An Acquired HER2<sup>798L</sup> Gatekeeper Mutation Induces Resistance to Neratinib in a Patient with HER2 Mutant-Driven Breast Cancer ........................................ 575

Précis: A patient with breast cancer with an activating HER2<sup>860L</sup> mutation who initially responded to neratinib acquired a HER2<sup>798L</sup> mutation that promoted neratinib resistance, but may retain sensitivity to afatinib.

High-Throughput Genomics and Clinical Outcome in Hard-to-Treat Advanced Cancers: Results of the MOSCATO 01 Trial ........ 586

Précis: In a prospective clinical trial of patients with advanced solid tumors, genomics analyses identified genomic alteration-matched therapies that extended progression-free survival in 33% of patients.

Prospective Comprehensive Molecular Characterization of Lung Adenocarcinomas for Efficient Patient Matching to Approved and Emerging Therapies .......... 596
A Phase Ib Dose-Escalation Study of Encorafenib and Cetuximab with or without Alpelisib in Metastatic BRAF-Mutant Colorectal Cancer ...... 610


Précis: The RAF inhibitor encorafenib in combination with the EGFR inhibitor cetuximab is tolerable and achieves responses in patients with BRAF-mutant colorectal cancer with or without PI3Kα inhibition with alpelisib.

See commentary, p. 558

Epigenomic Promoter Alterations Amplify Gene Isoform and Immunogenic Diversity in Gastric Adenocarcinoma ............. 630


Précis: Characterization of epigenetic promoter alterations in gastric cancer reveals that alternative promoters upregulate tumor-specific oncogenic isoforms and downregulate immunogenic peptides.

Précis: Comprehensive profiling of somatic tumor alterations identifies actionable genomic alterations in the majority of patients with advanced lung adenocarcinoma, allowing for selection of clinically beneficial matched targeted therapies.

See commentary, p. 555

Qamra and colleagues characterized epigenetic promoter alterations in gastric cancer and identified unaltered promoters, somatic tumor-specific promoters gained in tumors, and normal-specific promoters lost in tumors. Overall, 18% of the gastric cancer somatic promoters were alternative promoters that resulted in overexpression of alternative transcript isoforms as well as proteins with altered N-terminal peptide sequences, which may allow for increased proteomic diversity in gastric cancer. Further, alternative somatic promoter usage was linked to decreased tumor immunity. The N-terminal peptides downregulated by gastric cancer somatic promoters elicited immune responses, suggesting that the tumor-specific promoters may decrease tumor immunogenicity. Altogether, these findings identify tumor-specific alternative promoters in gastric cancer that may produce tumor-specific isoforms to promote tumor immune evasion. For details, please see the article by Qamra and colleagues on page 630.