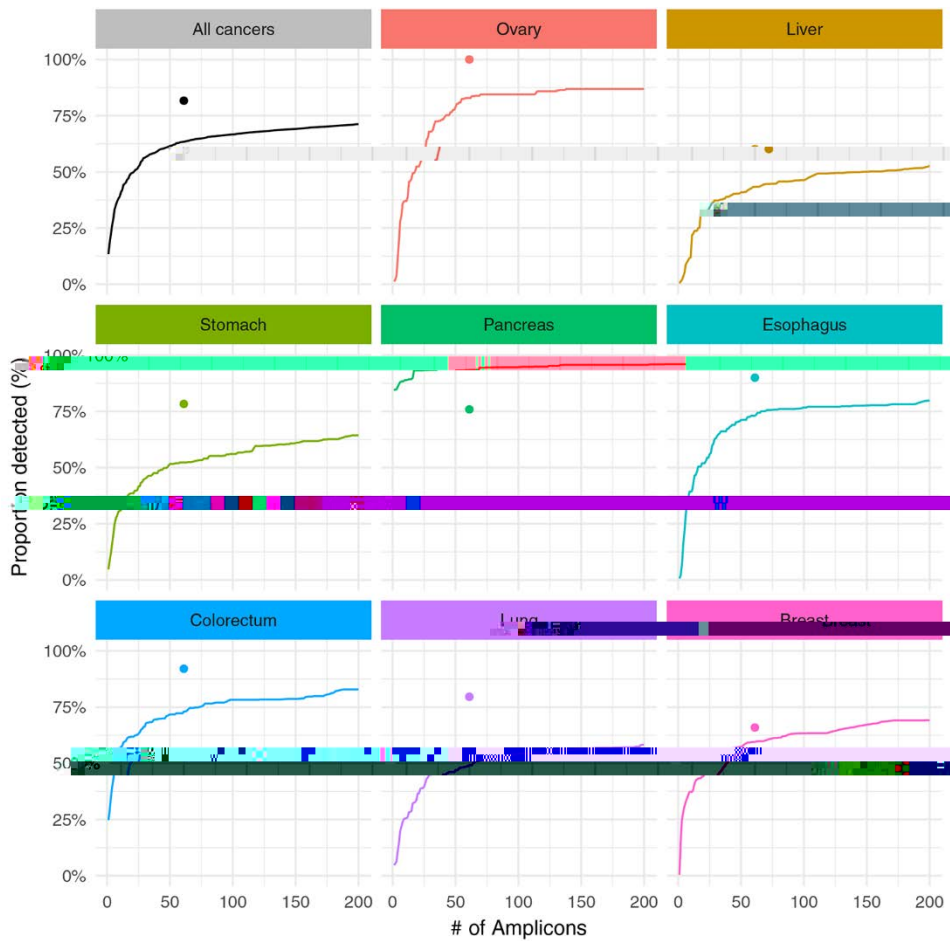


Fig. 1. Detection of a PCR-based assay for specific mutations in a panel of 61 amplicons. Clinical evidence has shown that the eight amplicons used here can be detected in a single amplicon (< 40 bp) analysis. The efficiency of detection is high for the amplicons used here, with a 60% detection rate. Clinical evidence has shown that the 61-amplicon panel used in 805 cases of colorectal adenoma, which are aged 82% (see also). Publicly available sequencing data were obtained from the Cancer Somatic Mutation Initiative (COSMIC) database.

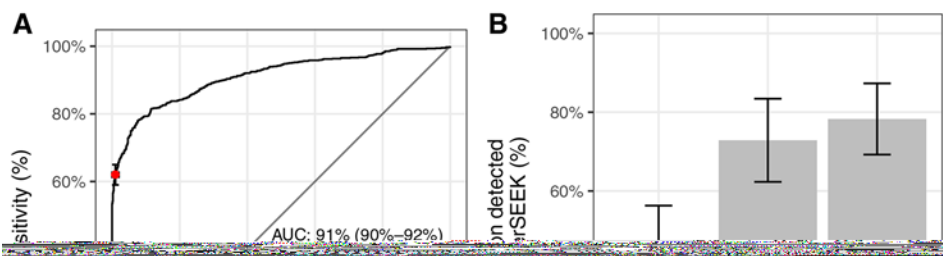


Fig. 2. Performance of Calcium SEEK. (A) Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve of Calcium SEEK. The red dot indicates the specificity and sensitivity of the first age group (62%)

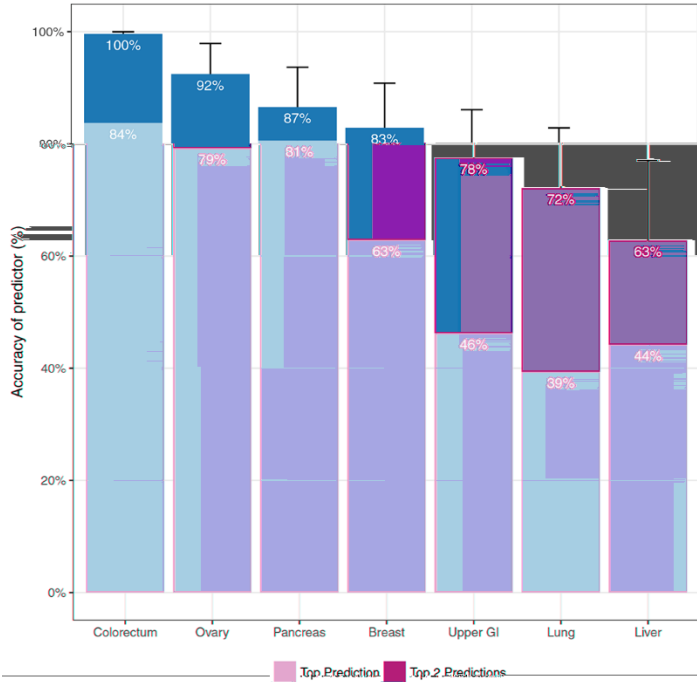


Fig. 3. Identification of cancer subtypes identified by the leading five genes classified as highly likely by the CancerSEEK. Percentages are shown above the bars indicating the likelihood of the cancer being identified by the leading five genes (highly likely, light blue). Prediction of all cancer types was achieved by the leading five genes (95% confidence interval).



## Detection and localization of surgically resectable cancers with a multi-analyte blood test

Joshua D. Cohen, Lu Li, Yuxuan Wang, Christopher Thoburn, Bahman Afsari, Ludmila Danilova, Christopher Douville, Ammar A. Javed, Fay Wong, Austin Mattox, Ralph. H. Hruban, Christopher L. Wolfgang, Michael G. Goggins, Marco Dal Molin, Tian-Li Wang, Richard Roden, Alison P. Klein, Janine Ptak, Lisa Dobbyn, Joy Schaefer, Natalie Silliman, Maria Popoli, Joshua T. Vogelstein, James D. Browne, Robert E. Schoen, Randall E. Brand, Jeanne Tie, Peter Gibbs, Hui-Li Wong, Aaron S. Mansfield, Jin Jen, Samir M. Hanash, Massimo Falconi, Peter J. Allen, Shubin Zhou, Chetan Bettgowda, Luis Diaz, Cristian Tomasetti, Kenneth W. Kinzler, Bert Vogelstein, Anne Marie Lennon and Nickolas Papadopoulos

published online January 18, 2018

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