

Annex 6: Genomic alterations as putative predictive biomarkers for cancer therapy

Genes	Pathways	Aberration type	Disease examples	Putative or proven drugs
<i>PIK3CA</i> ^{51, 52} , <i>PIK3R1</i> (Ref. 53), <i>PIK3R2</i> , <i>AKT1</i> , <i>AKT2</i> and <i>AKT3</i> (Refs 54,55)	Phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K)	Mutation or amplification	Breast, colorectal and endometrial cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PI3K inhibitors • AKT inhibitors
<i>PTEN</i> ⁵⁶	PI3K	Deletion	Numerous cancers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PI3K inhibitors
<i>MTOR</i> ⁵⁷ , <i>TSC1</i> ⁵⁸ and <i>TSC2</i> (Ref. 59)	mTOR	Mutation	Tuberous sclerosis and Bladder cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mTOR inhibitors
RAS family (<i>HRAS</i> , <i>NRAS</i> , <i>KRAS</i>), <i>BRAF</i> ⁶⁰ and <i>MEK1</i>	RAS–MEK	Mutation, rearrangement or amplification	Numerous cancers, including melanoma and prostate cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAF inhibitors • MEK inhibitors • PI3K inhibitors
Fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 (<i>FGFR1</i>), <i>FGFR2</i> , <i>FGFR3</i> , <i>FGFR4</i> (Ref. 36)	FGFR	Mutation, amplification or rearrangement	Myeloma, sarcoma and bladder, breast, ovarian, lung, endometrial and myeloid cancers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FGFR inhibitors • FGFR antibodies
Epidermal growth factor receptor (<i>EGFR</i>)	EGFR	Mutation, deletion or amplification	Lung and gastrointestinal cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EGFR inhibitors • EGFR antibodies
<i>ERBB2</i> (Ref. 61)	ERBB2	Amplification or mutation	Breast, bladder, gastric and lung cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ERBB2 inhibitors • ERBB2 antibodies
<i>SMO</i> ^{62, 63} and <i>PTCH1</i> (Ref. 64)	Hedgehog	Mutation	Basal cell carcinoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hedgehog inhibitor
<i>MET</i> ⁶⁵	MET	Amplification or mutation	Bladder, gastric and renal cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MET inhibitors • MET antibodies
<i>JAK1</i> , <i>JAK2</i> , <i>JAK3</i> (Ref. 66), <i>STAT1</i> , <i>STAT3</i>	JAK–STAT	Mutation or rearrangement	Leukaemia and lymphoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JAK–STAT inhibitors • STAT decoys
Discoidin domain-containing receptor 2 (<i>DDR2</i>)	RTK	Mutation	Lung cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some tyrosine kinase inhibitors

Erythropoietin receptor (<i>EPOR</i>)	JAK–STAT	Rearrangement	Leukaemia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JAK–STAT inhibitors
Interleukin-7 receptor (<i>IL7R</i>)	JAK–STAT	Mutation	Leukaemia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JAK–STAT inhibitors
Cyclin-dependent kinases (<i>CDKs</i> ; ⁶⁷ <i>CDK4</i> , <i>CDK6</i> , <i>CDK8</i>), <i>CDKN2A</i> and cyclin D1 (<i>CCND1</i>)	CDK	Amplification, mutation, deletion or rearrangement	Sarcoma, colorectal cancer, melanoma and lymphoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDK inhibitors
<i>ABL1</i>	ABL	Rearrangement	Leukaemia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABL inhibitors
Retinoic acid receptor- α (<i>RARA</i>)	RAR α	Rearrangement	Leukaemia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All-trans retinoic acid
Aurora kinase A (<i>AURKA</i>) ⁶⁸	Aurora kinases	Amplification	Prostate cancer and breast cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aurora kinase inhibitors
Androgen receptor (<i>AR</i>) ⁶⁹	Androgen	Mutation, amplification or splice variant	Prostate cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Androgen synthesis inhibitors • Androgen receptor inhibitors
<i>FLT3</i> ⁷⁰	FLT3	Mutation or deletion	Leukaemia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FLT3 inhibitors
<i>MET</i>	MET–HGF	Mutation or amplification	Lung cancer and gastric cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MET inhibitors
Myeloproliferative leukaemia (<i>MPL</i>)	THPO, JAK–STAT	Mutation	Myeloproliferative neoplasms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JAK–STAT inhibitors
<i>MDM2</i> (Ref. 71)	MDM2	Amplification	Sarcoma and adrenal carcinoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDM2 antagonist
<i>KIT</i> ⁷²	KIT	Mutation	GIST, mastocytosis, leukaemia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KIT inhibitors
<i>PDGFRA</i> and <i>PDGFRB</i>	PDGFR	Deletion, rearrangement or amplification	Haematological cancer, GIST, sarcoma and brain cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDGFR inhibitors
Anaplastic lymphoma kinase (<i>ALK</i>) ^{9, 37, 73, 74}	ALK	Rearrangement or mutation	Lung cancer and neuroblastoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ALK inhibitors
<i>RET</i>	RET	Rearrangement or mutation	Lung cancer and thyroid cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RET inhibitors
<i>ROS1</i> (Ref. 75)	ROS1	Rearrangement	Lung cancer and cholangiocarcinoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROS1 inhibitors
<i>NOTCH1</i> and	Notch	Rearrangement	Leukaemia and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notch

<i>NOTCH2</i>	or mutation	breast cancer	signalling pathway inhibitors
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CDKN2A, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; ERBB2, also known as HER2; GIST, gastrointestinal stromal tumour; FLT3, FMS-like tyrosine kinase 3; HGF, hepatocyte growth factor; JAK, Janus kinase; MEK, MAPK/ERK (mitogen-activated protein kinase/extracellular signal-regulated kinase) kinase; mTOR, mammalian target of rapamycin; PDGFR, platelet-derived growth factor receptor; PIK3R1, PI3K regulatory subunit 1; PIK3CA, PI3K catalytic subunit- α ; PTCH1, Patched 1; PTEN, phosphatase and tensin homolog; RTK, receptor tyrosine kinase; SMO, Smoothened; STAT, signal transducer and activator of transcription; THPO, thrombopoietin; TSC1, tuberous sclerosis 1 protein.
