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Next generation sequencing and immuno-histochemistry profiling identify numerous biomarkers for personalized therapy of endometrioid endometrial carcinoma

Said El Shamieh

Beirut Arab University, Lebanon

Endometrial cancer (EC) is the most common cancer of the female reproductive tract. In the current study, we were presented with a case of premenopausal woman suffering from EC and having a cancer family history from both paternal and maternal sides, an observation that suggests the presence of germline mutations. The main aim was to accurately classify our case of EC into a subtype, then, to report the associated genetic alterations and protein bio-markers. Furthermore, we aimed to develop individualized treatment strategies designed for maximum effectiveness. Multiple profiling technologies, including immunohistochemistry (IHC), next-generation sequencing (NGS) and chromogenic in situ hybridization (CISH) were used. Forty-four genes including proto-onco and tumor suppressor genes were sequenced to identify causal mutations, in total, 8 mutations in 5 genes were reported (phosphatase and tensin homolog,

phosphatidylinositol-4, 5-bisphosphate 3-kinase, catalytic subunit alpha, etc.). Chromogenic in situ hybridization did not show any gene duplications or deletions. In addition, immuno-histochemistry analysis revealed altered levels of programmed death (PD-1) protein biomarker. Since the tumor was positive for PD-1, pembrolizumab (monoclonal) treatment followed Everolimus. Interestingly, the affected individual responded positively after 5 cycles of treatment (over 24 weeks) and tumor size decreased in size from 7 cm x 4.4 cm x 10.5 cm to 6.5 cm x 3 cm x 7.5 cm. Our results have deciphered genetic and protein biomarkers that might be implicated in the aetiology of endometrial cancer. Furthermore, it has established the guideline for a personalized treatment targeting the altered gene products.

e: said.elshamieh@bau.edu.lb