# Clinical Trials Data KRAS - Document 46

# A Retrospective Study of Biomarkers in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

## Clinical Trial: https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT01100840

"briefSummary": "The purpose of this study is:\n\n1. To characterize the types and frequency of molecular alterations to the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) pathway, FGFR4 and EML-ALK in Asian patients with non-small cell lung cancer\n2. To identify candidate biomarkers of importance in the EGFR and estrogen pathways\n\nMost, if not all, human malignancies including lung cancer are caused by somatic alterations of the genome, leading to activation of oncogenes or inactivation of tumor suppressor genes and their resultant oncogenic effects. In addition to mutations, increased chromosomal copy number (by amplification or polysomy) and DNA methylation are other mechanisms of oncogene activation and tumour suppressor gene inactivation respectively.\n\nLittle is known about the relationship between these oncogenes of the EGFR family and the recently described oncogenes FGFR4 and fusion gene EML4-ALK. Recent data suggests molecularly defined subgroups of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) exist and can be used to predict for sensitivity to targeted agents (erlotinib or gefitinib) or cytotoxic chemotherapy (pemetrexate, gemcitabine, platinum agents). The findings that estrogen receptors are present in lung tumours and that estrogen can stimulate growth and proliferation of lung cancers in vitro and in vivo are provocative. Further studies to evaluate the role of estrogens and other sex hormones in lung cancer are warranted.\n\nA further understanding of the molecular indicators of lung cancer prognosis and treatment prediction would improve drug development and patient treatment selection.\n\nArchived paraffin-embedded and fresh frozen NSCLC tumor tissue will be obtained via the Department of Pathology and the National University Tissue Repository respectively. Clinico-pathological characteristics will be obtained from the case records, Pathology and Tissue Repository. DNA will be isolated using standard techniques. Sequencing of genes in the EGFR signaling pathway: EGFR, KRAS, ErbB2, ErbB3, MET, PI3K, and BRAF as well as FGFR4. Unstained slides from the paraffin-embedded tissue will be obtained and subjected to fluoresce in vitro hybridization (FISH) for breakpoints in the EML4 and ALK genes as previously described. For cases that have been snap-frozen, RNA will be extracted and EML4-ALK fusions will be confirmed using RT-PCR and pre-specified primers. To analyse the expression of proteins of putative relevance to EGFR function (such as EGFR, ErbB2, ErbB3, AKT, MET, STAT, ERK, MAPK, cyclin D1, C/EBPa), downstream effects of EGFR: cell proliferation (Ki-67), angiogenesis (CD34, VEGF-A), apoptosis (bcl-2), metastasis, and hormonal influence (oestrogen and progesterone receptors, aromatase), TMA technology will be utilised. The status of the tumor suppressor genes PTEN and C/EBPa will be analysed."  
 "eligibilityCriteria": "Inclusion Criteria:\n\n\* Nil\n\nExclusion Criteria:\n\n\* Nil",  
 "healthyVolunteers": false,  
 "sex": "ALL",  
"stdAges": [  
"CHILD",  
"ADULT",  
"OLDER\_ADULT"  
],  
 "studyPopulation": "Archived paraffin-embedded and fresh frozen NSCLC tumor tissue will be obtained via the Department of Pathology at Tan Tock Seng Hospital and National University Hospital and the National University Tissue Repository respectively. Clinico-pathological characteristics will be obtained from the case records, Pathology and Tissue Repository.",

Question:  
Based on the following clinical trial information, would a patient with a KRAS gene mutation be eligible for the clinical trial?

Answer:  
Based on the provided information, it appears that the clinical trial's eligibility criteria do not explicitly exclude patients with specific genetic mutations, such as a KRAS mutation. The inclusion and exclusion criteria listed are marked as "Nil," which implies there are no specific criteria that would disqualify a patient from participating based on genetic information.  
  
Therefore, a patient with a KRAS gene mutation could potentially be eligible for this clinical trial, assuming they meet all the general requirements and no further criteria are specified beyond what is mentioned here. However, it's always important for patients to confirm eligibility with the clinical trial coordinators, as there might be additional considerations in practice.