













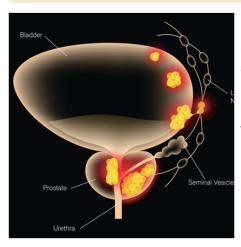






## **Bladder Cancer Biomarkers**

# Cloud-Clone related index products of Bladder cancer Biomarkers ApoA1 Ki-67/MKI67 EpCAM/TROP1 IL-8/CXCL8 MMP-9

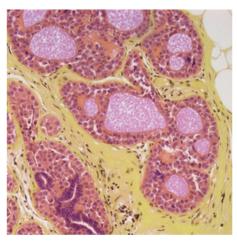


Bladder cancer is one of the most common malignant tumors in the urinary system. Most of them are transitional cell carcinoma of the bladder.

70% of them are superficial tumors. The recurrence rate is 60%~85% within 5~15 years after treatment, 20% of them may progress to invasive tumors, which makes early detection of bladder tumors and recurrent tumors important. The detection of bladder cancer markers is non-invasive, sensitive and highly specific. It has become the focus of early diagnosis of bladder cancer.

#### **Breast Cancer Biomarkers**

Cloud-Clone related index products of Breast Cancer Biomarkers								
AG-2	BRCA2	Ck14	Ki-67	PARP	PAI-1	WISP3		
AIM2	CA15-3/MUC-1	EGFR	MKP-3	PP4	SUSD2	YAP1		
ATAD2	CAV1	Her2	NES	PP5	TP53			
B3GalT5	CD117	HIN-1	NGFR	NR3C3	TMEM25			
BRCA1	CEA	ITGBL1	NM23-H1	RHAMM	uPA			



Breast cancer is one of the most common cancers in women. The incidence of breast cancer ranks in the forefront of all kinds of cancers. The peak incidence of breast cancer is between 45 and 60 years old. In recent years, the incidence of breast cancer is younger. With the development of the breast cancer study, more and more prognostic markers have been found. Some of them have been applied in clinical practice as the basis of molecular typing of breast cancer, for example, estrogen receptor(ER), progesterone receptor (PR) and proto-oncogene Her2 are negative markers of triple-negative breast cancer, the prognosis is poor. There are more than a dozen breast cancer molecular typing based on biomarkers, which can detect the occurrence or recurrence of breast cancer.

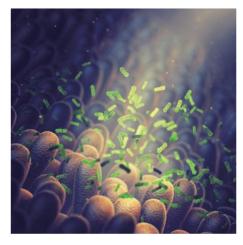








Cloud-Clone related index products of colon cancer biomarker								
14-3-3 beta	CEA	GALNT12	PDGFRL	PSG3	SAA1/A2	UVRAG		
14-3-3 zeta	DKK-1	GPRC5A	PGRN	Reg4	TMEM25	VAP-1		
ATAD2	GPA33	MFAP3L	PSG2	SAA	TPS1	WISP3		



Colon cancer is the malignant tumor of colonic mucosa epithelium and gland produce, belong to a kind of common malignant tumor, the morbidity and mortality rank the forefront of all kinds of cancer. According to the data released by the world health organization, the incidence of colon cancer has been rising gradually and becoming younger in recent years.

With the in-depth study of colon cancer, the discovery of new biomarkers not only provides great help for the pathological diagnosis for colon cancer, but also provides new evidence for its prognosis and treatment plan selection.

Gastric Cancer Biomarkers								
Cl	oud-Clone rel	ated index pr	oducts of gas	tric cancer de	etection marke	ers		
ATAD2	COX-2	ETV1	PGA5	PSG3	TFF1	VSIG1		
CLDN18	DMBT1	GKN1	PSG2	SOX17	TLR2	WISP3		



Gastric cancer is one of the most common malignant tumors in the digestive tract, which is often delayed indiagnosis due to its non-specific symptoms. Most patients have already been in the middle and late stage after detection, with poor prognosis and short survival period. Endoscope is the main method of traditional detection, which is difficult to popularize. Therefore, an efficient and simple method for early detection of gastric cancer has become the focus of current research, and tumor markers have attracted much attention. At present, most of the markers used for the detection of gastric cancer are non-specific tumor-related antigens, with low specificity and sensitivity, so the method of joint detection of multiple indexes is often adopted.





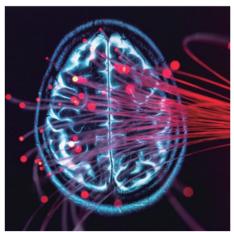






#### Glioma Biomarkers

	Cloud	-Clone rela	ted index pı	oducts of C	ilioma Bioma	ırkers	
ACLP	Cd63	FGF2	GSN	JAG1	Notch-3	PTEN	TNC
AHSG	CDKN2A	FoxM1	IDH1	KCC2	NPDC-1	PTPRZ	TOP2A
APRIL	CHI3L1)	FPB	IgE	Mer	NSE	S100A10	tPA
ASCL1	CTSD	FSTL1	IGFBP2	MGMT	Olig2	S100A6	VEGF
ATRN	CXCL9	GABRa1	IL-2	MMP-9	OPN	SOD2	VEGF R1
b2M	DLL3	GADD45a	IL-25	NCAM-1	p53	SPARCL1	VEGF R2
BRAF	EGFR	Gas1	IL-2Ra	NES	PAI-1	STY1	VF
CALD1	ELTD1	GFAP	IL-6	NFkB2	PDGFRa	TIMP-1	
CD31	FABP5	GLI-2	IQGAP1	NF-L	PEA15	TIMP-3	
Cd44	FG	GPX3	ITF1	NKX2.2	PRDX2	TIMP-4	



Glioma is the most common type of tumor that originates in the central nervous system. Although the treatment of gliomas has progressed greatly over the past few decades, most patients have poor clinical outcomes, especially glioblastoma, with a median survival of only 14.6 months.

At present, the diagnosis, classification, grading, treatment and prognosis of glioma have been the hotspots in the field of neurosurgery, and the study of glioma biomarkers will play an important part.

#### **Liver Cancer Biomarkers**

	Cloud-Clor	ne related indo	ex products of	f Liver Cance	r Biomarkers	_
AFP	ATAD2	Dkk1	GPC3	GPC4	LMNB1	PDGFRL



Among the most common cancer in the world, Liver cancer ranks six, with the second highest mortality rate. As its early symptom is not obvious, it often reached to the middle or even late stages when diagnosed, the 5-year survival rate is less than 5%. How to detect and diagnose liver cancer in the early stage is the main research project to improve the survival rate of the patient. At present, the international mainstream diagnosis is based on imaging test, its specificity and sensitivity are affected by the experience of equipment and operators. For the advantages of liver cancer biomarkers, such as simple sampling and convenient operation, it is considered to beideal for the early diagnostic indicators and prognostic indicators.







## **Head and Neck Cancer Biomarkers**

Cloud-Clone related index products of Head and Neck Cancer									
AFP	CD59	CTSD	IL-1b	MKP-1	MMP-2	PFN1	SAA		
AMFR	CDKN2A	EGFR	IL-6	MMP-1	MMP-3	PLVAP	SFN		
BMI-1	CK19	FGFR3	IL8	MMP-10	MMP-8	S100A9	SPARC		
CAT	CRYAB	GAL3	MET	MMP-13	MMP-9	S100P	VEGFA		



Head and neck tumors include tumors of the head and neck tissues or organs other than the eyes, brain, ears, thyroid and esophagus. More than 90% of head and neck tumors are squamous cell carcinomas. The main causes of head and neck cancer are mainly caused by human papillomavirus (HPV). Due to the lack of effective early detection and risk assessment, more than 50% of patients with head and neck cancer are diagnosed at anadvanced stage with a low 5-years survival rate. Early detection of head and neck tumors based on tumor markers and monitoring of prognosis are particularly important.

# **Lung Cancer Biomarkers**

	Cloud-C	lone related	index prod	ucts of Lun	g Cancer Bio	markers	
ATAD2	CEA	CK19	EGFR	NSE	LDHA	LDHB	PDGFRL



According to statistics, lung tumor is one of the fastest growing malignant tumors with high morbidity andmortality. Among the world cancer death causes, lung cancer ranks first. Non-small cell lung cancer (NScL-cC) accounts for about 85% of all diagnosed primary lung cancer, and small cell lung cancer(SCLC) accounts for about 20% to 25%. In recent years, with the deepening of lung cancer research, many tumor markers related to lung cancer have been found, which have important clinical value in the screening, diagnosis, efficacy detection and prognosis of lung cancer.

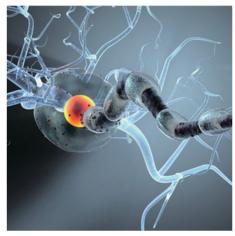






#### **Medullobastoma Biomarkers**

	Cloud-Clo	ne related ir	ndex produc	ts of Medul	loblastoma E	Biomarkers	
ApoA2	CLU	IGFBP-2	IGFBP-4	MMP-2	NGAL	OPN	VEGFA
ApoE	FGF2	IGFBP-3	IGFBP-6	MMP-9	NTN1	Tau	

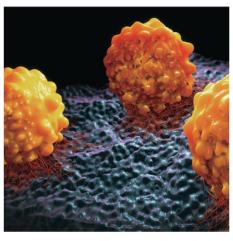


Medulloblastoma is one of the most common central nervous system malignant tumors in children, and is one-fifth of pediatric brain tumors. The peak incidence is before the age of 10. In recent years, with the development of molecular biology technology, more and more studies have shown that medulloblastoma is not a single tumor, and different subtypes are closely related to prognosis. Therefore, the required treatment intensity and treatment methods are also different.

Fast and effective diagnosis is very important.

#### **Melamona Cancer Biomarkers**

Cloud-Clone related index products of Melanoma Biomarkers									
AIM2	CCND3	CEACAM-1	FGF2	HSP90	KPNa2	NCOA3	Tp53		
Akt	CD44	c-Myc	FGFR4	ID1	MAP2	NME1			
B3GAT1	CD8a	CXCR4	FKBPL	ITGb1	MCAM	NME2			
b-Catenin	CD8b	DDIT3	HIF-2a	ITGb3	MITF	PLK1			
Bcl-6	CDKN1A	E-Cadherin	HLA-DR	JNK	MMP-2	S100A4			
CCNA1	CDKN2A	EZH2	HSP70	Ki-67	MT	Skp2			



Melanoma is a skin cancer disease with high malignancy and very low survival rate. It has a high incidence and is easily transferred to important organs such as brain, liver and lungs. At present, the clinical diagnosis of melanoma is mainly based on the histopathological criteria, but it is still impossible to predict which patients are easy to metastasis. Therefore, early diagnosis and prediction of metastasis and prognosis detection of melanoma becomes particular important. Melanoma Biomarkers have significant advantages in these aspects. It can make great contribution to the diagnosis and treatment of melanoma in a near future.

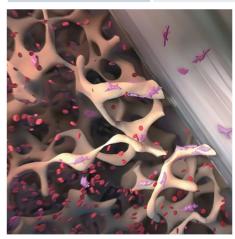






### Osteosarcoma Biomarkers

Clou	d-Clone related in	dex products of Os	steosarcoma Biomar	kers
ABCG2	CD44	EXTL1	MKK4	STRO-1
CaN	ENG	MAPK7	NES	TSPAN31

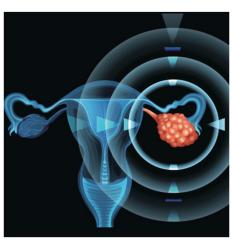


Osteosarcoma is one of the most common primary malignant bone tumors in adolescents, originating from osteoblasts. The malignant degree is extremely high. The incidence rate of male and female patients is 3:2. Osteosarcoma can transfer at early stage. With effective chemotherapy and surgical treatment, the 5-year survival rate is about 60% and the prognosis is poor.

At present, the diagnosis of osteosarcoma mainly depends on pathological HE staining, which is difficult in sample collection, and the detection effect is greatly affected by the operator's experience. With the in-depth study of osteosarcoma, the discovery of new biomarkers not only provides great help for the pathological diagnosis of colon cancer, but also provides new evidence for its prognosis and the selection of treatment options.

#### **Ovarian Cancer Biomarkers**

Cloud	d-Clone related ind	ex products of Ova	arian Cancer Bioma	rkers
ATAD2	BRAF	BRCA2	ErbB2	PTEN
ASTL	BRCA1	CA125	MSH2	Tp53



Ovarian cancer is one of the most common malignancies of the female reproductive system. Early symptoms of ovarian cancer are not obvious, about 65% of patients have been diagnosed in the advanced stage, a high mortality rate.

The 5-year survival rate was 92% for early diagnosis, but only 15% of patients were clinically diagnosed at this stage. Therefore, the survival rate of ovarian cancer depends on early diagnosis and treatment. Ovarian cancer biomarkers are characterized by simple sampling and convenient operation, which are considered as ideal indicators for early diagnosis and prognosis tracking.

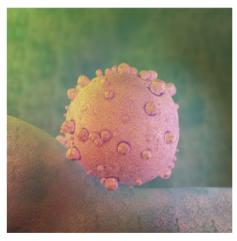






## **Pancreatic Cancer Biomarkers**

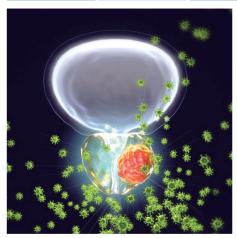
Clo	oud-Clone relate	d index product	ts of Pancreatic	Cancer Biomark	ers
BRCA2	CEACAM-1	MDM2	MUC-1	PRSS2	Smad4
BRAF	EGFR	MSH2	MUC-4	PSCA	STK11
CDKN2A	ErbB2	MST1R	PLRP1	Ras	Tp53



Pancreatic cancer is one of the most invasive malignant tumors, its 5 year survival rate is less than 7%. It has serious threat to human health due to inadequate diagnosis and poor treatment. According to the WHO survey data, pancreatic cancer is expected to become the second-leading cause of cancerrelated death in worldwide. The only effective treatment for pancreatic cancer is early radical surgery. However, due to the lack of specificity and early diagnosis of early symptoms, only about 15-20% of patients are able to undergo radical surgery in a timely manner, while the survival rate of advanced patients is less than 30%. This makes early diagnosis very critical for patients with pancreatic cancer. Pancreatic cancer biomarkers have many advantages such as simple sampling and convenient operation, and are considered to be ideal early diagnosis indicators and prognosis tracking indicators.

## **Prostate Cancer Biomarkers**

Cloud-Clone related index products of Prostate Cancer Biomarkers							
AKR1C3	AURKB	GPRC6A	KLK2	NES1	PSAP	STEAP1	uPA
AMACR	CD147	HPN	KLRG2	OGR1	PSCA	TGF-b1	ZAG
ANO7	EZH2	I16	MSMB	PSA	PSMA	TMEFF2	



Prostate cancer is a malignant tumor in prostate tissue, which is the result of abnormal and disorderly growth of prostate acinar cells. The incidence of prostate cancer in male urinary and reproductive system malignant tumors is always high, the patients are mainly the elderly, and there is a younger trend at present, which seriously affects the later life of elderly men. The incidence of prostate cancer is often overlooked, so prostate cancer is always diagnosed in advance stage with poor prognosis. The survival rate of prostate cancer depends on early diagnosis and treatment, and biomarkers of prostate cancer have the advantages of simple sample collection and convenient operation, which are considered as ideal indicators for early diagnosis and prognosis tracking.







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