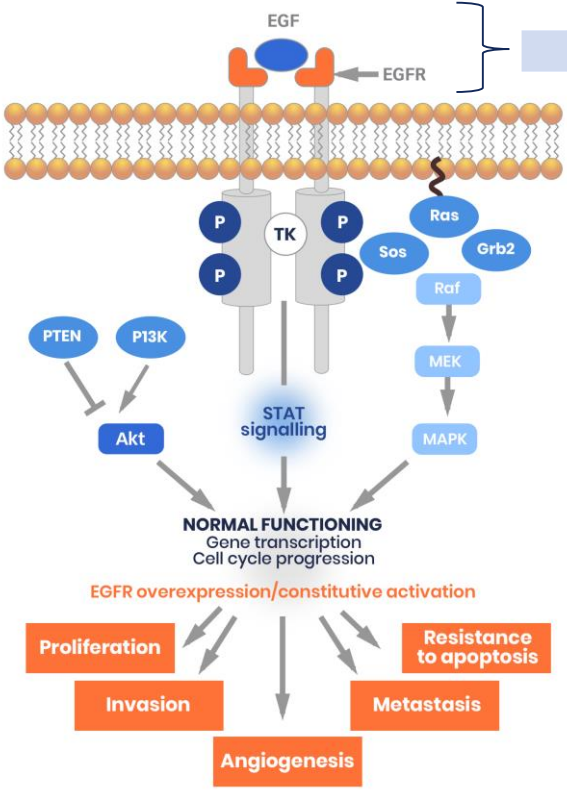
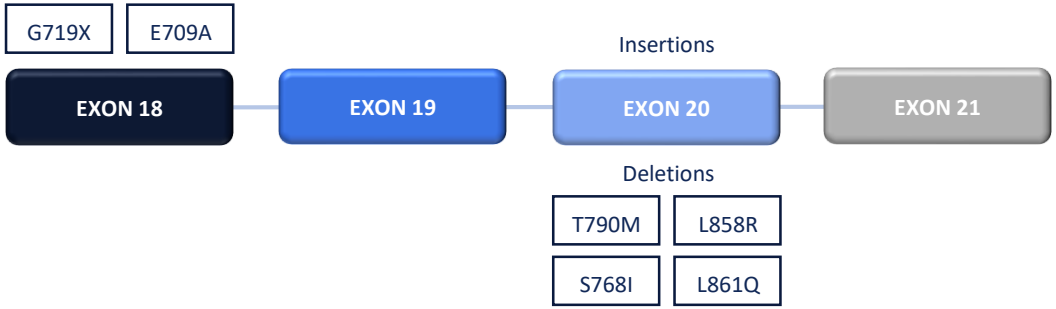


Processes leading to tumour development[1]

>60% of NSCLCs express EGFR[2]

All EGFR mutations occur within exons 18-21…[3–7]



…but their prevalence varies

COMMON MUTATIONS	UNCOMMON MUTATIONS[4]
▪ T790M (exon 20) 50-60% (in the resistant setting)[3] ▪ Exon 19 deletions 44%[5] ▪ L858R mutation (exon 21) 41%[5]	▪ Complex mutations (exon 18) 14% ▪ G719X and E709A mutations (exon 18) 3-4% ▪ Exon 20 insertions 1.5-2.5% ▪ L861Q mutation (exon 21) 2% ▪ S768I mutation (exon 20) 1%

EGFR mutation status can influence response to tyrosine kinase inhibitors[8]

EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer; TK, tyrosine kinase.

Figure modified from Brambilla E et al. 2009. 1. Brambilla E, Gazdar A. *Eur Respir J*. 2009;33:1485–1497; 2. da Cunha Santos G, et al. *Annu Rev Pathol*. 2011;6:49–69; 3. T790M in NSCLC: ESMO Biomarker Factsheet. Available from: https://oncologypro.esmo.org/Education-Library/Factsheets-on-Biomarkers/T790M-in-NSCLC (Accessed March 2019); 4. O'Kane GM, et al. *Lung Cancer* 2017;109:137–44; 5. Su J, et al. *Oncotarget* 2017;8: 111246–111257; 6. Prabhakar CN. *Transl Lung Cancer Res*. 2015;4:110–118; 7. Kobayasji S, et al. *J Thorac Oncol*. 2013;8:45–51; 8. Bethune G, et al. *J Thorac Dis*. 2010;2:48–51.