

Client: ARUP Example Report Only 500 Chipeta Way Salt Lake City, UT 84108 UNITED STATES

Physician: Example,

Patient: BRAFR, eu pos

DOB

Sex: Unknown
Patient Identifiers: 58848
Visit Number (FIN): 59248

Collection Date: 4/17/2024 11:52

BRAF Reflex to MLH1 Promoter Meth

ARUP test code 3017204

BRAF REFL Int

Detected

BRAF Reflex to MLH1 Promoter Meth

A mutation in BRAF was detected: c.1799T>A, p.Val600Glu (NM 004333.4).

This result has been reviewed and approved by ■

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: BRAF Mutation Detection with Reflex to MLH1 Promoter Methylation CHARACTERISTICS: This assay is an amplicon enrichment-based massively parallel sequencing assay targeting hotspot variants in genes critical for the diagnostic, prognostic, and therapeutic assessment of various solid tumors. The amplicon primer pool is designed to interrogate different DNA variant classes including single nucleotide variants (SNVs), multiple nucleotide variants (MNVs), and small insertions and deletions (1-25 base pairs [bp]) within a limited set of highly clinically relevant gene loci for the identification of actionable somatic variants in FFPE tissue from solid tumors.

The presence of a BRAF c.1799T>A, p.Val600Glu (V600E) mutation in a microsatellite unstable colorectal carcinoma indicates that the tumor is likely sporadic and not associated with Lynch syndrome. However, if a BRAF V600E mutation is not detected, the tumor may either be sporadic or Lynch syndrome-associated. It should be noted that there have been rare reports of BRAF mutations in Lynch syndrome-associated tumors, and as such the presence of a BRAF mutation does not completely exclude the possibility of Lynch syndrome.

GENES TESTED: BRAF (NM_004333) exon 15 (chr7:140453100-140453172) is evaluated to detect hotspot SNVs, MNVs, small insertions, and small deletions. This exon is partially covered for hotspots only and not reported in full.

METHODOLOGY: Genomic DNA was isolated from a microscopically-guided dissection of FFPE tumor tissue and then enriched for the targeted regions of the tested genes. The variant status of the targeted genes was determined by massively parallel sequencing. The hg19 (GRCh37) reference sequence was used as a reference for identifying genetic variants. Clinically significant variants and variants of uncertain significance within the preferred transcript are reported.

LIMITATIONS: This test will not detect variants in areas outside the targeted genomic regions or below the limit of detection.

H=High, L=Low, *=Abnormal, C=Critical



Copy number alterations (losses or amplifications), translocations, microsatellite instability, tumor mutational burden, deep intronic variants, and insertions/deletions larger than 25bp will not be detected. Since this is a DNA-based assay, RNA variants will not be detected. This test evaluates for variants in tumor tissue only and cannot distinguish between somatic and germline variants. Therefore, if a hereditary/familial cancer is of clinical concern, additional clinical evaluation and genetic counseling should be considered prior to additional testing. In some cases, variants may not be identified due to technical limitations related to the presence of known pseudogenes, GC-rich regions, repetitive or homologous regions, low mappability regions, and/or variants located in regions overlapping amplicon primers. Tissue samples yielding between 1ng and 5ng total DNA input may yield suboptimal results and will be accepted for testing with a client-approved disclaimer. Benign or likely benign variants in the preferred transcript are not reported. Variant allele frequency (VAF) is not reported. Additional evaluation should be considered for complete genetic analysis, including detection of variants outside of the hotspot region of BRAF, variants within other genes, translocations, or gene rearrangements, if clinically indicated.

LIMIT OF DETECTION (LOD): The LOD for this assay is 10 percent VAF for all variant classes detected by the assay. For variants near the assay LOD, positive percent agreement (PPA) was found to be greater than 90 percent for all variant classes.

ANALYTICAL ACCURACY/SENSITIVITY (PPA): The PPA estimates for the respective variant classes (with 95 percent credibility region) are listed below. Genes included on this test are a subset of a larger methods-based validation from which the PPA values are derived.

Single nucleotide variants (SNVs): 98.4 percent (95.1-99.7 percent)

Deletions (1-25bp): 96.6 percent (89.6-99.3 percent)
Insertions/duplications (1-25bp): 96.8 percent (90.2-99.3

Multiple nucleotide variants (MNVs): 98.2 percent (91.8-99.8 percent)

CLINICAL DISCLAIMER: Results of this test must always be interpreted within the context of clinical findings and other relevant data and should not be used alone for a diagnosis of malignancy, determination of prognosis, or recommendation of therapy. This test is not intended to detect minimal residual disease.

This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by ARUP Laboratories. It has not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. This test was performed in a CLIA-certified laboratory and is intended for clinical purposes.

Block ID 1

VERIFIED/REPORTED DATES				
Procedure	Accession	Collected	Received	Verified/Reported
BRAF REFL Int	24-108-107717	4/17/2024 11:52:00 AM	4/17/2024 12:07:45 PM	4/29/2024 9:06:00 AM
Block ID	24-108-107717	4/17/2024 11:52:00 AM	4/17/2024 12:07:45 PM	4/29/2024 9:06:00 AM

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Unless otherwise indicated, testing performed at:

ARUP LABORATORIES | 800-522-2787 | aruplab.com 500 Chipeta Way, Salt Lake City, UT 84108-1221 Jonathan R. Genzen, MD, PhD, Laboratory Director

Patient: BRAFR, eu pos ARUP Accession: 24-108-107717 Patient Identifiers: 58848 Visit Number (FIN): 59248 Page 2 of 3 | Printed: 4/30/2024 1:00:12 PM



END OF CHART

H=High, L=Low, *=Abnormal, C=Critical