



Sample Information

Patient Name: 胡玉蘭
Gender: Female
ID No.: A290031550
History No.: 30645024
Age: 73

Ordering Doctor: DOC3153J 黃煦晴
Ordering REQ.: OBJUNGL
Signing in Date: 2021/08/12

Path No.: S110-99264
MP No.: F21065
Assay: Oncomine Focus Assay
Sample Type: FFPE
Block No.: S110-76711A+B
Percentage of tumor cells: 20%

Reporting Doctor: DOC5466K 葉奕成 (Phone: 8#5466)

Note:

Sample Cancer Type: Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

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Relevant Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Variants

Gene	Finding	Gene	Finding
ALK	None detected	NTRK1	None detected
BRAF	None detected	NTRK2	None detected
EGFR	None detected	NTRK3	None detected
ERBB2	None detected	RET	None detected
KRAS	None detected	ROS1	None detected
MET	MET exon 14 skipping		

Relevant Biomarkers

Tier	Genomic Alteration	Relevant Therapies (In this cancer type)	Relevant Therapies (In other cancer type)	Clinical Trials
IA	MET exon 14 skipping MET proto-oncogene, receptor tyrosine kinase	capmatinib ¹ tepotinib ¹ crizotinib	None	4

Public data sources included in relevant therapies: FDA1, NCCN, EMA2, ESMO

Tier Reference: Li et al. *Standards and Guidelines for the Interpretation and Reporting of Sequence Variants in Cancer: A Joint Consensus Recommendation of the Association for Molecular Pathology, American Society of Clinical Oncology, and College of American Pathologists.* J Mol Diagn. 2017 Jan;19(1):4-23.

Prevalent cancer biomarkers without relevant evidence based on included data sources

CDK4 amplification

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

Gene Fusions (RNA)

Genes	Variant ID	Locus	Read Count
MET-MET	MET-MET.M13M15	chr7:116411708 - chr7:116414935	11681

Copy Number Variations

Gene	Locus	Copy Number
CDK4	chr12:58142052	8.05

Biomarker Descriptions

CDK4 (cyclin dependent kinase 4)

Background: The CDK4 gene encodes the cyclin-dependent kinase 4 protein, a homologue of CDK6. Both proteins are serine/threonine protein kinases that are involved in the regulation of the G1/S phase transition of the mitotic cell cycle^{1,2}. CDK4 kinase is activated by complex formation with D-type cyclins (e.g., CCND1, CCND2, or CCND3), which leads to the phosphorylation of retinoblastoma protein (RB), followed by E2F activation, DNA replication, and cell-cycle progression³. Germline mutations in CDK4 are associated with familial melanoma^{4,5,6}.

Alterations and prevalence: Recurrent somatic mutations of CDK4 codon K22 and R24 are observed in melanoma (1-2%) and lung cancer (approximately 0.1%). Codons K22 and R24 are necessary for binding and inhibition by p16/CDKN2A^{7,8,9}. CDK4 is recurrently amplified in several cancer types, most notably in sarcomas (15-20%), glioma (10-15%), adrenocortical carcinoma (5%), lung adenocarcinoma (5%), and melanoma (3%)^{10,11,12,13}.

Potential relevance: Currently, no therapies are approved for CDK4 aberrations. Small molecule inhibitors targeting CDK4/6 including palbociclib (2015), abemaciclib (2017), and ribociclib (2017), are FDA approved in combination with an aromatase inhibitor or fulvestrant for the treatment of hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative advanced or metastatic breast cancer.

MET (MET proto-oncogene, receptor tyrosine kinase)

Background: The MET proto-oncogene encodes a receptor tyrosine kinase for the hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) protein, which is expressed by mesenchymal cells. Ubiquitin-dependent proteolysis regulates the steady state level of the MET protein via recognition of the tyrosine phosphorylation site Y1003 in the MET Cbl-binding domain within the juxtamembrane region^{14,15,16}. Growth factor signaling leads to MET dimerization and subsequent initiation of downstream effectors including those involved in the RAS/RAF/MEK/ERK and PI3K/AKT signaling pathways, which regulate cell migration, proliferation, and survival^{17,18}.

Alterations and prevalence: Recurrent somatic MET alterations include activating mutations, gene amplification, and translocations generating MET gene fusions. Recurrent somatic mutations fall into two classes, mutations in the MET kinase domain, which are uncommon, and splice-site mutations affecting exon 14. Recurrent kinase domain mutations are observed in papillary renal cell carcinoma (PRCC) (1-2%) and include M1250T, H1094Y, and V1070E. Mutation of the Y1003 phosphorylation site is reported in lung

Biomarker Descriptions (continued)

cancer but is uncommon (<1%)^{10,13}. In contrast, splice-site mutations flanking exon 14 are observed in 4% of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). These mutations include canonical splice site mutations affecting exon 14 and deletions that extend into the splicing motifs within intron 13^{19,20}. Such mutations disrupt splicing leading to the formation of an alternative transcript that joins exon 13 directly to exon 15 and skips exon 14 entirely. The MET exon 14 skipping transcript lacks the juxtamembrane domain that contains the recognition motif for ubiquitin-dependent proteolysis and thus leads to a marked increase in steady-state level of the MET protein²¹. MET exon 14 skipping mutations act as oncogenic drivers in lung cancer mutually exclusive to activating mutations in EGFR and KRAS and other oncogenic fusions such as ALK and ROS1^{19,22,23}. MET is amplified in 2-5% of ovarian cancer, esophageal adenocarcinoma, stomach adenocarcinoma, glioblastoma, and lung adenocarcinoma^{10,13,24}. Recurrent MET fusions, although infrequent, are observed in adult and pediatric glioblastoma, papillary renal cell carcinoma, lung cancer, liver cancer, thyroid cancer, and melanoma^{25,26,27}. MET alterations are believed to be enriched in late-stage cancers where they drive tumor progression and metastasis^{28,29,30}.

Potential relevance: In 2020, the FDA granted accelerated approval to capmatinib³¹ for NSCLC harboring MET exon 14 skipping positive as detected by an FDA-approved test³². The kinase inhibitor, tepotinib³³, is also approved (2021) for MET exon 14 skipping mutations in NSCLC³³. MET exon 14 skipping mutations confer sensitivity to approved kinase inhibitors including crizotinib (2011), which is recommended for MET amplifications and exon 14 skipping mutations^{19,22,23,32}. Conversely, amplification of MET has been observed to mediate resistance to EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs)^{34,35,36,37,38}. In a phase II trial testing the MET inhibitor savolitinib, patients with advanced PRCC exhibited median progression free survival (PFS) of 6.2 and 1.4 months for MET-driven and MET-independent PRCC, respectively³⁹.

Relevant Therapy Summary

☒ In this cancer type
 ☐ In other cancer type
 ☒ In this cancer type and other cancer types
 ☒ No evidence

MET exon 14 skipping

Relevant Therapy	FDA	NCCN	EMA	ESMO	Clinical Trials*
capmatinib	●	●	×	●	×
tepotinib	●	●	×	●	×
crizotinib	×	●	×	●	×
datopotamab deruxtecan	×	×	×	×	● (II)
bozitinib	×	×	×	×	● (I/II)
amivantamab	×	×	×	×	● (I)
HLX55	×	×	×	×	● (I)

* Most advanced phase (IV, III, II/III, II, I/II, I) is shown and multiple clinical trials may be available.

Relevant Therapy Details

Current FDA Information

☒ In this cancer type ☐ In other cancer type ☐ In this cancer type and other cancer types

FDA information is current as of 2021-06-09. For the most up-to-date information, search www.fda.gov.

MET exon 14 skipping

● capmatinib

Cancer type: Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Label as of: 2020-05-06

Variant class: MET exon 14 skipping

Indications and usage:

TABRECTA™ is a kinase inhibitor indicated for the treatment of adult patients with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) whose tumors have a mutation that leads to mesenchymal-epithelial transition (MET) exon 14 skipping as detected by an FDA-approved test.

This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on overall response rate and duration of response. Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in confirmatory trial(s).

Reference:

https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2020/213591s000lbl.pdf

● tepotinib

Cancer type: Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Label as of: 2021-02-03

Variant class: MET exon 14 skipping

Indications and usage:

TEPMETKO® is a kinase inhibitor indicated for the treatment of adult patients with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) harboring mesenchymal-epithelial transition (MET) exon 14 skipping alterations.

This indication is approved under accelerated approval based on overall response rate and duration of response. Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in confirmatory trials.

Reference:

https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2021/214096s000lbl.pdf

Current NCCN Information

- ☒ In this cancer type
 ☐ In other cancer type
 ☒ In this cancer type and other cancer types

NCCN information is current as of 2021-06-01. For the most up-to-date information, search www.nccn.org.
For NCCN International Adaptations & Translations, search www.nccn.org/global/international_adaptations.aspx.

MET exon 14 skipping

capmatinib

Cancer type: Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Variant class: MET exon 14 skipping

NCCN Recommendation category: 2A

Population segment (Line of therapy):

- Adenocarcinoma, Large Cell, Squamous Cell, Not otherwise specified (NOS); Advanced, Metastatic (First-line therapy); Preferred intervention
- Adenocarcinoma, Large Cell, Squamous Cell, Not otherwise specified (NOS); Advanced, Metastatic (Subsequent therapy); Preferred intervention
- Adenocarcinoma, Large Cell, Squamous Cell, Not otherwise specified (NOS); Advanced, Metastatic, Progression (Subsequent therapy); Preferred intervention

Reference: NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer [Version 4.2021]

crizotinib

Cancer type: Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Variant class: MET exon 14 skipping

NCCN Recommendation category: 2A

Population segment (Line of therapy):

- Adenocarcinoma, Large Cell, Squamous Cell, Not otherwise specified (NOS); Advanced, Metastatic (First-line therapy); Useful in certain circumstances
- Adenocarcinoma, Large Cell, Squamous Cell, Not otherwise specified (NOS); Advanced, Metastatic (Subsequent therapy)
- Adenocarcinoma, Large Cell, Squamous Cell, Not otherwise specified (NOS); Advanced, Metastatic, Progression (Subsequent therapy); Useful in certain circumstances

Reference: NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer [Version 4.2021]

tepotinib

Cancer type: Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Variant class: MET exon 14 skipping

NCCN Recommendation category: 2A

Population segment (Line of therapy):

- Adenocarcinoma, Large Cell, Squamous Cell, Not otherwise specified (NOS); Advanced, Metastatic (First-line therapy); Preferred intervention
- Adenocarcinoma, Large Cell, Squamous Cell, Not otherwise specified (NOS); Advanced, Metastatic (Subsequent therapy); Preferred intervention
- Adenocarcinoma, Large Cell, Squamous Cell, Not otherwise specified (NOS); Advanced, Metastatic, Progression (Subsequent therapy); Preferred intervention

Reference: NCCN Guidelines® - NCCN-Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer [Version 4.2021]

Current ESMO Information

- ☒ In this cancer type
 ☐ In other cancer type
 ☒ In this cancer type and other cancer types

ESMO information is current as of 2021-06-01. For the most up-to-date information, search www.esmo.org.

MET exon 14 skipping

● capmatinib

Cancer type: Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Variant class: MET exon 14 skipping

ESMO Level of Evidence/Grade of Recommendation: III / B

Population segment (Line of therapy):

- (Line of therapy not specified)

Reference: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines - ESMO-Metastatic Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer [Online Guideline (15SEP2020 - <https://www.esmo.org/guidelines/lung-and-chest-tumours/clinical-practice-living-guidelines-metastatic-non-small-cell-lung-cancer>); Ann Oncol (2018) 29 (suppl 4): iv192–iv237.]

● crizotinib

Cancer type: Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Variant class: MET exon 14 skipping

ESMO Level of Evidence/Grade of Recommendation: III / B

Population segment (Line of therapy):

- (Line of therapy not specified)

Reference: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines - ESMO-Metastatic Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer [Online Guideline (15SEP2020 - <https://www.esmo.org/guidelines/lung-and-chest-tumours/clinical-practice-living-guidelines-metastatic-non-small-cell-lung-cancer>); Ann Oncol (2018) 29 (suppl 4): iv192–iv237.]

● tepotinib

Cancer type: Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Variant class: MET exon 14 skipping

ESMO Level of Evidence/Grade of Recommendation: III / B

Population segment (Line of therapy):

- (Line of therapy not specified)

Reference: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines - ESMO-Metastatic Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer [Online Guideline (15SEP2020 - <https://www.esmo.org/guidelines/lung-and-chest-tumours/clinical-practice-living-guidelines-metastatic-non-small-cell-lung-cancer>); Ann Oncol (2018) 29 (suppl 4): iv192–iv237.]

Clinical Trials in Taiwan region:

Clinical Trials Summary

MET exon 14 skipping

NCT ID	Title	Phase
NCT04484142	Phase II, Single-arm, Open-label Study of DS-1062a in Advanced or Metastatic Non-small Cell Lung Cancer With Actionable Genomic Alterations and Progressed on or After Kinase Inhibitor Therapy and Platinum Based Chemotherapy (TROPION-Lung05)	II
NCT03175224	Phase I/II Multicenter Study of the Safety, Pharmacokinetics, and Preliminary Efficacy of APL-101 in Subjects With Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer With c-Met EXON 14 Skip Mutations and c-Met Dysregulation Advanced Solid Tumors.	I/II
NCT02609776	A Phase I, First-in-Human, Open-Label, Dose Escalation Study of JNJ-61186372, a Human Bispecific EGFR and cMet Antibody, in Subjects With Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer.	I
NCT04169178	A Phase I Dose Finding/Expansion Study of HLX55, A Monoclonal Antibody Targeting Tyrosine-Protein Kinase MET (C-MET) in Patients With Advanced Solide Tumors Refractory to Standard Therapy	I

Alerts Informed By Public Data Sources

Current FDA Information

 Contraindicated
  Not recommended
  Resistance
  Breakthrough
  Fast Track

FDA information is current as of 2021-06-09. For the most up-to-date information, search www.fda.gov.

MET exon 14 skipping

crizotinib

Cancer type: Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Variant class: MET exon 14 skipping

Supporting Statement:

The FDA has granted Breakthrough Therapy Designation to the tyrosine kinase inhibitor, crizotinib, for metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with MET exon 14 alterations with disease progression on or after platinum-based chemotherapy.

Reference:

https://www.pfizer.com/news/press-release/press-release-detail/pfizer_s_xalkori_crizotinib_receives_fda_breakthrough_therapy_designation_in_two_new_indications-0

Signatures

Testing Personnel:

Laboratory Supervisor:

Pathologist:

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