

Patient Name: 조정옥
Gender: F
Sample ID: N25-346

Primary Tumor Site: ovary
Collection Date: 2019.05.30

Sample Cancer Type: Ovarian Cancer

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Relevant Ovarian Cancer Findings

Gene	Finding	Gene	Finding
BRAF	None detected	NTRK1	None detected
BRCA1	None detected	NTRK2	None detected
BRCA2	None detected	NTRK3	None detected
ERBB2	None detected	RET	None detected
KRAS	None detected		

Genomic Alteration	Finding
Tumor Mutational Burden	1.9 Mut/Mb measured
Genomic Instability	GIM 0 (Low)

HRD Status: **HR Proficient (HRD-)**

Relevant Biomarkers

Tier	Genomic Alteration	Relevant Therapies (In this cancer type)	Relevant Therapies (In other cancer type)	Clinical Trials
IIC	Microsatellite stable	None*	lenvatinib + pembrolizumab + berahyaluronidase alfa ¹	1
IIC	TP53 p.(Y220C) c.659A>G tumor protein p53 Allele Frequency: 5.33% Locus: chr17:7578190 Transcript: NM_000546.6	None*	None*	4

* Public data sources included in relevant therapies: FDA¹, NCCN, EMA², ESMO

* Public data sources included in prognostic and diagnostic significance: NCCN, ESMO

Line of therapy: I: First-line therapy, II+: Other line of therapy

Tier Reference: Li et al. Standards and Guidelines for the Interpretation and Reporting of Sequence Variants in Cancer: A Joint Consensus Recommendation of the Association for Molecular Pathology, American Society of Clinical Oncology, and College of American Pathologists. J Mol Diagn. 2017 Jan;19(1):4-23.

Alerts informed by public data sources:  Contraindicated,  Resistance,  Breakthrough,  Fast Track

TP53 p.(Y220C) c.659A>G  rezatapopt ¹

Public data sources included in alerts: FDA¹, NCCN, EMA², ESMO

Prevalent cancer biomarkers without relevant evidence based on included data sources

HLA-B deletion, Tumor Mutational Burden, Genomic Instability (Low)

Variant Details

DNA Sequence Variants							
Gene	Amino Acid Change	Coding	Variant ID	Locus	Allele Frequency	Transcript	Variant Effect
TP53	p.(Y220C)	c.659A>G	COSM10758	chr17:7578190	5.33%	NM_000546.6	missense
CUL3	p.(P648R)	c.1943C>G	.	chr2:225346695	3.77%	NM_003590.5	missense
PALB2	p.(P212S)	c.634C>T	.	chr16:23647233	5.92%	NM_024675.4	missense
NOTCH3	p.(G1347R)	c.4039G>C	.	chr19:15288700	47.51%	NM_000435.3	missense
ERCC2	p.(M545R)	c.1634T>G	.	chr19:45858019	50.18%	NM_000400.4	missense
CPXCR1	p.(S150I)	c.449G>T	.	chrX:88008864	4.55%	NM_001184771.1	missense

Copy Number Variations			
Gene	Locus	Copy Number	CNV Ratio
HLA-B	chr6:31322252	0.33	0.67

Biomarker Descriptions

Microsatellite stable

Background: Microsatellites are short tandem repeats (STR) of 1 to 6 bases of DNA between 5 to 50 repeat units in length. There are approximately 0.5 million STRs that occupy 3% of the human genome³³. Microsatellite instability (MSI) is defined as a change in the length of a microsatellite in a tumor as compared to normal tissue^{34,35}. MSI is closely tied to the status of the mismatch repair (MMR) genes. In humans, the core MMR genes include MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, and PMS2³⁶. Mutations and loss of expression in MMR genes, known as defective MMR (dMMR), lead to MSI. In contrast, when MMR genes lack alterations, they are referred to as MMR proficient (pMMR). Consensus criteria were first described in 1998 and defined MSI-high (MSI-H) as instability in two or more of the following five markers: BAT25, BAT26, D5S346, D2S123, and D17S250³⁷. Tumors with instability in one of the five markers were defined as MSI-low (MSI-L) whereas, those with instability in zero markers were defined as MS-stable (MSS)³⁷. Tumors classified as MSI-L are often phenotypically indistinguishable from MSS tumors and tend to be grouped with MSS^{38,39,40,41,42}. MSI-H is a hallmark of Lynch syndrome (LS), also known as hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, which is caused by germline mutations in the MMR genes³⁵. LS is associated with an increased risk of developing colorectal cancer, as well as other cancers, including endometrial and stomach cancer^{34,35,39,43}.

Alterations and prevalence: The MSI-H phenotype is observed in 30% of uterine corpus endothelial carcinoma, 20% of stomach adenocarcinoma, 15-20% of colon adenocarcinoma, and 5-10% of rectal adenocarcinoma^{34,35,44,45}. MSI-H is also observed in 5% of adrenal cortical carcinoma and at lower frequencies in other cancers such as esophageal, liver, and ovarian cancers^{44,45}.

Potential relevance: Anti-PD-1 immune checkpoint inhibitors including pembrolizumab⁴⁶ (2014) and nivolumab⁴⁷ (2015) are approved for patients with MSI-H or dMMR colorectal cancer who have progressed following chemotherapy. Pembrolizumab⁴⁶ is also approved as a single agent, for the treatment of patients with advanced endometrial carcinoma that is MSI-H or dMMR with disease progression on prior therapy who are not candidates for surgery or radiation. Importantly, pembrolizumab is approved for the treatment of MSI-H or dMMR solid tumors that have progressed following treatment, with no alternative option and is the first anti-PD-1 inhibitor to be approved with a tumor agnostic indication⁴⁶. Dostarlimab⁴⁸ (2021) is also approved for dMMR recurrent or advanced endometrial carcinoma or solid tumors that have progressed on prior treatment and is recommended as a subsequent therapy option in dMMR/MSI-H advanced or metastatic colon or rectal cancer^{40,49}. The cytotoxic T-lymphocyte antigen 4 (CTLA-4) blocking antibody, ipilimumab⁵⁰ (2011), is approved alone or in combination with nivolumab in MSI-H or dMMR colorectal cancer that has progressed following treatment with chemotherapy. MSI-H may confer a favorable prognosis in colorectal cancer although outcomes vary depending on stage and tumor location^{40,51,52}. Specifically, MSI-H is a strong prognostic indicator of better overall survival (OS) and relapse free survival (RFS) in stage II as compared to stage III colorectal cancer patients⁵². The majority of patients with tumors

Biomarker Descriptions (continued)

classified as either MSS or pMMR do not benefit from treatment with single-agent immune checkpoint inhibitors as compared to those with MSI-H tumors^{53,54}. However, checkpoint blockade with the addition of chemotherapy or targeted therapies have demonstrated response in MSS or pMMR cancers^{53,54}.

TP53 p.(Y220C) c.659A>G

tumor protein p53

Background: The TP53 gene encodes the tumor suppressor protein p53, which binds to DNA and activates transcription in response to diverse cellular stresses to induce cell cycle arrest, apoptosis, or DNA repair¹. In unstressed cells, TP53 is kept inactive by targeted degradation via MDM2, a substrate recognition factor for ubiquitin-dependent proteolysis¹⁰. Alterations in TP53 are required for oncogenesis as they result in loss of protein function and gain of transforming potential¹¹. Germline mutations in TP53 are the underlying cause of Li-Fraumeni syndrome, a complex hereditary cancer predisposition disorder associated with early-onset cancers^{12,13}.

Alterations and prevalence: TP53 is the most frequently mutated gene in the cancer genome with approximately half of all cancers experiencing TP53 mutations. Ovarian, head and neck, esophageal, and lung squamous cancers have particularly high TP53 mutation rates (60-90%)^{8,9,14,15,16,17}. Approximately two-thirds of TP53 mutations are missense mutations and several recurrent missense mutations are common, including substitutions at codons R158, R175, Y220, R248, R273, and R282^{8,9}. Invariably, recurrent missense mutations in TP53 inactivate its ability to bind DNA and activate transcription of target genes^{18,19,20,21}. Alterations in TP53 are also observed in pediatric cancers^{8,9}. Somatic mutations are observed in 53% of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, 24% of soft tissue sarcoma, 19% of glioma, 13% of bone cancer, 9% of B-lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma, 4% of embryonal tumors, 3% of Wilms tumor and leukemia, 2% of T-lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma, and less than 1% of peripheral nervous system cancers (5 in 1158 cases)^{8,9}. Biallelic loss of TP53 is observed in 10% of bone cancer, 2% of Wilms tumor, and less than 1% of B-lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma (2 in 731 cases) and leukemia (1 in 250 cases)^{8,9}.

Potential relevance: The small molecule p53 reactivator, PC14586²² (2020), received a fast track designation by the FDA for advanced tumors harboring a TP53 Y220C mutation. In addition to investigational therapies aimed at restoring wild-type TP53 activity, compounds that induce synthetic lethality are also under clinical evaluation^{23,24}. TP53 mutations are a diagnostic marker of SHH-activated, TP53-mutant medulloblastoma²⁵. TP53 mutations confer poor prognosis and poor risk in multiple blood cancers including AML, MDS, myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPN), and chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), and acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL)^{26,27,28,29,30}. In mantle cell lymphoma, TP53 mutations are associated with poor prognosis when treated with conventional therapy including hematopoietic cell transplant³¹. Mono- and bi-allelic mutations in TP53 confer unique characteristics in MDS, with multi-hit patients also experiencing associations with complex karyotype, few co-occurring mutations, and high-risk disease presentation as well as predicted death and leukemic transformation independent of the IPSS-R staging system³².

HLA-B deletion

major histocompatibility complex, class I, B

Background: The HLA-B gene encodes the major histocompatibility complex, class I, B¹. MHC (major histocompatibility complex) class I molecules are located on the cell surface of nucleated cells and present antigens from within the cell for recognition by cytotoxic T cells². MHC class I molecules are heterodimers composed of two polypeptide chains, α and B2M³. The classical MHC class I genes include HLA-A, HLA-B, and HLA-C and encode the α polypeptide chains, which present short polypeptide chains, of 7 to 11 amino acids, to the immune system to distinguish self from non-self^{4,5,6}. Downregulation of MHC class I promotes tumor evasion of the immune system, suggesting a tumor suppressor role for HLA-B⁷.

Alterations and prevalence: Somatic mutations in HLA-B are observed in 10% of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), 5% of cervical squamous cell carcinoma and stomach adenocarcinoma, 4% of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma and colorectal adenocarcinoma, 3% of uterine cancer, and 2% of esophageal adenocarcinoma and skin cutaneous melanoma^{8,9}. Biallelic loss of HLA-B is observed in 5% of DLBCL^{8,9}.

Potential relevance: Currently, no therapies are approved for HLA-B aberrations.

Genes Assayed (continued)

Genes Assayed for the Detection of Copy Number Variations (continued)

TNFAIP3, TNFRSF14, TOP1, TP53, TP63, TPMT, TPP2, TSC1, TSC2, U2AF1, USP8, USP9X, VHL, WT1, XPO1, XRCC2, XRCC3, YAP1, YES1, ZFH3, ZMYM3, ZNF217, ZNF429, ZRSR2

Genes Assayed for the Detection of Fusions

AKT2, ALK, AR, AXL, BRAF, BRCA1, BRCA2, CDKN2A, EGFR, ERBB2, ERBB4, ERG, ESR1, ETV1, ETV4, ETV5, FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3, FGR, FLT3, JAK2, KRAS, MDM4, MET, MYB, MYBL1, NF1, NOTCH1, NOTCH4, NRG1, NTRK1, NTRK2, NTRK3, NUTM1, PDGFRA, PDGFRB, PIK3CA, PPARG, PRKACA, PRKACB, PTEN, RAD51B, RAF1, RB1, RELA, RET, ROS1, RSP02, RSP03, TERT

Genes Assayed with Full Exon Coverage

ABRAXAS1, ACVR1B, ACVR2A, ADAMTS12, ADAMTS2, AMER1, APC, ARHGAP35, ARID1A, ARID1B, ARID2, ARID5B, ASXL1, ASXL2, ATM, ATR, ATRX, AXIN1, AXIN2, B2M, BAP1, BARD1, BCOR, BLM, BMPR2, BRCA1, BRCA2, BRIP1, CALR, CASP8, CBF3, CD274, CD276, CDC73, CDH1, CDH10, CDK12, CDKN1A, CDKN1B, CDKN2A, CDKN2B, CDKN2C, CHEK1, CHEK2, CIC, CIITA, CREBBP, CSMD3, CTCF, CTLA4, CUL3, CUL4A, CUL4B, CYLD, CYP2C9, CYP2D6, DAXX, DDX3X, DICER1, DNMT3A, DOCK3, DPYD, DSC1, DSC3, ELF3, ENO1, EP300, EPCAM, EPHA2, ERAP1, ERAP2, ERCC2, ERCC4, ERCC5, ERFF1, ETV6, FANCA, FANCC, FANCD2, FANCE, FANCF, FANCG, FANCI, FANCL, FANCM, FAS, FAT1, FBXW7, FUBP1, GATA3, GNA13, GPS2, HDAC2, HDAC9, HLA-A, HLA-B, HNF1A, ID3, INPP4B, JAK1, JAK2, JAK3, KDM5C, KDM6A, KEAP1, KLHL13, KMT2A, KMT2B, KMT2C, KMT2D, LARP4B, LATS1, LATS2, MAP2K4, MAP2K7, MAP3K1, MAP3K4, MAPK8, MEN1, MGA, MLH1, MLH3, MRE11, MSH2, MSH3, MSH6, MTAP, MTUS2, MUTYH, NBN, NCOR1, NF1, NF2, NOTCH1, NOTCH2, NOTCH3, NOTCH4, PALB2, PARP1, PARP2, PARP3, PARP4, PBRM1, PDCD1, PDCD1LG2, PDIA3, PGD, PHF6, PIK3R1, PMS1, PMS2, POLD1, POLE, POT1, PPM1D, PPP2R2A, PRDM1, PRDM9, PRKAR1A, PSMB10, PSMB8, PSMB9, PTCH1, PTEN, PTPRT, RAD50, RAD51, RAD51B, RAD51C, RAD51D, RAD52, RAD54L, RASA1, RASA2, RB1, RBM10, RECQL4, RNASEH2A, RNASEH2B, RNASEH2C, RNF43, RPA1, RPL22, RPL5, RUNX1, RUNX1T1, SDHA, SDHB, SDHC, SDHD, SETD2, SLX4, SMAD2, SMAD4, SMARCA4, SMARCB1, SOCS1, SOX9, SPEN, STAG2, STAT1, STK11, SUFU, TAP1, TAP2, TBX3, TCF7L2, TET2, TGFB2, TMEM132D, TNFAIP3, TNFRSF14, TP53, TP63, TPP2, TSC1, TSC2, UGT1A1, USP9X, VHL, WT1, XRCC2, XRCC3, ZBTB20, ZFH3, ZMYM3, ZRSR2

Relevant Therapy Summary

In this cancer type

In other cancer type

In this cancer type and other cancer types

No evidence

Microsatellite stable

Relevant Therapy	FDA	NCCN	EMA	ESMO	Clinical Trials*
lenvatinib + pembrolizumab + berahyaluronidase alfa	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
ETC-1922159, pembrolizumab, denosumab, zoledronic acid	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div> (I)

TP53 p.(Y220C) c.659A>G

Relevant Therapy	FDA	NCCN	EMA	ESMO	Clinical Trials*
JAB-30000	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div> (I/II)
rezatapopt	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div> (I/II)
SYN-608	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div> (I)
SYN-818, olaparib	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div> (I)

* Most advanced phase (IV, III, II/III, II, I/II, I) is shown and multiple clinical trials may be available.

HRR Details

Gene/Genomic Alteration	Finding
LOH percentage	0.0%
PALB2	SNV, P212S, AF:0.06

Homologous recombination repair (HRR) genes were defined from published evidence in relevant therapies, clinical guidelines, as well as clinical trials, and include - BRCA1, BRCA2, ATM, BARD1, BRIP1, CDK12, CHEK1, CHEK2, FANCL, PALB2, RAD51B, RAD51C, RAD51D, and RAD54L.

Thermo Fisher Scientific's Ion Torrent OncoPrint Reporter software was used in generation of this report. Software was developed and designed internally by Thermo Fisher Scientific. The analysis was based on OncoPrint Reporter (6.2.4 data version 2025.12(007)). The data presented here are from a curated knowledge base of publicly available information, but may not be exhaustive. FDA information was sourced from www.fda.gov and is current as of 2025-11-25. NCCN information was sourced from www.nccn.org and is current as of 2025-11-03. EMA information was sourced from www.ema.europa.eu and is current as of 2025-11-25. ESMO information was sourced from www.esmo.org and is current as of 2025-11-03. Clinical Trials information is current as of 2025-11-03. For the most up-to-date information regarding a particular trial, search www.clinicaltrials.gov by NCT ID or search local clinical trials authority website by local identifier listed in 'Other identifiers.' Variants are reported according to HGVS nomenclature and classified following AMP/ASCO/CAP guidelines (Li et al. 2017). Based on the data sources selected, variants, therapies, and trials listed in this report are listed in order of potential clinical significance but not for predicted efficacy of the therapies.

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