

ABOUT THE TEST FoundationOne®Liquid CDx is a next generation sequencing (NGS) assay that identifies clinically relevant genomic alterations in circulating cell-free DNA.

PATIENT	DISEASE Unknown primary melanoma	PHYSICIAN	ORDERING PHYSICIAN Yeh, Yi-Chen	SPECIMEN	SPECIMEN ID W-T.C. 7/2/1953
	NAME Chen, Wen-Tao		MEDICAL FACILITY Taipei Veterans General Hospital		SPECIMEN TYPE Blood
	DATE OF BIRTH 02 July 1953		ADDITIONAL RECIPIENT None		DATE OF COLLECTION 08 March 2023
	SEX Male		MEDICAL FACILITY ID 205872		SPECIMEN RECEIVED 13 March 2023
	MEDICAL RECORD # 26940830		PATHOLOGIST Not Provided		

Biomarker Findings

Blood Tumor Mutational Burden - 4 Muts/Mb
Microsatellite status - MSI-High Not Detected
Tumor Fraction - Elevated Tumor Fraction

Genomic Findings

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

CTNNB1D32N

Report Highlights

- Evidence-matched clinical trial options based on this patient's genomic findings: (p. [5](#))

BIOMARKER FINDINGS

Blood Tumor Mutational Burden -
 4 Muts/Mb

Microsatellite status -
 MSI-High Not Detected

Tumor Fraction -
 Elevated Tumor Fraction

THERAPY AND CLINICAL TRIAL IMPLICATIONS

No therapies or clinical trials. See Biomarker Findings section

MSI-High not detected. No evidence of microsatellite instability in this sample (see Appendix section).

Tumor fraction is considered elevated when ctDNA levels are high enough that aneuploidy can be detected. There is higher sensitivity for identifying genomic alterations and a lower risk of false negative results in specimens with elevated tumor fraction; the positive percent agreement observed between liquid and tissue for defined short variants is $\geq 90\%$ (Li et al., 2021; AACR Abstract 2231) (see Biomarker Findings section).

GENOMIC FINDINGS

VAF%

CTNNB1 - D32N

3.2%

5 Trials see p. [5](#)

THERAPIES WITH CLINICAL RELEVANCE (IN PATIENT'S TUMOR TYPE)

None

THERAPIES WITH CLINICAL RELEVANCE (IN OTHER TUMOR TYPE)

None

NOTE Genomic alterations detected may be associated with activity of certain approved therapies; however, the therapies 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/or exhaustive. Neither the therapies 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 or other national authorities; however, they might not have been approved in your respective country. In the appropriate clinical context, germline testing of APC, ATM, BAP1, BRCA1, BRCA2, BRIP1, CHEK2, FH, FLCN, MEN1, MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, MUTYH, NF1, NF2, PALB2, PMS2, POLE, PTEN, RAD51C, RAD51D, RB1, RET, SDHA, SDHB, SDHC, SDHD, SMAD4, STK11, TGFBR2, TP53, TSC1, TSC2, VHL, and WT1 is recommended.

Variant Allele Frequency is not applicable for copy number alterations.

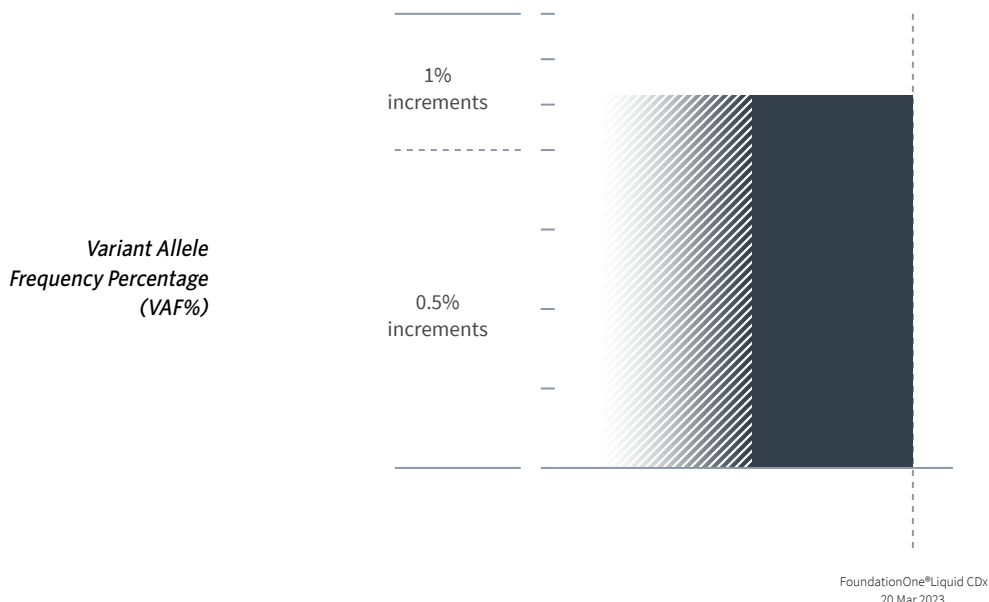
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Electronically signed by Tyler Janovitz, MD, PhD | 20 March 2023
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ORDERED TEST # ORD-1585460-01



HISTORIC PATIENT FINDINGS		ORD-1585460-01 VAF%
Blood Tumor Mutational Burden		4 Muts/Mb
Microsatellite status		MSI-High Not Detected
Tumor Fraction		12%
CTNNB1	● D32N	3.2%

IMPORTANT NOTE This comparison table refers only to genes and biomarkers assayed by prior FoundationOne®Liquid CDx or FoundationOne®CDx tests. Up to five previous tests may be shown.

For some genes in FoundationOne Liquid CDx, only select exons are assayed. Therefore, an alteration found by a previous test may not have been confirmed despite overlapping gene lists. Please refer to the Appendix for the complete list of genes and exons assayed. Variants reported for prior time points reflect reporting practices at the time of the historical test(s). Changes in variant reporting nomenclature, classification, or handling may result in the appearance of discrepancies across time points. The gene and biomarker list will be updated periodically to reflect new knowledge about cancer biology.

As new scientific information becomes available, alterations that had previously been listed as Variants of Unknown Significance (VUS) may become reportable or reportable variants may become VUS.

Tissue Tumor Mutational Burden (TMB) and blood TMB (bTMB) are estimated from the number of synonymous and non-synonymous single-nucleotide variants (SNVs) and insertions and deletions (indels) per area of coding genome sampled, after the removal of known and likely oncogenic driver events and germline SNPs. Tissue TMB is calculated based on variants with an allele frequency of $\geq 5\%$, and bTMB is calculated based on variants with an allele frequency of $\geq 0.5\%$.

Not Tested = not baited, not reported on test, or test preceded addition of biomarker or gene

Not Detected = baited but not detected on test

Detected = present (VAF% is not applicable)

VAF% = variant allele frequency percentage

Cannot Be Determined = Sample is not of sufficient data quality to confidently determine biomarker status

Please note that other aspects of this table may have changed from the previous version to reflect the most up-to-date reporting information.

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BIOMARKER FINDINGS

BIOMARKER

Blood Tumor Mutational Burden

RESULT

4 Muts/Mb

POTENTIAL TREATMENT STRATEGIES

— Targeted Therapies —

On the basis of clinical evidence in solid tumors, increased blood tumor mutational burden (bTMB) may be associated with greater sensitivity to immunotherapeutic agents, including anti-PD-L1¹⁻³, anti-PD-1³⁻⁴, anti-PD-1/CTLA4 therapies⁵⁻⁶, anti-PD-L1/CTLA4 therapies⁷⁻¹⁰. A Phase 2 multi-solid-tumor trial showed that bTMB ≥ 16 Muts/Mb (as measured by this assay) was associated with improved survival from treatment with a PD-1 inhibitor alone or in combination with a CTLA-4 inhibitor⁵. In non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), multiple clinical trials have shown patients with higher bTMB derive clinical benefit from immune checkpoint inhibitors following single-agent or combination treatments with either CTLA4

inhibitors or chemotherapy, with reported high bTMB cutpoints ranging from 6 Muts/Mb-16 Muts/Mb¹⁸⁻¹⁰. In head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC), a Phase 3 trial showed that bTMB ≥ 16 Muts/Mb (approximate equivalency ≥ 8 Muts/Mb as measured by this assay) was associated with improved survival from treatment with a PD-L1 inhibitor alone or in combination with a CTLA-4 inhibitor¹¹. In colorectal cancer (CRC), a Phase 2 study showed that bTMB ≥ 28 Muts/Mb (approximate equivalency ≥ 14 Muts/Mb as measured by this assay) was associated with improved OS from a PD-L1 inhibitor alone or in combination with a CTLA-4 inhibitor⁷.

FREQUENCY & PROGNOSIS

Average bTMB levels in solid tumors other than NSCLC have not been evaluated (PubMed, Mar 2023). Published data investigating the prognostic implications of bTMB levels in melanoma are limited (PubMed, Jul 2022). In 1 study, elevated TMB correlated with PD-L1 positive status and increased OS in tissue specimens from patients with Stage 3 melanoma¹². In another study, elevated tissue TMB (>20 Muts/Mb) was associated with longer PFS and OS in patients treated with anti-

PD-1 or anti-PD-L1 immunotherapy as compared with patients with lower TMB¹³. Increased TMB has also been associated with histologic stage and cumulative sun exposure¹⁴.

FINDING SUMMARY

Blood tumor mutational burden (bTMB, also known as mutation load) is a measure of the number of somatic protein-coding base substitution and insertion/deletion mutations from circulating tumor DNA in blood. TMB is affected by a variety of causes, including exposure to mutagens such as ultraviolet light in melanoma¹⁵⁻¹⁶ and cigarette smoke in lung cancer¹⁷⁻¹⁸, treatment with temozolomide-based chemotherapy in glioma¹⁹⁻²⁰, mutations in the proofreading domains of DNA polymerases encoded by the POLE and POLD1 genes²¹⁻²⁵, and microsatellite instability (MSI)^{21,24-25}. High bTMB levels were not detected in this sample. It is unclear whether the bTMB levels in this sample would be predicted to be associated with sensitivity to PD-1- or PD-L1-targeting immune checkpoint inhibitors, alone or in combination with other agents¹⁻²⁴. Depending on the clinical context, TMB testing of an alternate sample or by another methodology could be considered.

BIOMARKER

Tumor Fraction

RESULT

Elevated Tumor Fraction

POTENTIAL TREATMENT STRATEGIES

— Targeted Therapies —

Specimens with elevated tumor fraction have high circulating-tumor DNA (ctDNA) content, and thus high sensitivity for identifying genomic alterations. Such specimens are at low risk of false negative results. Tumor fraction levels currently have limited implications for diagnosis, surveillance, or therapy and should not be overinterpreted or compared from one blood draw to another. There are currently no targeted approaches to address

specific tumor fraction levels. In the research setting, changes in tumor fraction estimates have been associated with treatment duration and clinical response and may be a useful indicator for future cancer management²⁶⁻³¹.

FREQUENCY & PROGNOSIS

Detectable ctDNA levels have been reported in a variety of tumor types, with higher tumor fraction levels reported for patients with metastatic (Stage 4) tumors compared with patients with localized disease (Stages 1 to 3)³². Elevated tumor fraction levels have been reported to be associated with worse prognosis in a variety of cancer types, including pancreatic cancer³³, Ewing sarcoma and osteosarcoma³⁴, prostate cancer²⁹, breast cancer³⁵, leiomyosarcoma³⁶, esophageal cancer³⁷, colorectal cancer³⁸, and gastrointestinal cancer³⁹.

FINDING SUMMARY

Tumor fraction provides an estimate of the percentage of ctDNA present in a cell-free DNA (cfDNA) sample. The tumor fraction estimate for this sample is based on the observed level of aneuploid instability. The tumor fraction algorithm utilized for FoundationOne Liquid CDx uses the allele frequencies of approximately 1,000 single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) sites across the genome. Unlike the maximum somatic allele frequency (MSAF) method of estimating ctDNA content⁴⁰, the tumor fraction metric does not take into account the allele frequency of individual variants but rather produces a more holistic estimate of ctDNA content using data from across the genome. The amount of ctDNA detected may correlate with disease burden and response to therapy⁴¹⁻⁴².

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GENOMIC FINDINGS

GENE

CTNNB1

ALTERATION

D32N

TRANSCRIPT ID

NM_001904.3

CODING SEQUENCE EFFECT

94G>A

VARIANT CHROMOSOMAL POSITION

chr3:41266097

POTENTIAL TREATMENT STRATEGIES

— Targeted Therapies —

Mutation or activation of CTNNB1 signaling has been shown to increase mTOR signaling, promote tumorigenesis, and respond to mTOR inhibition in preclinical studies⁴³⁻⁴⁵. Small studies have reported clinical benefit following treatment of everolimus combined with other targeted agents for patients with CTNNB1-mutated hepatocellular carcinoma⁴⁶⁻⁴⁷ or endometrial carcinoma⁴⁸. In preclinical studies, CTNNB1 activating mutations

have been shown to increase expression of WNT pathway member DKK1, which may promote tumor cell proliferation and immune evasion⁴⁹⁻⁵¹. A Phase 1 trial of DKK1-targeting antibody DKN-01 in combination with paclitaxel in esophageal cancer reported a 50% (2/4) PR rate and 25% (1/4) SD rate in patients with CTNNB1 activating mutations, compared with 24% (10/41) PR and 37% (15/41) SD in unselected patients⁵². Multiple preclinical studies in cancer models harboring CTNNB1 mutation or beta-catenin pathway activation have reported activation of the NOTCH pathway and sensitivity to pharmacologic inhibition of NOTCH signaling by gamma-secretase inhibitors⁵³⁻⁵⁶. Clinical trials of gamma-secretase inhibitor nirogacestat have shown high response rates in patients with desmoid tumors, which are driven by activating CTNNB1 mutations in the majority of cases⁵⁷, suggesting CTNNB1-mutated tumors may be sensitive to gamma-secretase inhibitors. Although WNT pathway inhibitors have been explored preclinically in CTNNB1-mutated cells, clinical data supporting this therapeutic approach are lacking^{44,58-60}.

FREQUENCY & PROGNOSIS

CTNNB1 mutations have been reported in 0-5% of skin melanomas⁶¹⁻⁶³. Beta-catenin activity has been found to decrease migration of melanoma cells, yet also paradoxically increase melanoma metastasis to the lungs⁶⁴⁻⁶⁵. Loss of beta-catenin, along with a panel of other markers, was found to be a negative prognostic factor in early-stage melanoma⁶⁶. Solid tumors with WNT/beta-catenin pathway alterations, as seen here, were observed to have significantly less T-cell inflammation in one study⁶⁷.

FINDING SUMMARY

CTNNB1 encodes beta-catenin, a key downstream component of the WNT signaling pathway. Beta-catenin interacts with cadherin to regulate cell-cell adhesion; as a component of the WNT pathway, it also plays a role in development, cell proliferation, and cell differentiation⁶⁸. CTNNB1 exon 3 mutations are activating in that they lead to increased beta-catenin protein stability and activation of the WNT pathway⁶⁹⁻⁸⁷. One or more of the CTNNB1 exon 3 mutations seen here are expected to be activating.

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CLINICAL TRIALS

IMPORTANT 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. There may also be compassionate use or early access programs available, which are not listed in this report. 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 are not ranked in order of potential or predicted efficacy for this patient or

in order of level of evidence for this patient's tumor type. 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. However, clinicaltrials.gov does not list all clinical trials that might be available.

GENE
CTNNB1
ALTERATION
D32N
RATIONALE

Based on clinical and preclinical evidence, tumors with activating CTNNB1 alterations may be sensitive to mTOR inhibitors.

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)

NCT05036226
PHASE 1/2

COAST Therapy in Advanced Solid Tumors and Prostate Cancer

TARGETS
DDR2, ABL, SRC, KIT, mTOR

LOCATIONS: South Carolina

NCT01582191
PHASE 1

A Phase 1 Trial of Vandetanib (a Multi-kinase Inhibitor of EGFR, VEGFR and RET Inhibitor) in Combination With Everolimus (an mTOR Inhibitor) in Advanced Cancer

TARGETS
mTOR, EGFR, SRC, RET, VEGFRs

LOCATIONS: Texas

NCT03203525
PHASE 1

Combination Chemotherapy and Bevacizumab With the NovoTTF-100L(P) System in Treating Participants With Advanced, Recurrent, or Refractory Hepatic Metastatic Cancer

TARGETS
VEGFA, mTOR

LOCATIONS: Texas

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APPENDIX
Variants of Unknown Significance

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.

ALK

V163L

ATM

R90M

CD22

Y627D

DDR1

V220M

FANCC

A325T

FGFR3

S108G

GNAS

A173P

HDAC1

E461K

NSD3 (WHSC1L1)

A458V

SNCAIP

N482Y

TBX3

A562V

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Genes assayed in FoundationOne®Liquid CDx

FoundationOne Liquid CDx interrogates 324 genes, including 309 genes with complete exonic (coding) coverage and 15 genes with only select non-coding coverage (indicated with an *); 75 genes (indicated in bold) are captured with increased sensitivity and have complete exonic (coding) coverage unless otherwise noted.

ABL1 Exons 4-9	<i>ACVR1B</i>	AKT1 Exon 3	<i>AKT2</i>	<i>AKT3</i>	ALK Exons 20-29, Introns 18, 19	<i>ALOX12B</i>	<i>AMER1</i> (FAM123B or WTX)	APC
AR	ARAF Exons 4, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 16	<i>ARFRP1</i>	<i>ARID1A</i>	<i>ASXL1</i>	ATM	ATR	<i>ATRX</i>	<i>AURKA</i>
<i>AURKB</i>	<i>AXIN1</i>	<i>AXL</i>	<i>BAP1</i>	<i>BARD1</i>	<i>BCL2</i>	<i>BCL2L1</i>	<i>BCL2L2</i>	<i>BCL6</i>
<i>BCOR</i>	<i>BCORL1</i>	<i>BCR*</i> Introns 8, 13, 14	BRAF Exons 11-18, Introns 7-10	BRCA1 Introns 2, 7, 8, 12, 16, 19, 20	BRCA2 Intron 2	<i>BRD4</i>	<i>BRIP1</i>	<i>BTG1</i>
<i>BTG2</i>	BTB Exons 2, 15	<i>CALR</i>	<i>CARD11</i>	<i>CASP8</i>	<i>CBFB</i>	<i>CBL</i>	CCND1	<i>CCND2</i>
<i>CCND3</i>	<i>CCNE1</i>	<i>CD22</i>	<i>CD70</i>	<i>CD74*</i> Introns 6-8	<i>CD79A</i>	<i>CD79B</i>	CD274 (PD-L1)	<i>CDC73</i>
CDH1	CDK12	CDK4	CDK6	<i>CDK8</i>	<i>CDKN1A</i>	<i>CDKN1B</i>	CDKN2A	<i>CDKN2B</i>
<i>CDKN2C</i>	<i>CEBPA</i>	<i>CHEK1</i>	CHEK2	<i>CIC</i>	<i>CREBBP</i>	CRKL	<i>CSF1R</i>	<i>CSF3R</i>
<i>CTCF</i>	<i>CTNNA1</i>	CTNNB1 Exon 3	<i>CUL3</i>	<i>CUL4A</i>	<i>CXCR4</i>	<i>CYP17A1</i>	<i>DAXX</i>	<i>DDR1</i>
DDR2 Exons 5, 17, 18	<i>DIS3</i>	<i>DNMT3A</i>	<i>DOT1L</i>	<i>EED</i>	EGFR Introns 7, 15, 24-27	<i>EMSY</i> (C11orf30)	<i>EP300</i>	<i>EPHA3</i>
<i>EPHB1</i>	<i>EPHB4</i>	ERBB2	ERBB3 Exons 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25	<i>ERBB4</i>	<i>ERCC4</i>	<i>ERG</i>	ERRF1	ESR1 Exons 4-8
<i>ETV4*</i> Intron 8	<i>ETV5*</i> Introns 6, 7	ETV6* Introns 5, 6	<i>EWSR1*</i> Introns 7-13	EZH2 Exons 4, 16, 17, 18	<i>EZR*</i> Introns 9-11	<i>FANCA</i>	<i>FANCC</i>	<i>FANCG</i>
<i>FANCL</i>	<i>FAS</i>	<i>FBXW7</i>	<i>FGF10</i>	<i>FGF12</i>	<i>FGF14</i>	<i>FGF19</i>	<i>FGF23</i>	<i>FGF3</i>
<i>FGF4</i>	<i>FGF6</i>	FGFR1 Introns 1, 5, Intron 17	FGFR2 Intron 1, Intron 17	FGFR3 Exons 7, 9 (alternative designation exon 10), 14, 18, Intron 17	<i>FGFR4</i>	<i>FH</i>	<i>FLCN</i>	<i>FLT1</i>
FLT3 Exons 14, 15, 20	FOXL2	<i>FUBP1</i>	<i>GABRA6</i>	<i>GATA3</i>	<i>GATA4</i>	<i>GATA6</i>	<i>GID4</i> (C17orf39)	GNA11 Exons 4, 5
<i>GNA13</i>	GNAQ Exons 4, 5	GNAS Exons 1, 8	<i>GRM3</i>	<i>GSK3B</i>	<i>H3-3A</i> (H3F3A)	<i>HDAC1</i>	<i>HGF</i>	<i>HNFI1A</i>
HRAS Exons 2, 3	<i>HSD3B1</i>	<i>ID3</i>	IDH1 Exon 4	IDH2 Exon 4	<i>IGF1R</i>	<i>IKBKE</i>	<i>IKZF1</i>	<i>INPP4B</i>
<i>IRF2</i>	<i>IRF4</i>	<i>IRS2</i>	<i>JAK1</i>	JAK2 Exon 14	JAK3 Exons 5, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16	<i>JUN</i>	<i>KDM5A</i>	<i>KDM5C</i>
<i>KDM6A</i>	<i>KDR</i>	<i>KEAP1</i>	<i>KEL</i>	KIT Exons 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 17, Intron 16	<i>KLHL6</i>	<i>KMT2A</i> (MLL) Introns 6, 8-11, Intron 7	<i>KMT2D</i> (MLL2)	KRAS

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LTK	LYN	MAF	MAP2K1 (MEK1) Exons 2, 3	MAP2K2 (MEK2) Exons 2-4, 6, 7	MAP2K4	MAP3K1	MAP3K13	MAPK1
MCL1	MDM2	MDM4	MED12	MEF2B	MEN1	MERTK	MET	MITF
MKNK1	MLH1	MPL Exon 10	MRE11 (MRE11A)	MSH2 Intron 5	MSH3	MSH6	MST1R	MTAP
MTOR Exons 19, 30, 39, 40, 43-45, 47, 48, 53, 56	MUTYH	MYB* Intron 14	MYC Intron 1	MYCL (MYCL1)	MYCN	MYD88 Exon 4	NBN	NF1
NF2	NFE2L2	NFKBIA	NKX2-1	NOTCH1	NOTCH2 Intron 26	NOTCH3	NPM1 Exons 4-6, 8, 10	NRAS Exons 2, 3
NSD2 (WHSC1 or MMSET)	NSD3 (WHSC1L1)	NT5C2	NTRK1 Exons 14, 15, Introns 8-11	NTRK2 Intron 12	NTRK3 Exons 16, 17	NUTM1* Intron 1	P2RY8	PALB2
PARP1	PARP2	PARP3	PAX5	PBRM1	PDCD1 (PD-1)	PDCD1LG2 (PD-L2)	PDGFRA Exons 12, 18, Introns 7, 9, 11	PDGFRB Exons 12-21, 23 9, 11
PDK1	PIK3C2B	PIK3C2G	PIK3CA Exons 2, 3, 5-8, 10, 14, 19, 21 (Coding Exons 1, 2, 4-7, 9, 13, 18, 20)	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 Exons 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 14, 15, 17, Introns 4-8	RARA Intron 2	RB1	RBM10	REL	RET Introns 7, 8, Exons 11, 13-16, Introns 9-11
RICTOR	RNF43	ROS1 Exons 31, 36-38, 40, Introns 31-35	RPTOR	RSP02* Intron 1	SDC4* Intron 2	SDHA	SDHB	SDHC
SDHD	SETD2	SF3B1	SGK1	SLC34A2* Intron 4	SMAD2	SMAD4	SMARCA4	SMARCB1
SMO	SNCAIP	SOCS1	SOX2	SOX9	SPEN	SPOP	SRC	STAG2
STAT3	STK11	SUFU	SYK	TBX3	TEK	TENT5C (FAM46C)	TERC* ncRNA	TERT* Promoter
TET2	TGFBR2	TIPARP	TMPRSS2* Introns 1-3	TNFAIP3	TNFRSF14	TP53	TSC1	TSC2
TYRO3	U2AF1	VEGFA	VHL	WT1	XPO1	XRCC2	ZNF217	ZNF703

ADDITIONAL ASSAYS: FOR THE DETECTION OF SELECT CANCER BIOMARKERS

Microsatellite (MS) status
Blood Tumor Mutational Burden (bTMB)
Tumor Fraction

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APPENDIX

About FoundationOne® Liquid CDx

FoundationOne Liquid 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, Ciplastraat 3, 2440 Geel, Belgium. The CE-IVD regulatory status of FoundationOne Liquid CDx is applicable in countries that accept and/or recognize the CE mark.



ABOUT FOUNDATIONONE LIQUID CDx

FoundationOne Liquid CDx was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Foundation Medicine, Inc. (Foundation Medicine). FoundationOne Liquid 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.

INTENDED USE

FoundationOne Liquid CDx is a next generation sequencing based *in vitro* diagnostic device that analyzes 324 genes. Substitutions and insertion and deletion alterations (indels) are reported in 311 genes, copy number alterations (CNAs) are reported in 310 genes, and gene rearrangements are reported in 324 genes. The test also detects the genomic signatures blood tumor mutational burden (bTMB), microsatellite instability (MSI), and tumor fraction. FoundationOne Liquid CDx utilizes circulating cell-free DNA (cfDNA) isolated from plasma derived from the anti-coagulated peripheral whole blood of cancer patients. The test is intended to be used as a companion diagnostic to identify patients who may benefit from treatment with targeted therapies in accordance with the approved therapeutic product labeling. Additionally, FoundationOne Liquid CDx 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 malignant neoplasms.

TEST PRINCIPLES

The FoundationOne Liquid CDx assay is performed exclusively as a laboratory service using circulating cell-free DNA (cfDNA) isolated from plasma derived from anti-coagulated peripheral whole blood from patients with solid malignant neoplasms. The assay employs a single DNA extraction method to obtain cfDNA from plasma from whole blood. Extracted

cfDNA undergoes whole-genome shotgun library construction and hybridization-based capture of 324 cancer-related genes including coding exons and select introns of 309 genes, as well as only select intronic regions or non-coding regions of 15 genes. Hybrid-capture selected libraries are sequenced with deep coverage using the NovaSeq® 6000 platform. Sequence data are processed using a customized analysis pipeline designed to accurately detect genomic alterations, including base substitutions, indels, select copy number variants, and select genomic rearrangements. Substitutions and insertion and deletion alterations (indels) are reported in 311 genes, copy number alterations (CNAs) are reported in 310 genes, and gene rearrangements are reported in 324 genes. The assay also reports tumor fraction, and genomic signatures including MSI and bTMB. A subset of targeted regions in 75 genes is baited for increased sensitivity.

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.

QUALIFIED ALTERATION CALLS (EQUIVOCAL)

All equivocal calls, regardless of alteration type, imply that there is adequate evidence to call the alteration with confidence. However, the repeatability of equivocal calls may be lower than non-equivocal calls.

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.

LIMITATIONS

1. For *in vitro* diagnostic use.
2. For prescription use only. This test must be ordered by a qualified medical professional in accordance with clinical laboratory regulations.
3. A negative result does not rule out the presence of a mutation below the limits of detection of the assay. Patients for whom no companion diagnostic alterations are detected should be considered for confirmation with an appropriately validated tumor tissue test, if available.
4. The FoundationOne Liquid CDx assay does not detect heterozygous deletions.
5. The test is not intended to provide information on cancer predisposition.
6. Performance has not been validated for cfDNA input below the specified minimum input.
7. Tissue TMB and blood TMB (bTMB) are estimated from the number of synonymous and nonsynonymous single-nucleotide variants (SNVs) and insertions and deletions (indels) per area of coding genome sampled, after the removal of known and likely oncogenic driver events and germline SNPs. Tissue TMB is calculated based on variants with an allele frequency of $\geq 5\%$, and bTMB is calculated based on variants with an allele frequency of $\geq 0.5\%$.
8. Tumor fraction is the percentage of circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) present in a cell-free DNA (cfDNA) sample. The tumor fraction estimate is computationally derived from the observed level of aneuploidy in the sample. Tumor fraction is considered elevated when ctDNA levels are high enough that aneuploidy can be detected and is significantly distinct from that typically found in non-tumor samples.
9. Microsatellite instability (MSI) is a condition of genetic hypermutability that generates excessive amounts of short insertion/deletion mutations in the tumor genome; it generally occurs at microsatellite DNA sequences and is caused by a deficiency in DNA mismatch repair (MMR) in the tumor. The MSI algorithm is based on genome wide analysis of 1765 microsatellite loci and not based on the 5 or 7 MSI loci described in current clinical practice guidelines for solid tissue testing.
10. Genomic findings from circulating cell-free DNA (cfDNA) may originate from circulating tumor DNA fragments, germline alterations, or non-tumor somatic alterations, such as clonal hematopoiesis of indeterminate potential (CHIP). Genes with alterations that may be derived from CHIP include, but are not limited to: *ASXL1*, *ATM*, *CBL*, *CHEK2*, *DNMT3A*, *JAK2*,

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About FoundationOne® Liquid CDx

KMT2D (MLL2), MPL, MYD88, SF3B1, TET2, TP53, and U2AF1.

11. Alterations reported may include somatic (not inherited) or germline (inherited) alterations; however, the test does not distinguish between germline and somatic alterations. If a reported alteration is suspected to be germline, confirmatory testing should be considered in the appropriate clinical context.
12. The test is not intended to replace germline testing or to provide information about cancer predisposition.

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.

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 >30%, 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 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, ATM, CBL, CHEK2, 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.

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. 2023. 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 Liquid CDx.

TREATMENT DECISIONS ARE THE 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 of variant characteristics may result in reduced sensitivity. These include: low sample quality, deletions and insertions >40bp, or repetitive/high homology sequences. FoundationOne Liquid CDx is performed using cell-free DNA, and as such germline events may not be reported.

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APPENDIX
About FoundationOne®Liquid CDx
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 (RG) 7.6.0

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