



# Methylation profiling report

## General information

Sentrix ID: 202010290118\_R01C01  
Array type: EPIC  
Material type: KRYO DNA  
Gender: male

## Brain tumor methylation classifier results (v11b4)

Methylation classes (MCs with score $\geq 0.3$ )	Calibrated score	Interpretation
methylation class family Glioblastoma, IDH wildtype	0.99	match 
<b>MC family members with score <math>\geq 0.1</math></b>		
methylation class glioblastoma, IDH wildtype, subclass RTK II	0.88	match 
methylation class glioblastoma, IDH wildtype, subclass mesenchymal	0.1	

Legend:  Match (score  $\geq 0.9$ )  No match (score  $< 0.9$ ): possibly still relevant for low tumor content and low DNA quality cases.  Match to MC family member (score  $\geq 0.5$ )

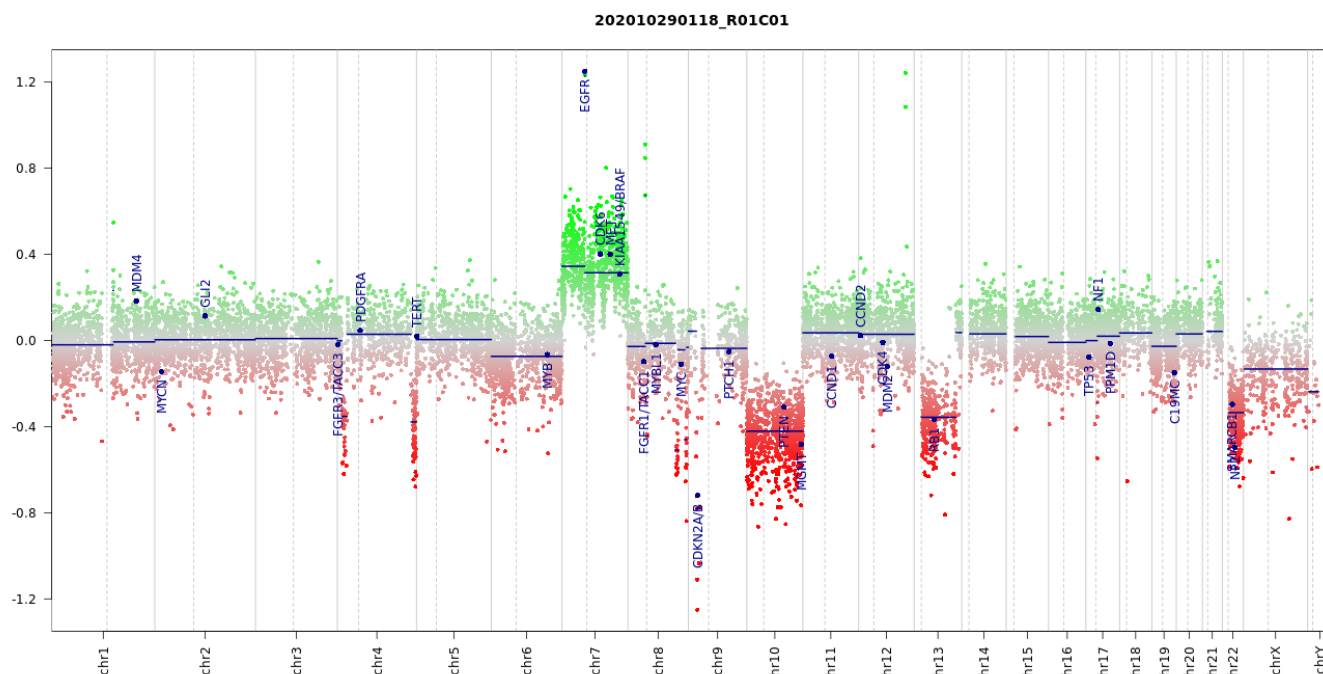
## Class descriptions

**Methylation class family Glioblastoma, IDH wildtype:** The methylation class family "Glioblastoma, IDH wildtype" comprises the methylation classes glioblastoma, IDH wildtype, subtype RTK I to III, glioblastoma, IDH wildtype, subtype mesenchymal, glioblastoma, IDH wildtype, subtype MYCN and glioblastoma, IDH wildtype, subtype midline.

**Methylation class glioblastoma, IDH wildtype, subclass RTK II:** The methylation class "glioblastoma, IDH wildtype, subclass RTK II" is comprised of tumors with a histological diagnosis of glioblastoma, IDH wildtype and rarely gliosarcoma, IDH wildtype. These tumors are typically located in the cerebral hemispheres. Median age is 61 years (range 36 to 86). Recurrent chromosomal alterations are gain of chromosome 7 with or without EGFR amplification ( $>90\%$ ), loss of 9p21 (CDKN2A/B;  $>70\%$ ) and chromosome 10 loss ( $>90\%$ ). Gain of chromosome 19 and 20 is also recurrently observed (40% of cases). Expression profiles often resemble the 'Classical' subgroup according to the TCGA classification.

**Methylation class glioblastoma, IDH wildtype, subclass mesenchymal:** The methylation class "glioblastoma, IDH wildtype, subclass mesenchymal" is comprised of tumors with a histological diagnosis of glioblastoma or occasionally gliosarcoma. These tumors are typically located in the cerebral hemispheres. Median age is 59 years (range 40 to 86). Recurrent chromosomal alterations are gain of chromosome 7 with or without EGFR amplification ( $>80\%$ ), loss of 9p21 (CDKN2A/B;  $>60\%$ ) and chromosome 10 loss ( $>90\%$ ). Alterations of NF1 may also be enriched in this subtype, and expression profiles often resemble the 'Mesenchymal' subgroup according to the TCGA classification.

### Copy number variation profile

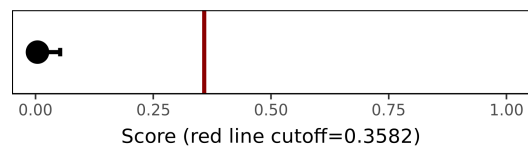


Depiction of chromosome 1 to 22 (and X/Y if automatic prediction was successful). Gains/amplifications represent positive, losses negative deviations from the baseline. 29 brain tumor relevant gene regions are highlighted for easier assessment.

(see Hovestadt & Zapatka, <http://www.bioconductor.org/packages/devel/bioc/html/conumee.html>)

### MGMT promotor methylation (MGMT-STP27)

MGMT promotor status prediction



**Status**  
unmethylated

**Estimated**  
0.00407

CI lower  
3.0E-4

CI upper  
0.05229

(see Bady et al, J Mol Diagn 2016; 18(3):350-61)

## Disclaimer

Classification using methylation profiling is a research tool under development, it is not verified and has not been clinically validated. Implementation of the results in a clinical setting is in the sole responsibility of the treating physician.  
Intended for non-commercial use only.

## Run information

Report: idat\_reportBrain\_v11b4 Version 2.0

Task version:

Task	Version
idat_qc	2.0
idat_predictBrain	2.1
idat_rs_gender	2.0
idat_predictMGMT	2.0
idat_cnvp	3.0