

# **“Confirmational Proteomics ..... Is It Time?”**

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# “44 Years Down the IHC Highway ....”

- Transition from frozen tissue to formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue (avidin-biotin complex detection)
- The introduction of heat-induced epitope retrieval (HIER)
- Automation
- First- and second- generation polymer detection
- Going from “RUO” status to selecting cancer patients for targeted therapy based on IHC testing



**ABOUT THE TEST** FoundationOne® CDx is the first and only FDA-Approved comprehensive companion diagnostic for all solid tumors.

*Interpretive content on this page and subsequent pages is provided as a professional service, and is not reviewed or approved by the FDA.*

**PATIENT**

DISEASE Liver mixed hepatocellular cholangiocarcinoma  
NAME [REDACTED]  
DATE OF BIRTH 15 November 1952  
SEX Male  
MEDICAL RECORD # 2001136007

**PHYSICIAN**

ORDERING PHYSICIAN [REDACTED]  
MEDICAL FACILITY Hartford Healthcare  
ADDITIONAL RECIPIENT None  
MEDICAL FACILITY ID 200579  
PATHOLOGIST Cartan, Richard

**SPECIMEN**

SPECIMEN SITE Liver  
SPECIMEN ID HS20-1980 ET  
SPECIMEN TYPE Block  
DATE OF COLLECTION 28 January 2020  
SPECIMEN RECEIVED 28 April 2020

**Biomarker Findings**

Microsatellite status - Cannot Be Determined  
Tumor Mutational Burden - 4 Muts/Mb

**Genomic Findings**

For a complete list of the genes assayed, please refer to the Appendix.

**ERBB2 amplification**  
MYC amplification  
FANCC R548\*  
TERT promoter -124C>T  
TP53 Y234H

8 Therapies with Clinical Benefit      18 Clinical Trials  
0 Therapies with Lack of Response

*Order: HER2 C-Myc P53 → Recv 5/13/20*

**BIOMARKER FINDINGS**

Microsatellite status - Cannot Be Determined

Tumor Mutational Burden - 4 Muts/Mb

**GENOMIC FINDINGS**

**ERBB2 - amplification**

**ACTIONABILITY**

No therapies or clinical trials. see Biomarker Findings section

No therapies or clinical trials. see Biomarker Findings section

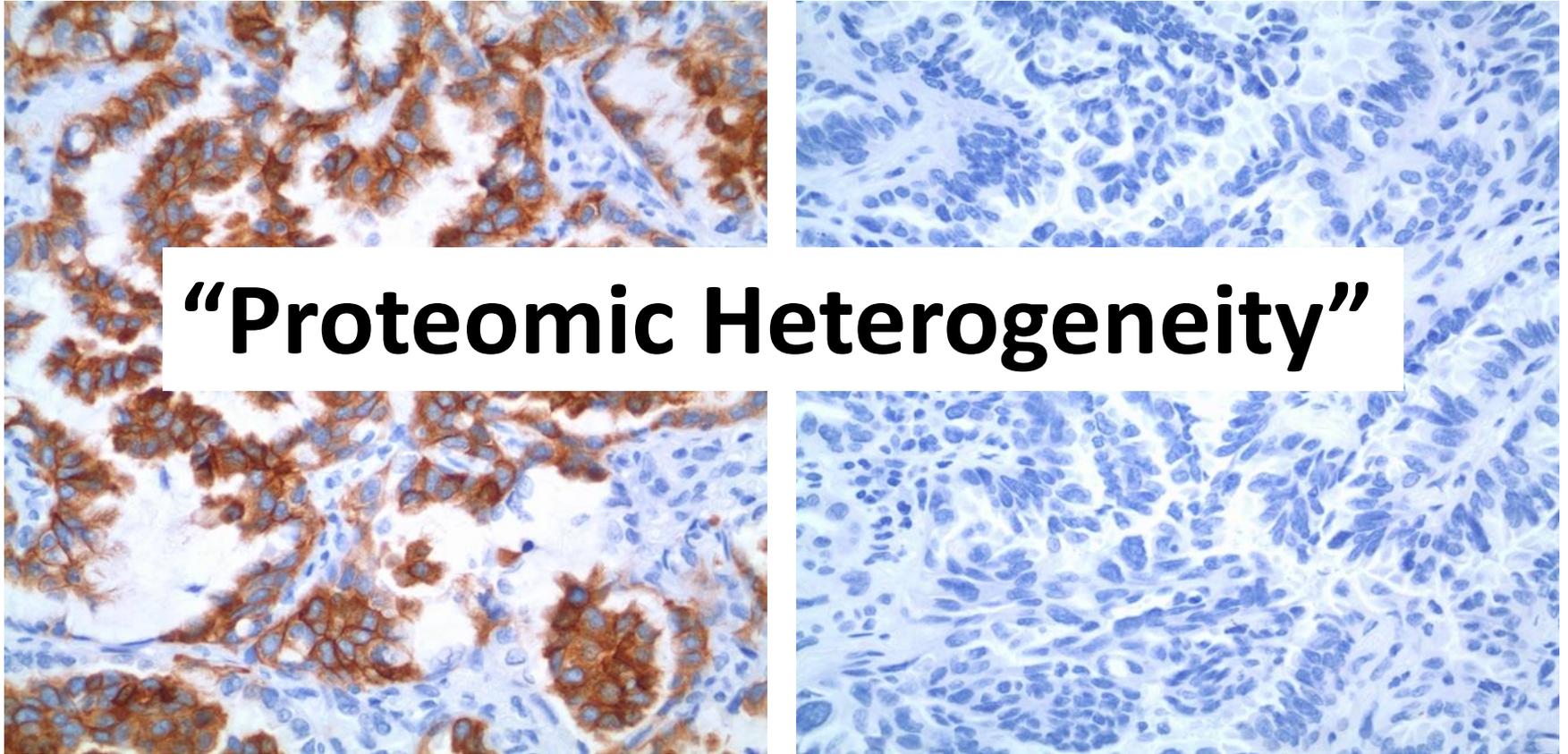
**THERAPIES WITH CLINICAL BENEFIT (IN PATIENT'S TUMOR TYPE)**

none

**THERAPIES WITH CLINICAL BENEFIT (IN OTHER TUMOR TYPE)**

- Ado-trastuzumab
- emtansine
- Afinitinib
- Dacomitinib
- Fam-trastuzumab
- deruxtecan
- Lapatinib
- Neratinib
- Pertuzumab
- Trastuzumab

# EGFR L858R Mutation-Specific mAb



**Clone 43B2; 20x**

**Is Next Generation Sequencing  
(NGS) the last stop for the  
Pathology Train?**

**What is this HER2 IHC slide doing  
in my box?**

# Case Study

- 54 year-old male
- Malignant neoplasm of upper lobe of left lung
- Left upper lobe apical resection
- Invasive adenocarcinoma of lung with one positive station 5 lymph node
- IHC and molecular testing performed

**F – LEFT UPPER LOBE APICAL RESECTION: INVASIVE ADENOCARCINOMA OF LUNG. SEE SYNOPTIC REPORT.**

**Synoptic Report:**

**Specimen**

**Procedure:** Wedge resection

**Specimen Laterality:** Left

**Tumor**

**Tumor Site:** Upper lobe of lung

**Histologic Type:** Invasive adenocarcinoma, acinar predominant

**Histologic Type Comments:** TTF-1 is present focally within tumor cells, as is napsin, supportive of pulmonary primary.

**Percentage of Lepidic:** 0 %

**Percentage of Acinar:** 50 %

**Percentage of Papillary:** 0 %

**Percentage of Micropapillary:** 10 %

**Percentage of Solid:** 40 %

**Histologic Grade:** G3: Poorly differentiated

**Spread Through Air Spaces (STAS):** Present

**Tumor Size**

**Tumor Size:** 2.2 Centimeters (cm)

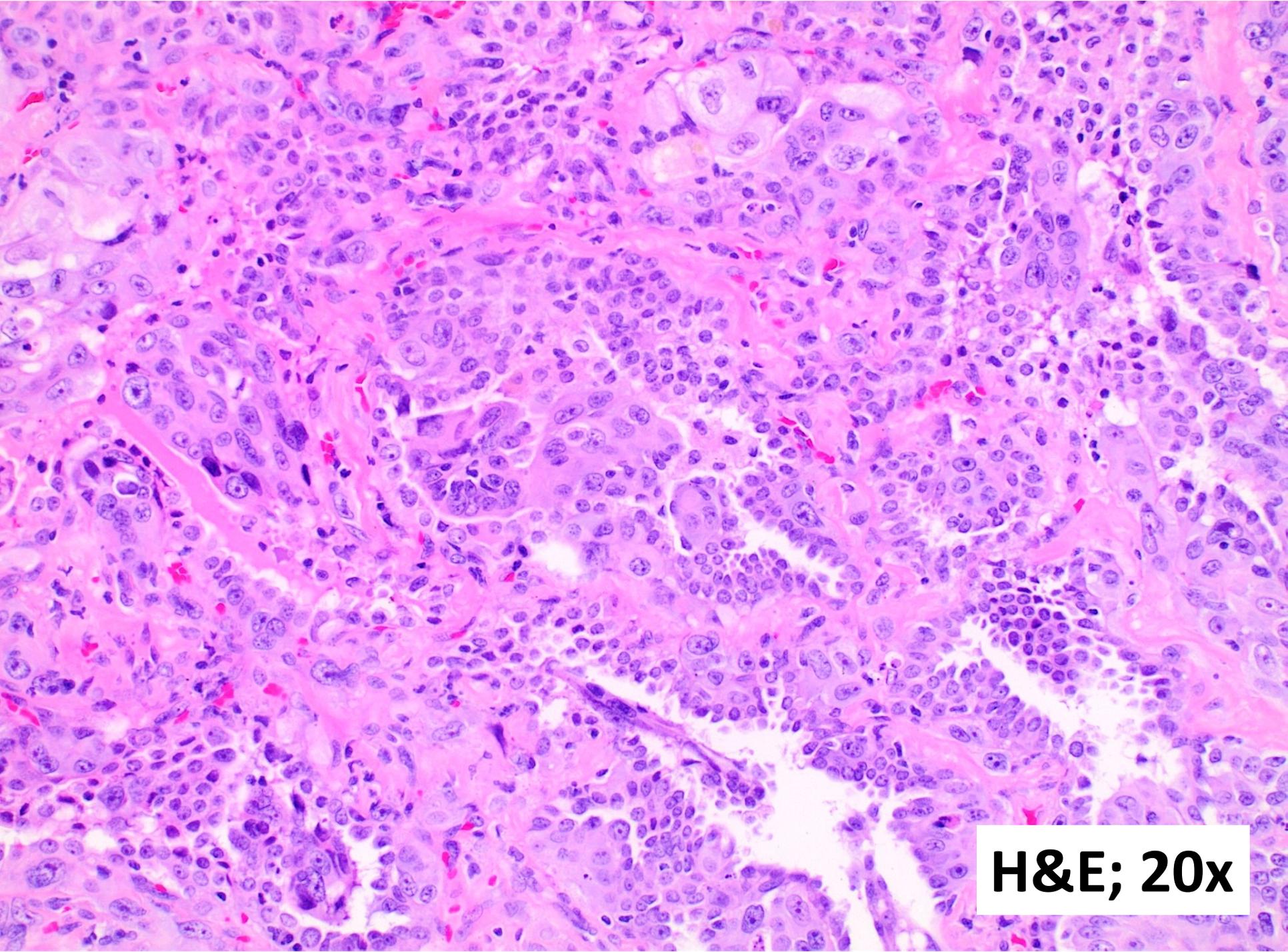
**Tumor Focality:** Single focus

**Direct Invasion of Adjacent Structures:** Adjacent structures present and involved

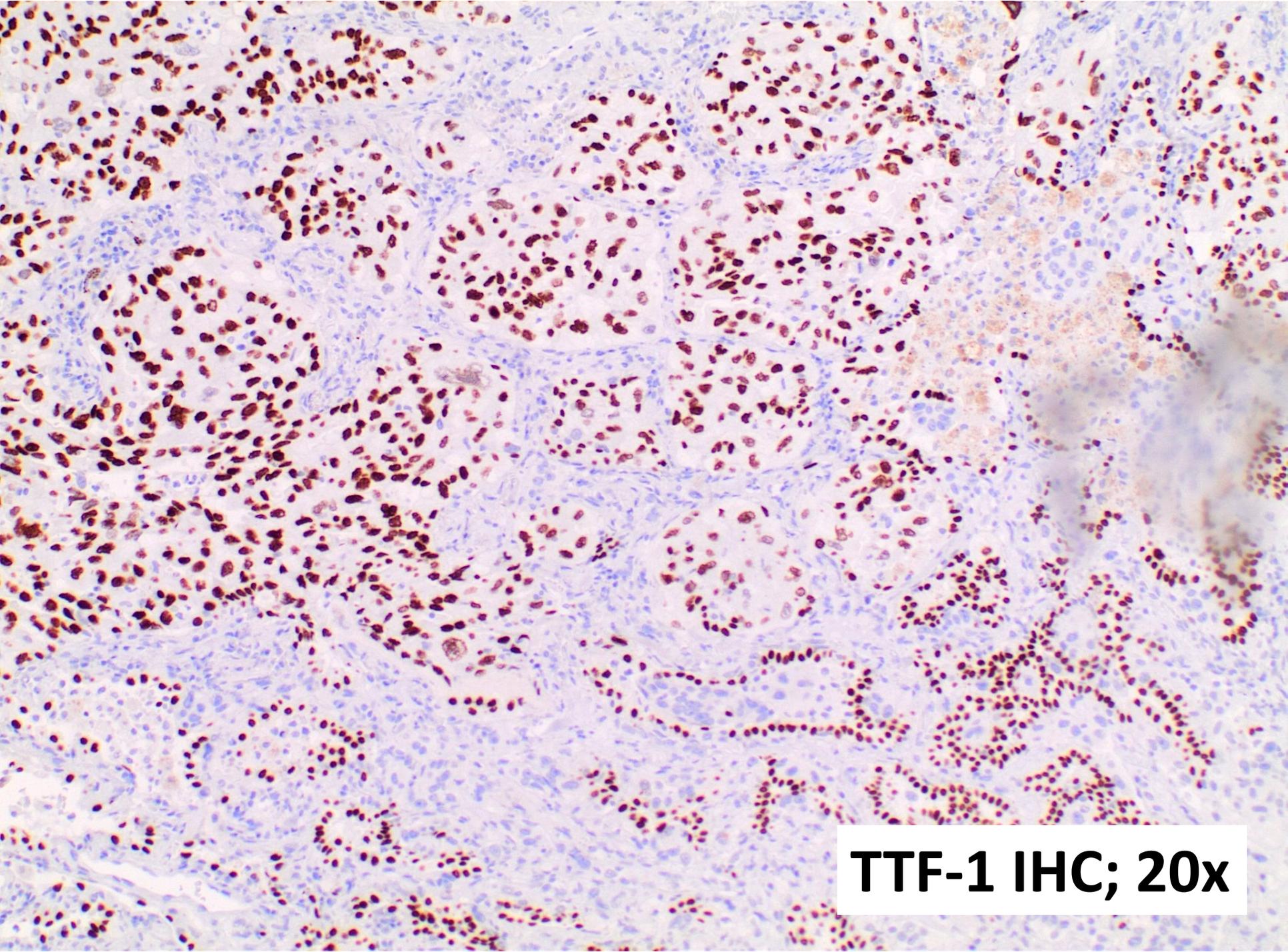
**Involved Adjacent Structures:** Parietal pleura

**Visceral Pleura Invasion:** Present

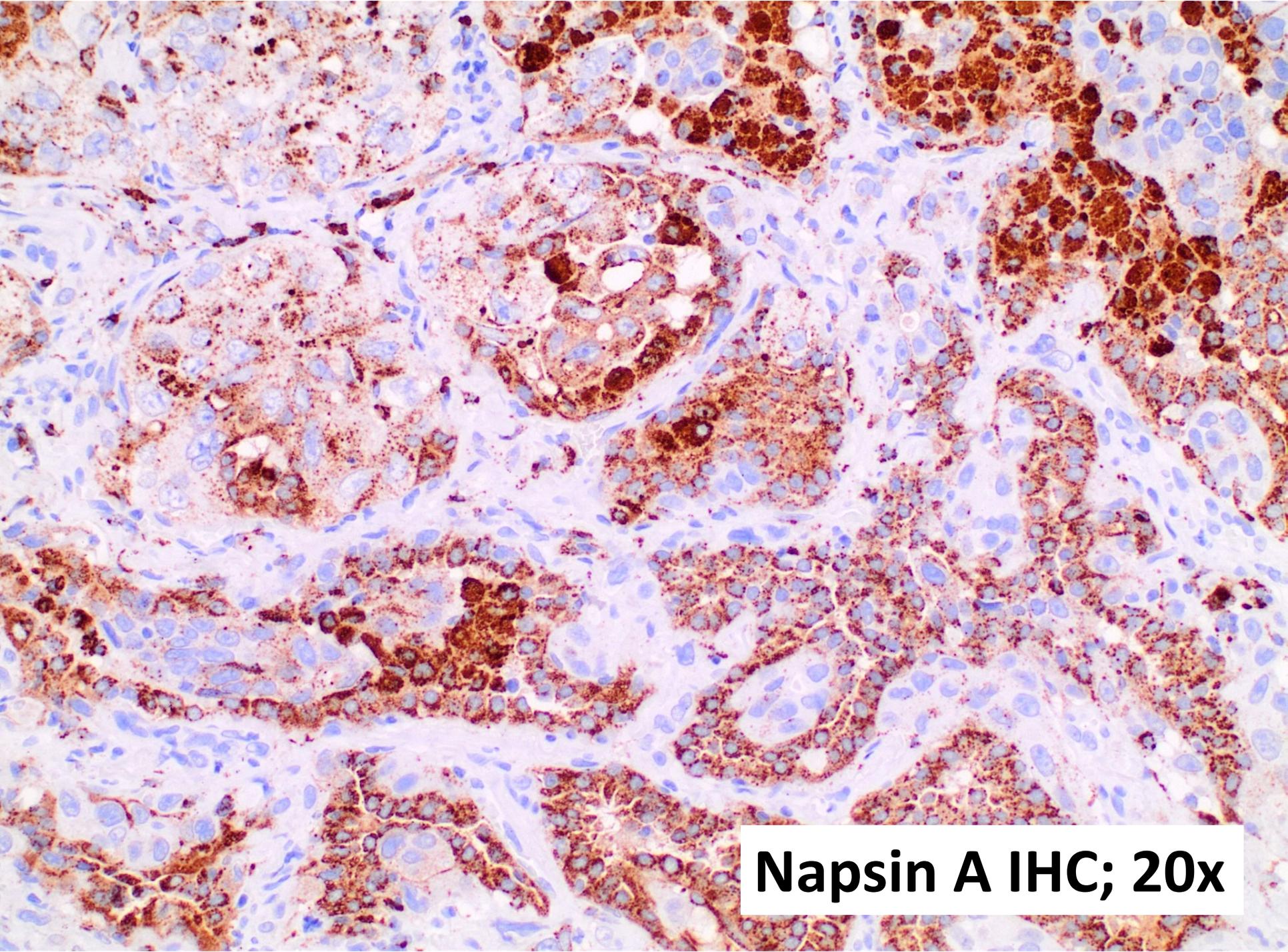
**Lymphovascular Invasion:** Not identified



**H&E; 20x**

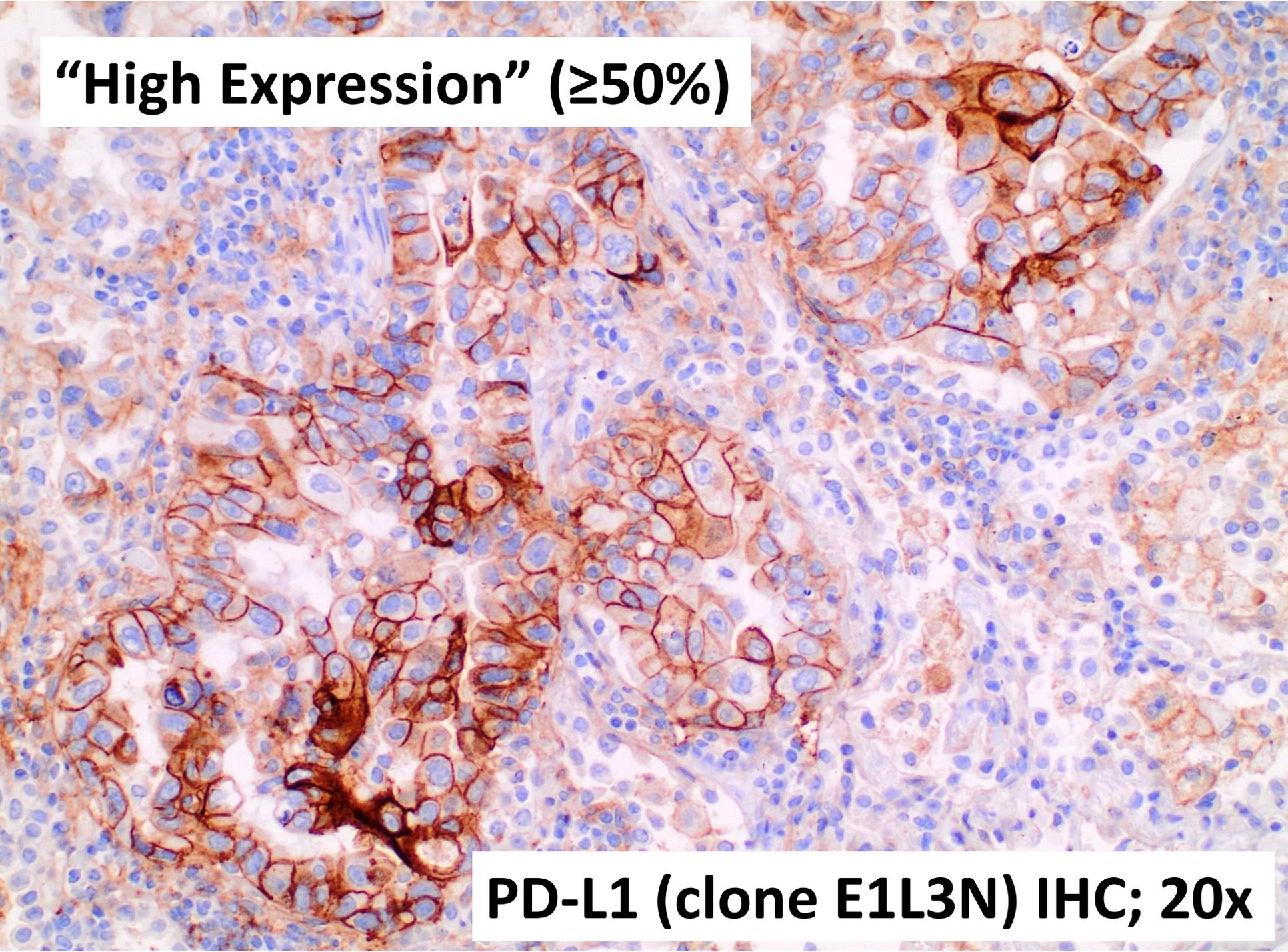


**TTF-1 IHC; 20x**



**Napsin A IHC; 20x**

**“High Expression” ( $\geq 50\%$ )**



**PD-L1 (clone E1L3N) IHC; 20x**

**One H&E-stained slide (marked) and  
5 H&E-stained slides (no coverslips)  
were submitted to our Molecular  
Pathology Laboratory for NGS and  
RNA fusion panel testing.**

## NGS Solid Tumor Combined Variant Plex and RNA Fusion Panel

LUL Apical Resection block F7 was collected on 1/11/21. See pathology report HS21-557.

Diagnosis/Indication: Lung adenocarcinoma

Specimen: Left upper lobe apical resection, estimated tumor cellularity (40%)

### POSITIVE:

*Tier II (variants of potential clinical significance):*

**ERBB2 GENE COPY NUMBER GAIN (1.84 Fold Change) = 4 COPIES** (see comment)

**MET GENE COPY NUMBER GAIN (1.72 Fold Change) = 3-4 COPIES** (see comment)

**TP53: NM\_000546.5, c.673-5\_681del14, splice acceptor disruption, VAF=15.7%** (see comment)

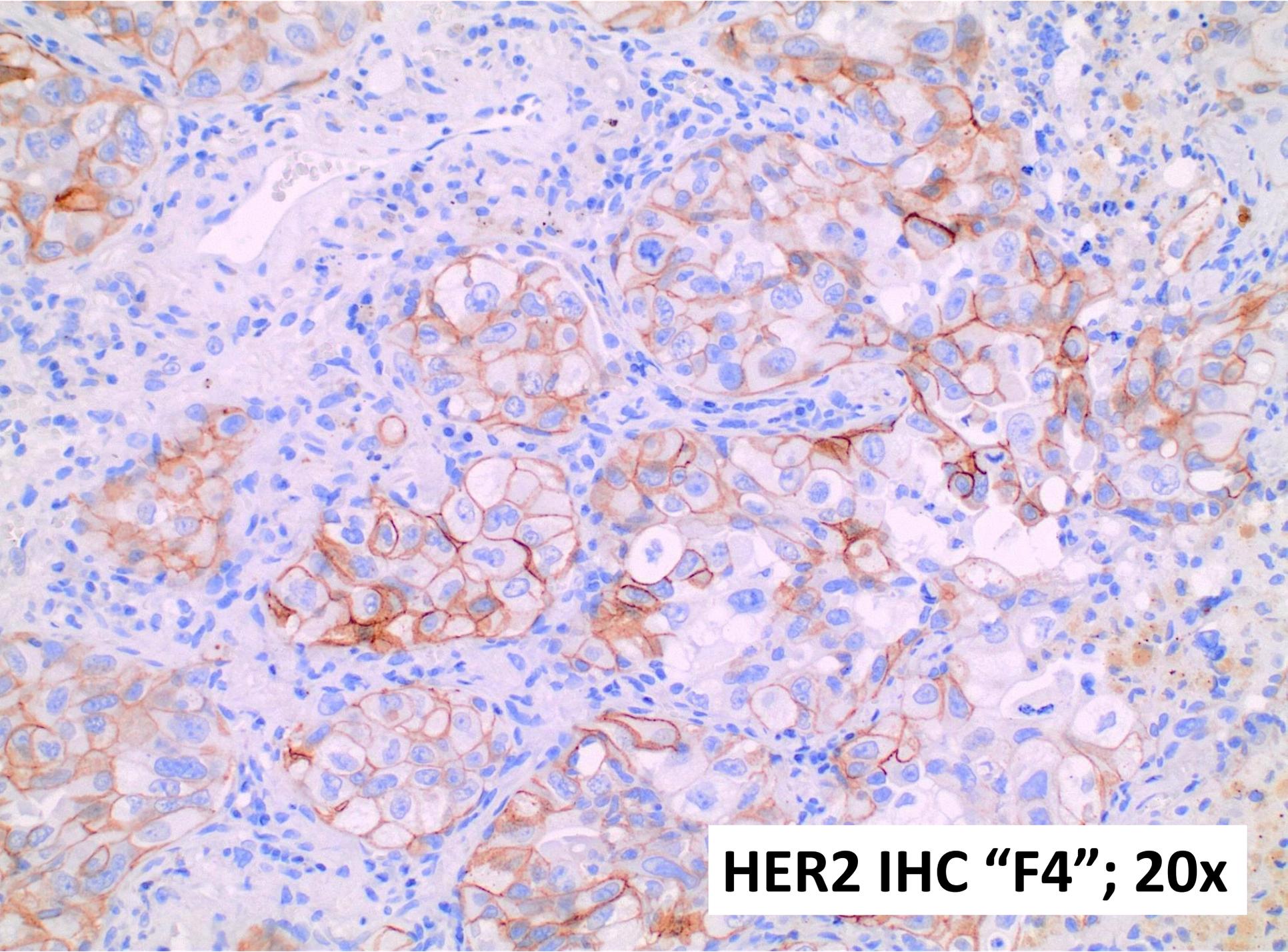
*See below for a complete list of genes covered by the assay.*

### RNA FUSIONS:

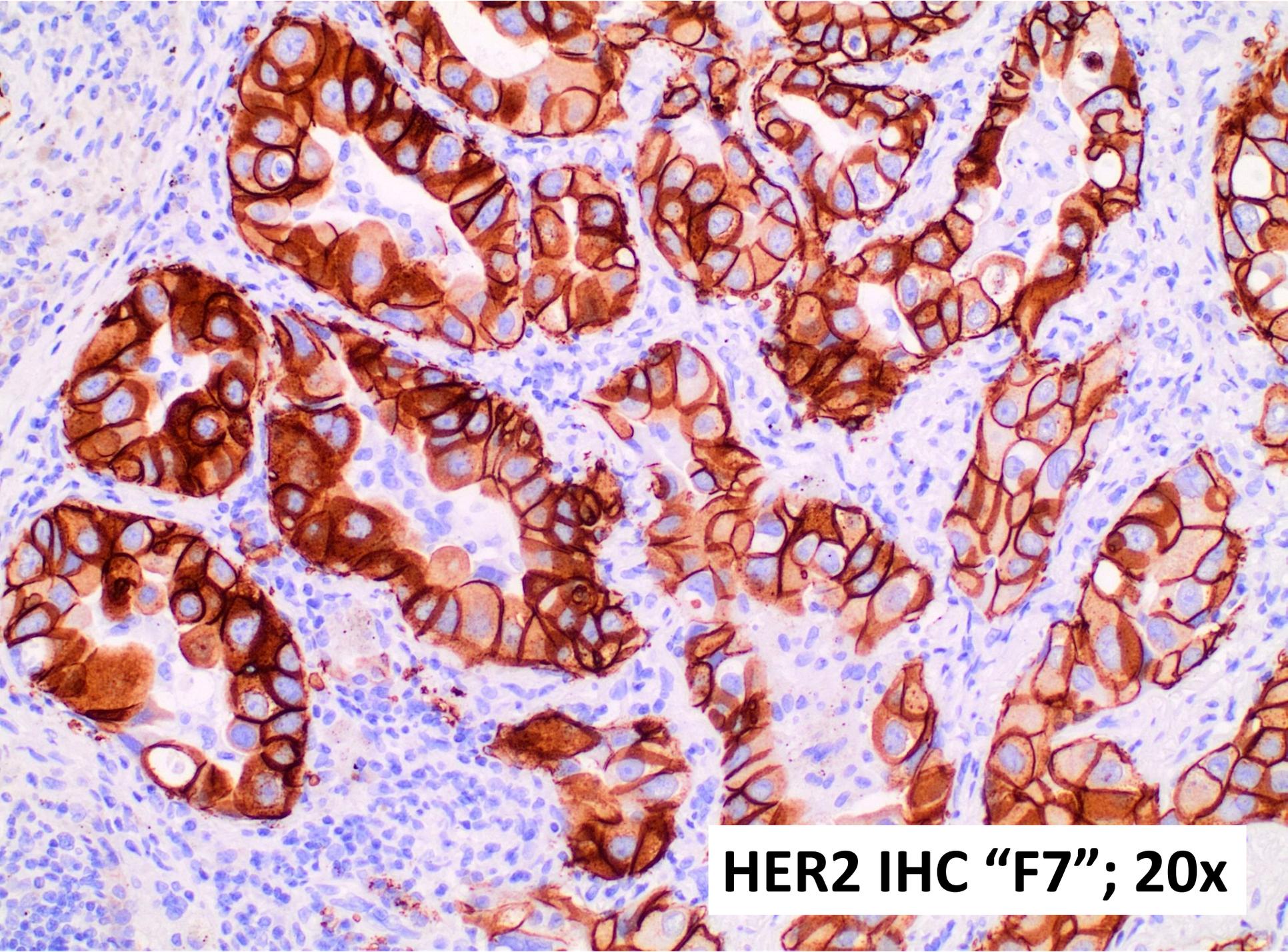
#### **NEGATIVE: NO FUSIONS WERE DETECTED**

No pathogenic fusions were identified in targeted regions of 64 genes covered by this assay.

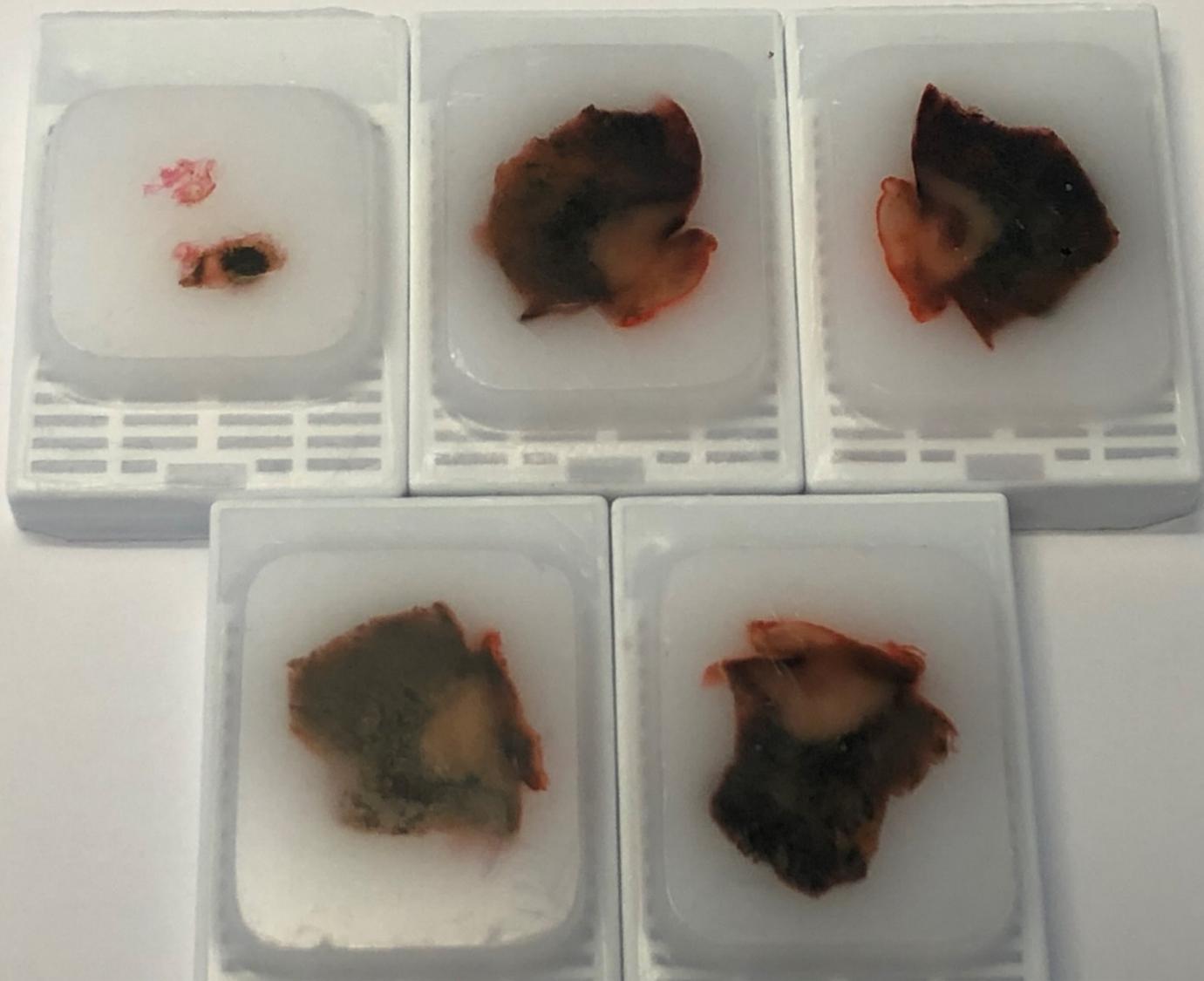
*See below for a complete list of genes covered by the assay.*



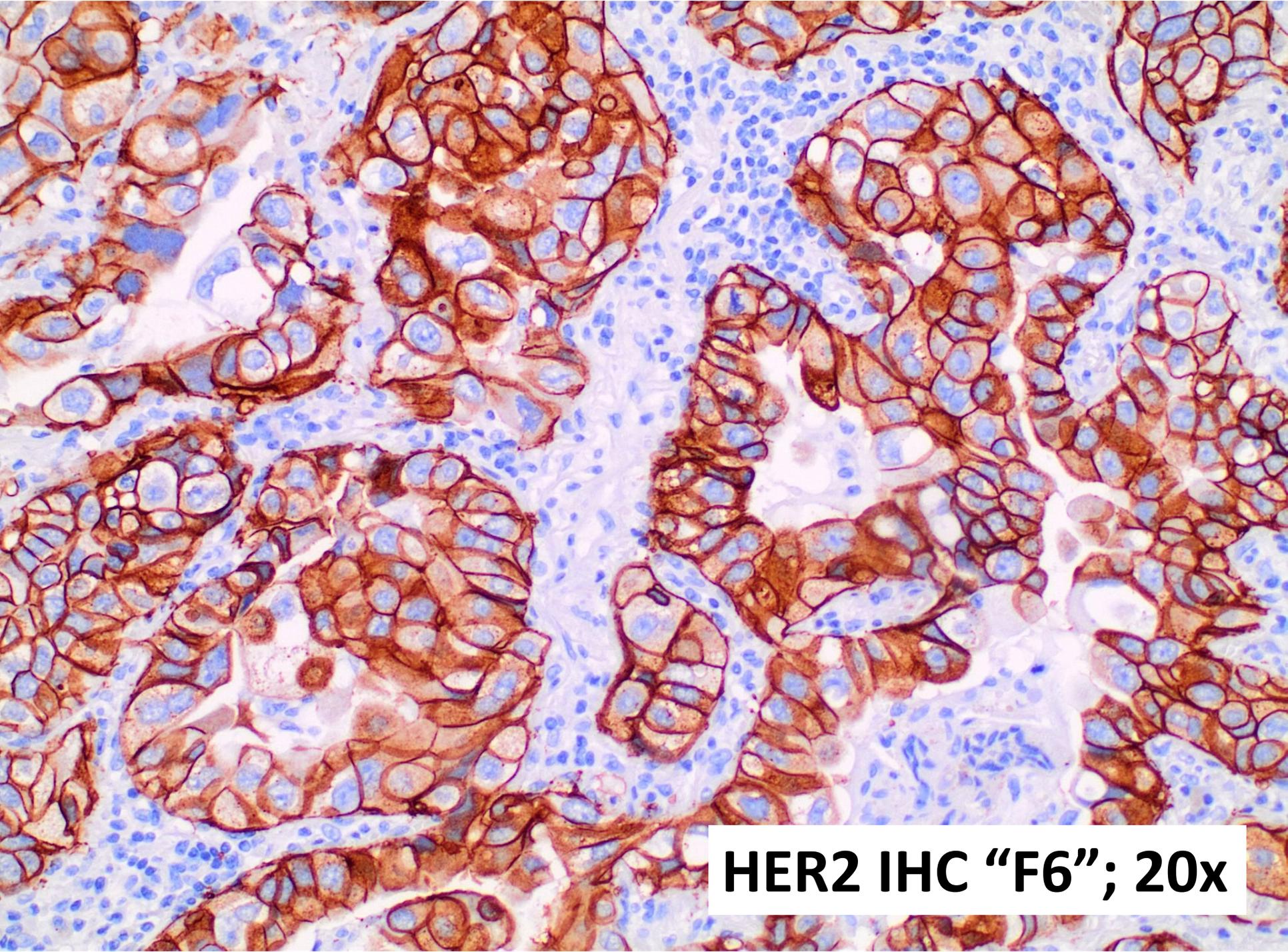
**HER2 IHC "F4"; 20x**



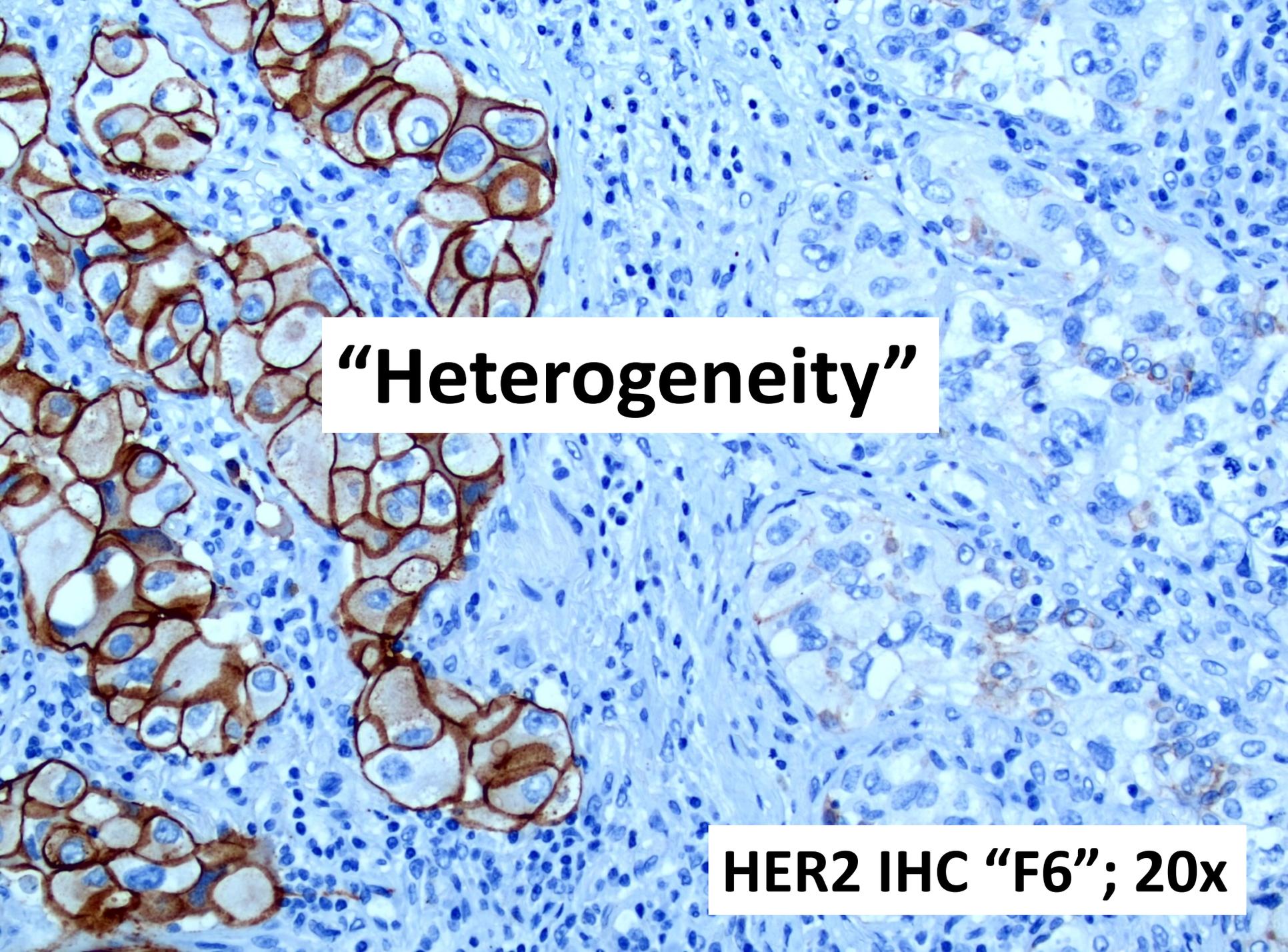
**HER2 IHC "F7"; 20x**



**“5” Tissue Blocks With Tumor**

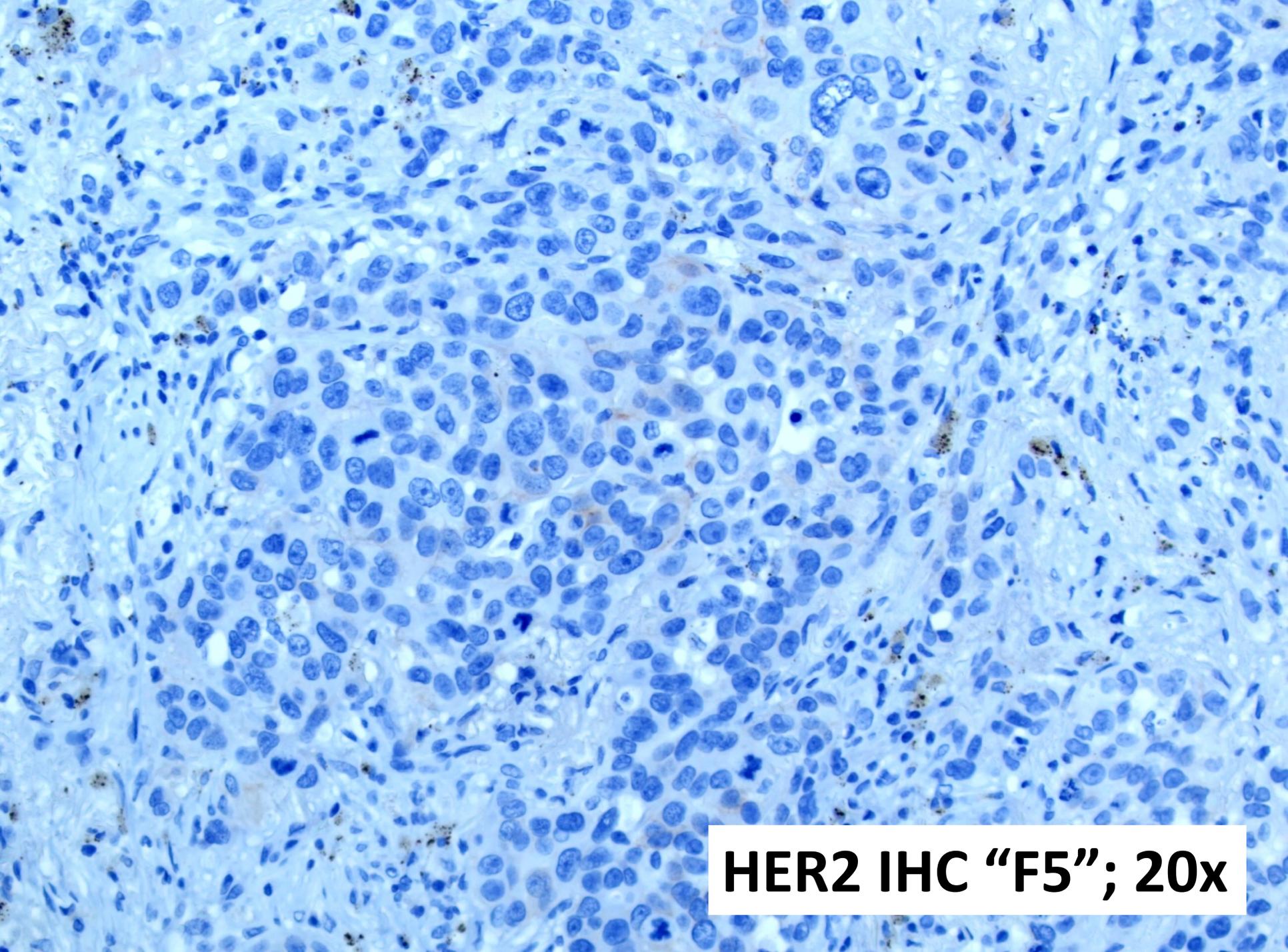


**HER2 IHC "F6"; 20x**

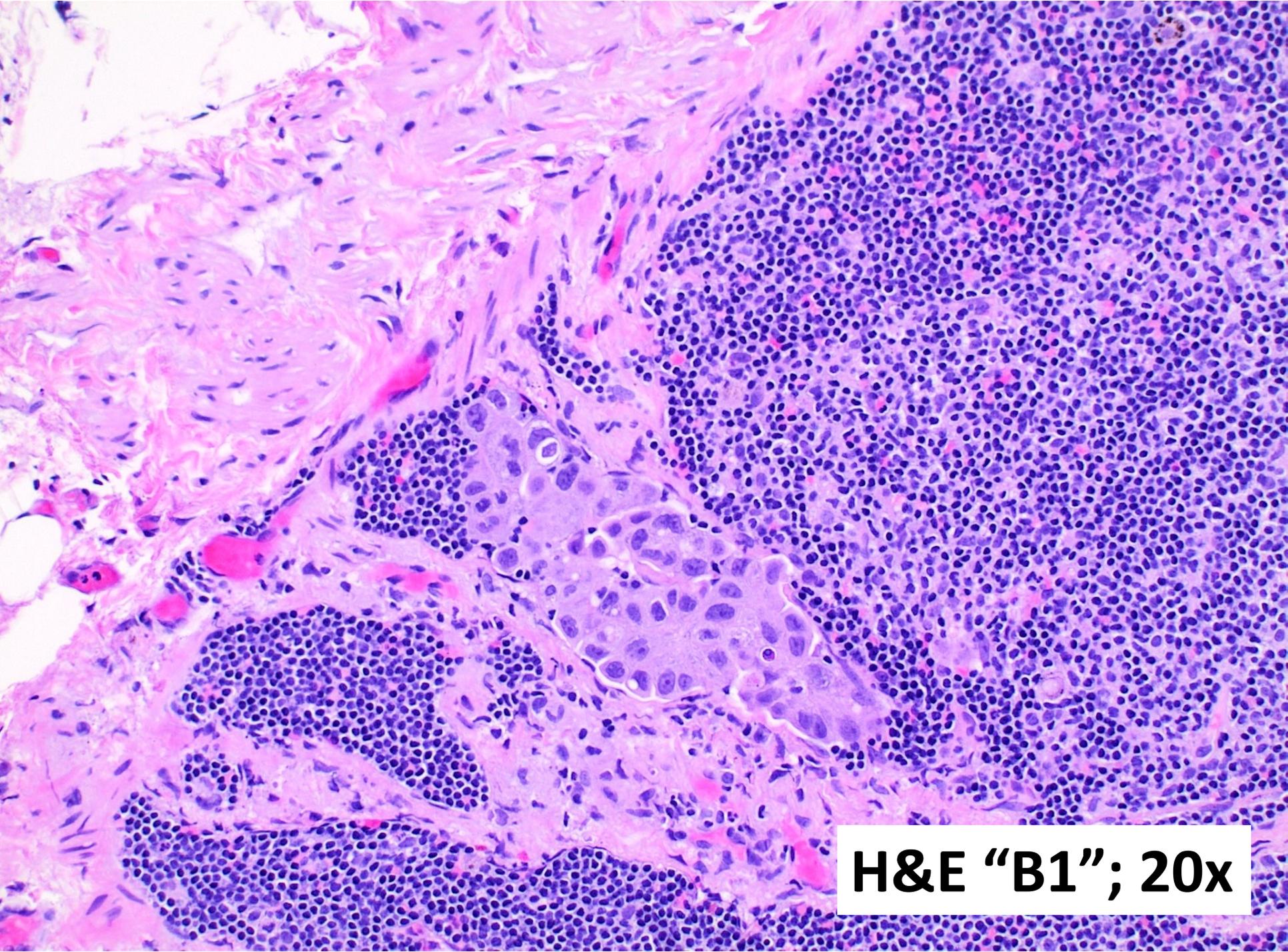
The image is a histological section of breast tissue stained for HER2 using the F6 antibody. The tissue shows a clear area of heterogeneity. On the left side, there are several glandular structures (acini) where the cell membranes are stained a dark brown color, indicating a high level of HER2 expression. In contrast, the surrounding stromal and ductal areas show a much lighter brown or blue color, indicating low or no HER2 expression. The nuclei of all cells are stained blue with hematoxylin. The overall appearance is one of focal HER2 overexpression within a HER2-negative background.

**“Heterogeneity”**

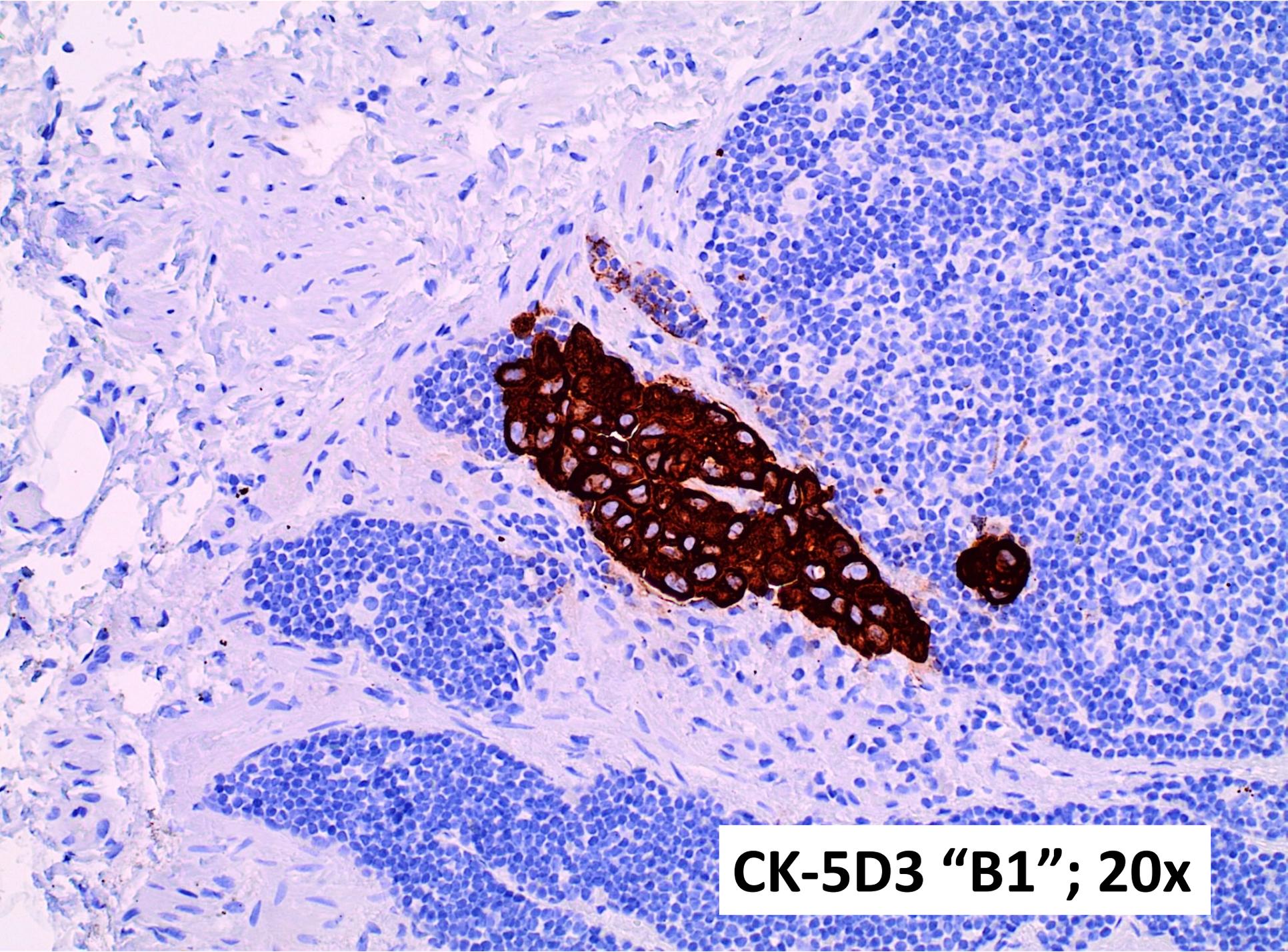
**HER2 IHC “F6”; 20x**



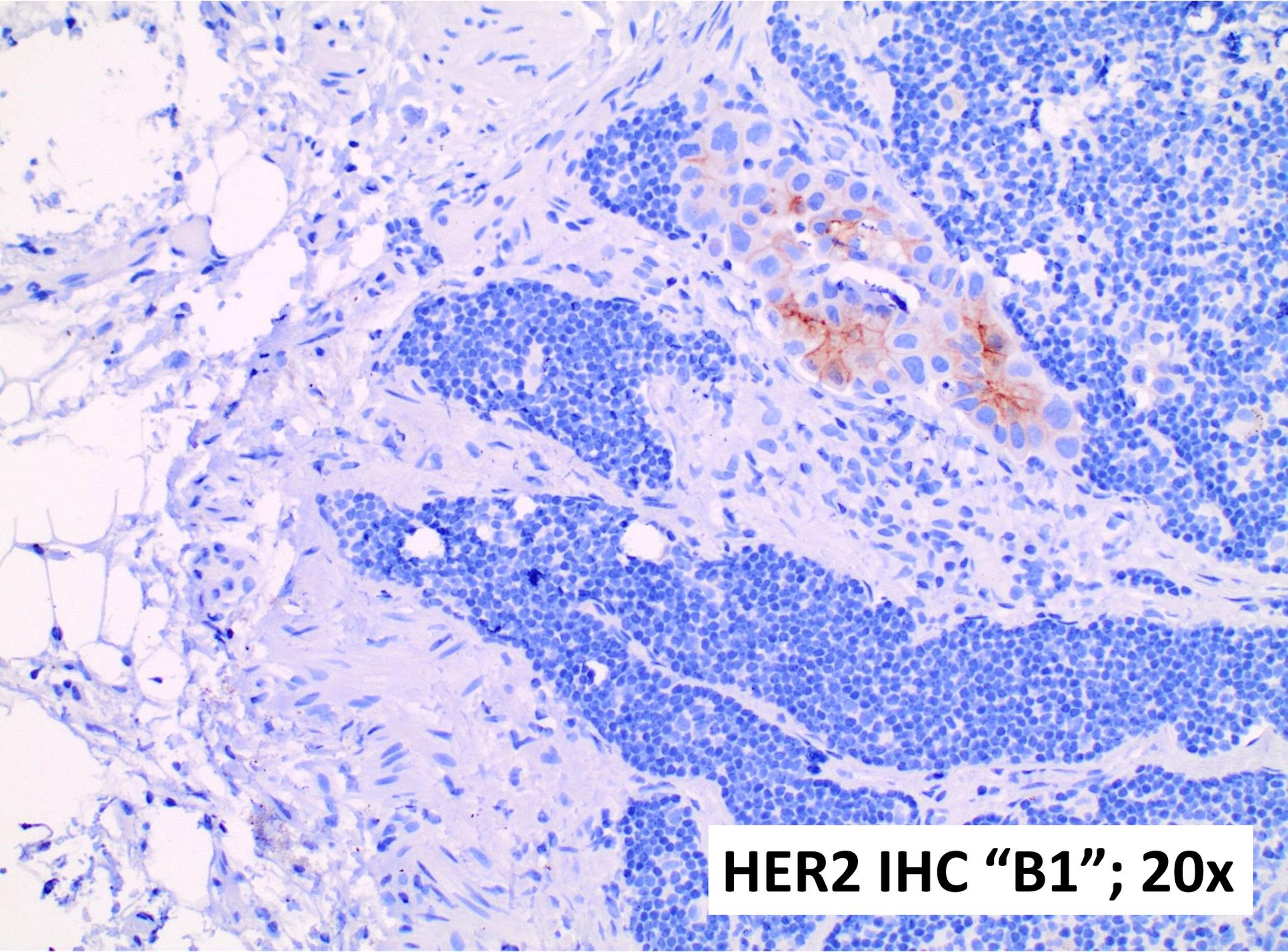
**HER2 IHC "F5"; 20x**



**H&E "B1"; 20x**



**CK-5D3 "B1"; 20x**



**HER2 IHC "B1"; 20x**

# “Confirmational Proteomics”

- Immunohistochemical testing identifies protein overexpression that can result from genomic alterations, and that serves as a potential target for mAb-based targeted therapy.
- IHC testing may help to clarify the significance of certain genomic alterations based on the expression of the target protein.
- Heterogeneity remains a significant issue for ancillary testing that looks at “snapshots” of the cancer.
- Immunohistochemical testing evaluates the entire tumor “landscape” for proteomic expression and may help to predict response to targeted therapy in patients with residual disease.

**“To win the war on cancer, we need to put proteomics on an equal footing with genomics.”**

**Andreas Hühmer, Director, Thermo  
Fisher Scientific, USA**