

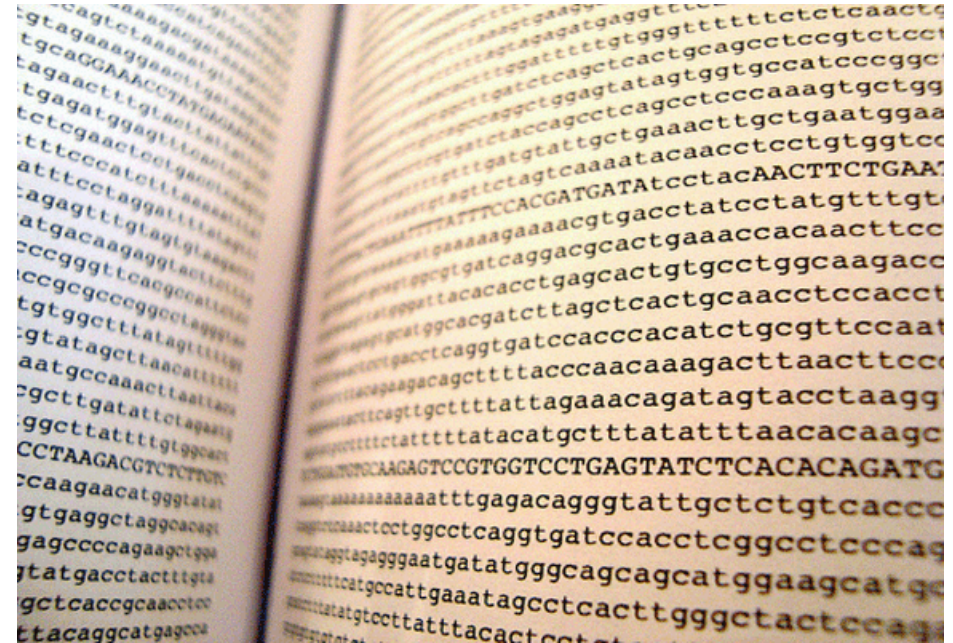
Význam molekulární patologie pro účely precizní onkologie

Slabý Ondřej

*Ústav patologie, Fakultní nemocnice Brno
Středoevropský technologický institut, Masarykova univerzita*



Informační obsah lidského genomu



3,2 miliard jednotek DNA kódu:

- 127 knih
- 1000 stran na knihu
- cca 25000 znaků na stranu

Informační obsah lidského genomu

Genom (3,2 Gbp) – 127 knih

Exom (30-40 Mbp) – 2,5 knihy
(23 000 genů, 180 000 exonů)

Interindividuální variabilita – 1 kniha
(0,1-0,4% genomu)

500-genový panel – 40 stran (kapitola
o nádorové biologii)

Jeden gen – <1/10 strany

Akumulace genetických změn vedoucí ke vzniku nádoru

Maligní transformace buněk je důsledek akumulace genetických změn

Doprovodné (passenger) mutace nejsou kauzálně zapojené do patogeneze nádoru

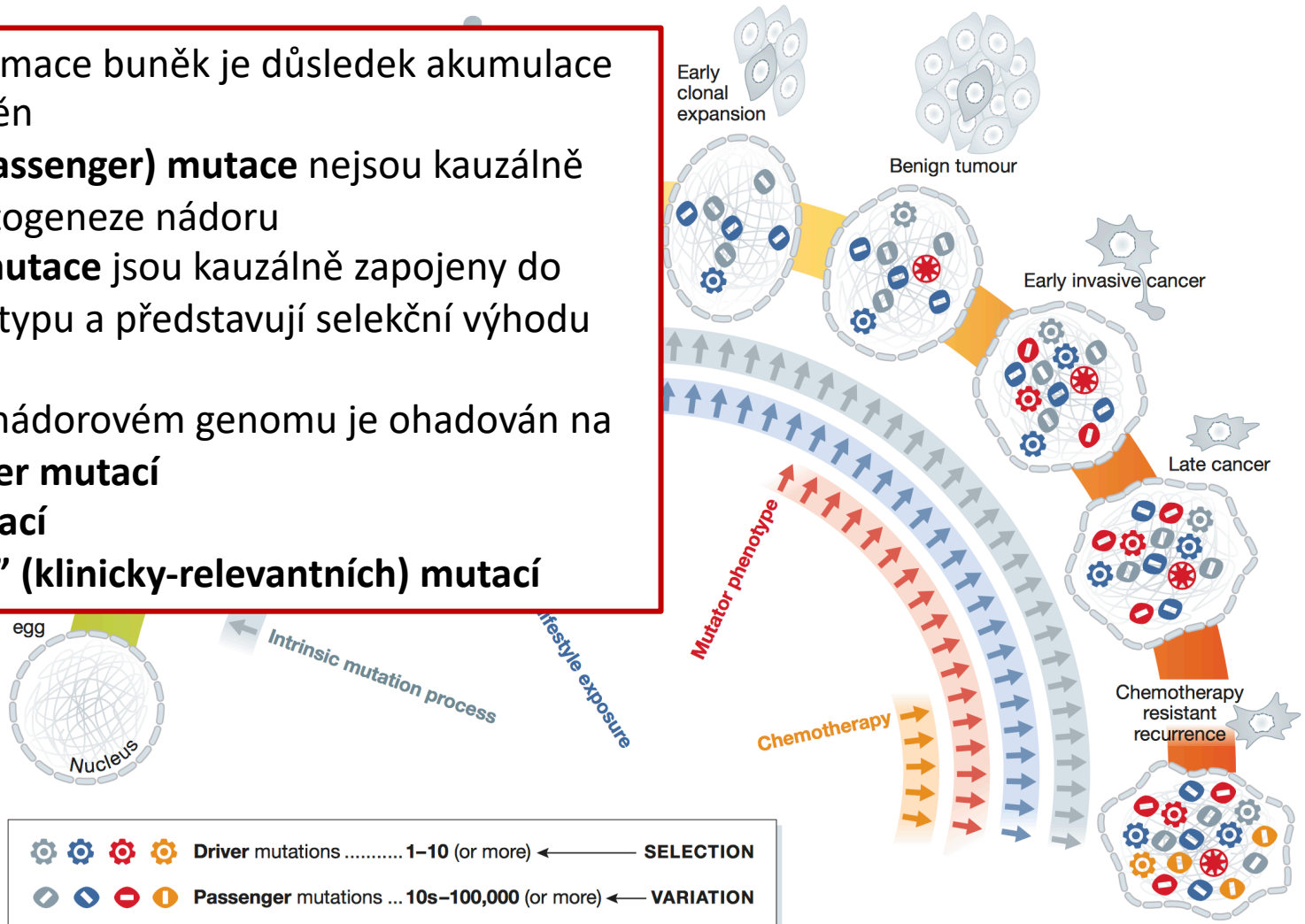
Řídící (driver) mutace jsou kauzálně zapojeny do maligního fenotypu a představují selekční výhodu

Počet mutací v nádorovém genomu je odhadován na

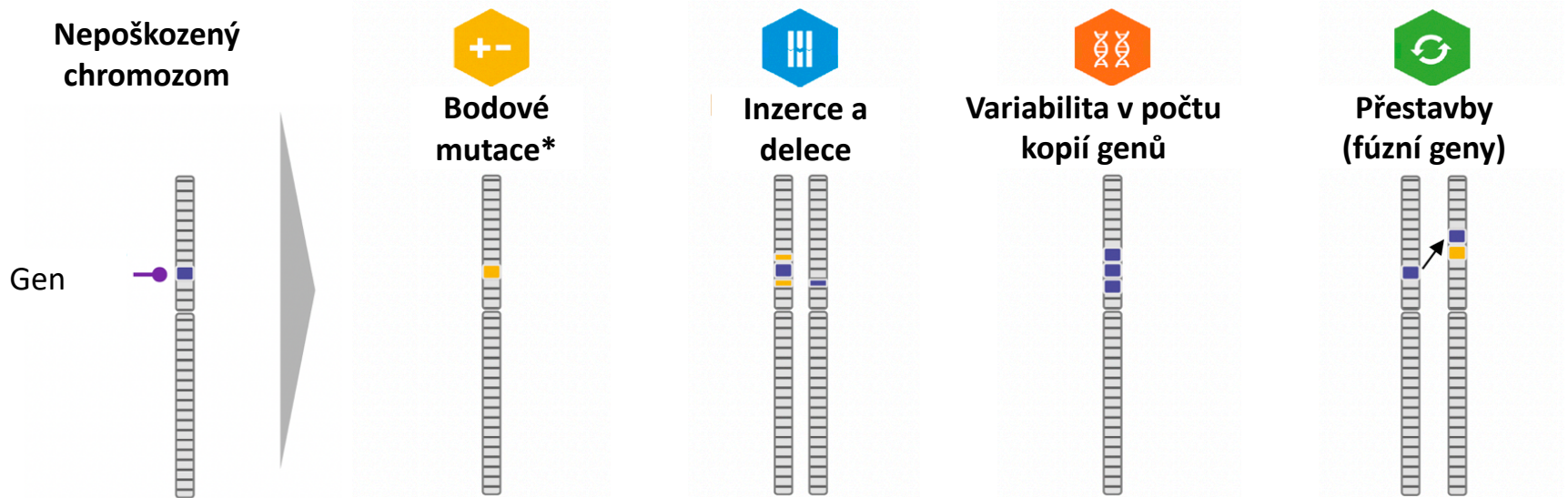
10 000 passenger mutací

5-10 driver mutací

1-2 “actionable” (klinicky-relevantních) mutací



Typy genetických změn v nádorovém genomu



* mutace nebo varianta?
historické zvyklosti versus
jasná názvoslovná pravidla

Typy genetických změn v nádorovém genomu – bodové mutace



Bodové mutace (SNV*)

* SNV = single nucleotide variation

Záměna jedné báze v sekvenci DNA



CTA = leucine
CGA = arginine

Klinicky významné příklady

EGFR T790M: rezistence k inhibitorům EGFR

EGFR L858R or L861Q: citlivost k inhibitorům EGFR

BRAF V600E: citlivost k inhibitorům BRAF

Typy genetických změn v nádorovém genomu – inserce/delece



Inzerce a
delece
(indels)



Genové inserce a delece (1-40 parů bází)

ATCAAGGAATTAAGAGAAGCAACAT

DNA: **ATCAAAACAT**

Protein: **E746_A750del**

GTGGACAACCCCCACGTG

GTGGACAACCACCCCCACGTG

N771_P772insH

Klinicky významné příklady

EGFR delece v exonu 19: citlivost k inhibitorům EGFR

Typy genetických změn v nádorovém genomu

– variabilita v počtu kopií genů



Variabilita v počtu kopií genů (CNV*)

* CNV = copy number variation

Amplifikace nebo delece jednotlivého genu nebo chromozomální oblasti



- amplifikace onkogenu
- delece nádorového supresoru

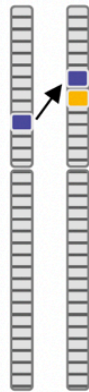
Klinicky významné příklady

- Amplifikace HER2:** citlivost k herceptinu u karcinomu prsu
- Delece CDKN2A:** společně s inaktivací Rb je spojena s citlivostí k CDK4/CKD6 inhibitorům

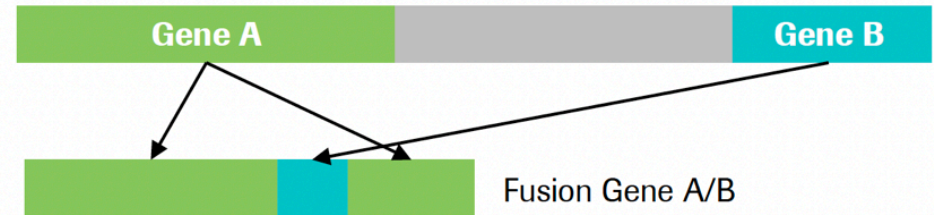
Typy genetických změn v nádorovém genomu – přestavby (fúzní geny)



Přestavby (fúzní geny)



Chromozomové zlomy vedou ke kolokalizaci 2 genů nebo jejich částí, které normálně neleží blízko sebe



Klinicky významné příklady

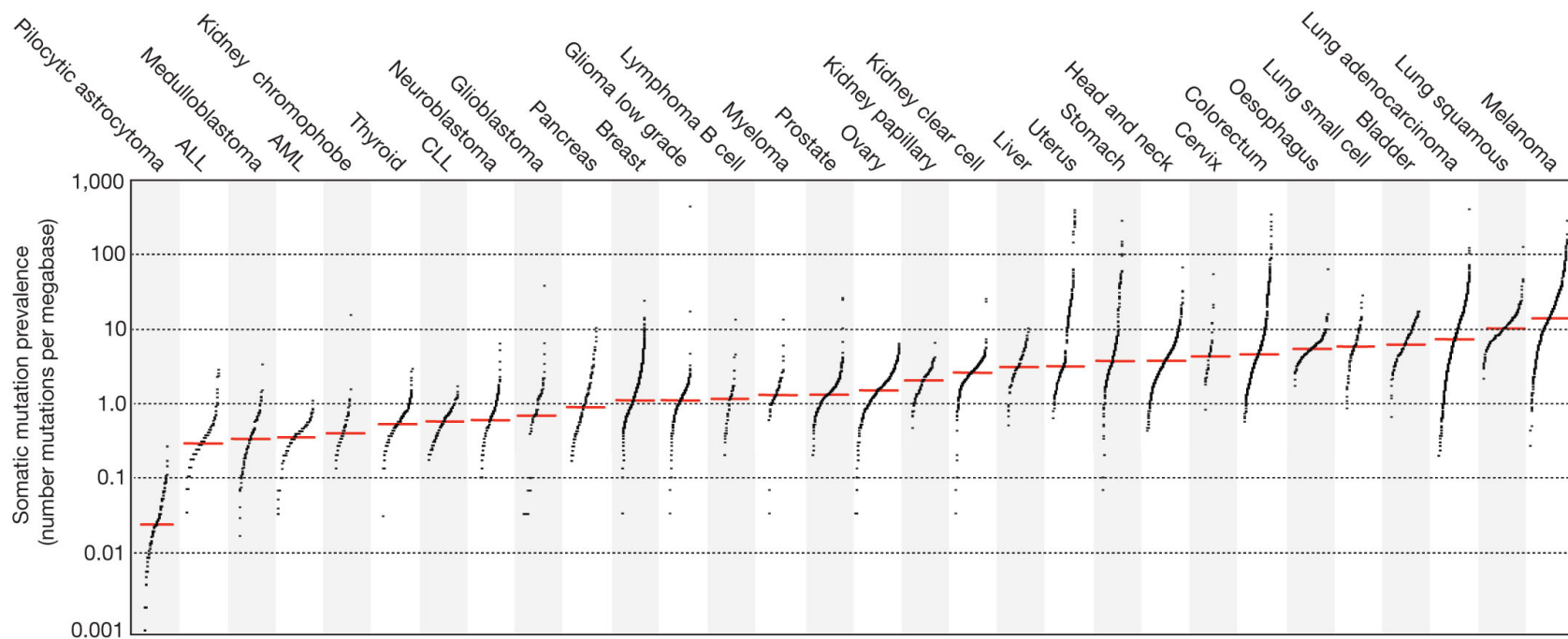
ALK-EML4: karcinom plic, citlivost k ALK inhibitoru

TMPRSS-ERG: u karcinomu prostaty

RET fusions: citlivost k RET inhibitorům u karcinomu plic a štítné žlázy

Inter-nádorová variabilita

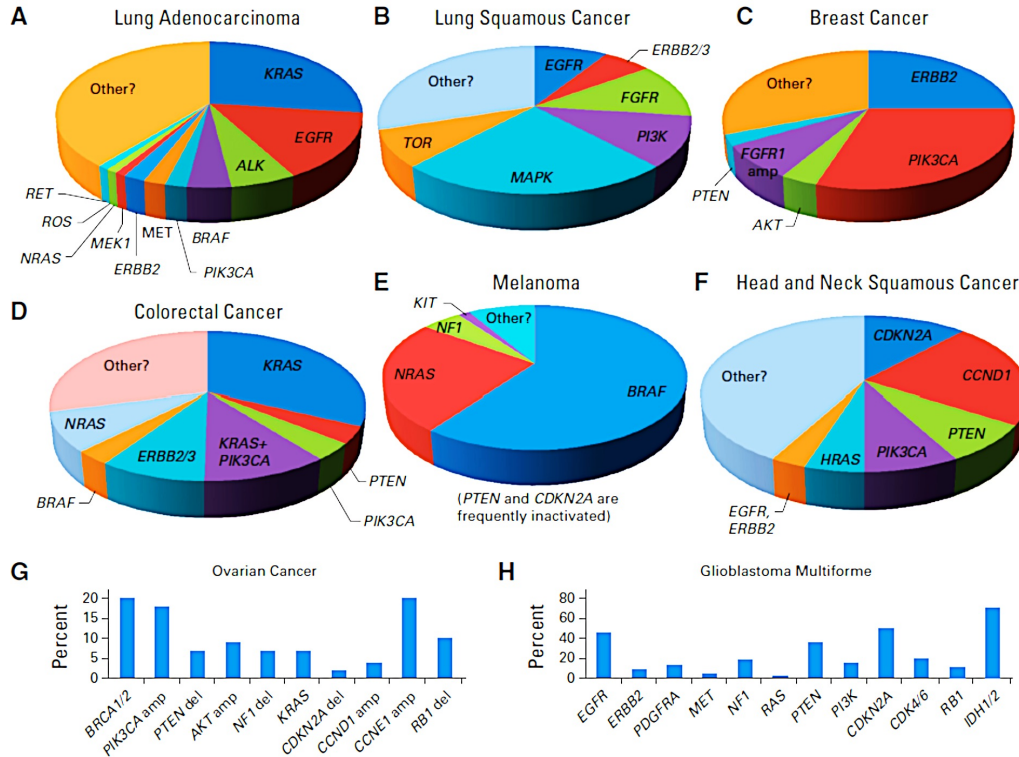
Prevalence somatických mutací u různých nádorových onemocnění



Různé typy nádorů jsou charakteristické různou mírou genomové nestability a počtem somatických mutací v nádorovém genomu!

Intra-nádorová variabilita

Diverzita driverových mutací u jednoho typu nádorového onemocnění a koncept MOLEKULÁRNÍ TAXONOMIE NÁDORŮ



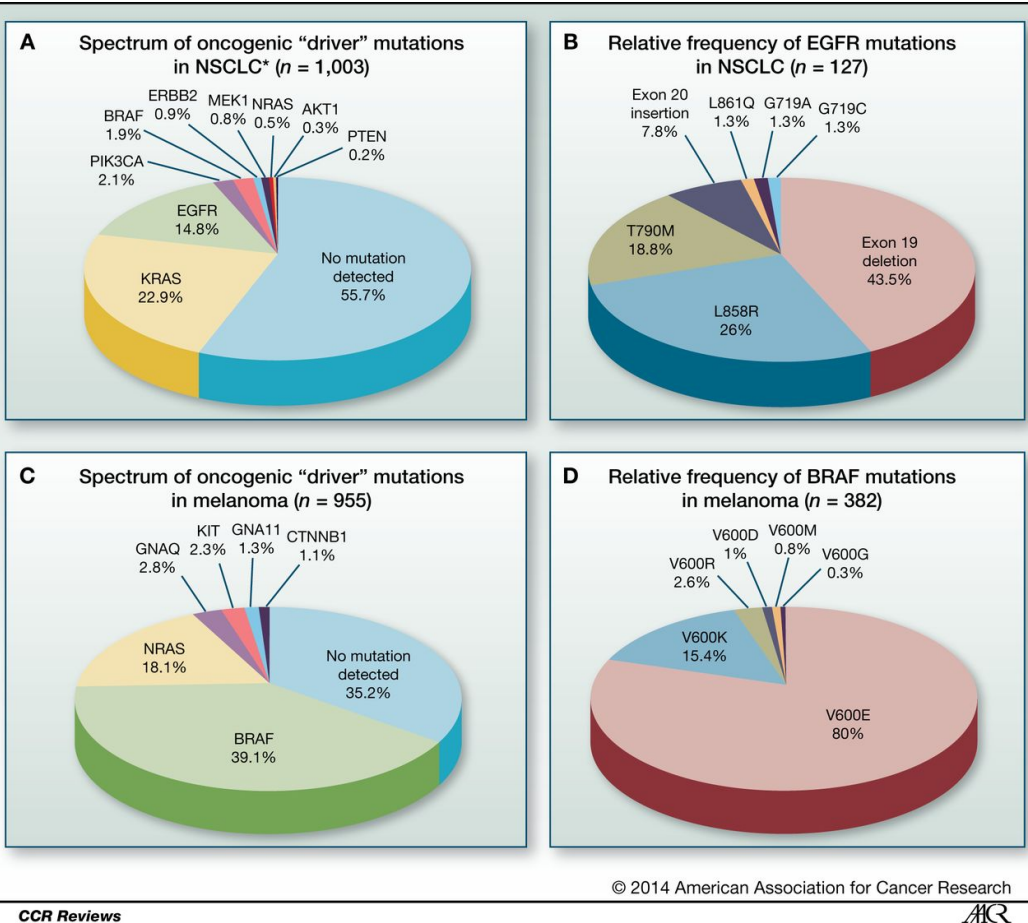
Histopatologicky definovaná
diagnostická jednotka
=
skupina nemocí
s rozdílnou molekulární patologií

například

EGFR-řízený karcinom plic
ALK-řízený karcinom plic

Intra-nádorová variabilita

Diverzita driverových mutací u jednoho typu nádorového onemocnění a koncept MOLEKULÁRNÍ TAXONOMIE NÁDORŮ



Histopatologicky definovaná
diagnostická jednotka
=
skupina nemocí
s rozdílnou molekulární patologií,
a také s rozdílnou citlivostí k
různým léčebným modalitám

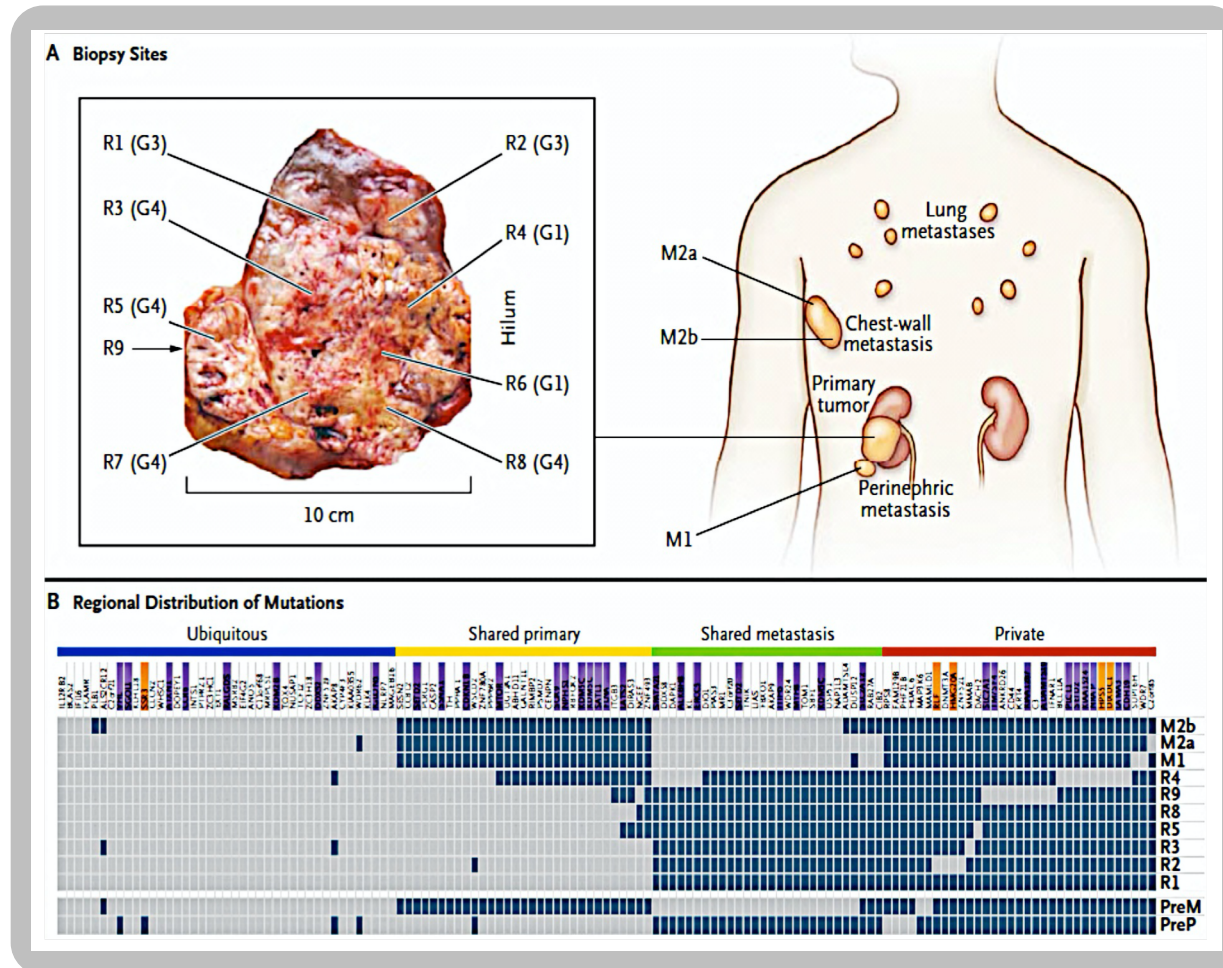
například

ALK-řízený karcinom plic = CRIZOTINIB

EGFR-řízený karcinom plic =
ERLOTINIB

Intra-individuální variabilita nádorového genomů - intratumorální heterogenita

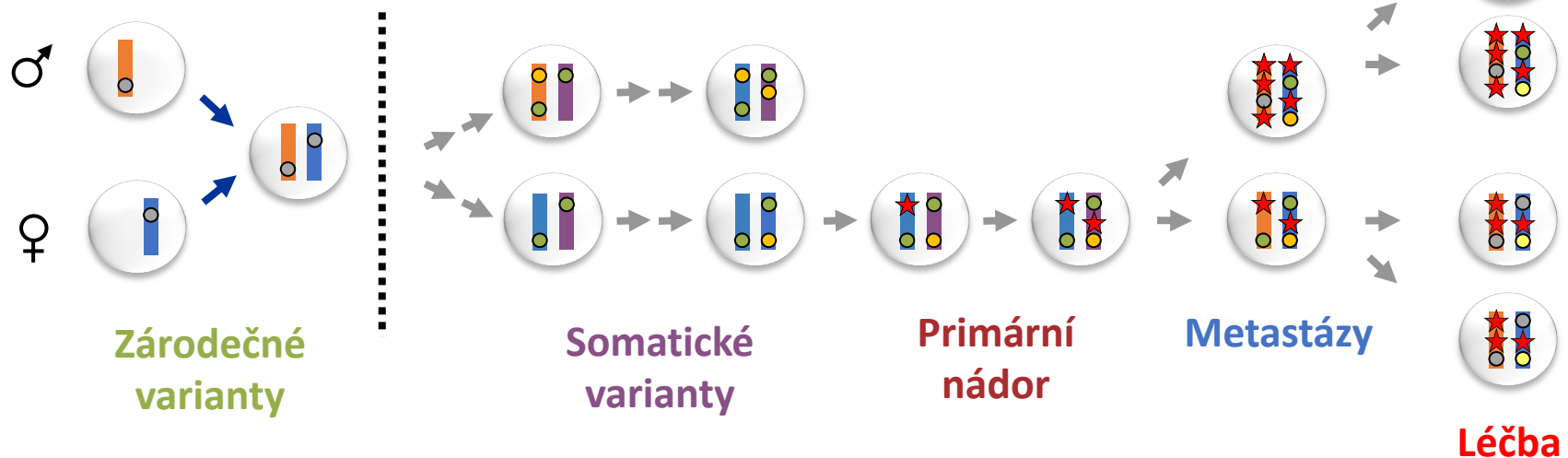
Mutační topografie primárního tumoru a metastáz



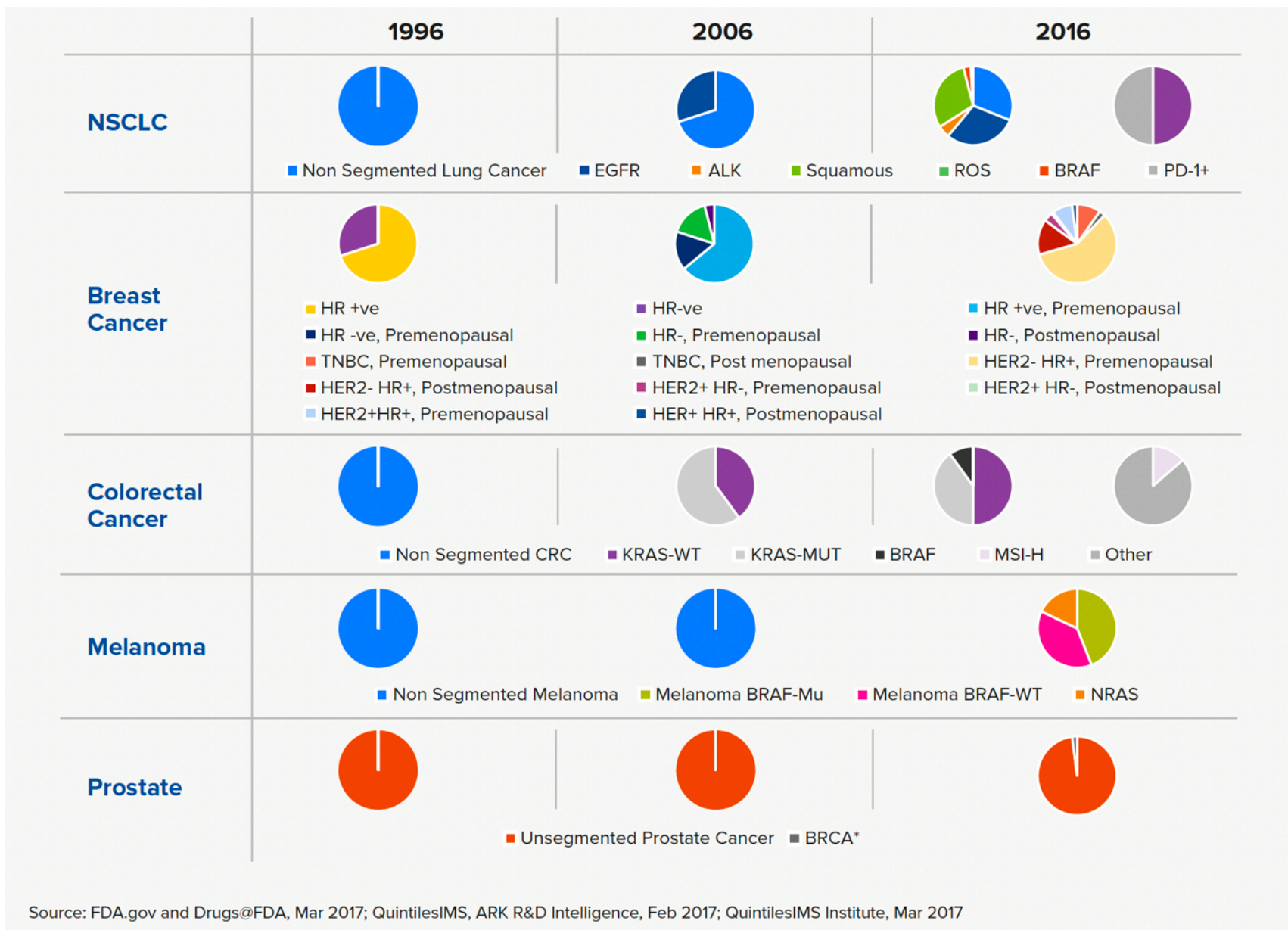
Nadorový genom je extrémně dynamickou entitou

- Sekvence nádorového genomu je vždy “momentkou”
- Dědičné (zárodečné, germline) varianty odraží paternální a maternální variabilitu
- Další somatické mutace se akumulují v průběhu života (životní styl, prostředí,...)
- **Driverové mutace řídí nádorový růst, passenger mutace nejsou kauzální**
- **Vznikají další mutace způsobující diverzitu nádorových buněk**
- Některé klonny nádorových buněk tak mohou být oslabeny
- ...a být citlivé k protinádorové léčbě
- Jiné klonny budou rezistentní a stanou se příčinou rozvoje relapsu onemocnění...

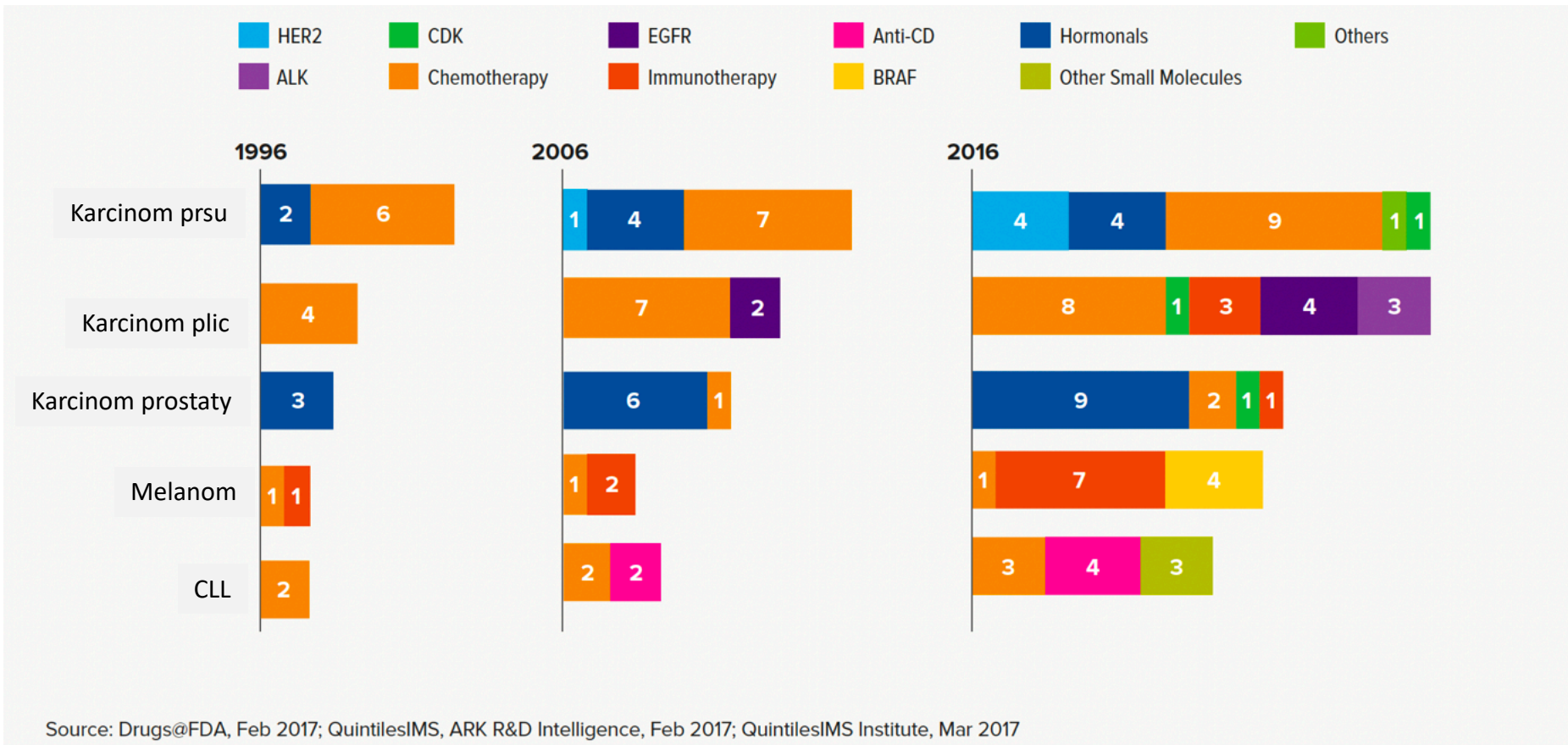
Nádorové genomy nejsou statické.
U nádorů jeden genomový “snímek” nemusí stačit.



Histopatologická diagnostika nádorů získává molekulární rozměr

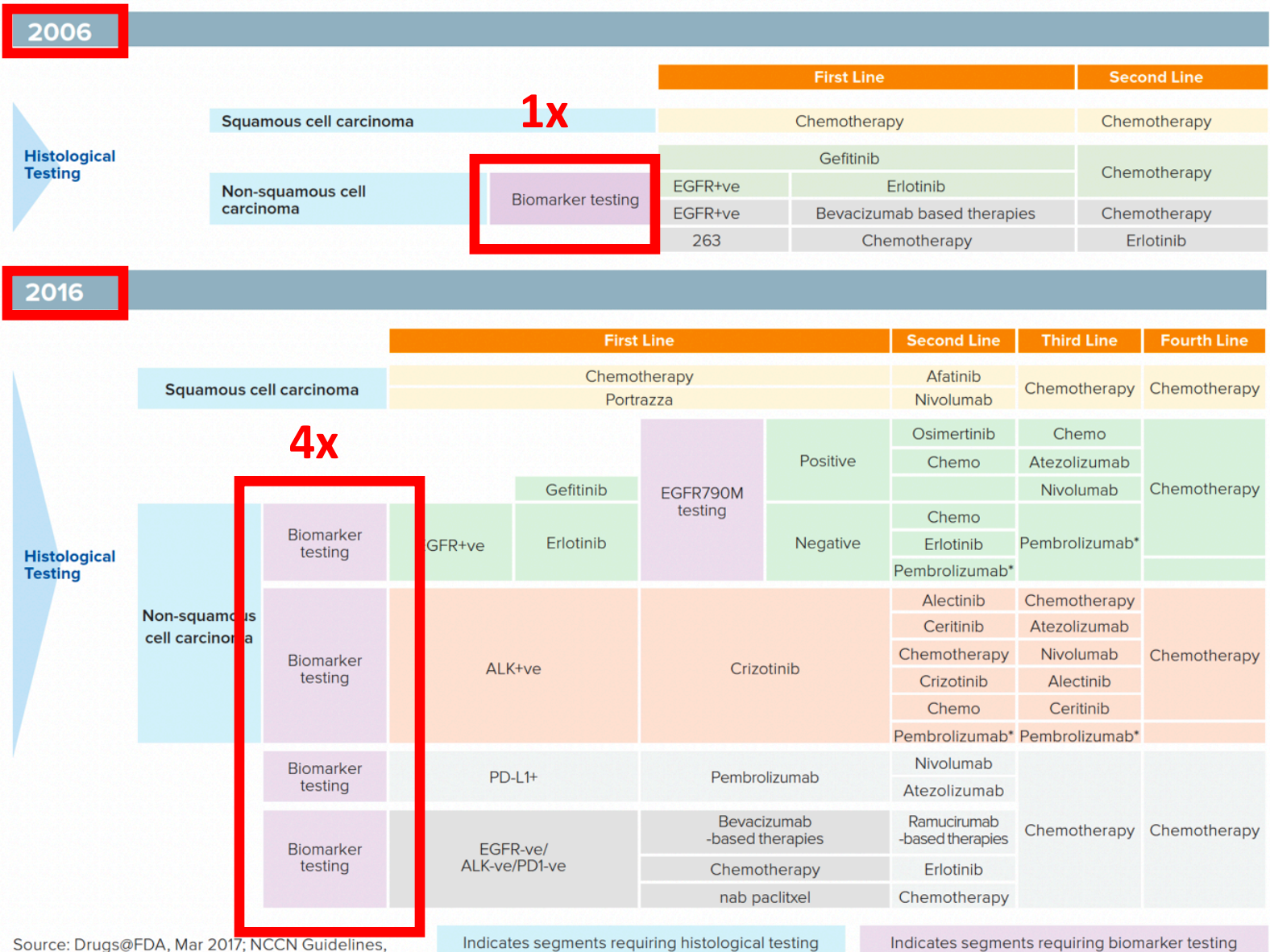


Molekulární rozměr nádorové diagnostiky a narůstající počet cílených protinádorových léčiv zvyšuje komplexitu léčebných strategií



Molekulární rozměr nádorové diagnostiky a narůstající počet cílených protinádorových léčiv zvyšuje komplexitu léčebných strategií

NEMALOBUNĚČNÝ KARCINOM PLIC



Source: Drugs@FDA, Mar 2017; NCCN Guidelines, nccn.org, Mar 2017

Hematologické malignity v čase - důsledky molekularizace

PŘED 60 LETY
Onemocnění krve



PŘED 50 LETY
Leukémie
Lymfomy



PŘED 40 LETY
Chronická leukémie
Akutní leukémie
Pre-leukémie
Indolentní lymfom
Agresivní lymfom

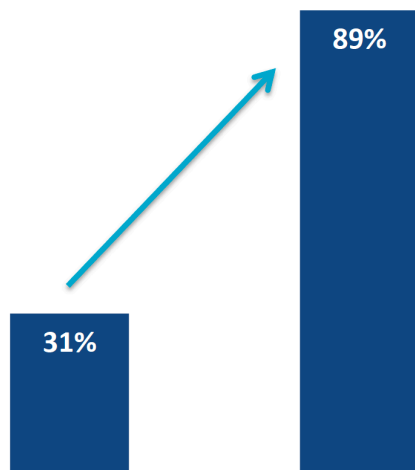
V současnosti je vyvíjeno
přibližně 250 nových léčiv

Pětileté přežití vzrostlo
na více než 70%



DNES
40 podtypů leukémie
50 podtypů lymfomů

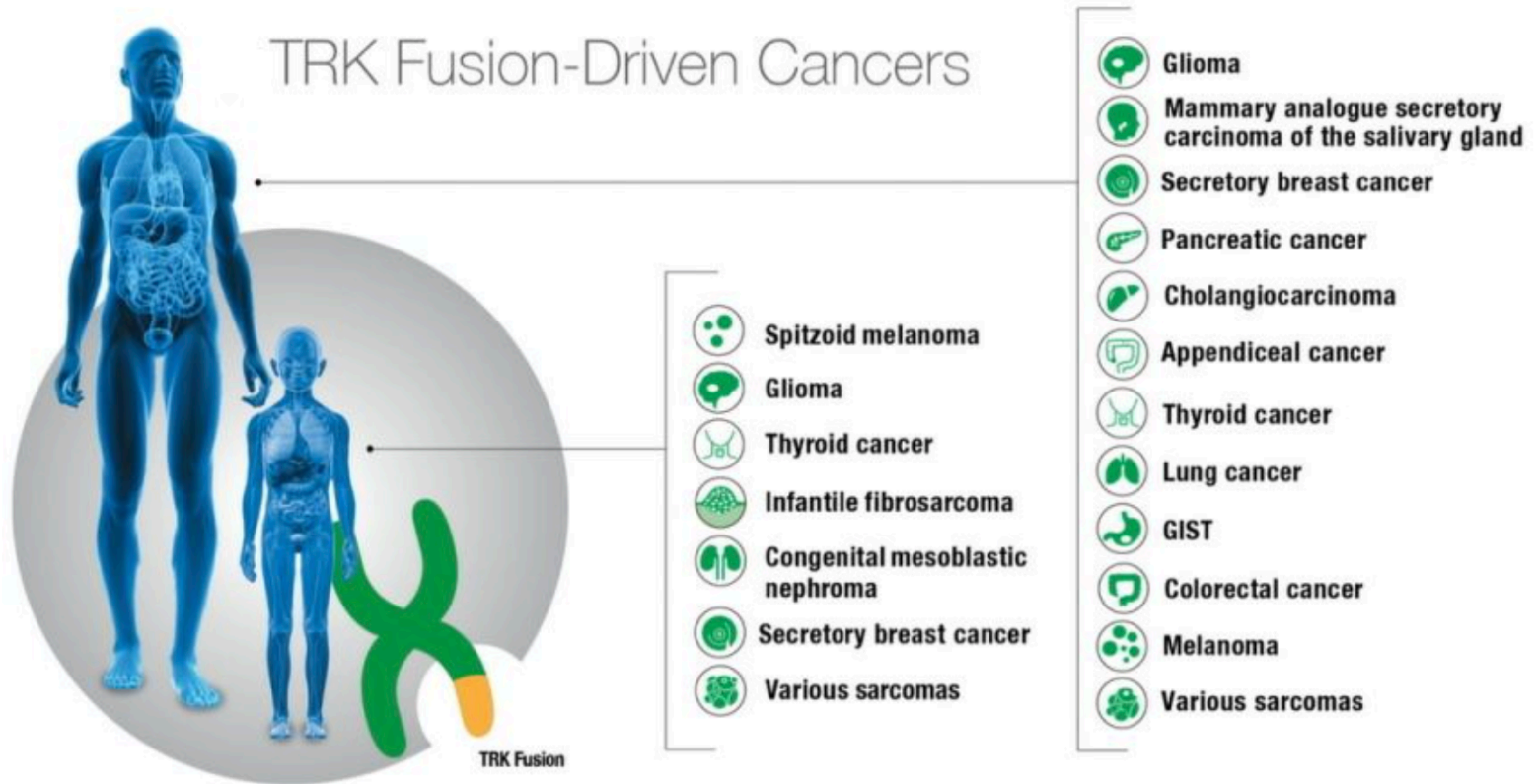
*5-Year Survival Rates for CML Patients
Nearly Triple After Introduction of Imatinib*



Prior to Introduction of Imatinib After Introduction of Imatinib

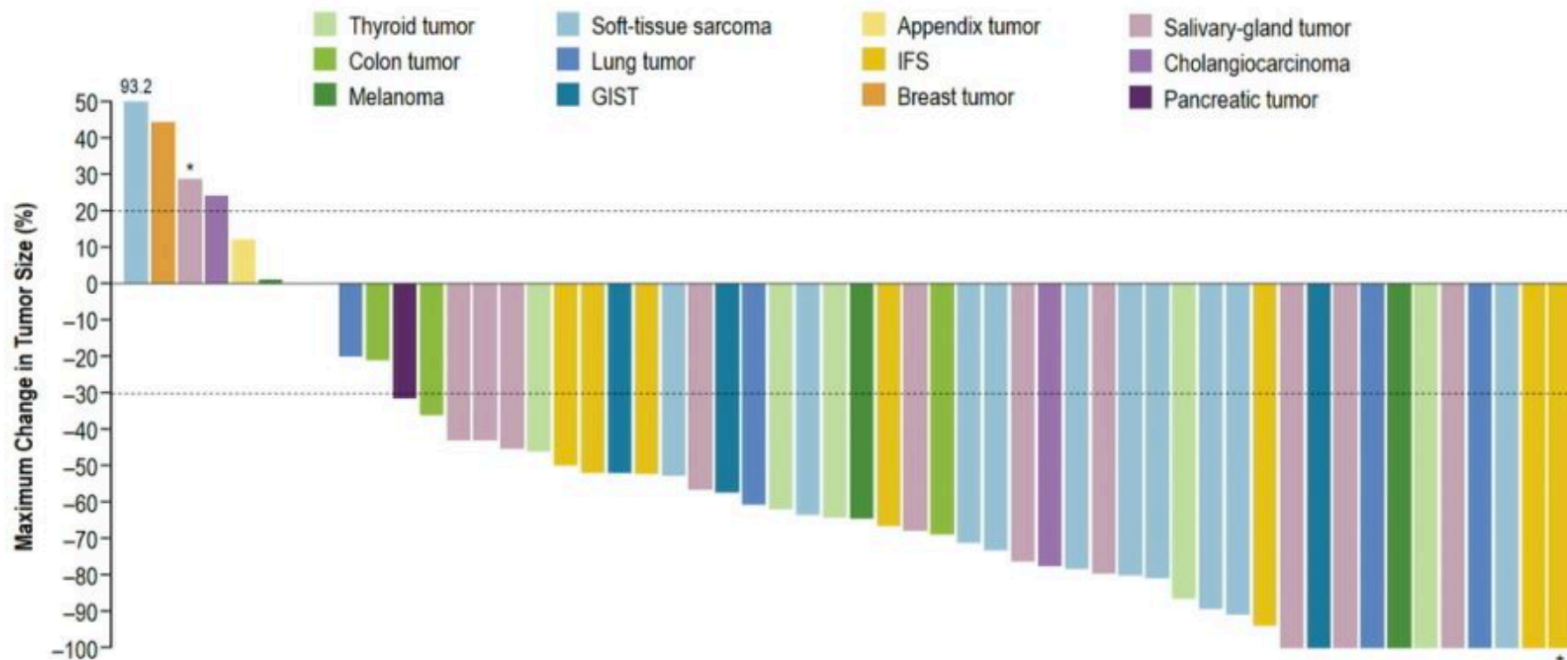
NTRK inhibitor larotrectinib prototyp tumor-agnostického přístupu ve vývoji nových léčiv

Tumor and patient heterogeneity: TRK fusions are found in diverse cancer histologies, and in adults and children



NTRK inhibitor larotrectinib/entrectinib u různých diagnóz s fúzním genem NTRK

Maximum change in tumor size, according to tumor type



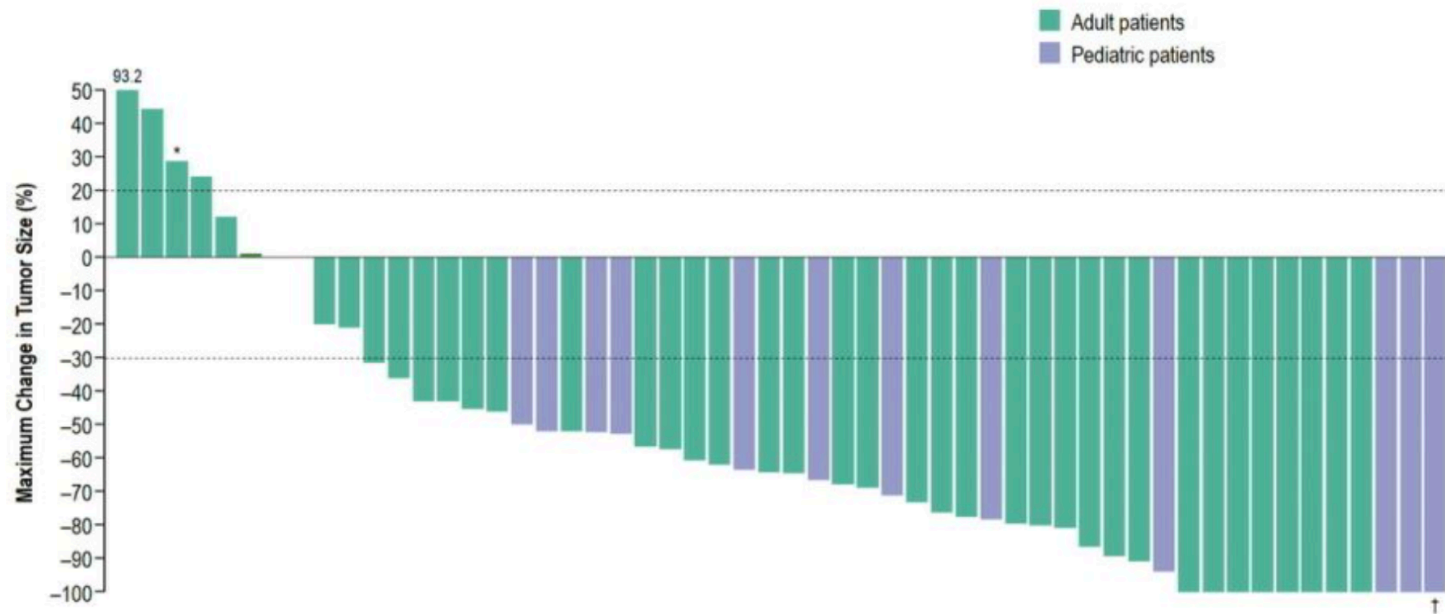
*Patient had TRK solvent front resistance mutation (NTRK3 G623R) at baseline due to prior therapy.

†Pathologic CR.

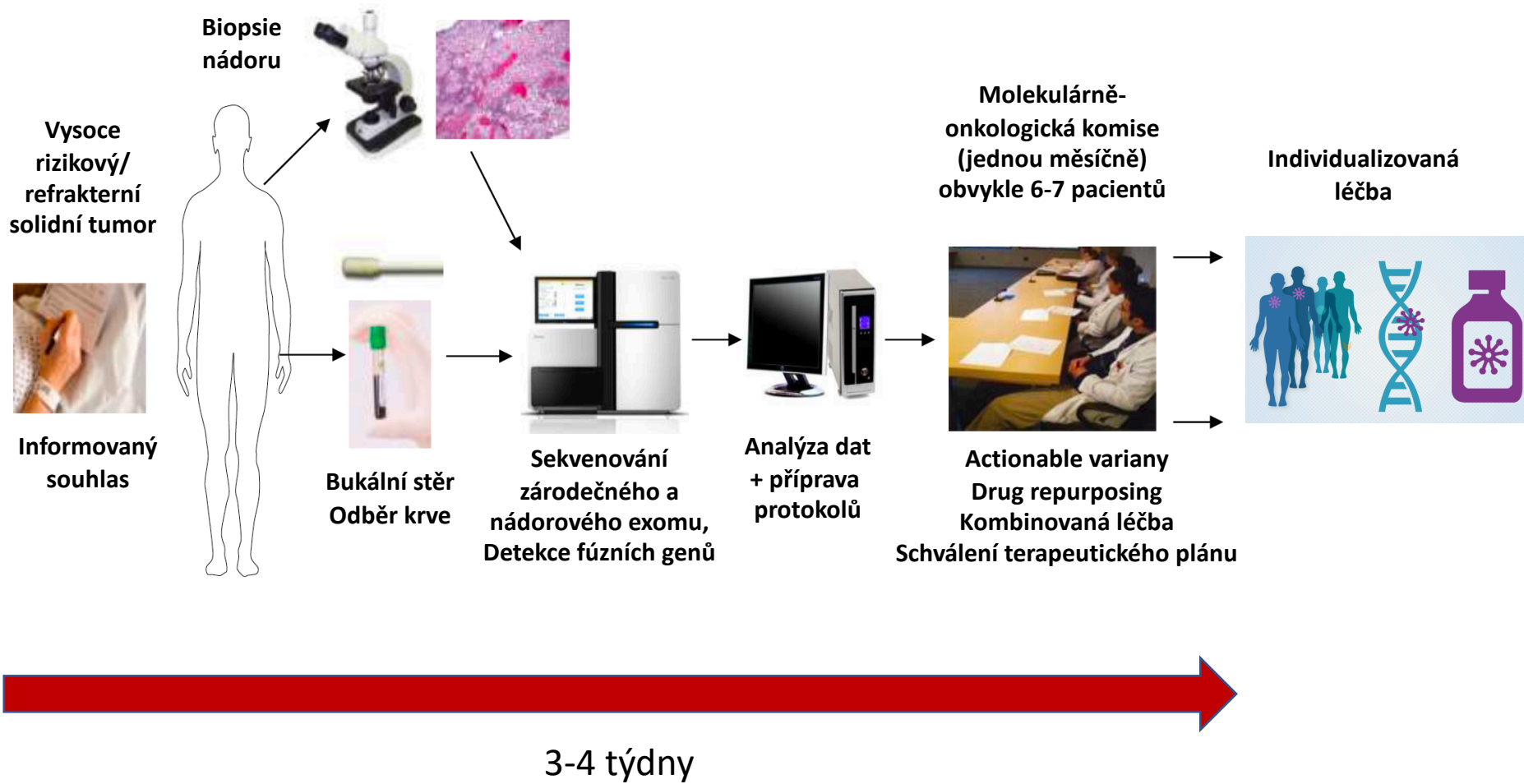
NOTE: One patient not shown here. Patient experienced clinical deterioration and no post-baseline tumor measurements were recorded.

Odpoř' na NTRK inhibitor larotrectinib u d'et' a dosp'el'ych

Efficacy regardless of age



Molekulárně-onkologická indikační komise (Molecular Tumor Board) na Klinice dětské onkologie, FN BRNO, Ústav patologie FN Brno, spolupráce CEITEC MU



MOLEKULÁRNÍ CHARAKTERIZACE TUMORU PRO POTŘEBY MTB – FN BRNO KDO / CEITEC MU

DNA – EXOM/METYLACE

Izolace DNA
PBMC (zárodečné varianty)
Nádorá tkáň (somatické var.)

2 X celoexomové sekvenování
zárodečná DNA / nádorová DNA
Illumina TruSeq Exome Kit
Illumina NextSeq 500

Tkáňový vzorek -resekát/biopsie
FFPE – DNA/exome, RNA/fúze
Nativní tkáň – RNA/transkriptom
Periferní krev – DNA/exom

Metylační profily
-mozkové nádory
TruSeq Methyl Capture EPIC
Library Prep Kit
- 3,3 mil. CpGs míst

Bioinformatická analýza

Jednonukleotidové varianty, indels
–klasifikace dle klinické relevance
Mutační nálož (TMB)
Metylační profily – např. MBL SHH

RNA – FÚZNÍ GENY/TRANSKRIPTOM

Izolace RNA / kontrola kvality

Analýza fúzních genů
TruSight RNA
Pan-Cancer Panel
1385 transkriptů

Analýza transkriptom
Affymetrix GeneChip/
RNAseq

Bioinformatická analýza

Fúzní geny, deregulované geny/dráhy
Molekulární taxonomie MBL

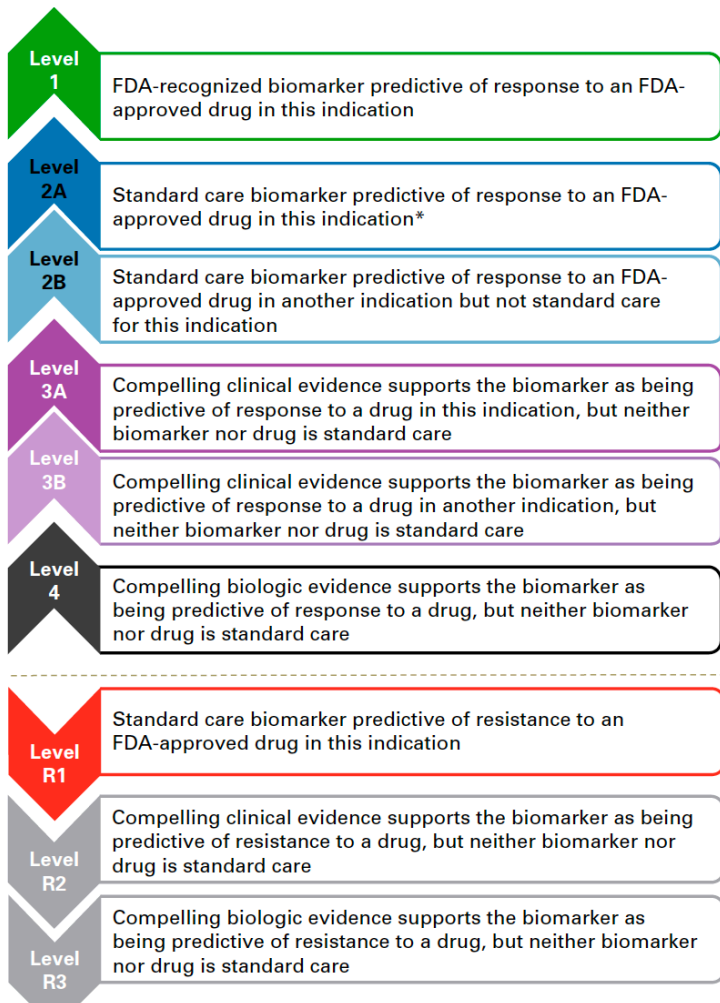
Turnaround time:
3-4 týdny
Kapacita:
8-12 pac./měs.

INTEGRACE VÝSTUPŮ JEDNOTLIVÝCH ÚROVNÍ
CHARAKTERIZACE NÁDORU A PACIENTA
PŘÍPRAVA KOMPLEXNÍCH VÝSTUPNÍCH PROTOKOLŮ PRO POTŘEBY
MOLEKULÁRNĚ ONKOLOGICKÉ INDIKAČNÍ KOMISE KDO, FN BRNO

Klasifikace variant MATCH trial a MSKCC

OncoKB Levels of Evidence

Standard and investigations therapeutic implications



Standard Therapeutic Implications
*Includes biomarkers that are recommended as standard care by the NCCN or other expert panels but not necessarily FDA recognized for a particular indication

Investigational Therapeutic Implications
Possibly directed to clinical trials

Hypothetical Therapeutic Implications
On the basis of preliminary, nonclinical data

Standard Therapeutic Implications

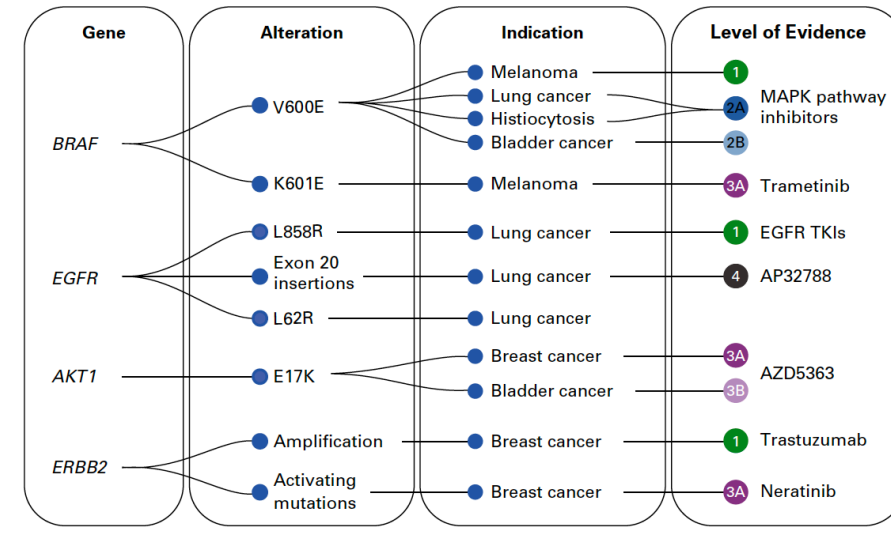
Hypothetical Therapeutic Implications
On the basis of preliminary, nonclinical data

Memorial Hospital For Cancer & Allied Diseases
Molecular Diagnostics Service, Department of Pathology
1275 York Avenue, New York, NY, 10021
Tel: (212) 605-2000 | Fax: (212) 717-2610
MSK-IMPACT Solid Tumor Testing Results

Patient Name	Medical Record #	P-00-0119-70-00
Date of Birth	Accession #	
Gender	Specimen Submitted	Liver Tissue
Tumor Type	Surgical Path #	
Ref. Physician	Account #	
Date of Receipt	Date of Report	6/20/2016 16:04
Date of Procedure		

Summary: 2 mutations, 3 copy number alterations, 1 structural variant detected; 2 alterations have OncoKB Implications

Gene	Type	Alteration	Location	OncoKB Implication*
BRCA2	Deletion	115131 (C4400C41)	11q24.3	1A
BRCA2	Deletion	217307 (C5185C41)	11q24.3	1A
MLL3	Deletion	24458 (C14600C41)	11q23.3	1A



Klasifikace variant používaná v naší studii

Protocol supplement – Classification of somatic gene variants for therapeutic planning

Level I – Established clinical utility (clinical trial evidence) in gene variant

Ia – in tumor type tested (e.g. NRAS G12C in NSCLC or melanoma)

Ib – in other tumor type (e.g. NRAS G12C in RMS)

Level II – Clinical evidence (case series, case reports) in gene variant

IIa – in tumor type tested

IIb – in other tumor type

Level III – Experimental evidence (*in vitro*, *in vivo* animal models) in gene variant

IIIa – in tumor type tested

IIIb – in other tumor type

Level IV – No clinical or experimental evidence of variant in important cancer-related driver gene – functional consequences of variant predicted by bioinformatics algorithms

IVa – Gene variant predicted to be “damaging” / “pathogenic”

IVb – Gene variant predicted to be “benign”

IVc – Gene variant with conflicting evidence of pathogenicity based on prediction algorithms (p.e. PolyPhen-2 evaluates variant as „damaging“, SIFT as „tolerated“)

IVd – Gene variant where prediction is not available (splicing, non/frameshift insertions/deletions, nonsense variants)

Výsledky – soubor pacientů

Od 08/2016 - 08/2018 jsme provedli analýzu germinálního/somatického exomu a analýzu fúzních genů u celkem **109 dětí**

42 tumorů CNS

11 Ewingových sarkomů

10 rhabdomyosarkomů

10 neuroblastomů

9 sarkomů z měkkých tkání

7 osteosarkomů

20 dalších typů solidních tumorů

Všechny sekvenační běhy prošly kvalitou kontroly a dosáhly požadovaného pokrytí

	Celkový počet readů	Median target coverage	Coverage mean	Coverage 20x (%)
Medián	144.763.142	95	173,2	90,8
Průměr	158.127.573,4	108,8	179,7	90,4

Výsledky molekulárního vyšetření

- Actionable varianty (level I a II) byly nalezeny u celkem 29 pacientů (27 %)
- Klinicky významná fúze byla pomocí sekvenování RNA nalezena u 25 pacientů (23%), přičemž 7 z těchto fúzí bylo terapeuticky cílitelných.
- **Kombinací WES a komplexní analýzy fúzních genů se podařilo nalézt terapeuticky ovlivnitelnou variantu celkem u 36 pacientů (33%).**
- U všech tumorů byla stanovená mutační nálož (Tumor Mutational Burden, TMB) a u tumorů s TMB>10 mut/Mb (celkem 8 - 7%) také mutační podpis (mutational signature).
- **Molekulárně řízená cílená léčba (či její kombinace) byla podána u celkem 40 pacientů (37%).**

Germinální varianty:

Např. pac s GBM - potvrzen Constitutional mismatch repair-deficiency syndrome (AR dědičnost) - 2 zděděné varianty v PMS2 + mut.nálož 175 mutací/Mb - nivolumab

Mimo to nalezeny ještě prognosticko/diagnostické: H3F3A K27M, HIST1H3B K27M-DIPGs

Výsledky celoexomového sekvenování: ukázka protokolu

SOMAT

Patient code:

Diagnosis:

Material:

Date of biopsy:

Cancer cells code:

Date of sequencing:

Method:

Library preparation:

Sequencing device:

Results:

Gene	Variant
NRAS	c.34G>T
RARA	c.63A>G
PIK3C2B	c.53G>A
NFKB2	c.14G>A

F = frequency of the variant

Results are divided into the following sections:

1) Variant found

- Protein function
- Diseases (germline)
- Variant description (novel variants)
- Therapeutic potential
- Additional comments

* Additional information (sequencing system and variant classification system)

1) c.34G>T/p.G12C variant

i) NRAS proto-oncogene

encodes a protein that

promotes cell growth

and differentiation

through its GTPase

activity. Mutations in

this gene are common

ii) Mutations in this

gene are associated with

various types of cancer,

including melanoma,

colorectal cancer, and

thyroid cancer.

iii) c.34G>T/p.G12C

variant is classified as

pathogenic in the

NCBI ClinVar database.

For more information,

visit the [NCBI ClinVar](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar/variant/NRAS/34G>T) website.

Variant has been

[Clinical trials:](#)

NRAS G12C serves

as a target for

novel drugs in

phase 1 (3 open

trials with NRAS

inhibitors in

melanoma and

colorectal cancer.

Trametinib, binimetinib,

and selumetinib are

commonly used

in these trials.

Significance of NRAS

mutations in

various types of

cancer, including

melanoma, colorectal

cancer, and thyroid

cancer. NRAS G12C

is a common

mutation in

melanoma, and

colorectal cancer.

NRAS G12C is

classified as

pathogenic in

the NCBI ClinVar

database. For

Sequencing platform:

Whole exome sequencing (Truseq Exome kit, Illumina) was performed on the NextSeq (Illumina) device using a NextSeq 500/550 Mid Output Kit v2 (150 cycles) (Illumina) cartridge.

Information about the sequencing run:

The patient was sequenced on the 24th of October 2019.

At least 85% of the target region was covered at least 20 times.

DNA was obtained from the frozen native tissue.

Bioinformatic workflow:

Alignment (GRC)

Quality Control:

Variant Calling:

Annotation:

Variant filtering:

- Exonic (or intronic)
- Nonsynonymous
- Splicing
- Variant databases
- Manual
- Impact

Note on method:

Not all the variants

mentioned in the

report were

synonymous

variants.

The technique

used for

sequencing

was

NextSeq

500/550

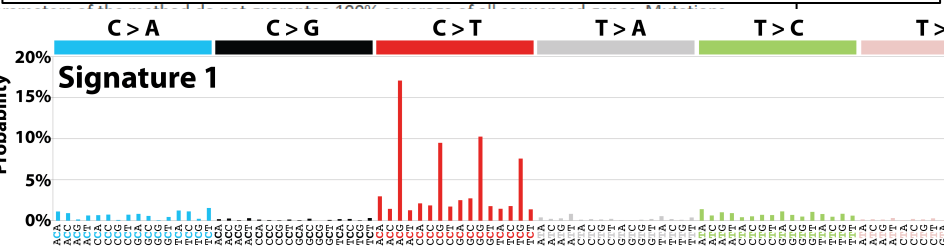
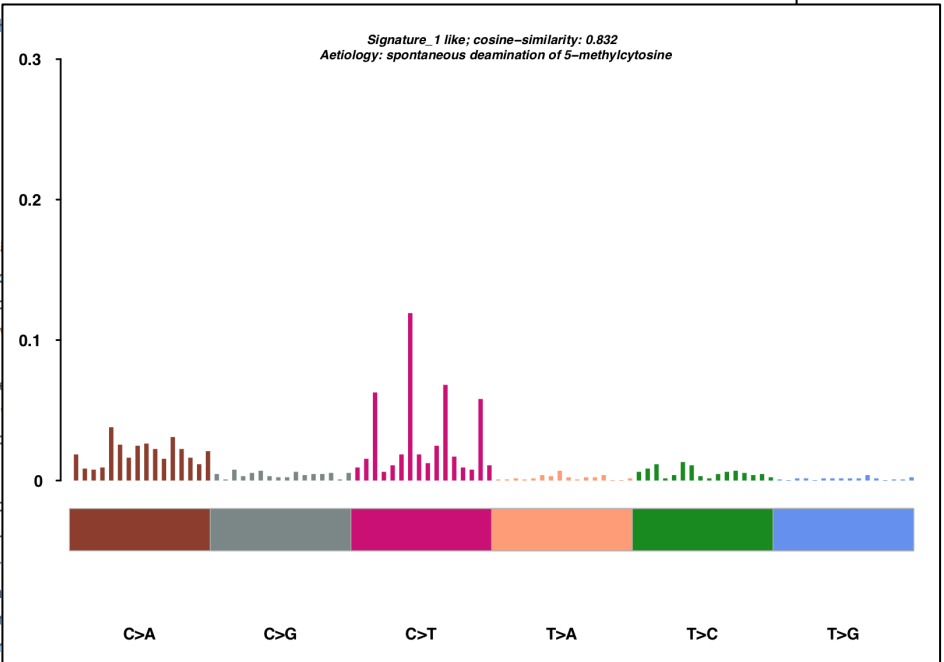
Mid Output

Kit v2

(150 cycles)

(Illumina)

cartridge.



Protocol creator

Email: hana.noskova@ceitec.muni.cz

Phone: +420 728 840 567

SOMATIC

Patient code:
Diagnosis:
Material:
Sample quality:
Number of biopsy:
Date of sequencing:

Method:
Library preparation:
Sequencing device:

Results:

Gene	Variant
<i>PIK3R1</i>	c.1690
<i>BCOR</i>	c.599d
<i>ACVR1</i>	c.983G
<i>HIST1H3B</i>	c.83A>

F = frequency of variant

Tumor mutation burden

Results are divided into the following sections:

1) Variant found

- Protein function
- Diseases (germline exome)/cancers (somatic exome) described in association with relevant gene
- Variant description (localization of mutation in protein structure – if available, associated phenotypes according to available databases). Prediction algorithms results (in novel variants or variants of uncertain significance).
- Therapeutic possibilities
- Additional comments, alternative nomenclature (if relevant)

* Additional information (sequencing platform, information about the sequencing run, bioinformatic workflow, variant filtering system and variant classification system) is listed at the end of the protocol.

GERMLINE

Patient code:
Diagnosis:
Material:
Date of sequencing:

Method:
Library preparation:
Sequencing device:

Results:

Gene	Variant
<i>PDGFRB</i>	c.1
<i>NBN</i>	c.6
<i>EGFR</i>	c.1

All variants listed are MAF = minor allelic frequency

Classification of variant:
pathogenic – pathogenic
likely pathogenic variant
variant of uncertain significance
likely benign variant
benign – benign variant

Results are divided into the following sections:

1) Variant found

- Protein function
- Diseases (germline exome)/cancers (somatic exome) described in association with relevant gene
- Variant description (localization of mutation in protein structure – if available, associated phenotypes according to available databases). Prediction algorithms results (in novel variants or variants of uncertain significance).
- Therapeutic possibilities
- Additional comments, alternative nomenclature (if relevant)

* Additional information (sequencing platform, information about the sequencing run, bioinformatic workflow, variant filtering system) and classification system) is listed at the end of the protocol.

SOMATIC

Patient code:
Diagnosis:
Material:
Number of biopsy:
Cancer cells covered:
Date of sequencing:

Method:
Library preparation:
Sequencing device:

Results:

Gene	Variant
<i>ETV1</i>	c.

F = frequency of variant

Tumor mutation burden

Results are divided into the following sections:

1) Variant found

- Protein function
- Diseases (germline exome)/cancers (somatic exome) described in association with relevant gene
- Variant description (localization of mutation in protein structure – if available, associated phenotypes according to available databases). Prediction algorithms results (in novel variants or variants of uncertain significance).
- Therapeutic possibilities
- Additional comments, alternative nomenclature (if relevant)

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SOMATIC

Patient code:
Diagnosis:
Material:
Number of biopsy:
Cancer cells covered:
Date of sequencing:

Method:
Library preparation:
Sequencing device:

Results:

Gene	Variant
<i>PDGFRB</i>	c.
<i>NOTCH2</i>	c.

F = frequency of variant

Tumor mutation burden

Fusion genes detected with TruSight

Results are divided into the following sections:

1) Variant found

- Protein function
- Diseases (germline exome)/cancers (somatic exome) described in association with relevant gene
- Variant description (localization of mutation in protein structure – if available, associated phenotypes according to available databases). Prediction algorithms results (in novel variants or variants of uncertain significance).
- Therapeutic possibilities
- Additional comments, alternative nomenclature (if relevant)

* Additional information (sequencing platform, information about the sequencing run, bioinformatic workflow, variant filtering system and variant classification system) is listed at the end of the protocol.

SOMATIC EXOME ANALYSIS

Patient code: D12008
Diagnosis: Diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma
Material: DNA isolated from the frozen native tissue
Sample quality: % of cancer cells is NA
Date of sequencing: 10.5.2018

Method: Whole exome sequencing
Library preparation: Truseq Exome kit (Illumina)
Sequencing device: NextSeq (Illumina)*

Results:

Gene	Variant (c.DNA/protein)	F (%)	Therapeutic plan	Variant classification*
<i>H3F3A</i>	c.83A>T/p.K28M **	47	Epigenetic treatment	Ia
<i>BRAF</i>	c.1799T>A/p.V600E	46	BRAF/MEK inhibitors	Ib
<i>GNAQ</i>	c.736-2_736-1insA ***	11	MEK inhibitors	IVe

F = frequency of variant in the tumor sample

** according to former nomenclature and literature referred to as p.K27M.

*** possibly false positive as variant lies in the homopolymer area. Confirmation with Sanger sequencing is recommended.

Tumor mutation burden (load): Low; 2 mutations/ Mb

Results are divided into the following sections:

1) Variant found

- Protein function
- Diseases (germline exome)/cancers (somatic exome) described in association with relevant gene
- Variant description (localization of mutation in protein structure – if available, associated phenotypes according to available databases). Prediction algorithms results (in novel variants or variants of uncertain significance).
- Therapeutic possibilities
- Additional comments, alternative nomenclature (if relevant)

* Additional information (sequencing platform, information about the sequencing run, bioinformatic workflow, variant filtering system and variant classification system) is listed at the end of the protocol.

GERMLINE

Patient code:

Diagnosis:

Material:

Date of sequencing:

Method:

Library preparation:

Sequencing device:

Results:

Gene	Variant
PMS2	c.2521d c.2T>A/p

All variants listed are heterozygous
MAF = minor allelic frequency

Classification of variants: *

pathogenic – pathogenic mutation
likely pathogenic variant (VLP)
variant of uncertain significance (VUS)
likely benign variant (VLB),
benign – benign variant (cl)

Results are divided into

1) Variant found

- Protein function
- Diseases
- Variant databases
- Additional

Protocol supplement

Pathogenic (classified as pathogenic in scientific literature)
mutation is always pathogenic
Example: heterozygous

Likely pathogenic (strong evidence of pathogenicity)
protein synthesis
VLP is always likely pathogenic
Example: c.288

Variant of unknown significance (regarding pathogenicity)
SIFT, MutationTaster
Example:
- c.2473A>C/p.MutationTaster
- c.1162G>A/p.MutationTaster
progression of disease in advanced stages of "polymorphism"

Likely benign variant (routinely included in databases)
Example: c.156 controversial pathogenic (1x) and likely

Benign variant (alterations are benign)
Example: c.54 colorectal cancer

Classification created by a joint consensus of Molecular (http://www.ama-assn.org) Example variant

SOMATIC EXOME ANALYSIS RESULTS

Patient code: MB0705

Diagnosis: Burkitt lymphoma/DLBCL

Material: FFPE

Date of biopsy: 13.12.2014

Cancer cells content: 90%

Date of sequencing: 9.6.2015

Method: Whole exome sequencing

Library preparation: TruSeq

Sequencing device: NextSeq

Results:

Gene	Variant (c.DNA)
TP53	c.821T>C/p.V200L c.503A>G/p.H173Y
ATM	c.640del/p.S211L
CCND3	c.811dup/p.R271K
PTEN	c.521A>G/p.Y174C

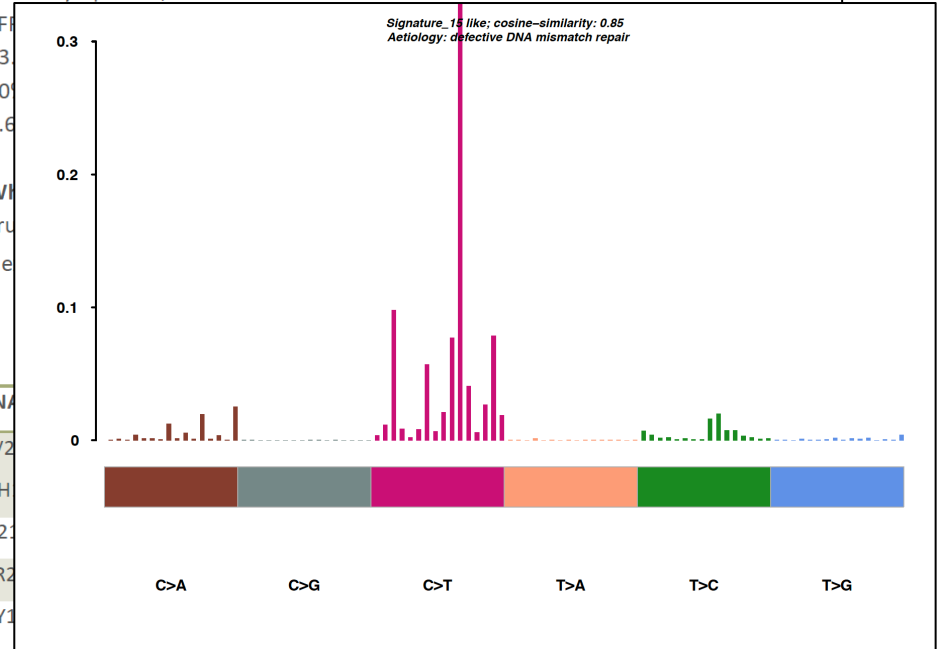
Gene	Variant (c.DNA)	F	Inhibitors
ROS1	c.3989A>T/p.N1330I	53	Cabozantinib, ceritinib, IVa
	c.2122T>C/p.S708P	48	crizotinib, IVa

F = frequency of the variant in the tumor sample

Other variants found with unknown significance can be found in the protocol supplement

Tumor mutation burden (load): High; 107 mutations/ Mb

Fusion genes analysis result: will be completed



Výsledky celoexomového sekvenování: ukázka protokolu



CEITEC – Central European Institute of Technology
Kamenice 753/5, 625 00 Brno, Czech Republic

FUSION GENES ANALYSIS

Patient code: OD9908
Diagnosis: Pilocytic astrocytoma
Material: RNA isolated from the FFPE sample
Sample quality: Cancer cells is NA
Date of biopsy: 15.11.2017
Date of analysis: 30.7.2018

Method: Gene expression analysis
Library preparation: TruSight RNA Pan-Cancer
Sequencing device: NextSeq (Illumina)*

Results:
FAM131B-BRAF fusion gene has been detected

FAM131B-BRAF fusion has been originally described in pilocytic astrocytoma. Acta Neuropathol (2011)

Targeted therapy

Jain et al, 2017 in Overcoming resistance to BRAF inhibition by combinatorial targeting of MAPK and PI3K/mTOR pathways demonstrate effectiveness of multiple MEK1/2 inhibitors as partners, with trametinib being the most potent. Increased RTK expression causing activation of downstream effectors. To circumvent acquired resistance, we tested everolimus, an mTOR inhibitor (mTORi) and MEKi PLGG clinical trials are underway, our mTORi combinatorial therapy to stave off or prevent PLGGs."

Sample was evaluated on all genes analysed by

SOMATIC EXOME ANALYSIS

Patient code: OH9610
Diagnosis: Synovial sarcoma – lung metastasis
Material: DNA isolated from the frozen sample
Sample quality: % of cancer cells is NA
Number of biopsies: 08/2018
Date of sequencing: 18.9.2018

Method: Whole exome sequencing
Library preparation: Truseq Exome kit (Illumina)
Sequencing device: NextSeq (Illumina)*

Results:

Gene	Variant (c.DNA/protein)	F (%)
GNAQ	c.286A>T/p.T96S	6

F = frequency of variant in the sample

Fusion genes analysis result: GOPC-ROS1 positive

Tumor mutation burden (load): Low; 3 mutations/ Mb

Results are divided into the following sections:

1) Variant found

- Protein function
- Diseases (germline exome)/cancers (somatic exome) described in association with relevant gene
- Variant description. Prediction algorithm results (if available). Prediction algorithms results (if available). Prediction algorithms results (if available).
- Therapeutic possibilities
- Additional comments, alternative nomenclature (if relevant)

* Additional information (sequencing platform, information about the sequencing run, bioinformatic workflow, variant filtering system and variant classification system) is listed at the end of the protocol.

SOMATIC EXOME ANALYSIS RESULTS

Patient code: JH1903
Diagnosis: Kaposiform hemangioendothelioma/locally aggressive lipofibromatosis-like neural tumor
Material: DNA isolated from the FFPE sample (1267/19/DB bl.1)
Date of biopsy: 17.7.2019
Cancer cells content: 60%
Date of sequencing: 14.8.2019

Method: Whole exome sequencing
Library preparation: Truseq Exome kit (Illumina)
Sequencing device: NextSeq (Illumina)*

Results:

There are no variants found with known or potential clinical significance.

All alterations found are listed in the protocol supplement.

Tumor mutation burden (load): Low; 3 mutations/ Mb

Fusion genes analysis result: TPM3-NTRK1 positive (sequenced on the 14th of August 2019 with the TruSight RNA Pan-Cancer Panel (Illumina) – see detailed report for fusions analysis)

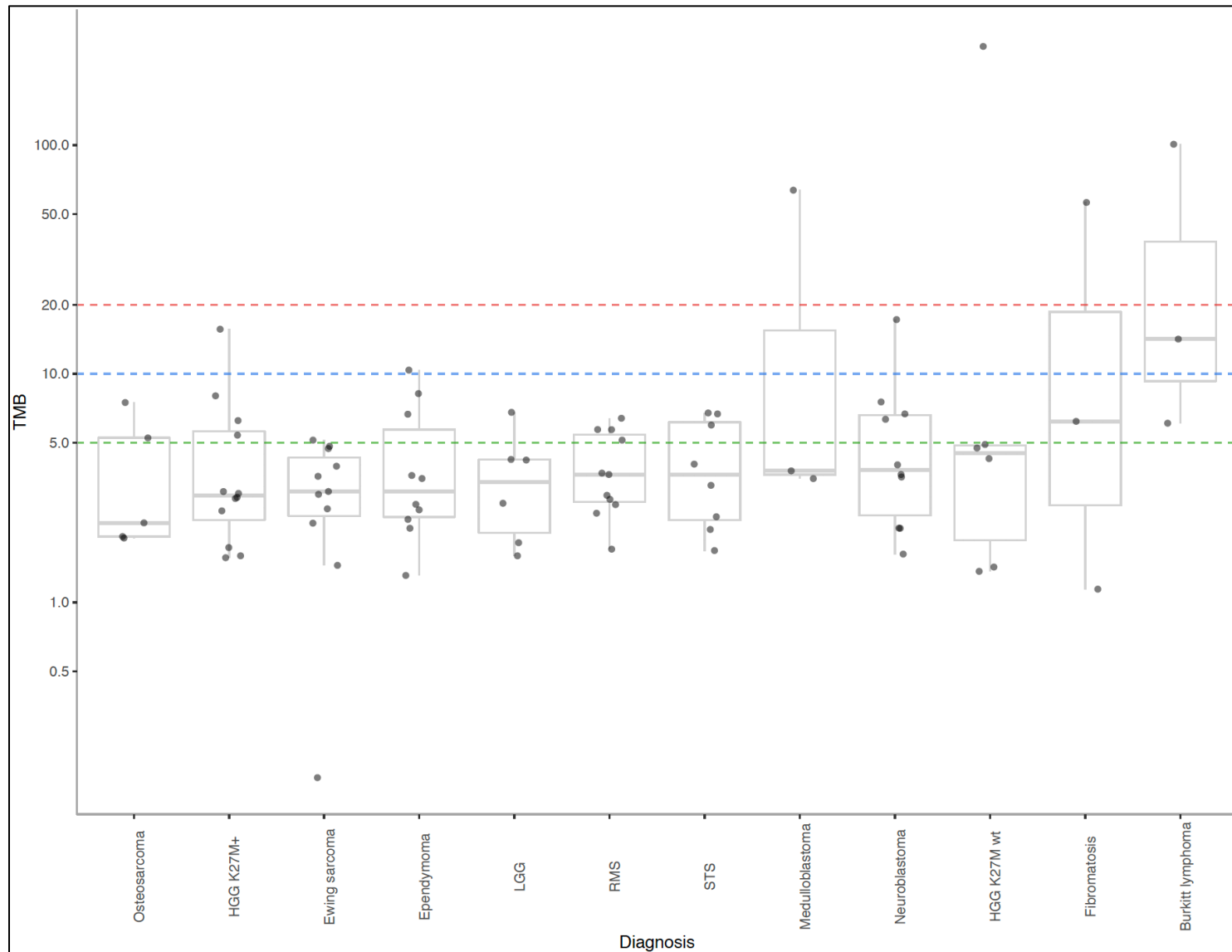
Results are divided into the following sections:

1) Variant found

- Protein function
- Diseases (germline exome)/cancers (somatic exome) described in association with relevant gene
- Variant description and its effect on protein function (if available). Prediction algorithms results (if available). Prediction algorithms results (if available).
- Therapeutic possibilities
- Additional comments, alternative nomenclature (if relevant)

* Additional information (sequencing platform, information about the sequencing run, bioinformatic workflow, variant filtering system and variant classification system) is listed at the end of the protocol.

Výsledky celoexomového sekvenování: mutační nálože (TMB)

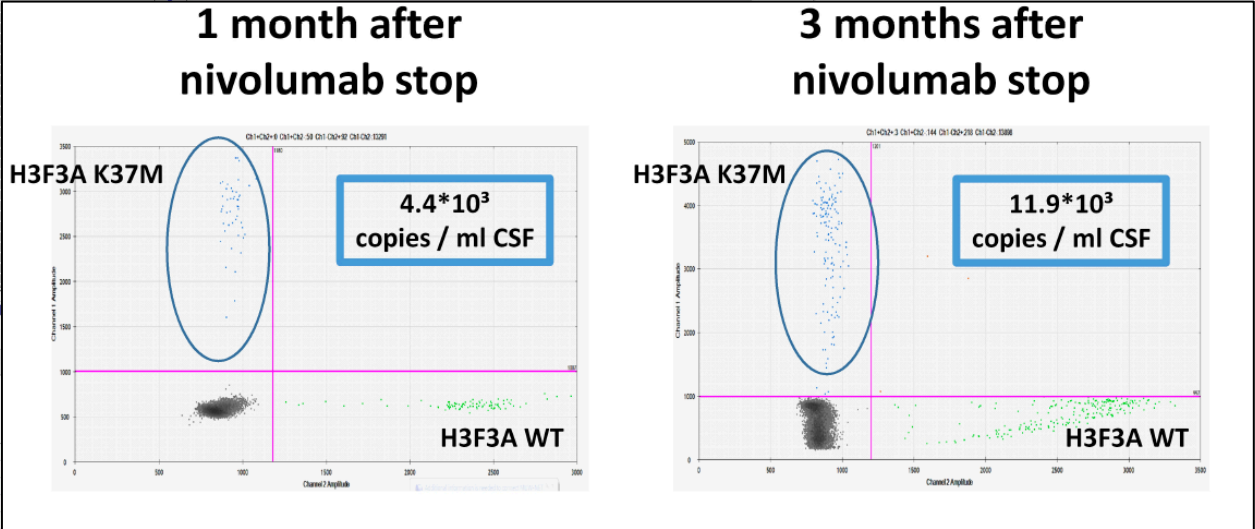
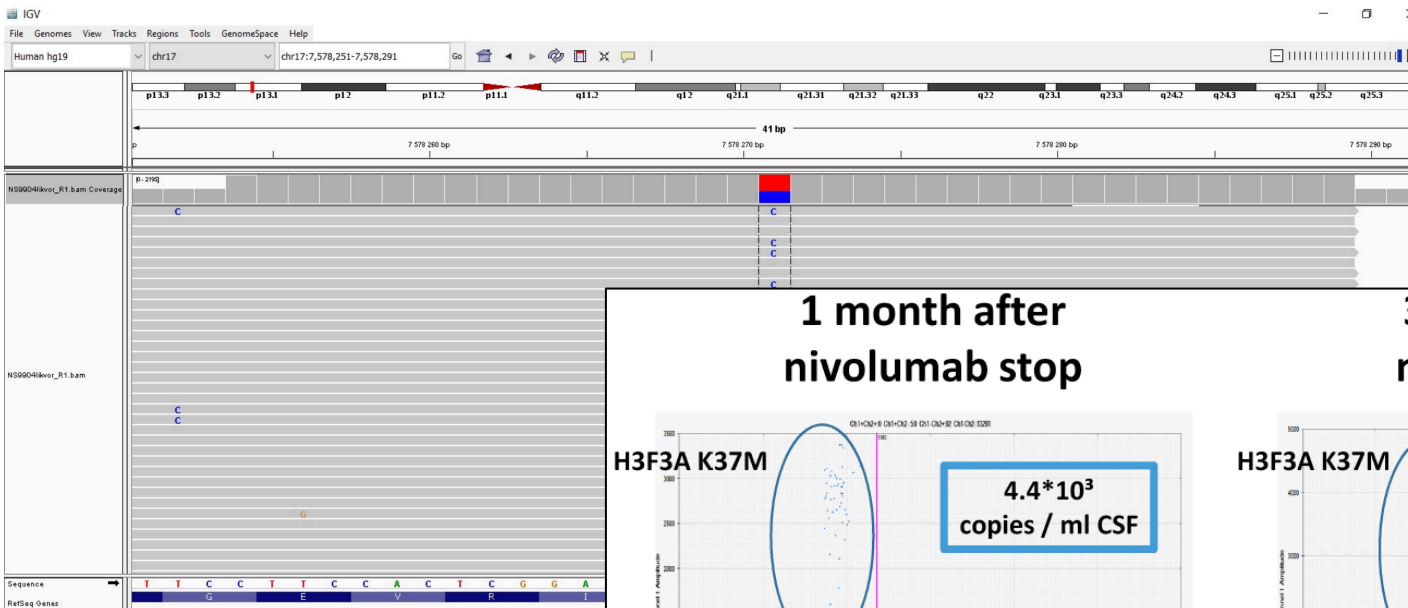


Tekutá biopsie : aktuální stav

Především u tumorů CNS z mozkomíšního moku

QIAseq Targeted DNA Panel - Human Lung Cancer Panel (72 genů)

Zavádíme systém Avenio Roche, droplet digital PCR pro monitoring (H3K27M)



1	read set	CHROM	POS	ID	REF	ALT	QUAL	FILTER
24	NS9904likvor	chr14	105239894	rs1130233	C	T	121	PASS
25	NS9904likvor	chr15	41991315	rs2178004	A	T	133	PASS
26	NS9904likvor	chr15	42026764	rs1918314	C	T	57	PASS
27	NS9904likvor	chr15	42041712	rs2695163	G	A	89	PASS
28	NS9904likvor	chr15	88576185	rs229910	G	C	187	PASS
29	NS9904likvor	chr15	88679785	rs1863480	G	A	200	PASS
30	NS9904likvor	chr15	88680684	rs1128994	G	A	70	PASS
31	NS9904likvor	chr16	3828172	rs130003	A	G	115	PASS
32	NS9904likvor	chr17	7577018	COSM1351	C	A	33	PASS
33	NS9904likvor	chr17	7578271	COSM107	T	C	132	PASS
34	NS9904likvor	chr17	7579472	rs1042522	G	C	200	PASS
35	NS9904likvor	chr17	29508775	rs1801052	G	A	150	PASS
36	NS9904likvor	chr17	29553485	rs2285892	G	A	126	PASS
37	NS9904likvor	chr17	37879588	rs1136201	A	G	85	PASS
38	NS9904likvor	chr17	37884037	rs1058808	C	G	126	PASS
39	NS9904likvor	chr19	8961981	rs1035442	C	G	111	PASS
40	NS9904likvor	chr19	8999453	rs1108576	C	T	74	PASS
41	NS9904likvor	chr19	9001833	rs1297612	A	G	91	PASS
42	NS9904likvor	chr19	9001835	rs1298577	G	A	91	PASS
43	NS9904likvor	chr19	9002504	rs7832755	T	C	12	PASS

SNP	1,0	A	synonymo	LOW	NTRK3	ENSG000007719	c.678C>T	p.Asn226Asn	840/2826	678/
SNP	0,4383562	A	synonymo	LOW	NTRK3	ENSG00000619	c.573C>T	p.Asn191Asn	735/2826	573/
SNP	0,5483871	G	synonymo	LOW	CREBBP	ENSG0000010131	c.1953T>C	p.Tyr651Tyr	2763/10803	195/
SNP	0,3939394	A	splice_donor	HIGH	TP53	ENSG00000810	c.919+1G>T			
SNP	0,4050633	C	missense	MODERAT	TP53	ENSG00000611	c.578A>G	p.His193Arg	768/2579	578/
SNP	1,0	C	missense	MODERAT	TP53	ENSG00000411	c.215C>G	p.Pro72Arg	405/2579	215/
SNP	0,416185	A	synonymo	LOW	NF1	ENSG00000758	c.702G>A	p.Leu234Leu	1085/12425	702/
SNP	0,5135135	A	synonymo	LOW	NF1	ENSG000001858	c.2034G>A	p.Pro678Pro	2417/12425	2034/
SNP	1,0	G	missense	MODERAT	ERBB2	ENSG000001727	c.1963A>G	p.Ile655Val	2122/4545	196/
SNP	0,406015	G	missense	MODERAT	ERBB2	ENSG000002727	c.3508C>G	p.Pro1170Ala	3667/4545	3508/
SNP	0,46	G	missense	MODERAT	MUC16	ENSG000008384	c.43396G>C	p.Val14466Le	43600/43816	43396/
SNP	0,3932584	T	synonymo	LOW	MUC16	ENSG000005684	c.40722G>A	p.Leu13574Le	40926/43816	4072/
SNP	0,4516129	G	missense	MODERAT	MUC16	ENSG000005384	c.40415T>C	p.Met13472Tl	40619/43816	4041/
SNP	0,4516129	A	synonymo	LOW	MUC16	ENSG000005384	c.40413C>T	p.Pro13471Pr	40619/43816	4041/
SNP	0,0661157	C	missense	MODERAT	MUC16	ENSG000005184	c.40312A>G	p.Asn13438As	40516/43816	4031/

submitted

Patient case 3: Secondary glioblastoma



Patient presentation, initial diagnosis and treatment

Jan 2014

- **Diagnosis:** bifocal invasive colon adenocarcinoma (G2, pT2, pN1a, pM0, IIIA)
- **Mutations:** *KRAS*
- **Treatment:** hemicolectomy + FOLFOX
1. CCR OS 58 months

...but a very strange tumour for a child...

Patient profile



- Male, 14 years old



Case courtesy of Jaroslav Sterba, University Hospital Brno, Czech Republic.

Patient case 3: Secondary glioblastoma

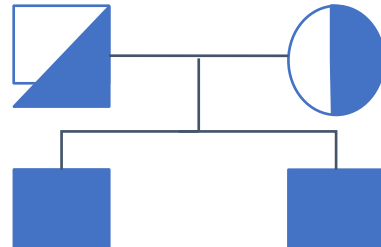


Medical background

Germinal exome sequencing identified biallelic CMMR-D:

- Both parents: healthy carriers
- Both sons: composed heterozygotes

Gene	Variant
<i>PMS2</i>	c.2521delT/p.W841fs c.2T>A/p.M1K
<i>MET</i>	c.2975C>T/p.T992I
<i>NTRK1</i>	c.1792C>T/p.H598Y c.1820G>T/p.G607V
<i>MYC</i>	c.1213G>T/p.A405S



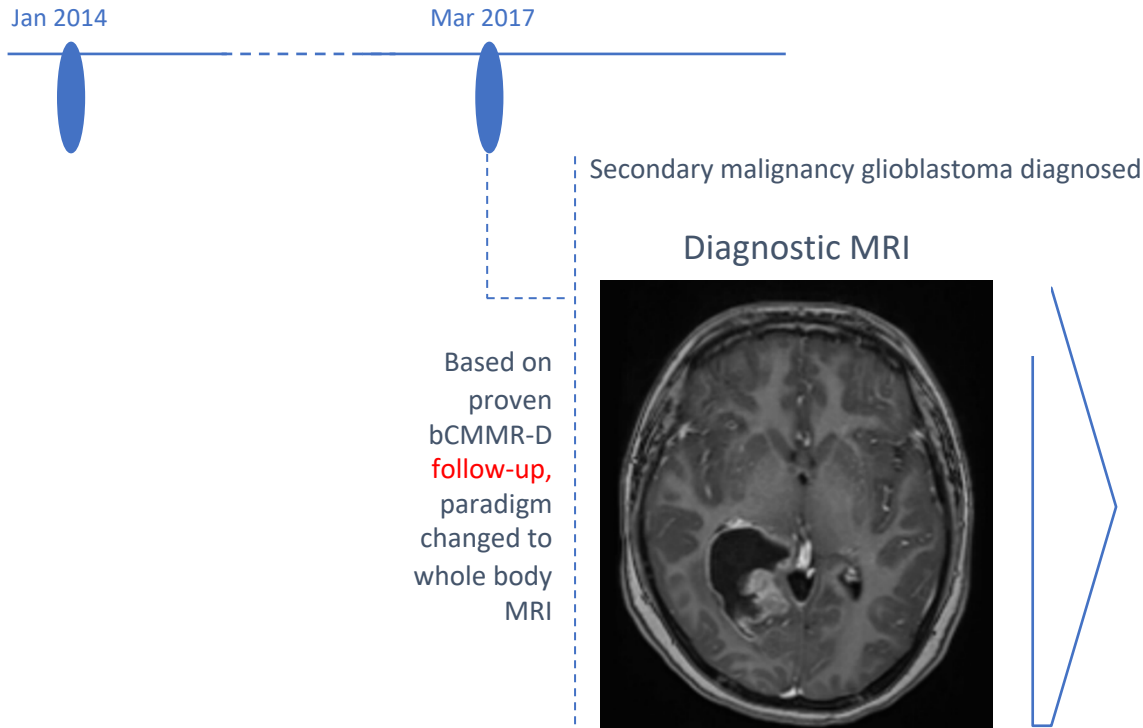
Constitutional mismatch repair-deficiency syndrome (CMMR-D)

- Syndrome related to changes in *MLH1*, *MSH2*, *MSH6*, *PMS2* or *EPCAM* genes
- Frequent and early occurrence of colon cancer, haematological malignancies and brain tumors (malignant gliomas, **high grade glioma**)
- Typically TMB-high

Patient case 3: Secondary glioblastoma



Diagnostic work-up on proven CMMR-D



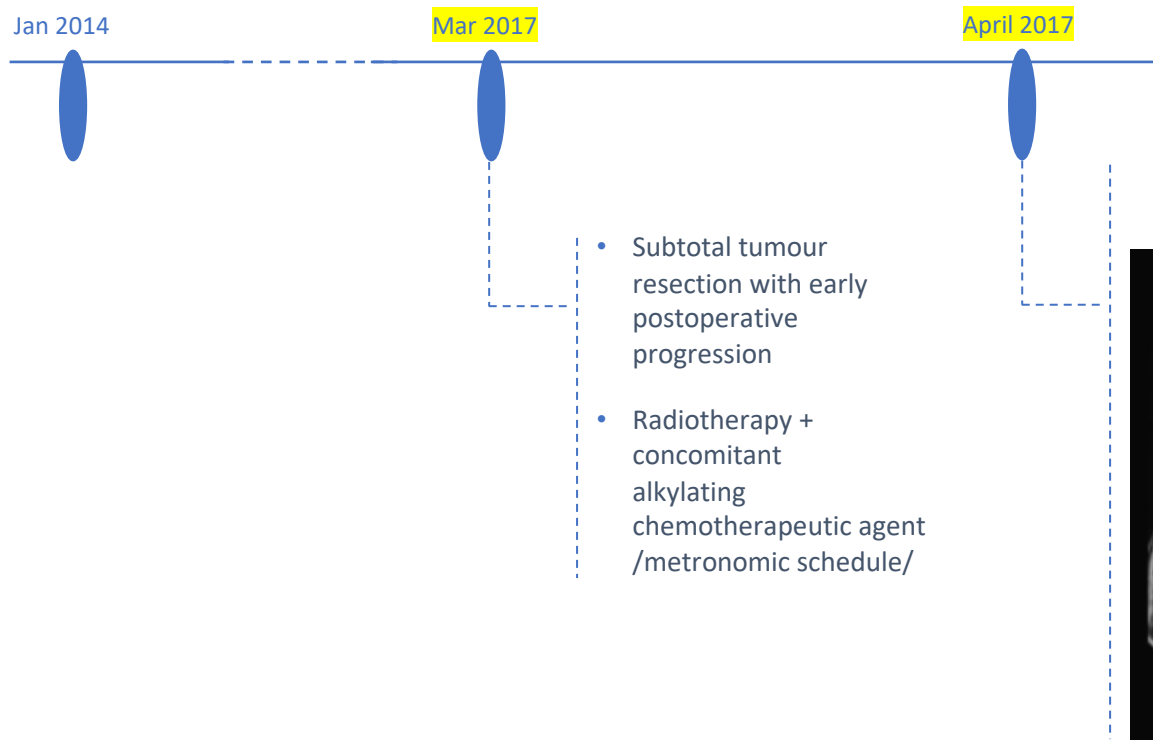
CMMR-D: constitutional mismatch repair deficiency syndrome; MRI: magnetic resonance imaging;

PNET: primitive neuroectodermal tumour.

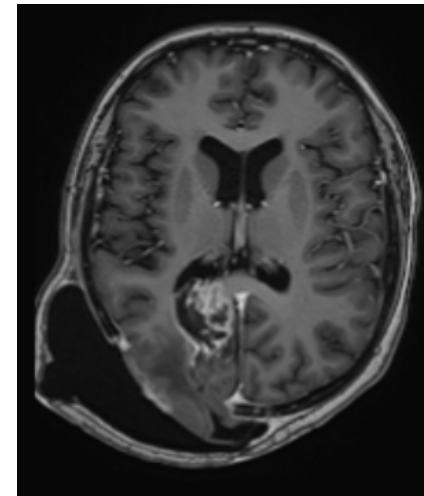
Patient case 3: Secondary glioblastoma



Treatment decision and early progression



MRI scans revealed early progression



MRI: magnetic resonance imaging.

Patient case 3: Secondary glioblastoma



Genomic profiling performed

Germline exome analysis

- DNA purified from peripheral blood
- Whole dataset (exome) evaluated

Somatic exome analysis

- DNA purified from FFPE sample
- Whole dataset (exome) evaluated +
- Variants were filtered on the FoundationOne® gene set (315 genes)

Exome analysis methods: TruSeq® Exome kit, NextSeq™ 500 (Illumina®)

Patient case 3: Secondary glioblastoma



Somatic mutations in glioblastoma sample

Gene	Variant
PIK3CA	c.1360G>T/p.D454Y c.2422C>T/p.R808W c.2746C>T/p.R916C
PIK3R1	c.37G>A/p.G13R c.418C>T/p.R140W
PDGFRA	c.863A>G/p.Y288C c.1715A>C/p.Y572S c.3265C>A/p.L1089M
PDGFRB	c.2765G>A/p.R922H
KDR	c.3352C>T/p.R1118X c.2830C>T/p.R944X

Gene	Variant
BRCA2	c.52C>T/p.R18C c.5292dupA/p.S1764fs c.6952C>T/p.R2318X
DNMT3A	c.2162C>T/p.A721V c.1679G>A/p.R560H c.1492G>A/p.V498I c.233C>T/ p.S78F c.448C>T/p.R150W
TP53	c.448C>T/p.R150W
RET	c.2437C>T/p.R813W
PTEN	c.180G>T/p.K60N c.922C>T/p.R308C

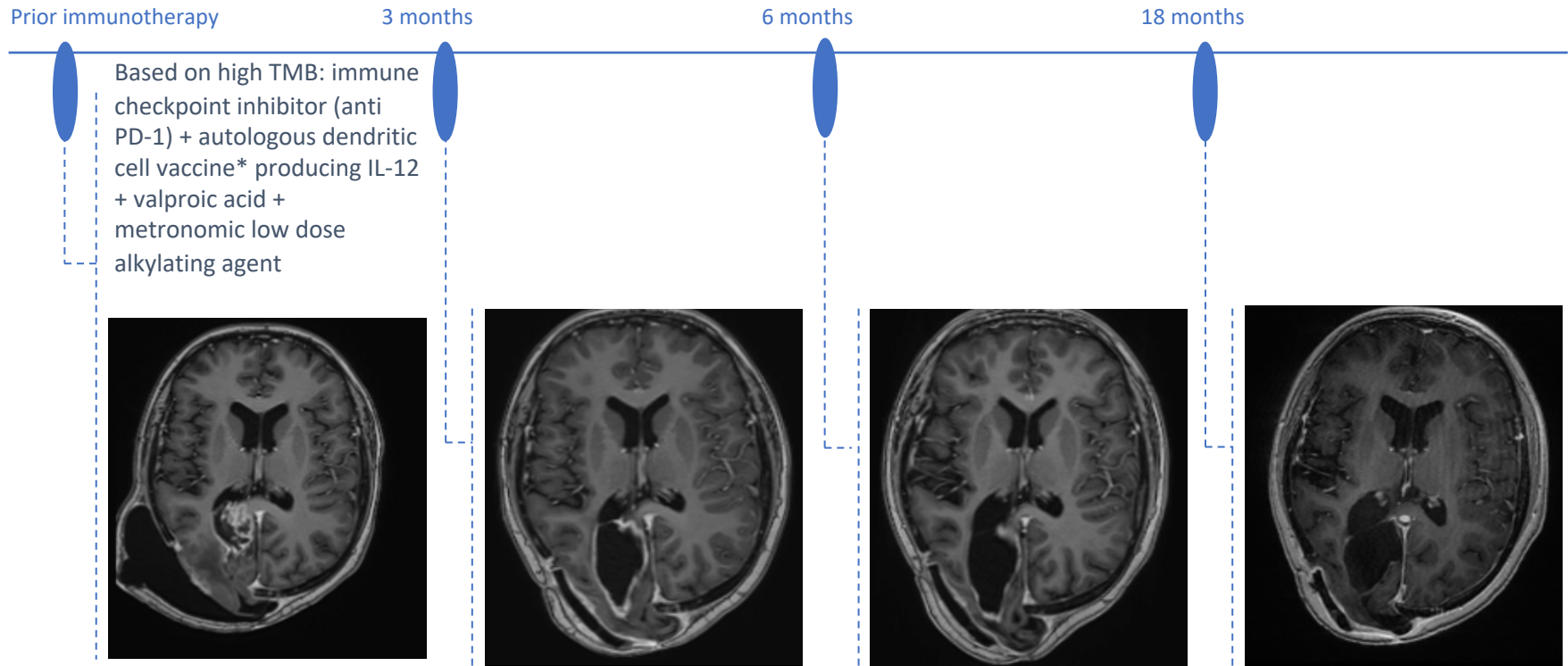
- MSI-high
- **TMB-high (384.23 / MB)**

MSI: microsatellite instability; TMB: tumour mutational burden.

Patient case 3: Secondary glioblastoma



Molecularly-guided therapy



40

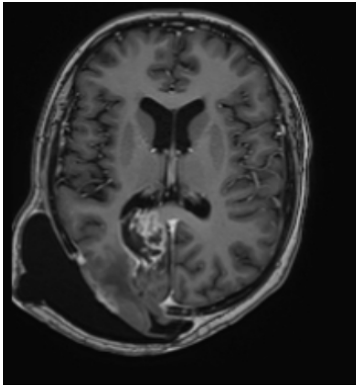
* EudraCT number 2014-003388-39.
TMB: tumour mutational burden.

Patient case 3: Secondary glioblastoma



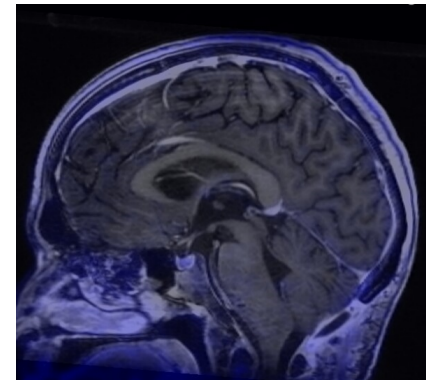
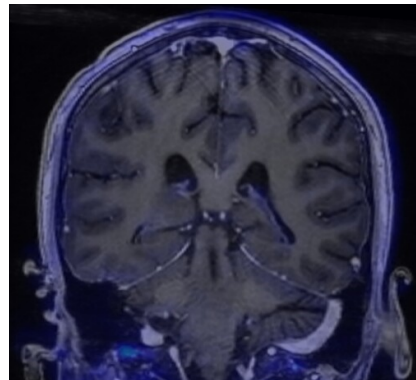
Patient follow-up

Prior immunotherapy



Recent follow-up (week 73)

- Gradual response on FLT-PET MRI
- Decreasing tumour size and PET avidity
- Able to attend school (outpatient treatment)
- Karnofsky 90



FLT-PET: fluoro-L-thymidine-positron emission tomography; MRI: magnetic resonance imaging;
PET: positron emission tomography.

Souhrn

- Od 08/2016 - 08/2018 jsme provedli analýzu germinálního a somatického exomu, a komplexní analýzu fúzních genů u celkem 109 dětí
- Actionable varianty (level I a II) byly nalezeny u celkem 29 pacientů (27 %)
- Klinicky významná fúze byla pomocí sekvenování RNA nalezena u 25 pacientů (23%), přičemž 7 z těchto fúzí bylo terapeuticky cílitelných.
- **Kombinací WES a komplexní analýzy fúzních genů se podařilo nalézt terapeuticky ovlivnitelnou variantu celkem u 36 pacientů (33%).**
- U všech tumorů byla stanovená mutační nálož (Tumor Mutational Burden, TMB) a u tumorů s **TMB>10 mut/Mb (celkem 8 - 7%)** také mutační podpis (mutational signature).
- **Molekulárně řízená cílená léčba (či její kombinace) byla podána u celkem 40 pacientů (37%).**
- Při verifikaci nezávislou FDA-approved metodou jsme dosáhli 100% shody v identifikaci actionable mutací, a vysoké korelace TMB

THANK YOU!

Molecular Oncology II (O. Slaby) group



CEITEC

Mgr. Hana Nosková, PhD
Mgr. Martina Rédová, PhD
Mgr. Jiří Šána, PhD
Mgr. Kamila Součková, PhD
Mgr. Jaroslav Juráček, PhD
Mgr. Petra Vychytilová-Faltejsková, PhD
Tina Catela Ivković, PhD
Mgr. Elleni Michu
Mgr. Soňa Klusová
MVDr. Martina Vodínská
Ing. Dana Knoflíčková

DEPT. OF PATHOLOGY

doc. MUDr. Leoš Křen, Ph.D.
MUDr. Marta Ježová, Ph.D.
MUDr. Zdeněk Pavlovský, Ph.D.

DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRIC ONCOLOGY, UH BRNO PROF. MUDr. JAROSLAV STERBA, PH.D.



Dr. Massimo Negrini
University of Ferrara



Prof. Klaus Jung
Charite, Berlin



Prof. George Calin
MD Anderson Cancer
Center



Dr. Markus Kretz
University of Regensburg

