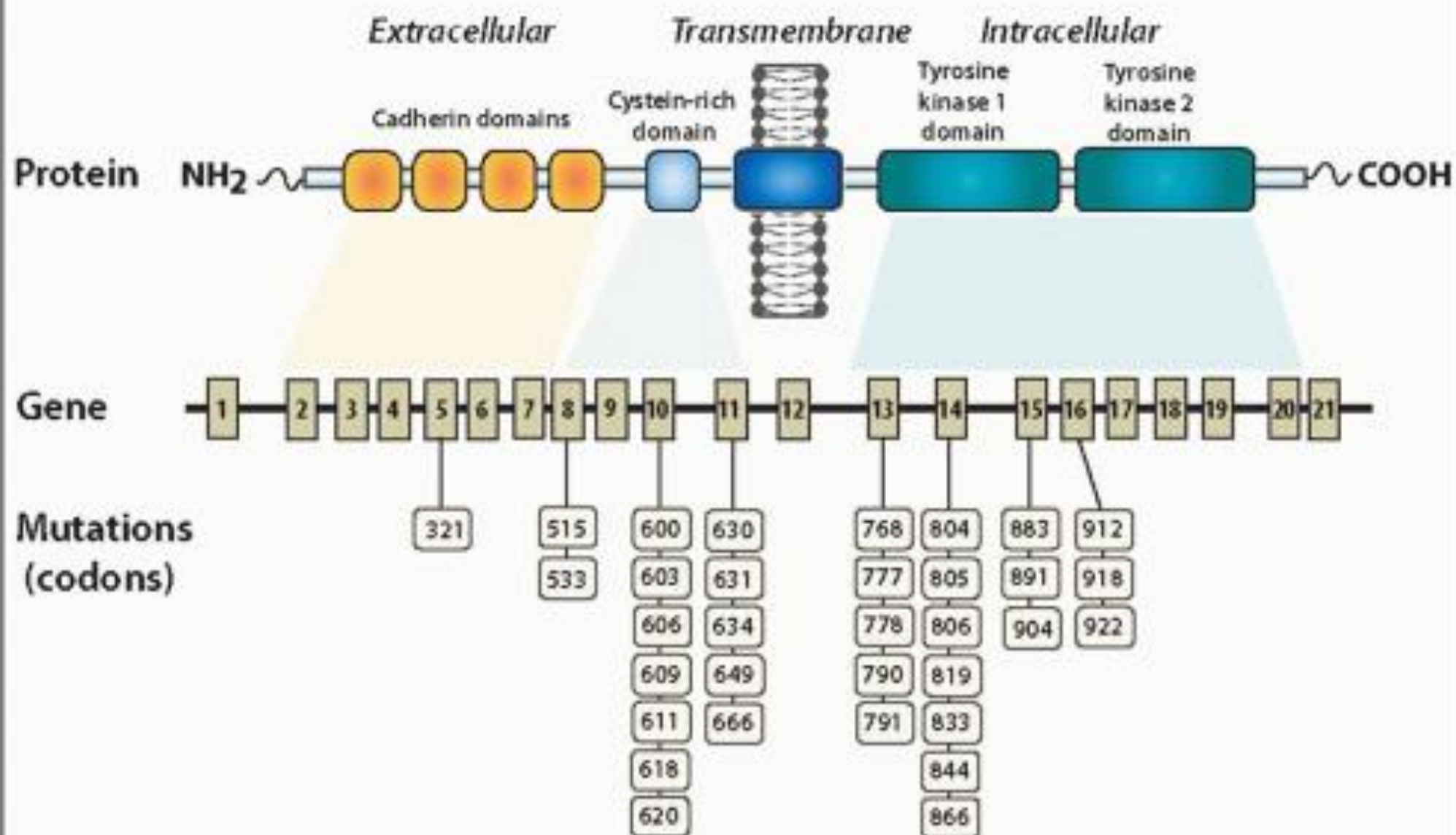
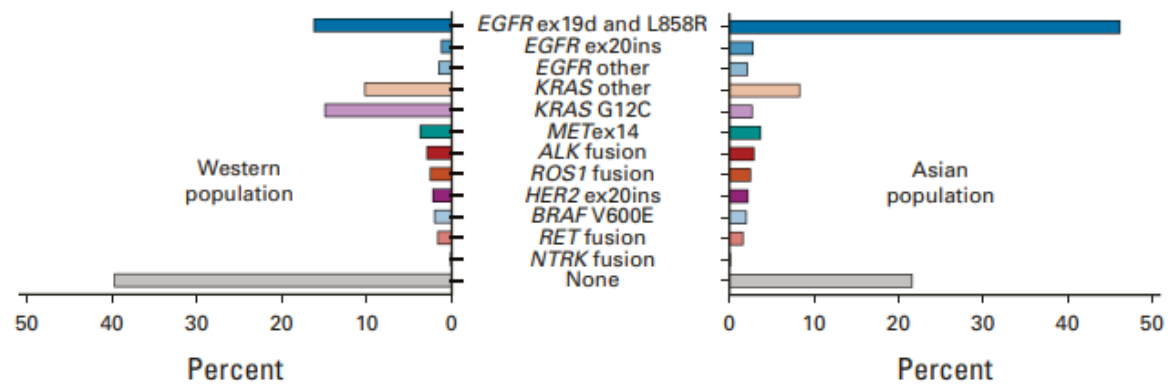
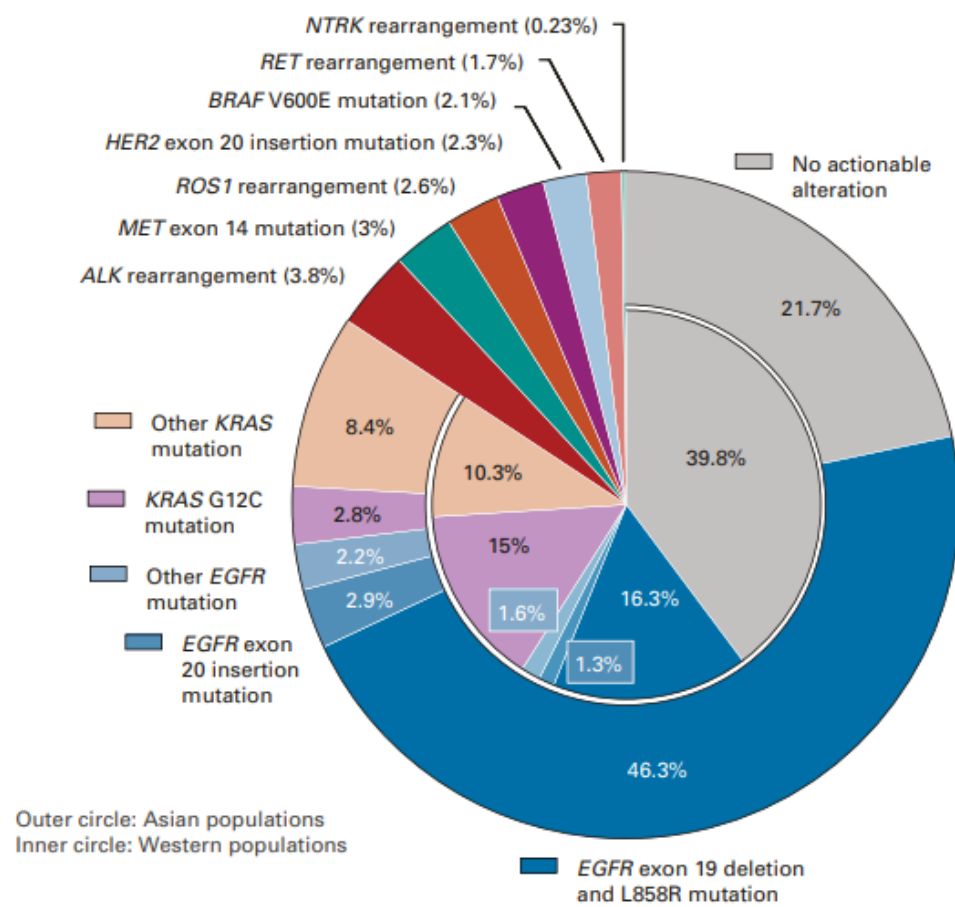


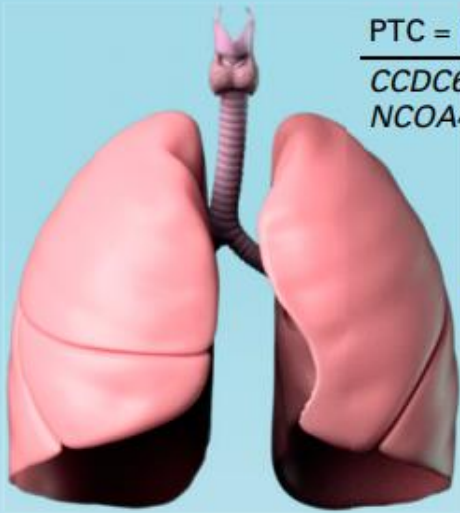
Stadium IV NSCLC: een casus.

Patrick Pauwels, MD, PhD

RET







PTC = 10%-20%

CCDC6 = 59%

NCOA4 = 36%

NSCLC = 2%

KIF5B = 83.6%

CCDC6 = 15.1%

Other solid tumors

Colon < 1%

Pancreatic cancer < 1%

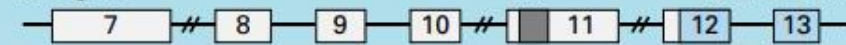
Spitzoid < 1%

Fusion partner



Dimerization domain

RET gene



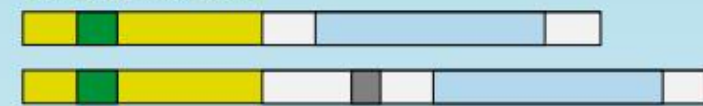
breakpoint

breakpoint breakpoint

TM

Kinase domain

RET fusion protein



ACBD5	FRMD4A	PPFIBP2
AFAP1L2	GOLGA5	PRKAR1A
AKAP13	HOOK3	PRKG1
BCR	KIAA1217	RFG9
CCDC6	KIAA1468	RUFY2
CLIP1	KIF5B	SNRNP70
CUX1	KTN1	SPECC1L
EML4	MYH13	SQSTM1
EPHA5	NCOA4	TBL1XR1
ERC1	PARD3	TNIP1
FGFR10P	PCM1	TRIM24
FKBP15	PICALM	TRIM27
		TRIM33

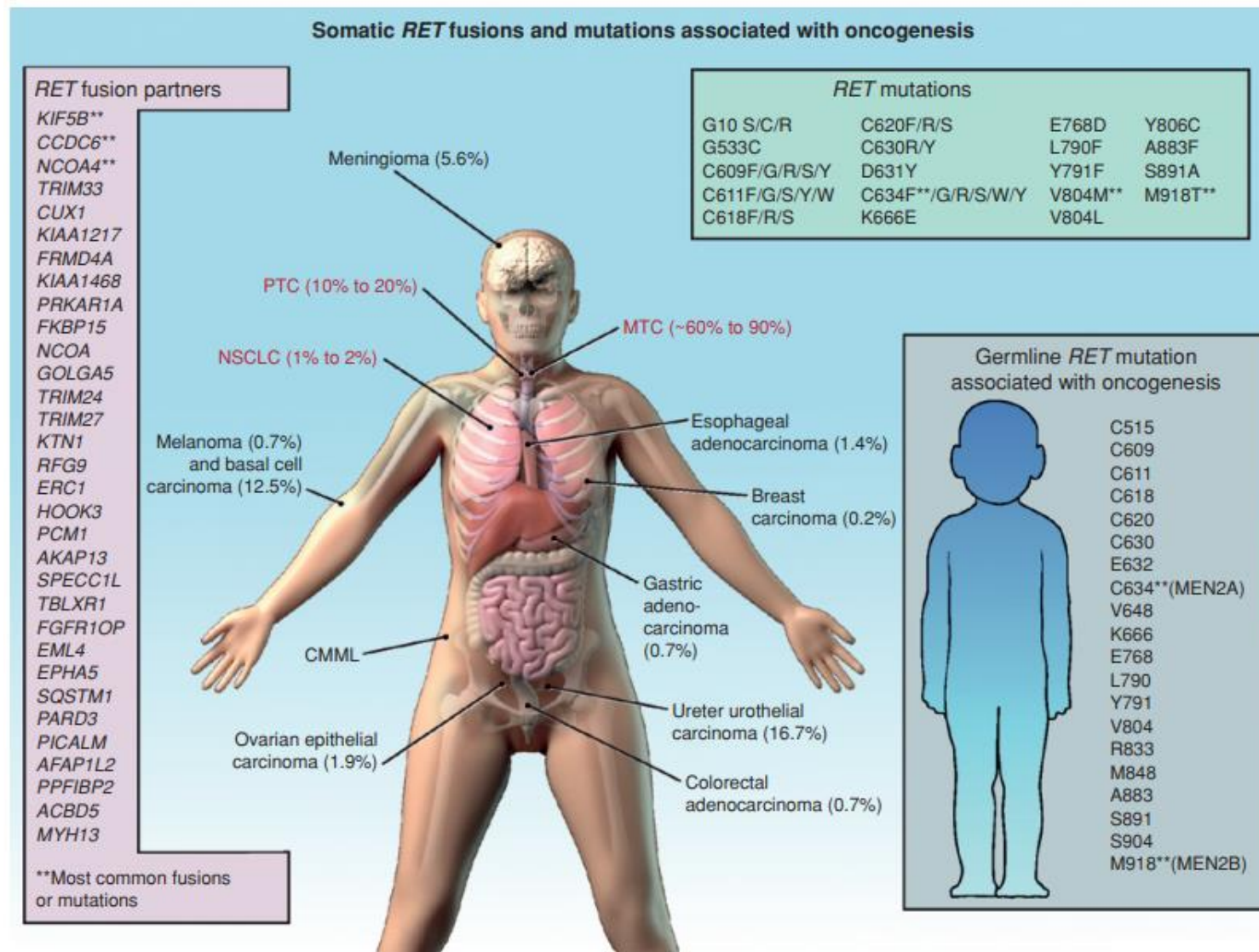


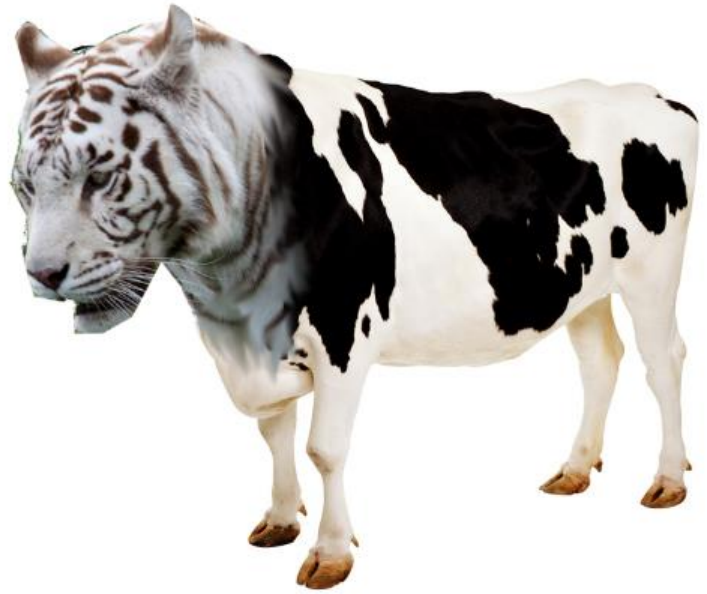
Figure 1. Frequency and distribution of *RET* fusions and *RET* mutations across malignancies. Visual art © 2019 The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center. Red text indicates the most prevalent *RET*-dependent malignancies. CMML, chronic myelomonocytic leukemia.

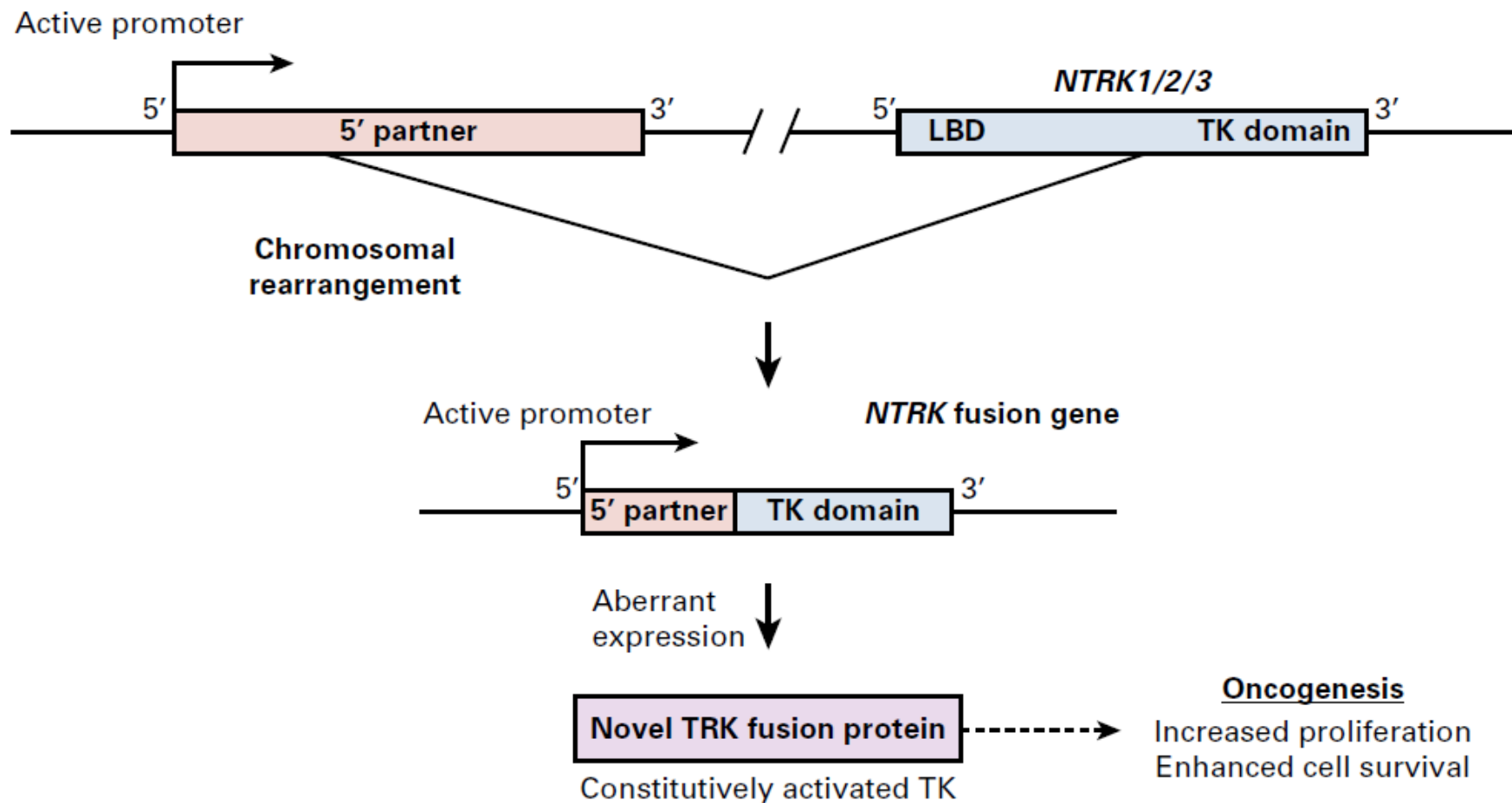
Positief (76-100%):

- Calcitonine
- CEA
- Chromogranine A/B
- Synaptofysine
- TTF-1
- CK7
- AE1/3

Negatief:

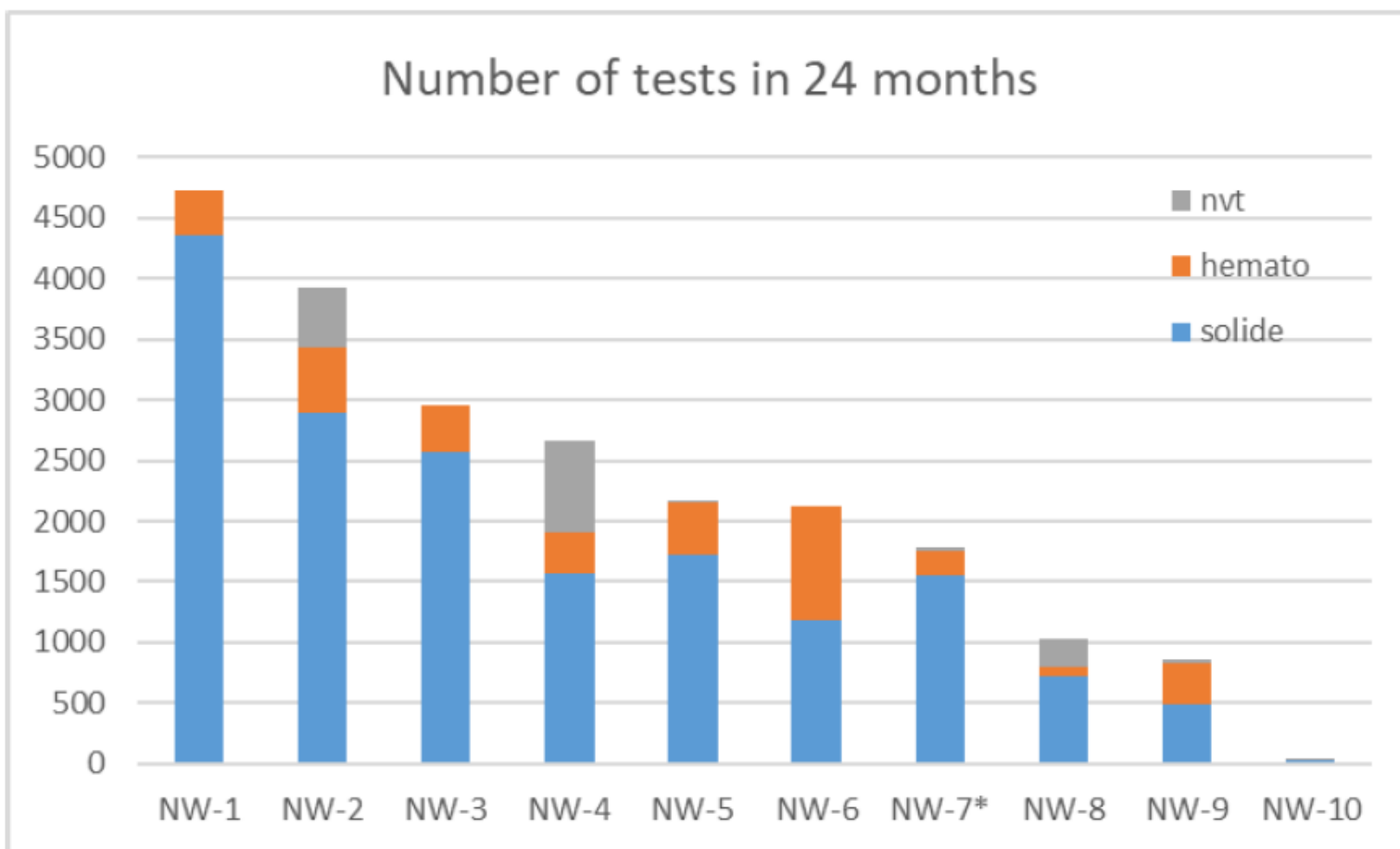
- Thyroglobuline
- CK20







Number of tests in each NGS-network (over 2 years)



Tests in each individual lab (over 2 years)

