

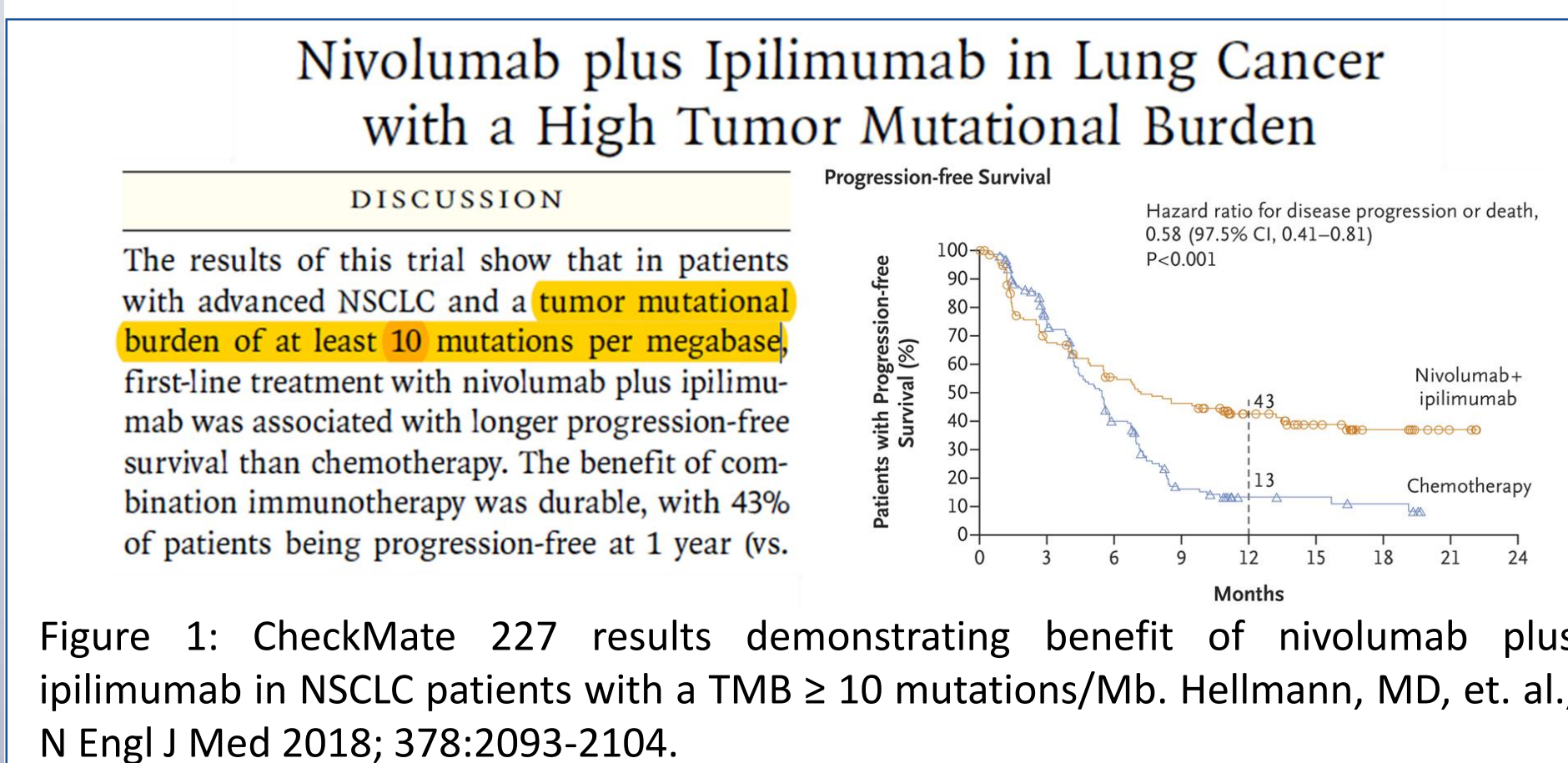
Comparison of multiple targeted next-generation sequencing (NGS) platforms

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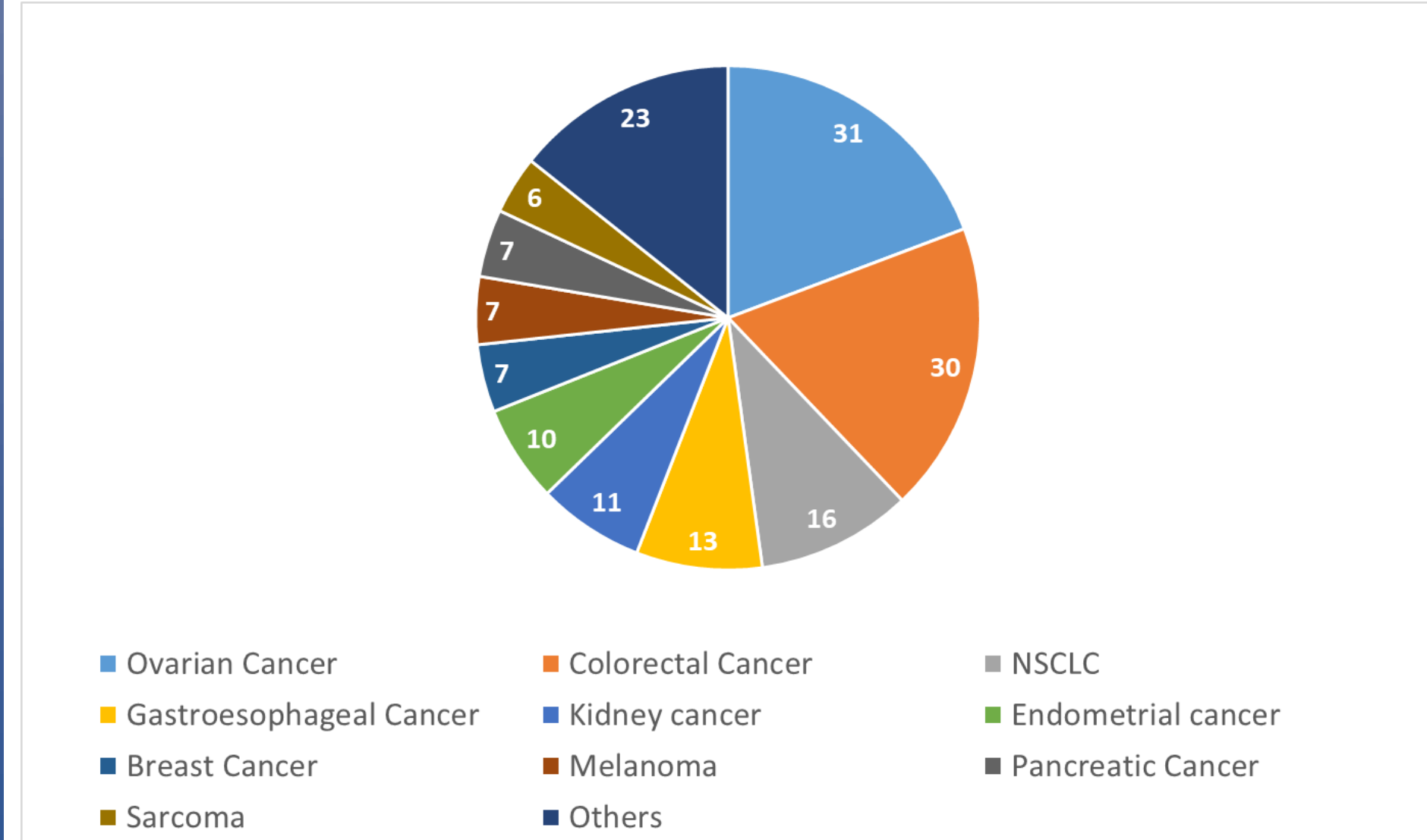
Introduction

Tumor mutational burden (TMB), a measurement of the frequency of mutations in tumor cells, is currently being evaluated as a biomarker to predict response to immune checkpoint inhibitors (Figure 1). Whole exome sequencing is considered the gold standard assay, but is inefficient and too costly to run routinely. Consequently, several targeted NGS assays have been designed to measure TMB. In this study, we compared TMB measurements from four targeted NGS assays using a common source of specimens. Concordance and accuracy of TMB values, cutoffs, and clinical interpretations were assessed.

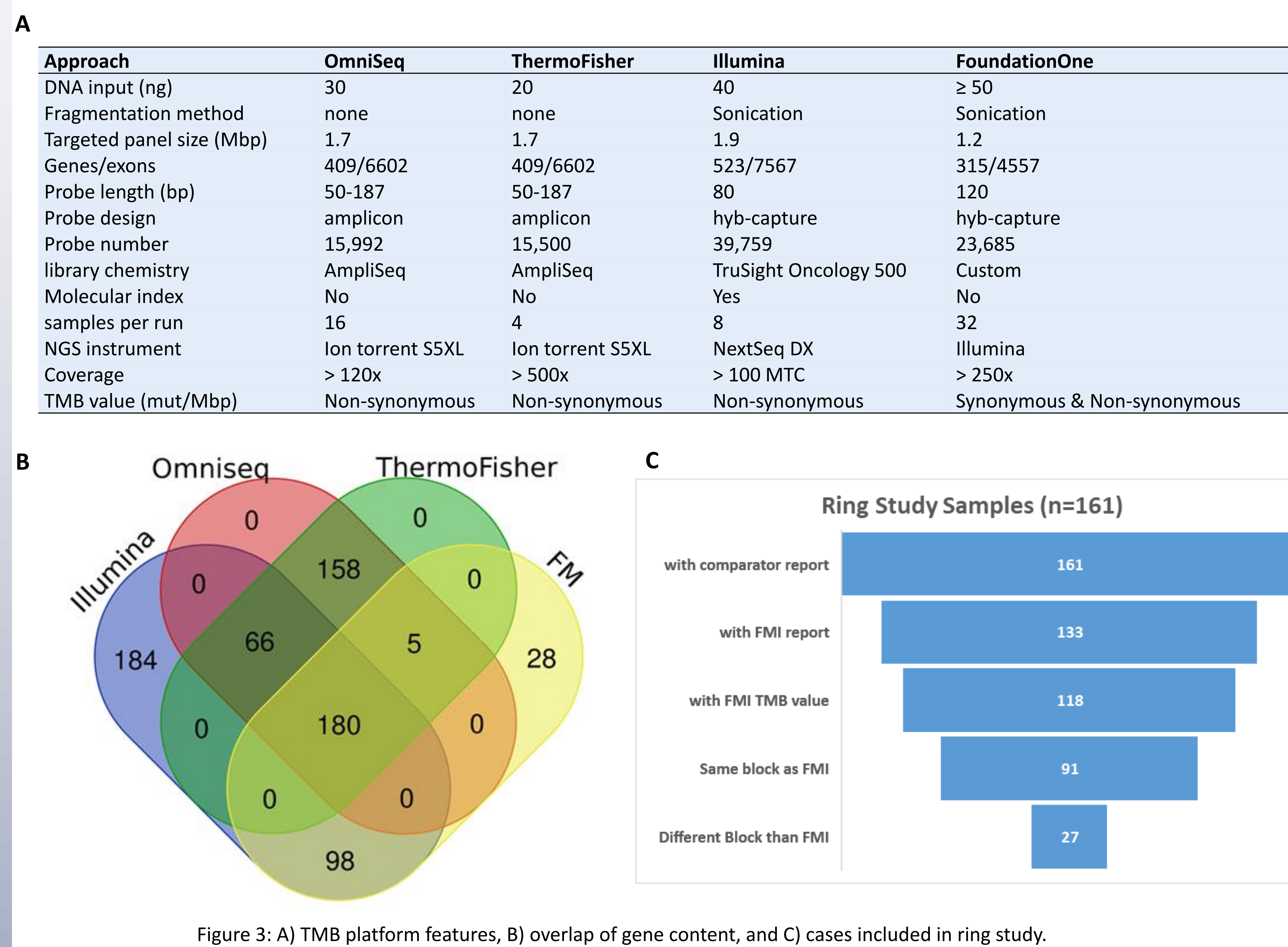


Methods

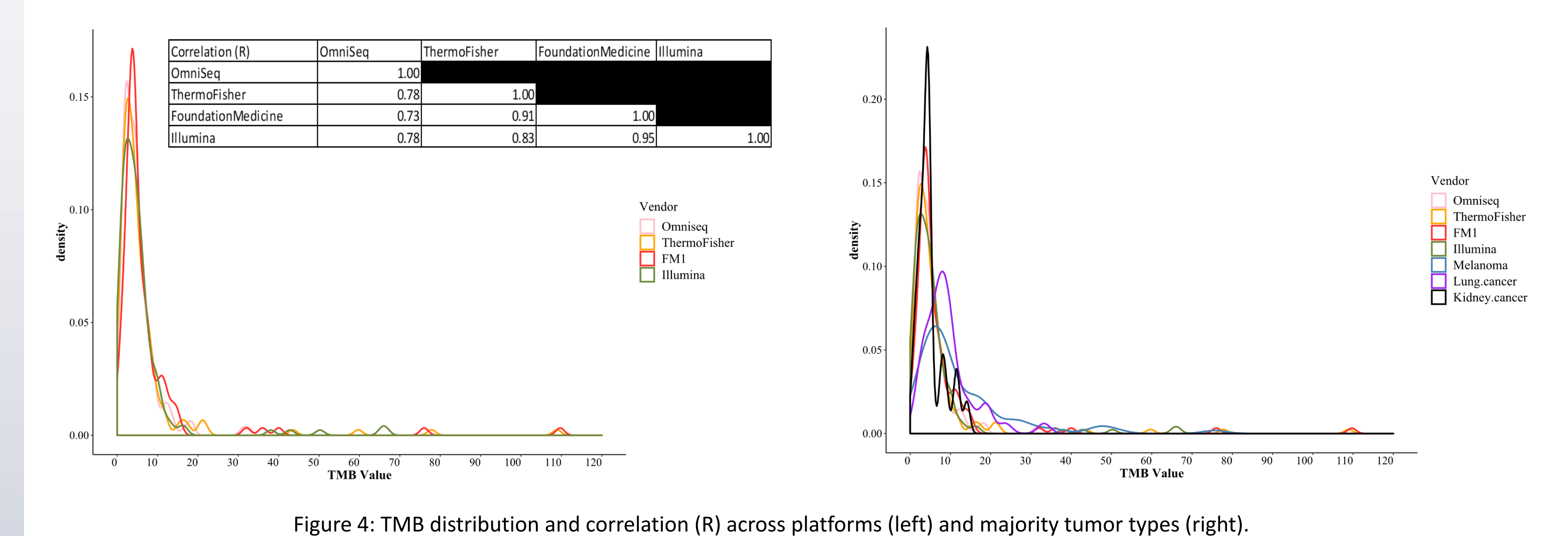
TMB testing was completed or first attempted by Foundation Medicine (FoundationOne®), followed by on-site analysis by OmniSeq (Immune Report Card®), Illumina (TruSight Oncology 500™), and ThermoFisher (OncoPrint™ Tumor Mutation Load) from a subsequent central DNA isolation. Genomic DNA from 161 FFPE specimens representing 24 tumor types was extracted following anatomical pathologist review (Figure 2). Each laboratory followed its own protocol for reporting TMB values (Figure 3). Pairwise Pearson product-moment correlations (R) were performed to estimate concordance of TMB values between platforms (Figure 4). 150 gold standards were established (7 TMB-high, 143 TMB-low) for which at least three of four platforms were concordant when using a TMB-high cutoff of ≥ 10. Each platform was assessed for TMB interpretation accuracy at this threshold (Figure 5).



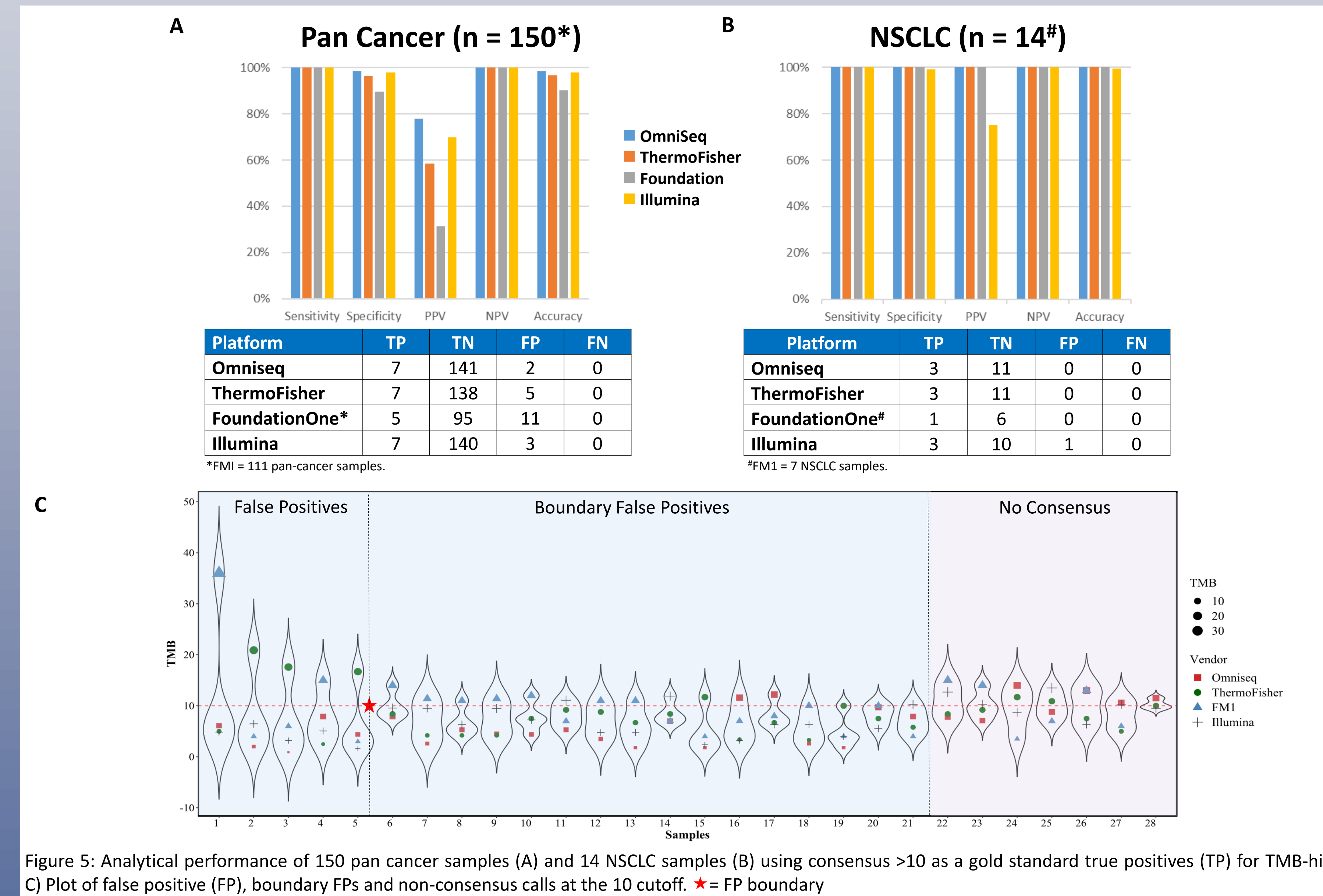
Comparator Platform Study



TMB Results



Analytical Performance



Assay Robustness

Platform	Samples Attempted	TMB Resulted	Sample Fail	% Resulted
Illumina (TruSight Oncology 500™)	161	153	8	95%
OmniSeq (Immune Report Card®)	213	202	11	95%
ThermoFisher (OncoPrint™ Tumor Mutation Load)	161	154	7	96%
Foundation Medicine (FMI)	NA	177	18	NA

Table 1: Performance of TMB platforms across a common set of cases.

TMB Range	OmniSeq (n=213)		Illumina (n=161)		ThermoFisher (n=161)		FMI (n=177)	
	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL
0 - 5	103		75		109		98	
>5-10	45	11	53	8	36	7	36	18
>10-20	11		19		8		17	
>20	2		6		2		8	

Table 2: Assignment and performance of TMB platforms across various TMB ranges

Conclusions

- TMB performance is robust across platforms using a wide range of solid tumor specimens.
- There is general concordance between the platforms, but low number of TMB high samples limit statistical analysis.
- Pair-wise linear regression model fits did not significantly improve concordance between platforms (p>0.05)
- Each platform is highly accurate when using a TMB-high cutoff of ≥10, which improves when restricted to NSCLC.
- Majority of FP calls are boundary related to the TMB-high cutoff of ≥10.
- Further studies utilizing additional NGS platforms and gold standard samples are required.