# *Media Coverage on Avesthagen Limited*

| S.NO | ARTICLE | PUBLICATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Avesthagen completes first whole Genome sequence of a parsi brest cancer patient | Prnewswire.com |
| 2 | Avesthagen completes first whole Genome sequence of a parsi brest cancer patient | Auto-mobi.info |
| 3 | Avesthagen completes first whole Genome sequence of a parsi brest cancer patient | Wallstreetonline.de |
| 4 | Avesthagen completes first whole Genome sequence of a parsi brest cancer patient | Boursereflex.com |
| 5 | Avesthagen completes first whole Genome sequence of a parsi brest cancer patient | Prnewswire.com.br |
| 6 | Avesthagen Sequences breast cancer Genome | Financial Chronicle |

Avesthagen Completes the First Whole Genome Sequence of a Parsi Breast Cancer Patient

BANGALORE, India, January 3, 2011 /PRNewswire/ -- Avesthagen Limited has yet again established its position as a leader in the successful application of next gen technologies as it announces the completion of the first Parsi breast cancer whole genome sequence of a 74-year-old Parsi woman with a heritable form of breast cancer. The incidence of breast cancer in most populations is strongly linked to a genetic basis but little is known about the variants at the present time. By employing whole-genome sequencing of affected individuals all genetic variants linked to the disease can be identified. This will lead to a broader understanding of breast cancer disease mechanisms, the development of new diagnostic tests, and the discovery of new drug targets and design of drugs.

This study is part of The AVESTAGENOME Project(TM), a systems biology based study on the Parsi population to determine the genetic basis of longevity and age-related disorders. The whole genome sequencing is being carried out in partnership with The Genome Analysis Centre (TGAC), UK. The TGAC team is employing the SOLiD(TM) 4 next-generation sequencing platform (Applied Biosystems) to generate a draft sequence. Avesthagen's bioinformatics experts will analyze and interpret the DNA sequence data and work with international partners to integrate the data set with other studies, so that it has the greatest possible impact.

Existing breast cancer diagnostic tests and drugs, focusing on genetic variations in genes such as BRCA1 and HER2, address only a fraction of breast cancer cases. A comprehensive understanding of all forms of breast cancer and the risks posed to each individual can only be determined by identifying all heritable genetic variations that occur in affected individuals. This first sequencing of the genome of a Parsi breast cancer patient is an important milestone in this effort. Whole genome sequencing for additional breast cancer cases and other disease conditions is being carried out.

The Parsis are a distinct minority population living in India and around the world with unique traits that include longevity, but also predispositions to certain diseases, including breast cancer. By comparing the genomes of Parsi individuals affected by breast cancer to healthy individuals, both within the community and in the general population, scientists will be able to identify those variations that are most likely to be responsible for breast cancer. The samples collected to date enable Avesthagen to assemble cohorts for a variety of diseases. The information so developed in combination with well characterized genetic information provides for accelerated new biomarker and drug discovery. Avesthagen is currently focusing on Breast Cancer, Diabetes and Neurological disorders.

Commenting on these developments, Dr. Villoo Morawala-Patell, Founder and CMD of Avesthagen, said: "With The AVESTAGENOME Project as driver, Avesthagen intends to become the world leader in the development of new cancer diagnostics and drugs and, and ultimately, the development of personalized healthcare."

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SOURCE Avesthagen Limited.

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# Avesthagen Completes the First Whole Genome Sequence of a Parsi Breast Cancer Patient

Monday, 03 January 2011

Avesthagen Limited has yet again established its position as a leader in the successful application of next gen technologies as it announces the completion of the first Parsi breast cancer whole genome sequence of a 74-year-old Parsi woman with a heritable form of breast cancer. The incidence of breast cancer in most populations is strongly linked to a genetic basis but little is known about the variants at the present time. By employing whole-genome sequencing of affected individuals all genetic variants linked to the disease can be identified. This will lead to a broader understanding of breast cancer disease mechanisms, the development of new diagnostic tests, and the discovery of new drug targets and design of drugs.

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driver, Avesthagen intends to become the world leader in the development of new cancer diagnostics and drugs and, and ultimately, the development of personalized healthcare."

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# Avesthagen komplettiert die erste vollständige Genomsequenz einer parsischen Brustkrebspatientin

Autor: PR Newswire (dt.) | 03.01.2011, 22:33 | 186 Aufrufe | 0 |

BANGALORE, Indien, January 3, 2011 /PRNewswire/ -- Avesthagen Limited hat seine Position als Marktführer in Bezug auf die erfolgreiche Anwendung von Gentechnologien der nächsten Generation erneut bekräftigt. Das Unternehmen bestätigte jetzt die erste Komplettierung einer vollständigen Genomsequenz bei einer 74-jährigen parsischen Brustkrebspatientin mit einer vererbbaren Form von Brustkrebs. Das Auftreten von Brustkrebs wird bei den meisten Menschen auf genetische Gründe zurückgeführt; man weiss jedoch derzeit noch sehr wenig über die Varianten der Erkrankung. Durch die vollständige Genomsequenzierung bei betroffenen Patientinnen lassen sich alle genetischen Varianten, die mit der Erkrankung verbunden sind, identifizieren. Dies wird zu einem besseren Verständnis der Mechanismen der Brustkrebserkrankung sowie zur Entwicklung neuer diagnostischer Tests und zur Entdeckung neuer Drug-Targets und Medikamente führen.

Diese Studie ist Teil des AVESTAGENOME Project(TM), einer auf Systembiologie basierenden Studie innerhalb der parsischen Bevölkerung zur Bestimmung der genetischen Basis von Langlebigkeit und altersbezogenen Störungen. Die gesamte Genomsequenzierung wird in Partnerschaft mit dem The Genome Analysis Centre (TGAC), UK, durchgeführt. Das TGAC-Team nutzt die SOLiD(TM) 4 Sequenzierungsplattform der nächsten Generation (Applied Biosystems) zur Generierung einer Entwurfsequenz. Die Bioinformatik-Experten von Avesthagen analysieren und interpretieren die DNA-Sequenzdaten und arbeiten gemeinsam mit internationalen Partnern an der Integration der Daten mit den Datensätzen anderer Studien, so dass der grösstmögliche Effekt entsteht.

Bereits bekannte Diagnosetests und -medikamente für Brustkrebserkrankungen konzentrieren sich auf die genetischen Variationen von Genen wie BRCA1 und HER2 und eignen sich lediglich für wenige Brustkrebsfälle. Ein umfassendes Verständnis für alle Formen von Brustkrebs und für die Risiken, denen jede einzelne Patientin ausgesetzt ist, kann nur durch Identifizierung alle vererbbaren genetischen Variationen erreicht werden, die bei betroffenen Patientinnen auftreten. Die erste Sequenzierung des Genoms einer parsischen Brustkrebspatientin ist ein wichtiger Meilenstein im Rahmen dieser Bemühungen. Vollständige Genomsequenzierungen bei weiteren Brustkrebsfällen und anderen Erkrankungen werden durchgeführt.

Bei den Parsen handelt es sich um eine ethnische Minderheit, die in Indien und anderen Ländern der Welt lebt. Diese Menschen weisen einzigartige Merkmale wie beispielsweise Langlebigkeit auf, jedoch auch die Veranlagung zu bestimmten Erkrankungen wie Brustkrebs. Durch den Vergleich der Genome von parsischen Brustkrebspatientinnen mit denen gesunder Frauen sowohl innerhalb der parsischen Gesellschaft als auch der allgemeinen Bevölkerung, werden Wissenschaftler in der Lage sein, die Variationen zu identifizieren, die mit

hoher Wahrscheinlichkeit für Brustkrebserkrankungen verantwortlich sind. Die bis heute gesammelten Proben versetzen Avesthagen in die Lage, Gruppen für verschiedene Erkrankungen zusammen zu stellen. Die so entwickelten Informationen zusammen mit genau charakterisierten genetischen Daten sorgen für beschleunigte neue Biomarker und schnellere Ergebnisse in der Medikamentenforschung. Avesthagen konzentriert sich derzeit auf Brustkrebs, Diabetes und neurologische Störungen.

Zu diesen Entwicklungen sagte Dr. Villoo Morawala-Patell, Gründer und CMD von Avesthagen: "Mit dem AVESTAGENOME-Projekt als Motor will Avesthagen zum weltweiten Marktführer im Bereich der Entwicklung neuer Krebsdiagnosemethoden und -medikamente und letztlich der Weiterentwicklung der personalisierten medizinischen Versorgung werden."

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Avesthagen Limited.
Kommentare

Es wurden noch keine Kommentare abgegeben.

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# Avesthagen achève la première séquence génomique complète d'une patiente parsie atteinte d'un cancer du sein

Lundi 03 Jan à 23:00 | **Communiqué**

BANGALORE, Inde, January 3, 2011 /PRNewswire/ -- Avesthagen Limited a encore une fois établi sa position de leader dans l'application fructueuse des technologies de la nouvelle génération en annonçant l'achèvement de la première séquence génomique complète chez une patiente parsie âgée de 74 ans atteinte d'un cancer du sein de type héréditaire. L'incidence du cancer du sein dans la plupart des populations est fortement liée à une base génétique mais on ne sait que peu de choses sur ses variantes pour le moment. En employant le séquençage de génomes complets d'individus affectés, toutes les variantes génétiques liées à la maladie peuvent être identifiées. Ceci conduira à une compréhension plus large des mécanismes des cancers du sein, au développement de nouveaux tests de diagnostic, à la découverte de nouveaux objectifs de médicaments ainsi qu'à la conception des médicaments.

Cette étude fait partie de l'AVESTAGENOME Project(TM), une étude basée sur la biologie des systèmes à propos de la population parsie dont le but est de déterminer la base génétique de la longévité et des troubles liés à l'âge. Le séquençage de génomes complets est actuellement effectué en partenariat avec le Centre d'analyse génomique (TGAC), basé au Royaume-Uni. L'équipe du TGAC emploie la plateforme de séquençage (de biosystèmes appliqués) de la nouvelle génération, SOLiD(TM) 4, pour générer une séquence d'essai. Les experts en bio-informatique d'Avesthagen analyseront et interprèteront les données des séquences d'ADN et travailleront avec des partenaires internationaux pour intégrer les ensembles de données à d'autres études, afin d'obtenir le meilleur impact possible.

Les tests de diagnostic et les médicaments pour le cancer du sein existants, se focalisant sur les variations génétiques de gènes tels que le BRCA1 et HER2, ne conviennent que pour une partie des cas de cancer du sein. Une compréhension complète de toutes les formes de cancer du sein et des risques posés pour chaque individu ne peut être déterminée qu'en identifiant toutes les variations génétiques héréditaires se produisant chez les individus affectés. Ce premier séquençage du génome d'une patiente parsie atteinte du cancer du sein est une étape importante à cette fin. Le séquençage de génomes complets pour les cas supplémentaires de cancer du sein et d'autres maladies est en cours de réalisation.

Les parsis sont une population minoritaire distincte vivant en Inde et autour du monde dotés de caractéristiques uniques telles que la longévité, mais aussi de prédispositions à certaines maladies, y compris le cancer du sein. En comparant les génomes d'individus parsis atteints du cancer du sein à ceux d'individus en bonne santé, tant dans la communauté que dans la population générale, les scientifiques seront en mesure d'identifier ces variations qui sont très probablement responsables des cancers du sein. Les échantillons collectés à ce jour permettent à Avesthagen d'assembler des cohortes pour une variété de maladies. Les informations ainsi développées combinées à des informations génétiques bien caractérisées créent un nouveau biomarqueur ainsi qu'une découverte des médicaments accélérés. Avesthagen se focalise actuellement sur le cancer du sein, le diabète et les troubles neurologiques.

En ce qui concerne ces développements, le Dr. Villoo Morawala-Patell, Fondatrice et CMD d'Avesthagen, a déclaré : "Avec le projet AVESTAGENOME comme pilote, Avesthagen a l'intention de devenir le leader mondial dans le développement de nouveaux diagnostics et médicaments contre le cancer, et en fin de compte, dans le développement de soins personnalisés."

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# Avesthagen completa o primeiro sequenciamento completo de genoma de uma paciente de câncer de mama parsi

BN003644 03 de janeiro de 2011 19:13 HORALOCAL

BANGALORE, Índia, 3 de janeiro de 2011 /PRNewswire/ -- A Avesthagen Limited novamente estabeleceu sua posição como líder na bem-sucedida aplicação das mais recentes tecnologias de genética ao anunciar o complemento do primeiro sequenciamento completo do câncer de mama de uma mulher parsi de 74 anos com uma forma de câncer de mama hereditária. A incidência de câncer de mama na maiorias das populações está fortemente ligada à base genética, mas é pouco conhecida sobre as variantes atuais. Ao empregar o sequenciamento de genoma completo de indivíduos afetados por todas as variantes genéticas ligadas à doença podem ser identificadas. Isto levará a um entendimento mais amplo dos mecanismos sobre a doença do câncer de mama, o desenvolvimento de novos exames de diagnósticos, e a descoberta de novos alvos terapêuticos e desenvolvimento de drogas.

Este estudo integra o AVESTAGENOME Project(TM), um sistema biológico baseado no estudo da população parsi para determinar as bases genéticas da longevidade e complicações relativas à idade. O sequenciamento de genoma completo está sendo realizado em parceria com o Genome Analysis Centre (TGAC), no Reino Unido. A equipe do TGAC está empregando a SOLiD(TM) 4, uma plataforma de sequenciamento de última geração (Biosistemas Aplicados) para gerar um esboço de sequenciamento. Os especialistas em bioinformática da Avesthagen analisarão e interpretarão os dados de sequenciamento de DNA e trabalharão com parceiros internacionais para integrar os dados estabelecidos com outros estudos, para que ele tenha o maior impacto possível.

Os exames de diagnósticos e os medicamentos existentes para câncer de mama, concentrando-se nas variações genéticas em genes tais como BRCA1 e HER2, são direcionados apenas à uma parcela de casos de câncer de mama. Uma compreensão abrangente de todas as formas de câncer de mama analisa os riscos representados para cada indivíduo e só pode ser determinada pela identificação de todas as variações genéticas hereditárias ocorridas em indivíduos afetados. Este primeiro sequenciamento do genoma de um paciente parsi de câncer de mama é um marco importante neste esforço. O sequenciamento do genoma completo para os casos de câncer de mama adicionais e outras condições de doença estão sendo realizados.

Os parsis formam uma população minoritária diferente vivendo na Índia e em todo o mundo com características únicas que incluem longevidade, mas também com predisposições para certas doenças, inclusive câncer de mama. Ao comparar os genomas dos indivíduos parsis afetados pelo câncer de mama aos indivíduos saudáveis, tanto dentro da comunidade como na população em geral, os cientistas serão capazes de identificar aquelas variações mais prováveis de serem responsáveis pelo câncer de mama. As amostras coletadas até agora permitem a Avesthagen reunir amostras para uma variedade de doenças. A informação então desenvolveu-se numa combinação muito bem

caracterizada de informação genética fornecida prevista pelo novo biomarcador e pela descoberta de drogas. A Avesthagen está atualmente concentrando-se em Câncer de Mama, Diabetes e Problemas Neurológicos.

Ao comentar estes desenvolvimentos, o Dr. Villoo Morawala-Patell, fundador e diretor médico da Avesthagen, disse: "Com o AVESTAGENOME Project como piloto, a Avesthagen pretende tornar-se o líder mundial no desenvolvimento dos novos diagnósticos de câncer e medicamentos e, finalmente, no desenvolvimento de um cuidado com a saúde personalizado."

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PALAVRA-CHAVE/EMPRESA:AVESTHAGEN LIMITED

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# Avesthagen sequences breast cancer genome

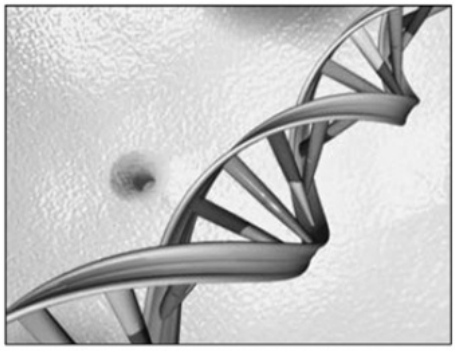
SREERUPA MITRA
*Bangalore*

LIFE sciences firm Avesthagen, backed by investors like Tatas, ICICI Venture, Godrej and Groupe Danone, said that it has completed the first whole genome sequence of a 74-year old Parsi breast cancer patient. This will lead to a broader understanding of breast cancer disease mechanisms, the development of new diagnostic tests, and the discovery of new drug targets and design of drugs.

The study is part of the Avestagenome Project, a systems biology-based study on the Parsi population to determine the genetic basis of longevity and age-related disorders.

In this the whole genome sequencing is being carried out in partnership with UK-based The Genome Analysis Centre (TGAC). On Avesthagen's part, the company's bioinformatics experts will analyse and interpret the DNA sequence data and work with its international partners to integrate the data set with other studies, so that it has the greatest possible impact.

According to Villoo Morawala-Patell, founder and CMD of Avesthagen, with the project as driver, Avesthagen intends to become the world leader in the development of new cancer diagnostics and drugs and, finally in the development of personalised healthcare.



**DISEASE MECHANISM:** Whole genome sequencing for additional breast cancer cases and other disease conditions is being carried out

Patell pointed out that the existing breast cancer diagnostic tests and drugs, focusing on genetic variations in genes, address only a fraction of breast cancer cases.

"A comprehensive understanding of all forms of breast cancer and the risks posed to each individual can only be determined by identifying all heritable genetic variations that occur in affected individuals. This first sequencing of the genome of a Parsi breast cancer patient is an important milestone in this effort. Whole genome sequencing for additional breast cancer cases and other disease conditions is being carried out," she added.

Avesthagen presently focuses on breast cancer, diabetes and neurological disorders.

> **"THE** first sequencing of the genome of a Parsi breast cancer patient is an important milestone "
>
> Villoo Morawala-Patell
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