

# Analytical performance of Vistara non-invasive prenatal screen for single nucleotide variants (SNVs)

Vistara screens for SNVs in 30 genes which can result in clinically significant and life-altering disorders. Screened conditions are not covered by traditional NIPTs or carrier screening.

## Spike-in DNA samples

Artificial spike-in DNA samples were created by mixing genomic DNA from 13 affected individuals with maternal DNA. Fetal fractions ranged from 2.5 to 10%. The pathogenic variant of interest was identified in all created spike-in DNA samples.

## Pregnancy plasma samples

- 76 pregnant plasmas with paternal DNA samples
- 10 – 40 weeks gestational age range
- 4.5 – 30% fetal fraction range

Analysis compared cell-free fetal DNA (cffDNA) sequences with maternal DNA sequences and paternal DNA sequences.

This analytical validation involved the analysis of >8 million DNA base pairs across the 30 genes screened by Vistara.

All positive variants were confirmed by a secondary sequencing analysis.

## Analytical validation results

**Sensitivity: >99% (554/554)**

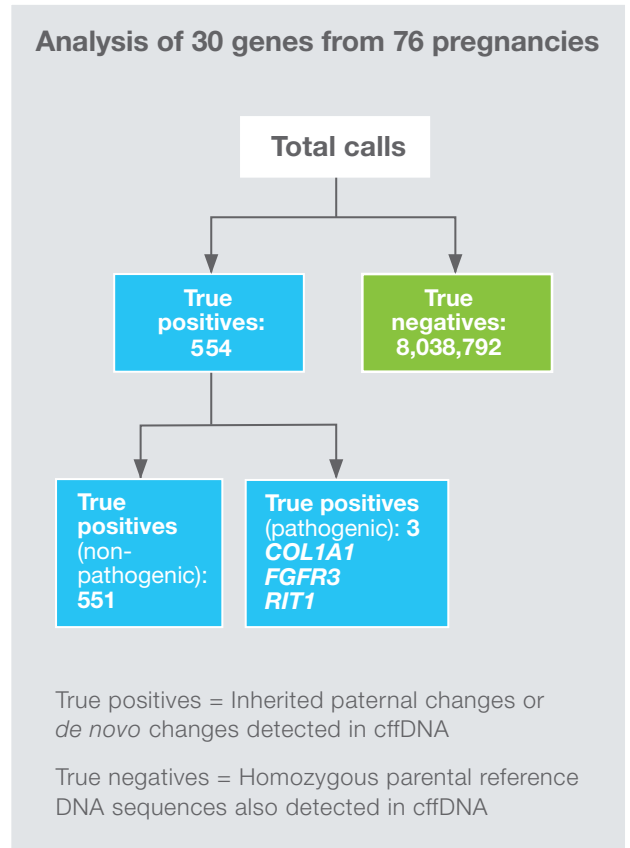
**Specificity: >99% (8,038,792/8,038,792)**

- Correctly detected 3 affected cases and classified them as pathogenic/likely pathogenic (*COL1A1*, *FGFR3*, *RIT1*)
- Pathogenic *de novo* variants were confirmed by analysis of invasive or postnatal specimens
- Zero false negatives and zero false positives across >8 million base pairs

The analytical positive predictive value (PPV) for this test is >99% and the analytical negative predictive value (NPV) is >99%. The clinical PPV and NPV cannot be determined from this validation as they are dependent on additional factors, including specific disorder incidence rates.

Greater than 97% of variants are detected through next-generation sequencing.

Detection rates for pathogenic changes in genes screened by Vistara are dependent upon test performance and the proportion of pathogenic changes covered by Vistara.



The tests described have been developed and their performance characteristics determined by the CLIA-certified laboratory performing the tests. These tests have not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Although FDA does not currently clear or approve laboratory-developed tests in the U.S., certification of the laboratory is required under CLIA to ensure the quality and validity of the tests. © 2017 Natera, Inc. All Rights Reserved.