mixture comprising said pluripotent stem cells; (c) obtaining nucleic acid from the mixture of step (b); (d) performing an assay with the nucleic acid for analysing expression level of at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell; and (e) comparing the expression level of the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell in the sample with an expression level of the at least one biomarker in a control sample, wherein an increase in the expression level of the at least one biomarker in the sample as compared to the expression level of the at least one biomarker in the control sample detects the presence of metabolically altered cells. In one example, the present disclosure refers to an *in-vitro* method for detecting presence of metabolically altered cells, said method comprising: a) enriching pluripotent stem cells from a blood sample, to obtain a mixture comprising said pluripotent stem cells; b) obtaining nucleic acid from the mixture of step (a); c) performing an assay with the nucleic acid for analysing expression level of at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell; and d) comparing the expression level of the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell in the sample with an expression level of the at least one biomarker in a control sample, wherein an increase in the expression level of the at least one biomarker in the sample is at least 2 folds as compared to the expression level of the at least one biomarker in the control sample for detecting the presence of metabolically altered cells.

[008] In a second example of the present disclosure, there is provided an *in-vitro* method for detecting presence of quiescent cells, said method comprising: (a) obtaining a blood sample; (b) enriching pluripotent stem cells from the blood sample, to obtain a mixture comprising said pluripotent stem cells; (c) obtaining nucleic acid from the mixture of step (b); (d) performing an assay with the nucleic acid for analysing expression level of at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell; and (e) comparing the expression level of the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell in the sample with an expression level of the at least one biomarker in a control sample, wherein an increase in the expression level of the at least one biomarker in the sample as compared to the expression level of the at least one biomarker in the control sample detects the presence of quiescent cells. In another example, the present disclosure refers to an *in-*

In yet another aspect, the present disclosure refers to an *in-vitro* method for detecting cancer, said method comprising: a) enriching pluripotent stem cells from a whole blood sample, to obtain a mixture comprising said pluripotent stem cells; b) obtaining nucleic acid from the mixture of step (a); c) performing an assay with the nucleic acid for analysing expression level of at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell; and d) comparing the expression level of the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell in the whole blood sample with an expression level of the at least one biomarker in a control sample, wherein an increase in the expression level of the at least one biomarker in the whole blood sample is at least 10 folds as compared to the expression level of the at least one biomarker in the control sample for detecting cancer, and wherein the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell is selected from the group consisting of Oct-4, Oct-4a, Oct-4b, Oct 4b1, Sox-2, Nanog, p53, Sirt-1, Sirt-6, Sirt-3, subsets thereof, and combinations thereof.

[0010] In a fourth example of the present disclosure, there is provided an *in-vitro* method for predicting cancer, said method comprising: (a) obtaining a blood sample; (b) enriching pluripotent stem cells from the blood sample, to obtain a mixture comprising said pluripotent stem cells; (c) obtaining nucleic acid from the mixture of step (b); (d) performing an assay with the nucleic acid for analysing expression level of at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell; and (e) comparing the expression level of the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell in the sample with an expression level of the at least one biomarker in a control sample, wherein an increase in the expression level of the at least one biomarker in the sample as compared to the expression level of the at least one biomarker in the control sample predicts cancer. In yet another aspect, the present disclosure refers to an *in-vitro* method for predicting cancer, said method comprising: a) enriching pluripotent stem cells from a whole blood sample, to obtain a mixture comprising said pluripotent stem cells; b) obtaining nucleic acid from the mixture of step (a); c) performing an assay with the nucleic acid for analysing expression level of at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell; d) comparing the expression level of the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell in

the whole blood sample with an expression level of the at least one biomarker in a control sample, wherein an increase in the expression level of the at least one biomarker in the whole blood sample as compared to the expression level of the at least one biomarker in the control sample is at least 6 folds for predicting cancer, and wherein the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell is selected from the group consisting of Oct-4, Oct-4a, Oct-4b, Oct 4b1, Sox-2, Nanog, p53, Sirt-1, Sirt-6, Sirt-3, subsets thereof, and combinations thereof.

[0011] In a fifth example of the present disclosure, there is provided an *in-vitro* method for monitoring response to cancer treatment, said method comprising: (a) obtaining a blood sample at a time point during an anti-cancer therapy; (b) enriching pluripotent stem cells from the blood sample, to obtain a mixture comprising said pluripotent stem cells; (c) obtaining nucleic acid from the mixture of step (b); (d) performing an assay with the nucleic acid for analysing expression level of at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell; and (e) comparing the expression level of the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell with an expression level of the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell in a reference sample to monitor the response to cancer treatment. In yet another aspect, the present disclosure refers to an *in-vitro* method for monitoring response to anti-cancer therapy, said method comprising: a) enriching pluripotent stem cells from a whole blood sample to obtain a mixture comprising said pluripotent stem cells, wherein the whole blood sample had been obtained at one time point during an anti-cancer therapy; b) obtaining nucleic acid from the mixture of step (a); c) performing an assay with the nucleic acid for analysing expression level of at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell; and d) comparing the expression level of the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell in the whole blood sample with an expression level of the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell in a reference that monitors the response to anti-cancer therapy, wherein a decrease in the expression level of the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell as compared to the expression level in the reference is at least 2 folds for indicating a positive response to the anti-cancer therapy, and wherein the reference is at least one selected from a group consisting of: (i) a whole blood sample obtained prior to administration of anti-cancer therapy; (ii) a whole blood sample obtained at a previous time point as compared to the time point mentioned in step (a); and (iii) a whole blood sample obtained from a cancer-free subject, and wherein the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell is selected from the group consisting of Oct-4, Oct-4a, Oct-4b, Oct 4b1, Sox-2, Nanog, p53, Sirt-1, Sirt-6, Sirt-3, subsets thereof, and combinations thereof.

[0012] In a sixth example of the present disclosure, there is provided an *in-vitro* method for detecting a positive response to cancer treatment, said method comprising:

nucleic acid-II for analysing expression level of at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell; and (h) comparing the expression levels of the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell from the nucleic acid-II with the expression level of the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell from the nucleic acid-I, wherein a decrease in the expression level of the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell from the nucleic acid-II as compared to the expression level of the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell from the nucleic acid-I detects a positive response to the cancer treatment. In yet another example, the present disclosure refers to an *in-vitro* method for detecting a positive response to anti-cancer therapy, said method comprising: a) enriching pluripotent stem cells from a blood sample-I to obtain a mixture-I comprising said pluripotent stem cells, wherein the blood sample-I had been obtained before administration of an anti-cancer therapy; b) enriching pluripotent stem cells from the blood sample-II to obtain a mixture-II comprising said pluripotent stem cells wherein the blood sample-II had been obtained after administration of the anti-cancer therapy; c) obtaining nucleic acid-I from the mixture-I; d) obtaining nucleic acid-II from the mixture-II; e) independently performing an assay with the nucleic acid-I and the nucleic acid-II for analysing expression level of at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell; and f) comparing the expression levels of the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell from the nucleic acid-II with the expression level of the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell from the nucleic acid-I, wherein a decrease in the expression level of the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell from the nucleic acid-II as compared to the expression level of the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell from the nucleic acid-I is at least 2 folds for detecting a positive response to the cancer treatment.

[0013] In a seventh example of the present disclosure, there is provided an *in-vitro* method for detecting cancer, said method comprising: (a) obtaining a blood sample; (b) enriching pluripotent stem cells from the blood sample, to obtain a mixture comprising said pluripotent stem cells; (c) obtaining nucleic acid from the mixture; (d) performing an assay with the nucleic acid for analysing expression level of at least one

biomarker of pluripotent stem cell; (e) comparing the expression level of the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell in the sample with an expression level of the at least one biomarker in a control sample, wherein an increase in the expression level of the at least one biomarker in the sample as compared to the expression level of the at least one biomarker in the control sample detects presence of cancer; (f) performing sequence-based assays on the nucleic acid and analysing for mutation in at least one cancer-related marker, wherein presence of mutation in the at least one cancer-related marker indicates presence of a specific type of cancer based on the cancer-related marker analysed. In yet another example, the present disclosure refers to an *in-vitro* method for detecting cancer, said method comprising: a) enriching pluripotent stem cells from a blood sample, to obtain a mixture comprising said pluripotent stem cells; b) obtaining nucleic acid from the mixture of step (a); c) performing an assay with the nucleic acid for analysing expression level of at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell; d) comparing the expression level of the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell in the sample with an expression level of the at least one biomarker in a control sample, wherein an increase in the expression level of the at least one biomarker in the sample as compared to the expression level of the at least one biomarker in the control sample is at least 10 folds for indicating presence of cancer; and e) performing sequence-based assays on the nucleic acid and analysing for mutation in at least one cancer-related marker, wherein presence of mutation in the at least one cancer-related marker indicates presence of a specific type of cancer based on the cancer-related marker analysed.

[0014] In an eighth example of the present disclosure, there is provided a use of a pluripotent stem cell biomarker selected from a group consisting of Oct-4, Sox-2, Nanog, p53, NFκB, Sirt-1, Sirt-6, Sirt-3, NAD, RAS, ERC, erbB-2, ABL, subsets thereof, and combinations thereof, for detecting cancer from a blood sample. In yet another aspect, the present disclosure refers to use of a pluripotent stem cell biomarker selected from a group consisting of Oct-4, Sox-2, Nanog, p53, NFκB, Sirt-1, Sirt-6,

Sirt-3, NAD, RAS, ERC, erbB-2, ABL, subsets thereof, and combinations thereof, for either detecting cancer, or predicting cancer, or for grading stage of cancer, or for monitoring progression of anti-cancer therapy from a blood sample. In another aspect, the present disclosure refers to a use of a pluripotent stem cell biomarker selected from a group consisting of Oct-4, Oct-4a, Oct-4b, Oct 4b1, Sox-2, Nanog, p53, NFκB, Sirt-1, Sirt-6, Sirt-3, and combinations thereof, for detecting cancer as disclosed herein. In yet another aspect, the present disclosure refers to a use of a pluripotent stem cell biomarker selected from a group consisting of Oct-4, Oct-4a, Oct-4b, Oct 4b1, Sox-2, Nanog, p53, NFκB, Sirt-1, Sirt-6, Sirt-3, and combinations thereof, for monitoring progression of anti-cancer therapy as disclosed herein.

[0015] In a ninth example of the present disclosure, there is provided a use of a pluripotent stem cell biomarker selected from a group consisting of Oct-4, Sox-2,

I/We Claim:

1. An *in-vitro* method for detecting cancer, said method comprising:

    a) enriching pluripotent stem cells from a whole blood sample, to obtain a mixture comprising said pluripotent stem cells;
    b) obtaining nucleic acid from the mixture of step (a);
    c) performing an assay with the nucleic acid for analysing expression level of at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell; and
    d) comparing the expression level of the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell in the whole blood sample with an expression level of the at least one biomarker in a control sample,

    wherein an increase in the expression level of the at least one biomarker in the whole blood sample is at least 10 folds as compared to the expression level of the at least one biomarker in the control sample for detecting cancer, and wherein the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell is selected from the group consisting of Oct-4, Oct-4a, Oct-4b, Oct 4b1, Sox-2, Nanog, p53, Sirt-1, Sirt-6, Sirt-3, subsets thereof, and combinations thereof.

2. An *in-vitro* method for predicting cancer, said method comprising:

    a) enriching pluripotent stem cells from a whole blood sample, to obtain a mixture comprising said pluripotent stem cells;
    b) obtaining nucleic acid from the mixture of step (a);
    c) performing an assay with the nucleic acid for analysing expression level of at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell; and
    d) comparing the expression level of the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell in the whole blood sample with an expression level of the at least one biomarker in a control sample,

    wherein an increase in the expression level of the at least one biomarker in the whole blood sample as compared to the expression level of the at least one biomarker in the control sample is at least 6 folds for predicting cancer, and wherein the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell is selected from the group consisting of Oct-4, Oct-4a, Oct-4b, Oct 4b1, Sox-2, Nanog, p53, Sirt-1, Sirt-6, Sirt-3, subsets thereof, and combinations thereof.

3. The method as claimed in any one of the claims 1, or 2, wherein the increase in the expression level of the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell is in a range of 10-20 folds, or 20-30 folds, or 30-40 folds, or 40-50 folds as compared to the control.

4. An *in-vitro* method for monitoring response to anti-cancer therapy, said method comprising:

a) enriching pluripotent stem cells from a whole blood sample to obtain a mixture comprising said pluripotent stem cells, wherein the whole blood sample had been obtained at one time point during an anti-cancer therapy;
b) obtaining nucleic acid from the mixture of step (a);
c) performing an assay with the nucleic acid for analysing expression level of at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell; and
d) comparing the expression level of the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell in the whole blood sample with an expression level of the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell in a reference that monitors the response to anti-cancer therapy, wherein a decrease in the expression level of the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell as compared to the expression level in the reference is at least 2 folds for indicating a positive response to the anti-cancer therapy, and wherein the reference is at least one selected from a group consisting of: (i) a whole blood sample obtained prior to administration of anti-cancer therapy; (ii) a whole blood sample obtained at a previous time point as compared to the time point mentioned in step (a); and (iii) a whole blood sample obtained from a cancer-free subject, and wherein the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cell is selected from the group consisting of Oct-4, Oct-4a, Oct-4b, Oct 4b1, Sox-2, Nanog, p53, Sirt-1, Sirt-6, Sirt-3, subsets thereof, and combinations thereof.

5. The method as claimed in claim 4, wherein the reference is at least one selected from a group consisting of: (a) a whole blood sample obtained prior to administration of anti-cancer therapy; (b) a whole blood sample obtained at a previous time point as compared to the time point mentioned in step (a) of claim 4; (c) a whole blood sample obtained at a subsequent time point as compared to the time point mentioned in step (a) of claim 4; and (d) a whole blood sample obtained from a cancer-free subject.

6. The method as claimed in any one of the claims 1, 2, or 4, wherein obtaining the nucleic acid from the mixture is by any one method selected from a group consisting of: (a) guanidinium thiocyanate-phenol-chloroform nucleic acid extraction; (b) cesium chloride gradient centrifugation method; (c) cetyltrimethylammonium bromide nucleic acid extraction; (d) alkaline extraction; (e) resin-based extraction; and (f) solid phase nucleic acid extraction, and wherein performing an assay with the nucleic acid for analysing the expression of the at least one biomarker is done by a technique selected from a group consisting of: quantitative PCR, flow cytometry, and Next Generation Sequencing (NGS).

7. The method as claimed in any one of the claims 1, 2, or 4, wherein the control is the expression level of the at least one biomarker of pluripotent stem cells obtained from a cancer-free subject.

8. The method as claimed in any one of the claims 1, 2, or 4, wherein the enriching of the pluripotent stem cells from the whole blood sample comprises:

a) contacting the whole blood sample with a neutral buffer in a ratio range of 1:1 to 1:20, to obtain a first mixture;
b) contacting at least one salt solution to the first mixture in a ratio range of 1:2 to 1:10, to obtain a second mixture; and
c) processing the second mixture to obtain enriched pluripotent stem cells.

9. The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein the processing of the second mixture comprises, at least one method selected from a group consisting of: (a) extraction process; (b) washing process; (c) centrifugation process, and combinations thereof.

10. The method as claimed in any one of the claims 1, 2, or 4, wherein the method is independent of invasive techniques.

11. Use of a pluripotent stem cell biomarker selected from a group consisting of Oct-4, Oct-4a, Oct-4b, Oct 4b1, Sox-2, Nanog, p53, NFκB, Sirt-1, Sirt-6, Sirt-3, and combinations thereof, for detecting cancer as claimed in claim 1.

12. Use of a pluripotent stem cell biomarker selected from a group consisting of Oct-4, Oct-4a, Oct-4b, Oct 4b1, Sox-2, Nanog, p53, NFκB, Sirt-1, Sirt-6, Sirt-3, and combinations thereof, for predicting cancer as claimed in claim 2.

13. Use of a pluripotent stem cell biomarker selected from a group consisting of Oct-4, Oct-4a, Oct-4b, Oct 4b1, Sox-2, Nanog, p53, NFκB, Sirt-1, Sirt-6, Sirt-3, and combinations thereof, for monitoring progression of anti-cancer therapy as claimed in claim 4.