

Comprehensive Genomic Profile Report

Powered by pierianDx

PierianDx
77 Maryland Plaza
St. Louis, MO 63108



PATIENT	DOB	DISEASE	MEDICAL RECORD #	REPORT DATE	REPORT STATUS
John Doe	02/04/1981	Non-small cell Lung Cancer	6563465346	02/18/2019	Final

Report Summary

2	0	1	0	High	Stable	13
IA	IB	IIC	IID	TMB	MSI	TRIALS

GENOMIC FINDINGS BY TIER + LEVEL

GENOMIC FINDINGS

Tier I - Strong Clinical Significance

VARIANT	LEVEL	CLINICAL IMPACT
NCOA4-RET fusion	A	May benefit from - Cabozantinib, Vandatinib in <i>non-small cell lung cancer</i>
KRAS p.G12D c.35G>A	A	Not likely to benefit from - Erlotinib, Gefitinib, Afatinib, Osimertinib, Dacomitinib in <i>non-small cell lung cancer</i> Unfavorable prognosis in - in <i>non-small cell lung cancer</i>

Tier II - Potential Clinical Significance

VARIANT	LEVEL	CLINICAL IMPACT
PDGFRA p.D842V c.2525A>T	C	May benefit from - Dasatinib in <i>gastrointestinal stromal tumor</i> Not likely to benefit from - Sunitinib, Imatinib in <i>gastrointestinal stromal tumor</i>

Other Biomarkers

VARIANT	LEVEL	VALUE	CLINICAL IMPACT
TMB	high	24 mut/mMb	May benefit from - Nivolumab, Nivolumab + Ipilimumab in <i>non-small cell lung cancer</i>
MSI	stable	5% Unstable Sites	



Enabling Comprehensive Genomic Profiling with TruSight™ Oncology 500

Clinically-optimized for Rapid Implementation and Evidence-based Reporting

Rakesh Nagarajan, MD, PhD
Executive Chairman and Founder
PierianDx



Moderated by: Josh Forsythe

Our Mission

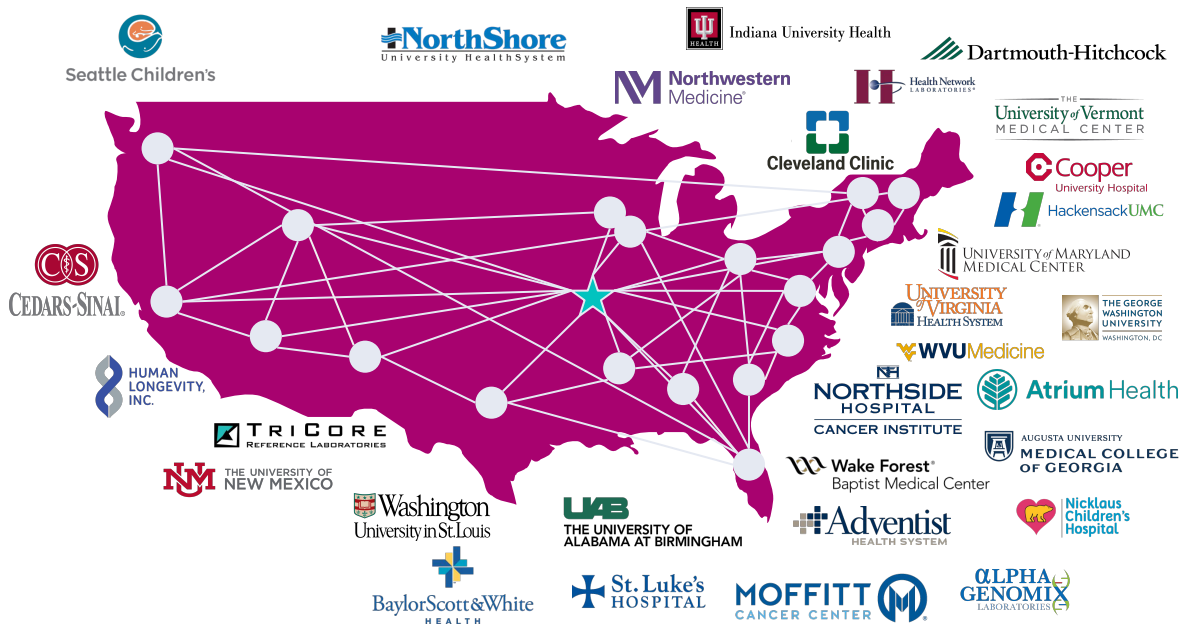
Keep cancer care in the community

By empowering local pathology and cancer centers to provide the same level of advanced testing and precision insights to their patients as major academic centers.



The Network Effect

Wisdom in Every Report



Today: 45+ health systems and laboratories in partner sharing network

2019: PierianDx signs multi-year deal with Illumina to support cancer research and diagnostics

2018: Moffitt 1st to launch TruSight™ Tumor 170 clinically

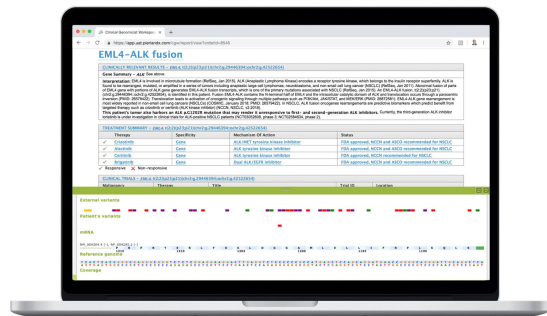
2014: PierianDx established; Moffitt Cancer Center 1st to go live

2011: PierianDx technology developed at Washington University in St. Louis

Technology Enabled Services

Clinical Genomics Workspace

All-in-one informatics and reporting software

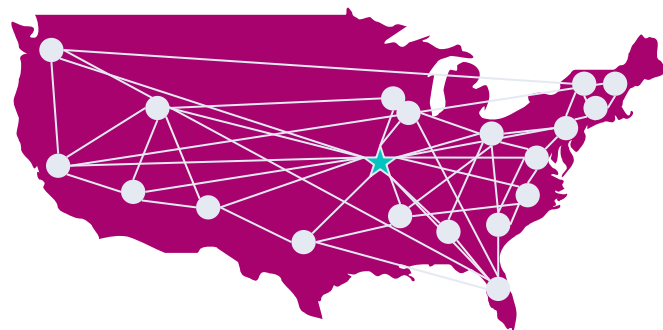


Validation & Interpretation Services

Experienced team to **fast-track growth**

Medically Powered Knowledgebase

The largest opt-in content **sharing network**



Clinical
Laboratory
Improvement
Amendments



COLLEGE of AMERICAN PATHOLOGISTS

Laboratory Services

Turnkey, validated assays and informatics

Agenda



1

Comprehensive Genomic Profiling (CGP)

Trends, Value, and Adoption

2

Assay Content and Performance

TruSight™ Oncology 500

3

Curation Strategies and Approaches

Clinical Management Yield

4

Classification and Interpretation

Evidence-based Reporting

5

Enabling Rapid Clinical Validation and Deployment

LDT Support for RUO Assays

Comprehensive Genomic Profiling (CGP) **Trends, Value, & Adoption**

Rapid Rise of Precision Medicine

Numbers and Milestones

284 Total # of FDA approved pharmacogenomic biomarkers; 108 in oncology¹

25 Personalized medicine approvals in 2018 (42% of NMEs)²

10 Cancer-related personalized medicine approvals in 2018²

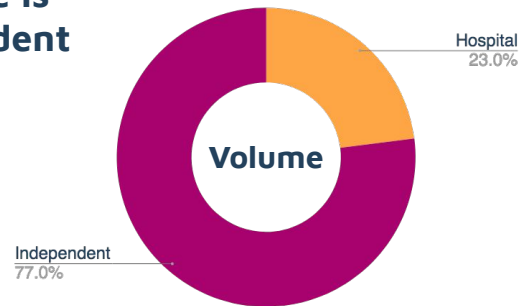
2nd Approval of a cancer drug (Vitrakvi) indication based on biomarker, not tumor type²

3/16/18 CMS announces national coverage policy for NGS diagnostics

Hospitals billing for comprehensive genomic profiling (CGP)³



Most of the CGP volume is going to a few independent reference labs.³



Sources:

1. FDA - Table of Pharmacogenomic Biomarkers in Drug Labeling. Data as of June 2018

2. Personalized Medicine at FDA: A Progress & Outlook Report, Personalized Medicine Coalition, 2018.

3. Boston Healthcare Associates analysis of claims data 2016.

Biomarker and NGS Testing

Biomarker Testing

Progressive increase in oncology due to tumor agnostic biomarkers developed to inform targeted and immune therapies

Standardized testing algorithms drive biomarker testing for common tumors (NSCLC, CRC, breast) at diagnosis at many healthcare settings

NGS Testing

More laboratories performing NGS for common tumor types with approved therapies

Tumor agnostic markers, such as MSI, TMB, and NTRK fusions are significant driver of more NGS testing

Improving payor coverage with recent Medicare coverage for FDA-approved NGS tests

Approved

Microsatellite Instability, NTRK Fusions



Emerging

Tumor Mutational Burden



Oncology Testing is Evolving

Current

Single Markers and Hotspot Panels

Specific patient populations are tested for specific biomarkers using conventional methods (e.g., EGFR PCR for NSCLC)

Limits on tissue availability make this approach less sustainable long-term

Near-Term

Multi-Modality

Mix of test methods gives best picture

Possible reflex test patterns with some tests being prioritized because of their ease of use/affordable cost

Some FDA approved; some LDTs

Long-Term

Broad NGS Testing

NGS / CGP increasingly dominates conventional methods (e.g., PCR, FISH)

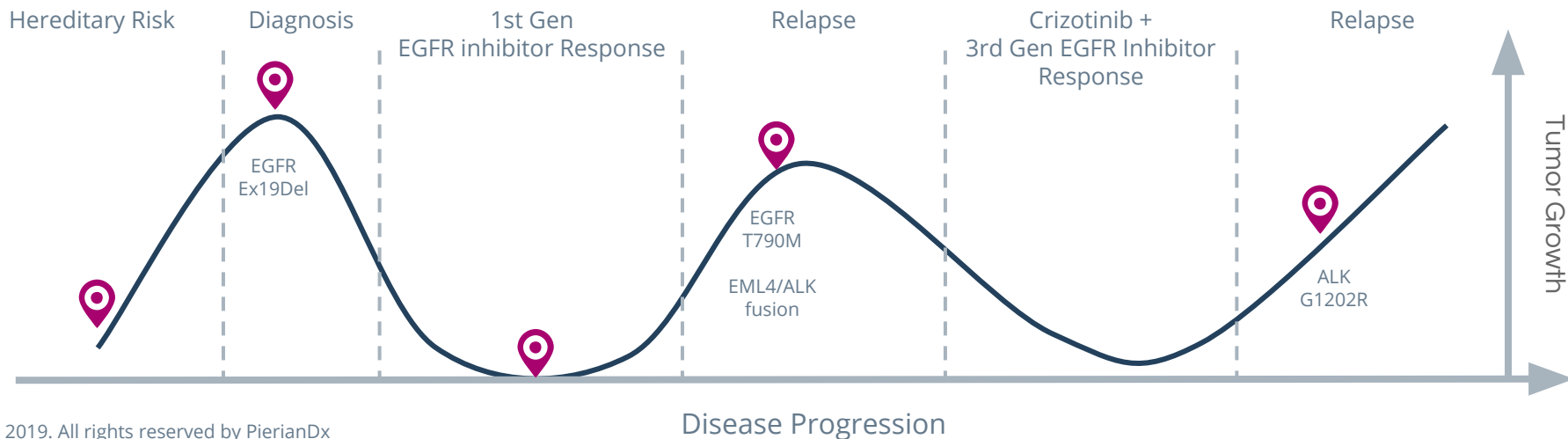
Use of a single test on a single sample to obtain a comprehensive biomarker status of the patient

Informatics deployed to create genotypic and phenotypic profile of patient

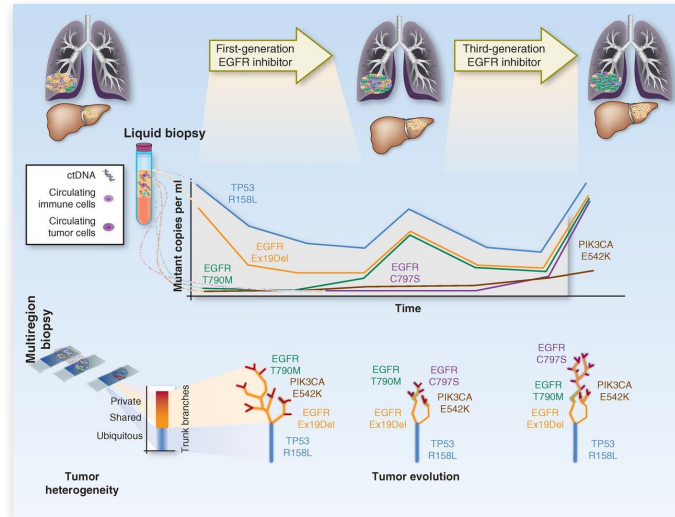
Serial Testing is Vital

Making Cancer a Chronic Disease

Hereditary cancer screening, early stage testing and serial monitoring hold the promise of making cancer a preventable and manageable disease.

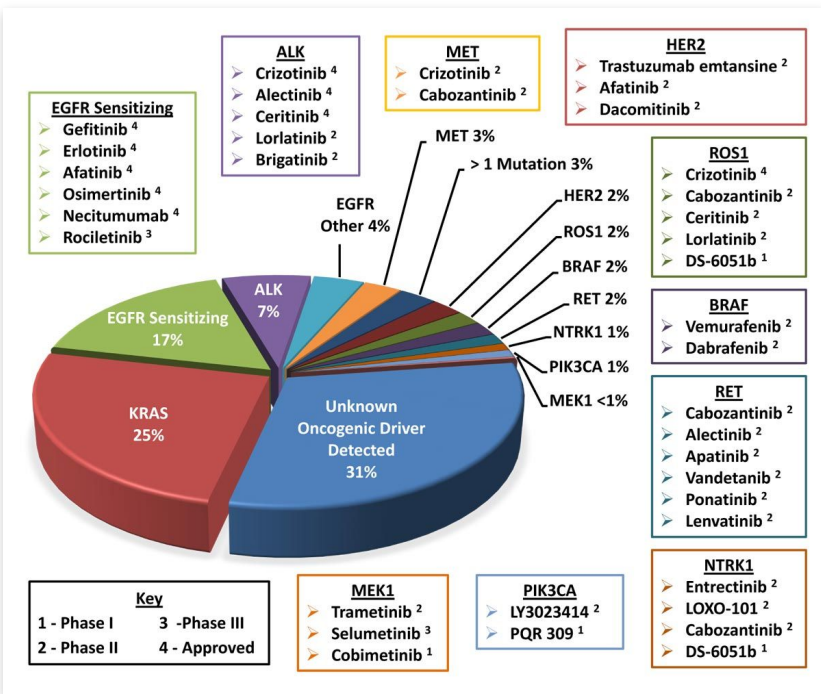


Antitouchene-Angelozzi, et al. "Tumor Evolution as a Therapeutic Target". Cancer Discovery, Aug. 2017



Comprehensive Testing Can Save Time, Sample and Impact Patient Lives Earlier

Too Many Questions for a Small Amount of Tissue



+ TMB, MSI

What if, instead of multiple tests, you could perform a single test that looked at all relevant biomarkers simultaneously?

Frequency of molecular aberrations in various driver oncogenes in lung adenocarcinomas and current available drugs against these oncogenic proteins.

Source: Tsao AS, et al. J Thorac Oncol. 2016;11:613-638.

Slide courtesy of Illumina

Up to 90% of Patients Who Undergo CGP may have an Actionable Alteration¹⁻⁶

CGP Can Identify Actionable Alterations

Slide courtesy of Illumina

30%–90%

Of patients who undergo Genomic Profiling may have actionable alterations

2 Studies with pediatric solid tumors^{4,5}

31–39%

Prospective Clinical Trials—843 patients with advanced cancers³

49%

500 patients with advanced cancer, multiple tumor types²

30%

96 patients with multiple tumor types⁶

90%

% of patients found to have an ACTIONABLE genetic alteration, after genomic profiling

1. Stransky N, Cerami E, Schalm S, Kim JL, Lengauer C. The landscape of kinase fusions in cancer. Nat Commun. 2014;5:4846. doi:10.1038/ncomms5846. 2. Boland GM, Piha-Paul SA, Subbiah V, et al. Clinical next generation sequencing to identify actionable aberrations in a phase I program. Oncotarget. 2015;6(24):20099-20110. 3. Massard C, Michiels S, Ferte C, et al. High-throughput genomics and clinical outcome in hard-to-treat advanced cancers: results of the MOSCATO 01 trial. Cancer Discov. 2017;7(6):586-595. 4. Harris MH, DuBois SG, Glade Bender JL, et al. Multicenter feasibility study of tumor molecular profiling to inform therapeutic decisions in advanced pediatric solid tumors: the individualized cancer therapy (iCat) study. JAMA Oncol. 2016;2(5):608-615. 5. Parsons DW, Roy A, Yang Y, et al. Diagnostic yield of clinical tumor and germline whole-exome sequencing for children with solid tumors. JAMA Oncol. 2016;2(5):616-624. 6. Reitsma et al., 2019. Effect of a Collaboration Between a Health Plan, Oncology Practice, and Comprehensive Genomic Profiling Company from the Payer Perspective Journal of Managed Care & Specialty Pharmacy.

Benefits Presented in a Recent Study

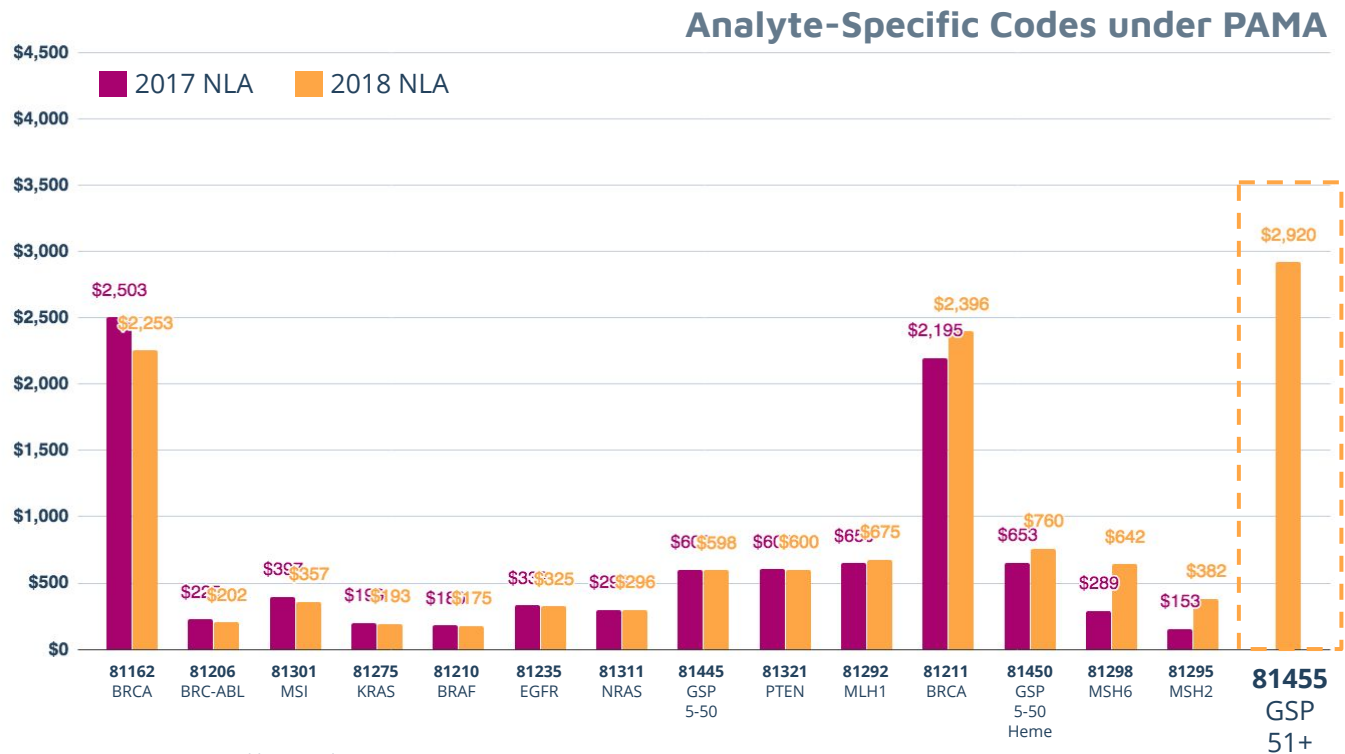
CGP Has Value in Patient Management

Slide courtesy of Illumina



Reitsma et al., 2019. Effect of a Collaboration Between a Health Plan, Oncology Practice, and Comprehensive Genomic Profiling Company from the Payer Perspective
Journal of Managed Care & Specialty Pharmacy.

Precedent for Reimbursement



Source: CMS CLFS, Boston Healthcare analysis



National Coverage Determination

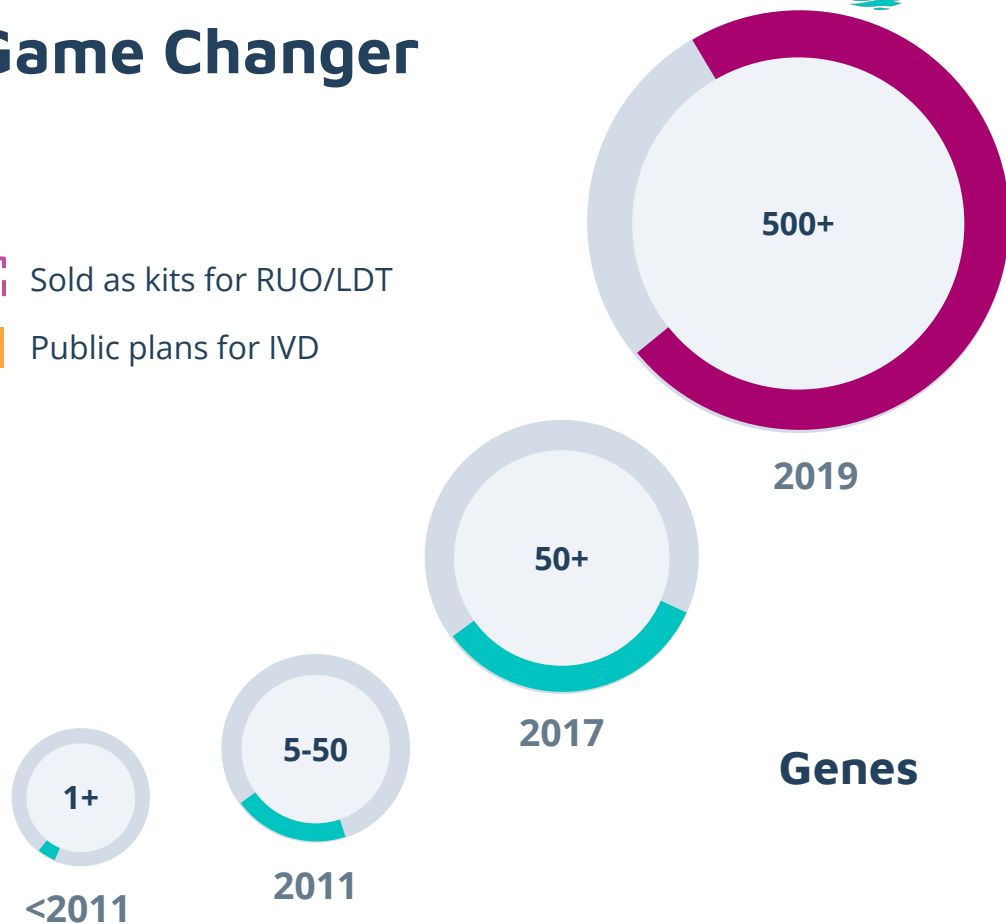
March 2018

CMS finalized a National Coverage Determination that covers diagnostic laboratory tests using Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) for patients with advanced cancer.

In vitro Diagnostics is a Game Changer

Provider	Assay	Genes
PGDx	PGDx	500+
Illumina	TruSight™ Oncology	500
Memorial Sloan	MSK-Impact	468
Foundation Medicine	F1CDx	324
Illumina	TruSight™ Tumor	170
ThermoFisher	Oncomine	162

 Sold as kits for RUO/LDT
 Public plans for IVD




Assay Content and Performance

TruSight™ Oncology 500

PierianDx Implemented Assays

All Bases Covered



LEARN MORE with 384 UDI adapters

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Home » Business, Policy & Funding » Business News » Illumina, PierianDx to Collaborate on Cancer Sequencing Assays

Illumina, PierianDx to Collaborate on Cancer Sequencing Assays

Jan 04, 2019 | staff reporter

NEW YORK (GenomeWeb) – Illumina and PierianDx have forged a non-exclusive, multi-year partnership to develop cancer sequencing products.

Under the terms of the agreement, PierianDx will provide variant interpretation and reporting, based on its Clinical Genomics Workspace platform and Clinical Genomics Knowledgebase, for Illumina's TruSight Tumor 170 and TruSight Oncology 500 research assays, as well as for future *in vitro* diagnostic products.

PierianDx Enabling TruSight™ Oncology 500 and TruSight™ Tumor 170

	Assay	Vendor	Variant Types	Input Files
Amplicon	Variant/Fusion Plex	Archer	SNVs, indels, fusions	VCF, BAM
	VariantPlex BRCA1/BRCA2	Archer	SNVs and indels	VCF, BAM, BAI
	TruSight Myeloid	Illumina	SNVs and indels	FASTQ, BAM, VCF
	TruSight™ Tumor 15	Illumina	SNVs and indels	FASTQ, BAM, VCF
	TruSight™ Tumor 26	Illumina	SNVs and indels	FASTQ, BAM, VCF
	TruSeq™ Cancer Amplicon	Illumina	SNVs and indels	FASTQ, BAM, VCF
	BRCA1/BRCA2 (AFP2 assay)	Illumina	SNVs and indels	FASTQ, BAM, VCF
	Oncomine (OCA) v2/3	Thermo Fisher	SNVs, indels, CNVs, fusions	BAM, VCF, BAI
Hybridization Capture	Ion AmpliSeq™ Cancer HotSpot	Thermo Fisher	SNVs and indels	BAM, VCF, BAI
	Agilent probes	Agilent	SNVs, indels, fusions	FASTQ, BAM, VCF
	Agilent/IDT probes	Agilent/IDT	SNVs, indels, fusions	FASTQ, BAM, VCF
	TruSight™ Tumor 170	Illumina	SNVs, indels, CNVs, fusions	BAM, VCFs, CSV
	TruSight™ Oncology 500	Illumina	SNVs, indels, CNVs, fusions, TMB, MSI	FASTQ, BAM, VCF
	TruSight™ Cancer	Illumina	SNVs and indels	FASTQ, BAM, VCF
	Ion AmpliSeq™ Inherited Cancer	Thermo Fisher	SNVs and indels	VCF, BAM, BAI
	Haloplex Molecular barcodes/UMIs	Agilent	SNVs and indels	FASTQ, BAM, VCF
Somatic Fusions	FusionPlex ALK/RET/ROS	Archer	Fusions	FASTQ, BAM
	TruSight™ RNA fusion	Illumina	Fusions	FASTQ, BAM, VCF
Whole Exome Clinical Exome	Agilent SureSelect	Agilent	SNVs and indels	FASTQ, BAM
	TruSight™ One	Illumina	SNVs and indels	FASTQ, BAM, VCF

Enabling Quality Comprehensive Genomic Profiling

TruSight™ Oncology 500 Content

Some key biomarkers included

Single assay: 523 Genes

DNA

Hybrid capture-based NGS assay

Panel size of 1.94 (Mb)










Accurate detection of multiple classes of mutations/biomarkers: SNVs, Indels, MSI, TMB

Unique Molecular Identifiers (UMIs) enable detection of variants present at low VAFs and liquid sample analysis (under development)

RNA*

55 Genes

Ability to detect fusions (known and novel), splice variants

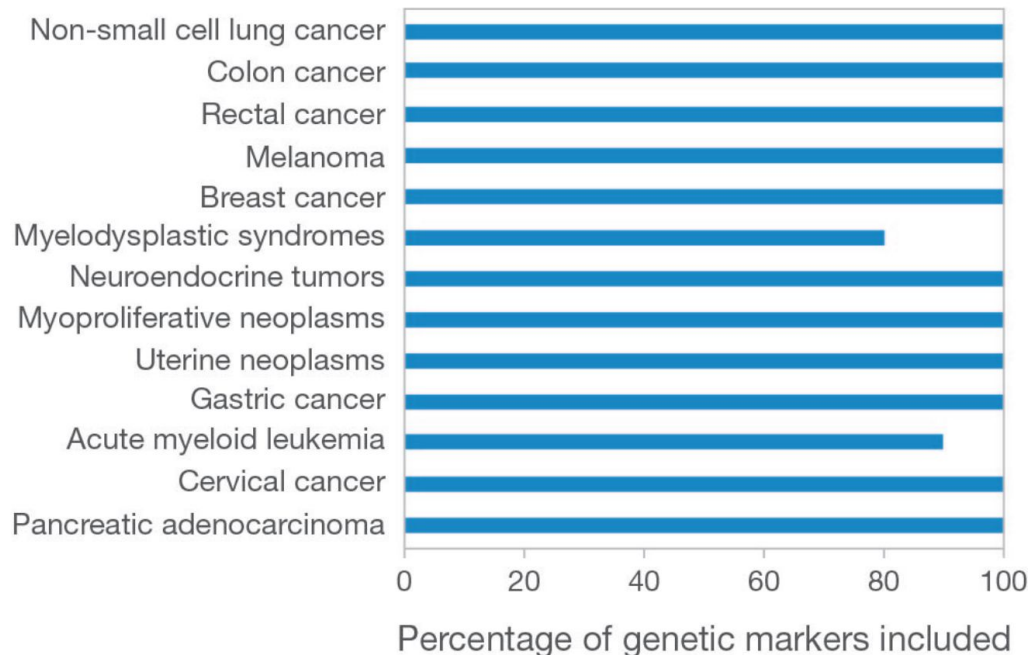
Pan-Cancer Biomarkers NTRK1, NTRK2, NTRK3, MSI (Approved) TMB (Emerging)								
 Lung	 Melanoma	 Colon	 Ovarian	 Breast	 Gastric	 Bladder	 Myeloid	 Sarcoma
AKT1 ALK BRAF DDR2 EGFR ERBB2 FGFR1 FGFR3 KRAS MAP2K1 MET NRAS PIK3CA PTEN RET TP53 TMB	BRAF CTNNB1 GNA11 GNAQ KIT MAP2K1 NF1 NRAS PDGFRA PIK3CA PTEN TP53	AKT1 BRAF HRAS KRAS MET MLH1 MSH2 MSH6 NRAS PIK3CA PMS2 PTEN SMAD4 TP53	BRAF BRCA1 BRCA2 KRAS PDGFRA FOXO2 TP53	AKT1 AR BRCA1 BRCA2 ERBB2 FGFR1 FGFR2 PIK3CA PTEN	BRAF KIT KRAS MET MLH1 PDGFRA TP53	MSH6 PMS2 TSC1	ABL1 ASXL1 CALR CEBPA ETV6 EZH2 FLT3 GATA2 IDH1 IDH2 JAK2 KIT MPL NPM1 RUNX1 SF3B1 SRSF2 TP53	ALK APC BRAF CDK4 CTNNB1 ETV6 EWSR1 FOXO1 GLI1 KIT MDM2 MYOD1 NAB2 NF1 PAX3 PAX7 PDGFRA PDGFRB SDHB SDHC SMARCB1 TFE3 WT1

<https://www.illumina.com/content/dam/illumina-marketing/documents/products/datasheets/trusight-oncology-500-data-sheet-1170-2018-010.pdf>

* The products to evaluate DNA + RNA variants are the TruSight™ Oncology 500 DNA + TruSight™ Oncology 170 RNA bundles (PN: 20028215 / 20028216 / 20032626 / 20032627)

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

Content Aligned to Guidelines and Clinical Trials



100% coverage of guidelines for 11 tumor types

For each cancer type, the percentage of genetic markers in current guidelines that are included in the gene panel is indicated.

1233 Clinical trials (US-based)

<https://www.illumina.com/content/dam/illumina-marketing/documents/products/datasheets/tru-sight-oncology-500-data-sheet-1170-2018-010.pdf>

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Home » Sponsors » Genomics: Clinical Implementation » Illumina Details NCI Effort to Validate NGS Oncology Panel for Liquid Biopsies

Illumina Details NCI Effort to Validate NGS Oncology Panel for Liquid Biopsies

Feb 08, 2019 | [Molika Ashford](#)

Premium

NEW YORK (GenomeWeb) – After launching the tissue-directed TruSight Oncology 500 panel late last year, Illumina has now cemented a partnership that, along with potential others, will validate the firm's comprehensive sequencing assay for an eventual liquid biopsy application.

Researchers from the Molecular Characterization Laboratory at the National Cancer Institute's Frederick National Laboratory said last month that they plan to use TSO 500 to support multiple clinical studies, assessing liquid biopsy samples from up to 7,000 subjects.

The effort will include validation of a liquid biopsy version of the TSO 500 kit, as well as a number of analyses focused on variant detection in rare tumor types and on blood-tissue mutation concordance.

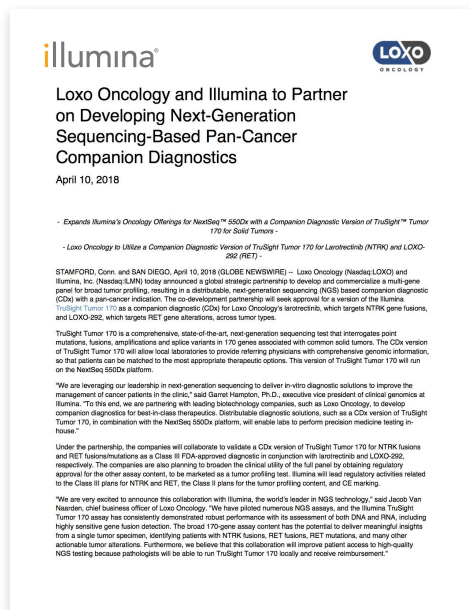
In an email, an Illumina representative said this week that the first customer shipment for its TSO 500 **tissue assay** was in early January. "We had a very successful early access program, and now we see strong momentum for the assay in tissue," the firm said.

According to Illumina, a robust interest in liquid biopsy application is following suit, which means that Frederick National Lab is not necessarily the only group that will be working to prove the technology. There may be other "potential collaborators" ahead of the launch of an official TS Oncology 500 cDNA kit, the company's spokesperson wrote.

In its announcement of the FNI collaboration, Illumina projected a sense of caution regarding liquid biopsy, stating that it is "still in its infancy and requires additional validation to more fully demonstrate clinical utility." Responding to questions this week, however, the company clarified that these comments are specific to the question of large assays like TSO 500, and not directed at the larger field.

Although blood-based sequencing assays are now on the market for both research and clinical customers, most profile smaller panels of genes if not single genes or mutations. Guardant Health has launched its own 500-gene assay but has limited marketing of that panel to the research community thus far. Baltimore-based Personal Genome Diagnostics has also developed 500-plus-gene assays for both tissue and blood, [with plans](#) to advance FDA-approved kit versions.

Illumina partners with NCI to assess TruSight™ Oncology 500 in liquid biopsy samples.



illumina

Loxo Oncology and Illumina to Partner on Developing Next-Generation Sequencing-Based Pan-Cancer Companion Diagnostics

April 10, 2018

- Expands Illumina's Oncology Offerings for NextSeq™ 550Dx with a Companion Diagnostic Version of TruSight™ Tumor 170 for Solid Tumors
- Loxo Oncology to Utilize a Companion Diagnostic Version of TruSight™ Tumor 170 for Lactate Dehydrogenase (LDH) and Loxo-292 (RET)

STAMFORD, Conn. and SAN DIEGO, April 10, 2018 (GLOBE NEWSWIRE) – Loxo Oncology (Nasdaq:LOXO) and Illumina, Inc. (Nasdaq:ILMN) today announced a global strategic partnership to develop and commercialize a multi-gene panel for broad tumor profiling, resulting in a distributable, next-generation sequencing (NGS) based companion diagnostic (CDx) with a pan-cancer indication. The co-development partnership will seek approval for a version of the Illumina TruSight™ Tumor 170 as a companion diagnostic (CDx) for Loxo Oncology's lortetrectinib, which targets NTRK gene fusions, and LOXO-292, which targets RET gene alterations, across tumor types.

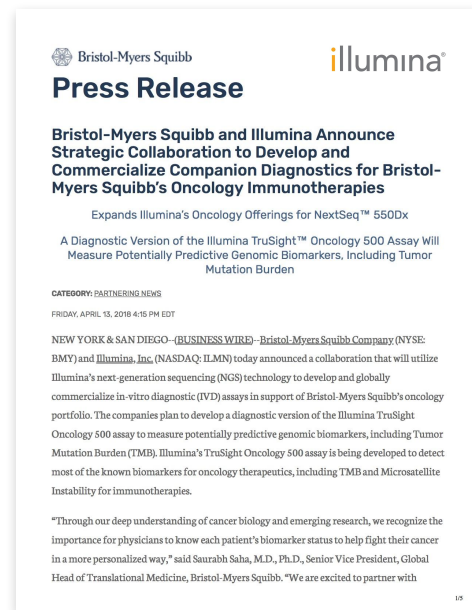
TruSight Tumor 170 is a comprehensive, state-of-the-art, next-generation sequencing test that interrogates point mutations, fusions, amplifications and splice variants in 170 genes associated with common solid tumors. The CDx version of TruSight Tumor 170 will allow local laboratories to provide referring physicians with comprehensive genomic information, so that patients can be matched to the most appropriate therapeutic options. This version of TruSight Tumor 170 will run on the NextSeq 550Dx platform.

"We are leveraging our leadership in next-generation sequencing to deliver in-vitro diagnostic solutions to improve the management of cancer patients in the clinic," said Daniel Hampton, Ph.D., executive vice president of clinical genomics at Illumina. "To this end, we are partnering with leading biotechnology companies, such as Loxo Oncology, to develop companion diagnostics for best-in-class therapeutics. Distributable diagnostic solutions, such as a CDx version of TruSight Tumor 170, in combination with the NextSeq 550Dx platform, will enable labs to perform precision medicine testing in-house."

Under the partnership, the companies will collaborate to validate a CDx version of TruSight Tumor 170 for NTRK fusions and RET translocations as a Class II FDA-approved diagnostic in conjunction with lortetrectinib and LOXO-292, respectively. The companies are also planning to broaden the clinical utility of the full panel by obtaining regulatory approval for the other assay content, to be marketed as a tumor profiling test. Illumina will lead regulatory activities related to the Class II panel for NTRK and RET, the Class II panel for the tumor profiling content, and CE marking.

"We are very excited to announce this collaboration with Illumina, the world's leader in NGS technology," said Jacob Van Nieuwen, chief business officer of Loxo Oncology. "We have piloted numerous NGS assays, and the Illumina TruSight Tumor 170 assay has consistently demonstrated robust performance with its assessment of both DNA and RNA, including highly sensitive gene fusion detection. The broad 170-gene assay content has the potential to deliver meaningful insights from a single tumor specimen, identifying patients with NTRK fusions, RET fusions, RET mutations, and many other actionable tumor alterations. Furthermore, we believe this partnership will improve patient access to high-quality NGS testing because pathologists will be able to run TruSight Tumor 170 locally and receive reimbursement."

Illumina partnering on companion diagnostic development for *in vitro* diagnostic use.



Bristol-Myers Squibb

illumina

Press Release

Bristol-Myers Squibb and Illumina Announce Strategic Collaboration to Develop and Commercialize Companion Diagnostics for Bristol-Myers Squibb's Oncology Immunotherapies

Expands Illumina's Oncology Offerings for NextSeq™ 550Dx

A Diagnostic Version of the Illumina TruSight™ Oncology 500 Assay Will Measure Potentially Predictive Genomic Biomarkers, Including Tumor Mutation Burden

CATEGORY: PARTNERING NEWS

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 2018 4:15 PM EDT

NEW YORK & SAN DIEGO – (BUSINESS WIRE) – Bristol-Myers Squibb Company (NYSE: BMY) and Illumina, Inc. (NASDAQ: ILMN) today announced a collaboration that will utilize Illumina's next-generation sequencing (NGS) technology to develop and globally commercialize in-vitro diagnostic (IVD) assays in support of Bristol-Myers Squibb's oncology portfolio. The companies plan to develop a diagnostic version of the Illumina TruSight Oncology 500 assay to measure potentially predictive genomic biomarkers, including Tumor Mutation Burden (TMB). Illumina's TruSight Oncology 500 assay is being developed to detect most of the known biomarkers for oncology therapeutics, including TMB and Microsatellite Instability for immunotherapies.

"Through our deep understanding of cancer biology and emerging research, we recognize the importance for physicians to know each patient's biomarker status to help fight their cancer in a more personalized way," said Saurabh Saha, M.D., Ph.D., Senior Vice President, Global Head of Translational Medicine, Bristol-Myers Squibb. "We are excited to partner with

PierianDx *In Silico* Analytical Validation



Analyses are analogous to analytical validation for laboratory developed tests

DNA/RNA (SNVs, Indels, Fusions, Splice Variants)	
Accuracy	✓
Analytical Sensitivity	✓
Analytical Specificity	✓
Precision and Reproducibility	✓
Sequencing and Quality Metrics	✓
Coverage Metrics	✓
TMB and MSI (DNA-only)	✓
Final Filters for Variants	✓

Goal

Determine analytical performance of the assay and **optimize for clinical use** in PierianDx's Clinical Genomics Workspace

Samples

Multiple reference standards and FFPE clinical samples were included

Results

Demonstrated **excellent performance** using the Illumina provided secondary analysis pipeline deployed within PierianDx's Clinical Genomics Workspace, providing the foundation for any clinical laboratory to perform analytical and diagnostic validation using appropriate methods-based and diagnostic samples.

Accuracy (DNA)

1. Sensitivity with Reference Standard

Objective: Establish sensitivity for a reference standard across the entire TruSight™ Oncology 500 coding region (+2 bp) by using whole exome sequencing data (100x coverage)

Reference Sample: HD301 from Horizon Discovery

Results:

- SNVs: **99.8%**
1/3 false-negative present at low frequency in BAM though it was embedded between homopolymer regions
- Indels: **100.0%**

2. Sensitivity w/ Known Variants in Ref. Standards and Clinical Samples

Objective: Concordance for “evaluate-able” targets between TruSight™ Oncology 500 and orthogonal methodology.

Reference standard samples: HD300, HD301, HD753, SeraCare AF10

Clinical samples: 12 FFPE samples across colon, lung, uterine, endometrial, brain, thyroid tumors

Results:

- SNVs: **100.0%** on reference standards (Reagent Lots 3B and 5); **100%** on clinical samples
- Indels: **100%** on reference samples; **100%** on clinical samples

Analytical Sensitivity and Specificity (DNA)

Sensitivity

Objective: Define the lower limit of detection (LLOD), defined as the lowest concentration of analyte that the TruSight™ Oncology 500 DNA assay can consistently detect with acceptable precision. For this assay, the LLOD will be expressed in terms of variant allele frequency (VAF) for a particular depth of sequencing coverage (100x).

Samples: 7 FFPE clinical samples; 3 reference samples

Results:

- SNVs: Sensitivity **100% \geq 3% VAF** at 100x coverage
- Indels: Sensitivity **100% \geq 3% VAF** at 100x coverage

Specificity

Objective: Determine the probability that the assay will not detect a sequence variation when none are present (according to a gold standard comparison composed of verified variants).

Samples: 12 DNA samples across ovary, lung, liver, uterus, prostate, colon, and liver tumors

Results:

- SNVs: Specificity of **100%**
- Indels: Specificity of **100%**

All variants detected in the experimental sample set were detected in the 50-100.0% VAF bin, indicating that no somatic variants were present in these samples as was expected based on the benign nature of the selected samples.

Accuracy (RNA)

Sensitivity with Known Verified Variants in Ref Standards and Clinical Samples

Objective: Determine concordance for evaluate-able targets between the TruSight™ Tumor 170 RNA assay and orthogonal methodology

Clinical samples: 11 FFPE clinical samples.

Reference standard samples: 8 cell lines, 3 FFPE-ized cell lines

Results:

- *Reference Standards:* Sensitivity of **100.0% for fusions** and **100.0% for splice variants**
- *FFPE-ized Cell Line Samples:* Sensitivity of **100.0% for fusions** and **100.0% for splice variants**
- *FFPE Clinical Samples:* Sensitivity of **100.0% for fusions** and **100.0% for splice variants**

Analytical Sensitivity and Specificity (RNA)

Sensitivity

Objective: Define the lower limit of detection (LLOD), defined as the lowest concentration of analyte that the TruSight™ Tumor 170 assay can consistently detect with acceptable precision.

Samples: 8 cell lines (and 31 mixtures of these samples), 3 FFPE-ized cell lines (11 mixtures of these samples)

Results:

- Fusions: Sensitivity of **100.0%** in reference standards and clinical FFPE samples at > 5 copies per ng RNA input
- Splice Variants: Sensitivity of **100.0%** in reference standards and clinical FFPE samples at > 5 copies per ng RNA input

Specificity

Objective: Determine the probability that the assay will not detect a sequence variation when none are present (according to a gold standard comparison composed of verified variants).

Samples: 29 RNA Samples (including 4 cell lines, 2 FFPE-ized cell lines, and 23 FFPE tissue samples)

Results:

- Fusions: Specificity of **96.49%**
- Splice Variants: Specificity of **100%**

2/55 false-positive fusions detected were a PDGFRB/FIP1L1 fusion and a FLI1/SPATA32 fusion

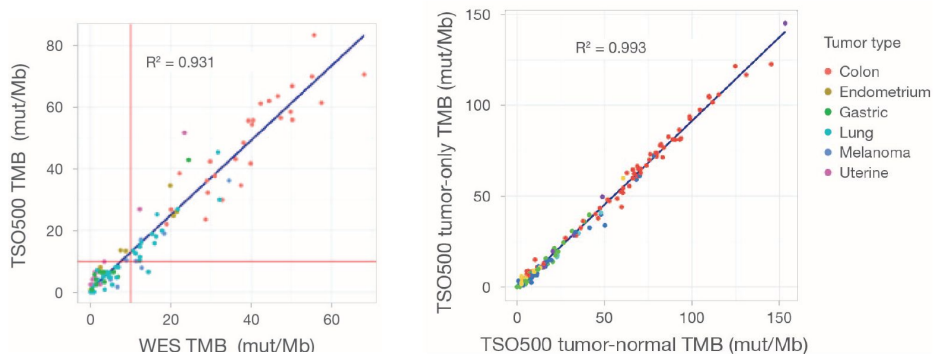
TMB and MSI (DNA)

Tumor Mutational Burden

At low value range (10 mut/Mb threshold):

- Positive percent agreement: **94.7%**
- Negative percent agreement: **96.1%**

<https://www.illumina.com/content/dam/illumina-marketing/documents/products/datasheets/trusight-oncology-500-data-sheet-1170-2018-010.pdf>

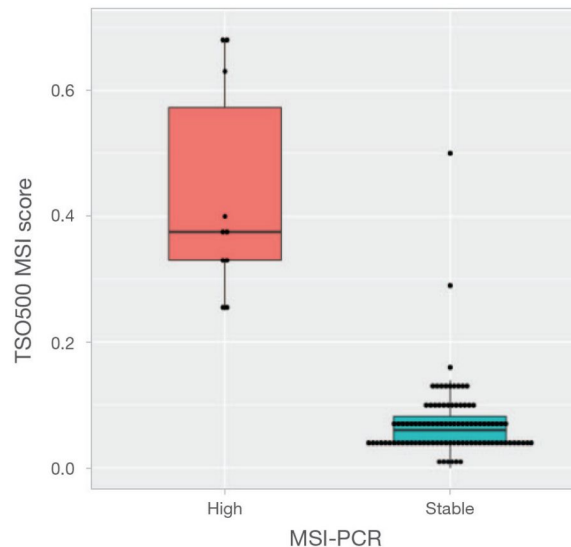


Microsatellite Instability

Threshold of ≥ 40 marker sites to ensure 95% detection of MSI samples

- Specificity: **100%**
- Detection rate: **100%**

<https://www.illumina.com/content/dam/illumina-marketing/documents/products/datasheets/trusight-oncology-500-data-sheet-1170-2018-010.pdf>



Curation Strategies and Approaches

Clinical Management Yield

AMP/CAP/ASCO Variant Classification

Tier	Classification (Therapeutic, Prognostic, Diagnostic)	Evidence Level	Evidence
I	Variants of Strong Clinical Significance	A	FDA-approved therapy; Included in professional guidelines
		B	Well-powered studies with consensus from field experts
II	Variants of Potential Clinical Significance	C	FDA-approved therapies for different tumor types or investigational therapies; Multiple small studies w/ consensus
		D	Preclinical trials or a few case reports without consensus
III	Variants of Unknown Clinical Significance		Not observed at a significant allele frequency in the general or specific subpopulation databases, or pan-cancer or tumor-specific variant databases No convincing published evidence of cancer association
IV	Benign or Likely Benign Variants		Observed at significant allele frequency in the general or specific subpopulation databases No existing published evidence of cancer association

Li et al. "Standards and Guidelines for the Interpretation and Reporting of Somatic Variants in Cancer", 2017

AMP/CAP/ASCO Variant Classification

Tier	Classification (Therapeutic, Prognostic, Diagnostic)	Evidence Level	Evidence
I	Variants of Strong Clinical Significance	A	FDA-approved therapy; Included in professional guidelines
II	Variants of Potential Clinical Significance	B	Well-powered studies with consensus from field experts
III	Variants of Unknown Clinical Significance	C	FDA-approved therapies for different tumor types or
IV	Benign or Likely Benign Variants	D	Practical trials or a few case reports without consensus
			Not observed at a significant allele frequency in the general or specific subpopulation databases, or pan-cancer or tumor-specific variant databases
			No convincing published evidence of cancer association
			Observed at significant allele frequency in the general or specific subpopulation databases
			No existing published evidence of cancer association

Interpretation Challenge

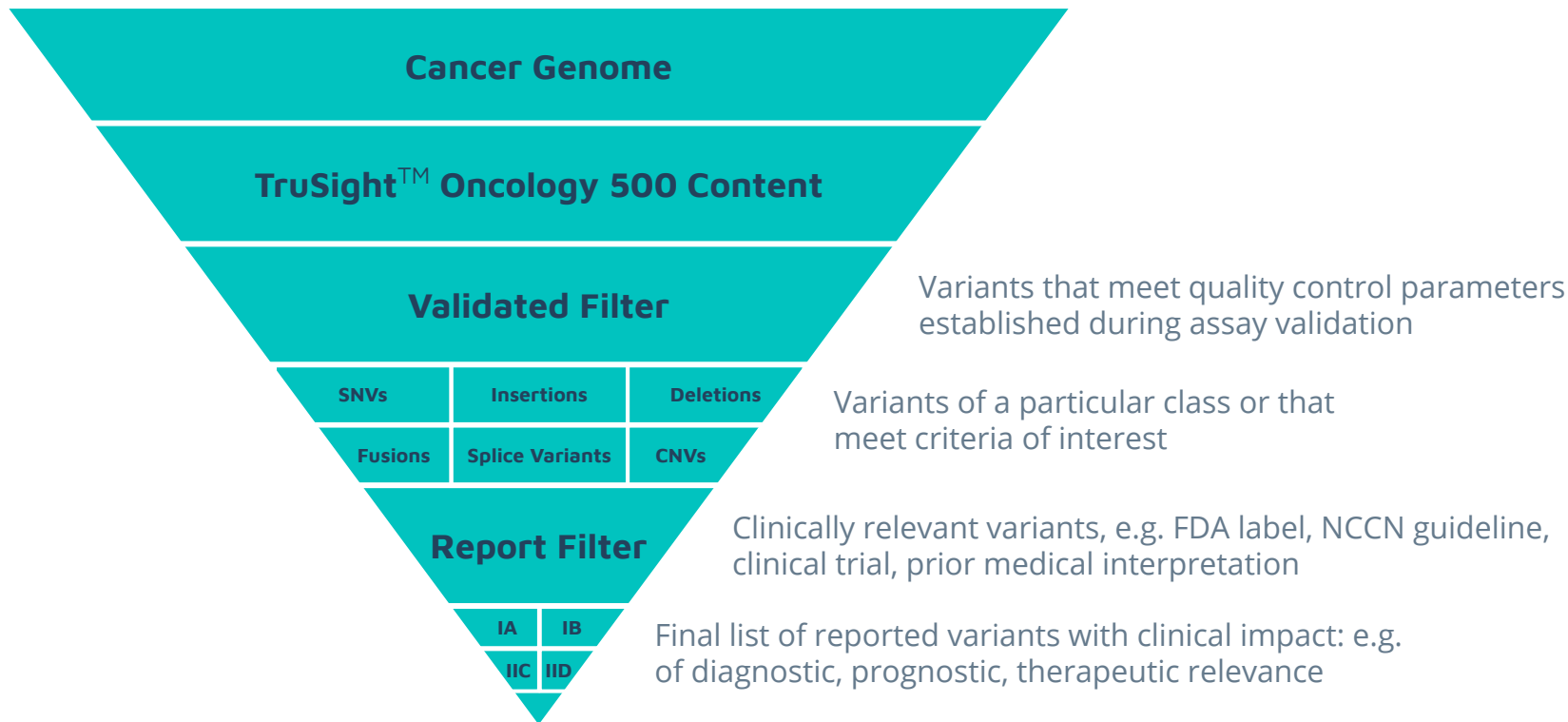
How to maintain rapid turnaround while achieving highest accuracy?



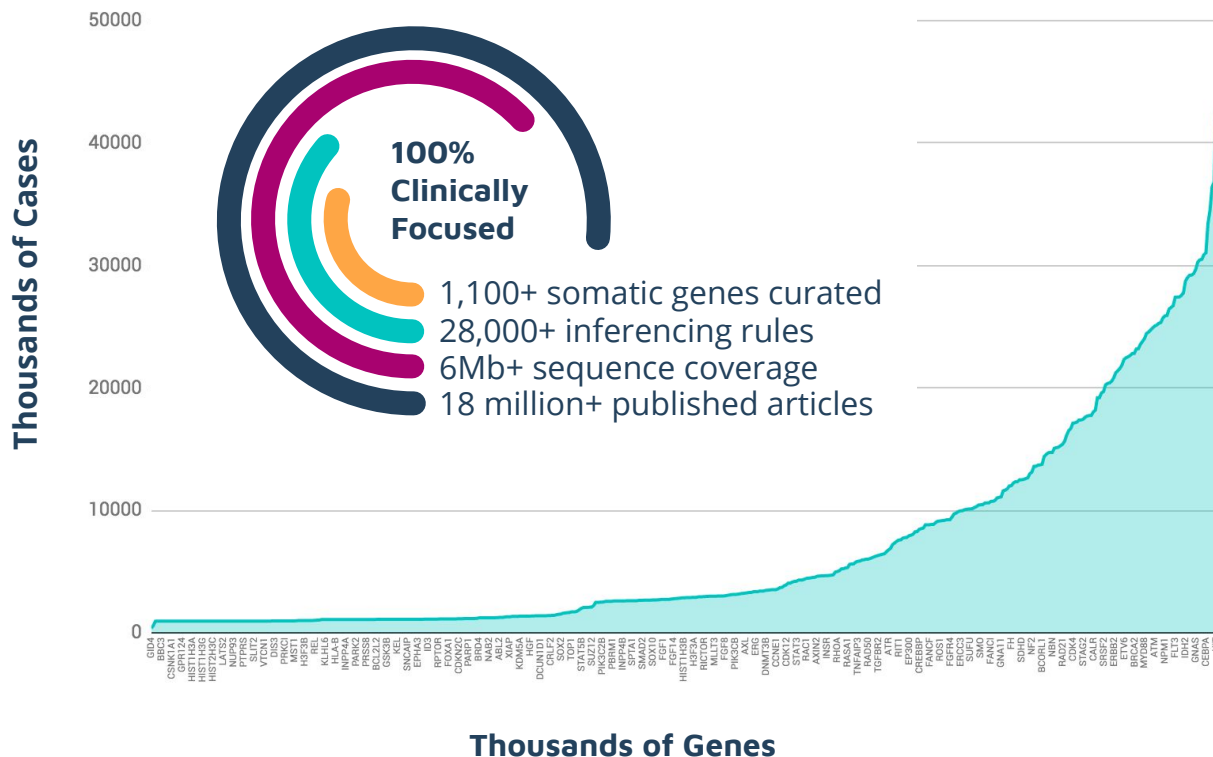
Li et al. "Standards and Guidelines for the Interpretation and Reporting of Somatic Variants in Cancer", 2017

Validated and Intuitive Filtering

Rapidly Identify Clinically Relevant Variants



Most Accurate, Comprehensive, and Up-to-Date PierianDx Knowledgebase



Knowledge Sources

Expertly Curated Assertions

- FDA approved labels
- NCCN, ASCO guidelines
- Active, recruiting trials
- 2H/2019: ESMO guidelines, EMA drug labels, EU clinical trials

Shared Medical Content

- Medically signed-out interpretations
- 10s of thousands of cases

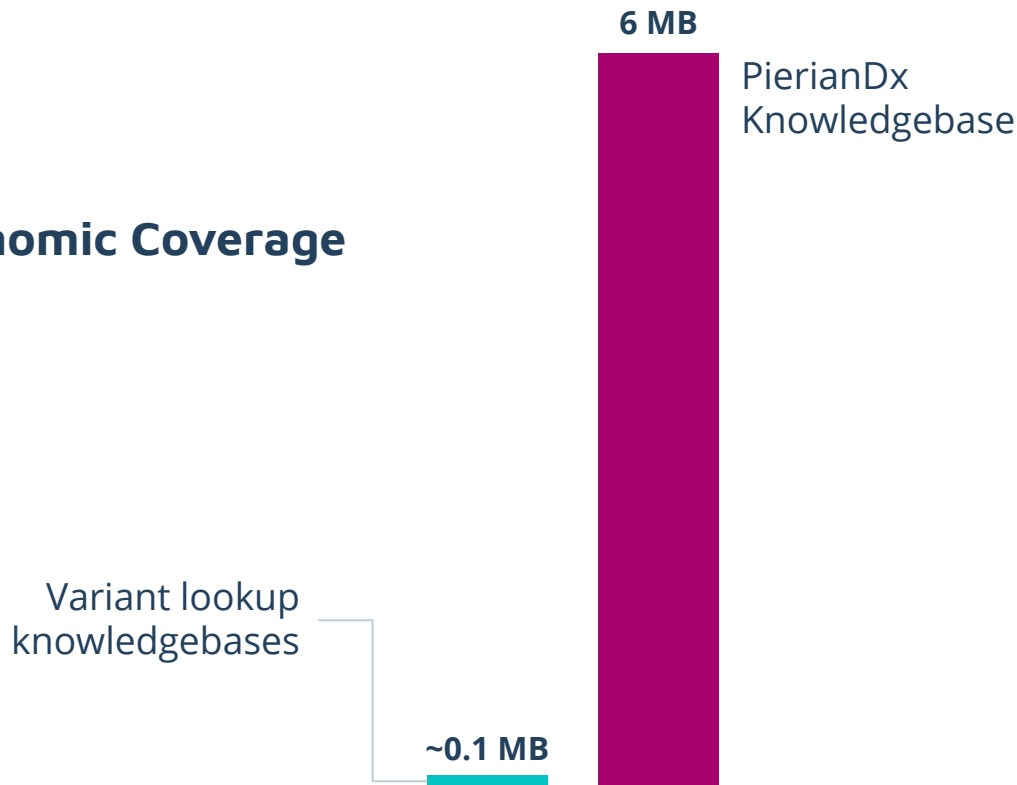
Public Data Sources

- PubMed literature
- Population frequencies
- TCGA
- ClinVar
- COSMIC
- Emory
- Invitae
- dbNSFP
- SNOMED-CT

More Comprehensive than a Variant Lookup

Rules-based Engine

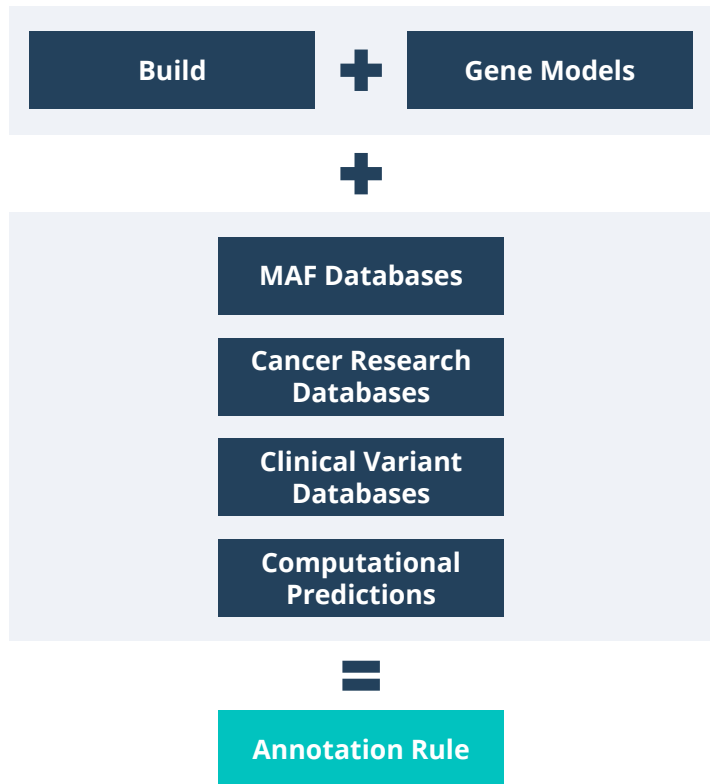
Genomic Coverage



Inferences Based On

- HGVS syntax (g-, c-, or p-syntax)
- Genomic, coding, protein coordinates (codon ranges or exon ranges)
- Functional characteristics (frameshift, in frame, truncating)
- Matching known and novel partners for gene fusions (e.g., EML4-ALK vs MLL)
- Limiting CNVs based on a range of CNV gain or loss
- When one or more variants are required to be present within or across genes (e.g., co-occurring EGFR and KRAS mutations in lung cancer)

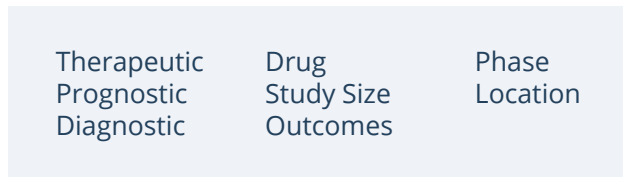
Annotation and Curation Source Rules



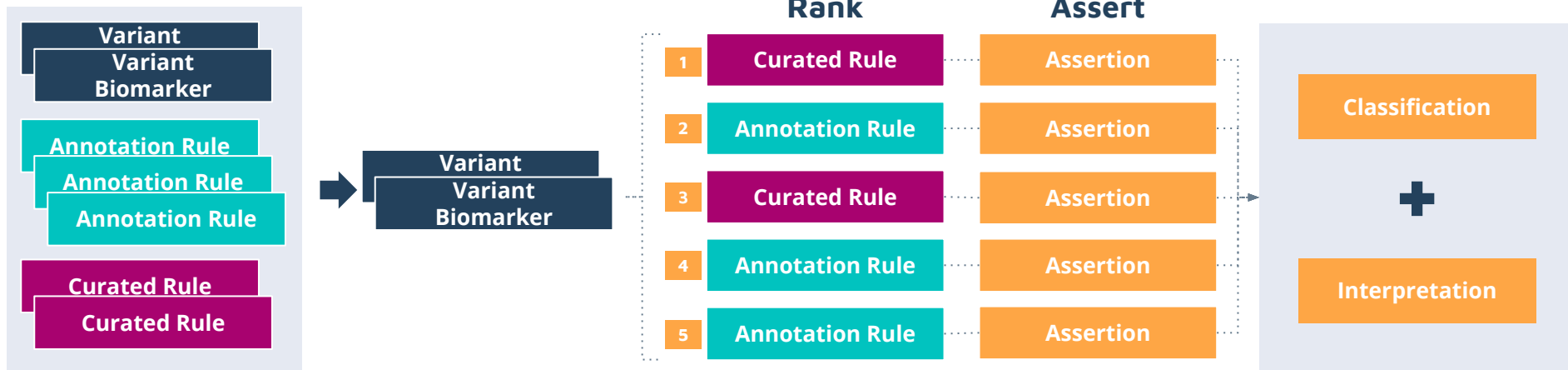
Predicates



Inferences



Evidence Reviewing, Ranking, Asserting



Manually ranked, asserted, classified, and interpreted proactively by PierianDx

PierianDx Customer Reported Genes and Curated Content

24.1% of genes (126 genes) reported in > 10,000 cases

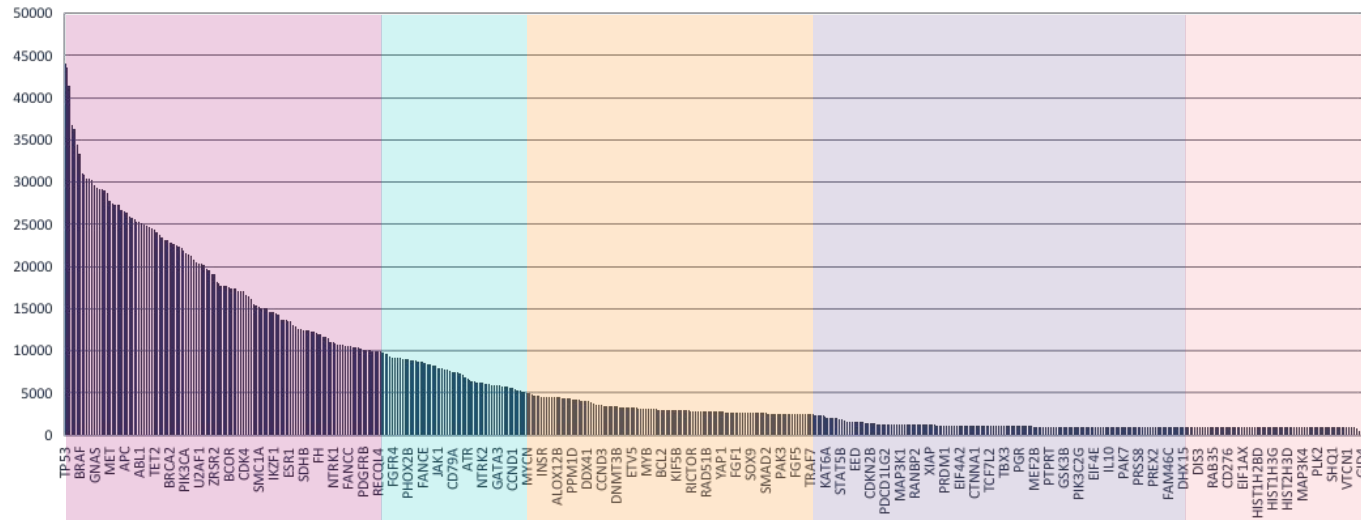
35.9% of genes (188 genes) reported in > 5000 cases

57.7% of genes (302 genes) reported in > 2500 cases

86% of genes (450 genes) reported in > 1000 cases

100% of genes (523 genes) reported in > 350 cases

Number of Signed-Out Cases



TruSight™ Oncology 500 Genes

PierianDx Curated Information for 523 Gene Set



47 drug labels



38 guidelines



1223 clinical trials

Classification Accuracy

Statistical Measure	Percentage
Specificity	99.99%
Sensitivity	93.77%
Positive Predictive Value	98.79%
Accuracy	99.95%

Draft vs. Signed-out Classification

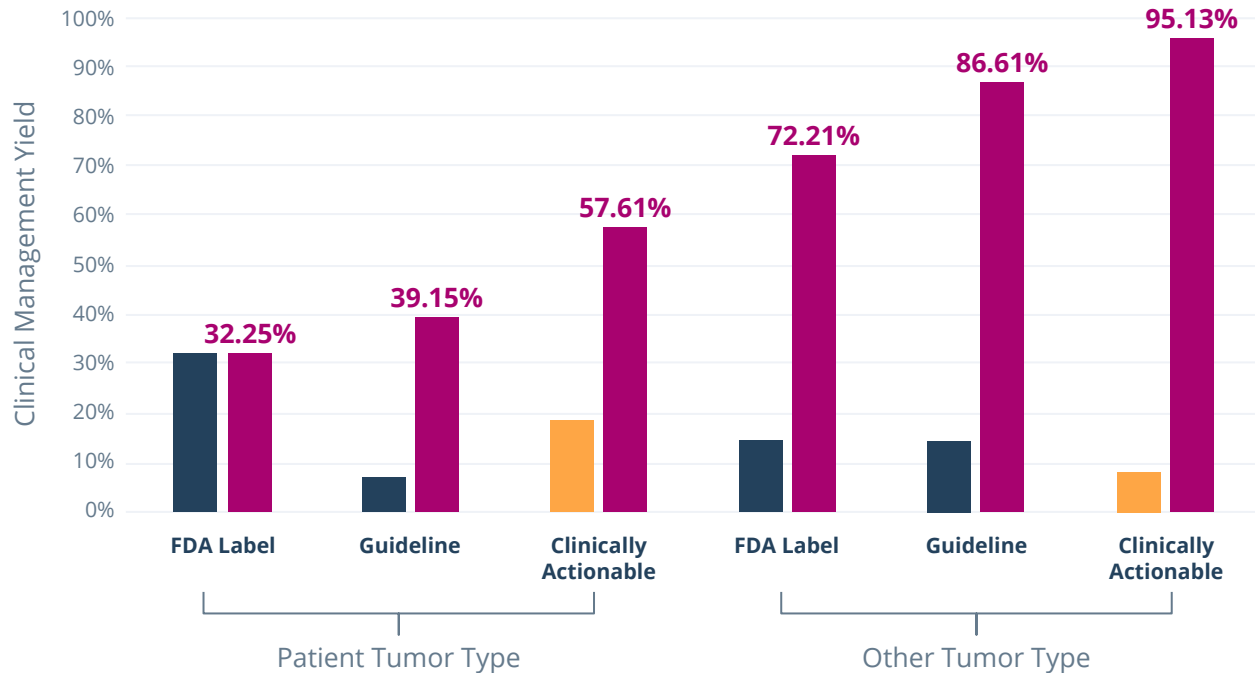
True Positive: Draft **Tier I** or **Tier II** classifications remained within **Tier I** or **Tier II** after sign-out

True Negative: Draft **Tier III** or **Tier IV** classification remained within **Tier III** or **Tier IV** after sign-out

False Positive: Draft **Tier I** or **Tier II** classification changed to **Tier III** or **Tier IV** after sign-out

False Negative: Draft **Tier III** or **Tier IV** classification changed to **Tier I** or **Tier II** after sign-out

Clinical Management Yield



Summary

Substantially greater yield than FDA labels and guideline content alone (68.15% vs. 95.13%)

26.98% of cases had clinically relevant variants that could not be inferred by FDA or guideline content alone.

68.15%

Sum of
FDA Labels/Guidelines

26.98%

Sum of
Non-FDA Labels/Guidelines

95.13%

Total Clinical
Management Yield

Variant Classification and Interpretation

Evidence-based Reporting

Comprehensive Genomic Profile Report

Powered by pierianDx

PierianDx
77 Maryland Plaza
St. Louis, MO 63108


PATIENT	DOB	DISEASE	MEDICAL RECORD #	REPORT DATE	REPORT STATUS
John Doe	02/04/1981	Non-small cell Lung Cancer	6563465346	02/18/2019	Final

Report Summary

2 IA	0 IB	1 IIC	0 IID	High	Stable	13
GENOMIC FINDINGS BY TIER + LEVEL			TMB	MSI	TRIALS	

GENOMIC FINDINGS

Tier I - Strong Clinical Significance

VARIANT	LEVEL	CLINICAL IMPACT
NCOA4-RET fusion	A	May benefit from - Cabozantinib, Vandatinib in <i>non-small cell lung cancer</i>
KRAS p.G12D c.35G>A	A	Not likely to benefit from - Erlotinib, Gefitinib, Afatinib, Osimertinib, Dacomitinib in <i>non-small cell lung cancer</i> Unfavorable prognosis in - in <i>non-small cell lung cancer</i>

Tier II - Potential Clinical Significance

VARIANT	LEVEL	CLINICAL IMPACT
PDGFRA p.D842V c.2525A>T	C	May benefit from - Dasatinib in <i>gastrointestinal stromal tumor</i> Not likely to benefit from - Sunitinib, Imatinib in <i>gastrointestinal stromal tumor</i>

Other Biomarkers

VARIANT	LEVEL	VALUE	CLINICAL IMPACT
TMB	high	24 mut/Mb	May benefit from - Nivolumab, Nivolumab + Ipilimumab in <i>non-small cell lung cancer</i>
MSI	stable	5% Unstable Sites	

CGP REPORT

Powered by pierianDx

PATIENT	DOB	DISEASE	MEDICAL RECORD #	REPORT DATE	REPORT STATUS
John Doe	02/04/1981	Non-small cell Lung Cancer	6563465346	02/18/2019	Final

PATIENT AND ORDER DETAILS

PATIENT	PHYSICIAN	SPECIMEN	CASE
DATE OF BIRTH 02/04/1981 SEX Male ETHNICITY Not Hispanic or Latino RACE Caucasian	ORDERING PHYSICIAN Bruce Banner FACILITY Organization Name	SPECIMEN TYPE Specimen from lung EXT. SPECIMEN ID 48998243 DATE COLLECTED 02/05/2019 13:53 DATE RECEIVED 02/08/2019 12:44 % TUMOR IN SELECTED AREA 25	REVIEW STATUS Final DATE ACCESSIONED 02/15/2019 DATE REPORTED Not Available ACCESSION # ILMN_447

CLINICALLY RELEVANT RESULTS

Tier I - Strong Clinical Significance

VARIANT	INTERPRETATION
NCOA4-RET fusion A	RET encodes a receptor tyrosine kinase involved in cell growth and differentiation which is known to undergo oncogenic activation in vivo and in vitro by cytogenetic rearrangement (provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008). NCOA4 encodes an androgen receptor coactivator which interacts with the androgen receptor in a ligand-dependent manner to enhance its transcriptional activity. Chromosomal translocations between NCOA4 and RET, both located on chromosome 10, have been associated with papillary thyroid carcinoma (provided by RefSeq, Feb 2009). RET rearrangements resulting in fusion with partner genes including KIF5B, CCDC6 and NCOA4 have been reported in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients (PMID: 29128428). A NCOA4-RET fusion is identified in this case. The N terminus of the NCOA4 gene fuses with the C terminus of the RET gene in this fusion (PMID: 28011461). In PCCL3 cells, expression of NCOA4-RET fusion was reported to simultaneously activate DNA synthesis and apoptosis apart from interfering with thyroid differentiation at steps distal to the TSH-R (PMID: 12690093, 2003). The NCOA4-RET fusion has been reported in patients with NSCLC specifically in lung adenocarcinoma patients (COSMIC, February 2019, PMID: 23150706). RET rearrangements are one of the emerging biomarkers to identify novel therapies for patients with metastatic NSCLC (NCCN, NSCLC v.3.2019). NCCN recommends cabozantinib and vandatinib (category 2A) as targeted agents for NSCLC patients harbouring RET rearrangements (NCCN, NSCLC v.3.2019).
KRAS p.G12D c.35G>A A	The KRAS protein has intrinsic GTPase activity and is an important mediator of growth factor receptor signaling resulting in the activation of several downstream pathways such as PI3K-mTOR and RAS-RAF-MEK pathway (RefSeq, Jul 2008). A missense alteration in KRAS, G12D, is identified in this case. Codon 12 lies within a GTP binding region of the KRAS protein (UniProt.org). Mutations in KRAS at codon 12 (within the GTP binding region), including KRAS G12D, result in reduced GTPase activity, which in turn leads to constitutive activation of KRAS and its downstream PI3K-AKT and MAPK signaling pathways (PMID: 26902995; 25705018).

CGP REPORT

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PATIENT	DOB	DISEASE	MEDICAL RECORD #	REPORT DATE	REPORT STATUS
John Doe	02/04/1981	Non-small cell Lung Cancer	6563465346	02/18/2019	Final

Other Biomarkers

BIOMARKER	INTERPRETATION
TMB high 24 mut/Mb	Tumor mutational burden is an emerging quantitative genomic biomarker used to predict sensitivity to checkpoint inhibitors. NCCN recommends nivolumab with or without ipilimumab for patients with high TMB based on a recent study and the results of a Phase III clinical trial, NCT02477826 (NSCLC v3.2019, PMID: 29658845, 28636851)
MSI stable 5% Unstable Sites	Microsatellite instability is caused by a failure of the DNA mismatch repair system (MMR) and a predictor of favorable response to immunotherapies (PMID: 26028255). This patient does not exhibit evidence of High Microsatellite Instability (MSI).

POTENTIAL CLINICAL TRIALS

Clinical Trials associated with this patient's genomic profile and tumor type are displayed below.

TITLE	TRIAL IDENTIFIER	PHASE	VARIANT
Randomized Phase III Trial of Local Consolidation Therapy (LCT) After Nivolumab and Ipilimumab for Immunotherapy- Naive Patients With Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (LONESTAR) - Strategic Alliance: BMS	NCT03391869 https://clinicaltrials.gov/show/NCT03391869	III	NCOA4-RET fusion
A Phase II Study of Cabozantinib in Patients With RET Fusion- Positive Advanced Non- Small Cell Lung Cancer and Those With Other Genotypes: ROS1 or NTRK Fusions or Increased MET or ALX Activity	NCT01639508 https://clinicaltrials.gov/show/NCT01639508	II	NCOA4-RET fusion
Study of Regorafenib in Combination With Oral Methotrexate for KRAS Mutated Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)	NCT03520842 https://clinicaltrials.gov/show/NCT03520842	II	KRAS p.G12D c.35G>A
Molecular Profiling and Targeted Therapy for Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer, Small Cell Lung Cancer, and Thymic Malignancies	NCT01306045 https://clinicaltrials.gov/show/NCT01306045	II	PDGFRA p.D842V c.2525A>T
A Pilot Study of Pazopanib in Molecularly Selected Patients With Advanced Non- Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)	NCT02193152 https://clinicaltrials.gov/show/NCT02193152	I	NCOA4-RET fusion
A Pilot Study of Nintedanib in Molecularly Selected Patients With Advanced Non- Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)	NCT02299141 https://clinicaltrials.gov/show/NCT02299141	I	NCOA4-RET fusion
A Phase 1/1b Study of MGD516 in Patients With Advanced Solid Tumor Malignancies	NCT02219711 https://clinicaltrials.gov/show/NCT02219711	I	NCOA4-RET fusion

Clinically Critical Front Page

In-depth Interpretations

Relevant Clinical Trials

PierianDx Clinical Reporting and Sign-out

Editable interpretation and clinical impact statements

Supports all variant types and biomarkers across multiple tumor types: SNVs, indels, splice variants, CNVs, and fusions

Evidence levels determined by expertly curated and up-to-date drug labels, practice guidelines, clinical trials, cancer research databases, millions of publications, shared medical interpretations, and more

AMP/CAP/ASCO Classifications

TMB + MSI

Clinical Trials

2
IA

0
IB

1
IIC

0
IID

High

Stable

13

GENOMIC FINDINGS BY TIER + LEVEL

TMB

MSI

TRIALS

GENOMIC FINDINGS

Tier I - Strong Clinical Significance

VARIANT	LEVEL	CLINICAL IMPACT
NCOA4-RET fusion	A	<div>May benefit from</div> <div>- Cabozantinib, Vandatinib in non-small cell lung cancer</div>
KRAS p.G12D c.35G>A	A	<div>Not likely to benefit from</div> <div>- Erlotinib, Gefitinib, Afatinib, Osimertinib, Dacomitinib in non-small cell lung cancer</div> <div>Unfavorable prognosis in</div> <div>- in non-small cell lung cancer</div>

Tier II - Potential Clinical Significance

VARIANT	LEVEL	CLINICAL IMPACT
PDGFRA p.D842V c.2525A>T	C	<div>May benefit from</div> <div>- Dasatinib in gastrointestinal stromal tumor</div> <div>Not likely to benefit from</div> <div>- Sunitinib, Imatinib in gastrointestinal stromal tumor</div>

In-depth Variant Interpretations

Tier I - Strong Clinical Significance

VARIANT	INTERPRETATION
NCOA4-RET fusion <div>A</div>	<p>RET encodes a receptor tyrosine kinase involved in cell growth and differentiation which is known to undergo oncogenic activation in vivo and in vitro by cytogenetic rearrangement (provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008). NCOA4 encodes an androgen receptor coactivator which interacts with the androgen receptor in a ligand-dependent manner to enhance its transcriptional activity. Chromosomal translocations between NCOA4 and RET, both located on chromosome 10, have been associated with papillary thyroid carcinoma (provided by RefSeq, Feb 2009).</p> <p>RET rearrangements resulting in fusion with partner genes including KIF5B, CCDC6 and NCOA4 have been reported in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients (PMID- 29128428). A NCOA4-RET fusion is identified in this case. The N terminus of the NCOA4 gene fuses with the C terminus of the RET gene in this fusion (PMID- 28011461). In PCCL3 cells, expression of NCOA4-RET fusion was reported to simultaneously activate DNA synthesis and apoptosis apart from interfering with thyroid differentiation at steps distal to the TSH-R (PMID- 12690093, 2003). The NCOA4-RET fusion has been reported in patients with NSCLC specifically in lung adenocarcinoma patients (COSMIC, February 2019, PMID- 23150706). RET rearrangements are one of the emerging biomarkers to identify novel therapies for patients with metastatic NSCLC (NCCN, NSCLC v.3.2019). NCCN recommends cabozantinib and vandatinib (category 2A) as targeted agents for NSCLC patients harbouring RET rearrangements (NCCN, NSCLC v.3.2019).</p>
KRAS p.G12D c.35G>A <div>A</div>	<p>The KRAS protein has intrinsic GTPase activity and is an important mediator of growth factor receptor signaling resulting in the activation of several downstream pathways such as PI3K-mTOR and RAS-RAF-MEK pathway (RefSeq, Jul 2008).</p> <p>A missense alteration in KRAS, G12D, is identified in this case. Codon 12 lies within a GTP binding region of the KRAS protein (UniProt.org). Mutations in KRAS at codon 12 (within the GTP binding region), including KRAS G12D, result in reduced GTPase activity, which in turn leads to constitutive activation of KRAS and its downstream PI3K-AKT and MAPK signaling pathways (PMID- 26902995; 25705018).</p>

HGVS
nomenclature: p.
and c. notation

Transcript, variant
allele fraction,
depth

Gene Level Info

Variant Level Info

Supporting Evidence

Therapy, Guideline Info

Evidence-based Reporting

PierianDx Clinical Reporting and Sign-out

CGP REPORT

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PREPARED BY John Doe 02/04/1981 REVIEWED BY Non-small cell Lung Cancer 6563465346 REPORT DATE 02/18/2019 REPORT STATUS Final

A Phase 1b Study of Abemaciclib in Combination With Pembrolizumab for Patients With Stage IV N2-4 Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer or Hormone Receptor Positive, HER2 Negative Breast Cancer	NCT02779751 https://clinicaltrials.gov/show/NCT02779751	I	KRAS p.G12D c.35G>A
A Phase Ib, Open-label, Multicenter Study of Oral LXH254 in Combination With Orla-LT462 in Adult Patients With Advanced or Metastatic KRAS or BRAF Mutant Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer	NCT02974725 https://clinicaltrials.gov/show/NCT02974725	I	KRAS p.G12D c.35G>A
A Phase I Dose Finding Study of Oral LXH254 in Adult Patients With Advanced Solid Tumors Harboring MAPK Pathway Alterations	NCT02607813 https://clinicaltrials.gov/show/NCT02607813	I	KRAS p.G12D c.35G>A
A Phase Ib Trial of Pembrolizumab (MK-3475) and Trametinib Focused on Advanced KRAS Mutant Non-small Cell Lung Cancer	NCT03299088 https://clinicaltrials.gov/show/NCT03299088	I	KRAS p.G12D c.35G>A
Phase 1/1b Study of MGCD516 in Patients With Advanced Cancer	NCT02219711 https://clinicaltrials.gov/show/NCT02219711	I	PDGFRA p.D842V c.2525A>T
Nintedanib in Molecularly Selected Patients With Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer	NCT02299141 https://clinicaltrials.gov/show/NCT02299141	I	PDGFRA p.D842V c.2525A>T

TIER III - VARIANTS OF UNCERTAIN SIGNIFICANCE

AKT3 p.H405 NM_001286731 c.1345C>T	ATM p.N124804 NM_000091.3 c.3720_3736del17	AKT3 p.H405 NM_001286731 c.1348G>A	APC p.G430R NM_000038.5 c.6580G>A	APC p.G430R NM_000038.5 c.6580G>A	APC p.G430R NM_000038.5 c.6580G>A	APC p.G430R NM_000038.5 c.6580G>A
APC p.L118H NM_000038.5 c.443T>A	APC p.L118H NM_000038.5 c.442C>A	BRAF p.V600E NM_000093.3 c.6848C>A	ATM p.G1270A NM_000091.3 c.3000G>A	BRAF p.V600E NM_000093.3 c.6848C>A	BRAF p.V600E NM_000093.3 c.6848C>A	BRAF p.V600E NM_000093.3 c.6848C>A
BRAF p.V600E NM_000093.3 c.6888A>G	BRAF p.V600E NM_000093.3 c.6882C>G	BRAF p.V600E NM_000093.3 c.6871A>G	BRAF p.V600E NM_000093.3 c.5191C>A	BRAF p.V600E NM_000093.3 c.6847C>A	BRAF p.V600E NM_000093.3 c.5282G>A	BRAF p.V600E NM_000093.3 c.5218A>T
BRAF p.V600E NM_000093.3 c.5209G>T	BRAF p.V600E NM_000093.3 c.5200G>T	BRAF p.V600E NM_000093.3 c.5200G>T	BRAF p.V600E NM_000093.3 c.5195T>C	BRAF p.V600E NM_000093.3 c.3939C>A	BRAF p.V600E NM_000093.3 c.3938A>G	BRAF p.V600E NM_000093.3 c.3929C>T

CGP REPORT

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PREPARED BY John Doe 02/04/1981 REVIEWED BY Non-small cell Lung Cancer 6563465346 REPORT DATE 02/18/2019 REPORT STATUS Final

BRAF p.V600E NM_000093.3 c.3929C>T	BRAF p.V600E NM_000093.3 c.3811T>A	BRAF p.V600E NM_000093.3 c.3805G>A	BRAF p.V600E NM_000093.3 c.3805G>A	BRAF p.V600E NM_000093.3 c.3805G>A	BRAF p.V600E NM_000093.3 c.3805G>A	BRAF p.V600E NM_000093.3 c.3805G>A
BRAF p.V600E NM_000093.3 c.2590G>A	BRAF p.V600E NM_000093.3 c.1817G>A	BRAF p.V600E NM_000093.3 c.1039C>A	CCND3 p.S174A NM_011360712.2 c.532T>G	CTNNB1 p.R426S NM_01098205.1 c.860A>G	KRAS p.H128I NM_000985.3 c.3847G>A	KRAS p.H128I NM_000985.3 c.3847G>A
KRAS p.M188L NM_004985.3 c.563C>A	MSH2 p.N556K NM_002031.2 c.1687A>C	MSH2 p.N556K NM_002031.2 c.1687A>C	MSH2 p.Y563S NM_002031.2 c.1688A>C	MSH2 p.Y563N NM_002031.2 c.1687A>T	MSH2 p.E562D NM_002031.2 c.1686G>C	MSH2 p.E562V NM_002031.2 c.1686A>T
MSH2 p.E562* NM_002031.2 c.1684G>T	MSH2 p.E562Q NM_002031.2 c.1684G>C	MSH2 p.E561T NM_002031.2 c.1681G>T	MSH2 p.E561K NM_002031.2 c.1681G>A	MSH2 p.N560I NM_002031.2 c.1679A>T	MSH2 p.S559F NM_002031.2 c.1673C>T	MSH2 p.S559Y NM_002031.2 c.1673C>A
PIK3R1 p.D94K NM_00124566.1 c.274C>A	RB1 p.S332T NM_002031.2 c.905C>A	RB1 p.N191P NM_002031.2 c.58G>T				

CLASSIFICATION AND LEVELS OF EVIDENCE

The variant classification system used in this report is based on joint consensus recommendations of the Association for Molecular Pathology, American Society of Clinical Oncology, and the College of American Pathologists (J Mol Diagn 2017; 19:4-23). Tiers IA, IB, IIC, IID, II and IV describe variant categories of descending clinical significance in the patient. Variants in Tier IV are not reported in accordance with the consensus recommendations.

IA Variant of strong clinical significance. Level A evidence (FDA approved therapy or practice guideline in patient's tumor type)	IB Variant of strong clinical significance. Level B evidence (consensus in the field based on well-powered studies in patient's tumor type)	IIC Variant of potential clinical significance. Level C evidence (FDA approved therapy or practice guideline in other tumor types), evidence from multiple small published studies, or based on availability of investigational therapies)	IID Variant of potential clinical significance. Level D evidence (case reports or preclinical studies)
III Variant of uncertain clinical significance	IV Benign or likely benign variant		

FOOTER AREA

CGP REPORT

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PREPARED BY John Doe 02/04/1981 REVIEWED BY Non-small cell Lung Cancer 6563465346 REPORT DATE 02/18/2019 REPORT STATUS Final

METHODOLOGY

Experimental Methodology: This test uses targeted next-generation sequencing to analyze coding regions of the most inclusive annotated RefSeq transcript for each of the targeted genes. Target enrichment was performed using TruSight Oncology 500 workflow (Illumina). Sequencing of enriched libraries was performed in multiplex on the Illumina NextSeq using the paired-end, 2x101 base-pair configuration.

Informatics Methodology: Secondary analysis was performed using Illumina's TruSight Oncology 500 Local App version 1.3.1.

DISCLAIMER

This Report was generated using the materials and methods described below, which required the use of various reagents, protocols, instruments, software, databases, and other items, some of which were provided or made accessible by third parties. A defect or malfunction in any such reagents, protocols, instruments, software, databases, and/or other items may compromise the quality or accuracy of the Report.

...

Variants of Unknown Significance

Classification and Evidence Legend

Methodology, Disclaimer

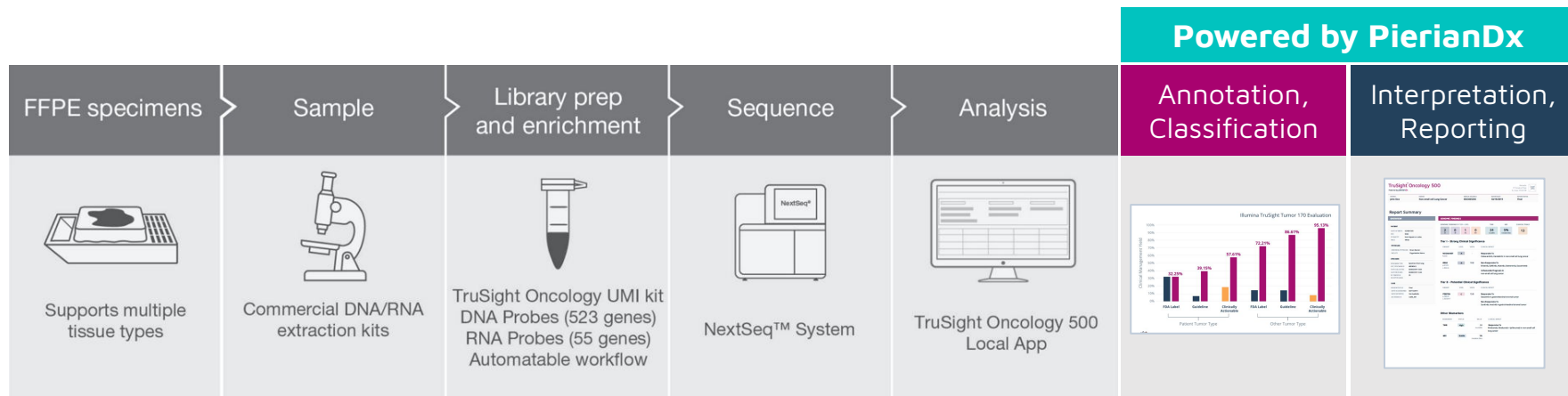
Enabling Rapid Validation and Deployment **LDT Support of RUO Assays**

A Seamless Experience

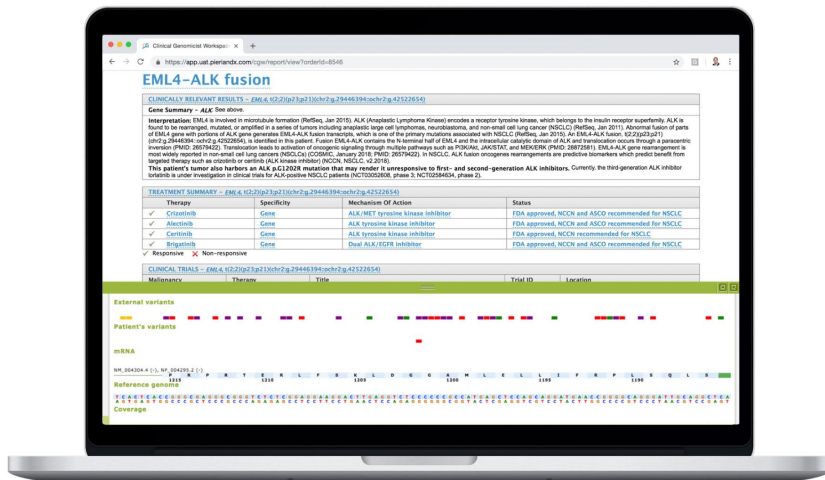
Enabling TruSight™ Oncology 500

Enabling Sample-to-Answer

The combination of **TruSight™ Oncology 500** with **PierianDx** variant interpretation and reporting solutions will provide customers with a **seamless, high-quality experience**.



PierianDx Clinical Genomics Workspace



Complete Molecular Testing Solution

- Complete HL7 integration: LIMS EHR
- Fully HIPAA-compliant cloud-based Application
- Secure site-to-site Virtual Private Network (VPN)
- API (Application Programming Interface) for workflow automation and data retrieval
- Support for next generation sequencing and clinical microarray

Clinical Sharing Network

- Access to ~20K prior medical interpretations of genomic variants
- Aggregation of de-identified patients data across disease populations

Variant Analysis and Classification

- FASTQ to VCF
- Variant annotation
- Intuitive variant classification
- Phenolyzer scoring
- Inheritance model filtering

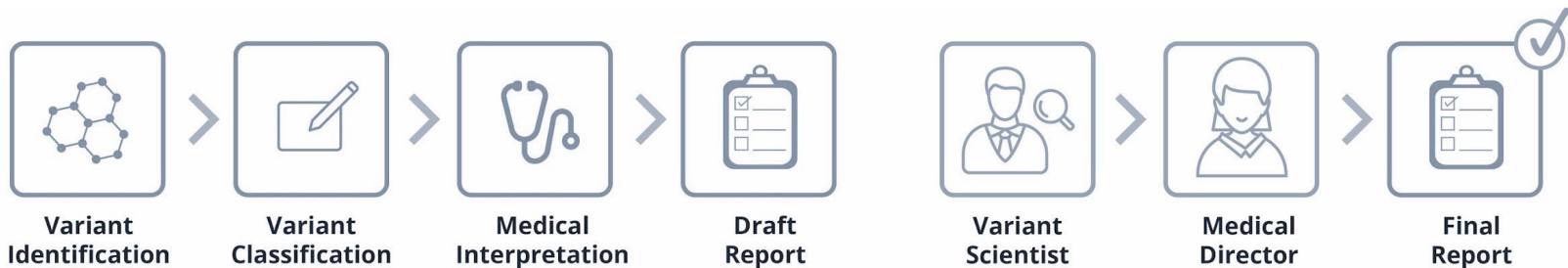
Quality Assurance/Control

- Run-to-run variability and reproducibility versus validated reference averages
- Complete provenance tracking
- Role-based access privileges

Clinical Reporting

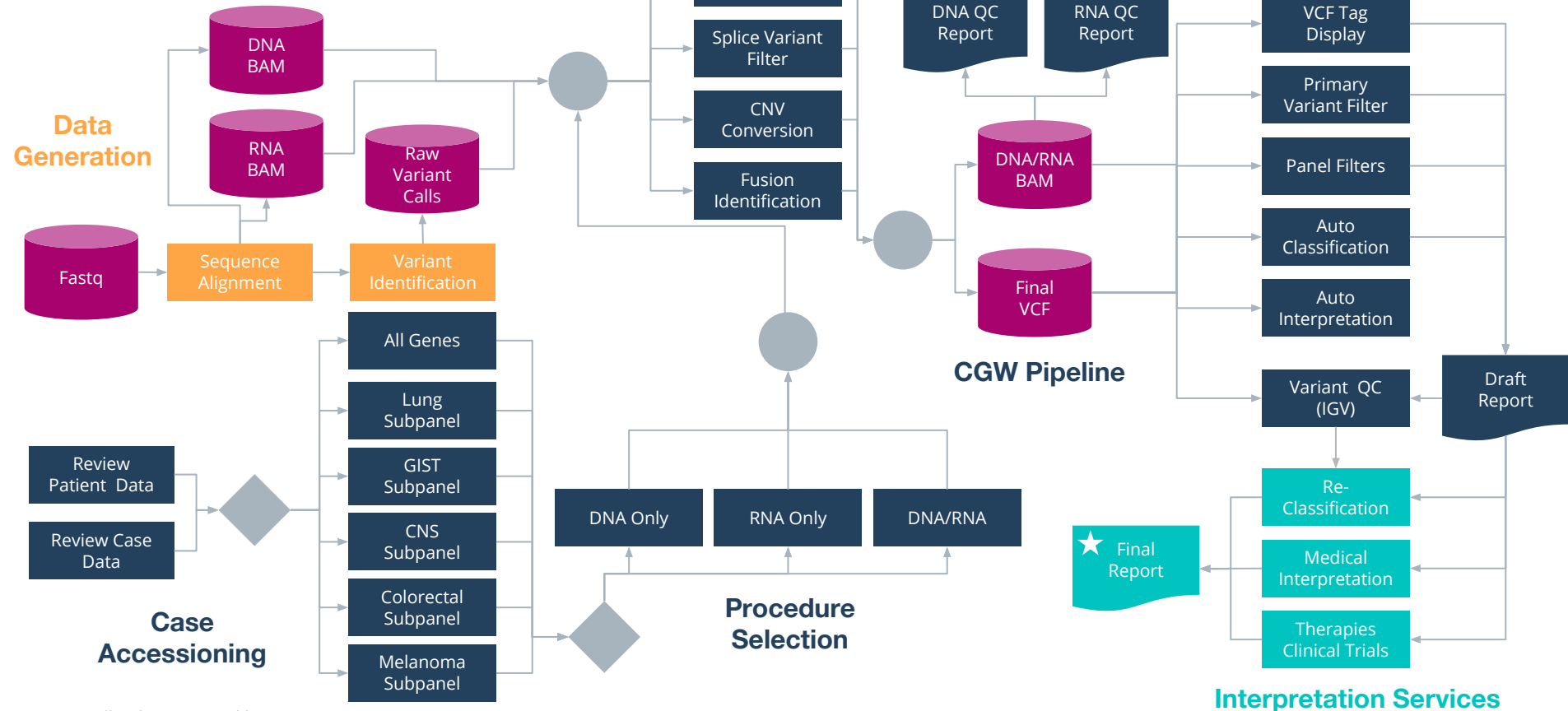
- Somatic cancer and constitutional disorders
- Branded and customized clinical report creation
- Clinical trial matching
- Intuitive genome browser

Optimal Mix of Technology + Human Expertise



	Software Automated	Variant Scientist & Medical Review
Classifications	Auto classification and interpretation of variants based on sophisticated rules engine	Assess existing variant classification/interpretation and update based on newest literature
Interpretations	Wide range of suggested therapeutic options and risk information	Evaluate pathways, variant co-occurrence, and patient data to create cohesive interpretations
Clinical Trials	Clinical trial matching based on molecular findings	Refine trial matching based on pathway information and client-specific SOP

Clinical Grade Pipelines



Accelerate Your Go-Live



NGS Assay Validation Support

- Development of draft validation plan
- Assay familiarization and optimization
- Validation analyses and data review
- Analytical sensitivity and specificity
- Precision concordance, reproducibility
- QC references, exon/hotspot coverage
- Sample procurement
- Report, requisition & consent forms
- CAP/CLIA compliant documentation



Validation of the Moffitt Solid Tumor Actionable Result (STAR) NGS Assay using the TST170 Panel by Illumina

Evans Roberts MD, Theresa Boyle MD PhD, Anthony Magliocco MD, Dahui Qin MD PhD, Lynn Moscinski MD, Ravi Kothapalli PhD in conjunction with PierianDx and Illumina Inc.

Tampa, Florida

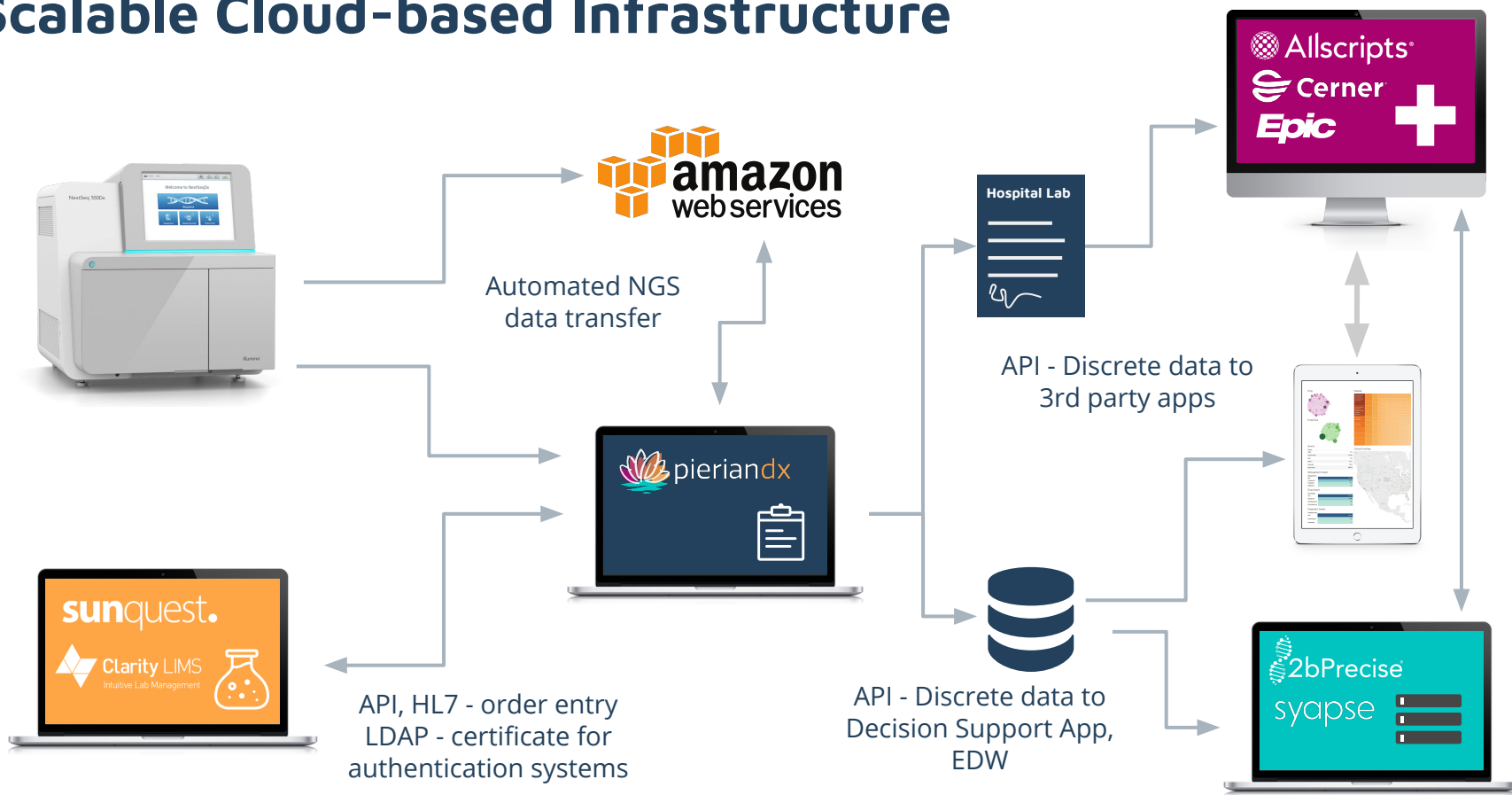
Introduction	Library Preparation	Moffitt STAR/TST170 Gene List	Bioinformatics Pipeline
<p>The Moffitt Solid Tumor Actionable Result (STAR) panel is an enrichment-based targeted next-generation sequencing panel that utilizes the Illumina TruSight Tumor 170 gene panel. The panel covers 170 genes associated with common solid tumors as well as hematological specimens. The assay is compatible with formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) samples and is capable of performing simultaneous analysis of both RNA and DNA from a single sample. The panel targets all coding exons per the current RefSeq database in 170 genes. The content of the panel includes 55 genes for fusions and splice variants, 145 genes for single nucleotide variants (SNVs) and insertions/deletions (indels) and 59 genes for copy number variants (CNVs). The assay is capable of detecting somatic mutations as low as 5% mutant allele frequency, with >95% sensitivity and specificity.</p>	<p>TST 170 Library Preparation Workflow</p>	<p>Moffitt STAR/TST170 Gene List</p>	<p>Bioinformatics Pipeline</p> <p>The Moffitt STAR assay utilizes a HIPAA-compliant cloud-based pipeline with the fastQ files first processed by the TST170 App in Illumina BaseSpace Enterprise for alignment, variant calling and initial filtering to generate a small variant VCF, CNV VCF, DNA sample metrics file, fusion CSV file, splice VCF, and RNA sample metrics file. These files along with the fastQ file are then transferred to GSNV by PierianDx, and further filtered and annotated to generate a report of the detected variants in a tiered manner based on clinical significance. The report is assigned to a pathologist for quality control, editing and sign-out with the final pdf report transferred into the electronic medical record upon sign-out.</p>
<p>Sensitivity and Specificity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For small variants, ≥95% sensitivity and specificity at 5% allele frequency at positions with coverage ≥250x. For fusion and splice variants, ≥95% sensitivity and specificity at 37 copies of mutant RNA transcripts per ng of total RNA input. For amplifications, ≥95% sensitivity and specificity for amplification variants at a copy number change relative to diploid of ≥2.2. We observed accurate results in our validation using the Illumina recommended quantity of 40 ng of DNA or RNA. For samples that are highly degraded, assay performance may be improved by using higher amounts of DNA (maximum of 120 ng) and RNA (maximum 65 ng). 	<p>Data Analysis Workflow</p>	<p>Validation Samples</p> <p>A total of 95 samples were used in the validation project. These samples consisted of a mixture of known patient specimens as well as known synthetic reference standards and cell lines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ascometrix Oncogene Hotspot DNA Control, Horizon Diagnostics T33, and Correl Cell Lines as well as known patient samples were used as controls for SNV and indel validation. MDM2 and Correl Cell Lines as well as known patient samples were used for the amplifications (CNVs). For fusions we used the Sarcoma Fusion RNASeq Mix V2 as well patient samples with known fusions. <p>The known patient samples consisted of a mixture of histological specimens (primarily those at our center institution). This included the following tumor types: Glioma (GBM), lung carcinoma, prostate carcinoma, gastric carcinoma, sarcoma, acute myeloid leukemia, acute myelogenous leukemia, high grade lymphoma, breast cancer, and a primary bone tumor.</p>	<p>Future Endeavors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are currently working on completing validation of different cytology specimens from cytology fluid cell blocks to fine needle aspirates preserved in FFPE blocks, smears, or in liquid suspension. Validation of Tumor Mutation Burden (TMB) and microsatellite instability (MSI) are under investigation. Capability to perform tumor of unknown origin analysis is also under development as well as categorization of tumor functional mutations. Incorporate germline testing with testing of paired non-tumor or blood specimens. Data collection from testing of specimens will be collected with clinical data in the Clinical Genomics Action Committee (CGAC) Database at Moffitt for both clinical and research purposes. This data may also assist in discovery via the Moffitt Oncology Research Information Exchange Network (ORIN).

Case Study: Moffitt STAR

1st Clinically Validated & Live TST 170 Assay

PierianDx was instrumental in Moffitt's validation and implementation of Illumina's TruSight Tumor 170.

Scalable Cloud-based Infrastructure



That's a Wrap

Summary

- Comprehensive genomic profiling provides **high value for patients and laboratories**
- TruSight™ Oncology 500 enables **in-house comprehensive genomic profiling** with excellent content and performance
- PierianDx interpretation and evidence-based reporting solutions enable a **streamlined sample-to-answer experience**
- PierianDx software and expert services support **rapid clinical validation and deployment** of research use only assays as laboratory developed tests

