



## Sample Information

**Patient Name:** 王文賢**Gender:** Male**ID No.:** F120553642**History No.:** 39779550**Age:** 53**Ordering Doctor:** DOC1373L 陳三奇**Ordering REQ.:** 0AWYGSE**Signing in Date:** 2020/10/07**Path No.:** S109-89712**MP No.:** F20084**Assay:** Oncomine Focus Assay**Sample Type:** FFPE**Block No.:** S109-28920A**Percentage of tumor cells:** 90%**Note:**

## Sample Cancer Type: Liver Cancer

### Table of Contents

### Page

Variants (Exclude variant in Taiwan  
BioBank with >1% allele frequency)

1

Biomarker Descriptions

2

### Report Highlights

0 Relevant Biomarkers

0 Therapies Available

0 Clinical Trials

## Relevant Biomarkers

**No clinically significant biomarkers found in this sample.****Prevalent cancer biomarkers without relevant evidence based on included data sources**

CTNNB1 p.(D32G) c.95A&gt;G

## Variants (Exclude variant in Taiwan BioBank with >1% allele frequency)

### DNA Sequence Variants

| Gene   | Amino Acid Change | Coding  | Variant ID | Locus         | Allele Frequency | Transcript  | Variant Effect | Coverage |
|--------|-------------------|---------|------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|----------|
| CTNNB1 | p.(D32G)          | c.95A>G | COSM5681   | chr3:41266098 | 17.76%           | NM_001904.3 | missense       | 1999     |



## Biomarker Descriptions

### CTNNB1 (catenin beta 1)

**Background:** The CTNNB1 gene encodes catenin beta-1 ( $\beta$ -catenin), an integral component of cadherin-based adherens junctions involved in maintaining adhesion and regulating the growth of epithelial cell layers<sup>1</sup>. CTNNB1 binds to the APC protein in the cytoplasm and also interacts with TCF and LEF transcription factors in the nucleus to regulate WNT signaling<sup>2</sup>. Steady state levels of CTNNB1 are regulated by ubiquitin-dependent proteolysis<sup>3,4,5</sup>.

**Alterations and prevalence:** Recurrent somatic mutations leading to CTNNB1 activation are common in cancer. The most prevalent alterations include missense mutations in exon 3 at codons S33, S37, T41, and S45 that block phosphorylation by GSK- $\beta$  and inhibit CTNNB1 degradation<sup>6,7,8,9</sup>. These activating mutations are observed in diverse solid tumors and have a prevalence of 20-30% in hepatocellular carcinoma, 20% of uterine carcinoma, and 15% of adrenocortical carcinoma<sup>10,11,12,13,14,15,16</sup>.

**Potential relevance:** Currently, no therapies have been approved for CTNNB1 aberrations. CTNNB1 alterations in EGFR positive lung cancer have been proposed to promote cancer progression and limit the response to EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors<sup>17</sup>.



## Signatures

Testing Personnel:

Laboratory Supervisor:

Pathologist:



## References

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