

Molecular In My Pocket™ ...

ONCOLOGY: Pediatric Brain Tumors

Prepared by the Association for Molecular Pathology Training and Education Committee

Abbreviations:

CGH	Comparative Genomic Hybridization	CMA	Chromosomal Microarray Analysis	ddPCR	Digital Droplet PCR
FISH	Fluorescent in situ Hybridization	IHC	Immunohistochemistry	MLPA	Multiplex Ligation-dependent Probe Amplification
NGS	Next Generation Sequencing	PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction		

Tumor Type	Gene/Biomarker	Alteration	Significance	Primary Assays
Pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma	<i>BRAF</i>	p.V600E mutation	diagnosis	NGS (DNA)
Pilocytic astrocytoma	<i>BRAF</i>	KIAA1549-BRAF fusion or p.V600E	diagnosis, prognosis	ddPCR, NGS (DNA or RNA), array CGH for duplication involving BRAF
Low grade glioma	<i>FGFR</i>	mutation, fusion	diagnosis	NGS (DNA), CMA
	<i>NF1</i>	loss or inactivating mutation, loss of heterozygosity (LOH)	diagnosis, familial cancer risk if germline	NGS (DNA), CMA
	<i>RAF1</i>	fusion	diagnosis	NGS (DNA)
	<i>MYB</i>	fusion, amplification	diagnosis, prognosis	NGS (DNA), CMA
	<i>MYBL1</i>	fusion, amplification	diagnosis, prognosis	NGS (DNA), CMA
	<i>BRAF</i>	p.V600E mutation	diagnosis, prognosis	NGS (DNA)
Diffuse midline glioma, H3 K27M-mutant	<i>H3F3A, HIST1H3B, HIST1H3C</i>	K27M (aka K28M)	diagnosis	NGS (DNA), IHC, ddPCR
Glioma, H3 G34-mutant	<i>H3F3A</i>	G34R (aka G35R)	diagnosis, prognosis	NGS (DNA), IHC, ddPCR
Glioma, NTRK alterations	<i>NTRK3, NTRK1, NTRK2</i>	fusion, mutation, amplification, mRNA overexpression	diagnosis, therapeutic (NTRK inhibitors)	NGS (RNA), NGS (DNA)
High grade glioma, IDH wildtype	<i>TERT</i>	mutation	prognosis	NGS (DNA)
	<i>EGFR</i>	amplification	prognosis	NGS (DNA), CMA, FISH
	<i>CDKN2A/B</i>	homozygous deletion	prognosis	CMA, NGS (DNA)
	<i>TP53</i>	Loss-of-function (LOF) and gain-of-function mutations, loss, LOH	prognosis	NGS (DNA), CMA
	<i>PTEN</i>	mutation	prognosis	NGS (DNA)
	<i>NF1</i>	loss or inactivating mutation, loss of heterozygosity (LOH)	prognosis	NGS (DNA), CMA
	<i>PIK3CA</i>	mutation	prognosis	NGS (DNA)
	<i>PDGFRA</i>	amplification	prognosis	CMA, NGS (DNA)
	<i>RB1</i>	loss or inactivating mutation, loss of heterozygosity (LOH)	prognosis	NGS (DNA), CMA
	<i>PIK3R1</i>	mutation	prognosis	NGS (DNA)
	<i>MDM2</i>	mutation	prognosis	NGS (DNA)
	<i>MDM4</i>	amplification	prognosis	NGS (DNA), CMA, FISH
	<i>MET</i>	amplification, fusion, mutation	prognosis	NGS (DNA), CMA, FISH
	<i>Gain of chromosome 7</i>	chromosomal abnormality (gain of 7)	prognosis	CMA
	<i>10q loss</i>	chromosomal abnormality (loss of 10)	prognosis	CMA
	<i>High tumor mutational burden</i>	mutations	diagnosis, therapeutic (immunotherapy), familial cancer risk if germline alterations in mismatch repair pathway	NGS (DNA)

Oligodendroglioma	IDH1/2	mutation	diagnosis	NGS (DNA)
	<i>1p/19q codeletion</i>	chromosomal abnormality (loss of 1p and 19q)	diagnosis	CMA, FISH
Ependymoma	<i>c11orf95-RELA, YAP1</i>	Fusions	diagnosis, prognosis	NGS (RNA or DNA)
	<i>1q gain</i>	chromosomal abnormality (gain of 1p)	prognosis	CMA, FISH
Medulloblastoma, WNT-activated	<i>CTNNB1</i>	mutation	Subtype- prognosis	NGS (DNA)
	<i>Monosomy 6</i>	chromosomal abnormality (loss)	Subtype-diagnosis	CMA, FISH
	<i>DDX3X</i>	mutation	diagnosis	NGS (DNA)
Medulloblastoma, SHH-activated	<i>PTCH1</i>	inactivating mutation, LOH	Subtype-diagnosis, familial cancer risk if germline	NGS (DNA), CMA
	<i>SUFU</i>	inactivating mutation, LOH	Subtype-diagnosis, familial cancer risk if germline	NGS (DNA), CMA
	<i>TP53</i>	Loss-of-function (LOF) and gain-of-function mutations, loss, LOH, structural alterations (rare)	prognosis	NGS (DNA), CMA
	<i>10q loss or LOH</i>	chromosomal abnormality (loss or LOH)	diagnosis	CMA, FISH
	<i>TERT promoter</i>	mutation	diagnosis	NGS (DNA)
	<i>MYCN</i>	amplification	diagnosis, prognosis	FISH, CMA, NGS (DNA)
Medulloblastoma, Group 3	<i>Isochromosome 17q</i>	chromosomal abnormality (loss of 17p and gain of 17q)	Subtype-diagnosis	CMA, FISH
	<i>MYC</i>	Amplification, fusion (PVT1)	prognosis	CMA, FISH
Medulloblastoma, Group 4	<i>Isochromosome 17q</i>	chromosomal abnormality (loss of 17p and gain of 17q)	Subtype-diagnosis	CMA, FISH
	<i>MYCN</i>	amplification	diagnosis, prognosis	FISH, CMA, NGS
	<i>KDM6A</i>	inactivating mutation	diagnosis	NGS (DNA)
Spindle Cell Sarcoma with rhabdomyosarcoma-like feature, DICER1 mutant	<i>DICER1</i>	sequence variants, deletions	diagnosis, familial cancer risk if germline	NGS (DNA)
Meningioma	<i>NF2</i>	Loss-of-function (LOF) and gain-of-function mutations, loss, LOH	diagnosis, familial cancer risk if germline	NGS, CMA, MLPA
Choroid plexus tumors	<i>TP53</i>	Loss-of-function (LOF) and gain-of-function mutations, loss, LOH, structural alterations (rare)	diagnosis, familial cancer risk if germline	NGS, CMA, MLPA
ETMR	<i>C19MC</i>	amplification and gain	diagnosis, prognosis	CMA, FISH
SEGA	<i>TSC1/TSC2</i>	loss-of-function mutation, loss, LOH	diagnosis, familial cancer risk if germline	NGS (DNA)
ATRT	<i>SMARCB1 (INI1)</i>	loss or inactivating mutation, loss, LOH	diagnosis, familial cancer risk if germline	NGS, MLPA, IHC



“Molecular in My Pocket” reference cards are educational resources created by the Association of Molecular Pathology (AMP) for laboratory and other health care professionals. The content does not constitute medical or legal advice, and is not intended for use in the diagnosis or treatment of individual conditions. See www.amp.org for the full “Limitations of Liability” statement. For more educational resources, see: www.amp.org/AMPeducation

Revised 7/2021