



Atrium Health
Wake Forest Baptist

Biomarker Testing in Patient Care for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Thomas W. Lycan Jr., DO, MHS

Lung Cancer Initiative Summit: Community of Hope
9/25/25

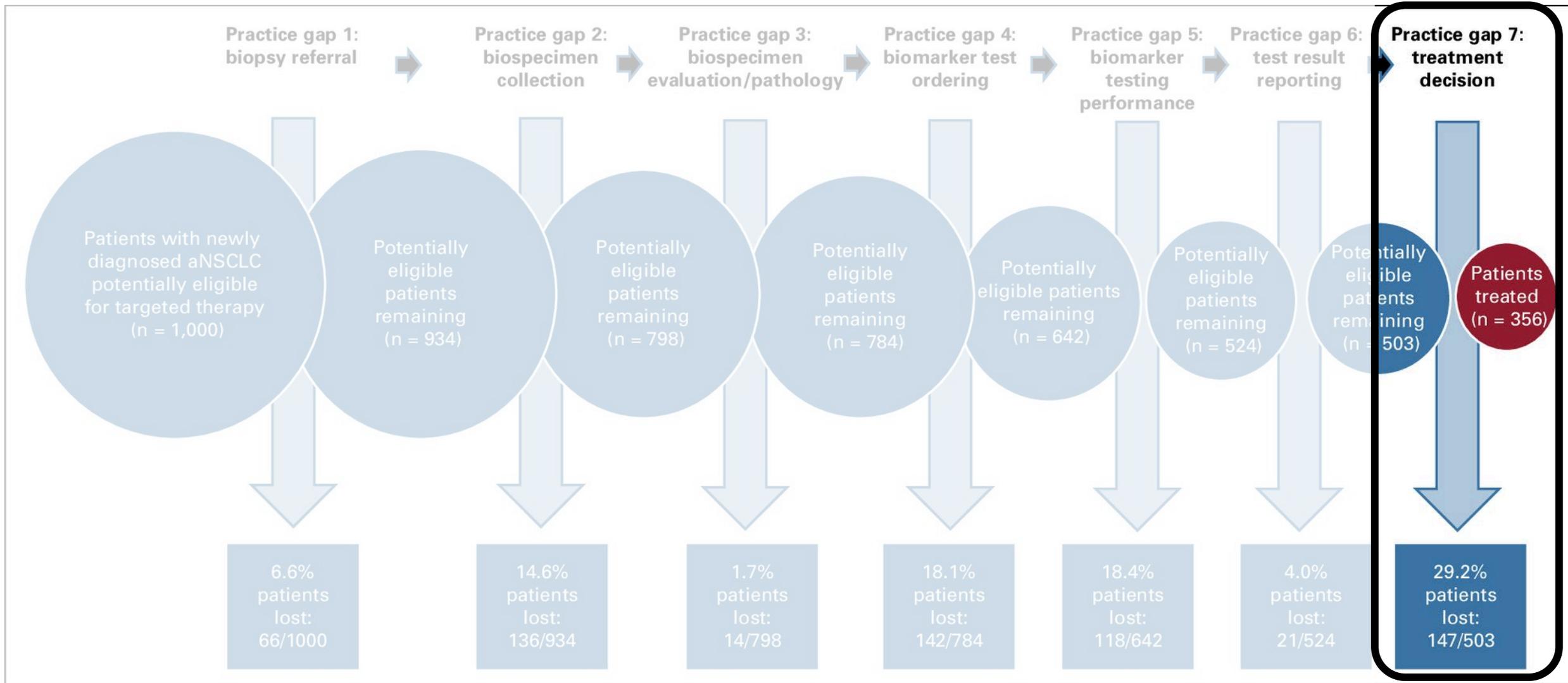
I have no conflicts of interest.

Goal: Discuss the role of biomarkers in lung cancer care.

Learning Objectives: After this session, attendees should be able to...

1. Recognize that an increasing number of biomarker tests are critical to start cancer treatments for higher stages of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).
2. Compare and contrast the use of three major drug classes (chemotherapies, immunotherapies, and targeted therapies) to treat NSCLC.
3. Understand how the “standard approach” to biomarker testing continues to evolve over time for patients who are newly diagnosed with NSCLC.

Successful biomarker profiling includes treatment selection



Not all biomarkers have clinical utility

- In terms of treatment selection, biomarkers can be:
 - **Critical**: Associated with a preferred standard-of-care therapy.
 - **Actionable**: Associated with a standard-of-care therapy that has some evidence to support its use depending on circumstances.
 - **Informative**: Not associated with a standard-of-care therapy but may inform eligibility for a clinical trial or otherwise be predictive or prognostic.
- At a minimum, successful biomarker profiling needs to include all tests that are **critical** for treatment selection.

Current State of Biomarkers (2025)

	Stage				
Biomarkers	IA	IB-III A	IIIB-IIIC	IV 1L	IV 2L+
EGFR	Informative	Critical	Critical	Critical	Critical
ALK	Informative	Critical	Actionable	Critical	Critical
PD-L1*	Informative	Critical	Actionable	Critical	Informative
ROS1, BRAF, NTRK, METex14, RET	Informative	Informative	Informative	Critical	Critical
KRAS, METamp, ERBB2, NRG1, HER2*, cMET*, FGFR	Informative	Informative	Informative	Actionable	Critical
Others	Informative	Informative	Informative	Informative	Actionable

*Expression is tested by IHC on tumor tissue and therefore cannot be obtained in peripheral blood.

Patient A

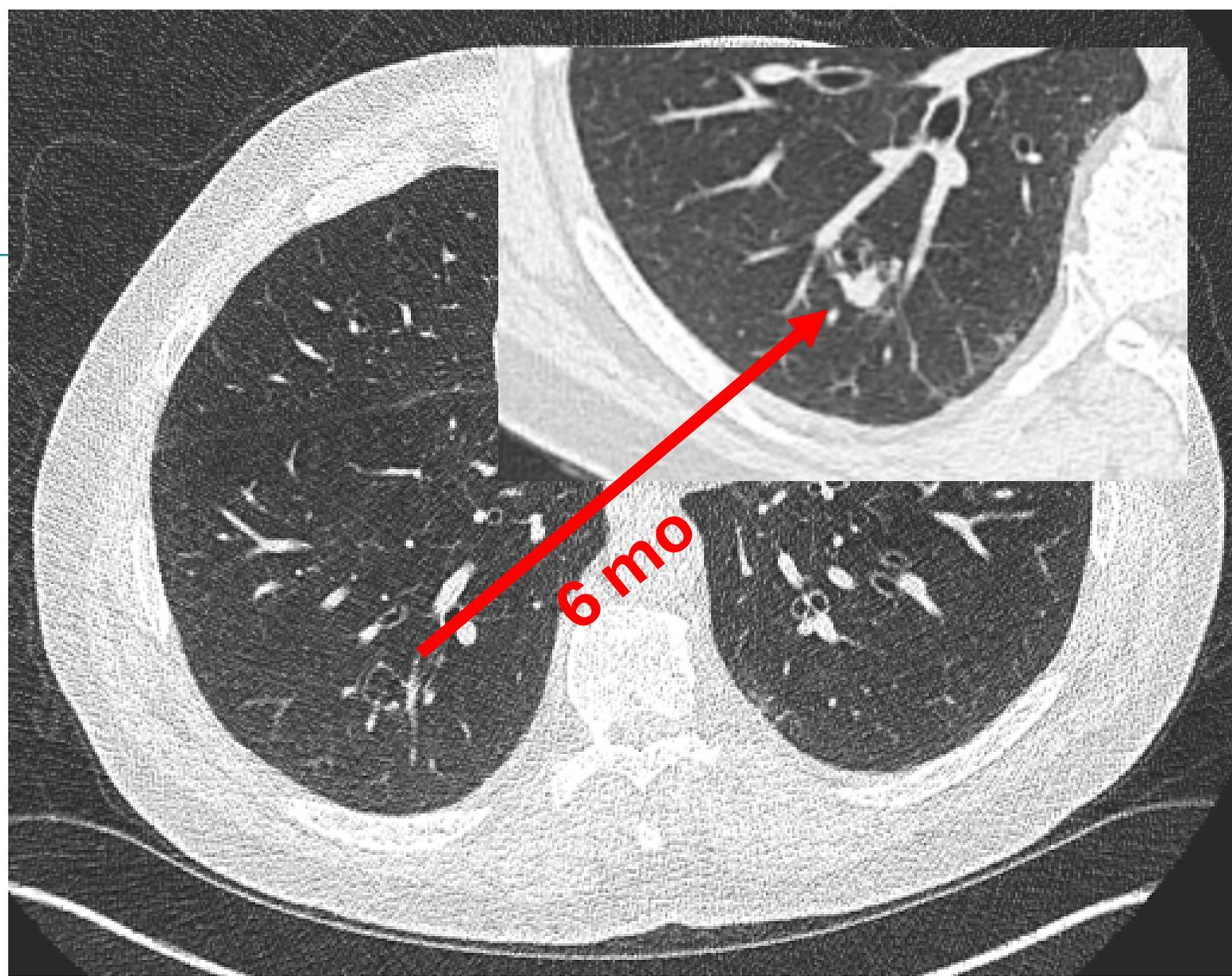


58yo WM trucker

Cigarettes 1PPD x 30yrs

Lung cancer screening finds
0.8cm RLL nodule

Increasing solid component



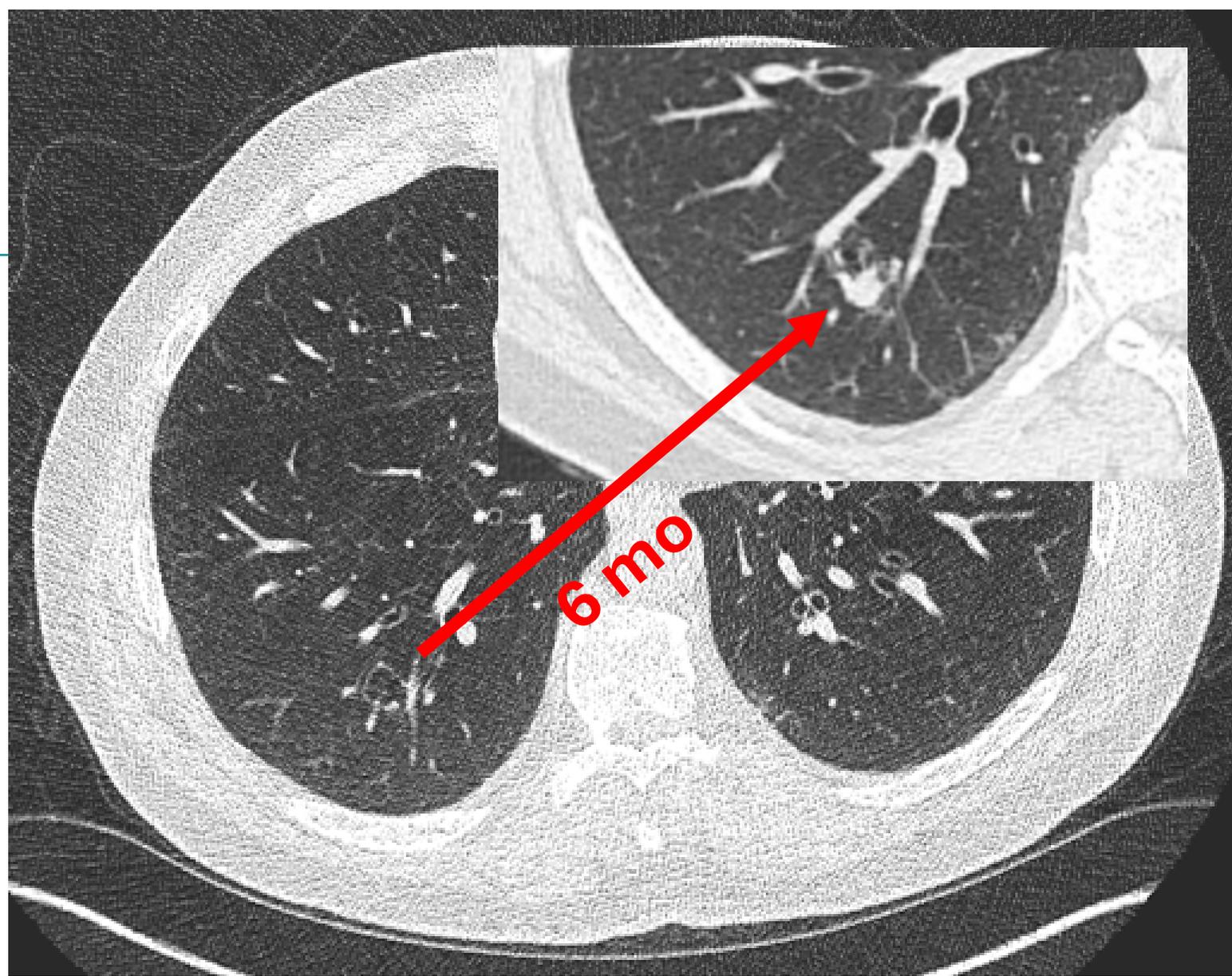
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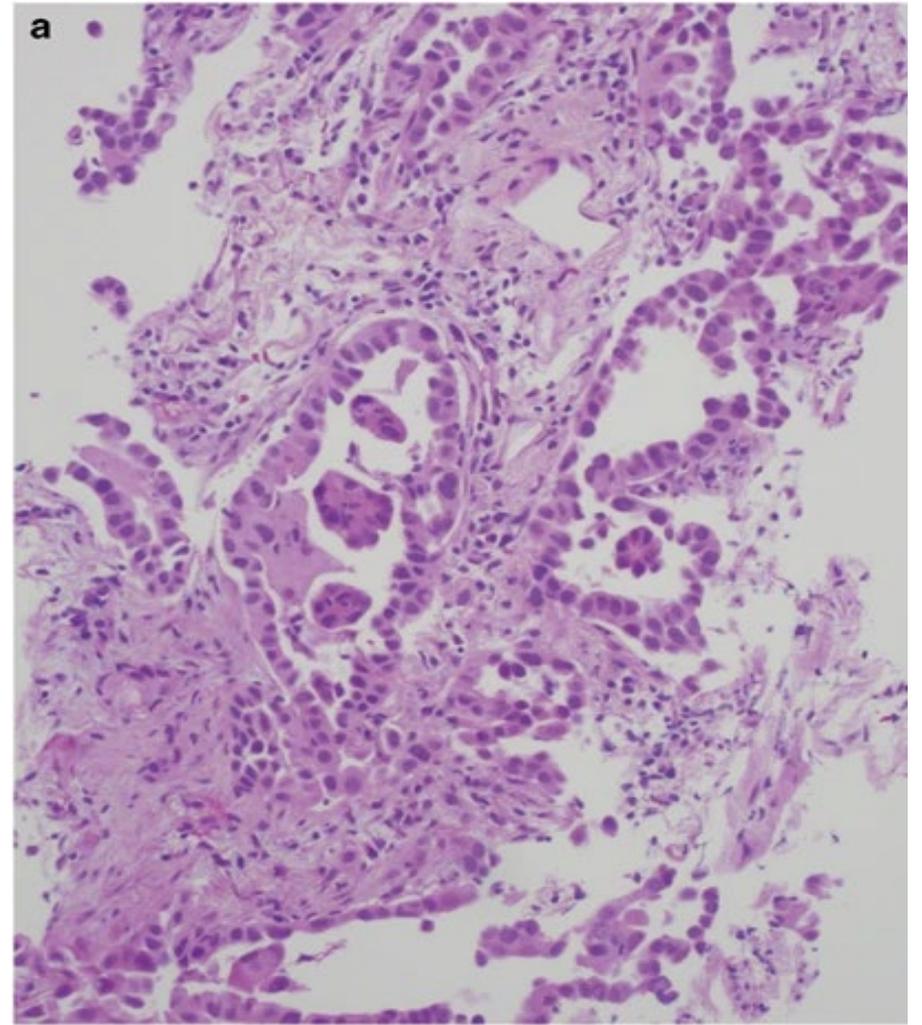
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Adenocarcinoma

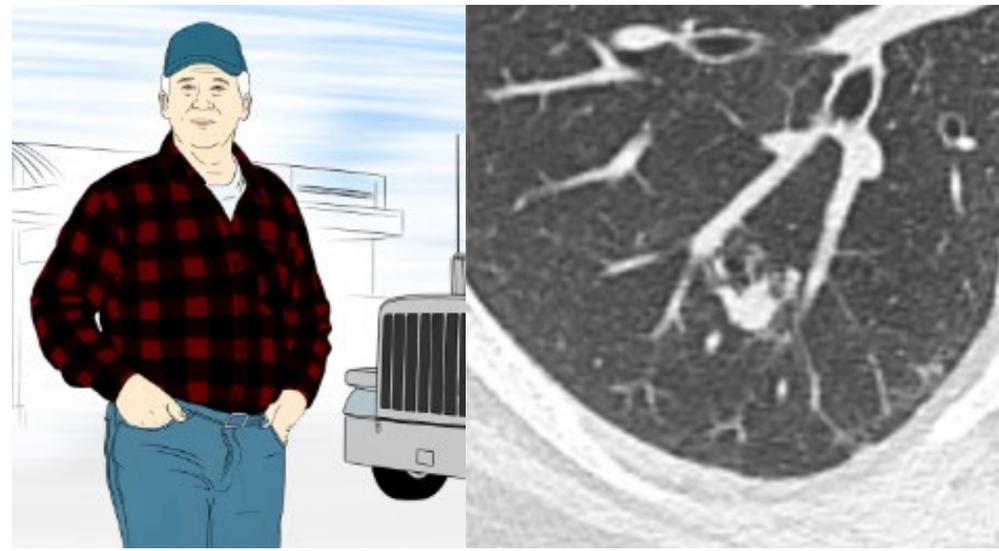


PMID 22214970

Patient A / Question #1

58yo p/w stage IA2 NSCLC (T1bN0M0).
Insufficient tissue for biomarker testing.

What is your recommendation?



-
- 1) Repeat lung biopsy for NGS testing on tumor tissue.
 - 2) Peripheral blood for NGS testing of circulating tumor DNA.
 - 3) Surgical resection.
 - 4) Watchful waiting.

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*PD-L1 + HER2 expression is tested by IHC on tumor tissue and therefore cannot be obtained in peripheral blood.

Clinical trial in progress – ADAURA2

Adult participants with completely resected stage IA2 or IA3* EGFRm NSCLC

Key eligibility criteria:

- Aged ≥18 years
- Confirmed primary non-squamous pathological stage IA2 or IA3 (>1cm and <3cm in size) NSCLC*
- EGFR mutation (Ex19del or L858R) either alone or in combination with other EGFR mutations
- Complete (R0) surgical resection of the primary tumor with negative margins (by lobectomy, segmentectomy or sleeve resection)
- Tumor sample submission for central pathology assessment of:
 - Invasive tumor size
 - Presence of lymphovascular invasion
 - Tumor histology
- WHO performance status 0 / 1
- No pre- / post-operative radiotherapy or systemic therapy
- Not eligible for any other local SOC treatment

Stratification by:

- Risk (high risk vs low risk[†])
- EGFR mutation type (Exon19del vs L858R)
- Race (Chinese Asian vs non-Chinese Asian vs non-Asian)

Osimertinib 80 mg
PO QD

Randomization 1:1
(N=380)

Placebo PO QD

3-year treatment duration
until treatment completion,
discontinuation, or disease
recurrence

Primary endpoint:
DFS per investigator assessment in
high-risk[†] stratum

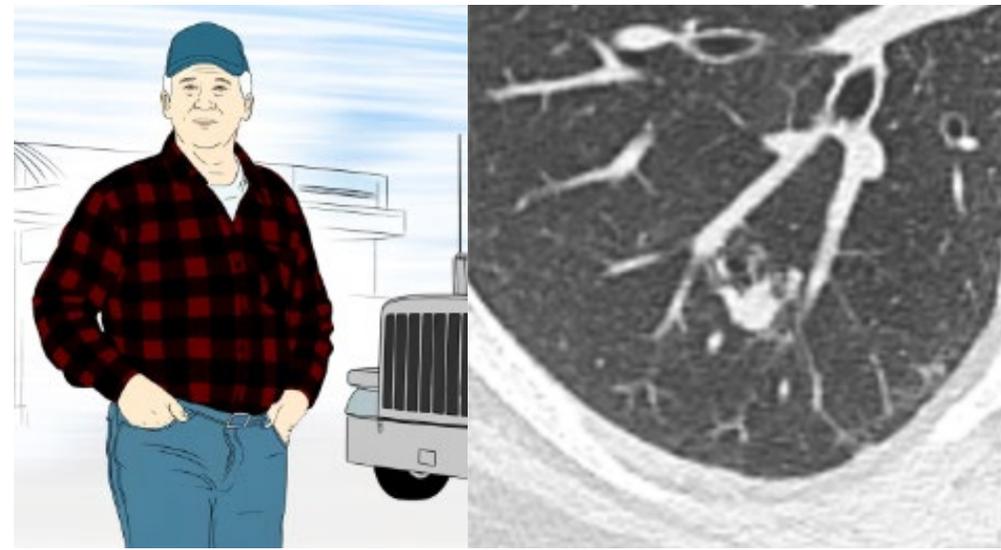
Secondary endpoints:

- DFS in overall population
- OS in high-risk[†] stratum
- OS in overall population
- HRQoL
- Safety / tolerability
- PK
- CNS DFS

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Patient B

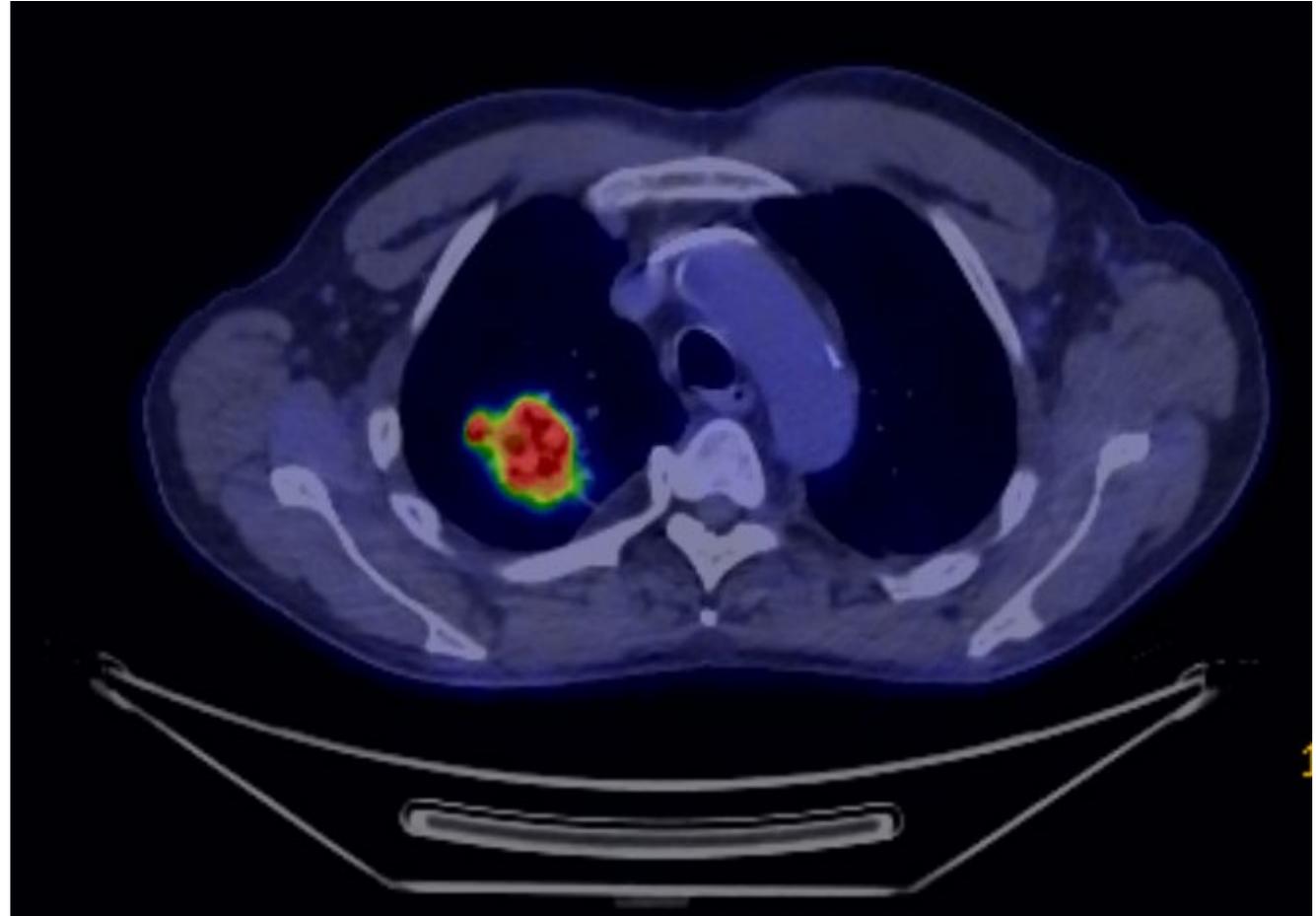


46yo office administrator

Minimal smoking history.

Incidentally found R lung mass that is 4.5cm.

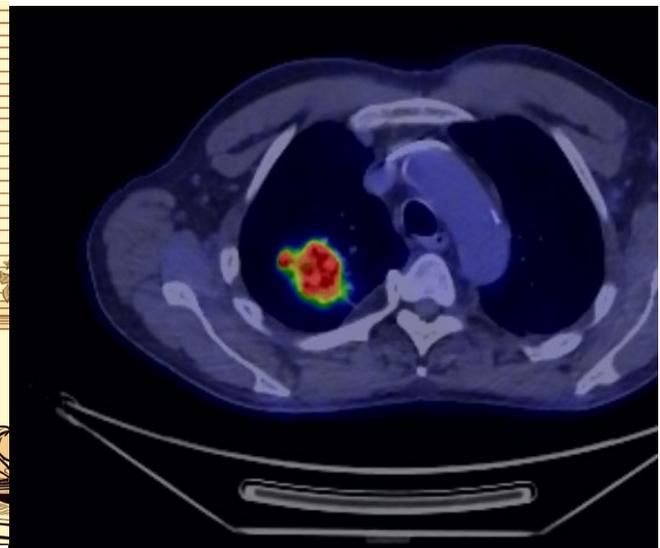
Biopsies by bronchoscopy return as non-small cell lung cancer, adenocarcinoma.



Question #2

46yo p/w stage IIB adeno NSCLC (cT2bN0M0) that is surgically resectable.

What do you recommend as the next step?



-
- 1) Surgical resection.
 - 2) Neoadjuvant platinum chemotherapy + immunotherapy.
 - 3) Neoadjuvant platinum chemotherapy.
 - 4) Request biomarker tests (e.g., EGFR, ALK, PD-L1).

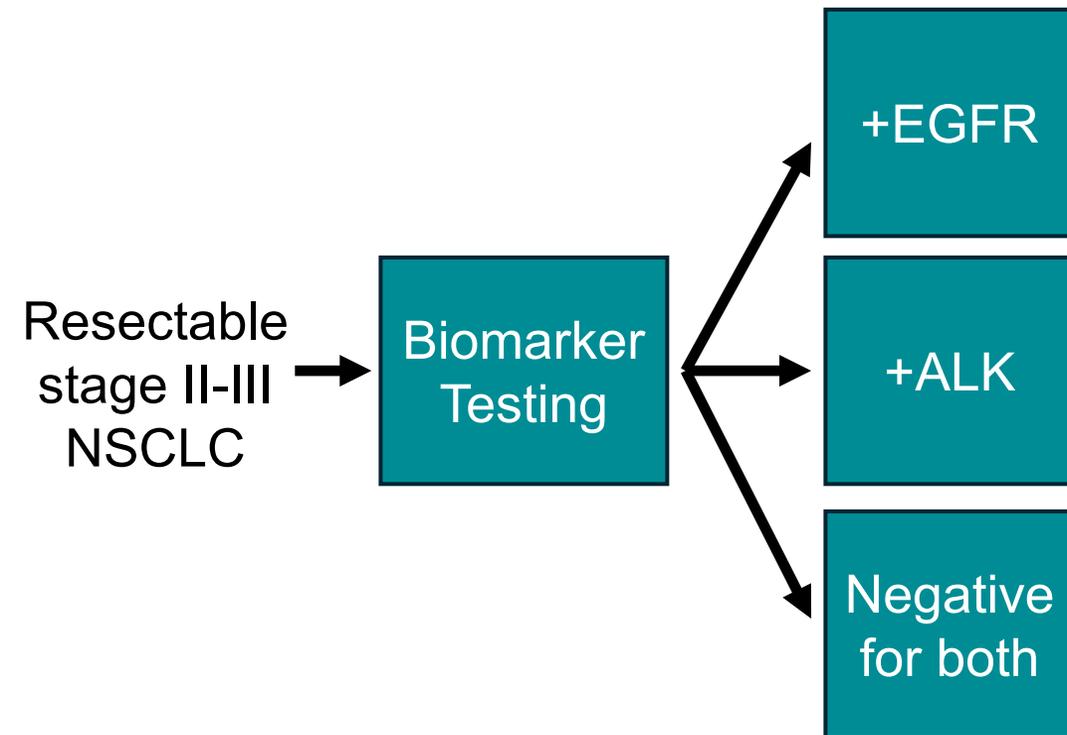
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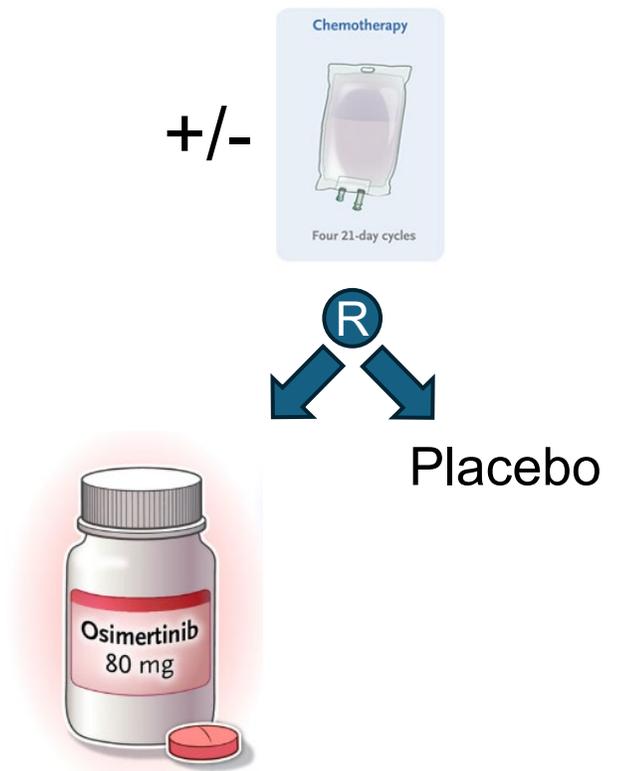
Treatment Approach

58yo presenting with resectable stage IIB (cT2bN0M0) adenocarcinoma non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)

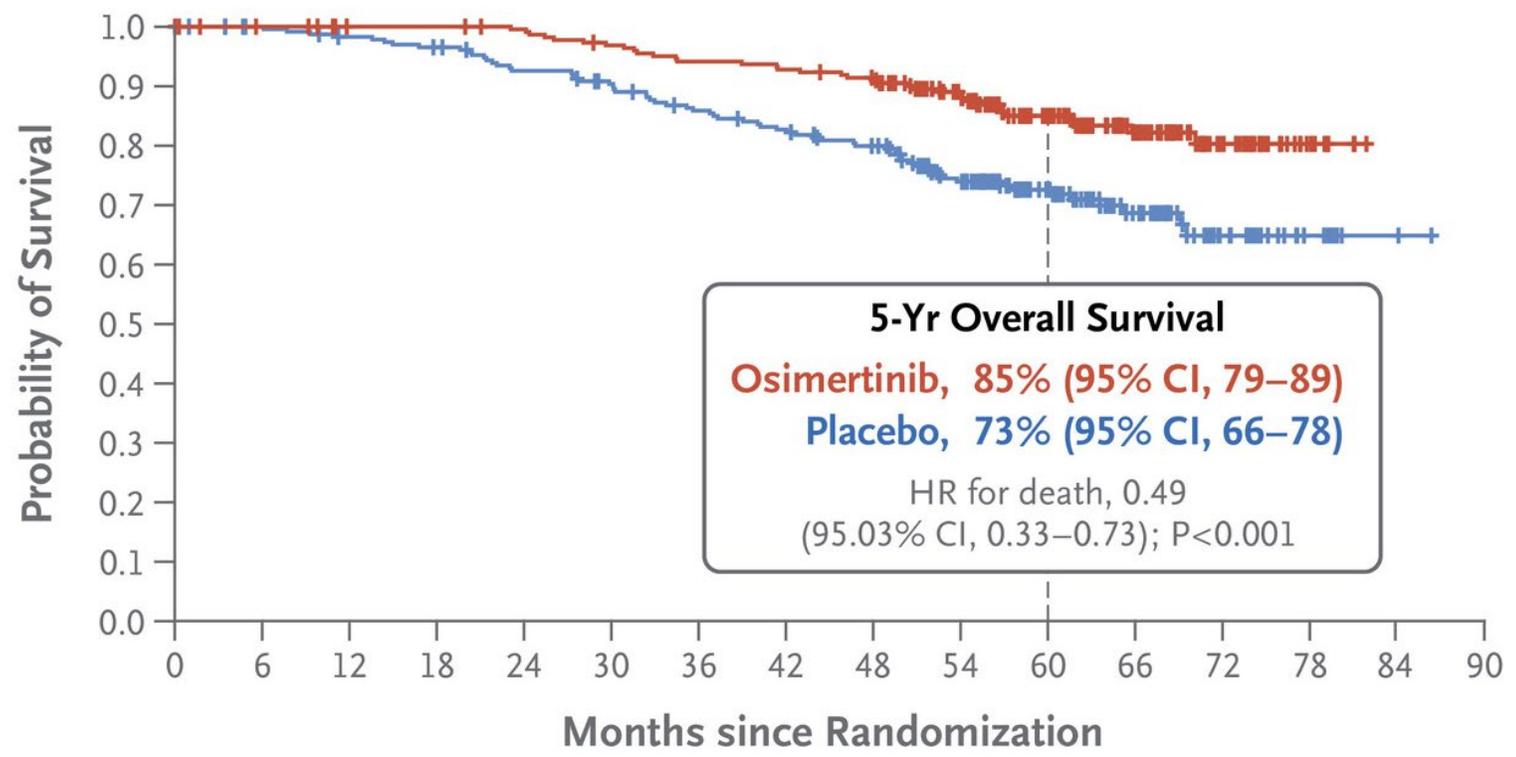


ADAURA: Adjuvant therapy for resected **(+)EGFR** NSCLC

Stage IB ($\geq 4\text{cm}$), II, IIIA s/p R0



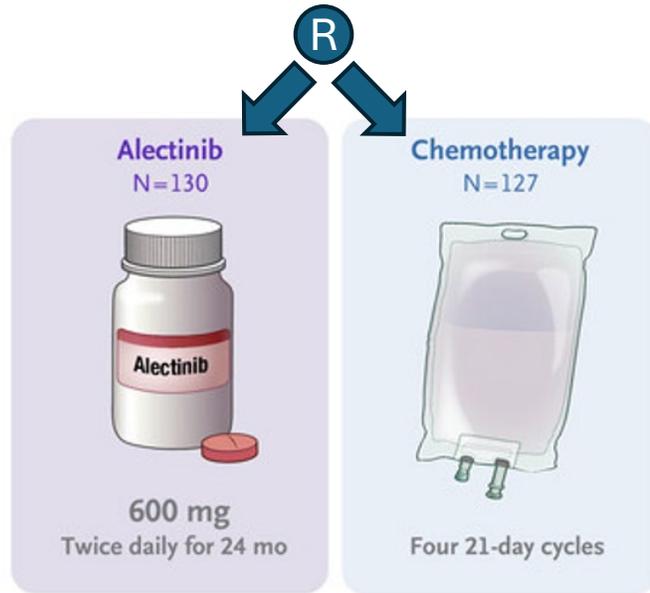
Overall Survival among Patients with Stage II to IIIA Disease



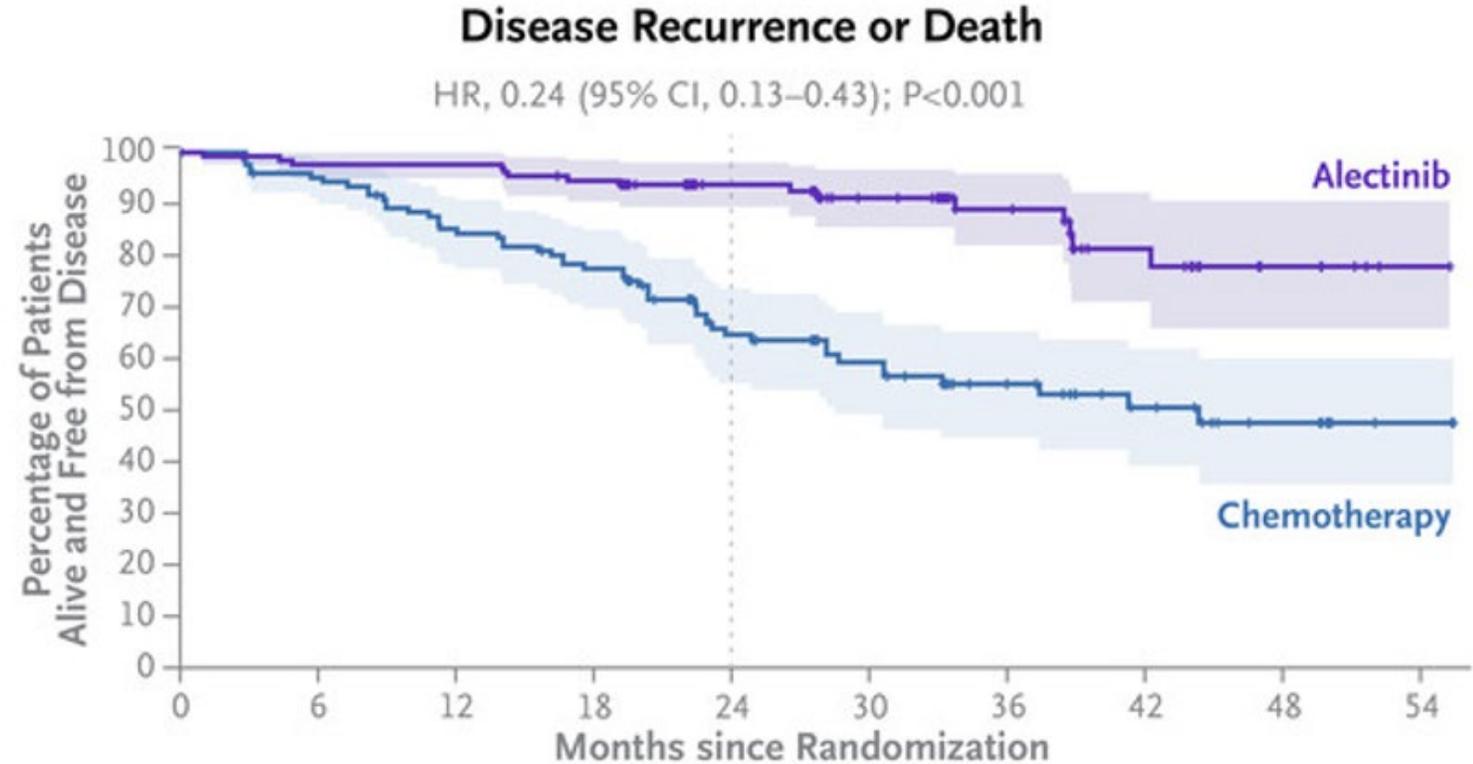
12/18/20: FDA approval

ALINA: Adjuvant therapy for resected (+)ALK NSCLC

Stage IB ($\geq 4\text{cm}$), II, IIIA s/p R0



4/18/24: FDA approval



KEYNOTE-671: Pembrolizumab before and after surgery

Oct 2023

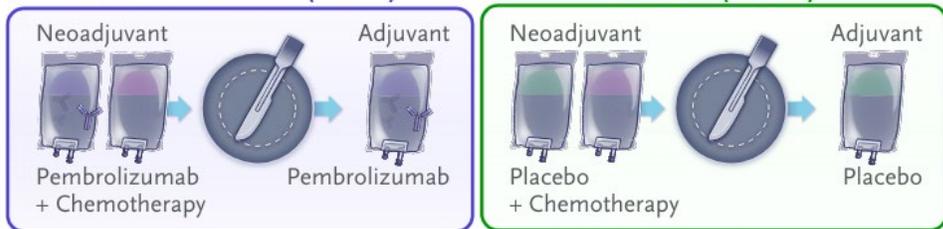


Resectable stage II-IIIB by AJCC 8th edition
(i.e., T \geq 4cm and N0-2)



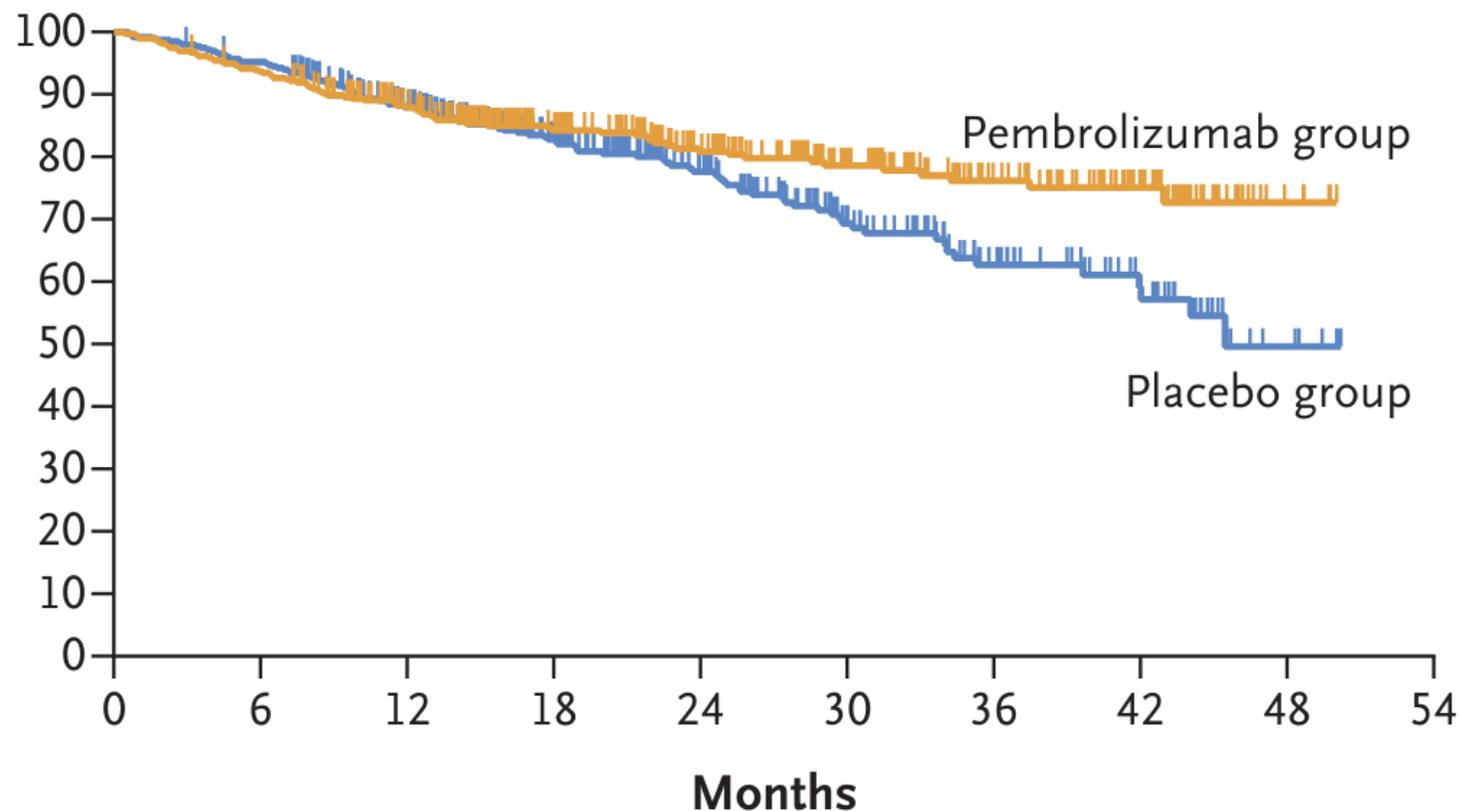
Pembrolizumab (N=397)

Placebo (N=400)

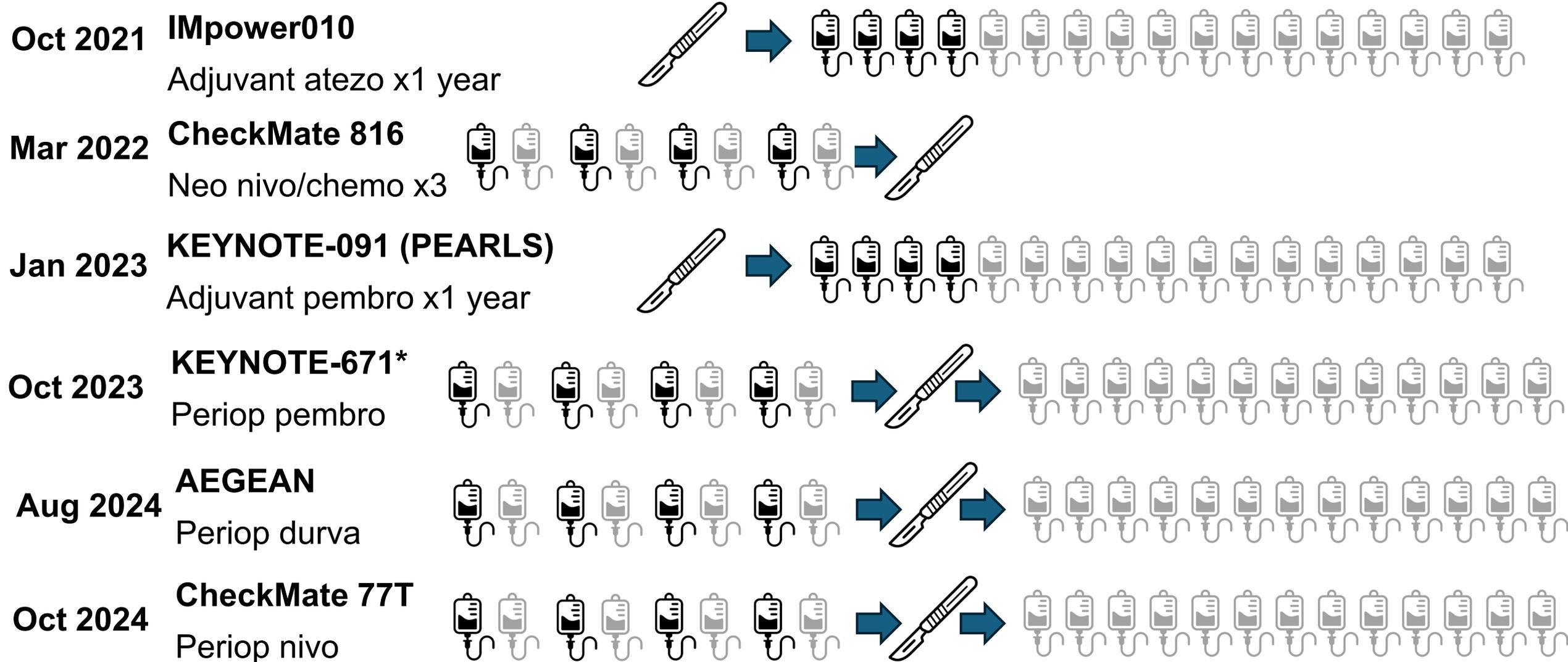


Pathological complete response
18% vs 4% placebo

24mo overall survival 81% vs 78% (follow-up met significance)

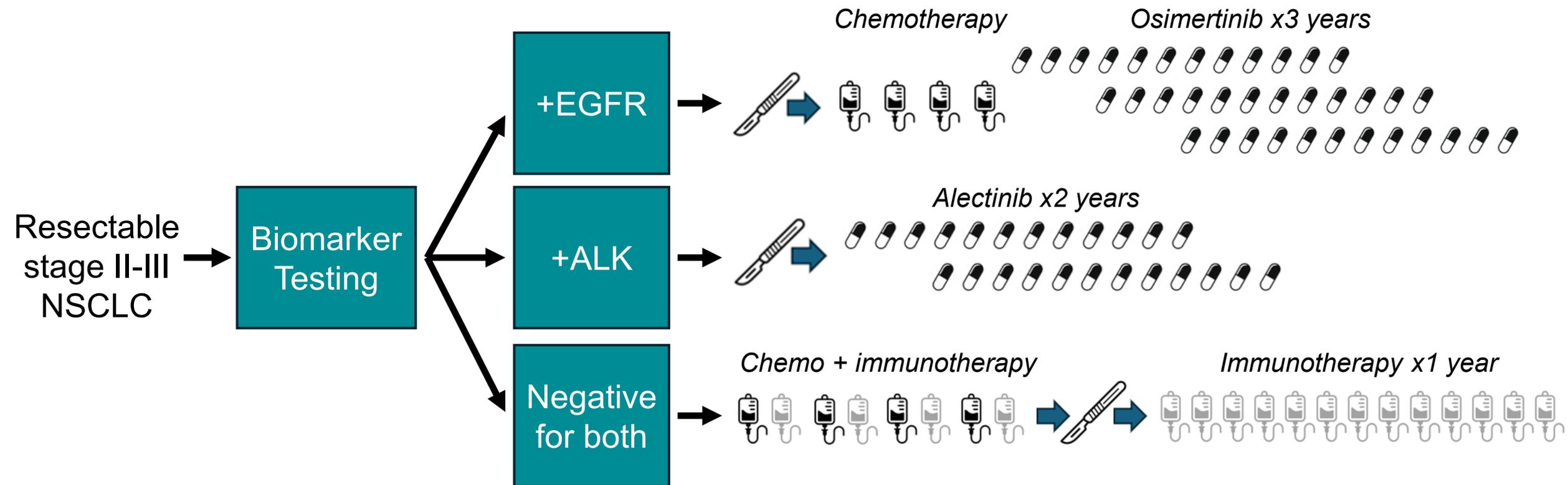


Peri-operative chemo + immunotherapy: multiple options to choose from



Treatment Approach

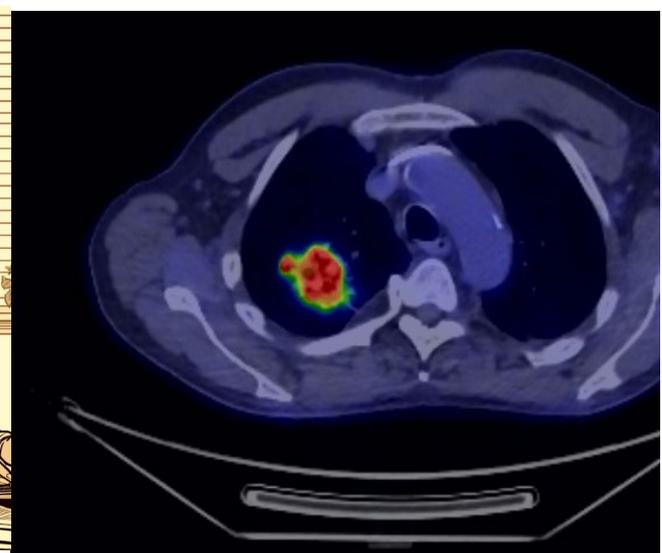
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Question #2

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What do you recommend as the next step?



- 1) Surgical resection.
- 2) Neoadjuvant platinum chemotherapy + immunotherapy.
- 3) Neoadjuvant platinum chemotherapy.
- 4) Request biomarker tests (e.g., EGFR, ALK, PD-L1).

Patient A: Biomarker Testing

PD-L1 (22C3) SemiQuant IHC, Manual

Interpretation

Brain, right temporal , specimen for PD-L1 immunohistochemistry (proprietary detection system) (WFS23-4729-B1):

30% tumor cells are positive for PD-L1 (membranous positivity).

Biomarker Findings

Tumor Mutational Burden - 17 Muts/Mb

Microsatellite status - MS-Stable

Genomic Findings

For a complete list of the genes assayed, please refer to the Appendix.

KRAS amplification - equivocal, G12C[†]

ATM splice site 4437-1G>T

MYC amplification - equivocal[†]

DNMT3A K140*

JAK2 V617F - subclonal[†]

KDM5C E686*

NFKBIA amplification

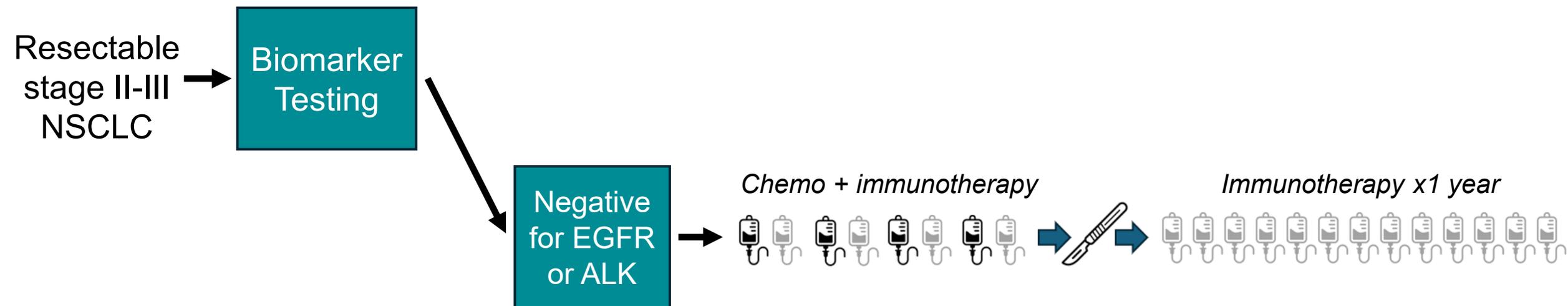
NKX2-1 amplification

7 Disease relevant genes with no reportable

alterations: ALK, BRAF, EGFR, ERBB2, MET, RET, ROS1

Treatment Approach

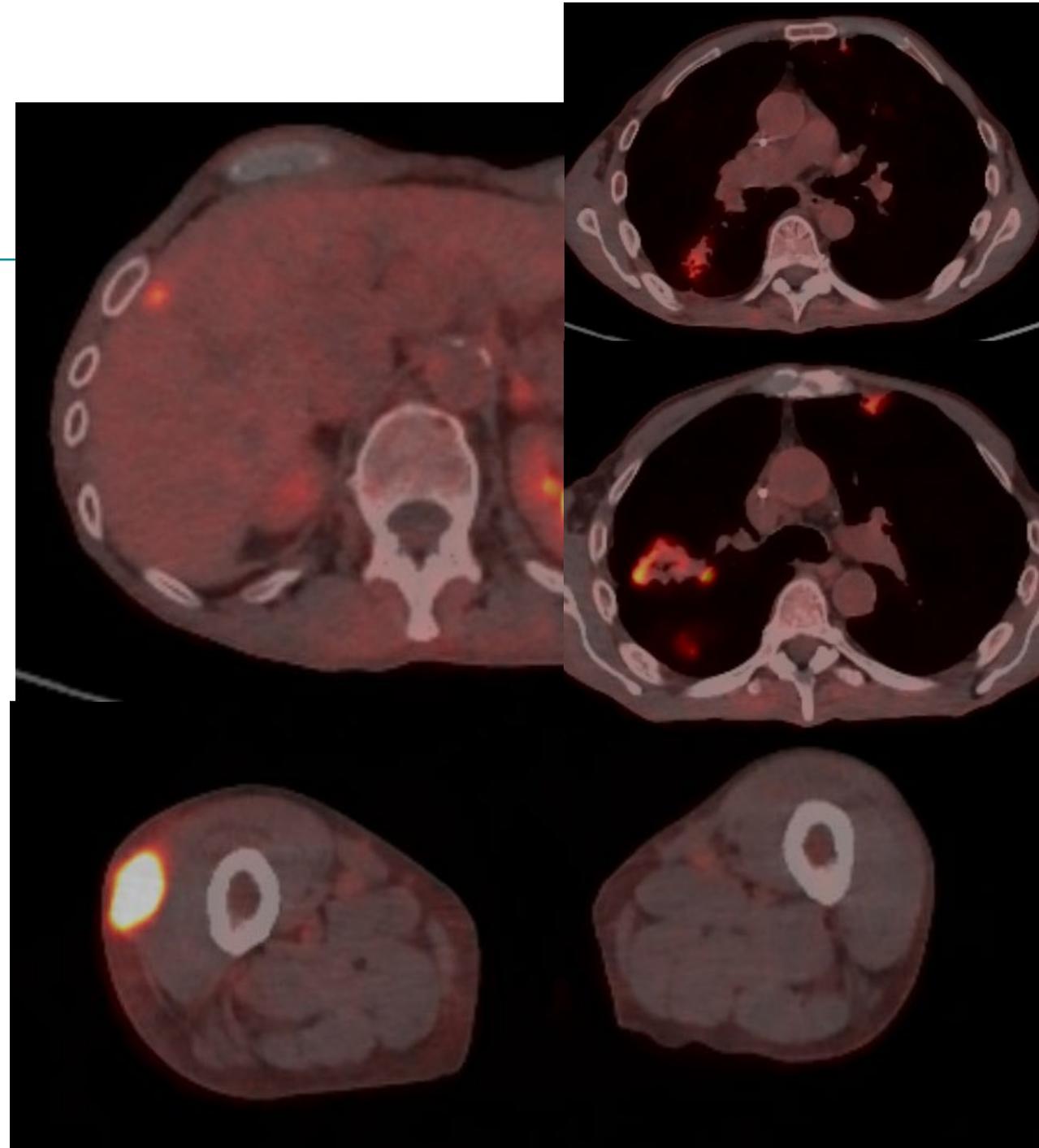
In the absence of a high-level alteration, perioperative chemo/immunotherapy should be considered for resectable stage II-III NSCLC.



Patient C



- 60yo grocery store employee presents with severe back pain due to bone metastases from a new diagnosis of stage IV non-small cell lung adenocarcinoma.
- He undergoes urgent palliative radiation therapy to a painful vertebral metastasis.
- He has no autoimmune comorbidities.
- His goals of care are in favor of aggressive treatment options.



Question #3

60yo with a new diagnosis of stage IV adeno NSCLC with metastases to liver, soft tissue, bone.

PCR testing is negative for EGFR.

What is the next step in management?



-
- 1) Immunotherapy.
 - 2) Platinum chemotherapy + immunotherapy.
 - 3) Selective biomarker testing for EGFR, ALK, and PD-L1.
 - 4) Broad molecular profiling of tumor.

Current State of Biomarkers (2025)

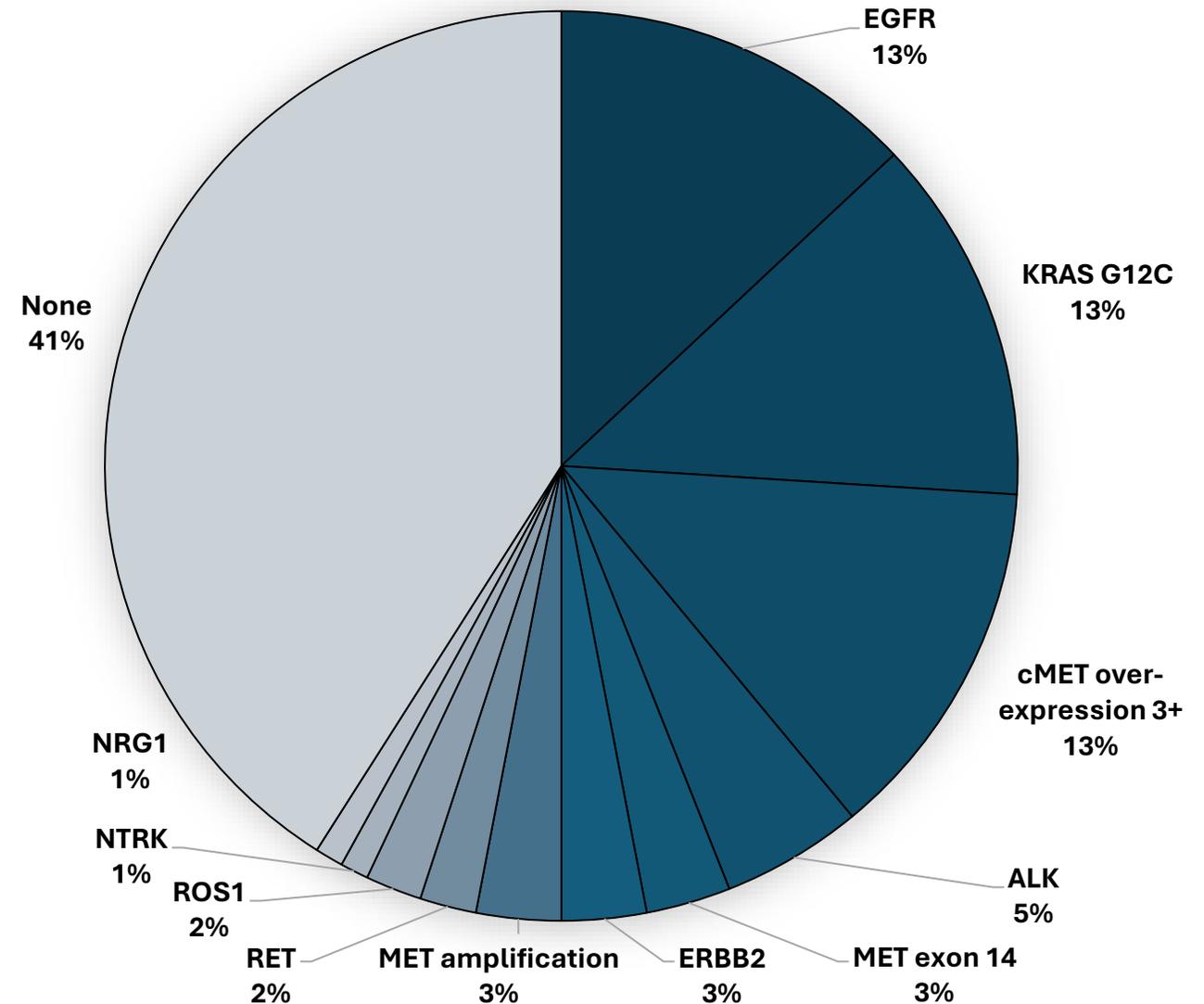
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*PD-L1 + HER2 expression is tested by IHC on tumor tissue and therefore cannot be obtained in peripheral blood.

New drug development increases the number of actionable biomarkers

Prevalence of targetable mutations in advanced non-squamous NSCLC

- Selective biomarker tests for single alterations (“a la carte”) miss other actionable biomarkers and are not as cost effective.
- Broad molecular profiling is most commonly done with DNA-based next-generation sequencing



NCCN v3.2025

Alteration	Targeted Therapy Options
EGFR exon 19 deletion, exon 21 L858R	1L osimertinib +/- chemotherapy; 1L amivantamab + lazertinib, etc
EGFR S768I, L861Q, G719X	1L afatinib; 1L osimertinib
EGFR exon 20 insertion	1L amivantamab + chemotherapy
KRAS G12C	2L sotorasib; 2L adagrasib
ALK rearrangement	1L alectinib; 1L brigatinib; 1L lorlatinib; 1L ensartinib
ROS1 rearrangement	1L/2L entrectinib; 1L/2L repotrectinib; 1L crizotinib; 2L lorlatinib
BRAF V600E	1L/2L dabrafenib + trametinib; 1L/2L encorafenib + binimetinib
NTRK 1/2/3 gene fusion	1L larotrectinib; 1L entrectinib; 1L repotrectinib
MET exon 14 skipping mutation	1L capmatinib; 1L tepotinib
MET amplification (high-level, CN >10)	2L capmatinib, 2L tepotinib, 2L crizotinib (emerging)
cMET over-expression (IHC 3+)	2L telisotuzumab vedotin-tllv
RET rearrangement	1L selpercatinib; 1L pralsetinib
ERBB2 (HER2) mutation	2L fam-trastuzumab deruxtecan; 2L ado trastuzumab emtansine
NRG1 fusion	2L zenocutuzumab-zbco
HER2 overexpression (IHC 3+)	2L trastuzumab deruxtecan
FGFR alteration	Erdafitinib

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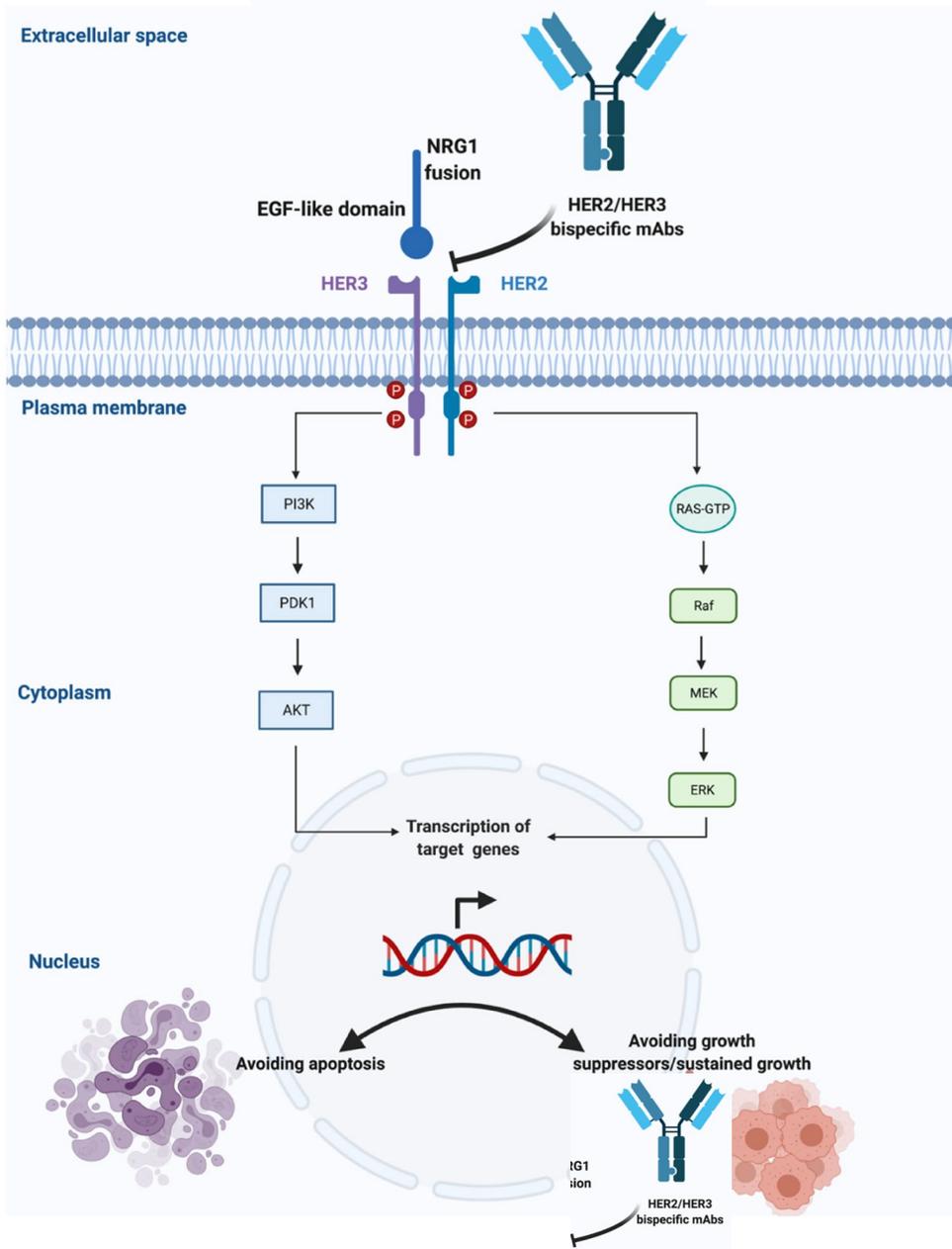


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- 1) Immunotherapy.
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NCCN v3.2025

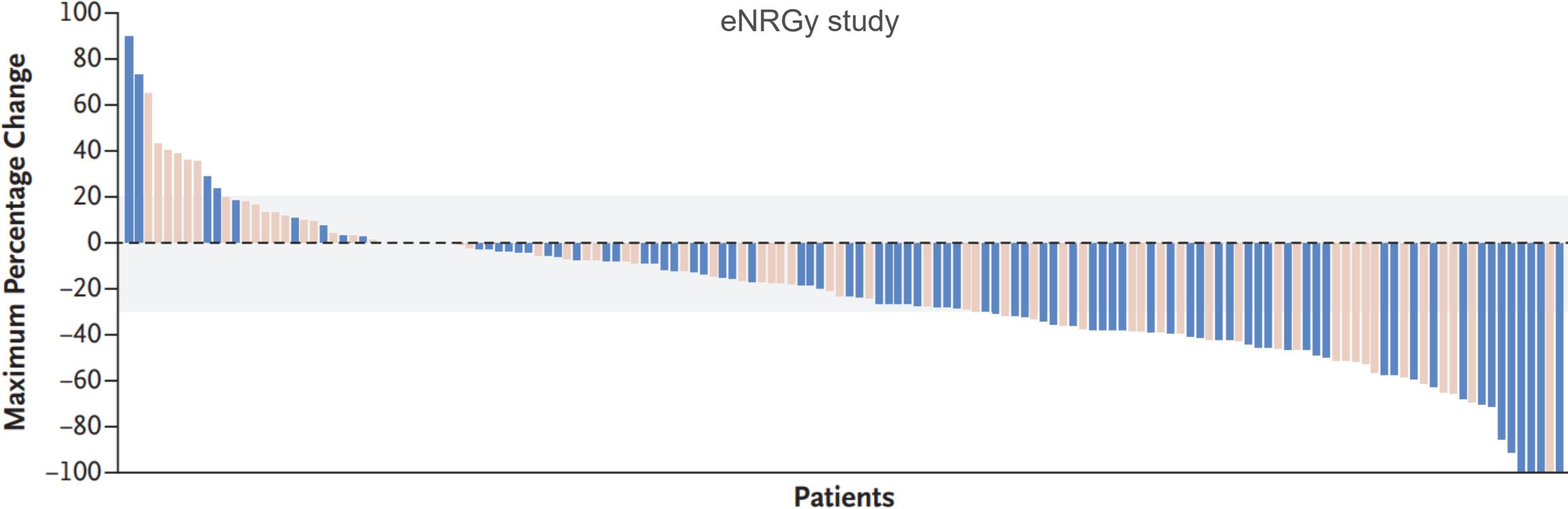
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NRG1 fusion (<1% of NSCLC)



- NRG1 fusion creates proteins that bind and activate HER2 and HER3.
- Zenocutuzumab is a first-in-class, humanized, full-length IgG1 bispecific antibody directed against HER2 and HER3.

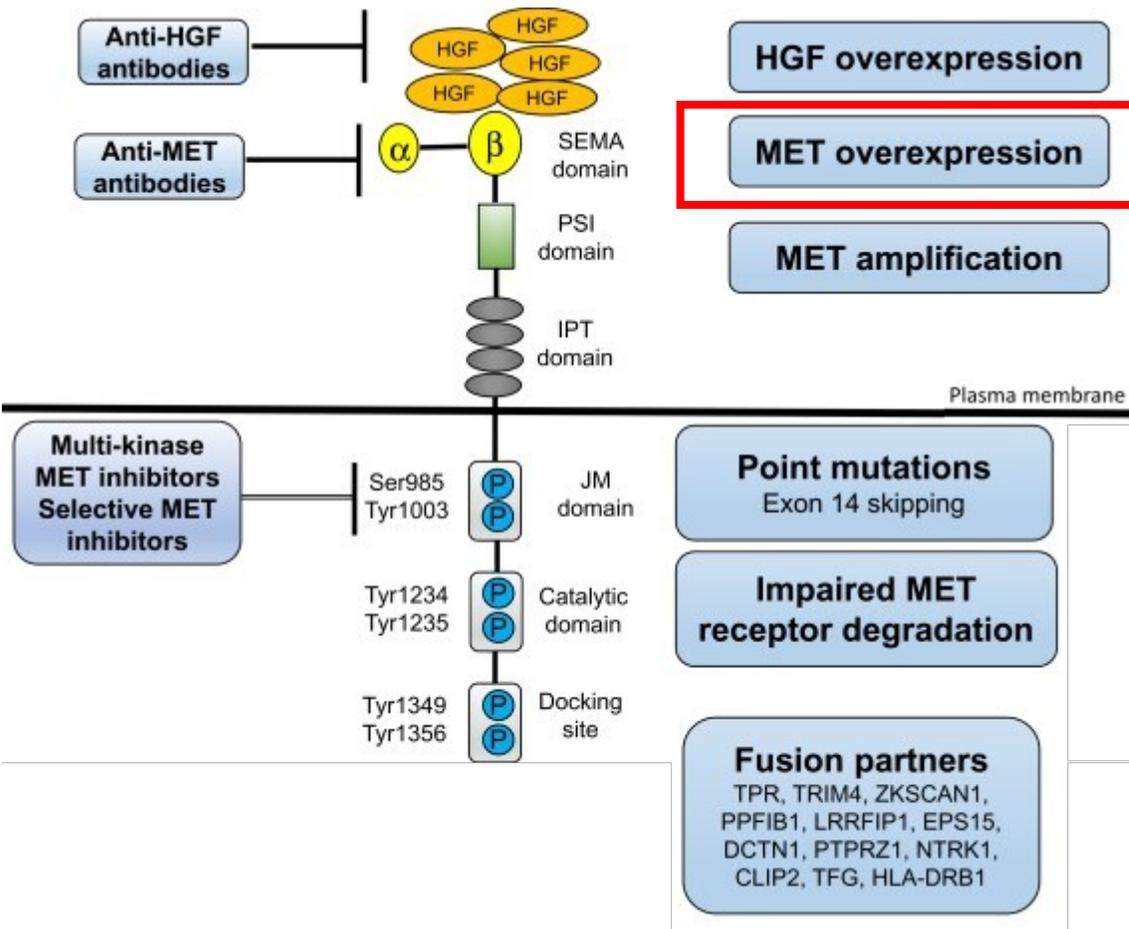
12/4/24: Zenocutuzumab-zbco approved for +NRG1 NSCLC 2L



Maximum change in tumor burden from baseline according to tumor type (blue = non-small cell lung cancer, pink = any other type)

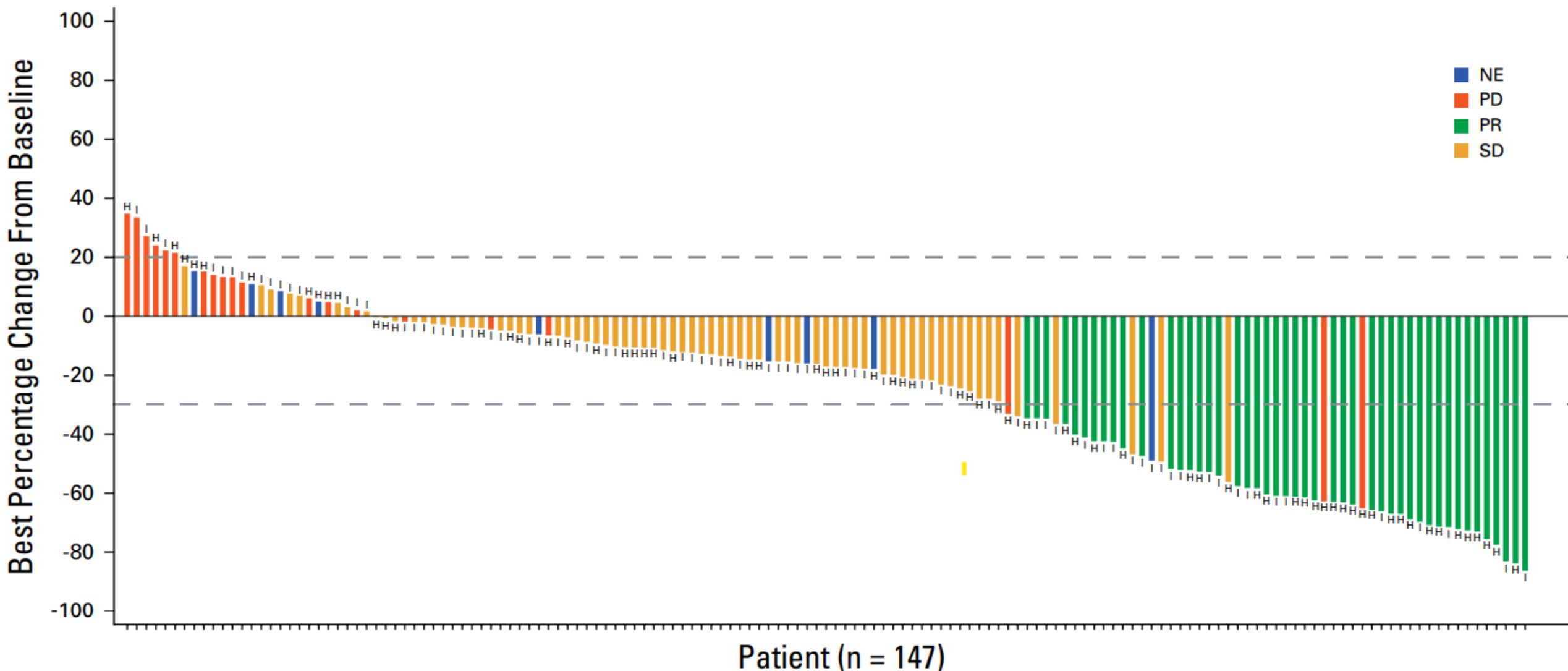
NSCLC ORR 29%, DOR 12.7mo, treatment discontinuation due to trAE 1% (G2 pneumonitis)

cMET over-expression (12% of NSCLC)



- cMET protein is over-expressed due to a variety of alterations in NSCLC
- High expression of cMET is measured by IHC and defined as $\geq 50\%$ tumor cells with strong 3+ staining.
- Telisotuzumab vedotin (Teliso-V) is a c-Met-directed antibody-drug conjugate with a monomethyl auristatin E cytotoxic payload.

5/14/25: Telisotuzumab vedotin-tllv approved for cMET 3+ NSCLC 2L



cMET 3+ ORR 35%, median PFS 5.5mo, median OS 14.6mo
Treatment-related discontinuation rate 22% (neuropathy, ILD);
two patients died due to adverse events possibly treatment-related (ILD).

1st line tx for stage IV NSCLC:
which modality?
TT vs IO vs CT/IO vs IO/IO vs CT



Targeted tx: If drug w efficacy (durable RR >50%) + safety (<25% TRAE d/c)

Immunotherapy: High PD-L1 (>50%).

Immuno + chemo: Absent PD-L1 (0%), high burden of disease.

Immuno + immuno: Absent PD-L1 (0%), chemo contraindication or stigma.

Chemotherapy: Urgent start or other options contraindicated or uncertain.



Other considerations:

- Chemotherapy: **many drug options** with widely variable toxicity.
- Targeted therapies: **few drug options** with variable toxicity.
- Immunotherapy: many drug options but **little variability in toxicity**.
- Match efficacy + toxicity to clinical status, comorbidities, goals of care.
- Plan ahead: OK to hope for the best but plan next steps (2L, 3L, etc).

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Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

Follow-up: Thomas.Lycan@wfusm.edu

