FOUNDATIONONE®CDx

PATIENT
Hsieh, Chen-I

TUMOR TYPE
Brain anaplastic astrocytoma
COUNTRY CODE
TW

REPORT DATE
17 Aug 2022
ORDERED TEST #
ORD-1429004-01

ABOUT THE TEST FoundationOne®CDx is a next-generation sequencing (NGS) based assay that identifies genomic findings within hundreds of cancer-related genes.

PATIENT
DISEASE Brain anaplastic astrocytoma
NAME Hsieh, Chen-I
DATE OF BIRTH 26 April 1963
SEX Male
MEDICAL RECORD # 48239027

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

SPECIMEN
SPECIMEN SITE Brain
SPECIMEN ID S111-27419 A (PF22088)
SPECIMEN TYPE Slide Deck
DATE OF COLLECTION 20 July 2022
SPECIMEN RECEIVED 09 August 2022

Biomarker Findings

Microsatellite status - MS-Stable
Tumor Mutational Burden - 5 Muts/Mb

Genomic Findings

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

KIT amplification
MET amplification, kinase domain duplication
PDGFRA amplification
CDK4 amplification
MDM2 amplification
ATRX E533*
KDR amplification
MLL2 rearrangement exon 40

Report Highlights

- Targeted therapies with potential clinical benefit **approved in another tumor type**: **Cabozantinib** (p. 10), **Capmatinib** (p. 10), **Crizotinib** (p. 11), **Imatinib** (p. 11), **Nilotinib** (p. 12), **Sorafenib** (p. 12), **Sunitinib** (p. 13), **Tepotinib** (p. 13)
- Evidence-matched **clinical trial options** based on this patient's genomic findings: (p. 14)

BIOMARKER FINDINGS	THERAPY AND CLINICAL TRIAL IMPLICATIONS
Microsatellite status - MS-Stable	**No therapies or clinical trials.** see Biomarker Findings section
Tumor Mutational Burden - 5 Muts/Mb	**No therapies or clinical trials.** see Biomarker Findings section

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GENOMIC FINDINGS	THERAPIES WITH CLINICAL RELEVANCE (IN PATIENT'S TUMOR TYPE)	THERAPIES WITH CLINICAL RELEVANCE (IN OTHER TUMOR TYPE)
KIT - amplification	none	Imatinib
		Nilotinib
		Sorafenib
10 Trials *see p. 16*		Sunitinib
MET - amplification, kinase domain duplication	none	Cabozantinib
		Capmatinib
		Crizotinib
5 Trials *see p. 19*		Tepotinib
PDGFRA - amplification	none	Imatinib
1 Trial *see p. 20*		
CDK4 - amplification	none	none
10 Trials *see p. 14*		
MDM2 - amplification	none	none
5 Trials *see p. 18*		

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 approved therapies; however, the agents listed in this report may have varied clinical evidence in the patient's tumor type. Therapies and the clinical trials listed in this report may not be complete and exhaustive. 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. This report should be regarded and used as a supplementary source of information and not as the single basis for the making of a therapy decision. All treatment decisions remain the full and final responsibility of the treating physician and physicians should refer to approved prescribing information for all therapies.

Therapies contained in this report may have been approved by the US FDA.

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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

MSI-High has been reported in 3-8% of adult or pediatric astrocytomas and was generally not associated with Lynch syndrome[6-8]. Low-level MSI has been reported in 5-9% of glioblastoma (GBM) samples[9-11]. A large-scale study did not find high-level microsatellite instability (MSI-H) in any of 129 GBM samples[9], although a small-scale study reported MSI-H in 4 of 15 pediatric GBMs and 1 of 12 adult GBMs[12]. The frequency of MSI has been reported to be increased in relapsed compared to primary GBM[9], in GBMs with a previous lower grade astrocytoma[10], and in giant cell GBM compared to classic GBM[11].

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[13]. 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[13-15]. 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[16-18]. MSS status indicates MMR proficiency and typically correlates with intact expression of all MMR family proteins[13,15,17-18].

BIOMARKER

Tumor Mutational Burden

RESULT
5 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[19-21], anti-PD-1 therapies[19-22], and combination nivolumab and ipilimumab[23-28]. In glioma, a lack of association between TMB and clinical benefit from immune checkpoint inhibitors has been reported[19,29-30]. However, multiple case studies have reported that patients with ultramutated gliomas driven by POLE mutations have benefited from treatment with anti-PD-1[31-32] or anti-PD-L1[33] therapies. Therefore, although increased TMB alone may not be a strong biomarker for PD-1 or PD-L1 inhibitors in this cancer type, these agents may have efficacy for patients with glioma harboring both high TMB and POLE mutation.

FREQUENCY & PROGNOSIS

Anaplastic astrocytoma harbors a median TMB of 1.8 mutations per megabase (muts/Mb), and 2% of cases have high TMB (>20 muts/Mb)[34]. For pediatric patients, high TMB has been reported in a subset of high-grade gliomas, frequently in association with mutations in mismatch repair or proofreading genes and in TP53, whereas BRAF alterations or other oncogene fusions were observed more frequently in brain tumors harboring low TMB[35-36]. Increased TMB has been reported to correlate with higher tumor grade in glioma[37] and glioblastoma (GBM) tissue samples with biallelic mismatch repair deficiency (bMMRD)[31], as well as with shorter OS of patients with diffuse glioma[38].

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[39-40] and cigarette smoke in lung cancer[41-42], treatment with temozolomide-based chemotherapy in glioma[43-44], mutations in the proofreading domains of DNA polymerases encoded by the POLE and POLD1 genes[45-49], and microsatellite instability (MSI)[45,48-49]. This sample harbors a TMB below levels that would be predicted to be associated with sensitivity to PD-1- or PD-L1-targeting immune checkpoint inhibitors, alone or in combination with other agents[19,29-33].

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GENE
KIT

ALTERATION
amplification

POTENTIAL TREATMENT STRATEGIES

— Targeted Therapies —

On the basis of clinical evidence, primarily in gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST), melanoma, AML, and systemic mastocytosis, KIT activating alterations are associated with sensitivity to TKIs including imatinib, sunitinib, sorafenib, dasatinib, nilotinib, pazopanib, regorafenib, ponatinib, midostaurin, apatinib, avapritinib, and ripretinib[50-58]. The use of mTOR inhibitors as an alternative therapeutic strategy has demonstrated limited success in KIT-mutated, imatinib-resistant melanoma, with 1 PR and 3 SD observed for 4 patients treated with everolimus[59]. However, no responses were observed for 10 patients with mastocytosis following everolimus monotherapy, with 8/10 patients harboring the KIT D816V mutation[60]. The role of KIT amplification as a biomarker for response to mTOR inhibitors has not been investigated (PubMed, Mar 2022). Clinical benefit has been observed for patients with KIT amplified or overexpressing tumors following treatment with imatinib[61-71], nilotinib[72], sorafenib[73-76], and sunitinib[77-78], suggesting that KIT amplification may be sensitive to these inhibitors. However, evidence demonstrating clinical benefit for regorafenib, dasatinib, pazopanib, or ponatinib in the context of KIT amplified or overexpressing tumors is limited. One patient with KIT/PDGFRA/KDR-amplified GBM experienced a PR on ripretinib[79-80] .

FREQUENCY & PROGNOSIS

In the TCGA datasets, KIT amplification has been reported in 2.5% of lower grade gliomas (grades 2 and 3)[81] and 9.2% of glioblastomas (Grade 4 astrocytoma)[82]. KIT amplification has been variously reported in 4-47% of glioblastomas in the scientific literature[83-85]. Amplification of KIT has been strongly correlated with the presence of KDR and/or PDGFRA amplification in glioblastoma[84,86-87]. One study found no correlation between KIT amplification and overall survival in patients with glioblastoma, while a separate study reported that overexpression of KIT was associated with tumor grade and shorter survival in patients with malignant glioma[83,88].

FINDING SUMMARY

KIT (also called c-KIT) encodes a cell surface tyrosine kinase receptor that, upon ligand binding and dimerization, activates the PI3K-AKT and RAS-MAPK signaling pathways[89]. KIT aberrations, including point mutations, translocations, amplification, and overexpression, have been associated with various malignancies, and KIT is considered an oncoprotein[90]. KIT has been reported to be amplified in cancer[91] and may be biologically relevant in this context[92-93].

GENE
MET

ALTERATION
amplification, kinase domain duplication

POTENTIAL TREATMENT STRATEGIES

— Targeted Therapies —

On the basis of extensive clinical evidence, MET amplification or activating mutations may predict sensitivity to MET-targeting therapies such as kinase inhibitors crizotinib, capmatinib, tepotinib, and cabozantinib. In a Phase 1b/2 trial for patients with MET-amplified recurrent glioblastoma, no responses were observed following treatment with capmatinib monotherapy (n=10) or capmatinib combined with buparlisib (n=33); patients in the combination therapy arm additionally harbored PTEN inactivating alterations[94]. Crizotinib has benefited patients with MET-amplified non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) of varied histologies[95-98], gastroesophageal cancer[99], glioblastoma[100], and carcinoma of unknown primary[101]. Capmatinib has demonstrated clinical efficacy for patients with MET-amplified cholangiocarcinoma[102], as well as MET-amplified NSCLC both as a monotherapy[103] and in combination with an EGFR TKI for patients with concurrent activating EGFR mutations[104-106]. Tepotinib has demonstrated efficacy for patients with MET-amplified hepatocellular carcinoma[107] and NSCLC[108] as a monotherapy, as well as in combination with gefitinib for patients with MET-amplified and EGFR-mutated NSCLC[109-111] . Savolitinib elicited responses for patients with MET-amplified papillary renal cell carcinoma[112] and gastric cancer either alone or in combination with docetaxel[113-114]. AMG 337 elicited an ORR of 50% (5/10), including 1 CR, for patients with MET-amplified gastric, esophageal, or gastroesophageal junction cancer[115]. Patients with MET-amplified NSCLC[116] or MET-amplified gastric cancer[117] treated with the MET-targeting antibody onartuzumab (MetMAb) achieved clinical responses. In addition, high MET expression has been suggested to predict patient response to therapies such as the monoclonal HGF-targeting antibody rilotumumab, as well as the combination of ramucirumab and the monoclonal MET-targeting antibody emibetuzumab[118]. The Phase 2 LUMINOSITY study of the MET antibody-drug conjugate telisotuzumab vedotin (teliso-V) reported a 37% (19/52) ORR for patients with non-squamous, EGFR-wildtype tumors; lower ORRs were observed for patients with squamous (11%, 3/27) or non-squamous EGFR-mutated (12%, 5/43) tumors[119]. A Phase 1 study showed that teliso-V plus osimertinib yielded an ORR of 56% (10/18) for patients with EGFR-mutated, MET-overexpressing NSCLC who progressed on osimertinib, including ORRs of 56% (5/9) for patients with EGFR L858R mutation and 67% (6/9) for those with EGFR exon 19 deletion[120]. MET inhibitors crizotinib, capmatinib, PF-04217903, tepotinib, glesatinib, savolitinib, and foretinib have provided benefit for patients with MET-mutated papillary renal cell carcinoma (RCC)[121-124], histiocytic sarcoma[125], and non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) of varied histologies[126-130]. Patients with MET exon 14 mutated NSCLC who were treated with 1 of several MET inhibitors exhibited superior outcomes (median OS 24.6 vs. 8.1 months; HR=0.11, p=0.04) compared with patients who were not treated with a MET inhibitor[131]. Tepotinib showed durable clinical activity in patients with NSCLC with MET exon 14 skipping mutations[132], and yielded a PR lasting 9 months for a patient with HLA-DRB1-MET fusion-positive NSCLC[133]. In another study, 11 patients with hereditary papillary RCC and germline MET mutations (4 of which were H1094R) experienced 5 PRs and 5 SDs after treatment with foretinib[121]. Savolitinib yielded ORRs of 49% (30/61) in patients with MET exon 14 mutated NSCLC[134] and numerically higher ORR for patients with MET-driven papillary RCC compared to sunitinib (27% [9/33] vs. 7.4% [2/27])[124].

FREQUENCY & PROGNOSIS

A study of 53 pediatric patients with glioblastoma identified MET fusions in 11% of cases[135]. In the glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) TCGA dataset, putative amplification of MET is reported in 2.5% of cases whereas MET mutation is reported in 0.4% of cases[82]. Lower level gain of MET has been reported in 47% and 44% of primary and secondary GBM, respectively, and in 38% of diffuse astrocytomas[136]. Oncogenic fusions in receptor tyrosine kinases, including ALK, NTRK1/2/3, ROS1, and MET, are characteristic of a subset of infantile hemispheric high-grade gliomas with intermediate to good prognosis[137-138]. Multiple studies have reported MET expression to be associated with poor prognosis in patients with GBM[139-141]; however, one study reported improved overall survival in patients with GBM expressing MET relative to those negative for MET expression[142].

FINDING SUMMARY

MET encodes a receptor tyrosine kinase, also known as c-MET or hepatocyte growth factor receptor (HGFR), that is activated by the ligand HGF; MET activation results in signaling mediated partly by the RAS-RAF-MAPK and PI3K pathways to promote proliferation[143-144]. MET has been reported to be amplified in cancer[91], with amplification positively correlating with protein expression in some cancer types[145-149] and associating with therapeutic response to MET inhibitors in a variety of cancer types[95-97,99-101,150-151]. Rearrangements leading to a fusion of the MET kinase domain with a variety of partners predicted to constitutively dimerize and/or overexpress the MET portion, including the kinase domain[135,152-154], have been characterized as activating and/or tumorigenic, as well as sensitive to various MET inhibitors, including crizotinib, cabozantinib, tepotinib, and foretinib in preclinical studies[154-158]. Four patients with lung adenocarcinoma harboring MET fusions[154,159-160], a patient with lung adenocarcinoma harboring a MET kinase domain duplication[154], and a patient with glioblastoma harboring a MET fusion[135] have benefited from crizotinib.

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GENE
PDGFRA

ALTERATION
amplification

POTENTIAL TREATMENT STRATEGIES

— Targeted Therapies —

On the basis of extensive clinical evidence in solid tumors and hematologic cancers, PDGFRA activating alterations are associated with sensitivity to imatinib[161-198]. Sorafenib has shown clinical and preclinical activity against the FIP1L1-PDGFRA fusion in chronic eosinophilic leukemia (CEL) and mutations associated with clinical resistance to imatinib and sunitinib in both CEL and gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST)[199-204]. Complete responses to nilotinib have been reported in patients with CEL or hypereosinophilic syndrome with FIP1L1-PDGFRA or activating mutations[177,205-206]; preclinical evidence has reported efficacy of nilotinib in the context of PDGFRA mutations associated with GIST[207-208]. Patients with GIST harboring PDGFRA activating mutations have been reported to derive clinical benefit from treatment with sunitinib[209] or regorafenib[210-211]. Preclinical studies have reported sensitivity of activating PDGFRA mutations and FIP1L1-PDGFRA fusion to dasatinib[201,207]. PDGFRA D842 mutations were reported to be sensitive to avapritinib in clinical[50] and preclinical[50] studies of GIST, and demonstrated sensitivity to ripretinib for 1 patient[80]. One patient with KIT/PDGFRA/KDR-amplified GBM experienced a PR on ripretinib[79-80] .

FREQUENCY & PROGNOSIS

PDGFRA amplification has been suggested to be more common in higher grade astrocytomas than in lower grade astrocytomas; studies have reported PDGFRA amplification in 16.3% (27/166) of Grade 2 astrocytomas and in 23.6% (91/386) of Grade 3 and 4 astrocytomas analyzed[86,212-213]. PDGFRA amplification has been reported in 5.2-33% of glioblastoma cases[82-84,212,214-215]. A retrospective analysis of TCGA glioma samples reported elevated expression of ERBB3 correlated with PDGFRA expression and co-expression of these genes was an indicator of poor prognosis in a GBM patient cohort[216]. Amplification of PDGFRA has been associated with tumor grade and poor progression-free and overall survival in patients with glioblastoma[212,214-215]. In addition, PDGFRA amplification has been reported to occur in conjunction with IDH1 mutation in glioblastoma, and both alterations in the same tumor have been associated with poor patient prognosis[212].

FINDING SUMMARY

PDGFRA encodes platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha (PDGFR-alpha), a tyrosine kinase receptor that, upon binding of cognate ligands (PDGFA or PDGFB), activates several signaling pathways, including PI3K and MAPK[217]. PDGFR aberrations, including point mutations, translocations, amplification, and/or overexpression, have been associated with various malignancies[90]. Amplification of PDGFRA, frequently occurring with amplification of the genes KDR and KIT, has been associated with increased PDGFRA expression[85,218-220] and poor prognosis[85,212,221-222] in some subtypes of glioma.

GENE
CDK4

ALTERATION
amplification

POTENTIAL TREATMENT STRATEGIES

— Targeted Therapies —

CDK4 amplification or activation may predict sensitivity to CDK4/6 inhibitors such as abemaciclib, palbociclib, and ribociclib[223-226]. Clinical benefit has been reported for limited tumor types including patients with CDK4-amplified liposarcoma and sarcoma in response to treatment with abemaciclib[227], palbociclib[223,228], and ribociclib[229].

FREQUENCY & PROGNOSIS

CDK4 amplification has been observed in 9.4% of glioma cases[230]. A study has reported amplification of the 12q14-15 region, where CDK4 and MDM2 reside, in 4.8% (2/42) of glioblastomas[231]. Amplification of CDK4 and corresponding increased CDK4 protein expression has been reported to be associated with a poorer patient outcome in anaplastic astrocytoma and glioblastoma[232-235].

FINDING SUMMARY

CDK4 encodes the cyclin-dependent kinase 4, which regulates the cell cycle, senescence, and apoptosis[236]. CDK4 and its functional homolog CDK6 are activated by D-type cyclins and promote cell cycle progression by inactivating the tumor suppressor Rb[237-238]. Amplification of the chromosomal region that includes CDK4 has been reported in multiple cancer types, including lung cancer, glioblastoma, and liposarcoma, and has been associated with overexpression of CDK4 protein[223,239-245].

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GENE
MDM2

ALTERATION
amplification

POTENTIAL TREATMENT STRATEGIES

— Targeted Therapies —

MDM2 antagonists disrupt the MDM2-p53 interaction, thereby stabilizing p53[246]. Preclinical studies have suggested that the amplification of MDM2, in the absence of concurrent TP53 mutations, may increase sensitivity to these agents[247-248]. Preliminary Phase 1 studies of the MDM2-p53 antagonist alrizomadlin (APG-115) reported a PR in a patient with liposarcoma harboring an MDM2 amplification and wildtype for TP53 and SD in 21%–38% (6/28 and 5/13, respectively) of patients in genomically unselected solid tumors[249-250] . A Phase 2 trial of alrizomadlin in combination with pembrolizumab reported a PR in 1 of 3 patients with malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor that had failed standard therapy, as well as PRs in patients with multiple types of solid tumors that had failed immunotherapy, including 1 out of 14 patients with non-small cell lung cancer; 1 out of 5 patients with urothelial carcinoma; and 2 out of5, 1 out of 5, and 1 out of 11 patients with mucosal, uveal, and cutaneous melanoma, respectively[251]. Phase 1b studies of the MDM2 inhibitor idasanutlin for refractory AML in combination with cytarabine or venetoclax reported anti-leukemic response rates of 33% (25/75) and 37% (11/30), respectively[252-253] ; clinical benefit (58% ORR, 7/12) with idasanutlin monotherapy has been reported for patients with polycythemia vera[254]. The dual MDM2/MDM4 inhibitor ALRN-6924 led to an ORR of 27% (4/15) for patients with TP53 wildtype peripheral T-cell lymphoma in a Phase 2 study[255]; responses have also been observed in TP53 wildtype AML, MDS, Merkel cell carcinoma, colorectal cancer, and liposarcoma[256-257] .

FREQUENCY & PROGNOSIS

In the Glioblastoma Multiforme (GBM) TCGA dataset, amplification of MDM2 has been found in 8% of cases[82]. A study has reported amplification of the 12q14-15 region, where MDM2 and CDK4 reside, in 5% (2/42) of GBMs[231]. Amplification of MDM2 has been associated with poor survival in patients with glioblastoma[231,258].

FINDING SUMMARY

MDM2 encodes an E3 ubiquitin protein ligase, which mediates the ubiquitination and subsequent degradation of p53, Rb1, and other proteins[259-261]. MDM2 acts to prevent the activity of the tumor suppressor p53; therefore, overexpression or amplification of MDM2 may be oncogenic[262-263]. Overexpression or amplification of MDM2 is frequent in cancer[93]. Although two retrospective clinical studies suggest that MDM2 amplification may predict a short time-to-treatment failure on anti-PD-1/PD-L1 immune checkpoint inhibitors, with 4/5 patients with MDM2 amplification[264] and 2/3 patients with MDM2 or MDM4 amplification[265] experiencing tumor hyperprogression, amplification of MDM2 or MDM4 was not associated with shorter progression-free survival (PFS) in a retrospective analysis of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) outcomes with immune checkpoint inhibitors (hazard ratio of 1.4, p=0.44)[266]. The latter study reported PFS of >2 months for 5/8 patients with MDM2/MDM4 amplification[266].

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GENE
ATRX

ALTERATION
E533*

TRANSCRIPT ID
NM_000489

CODING SEQUENCE EFFECT
1597G>T

VARIANT ALLELE FREQUENCY (% VAF)
72.2%

POTENTIAL TREATMENT STRATEGIES

— Targeted Therapies —

No targeted therapies are available to directly address ATRX inactivation. Based on preclinical[267-268] and limited clinical data[269], ATRX alterations may confer sensitivity to combination strategies involving WEE1 inhibition. In a Phase 2 study evaluating the WEE1 inhibitor adavosertib plus irinotecan for the treatment of pediatric patients with neuroblastoma, prolonged SD was reported for 44% (4/9) of patients with ATRX-deficient tumors and responses were seen in two tumors that had evidence of ALT[269]. Preclinical evidence also suggests that ATRX deficiency may impart sensitivity to synthetic lethal approaches involving PARP inhibition and irinotecan[270], combined PARP and ATR inhibition[268], or double-strand break-induction with agents such as doxorubicin, irinotecan, and topotecan[271]; however, these approaches have not been demonstrated clinically.

FREQUENCY & PROGNOSIS

Somatic mutation of ATRX has been reported in a number of solid tumor types, often associated with ALT[272]. ATRX mutation correlating with ALT has been reported in 10-20% of pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors (PNETs)[272-274], 12.6% of pheochromocytomas and paragangliomas[275], and 48% of adolescent and young adult (AYA) patients with glioblastoma (GBM) or neuroblastoma[276-280]. ATRX loss in PNET[273,281] and melanoma[282] and mutation in other neuroendocrine tumors[275] is associated with poor prognosis. Pediatric patients with high-grade glioma and ATRX mutation were shown to have more aggressive disease but are more responsive to treatment with double-strand break therapy[271]. ATRX mutation or loss of expression is more frequent in Grade 2/3 astrocytoma and secondary GBM than primary GBM, oligodendroglioma, and oligoastrocytoma[283-286] and has been proposed as a distinguishing biomarker[284-286]. ATRX mutation has not been detected in concurrence with MYCN amplification in glioma and neuroblastoma[277-280]. Low-grade gliomas with both IDH1/2 mutation and ATRX mutation are associated with worse prognosis than those with IDH1/2 mutation but no ATRX mutation[284]. Loss of ATRX protein expression has been reported in 33-39% of incidences of leiomyosarcoma (LMS) associating with ALT, a poor prognostic factor across all LMS subtypes, and with poor prognosis in extrauterine LMS but not in uterine LMS[287-288].

FINDING SUMMARY

ATRX encodes a SWI/SNF chromatin remodeling protein implicated in histone variant H3.3 deposition, transcriptional regulation, and telomere maintenance[289-290]. ATRX inactivation or loss of expression is associated with alternative lengthening of telomeres (ALT)[272,288,291-292]. Alterations that disrupt the ADD domain (aa 167-270) or helicase domain (aa 2010-2280) of ATRX are predicted to result in loss of ATRX function[293-295]; however, the loss of ATRX function is not sufficient to induce ALT, which requires other undetermined factors[289,296]. Germline mutations in ATRX give rise to alpha-thalassemia X-linked intellectual disability syndrome (ATR-X syndrome)[297].

GENE
KDR

ALTERATION
amplification

POTENTIAL TREATMENT STRATEGIES

— Targeted Therapies —

On the basis of clinical benefit for patients with ccRCC[298-302] and a patient with breast angiosarcoma[303], high VEGFR-2 expression has been associated with sensitivity to sunitinib. However, because data supporting concordance between VEGFR-2 expression and KDR genomic biomarkers are limited, it is unclear whether these therapeutic strategies would be beneficial in this case. On the basis of extensive clinical evidence across multiple tumor types, expression of plasma or tumor VEGFR-1 or VEGFR-2 has not been established as a reliable biomarker to predict response to the VEGFA-targeted agent bevacizumab[304-323]. One patient with KIT/PDGFRA/KDR-amplified GBM experienced a PR on ripretinib[79-80] .

FREQUENCY & PROGNOSIS

KDR mutation has been reported in 2.0% of glioma samples analyzed in COSMIC (Jan 2022)[324]. In the TCGA datasets, KDR amplification has been reported in 2.5% of lower grade gliomas and 6.2% of glioblastomas (grade IV astrocytoma)[81-82]. In the scientific literature, KDR amplification has been reported in 3-39% of glioblastomas analyzed[83-84]. Amplification of KDR has been strongly correlated with the presence of KIT and/or PDGFRA amplification in glioblastomas[84,86-87]. The activity of VEGFR2 has been shown to be correlated with disease progression in gliomas; a study reported constitutive activity of VEGFR2 in 71% and 15% of glioblastomas and anaplastic gliomas, respectively, but not in low grade gliomas[325-326]. In addition, increased VEGFR2 expression has been associated with poor progression-free survival in recurrent high-grade gliomas[327].

FINDING SUMMARY

KDR encodes vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2 (VEGFR2), a member of the vascular endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR) family. It is a receptor tyrosine kinase that transmits signals from VEGFA and is involved in both tumor angiogenesis and vasculogenesis during development[328]. KDR amplification has been reported in many tumor types and may be oncogenic[328].

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GENE
MLL2

ALTERATION
rearrangement exon 40

POTENTIAL TREATMENT STRATEGIES

— Targeted Therapies —

There are no targeted therapies available to address genomic alterations in MLL2.

FREQUENCY & PROGNOSIS

MLL2 alterations are observed in a number of solid tumor contexts (COSMIC, Jan 2022)[324], and are especially prevalent in lung squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)[329] and small cell lung carcinoma (SCLC)[330]. MLL2 mutation was found to be an independent prognostic factor of poor PFS and OS in non-small cell lung cancer, but not in SCLC[331]. One study reported that MLL2 truncating mutations were more common in recurrent ovary granulosa cell tumors (GCT) compared with primary GCTs (24% [10/42] vs. 3.0% [1/32])[332]. In a study of esophageal SCC, high MLL2 expression positively correlated with tumor stage, differentiation, and size, and negatively correlated with OS[333].

FINDING SUMMARY

MLL2 encodes an H3K4-specific histone methyltransferase that is involved in the transcriptional response to progesterone signaling[334]. Germline de novo mutations of MLL2 are responsible for the majority of cases of Kabuki syndrome, a complex and phenotypically distinctive developmental disorder[335]. A significant number of inactivating MLL2 alterations have been observed in multiple tumor types, suggesting a tumor suppressor role[336].

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Cabozantinib

Assay findings association

MET
amplification, kinase domain duplication

AREAS OF THERAPEUTIC USE

Cabozantinib inhibits multiple tyrosine kinases, including MET, RET, VEGFRs, and ROS1. It is FDA approved as monotherapy to treat patients with renal cell carcinoma (RCC), hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), medullary thyroid cancer (MTC), and differentiated thyroid cancer (DTC). It is also approved in combination with nivolumab to treat RCC. Please see the drug label for full prescribing information.

GENE ASSOCIATION

Sensitivity of MET alterations to cabozantinib is suggested by clinical responses in patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) harboring MET mutations associated with MET exon 14 skipping, with or without concurrent MET amplification[127,337] , as well as by extensive preclinical data[152,338-343] . A patient with infantile fibrosarcoma-like tumor harboring an RBMS-MET fusion benefited from cabozantinib treatment[344].

SUPPORTING DATA

In a Phase 2 study, cabozantinib treatment achieved objective responses in 7 of 31 patients with glioblastoma (GBM) without prior antiangiogenic therapy and tumor shrinkage in 3 of 9 patients with prior antiangiogenic therapy, including bevacizumab[345]. In a preclinical study, cabozantinib treatment reduced GBM tumor growth in 3 xenograft mouse lines, and increased survival in two of these lines, while showed no effect on the overall survival in the third line; however, combination treatment with cabozantinib resulted in sensitization of these xenografts to TMZ treatment[346]. A Phase 1 ascending dose study of cabozantinib in patients with advanced solid tumors has reported early indications of drug response and prolonged stable disease, with no dose-limiting toxicities or serious adverse events[347]. Another Phase 1 study of cabozantinib in high-grade gliomas included 1 patient with anaplastic astrocytoma who had stable disease for >900 days[348]. A Phase 1 study examining the combination of cabozantinib and temozolomide for patients with high-grade gliomas reported that the combination was safe; however, dose reductions were common and 62% of patients experienced treatment-related grade 3/4 adverse events[349]. The combination of cabozantinib and crizotinib has been found to result in an increase in overall survival in a glioblastoma xenograft model[340]. Cabozantinib treatment has also been reported to result in decreased endothelial cell proliferation, increased apoptosis, and an inhibition of tumor growth in mouse models of breast, glioma, and lung tumors[338].

Capmatinib

Assay findings association

MET
amplification, kinase domain duplication

AREAS OF THERAPEUTIC USE

Capmatinib is a selective MET tyrosine kinase inhibitor that is FDA approved to treat patients with non-small cell lung cancer harboring MET exon 14 skipping-associated alterations. Please see the drug label for full prescribing information.

GENE ASSOCIATION

On the basis of clinical data in non-small cell lung cancer[108-111,350-351] , hepatocellular carcinoma[107], renal cell carcinoma[112], and gastric cancer[113], MET amplification may predict sensitivity to selective MET inhibitors.

SUPPORTING DATA

A Phase 1b/2 study of capmatinib with or without buparlisib did not result in CR or PR for patients with recurrent PTEN-deficient glioblastoma, and 30% (3/10) of patients treated with capmatinib monotherapy experienced SD[94].

Crizotinib

Assay findings association

MET
amplification, kinase domain duplication

AREAS OF THERAPEUTIC USE

Crizotinib is an inhibitor of the kinases MET, ALK, ROS1, and RON. It is FDA approved to treat patients with ALK rearrangement- or ROS1 rearrangement-positive non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), adult and pediatric patients with ALK-positive inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor (IMT), and pediatric and young adult patients with ALK-positive anaplastic large cell lymphoma (ALCL). Please see the drug label for full prescribing information.

GENE ASSOCIATION

Sensitivity of MET alterations to crizotinib is suggested by extensive clinical data in patients with MET-amplified cancers, including non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)[95-97,352-353] , gastric cancer[150], gastroesophageal cancer[99], glioblastoma[100], and carcinoma of unknown primary[101], as well as in patients with MET-mutated cancers, including NSCLC[125,127-130,354] , renal cell carcinoma (RCC)[123], and histiocytic sarcoma[125]. Crizotinib has also benefited patients with NSCLC or histiocytic sarcoma tumors harboring various alterations associated with MET exon 14 skipping[125,127-131] . Four patients with lung adenocarcinoma harboring MET fusions[154,160,355] , a patient with lung adenocarcinoma harboring a MET kinase domain duplication[154], and a pediatric patient with glioblastoma harboring a MET fusion[135] have benefited from crizotinib.

SUPPORTING DATA

Case reports describe 2 patients with glioblastoma who benefited from crizotinib: 1 patient with MET amplification experienced a rapid radiographic regression[100] and another patient with overexpression of MET and ALK showed prolonged SD[356]; another patient with MET amplification did not respond to crizotinib[356]. A Phase 1 study of crizotinib combined with temozolomide and radiotherapy reported a median PFS of 16.8 months and a median OS of 31.4 months for patients with glioblastoma[357]. A Phase 1 study of crizotinib in pediatric patients with solid tumors or lymphoma reported intratumoral hemorrhage in 2 patients with primary central nervous system (CNS) tumors, and patients with CNS lesions were subsequently excluded from the study[358].

Imatinib

Assay findings association

KIT
amplification

PDGFRA
amplification

AREAS OF THERAPEUTIC USE

Imatinib targets the BCR-ABL fusion protein, PDGFR, and KIT. It is FDA approved for the treatment of KIT-positive gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST), Ph+ chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) and acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), myelodysplastic syndrome/ myeloproliferative syndrome (MDS/MPS), aggressive systemic mastocytosis without a D816V KIT mutation, hypereosinophilic syndrome and/or chronic eosinophilic leukemia, and dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans. Please see the drug label for full prescribing information.

GENE ASSOCIATION

On the basis of clinical and preclinical data in KIT-mutated[62-63,173,359] , KIT-amplified[61-64] , or KIT-expressing tumors[66-71,360-361] , KIT activating alterations may confer sensitivity to imatinib. PDGFRA amplification may predict sensitivity to tyrosine kinase inhibitors such as imatinib; a patient with Merkel cell carcinoma expressing PDGFRA achieved a complete response to imatinib[171].

SUPPORTING DATA

In a clinical study where patients with recurrent glioblastoma were given imatinib, 2/24 patients achieved a PR, 10 patients reported SD, and median OS and PFS was observed to be 6.2 and 3 months, respectively[362]. However, other Phase 2 clinical trials of imatinib have reported no anti-tumor activity, with a study of 231 patients with glioblastoma reporting a radiographic response rate of only 3.4%[71,363] . In another Phase 2 study, imatinib plus hydroxyurea was shown to be well tolerated among patients with recurrent/progressive low-grade glioma, but had negligible antitumor activity[364].

Nilotinib

Assay findings association

KIT
amplification

AREAS OF THERAPEUTIC USE

Nilotinib targets tyrosine kinases such as ABL (including BCR-ABL), PDGFRs, KIT, CSF1R, DDR1, and DDR2. It is FDA approved to treat newly diagnosed pediatric or adult patients with Philadelphia chromosome-positive (Ph+) chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) in chronic phase, adults with Ph+ CML in chronic or accelerated phase with resistance or intolerance to prior therapy including imatinib, and pediatric patients with Ph+ CML in chronic phase with resistance or intolerance to prior tyrosine-kinase inhibitor therapy. Please see the drug label for full prescribing information.

GENE ASSOCIATION

On the basis of clinical and preclinical data in KIT-mutated[72,365-368] , KIT-amplified[72], or KIT-expressing tumors[369], KIT activating alterations may confer sensitivity to nilotinib.

SUPPORTING DATA

Clinical data on the efficacy of nilotinib for the treatment of CNS tumors are limited (PubMed, Jul 2022). Nilotinib has been primarily investigated as a therapeutic option for the treatment of CML or gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST). In the context of CML, a Phase 3 clinical trial of Ph+ patients treated with imatinib or nilotinib (300 mg or 400 mg) reported progression-free survival (PFS) rates of 93% and 97-98% and overall survival (OS) rates of 93% and 94-97%, respectively, at 4 years[370]. For imatinib-resistant Japanese patients with CML, a Phase 2 trial reported a 47.8% major medical response rate to treatment with nilotinib at 12 months[371]. A Phase 3 clinical trial of single-agent nilotinib in 240 patients with advanced GIST who failed prior treatment with imatinib or sunitinib reported no significant difference in progression-free survival between nilotinib and the best supportive care, but did report increased overall survival for nilotinib-treated patients[372]. A Phase 2 trial has shown that nilotinib was well tolerated and suggested it may be particularly useful for treating patients with GIST harboring mutations in KIT exon 17[373]. Preclinical, cell-based assays have reported efficacy for nilotinib alone and in combination with additional therapies in the context of leiomyosarcoma and synovial sarcoma[374].

Sorafenib

Assay findings association

KIT
amplification

AREAS OF THERAPEUTIC USE

Sorafenib is a kinase inhibitor that targets the RAF kinases, KIT, FLT3, RET, VEGFRs, and PDGFRs. It is FDA approved for the treatment of unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma, advanced renal cell carcinoma, and recurrent or metastatic differentiated thyroid carcinoma. Please see the drug label for full prescribing information.

GENE ASSOCIATION

On the basis of clinical and preclinical data in KIT-mutated[375-382] or KIT-expressing tumors[73-76] , KIT activating alterations may predict sensitivity to sorafenib.

SUPPORTING DATA

Phase 2 studies of sorafenib plus temozolomide report limited activity in patients with relapsed glioblastoma multiforme (GBM)[383]. A Phase 1/2 trial of temsirolimus in combination with sorafenib in patients with glioblastoma was terminated at the Phase 2 interim analysis after patients failed to meet the primary endpoint of 6 month progression-free survival[384]. A Phase 2 trial of sorafenib and erlotinib in glioblastoma also did not meet its primary endpoint, and erlotinib clearance was increased by the addition of sorafenib[385]. In a Phase 1 trial in patients with high-grade glioma, the combination of sorafenib with radiation therapy (RT) and temozolomide (TMZ) resulted in increased toxicity and did not result in significant improvement in clinical efficacy compared with RT and TMZ alone[386]. In a clinical study of sorafenib in pediatric patients with low-grade astrocytoma, one patient achieved a partial response (PR), one had stable disease (SD), and 9 patients had progressive disease; this study was terminated early due to unexpectedly high disease progression rates[387].

Sunitinib

Assay findings association

KIT
amplification

AREAS OF THERAPEUTIC USE

Sunitinib is a small-molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitor that targets PDGFRs, VEGFRs, KIT, FLT3, CSF-1R, and RET. It is FDA approved for the treatment of advanced or metastatic pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors, gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs) in patients who have progressed on or are intolerant to imatinib, and advanced renal cell carcinoma (RCC) as well as for the adjuvant treatment of patients at high risk of recurrent RCC after nephrectomy. Please see the drug label for full prescribing information.

GENE ASSOCIATION

On the basis of clinical and preclinical data in KIT-mutated[77,388-392] or KIT-expressing tumors[77-78] , KIT activating alterations may predict sensitivity to sunitinib.

SUPPORTING DATA

Phase 2 clinical trials of sunitinib in glioblastoma have reported no significant improvement in clinical outcome[393-394] . A Phase 2 trial that examined sunitinib treatment followed by radiation therapy in patients with glioblastoma reported a median progression-free survival (PFS) of 7.7 weeks, and a median overall survival (OS) of 12.8 weeks; 83.3% (10/12) of patients experienced neurological deterioration prior to radiation therapy[395]. Another Phase 2 study that examined daily sunitinib treatment in patients with glioblastoma reported no objective response in any of the 40 patients, with a median PFS of 2.2 months and a median OS of 9.2 months; five patients in the study had stable disease for more than six months[396].

Tepotinib

Assay findings association

MET
amplification, kinase domain duplication

AREAS OF THERAPEUTIC USE

Tepotinib is a selective MET tyrosine kinase inhibitor that is FDA approved to treat patients with non-small cell lung cancer harboring MET exon 14 skipping alterations. Please see the drug label for full prescribing information.

GENE ASSOCIATION

On the basis of clinical data in non-small cell lung cancer[108-111,350-351] , hepatocellular carcinoma[107], renal cell carcinoma[112], and gastric cancer[113], MET amplification may predict sensitivity to selective MET inhibitors.

SUPPORTING DATA

Clinical data on the efficacy of tepotinib for the treatment of CNS tumors are limited (PubMed, Mar 2022). Tepotinib has primarily been investigated in non-small cell lung cancer and has demonstrated efficacy as a single agent for patients with MET amplification[108] and MET exon 14-skipping alterations[132,397] . Tepotinib has also been shown to be efficacious in combination with gefitinib for patients with concurrent EGFR mutation and MET amplification or MET overexpression in Phase 2 studies[110-111] . In advanced hepatocellular carcinoma, Phase 2 studies of tepotinib reported improved ORR and PFS for both treatment-naive and previously treated patients with MET protein overexpression[107,398-400] . In a Phase 1 study of advanced solid tumors, tepotinib monotherapy yielded an ORR of 1.3% and a DCR of 24%, with 2 confirmed PRs observed for patients with esophageal or lung cancer and 2 unconfirmed PRs for patients with colorectal or nasopharyngeal cancer[401]. In another Phase 1 study of solid tumors, tepotinib yielded a DCR of 17% (2/12), with 2 SD of ≥12 weeks observed in a patient with gastric cancer and another with urachal cancer[402].

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

ORDERED TEST # ORD-1429004-01

CLINICAL TRIALS

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
CDK4

ALTERATION
amplification

RATIONALE
CDK4 amplification may predict sensitivity to CDK4/6 inhibitors.

NCT04282031

PHASE 1/2

A Study of BPI-1178 in Patients With Advanced Solid Tumor and HR+/HER2- Breast Cancer

TARGETS
CDK6, CDK4, ER, Aromatase

LOCATIONS: Shanghai (China)

NCT03239015

PHASE 2

Efficacy and Safety of Targeted Precision Therapy in Refractory Tumor With Druggable Molecular Event

TARGETS
EGFR, ERBB4, ERBB2, PARP, mTOR, MET, ROS1, RET, VEGFRs, BRAF, CDK4, CDK6

LOCATIONS: Shanghai (China)

NCT02933736

PHASE NULL

Ribociclib (LEE011) in Preoperative Glioma and Meningioma Patients

TARGETS
CDK6, CDK4

LOCATIONS: Arizona

NCT04801966

PHASE NULL

Safety and Oversight of the Individually Tailored Treatment Approach: A Novel Pilot Study

TARGETS
CDK4, CDK6, PI3K-alpha, PD-L1, MEK, PARP, PD-1, BRAF

LOCATIONS: Melbourne (Australia)

NCT02981940

PHASE 2

A Study of Abemaciclib in Recurrent Glioblastoma

TARGETS
CDK4, CDK6

LOCATIONS: Utah, California, Massachusetts

NCT05159245

PHASE 2

The Finnish National Study to Facilitate Patient Access to Targeted Anti-cancer Drugs

TARGETS
BRAF, VEGFRs, RET, KIT, ERBB2, TRKB, ALK, TRKC, ROS1, TRKA, SMO, PD-L1, MEK, CDK4, CDK6

LOCATIONS: Kuopio (Finland), Helsinki (Finland), Tampere (Finland)

NCT03994796

PHASE 2

Genetic Testing in Guiding Treatment for Patients With Brain Metastases

TARGETS
TRKB, ALK, TRKC, ROS1, TRKA, CDK4, CDK6, PI3K, mTOR

LOCATIONS: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana

NCT04116541

PHASE 2

A Study Evaluating the Activity of Anti-cancer Treatments Targeting Tumor Molecular Alterations/ Characteristics in Advanced / Metastatic Tumors.

TARGETS
CDK6, CDK4, MDM2, MET, ROS1, RET, VEGFRs

LOCATIONS: Nice (France), Lyon (France), Marseille (France), Toulouse (France), Bordeaux (France)

NCT05252416

PHASE 1/2

(VELA) Study of BLU-222 in Advanced Solid Tumors

TARGETS
ER, CDK4, CDK6, CDK2

LOCATIONS: Massachusetts, Texas, Florida

NCT02896335

PHASE 2

Palbociclib In Progressive Brain Metastases

TARGETS
CDK4, CDK6

LOCATIONS: Massachusetts

GENE
KIT

ALTERATION
amplification

RATIONALE
KIT amplification or activating mutations may predict sensitivity to small molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitors. Also, because KIT activation leads to activation of the PI3K-AKT-mTOR pathway, PI3K and mTOR pathway inhibitors may be relevant in a tumor with KIT activation. KIT/PDGFRA/KDR amplification in GBM may predict sensitivity to ripretinib.

NCT05098847

PHASE 2

Cryoablation Combined With Sintilimab Plus Lenvatinib In Previously Treated Unresectable Liver Metastasis From Solid Tumors

TARGETS
FGFRs, RET, PDGFRA, VEGFRs, KIT, PD-1

LOCATIONS: Shanghai (China)

NCT04337463

PHASE NULL

ATG-008 Combined With Toripalimab in Advanced Solid Tumors

TARGETS
mTORC1, mTORC2, PD-1

LOCATIONS: Chongqing (China), Chengdu (China)

NCT04803318

PHASE 2

Trametinib Combined With Everolimus and Lenvatinib for Recurrent/Refractory Advanced Solid Tumors

TARGETS
mTOR, FGFRs, RET, PDGFRA, VEGFRs, KIT, MEK

LOCATIONS: Guangzhou (China)

NCT04977453

PHASE 1/2

GI-101 as a Single Agent or in Combination With Pembrolizumab, Lenvatinib or Local Radiotherapy in Advanced Solid Tumors

TARGETS
FGFRs, RET, PDGFRA, VEGFRs, KIT, PD-1, CTLA-4

LOCATIONS: Daejeon (Korea, Republic of), Suwon-si (Korea, Republic of), Seoul (Korea, Republic of)

NCT03564691

PHASE 1

Study of MK-4830 as Monotherapy and in Combination With Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) in Participants With Advanced Solid Tumors (MK-4830-001)

TARGETS
ITL4, FGFRs, RET, PDGFRA, VEGFRs, KIT, PD-1

LOCATIONS: Seoul (Korea, Republic of), Liverpool (Australia), Petah Tikva (Israel), Ramat Gan (Israel), Tel Aviv (Israel), Haifa (Israel), Warszawa (Poland), Gdansk (Poland), Heraklion (Greece), Washington

NCT04008797

PHASE 1

A Study of E7386 in Combination With Other Anticancer Drug in Participants With Solid Tumor

TARGETS
CBP, Beta-catenin, FGFRs, RET, PDGFRA, VEGFRs, KIT

LOCATIONS: Osakasayama (Japan), Chuo-Ku (Japan), Chiba (Japan), Kashiwa (Japan)

ORDERED TEST # ORD-1429004-01

CLINICAL TRIALS

NCT03711058

PHASE 1/2

Study of PI3Kinase Inhibition (Copanlisib) and Anti-PD-1 Antibody Nivolumab in Relapsed/Refractory Solid Tumors With Expansions in Mismatch-repair Proficient (MSS) Colorectal Cancer

TARGETS
PD-1, PI3K

LOCATIONS: Maryland

NCT04729348

PHASE 2

Pembrolizumab And Lenvatinib In Leptomeningeal Metastases

TARGETS
PD-1, KIT, VEGFRs, FGFRs, PDGFRA, RET

LOCATIONS: Massachusetts

NCT02379416

PHASE 1

Combination Nilotinib and Paclitaxel in Adults With Relapsed Solid Tumors

TARGETS
ABL, KIT

LOCATIONS: Maryland

NCT01738139

PHASE 1

Ipilimumab and Imatinib Mesylate in Advanced Cancer

TARGETS
KIT, ABL, CTLA-4

LOCATIONS: Texas

GENE
MDM2

ALTERATION
amplification

RATIONALE
Inhibitors of the MDM2-p53 interaction are being tested in clinical trials. Overexpression or amplification of MDM2 may increase sensitivity to these agents, but more data are required.

NCT04589845

PHASE 2

Tumor-Agnostic Precision Immuno-Oncology and Somatic Targeting Rational for You (TAPISTRY) Platform Study

TARGETS
TRKB, ALK, TRKC, ROS1, TRKA, RET, PD-L1, AKTs, ERBB2, MDM2, PI3K-alpha

LOCATIONS: Taipei City (Taiwan), Taoyuan County (Taiwan), Tainan (Taiwan), Shanghai (China), Shatin (Hong Kong), Hong Kong (Hong Kong), Seoul (Korea, Republic of), Xi'an (China), Tianjin (China), Osaka (Japan)

NCT04785196

PHASE 1/2

APG-115 in Combination With PD-1 Inhibitor in Patients With Advanced Liposarcoma or Advanced Solid Tumors

TARGETS
PD-1, MDM2

LOCATIONS: Shanghai (China), Guangzhou (China)

NCT03449381

PHASE 1

This Study Aims to Find the Best Dose of BI 907828 in Patients With Different Types of Advanced Cancer (Solid Tumors)

TARGETS
MDM2

LOCATIONS: Tokyo, Chuo-ku (Japan), Warsaw (Poland), Poznan (Poland), Berlin (Germany), Köln (Germany), Tübingen (Germany), Leuven (Belgium), Barcelona (Spain), Ottawa (Canada), Connecticut

NCT03611868

PHASE 1/2

A Study of APG-115 in Combination With Pembrolizumab in Patients With Metastatic Melanomas or Advanced Solid Tumors

TARGETS
MDM2, PD-1

LOCATIONS: Brisbane (Australia), South Brisbane (Australia), Bedford Park (Australia), Heidelberg (Australia), California, Arizona, Missouri, Arkansas, Ohio, Pennsylvania

NCT03725436

PHASE 1

ALRN-6924 and Paclitaxel in Treating Patients With Advanced, Metastatic, or Unresectable Solid Tumors

TARGETS
MDM2, MDM4

LOCATIONS: Texas

GENE
MET

RATIONALE
Activating MET alterations may confer sensitivity to MET inhibitors.

ALTERATION
amplification, kinase domain duplication

NCT03175224

PHASE 1/2

CBT-101 Study for Advanced Solid Tumors and c-Met Dysregulation

TARGETS
MET

LOCATIONS: Taipei City (Taiwan), Taipei (Taiwan), New Taipei City (Taiwan), Taoyuan City (Taiwan), Taichung (Taiwan), Tainan (Taiwan), Singapore (Singapore), Nedlands (Australia), North Adelaide (Australia), Bedford Park (Australia)

NCT04647838

PHASE 2

Tepotinib in Solid Tumors Harboring MET Alterations

TARGETS
MET

LOCATIONS: Cheonan (Korea, Republic of), Seongnam-si (Korea, Republic of), Seoul (Korea, Republic of)

NCT04116541

PHASE 2

A Study Evaluating the Activity of Anti-cancer Treatments Targeting Tumor Molecular Alterations/ Characteristics in Advanced / Metastatic Tumors.

TARGETS
CDK6, CDK4, MDM2, MET, ROS1, RET, VEGFRs

LOCATIONS: Nice (France), Lyon (France), Marseille (France), Toulouse (France), Bordeaux (France)

NCT05038839

PHASE 1

Cabozantinib and Pamiparib for the Treatment of Advanced of Refractory Solid Tumors

TARGETS
MET, ROS1, RET, VEGFRs, PARP

LOCATIONS: Texas

NCT04693468

PHASE 1

Talazoparib and Palbociclib, Axitinib, or Crizotinib for the Treatment of Advanced or Metastatic Solid Tumors, TalaCom Trial

TARGETS
PARP, CDK4, CDK6, VEGFRs, ALK, ROS1, AXL, TRKA, MET, TRKC

LOCATIONS: Texas

ORDERED TEST # ORD-1429004-01

CLINICAL TRIALS

GENE
PDGFRA

ALTERATION
amplification

RATIONALE
PDGFRA amplification may predict sensitivity to imatinib and to anti-PDGFRA antibodies. KIT/ PDGFRA/KDR amplification in GBM may predict sensitivity to ripretinib.

NCT01738139

PHASE 1

Ipilimumab and Imatinib Mesylate in Advanced Cancer

TARGETS
KIT, ABL, CTLA-4

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.

ATM
S2489F

ESR1
G145S

FGFR3
D318N

FLT1
H288L

NTRK3
amplification

PIK3CA
N826S

Electronically signed by Erik Williams, M.D. | 17 August 2022
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APPENDIX Genes Assayed in FoundationOne®CDx

FoundationOne CDx is designed to include genes known to be somatically altered in human solid tumors 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 interrogates 324 genes as well as introns of 36 genes involved in rearrangements. The assay will be updated periodically to reflect new knowledge about cancer biology.

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

ABL1	*ACVR1B*	*AKT1*	*AKT2*	*AKT3*	*ALK*	*ALOX12B*	*AMER1 (FAM123B or WTX)*	
APC	*AR*	*ARAF*	*ARFRP1*	*ARID1A*	*ASXL1*	*ATM*	*ATR*	*ATRX*
AURKA	*AURKB*	*AXIN1*	*AXL*	*BAP1*	*BARD1*	*BCL2*	*BCL2L1*	*BCL2L2*
BCL6	*BCOR*	*BCORL1*	*BRAF*	*BRCA1*	*BRCA2*	*BRD4*	*BRIP1*	*BTG1*
BTG2	*BTK*	*CALR*	*CARD11*	*CASP8*	*CBFB*	*CBL*	*CCND1*	*CCND2*
CCND3	*CCNE1*	*CD22*	*CD274 (PD-L1)*	*CD70*	*CD79A*	*CD79B*	*CDC73*	*CDH1*
CDK12	*CDK4*	*CDK6*	*CDK8*	*CDKN1A*	*CDKN1B*	*CDKN2A*	*CDKN2B*	*CDKN2C*
CEBPA	*CHEK1*	*CHEK2*	*CIC*	*CREBBP*	*CRKL*	*CSF1R*	*CSF3R*	*CTCF*
CTNNA1	*CTNNB1*	*CUL3*	*CUL4A*	*CXCR4*	*CYP17A1*	*DAXX*	*DDR1*	*DDR2*
DIS3	*DNMT3A*	*DOT1L*	*EED*	*EGFR*	*EMSY (C11orf30)*	*EP300*	*EPHA3*	*EPHB1*
EPHB4	*ERBB2*	*ERBB3*	*ERBB4*	*ERCC4*	*ERG*	*ERRFI1*	*ESR1*	*EZH2*
FANCA	*FANCC*	*FANCG*	*FANCL*	*FAS*	*FBXW7*	*FGF10*	*FGF12*	*FGF14*
FGF19	*FGF23*	*FGF3*	*FGF4*	*FGF6*	*FGFR1*	*FGFR2*	*FGFR3*	*FGFR4*
FH	*FLCN*	*FLT1*	*FLT3*	*FOXL2*	*FUBP1*	*GABRA6*	*GATA3*	*GATA4*
GATA6	*GID4 (C17orf39)*	*GNA11*	*GNA13*	*GNAQ*	*GNAS*	*GRM3*	*GSK3B*	*H3-3A (H3F3A)*
HDAC1	*HGF*	*HNF1A*	*HRAS*	*HSD3B1*	*ID3*	*IDH1*	*IDH2*	*IGF1R*
IKBKE	*IKZF1*	*INPP4B*	*IRF2*	*IRF4*	*IRS2*	*JAK1*	*JAK2*	*JAK3*
JUN	*KDM5A*	*KDM5C*	*KDM6A*	*KDR*	*KEAP1*	*KEL*	*KIT*	*KLHL6*
KMT2A (MLL)	*KMT2D (MLL2)*	*KRAS*	*LTK*	*LYN*	*MAF*	*MAP2K1 (MEK1)*	*MAP2K2 (MEK2)*	*MAP2K4*
MAP3K1	*MAP3K13*	*MAPK1*	*MCL1*	*MDM2*	*MDM4*	*MED12*	*MEF2B*	*MEN1*
MERTK	*MET*	*MITF*	*MKNK1*	*MLH1*	*MPL*	*MRE11 (MRE11A)*	*MSH2*	*MSH3*
MSH6	*MST1R*	*MTAP*	*MTOR*	*MUTYH*	*MYC*	*MYCL (MYCL1)*	*MYCN*	*MYD88*
NBN	*NF1*	*NF2*	*NFE2L2*	*NFKBIA*	*NKX2-1*	*NOTCH1*	*NOTCH2*	*NOTCH3*
NPM1	*NRAS*	*NSD2 (WHSC1 or MMSET)*		*NSD3 (WHSC1L1)*	*NT5C2*	*NTRK1*	*NTRK2*	*NTRK3*
P2RY8	*PALB2*	*PARP1*	*PARP2*	*PARP3*	*PAX5*	*PBRM1*	*PDCD1 (PD-1)*	*PDCD1LG2 (PD-L2)*
PDGFRA	*PDGFRB*	*PDK1*	*PIK3C2B*	*PIK3C2G*	*PIK3CA*	*PIK3CB*	*PIK3R1*	*PIM1*
PMS2	*POLD1*	*POLE*	*PPARG*	*PPP2R1A*	*PPP2R2A*	*PRDM1*	*PRKAR1A*	*PRKCI*
PRKN (PARK2)	*PTCH1*	*PTEN*	*PTPN11*	*PTPRO*	*QKI*	*RAC1*	*RAD21*	*RAD51*
RAD51B	*RAD51C*	*RAD51D*	*RAD52*	*RAD54L*	*RAF1*	*RARA*	*RB1*	*RBM10*
REL	*RET*	*RICTOR*	*RNF43*	*ROS1*	*RPTOR*	*SDHA*	*SDHB*	*SDHC*
SDHD	*SETD2*	*SF3B1*	*SGK1*	*SMAD2*	*SMAD4*	*SMARCA4*	*SMARCB1*	*SMO*
SNCAIP	*SOCS1*	*SOX2*	*SOX9*	*SPEN*	*SPOP*	*SRC*	*STAG2*	*STAT3*
STK11	*SUFU*	*SYK*	*TBX3*	*TEK*	*TENT5C (FAM46C)*	*TET2*	*TGFBR2*	*TIPARP*
TNFAIP3	*TNFRSF14*	*TP53*	*TSC1*	*TSC2*	*TYRO3*	*U2AF1*	*VEGFA*	*VHL*
WT1	*XPO1*	*XRCC2*	*ZNF217*	*ZNF703*				

DNA GENE LIST: FOR THE DETECTION OF SELECT REARRANGEMENTS

ALK	*BCL2*	*BCR*	*BRAF*	*BRCA1*	*BRCA2*	*CD74*	*EGFR*	*ETV1*
ETV4	*ETV5*	*ETV6*	*EWSR1*	*EZR*	*FGFR1*	*FGFR2*	*FGFR3*	*KIT*
KMT2A (MLL)	*MSH2*	*MYB*	*MYC*	*NOTCH2*	*NTRK1*	*NTRK2*	*NUTM1*	*PDGFRA*
RAF1	*RARA*	*RET*	*ROS1*	*RSPO2*	*SDC4*	*SLC34A2*	*TERC**	*TERT***
TMPRSS2								

*TERC is an NCRNA

**Promoter region of TERT is interrogated

ADDITIONAL ASSAYS: FOR THE DETECTION OF SELECT CANCER BIOMARKERS

Homologous Recombination status
Loss of Heterozygosity (LOH) score
Microsatellite (MS) status
Tumor Mutational Burden (TMB)

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FoundationOne CDx 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. CE

ABOUT FOUNDATIONONE CDX

FoundationOne CDx was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Foundation Medicine, Inc. (Foundation Medicine). FoundationOne CDx may be used for clinical purposes and should not be regarded as purely investigational or for research only. Foundation Medicine's clinical reference laboratories are qualified to perform high-complexity clinical testing.

Please refer to technical information for performance specification details: www.rochefoundationmedicine.com/f1cdxtech.

INTENDED USE

FoundationOne®CDx (F1CDx) is a next generation sequencing based in vitro diagnostic device for detection of substitutions, insertion and deletion alterations (indels), and copy number alterations (CNAs) in 324 genes and select gene rearrangements, as well as genomic signatures including microsatellite instability (MSI), tumor mutational burden (TMB), and for selected forms of ovarian cancer, loss of heterozygosity (LOH) score, using DNA isolated from formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tumor tissue specimens. The test is intended as a companion diagnostic to identify patients who may benefit from treatment with therapies in accordance with approved therapeutic product labeling. Additionally, F1CDx is intended to provide tumor mutation profiling to be used by qualified health care professionals in accordance with professional guidelines in oncology for patients with solid malignant neoplasms.

TEST PRINCIPLES

FoundationOne CDx will be performed exclusively as a laboratory service using DNA extracted from formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tumor samples. The proposed assay will employ a single DNA extraction method from routine FFPE biopsy or surgical resection specimens, 50-1000 ng of which will undergo whole-genome shotgun library construction and hybridization-based capture of all coding exons from 309 cancer-related genes, one promoter region, one non-coding (ncRNA), and select intronic regions from 34 commonly rearranged genes, 21 of which also include the coding exons. The assay therefore includes detection of alterations in a total of 324 genes. Using an Illumina® HiSeq platform, hybrid capture–selected libraries will be sequenced to high uniform depth (targeting >500X median coverage with >99% of exons at coverage >100X). Sequence data will be processed using a customized analysis pipeline designed to accurately detect all classes of genomic alterations, including base substitutions, indels, focal copy number amplifications, homozygous gene deletions, and selected genomic rearrangements (e.g.,gene fusions). Additionally, genomic signatures including loss of heterozygosity (LOH), microsatellite instability (MSI) and tumor mutational burden (TMB) will be reported.

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. The F1CDx report may be used as an aid to inform molecular eligibility for clinical trials. 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 CDx 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 the FoundationOne CDx assay 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 CDx for identifying a copy number amplification is four (4) for ERBB2 and six (6) for all other genes. Conversely, an alteration denoted as "loss – equivocal" implies that the FoundationOne CDx assay data provide some, but not unambiguous, evidence for homozygous deletion of the gene in question. An alteration denoted as "subclonal" is one that the FoundationOne CDx 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. 2022. 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.

Limitations

1. In the fractional-based MSI algorithm, a tumor specimen will be categorized as MSI-H, MSS, or MS-Equivocal according to the fraction of microsatellite loci determined to be altered or unstable (i.e., the fraction unstable loci score). In the F1CDx assay, MSI is evaluated based on a genome-wide analysis across >2000 microsatellite loci. For a given microsatellite locus, non-somatic alleles are discarded, and the microsatellite is categorized as unstable if remaining alleles differ from the reference genome. The final fraction unstable loci score is calculated as the number of unstable microsatellite loci divided by the number of evaluable microsatellite loci. The MSI-H and MSS cut-off thresholds were determined by analytical concordance to a PCR comparator assay using a pan-tumor FFPE tissue sample set. Patients with results categorized as "MS-

Stable" with median exon coverage <300X, "MS-Equivocal," or "Cannot Be Determined" should receive confirmatory testing using a validated orthogonal (alternative) method.

2. TMB by F1CDx is determined by counting all synonymous and non-synonymous variants present at 5% allele frequency or greater (after filtering) and the total number is reported as mutations per megabase (mut/Mb) unit. Observed TMB is dependent on characteristics of the specific tumor focus tested for a patient (e.g., primary vs. metastatic, tumor content) and the testing platform used for the detection; therefore, observed TMB results may vary between different specimens for the same patient and between detection methodologies employed on the same sample. The TMB calculation may differ from TMB calculations used by other assays depending on variables such as the amount of genome interrogated, percentage of tumor, assay limit of detection (LoD), filtering of alterations included in the score, and the read depth and other bioinformatic test specifications. Refer to the SSED for a detailed description of these variables in FMI's TMB calculation https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/cdrh_docs/pdf17/P170019B.pdf. The clinical validity of TMB defined by this panel has been established for TMB as a qualitative output for a cut-off of 10 mutations per megabase but has not been established for TMB as a quantitative score.
3. Homologous Recombination status may be reported for epithelial ovarian, peritoneal, or Fallopian tube carcinomas (Coleman et al., 2017; 28916367). Samples with deleterious *BRCA1/2* alteration and/or Loss of Heterozygosity (LOH) score ≥ 16% will be reported as "HRD Positive" and samples with absence of these findings will be reported as "HRD Not Detected," agnostic of potential secondary *BRCA1/2* reversion alterations. Certain potentially deleterious missense or small in-frame deletions in *BRCA1/2* may not be classified as deleterious and, in the absence of an elevated LOH profile, samples with such mutations may be classified as "HRD Not Detected." A result of "HRD Not Detected" does not rule out the presence of a *BRCA1/2* alteration or an elevated LOH profile outside the assay performance characteristic limitations.
4. The LOH score is determined by analyzing SNPs spaced at 1Mb intervals across the genome on the FoundationOne CDx test and extrapolating an LOH profile, excluding arm- and chromosome-wide LOH segments. Detection of LOH has been verified only for ovarian cancer patients, and the LOH score result may be reported for epithelial ovarian, peritoneal, or Fallopian tube carcinomas. The LOH score will be reported as "Cannot Be Determined" if the sample is not of sufficient quality to confidently determine LOH. Performance of the LOH classification has not been established for samples below 35% tumor content. There may be potential interference of ethanol with LOH detection. The interfering effects of xylene, hemoglobin, and triglycerides on the LOH score have not been demonstrated.
5. Alterations reported may include somatic (not inherited) or germline (inherited) alterations; however, the test does not distinguish between germline and somatic alterations. The test does not provide information about susceptibility.
6. Biopsy may pose a risk to the patient when archival tissue is not available for use with the assay. The patient's physician should determine whether the patient is a candidate for biopsy.
7. Reflex testing to an alternative FDA approved companion diagnostic should be performed for patients who have an *ERBB2* amplification result detected with copy number equal to 4 (baseline ploidy of tumor +2) for confirmatory testing. While this result is considered negative by FoundationOne®CDx (F1CDx), in a clinical concordance study with an FDA approved FISH test, 70% (7 out of 10 samples) were positive, and 30% (3 out of 10 samples) were negative by the FISH test with an average ratio of 2.3. The frequency of *ERBB2* copy number 4 in breast cancer is estimated to be approximately 2%. Multiple references listed in https://www.mycancergenome.org/content/disease/breast-cancer/ERBB2/238/ report the frequency of HER2 overexpression as 20% in breast cancer. Based on the F1CDx HER2 CDx concordance study, approximately 10% of HER2 amplified samples had copy number 4. Thus, total frequency is conservatively estimated to be approximately 2%.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

The Report Highlights includes select genomic and therapeutic information with potential impact on patient care and treatment that is specific to the genomics and tumor type of the sample analyzed. This section may highlight information including targeted therapies with potential sensitivity or resistance; evidence-matched clinical trials; and variants with potential diagnostic, prognostic, nontargeted treatment, germline, or clonal hematopoiesis implications. Information included in the Report Highlights is expected to evolve with advances in scientific and clinical research. Findings included in the Report Highlights should be considered in the context of all other information in this report and other relevant patient information. Decisions on patient care and treatment are the responsibility of the treating physician.

VARIANT ALLELE FREQUENCY

Variant Allele Frequency (VAF) represents the fraction of sequencing reads in which the variant is observed. This attribute is not taken into account for therapy inclusion, clinical trial matching, or interpretive content. Caution is recommended in interpreting VAF to indicate the potential germline or somatic origin of an alteration, recognizing that tumor fraction and tumor ploidy of samples may vary.

Precision of VAF for base substitutions and indels

BASE SUBSTITUTIONS	%CV*
Repeatability	5.11 - 10.40
Reproducibility	5.95 - 12.31
INDELS	**%CV***
Repeatability	6.29 - 10.00
Reproducibility	7.33 - 11.71

**Interquartile Range = 1st Quartile to 3rd Quartile*

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, FH, FLCN, MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, MUTYH, PALB2, PMS2, POLE, RAD51C, RAD51D, 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

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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.

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 CDx.

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. FoundationOne CDx is performed using DNA derived from tumor, and as such germline events may not be reported.

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

REFERENCE SEQUENCE INFORMATION

Sequence data is mapped to the human genome, Genome Reference Consortium Human Build 37 (GRCh37), also known as hg19.

MR Suite Version 7.0.0

The median exon coverage for this sample is 783x

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