

PATIENT NAME : ISHAMMA T M (MR000384802)

REF. DOCTOR : ASHWIN V NAIR

CODE/NAME & ADDRESS CA00008679 KIMS HOSPITAL P B NO: 1 ANAYARA P OTHIRUVANANTHAPURAM ANAYARA 695029 4712941400	ACCESSION NO : 4182YK008935	AGE/SEX : 81 Female
	PATIENT ID : ISHAF2211444182	DRAWN : 22/11/2025 20:21
	CLIENT PATIENT ID : L085863525	RECEIVED : 22/11/2025 20:21
		REPORTED : 27/11/2025 07:33

ONCOMINE MYELOID ASSAY GX V2 - 69 GENES (DNA+RNA)





Sample Attributes and QC:

Sample ID: 4182YK008935	Tumor Cellularity: NA	Coverage: 3345x
Sample Type: Bone Marrow	DNA: 21.4 ng/μl, RNA: 74.0 ng/μl	Uniformity: 99.54%

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clinical Case Summary 	<i>This patient is a newly diagnosed case of AML.</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actionable Biomarkers & Therapy Implications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RUNX1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oncogenic driver Adverse prognosis
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASXL1, BCOR, NRAS, SRSF2, STAG2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prognostic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RNA based Sequencing 	No clinically significant gene rearrangements / fusions detected in the submitted sample	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classification WHO 2022 ICC 2022 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute Myeloid Leukemia, myelodysplasia related Acute Myeloid Leukemia, myelodysplasia related 	

Quick Visual Format: Variant Actionability Legend

	Meaning	Description
	Targetable	Variant linked to FDA/NCCN/ESMO-approved targeted therapy
	Resistance	Variant confers resistance to specific therapies
	Prognostic Only	Variant is not directly targetable but has prognostic/diagnostic relevance
	VUS	Variant of Uncertain Significance (clinical significance not established)

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 ULR No. 666000016219917-0009

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VARIANT DETAILS:

DETAILED DNA VARIANT TABLE (SNVs, InDels) (AMP/ASCO/CAP TIERED)						
Gene	Nucleotide change	Amino acid change	Genomic Locus	Variant Allele Frequency (%)	MANE Select transcript	AMP/ASCO/CAP Tier
RUNX1	c.277_278insGAAACGGG (frameshift Insertion)	p.(Asp93GlyfsTer32)	chr21:36259213	4%	NM_001754.5	Tier I Variant of Strong Clinical Significance
ASXL1	c.4232G>A (Nonsense)	p.(Trp1411Ter)	chr20:31024747	28%	NM_015338.6	Tier I Variant of Strong Clinical Significance
BCOR	c.2428C>T (Nonsense)	p.(Arg810Ter)	chrX:39932171	17%	NM_001123385.2	Tier I Variant of Strong Clinical Significance
SRSF2	c.284C>A (Missense)	p.(Pro95His)	chr17:74732959	31%	NM_003016.4	Tier I Variant of Strong Clinical Significance
STAG2	c.3303_3304insT (frameshift Insertion)	p.(Met1102TyrfsTer34)	chrX:123224449	16%	NM_001042749.2	Tier I Variant of Strong Clinical Significance
NRAS	c.35G>A (Missense)	p.(Gly12Asp)	chr1:115258747	3%	NM_002524.5	Tier II Variant of Potential Clinical Significance

*Colour-code by tier: Tier I (Red): Strong clinical significance; Tier II (Orange): Potential clinical significance; Tier III (Grey): VUS

RNA SEQUENCING: GENE REARRANGEMENTS: NO FUSION DETECTED

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INTERPRETATION:**1. RUNX1 p.(Asp93GlyfsTer32)**

- **Type of mutation:** Frameshift truncating (loss-of-function) in the N-terminal region.
- **Functional effect:** *RUNX1* is a critical transcription factor for definitive hematopoiesis. Loss-of-function or dominant-negative effects impair differentiation and favor leukemic transformation.
- **Clinical significance:** According to WHO/ICC and ELN 2022, *RUNX1* defines or is strongly associated with AML with myelodysplasia-related gene mutation, which fall into an adverse-risk category. These are frequently secondary-type AMLs, often evolving from prior MDS/MPN, and are associated with resistance to standard induction and high relapse risk. *RUNX1* mutations can serve as specific leukemia-defining MRD markers. No direct *RUNX1*-targeted drug. The presence of *RUNX1* pushes the patient into adverse ELN risk, and supports early consideration of allogeneic HSCT in CR1 if medically feasible.
- **Classification:** Tier I – Variant of strong clinical significance

2. ASXL1 p.(Trp1411Ter)

- **Type of mutation:** Nonsense SNV, introducing premature stop codon in C-terminal PHD domain of *ASXL1* leading to truncating loss-of-function.
- **Functional effect:** *ASXL1* is an epigenetic regulator (part of PRC2/*ASXL1*–BAP1 axis). Truncating variants lead to altered histone modification (H3K27me3, etc.), dysregulated myeloid differentiation, clonal hematopoiesis, and leukemogenesis.
- **Clinical significance:** It is recurrent in secondary AML, and therapy-related AML. It is associated with inferior OS, higher relapse, and resistance to intensive chemotherapy and/or HMA-based regimens, especially when co-occurring with *RUNX1*, *SRSF2*, or other secondary-type lesions. Considered a “secondary-type mutation”, and myelodysplasia related gene in WHO/ICC/ELN. It is not ideal as a sole MRD marker; persistence alone does not always equal morphologic relapse. No specific targeted drug against *ASXL1*. It helps classify as secondary-like / high-risk myeloid neoplasm, supporting consideration of allogeneic HSCT in fit patients and closer molecular follow-up.
- **Classification:** Tier I – Variant of strong clinical significance

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3. BCOR p.(Arg810Ter)

- **Type of mutation:** Nonsense SNV introducing premature stop codon, causing loss-of-function of *BCOR* (corepressor of *BCL6*, epigenetic regulator).
- **Function:** Loss of *BCOR* alters transcriptional repression and epigenetic control in hematopoietic stem/progenitor cells, favouring clonal expansion.
- **Clinical significance:** It is one of the defining entity in AML with myelodysplasia-related changes, and AML with “secondary-type” gene mutations (*BCOR*, *ASXL1*, *RUNX1*, etc.). It is frequently associated with adverse prognosis and secondary/therapy-related AML biology. Like *ASXL1*, *BCOR* is often an early, founding or co-founding clone, and useful as part of a composite MRD panel but persistence at low VAF may represent residual clonal hematopoiesis. No direct-targeted agent, strengthens classification into secondary-like / high-risk AML, and supports HSCT consideration and intensified surveillance.
- **Classification:** Tier I – Variant of strong clinical significance

4. SRSF2 p.(Pro95His)

- **Type of mutation:** Canonical hotspot missense mutation at Pro95 in the RNA splicing factor *SRSF2*.
- **Functional effect:** Alters RNA-binding preference and global splicing (especially of genes regulating epigenetics and hematopoiesis). This promotes aberrant hematopoiesis and clonal dominance.
- **Clinical significance:** It has strong association with adverse prognosis, older age, and secondary evolution. Together with *ASXL1*, *BCOR*, *RUNX1* it supports classification as AML with myelodysplasia-related gene mutations / secondary-type AML. No specific *SRSF2* inhibitor in routine clinical use yet. Useful as part of a composite MRD panel, but persistence alone is not sufficient to call relapse. It confers high-risk phenotype, supporting HSCT consideration, HMA-based regimens in unfit patients, and close molecular follow-up.
- **Classification:** Tier I – Variant of strong clinical significance

5. STAG2 p.(Met1102TyrfsTer34)

- **Type of mutation:** Frameshift insertion leading to premature stop codon, truncating loss-of-function of cohesin complex component *STAG2* (X-linked).

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- **Functional effect:** *STAG2* is part of cohesin, involved in chromatid cohesion, DNA repair, and 3D genome architecture. Truncating variants induce genomic instability and dysregulated gene expression.
- **Clinical significance:** It is consistent with myelodysplasia-related / adverse-risk disease. It often co-occurs with *ASXL1*, *SRSF2*, *RUNX1*, etc., in secondary-type myeloid neoplasms, and generally linked with adverse prognosis. It may be used as one MRD target but, like other secondary-type lesions, it can persist as background clone. No direct anti-*STAG2* therapy. Presence reinforces secondary-type, high-risk biology, and supports HSCT consideration and molecular surveillance.
- **Classification:** Tier I – Variant of strong clinical significance

6. NRAS p.(Gly12Asp)

- **Type of mutation:** Missense mutation at codon 12 (G12D) in *NRAS*, a classic RAS hotspot.
- **Functional effect:** Constitutive activation of *NRAS* (GTP-bound), leading to MAPK/ERK and PI3K/AKT pathway activation, enhancing proliferation and survival.
- **Clinical significance:** It is common in myeloid malignancies, and often a cooperating lesion rather than defining entity. Prognostic impact alone is modest and context-dependent; typically not independently favourable, may be neutral or slightly adverse depending on co-mutations. RAS mutations are unstable and can appear/disappear between diagnosis and relapse; not the most reliable sole MRD target. No approved *NRAS*-specific inhibitor. Downstream pathway blockade (MEK inhibitors) is under trial; not standard in routine AML practice.
- **Classification:** Tier II – Variant of potential clinical significance

INTEGRATED MOLECULAR SUMMARY

Targeted NGS of the bone marrow in this AML case demonstrates a complex secondary-type molecular profile with multiple cooperating lesions in epigenetic regulators, splicing/cohesin genes and a key hematopoietic transcription factor, together with a RAS pathway mutation. Truncating *ASXL1* p.Trp1411Ter and *BCOR* p.Arg810Ter support an antecedent myelodysplastic/secondary myeloid neoplasm with epigenetic deregulation. The presence of *RUNX1* truncating mutation defines an adverse-risk, myelodysplasia-related AML biology with impaired hematopoietic differentiation. Co-occurring

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hotspot *SRSF2* p.Pro95His and truncating *STAG2* p.Met1102TyrfsTer34 further underline a myelodysplasia-related, secondary AML pattern through widespread aberrant RNA splicing and cohesin dysfunction. A subclonal *NRAS* p.Gly12Asp mutation provides additional proliferative drive via constitutive RAS–MAPK pathway activation.

Overall, this constellation of *ASXL1*, *BCOR*, *RUNX1*, *SRSF2*, *STAG2* and *NRAS* is characteristic of AML with myelodysplasia-related gene mutations / secondary-type AML, and corresponds to an adverse-risk molecular category, predicting higher resistance and relapse risk with conventional chemotherapy and supporting consideration of intensive therapy with allogeneic HSCT in first complete remission, where clinically appropriate, with *RUNX1* mutation serving as the preferred leukemia-specific markers for molecular MRD monitoring.

ASSAY INFORMATION AND METHODOLOGY

- **Test Description:** Oncomine Myeloid Assay is a comprehensive, targeted NGS assay which interrogates the below mentioned genes for all relevant DNA alterations and gene rearrangements associated with myeloid malignancies viz-a-vis acute myeloid leukemia(AML), myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS), myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPN), MDS/MPN, in a single run.
- **Quality Metrics :** PASSED
- **Gene Analyzed :**

Hotspot genes (28)		Full genes (17)		Fusion driver genes (34)			Expression Genes (5)	Expression control genes (5)
<i>ANKRD26</i>	<i>KRAS</i>	<i>ASXL1</i>	<i>PRPF8</i>	<i>ABL1</i>	<i>HMGA2</i>	<i>NUP214</i>	<i>BAALC</i>	<i>EIF2B1</i>
<i>ABL1</i>	<i>MPL</i>	<i>BCOR</i>	<i>RB1</i>	<i>ABL2</i>	<i>JAK2</i>	<i>NUP98</i>	<i>MECOM</i>	<i>FBXW2</i>
<i>BRAF</i>	<i>MYD88</i>	<i>CALR</i>	<i>RUNX1</i>	<i>BCL2</i>	<i>KAT6A (MOZ)</i>	<i>PAX5</i>	<i>MYC</i>	<i>PSMB2</i>

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CBL	NPM1	CEBPA	SH2B3	BRAF	KAT6B	PDGFRA	SMC1A	PUM1
CSF3R	NRAS	ETV6	STAG2	CCND1	KMT2A (includes	PDGFRB	WT1	TRIM27
DDX41	PPM1D	EZH2	TET2	CREBBP	PTD)	RARA		
DNMT3A	PTPN11	IKZF1	TP53	EGFR	MECOM	RUNX1		
FLT3 (ITD	SMC1A	NF1	ZRSR2	ETV6	MET	TCF3		
+ TKD)	SMC3	PHF6		FGFR1	MLLT10	TFE3		
GATA2	SETBP1			FGFR2	MRTFA (MKL1)	ZNF384		
HRAS	SF3B1			FUS	MYBL1			
IDH1	SRSF2				MYH11			
IDH2	U2AF1				NTRK2			
JAK2	WT1				NTRK3			
KIT								

➤ **Important Note** - The assay utilizes minimum 10ng of DNA & RNA at 1000X coverage provides an analytical sensitivity of more than equal to 5 percent for DNA based genetic alteration. Kindly note that variants <5% VAF, benign and likely benign variants are not being reported here.

****End of Report****

Test performed & reviewed by
Haristuti Verma
 Sr. Technical Supervisor

Shrinidhi Nathany

Dr. Shrinidhi Nathany
Consultant



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