

Press release

Inbiomotion's MAF Test® included in 2025 SEOM-GEICAM-SOLTI Clinical Practice Guidelines for Early-Stage Breast Cancer, further supporting its clinical utility

Barcelona, Spain - January 15th, 2026 - Inbiomotion today announced that its MAF Test® has been included in the 2025 SEOM-GEICAM-SOLTI Clinical Practice Guidelines for Early-Stage Breast Cancer, a key consensus document guiding clinical decision-making in Spain and referenced internationally.

The guidelines, jointly developed by the Spanish Society of Medical Oncology (SEOM), the Spanish Breast Cancer Research Group (GEICAM) and the Spanish Collaborative Group for the Study, Treatment and Other Experimental Strategies in Solid Tumors (SOLTI), recognize the MAF Test® as a tool to help guide clinicians on early breast cancer patients.

This guideline inclusion is underpinned by multiple clinical analyses demonstrating that MAF status is associated with differential outcomes in patients treated with adjuvant bisphosphonates. Evidence cited in support of the recommendation shows that patients with MAF-negative tumors have shown improved invasive disease-free survival, disease-free survival and overall survival with bisphosphonate treatment. In contrast, MAF-positive tumors may be associated with an increased risk of extra skeletal recurrence. The MAF Test® may therefore support more refined patient selection by identifying those unlikely to benefit from adjuvant bisphosphonates.

"Guideline inclusion is a key inflection point for diagnostic innovation," said Joël Jean-Mairet, PhD, Executive Chairman at Inbiomotion. "It reflects independent expert consensus around the clinical relevance of MAF status in early breast cancer and supports a clear goal: helping clinicians optimize adjuvant treatment decisions while reducing unnecessary therapy."

Adjuvant bisphosphonates are broadly recommended for postmenopausal women and for patients undergoing ovarian suppression who are considered at higher risk of recurrence. Historically, however, the lack of predictive tools has limited clinicians' ability to personalize bisphosphonate use. The MAF Test® addresses this gap by enabling more precise treatment decisions based on tumor biology.

"The inclusion of the MAF Test® in the SEOM-GEICAM-SOLTI Guidelines for Early Breast Cancer reflects the increasing integration of tumor biology into adjuvant treatment decision-making," said Prof. Roger Gomis, Chief Scientific Officer at Inbiomotion. "It provides clinicians an additional, evidence-based option to personalize therapy and to better identify patients for whom treatment may not be beneficial."

The SEOM-GEICAM-SOLTI guidelines are widely adopted in clinical practice across Spain and are influential in shaping standards of care, reimbursement discussions and clinical adoption pathways. Inbiomotion believes this inclusion strengthens the positioning of the MAF Test® within precision oncology and supports the company's long-term strategy.

About the MAF gene

MAF (mesenchymal aponeurotic fibrosarcoma gene, a transcription factor of the AP-1 family) is amplified in primary cancer tumors. It is associated with increased metastasis, especially bone metastasis. MAF transcriptionally controls genes such as PTHrP, which regulates metastasis-related cellular processes such as survival, initiation, metabolic rewiring and adhesion to bone marrow-

derived cells and osteoclast differentiation. MAF protein interacts with the estrogen receptor, a key element in the development of breast cancer, modifying its structure. This interaction leads to DNA restructuring, which allows the activation of genes that favor metastasis, particularly in response to estrogen. These observations indicate that the MAF gene has a key hierarchical role in metastasis. The MAF gene has been found to be amplified in 20% of breast cancer patients. In the case of patients with non-metastatic breast cancer, having amplified (MAF positive) or not (MAF negative) MAF has been associated with a very different response to bisphosphonate treatment, significantly impacting the survival of patients who are MAF negative.

About Inbiomotion

Inbiomotion is a spin-off of IRB Barcelona and ICREA, founded in 2011 by Prof. Dr. Roger Gomis, following the identification of the MAF gene as a biomarker to predict bone metastasis in breast cancer. Inbiomotion has developed a diagnostic kit based on the detection of MAF gene amplification, the MAF Test®, to promote precision medicine and improve the treatment of breast cancer patients. The company holds more than 200 patents and patent applications covering its proprietary MAF Test® FISH and the use of bisphosphonates in the adjuvant treatment of early-stage breast cancer patients. The investors supporting the company include Ysios Capital, Altamar CAM partner, Asabys partners, the Vila Casas Foundation and Institut Català de Finances. For more information, please visit www.inbiomotion.com.

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