

Press release

Inbiomotion and Source BioScience sign an exclusive agreement for MAF Test® in United Kingdom and Ireland

- **This pioneering test aids oncologists in predicting recurrence and survival rates in breast cancer patients and potential treatment eligibility to bisphosphonates**
- **Results showing the clinical utility of the test have been published in Lancet Oncology and the Journal of National Cancer Institute**
- **The MAF Test® is now available to oncologists and pathologists in United Kingdom and Ireland and will benefit an estimated 56,000 new patients each year**
- **This agreement follows Inbiomotion's recent distribution partnerships for Spain and Portugal with Palex Medical and The Scientific Group for Sub-Saharan Africa**

Barcelona and Nottingham, February 8th, 2024

Source BioScience, an industry-leading provider of genomic services and healthcare diagnostics, and Inbiomotion, a company commercializing its proprietary MAF Test® for identifying high risk early-stage breast cancer patients, have signed an exclusive agreement to start offering the MAF Test® as a service in United Kingdom and Ireland. The MAF Test® predicts the prognosis of breast cancer patients and helps oncologists to identify those patients who may be able to prevent recurrence and benefit from adjuvant treatment with bisphosphonates, which are commonly used to treat osteoporosis. The test also identifies those patients whose prognosis would worsen if treated with bisphosphonates.

Breast cancer is the most common form of cancer among women, with more than globally 2 million new cases diagnosed each year. Approximately 1 in 8 women will develop breast cancer in their lifetime and, of these, 15-20% will eventually develop metastases. Having the capacity to identify those patients with a higher risk of recurrence and being able to personalise their treatment is vital for their survival and quality of life.

Thanks to this agreement, the MAF Test® could increase the survival of 8 out of 10 of the 56,000 early-stage breast cancer patients diagnosed each year.

Nick Bills, Histopathology Director at Source LDPATH, part of Source BioScience, said, "The addition of the MAF Test® to our diagnostic portfolio is a key expansion in providing personalized medicine for our extensive network of healthcare providers and their patients. We are delighted to be able to provide individuals with breast cancer further information about their prognosis to support best possible treatment outcomes".

Ralf van den Berg, Chief Operating Officer of Inbiomotion commented, "We are thrilled to announce a groundbreaking partnership between Inbiomotion and Source BioScience, bringing the cutting-edge MAF Test® to the forefront of precision medicine in the United Kingdom and Ireland. This collaboration marks an important milestone in advancing diagnostic capabilities, empowering healthcare professionals with a powerful tool to enhance patient care for early breast cancer patients. Together, Inbiomotion and Source BioScience are committed to delivering innovative solutions that



revolutionize the landscape of personalised medicine, ultimately improving outcomes and quality of life for individuals facing complex medical challenges."

Results showing the clinical utility of MAF Test® were generated using patient biopsies from two landmark clinical trials, each with more than 3,000 patients (AZURE and NSABP-B34). These results were published in *The Lancet Oncology* (2017) and the *Journal of National Cancer Institute* (2021) respectively, where it was shown that 80% of patients with breast tumors had MAF-negative tumors and that being treated with clodronate or zoledronic acid increased their disease-free survival by 14.3% and decreased their relative risk of death by 21.4%. In contrast, patients with MAF-positive tumors had no benefit, or even worse prognosis, from treatment with bisphosphonates (clodronate or zoledronic acid), irrespective of their menopausal status.

This announcement follows a recent publication in *Nature Cell Biology* of key data further elucidating the biology around the MAF biomarker. A team from IRB Barcelona led by ICREA researcher Dr. Roger Gomis, co-founder of Inbiomotion, revealed in such publication the mechanism by which the MAF protein increases the risk of metastasis in breast cancer patients. This finding is a crucial step in understanding the molecular basis of metastasis and has relevant clinical implications for treatment.

About Inbiomotion

Inbiomotion is a spin-off of IRB Barcelona and ICREA, founded in 2011 by Dr. Roger Gomis, following the identification of the MAF gene as a biomarker to predict bone metastasis in breast cancer. Inbiomotion has developed a diagnostic kit based on the detection of MAF gene amplification, the MAF Test®, to promote precision medicine and improve the treatment of breast cancer patients. The company holds more than 200 patents and patent applications covering its proprietary MAF Test® FISH and the use of bisphosphonates in the adjuvant treatment of early-stage breast cancer patients. The company's main investors are Ysios Capital, Caixa Capital Risc, Alta Life Sciences and the Vila Casas Foundation. For more information, please visit www.inbiomotion.com.

About Source BioScience

Source BioScience, comprised of Source LDPath and Source Genomics, provides industry-leading laboratory services in genomics, multiomics and healthcare diagnostics, partnering with biotechnology, pharmaceutical, healthcare and academia. For more information, please visit www.sourcebioscience.com.

About the MAF gene

MAF (mesenchymal aponeurotic fibrosarcoma gene, a transcription factor of the AP-1 family) is amplified in primary cancer tumors. It is associated with increased metastasis, especially bone metastasis. MAF transcriptionally controls genes such as PTHrP, which regulates metastasis-related cellular processes such as survival, initiation, metabolic rewiring and adhesion to bone marrow-derived cells and osteoclast differentiation. MAF protein interacts with the estrogen receptor, a key element in the development of breast cancer, modifying its structure. This interaction leads to DNA restructuring, which allows the activation of genes that favor metastasis, particularly in response to estrogen. These observations indicate that the MAF gene has a key hierarchical role in metastasis. The MAF gene has been found to be amplified in 20% of breast cancer patients. In the case of patients with non-metastatic breast cancer, having amplified (MAF positive) or not (MAF negative) MAF has been associated with a very different response to bisphosphonate treatment, significantly impacting the survival of patients who are MAF negative.



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