

**Patient Information**

 Name: John Smith  
 DOB: 01/02/1930 Age: 85  
 Sex: Male  
 Address: 111 Any Street  
 Any Town, NJ

**Ordering Physician**

 Name: Dr. Oncologist, MD  
 Account: Oncology Practice  
 Address: 123 Any Street  
 Any Town, NJ  
 Phone: 123-456-7890  
 Fax: 098-765-4321

**Copy To** (if different from ordering)

 Name: Dr. Pathologist, MD  
 Account: Pathology Practice  
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 Any Town, NJ  
 Phone: 987-654-3210  
 Fax: 135-791-1131

**Sample Information**

 Date Collected: 06/23/2015 Specimen Type: FFPE Slides Barcode #: Sample #:  
 Date Received: 08/06/2015 Date of Report: 08/14/2015 Submitting Lab ID #:

**Tumor Profile for John Smith**

ICD-10: C34.90 Malignant neoplasm of unspecified part of unspecified bronchus or lung


**KEY FINDINGS**

Potential clinical benefit with **Gefitinib, Erlotinib, Afatinib, Dacomitinib, AZD-9291** due to EGFR E746\_A750del.

\*The Key Findings section is an overview of potential therapeutic benefit or lack thereof. Please refer to the information below for details.

**Medically Actionable Alterations**
**Therapies With Potential Clinical Benefit**

Gene	Mutation Detected	Therapies	Tumor Type	Reference
EGFR	E746_A750del	Gefitinib, Erlotinib, Afatinib	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer	FDA drug label
EGFR	E746_A750del	Dacomitinib	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer	Ramalingam, et al. 2012
EGFR	E746_A750del	AZD-9291	Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer	Jänne, et al. 2015

**Therapies With Potential Lack of Clinical Benefit in the Patient's Tumor Type**

Gene	Mutation Detected	Therapies	Tumor Type	Reference
<i>No medically actionable mutations were detected in this category.</i>				

**Therapies With Potential Clinical Side Effects**

Gene	Mutation Detected	Therapies and Clinical Side Effects	Tumor Type	Reference
CYP2C8	K399R, R139K	Paclitaxel: Increased risk of neuropathy	Lung Cancer, Breast Cancer, Ovarian Cancer	Hertz DL et al. 2013

## Alteration Details with Therapeutic Implications by Tumor Type

### EGFR

Gene: EGFR Nucleotide: c.2235\_2249del15  
 Alteration Detected: E746\_A750del

Pathways: EGF/EGFR Signaling  
 Variation Type: Deletion

Response to Gefitinib, Erlotinib, Afatinib,  
 Dacomitinib, AZD-9291:

➤ **Increased efficacy in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer**

### TP53

Gene: TP53 Nucleotide: c. 524G>A  
 Alteration Detected: R175H

Pathways: p53 signaling pathway  
 Variation Type: Missense

Please see Clinical Trials to Consider section.

*Genes with medically actionable alterations are shown above. No alterations of known clinical significance were detected in the remainder of the OncoGxOne Panel Genes shown in Table 1.*

## Clinical Trials to Consider

EGFR Associated Clinical Trials				
Therapies	NCT ID	Title	Phase	Locations <sup>#</sup>
Afatinib	<a href="https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT02514174">NCT02514174</a>	A Single Arm Phase IV Study of Afatinib in Elderly Patients With Stage IV or Recurrent Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Whose Tumors Have Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR) Exon 19 Deletions or Exon 21(L858R) Substitution Mutations	4	Maryland, Illinois
AZD9291, Erlotinib, Gefitinib	<a href="https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT02296125">NCT02296125</a>	To assess the efficacy and safety of AZD9291 versus a standard of care epidermal growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor in patients with locally advanced or Metastatic Non Small Cell Lung Cancer	3	New Jersey, New York
Rociletinib, Pemetrexed, gemcitabine, paclitaxel, docetaxel	<a href="https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT02322281">NCT02322281</a>	TIGER-3: A Phase 3, Open-label, Multicenter, Randomized Study of Oral Rociletinib (CO-1686) Monotherapy Versus Single-agent Cytotoxic Chemotherapy in Patients With Mutant EGFR Non-small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) After Failure of at Least 1 Previous EGFR-directed Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor (TKI) and Platinum-doublet Chemotherapy	3	New Jersey, Virginia
Ramucirumab, Erlotinib	<a href="https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT02411448">NCT02411448</a>	A Multicenter, Randomized, Double-Blind Study of Erlotinib in Combination With Ramucirumab or Placebo in Previously Untreated Patients With EGFR Mutation-Positive Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer	3	New York, Massachusetts
Afatinib Dimaleate, Cetuximab	<a href="https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT02438722">NCT02438722</a>	A Randomized Phase II/III Trial of Afatinib Plus Cetuximab Versus Afatinib Alone in Treatment-Naive Patients With Advanced, EGFR Mutation Positive Non-small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)	2, 3	New Jersey, Pennsylvania

EGFR Associated Clinical Trials				
Afatinib, AZD9291	<a href="#">NCT02465060</a>	EAY131: Molecular Analysis for Therapy Choice (NCI-MATCH)	2	New Jersey, New York
Rociletinib, Erlotinib	<a href="#">NCT02186301</a>	TIGER 1: A Randomized, Open-Label, Phase 2 Study of CO-1686 or Erlotinib as First-Line Treatment of Patients With EGFR-Mutant Advanced NSCLC	2	New Jersey, New York
Afatinib	<a href="#">NCT01746251</a>	Randomized Phase II Study Comparing Concise Versus Prolonged Afatinib as Adjuvant Therapy for Patients With Resected Stage I-III NSCLC With EGFR Mutation	2	New York, Massachusetts
Erlotinib, Bevacizumab	<a href="#">NCT01532089</a>	A Randomized Phase II Trial of Erlotinib Alone or In Combination With Bevacizumab in Patients With Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer and Activating Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Mutations	2	New York, New Hampshire
Ficlatuzumab, Erlotinib	<a href="#">NCT02318368</a>	A Phase 2, Multicenter, Randomized, Double-blind Study of Ficlatuzumab Plus Erlotinib Versus Placebo Plus Erlotinib in Subjects Who Have Previously Untreated Metastatic, EGFR-mutated Non-small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) and BDx004 Positive Label	2	New York, Ohio
PF-06747775	<a href="#">NCT02349633</a>	Phase 1/2 Open-Label Study Of PF-06747775 (Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor T790M Inhibitor) In Patients With Advanced Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR) Mutant (Del 19 Or L858R +/- T790M) Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer	1, 2	Connecticut, Pennsylvania
BKM120 and Erlotinib	<a href="#">NCT01487265</a>	Phase II Trial of Erlotinib and BKM120 in Patients With Advanced Non Small Cell Lung Cancer Previously Sensitive to Erlotinib	2	Ohio, Florida

TP53 Associated Clinical Trials				
Therapies	NCT ID	Title	Phase	Locations <sup>#</sup>
MK-1775 (AZD1775)	<a href="#">NCT01748825</a>	A Phase I Study of Single-agent MK-1775, a Wee1 Inhibitor, in Patients With Advanced Refractory Solid Tumors	1	Maryland
Kevetrin (thioureidobutyronitrile)	<a href="#">NCT01664000</a>	A Phase 1, Open-Label, Dose-Escalation, Safety, Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Study of Kevetrin (Thioureidobutyronitrile) Administered Intravenously, in Patients With Advanced Solid Tumors	1	Massachusetts
MLN9708, Vorinostat	<a href="#">NCT02042989</a>	A Phase I Study of MLN9708 and Vorinostat to Target Autophagy in Patients With Advanced p53 Mutant Malignancies	1	Texas

<sup>#</sup> The two locations closest to the patient's address based on zip code are shown.

**Please note: Select clinical trials are shown. For a full list of clinical trials, please search the [ClinicalTrials.gov](http://ClinicalTrials.gov) website.**

## About Mutations

### **EGFR**

Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) belongs to a family of receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) that include EGFR/ERBB1, HER2/ERBB2/NEU, HER3/ERBB3, and HER4/ERBB4. The binding of ligands, such as epidermal growth factor (EGF), induces a conformational change that facilitates receptor homo- or heterodimer formation, thereby resulting in activation of EGFR tyrosine kinase activity. Activated EGFR then phosphorylates its substrates, resulting in activation of multiple downstream pathways within the cell, including the PI3K-AKT-mTOR pathway, which is involved in cell survival, and the RAS-RAF-MEK-ERK pathway, which is involved in cell proliferation.

#### Mutation location in gene and/or protein

Kinase domain (exon 19)

#### Mutation prevalence

Frequency of *EGFR* mutations in NSCLC: ~10%

Frequency of Exon19 deletions in *EGFR*-mutated NSCLC: 48%

#### Effect of mutation

Increase the kinase activity of EGFR, leading to hyperactivation of downstream pro-survival signaling pathways

### **TP53**

*TP53* (Tumor protein p53) is a gene that codes for a tumor suppressor protein. The protein regulates expression of genes involved in cell cycle arrest, apoptosis, senescence, DNA repair, and changes in metabolism. In cancer, *TP53*'s normal roles are not fulfilled, leading to cell survival, DNA damage, and cell proliferation. *TP53* is the most frequently mutated gene in cancer; it is mutated in about half of all cancers. *TP53* is most frequently mutated in ovarian, colon, and esophageal cancers, although it is significantly mutated in many other cancer types.

#### Mutation location in gene and/or protein

Zinc-binding site in DNA binding domain (exon 5)

#### Mutation prevalence

*TP53* mutation frequency in all cancers: 50%

*TP53* mutation frequency in Colorectal Cancer: 45%

#### Effect of mutation

Gain of Function (oncomorphic).

## Cancer Drug Information

### **IRESSA® (gefitinib, ZD1839)**

[http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda\\_docs/label/2005/021399s008lbl.pdf](http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2005/021399s008lbl.pdf)

### **TARCEVA® (erlotinib)**

[http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda\\_docs/label/2013/021743s018lbl.pdf](http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2013/021743s018lbl.pdf)

### **GILOTRIF® (afatinib)**

[http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda\\_docs/label/2013/201292s002lbl.pdf](http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2013/201292s002lbl.pdf)

### **ABRAXANE® (Paclitaxel)**

[http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda\\_docs/label/2015/021660s041lbl.pdf](http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2015/021660s041lbl.pdf)

### **PACLITAXEL INJECTION (Paclitaxel)**

[http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda\\_docs/label/2015/020262s051lbl.pdf](http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2015/020262s051lbl.pdf)

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**Table 1: OncoGxOne™ Panel Genes**

OncoGxOne™ is a single-panel cancer test panel designed to provide comprehensive genomic analysis for cancer therapy. This test detects all types of genetic alterations (point mutations, small insertions/deletions, gene fusions, copy number variations) in the 64 genes listed in the table below. Gene coverage includes all coding exons and untranslated regions (UTRs), as well as select intronic regions known to be involved in gene fusion events.

HGNC gene name	RefSeq Accession
<i>ABL1</i>	NP_009297
<i>AKT1</i>	NP_001014432
<i>ALK</i>	NP_004295
<i>ATM</i>	NP_000042
<i>AURKA</i>	NP_940839
<i>BCL2</i>	NP_000624
<i>BCL6</i>	NP_001128210
<i>BCR</i>	NP_004318
<i>BRAF</i>	NP_004324
<i>BRCA1</i>	NP_009225
<i>BRCA2</i>	NP_000050
<i>CCND1</i>	NP_444284
<i>CCNE1</i>	NP_001229
<i>CDK4</i>	NP_000066
<i>CEBPA</i>	NP_004355
<i>CRLF2</i>	NP_071431
<i>CTNNB1</i>	NP_001895
<i>CYP2C8</i>	NP_000761
<i>CYP2D6</i>	NP_000097
<i>DDR2</i>	NP_001014796
<i>DNMT3A</i>	NP_783328
<i>DPYD</i>	NP_000101
<i>EGFR</i>	NP_005219
<i>ERBB2</i>	NP_004439
<i>ESR1</i>	NP_001116214
<i>ETV6</i>	NP_001978
<i>FGFR1</i>	NP_075598
<i>FGFR2</i>	NP_000132
<i>FGFR3</i>	NP_000133
<i>FLT3</i>	NP_004110
<i>GNA11</i>	NP_002058
<i>GNAQ</i>	NP_002063

HGNC gene name	RefSeq Accession
<i>HRAS</i>	NP_005334
<i>IDH1</i>	NP_005887
<i>IDH2</i>	NP_002159
<i>JAK1</i>	NP_002218
<i>JAK2</i>	NP_004963
<i>KIT</i>	NP_000213
<i>KRAS</i>	NP_004976
<i>MAP2K1</i>	NP_002746
<i>MET</i>	NP_000236
<i>MLL</i>	NP_005924
<i>MPL</i>	NP_005364
<i>MTHFR</i>	NP_005948
<i>MYC</i>	NP_002458
<i>NF1</i>	NP_001035957
<i>NPM1</i>	NP_002511
<i>NRAS</i>	NP_002515
<i>PDGFRA</i>	NP_006197
<i>PDGFRB</i>	NP_002600
<i>PIK3CA</i>	NP_006209
<i>PTCH1</i>	NP_001077072
<i>PTEN</i>	NP_000305
<i>RARA</i>	NP_000955
<i>RET</i>	NP_066124
<i>ROS1</i>	NP_002935
<i>RUNX1</i>	NP_001745
<i>SMO</i>	NP_005622
<i>TP53</i>	NP_000537
<i>TPMT</i>	NP_000358
<i>TSC1</i>	NP_001155899
<i>TYMS</i>	NP_001062
<i>UGT1A1</i>	NP_061949
<i>XRCC1</i>	NP_006288

### References:

- NCCN Biomarkers Compendium at: <http://www.nccn.org/professionals/biomarkers/content/>
- U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Table of Pharmacogenomic Biomarkers in Drug Labeling. Available online at: <http://www.fda.gov/Drugs/ScienceResearch/ResearchAreas/Pharmacogenetics/ucm083378.htm>
- My Cancer Genome at: <http://www.mycancergenome.org/>
- PharmGKB: The Pharmacogenomics Knowledgebase. Available online at: <http://www.pharmgkb.org/index.jsp>
- The Clinical Pharmacogenetics Implementation Consortium (CPIC) Guideline. Available online at: <https://www.pharmgkb.org/page/cpic>
- European Medicines Agency, Multidisciplinary: Pharmacogenomics. Available online at: [http://www.ema.europa.eu/ema/index.jsp?curl=pages/regulation/general/general\\_content\\_000411.jsp&mid=WC0b01ac058002958e](http://www.ema.europa.eu/ema/index.jsp?curl=pages/regulation/general/general_content_000411.jsp&mid=WC0b01ac058002958e)
- Swen JJ et al. Pharmacogenetics: from bench to byte - an update of guidelines. Clin Pharmacol Ther. 2011 May;89(5):662-73.
- Ramalingam SS et al. Randomized phase II study of dacomitinib (PF-00299804), an irreversible pan-human epidermal growth factor receptor inhibitor, versus erlotinib in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. [J Clin Oncol](#). 2012 Sep 20;30(27):3337-44.
- Jänne PA et al. AZD9291 in EGFR Inhibitor-Resistant Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. 2015 Apr 30;372(18):1689-99.
- Hertz DL et al. CYP2C8\*3 increases risk of neuropathy in breast cancer patients treated with paclitaxel. [Ann Oncol](#). 2013 Jun;24(6):1472-8.

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**Test Methodology and Limitations for OncoGxOne™:**

Target regions of interest were captured using a custom probe library and sequenced by massive parallel sequencing method (Illumina platform). The detected mutations are annotated based on hg19 reference genome assembly. The OncoGxOne™ test was developed by Admera Health, including determination and validation of performance characteristics. The sensitivity and specificity of this test is greater than 98% and 97%, respectively, when a minimum of 10% tumor tissue is present in the sample. This test has not been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) but the FDA has determined that such clearance or approval is not necessary. The OncoGxOne™ test is used for clinical purposes. It should not be regarded as investigational or for research. The Admera Health clinical laboratory is certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA), accredited by the College of American Pathologists, and is qualified to perform high complexity clinical laboratory testing.

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