BRAF, NRAS, and GNAQ Mutations in Conjunctival Melanocytic Nevi

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Purpose. To evaluate BRAF, NRAS, and GNAQ mutations in surgical specimens of common and blue conjunctival melanocytic nevi.

Methods. Surgical specimens from 25 conjunctival melanocytic nevi (23 common and 2 blue) of 25 patients were evaluated. All common nevi were analyzed immunohistochemically for the expression of BRAF V600E or NRAS Q61R. One lesion with negative immunoreactivity and for all blue nevi, a hybridization capture-based next-generation sequencing method was employed for mutation analysis. For common nevi, genetic features were compared with clinical and histopathologic findings. Continuous variables (age at excision and largest basal diameter) were compared with a Students’s t test and all categoric variables were compared with Fisher’s Exact Test.

Results. Of common melanocytic nevi, 9 (39.1%) were immunoreactive for NRAS Q61R and 13 (56.5%) were immunoreactive for BRAF V600E. One common nevus, which was immunonegative for both BRAF V600E and NRAS Q61R was found to harbor an NRAS Q61K mutation by sequence analysis. Patients with NRAS-mutated nevi were more likely to report occurrence of the lesion prior to 18-years old and more likely to have intrinsic cysts. The mean largest basal diameter was 6.0 and 3.5 mm for NRAS- and BRAF-immunoreactive lesions, respectively (P = 0.003). GNAQ mutations were identified in each of the two blue nevi of this study.

Conclusions. These findings document that common conjunctival melanocytic nevi have mutually exclusive mutations in BRAF and NRAS. The two conjunctival blue nevi harbored GNAQ mutations. This suggests the driver mutations of conjunctival nevi are similar to those of nevi of the skin. At the molecular level, conjunctival nevi appear more like cutaneous nevi than choroidal nevi.

There are many parallels between melanocytic lesions of the skin and those of the conjunctiva. In both tissue types the originating melanocytes are derived from the neural crest and migrate toward the epithelium (or extraepithelial in the case of blue nevi) in their respective locations. There has been some evidence that they share the similar genetic underpinnings, however, this has not been fully expounded upon in the literature. For instance, cutaneous nevi have mutually exclusive mutations in NRAS and BRAF and these are shown to associate with particular clinicopathological features.1-4 Even though conjunctival melanomas (for some of which conjunctival nevi are thought to be precursor lesions) have mutually exclusive mutations in NRAS and BRAF, only BRAF mutations have so far been documented in conjunctival nevi. Furthermore, the majority of cutaneous blue nevi have a unique genetic identity with mutations in GNAQ or GNA11, and the presence of these mutations have been confirmed in oral and central nervous system blue nevi,10-15 but not in the conjunctiva.

Thus, the purpose of this study was to evaluate the mutation spectrum of conjunctival melanocytic nevi. With the availability of mutant protein-specific antibodies we focused on documenting the distribution of BRAF V600E and NRAS Q61R expression in common conjunctival melanocytic nevi and correlated the mutation status with clinicopathologic features. Using molecular studies we also document for the first time the presence of GNAQ mutations in blue nevi of the conjunctiva and the presence of an NRAS Q61K mutation in a common nevus.

Methods

The institutional review board of Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center and Emory University School of Medicine approved this retrospective study. It included 25 conjunctival nevi from 25 patients between September 2013 and May 2017. Lesions included in this study underwent consecutive surgical excision within the study timeframe and had histopathologic confirmation by a pathologist. Informed consent was obtained from each patient.
Patient data included sex, age, and ethnicity. Clinical data included initial occurrence of conjunctival nevus (juvenile [18 years or younger] or adulthood), age at time of excision, ocular site (bulbar, palpebral, caruncle), site of ultraviolet light exposure (intrapalpebral fissure or otherwise), iris pigmentation, largest basal diameter, degree of pigmentation (amelanotic, melanotic, deeply melanotic, or amelanotic/melanotic), thickness (flat or raised), and presence of intrinsic cysts, intrinsic vessels, or sentinel vessels. Location was defined histopathologically (compound, subepithelial, etc.). Clinical data was not available for the de-identified conjunctival blue nevi specimens. Representative clinical images are shown in Figures 1, 2, and 3.

Tissue sections, 5-μm thick were cut from formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded tissue blocks. For detection of BRAFV600E, an automated immunohistochemical system (Ventana BenchMark XT; Ventana Medical Systems, Inc., Tucson, AZ, USA) was used with the commercially available mouse monoclonal antibody VE1 (anti-BRAFV600E; Ventana). For NRASQ61R detection the commercially available rabbit monoclonal antibody SP174 (Spring Bioscience, Pleasanton, CA, USA) was used with the Leica Bond detection system (Leica, Wetzlar, Germany). The staining result was recorded as either homogeneous immunoreactive for the respective marker or completely negative.

For the single sample that did not reveal a mutation by the above method and the blue nevi, the MSKCC IMPACT assay was used as previously described, on formalin-fixed paraffin embedded tissue.

For statistical analysis, continuous variables (age, age at excision, and largest basal diameter) were compared with a Student’s t-test and all categoric variables (clinicopathologic parameters) were compared with Fisher’s Exact Test. Analysis was performed with Prism 7 (Graphpad Software, Inc., La Jolla, CA, USA) and a P value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Of nevi, nine (40.9%) were immunoreactive for NRAS Q61R and 13 (56.5%) were immunoreactive for BRAFV600E mutations. One specimen lacked immunoreactivity for all immunohistochemistry targets, for which the MSK-IMPACT assay identified an NRASQ61K mutation. Both blue conjunctival nevi had a mutation in GNAQ (Q209L and Q209H) detected by MSK-IMPACT.

For the common nevi, the median age at the time of excision was 13.5 and 29 years for patients with an NRAS and BRAF mutated lesion, respectively (P = 0.09). The Table shows associations of NRAS and BRAF expression or mutational status with clinicopathologic features. There were three parameters that showed a statistical difference between patients with an NRAS- and BRAF-immunoreactive lesion: patients with NRAS-immunoreactive lesions were significantly more likely to report occurrence of the lesion prior to 18-years old. In addition, NRAS-immunoreactive lesions were significantly more likely to
have intrinsic cysts and have a largest basal diameter more than 5 mm. The mean largest basal diameter was 6.0 and 3.5 mm for NRAS- and BRAF-immunoreactive lesions, respectively ($P = 0.003$).

At a mean follow-up of 13.1 months, there were not events of recurrence or malignant transformation.

**DISCUSSION**

Ocular nevi differ in their genetic underpinnings depending on the anatomical derivation of their melanocytes. Nevi derived from uveal tract melanocytes harbor $GNAQ/11$ mutations. On the contrary, conjunctival nevi are more akin to their cutaneous counterpart and have been shown to have $BRAF$ mutations. The present study confirms the similarity between cutaneous and conjunctival nevi by identifying further genetic aberrations and associations with clinical features that are found in cutaneous nevi.

Cutaneous nevi have $NRAS$ and $BRAF$ mutations. $BRAF$ is a serine-threonine kinase and $NRAS$ an isoform of the RAS family of GTPase proteins; and both activate the MAPK signaling cascade, which leads cell cycle progression and cell proliferation. Similarly, for all the conjunctival nevi in this study, immunoreactivity and mutational analysis allowed for identification of either an $NRAS$ or $BRAF$ aberration. For this cohort, $NRAS$ and $BRAF$ mutations occurred in a mutually exclusive manner, with just over half the lesions exhibiting immunoreactivity with the antibody VE1, thereby indicating the presence of a $BRAFV600E$ mutation.

For cutaneous nevi, the presence of either a $BRAF$ or $NRAS$ mutation has been associated with specific clinical features. For instance, congenital cutaneous nevi are more likely to harbor $NRAS$ mutations, while acquired nevi have a propensity toward $BRAF$ mutations. One prior study on conjunctival nevi, that evaluated for $BRAF$ mutations only, found no difference in the proportion of children and adults with mutant lesions. On the contrary, in our series, $NRAS$ mutations were statistically more frequent in patients reporting the occurrence of their conjunctival nevus prior to the age of 18 years. However, the retrospective nature of this study limited our understanding of each lesion's occurrence to patient reporting. Furthermore, conjunctival nevi, particularly those that are congenital, are commonly amelanotic and difficult to fully appreciate overlying the white sclera; thereby, possibly influencing the recognition of their true occurrence date.

In cutaneous nevi, there is evidence to suggest that larger congenital lesions more commonly harbor $NRAS$ mutations, while smaller lesions may have either $BRAF$ or $NRAS$ mutations. In line with this finding, in the present study, conjunctival nevi with a basal diameter greater than 5 mm
were statistically more likely to have NRAS-immunoreactivity \((P = 0.006)\). Evaluated another way, the mean largest basal diameter was significantly greater (almost double) in NRAS-immunoreactive lesions compared with BRAF-immunoreactive nevi. Finally, intrinsic cysts were statistically more likely in NRAS-immunoreactive lesions; which may be a clinical marker for juvenile/congenital nature of these lesions.

The risk of malignant transformation of conjunctival nevi into melanoma is predicted to be 1% (Gerner et al.\(^{18}\), and more common in adult-onset lesions compared with those that appear in childhood. Like conjunctival nevi, up to 14% to 50% of conjunctival melanomas have been found to harbor \(BRAF\) mutations and 18% have \(NRAS\) mutations (Griewank et al.,\(^{5}\) Lake et al.,\(^{6}\) Goldenberg-Cohen et al.,\(^{7}\) Gear et al.,\(^{9}\) Riechardt et al.\(^{15}\)). In one study, \(BRAF\) mutant conjunctival melanomas were associated with a caruncle location and in another study with young age, male sex, sun-exposed location, mixed/nonpigmented color and nevus origin (Larsen et al.,\(^{19}\) Giewank et al.\(^{17}\)). However, this latter study found no association between \(BRAF\) mutant status and prognosis. Along the same lines, Gear and colleagues\(^{9}\) found no correlation between \(BRAF\) mutations and location or other clinicopathologic characteristics (Gear et al.\(^{9}\)). Therefore, the implications of \(BRAF\) mutations in conjunctival melanoma are controversial, and the potential of malignant transformation of nevi has an unknown association with \(BRAF\) or \(NRAS\) status.

It is proposed that lesions with \(GNAQ\) mutations possess the unique traits of being derived from extraepithelial melanocytes and particularly those that originate from cranial neural crest cells.\(^{11}\) Therefore, it would be conceivable that conjunctival blue nevi would be \(GNAQ\) mutant. This theory is strengthened by the discovery that cutaneous, central nervous system, and oral cavity blue nevi have \(GNAQ\) mutations.\(^{10,15}\) In keeping with this prediction, the present study demonstrates \(GNAQ\) mutations in both conjunctival blue nevi. Ultraviolet light exposure is not thought to play a role in \(GNAQ\) mutations, and remains debatable in \(BRAF\) and \(NRAS\) mutations. This shared genetic aberration in both cutaneous and conjunctival derived nevi is another example of the similarity between these two lesions from differing (skin and conjunctiva) anatomic origins. Immunohistochemistry techniques for \(BRAF\) \(V600E\) and \(NRAS\) \(Q61R\), are highly sensitive and specific.\(^{20,22}\) In our series, there was only one patient with negative immunohistochemistry for all targets. Instead, this specimen was evaluated with the MSK-IMPACT assay,\(^{23}\) which revealed a less common mutation in \(NRAS\) \(Q61K\), which is not recognized by the antibody SP174. The MSK-IMPACT assay is an invaluable tool with the advantage providing a combination approach for the detection of multiple categories of genetic alterations, and is particularly useful at identifying less common alterations that may not be easily detected through immunohistochemistry.

In summary, our findings confirm the parallels that exist between cutaneous and conjunctival melanocytic lesions. Our common conjunctival nevi cohort revealed data to support mutually exclusive genetic alterations of \(BRAF/V600E\) and \(NRAS\), with slightly higher presence of the former. Like cutaneous nevi, the NRAS-immunoreactivity was more common in larger lesions with an earlier occurrence in life. The similarities extend to blue nevi where we demonstrate a common genetic aberration in \(GNAQ\), which were present in two blue nevi specimens. These findings would benefit from validation with a larger cohort study. Prior concerns of specialists in the field point to the semantic problems with classifying pigmented lesions of the conjunctiva.\(^{23}\) The association between genetics and histopathology of nevi was limited to blue versus nonblue nevi (and did not extend to distinguishing among common nevi); however, genetics did suggest an association with some clinical features of common nevi. These findings open up the possibility of organizing pigmented lesions molecularly or genetically, and this in turn may relate to pathogenesis and ultimately inform treatment approaches.

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**References**


