Germline mutations in the KRAS gene have been reported to be associated with two distinct syndromes: Noonan syndrome and cardiofaciocutaneous (CFC) syndrome. These syndromes share a common pattern of congenital anomalies, including typical heart defects, overlapping craniofacial dysmorphisms, short stature, and a variable degree of mental retardation. KRAS is also one of the most activated oncogenes in human cancer.

Noonan Syndrome
Noonan syndrome (NS) is an autosomal dominant dysmorphology syndrome characterized by short stature, congenital heart defect, and developmental delay of variable degree. Other findings can include broad or webbed neck, unusual chest shape with superior pectorus carinatum and inferior pector excavatum, cryptorchidism, varied coagulation defects, lymphatic dysplasias, ocular abnormalities, and deafness. Characteristic facies include hypertelorism, downward sloping palpebral apertures, epicanthal folds, ptosis, and low-set posteriorly rotated ears. Early feeding difficulties such as poor suck or gastrointestinal dysfunction are also common. Although birth length is usually normal, final adult height approaches the lower limit of normal. Up to one-third of affected individuals have mild mental retardation. KRAS mutations have been implicated in 5% or less of cases of Noonan syndrome.

CFC Syndrome
Cardiofaciocutaneous (CFC) syndrome is characterized by features in three primary systems: cardiac, craniofacial, and ectodermal; however, other systems may be involved as well. Cardiac abnormalities can include pulmonic stenosis and other valve dysplasias, septal defects, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, and rhythm disturbances. Individuals with CFC syndrome have a distinctive craniofacial appearance. Ectodermal features include skin findings, such as xerosis, hyperkeratosis, ichthyosis, keratosis pilaris, uralenthyema oophorogenes, eczema, pigmented moles, palmoplantar hyperkeratosis; hair findings such as sparse, curly, fine or thick, woolly, or brittle hair, and possible absent eyelashes and eyebrows; and the nails may be dystrophic or fast growing. Cognitive delay (ranging from mild to severe) is seen in all affected individuals. Neoplasias have been reported in some individuals with CFC.

There are four genes known to be associated with CFC. Mutations in the BRAF gene account for ~75% of cases, MAP2K1 and MAP2K2 account for ~25% of cases, and KRAS accounts for <2% of cases. CFC syndrome is inherited in an autosomal dominant manner; however, most cases of CFC syndrome arise de novo.

Cancer
KRAS is said to be one of the most activated oncogenes, with 17 to 25% of all human tumors harboring an activating KRAS mutation. KRAS mutations described to date in patients with Noonan syndrome/CFC are distinct from those found in malignancies.

Based on the provisional clinical opinion released by the American Society of Clinical Oncology in January, 2009, it is recommended that all patients with colorectal cancer (CRC) have tumors tested for KRAS oncogene prior to therapy. It is estimated that the incidence of the KRAS mutations in CRC is approximately 35-45%. Detection of KRAS mutations in CRC is beneficial in identifying patients who will benefit from treatment which in turn will improve the clinical outcome and help in determining the best therapy strategy. If a KRAS mutation in codon 12 or 13 is detected, then patients with metastatic colorectal carcinoma should not receive anti-EGFR antibody therapy as part of their treatment.

For patients with suspected KRAS-related conditions, sequence analysis is recommended as the first step in mutation identification. For patients in whom mutations are not identified by full gene sequencing, deletion/duplication analysis is appropriate.

Please note that this test is for the KRAS (12p12.1) gene only.

References:

Genes

KRAS

Indications

This test is indicated for:
- Confirmation of a clinical diagnosis of a KRAS-related condition in an individual in whom sequence analysis was negative.
- Individuals at-risk for a KRAS-related condition due to family history in whom sequence analysis was negative.
- Testing of colorectal cancer tissue for therapeutic decisions in an individual in whom sequence analysis was negative.

Methodology

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DNA isolated from peripheral blood is hybridized to a CGH array to detect deletions and duplications. The targeted CGH array has overlapping probes which cover the entire genomic region. Please note that a “backbone” of probes across the entire genome are included on the array for analytical and quality control purposes. Rarely, off-target copy number variants causative of disease may be identified that may or may not be related to the patient’s phenotype. Only known pathogenic off-target copy number variants will be reported. Off-target copy number variants of unknown clinical significance will not be reported.

### Detection

Detection is limited to duplications and deletions. The CGH array will not detect point or intronic mutations. Results of molecular analysis must be interpreted in the context of the patient’s clinical and/or biochemical phenotype.

### Specimen Requirements

Submit only 1 of the following specimen types

* Preferred specimen type: Whole Blood

#### Type: Whole Blood

Specimen Requirements:

In EDTA (purple top) tube:
- Infants (2 years): 3-5 ml
- Older Children & Adults: 5-10 ml

Specimen Collection and Shipping: Refrigerate until time of shipment. Ship sample within 5 days of collection at room temperature with overnight delivery.

#### Type: Saliva

Specimen Requirements:

Oragene™ Saliva Collection kit (available through EGL) used according to manufacturer instructions.

Specimen Collection and Shipping: Store sample at room temperature. Ship sample within 5 days of collection at room temperature with overnight delivery.

### Special Instructions

Submit copies of diagnostic biochemical test results with the sample, if appropriate. Contact the laboratory if further information is needed.

Sequence analysis is required before deletion/duplication analysis by targeted CGH array. If sequencing is performed outside of EGL Genetics, please submit a copy of the sequencing report with the test requisition.

### Related Tests

- Sequence analysis of the KRAS gene is available and is required before deletion/duplication analysis.
- Sequencing and deletion/duplication analysis of the PTPN11 gene for Noonan syndrome is also available.
- Sequencing and deletion/duplication analysis of the BRAF and MAP2K1 genes for CFC syndrome is also available.
- Custom diagnostic mutation analysis (KM) is available to family members if mutations are identified by targeted mutation testing or sequencing analysis.
- Prenatal testing is available to adults who are confirmed carriers of mutations. Please contact the laboratory genetic counselor to discuss appropriate testing prior to collecting a prenatal specimen.

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