

LIMITED TISSUE, FINAL REPORT

PATIENT	SPECIMEN INFORMATION	ORDERED BY
Name: Patient, Test Date of Birth: XX-Mon-19XX Sex: Male Case Number: TN16-XXXXXX Diagnosis: Non-small cell carcinoma	Primary Tumor Site: Lung, NOS Specimen Site: Chest wall, NOS Specimen ID: ABC-1234-XY Specimen Collected: XX-Mon-2016 Testing Completed: XX-Mon-2016	Ordering Physician, MD The Cancer Center 123 Main Street Springfield, XY 12345 (123) 456-7890

Bold Therapies = On NCCN Compendium® Therapies

✓ THERAPIES WITH POTENTIAL BENEFIT (PAGE 3)

carboplatin, cisplatin ERCC1	nivolumab, pembrolizumab PD-L1*	oxaliplatin ERCC1
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★ Indicates Clinical Trial Opportunity • 137 Targeted Therapy Trials (See Clinical Trials Connector™ on page 5 for details.)

✗ THERAPIES WITH POTENTIAL LACK OF BENEFIT (PAGE 4)

afatinib EGFR alectinib ALK	ceritinib ALK crizotinib ROS1, ALK	docetaxel, nab-paclitaxel, paclitaxel TUBB3 erlotinib, gefitinib EGFR
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? THERAPIES WITH INDETERMINATE BENEFIT

NONE

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.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS (SEE APPENDIX FOR FULL DETAILS)

Biomarker	Method	Result	Biomarker	Method	Result
ALK	IHC	Negative	PD-L1	IHC	Positive
EGFR	RFLP	Wild Type	ROS1	FISH	Negative
EGFR T790M	RFLP	Absent	TUBB3	IHC	Positive
ERCC1	IHC	Negative			

FISH: Fluorescence *in situ* hybridization **IHC:** Immunohistochemistry **RFLP:** RFLP

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

SAMPLE REPORT. FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY. NOT FOR CLINICAL USE.

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✓ THERAPIES WITH **POTENTIAL BENEFIT**

Therapies	Test	Method	Result	Value [†]	Clinical Association				
					Potential Benefit	Decreased Potential Benefit	Lack of Potential Benefit	Highest Level of Evidence*	Reference
carboplatin, cisplatin, oxaliplatin	ERCC1	IHC	Negative	1+ 20%	✓			I / Good	3 [#] , 4 [#] , 5 [#]
nivolumab, pembrolizumab	PD-L1	IHC	Positive	1+ 50%	✓			I / Good	25 [#] , 26, 27 [#]

* 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.

Evidence reference includes data from the same lineage as the tested specimen.

†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

Therapies	Test	Method	Result	Value [†]	Clinical Association				
					Potential Benefit	Decreased Potential Benefit	Lack of Potential Benefit	Highest Level of Evidence*	Reference
afatinib	EGFR	RFLP	Wild Type				✓	I / Good	1 [#]
	EGFR T790M	RFLP	Absent					I / Good	1 [#]
alectinib	ALK	IHC	Negative	0+ 100%			✓	II-2 / Good	2 [#]
ceritinib	ALK	IHC	Negative	0+ 100%			✓	II-1 / Good	6 [#]
crizotinib	ALK	IHC	Negative	0+ 100%			✓	I / Good	10 [#]
	ROS1	FISH	Negative				✓	III / Good	7 [#] , 8 [#] , 9 [#]
docetaxel, nab-paclitaxel, paclitaxel	TUBB3	IHC	Positive	2+ 90%			✓	I / Good	11, 12 [#] , 13 [#] , 14 [#]
erlotinib, gefitinib	EGFR	RFLP	Wild Type				✓	I / Good	17 [#] , 18 [#] , 19 [#] , 20 [#]
	EGFR T790M	RFLP	Absent					I / Good	21 [#] , 22 [#] , 23 [#] , 24 [#]

* 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.

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

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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.

TARGETED THERAPY CLINICAL TRIALS (137)			
Drug Class	Biomarker	Method	Investigational Agent(s)
Immunomodulatory agents (137)	PD-L1	IHC	MK-3475, MPDL3280A, atezolizumab, avelumab, nivolumab, pembrolizumab

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

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REFERENCES

SOURCE	LEVEL OF EVIDENCE*
1. Sequist, L.V., M. Schuler, et al. (2013). "Phase III Study of Afatinib or Cisplatin Plus Pemetrexed in Patients with Metastatic Lung Adenocarcinoma With EGFR Mutations." J Clin Oncol ahead of print July 1, 2013, doi: 10.1200/JCO.2012.44.2806. View Citation Online	I / Good
2. Shaw AT, Gandhi L, Gadgeel S, Riely GJ, Cetnar J, West H, Camidge DR, Socinski MA, Chiappori A, Mekhail T, Chao BH, Borghaei H, Gold KA, Zeaiter A, Bordogna W, Balas B, Puig O, Henschel V, Ou SI; study investigators. Alectinib in ALK-positive, crizotinib-resistant, non-small-cell lung cancer: a single-group, multicentre, phase 2 trial. Lancet Oncol. 2015 Dec 18. pii: S1470-2045(15)00488-X. doi: 10.1016/S1470-2045(15)00488-X. View Citation Online	II-2 / Good
3. Roth JA, Carlson JJ. Prognostic role of ERCC1 in advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Clin Lung Cancer. 2011 Nov;12(6):393-401. View Citation Online	I / Good
4. Li Z, Qing Y, Guan W, Li M, Peng Y, Zhang S, Xiong Y, Wang D. Predictive value of APE1, BRCA1, ERCC1 and TUBB3 expression in patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) receiving first-line platinum-paclitaxel chemotherapy. Cancer Chemother Pharmacol. 2014 Oct;74(4):777-86. View Citation Online	II-3 / Good
5. Jiang J, Liang X, Zhou X, Huang R, Chu Z, Zhan Q. ERCC1 expression as a prognostic and predictive factor in patients with non-small cell lung cancer: a meta-analysis. Mol Biol Rep. 2012 Jun;39(6):6933-42. View Citation Online	I / Good
6. Shaw, A.T., J.A. Engelman, et al. (2014). "Ceritinib in ALK-Rearranged Non-small-Cell Lung Cancer". N Engl J Med. 370:1189-1197. View Citation Online	II-1 / Good
7. Shaw, A.T., S.I. Ou, et al. (2012) "Clinical activity of crizotinib in advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) harboring ROS1 gene rearrangement." J Clin Oncol 30 (suppl; abstr 7508)	III / Good
8. Bergethon, K., A.J. Iafrate, et al. (2012) "ROS1 Rearrangements Define a Unique Molecular Class of Lung Cancers." J. Clin. Oncol. 30(8):863-70. View Citation Online	III / Good
9. Davies, K.D., R.C. Deobele, et al. (2012) "Identifying and Targeting ROS1 Gene Fusions in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer." Clin. Cancer Res. 18(17) : 4570-9. View Citation Online	III / Good
10. Kwak, E.L., A.J. Iafrate, et al. (2010). "Anaplastic lymphoma kinase inhibition in non-small cell lung cancer." N. Engl. J. Med. 363:1693-703. View Citation Online	I / Good
11. 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. View Citation Online	II-3 / Good
12. Vilmar, A., J.B. Sorensen, et al. (2012). "RT-PCR versus immunohistochemistry for correlation and quantification of ERCC1, BRCA1, TUBB3 and RRM1 in NSCLC." Lung Cancer 75:306-312. View Citation Online	II-2 / Good
13. Zhang, H.-L., X.-W. 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. View Citation Online	I / Good
14. Seve, P., C. Dumontet, et al. (2005). "Class III β -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. View Citation Online	II-3 / Good
15. Yasuda, H., D.B. Costa, et al. (2012). "EGFR exon 20 insertion mutations in non-small-cell lung cancer: preclinical data and clinical implications." Lancet Oncol. 13(1):e23-31. Epub 2011 Jul 19. View Citation Online	
16. Wu, J.Y., P.C. Yang, et al. (2008). "Lung cancer with epidermal growth factor receptor exon 20 mutations is associated with poor gefitinib treatment response." Clin. Cancer Res. 14(15):4877-4882. View Citation Online	II-3 / Good
17. Maemondo, M., T. Nukiwa, et al. (2010). "Gefitinib or chemotherapy for non-small cell lung cancer with mutated EGFR." N. Engl. J. Med. 362:2380-8. View Citation Online	II-1 / Good

* See Appendix page 4 for Level of Evidence description.

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REFERENCES

SOURCE	LEVEL OF EVIDENCE*
18. Brugger, W., F. Cappuzzo, et. al. (2011). "Prospective molecular marker analyses of EGFR and KRAS from a randomized, placebo-controlled study of erlotinib maintenance therapy in advanced non-small-cell lung cancer." J. Clin. Oncol. 29:4113-4120. View Citation Online	I / Good
19. Keedy, V.L., G. Gianconne, et. al. (2011). "American Society of Clinical Oncology Provisional Clinical Opinion: epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) mutation testing for patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer considering first-line EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor therapy." J. Clin. Oncol. 29(15):2121-2127. View Citation Online	I / Good
20. Fukuoka, M., T.S.K. Mok, et. al. (2011). "Biomarker analyses and final overall survival results from a phase III, randomized, open-label, first-line study of gefitinib versus carboplatin/paclitaxel in clinically selected patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer in Asia (IPASS). J. Clin. Oncol. DOI: 10.1200/JCO.2010.33.4235. View Citation Online	I / Good
21. Lindeman, N.I., M. Ladanyi, et al. (2013) "Molecular testing guideline for selection of lung cancer patients for EGFR and ALK tyrosine kinase inhibitors: guideline from the College of American Pathologists, International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer, and Association for Molecular Pathology." Arch Pathol Lab Med, 137(6):828-60. View Citation Online	I / Good
22. Balak, M.N., W. Pao, et. al. (2006). "Novel D761Y and common secondary T790M mutations in epidermal growth factor receptor-mutant lung adenocarcinomas with acquired resistance to kinase inhibitors." Clin. Cancer Res. 12(21):6494-6501. View Citation Online	II-3 / Good
23. Su, K.Y., P.C. Yang, et al. (2012). "Pretreatment epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) T790M mutation predicts shorter EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor response duration in patients with non-small-cell lung cancer." J. Clin. Oncol. 30:433-440. View Citation Online	II-2 / Good
24. Chen, H.J., Y.L. Wu, et al. (2009). "Clinicopathologic and molecular features of epidermal growth factor receptor T790M mutation and c-MET amplification in tyrosine kinase inhibitor-resistant Chinese non-small cell lung cancer." Pathol. Oncol. Res. DOI 10.1007/s12253-009-9167-8. View Citation Online	II-3 / Fair
25. Garon, E.B., L. Gandhi, et al. (2015). "Pembrolizumab for the Treatment of Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer". New Engl J Med. Published online April 19, 2015. DOI:10.1056/NEJMoa1501824. View Citation Online	I / Good
26. Robert, C., A. Ribas, et al. (2015). "Pembrolizumab versus Ipilimumab in Advanced Melanoma". New Engl J Med. Published online April 19, 2015. DOI:10.1056/NEJMoa1503093. View Citation Online	I / Good
27. Taube, J.M., R.A. Anders, et al. (2015). "Association of PD-1, PD-1 Ligands, and Other Features of the Tumor Immune Microenvironment with Response to Anti-PD-1 Therapy". Clin Cancer Res. 20(19):5064-74. View Citation Online	II-2 / Good
28. Janjigian, Y.Y., W. Pao, et al. (2014) "Dual inhibition of EGFR with afatinib and cetuximab in kinase inhibitor-resistant EGFR-mutant lung cancer with and without T790M mutations." Cancer Discov, 4(9):1036-45. View Citation Online	II-1 / Good
29. Janne, PA., M. Ranson, et al, (2015) "AZD9291 in EGFR Inhibitor-Resistant Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer" N Engl J Med. 372:1689-99. View Citation Online	II-1 / Good

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SPECIMEN INFORMATION

Specimen ID: ABC-123-XY

Specimen Collected: XX-Mon-2016

Specimen Received: XX-Mon-2016

Testing Initiated: XX-Mon-2016

Gross description: 1 (A) Paraffin Block - Client ID (ABC-1234-XY) 1 (B) Paraffin Block - Client ID (ABC-1234-XY) 1 (C) Paraffin Block - Client ID(ABC-1234-XY) from Reading Hospital, West Reading, PA, with the corresponding cytopathology report labeled "ABC-1234-XY".

Pathologic Diagnosis: Chest wall, right anterior core biopsy: Malignant cells present. Suggestive of poorly differentiated non-small cell carcinoma.

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 report.

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.

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.

Electronic Signature

For full biomarker assay results, including cutoffs, unit of measure, methods, etc., please visit MI Portal to access complete report details. Please contact Client Services at (888)979-8669 for questions or assistance.



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