CA9 imaging: **WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW**

Your guide to noninvasive diagnosis of **clear cell renal cell carcinoma, the most common type of kidney cancer**

Learn how new imaging may help diagnose **clear cell renal cell carcinoma (ccRCC)** and provide valuable information to guide treatment decisions.

CA9, carbonic anhydrase 9.

This content is for informational purposes only and is not meant to replace the advice of a health care professional.

The statements in this brochure have not been approved by the US Food and Drug Administration, including claims about any product's safety or efficacy.

Telix

Kidney Masses: From Discovery to Identification

What are kidney masses?

A kidney mass is an abnormal growth that may or may not be cancerous.

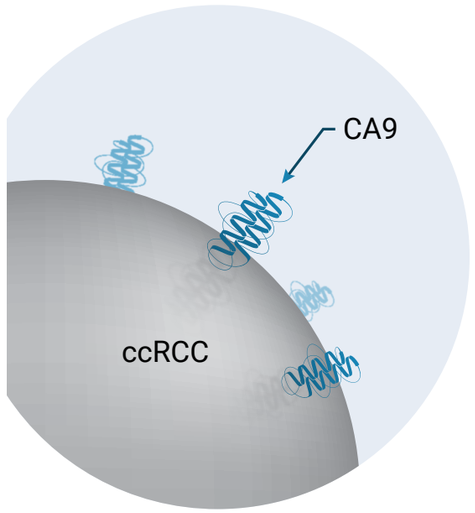
Doctors do not typically search for kidney masses unless symptoms are present. Instead, masses are often discovered “by chance” during medical imaging for an unrelated health concern.

Current imaging options

Body scans such as ultrasound, CT, and MRI are usually the first step in trying to figure out what kind of kidney mass you might have. However, these scans do not always give answers:

- Conventional scans can show location and size of a mass, but are often unable to determine what type of mass it is
- Some noncancerous (benign) masses and cancerous (malignant) tumors look almost the same

Sometimes current tests do not give a clear answer. This can be frustrating, because it can make it harder to decide on next steps.



What is CA9?

CA9 (carbonic anhydrase 9, pronounced *kar-bon-ik an-hi-drase 9*), also known as CAIX, is a protein that is almost always found in ccRCC. CA9 is generally not found in normal, healthy tissue.

Detecting the CA9 protein can help accurately identify kidney tumors as ccRCC and help you and your care team decide on next steps.

CT, computed tomography; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging.

How CA9 Imaging Works

How do CA9 scans detect ccRCC?

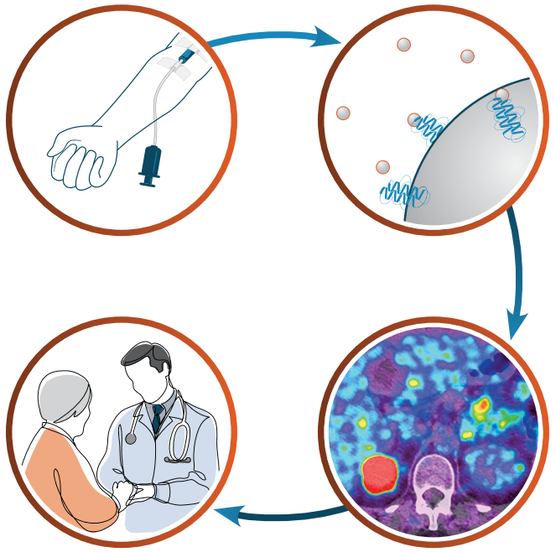
The tracer used in CA9 imaging specifically targets the CA9 protein and helps visualize the presence of ccRCC in the body.

Knowing if your kidney mass is ccRCC can help you make an informed decision with your care team. It may also help you:

- **Feel confident** with your decision
- **Lower the chance** of having a procedure you may not need
- **Keep** as much kidney function as possible, if treatment is needed

What to expect

The tracer is injected into a vein and **travels through the bloodstream**



If the CA9 protein is present in the body, **the tracer will attach to it**

During the test, the tracer emits a signal that is detected by the imaging equipment and results in images being created. These images will show **if the tracer has collected anywhere in the body**, which can indicate the presence of **ccRCC**

The images can be used by your care team to diagnose ccRCC and **create a treatment plan**, if necessary

The tracer used in CA9 imaging has been used for the past 20 years in many clinical studies and is well researched. Clinical studies show that this tracer is well tolerated with an acceptable safety profile.

What to Expect Before a CA9 Scan

A CA9 scan will require **2 separate visits** to your center. On your first visit, you will be given the tracer. On your second visit (about 5 days later), imaging will be performed.

When you arrive for your appointment, your care team will prepare you for your scan. Below are some of the steps you can expect during your visit.

Before the tracer is given

Your health care team will give you specific instructions on how to prepare for your scan.

It is important to stay well hydrated before and after your injection. Drink ample amounts of water throughout the day to encourage frequent urination.

Tracer administration

- The tracer will be slowly injected into a vein
- After the injection, you will need to rest in a chair

After Receiving the CA9 Tracer

Once the tracer has been injected, your body will have some radioactivity. Your care team will give you instructions for your safety and the safety of others. It is important to strictly follow the guidance that your care team provides.

Examples of safety measures you may be asked to follow after tracer administration*

- Avoid crowded public places
- Observe rigorous bathroom hygiene
- Limit contact (within 3 feet) with others, including pregnant women and children
- Sleep alone
- Do not take new medication without consulting your doctor

Increase your fluid intake and urinate frequently for 1 day following the injection.

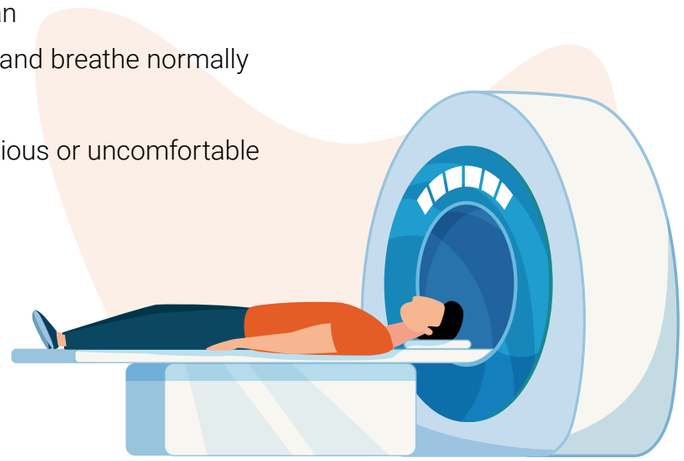
*This list is for general reference and should not be considered comprehensive.

You will receive additional, more specific guidelines from your care team on appropriate care for yourself and those around you prior to leaving the hospital or clinic. These instructions must be followed after the injection.

During the scan

About 5 days after the tracer injection, you will return for the scan.

- You will be asked to lie down for the scan
- You will be asked to lie still for the scan and breathe normally
- Scanning time may vary
- Please tell your care team if you feel anxious or uncomfortable at any time



Answers to Frequently Asked Questions

What do I need to tell my doctor before I receive the tracer?

You will receive specific instructions from your care team before you are given the tracer. However, there is some general information you should discuss with your doctor prior to this, including:

- Your medical history
- If you are breastfeeding, pregnant, or think you might be pregnant
- If you take any medications or have any allergies
- If you are prone to claustrophobia, as scans could trigger symptoms

Are there any side effects?

All tracers can have side effects, some of which may need medical attention.

Tell your doctor if you notice anything that may be making you feel unwell, or:

- If you are using or going to use other medicines (even if these are homeopathic medicines, dietary supplements, and/or vitamins)
- If you are admitted or treated in a hospital
- If you suddenly have concerns about your health

In the event of a reaction, call 911 or visit your nearest Emergency Room immediately.

To report an adverse reaction please **visit MedWatch at www.fda.gov/medwatch or call 1-800-FDA-1088**. You may also report adverse reactions to Telix Pharmaceuticals (US) Inc. by calling 1-844-455-8638 or emailing pharmacovigilance@telixpharma.com.

Find Support for You and Your Loved Ones

Support groups and organizations can help people navigate their diagnosis and treatment journeys. Support is often available for caregivers as well. These organizations may provide information or assistance.

JUDY NICHOLSON Kidney Cancer Foundation

KidneyCancerAssociation®

kccure

NATIONAL KIDNEY FOUNDATION®

KidneyCAN Accelerating Cures

VHL Alliance

The statements in this brochure have not been approved by the US Food and Drug Administration, including claims about any product's safety or efficacy.

Telix is not responsible for the content or availability of these organizations. The information provided by Telix is for informational purposes only and is not meant to replace the advice of a health care professional.

CA9 Imaging Can Help Accurately Identify Kidney Tumors as ccRCC

Kidney masses are abnormal growths that may or may not be cancerous.

A **CA9** scan can potentially determine if your kidney mass is **ccRCC**. It uses a special scanning technology called a tracer to detect the CA9 protein.

If the kidney tumor has the CA9 protein, it will likely be diagnosed as ccRCC.

Getting a CA9 scan takes a few days. The tracer is slowly injected into a vein at a hospital or clinic. Then you will return a few days later for imaging.

Once the tracer has been injected, your body will have some radioactivity. For your safety and the safety of others, your imaging care team may provide you with additional radiation safety guidance.

Your care team will help explain the test results and any next steps. **Tell them if you feel anxious, uncomfortable, or have any health concerns.**

You may have many important questions about kidney masses or ccRCC.

Get helpful resources today.

US--2400269 01/2026

Telix