FOUNDATIONONE®HEME

PATIENT
Chen, Yen-Hsuan

TUMOR TYPE
Soft tissue osteosarcoma (extraskeletal)

COUNTRY CODE
TW

REPORT DATE
15 Sep 2021

ORDERED TEST #
ORD-1177651-01

ABOUT THE TEST FoundationOne® Heme is a comprehensive genomic profiling test designed to identify genomic alterations within hundreds of cancer-related genes in hematologic malignancies and sarcomas.

PATIENT

DISEASE Soft tissue osteosarcoma (extraskeletal)
NAME Chen, Yen-Hsuan
DATE OF BIRTH 04 December 2007
SEX Female
MEDICAL RECORD # 46179560

PHYSICIAN

ORDERING PHYSICIAN Hung, Giun-Yi
MEDICAL FACILITY Taipei Veterans General Hospital
ADDITIONAL RECIPIENT None
MEDICAL FACILITY ID 205872
PATHOLOGIST Not Provided

SPECIMEN

SPECIMEN SITE Heart
SPECIMEN ID S110-16133 B (PF21008)
SPECIMEN TYPE Slide Deck
DATE OF COLLECTION 10 May 2021
SPECIMEN RECEIVED 01 September 2021

Biomarker Findings

Microsatellite status - MS-Stable
Tumor Mutational Burden - 7 Muts/Mb

Genomic Findings

For a complete list of the genes assayed, please refer to the Appendix.

MYC amplification
C17orf39 amplification
CDKN2A/B CDKN2B loss, CDKN2A loss

0 Therapies with Clinical Benefit
0 Therapies with Resistance
5 Clinical Trials

BIOMARKER FINDINGS
Microsatellite status - MS-Stable
Tumor Mutational Burden - 7 Muts/Mb
GENOMIC FINDINGS
***MYC* -** amplification
5 Trials *see p. 5*

THERAPY AND CLINICAL TRIAL IMPLICATIONS	
No therapies or clinical trials. see Biomarker Findings section	
No therapies or clinical trials. see Biomarker Findings section	
THERAPIES WITH CLINICAL RELEVANCE (IN PATIENT'S TUMOR TYPE)	THERAPIES WITH CLINICAL RELEVANCE (IN OTHER TUMOR TYPE)
none	none

GENOMIC FINDINGS WITH NO REPORTABLE THERAPEUTIC OR CLINICAL TRIAL OPTIONS

For more information regarding biological and clinical significance, including prognostic, diagnostic, germline, and potential chemosensitivity implications, see the Genomic Findings section.

NOTE Genomic alterations detected may be associated with activity of certain FDA-approved drugs; however, the agents listed in this report may have varied clinical evidence in the patient's tumor type.

Neither the therapeutic agents nor the trials identified are ranked in order of potential or predicted efficacy for this patient, nor are they ranked in order of level of evidence for this patient's tumor type.

Electronically signed by Douglas Lin, M.D. | 15 September 2021
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Sample Analysis: 150 Second St., 1st Floor, Cambridge, MA 02141 · CLIA: 22D2027531
Post-Sequencing Analysis: 150 Second St., 1st Floor. Cambridge, MA 02141 · CLIA: 22D2027531

BIOMARKER

Microsatellite status

RESULT
MS-Stable

POTENTIAL TREATMENT STRATEGIES

— Targeted Therapies —

On the basis of clinical evidence, MSS tumors are significantly less likely than MSI-H tumors to respond to anti-PD-1 immune checkpoint inhibitors[1-3], including approved therapies nivolumab and pembrolizumab[4]. In a retrospective analysis of 361 patients with solid tumors treated with pembrolizumab, 3% were MSI-H and experienced a significantly higher ORR compared with non-MSI-H cases (70% vs. 12%, p=0.001)[5].

FREQUENCY & PROGNOSIS

In osteosarcoma, MSI at any level has been reported in 14% (3/21) to 44% (8/18) of cases with high MSI observed in 11% (2/18) of cases[6-7]. However, other studies have reported an absence of MSI in osteosarcoma (0/7 and 0/68)[8-9] and bone sarcoma (0/29)[10]. Reports of MSI in sarcomas in the literature are conflicting and varied due to substantial heterogeneity, lack of consensus on the markers and methods used for MSI assessment, and small sample size in most studies[11]. The prognostic significance of MSI in osteosarcoma or other bone mesenchymal tumors is unknown (PubMed, Sep 2021).

FINDING SUMMARY

Microsatellite instability (MSI) is a condition of genetic hypermutability that generates excessive amounts of short insertion/deletion mutations in the genome; it generally occurs at microsatellite DNA sequences and is caused by a deficiency in DNA mismatch repair (MMR) in the tumor[12]. Defective MMR and consequent MSI occur as a result of genetic or epigenetic inactivation of one of the MMR pathway proteins, primarily MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, or PMS2[12-14]. This sample is microsatellite-stable (MSS), equivalent to the clinical definition of an MSS tumor: one with mutations in none of the tested microsatellite markers[15-17]. MSS status indicates MMR proficiency and typically correlates with intact expression of all MMR family proteins[12,14,16-17].

BIOMARKER

Tumor Mutational Burden

RESULT
7 Muts/Mb

POTENTIAL TREATMENT STRATEGIES

— Targeted Therapies —

On the basis of clinical evidence in solid tumors, increased TMB may be associated with greater sensitivity to immunotherapeutic agents, including anti-PD-L1[18-20], anti-PD-1 therapies[18-21], and combination nivolumab and ipilimumab[22-27]. In multiple pan-tumor studies, higher TMB has been reported to be associated with increased ORR and OS from treatment with immune checkpoint inhibitors[18-21,28]. Higher TMB was found to be significantly associated with improved OS upon immune checkpoint inhibitor treatment for patients with 9 types of advanced tumors[18]. Analyses across several solid tumor types reported that patients with higher TMB (defined as ≥16-20 Muts/Mb) achieved greater clinical benefit from PD-1 or PD-L1-targeting monotherapy, compared with patients with higher TMB treated with chemotherapy[29] or those with lower TMB treated with PD-1 or PD-L1-targeting agents[19]. However, the KEYNOTE 158 trial of pembrolizumab monotherapy for patients with solid tumors found significant improvement in ORR for patients with TMB ≥10 Muts/Mb (based on this assay or others) compared to those with TMB <10 Muts/Mb, in a large cohort that included multiple tumor types; similar findings were observed in the KEYNOTE 028 and 012 trials[21,28]. Together, these studies suggest that patients with TMB ≥10 Muts/Mb may derive clinical benefit from PD-1 or PD-L1 inhibitors.

FREQUENCY & PROGNOSIS

Osteosarcoma harbors a median TMB of 2.5 mutations per megabase (muts/Mb), and 0.4% of cases have high TMB (>20 muts/Mb)[30]. Undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcomas reportedly have an increased mutation burden compared to Ewing sarcomas or rhabdomyosarcomas[31-33]. The association of mutation burden with prognosis of bone sarcoma has not been studied extensively (PubMed, Sep 2021); however, one study of 31 patients with high-grade osteosarcoma reported a significant association of high TMB and improved median OS by multivariate analysis (HR=0.05, p=0.03)[34].

FINDING SUMMARY

Tumor mutation burden (TMB, also known as mutation load) is a measure of the number of somatic protein-coding base substitution and insertion/deletion mutations occurring in a tumor specimen. TMB is affected by a variety of causes, including exposure to mutagens such as ultraviolet light in melanoma[35-36] and cigarette smoke in lung cancer[37-38], treatment with temozolomide-based chemotherapy in glioma[39-40], mutations in the proofreading domains of DNA polymerases encoded by the POLE and POLD1 genes[41-45], and microsatellite instability (MSI)[41,44-45]. This sample harbors a TMB level associated with lower rates of clinical benefit from treatment with PD-1- or PD-L1-targeting immune checkpoint inhibitors compared with patients with tumors harboring higher TMB levels, based on several studies in multiple solid tumor types[19-20,28].

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GENE
MYC

ALTERATION
amplification

POTENTIAL TREATMENT STRATEGIES

— Targeted Therapies —

There are no available therapies that directly target MYC. However, preclinical data indicate that MYC overexpression may predict sensitivity to investigational agents targeting CDK1[46-47], CDK2[48], Aurora kinase A[49-56], Aurora kinase B[57-60], glutaminase[61-64], or BET bromodomain-containing proteins[65-68], as well as agents targeting both HDAC and PI3K[69-71]. A Phase 2 study reported a PFS benefit associated with a combination of the Aurora A kinase inhibitor alisertib and paclitaxel as second-line therapy for patients with MYC-overexpressed small cell lung cancer but not for patients without MYC overexpression[72]. A patient with MYC-amplified invasive ductal breast carcinoma experienced a PR to an Aurora kinase inhibitor[73]. The glutaminase inhibitor CB-839, in combination with either everolimus or cabozantinib, has demonstrated encouraging efficacy in Phase 1 and 2 studies enrolling patients with pretreated advanced renal cell carcinoma[74-75] .

— Nontargeted Approaches —

MYC amplification has also been suggested to predict response to chemotherapy in patients with breast cancer in some studies[76-77]. Preclinical evidence suggests that colon cancer cells with MYC amplification may be more sensitive to 5-fluorouracil and paclitaxel[78-79].

FREQUENCY & PROGNOSIS

MYC amplification has been reported in 16% of osteosarcoma cases[80]. In osteosarcoma, MYC amplification has been observed frequently with alterations of RB1[80]. c-MYC expression has been observed in up to 86% (48/56) of osteosarcomas[81]. MYC amplification has been significantly associated with poor prognosis in osteosarcoma[80]. c-MYC expression has also been correlated with a poor prognosis[81].

FINDING SUMMARY

MYC (c-MYC) encodes a transcription factor that regulates many genes related to cell cycle regulation and cell growth. It is an oncogene and may be activated in as many as 20% of cancers[82]. MYC dysregulation (amplification, overexpression, translocation) has been identified in a number of different cancer types[83]. MYC amplification has been significantly linked with increased mRNA and protein levels and results in the dysregulation of a large number of target genes[82,84-85].

GENE
C17orf39

ALTERATION
amplification

POTENTIAL TREATMENT STRATEGIES

— Targeted Therapies —

There are no targeted therapies available to address alterations in C17orf39.

FREQUENCY & PROGNOSIS

C17orf39 lies in a region of human chromosome 17p11 that is frequently amplified in osteosarcoma[86-87], and observed to be amplified occasionally in other tumor types including gliomas, bladder, esophageal, stomach, prostate and uterine carcinomas (cBioPortal, 2021)[88-90]. C17orf39 loss has also been reported, with the highest rates in tumors of the pancreas, prostate, bladder, liver, lung, and ovary (cBioPortal, 2021)[89-90].

FINDING SUMMARY

C17orf39, also known as GID4, encodes a regulatory subunit of the Mediator complex, the human homolog of the yeast Gid E3 ubiquitin ligase complex[91]. The yeast Gid complex plays a key role in regulation of carbohydrate metabolism[92].

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GENE
CDKN2A/B

ALTERATION
CDKN2B loss, CDKN2A loss

POTENTIAL TREATMENT STRATEGIES

— Targeted Therapies —

Preclinical data suggest that tumors with loss of p16INK4a function may be sensitive to CDK4/6 inhibitors, such as abemaciclib, ribociclib, and palbociclib[93-96]. Although case studies have reported that patients with breast cancer or uterine leiomyosarcoma harboring CDKN2A loss responded to palbociclib treatment[97-98], multiple other clinical studies have shown no significant correlation between p16INK4a loss or inactivation and therapeutic benefit of these agents[99-105]; it is not known whether CDK4/6 inhibitors would be beneficial in this case. Although preclinical studies have suggested that loss of p14ARF function may be associated with reduced sensitivity to MDM2 inhibitors[106-107], the clinical relevance of p14ARF as a predictive biomarker is not clear. There are no drugs that directly target the mutation or loss of CDKN2B in cancer. Because the p15INK4b protein encoded by CDKN2B is known to inhibit CDK4, tumors with CDKN2B mutation or loss may predict sensitivity to CDK4/6 inhibitors, such as ribociclib, abemaciclib, and palbociclib[100,102-103,108-110].

FREQUENCY & PROGNOSIS

CDKN2A mutations are found in fewer than 1% osteosarcoma samples in the COSMIC database (Nov 2020)[111]. Chromosomal loss at 9p21, the region that includes CDKN2A, has been reported in 5–21% of osteosarcomas examined[112]. CDKN2B mutation was not reported in any of the 175 osteosarcoma cases in COSMIC (Nov 2020)[111]. Loss of CDKN2A expression has been reported to be associated with decreased survival rates in pediatric osteosarcoma patients, and p16INK4a protein levels have been reported to be a sensitive prognostic marker in osteosarcoma[112-113].

FINDING SUMMARY

CDKN2A encodes two different, unrelated tumor suppressor proteins, p16INK4a and p14ARF, whereas CDKN2B encodes the tumor suppressor p15INK4b[114-115]. Both p15INK4b and p16INK4a bind to and inhibit CDK4 and CDK6, thereby maintaining the growth-suppressive activity of the Rb tumor suppressor; loss or inactivation of either p15INK4b or p16INK4a contributes to dysregulation of the CDK4/6-cyclin-Rb pathway and loss of cell cycle control[116-117]. The tumor suppressive functions of p14ARF involve stabilization and activation of p53, via a mechanism of MDM2 inhibition[118-119]. One or more alterations observed here are predicted to result in p16INK4a loss of function[120-141]. One or more alterations seen here are predicted to result in p14ARF loss of function[124,141-144]. CDKN2B alterations such as seen here are predicted to inactivate p15INK4b[145].

POTENTIAL GERMLINE IMPLICATIONS

Germline CDKN2A mutation is associated with melanoma-pancreatic cancer syndrome, a condition marked by increased risk of developing malignant melanoma and/or pancreatic cancer[146]. Mutation carriers within families may develop either or both types of cancer, and melanoma cases may be referred to as familial or hereditary melanoma[147-148]. CDKN2A is the most implicated gene in familial melanoma, with germline mutations present in 16% to 20% of familial melanoma cases[149-151]. CDKN2A alteration has also been implicated in familial melanoma-astrocytoma syndrome, an extremely rare tumor association characterized by dual predisposition to melanoma and nervous system tumors[152-154]. In the appropriate clinical context, germline testing of CDKN2A is recommended.

NOTE Clinical trials are ordered by gene and prioritized by: age range inclusion criteria for pediatric patients, proximity to ordering medical facility, later trial phase, and verification of trial information within the last two months. While every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of the information contained below, the information available in the public domain is continually updated and should be investigated by the physician or research staff. This is not a comprehensive list of all available clinical trials. Foundation Medicine displays a subset of trial options and ranks them in this order of descending priority: Qualification for pediatric trial → Geographical proximity → Later trial phase. Clinical trials listed here may have additional enrollment criteria that may require medical screening to determine final eligibility. For additional information about listed clinical trials or to conduct a search for additional trials, please see clinicaltrials.gov. Or visit https://www.foundationmedicine.com/genomic-testing#support-services.

GENE
MYC

ALTERATION
amplification

RATIONALE
MYC overexpression may predict sensitivity to inhibition of CDKs, especially CDK1 and CDK2, of Aurora kinases, including Aurora kinase A and B, and of BET domain proteins, which are reported to downregulate MYC expression and MYC-dependent transcriptional programs.

NCT03936465

PHASE 1

Study of the Bromodomain (BRD) and Extra-Terminal Domain (BET) Inhibitor BMS-986158 in Pediatric Cancer

TARGETS
BRD2, BRD3, BRD4, BRDT

LOCATIONS: Toronto (Canada), Michigan, Ohio, Massachusetts, North Carolina

NCT03220347

PHASE 1

A Study to Assess the Safety, Tolerability, Pharmacokinetics and Preliminary Efficacy of CC-90010 in Subjects With Advanced Solid Tumors and Relapsed/Refractory Non-Hodgkin's Lymphomas

TARGETS
BRD2, BRD3, BRD4, BRDT

LOCATIONS: Kashiwa (Japan), Meldola (Italy), Napoli, Campania (Italy), Rozzano (MI) (Italy), Villejuif (France), Bordeaux (France), Barcelona (Spain), Madrid (Spain)

NCT03297424

PHASE 1/2

A Study of PLX2853 in Advanced Malignancies.

TARGETS
BRD4

LOCATIONS: Arizona, New York, Texas, Virginia, Florida

NCT01434316

PHASE 1

Veliparib and Dinaciclib in Treating Patients With Advanced Solid Tumors

TARGETS
PARP, CDK1, CDK2, CDK5, CDK9

LOCATIONS: Massachusetts

NCT04555837

PHASE 1/2

Alisertib and Pembrolizumab for the Treatment of Patients With Rb-deficient Head and Neck Squamous Cell Cancer

TARGETS
Aurora kinase A, PD-1

LOCATIONS: Texas

NOTE One or more variants of unknown significance (VUS) were detected in this patient's tumor. These variants may not have been adequately characterized in the scientific literature at the time this report was issued, and/or the genomic context of these alterations makes their significance unclear. We choose to include them here in the event that they become clinically meaningful in the future.

ACTB
amplification

ARAF
E578D

BCOR
T366I

CARD11
amplification

CRLF2
D202N

ERBB3
H1165R

FANCG
A516T

FLCN
amplification

GNA12
amplification

GPR124
C1196Y

KDM2B
G669R

MSH3
P619H

SPEN
amplification

STAT4
L307F

FoundationOne Heme is designed to include genes known to be somatically altered in human hematologic malignancies and sarcomas that are validated targets for therapy, either approved or in clinical trials, and/or that are unambiguous drivers of oncogenesis based on current knowledge. The current assay utilizes DNA sequencing to interrogate 406 genes as well as selected introns of 31 genes involved in rearrangements, in addition to RNA sequencing of 265 genes. The assay will be updated periodically to reflect new knowledge about cancer biology.

HEMATOLOGICAL MALIGNANCY DNA GENE LIST: ENTIRE CODING SEQUENCE FOR THE DETECTION OF BASE SUBSTITUTIONS, INSERTION/DELETIONS, AND COPY NUMBER ALTERATIONS

ABL1	*ACTB*	*AKT1*	*AKT2*	*AKT3*	*ALK*	*AMER1 (FAM123B or WTX)*	*APC*
APH1A	*AR*	*ARAF*	*ARFRP1*	*ARHGAP26 (GRAF)*	*ARID1A*	*ARID2*	*ASMTL*
ASXL1	*ATM*	*ATR*	*ATRX*	*AURKA*	*AURKB*	*AXIN1*	*AXL*
B2M	*BAP1*	*BARD1*	*BCL10*	*BCL11B*	*BCL2*	*BCL2L2*	*BCL6*
BCL7A	*BCOR*	*BCORL1*	*BIRC3*	*BLM*	*BRAF*	*BRCA1*	*BRCA2*
BRD4	*BRIP1*	*BRSK1*	*BTG2*	*BTK*	*BTLA*	*C11orf30 (EMSY)*	*CAD*
*CALR**	*CARD11*	*CBFB*	*CBL*	*CCND1*	*CCND2*	*CCND3*	*CCNE1*
CCT6B	*CD22*	*CD274 (PD-L1)*	*CD36*	*CD58*	*CD70*	*CD79A*	*CD79B*
CDC73	*CDH1*	*CDK12*	*CDK4*	*CDK6*	*CDK8*	*CDKN1B*	*CDKN2A*
CDKN2B	*CDKN2C*	*CEBPA*	*CHD2*	*CHEK1*	*CHEK2*	*CIC*	*CIITA*
CKS1B	*CPS1*	*CREBBP*	*CRKL*	*CRLF2*	*CSF1R*	*CSF3R*	*CTCF*
CTNNA1	*CTNNB1*	*CUX1*	*CXCR4*	*DAXX*	*DDR2*	*DDX3X*	*DNM2*
DNMT3A	*DOT1L*	*DTX1*	*DUSP2*	*DUSP9*	*EBF1*	*ECT2L*	*EED*
EGFR	*ELP2*	*EP300*	*EPHA3*	*EPHA5*	*EPHA7*	*EPHB1*	*ERBB2*
ERBB3	*ERBB4*	*ERG*	*ESR1*	*ETS1*	*ETV6*	*EXOSC6*	*EZH2*
FAF1	*FAM46C*	*FANCA*	*FANCC*	*FANCD2*	*FANCE*	*FANCF*	*FANCG*
FANCL	*FAS (TNFRSF6)*	*FBXO11*	*FBXO31*	*FBXW7*	*FGF10*	*FGF14*	*FGF19*
FGF23	*FGF3*	*FGF4*	*FGF6*	*FGFR1*	*FGFR2*	*FGFR3*	*FGFR4*
FHIT	*FLCN*	*FLT1*	*FLT3*	*FLT4*	*FLYWCH1*	*FOXL2*	*FOXO1*
FOXO3	*FOXP1*	*FRS2*	*GADD45B*	*GATA1*	*GATA2*	*GATA3*	*GID4 (C17orf39)*
GNA11	*GNA12*	*GNA13*	*GNAQ*	*GNAS*	*GPR124*	*GRIN2A*	*GSK3B*
GTSE1	*HDAC1*	*HDAC4*	*HDAC7*	*HGF*	*HIST1H1C*	*HIST1H1D*	*HIST1H1E*
HIST1H2AC	*HIST1H2AG*	*HIST1H2AL*	*HIST1H2AM*	*HIST1H2BC*	*HIST1H2BJ*	*HIST1H2BK*	*HIST1H2BO*
HIST1H3B	*HNF1A*	*HRAS*	*HSP90AA1*	*ICK*	*ID3*	*IDH1*	*IDH2*
IGF1R	*IKBKE*	*IKZF1*	*IKZF2*	*IKZF3*	*IL7R*	*INHBA*	*INPP4B*
INPP5D (SHIP)	*IRF1*	*IRF4*	*IRF8*	*IRS2*	*JAK1*	*JAK2*	*JAK3*
JARID2	*JUN*	*KAT6A (MYST3)*	*KDM2B*	*KDM4C*	*KDM5A*	*KDM5C*	*KDM6A*
KDR	*KEAP1*	*KIT*	*KLHL6*	*KMT2A (MLL)*	*KMT2C (MLL3)*	*KMT2D (MLL2)*	*KRAS*
LEF1	*LRP1B*	*LRRK2*	*MAF*	*MAFB*	*MAGED1*	*MALT1*	*MAP2K1*
MAP2K2	*MAP2K4*	*MAP3K1*	*MAP3K14*	*MAP3K6*	*MAP3K7*	*MAPK1*	*MCL1*
MDM2	*MDM4*	*MED12*	*MEF2B*	*MEF2C*	*MEN1*	*MET*	*MIB1*
MITF	*MKI67*	*MLH1*	*MPL*	*MRE11A*	*MSH2*	*MSH3*	*MSH6*
MTOR	*MUTYH*	*MYC*	*MYCL (MYCL1)*	*MYCN*	*MYD88*	*MYO18A*	*NCOR2*
NCSTN	*NF1*	*NF2*	*NFE2L2*	*NFKBIA*	*NKX2-1*	*NOD1*	*NOTCH1*
NOTCH2	*NPM1*	*NRAS*	*NT5C2*	*NTRK1*	*NTRK2*	*NTRK3*	*NUP93*
NUP98	*P2RY8*	*PAG1*	*PAK3*	*PALB2*	*PASK*	*PAX5*	*PBRM1*
PC	*PCBP1*	*PCLO*	*PDCD1*	*PDCD11*	*PDCD1LG2 (PD-L2)*	*PDGFRA*	*PDGFRB*
PDK1	*PHF6*	*PIK3CA*	*PIK3CG*	*PIK3R1*	*PIK3R2*	*PIM1*	*PLCG2*
POT1	*PPP2R1A*	*PRDM1*	*PRKAR1A*	*PRKDC*	*PRSS8*	*PTCH1*	*PTEN*
PTPN11	*PTPN2*	*PTPN6 (SHP-1)*	*PTPRO*	*RAD21*	*RAD50*	*RAD51*	*RAF1*
RARA	*RASGEF1A*	*RB1*	*RELN*	*RET*	*RHOA*	*RICTOR*	*RNF43*
ROS1	*RPTOR*	*RUNX1*	*S1PR2*	*SDHA*	*SDHB*	*SDHC*	*SDHD*
SERP2	*SETBP1*	*SETD2*	*SF3B1*	*SGK1*	*SMAD2*	*SMAD4*	*SMARCA1*
SMARCA4	*SMARCB1*	*SMC1A*	*SMC3*	*SMO*	*SOCS1*	*SOCS2*	*SOCS3*
SOX10	*SOX2*	*SPEN*	*SPOP*	*SRC*	*SRSF2*	*STAG2*	*STAT3*
STAT4	*STAT5A*	*STAT5B*	*STAT6*	*STK11*	*SUFU*	*SUZ12*	*TAF1*
TBL1XR1	*TCF3 (E2A)*	*TCL1A (TCL1)*	*TET2*	*TGFBR2*	*TLL2*	*TMEM30A*	*TMSB4XP8 (TMSL3)*
TNFAIP3	*TNFRSF11A*	*TNFRSF14*	*TNFRSF17*	*TOP1*	*TP53*	*TP63*	*TRAF2*
TRAF3	*TRAF5*	*TSC1*	*TSC2*	*TSHR*	*TUSC3*	*TYK2*	*U2AF1*
U2AF2	*VHL*	*WDR90*	*WHSC1 (MMSET or NSD2)*	*WISP3*	*WT1*	*XBP1*	*XPO1*
YY1AP1	*ZMYM3*	*ZNF217*	*ZNF24 (ZSCAN3)*	*ZNF703*	*ZRSR2*		

*Note: the assay was updated on 11/8/2016 to include the detection of alterations in CALR

HEMATOLOGICAL MALIGNANCY DNA GENE LIST: FOR THE DETECTION OF SELECT REARRANGEMENTS

ALK	*BCL2*	*BCL6*	*BCR*	*BRAF*	*CCND1*	*CRLF2*	*EGFR*	*EPOR*
ETV1	*ETV4*	*ETV5*	*ETV6*	*EWSR1*	*FGFR2*	*IGH*	*IGK*	*IGL*
JAK1	*JAK2*	*KMT2A (MLL)*	*MYC*	*NTRK1*	*PDGFRA*	*PDGFRB*	*RAF1*	*RARA*
RET	*ROS1*	*TMPRSS2*	*TRG*					

HEMATOLOGICAL MALIGNANCY RNA GENE LIST: FOR THE DETECTION OF SELECT REARRANGEMENTS

ABI1	*ABL1*	*ABL2*	*ACSL6*	*AFF1*	*AFF4*	*ALK*	*ARHGAP26 (GRAF)*	
ARHGEF12	*ARID1A*	*ARNT*	*ASXL1*	*ATF1*	*ATG5*	*ATIC*	*BCL10*	*BCL11A*
BCL11B	*BCL2*	*BCL3*	*BCL6*	*BCL7A*	*BCL9*	*BCOR*	*BCR*	*BIRC3*
BRAF	*BTG1*	*CAMTA1*	*CARS*	*CBFA2T3*	*CBFB*	*CBL*	*CCND1*	*CCND2*
CCND3	*CD274 (PD-L1)*	*CDK6*	*CDX2*	*CHIC2*	*CHN1*	*CIC*	*CIITA*	*CLP1*
CLTC	*CLTCL1*	*CNTRL (CEP110)*	*COL1A1*	*CREB3L1*	*CREB3L2*	*CREBBP*	*CRLF2*	*CSF1*
CTNNB1	*DDIT3*	*DDX10*	*DDX6*	*DEK*	*DUSP22*	*EGFR*	*EIF4A2*	*ELF4*
ELL	*ELN*	*EML4*	*EP300*	*EPOR*	*EPS15*	*ERBB2*	*ERG*	*ETS1*
ETV1	*ETV4*	*ETV5*	*ETV6*	*EWSR1*	*FCGR2B*	*FCRL4*	*FEV*	*FGFR1*
FGFR1OP	*FGFR2*	*FGFR3*	*FLI1*	*FNBP1*	*FOXO1*	*FOXO3*	*FOXO4*	*FOXP1*
FSTL3	*FUS*	*GAS7*	*GLI1*	*GMPS*	*GPHN*	*HERPUD1*	*HEY1*	*HIP1*
HIST1H4I	*HLF*	*HMGA1*	*HMGA2*	*HOXA11*	*HOXA13*	*HOXA3*	*HOXA9*	*HOXC11*
HOXC13	*HOXD11*	*HOXD13*	*HSP90AA1*	*HSP90AB1*	*IGH*	*IGK*	*IGL*	*IKZF1*
IL21R	*IL3*	*IRF4*	*ITK*	*JAK1*	*JAK2*	*JAK3*	*JAZF1*	*KAT6A (MYST3)*
KDSR	*KIF5B*	*KMT2A (MLL)*	*LASP1*	*LCP1*	*LMO1*	*LMO2*	*LPP*	*LYL1*
MAF	*MAFB*	*MALT1*	*MDS2*	*MECOM*	*MKL1*	*MLF1*	*MLLT1 (ENL)*	*MLLT10 (AF10)*
MLLT3	*MLLT4 (AF6)*	*MLLT6*	*MN1*	*MNX1*	*MSI2*	*MSN*	*MUC1*	*MYB*
MYC	*MYH11*	*MYH9*	*NACA*	*NBEAP1 (BCL8)*	*NCOA2*	*NDRG1*	*NF1*	*NF2*
NFKB2	*NIN*	*NOTCH1*	*NPM1*	*NR4A3*	*NSD1*	*NTRK1*	*NTRK2*	*NTRK3*
NUMA1	*NUP214*	*NUP98*	*NUTM2A*	*OMD*	*P2RY8*	*PAFAH1B2*	*PAX3*	*PAX5*
PAX7	*PBX1*	*PCM1*	*PCSK7*	*PDCD1LG2 (PD-L2)*	*PDE4DIP*	*PDGFB*	*PDGFRA*	*PDGFRB*
PER1	*PHF1*	*PICALM*	*PIM1*	*PLAG1*	*PML*	*POU2AF1*	*PPP1CB*	*PRDM1*
PRDM16	*PRRX1*	*PSIP1*	*PTCH1*	*PTK7*	*RABEP1*	*RAF1*	*RALGDS*	*RAP1GDS1*
RARA	*RBM15*	*RET*	*RHOH*	*RNF213*	*ROS1*	*RPL22*	*RPN1*	*RUNX1*
RUNX1T1 (ETO)	*RUNX2*	*SEC31A*	*SEPT5*	*SEPT6*	*SEPT9*	*SET*	*SH3GL1*	*SLC1A2*
SNX29 (RUNDC2A)	*SRSF3*	*SS18*	*SSX1*	*SSX2*	*SSX4*	*STAT6*	*STL*	*SYK*
TAF15	*TAL1*	*TAL2*	*TBL1XR1*	*TCF3 (E2A)*	*TCL1A (TCL1)*	*TEC*	*TET1*	*TFE3*
TFG	*TFPT*	*TFRC*	*TLX1*	*TLX3*	*TMPRSS2*	*TNFRSF11A*	*TOP1*	*TP63*
TPM3	*TPM4*	*TRIM24*	*TRIP11*	*TTL*	*TYK2*	*USP6*	*WHSC1 (MMSET or NSD2)*	
WHSC1L1	*YPEL5*	*ZBTB16*	*ZMYM2*	*ZNF384*	*ZNF521*			

ADDITIONAL ASSAYS: FOR THE DETECTION OF SELECT CANCER BIOMARKERS

Microsatellite (MS) status
Tumor Mutational Burden (TMB)

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The median exon coverage for this sample is 811x

ACCURACY		
Sensitivity: Base Substitutions	At ≥5% Minor Allele Frequency	>99.0%
Sensitivity: Insertions/Deletions (1-40bp)	At ≥10% Minor Allele Frequency	98.0%
Sensitivity: Focal Copy Number Alterations (Homozygous Deletions or Amplifications)	At ≥8 copies	>95.0%
Sensitivity: Microsatellite status	At ≥20% tumor nuclei	97.0%
Sensitivity: Known Gene Fusions	>95.0%	
Specificity: Base Substitutions, Insertions/Deletions, and Focal Copy Number Alterations	Positive Predictive Value (PPV)	>99.0%
Specificity: Known Gene Fusions	Positive Predictive Value (PPV)	>95.0%
Specificity: Microsatellite status	Positive Predictive Value (PPV)	>95.0%
Accuracy: Tumor Mutation Burden	At ≥20% tumor nuclei	>90.0%
Reproducibility (average concordance between replicates)	97.0% inter-batch precision 97.0% intra-batch precision 95.0% microsatellite status precision 96.0% tumor mutation burden precision	

Assay specifications were determined for pical median exon coverage of approximately 500X. For additional information regarding the validation of FoundationOne, please refer to the article, Frampton, GM. et al. Development and validation of a clinical cancer genomic profiling test based on massively parallel DNA sequencing, Nat Biotechnol (2013 Oct. 20).

Microsatellite status, which is a measure of microsatellite instability (MSI), is determined by assessing indel characteristics at 114 homopolymer repeat loci in or near the targeted gene regions of the FoundationOne Heme test. For MSI results, confirmatory testing using a validated orthogonal method should be considered.

Tumor Mutational Burden (TMB) is determined by measuring the number of somatic mutations in sequenced genes on the FoundationOne Heme test and extrapolating to the genome as a whole. TMB is assayed for all FoundationOne Heme samples and is reported as the number of mutations per megabase (Muts/Mb). Tumor Mutational Burden is reported as "Cannot Be Determined" if the sample is not of sufficient quality to confidently determine Tumor Mutational Burden.

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ABOUT FOUNDATIONONE HEME

FoundationOne®Heme is a comprehensive genomic profiling test for hematologic malignancies and sarcomas. The test is designed to provide physicians with clinically actionable information to help with diagnostic sub-classification, prognosis assessment, and targeted therapeutic selection. Test results provide information about clinically significant alterations, potential targeted therapies, available clinical trials, and quantitative markers that may support immunotherapy clinical trial enrollment. FoundationOne Heme is analytically validated to detect all classes of genomic alterations in more than 400 cancer-related genes. In addition to DNA sequencing, FoundationOne Heme employs RNA sequencing across more than 250 genes to capture a broad range of gene fusions, common drivers of hematologic malignancies and sarcomas.

FoundationOne Heme was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Foundation Medicine, Inc. (Foundation Medicine). FoundationOne Heme has not been cleared or approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The FDA has determined that such clearance or approval is not necessary. FoundationOne Heme may be used for clinical purposes and should not be regarded as purely investigational or for research only. Foundation Medicine's clinical reference laboratory is certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA) as qualified to perform high-complexity clinical testing.

THE REPORT

Incorporates analyses of peer-reviewed studies and other publicly available information identified by Foundation Medicine; these analyses and information may include associations between a molecular alteration (or lack of alteration) and one or more drugs with potential clinical benefit (or potential lack of clinical benefit), including drug candidates that are being studied in clinical research. Note: A finding of biomarker alteration does not necessarily indicate pharmacologic effectiveness (or lack thereof) of any drug or treatment regimen; a finding of no biomarker alteration does not necessarily indicate lack of pharmacologic effectiveness (or effectiveness) of any drug or treatment regimen.

Diagnostic Significance

FoundationOne Heme identifies alterations to select cancer-associated genes or portions of genes (biomarkers). In some cases, the Report also highlights selected negative test results regarding biomarkers of clinical significance.

Qualified Alteration Calls (Equivocal and Subclonal)

An alteration denoted as "amplification – equivocal" implies that FoundationOne Heme data provide some, but not unambiguous, evidence that the copy number of a gene exceeds the threshold for identifying copy number amplification. The threshold used in FoundationOne Heme for identifying a copy number amplification is five (5) for *ERBB2* and six (6) for all other genes. Conversely, an alteration denoted as "loss – equivocal" implies that FoundationOne Heme data provide some, but not unambiguous, evidence for homozygous deletion of the gene in question. An alteration denoted as "subclonal" is one that FoundationOne Heme analytical methodology has identified as being present in <10% of the assayed tumor DNA.

Ranking of Therapies and Clinical Trials

Ranking of Therapies in Summary Table

Therapies are ranked based on the following criteria: Therapies with clinical benefit (ranked alphabetically within each evidence category), followed by therapies associated with resistance (when applicable).

Ranking of Clinical Trials

Pediatric trial qualification → Geographical proximity → Later trial phase.

NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER NETWORK® (NCCN®) CATEGORIZATION

Biomarker and genomic findings detected may be associated with certain entries within the NCCN Drugs & Biologics Compendium® (NCCN Compendium®) (www.nccn.org). The NCCN Categories of Evidence and Consensus indicated reflect the highest possible category for a given therapy in association with each biomarker or genomic finding. Please note, however, that the accuracy and applicability of these NCCN categories within a report may be impacted by the patient's clinical history, additional biomarker information, age, and/or co-occurring alterations. For additional information on the NCCN categories, please refer to the NCCN Compendium®. Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®). © National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. 2021. All rights reserved. To view the most recent and complete version of the guidelines, go online to NCCN.org. NCCN makes no warranties of any kind whatsoever regarding their content, use or application and disclaims any responsibility for their application or use in any way.

LEVEL OF EVIDENCE NOT PROVIDED

Drugs with potential clinical benefit (or potential lack of clinical benefit) are not evaluated for source or level of published evidence.

NO GUARANTEE OF CLINICAL BENEFIT

This Report makes no promises or guarantees that a particular drug will be effective in the treatment of disease in any patient. This Report also makes no promises or guarantees that a drug with potential lack of clinical benefit will in fact provide no clinical benefit.

NO GUARANTEE OF REIMBURSEMENT

Foundation Medicine makes no promises or guarantees that a healthcare provider, insurer or other third party payor, whether private or governmental, will reimburse a patient for the cost of FoundationOne Heme.

TREATMENT DECISIONS ARE RESPONSIBILITY OF PHYSICIAN

Drugs referenced in this Report may not be suitable for a particular patient. The selection of any, all or none of the drugs associated with potential clinical benefit (or potential lack of clinical benefit) resides entirely within the discretion of the treating physician. Indeed, the information in this Report must be considered in conjunction with all other relevant information regarding a particular patient, before the patient's treating physician recommends a course of treatment. Decisions on patient care and treatment must be based on the independent medical judgment of the treating physician, taking into consideration all applicable information concerning the patient's condition, such as patient and family history, physical examinations, information from other diagnostic tests, and patient preferences, in accordance with the standard of care in a given community. A treating physician's decisions should not be based on a single test, such as this Test, or the information contained in this Report. Certain sample or variant characteristics may result in reduced sensitivity. These include: subclonal alterations in heterogeneous samples, low sample quality or with homozygous losses of <3 exons; and deletions and insertions >40bp, or in repetitive/high homology sequences. FoundationOne Heme is performed using DNA and RNA derived from tumor, and as such germline events may not be reported.

The following targets typically have low coverage resulting in a reduction in sensitivity: SDHD exon 4, TNFRSF11A exon1, and TP53 exon 1.

FoundationOne Heme fulfills the requirements of the European Directive 98/79 EC for in vitro diagnostic medical devices and is registered as a CE-IVD product by Foundation Medicine's EU Authorized Representative, Qarad b.v.b.a, Cipalstraat 3, 2440 Geel, Belgium.

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CE

VARIANTS TO CONSIDER FOR FOLLOW-UP GERMLINE TESTING

The variants indicated for consideration of follow-up germline testing are 1) limited to reportable short variants with a protein effect listed in the ClinVar genomic database (Landrum et al., 2018; 29165669) as Pathogenic, Pathogenic/Likely Pathogenic, or Likely Pathogenic (by an expert panel or multiple submitters), 2) associated with hereditary cancer-predisposing disorder(s), 3) detected at an allele frequency of >10%, and 4) in select genes reported by the ESMO Precision Medicine Working Group (Mandelker et al., 2019; 31050713) to have a greater than 10% probability of germline origin if identified during tumor sequencing. The selected genes are *ATM, BAP1, BRCA1, BRCA2, BRIP1, CHEK2, FLCN, MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, MUTYH, PALB2, RET, SDHA, SDHB, SDHC, SDHD, TSC2,* and *VHL*, and are not inclusive of all cancer susceptibility genes. The content in this report should not substitute for genetic counseling or follow-up germline testing, which is needed to distinguish whether a finding in this patient's tumor sequencing is germline or somatic. Interpretation should be based on clinical context.

VARIANTS THAT MAY REPRESENT CLONAL HEMATOPOIESIS

Variants that may represent clonal hematopoiesis (CH) are limited to select reportable short variants in defined genes identified in solid tumors only. Variant selection was determined based on gene tumor-suppressor or oncogene status, known role in solid tumors versus hematological malignancies, and literature prevalence. The defined genes are *ASXL1, CBL, DNMT3A, IDH2, JAK2, KMT2D (MLL2), MPL, MYD88, SF3B1, TET2,* and *U2AF1* and are not inclusive of all CH genes. The content in this report should not substitute for dedicated hematological workup. Comprehensive genomic profiling of solid tumors detects nontumor alterations that are due to CH. Patient-matched peripheral blood mononuclear cell sequencing is required to conclusively determine if this alteration is present in tumor or is secondary to CH. Interpretation should be based on clinical context.

SELECT ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
CR	Complete response
DCR	Disease control rate
DNMT	DNA methyltransferase
HR	Hazard ratio
ITD	Internal tandem duplication
MMR	Mismatch repair
muts/Mb	Mutations per megabase
NOS	Not otherwise specified
ORR	Objective response rate
OS	Overall survival
PD	Progressive disease
PFS	Progression-free survival
PR	Partial response
SD	Stable disease
TKI	Tyrosine kinase inhibitor

MR Suite Version 5.0.0

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