

# Investigation of Somatic *GNAQ*, *GNA11*, *BAP1* and *SF3B1* Mutations in Ophthalmic Melanocytomas

Jasmine H. Francis<sup>a</sup> Thomas Wiesner<sup>a</sup> Tatyana Milman<sup>b</sup> Helen H. Won<sup>a</sup>  
Amy Lin<sup>c</sup> Vivian Lee<sup>d</sup> Daniel M. Albert<sup>e</sup> Robert Folberg<sup>f</sup> Michael F. Berger<sup>a</sup>  
Devron H. Char<sup>g</sup> Brian Marr<sup>a</sup> David H. Abramson<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, and <sup>b</sup>New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, New York, N.Y., <sup>c</sup>University of Illinois Hospital and Health Sciences System, Chicago, Ill., <sup>d</sup>Scheie Eye Institute, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., <sup>e</sup>McPherson Eye Research Institute, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, Wis., <sup>f</sup>Oakland University William Beaumont School of Medicine, Rochester, Mich., and <sup>g</sup>California Pacific Medical Center, San Francisco, Calif., USA

## Key Words

Melanoma · Genetics · Ocular tumors · Melanocytoma · *GNAQ/11* · *SF3B1* · *BAP1*

## Abstract

**Purpose:** The aim of this study was to use massively parallel DNA sequencing to identify *GNAQ/11*, *BAP1* and *SF3B1* mutations in ophthalmic melanocytoma. **Procedures:** Six ophthalmic melanocytoma specimens (1 iridociliary and 5 optic nerve) were profiled for genomic alterations in *GNAQ/11*, *BAP1* and *SF3B1* using a custom deep sequencing assay. This assay uses solution phase hybridization-based exon capture and deep-coverage massively parallel DNA sequencing to interrogate all protein-coding exons and select introns. **Results:** The only iridociliary melanocytoma showed a mutation in *GNAQ* but not in *BAP1*. Of the 2 optic-nerve melanocytomas that developed into melanoma, one had a *GNAQ* mutation and both a *BAP1* mutation and monosomy 3. The remaining 3 optic-nerve melanocytomas did not reveal mutations in *GNAQ/11* or *BAP1*. *SF3B1* mutations were not detected in any specimen. **Conclusions:** The presence of *GNAQ* mutation in some iridociliary and optic-nerve melanocytoma

mas suggests a possible relationship between ophthalmic melanocytoma and other ophthalmic melanocytic neoplasms. *BAP1* mutation may accompany the transformation of ophthalmic melanocytoma to melanoma.

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## Introduction

In the 1960s, Dr. Lorenz E. Zimmerman made some important observations regarding ophthalmic melanocytoma, asserting that due to its nonmetastasizing nature, this benign lesion could be observed and the eye saved from enucleation [1]. He also postulated a histopathologic similarity to ocular melanocytosis and suggested that melanocytoma may have a clinical presentation analogous to cutaneous blue nevi [2]. Previous work has revealed mutations in *GNAQ/11* as a genetic basis shared between a case of melanosis oculi and blue nevi [3], and recent work by Mudhar et al. [4] demonstrates the same genetic alteration in ciliochoroidal melanocytoma, thereby suggesting a genetic link between these three benign, pigmented ophthalmic entities.

**Table 1.** Mutational analysis results of 6 ophthalmic melanocytoma specimens

Specimen	Source	Fixation status	<i>GNAQ/GNA11</i> mutation	<i>SF3B1</i>	<i>BAP1</i>	Notes
1	Iridociliary	FFPE	<i>GNAQ</i> : missense mutation: exon 5 Q209L	–	–	Needle biopsy
2	ON	FFPE	–	–	–	Enucleated due to coincidental closed-angle glaucoma
3	ON	FFPE	–	–	–	Enucleated due to being blind and painful
4	ON	FFPE	–	–	Frameshift insertion: D663fs	Transformed to melanoma
5	ON	FFPE	–	–	–	Enucleated due to patient preference
6	ON	Frozen	<i>GNAQ</i> : missense mutation: exon 5 p.Q209L	–	Nonsense mutation: R385*	Transformed to melanoma

ON = Optic nerve.

Our published knowledge of genetic mutations in ophthalmic melanocytoma consists of 2 cases, both of which were ciliochoroidal in location and established by mutational analysis of a single exon in three target genes (*GNAQ*, *GNA11* and *BRAF*) [4]. The unavailability of enucleated melanocytoma specimens (which may ironically be a result of Dr. Zimmerman's original work) contributes to the absence of information about the genetic events underlying the lesional pathogenesis.

Here, we present our findings describing the genetic analysis of 6 ophthalmic melanocytoma samples (1 iridociliary and 5 optic nerve) using targeted exome sequencing for *GNAQ/11*, *BAP1* and *SF3B1*. This method is unique in that it sequences the entire gene (exons) and can identify both common and rare mutations in addition to other alterations such as copy number gains and losses [5]. This methodology, developed at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, has become the standard technique by which all tumors are evaluated at our institution.

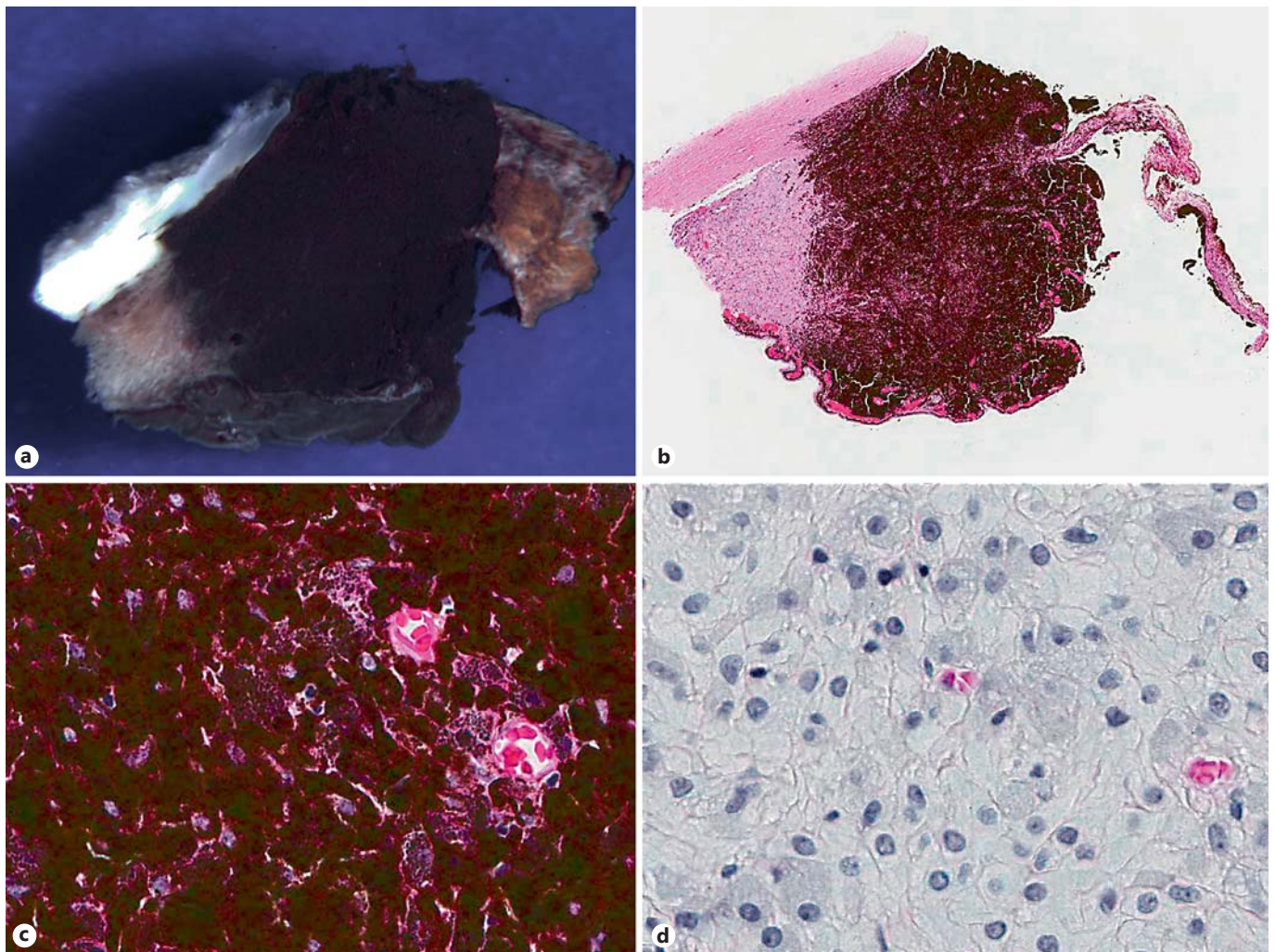
## Methods

At the participating institutions, melanocytoma specimens were retrieved from the archives of the department of pathology. The specimens were obtained through a search of the respective database, patient and tissue records. A diagnosis of melanocytoma

was confirmed by each institution's respective ophthalmic pathologist prior to inclusion in the study. Cytogenetic analysis by fluorescence in situ hybridization was performed for the specimens (No. 4 and 6) that had malignantly transformed to melanoma, by a method that has previously been reported [6]. Chromosome number variation was also evaluated with the IMPACT (Integrated Mutation Profiling of Actionable Cancer Targets) assay for all specimens. The iridociliary specimen was obtained through a needle biopsy, and the reason for enucleation of the remaining specimens is depicted in table 1.

### Isolation and Purification of DNA

Microdissection was performed on the 5 formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded (FFPE) samples on 10- $\mu$ m-thick unstained sections, employing hematoxylin and eosin-stained (HE) sections when needed as a guide. This included a malignantly transformed melanocytoma (No. 4), which was submitted entirely, without distinction between benign- and malignant-appearing areas. The remaining specimen (No. 6) was biopsied from the original lesion and snap frozen in liquid nitrogen at the time of enucleation and stored at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Prior to freezing, this specimen was dissected into melanoma and melanocytoma with the assistance of a microscope. However, without the guidance of HE sections, it is difficult to know whether these were true representations of benign and malignant tumors. These two parts of the specimens had an identical genetic signature and were therefore reported together. The DNeasy Tissue Kit (Qiagen) was used for DNA extraction according to the manufacturer's recommendations. The Nano-Drop 8000 (Thermo Scientific) and Qubit (Life Technologies) devices were employed to quantify the extracted DNA. The minimum concentration of FFPE DNA is 250 ng.



**Fig. 1.** Iridociliary melanocytoma (specimen 1). Gross photograph (a) and low-power photomicrograph (b) of an iridocyclectomy specimen, demonstrating a darkly pigmented tumor, which involves the iris root and ciliary body stroma and extends into the anterior chamber angle (b HE stain; original magnification  $\times 5$ ). c The neoplasm is composed of polyhedral cells with dense intra-

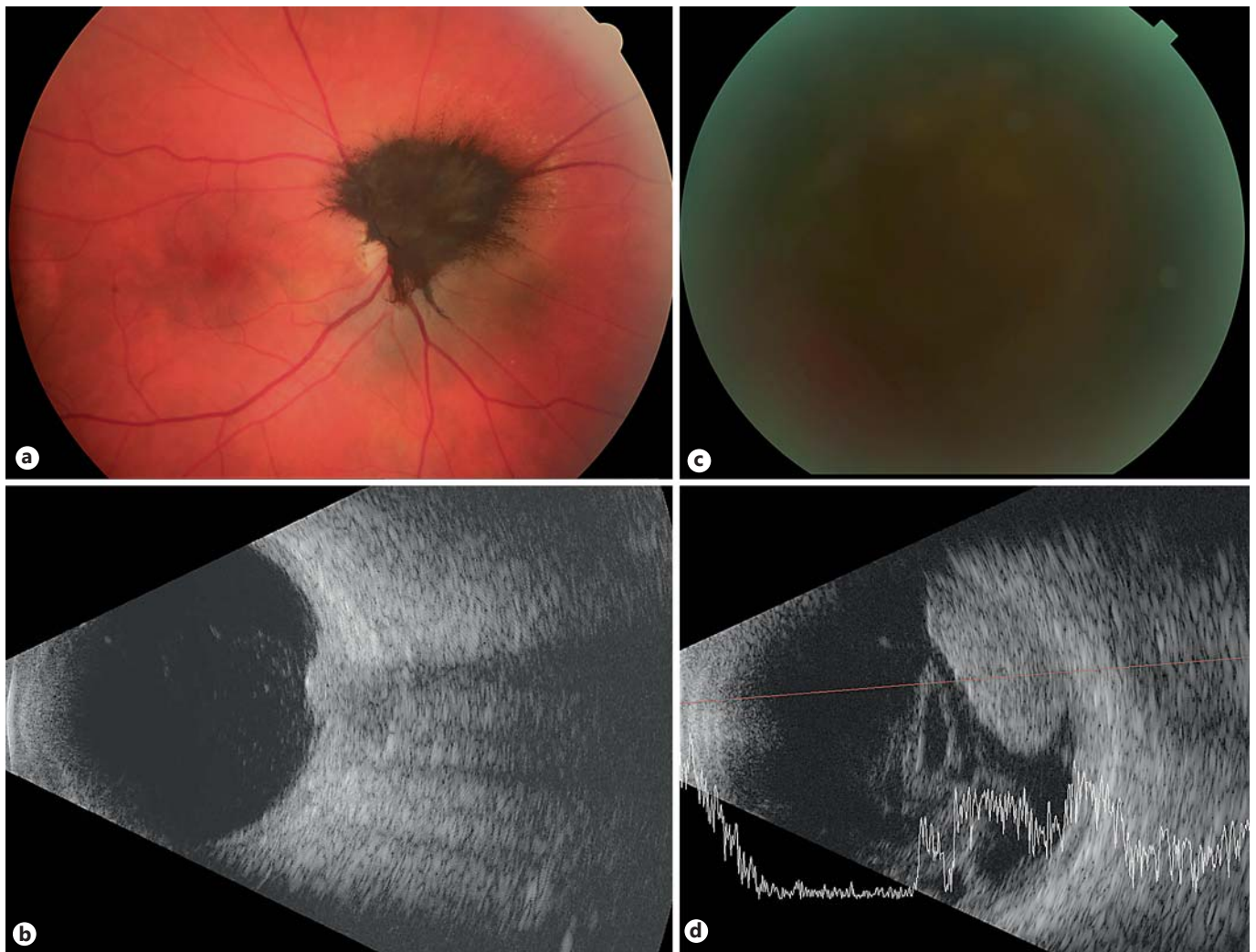
cytoplasmic pigments obscuring nuclear details (HE stain; original magnification  $\times 100$ ). d Bleached preparations highlight the bland nuclei with inconspicuous nucleoli, low nucleus-to-cytoplasm ratios and the absence of appreciable pleomorphism or mitotic figures (bleach-hematoxylin stain; original magnification  $\times 100$ ).

#### Exon Capture Sequencing

Genetic alterations in *GNAQ/11*, *BAP1* and *SF3B1* were profiled using the IMPACT assay. As previously described in detail [5], this assay employs solution-phase hybridization-based exon capture and massively parallel DNA sequencing to interrogate all protein-coding exons and select introns of 279 oncogenes, tumor suppressor genes and members of pathways considered actionable by targeted therapies. The concentration of genomic DNA and DNA sequence library are both tested at the beginning of the assay before and after exon capture. If the yield is too low at any of these steps, the sample is failed. None of the specimens in this study failed these steps.

In brief, barcoded sequence libraries (New England Biolabs, Kapa Biosystems) underwent exon capture by hybridization (Nimblegen SeqCap) using a custom probe design, with approxi-

mately 112–250 ng of DNA used as input for library construction and 100 ng of the library used as input for exon capture [7]. To prevent off-target hybridization, a pool of blocker oligonucleotides, complementary to the full sequences of all barcoded adaptors, was spiked into a final total concentration of 10 mmol/l. An Illumina HiSeq 2000 device was used to sequence DNA and generate paired-end 75-bp reads. The reads were aligned to the reference human genome (hg19) using the Burrows-Wheeler alignment tool [8], and local realignment and quality score recalibration were completed using the Genome Analysis Toolkit (GATK) according to GATK best practices [9]. A mean unique-sequence coverage of  $\times 281$  was achieved. Single-nucleotide variants were identified using muTect [10]. For specimens without matched normal DNA, all silent variants and all single-nucleotide polymorphisms vali-



**Fig. 2.** Optic nerve melanocytoma transformed to melanoma (specimen 6). Color fundus photograph of an optic-nerve melanocytoma at presentation (**a**) and the corresponding ultrasound image, demonstrating a 2-mm-thick tumor (**b**). The patient had a vision of 20/25 at that time. The color photograph at 3 years of

follow-up demonstrates that the fundus is obscured by vitreous hemorrhage (**c**), at which point the patient's vision had decreased to light perception. The corresponding ultrasound (**d**) at that point demonstrates growth of the lesion to a height of 5.5 mm and overlying vitreous hemorrhage.

dated by the 1,000 Genomes Project were filtered out. Indels were detected using the SomaticIndelDetector tool in GATK, and the Integrative Genomics Viewer was used to manually review all candidate mutations and indels [11].

## Results

In this collection of 6 (1 iridociliary and 5 optic-nerve) ophthalmic melanocytoma specimens, two mutations were detected in *GNAQ* in codon 209 (Gln209Leu). They occurred in 1 iridociliary melanocytoma (fig. 1) and 1 of

the optic-nerve melanocytomas (fig. 2). The 2 specimens in which the melanocytoma had clinically and histopathologically transformed to a melanoma contained a mutation in *BAP1*. The mutational analysis of the 6 specimens is summarized in table 1. No specimen had a mutation in *SF3B1*.

Copy number variations were identified in specimen 6 and revealed a loss of chromosome 1 and chromosome 3 and a gain of chromosome 8. For the remaining 5 specimens, the analysis did not reveal any significant amplifications or deletions. Specimens 4 and 6 were monosomy 3 by fluorescence in situ hybridization.

**Table 2.** Summary of the literature on the anatomic location and frequency of *GNAQ/11* mutations

First author [Ref.]	Year	Site	<i>GNAQ</i> , exon 4	<i>GNAQ</i> , exon 5	<i>GNA11</i> , exon 4	<i>GNA11</i> , exon 5
<i>Melanocytoma</i>						
Küsters-Vandeveldel [12]	2010	CNS		3/4		
Küsters-Vandeveldel [13]	2010	CNS		6/12		
Murali [14]	2012	CNS	1/4			1/4
Mudhar [4]	2013	Ciliochoroid		2/2		
Küsters-Vandeveldel [19]	2015	CNS		9/16		1/4
<i>Blue nevus</i>						
Van Raamsdonk [3]	2009	Skin		24/29		
Lamba [25]	2009	Skin		6/13		
Van Raamsdonk [17]	2010	Skin	1/96	76/139	1/96	9/139
Küsters-Vandeveldel [12]	2010	CNS		1/1		
Cohen [16]	2012	Oral cavity		1/4		
<i>Nevus of Ota</i>						
Van Raamsdonk [3]	2009	Skin		1/17		
Van Raamsdonk [17]	2010	Skin	1/11	2/20	0/11	1/20
<i>Nevus</i>						
Van Raamsdonk [17]	2010	Uvea	0/1	1/1	0/1	0/1
Cohen [16]	2012	Oral cavity		0/6		
<i>Melanoma</i>						
Van Raamsdonk [17]	2010	Uvea	4/145	73/163	3/145	52/163
Van Raamsdonk [17]	2010	Uvea-metastatic	1/17	5/23	1/17	13/23
Van Raamsdonk [3]	2009	Uvea		22/48		
Cohen [16]	2012	Oral cavity		0/4		
Küsters-Vandeveldel [12]	2010	CNS		1/4		
Küsters-Vandeveldel [19]	2015	CNS		2/4		1/4

CNS = Central nervous system.

No patient developed metastases over a median follow-up of 5.8 years, and both patients with malignantly transformed melanocytomas are still alive.

Specimen 6 was grossly dissected into melanoma and melanocytoma and snap frozen at the time of enucleation. Both the melanocytoma and melanoma specimens were found to have a mutation in *GNAQ* and *BAP1*, but the patient-matched normal tissue had neither, confirming that these mutations were likely somatic.

## Discussion

Despite the clinical and histopathological differences, molecular studies show an overlap with morphologically distinct lesions, namely blue nevi, melanocytoma, ophthalmic melanocytosis and uveal nevi/melanomas. The IMPACT assay employed in this study has the advantage of providing a combination approach for the detection of multiple categories of genetic alterations [7]. It gives us

the advantage of investigating the entire exons of *GNAQ/11*, *BAP1* and *SF3B1* for both the common and rare mutations as well as identifying additional genomic alterations such as copy number losses and gains [5].

Using this method, we discovered the presence of a Q209L exon 5 *GNAQ* mutation in the iridociliary melanocytoma and in 1 of 5 of the optic-nerve melanocytomas. It is unclear whether these findings are representative of all melanocytomas or just of those that come to enucleation due to aggressive clinical features. The reasons for detecting mutations in only 2 out of 6 melanocytomas include a lower prevalence of mutation in melanocytoma, the small sample size of this study or, less likely, the presence of low allele frequency mutations that could have been missed due to low tumor purity or subclonality.

Somatic mutations are typically mutually exclusive in either *GNAQ* or *GNA11*. They have been revealed in a number of melanocytic neoplasms, including 83% of all uveal melanomas (including 22% of the iris melanomas),

90% of the uveal melanoma metastases, choroidal nevi, blue nevi (skin and oral cavity), oculodermal melanocytosis, and central nervous system and ciliochoroidal melanocytomas [3, 12–19] (table 2). The present study indicates that ophthalmic melanocytomas of the iridociliary body and optic nerve can be added to this list.

It has been proposed that lesions with *GNAQ/11* mutations may have two common traits: (1) they occur in extraepithelial melanocytes such as the leptomeninges, uvea and dermis, and (2) they appear to arise preferentially in melanocytes derived from cranial (rather than truncal) neural crests [15]. Our findings of mutations in iridociliary and optic-nerve melanocytomas could be consistent with both characteristics, since both are extraepithelial. Furthermore, the iris stroma and melanocytes of the optic nerve originate from melanocytes derived from cranial neural crest precursors (either the leptomeninges, lamina fusca or choroid).

*GNAQ/11* mutations may be detected in uveal melanoma development but are not considered sufficient for malignant transformation [3]. Because 84% of all metastasizing uveal melanoma tumors have inactivating somatic mutations in *BAP1* (BRCA1-associated protein 1), *BAP1* is implicated as a later aberration and an associated event in uveal melanoma metastasis [20]. Malignant transformation is the most likely indication for removal of a melanocytoma-containing eye. In this study, 2 optic nerve melanocytomas with clinically suspected and histopathologically confirmed transformation to melanoma revealed a *BAP1* mutation. These mutations consisted of a nonsense mutation (R385\*) and a frameshift insertion (D663fs). A germline nonsense mutation has been found at the same location in a family with uveal melanoma; and while this specific frameshift mutation has not been previously reported, alterations at the nuclear localization signal domain have been previously found [21].

This suggests that mutations in *BAP1* may accompany the malignant transformation of ophthalmic melanocytoma to melanoma. In this study, it is unclear whether the *BAP1* mutation existed exclusively in the malignantly transformed portion of the melanocytoma, or whether it was also present in the benign-appearing melanocytoma. Despite our small sample size, future confirmation of this discovery could suggest the need for aggressive management of ophthalmic melanocytomas (and any benign-appearing melanocytic lesion), for instance, in patients carrying a known germline mutation in *BAP1*. If confirmed in larger numbers of samples, it may be an option to biopsy suspicious melanocytomas for the presence of a somatic *BAP1* mutation.

Mutations in *SF3B1* have recently been identified in approximately 15–18.6% of all uveal melanomas; they are associated with good prognosis and rarely occur coincidentally with *BAP1* mutations [22–24]. None of the melanocytoma specimens in this study, including those without *BAP1* mutations, had an *SF3B1* mutation.

A collection of melanocytic neoplasms, mainly extra-dermal and of neural-crest derivation, possesses alterations in *GNAQ/11*, and this study demonstrates that ophthalmic melanocytomas of the iridociliary body and optic nerve can be added to this list.

## Acknowledgments

This study was supported by The Fund for Ophthalmic Knowledge, The New York Community Trust, and Research to Prevent Blindness.

## Statement of Ethics

This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and University of Washington School of Medicine and Public Health, and adhered to the Declaration of Helsinki. All patients gave informed consent.

## Disclosure Statement

None of the authors have conflicts of interests to disclose.

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