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New Articles of Interest


My Cancer Genome in the Wall Street Journal: The Clinical Trial Search Feature

On August 13th, 2013, My Cancer Genome (MCG) was mentioned in a Wall Street Journal article by science journalist Ron Winslow titled Q&A: How do targeted cancer therapies work? This article was a companion piece to the front-page WSJ story, Gene breakthroughs leading to new treatments for lung cancer, which included Vanderbilt University as one of several institutions participating in tumor profiling. In the Q&A story, My Cancer Genome is mentioned together with ClinicalTrials.gov as a good resource for finding gene-associated clinical trials.

There are four ways to search for gene-associated clinical trials on My Cancer Genome (for a general overview, see our recently updated What is My Cancer Genome video):

1. Enter a disease and/or gene of interest in the Find Clinical Trials box in the home page, shown in the above image. For example, entering "Lung Cancer" and "EGFR" will bring up an interactive list of EGFR-associated non-small cell lung cancer clinical trials.

2. Click on the Clinical Trials tab when reading about a gene or variant for a disease in the content of the website. In the Clinical Trials tab, trials are divided into tables for US and International clinical trials.

3. Enter a disease and/or gene of interest and the term "clinical trial" into the google search box in the right upper corner of the website.

4. Enter a disease and/or gene of interest and the term "clinical trial" into the search box at Google.com.

Contributor Highlight: James A. Fagin, M.D.
**Newsletter-Related Content on MCG**

**Thyroid Cancer**

**Ovarian Cancer**

**Detecting Gene Alterations in Cancers**

**Clinical Trial Search**

**FGFR1-Associated Clinical Trials**

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**Newsletter Archive**

May 2013 MCG Newsletter

June 2013 MCG Newsletter

July 2013 MCG Newsletter

August 2013 MCG Newsletter

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**Contact Us**

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**Contributor Highlight: James A. Fagin, M.D.**

*Endocrinology Service Chief, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, New York*

*Thyroid Cancer Consulting Editor, My Cancer Genome*

Dr. Fagin is a contributing editor for the thyroid cancer section of My Cancer Genome. Dr. Fagin and his lab have authored many publications on thyroid cancer and associated mutations over the past 20 years. A recent publication in Cancer Discovery demonstrated that HER3 (ERBB3) receptors drive resistance to BRAF and MEK inhibitors in thyroid cancer. Other publications include studies on MEK-inhibitor selumetinib-enhanced radiiodine uptake in advanced thyroid cancer patients including those with BRAF and NRAS mutations and a phase II study of the mTor inhibitor everolimus plus the multi-targeted kinase inhibitor sorafenib in metastatic thyroid cancer. This research is part of the basis for a large multi-center 43-site phase II study evaluating selumetinib with radioactive iodine therapy in patients with differentiated thyroid cancer expected to open in the second half of 2013. Dr. Fagin recently served as President of the American Thyroid Association in 2012 and received the UK Clinical Endocrinology Trust Medal Lecture award in 2011.

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**Contributor Highlight: Dineo Khabele, M.D.**

*Dineo Khabele, M.D.*

*Assistant Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Assistant Professor of Cancer Biology, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee*

*Ovarian Cancer Section Editor, My Cancer Genome*

Dr. Khabele is the section editor for the ovarian cancer content on My Cancer Genome. Dr. Khabele's specialty is translational ovarian cancer research, and Dr. Khabele is the contributor of the BRAF, KRAS, PIK3CA, and PTEN pages in the ovarian cancer content. Dr. Khabele is the senior author of a recent study in Gynecologic Oncology evaluating the combination of an HDAC inhibitor with cisplatin, and investigating a related marker, in ovarian cancer models. This study provides the framework for clinical investigation of this regimen in ovarian cancer.

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**Contributor Highlight: Marc Ladanyi, M.D.**

*Marc Ladanyi, M.D.*

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Acting Chief, Molecular Diagnostics Service; William J. Ruane Chair in Molecular Oncology, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, New York

Molecular Medicine Section Editor, My Cancer Genome

Dr. Ladanyi is a section editor for the molecular medicine section of My Cancer Genome. Dr. Ladanyi is one of three co-chairs of the panel that developed the recently released Association for Molecular Pathology (AMP)/College of American Pathologists (CAP)/International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer (IASLC) guidelines for molecular testing in lung cancer, and the senior author of the three concurrent publications about the testing guidelines. The guidelines provide the framework to recommend and prioritize EGFR and ALK testing in patients with lung adenocarcinoma. Dr. Ladanyi is also the co-director of the Genome Data Analysis Center at Memorial Sloan Kettering, part of the TCGA network, which recently published a comprehensive molecular characterization of clear cell renal carcinoma. The Ladanyi lab continues to investigate the molecular underpinnings of sarcoma and thoracic malignancies using novel genomic and proteomic analytical approaches.

Clinical Trial Highlight:

**Proof-of-Concept Study of AZD4547 in Patients With FGFR1 or FGFR2 Amplified Tumors - NCT01795768**

**Anticancer agent: AZD4547**

- AZD4547 is an orally administered FGFR-inhibitor

**Inclusion Criteria:**

- Advanced gastro-oesophageal adenocarcinoma
  1. PD after 1 or 2 prior courses of chemotherapy for advanced disease
  2. FGFR2 amplification

- Advanced breast carcinoma
  1. Negative for HER2 as determined by local laboratory
  2. Patients with ER positive disease must have been treated with at least one line of hormonal therapy for recurrent/progressive disease or have been on hormonal therapy at the time of recurrence/progression
  3. PD after at least 1 and no more than 3 prior courses of chemotherapy for advanced disease
  4. FGFR1 amplification

- Advanced squamous cell lung cancer
  1. PD after 1 or 2 prior courses of chemotherapy for advanced disease
  2. FGFR1 amplification
Exclusion Criteria

- Treatment potent inhibitors or inducers of CYP3A4, 2C8 or 2D6 or substrates of CYP3A4 within specified durations prior to the first dose of study treatment
- Prior exposure to AZD4547 or any other drug with FGFR inhibition as its primary mode of action