FOUNDATIONONE®CDx

PATIENT

TUMOR TYPE
Pancreas ductal adenocarcinoma
COUNTRY CODE
EG

REPORT DATE

ORDERED TEST #

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

PATIENT	PHYSICIAN	SPECIMEN
DISEASE Pancreas ductal adenocarcinoma	ORDERING PHYSICIAN	SPECIMEN SITE
NAME	MEDICAL FACILITY	SPECIMEN ID
DATE OF BIRTH	ADDITIONAL RECIPIENT	SPECIMEN TYPE
SEX	MEDICAL FACILITY ID	DATE OF COLLECTION
MEDICAL RECORD #	PATHOLOGIST	SPECIMEN RECEIVED

Biomarker Findings

Microsatellite status - MS-Stable
Tumor Mutational Burden - 3 Muts/Mb

Genomic Findings

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

BRCA2 **splice site 8953+1G>C**
KRAS **G12D**
TP53 **E326fs*19**

1 Disease relevant genes with no reportable alterations: *BRCA1*

Report Highlights

- Targeted therapies with **NCCN categories of evidence** in this tumor type: **Olaparib** (p. 7), **Rucaparib** (p. 8)
- Variants that may inform **nontargeted treatment approaches** (e.g., chemotherapy) in this tumor type: ***BRCA2*** **splice site 8953+1G>C** (p. 4)
- Evidence-matched **clinical trial options** based on this patient's genomic findings: (p. 10)

BIOMARKER FINDINGS	THERAPY AND CLINICAL TRIAL IMPLICATIONS	
Microsatellite status - MS-Stable	**No therapies or clinical trials.** see Biomarker Findings section	
Tumor Mutational Burden - 3 Muts/Mb	**No therapies or clinical trials.** see Biomarker Findings section	
GENOMIC FINDINGS	**THERAPIES WITH CLINICAL RELEVANCE (IN PATIENT'S TUMOR TYPE)**	**THERAPIES WITH CLINICAL RELEVANCE (IN OTHER TUMOR TYPE)**
BRCA2 **-** splice site 8953+1G>C	Olaparib 2A	Rucaparib 2A
		Niraparib
10 Trials *see p. 10*		Talazoparib
KRAS **-** G12D	none	none
3 Trials *see p. 12*		

2A *NCCN category*

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.

TP53 **-** E326fs*19 ..... p. 6

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.

Electronically signed by Erik Williams, M.D. |
Julia Elvin, M.D., Ph.D., Laboratory Director CLIA: 22D2027531
Nimesh R. Patel, M.D., Laboratory Director CLIA: 34D2044309
Foundation Medicine, Inc. | 1.888.988.3639

Sample Preparation: 150 Second St., 1st Floor, Cambridge, MA 02141 · CLIA: 22D2027531
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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 is rare in pancreatic carcinoma, reported in less than 1% of samples (n=>1,000)[6-10]. The prognostic significance of MSI in pancreatic cancer is unknown (PubMed, Aug 2021).

FINDING SUMMARY

Microsatellite instability (MSI) is a condition of genetic hypermutability that generates excessive amounts of short insertion/deletion mutations in the genome; it generally occurs at microsatellite DNA sequences and is caused by a deficiency in DNA mismatch repair (MMR) in the tumor[11]. 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[11-13]. 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[14-16]. MSS status indicates MMR proficiency and typically correlates with intact expression of all MMR family proteins[11,13,15-16].

BIOMARKER

Tumor Mutational Burden

RESULT
3 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[17-19], anti-PD-1 therapies[17-20], and combination nivolumab and ipilimumab[21-26]. In multiple pan-tumor studies, increased tissue tumor mutational burden (TMB) was associated with sensitivity to immune checkpoint inhibitors[17-20,27-31]. In the KEYNOTE 158 trial of pembrolizumab monotherapy for patients with solid tumors, significant improvement in ORR was observed for patients with TMB ≥10 Muts/Mb (as measured by this assay) compared with those with TMB <10 Muts/Mb in a large cohort that included multiple tumor types[27]; similar findings were observed in the KEYNOTE 028 and 012 trials[20]. At the same TMB cutpoint, retrospective analysis of patients with solid tumors treated with any checkpoint inhibitor identified that tissue TMB scores ≥ 10 Muts/Mb were associated with prolonged time to treatment failure compared with scores <10 muts/Mb (HR=0.68)[31]. For patients with solid tumors treated with nivolumab plus ipilimumab in the CheckMate 848 trial, improved responses were observed in patients with a tissue TMB ≥ 10 Muts/Mb independent of blood TMB at any cutpoint in matched samples[32]. However, support for higher TMB thresholds and efficacy was observed in the prospective Phase 2 MyPathway trial of atezolizumab for patients with pan-solid tumors, where improved ORR and DCR was seen in patients with TMB ≥ 16 Muts/Mb than those with TMB ≥ 10 and <16 Muts/Mb[30]. Similarly, analyses across several solid tumor types reported that patients with higher TMB (defined as ≥16-20 Muts/Mb) achieved greater clinical benefit from PD-1 or PD-L1-targeting monotherapy compared with patients with higher TMB treated with chemotherapy[33] or those with lower TMB treated with PD-1 or PD-L1-targeting agents[18].

FREQUENCY & PROGNOSIS

Pancreatic carcinomas, including ductal and acinar subtypes, have been reported to harbor a median TMB of 2-3 mutations per megabase (muts/Mb), and 0-2% of cases have high TMB (>20 muts/Mb)[34]; TMB has not been assessed in pancreatic mucinous neoplasms (PubMed, Oct 2021). A study of patients with pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma harboring mismatch repair gene mutations reported improved prognosis for patients with high TMB measured in tissue samples (defined as >50 mutations; survival 69-314 months) compared to those with lower TMB (average of 5.7 mutations; 10-42 months)[35].

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[36-37] and cigarette smoke in lung cancer[38-39], treatment with temozolomide-based chemotherapy in glioma[40-41], mutations in the proofreading domains of DNA polymerases encoded by the POLE and POLD1 genes[42-46], and microsatellite instability (MSI)[42,45-46]. This sample harbors a TMB level associated with lower rates of clinical benefit from treatment with PD-1- or PD-L1-targeting immune checkpoint inhibitors compared with patients with tumors harboring higher TMB levels, based on several studies in multiple solid tumor types[18-19,27].

Electronically signed by Erik Williams, M.D. |
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GENE
BRCA2

ALTERATION
splice site 8953+1G>C

TRANSCRIPT ID
NM_000059

CODING SEQUENCE EFFECT
8953+1G>C

VARIANT ALLELE FREQUENCY (% VAF)
14.0%

POTENTIAL TREATMENT STRATEGIES

— Targeted Therapies —

Alterations that inactivate BRCA1 or BRCA2 may confer sensitivity to PARP inhibitors[47-64] or ATR inhibitors[65-67]. Clinical responses to PARP inhibitors have been reported for patients with either germline or somatic BRCA1/2 mutations[48,53,56,63-64] and for patients with platinum-resistant or -refractory disease[47,52,59,62]. A randomized Phase 2 trial evaluating cisplatin and gemcitabine with or without veliparib in 50 patients with advanced pancreatic ductal adenocarcinomas (PDAC) harboring germline BRCA1/2 or PALB2 (gBRCA/PALB2+) mutations reported that the addition of the PARP inhibitor veliparib to chemotherapy did not significantly improve median PFS (10.1 vs. 9.7 months) or median OS (15.5 vs. 16.4 months) relative to chemotherapy alone[68]. The WEE1 inhibitor adavosertib has been evaluated as a monotherapy and in combination with PARP-inhibitor, olaparib. In a Phase 2 study for patients with PARP-resistant ovarian cancer, the combination of olaparib and adavosertib elicited improved clinical benefit (ORR: 29%; DCR: 89%) compared to adavosertib alone (ORR: 23%; DCR: 63%); however, in the BRCA-mutated cohort, no significant difference in clinical benefit was observed between the combination (ORR: 19%) and monotherapy (ORR: 20%) treatments[69]. In a Phase 1 monotherapy trial of adavosertib that included 9 patients with BRCA1/2-mutated solid tumors, 2 patients with BRCA1-mutated cancers (1 with ovarian serous carcinoma and 1 with oral squamous cell carcinoma) achieved PRs, and a third patient with ovarian serous carcinoma harboring mutations in BRCA1 and TP53 experienced 14% tumor shrinkage prior to disease progression[70]. In a case study, a patient with therapy-induced neuroendocrine prostate cancer and an inactivating BRCA2 rearrangement experienced a CR ongoing for 20 months to the ATR inhibitor berzosertib[67]. Preclinical studies of BRCA1/2 inactivation in T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia (T-ALL)[71], ovarian carcinoma[72], and triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC)[73] showing reduced cell viability and increased DNA damage during ATR treatment further support the sensitivity of BRCA2-deficient cells to ATR inhibitors.

— Nontargeted Approaches —

Inactivation of BRCA2 may also predict sensitivity to DNA-damaging drugs such as trabectedin, lurbinectedin, and the platinum chemotherapies cisplatin and carboplatin[74-84]. Patients with pancreatic cancer and BRCA1/2 or PALB2 mutations may benefit from FOLFIRINOX, or the combination of cisplatin and gemcitabine (NCCN Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma Guidelines v2.2021)[68,85-88].

FREQUENCY & PROGNOSIS

BRCA2 mutations have been observed in 1-2% of pancreatic carcinomas[89-90]. Germline mutations in BRCA1 and BRCA2 have been linked to an increased risk of pancreatic adenocarcinoma[91-93], and BRCA1/2 loss of heterozygosity (LOH) has been reported in 3 of 4 pancreatic ductal adenocarcinomas associated with the BRCA2 germline mutation 6174delT[94].

FINDING SUMMARY

The BRCA2 tumor suppressor gene encodes a protein that regulates the response to DNA damage[95]. Inactivating mutations in BRCA2 can lead to the inability to repair DNA damage and loss of cell cycle checkpoints, which can lead to tumorigenesis[96]. Alterations such as seen here may disrupt BRCA2 function or expression[95,97-112].

POTENTIAL GERMLINE IMPLICATIONS

Inactivating germline mutations in BRCA1 or BRCA2 are associated with autosomal dominant hereditary breast and ovarian cancer[113-114], and the lifetime risk of breast and ovarian cancer in BRCA2 mutation carriers has been estimated to be as high as >80% and 23%, respectively[115]. Elevated risk for other cancer types, including gastric, pancreatic, prostate, and colorectal, has also been identified, with an increase in risk ranging from 20 to 60%[116]. The estimated prevalence of deleterious germline BRCA1/2 mutations in the general population is between 1:400 and 1:800, with an approximately 10-fold higher prevalence in the Ashkenazi Jewish population[115,117-122]. In the appropriate clinical context, germline testing of BRCA2 is recommended.

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GENE
KRAS

ALTERATION
G12D

TRANSCRIPT ID
NM_004985

CODING SEQUENCE EFFECT
35G>A

VARIANT ALLELE FREQUENCY (% VAF)
15.8%

POTENTIAL TREATMENT STRATEGIES

— Targeted Therapies —

Preclinical evidence suggests that KRAS activation may predict sensitivity to MEK inhibitors, such as trametinib, binimetinib, cobimetinib, and selumetinib[123-128]. Initial Phase 1 monotherapy trials of MEK inhibitors in patients with pancreatic cancer showed promise, with DCR (PR and/or SD) up to 37%[129], response rates up to 25%[129-133], and prolonged PRs in certain patients[130,132,134]. However, subsequent clinical trials combining various MEK inhibitors with gemcitabine reported no additional benefit compared to gemcitabine alone irrespective of KRAS mutation status[135-138], with refametinib and gemcitabine even showing a trend towards worse response and survival in patients with KRAS-mutant pancreatic tumors than in those with KRAS wild-type tumors (OS 6.6 months vs 18.2 months)[135]. Trials combining MEK inhibitors with other targeted therapies, such as EGFR inhibitors[139] or PI3K-AKT pathway inhibitors[140-141], reported no PRs and frequent adverse events in patients with KRAS-mutant pancreatic cancer. Emerging preclinical studies suggest MEK inhibition downstream of KRAS-mutant pancreatic tumors leads to increased autophagy[142-143]. Combination MEK/autophagy inhibitors may therefore be more beneficial. A heavily pretreated patient with pancreatic cancer treated with trametinib plus hydroxychloroquine exhibited a PR[142]. A Phase 2 trial of paclitaxel/carboplatin with or without Reolysin in patients with metastatic pancreatic adenocarcinoma reported no improvement in PFS with addition of Reolysin, regardless of KRAS mutational status[144]; however a Phase 2 study of Reolysin and gemcitabine in patents with pancreatic cancer reported 1 PR, 23 SDs, and 5 PDs in 34 patients with a favorable median OS of 10.2 months[145]. In a Phase 1 study evaluating the MEK-pan-RAF dual inhibitor CH5126766, 6 patients harboring KRAS mutations experienced PRs, including 3 with non-small cell lung cancer (NCSLC), 1 with low-grade serous ovarian carcinoma (LGSOC), 1 with endometrial adenocarcinoma, and 1 with multiple myeloma[146]. Combination of CH5126766 with the FAK inhibitor defactinib elicited PR rates of 50% (4/8) for patients with KRAS-mutated low-grade serous ovarian cancer and 12% (2/17) for patients with KRAS-mutated non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) in a Phase 1 study[147-148]. Preclinical and clinical data suggest that KRAS mutations may predict clinical benefit from SHP2 inhibitors[149-150]. A Phase 1 study of RMC-4630 for relapsed/refractory solid tumors reported a DCR of 58% (23/40) for patients with NSCLC and KRAS mutations and a DCR of 75% (12/16) for patients with NSCLC and KRAS G12C mutations[151]. Interim results from a Phase 1/2 study of RMC-4630 plus cobimetinib reported tumor reduction in 3 of 8 patients with KRAS-mutated colorectal cancer[152]. Preclinical data suggest that KRAS mutation may confer sensitivity to SOS1 inhibitors[153-154]. Phase 1 studies of the SOS1 inhibitor BI 1701963 alone or in combination with MEK inhibitors, KRAS G12C inhibitors, or irinotecan are recruiting for patients with solid tumors harboring KRAS mutations[155-156].

FREQUENCY & PROGNOSIS

KRAS mutations have been observed in 91-95% of pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma cases[89,157], with the majority of mutations found at codon 12[158-161]. KRAS mutations, particularly G12D, have been associated with decreased median survival time in patients with pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma[159].

FINDING SUMMARY

KRAS encodes a member of the RAS family of small GTPases. Activating mutations in RAS genes can cause uncontrolled cell proliferation and tumor formation[124,162]. KRAS alterations affecting amino acids G12, G13, Q22, P34, A59, Q61, and A146, as well as mutations G10_A11insG, G10_A11insAG (also reported as G10_A11dup and G12_G13insAG), A18D, L19F, D33E, G60_A66dup/E62_A66dup, E62K, E63K, R68S, and K117N have been characterized as activating and oncogenic[124,163-185].

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GENE
TP53

ALTERATION
E326fs*19

TRANSCRIPT ID
NM_000546

CODING SEQUENCE EFFECT
978delA

VARIANT ALLELE FREQUENCY (% VAF)
17.8%

POTENTIAL TREATMENT STRATEGIES

— Targeted Therapies —

There are no approved therapies to address TP53 mutation or loss. However, tumors with TP53 loss of function alterations may be sensitive to the WEE1 inhibitor adavosertib[186-189], or p53 gene therapy and immunotherapeutics such as SGT-53[190-194] and ALT-801[195]. In a Phase 1 study, adavosertib in combination with gemcitabine, cisplatin, or carboplatin elicited PRs in 9.7% and SDs in 53% of patients with solid tumors; the response rate was 21% (4/19) for patients with TP53 mutations versus 12% (4/33) for patients who were TP53 wildtype[196]. A Phase 2 trial of adavosertib in combination with chemotherapy (gemcitabine, carboplatin, paclitaxel, or doxorubicin) reported a 32% (30/94, 3 CR) ORR and a 73% (69/94) DCR for patients with platinum-refractory TP53-mutated ovarian, Fallopian tube, or peritoneal cancer[197]. A smaller Phase 2 trial of adavosertib in combination with carboplatin achieved a 43% (9/21, 1 CR) ORR and a 76% (16/21) DCR for patients with platinum-refractory TP53-mutated ovarian cancer[198]. The combination of adavosertib with paclitaxel and carboplatin for patients with TP53-mutated ovarian cancer also significantly increased PFS compared with paclitaxel and carboplatin alone[199]. In the Phase 2 VIKTORY trial, patients with TP53-mutated metastatic and/or recurrent gastric cancer experienced a 24% (6/25) ORR with adavosertib combined with paclitaxel[200]. A Phase 1 trial of neoadjuvant adavosertib in combination with cisplatin and docetaxel for head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) elicited a 71% (5/7) response rate for patients with TP53 alterations[201]. The Phase 2 FOCUS4-C trial for patients with TP53- and RAS-mutated colorectal cancer reported improvement in PFS (3.61 vs. 1.87 months, HR=0.35, p=0.0022), but not OS (14.0 vs 12.8 months, p=0.93), following adavosertib treatment compared with active monitoring[202]. In a Phase 1b clinical trial of SGT-53 in combination with docetaxel for patients with solid tumors, 75% (9/12) of evaluable patients experienced clinical benefit, including 2 confirmed and 1 unconfirmed PRs and 2 instances of SD with significant tumor shrinkage[194]. ATR inhibitor treatment of chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) cells with biallelic inactivation of TP53 suppressed cell viability, promoted DNA damage, and attenuated xenograft growth in preclinical studies[203-204]; however, ATR inhibitors as monotherapy had little effect on these parameters in solid tumor models in other preclinical studies[205-206]. Therefore, it is unclear whether TP53 inactivation predicts sensitivity to ATR inhibition.

FREQUENCY & PROGNOSIS

TP53 mutations have been reported in 33-75% of pancreatic carcinomas, with the majority occurring as missense mutations, while deletion of TP53 has been found in 66% of pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma cases[157,207-209]. TP53 mutations are common in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinomas and are known to occur in the process of pancreatic carcinogenesis[210-211]. Additionally, aberrant expression of p53 has been found in 54-81% of pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma cases[208,212-214]. Studies have found inconsistent results regarding the prognostic significance of p53 expression in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, although one study correlated low levels of TP53 mRNA with poor patient prognosis[212,215-216].

FINDING SUMMARY

Functional loss of the tumor suppressor p53, which is encoded by the TP53 gene, is common in aggressive advanced cancers[217]. Alterations such as seen here may disrupt TP53 function or expression[218-222].

POTENTIAL GERMLINE IMPLICATIONS

Germline mutations in TP53 are associated with the very rare autosomal dominant disorder Li-Fraumeni syndrome and the early onset of many cancers[223-225], including sarcomas[226-227]. Estimates for the prevalence of germline TP53 mutations in the general population range from 1:5,000[228] to 1:20,000[227]. For pathogenic TP53 mutations identified during tumor sequencing, the rate of germline mutations was 1% in the overall population and 6% in tumors arising before age 30[229]. In the appropriate clinical context, germline testing of TP53 is recommended.

POTENTIAL CLONAL HEMATOPOIESIS IMPLICATIONS

Variants seen in this gene have been reported to occur in clonal hematopoiesis (CH), an age-related process in which hematopoietic stem cells acquire somatic mutations that allow for clonal expansion[230-235]. CH in this gene has been associated with increased mortality, risk of coronary heart disease, risk of ischemic stroke, and risk of secondary hematologic malignancy[230-231]. Clinical management of patients with CH in this gene may include monitoring for hematologic changes and reduction of controllable risk factors for cardiovascular disease[236]. Comprehensive genomic profiling of solid tumors detects nontumor alterations that are due to CH[234,237-238]. Patient-matched peripheral blood mononuclear cell sequencing is required to conclusively determine if this alteration is present in tumor or is secondary to CH.

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Olaparib

Assay findings association

BRCA2
splice site 8953+1G>C

AREAS OF THERAPEUTIC USE

The PARP inhibitor olaparib is FDA approved to treat patients with epithelial ovarian, Fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer, patients with deleterious or suspected deleterious gBRCA-mutated pancreatic adenocarcinoma or HER2-negative breast cancer, and patients with prostate cancer and mutations in homologous recombination repair genes. Olaparib is also approved in combination with bevacizumab to treat patients with ovarian, Fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer with deleterious or suspected deleterious somatic or gBRCA mutation and/or genomic instability. Please see the drug label for full prescribing information.

GENE ASSOCIATION

On the basis of extensive clinical evidence in ovarian cancer[57-61] as well as strong clinical evidence in multiple other cancer types[47-49,57,60,64,239] , loss or inactivation of either BRCA1 or BRCA2 may confer sensitivity to olaparib.

SUPPORTING DATA

In a Phase 2 study of olaparib plus pembrolizumab for advanced solid tumors, patients with BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutations achieved an ORR of 29% (6/21), whereas patients with mutations in other homologous recombination repair genes achieved an ORR of 6.3% (2/32)[240]. The Phase 3 randomized, placebo-controlled POLO trial investigating maintenance olaparib for patients with platinum-sensitive, germline BRCA1/2-mutated metastatic pancreatic adenocarcinoma reported a significantly longer median PFS compared with placebo (7.4 vs. 3.8 months, HR=0.53)[64]. At 3-year follow-up, an OS of 34% was reported for patients treated with olaparib compared with 18% for patients receiving placebo; however, olaparib maintenance therapy did not impact median OS (19.0 vs. 19.2 months, HR=0.83) relative to placebo[241]. A Phase 2 trial of olaparib monotherapy for patients with germline BRCA1/2-mutated recurrent pancreatic cancer reported a response rate of 22%[47]. Parallel Phase 2 trials reported 2 PRs for patients with platinum-sensitive, DNA damage repair (DDR) deficient, germline BRCA mutation-negative pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma; no responses were observed in platinum-refractory cases[242].

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Niraparib

Assay findings association

BRCA2
splice site 8953+1G>C

AREAS OF THERAPEUTIC USE

The PARP inhibitor niraparib is FDA approved to treat patients with epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer, with or without homologous recombination deficiency (HRD)-positive status. Please see the drug label for full prescribing information.

GENE ASSOCIATION

On the basis of clinical evidence in ovarian and breast cancers[51-52,243] , loss or inactivation of either BRCA1 or BRCA2 may confer sensitivity to PARP inhibitors such as niraparib.

SUPPORTING DATA

Clinical data on the efficacy of niraparib for the treatment of pancreatic cancer are limited (PubMed, Jan 2022)[244]. Niraparib has been primarily evaluated in the context of ovarian cancer. In a Phase 3 study of patients with platinum-sensitive, recurrent ovarian cancer, niraparib significantly increased median PFS, as compared to placebo, in patients with germline BRCA mutations (21 vs. 5.5 months) and in patients without germline BRCA mutations (9.3 vs. 3.9 months) as well as in a subgroup of the patients without germline BRCA mutations with homologous recombination-deficient tumors (12.9 vs. 3.8 months)[51]. In a Phase 1 study of niraparib treatment for patients with solid tumors, 40% (8/20) of patients with ovarian cancer and BRCA mutations and 50% (2/4) of patients with breast cancer and BRCA mutations experienced a PR, and 43% (9/21) of patients with castration-resistant prostate cancer and 100% (2/2) of patients with non-small cell lung cancer achieved SD[52]. A Phase 1 study of the combination of niraparib and bevacizumab in patients with platinum-sensitive, high-grade ovarian cancer reported a DCR of 91% (10/11), with a response rate of 45% (5/11)[245].

Rucaparib

Assay findings association

BRCA2
splice site 8953+1G>C

AREAS OF THERAPEUTIC USE

The PARP inhibitor rucaparib is FDA approved to treat patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) or epithelial ovarian, Fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer and deleterious somatic or germline BRCA mutations. Rucaparib is also approved as a maintenance treatment of patients with recurrent epithelial ovarian, Fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer. Please see the drug label for full prescribing information.

GENE ASSOCIATION

On the basis of strong clinical evidence in ovarian cancer[53-54,197] , as well as clinical data in other cancer types[54,246-247] , loss or inactivation of either BRCA1 or BRCA2 may confer sensitivity to rucaparib.

SUPPORTING DATA

In the RUCAPANC Phase 2 study, rucaparib elicited an ORR of 15.8% and a DCR of 31.6% in BRCA1/2-mutated advanced or metastatic pancreatic cancer, with 1 CR and 2 PRs confirmed and 1 additional unconfirmed CR out of 19 treated patients[248]. In a Phase 2 study, rucaparib monotherapy elicited 1 CR, 6 PRs, an ORR of 36.8%, and a DCR (CR+PR+SD) of 89.5% in a cohort of 19 patients with advanced pancreatic carcinoma harboring germline or somatic mutations in BRCA or PALB2[249].

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Talazoparib

Assay findings association

BRCA2
splice site 8953+1G>C

AREAS OF THERAPEUTIC USE

The PARP inhibitor talazoparib is FDA approved to treat HER2-negative locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer with deleterious or suspected deleterious germline BRCA mutations. Please see the drug label for full prescribing information.

GENE ASSOCIATION

On the basis of strong clinical data in breast cancer[250-252] and additional clinical evidence in ovarian, pancreatic, and prostate cancer[253-256] , loss or inactivation of either BRCA1 or BRCA2 may confer sensitivity to talazoparib.

SUPPORTING DATA

A Phase 1 study of talazoparib reported 2 PRs for patients with pancreatic cancer and a BRCA2 or PALB2 mutation[254]. Talazoparib has been studied primarily in the context of BRCA-mutated, HER2-negative breast cancer, where patients achieved significantly longer median PFS (8.6 vs. 5.6 months, HR=0.54), a higher ORR (62.6% vs. 27.2%), and improved quality of life on talazoparib compared with standard chemotherapy in a Phase 3 study[251-252] . In a Phase 2 study of talazoparib for BRCA1/2-wildtype patients with homologous recombination pathway alterations, the best outcome in non-breast tumors was SD ≥ 6 months for 2/7 patients who had colon cancer with germline ATM alteration or testicular cancer with germline CHEK2 and somatic ATM alteration[257]. Clinical activity of single-agent talazoparib has been observed in numerous other solid tumors, including responses in BRCA-mutated ovarian, pancreatic, prostate, and ampulla of Vater cancers; PALB2-mutated pancreatic and bladder cancers; ATM-mutated cholangiocarcinoma; and small cell lung cancer[253-255,258] .

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.

Electronically signed by Erik Williams, M.D. |
Julia Elvin, M.D., Ph.D., Laboratory Director CLIA: 22D2027531
Nimesh R. Patel, M.D., Laboratory Director CLIA: 34D2044309
Foundation Medicine, Inc. | 1.888.988.3639

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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
BRCA2

ALTERATION
splice site 8953+1G>C

RATIONALE
BRCA2 loss or inactivating alterations may predict sensitivity to PARP inhibitors or to ATR inhibitors.

NCT03742895

PHASE 2

Efficacy and Safety of Olaparib (MK-7339) in Participants With Previously Treated, Homologous Recombination Repair Mutation (HRRm) or Homologous Recombination Deficiency (HRD) Positive Advanced Cancer (MK-7339-002 / LYNK-002)

TARGETS
PARP

LOCATIONS: Haifa (Israel), Beer-Sheva (Israel), Tel Aviv (Israel), Ramat Gan (Israel), Jerusalem (Israel), Antalya (Turkey), Adana (Turkey), Konya (Turkey), Izmir (Turkey), Ankara (Turkey)

NCT04123366

PHASE 2

Study of Olaparib (MK-7339) in Combination With Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) in the Treatment of Homologous Recombination Repair Mutation (HRRm) and/or Homologous Recombination Deficiency (HRD)-Positive Advanced Cancer (MK-7339-007/KEYLYNK-007)

TARGETS
PARP, PD-1

LOCATIONS: Haifa (Israel), Tel Aviv (Israel), Ramat Gan (Israel), Petah Tikva (Israel), Jerusalem (Israel), Kfar Saba (Israel), Antalya (Turkey), Adana (Turkey), Konya (Turkey), Izmir (Turkey)

NCT04768296

PHASE 2

Berzosertib + Topotecan in Relapsed Platinum-Resistant Small-Cell Lung Cancer (DDRiver SCLC 250)

TARGETS
TOP1, ATR

LOCATIONS: Roma (Italy), Rome (Italy), Meldola (Italy), Pisa (Italy), Milano (Italy), Barcelona (Spain), Strasbourg (France), Arlon (Belgium), Yvoir (Belgium), Créteil (France)

NCT02264678

PHASE 1/2

Ascending Doses of AZD6738 in Combination With Chemotherapy and/or Novel Anti Cancer Agents

TARGETS
ATR, PARP, PD-L1

LOCATIONS: Villejuif (France), Bordeaux (France), Sutton (United Kingdom), Cambridge (United Kingdom), Oxford (United Kingdom), Coventry (United Kingdom), Manchester (United Kingdom), Withington (United Kingdom), Goyang-si (Korea, Republic of), Seoul (Korea, Republic of)

NCT04497116

PHASE 1/2

Study of RP-3500 in Advanced Solid Tumors

TARGETS
ATR, PARP

LOCATIONS: Copenhagen (Denmark), London (United Kingdom), Manchester (United Kingdom), Newcastle Upon Tyne (United Kingdom), Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Toronto (Canada), North Carolina, Illinois

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CLINICAL TRIALS

NCT03907969

PHASE 1/2

A Clinical Trial to Evaluate AZD7648 Alone and in Combination With Other Anti-cancer Agents in Patients With Advanced Cancers

TARGETS
PARP, DNA-PK

LOCATIONS: London (United Kingdom), Newcastle upon Tyne (United Kingdom), Connecticut, Texas

NCT04657068

PHASE 1/2

A Study of ART0380 for the Treatment of Advanced or Metastatic Solid Tumors

TARGETS
ATR

LOCATIONS: London (United Kingdom), Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Florida, Oklahoma, Colorado

NCT04991480

PHASE 1/2

A Study of ART4215 for the Treatment of Advanced or Metastatic Solid Tumors

TARGETS
PARP, Pol theta

LOCATIONS: London (United Kingdom), New York, Tennessee, Florida, Oklahoma, Texas

NCT03127215

PHASE 2

Study of Olaparib/Trabectedin vs. Doctor's Choice in Solid Tumors

TARGETS
FUS-DDIT3, PARP

LOCATIONS: München (Germany), Dresden (Germany), Tuebingen (Germany), Stuttgart (Germany), Freiburg (Germany), Heidelberg (Germany), Frankfurt (Germany), Mainz (Germany), Essen (Germany)

NCT04095273

PHASE 1

Study to Test How Well Patients With Advanced Solid Tumors Respond to Treatment With the ATR Inhibitor BAY1895344 in Combination With Pembrolizumab, to Find the Optimal Dose for Patients, How the Drug is Tolerated and the Way the Body Absorbs, Distributes and Discharges the Drug

TARGETS
ATR, PD-1

LOCATIONS: Bellinzona (Switzerland), St. Gallen (Switzerland), Tübingen (Germany), Heidelberg (Germany), Madrid (Spain), Sutton (United Kingdom), Newcastle Upon Tyne (United Kingdom), Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York

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GENE
KRAS

ALTERATION
G12D

RATIONALE
Multiple clinical studies have reported lack of efficacy of MEK inhibitors as monotherapy for treatment of KRAS-mutant pancreatic cancer. Emerging data suggest patients with KRAS-mutant pancreatic cancer may be sensitive to combination MEK/autophagy inhibitors. Limited clinical and preclinical studies indicate KRAS mutations may predict sensitivity to MEK-pan-RAF dual inhibitors.

NCT04892017

PHASE 1

A Safety, Tolerability and PK Study of DCC-3116 in Patients With RAS or RAF Mutant Advanced or Metastatic Solid Tumors.

TARGETS
ULK1, ULK2, MEK

LOCATIONS: Massachusetts, Texas

NCT03825289

PHASE 1

Trametinib and Hydroxychloroquine in Treating Patients With Pancreatic Cancer

TARGETS
MEK

LOCATIONS: Utah

NCT04132505

PHASE 1

Binimetinib and Hydroxychloroquine in Treating Patients With KRAS Mutant Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer

TARGETS
MEK

LOCATIONS: Texas

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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.

ARID1A Q1334_R1335insQQ	***DOT1L*** Q524E	***FGFR3*** P91L	***FLT3*** G739V
GATA3 amplification	***GATA6*** A29E	***GRM3*** R465Q	***MEN1*** S407P
MITF V420A	***NOTCH3*** A1090V	***NT5C2*** E550D	***PALB2*** A712V

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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-

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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

Electronically signed by Erik Williams, M.D. |
Julia Elvin, M.D., Ph.D., Laboratory Director CLIA: 22D2027531
Nimesh R. Patel, M.D., Laboratory Director CLIA: 34D2044309
Foundation Medicine, Inc. | 1.888.988.3639

Sample Preparation: 150 Second St., 1st Floor, Cambridge, MA 02141 · CLIA: 22D2027531
Sample Analysis: 150 Second St., 1st Floor, Cambridge, MA 02141 · CLIA: 22D2027531
Post-Sequencing Analysis: 150 Second St., 1st Floor. Cambridge, MA 02141 · CLIA: 22D2027531

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 6.3.0

The median exon coverage for this sample is 776x

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Julia Elvin, M.D., Ph.D., Laboratory Director CLIA: 22D2027531
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Electronically signed by Erik Williams, M.D. |
Julia Elvin, M.D., Ph.D., Laboratory Director CLIA: 22D2027531
Nimesh R. Patel, M.D., Laboratory Director CLIA: 34D2044309
Foundation Medicine, Inc. | 1.888.988.3639

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Electronically signed by Erik Williams, M.D. |
Julia Elvin, M.D., Ph.D., Laboratory Director CLIA: 22D2027531 Nimesh R. Patel, M.D., Laboratory Director CLIA: 34D2044309 Foundation Medicine, Inc. | 1.888.988.3639

Sample Preparation: 150 Second St., 1st Floor, Cambridge, MA 02141 · CLIA: 22D2027531
Sample Analysis: 150 Second St., 1st Floor, Cambridge, MA 02141 · CLIA: 22D2027531
Post-Sequencing Analysis: 150 Second St., 1st Floor. Cambridge, MA 02141 · CLIA: 22D2027531

Roche Products (NZ) Ltd. 98 Carlton Gore Road, Newmarket, Auckland 1023. PO Box 109113, Newmarket, Auckland 1149.
Tel: 0800 880 177 | APAC.foundation@roche.com | www.foundationmedicine.co.nz M-NZ-00000566/SEP2022