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Genetic mutations

by Matthew Helm, MD and Paul Wirth, MD

Melanocytic Lesions			
Gene	Lesion	Function	
C-kit	Mucosal and acral melanoma, melanoma on chronic sun- damaged skin	Encodes CD117, a transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinase protein	
BRAF (V600E most commonly)	Melanoma on non-chronic sun-damaged skin, Common nevi	Encodes the serine/threonine-pro- tein kinase B-Raf	
NRAS	Nodular melanoma, non-CSD melanoma, congenital mela- nocytic nevi (CMN), common nevi	Member of the RAS gene family	
Loss of BAP1	Atypical spitzoid tumors with epitheloid Spitz nevi (BAPoma), melanoma, uveal melanoma, renal cell carci- noma	Loss of deubiquitination by BRCA1 associated protein-1 (ubiquitin car- boxy-terminal hydrolase).	
TERT-p	Advanced melanoma	Telomerase reverse transcriptase (TERT) promoter mutations are associated with poor prognosis.	
Activating mutation GNAQ	Uveal melanoma, Nevus of Ota, blue nevus	Transmembrane domain receptors catalyzes intracellular signaling pathways and exchange of GDP for GTP.	
GNA11	Uveal melanoma, blue nevus, malignant blue nevus	Works with the paralogue GNAQ.	
HRAS mutations/11p gains	Spitz nevus-more common after puberty	Activating HRAS mutation in agminated spitz nevi and mosaicism	
P16 loss	Atypical spitz tumors and spit- zoid melanoma. Often misdi- agnosed as infantile heman- gioma due to erythematous color and prominent telangi- ectasia.	Loss of this INK4 cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors (CDKIs) prevents withdrawal from cell cycle progres- sion. P16 staining argues against 9p21loss.	



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Gene	Lesion	Function	
Homozygous loss of 9p21	Increase risk of metastasis and death in spitzoid tumor	Three tumor suppressor genes are found at this location: genes CDKN2A, CDKN2B, and MTAP.	
CDKN2A	Familial atypical multiple mole melanoma syndrome (FAMMM), dyplastic nevi, mel- anoma, pancreatic cancer	Protein products p14 and p16 modulates cell cycle progression via p53 and Rb pathways.	
CCND1/CDK4	CSD sites, acral and mucosal melanoma	Amplification leads to leads to increased phosphorylation of Rb gene allowing E2F to promote expression of genes that leads to the progression from G1 to the S phase.	
Types of nevi, genomic associations, and phenotype			
Common and congenital melanocytic nevi	BRAF and NRAS	Maturation of nests	
Blue nevi and related neoplasms	GNAQ and GNA11	Heavily pigmented dendritic melanocytes	
Desmoplastic spitz	HRAS	Prominent fibrotic stroma	
Spitz	ALK fusion	Plexiform growth pattern with large nests of fusiform to polygonal mela- nocytes in elongated nests.	
Spitz	ROS-1 fusion	Well-circumscribed and dome- shaped	
Spitz	NTRK1 fusion	Classical histology	

Abbreviations

CSD – chronic sun damaged CMN – congenital melanocytic nevi

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