

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.

CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT ALTERATION DETAILS (Tier 1 or 2 per AMP/ASCO/CAP)

SNV, MNV, Indel Variants				
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

Fusion Variants				
Alteration	Breakpoint	Actionability Summary		
		FDA/NCCN Therapies Associated	Prognostic/Diagnostic Guidelines	Clinical Trial Options

Summit™ 2.0 + Vantage™ Report

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

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				
ATR K764E DNMT3A C562Y IRF2 T20S	MDC1 R842S MDC1 A333V MYC H302Q	PDGFRA V140M PTPRS E1383D SDHA A466T	SPTA1 S1424C STAT3 A473T TET2 Y1245fs	

Gene Level CNVs
None

Summit™ 2.0 + Vantage™ Report

Fusions				
None				
Aneuploidy Variants of Unknown Significance				
chr1p Loss	chr20p Gain	chr20q Gain	chr8q Gain	chr9p Loss

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): <i>None</i>
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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.

Summit™ 2.0 + Vantage™ Report

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 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 Supers elective 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

Summit™ 2.0 + Vantage™ Report

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
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EGFR R222C		
Therapy	Clinical Trial	Location/Sponsor
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
lomustine + 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

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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

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 [^] ABL2 NM_007314.3 ACVR1 NM_001105.4 ACVR1B NM_020328.3 AKT1 NM_001014432.1 AKT2 NM_001626.4 ⁺ AKT3 NM_005465.4 ALK NM_004304.4 ^{^+} ANKRD11 NM_001256182.1 ANKRD26 NM_014915.2 APC NM_000038.5 AR NM_000044.3 ⁺ ARAF NM_001654.4 ARFRP1 NM_003224.4 ARID1A NM_006015.4 ARID1B NM_020732.3 ARID2 NM_152641.2 ARID5B NM_032199.2 ASXL1 NM_015338.5 ASXL2 NM_018263.4 ATM NM_000051.3 ⁺ ATR NM_001184.3 ATRX NM_000489.3 AURKA NM_198433.1 AURKB NM_004217.3 AXIN1 NM_003502.3 AXIN2 NM_004655.3 AXL NM_021913.4 B2M NM_004048.2 BAP1 NM_004656.3	DNAB1 NM_006145.1 DNMT1 NM_001130823.1 DNMT3A NM_022552.4 DNMT3B NM_006892.3 DOT1L NM_032482.2 E2F3 NM_001949.4 EED NM_003797.3 EGFL7 NM_016215.4 EGFR NM_005228.3 ^{^+} EIF1AX NM_001412.3 EIF4A2 NM_001967.3 EIF4E NM_001130679.1 EML4 NM_019063.3 EP300 NM_001429.3 EPCAM NM_002354.2 EPHA3 NM_005233.5 EPHA5 NM_004439.5 EPHA7 NM_004440.3 EPHB1 NM_004441.4 ERBB2 NM_004448.2 ⁺ ERBB3 NM_001982.3 ⁺ ERBB4 NM_005235.2 ERCC1 NM_001983.3 ⁺ ERCC2 NM_000400.3 ⁺ ERCC3 NM_000122.1 ERCC4 NM_005236.2 ERCC5 NM_000123.3 ERG NM_001136154.1 ERFF1 NM_018948.3	H2BC5 NM_021063.3 H3C1 NM_003529.2 H3C2 NM_003537.3 H3C3 NM_003531.2 H3C4 NM_003530.4 H3C6 NM_003532.2 H3C7 NM_021018.2 H3C8 NM_003534.2 H3C10 NM_003536.2 H3C11 NM_003533.2 H3C12 NM_003535.2 H3C15 NM_001005464.2 H3C14 NM_021059.2 H3C13 NM_001123375.2 H3-4 NM_003493.2 HLA-A NM_002116.7 HLA-B NM_005514.6 HLA-C NM_002117.5 HNF1A NM_000545.5 HNRNPB NM_002140.3 HOXB13 NM_006361.5 HRAS NM_005343.2 HSD3B1 NM_000862.2 HSP90AA1 NM_001017963.2 ICOSLG NM_015259.4 ID3 NM_002167.4 IDH1 NM_005896.2 IDH2 NM_002168.2 IGF1 NM_001111283.1 IGF1R NM_000875.3 IGF2 NM_001127598.1 IKBKE NM_014002.3	MYC NM_002467.4 ⁺ MYCL NM_001033082.2 ⁺ MYCN NM_005378.4 ⁺ MYD88 NM_002468.4 MYO1 NM_002478.4 H3C7 NM_021018.2 [^] NAB2 NM_005967.3 NBN NM_002485.4 NCOA3 NM_181659.2 NCOR1 NM_006311.3 NEGR1 NM_173808.2 NF1 NM_001042492.2 NF2 NM_000268.3 NFE2L2 NM_006164.4 NFKBIA NM_020529.2 NKX2-1 NM_001079668.2 NKX3-1 NM_006167.3 NOTCH1 NM_017617.3 NOTCH2 NM_024408.3 NOTCH3 NM_000435.2 NOTCH4 NM_004557.3 NPM1 NM_002520.6 NRAS NM_002524.4 ⁺ NRG1 NM_013964.3 ⁺ NSD1 NM_022455.4 NTRK1 NM_002529.3 [^] NTRK2 NM_006180.3 [^] NTRK3 NM_001012338.2 NUP93 NM_014669.4	COP1 NM_022457.5 RHEB NM_005614.3 RHOA NM_001664.2 RICTOR NM_152756.3 ⁺ RIT1 NM_006912.5 RNF43 NM_017763.4 ROS1 NM_002944.2 [^] RPS6KA4 NM_003942.2 NCOA3 NM_181659.2 ⁺ RPS6KB1 NM_003161.3 RPS6KB2 NM_003952.2 RPTOR NM_020761.2 RUNX1 NM_001754.4 RUNX1T1 NM_175635.2 RYBP NM_012234.5 SDHA NM_004168.2 SDHAF2 NM_017841.2 SDHB NM_003000.2 SDHC NM_003001.3 SDHD NM_003002.3 SETBP1 NM_015559.2 SETD2 NM_014159.6 SF3B1 NM_012433.2 SH2B3 NM_005475.2 SH2D1A NM_002351.4 SHQ1 NM_018130.2 SLIT2 NM_004787.1 SLX4 NM_032444.2 SMAD2 NM_005901.5 SMAD3 NM_005902.3 SMAD4 NM_005359.5

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BARD1 NM_000465.2	ESR1 NM_001122742.1 ⁺	IKZF1 NM_006060.4	NUTM1 NM_175741.1 [^]	SMARCA4 NM_001128849.1
BBC3 NM_001127240.2	ETS1 NM_001143820.1	IL10 NM_000572.2	PAK1 NM_001128620.1	SMARCB1 NM_003073.3
BCL10 NM_003921.4	ETV1 NM_004956.4 [^]	IL7R NM_002185.3	PAK3 NM_002578.3	SMARCD1 NM_003076.4
BCL2 NM_000633.2	ETV4 NM_001079675.2 [^]	INHA NM_002191.3	PAK5 NM_020341.3	SMC1A NM_006306.3
BCL2L1 NM_138578.1	ETV5 NM_004454.2	INHBA NM_002192.2	PALB2 NM_024675.3	SMC3 NM_005445.3
BCL2L11 NM_001204108.1	ETV6 NM_001987.4 [^]	INPP4A NM_001134224.1	PRKN NM_004562.2	SMO NM_005631.4
BCL2L2 NM_001199839.1	EWSR1 NM_013986.3 [^]	INPP4B NM_003866.2	PARP1 NM_001618.3	SNCAIP NM_005460.2
BCL6 NM_001706.4	EZH2 NM_004456.4	INSR NM_000208.2	PAX3 NM_181457.3 [^]	SOCS1 NM_003745.1
BCOR NM_001123385.1	AMER1 NM_152424.3	IRF2 NM_002199.3	PAX5 NM_016734.2	SOX10 NM_006941.3
BCORL1 NM_021946.4	ABRAXAS1 NM_139076.2	IRF4 NM_002460.3	PAX7 NM_001135254.1	SOX17 NM_022454.3
BCR NM_004327.3 [^]	TENT5C NM_017709.3	IRS1 NM_005544.2	PAX8 NM_013953.3 [^]	SOX2 NM_003106.3
BIRC3 NM_001165.4	FANCA NM_000135.2	IRS2 NM_003749.2	PBRM1 NM_018313.4	SOX9 NM_000346.3
BLM NM_000057.2	FANCC NM_000136.2	JAK1 NM_002227.2	PDCD1 NM_005018.2	SPEN NM_015001.2
BMPR1A NM_004329.2	FANCD2 NM_033084.3	JAK2 NM_004972.3 ⁺	PDCD1LG2 NM_025239.3	SPOP NM_001007228.1
BRAF NM_004333.4 [^]	FANCE NM_021922.2	JAK3 NM_000215.3	PDGFR A NM_006206.4 ⁺	SPTA1 NM_003126.2
BRCA1 NM_007294.3 ⁺	FANCF NM_022725.3	JUN NM_002228.3	PDGFRB NM_002609.3 ⁺	SRC NM_198291.2
BRCA2 NM_000059.3 ⁺	FANCG NM_004629.1	KAT6A NM_006766.3	PDK1 NM_001278549.1	SRSF2 NM_003016.4
BRD4 NM_058243.2	FANCI NM_001113378.1	KDM5A NM_001042603.1	PDPK1 NM_002613.4	STAG1 NM_005862.2
BRIP1 NM_032043.2	FANCL NM_001114636.1	KDM5C NM_004187.3	PGR NM_000926.4	STAG2 NM_001042749.1
BTG1 NM_001731.2	FAS NM_000043.4	KDM6A NM_021140.2	PHF6 NM_032458.2	STAT3 NM_139276.2
BTK NM_000061.2	FAT1 NM_005245.3	KDR NM_002253.2	PHOX2B NM_003924.3	STAT4 NM_003151.3
EMSY NM_020193.3	FBXW7 NM_033632.3	KEAP1 NM_012289.3	PIK3C2B NM_002646.3	STAT5A NM_003152.3
CALR NM_004343.3	FGF1 NM_001144934.1 ⁺	KEL NM_000420.2	PIK3C2G NM_004570.4	STAT5B NM_012448.3
CARD11 NM_032415.4	FGF10 NM_004465.1 ⁺	KIF5B NM_004521.2	PIK3C3 NM_002647.2	STK11 NM_000455.4
CASP8 NM_001228.4	FGF14 NM_175929.2 ⁺	KIT NM_000222.2 ⁺	PIK3CA NM_006218.2 ⁺	STK40 NM_032017.1
CBFB NM_001755.2	FGF19 NM_005117.2 ⁺	KLF4 NM_004235.4	PIK3CB NM_006219.2 ⁺	SUFU NM_016169.3
CBL NM_005188.3	FGF2 NM_002006.4 ⁺	KLHL6 NM_130446.2	PIK3CD NM_005026.3	SUZ12 NM_015355.2
CCND1 NM_053056.2 ⁺	FGF23 NM_020638.2 ⁺	KMT2B NM_014727.1	PIK3CG NM_002649.2	SYK NM_003177.5
CCND2 NM_001759.3	FGF3 NM_005247.2 ⁺	KMT2C NM_170606.2	PIK3R1 NM_181523.2	TBX3 NM_016569.3
CCND3 NM_001760.3 ⁺	FGF4 NM_002007.2 ⁺	KMT2D NM_003482.3	PIK3R2 NM_005027.3	ELOC NM_005648.3
CCNE1 NM_001238.2 ⁺	FGF5 NM_004464.3 ⁺	KRAS NM_004985.3 ⁺	PIK3R3 NM_003629.3	TCF3 NM_003200.3
CD274 NM_014143.3	FGF6 NM_020996.1 ⁺	LAMP1 NM_005561.3 ⁺	PIM1 NM_002648.3	TCF7L2 NM_030756.4
CD276 NM_001024736.1 [^]	FGF7 NM_002009.3 ⁺	LATS1 NM_004690.3	PLCG2 NM_002661.3	TERC
CD74 NM_001025159.2	FGF8 NM_033163.3 ⁺	LATS2 NM_014572.2	PLK2 NM_006622.3	TERT NM_198253.2
CD79A NM_001783.3	FGF9 NM_002010.2 ⁺	LMO1 NM_002315.2	PMAIP1 NM_021127.2	TET1 NM_030625.2
CD79B NM_000626.2	FGFR1 NM_023110.2 ⁺	LRP1B NM_018557.2	PMS1 NM_000534.4	TET2 NM_001127208.2
CDC73 NM_024529.4	FGFR2 NM_000141.4 [^]	LYN NM_002350.3	PMS2 NM_000535.5	TFE3 NM_006521.4 [^]
CDH1 NM_004360.3	FGFR3 NM_000142.4 [^]	LZTR1 NM_006767.3	PNRC1 NM_006813.2	TFRC NM_003234.2 ⁺
CDK12 NM_016507.2	FGFR4 NM_213647.1 ⁺	MAGI2 NM_012301.3	POLD1 NM_001256849.1	TGFBR1 NM_004612.2
CDK4 NM_000075.3 ⁺	FH NM_000143.3	MALT1 NM_006785.3	POLE NM_006231.2 [^]	TGFBR2 NM_001024847.2
CDK6 NM_001259.6 ⁺	FLCN NM_144997.5	MAP2K1 NM_002755.3	PPARG NM_138712.3	TMEM127 NM_017849.3
CDK8 NM_001260.1	FLI1 NM_002017.4	MAP2K2 NM_030662.3	PPM1D NM_003620.3	TMPS2 NM_001135099.1 [^]
CDKN1A NM_000389.4	FLT1 NM_002019.4	MAP2K4 NM_003010.3	PPP2R1A NM_014225.5	TNFAIP3 NM_006290.3
CDKN1B NM_004064.3	FLT3 NM_004119.2	MAP3K1 NM_005921.1	PPP2R2A NM_001177591.1	TNFRSF14 NM_003820.2
CDKN2A NM_000077.4	FLT4 NM_182925.4	MAP3K14 NM_003954.3	PPP6C NM_001123355.1	TOP1 NM_003286.2
CDKN2B NM_004936.3	FOXA1 NM_004496.3	MAP3K4 NM_005922.2	PRDM1 NM_001198.3	TOP2A NM_001067.3
CDKN2C NM_001262.2	FOXL2 NM_023067.3	MAPK1 NM_002745.4	PREX2 NM_024870.2	TP53 NM_000546.5
CEBPA NM_004364.3	FOXO1 NM_002015.3	MAPK3 NM_002746.2	PRKAR1A NM_212472.2	TP63 NM_003722.4
CENPA NM_001809.3	FOXP1 NM_032682.5	MAX NM_002382.4	PRKCI NM_002740.5	TRAF2 NM_021138.3
CHD2 NM_001271.3	FRS2 NM_001278351.1	MCL1 NM_021960.4	PRKDC NM_006904.6	TRAF7 NM_032271.2
CHD4 NM_001273.2	FUBP1 NM_003902.3	MDC1 NM_014641.2	PRSS8 NM_002773.3	TSC1 NM_000368.4
CHEK1 NM_001114122.2 ⁺	FYN NM_002037.5	MDM2 NM_002392.5 ⁺	PTCH1 NM_000264.3	TSC2 NM_000548.3
CHEK2 NM_007194.3 ⁺	GABRA6 NM_000811.2	MDM4 NM_002393.4 ⁺	PTEN NM_000314.4 ⁺	TSHR NM_000369.2
CIC NM_015125.3	GATA1 NM_002049.3	MED12 NM_005120.2	PTPN11 NM_002834.3	U2AF1 NM_006758.2
CREBBP NM_004380.2	GATA2 NM_032638.4	MEF2B NM_001145785.1	PTPRD NM_002839.3	VEGFA NM_001025366.2
CRKL NM_005207.3	GATA3 NM_001002295.1	MEN1 NM_130799.2	PTPRS NM_002850.3	VHL NM_000551.3
CRLF2 NM_022148.2	GATA4 NM_002052.3	MET NM_000245.2 ⁺	PTPRT NM_133170.3	VTCN1 NM_024626.3
CSF1R NM_005211.3	GATA6 NM_005257.4	MGA NM_001164273.1	QKI NM_006775.2	CCN6 NM_003880.3
CSF3R NM_156039.3		MITF NM_000248.3	RAB35 NM_006861.6	WT1 NM_024426.4
CSNK1A1 NM_001025105.2		MLH1 NM_000249.3	RAC1 NM_018890.3	XIAP NM_001167.3
CTCF NM_006565.3		KMT2A NM_001197104.1	RAD21 NM_006265.2	XPO1 NM_003400.3
CTLA4 NM_005214.4		MLL7 NM_004529.2	RAD50 NM_005732.3	XRCC2 NM_005431.1
		MPL NM_005373.2	RAD51 NM_002875.4	YAP1 NM_001130145.2
			RAD51B NM_133509.3	YES1 NM_005433.3
				ZBTB2 NM_020861.1
				ZBTB7A NM_015898.2

Summit™ 2.0 + Vantage™ Report

CTNNA1 NM_001903.2	GEN1 NM_182625.3	MRE11 NM_005591.3	RAD51C NM_058216.2	ZFXH3 NM_006885.3
CTNNB1 NM_001904.3	GID4 NM_024052.4	MSH2 NM_000251.2	RAD51D NM_002878.3	ZNF217 NM_006526.2
CUL3 NM_003590.4	GLI1 NM_005269.2	MSH3 NM_002439.4	RAD52 NM_134424.2	ZNF703 NM_025069.1
CUX1 NM_181552.3	GNA11 NM_002067.2	MSH6 NM_000179.2	RAD54L NM_001142548.1	ZRSR2 NM_005089.3
CXCR4 NM_003467.2	GNA13 NM_006572.4	MST1 NM_020998.3	RAF1 NM_002880.3 ⁺	MTAP NM_002451.3 ⁺⁺
CYLD NM_015247.2	GNAQ NM_002072.3	MST1R NM_002447.2	RANBP2 NM_006267.4	
DAXX NM_001141970.1	GNAS NM_000516.4	MTOR NM_004958.3	RARA NM_000964.3	
DCUN1D1 NM_020640.2	ADGRA2 NM_032777.9	MUTYH NM_001128425.1	RASA1 NM_002890.2	
DDR2 NM_001014796.1	GPS2 NM_004489.4	MYB NM_001130173.1	RB1 NM_000321.2	
DDX41 NM_016222.2	GREM1 NM_013372.6		RBM10 NM_005676.4	
DHX15 NM_001358.2	GRIN2A NM_000833.3		RECQL4 NM_004260.3	
DICER1 NM_177438.2	GRM3 NM_000840.2		REL NM_002908.2	
DIS3 NM_014953.3	GSK3B NM_002093.3		RET NM_020975.4 ^{^+}	
	H3-3A NM_002107.4			
	H3-3B NM_005324.3			
	H3-5 NM_001013699.2			
	HGF NM_000601.4			
	H1-2 NM_005319.3			

^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

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 log2(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

Summit™ 2.0 + Vantage™ Report

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)

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

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