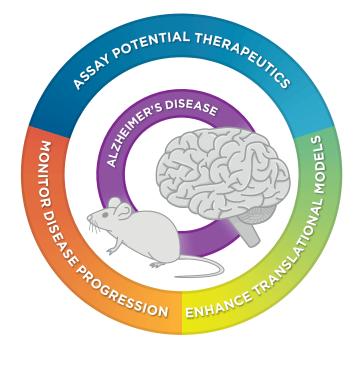
nanoString

nCounter[®] Alzheimer's Disease Panel Custom Gene Expression Assay

Easily assess and monitor primary molecular characteristics of Alzheimer's Disease (AD) with 770 standardized genes covering 30 clinically derived AD-associated modules discovered in the AMP-AD consortium study of human brain tissue¹⁻⁴. Now studies in AD are more reproducible and translationally relevant with an efficient workflow that potentially reduces the time to clinic.



Product Highlights

- 770 gene made-to-order panel for human or mouse built as a Custom CodeSet
 - Comprehensive assessment of 30 AD-associated gene co-expression modules including 23 neurodegeneration pathways and processes
 - Reproducible monitoring of AD progression with age
 - Functional screening of potential AD therapeutics
- AD characterization customizable with up to 55 additional user-defined genes with Panel Plus option
- nCounter workflow is streamlined, user-friendly, and efficient with just 15 minutes total hands-on time

| Feature | Specifications | |
|---|---|--|
| Number of Targets | 770 including internal reference genes | |
| Standard Input Material (No amplification required) | 25 ng-300 ng | |
| Sample Type(s) | FFPE-derived RNA, total RNA, fragmented RNA, PBMCs, whole blood/plasma, iPS cells | |
| Species | Mouse and Human | |
| Customizable | Add up to 55 unique genes with Panel Plus | |
| Time to Results | Approximately 24 hours | |
| Data Analysis | nSolver™ Analysis Software, Advanced Analysis Modules and the ROSALIND® Platform | |

Brain Region Coverage

RNA-seq data from 7 brain regions generated by 3 separate post-mortem studies of AD was analyzed by weighted gene co-expression network analysis (WGCNA)¹⁻⁴, which finds clusters of co-expressed genes within the data that often correlate with known biological functions or cell types. Annotations included in this panel represent the resulting gene expression clusters, or modules, and are named by the brain region in which they were discovered and an assigned color⁴. The content within the modules suggests co-expression of genes related to neurons, microglia, and astrocytes.

| Brain Region | Description | Associated Genes (Mm/Hs) |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| Dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) ^{1,4} | DLPFC is a cortical structure that supports higher cognitive functions, including working memory and verbal abilities. The PFC is vulnerable to neurodegeneration with healthy aging and AD. | 655/657 |
| Temporal cortex (TCX) ^{2,4} | TCX is a cortical brain region located in the temporal lobes. The temporal lobes play an important role in organizing sensory input, auditory perception, language and speech production, as well as memory association and formation. Damage to TCX can result in problems with memory, understanding language, and emotion. Well documented neuropathological and neurochemical changes are apparent in AD. | 655/659 |
| Cerebellum (CBE) ^{2,4} | Located posteriorly in the brain, CBE plays an important role in voluntary movement, motor learning, and language. CBE is spared of classical AD-related neuropathology, but data indicates disease- related changes. | 626/627 |
| Inferior frontal gyrus (IFG) ^{3,4} | IFG makes up the lateral and inferior surface of the frontal lobe. IFG plays a role in inhibition and speech and language comprehension. IFG shows age-related atrophy and the presence of neuropathological changes in AD. | 678/681 |
| Superior temporal gyrus (STG) ^{3,4} | STG is one of three gyri in the temporal lobe. It consists of the primary auditory cortex and Wernicke's area, which is involved in language comprehension. This brain region shows neurodegenerative changes in AD corresponding to Braak stage 4. | 630/632 |
| Frontal pole (FP) ^{3,4} | FP of the PFC corresponds to the anterior most rounded point of the frontal lobe. This brain region is involved in a wide variety of functions, including higher order cognitive processing and is subject to atrophy in AD. | 646/649 |
| Parahippocampal gyrus (PHG) ^{3,4} | PHG is a cortical region in the medial temporal lobe that surrounds the hippocampus and plays an important role in both spatial memory and navigation. The cortical areas that form the PHG are vulnerable to pathological changes in AD, and its entorhinal and perirhinal subdivisions are heavily damaged in disease and are the focus for disease onset. | 672/679 |

Mouse AD and Human AD Panel Functional Annotations

Content included in the nCounter Mouse AD and Human AD panels represent a transcriptomic fingerprint of AD-related changes¹⁻⁴ that can be directly compared to studies of mouse models of disease⁵ and back to human tissue. Additionally, functional annotations for 23 fundamental pathways and processes were assigned across all genes in the Mouse AD and Human AD panels allowing for additional insight into important aspects of onset, progression, and characterization.

| Module Annotations | Enriched Pathways and Processes Represented ⁺ | Mouse/Human Genes* |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| CBEblue | Transcription and Splicing | 176 |
| CBEbrown | Lipid Metabolism, Myelination | 95 |
| CBEturquoise | Cytokines | 199 |
| CBEyellow | Vesicle Trafficking, Transmitter Synthesis and Storage | 156/157 |
| DLPFCblue | Cytokines | 182 |
| DLPFCbrown | Lipid Metabolism, Myelination | 139 |
| DLPFCturquoise | Transcription and Splicing | 143 |
| DLPFCyellow | Transmitter Synthesis and Storage, Vesicle Trafficking, Transmitter Release, Neural Connectivity | 191/193 |
| FPblue | Lipid Metabolism, Myelination | 277 |
| FPbrown | ‡ | 77 |
| FPturquoise | Cytokines | 107 |
| FPyellow | Vesicle Trafficking, Transmitter Synthesis and Storage, Neural Connectivity, Transmitter Release | 187/188 |
| IFGblue | Transcription and Splicing, Lipid Metabolism, Myelination | 236 |
| IFGbrown | Transmitter Synthesis and Storage, Vesicle Trafficking, Transmitter Release, Neural Connectivity | 232/235 |
| IFGturquoise | Apoptosis, Cytokines | 126 |
| IFGyellow | ‡ | 84 |
| PHGblue | Transcription and Splicing | 170 |
| PHGbrown | Transmitter Synthesis and Storage, Vesicle Trafficking, | 164/165 |
| PHGgreen | Lipid Metabolism, Myelination | 139 |
| PHGturquoise | Cytokines | 104 |
| PHGyellow | ‡ | 101 |
| STGblue | Cytokines | 143 |
| STGbrown | Transmitter Synthesis and Storage, Vesicle Trafficking, Neural Connectivity, Transmitter Release, Transmitter Response and Reuptake | 210/212 |
| STGturquoise | Transcription and Splicing | 118 |
| STGyellow | Lipid Metabolism, Myelination | 159 |
| TCXblue | ‡ | 118 |
| TCXbrown | Transcription and Splicing | 124 |
| TCXgreen | Transmitter Synthesis and Storage, Vesicle Trafficking | 185/187 |
| TCXturquoise | ‡ | 78 |
| TCXyellow | Lipid Metabolism | 152 |
| Internal Reference Genes | ‡ | 10 |

⁺ Annotations for 23 fundamental pathways and processes were assigned across all genes in the Mouse AD and Human AD panels allowing for an additional view of important aspects of the onset and progression of neurodegenerative disease. Pathways and processes with >60% representative gene content per module are listed above. Additional annotations can be found in the complete gene list.

4 <60% representative pathway and process gene content per module</p>

* Genes selected based on human-mouse gene homology, maximal coverage of AMP-AD modules, top AGORA candidate gene status (agora.ampadportal.org), representation in AMP-AD module eigengenes, and expression in mouse brain⁶.

nSolver[™] Analysis Software

NanoString offers advanced software tools that address the continuous demands of data analysis and the need to get simple answers to specific biological questions easily. Genes included in the Mouse AD and Human AD panel are organized and linked to various advanced analysis modules to allow for efficient analysis of the 30 AD-associated modules and 24 ADrelated pathways and processes in addition to standard nSolver analysis.

ROSALIND®

ROSALIND is a cloud-based platform that enables scientists to analyze and interpret differential gene expression data without the need for bioinformatics or programming skills. ROSALIND makes analysis of nCounter data easy, with guided modules for:

- Normalization
- Differential Expression
- Quality Control
- Gene Set Analysis
- Individual Pathway Analysis

nCounter customers can access ROSALIND free of charge at <u>https://www.rosalind.bio/nanostring</u>.

Ordering Information

| Product | Product Description | Quantity | Catalog Number |
|--|---|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| nCounter Human AD Panel | Includes 770 genes, including 10 internal reference genes for data normalization | 12 reactions | Inquire for Custom CodeSet pricing |
| nCounter Mouse AD Panel | Includes 770 genes, including 10 internal reference genes for data normalizaton | | Inquire for Custom CodeSet pricing |
| nCounter Analysis System Master Kit Reagents and Cartridges | Reagents, cartridges, and consumables necessary for sample processing on the nCounter Analysis System | 12 reactions | NAA-AKIT-012 |
| nCounter SPRINT Cartridge 1 Cartridge, 12 Ianes | Sample Cartridge for nCounter SPRINT System | 12 reactions | SPRINT-CAR-1.0 |
| nCounter SPRINT Reagent Pack | nCounter SPRINT Reagent Pack containing Reagents A, B, C, and Hybridization Buffer | 192 Reactions | SPRINT-REAG-KIT |

The AD Gene Expression Panel is available as a Custom CodeSet and was created in collaboration with the MODEL-AD consortium, funded by a grant the NIH including Indiana University, The Jackson Laboratory, and Sage Bionetworks. NanoString joins with those who contributed their passion, ideas, data, and content to the development effort.

Selected Panel References

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- 3. MSBB: Wang M et al. The Mount Sinai cohort of large-scale genomic, transcriptomic and proteomic data in Alzheimer's disease. Scientific Data. 2018; 5.
- 4. Logsdon BA, Perumal T, et al. Heterogeneity across human AD coexpression modules identified by meta-analysis of the human brain transcriptome. bioRxiv. 2018; In Preparation.
- 5. AMP-AD Knowledge Portal (www.ampadportal.org)
- 6. Carter et al. Translational Genetic and Genomic Analyses of New Mouse Models of Alzheimer's Disease. Neuroscience 2018.

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