



SMART



SNP-based Microdeletion
and Aneuploidy RegisTry

The largest prospective NIPT study^{1,2,3}

PATIENTS

20,000+
studied

SITES

21
global centers

OUTCOMES

~90%
of samples with genetic truth

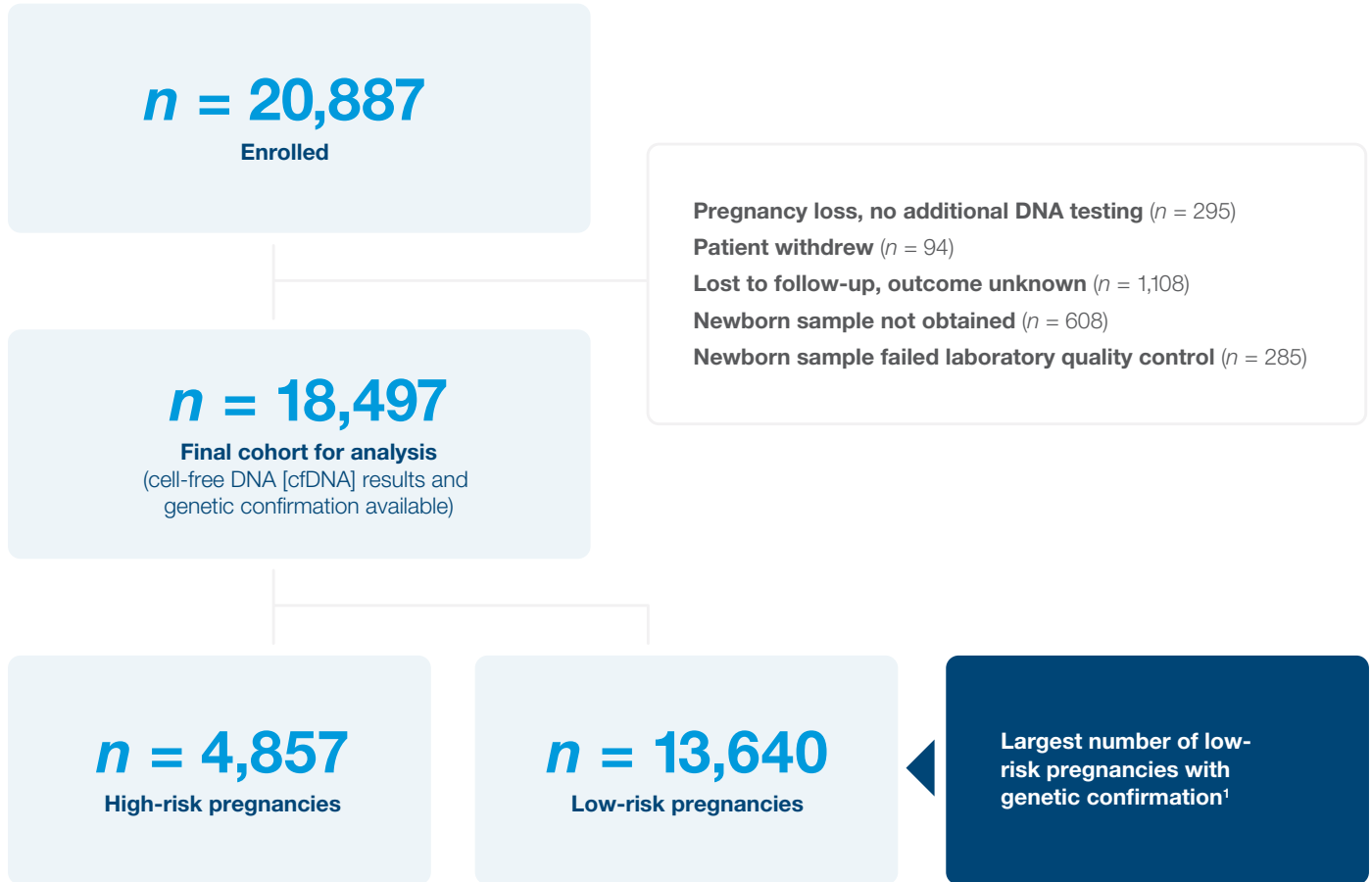
STUDY OBJECTIVE

To measure the performance of single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP)-based non-invasive prenatal testing (NIPT) in a prospective study for trisomies 21, 18 and 13; monosomy X; 22q11.2 deletion; and microdeletion panel in a large cohort of pregnant women clinically receiving NIPT.





ENROLLMENT FLOW CHART¹



DEMOGRAPHICS & CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS¹

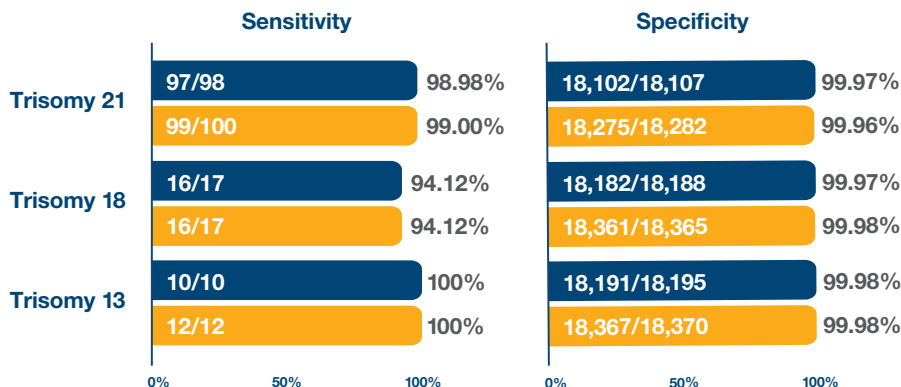
Median maternal age	34.6	(30.4-37.5)	Median fetal fraction	9.9% ± 4.1%
Median BMI	25.0	(22.3-29.0)	US enrollees	55%
Median gestational age	12.6	(11.6-13.9)	Ethnic diversity	Asian, 8% Black, 9% Hispanic, 18% White, 62% Other, 3%



ANEUPLOIDY DETECTION

The SMART study

- Demonstrated that Panorama's industry-leading sensitivity and specificity were maintained in real-world clinical practice¹
- Studied the largest number of low-risk pregnancies with confirmatory testing ever¹
- Validated Panorama AI, the artificial intelligence (AI)-based version of Panorama^{1,2,3}



Fewer “no-calls”; more detection
 Panorama AI detects more cases because of its lower “no-call” rate¹

- Two more trisomy 21 cases
- Two more trisomy 13 cases

■ Panorama (prior version)
 ■ Panorama AI

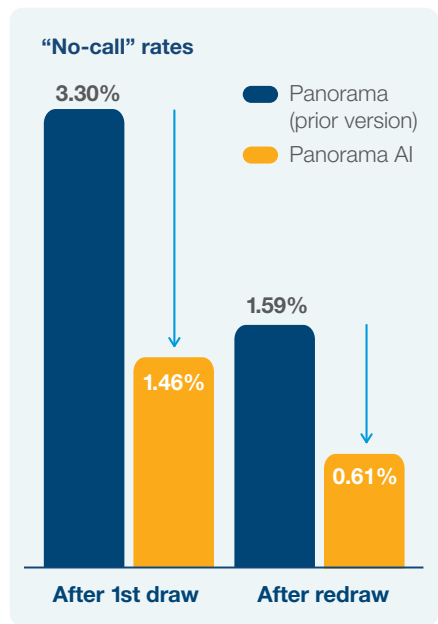
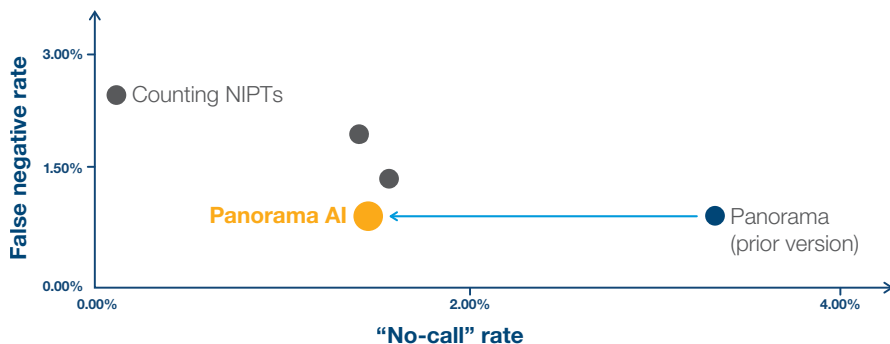
What is Panorama AI?

Panorama AI leverages artificial intelligence (AI) to learn from the more than 2 million tests already processed by Natera. The test combines AI with Natera’s proprietary SNP-based methodology to give highly accurate results on difficult-to-call cases.

Panorama AI improved “no-call” rates

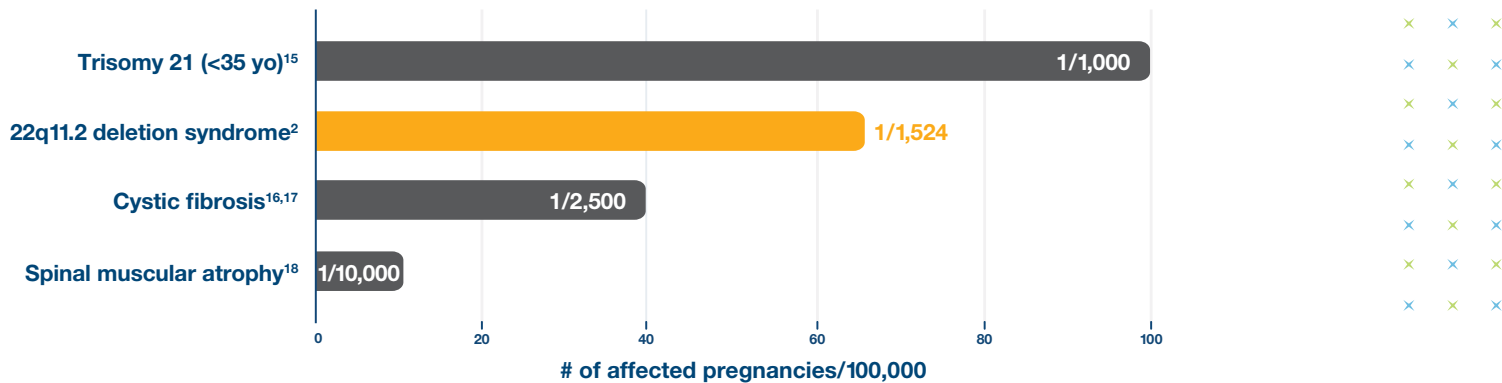
Historically, a trade-off has existed between false negative rates and “no-call” rates.

Panorama AI has broken that paradigm, delivering the best of both worlds.^{1,4-14}



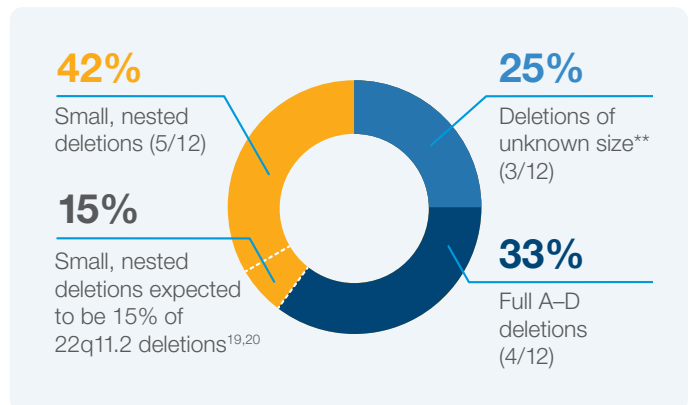
22Q11.2 DELETION DETECTION

22q11.2 deletion syndrome prevalence comparable to commonly screened conditions^{2,15-18}



Higher-than-expected prevalence of smaller deletions: Detected by Panorama AI^{12,19,20}

Chromosome 22*



*Not to scale

**FISH or BACS-on-beads used for confirmatory testing; deletion spans A-B region at a minimum



“The high prevalence of 22q11.2 deletion syndrome, the limited ability of ultrasound ... and the [highly accurate] performance of NIPT ... provide exciting data to inform discussions around testing ... conditions beyond common aneuploidies.”

MARY NORTON, MD, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, SMART STUDY



Improved industry-leading performance: Enabling accurate, early detection²

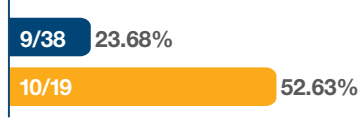
Sensitivity



Specificity



Positive predictive value



Sensitivity for full A-D deletions and deletions of unknown size



■ Panorama (prior version) ■ Panorama AI

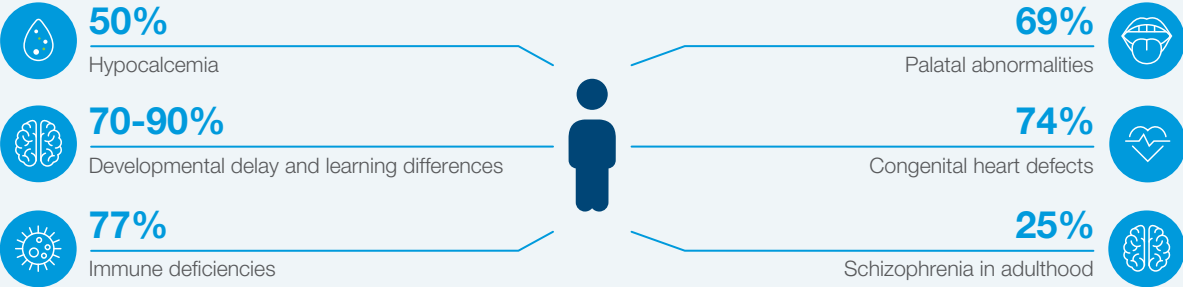
Importance of early, accurate screening²¹⁻²⁴

Perinatal interventions key to better outcomes

- Delivery at tertiary center
- Calcium-level monitoring
- Delayed live-vaccine administration
- Palatal evaluation for potential feeding and breathing issues

- Children who are not diagnosed prenatally can have an extensive diagnostic odyssey
 - Average age of diagnosis is almost 5 years old
- Ultrasound findings are nonspecific

Early intervention can reduce the severity of these conditions associated with 22q11.2 deletion syndrome:²¹⁻²⁴



"I believe that the findings of the SMART study provide professional societies with sufficient evidence to consider including screening for 22q11.2 deletions in routine prenatal genetic screening."

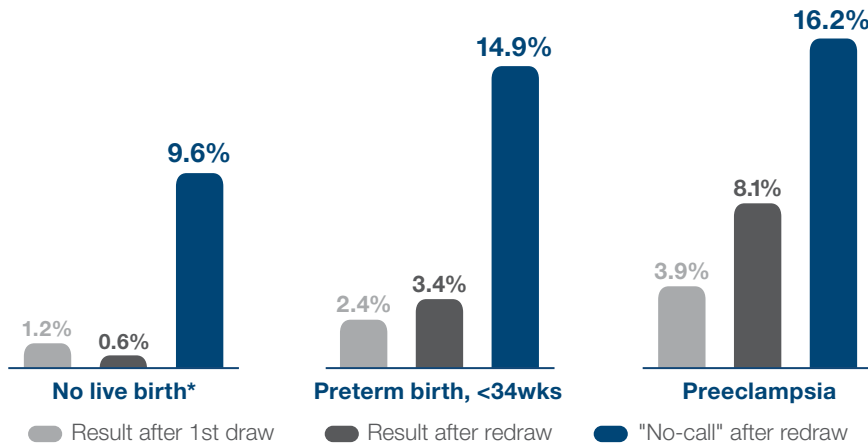
PE'ER DAR, MD, ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, SMART STUDY



“No-calls” provide actionable information

SMART showed that, for Panorama, patients with “no-call” results after redraw have significantly higher rates of adverse outcomes — compared to baseline or patients with a call after redraw.³

Adverse pregnancy outcome rates for Panorama (prior version)



Clinical utility of “no-calls”

Panorama AI further enriches this increased-risk group, making the “no-call” after redraw group highly actionable.^{3,25} Consider the following for this group:

- Increased surveillance for preterm labor and preeclampsia



“Patients with failed cfDNA should have follow-up surveillance.”

MARY NORTON, MD³

Based upon data presented by Dr. Mary Norton at SMFM 2021.³

*Includes intrauterine fetal demise, stillbirth, miscarriage, and termination.

US CENTERS

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO
 MONTEFIORE MEDICAL CENTER, ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
 COLUMBIA PRESBYTERIAN MEDICAL CENTER
 ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT SINAI
 NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LANGONE
 SUFFOLK OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY
 AUSTIN MATERNAL-FETAL MEDICINE

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 LONG ISLAND JEWISH MEDICAL CENTER
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 ZEID WOMEN'S HEALTH CENTER
 COOPER MATERNAL-FETAL MEDICINE
 COMPLETE WOMEN'S HEALTHCARE
 VIRTUA HEALTH

INTERNATIONAL CENTERS

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITALS (UK)
 ROTUNDA HOSPITAL, ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND (IRELAND)
 SAHLGRENSKA UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL (SWEDEN)
 ROYAL PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL, UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY (AUSTRALIA)
 DEXEUS MUJER (SPAIN)

ALL GENETICS SAMPLES PROCESSED AT THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA (CHOP) CENTER FOR APPLIED GENOMICS

References

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- Dar et al. Multicenter prospective study of SNP-based cfDNA for 22q11.2 deletion in 18,290 pregnancies with genetic confirmation. Society of Maternal-Fetal Medicine (SMFM); January 25-30, 2021; virtual meeting.
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- Natera internal data on file.

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The test described has been developed and its performance characteristics determined by the CLIA-certified laboratory performing the test. The test has not been cleared or approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Although FDA is exercising enforcement discretion of premarket review and other regulations for laboratory-developed tests in the US, certification of the laboratory is required under CLIA to ensure the quality and validity of the tests. CAP accredited, ISO 13485 certified, and CLIA certified.

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