

Summit™ 2.0 + Vantage™ Report

Patient Information	Provisional Diagnosis	Specimen	Physician Information
Name: John Smith DOB: 01/01/1990 Sex Assigned at Birth: Male MRN: 11xx22xx33	Diagnosis: Glioblastoma ICD10: C71.0-C71.9	Type: CSF Collected: 01/01/2025 Received: 01/02/2025 Specimen ID: SumPos-CNS-Adult-1	Institution: Belay Diagnostics Referring Physician: Provider Test

RESULT SUMMARY

POSITIVE

Comments
<i>EGFR</i> gene fusions are observed in 6-13% of glioblastoma (GBM) cases, typically as part of complex rearrangements at chromosome band 7p11.2 (PMID: 24120142). <i>EGFR::LANCL2</i> fusions have been reported in lung cancer but the exact incidence of this fusion is not well-defined in central nervous system (CNS) tumors. Frequent co-amplification of <i>EGFR</i> (44%) and <i>LANCL2</i> (28%) in GBM suggests a potential oncogenic link. Notably, 62% of <i>EGFR</i> -amplified GBMs also show <i>LANCL2</i> amplification, supporting a functional relationship in this tumor context (PMID: 34461927). Clinical correlation is required.

ALTERATION DETAILS

Clinically Significant Genomic Variants (Tier 1 or 2 per AMP/ASCO/CAP)				
Alteration	VAF	Actionability Summary		
		FDA/NCCN Therapies Associated	Prognostic/Diagnostic Guidelines	Clinical Trial Options
<i>NF1</i> c.7321+1G>A	0.9%	No	No	Yes
<i>EGFR</i> p.R222C c.664C>T	0.7%	No	Yes	Yes
<i>PIK3R1</i> p.K447_K448del c.1339_1344del	7.1%	No	No	No
<i>TERT</i> c.-124C>T	8.5%	No	Yes	Yes

Copy Number Variants					
Alteration	Location	Fold Change	Actionability Summary		
			FDA/NCCN Therapies Associated	Prognostic/Diagnostic Guidelines	Clinical Trial Options
<i>EGFR</i> Amplification	chr7	6.82	No	Yes	Yes

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Fusion Variants				
Alteration	Breakpoint	Actionability Summary		
		FDA/NCCN Therapies Associated	Prognostic/Diagnostic Guidelines	Clinical Trial Options
EGFR-LANCL2 Fusion	EGFR intron 1 NM_005228.3 chr7:55195742 LANCL2 intron 6 NM_018697.3 chr7:55492851	No	Yes	Yes

Biomarkers				
Tumor Mutation Burden (TMB)			Microsatellite Instability (MSI)	
Not Detected	Low	High	Stable	High

Aneuploidy Variants (Chromosome Arm Level Loss or Gain)				
Alteration	Type of Relevant Genes	Actionability Summary		
		FDA/NCCN Therapies Associated	Prognostic/Diagnostic Guidelines	Clinical Trial Options
chr10p whole arm Loss	-	No	Yes	Yes
chr10q whole arm Loss	Fully Contained: <i>FGF8, FGFR2, PTEN, RET</i>	No	Yes	Yes
chr7p whole arm Gain	Fully Contained: <i>EGFR</i>	No	Yes	Yes
chr7q whole arm Gain	Fully Contained: <i>BRAF, CDK6, MET</i>	No	Yes	Yes
Aneuploidy Variants of Unknown Significance				
chr1p Loss	chr20p Gain	chr20q Gain	chr8q Gain	chr9p Loss

Vantage™ MGMT Promoter Methylation				
Status	Guidelines	Actionability Summary		
		FDA/NCCN Therapies Associated	Prognostic/Diagnostic Guidelines	Clinical Trial Options
Methylated	NCCN	Yes	Yes	Yes

Variants of Unknown Significance (Tier 3)			
SNV/MNVs/Indels		Gene Level CNVs	Fusions
<i>ATR</i> K764E <i>DNMT3A</i> C562Y <i>IRF2</i> T20S		None	None
<i>PDGFRA</i> V140M <i>PTPRS</i> E1383D <i>SDHA</i> A466T			

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Variants of Unknown Significance (Tier 3)			
SNV/MNVs/Indels		Gene Level CNVs	Fusions
MDC1 R842S	SPTA1 S1424C		
MDC1 A333V	STAT3 A473T		
MYC H302Q	TET2 Y1245fs		

ACTIONABILITY SUMMARY

FDA / NCCN Therapies for the Patient's Tumor Type (Tier 1A)			
Biomarker	Therapies	Setting	Source(s)
MGMT Promoter Methylation Positive	alkylating agent	Unspecified	NCCN

FDA / NCCN Therapies with Resistance / Decreased Response (Tier 1A): None

Prognostic Implications per NCCN			
Biomarker	Prognostic Association	Diseases	Note
MGMT Promoter Methylation Positive	Favorable	Glioma	MGMT promoter methylation confers a survival advantage in glioblastoma.
TERT c.-124C>T	Unfavorable	Glioma	In the absence of an IDH mutation, TERT mutations in diffusely infiltrative gliomas are associated with reduced overall survival compared to gliomas lacking TERT mutations.

Diagnostic Implications per WHO		
Biomarker	Diseases	Note
EGFR-LANCL2 Fusion	Central Nervous System Neoplasm	EGFR mutations and fusions have been observed in several central nervous system neoplasms. In glioblastoma, IDH-wildtype, about 60% of tumors show evidence of EGFR amplification, mutation, rearrangement, or altered splicing (PMID:24120142), with mutations/fusions often co-occurring with amplification. EGFR gene fusions are observed in 6-13% of cases, typically as part of complex rearrangements at chromosome band 7p11.2 (PMID: 24120142). Fusion partners are mostly neighboring genes of EGFR (e.g. SEPTIN14, PSPH, SEC61G, SDK1). EGFR mutations also define an EGFR-mutant sub-type of diffuse midline glioma, H3 K27-altered. Within EGFR-mutant DMG, most tumors harbor small in-frame insertions/duplications within exon 20, which encodes the intracellular tyrosine kinase domain, whereas others harbor missense mutations in exons encoding parts of the extracellular domain, most commonly p.A289T or p.A289V. EGFR mutations have also been observed in diffuse pediatric-type high-grade glioma, H3-wildtype and IDH-wildtype.
EGFR Amplification	Central Nervous System Neoplasm	EGFR amplification is a diagnostic criterion for glioblastoma, IDH-wildtype. Overall, about 60% of these tumors show evidence of EGFR amplification, mutation, rearrangement, or altered splicing (PMID: 24120142). The most frequent of these alterations is EGFR amplification (PMID: 1374522), which occurs in about 40% of all IDH-wildtype glioblastomas (PMID: 24120142; PMID: 30187121). Gain of EGFR is also present in ~50% of cases of the RTK2 subtype of diffuse pediatric-type high-grade glioma, H3-wildtype and IDH-wildtype. EGFR amplification has also been identified in hemangioblastomas, and a small subset of MN1-altered astroblastomas.
EGFR R222C	Central Nervous System Neoplasm	EGFR mutations and fusions have been observed in several central nervous system neoplasms. In glioblastoma, IDH-wildtype, about 60% of tumors show evidence of EGFR amplification, mutation, rearrangement, or altered splicing (PMID:24120142), with mutations/fusions often co-occurring with amplification. EGFR gene fusions are observed in 6-13% of cases, typically as part of complex rearrangements at chromosome band 7p11.2 (PMID: 24120142). Fusion partners are mostly neighboring genes of EGFR (e.g. SEPTIN14, PSPH, SEC61G, SDK1). EGFR mutations also define an EGFR-mutant sub-type of diffuse midline glioma, H3 K27-altered. Within EGFR-mutant DMG, most tumors harbor small in-frame insertions/duplications within exon 20, which encodes the intracellular tyrosine kinase domain, whereas others harbor missense mutations in exons encoding parts of the extracellular domain, most commonly p.A289T or p.A289V. EGFR mutations have also been observed in diffuse pediatric-type high-grade glioma, H3-wildtype and IDH-wildtype.
MET Amplification	Central Nervous System Neoplasm	MET amplifications or fusions occur in several central nervous system neoplasms. They are common in high-grade IDH-mutant astrocytomas (PMID: 30343896) and diffuse, pediatric-type high-grade glioma, H3-wildtype and IDH-wildtype (PMID: 27748748), but they may also occur in adult-type IDH-wildtype glioblastomas (PMID: 29718398; PMID: 30343896; PMID: 25135958). MET fusions are a diagnostic criterion for infant-type hemispheric glioma, where structural genomic variants, often driven by focal intragenic DNA copy-number changes, result in the acquisition of fusion genes involving numerous 5 partners and MET or other RTK genes.
MGMT Promoter Methylation Positive	Central Nervous System Neoplasm	Among central nervous system neoplasms, MGMT promoter methylation is detectable in the majority of oligodendrogliomas (PMID: 15455350). The MGMT gene encodes a DNA repair protein (PMID: 24071851) and is transcriptionally silenced by promoter methylation in approximately 40-50% of IDH-wildtype glioblastomas (PMID: 24120142; PMID: 10029064; PMID: 15758010; PMID: 22294349). MGMT promoter methylation in glioblastoma is a strong predictive marker of response to alkylating agents such as temozolomide and is associated with longer overall survival (PMID: 15758010; PMID: 22877848; PMID: 22578793; PMID: 19805672; PMID: 25655102; PMID: 24068788; PMID: 25035291; PMID: 24912512; PMID: 30782343), with more than 90% of long-term survivors harboring MGMT promoter methylation (PMID: 19269895). A higher frequency of methylation (>75%) is also associated with gliomas exhibiting the glioma CpG island methylator phenotype (G-CIMP), characteristic of IDH-mutant tumors (PMID: 22810491; PMID: 24120142; PMID: 23209033). Although H3 G34-mutant diffuse hemispheric gliomas display widespread DNA hypomethylation, MGMT is often methylated and may be associated with longer overall survival in the absence of oncogene amplifications (PMID: 23079654; PMID: 28966033; PMID: 30101054; PMID: 26482474). In high-grade astrocytoma with piloid features, a methylated MGMT promoter was reported in 46% of tumors, though no association with outcome was

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		observed, and treatment data were unavailable (PMID: 29564591). In primary diffuse large B-cell lymphoma of the CNS, MGMT promoter methylation is observed in approximately 52% of cases and may have therapeutic implications, as a subset of elderly patients responded to temozolomide monotherapy (PMID: 16858686; PMID: 9546285; PMID: 15327516; PMID: 19494841; PMID: 19841864). In pituitary adenoma/pituitary neuroendocrine tumor (PitNET), MGMT protein expression appears inversely related to temozolomide response; however, promoter methylation status does not correlate with treatment outcomes (PMID: 29046323; PMID: 29330228; PMID: 20668043).
Monosomy 10, Trisomy 7	Central Nervous System Neoplasm	Among central nervous system neoplasms, whole chromosome 7 gain (trisomy 7) and whole chromosome 10 loss (monosomy 10) is one of the essential diagnostic criteria for glioblastoma, IDH-wildtype (WHO grade 4). +7/-10 is the most frequent numerical chromosome alteration in glioblastoma (PMID: 30187121), and the sensitivity and specificity for the diagnosis of IDH-wildtype glioblastoma were reported as 59% and 98% for +7/-10 (PMID: 30187121).
TERT c.-124 C>T	Central Nervous System Neoplasm	Among central nervous system neoplasms, TERT promoter mutation is an essential diagnostic criteria for glioblastoma, IDH-wildtype. In oligodendroglioma, IDH-mutant and 1p/19q-codeleted, TERT promoter mutation is desirable for the diagnosis. Additionally, TERT promoter mutation is also observed in diffuse midline glioma, H3 K27-altered (PMID: 28966033; PMID: 29763623), diffuse pediatric-type high-grade glioma, H3-wildtype and IDH-wildtype (~64% of cases) (PMID: 2840133), high-grade astrocytoma with piloid features (2 [3%] of 74, both C228T mutations) (PMID:29564591), medulloblastoma, SHH-activated and TP53-wildtype, and meningioma. In pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma, TERT promoter mutation and less frequently TERT amplifications have been identified (PMID: 24154961; PMID: 30240866; PMID: 30051528; PMID: 32619305).

CLINICAL TRIALS / INVESTIGATIONAL THERAPIES

EGFR Amplification + EGFR R222C		
Therapy	Clinical Trial	Location/Sponsor
ERAS-801 + surgery	NCT07089641 (Phase 1) ERAS-801 for the Treatment of Resectable and Progressive or Recurrent IDH Wildtype Grade IV Glioblastoma or Astrocytoma With an EGFR Amplification or Mutation, ERAS801-SARG Trial	Los Angeles, California Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center SAbbassi@mednet.ucla.edu
verteporfin	NCT04590664 (Phase 1/Phase 2) Verteporfin for the Treatment of Recurrent High Grade EGFR-Mutated Glioblastoma	Atlanta, Georgia Emory University william.l.read@emory.edu

EGFR Amplification + EGFR R222C + EGFR-LANCL2 Fusion		
Therapy	Clinical Trial	Location/Sponsor
BDTX-1535 + radiation therapy; BDTX-1535 + temozolomide + radiation therapy; BDTX-1535	NCT06072586 (Early Phase 1) A Phase 0/1 Study of BDTX-1535 in Recurrent High-Grade Glioma (rHGG) and Newly Diagnosed Glioblastoma (nGBM) Participants With EGFR Alterations or Fusions	Chandler, Arizona St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center, Phoenix research@ivybraintumorcenter.org

EGFR Amplification + EGFR R222C + MET Amplification + NF1 c.7321+1G>A		
Therapy	Clinical Trial	Location/Sponsor
MK-0472; MK-0472 + pembrolizumab; MK-0472 + MK-1084	NCT05853367 (Phase 1) Study of MK-0472 in Participants With Advanced/Metastatic Solid Tumors (MK-0472-001)	Chicago, Illinois Merck Sharp & Dohme LLC Trialsites@msd.com

EGFR Amplification + Monosomy 10 + TERT c.-124C>T + Trisomy 7		
Therapy	Clinical Trial	Location/Sponsor
bevacizumab + temozolomide + radiation therapy; temozolomide + radiation therapy	NCT05271240 (Phase 3) Repeated Supersensitive Intraarterial Cerebral Infusion (SIACI) of Bevacizumab With Temozolomide and Radiation Compared to Temozolomide and Radiation Alone in Newly Diagnosed GBM	New York, New York Northwell Health jboockvar@northwell.edu
pembrolizumab + olaparib + temozolomide	NCT05463848 (Phase 2) Surgical Pembro +/- Olaparib w TMZ for rGBM	Boston, Massachusetts L. Nicolas Gonzalez Castro, MD, PhD lgonzalez-castro@partners.org

EGFR R222C		
Therapy	Clinical Trial	Location/Sponsor

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MRTX0902	NCT05578092 (Phase 1/Phase 2) A Phase 1/2 Study of MRTX0902 in Solid Tumors With Mutations in the KRAS MAPK Pathway	New Haven, Connecticut Mirati Therapeutics Inc. Clinical.Trials@bms.com
ZZ06	NCT04412616 (Phase 1) ZZ06 in Adult Patients With Advanced Solid Tumor Malignancies	Los Angeles, California Changchun Intellcrown Pharmaceutical Co. LTD baishiqi@intelli-crown.com

MET Amplification		
Therapy	Clinical Trial	Location/Sponsor
ABBV-303	NCT06158958 (Phase 1) A Study to Assess the Safety, Pharmacokinetics, and Efficacy of Intravenous (IV) ABBV-303, as Monotherapy and in Combination With IV Infused Budigalimab (ABBV-181), in Adults With Advanced Solid Tumors	Duarte, California AbbVie abbvieclinicaltrials@abbvie.com
VERT-002	NCT06669117 (Phase 1/Phase 2) FIH Trial of VERT-002 in Patients With Locally Advanced or Metastatic Solid Tumors With MET Alterations	Washington, District of Columbia Pierre Fabre Medicament yuhua.wang@pierre-fabre.com
crizotinib + talazoparib	NCT04693468 (Phase 1) Talazoparib and Palbociclib, Axitinib, or Crizotinib for the Treatment of Advanced or Metastatic Solid Tumors, TalaCom Trial	Houston, Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center tyap@mdanderson.org
vebreltinib	NCT03175224 (Phase 2) APL-101 Study of Subjects With NSCLC With c-Met EXON 14 Skip Mutations and c-Met Dysregulation Advanced Solid Tumors	Los Angeles, California Apollomics Inc. clinops@apollicomicsinc.com

MGMT Promoter Methylation Positive		
Therapy	Clinical Trial	Location/Sponsor
Iomustine + temozolomide + radiation therapy	NCT05095376 (Phase 3) Testing the Addition of the Chemotherapy Drug Lomustine (Gleostine) to the Usual Treatment (Temozolomide and Radiation Therapy) for Newly Diagnosed MGMT Methylated Glioblastoma	Fairbanks, Alaska NRG Oncology
temozolomide; dasatinib + quercetin; fisetin; fisetin + temozolomide; dasatinib + quercetin + temozolomide	NCT07025226 (Early Phase 1) Sequential Treatments or Combinations Including Dasatinib, Quercetin, Fisetin and/or Temozolomide for the Treatment of Previously Treated Glioma With Residual Disease	Rochester, Minnesota Mayo Clinic mayocliniccancerstudies@mayo.edu
tuvusertib + temozolomide	NCT05691491 (Phase 1/Phase 2) Testing the Combination of the Anti-Cancer Drugs Temozolomide and M1774 to Evaluate Their Safety and Effectiveness	New Haven, Connecticut National Cancer Institute (NCI)

NF1 c.7321+1G>A		
Therapy	Clinical Trial	Location/Sponsor
DCC-3084	NCT06287463 (Phase 1/Phase 2) Study of DCC-3084 in Participants With Advanced Malignancies Driven by the Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase (MAPK) Pathway	Los Angeles, California Deciphera Pharmaceuticals, LLC clinicaltrials@deciphera.com
IPN01195	NCT06833008 (Phase 1/Phase 2) A Study to Assess a New Medicine Called IPN01195 When Administered Alone in Adults With Advanced Solid Tumours	Grand Rapids, Michigan Ipsen clinical.trials@ipsen.com
PAS-004	NCT06299839 (Phase 1) PAS-004 in Patients With Advanced Solid Tumors	Irving, Texas Pasithea Therapeutics Corp.
inlexisertib	NCT04892017 (Phase 1/Phase 2) A Phase 1/2 Study of Inlexisertib (DCC-3116) in Patients With RAS/MAPK Pathway Mutant Solid Tumors	Boston, Massachusetts Deciphera Pharmaceuticals, LLC clinicaltrials@deciphera.com

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TIER 1A THERAPY DETAILS

MGMT Promoter Methylation Positive		
Therapy	Approval / Guideline Summary	Underlying Evidence
alkylating agent	Per NCCN, methylation of the MGMT promoter in glioma silences MGMT, making the tumor more sensitive to treatment with alkylating agents (Category 2A).	The NCCN guideline for alkylating agents was supported by data from a retrospective analysis of the MGMT promoter in tumor DNA by a methylation-specific polymerase chain reaction at the University Hospital of Navarre (PMID: 11070098). Clinical data demonstrated methylation of the promoter was positively correlated with the clinical response and with overall and disease-free survival; 63% (n = 12/19) of the patients with methylated tumors had a partial or complete response to carmustine, as compared with 4%; P < 0.001 (n = 1/ 28) patients with unmethylated tumors. Additionally, the median time to the progression of disease was 21 mo. for methylated gliomas vs. 8 mo. for unmethylated glioma; P < 0.001.

TEST DETAILS

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PANEL CONTENT AND REPORTING TRANSCRIPTS				
ABL1 NM_005157.4 [^]	DNAJB1 NM_006145.1	H2BC5 NM_021063.3	MYC NM_002467.4 ⁺	COP1 NM_022457.5
ABL2 NM_007314.3	DNMT1 NM_001130823.1	H3C1 NM_003529.2	MYCL NM_001033082.2 ⁺	RHEB NM_005614.3
ACVR1 NM_001105.4	DNMT3A NM_022552.4	H3C2 NM_003537.3	MYCN NM_005378.4 ⁺	RHOA NM_001664.2
ACVR1B NM_020328.3	DNMT3B NM_006892.3	H3C3 NM_003531.2	MYD88 NM_002468.4	RICTOR NM_152756.3 ⁺
AKT1 NM_001014432.1	DOT1L NM_032482.2	H3C4 NM_003530.4	MYO1 NM_002478.4	RIT1 NM_006912.5
AKT2 NM_001626.4 ⁺	E2F3 NM_001949.4	H3C6 NM_003532.2	NAB2 NM_005967.3 [^]	RNF43 NM_017763.4
AKT3 NM_005465.4	EED NM_003797.3	H3C7 NM_021018.2	NBN NM_002485.4	ROS1 NM_002944.2 [^]
ALK NM_004304.4 ^{^+}	EGFL7 NM_016215.4	H3C8 NM_003534.2	NCOA3 NM_181659.2	RPS6KA4 NM_003942.2
ANKRD11 NM_001256182.1	EGFR NM_005228.3 ^{^+}	H3C10 NM_003536.2	NCOR1 NM_006311.3	RPS6KB1 NM_003161.3 ⁺
ANKRD26 NM_014915.2	EIF1AX NM_001412.3	H3C11 NM_003533.2	NEGR1 NM_173808.2	RPS6KB2 NM_003952.2
APC NM_000038.5	EIF4A2 NM_001967.3	H3C12 NM_003535.2	NF1 NM_001042492.2	RPTOR NM_020761.2
AR NM_000044.3 ⁺	EIF4E NM_001130679.1	H3C15 NM_001005464.2	NF2 NM_000268.3	RUNX1 NM_001754.4
ARAF NM_001654.4	EML4 NM_019063.3	H3C14 NM_021059.2	NFE2L2 NM_006164.4	RUNX1T1 NM_175635.2
ARFRP1 NM_003224.4	EP300 NM_001429.3	H3C13 NM_001123375.2	NFKBIA NM_020529.2	RYBP NM_012234.5
ARID1A NM_006015.4	EPCAM NM_002354.2	H3-4 NM_003493.2	NKX2-1 NM_001079668.2	SDHA NM_004168.2
ARID1B NM_020732.3	EPHA3 NM_005233.5	HLA-A NM_002116.7	NKX3-1 NM_006167.3	SDHAF2 NM_017841.2
ARID2 NM_152641.2	EPHA5 NM_004439.5	HLA-B NM_005514.6	NOTCH1 NM_017617.3	SDHB NM_003000.2
ARID5B NM_032199.2	EPHA7 NM_004440.3	HLA-C NM_002117.5	NOTCH2 NM_024408.3	SDHC NM_003001.3
ASXL1 NM_015338.5	EPHB1 NM_004441.4	HNF1A NM_000545.5	NOTCH3 NM_000435.2	SDHD NM_003002.3
ASXL2 NM_018263.4	ERBB2 NM_004448.2 ⁺	HNRNP1 NM_002140.3	NOTCH4 NM_004557.3	SETBP1 NM_015559.2
ATM NM_000051.3 ⁺	ERBB3 NM_001982.3 ⁺	HOXB13 NM_006361.5	NPM1 NM_002520.6	SETD2 NM_014159.6
ATR NM_001184.3	ERBB4 NM_005235.2	HNRNP1 NM_002140.3	NRAS NM_002524.4 ⁺	SF3B1 NM_012433.2
ATRX NM_000489.3	ERCC1 NM_001983.3 ⁺	HSD3B1 NM_000862.2	NRG1 NM_013964.3 ⁺	SH2B3 NM_005475.2
AURKA NM_198433.1	ERCC2 NM_000400.3 ⁺	HSP90AA1 NM_001017963.2	NSD1 NM_022455.4	SH2D1A NM_002351.4
AURKB NM_004217.3	ERCC3 NM_000122.1	ICOSLG NM_015259.4	NTRK1 NM_002529.3 [^]	SHQ1 NM_018130.2
AXIN1 NM_003502.3	ERCC4 NM_005236.2	ID3 NM_002167.4	NTRK2 NM_006180.3 [^]	SLIT2 NM_004787.1
AXIN2 NM_004655.3	ERCC5 NM_000123.3	IDH1 NM_005896.2	NTRK3 NM_001012338.2	SLX4 NM_032444.2
AXL NM_021913.4	ERG NM_001136154.1	IDH2 NM_002168.2	NUP93 NM_014669.4	SMAD2 NM_005901.5
B2M NM_004048.2	ERRF1 NM_018948.3	IGF1 NM_001111283.1	NUTM1 NM_175741.1 [^]	SMAD3 NM_005902.3
BAP1 NM_004656.3	ESR1 NM_001122742.1 ⁺	IGF2 NM_001127598.1	PAK1 NM_001128620.1	SMAD4 NM_005359.5
BARD1 NM_000465.2	ETS1 NM_001143820.1 [^]	IGF2 NM_001127598.1	PAK3 NM_002578.3	SMARCA4 NM_001128849.1
BBC3 NM_001127240.2	ETV1 NM_004956.4 [^]	IKBKE NM_014002.3	PAK5 NM_020341.3	SMARCB1 NM_003073.3
BCL10 NM_003921.4	ETV4 NM_001079675.2 [^]	IKZF1 NM_006060.4	PALB2 NM_024675.3	SMARCD1 NM_003076.4
BCL2 NM_000633.2	ETV5 NM_004454.2 [^]	IL10 NM_000572.2	PRKN NM_004562.2	SMC1A NM_006306.3
BCL2L1 NM_001204108.1	ETV6 NM_001987.4 [^]	IL7R NM_002185.3	PARP1 NM_001618.3 [^]	SMC3 NM_005445.3
BCL2L2 NM_001199839.1	EWSR1 NM_013986.3	ILNHA NM_002191.3	PAX3 NM_181457.3 [^]	SMO NM_005631.4
BCL6 NM_001706.4	EZH2 NM_004456.4	INHA NM_002191.3	PAX5 NM_016734.2	SNCAIP NM_005460.2
BCOR NM_001123385.1	AMER1 NM_152424.3	INPP4A NM_001134224.1	PAX7 NM_001135254.1 [^]	SOCS1 NM_003745.1
BCORL1 NM_021946.4	ABRAXAS1 NM_139076.2	INPP4B NM_003866.2	PAX8 NM_013953.3 [^]	SOX10 NM_006941.3
BCR NM_004327.3 [^]		INSR NM_000208.2		SOX17 NM_022454.3
		IRF2 NM_002199.3		SOX2 NM_003106.3
		IRF4 NM_002460.3		SOX9 NM_000346.3
		IRS1 NM_005544.2		

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BIRC3 NM_001165.4	TENT5C NM_017709.3	IRS2 NM_003749.2	PBRM1 NM_018313.4	SPEN NM_015001.2
BLM NM_000057.2	FANCA NM_000135.2	JAK1 NM_002227.2	PDCCD1 NM_005018.2	SPOP NM_001007228.1
BMPR1A NM_004329.2	FANCC NM_000136.2	JAK2 NM_004972.3 ⁺	PDCCD1LG2 NM_025239.3	SPTA1 NM_003126.2
BRAF NM_004333.4 ⁺	FANCD2 NM_033084.3	JAK3 NM_000215.3	PDGFRA NM_006206.4 ⁺	SRC NM_198291.2
BRCA1 NM_007294.3 ⁺	FANCE NM_021922.2	JUN NM_002228.3	PDGFRB NM_002609.3 ⁺	SRSF2 NM_003016.4
BRCA2 NM_000059.3 ⁺	FANCF NM_022725.3	KAT6A NM_006766.3	PDK1 NM_001278549.1	STAG1 NM_005862.2
BRD4 NM_058243.2	FANCG NM_004629.1	KDM5A NM_001042603.1	PDPK1 NM_002613.4	STAG2 NM_001042749.1
BRIP1 NM_032043.2	FANCI NM_001113378.1	KDM5C NM_004187.3	PGR NM_000926.4	STAT3 NM_139276.2
BTG1 NM_001731.2	FANCL NM_001114636.1	KDM6A NM_021140.2	PHF6 NM_032458.2	STAT4 NM_003151.3
BTK NM_000061.2	FAS NM_000043.4	KDR NM_002253.2	PHOX2B NM_003924.3	STAT5A NM_003152.3
EMSY NM_020193.3	FAT1 NM_005245.3	KEAP1 NM_012289.3	PIK3C2B NM_002646.3	STAT5B NM_012448.3
CALR NM_004343.3	FBXW7 NM_033632.3	KEL NM_000420.2	PIK3C2G NM_004570.4	STK11 NM_000455.4
CARD11 NM_032415.4	FGF1 NM_001144934.1 ⁺	KIF5B NM_0004521.2	PIK3C3 NM_002647.2	STK40 NM_032017.1
CASP8 NM_001228.4	FGF10 NM_004465.1 ⁺	KIT NM_000222.2 ⁺	PIK3CA NM_006218.2 ⁺	SUFU NM_016169.3
CBFB NM_001755.2	FGF14 NM_175929.2 ⁺	KLF4 NM_004235.4	PIK3CB NM_006219.2 ⁺	SUZ12 NM_015355.2
CBL NM_005188.3	FGF19 NM_005117.2 ⁺	KLHL6 NM_130446.2	PIK3CD NM_005026.3	SYK NM_003177.5
CCND1 NM_053056.2 ⁺	FGF2 NM_002006.4 ⁺	KMT2B NM_014727.1	PIK3CG NM_002649.2	TBX3 NM_016569.3
CCND2 NM_001759.3	FGF23 NM_020638.2 ⁺	KMT2C NM_170606.2	PIK3R1 NM_181523.2	ELOC NM_005648.3
CCND3 NM_001760.3 ⁺	FGF3 NM_005247.2 ⁺	KMT2D NM_003482.3	PIK3R2 NM_005027.3	TCF3 NM_003200.3
CCNE1 NM_001238.2 ⁺	FGF4 NM_002007.2 ⁺	KRAS NM_004985.3 ⁺	PIK3R3 NM_003629.3	TCF7L2 NM_030756.4
CD274 NM_014143.3	FGF5 NM_004464.3 ⁺	LAMP1 NM_005561.3 ⁺	PIM1 NM_002648.3	TERC
CD276 NM_001024736.1 ⁺	FGF6 NM_020996.1 ⁺	LATS1 NM_004690.3	PLCG2 NM_002661.3	TERT NM_198253.2
CD74 NM_001025159.2 ⁺	FGF7 NM_002009.3 ⁺	LATS2 NM_014572.2	PLK2 NM_006622.3	TET1 NM_030625.2
CD79A NM_001783.3	FGF8 NM_033163.3 ⁺	LMO1 NM_002315.2	PMAIP1 NM_021127.2	TET2 NM_001127208.2 ⁺
CD79B NM_000626.2	FGF9 NM_002010.2 ⁺	LRP1B NM_018557.2	PMS1 NM_000534.4	TFE3 NM_006521.4 ⁺
CDC73 NM_024529.4	FGFR1 NM_023110.2 ⁺	LYN NM_002350.3	PMS2 NM_000535.5	TFRC NM_003234.2 ⁺
CDH1 NM_004360.3	FGFR2 NM_000141.4 ⁺	LZTR1 NM_006767.3	PNRC1 NM_006813.2	TGFBF1 NM_004612.2
CDK12 NM_016507.2	FGFR3 NM_000142.4 ⁺	MAGI2 NM_012301.3	POLD1 NM_001256849.1	TGFBF2 NM_001024847.2
CDK4 NM_000075.3 ⁺	FGFR4 NM_213647.1 ⁺	MALT1 NM_006785.3	POLE NM_006231.2	TMEM127 NM_017849.3
CDK6 NM_001259.6 ⁺	FH NM_000143.3	MAP2K1 NM_002755.3	PPARG NM_138712.3 ⁺	TMPRSS2 NM_001135099.1 ⁺
CDK8 NM_001260.1	FLI1 NM_002017.4	MAP2K2 NM_030662.3	PPM1D NM_003620.3	TNFAIP3 NM_006290.3
CDKN1A NM_000389.4	FLT1 NM_002019.4	MAP2K4 NM_003010.3	PPP2R1A NM_014225.5	TNFRSF14 NM_003820.2
CDKN1B NM_004064.3	FLT3 NM_004119.2	MAP3K1 NM_005921.1	PPP2R2A NM_001177591.1	TOP1 NM_003286.2
CDKN2A NM_000077.4	FLT4 NM_182925.4	MAP3K13 NM_004721.4	PPP6C NM_001123355.1	TOP2A NM_001067.3
CDKN2B NM_004936.3	FOXA1 NM_004496.3	MAP3K14 NM_003954.3	PRDM1 NM_001198.3	TP53 NM_000546.5
CDKN2C NM_001262.2	FOXL2 NM_023067.3	MAP3K4 NM_005922.2	PREX2 NM_024870.2	TP63 NM_003722.4
CEBPA NM_004364.3	FOXO1 NM_002015.3	MAPK1 NM_002745.4	PRKAR1A NM_212472.2	TRAF2 NM_021138.3
CENPA NM_001809.3	FOXP1 NM_032682.5	MAPK3 NM_002746.2	PRKCI NM_002740.5	TRAF7 NM_032271.2
CHD2 NM_001271.3	FRS2 NM_001278351.1	MAX NM_002382.4	PRKDC NM_006904.6	TSC1 NM_000368.4
CHD4 NM_001273.2	FUBP1 NM_003902.3	MCL1 NM_021960.4	PRSS8 NM_002773.3	TSC2 NM_000548.3
CHEK1 NM_001114122.2 ⁺	FYN NM_002037.5	MDC1 NM_014641.2	PTCH1 NM_000264.3 ⁺	TSHR NM_000369.2
CHEK2 NM_007194.3 ⁺	GABRA6 NM_000811.2	MDM2 NM_002392.5 ⁺	PTEN NM_000314.4 ⁺	U2AF1 NM_006758.2
CIC NM_015125.3	GATA1 NM_002049.3	MDM4 NM_002393.4 ⁺	PTPN11 NM_002834.3	VEGFA NM_001025366.2
CREBBP NM_004380.2	GATA2 NM_032638.4	MED12 NM_005120.2	PTPRD NM_002839.3	VHL NM_000551.3
CRKL NM_005207.3	GATA3 NM_001002295.1	MEF2B NM_001145785.1	PTPRS NM_002850.3	VTCN1 NM_024626.3
CRLF2 NM_022148.2	GATA4 NM_002052.3	MEN1 NM_130799.2	PTPRT NM_133170.3	CCNE6 NM_003880.3
CSF1R NM_005211.3	GATA6 NM_005257.4	MET NM_000245.2 ⁺	QKI NM_006775.2	WT1 NM_024426.4
CSF3R NM_156039.3	GEN1 NM_182625.3	MGA NM_001164273.1	RAB35 NM_006861.6	XIAP NM_001167.3
CSNK1A1 NM_001025105.2	GID4 NM_024052.4	MITF NM_000248.3	RAC1 NM_018890.3	XPO1 NM_003400.3
CTCF NM_006565.3	GLI1 NM_005269.2	MLH1 NM_000249.3	RAD21 NM_006265.2	XRCC2 NM_005431.1
CTLA4 NM_005214.4	GNA11 NM_002067.2	KMT2A NM_001197104.1	RAD50 NM_005732.3	YAP1 NM_001130145.2
CTNNA1 NM_001903.2	GNA13 NM_006572.4	MLL3 NM_004529.2	RAD51 NM_002875.4	YES1 NM_005433.3
CTNNB1 NM_001904.3	GNAQ NM_002072.3	MPL NM_005373.2	RAD51B NM_133509.3	ZBTB2 NM_020861.1
CUL3 NM_003590.4	GNAS NM_000516.4	MRE11 NM_005591.3	RAD51C NM_058216.2	ZBTB7A NM_015898.2
CUX1 NM_181552.3	ADGRA2 NM_032777.9	MSH2 NM_000251.2	RAD51D NM_002878.3	ZFXH3 NM_006885.3
CXCR4 NM_003467.2	GPS2 NM_004489.4	MSH3 NM_002439.4	RAD52 NM_134424.2	ZNF217 NM_006526.2
CYLD NM_015247.2	GREM1 NM_013372.6	MSH6 NM_000179.2	RAD54L NM_001142548.1	ZNF703 NM_025069.1
DAXX NM_001141970.1	GRIN2A NM_000833.3	MST1 NM_020998.3	RAF1 NM_002880.3 ⁺	ZRSR2 NM_005089.3
DCUN1D1 NM_020640.2	GRM3 NM_000840.2	MST1R NM_002447.2	RANBP2 NM_006267.4	MTAP NM_002451.3 ⁺
DDR2 NM_001014796.1		MTOR NM_004958.3	RARA NM_000964.3	
DDX41 NM_016222.2		MUTYH NM_001128425.1	RASA1 NM_002890.2	
DHX15 NM_001358.2		MYB NM_001130173.1	RB1 NM_000321.2	
DICER1 NM_177438.2			RBM10 NM_005676.4	
			RECQL4 NM_004260.3	

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DIS3 NM_014953.3	GSK3B NM_002093.3 H3-3A NM_002107.4 H3-3B NM_005324.3 H3-5 NM_001013699.2 HGF NM_000601.4 H1-2 NM_005319.3		REL NM_002908.2 RET NM_020975.4 ^{^+}	
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[^]Summit™ also reports fusion events for this gene

⁺Summit™ also reports copy number alterations for this gene

*Summit™ only reports copy number alterations for this gene

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Aneuploidy (chromosome arm level loss and gain)									
chr1p	chr3p	chr5p	chr7p	chr9p	chr11p	chr13q	chr16q	chr18q	chr20q
chr1q	chr3q	chr5q	chr7q	chr9q	chr11q	chr14q	chr17p	chr19p	chr21q
chr2p	chr4p	chr6p	chr8p	chr10p	chr12p	chr15q	chr17q	chr19q	chr22q
chr2q	chr4q	chr6q	chr8q	chr10q	chr12q	chr16p	chr18p	chr20p	

Methods and Limitations

The Summit™ 2.0 comprehensive genomic profiling next-generation sequencing (NGS) test investigates tumor derived nucleic acid extracted from cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) for clinically relevant single/multi nucleotide variants (SNVs, MNVs), insertions and deletions (indels), gene level copy number variants (CNVs), chromosomal arm level loss/gain (aneuploidy), and other biomarkers such as tumor mutational burden (TMB) and microsatellite instability (MSI). Methodology involves evaluation of 520 genes for SNVs, MNVs, Indels, 62 genes for CNVs, 27 genes for fusions, as well as TMB, MSI and low pass whole genome sequencing (>0.1x) for the detection of chromosomal aneuploidy (PMID: 37014860). Libraries are sequenced on the Illumina NovaSeq XPlus. The LOD (limit of detection) for SNVs, MNVs and Indels was determined to be 0.3% variant allelic frequency (VAF), for CNVs was determined to be >=2-fold change for amplifications and < 0.5-fold change for deletions, for fusions was determined to be >=2 supporting reads, and for aneuploidy was determined to be $\log_2(r)$ of 0.09. Reporting on TMB and MSI requires >=15ng total nucleic acid yield, for TMB low <10 Mut/Mb, >=10 Mut/Mb for TMB high and MSI high when total unstable sites is >=5%. Variants (mutations and aneuploidy) are called against the human genome build reference hg19 using Summit™ Omics pipeline version 1.0.0, developed at Belay Diagnostics.

The Vantage™ MGMT Promoter Methylation Assay utilizes a quantitative PCR (qPCR) followed by high-resolution melt analysis (HRM) using the EpiMelt MGMT kit (MethylDetect) after enzymatic conversion (NEBNext Enzymatic Methyl-seq, New England Biolabs) on a portion of the library generated in the Summit™ workflow. Methylated and unmethylated melting temperature peaks are evaluated using the LightCycler® 480 Software v. 1.5.1 (Roche LifeScience). Qualitative results are reported as "Negative - Unmethylated", "Positive - Methylated", or "Indeterminate Results were equivocal". Specimens with results above the validated 25% methylated control are interpreted as "Positive". Specimens with results between unmethylated and methylated control are interpreted as "Indeterminate".

Tertiary analysis is performed using the precision oncology workbench (GenomOncology) based on the joint AMP/ASCO/CAP consensus guidelines for interpretation of sequence variants in cancer (PMID: 27993330). Please reach out to contact@belaydiagnostics.com for additional information or queries.

Disclaimers

This test was developed, and its performance characteristics determined by Belay Diagnostics Laboratory (CLIA# 14D2302605), which is certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA) as qualified to perform high complexity testing. This test has not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). This test may be used for clinical purposes. However, the results of this test do not establish a diagnosis and should not be used alone for diagnosis or patient care decisions or otherwise replace the judgment of a treating physician and must always be interpreted in the context of all relevant clinical and pathological data.

This test is performed only to evaluate for somatic (i.e., tumor-specific) variants within the genes listed and cannot distinguish between germline and somatic alterations with absolute certainty. This test therefore does not report on incidental findings as defined by the American College for Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG) (PMID: 37347242). If a germline variant is suspected, follow-up germline testing using non-neoplastic (normal) tissue should be performed by a laboratory permitted to perform germline genetic testing along with genetic counseling. It is possible for a genomic variant to be present yet go undetected by our assay either due to the heterogeneous nature of the specimen or the limits of detection of our assay. Therefore, to the extent a particular genomic variant is not reported, Belay Diagnostics LLC does not guarantee that the variant does not exist in the specimen provided. Likely benign, and benign variants are not reported. For any reported variant of uncertain significance (VUS), if the classification changes, there is no obligation to send out a new report updating this information.

The information presented in the clinical trials and therapeutic sections of this report is compiled from public sources which are continuously updated. While we strive to ensure this information is accurate and complete, we cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of this information. This public sourced information is not ranked in order of potential or predicted efficacy and may not be complete. Specific eligibility criteria should be reviewed as applicable. This information may include associations between a genomic variant (or lack of a variant) and one or more therapeutic agents with potential clinical benefit (or lack of clinical benefit), including agents that are being studied in clinical research. The finding of a genomic variant does not necessarily indicate or demonstrate pharmacologic effectiveness (or lack thereof) of any agent or treatment regimen found in public source information. Similarly, the finding of "no clinically significant variant" does not necessarily indicate or demonstrate lack of pharmacologic effectiveness (or lack of effectiveness) of any agent or treatment regimen found in public source information. Belay Diagnostics expressly disclaims, and makes no representation of or warranty of, the accuracy or completeness with respect to the publicly available information included herein or reviewed or collected during creation of this report.

ACTIONABILITY REFERENCES

FDA: U.S. Food & Drug Administration (fda.gov)

NCCN: National Comprehensive Cancer Network® (NCCN®). Referenced with permission from the NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines®). © National Comprehensive Cancer Network, Inc. 2024. All rights reserved. The NCCN Guidelines® and illustrations herein may

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WHO: World Health Organization Classification of Tumours online (tumourclassification.iarc.who.int)

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