

## **Molecular profiling, including *TERT* promoter mutations, of acral lentiginous melanomas**

Anna Luiza Silva Almeida Vicente (Barretos Cancer Hospital, Brazil), Adriana Cruvinel Carloni (Barretos Cancer Hospital, Brazil), Gustavo Noriz Berardinelli (Barretos Cancer Hospital, Brazil), Paula Soares (University of Porto, Portugal), Cristovam Scapulatempo (Barretos Cancer Hospital, Brazil), Olga Martinho (Barretos Cancer Hospital, Brazil), Rui Manuel Reis (Barretos Cancer Hospital, Brazil), Vinicius de Lima Vazquez (Barretos Cancer Hospital, Brazil)

**BACKGROUND:** Acral lentiginous melanoma (ALM) has singular clinical and molecular characterization. *TERT* (human telomerase reverse transcriptase) promoter mutations have been described as recurrent in melanomas and infrequent in ALM, but their real incidence and clinical relevance is unclear.

**HYPOTHESIS:** *TERT* mutation status was associated with clinical/molecular features and survival of acral lentiginous melanomas.

**METHODS:** Sixty-one samples from 48 patients with ALM were analyzed. After DNA isolation, the mutation profiles of the hotspot region of *BRAF*, *NRAS*, *KIT*, *PDGFRA*, and *TERT* genes were determined by PCR amplification followed by direct Sanger sequencing. *KIT*, *PDGFRA*, and *VEGFR2* gene amplification was performed by quantitative PCR. Clinical information such as survival, clinical stage, and Breslow tumor classification were obtained from medical records.

**RESULTS:** *TERT* promoter mutations were found in 9.3% of the cases, *BRAF* in 10.3%, *NRAS* in 7.5%, *KIT* in 20.7%, and *PDGFRA* in 14.8% of ALM. None of the cases showed *KIT*, *PDGFRA*, or *VEGFR2* gene amplification. We found an association between *KIT* mutations and advanced Clark level (IV and V,  $p=0.043$ ) and *TERT* promoter mutations with low mitotic index ( $p=0.015$ ). No relevant associations were found between *TERT* mutation status and clinical/molecular features nor survival. Mutations of *KIT* and *PDGFRA* are the most common genetic alterations, and they can be therapeutic targets for these patients.