



# **FINAL REPORT**

#### **PATIENT**

Name: Patient, Test

Date of Birth: XX-Mon-1940

Sex: Female

Case Number: TN15-111111

Diagnosis: Carcinosarcoma, NOS

#### **SPECIMEN INFORMATION**

Primary Tumor Site: Uterus, NOS Specimen Site: Small bowel, NOS Specimen ID: ABC-12345-YZ Specimen Collected: XX-Mon-2015 Completion of Testing: XX-Mon-2015

#### **ORDERED BY**

Ordering Physician, MD The Cancer Center

123 Main Street Springfield, XY 12345 (123) 456-7890

**Bold Therapies** = On NCCN Compendium® Therapies

<b>✓</b>	THERAPIES WITH POTENTIAL BENEFIT (PAGE 4)							
docetaxel, paclitaxel	TUBB3, TLE3 <sup>*</sup> , PGP	topotecan	TOPO1	irinotecan	TOPO1			
doxorubicin, liposomal- doxorubicin	PGP, TOP2A, Her2/ Neu	epirubicin	PGP, TOP2A, Her2/ Neu	nab-paclitaxel	TUBB3, TLE3 <sup>★</sup> , PGP			

★ Indicates Clinical Trial Opportunity • 52 Chemotherapy Trials • 26 Targeted Therapy Trials (See Clinical Trials Connector™ on page 7 for details.)

X	THERAPIES WITH <b>POTENTIAL LACK OF BENEFIT</b> (PAGE 5)								
anastrozole, exemestane, letrozole,	PR, ER	capecitabine, TS fluorouracil, pemetrexed	fulvestrant, toremifene	PR, ER					
megestrol			— gemcitabine	RRM1					
acetate, tamoxifen		dabrafenib, BRAF vemurafenib	lapatinib	Her2/Neu					
abarelix, degarelix, goserelin, leuprolide, triptorelin	Androgen Receptor, ER, PR	dacarbazine, MGMT temozolomide							
abiraterone, bicalutamide, enzalutamide, flutamide	Androgen Receptor								
ado-trastuzumab emtansine (T- DM1), pertuzumab, trastuzumab	Her2/Neu								

? THERAPIES	THERAPIES WITH INDETERMINATE BENEFIT (PAGE 6)							
carboplatin, cisplatin	everolimus	oxaliplatin						

Results continued on the next page. >

Therapies associated with potential benefit or lack of benefit, as indicated above, are based on biomarker results provided in this report and are based on published medical evidence. This evidence may have been obtained from studies performed in the cancer type present in the tested patient's sample or derived from another tumor type. The selection of any, all, or none of the matched therapies resides solely with the discretion of the treating physician. Decisions on patient care and treatment must be based on the independent medical judgment of the treating physician, taking into consideration all available information in addition to this report concerning the patient's condition in accordance with the applicable standard of care.







? THERA	PIES WITH INDETERMINA	TE BENEFIT (PAGE 6)	
temsirolimus	imatinib	vandetanib	AICAL JS
		vandetanib  vandetanib	
	NRPC	SESONIL	
	USTRATIVE		
SAMPLE REPORT FOR			
SAMPLE			





# SUMMARY OF BIOMARKER RESULTS (SEE APPENDIX FOR FULL DETAILS)

Biomarker	Method	Result	Biomarker	Method	Result
ABL1	NGS	Mutation Not Detected	IDH1	NGS	Mutation Not Detected
AKT1	NGS	Mutation Not Detected	JAK2	NGS	Mutation Not Detected
ALK	NGS	Mutation Not Detected	KDR (VEGFR2)	NGS	Mutation Not Detected
Androgen Receptor	IHC	Negative	KRAS	NGS	Mutation Not Detected
APC	NGS	Mutation Not Detected	MGMT	IHC	Positive
ATM	NGS	Mutation Not Detected	MPL	NGS	Mutation Not Detected
BRAF	NGS	Mutation Not Detected	NOTCH1	NGS	Mutation Not Detected
BRCA1	NGS	Mutation Not Detected	NRAS	NGS	Mutation Not Detected
BRCA2	NGS	Mutation Not Detected	PD-1	IHC	Positive
c-KIT	NGS	Mutation Not Detected	PDGFRA	NGS	Mutation Not Detected
cMET	IHC	Negative	PD-L1	√IHC	Negative
cMET	NGS	Mutation Not Detected	PGP	IHC	Negative
cMET	CISH	Not Amplified	PIK3CA	NGS	Mutation Not Detected
CSF1R	NGS	Mutation Not Detected	PR /S	IHC	Negative
CTNNB1	NGS	Mutation Not Detected	PTEN	IHC	Positive
EGFR	IHC	Positive	PTEN	NGS	Mutation Not Detected
EGFR	NGS	Mutation Not Detected	RET	NGS	Mutation Not Detected
ER	IHC	Negative	RRM1	IHC	Positive
FGFR1	NGS	Mutation Not Detected	SMO	NGS	Quantity Not Sufficient
FGFR2	NGS	Mutation Not Detected	SPARC Polyclonal	IHC	Negative
FLT3	NGS	Mutation Not Detected	TLE3	IHC	Positive
GNA11	NGS	Mutation Not Detected	TOP2A	IHC	Positive
GNAQ	NGS	Mutation Not Detected	TOPO1	IHC	Positive
GNAS	NGS	Mutation Not Detected	TP53	NGS	Mutation Not Detected
Her2/Neu	IHC	Negative	TS	IHC	Positive
Her2/Neu	CISH	Not Amplified	TUBB3	IHC	Positive
Her2/Neu (ERBB2)	NGS	Mutation Not Detected	VHL	NGS	Quantity Not Sufficient
HRAS	NGS	Mutation Not Detected			

**IHC:** Immunohistochemistry **CISH:** Chromogenic *in situ* hybridization **NGS:** Next-Generation Sequencing

The Next-Generation Sequencing results above include only the genes most commonly associated with cancer. See summary below and for full Next-Generation Sequencing results, see Appendix page 1. Genes tested: 35 | Genes with actionable mutations: 0 | Genes with unclassified mutations: 0 | Genes with no mutations detected: 33

See the Appendix section for a detailed overview of the biomarker test results for each technology.

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# ✓ THERAPIES WITH POTENTIAL BENEFIT

						Clir	nical Associat	ion	4
Therapies	Test	Method	Result	Value <sup>†</sup>	Potential Benefit	Decreased Potential Benefit	Lack of Potential Benefit	Highest Level of Evidence*	Reference
	<u>PGP</u>	IHC	Negative	0+ 100%	<b>V</b>			II-3 / Fair	42, 43
docetaxel, nab- paclitaxel, paclitaxel	TLE3	IHC	Positive	2+ 80%	<b>✓</b>			II-2 / Good	41
ристихсі, ристихсі	TUBB3	IHC	Positive	3+ 35%		~	, OP	I/Good	37, 38, 39, 40
doxorubicin,	Her2/Neu	CISH	Not Amplified	1.21		~	1	I/Good	48, 49
<u>epirubicin,</u> <u>liposomal-</u>	<u>PGP</u>	IHC	Negative	0+ 100%	<b>V</b>	14		II-1 / Fair	44, 45
doxorubicin	TOP2A	IHC	Positive	1+ 35%	<b>~</b>	117.		I/Good	46, 47
<u>irinotecan,</u> <u>topotecan</u>	TOPO1	IHC	Positive	2+ 70%	15			II-1 / Good	59, 60, 61

<sup>\*</sup> The level of evidence for all references is assigned according to the Literature Level of Evidence Framework consistent with the US Preventive Services Task Force described further in the Appendix of this report. The data level of each biomarker-drug interaction is the highest level of evidence based on the body of evidence, overall each bion of the second of the clinical utility, competing biomarker interactions and tumor type from which the evidence was gathered.

†Refer to Appendix for detailed Result and Value information for each biomarker, including appropriate cutoffs, unit of measure, etc.

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# X THERAPIES WITH POTENTIAL LACK OF BENEFIT

						Cli	nical Associat	ion	1.
Therapies	Test	Method	Result	Value <sup>†</sup>	Potential Benefit	Decreased Potential Benefit	Lack of Potential Benefit	Highest Level of Evidence*	Reference
abarelix, degarelix,	Androgen Receptor	IHC	Negative	0+ 100%			~	II-3 / Good	1
goserelin, leuprolide, triptorelin	<u>ER</u>	IHC	Negative	0+ 100%			~	1/Good	2
	<u>PR</u>	IHC	Negative	0+ 100%			N	I/Good	2
abiraterone, bicalutamide, enzalutamide, flutamide	Androgen Receptor	IHC	Negative	0+ 100%		1 4		I/Good	1, 3, 4, 5
ado-trastuzumab emtansine (T-	Her2/Neu	CISH	Not Amplified	1.21		M.	~	I/Good	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
DM1), pertuzumab, trastuzumab	Her2/Neu	IHC	Negative	0+ 100%	CK'S		~	I / Good	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13
anastrozole, exemestane, fulvestrant,	<u>ER</u>	IHC	Negative	0+ 100%	,0		~	I/Good	14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23
letrozole, megestrol acetate, tamoxifen, toremifene	<u>PR</u>	IHC	Negative	0+ 100%			~	I/Good	14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21
capecitabine, fluorouracil, pemetrexed	<u>TS</u>	IHC	Positive	1+ 25%			<b>✓</b>	I/Good	24, 25, 26
<u>dabrafenib,</u> <u>vemurafenib</u>	BRAF	Next Gen SEQ	Mutation Not Detected				~	I/Good	31, 32, 33, 34
<u>dacarbazine,</u> <u>temozolomide</u>	MGMT	OTHC	Positive	1+ 40%			~	II-2 / Good	35, 36
<u>gemcitabine</u>	RRM1	IHC	Positive	2+ 60%			<b>V</b>	I/Good	53
<u>lapatinib</u>	Her2/Neu	CISH	Not Amplified	1.21			~	I/Good	11, 62, 63, 64
4,	Her2/Neu	IHC	Negative	0+ 100%			<b>V</b>	I/Good	62, 63, 64

<sup>\*</sup> The level of evidence for all references is assigned according to the Literature Level of Evidence Framework consistent with the US Preventive Services Task Force described further in the Appendix of this report. The data level of each biomarker-drug interaction is the highest level of evidence based on the body of evidence, overall clinical utility, competing biomarker interactions and tumor type from which the evidence was gathered.

†Refer to Appendix for detailed Result and Value information for each biomarker, including appropriate cutoffs, unit of measure, etc.

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# **?** THERAPIES WITH **INDETERMINATE BENEFIT** (Biomarker results do not impact potential benefit or lack of potential benefit)

						Cliı	nical Associat	ion	.6
Therapies	Test	Method	Result	Value <sup>†</sup>	Potential Benefit	Decreased Potential Benefit	Lack of Potential Benefit	Highest Level of Evidence*	Reference
<u>carboplatin,</u> <u>cisplatin, oxaliplatin</u>	BRCA1	Next Gen SEQ	Mutation Not Detected				~	II-2 / Good	27, 28, 29, 30
	BRCA2	Next Gen SEQ	Mutation Not Detected				VR	II-2 / Good	27, 29, 30
<u>everolimus,</u> <u>temsirolimus</u>	<u>PIK3CA</u>	Next Gen SEQ	Mutation Not Detected			V	1	II-2 / Good	50*, 51*, 52*
imatinib	<u>c-KIT</u>	Next Gen SEQ	Mutation Not Detected			4.	<b>'</b>	II-2 / Good	54, 55
imatimo	<u>PDGFRA</u>	Next Gen SEQ	Mutation Not Detected			JAIL J	~	II-3 / Good	56, 57, 58
<u>vandetanib</u>	RET	Next Gen SEQ	Mutation Not Detected		SKS			I/Good	65

<sup>\*</sup> The level of evidence for all references is assigned according to the Literature Level of Evidence Framework consistent with the US Preventive Services Task Force described further in the Appendix of this report. The data level of each biomarker-drug interaction is the highest level of evidence based on the body of evidence, overall clinical utility, competing biomarker interactions and tumor type from which the evidence was gathered.

†Refer to Appendix for detailed Result and Value information for each biomarker, including appropriate cutoffs, unit of measure, etc.

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<sup>#</sup> Evidence reference includes data from the same lineage as the tested specimen.





## **CLINICAL TRIALS CONNECTOR™**

For a complete list of open, enrolling clinical trials visit MI Portal to access the Clinical Trials Connector. This personalized, real-time web-based service provides additional clinical trial information and enhanced searching capabilities, including, but not limited to:

- Location: filter by geographic area
- Biomarker(s): identify specific biomarkers associated with open clinical trials to choose from
- Drug(s): search for specific therapies
- Trial Sponsor: locate trials based on the organization supporting the trial(s)

Visit www.CarisMolecularIntelligence.com to view all matched trials.

CHEMOTHERAPY CLINICAL TRIALS (52)						
Drug Class	Biomarker	Method	Investigational Agent(s)			
Taxanes (52)	TLE3	IHC	docetaxel, paclitaxel			

TARGETED THERAPY CLINICAL TRIALS (26)							
Drug Class	Biomarker	Method	Investigational Agent(s)				
EGFR monoclonal antibody (13)	EGFR	IHC	cetuximab				
Immunomodulatory agents (10)	PD-1	IHC PR	MK-3475, MPDL3280A, lambrolizumab, lambrolizumab (MK-3475), nivolumab				
MDM2 inhibitors (3)	TP53	Next Gen SEQ	CGM097, DS-3032, Kevetrin (thioureidobutyronitrile)				

<sup>() =</sup> represents the total number of clinical trials identified by the Clinical Trials Connector for the provided drug class or table.

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S	DURCE	LEVEL OF EVIDENCE*
1.	El Sheikh, S. S., H. M. Romanska, et. al. (2008). "Predictive value of PTEN and AR coexpression of sustained responsiveness to hormonal therapy in prostate cancera pilot study." Neoplasia. 10(9): 949-53. <u>View Citation Online</u>	II-3 / Good
2.	Cuzick J,LHRH-agonists in Early Breast Cancer Overview group. (2007). "Use of luteinising-hormone-releasing hormone agonists as adjuvant treatment in premenopausal patients with hormone-receptor-positive breast cancer: a meta-analysis of individual patient data from randomised adjuvant trials." The Lancet 369: 1711-1723. <u>View Citation Online</u>	I/Good
3.	Jaspers, H.C., C.M. van Herpen, et. al. (2011). "Androgen-receptor-positive salivary duct carcinoma: a disease entity with promising new treatment options". J Clin Oncol. 29(16):e473-476. <u>View Citation Online</u>	II-3 / Fair
4.	Scher, H.I., J.S. de Bono, et al. (2012). "Increased Survival with Enzalutamide in Prostate Cancer after Chemotherapy". N Engl J Med. 367:1187-1197. View Citation Online	I/Good
5.	de Bono, J.S., H.I. Scher, et al. (2011). "Abiraterone and Increased Survival in Metastatic Prostate Cancer". N Engl J Med. 364:1995-2005. View Citation Online	I/Good
6.	Bang, Y-J., Y-K. Kang, et. al. (2010). "Trastuzumab in combination with chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone for treatment of HER2-positive advanced gastric or gastro-oesophageal junction cancer (ToGA): a phase 3, open-label, randomised controlled trial." Lancet. 376:687-97. <u>View Citation Online</u>	I/Good
7.	Baselga, J., S.M. Swain, et. al. (2012). "Pertuzumab plus trastumab plus docetaxel for metastatic breast cancer". N. Engl. J. Med. 36:109-119. <a href="View Citation Online">View Citation Online</a>	I/Good
8.	Yin, W., J. Lu, et. al. (2011). "Trastuzumab in adjuvant treatment HER2-positive early breast cancer patients: A meta-analysis of published randomized controlled trials." PLoS ONE 6(6): e21030. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0021030. <u>View Citation Online</u>	I/Good
9.	Cortes, J., J. Baselga, et. al. (2012). "Pertuzumab monotherapy after trastuzumab-based treatment and subsequent reintroduction of trastuzumab: activity and tolerability in patients with advanced human epidermal growth factor receptor-2-positive breast cancer." J. Clin. Oncol. 30. DOI: 10.1200/JCO.2011.37.4207. <u>View Citation Online</u>	II-1 / Good
10.	Hurvitz, S.A., E.A. Perez, et. al. (2013) "Phase II randomized study of trastuzumab emtansine versus trastuzumab plus docetaxel in patients with human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-positive metastatic breast cancer." J Clin Oncol.31(9):1157-63 <a href="View Citation Online">View Citation Online</a>	I/Good
11.	Bartlett, J.M.S., K. Miller, et. al. (2011). "A UK NEQAS ISH multicenter ring study using the Ventana HER2 dual-color ISH assay." Am. J. Clin. Pathol. 135:157-162. <u>View Citation Online</u>	II-3 / Good
12.	Slamon, D., M. Buyse, et. al. (2011). "Adjuvant trastuzumab in HER2-positive breast cancer." N. Engl. J. Med. 365:1273-83. <u>View Citation Online</u>	I/Good
13.	Verma, S., K. Blackwell, et. al. (2012) "Trastuzumab Emtansine for HER2-Positive Advanced Breast Cancer" N Engl J Med. 367(19):1783-91. View Citation Online	I/Good
14.	Bartlett, J.M.S., D. Rea, et al. (2011). "Estrogen receptor and progesterone receptor as predictive biomarkers of response to endocrine therapy: a prospectively powered pathology study in the Tamoxifen and Exemestane Adjuvant Multinational trial." J Clin Oncol 29 (12):1531-1538. View Citation Online	I/Good
15.	Stendahl, M., L. Ryden, et al. (2006). "High progesterone receptor expression correlates to the effect of adjuvant tamoxifen in premenopausal breast cancer patients." Clin Cancer Res 12(15): 4614-8. <u>View Citation Online</u>	I/Good
16.	Yamashita, H., Y. Yando, et al. (2006). "Immunohistochemical evaluation of hormone receptor status for predicting response to endocrine therapy in metastatic breast cancer." Breast Cancer 13(1): 74-83. <u>View Citation Online</u>	II-3 / Good
G <sub>17</sub> .	Stuart, N.S.A., H. Earl, et. al. (1996). "A randomized phase III cross-over study of tamoxifen versus megestrol acetate in advanced and recurrent breast cancer." European Journal of Cancer. 32(11):1888-1892. View Citation Online	II-2 / Fair

 $\hbox{* See Appendix page 6 for Level of Evidence description}.$ 

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S	DURCE	LEVEL OF EVIDENCE*
18.	Coombes, R.C., J.M. Bliss, et al. (2007). "Survival and safety of exemestane versus tamoxifen after 2-3 years' tamoxifen treatment (Intergroup Exemestane Study): a randomized controlled trial." The Lancet 369:559-570. <u>View Citation Online</u>	I/Good
19.	Thurlimann, B., A. Goldhirsch, et al. (1997). "Formestane versus Megestrol Acetate in Postmenopausal Breast Cancer Patients After Failure of Tamoxifen: A Phase III Prospective Randomised Cross Over Trial of Second-line Hormonal Treatment (SAKK 20/90). E J Cancer 33 (7): 1017-1024. View Citation Online  Lewis, J.D., M.J. Edwards, et al. (2010). "Excellent outcomes with adjuvant toremifene or tamoxifen in early stage breast cancer."	II-2 / Fair
20.	Lewis, J.D., M.J. Edwards, et al. (2010). "Excellent outcomes with adjuvant toremifene or tamoxifen in early stage breast cancer." Cancer116:2307-15. <u>View Citation Online</u>	I/Good
21.	Dowsett, M., C. Allred, et al. (2008). "Relationship between quantitative estrogen and progesterone receptor expression and human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER-2) status with recurrence in the Arimidex, Tamoxifen, Alone or in Combination trial." J Clin Oncol 26(7): 1059-65. <u>View Citation Online</u>	II-2 / Fair
22.	Anderson, H., M. Dowsett, et. al. (2011). "Relationship between estrogen receptor, progesterone receptor, HER-2 and Ki67 expression and efficacy of aromatase inhibitors in advanced breast cancer. Annals of Oncology. 22:1770-1776. <u>View Citation Online</u>	II-3 / Good
23.	Viale, G., M. M. Regan, et al. (2008). "Chemoendocrine compared with endocrine adjuvant therapies for node-negative breast cancer: predictive value of centrally reviewed expression of estrogen and progesterone receptors—International Breast Cancer Study Group." J Clin Oncol 26(9): 1404-10. <u>View Citation Online</u>	II-3 / Good
24.	Chen, CY., PC. Yang, et al. (2011). "Thymidylate synthase and dihydrofolate reductase expression in non-small cell lung carcinoma: The association with treatment efficacy of pemetrexed." Lung Cancer 74(1): 132-138. <u>View Citation Online</u>	II-1 / Good
25.	Qiu, L.X., M.H. Zheng, et. al. (2008). "Predictive value of thymidylate synthase expression in advanced colorectal cancer patients receiving fluoropyrimidine-based chemotherapy: Evidence from 24 studies." Int. J. Cancer: 123, 2384-2389. View Citation Online	I/Good
26.	Lee, S.J., Y.H. Im, et. al. (2010). "Thymidylate synthase and thymidine phosphorylase as predictive markers of capecitabine monotherapy in patients with anthracycline- and taxane-pretreated metastatic breast cancer." Cancer Chemother. Pharmacol. DOI 10.1007/s00280-010-1545-0. View Citation Online	II-3 / Good
27.	Tan, D.S.P., M.E. Gore, et. Al. (2008) ""BRCAness" syndrome in ovarian cancer: a case-control study describing the clinical features and outcome of patients with epithelial ovarian cancer associated with BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations." J Clin Oncol. 26(34):5530-6 <u>View Citation Online</u>	II-2 / Good
28.	Byrski, T., S. Narod, et. Al. (2009) "Pathologic complete response rates in young women with BRCA1-positive breast cancers after neoadjuvant chemotherapy." J Clin Oncol. 28(3):275-9. <u>View Citation Online</u>	II-3 / Good
29.	Hennessy, B.T., G.B. Mills, et al. (2010) "Somatic mutations in BRCA1 and BRCA2 could expand the number of patients that benefit from poly (ADP ribose) polymerase inhibitors in ovarian cancer" J Clin Oncol. 28(22):3570-6 <u>View Citation Online</u>	II-3 / Good
30.	Lowery, M.A., E.M. O'Reilly, et.al. (2011) "An emerging entity: pancreatic adenocarcinoma associated with a known BRCA mutation: clinical descriptors, treatment implications, and future directions." Oncologist. 16(10):1397-402. <u>View Citation Online</u>	II-3 / Fair
31.	Flaherty, K.T., P.B. Chapman, et al. (2010). "Inhibition of Mutated, Activated BRAF in Metastatic Melanoma." N Engl J Med 363:809-819. View Citation Online	II-2 / Good
32.	Hauschild, A., P.B. Chapman, et al. (2012). "Dabrafenib in BRAF-mutated metastatic melanoma: a multicentre, open-label, phase 3 randomised controlled trial." Lancet 358-365. <u>View Citation Online</u>	I/Good
33.	Chapman, P.B., G.A. McArthur, et. al. (2011). "Improved survival with vemurafenib in melanoma with BRAF V600E mutation." N. Engl. J. Med. This article (10.1056/NEJMoa1103782) was published on June 5, 2011, at nejm.org. <u>View Citation Online</u>	I/Good
34.	Falchook, G.S., R. F. Kefford, et al. (2012). "Dabrafenib in patients with melanoma, untreated brain metastases, and other solid tumours: a phase I dose-escalation trial." Lancet 379:1893-901. <u>View Citation Online</u>	II-2 / Good

 $\hbox{* See Appendix page 6 for Level of Evidence description}.$ 

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S	DURCE	LEVEL OF EVIDENCE*
35.	Kulke, M.H., M.S. Redston, et al. (2008). "06-Methylguanine DNA Methyltransferase Deficiency and Response to Temozolomide-Based Therapy in Patients with Neuroendocrine Tumors." Clin Cancer Res 15(1): 338-345. <u>View Citation Online</u>	II-2 / Good
36.	Chinot, O. L., M. Barrie, et al. (2007). "Correlation between O6-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase and survival in inoperable newly diagnosed glioblastoma patients treated with neoadjuvant temozolomide." J Clin Oncol 25(12): 1470-5. <u>View Citation Online</u>	II-3 / Good
37.	Ploussard, G., A. de la Taille, et al. (2010). "Class III β-Tubulin Expression Predicts Prostate Tumor Aggressiveness and Patient Response to Docetaxel-Based Chemotherapy." Clin Cancer Res 70(22): 9253-9264. <u>View Citation Online</u>	II-3 / Good
38.	Gao, S., J. Gao, et al. (2012). "Clinical implications of REST and TUBB3 in ovarian cancer and its relationship to paclitaxel resistance." Tumor Biol 33:1759-1765. <u>View Citation Online</u>	II-3 / Good
39.	Zhang, HL., XW. Zhou, et al. (2012). "Association between class III β-tubulin expression and response to paclitaxel/vinorelbine-based chemotherapy for non-small cell lung cancer: A meta-analysis." Lung Cancer 77: 9-15. <u>View Citation Online</u>	I/Good
40.	Seve, P., C. Dumontet, et al. (2005). "Class III $\beta$ -tubulin expression in tumor cells predicts response and outcome in patients with non-small cell lung cancer receiving paclitaxel." Mol Cancer Ther 4(12): 2001-2007. <u>View Citation Online</u>	II-3 / Good
41.	Kulkarni, S.A., D.T. Ross, et. al. (2009). "TLE3 as a candidate biomarker of response to taxane therapy". Breast Cancer Research. 11:R17 (doi:10.1186/bcr2241). View Citation Online	II-2 / Good
42.	Penson, R.T., M.V. Seiden, et al. (2004). "Expression of multidrug resistance-1 protein inversely correlates with paclitaxel response and survival in ovarian cancer patients: a study in serial samples." Gynecologic Oncology 93:98-106. View Citation Online	II-3 / Fair
43.	Yeh, J.J., A. Kao, et al. (2003). "Predicting Chemotherapy Response to Paclitaxel-Based Therapy in Advanced Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer with P-Glycoprotein Expression." Respiration 70:32-35. <u>View Citation Online</u>	II-3 / Fair
44.	Chintamini, J.P., Singh, et. al. (2005). "Role of p-glycoprotein expression in predicting response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy in breast cancer - a prospective clinical study." World J. Surg. Oncol. 3:61. <u>View Citation Online</u>	II-3 / Good
45.	Akimoto, M., H, Saisho, et al. (2006). "Relationship between therapeutic efficacy of arterial infusion chemotherapy and expression of P-glycoprotein and p53 protein in advanced hepatocellular carcinoma." World J of Gastroenterol, 12(6), 868-873. <u>View Citation Online</u>	II-1 / Fair
46.	O'Malley, F.P., K.I. Pritchard, et al. (2011). "Topoisomerase II alpha protein and resposiveness of breast cancer to adjuvant chemotherapy with CEF compared to CMF in the NCIC CTG randomized MA.5 adjuvant trial." Breast Can Res Treat. 128, 401-409. View Citation Online	I/Good
47.	Rodrigo, R.S., C. Axel le, et. al. (2011). "Topoisomerase II-alpha protein expression and histological response following doxorubicin-based induction chemotherapy predict survival of locally advanced soft tissues sarcomas." Eur J of Can. 47, 1319-1327. <a href="View Citation Online">View Citation Online</a>	II-3 / Good
48.	Gennari, A., P. Bruzzi, et. al (2008) "HER2 status and efficacy of adjuvant anthracyclines in early breast cancer: a pooled analysis of randomized trials." J Natl Can Inst. 100:14-20. <u>View Citation Online</u>	I/Good
49.	Press, M.F., Slamon, D.J., et. al. (2011)."Alteration of topoisomerase II-alpha gene in human breast cancer: association with responsiveness to anthracycline based chemotherapy." J. Clin. Oncol, 29(7):859-67. <u>View Citation Online</u>	I/Good
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 $\hbox{* See Appendix page 6 for Level of Evidence description}.$ 

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c.P		

\* See Appendix page 6 for Level of Evidence description.





#### SPECIMEN(S) RECEIVED (GROSS DESCRIPTION)

Specimen ID: ABC-12345-YZ Specimen Collected: XX-Mon-2015

The specimen(s) consist of: 1 (A) Paraffin Block - Client ID(ABC-12345-YZ) with the corresponding surgical pathology report labeled "ABC-12345-YZ".

Clinical History: Per the submitted documents, the patient is a 74 year-old female with metastatic carcinosarcoma.

Pathologic Diagnosis: Small bowel resection: Metastatic high grade malignant neoplasm consistent with patient's known history of carcinosarcoma (MMMT).

#### Disclaimer

All of the individual assays that are available through Caris Molecular Intelligence™ were developed and validated by Caris MPI, Inc. d/b/a Caris Life Sciences® and their test performance characteristics were determined and validated by Caris Life Sciences pursuant to the Clinical Laboratory Improvements Amendments and accompanying regulations ("CLIA"). Some of the assays that are part of Caris Molecular Intelligence have been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). For any remaining assays, Caris MPI, Inc. is certified under CLIA to perform high complexity testing, including all of the assays that comprise the Caris Molecular Intelligence.

The CLIA certification number of Caris MPI, Inc. laboratory performing testing in connection with Caris Molecular Intelligence can be found at the bottom of each page. This report includes information about therapies that appear to be associated with clinical benefit based on NCCN Compendium® guidelines, relevance of tumor lineage, level of published evidence and strength of biomarker results. This report, neither ranks biomarkers listed nor therapies associated with such biomarkers, in order of potential or predicted efficacy, and such therapies may or may not be suitable for administration to a particular patient. A determination of biomarker results do not necessarily indicate pharmacologic effectiveness or lack thereof. This report does not guarantee or suggest that any particular agent will be effective with the treatment of any particular condition. Caris Life Sciences expressly disclaims and makes no representation or warranty whatsoever relating, directly or indirectly, to review of identified scientific literature, the conclusions drawn from such review or any of the information set forth in this report that is derived from such review, including information and conclusions relating to therapies that are included or omitted from this

Decisions regarding care and treatment should not be based on a single test such as this test or the information contained in this report. The decision to select any, all or none of the listed therapies resides solely within the discretion of the treating physician. 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, including but not limited to, patient and family history, physical examinations, information from other diagnostic tests, and patient preferences, in accordance with the applicable standard of care.

The information presented in the Clinical Trials Connector™ section of this report (if applicable) is compiled from sources believed to be reliable and current. We have used our best efforts to make this information as accurate as possible. However, the accuracy and completeness of this information cannot be guaranteed. The contents are to be used for clinical trial guidance and may not include all relevant trials. Current enrollment status for these trials is unknown. The clinical trials information present in the biomarker description was compiled from www.clinicaltrials.gov. The contents are to be used only as a guide, and health care providers should employ their judgment in interpreting this information for a particular patient. Specific eligibility criteria for each clinical trial should be reviewed as additional inclusion criteria may apply. Caris Life Sciences makes no promises or guarantees that a healthcare provider, insurer or other third party private or government payor, will provide reimbursement for any of the tests performed.

The next-generation sequencing assay performed by Caris Life Sciences examines nucleic acids obtained from tumor tissue only and does not examine normal tissue such as tumor adjacent tissue or whole or peripheral blood. As such, the origin of any mutation detected may be a somatic mutation (not inherited) or a germline mutation (inherited) and will not be distinguishable by this assay. It is recommended that results be considered within the patient's clinical and health history. If a germline inheritance pattern is suspected then counseling by a board certified genetic counselor is recommended. SAMPLE REPORT. FOR III

**EC REP** 

EMERGO EUROPE Molenstraat 15 2513 BH. The Hague he Netherlands

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#### MUTATIONAL ANALYSIS BY NEXT-GENERATION SEQUENCING (NGS)

	GI	ENES TESTED WIT	H NO MUTATION	S DETECTED	/, .
ABL1	c-KIT	FGFR1	HRAS	NOTCH1	TP53
AKT1	cMET	FGFR2	IDH1	NRAS	$\sim$
ALK	CSF1R	FLT3	JAK2	PDGFRA	
APC	CTNNB1	GNA11	KDR	PIK3CA	
ATM	EGFR	GNAQ	KRAS	PTEN	
BRAF	ERBB2	GNAS	MPL	RET	14.

	GENES TESTED WITH QNS RESULTS (QUANTITY NOT S	UFFICIENT)
SMO	VHL	

For Next-Generation Sequencing, a total of 35 genes were analyzed. The results above include genes most commonly associated with cancer and any additional mutations identified. No alterations were identified in 33 genes. For a complete list of genes tested, visit www.CarisMolecularIntelligence.com/profilemenu.

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#### **Comments on NGS Analysis**

Molecular testing of this specimen was performed after harvesting of targeted tissues with an approved manual microdissection technique. Candidate slides were examined under a microscope and areas containing tumor cells (and separately normal cells, when necessary for testing) were circled. A laboratory technician harvested targeted tissues for extraction from the marked areas using a dissection microscope. The areas marked and extracted were microscopically reexamined on post-microdissected slides and adequacy of microdissection was verified by a board certified Pathologist.

# **NGS Methods**

Direct sequence analysis was performed on genomic DNA isolated from a formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tumor sample using the Illumina MiSeq platform. Specific regions of the genome were amplified using the Illumina TruSeq Amplicon Cancer Hotspot panel. This panel only sequences selected regions of 44 genes and the amino acids sequenced by this assay can be found at www.carislifesciences.com. All variants reported by this are detected with >99% confidence based on the frequency of the mutation present and the amplicon coverage. This test is not designed to distinguish between germ line inheritance of a variant or acquired somatic mutation. This test has a sensitivity to detect as low as approximately 10% population of cells containing a mutation a sequenced amplicon. This test has not been cleared or approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as such approval is not necessary. All performance characteristics were determined by Caris Life Sciences. Insertions or deletions larger than 27 bp will not be detected by this assay. Benign and non-coding variants are not included in this report but are available upon request.

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#### MUTATIONAL ANALYSIS BY NEXT-GENERATION SEQUENCING (NGS)

		GENES TESTED WITH NO MUTATIONS DETECTED	
BRCA1	BRCA2		55
			"CK
		Electronic Signature	XX-Mon-2015

#### **BRCA1 Sequencing Methods**

Direct sequence analysis was performed on genomic DNA isolated from a formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tumor sample using the Illumina MiSeq platform. Specific regions of BRCA1 were amplified using primers flanking coding regions of this gene. All variants reported by this are detected with >99% confidence based on the frequency of the mutation present and the amplicon coverage. This test is not designed to distinguish between germ line inheritance of a variant or acquired somatic mutation. This test has a sensitivity to detect as low as approximately 20% population of cells containing a mutation a sequenced amplicon. This test has not been cleared or approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as such approval is not necessary. All performance characteristics were determined by Caris Life Sciences. Insertions or deletions larger than 27 bp will not be detected by this assay. Benign and non-coding variants are not included in this report but are available upon request.

#### **BRCA2 Sequencing Methods**

Direct sequence analysis was performed on genomic DNA isolated from a formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tumor sample using the Illumina MiSeq platform. Specific regions of BRCA2 were amplified using primers flanking coding regions of this gene. All variants reported by this are detected with >99% confidence based on the frequency of the mutation present and the amplicon coverage. This test is not designed to distinguish between germ line inheritance of a variant or acquired somatic mutation. This test has a sensitivity to detect as low as approximately 20% population of cells containing a mutation a sequenced amplicon. This test has not been cleared or approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as such approval is not necessary. All performance characteristics were determined by Caris Life Sciences. Insertions or deletions larger than 27 bp will not be detected by this assay. Benign and non-coding variants are not included in this report but are available upon request.

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#### PROTEIN EXPRESSION BY IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY (IHC)

Biomarker		Patient Tumor		Threshold *
Diomarker	Staining Intensity	Percent Staining	Result	Biomarker Intensity/Percentage
SPARC Polyclonal	1	100	Negative	<30% or <2+ or ≥2+ and ≥30%
ER	0	100	Negative	=0+ or <10% or ≥1+ and ≥10%
PR	0	100	Negative	=0+ or <10% or ≥1+ and ≥10%
Androgen Receptor	0	100	Negative	=0+ or <10% or ≥1+ and ≥10%
TOPO1	2	70	Positive	=0+ or <30% or <2+ or ≥2+ and ≥30%
TOP2A	1	35	Positive	=0+ or <10% or ≥1+ and ≥10%
TLE3	2	80	Positive	<30% or <2+ or ≥2+ and ≥30%
TUBB3	3	35	Positive	<30% or <2+ or ≥2+ and ≥30%
PGP	0	100	Negative	=0+ or <10% or ≥1+ and ≥10%
EGFR	2	30	Positive	=0+ or <10% or ≥1+ and ≥10%
Her2/Neu	0	100	Negative	≤1+ or =2+ and ≤10% or ≥3+ and >10%
cMET	2	20	Negative	<50% or <2+ or ≥2+ and ≥50%
MGMT	1	40	Positive	=0+ or ≤35% or ≥1+ and >35%
PD-L1	2	3	Negative	<5% or <2+ or ≥2+ and ≥5%
PTEN	1	55	Positive	=0+ or ≤50% or ≥1+ and >50%
RRM1	2	60	Positive	=0+ or <50% or <2+ or ≥2+ and ≥50%
TS	1	25	Positive	=0+ or ≤3+ and <10% or ≥1+ and ≥10%

Electronic Signature XX-Mon-2015

#### **IHC Methods**

These tests were developed and their performance characteristics determined by Caris MPI, Inc. d/b/a Caris Life Sciences®

- \* Caris Life Sciences has defined threshold levels of reactivity of IHC to establish cutoff points based on published evidence. Polymer detection systems are used for each IHC.
- \* Please note that PD-L1 staining is read from the cytoplasmic or membrane staining of cancer cells.

Clones used: SPARC Polyclonal(Polyclonal), ER(SP1), PR(1E2), Androgen Receptor(AR27), TOPO1(1D6), TOP2A(3F6), TLE3(Polyclonal), TUBB3(Polyclonal), PGP(C494), EGFR(31G7), Her2/Neu(4B5), cMET(SP44), MGMT(MT23.2), PD-L1(SP142), PTEN(6H2.1), RRM1(Polyclonal), TS(TS106/4H4B1).

Additional IHC results continued on the next page. >

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## PROTEIN EXPRESSION BY IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY (IHC)

Biomarker	TIL Count/HPF w/40X Objective	Result	Threshold *
PD-1	2-5/HPF	Positive	=0+ or ≥1+

Electronic Signature

#### **IHC Methods**

aris Life
-1(MRQ-22),
-1(MRQ-2 These tests were developed and their performance characteristics determined by Caris MPI, Inc. d/b/a Caris Life Sciences\*

\* Please note that PD1 staining is read for a staining in the staining in the staining is read for a staining in the staining in the staining in the staining is read for a staining in the stainin

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## AMPLIFICATION BY CHROMOGENIC IN SITU HYBRIDIZATION (CISH)

Gene / ISCN	Cells Counted	Result	Total/Avg Gene Copy Number	Total/Avg Control Copy Number		Cells with ≥15 Copies	Ratio Calculation	Ratio
Her2/Neu	20	Not Amplified	2.30	1.90	N/A	N/A	Her2/neu/ Chromosome 17	1.21
nuc ish (D17Z1x1-2,HER2x1-2)[/30]	Reference Range: Her2/Neu:CEP 17 signal ratio of >= 2.0; and non-amplification as <2.0 per Ventana INFORM HER2 CISH Package insert.							
cMET	20	Not Amplified	2.50	3.50	N/A	N/A	S-CV	0.71
nuc ish (D7Z1x1-2,cMETx1-2)[100/100]	of mean M		nber per ce	ell in NSCL	C based o	n cMET FIS	CISH has been defined as >= H evidence (Cappuzzo et al determined.	

Electronic Signature	XX-Mon-2015

#### **CISH Methods**

HER2 CISH test was carried out using the INFORM DUAL HER2 ISH Assay (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc.), which has been cleared by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for enumerating the ratio of HER2/Chr 17 in Breast Cancer samples. The HER2 CISH testing for cancer lineages other than breast has been developed and their performance characteristics determined by Caris MPI, Inc. (d/b/a Caris Life Sciences), and have not been cleared or approved by the FDA.

cMET CISH was carried out using a probe specific for cMET and a probe for the pericentromeric region of chromosome 7 (Ventana). The cMET CISH testing for cancer lineages has been developed and its performance characteristics determined by Caris MPI, Inc. (d/b/a Caris Life Sciences), and has not been cleared or approved by the FDA.

TOP2A CISH was carried out using a probe specific for TOP2 and a probe for the pericentromeric region of chromosome 17 (Ventana). The TOP2A CISH testing for cancer lineages has been developed and its performance characteristics determined by Caris MPI, Inc. (d/b/a Caris Life Sciences), and has not been cleared or approved by the FDA.

The FDA has determined that such clearance or approval is not currently necessary. These tests should not be regarded as investigational or research as they are used for clinical purpose and determined to be medically necessary by the ordering physician, who is not employed by Caris MPI, Inc. or its affiliates. This laboratory is certified under Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendment of 1988 (CLIA-88) and is qualified to perform high complexity testing. CLIA 03D1019490

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## LITERATURE LEVEL OF EVIDENCE ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK\*

	STUDY DESIGN		
Hierarchy of Design	Criteria	Grade	
I	Evidence obtained from at least one properly designed <b>randomized controlled trial</b> .	Good	T r
II-1	Evidence obtained from well-designed controlled trials <b>without randomization</b> .		7
II-2	Evidence obtained from well-designed cohort or case-control analytic studies, preferably from more than one center or research group.	Fair	ć k
II-3	Evidence obtained from multiple time series with or without the intervention. Dramatic results in uncontrolled trials might also be regarded as this	Poor	1
III	type of evidence.  Evidence obtained from multiple time series with or without the intervention. Dramatic results in uncontrolled trials might also be regarded as this type of evidence.	* Adapted from Services Task Fo	
	TRATIVE S		
	uncontrolled trials might also be regarded as this type of evidence.		
SAMPL	E PEROPAT. FOR III. USTRATINE.		

	STUDY VALIDITY					
Grade	Criteria					
Good	The study is judged to be valid and relevant as regards results, statistical analysis, and conclusions and shows no significant flaws.					
Fair	The study is judged to be valid and relevant as regards results, statistical analysis, and conclusions, but contains at least one significant but not fatal flaw.					
Poor	The study is judged to have a fatal flaw such that the conclusions are not valid for the purposes of this test.					

<sup>\*</sup> Adapted from Harris, T., D. Atkins, et al. (2001). "Current Methods of the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force." Am J Prev Med 20(3S)