Detection of T790M, the Acquired Resistance EGFR Mutation, by Tumor Biopsy versus Noninvasive Blood-Based Analyses

Tilak K. Sundaresan1,2, Lecia V. Sequist1,2, John V. Heymach3, Gregory J. Riely4, Pasi A. Jänne2,5, Walter H. Koch6, James P. Sullivan1,2, Douglas B. Fox1,2, Robert Maher1,2, Alona Muzikansky7, Andrew Webb8, Hai T. Tran3, Uma Giri9, Martin Fleisher9, Helena A. Yu4, Wen Wei6, Bruce E. Johnson2,5, Thomas A. Barber10, John R. Walsh10, Jeffrey A. Engelman1,2, Shannon L. Stott2,10, Ravi Kapur10, Shyamala Maheswaran11, Mehmet Toner10,11, and Daniel A. Haber1,2,12

Abstract

Purpose: The T790M gatekeeper mutation in the EGFR is acquired by some EGFR-mutant non–small cell lung cancers (NSCLC) as they become resistant to selective tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKI). As third-generation EGFR TKIs that overcome T790M-associated resistance become available, noninvasive approaches to T790M detection will become critical to guide management.

Experimental Design: As part of a multi-institutional Stand-Up-To-Cancer collaboration, we performed an exploratory analysis of 40 patients with EGFR-mutant tumors progressing on EGFR TKI therapy. We compared the T790M genotype from tumor biopsies with analysis of simultaneously collected circulating tumor cells (CTC) and circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA).

Results: T790M genotypes were successfully obtained in 30 (75%) tumor biopsies, 28 (70%) CTC samples, and 32 (80%) ctDNA samples. The resistance-associated mutation was detected in 47% to 50% of patients using each of the genotyping assays, with concordance among them ranging from 57% to 74%. Although CTC- and ctDNA-based genotyping were each unsuccessful in 20% to 30% of cases, the two assays together enabled genotyping in all patients with an available blood sample, and they identified the T790M mutation in 14 (35%) patients in whom the concurrent biopsy was negative or indeterminate.

Conclusions: Discordant genotypes between tumor biopsy and blood-based analyses may result from technological differences, as well as sampling different tumor cell populations. The use of complementary approaches may provide the most complete assessment of each patient’s cancer, which should be validated in predicting response to T790M-targeted inhibitors.

Introduction

Patients with non–small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) harboring activating mutations in the EGFR demonstrate significant progression-free survival benefit when treated with EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKI; ref. 1). However, the vast majority acquire resistance after 12 to 24 months of treatment (2–4). Serial tumor biopsies, autopsy studies, and preclinical modeling experiments have defined multiple pathways by which EGFR-mutant NSCLC develop TKI resistance. These include acquisition of the recurrent T790M “gatekeeper” mutation, which reduces first-generation EGFR inhibitor binding, amplification of signaling molecules that bypass the EGFR inhibition (MET and HER2), mutations in other genes that may substitute as oncogenic drivers (PIK3CA and B-RAF; refs. 5–9), epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT), and conversion to small-cell lung cancer (SCLC; refs. 10, 11). T790M accounts for over half of resistance to gefitinib and erlotinib, and the recent development of covalently binding, irreversible inhibitors that effectively target T790M (third-generation EGFR TKIs) presents an urgent need for methods to identify this mutation (12, 13).

Repeat tumor biopsies from patients with acquired resistance were initially obtained through research efforts to ascertain mechanisms of resistance (5, 6), but are now recommended in
In EGFR-mutant lung cancer, the T790M gatekeeper mutation is a dominant mechanism of acquired resistance to small-molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitors. The development of third-generation EGFR inhibitors capable of overcoming T790M-associated resistance has led to a need for noninvasive methods of T790M detection to guide the selection of therapy. Here, we describe an exploratory study comparing genotyping, using either circulating tumor cells or circulating tumor DNA versus concurrent tumor biopsies, for the T790M mutation in patients with non–small cell lung cancer progressing on first-line EGFR inhibitors. Although generally comparable, genotyping was not identical using the three methods likely reflecting both technical and biologic differences in the heterogeneous landscape of drug-resistant tumor populations. We conclude that no single diagnostic test for acquired resistance, including tumor biopsy, can be considered a “gold standard” and the clinical utility of blood-based testing will need to be prospectively validated against clinical outcomes.

**Materials and Methods**

**Study design**

We performed a pilot study in a prospective, multi-institutional fashion between 2012 and 2013. The primary objectives were to demonstrate the feasibility of testing for EGFR mutations from captured CTCs and to assess the concordance of genotyping between CTCs and tumor tissue. An evaluation of the concordance of ctDNA from plasma was a secondary objective.

Patients were eligible if they had advanced EGFR-mutation-positive NSCLC, clinical resistance to an EGFR TKI (gefitinib, erlotinib, or afatinib) and were undergoing a repeat biopsy for tumor genotyping as part of their routine clinical care. Patients with stage III disease were included if they had recurrent disease following locoregional treatment and had developed resistance to a primary EGFR TKI. EGFR genotyping was performed on the tissue biopsies according to each institution’s standard in a Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA)-certified laboratory (see Supplementary Table S1).

Blood collection was performed within 30 days of the repeat biopsy (either before or after) and consisted of three 10 mL tubes of peripheral blood in ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA)-containing vacutainers. The blood samples were transported to the local CTC laboratory at each institution within 6 hours of being drawn for processing. The protocol was approved by the local Institutional Review Board at each site, and all patients signed informed consent. Funding for the study was provided by SU2C. This study has been registered on www.ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT01734915).

**CTC isolation and molecular analyses**

As part of the CTC SU2C Dream Team collaboration, the Herringbone CTC technology (18C-CTC-Chip) developed at MGH was established at each collaborating institution using extensive training and quality control procedures. Whole blood collected from patients was divided into discrete aliquots for CTC isolation, plasma isolation, and exploratory material. CTCs were isolated using the 18C-CTC-Chip at each institution. Ten milliliters of blood was drawn in EDTA tubes and processed on the 18C-CTC-Chip as previously described (25). The 18C-CTC-Chip is a chamber whose walls are coated with EpCAM antibodies and whose design induces turbulent flow, maximizing CTC capture. Lysis of captured cells was achieved in situ, by in-line flowing of nucleic acid extraction reagents (RLT plus buffer; Qiagen). The resulting lysates were then frozen and shipped to MGH where they were stored at −80°C until extraction. DNA and RNA were extracted using the Qiagen AllPrep DNA/RNA Micro Kit and eluted into 50 μL EB buffer. Samples were concentrated to 8 μL using the Thermofluid Scientific Savant ISS110 SpeedVac system.

The T790M-mutant allele was then enriched using the EKF Molecular Diagnostics PointMan EGFR T790M DNA Enrichment Kit according to the manufacturer’s protocol. This assay is a highly sensitive PCR-based platform that suppresses amplification of wild-type sequences followed by direct nucleotide sequencing of the mutant-enriched product. As there are no reagents encoding the mutant sequence introduced into the reaction, the false positive rate is especially low (see Supplementary Fig. S1). The enriched PCR product was sequenced using the Applied Biosystems BigDye v3.1 Cycle Sequencing Kit followed by fragment separation and sequence detection on the ABI3730XL DNA Analyzer at an MGH DNA core facility. Manual inspection of the
individual trace files was done by investigators blinded to the results of the tissue biopsy genotyping to ascertain T790M mutation status.

For ctDNA analyses, blood was centrifuged to separate plasma from peripheral blood cells within 6 hours of collection. Plasma was stored at −80°C until shipment to Roche Molecular Diagnostics, where the DNA from at least 500 μL of plasma was extracted using a modification of the cobas DNA Sample Preparation Kit (26). Plasma DNA extracts were analyzed for the presence of the T790M mutation using the cobas EGFR Mutation Test v2 (Roche Molecular Systems, Inc.) as previously described (26).

Statistical analysis
Categorical variables were tabulated by frequency and percentage. Measurement of diagnostic concordance among genotyping methods was done using Cohen’s kappa, and the McNemar test used to judge significance. Percent agreement values were calculated based on the main diagonal in 2 × 2 tables and are provided with 95% Exact Binomial CI. Post hoc power analysis to test the alternative hypothesis that the percent agreement will be at least 20% greater than 50% assumed under the null suggests that the study has between 72% and 80% power (for 21 matched pairs) with target significance level of 0.1. Statistical analysis was performed using Prism software (GraphPad).

Results
Patients and biopsy-derived genotypes
Forty-two patients were enrolled (Fig. 1). Two withdrew consent before the study blood samples were drawn; no data were collected for these patients and they are not included in the analyses. Clinical characteristics of the 40 patients studied are summarized in Table 1. Among these, 29 (73%) patients had an exon 19 deletion EGFR mutation, 8 (20%) had the recurrent L858R mutation, and 3 (8%) had other rare variants. All but four were on an EGFR TKI at study enrollment.

The majority of tumor samples were obtained from biopsies of lung tumors (38%), pleural masses (8%), or pleural fluid aspirates (10%). Overall, 30 (77%) patients had a biopsy with sufficient tumor tissue for genotyping, although plural fluid aspirates were nondiagnostic in all four cases (Table 2). Among the patients with sufficient material for genotyping, the T790M mutation was detected in 14 of 30 (47%) patients (see Supplementary Table S2), including 10 of 19 patients with the exon 19 deletion, 4 of 8 with the L858R, and 0 of 3 with another primary EGFR mutation. The original EGFR-activating mutation was detected in all cases with sufficient material for genotyping.

Because only 30 of 40 patients had sufficient material for genotyping from the tumor biopsy done concurrently with the study blood collection, we reviewed the medical records of the participants to learn if there were additional tumor biopsies performed in the setting of acquired resistance but outside the 30-day window of proximity to the blood draw. Thirty-six patients had additional tumor biopsies; 16 were done in the setting of acquired resistance to an EGFR TKI. The added resistance biopsies either preceded the study (8 cases; 2–49 months) or were done...
subsequently (8 cases; 5–15 months). Among 10 cases for which genotyping was not successfully performed using the primary study biopsy specimen, additional resistance biopsies were available in 7 cases (T790M-positive in 6 cases and negative in 1 case), whereas the other 3 patients had additional tissue biopsies done before the development of clinical resistance. Altogether, 25 of 40 (63%) patients had the T790M mutation detected in at least one biopsy sample.

CTC and ctDNA-derived genotypes

Blood was collected from 37 patients for CTC isolation. Twenty-eight CTC isolates (76%) had enough genetic material for genotyping, and the T790M mutation was demonstrated in 14 of 28 (50%) cases with the remaining 14 cases sequenced as wild-type at this nucleotide position. Among 21 patients with sufficient material for concurrent CTC and tumor biopsy-derived genotyping, 12 (57%) were concordant for T790M mutation status ($\kappa = 0.137$; Fig. 2A). For 5 patients in whom CTCs were T790M-positive but the concurrent study biopsy was negative, additional biopsies were T790M-positive in 3 cases. Thus, when all biopsies were considered (rather than just the concurrent primary study biopsy), the percent agreement between CTC and tissue biopsy was 74% ($\kappa = 0.485$; Table 3). Notably, tumor biopsy and CTC analyses were complementary in providing information for patients with nondiagnostic procedures. For instance, of the 10 patients with insufficient biopsy material, 7 had successful CTC-derived genotypes, of which 5 were concordant with an alternate tumor biopsy.

tDNA was available from 32 of the 37 collected blood samples, with T790M detected in 16 (50%) and the remaining 16 samples wild-type at this nucleotide position. Among the 25 patients with sufficient material for concurrent ctDNA and tumor biopsy-derived genotyping, 15 (60%) were concordant for T790M mutation status ($\kappa = 0.194$; Fig. 2B). For 6 patients in whom plasma analysis was T790M-positive but the concurrent study biopsy was negative, additional biopsies were T790M-positive in one case. Thus, when all biopsies were considered (rather than just the concurrent primary study biopsy), the percentage of agreement between ctDNA and tissue biopsy was 61% ($\kappa = 0.228$; Table 3). The null hypothesis of agreement between the methods was not rejected for any test.

---

Table 2. Clinical biopsy details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Total biopsies ($N = 39$)</th>
<th>Sufficient material ($N = 30$)</th>
<th>Insufficient material ($N = 9$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleura/Pleural fluid</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of biopsy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percutaneous needle</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronchoscopy/EBUS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleural fluid collection</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open surgical</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviation: EBUS, endobronchial ultrasound.
biopsy series \( [5, 6] \). However, concordance with either of the two blood-based genotyping platforms was highest for the comparison between a single CTC measurement and the combined results of multiple tumor biopsies. The observed discrepancies among biopsy, CTC and ctDNA results likely relate to both intrinsic biologic considerations as well as technological differences.

Although radiographically directed needle biopsies of recurrent or metastatic tumors are currently the clinical standard for EGFR genotyping in the setting of acquired resistance, they have drawbacks, including the possibility of insufficient tissue and/or complications of the invasive procedure. In our study, 23% of patients in whom a biopsy was attempted had inadequate tumor content for genotyping within their needle biopsy or aspirate. This failure rate is higher than prior single center reports of genotyping lung cancer patients at the time of diagnosis \((27, 28)\), but it is in line with prior multicenter studies and likely reflects real world results \((29)\). Although it has been successful in other settings \((30, 31)\), in our cohort, thoracentesis was a particularly unsuccessful method, with none of the four samples yielding sufficient material for genotyping.

Although no serious complications were reported from tumor biopsies performed in this study, noninvasive blood-based assays have an inherent appeal in terms of risk and patient comfort. They also have a theoretical advantage of sampling tumor cells from multiple lesions, whereas a biopsy is restricted to a single site of disease. In our cohort, the frequency of successful blood-based genotyping \((70\% \text{ and } 80\% \text{ for CTCs and ctDNA, respectively})\) was comparable with that of diagnostic tumor biopsies, and importantly, failures were nonoverlapping among the three platforms. When considered as combined or complementary methods, genotyping from CTC or ctDNA was successful in 100% of cases for which a blood sample was drawn \((93\% \text{ of all cases})\). Further, our protocol only included blood sampling at a single point in time, within 30 days of the biopsy around which the patient’s enrollment was based. Serial blood draws for CTCs or ctDNA analyses may have further improved their independent success rates, with minimal added risk to patients. Indeed, such serial monitoring of \( \text{EGFR} \) Exon 19 deletions, L858R, and T790M mutations in plasma indicates that mutation detection is correlated with initial response to erlotinib as well as disease progression.

Material for matched CTC- and ctDNA-derived genotyping was available in 23 cases, of which 15 (65%) were concordant for T790M mutation status \((r = 0.298; \text{ Fig. 2C})\). Among the 8 discordant cases, the CTC genotype matched the concurrent tumor biopsy in 4 cases \((6 \text{ for all tumor biopsies})\) and the ctDNA genotype matched the biopsy in 3 cases \((2 \text{ for all tumor biopsies})\). When both blood-based analyses were combined, T790M genotyping was successful in 37 of 37 \((100\%)\) cases for which a blood sample was drawn for analysis \([37/40 (93\%) \text{ of all cases}]\). The combination of CTC and ctDNA genotyping also identified the presence of T790M in 14 \((35\%)\) patients in whom the concurrent biopsy was indeterminate or T790M negative. Overall T790M-positive, -negative, and nondiagnostic results are summarized per genotyping modality in Fig. 3.

**Discussion**

In this prospective multicenter pilot study, we examined patients with EGFR-mutant tumors who had acquired resistance to an EGFR TKI and compared the results of blood-based T790M genotyping, using either CTCs or ctDNA, with standard clinical platforms for tumor biopsy-based genotyping. Our study produced two main findings: (i) both CTC- and ctDNA-based genotyping results are generally comparable, although not identical, with those derived from tissue-based genotyping, and (ii) at a single point in time, each of the three modalities were nondiagnostic for the T790M genotype in about one quarter of patients. Together, these observations provide an initial framework with which to consider the application of noninvasive blood-based genotyping in the clinical management of patients with lung cancer developing resistance to first-line TKIs.

For all three analytic platforms, the overall T790M mutation-positive rate was approximately 50%, consistent with previous these statistics are also presented separately in Supplementary Fig. S2.

| Table 3. Statistical comparison of T790M genotyping |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Comparison                  | Agreement (%)    | 95% CI           | Kappa            |
| CTC vs. all biopsy          | 74               | 54-89            | 0.485            |
| ctDNA vs. all biopsy        | 61               | 42-78            | 0.228            |
| CTC/ctDNA vs. all biopsy    | 69               | 52-84            | 0.35             |

**Figure 3.** Comprehensive tissue biopsy, CTC, and ctDNA analyses. T790M mutation status by biopsy, CTC, and ctDNA genotyping. The top reflects cumulative evaluation of T790M status across all biopsies in which EGFR genotyping was done and available for review, including those before the onset of EGFR TKI resistance. If the patient had discordant tissue biopsies, T790M was considered positive if present in any single biopsy. T790M is listed as positive if detected in any tissue biopsy. The bottommost reflects a cumulative evaluation of T790M status across the two blood-based analyses. If the patient had discordant results, T790M was considered positive if detected in either CTCs or ctDNA. Likewise, if genotyping was unsuccessful in either CTC or ctDNA, the listed genotype reflects the result of the successful modality. Samples not available (gray boxes) reflect either lack of tumor in biopsy, insufficient tumor for molecular characterization or inability to obtain biopsy (concurrent biopsy); blood sample not drawn, insufficient material after CTC isolation for genotyping or performance of an unsuccessful assay (CTC); or plasma sample not drawn (ctDNA). *Patient died before concurrent biopsy. Although CTC and ctDNA samples were drawn and analyzed, this patient is not included in tissue biopsy concordance calculations.**
progression (26, 32). In other malignancies such as breast cancer, ctDNA detection sensitivity is significantly increased with serial sampling (33).

One limitation of our study is that the noninvasive genotyping technologies chosen at the time of trial initiation in 2012 have continuously evolved in the interim. For example, methods of microfluidic CTC isolation have further improved, producing greater numbers of CTCs with lower leukocyte contamination (34). Nonetheless, this study represents the first prospective evaluation of a microfluidic CTC isolation platform across multiple institutions, demonstrating feasibility in dissemination and standardization of the technology. Similarly, ctDNA genotyping was performed using an adapted FDA-approved companion diagnostic for EGFR mutation testing, but next-generation genotyping and sequencing strategies will continue to emerge (19, 24), and the relative advantages of various technologies will require continued reappraisal.

Perhaps the most intriguing considerations emerging from our study are the potential biologic differences inherent in blood-based sampling versus tumor biopsy. As demonstrated in several reports, acquired resistance to TKIs is frequently heterogeneous, with different metastatic tumor deposits demonstrating distinct underlying mechanisms (15, 35, 36). Discrepancies between a single tumor biopsy and blood-based sampling may result in part from the fact that the latter likely includes material from multiple disease sites. In contrast with acquired resistance-associated mutations like T790M, each initial EGFR-sensitizing mutation is an early “truncal” event in the pathogenesis of lung adenocarcinoma, and previous studies have not detected significant heterogeneity across multiple biopsies (5, 37). Indeed, for the primary EGFR-driver mutations L858R and Exon 19 deletions, the concordance between ctDNA-based and tumor biopsy-based genotyping was markedly higher than it was for the secondary T790M mutation (97% and 87%, respectively, vs. 60%; Supplementary Fig. S3 and Supplementary Table S3). Thus, the subclonal genetic landscape of secondary drug resistance-associated mutations may contribute in large part to the discordant cases in our analysis.

In addition to their differences with respect to tumor biopsies, CTCs and ctDNA themselves represent different biologic processes: The former constitutes an invasive subset of cancer cells capable of intravasating into the vasculature, whereas the latter reflects lysis of cells from tumor deposits. Given these biologic considerations, establishing a true technological “gold standard” for tumor genotyping may be challenging, and these assays may instead require standardization based on functional consequences, namely their ability to predict therapeutic responsiveness. Early studies show the majority of patients with the T790M mutation detectable on a tumor biopsy respond to third-generation T790M-selective TKIs, although some patients whose tumor is scored as T790M negative also respond. This discrepancy may reflect inadequate sampling in the setting of tumor heterogeneity. In fact, 8 patients in our study who had indeterminate or T790M-negative study biopsies but had T790M detected using a blood-based method went on to receive the third-generation EGFR inhibitors AZD9291 or CO-1686 and had clinical data available for review. Of these, 5 patients had disease stabilization or partial response. In this context, the combination of CTC- and ctDNA-genotyping together identified T790M in a total of 14 (35%) patients in whom the concurrent study biopsy was either negative or indeterminate, potentially identifying additional patients with disease responsive to third-generation EGFR inhibitors. When all three concurrent genotyping modalities (study biopsy, CTC, and ctDNA) were combined, the T790M mutation was detected in 73% of patients.

Our study was nearly completed before the third-generation EGFR TKIs entered clinical trials at our institutions; hence, further study will be required to correlate clinical response with the source of tumor cell genotyping. Specifically, if blood-based detection of T790M is shown to function as a predictive biomarker for mutant-selective TKIs, future studies may initially rely on such noninvasive serial monitoring assays as the first sign of drug resistance, reserving tumor biopsies for cases where blood-based testing is unrevealing. In addition, the relative clinical utility of CTC and ctDNA-based analyses will require further study as these technologies mature, as well as cost-based assessments. As the number of molecular diagnostic assays proliferates, our standards for their adoption will require ongoing refinement and clinical validation.

In conclusion, we studied the result of T790M genotyping from tumor biopsies, CTCs, and ctDNA in a prospective patient cohort derived from four SU2C collaborating institutions. Each analytic platform was nondiagnostic in a comparable but nonoverlapping fraction of cases, such that combining CTC- and ctDNA-derived analyses yielded successful genotypes from all available blood samples. Where T790M genotypes were measured from multiple sources, these were generally concordant, but divergent genotypes were also observed, potentially reflecting both technological differences and variable sampling of tumor cell populations. Because individual tumor biopsies themselves provide an incomplete window into the heterogeneous nature of acquired drug resistance, correlation with clinical response to third-generation EGFR inhibitors may ultimately provide the true “gold standard” for T790M genotyping.

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest
J.V. Heymach reports receiving other commercial research grants from AstraZeneca, Bayer, and GlaxoSmithKline and is a consultant/advisory board member for AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, Exelixis, Genentech, GlaxoSmithKline, Lilly, Novartis, and Synta. P.A. Janne reports receiving commercial research grants from Asellias and AstraZeneca; has ownership interest (including patents) in Gatekeeper Pharmaceuticals; is a consultant/advisory board member for AstraZeneca, Chugai Pharmaceuticals, Pfizer, and Roche; and received postmarketing royalties from Lab Corp on DECI owned intellectual property on EGFR mutations, which has been licensed to Lab Corp. A. Webb has ownership interest (including patents) in EKF Molecular Diagnostics. H. Yu reports receiving commercial research grants from AstraZeneca and Novartis, receives travel reimbursement from and is a consultant/advisory board member for AstraZeneca, Clovis, and Novartis; has ownership interest in Gatekeeper Pharmaceuticals and reports receiving payment from Pfizer for use of cell lines, for which he is listed as a co-inventor. D.A. Haber reports receiving a commercial research grant from Janssen. No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed by the other authors.

Authors’ Contributions
Acquisition of data (provided animals, acquired and managed patients, provided facilities, etc.): T.K. Sundaresan, L.V. Sequist, J.V. Heymach

Downloaded from clinicalcancerres.aacrjournals.org on April 13, 2017. © 2016 American Association for Cancer Research.


Administrative, technical, or material support (i.e., reporting or organizing data, constructing databases): T.K. Sundaresan, L.V. Sequist, J.V. Heymach, R. Maher, H.A. Yu, J.R. Walsh, S.L. Stott, M. Toner, D.A. Haber


Acknowledgments

The authors are grateful to the patients who have participated in this study. They thank Caillen Koris, Courtney Hart, Allison O’Connell, Jayanthi Gadiokote, Erin Ellis, Terah Handcastle, Chris Webb, Julie Tsai, and Mari Christensen for assistance with the clinical trial and technical work. They also thank Ann Begovic for helpful discussion.

Grant Support

This research was supported by a Stand Up To Cancer Dream Team Translational Research Grant (SIU2-AACR-DT0309) to D.A. Haber, M. Toner, and S. Maheswaran; Stand Up To Cancer is a program of the Entertainment Industry Foundation administered by the American Association for Cancer Research.

The costs of publication of this article were defrayed in part by the payment of page charges. This article must therefore be hereby marked advertisement in accordance with 18 U.S.C. Section 1734 solely to indicate this fact.

Received April 29, 2015; revised August 14, 2015; accepted September 1, 2015; published OnlineFirst October 7, 2015.

References


www.aacjrournals.org

Clin Cancer Res; 22(5) March 1, 2016

1109

Published OnlineFirst October 7, 2015; DOI: 10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-15-1031

Downloaded from clincancerres.aacrjournals.org on April 13, 2017. © 2016 American Association for Cancer Research.


Detection of T790M, the Acquired Resistance EGFR Mutation, by Tumor Biopsy versus Noninvasive Blood-Based Analyses
