

nu·q vet

Cancer Test

Test early. Treat early. Improve outcomes.

Cancer is the leading cause of adult canine death in the US.¹
Earlier cancer detection can improve outcomes.

Regular screening to find cancer early

1 in 4
dogs get
cancer⁴

Early testing and detection:

Improves the chances of positive treatment outcomes

Treatment can start before symptoms of cancer appear

Helps mitigate treatment burden



Cancer screening can be integrated with routine blood tests during regular checkups and included in wellness plans for dogs for:

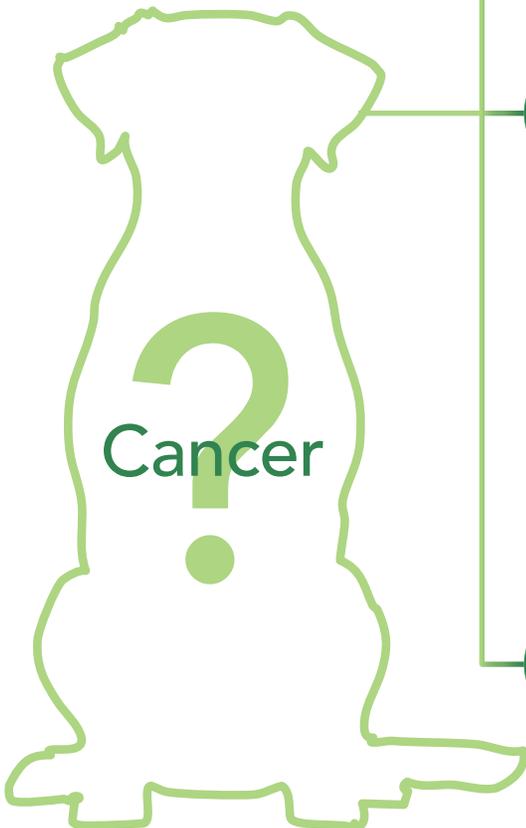
All dogs ≥ 7 years

High-risk breeds (over the age of ≥ 4)

Labrador Retriever
French Bulldog
Golden Retriever
German Sheperd
Great Dane
Miniature Schauzer
Sidrian Husky
Bernese Mountain Dog

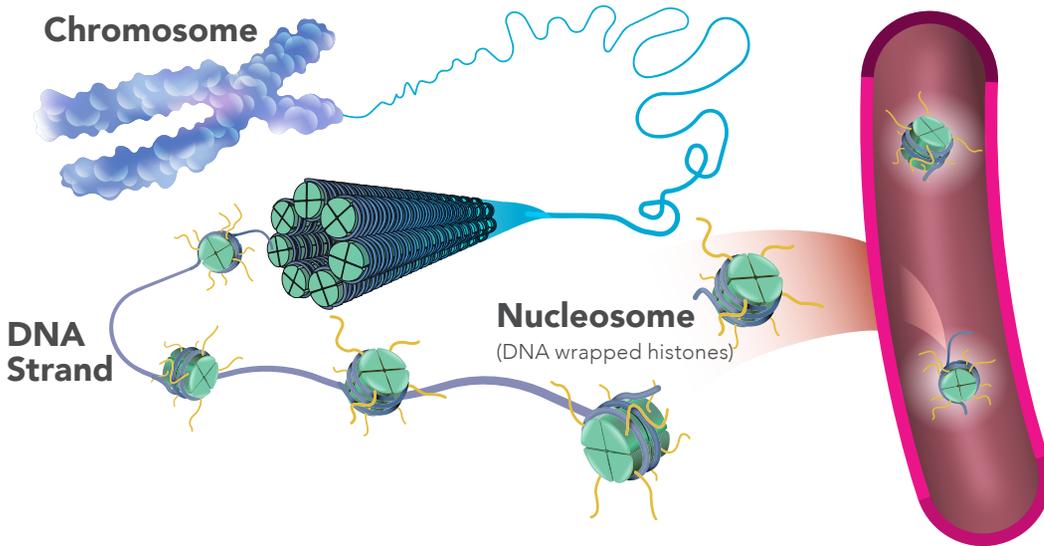
Beagle
Rottweiler
Boxer
Pembroke Welsh Corgi
Mastiff
Irish Wolfhound
Flat Coated Retriever
Scottish Deerhound

Healthy dogs (with genetic predisposition)



The power of the Nu.Q[®] Vet Cancer Test

Nucleosomes are bead-like structures comprised of DNA coiling around the histone protein core²



Cancer and cell death release nucleosomes into the blood stream.

The Nu.Q[®] Vet Cancer Test quantifies these circulating nucleosome levels in the blood.

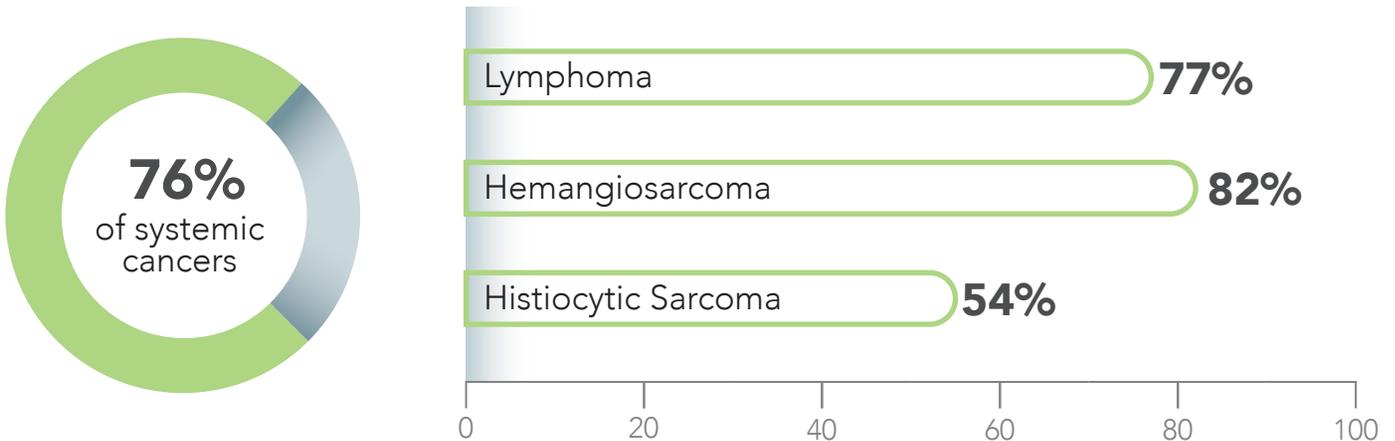
Testing requires just 0.5ml of plasma, obtained from a 2-5ml blood draw.

Clinical validation:

Evaluating plasma nucleosome concentrations in dogs with a variety of common cancer³



At **97%** specificity, the Nu.Q[®] Vet Cancer Test detected:



Other cancers evaluated in this study: malignant oral melanoma (50%), osteosarcoma (35%), soft tissue sarcoma (29%), melanoma (43%) and mast cell tumor (19%).

Bringing Nu.Q[®] Vet Cancer Test into everyday practice

Collecting a sample



Draw 2-5ml of blood (reference lab), or Draw 100 μ L (Element i+)

From peripheral or jugular vein



Fill EDTA tube

Gently invert 10 times



Centrifuge sample on blood setting

For 10 minutes within 1 hour of collection

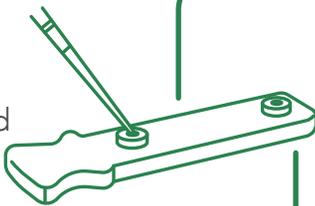


Extract plasma

Transfer to non-additive tube
(Avoid disrupting buffy coat)

Perform test using Element i+

50 μ L of extracted plasma is tested



Send to reference lab

Store sample in fridge until pick-up, and ensure pick-up is within 24 hours



Results in under 6 minutes with no need to refrigerate

Allows you to make informed clinical decisions quickly while the patient is still in clinic



Result interpretation and actions

Interpreting results

Actions

Low Risk level results are consistent with those found in healthy animals over the age of 1 year, and all genders.

Low Risk

- Maintain wellness check schedule and educate pet owners on detecting early cancer signs.
- Retest at next visit (6-12 months).

High Risk level results are consistent with an increased risk of cancer in healthy animals over the age of 1 year, and all genders.

High Risk

- Review medical history for previous conditions.*
- Check for lumps, swollen lymph nodes, or signs of pain.
- Look for elevated white blood cell counts indicating inflammation.
- Consider further diagnostics e.g. imaging.

Caution Zone results may have a number of contributing factors.

Caution Zone

- Retest, with a fasted patient, within 4 weeks.
- **If score remains elevated**
- **If score returns to Low Risk**

*If medical history review is inconclusive, please call our AskNu.Q® Vet Hotline or email asknu.qvet@volition.com to consult with a veterinary professional on your complex case before conducting invasive or costly procedures.

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Cancer Test

Make it part of your regular wellness checks for:

All dogs ≥ 7 years old

At-risk dogs ≥ 4 years old

Affordable, Accessible, Easy-to-use



Available through:

Antech



Heska VDL

Test Code - 313100

IDEXX



Test Code - 8993

 (979) 709-2348

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References: 1. Rafalko JM, et al. Age at cancer diagnosis by breed, weight, sex, and cancer type in a cohort of more than 3,000 dogs: Determining the optimal age to initiate cancer screening in canine patients. PLoS One. 2023;18(2):e0280795. 2. Li X, Li XD. Integrative Chemical Biology Approaches to Deciphering the Histone Code: A Problem-Driven Journey. Acc Chem Res 2021 54(19), 3734-3747; Regnier FE, Kim J. Proteins and Proteoforms: New Separation Challenges. Anal Chem 2018 Jan 2;90(1):361-373. 3. Wilson-Robles H, et al. BMC Veterinary Research (2022) 18:329. 4. Cancer in Pets. American Veterinary Medical Association. (2025). Retrieved 19 February 2025, from <https://www.avma.org/resources/pet-owners/petcare/cancer-pets>.