



XVIII ASSEMBLEA MANGO

Ricerca Clinica e Traslazionale in Ginecologia Oncologica

MILANO, 2-3 LUGLIO 2021

Con il Patrocinio di:





Aggiornamento sui protocolli traslazionali **MaNGO** per l'analisi della “**Genomic Scar**” e della “**biopsia liquida**”

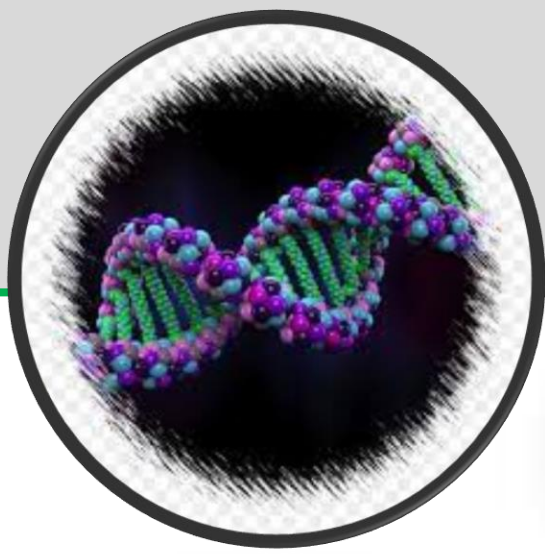
Milan, July 2 2021

A cura di:
Sergio Marchini, *PhD*
Head Molecular Pharmacology Lab/Cancer Pharmacology Group
IRCCS Humanitas Research Hospital,

- ✓ **There are currently two different genomics tools available within the MaNGO team:**
 - ✓ **The HRD assay**
 - ✓ **The ctDNA analysis.**

The idea is to provide to all the translational arms of the clinical trials developed by MaNGO team the optimum set of genomic workflow to achieve the aims of the studies.





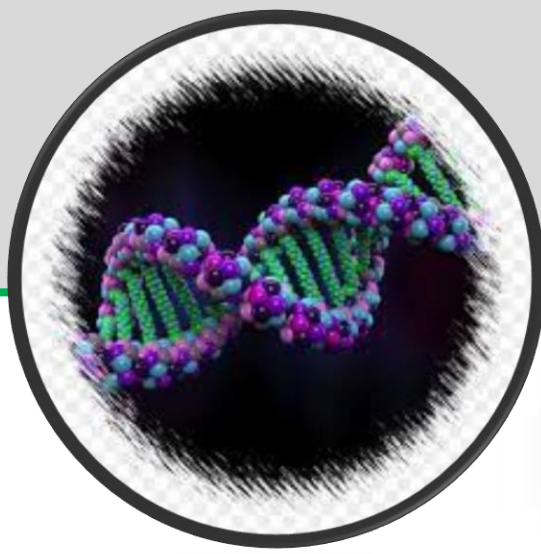
Molecular Signatures of HRD

The footprint

The philosophy is to select patients eligible for PARPi therapy independent of the underlying causes that impair HR activity.

The loss of specific DDR pathways in cancer, in contrast to other cellular “hallmarks”, generates stable—and thus more readily interpretable—“footprints” in cancer genomes, detected as an **increased mutation burden (TMB)**, altered **mutational signatures (S3, SR3, SR5)** or structural changes in the genome architecture (e.g., **LOH/TAI/LST/MMEJ/TD**)





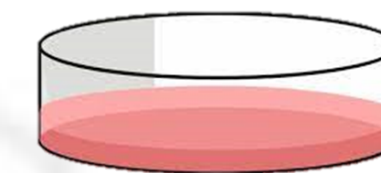
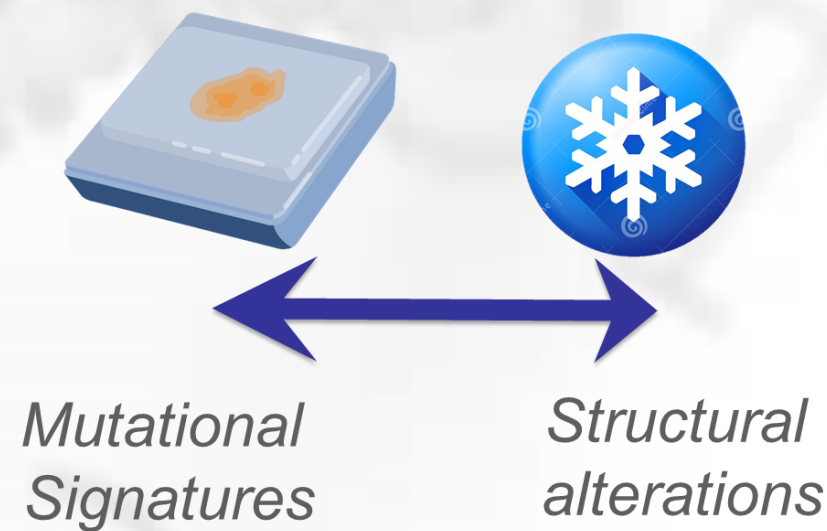
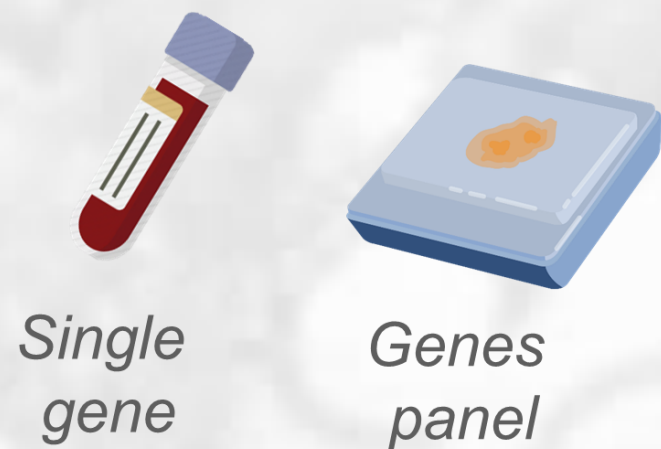
The HRD assays

An overview

Analysis of altered HR activity

CAUSES **EFFECTS** **FUNCTIONS**

Specimens



Variables

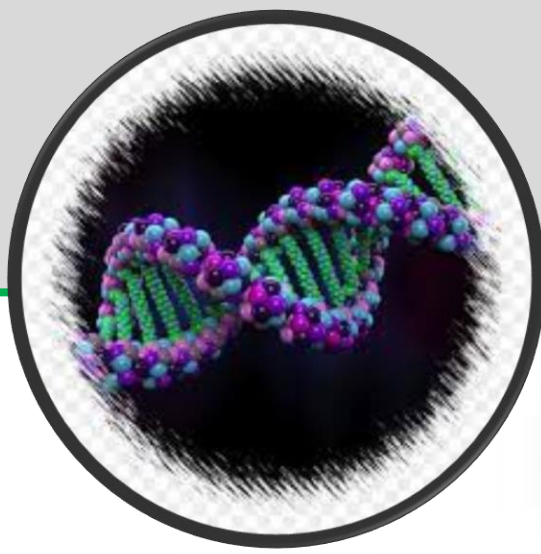
gBRCA1
gBRCA2

tBRCA1
tBRCA2
PALB2
RAD51D
RAD51C

S3
SR3+SR5

LOH
TAI
LST
MMEJ
TD

RAD51 foci
mRNA analysis



The Genomic Scar

The effects

GENOMIC SCARS as reporters of **HR** deficiency and drug response

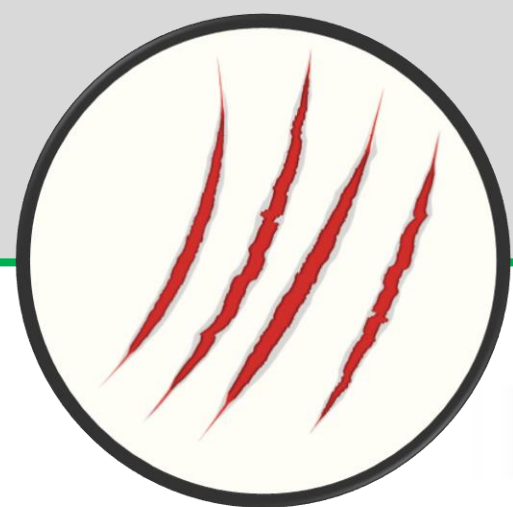
Defects in the mechanisms of HR causes a stable alteration in the DNA structure currently known as “**GENOMIC SCAR**”.

The use of the **GENOMIC SCAR** arises from the need to identify genomic aberrations with a known origin- **defects in the DNA repair pathway**- independently of the causes.

The major challenge in the identification of **GENOMIC SCARS** has been to distinguish HR defect (**HRD**)-**related genomic aberrations** from the **wide-ranging complexity** inherent to cancer genomes.

This can prevents **the accurate** measurement of HRD-related scars





The Genomic Scar

Features

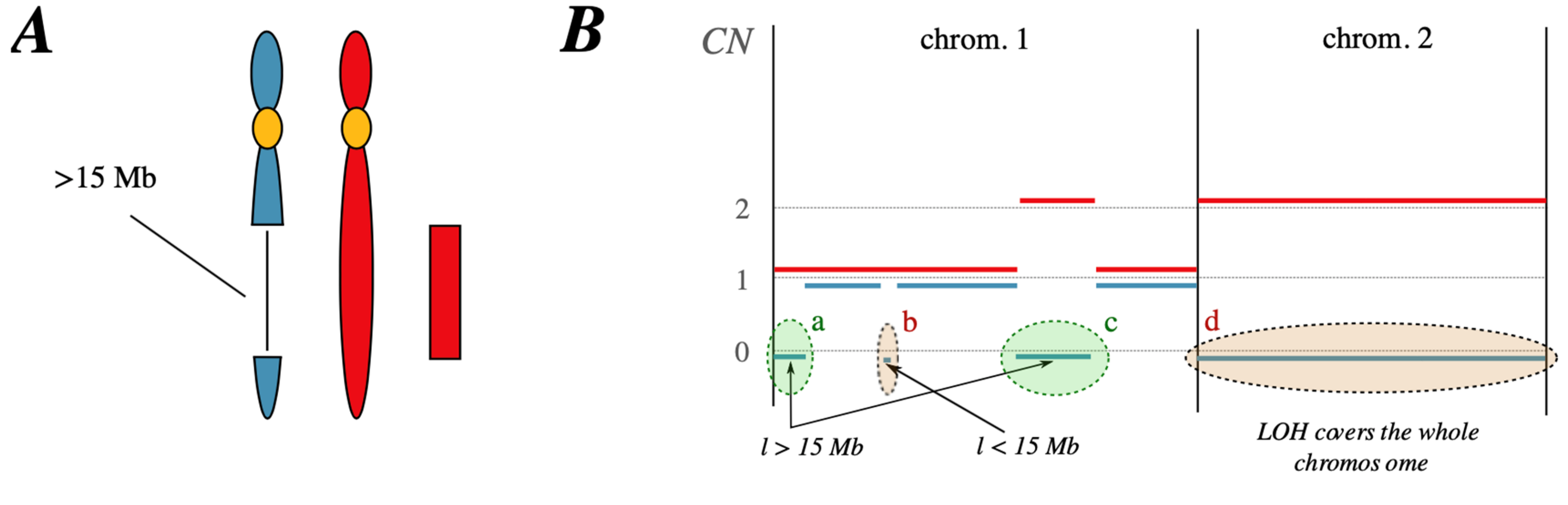
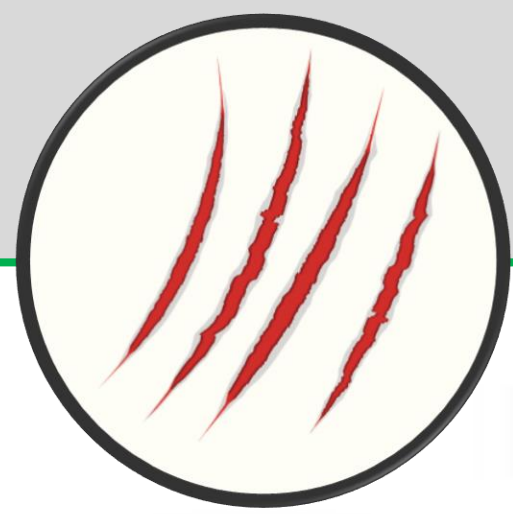
In the absence of **HR**, the DNA is characterized by **specific structural changes** due to the fact that other “**error prone**” DNA repair systems are active.

- Extensive Loss of Heterozygosity (**LOH**)
 - Large Scale Transitions (**LSTs**) increase
 - Telomeric Allelic Imbalance (**TAI**)
 - Mutational Signature 3
 - Rearrangements Signatures (Tandem duplication <10kb; Deletions <100kb)
 - Microhomology mediated small InDels (<25bp)
- HRD-score**
- HRDetect**

Knijnenburg et al., 2018 CellReports 23,239-254

Loss Of Heterozygosity

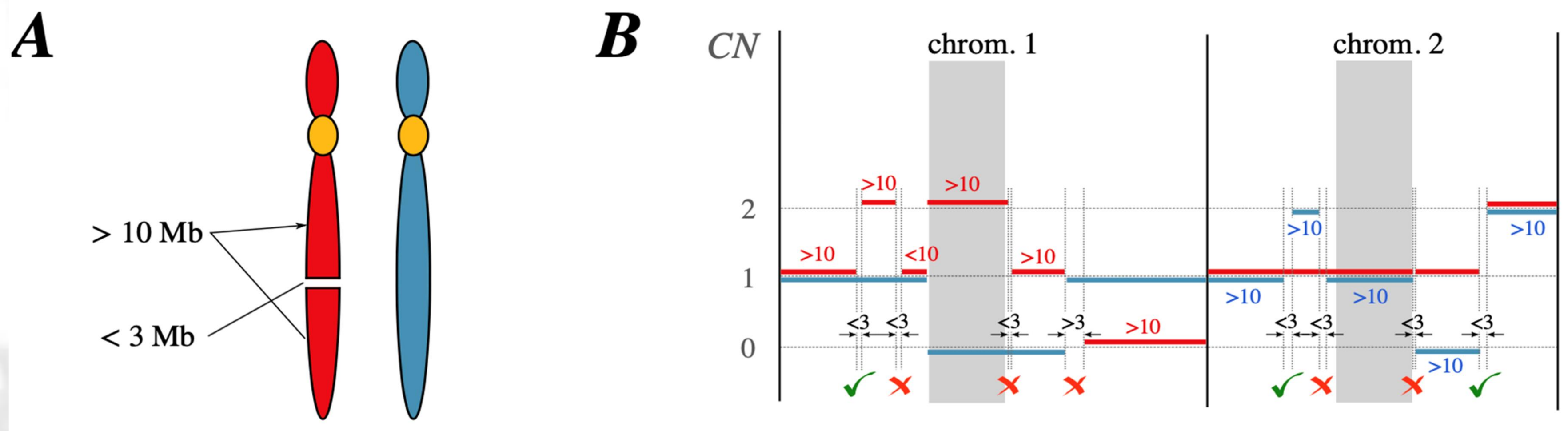
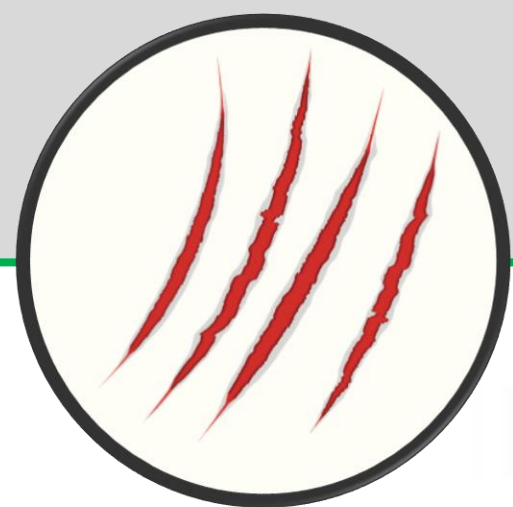
Features



The number of 15 Mb exceeding LOH regions which do not cover the whole chromosome.

Large Scale Transition

Features



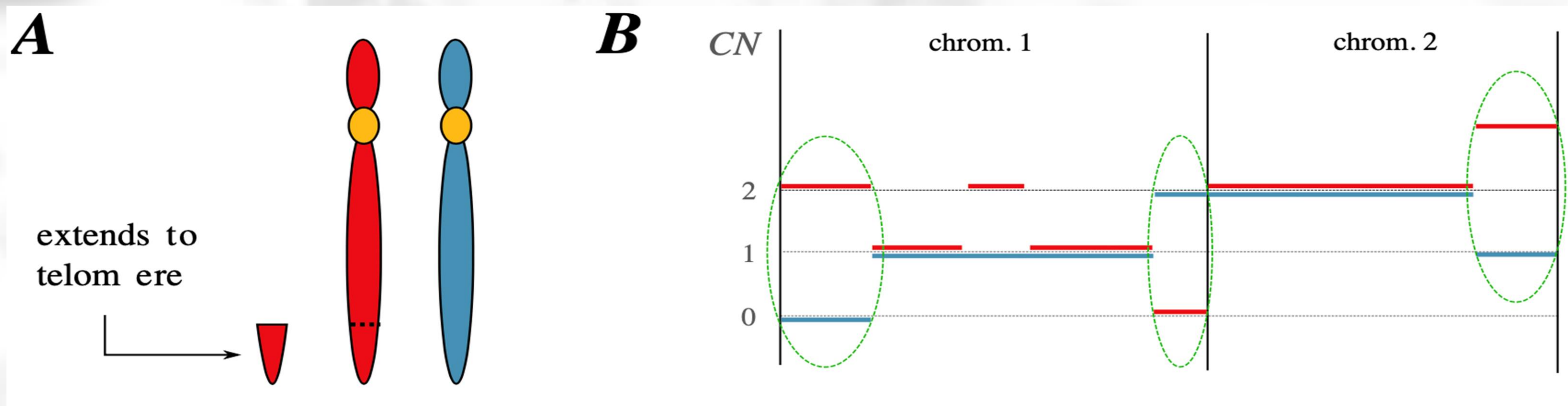
<https://github.com/sztup/scarHRD>

LST is a chromosomal break between adjacent regions of at least 10 Mb, with a distance between them not larger than 3Mb.



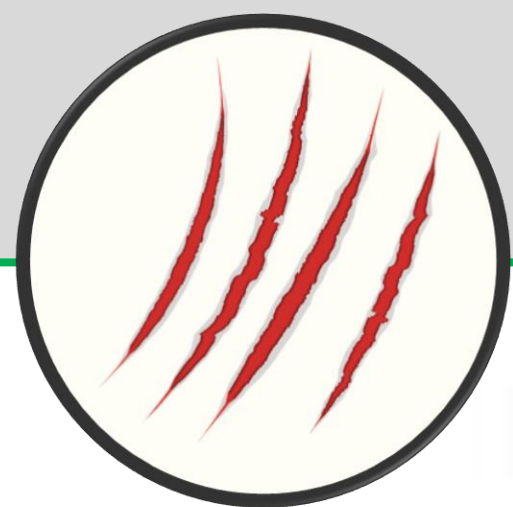
Telomeric Allelic Imbalance

Features



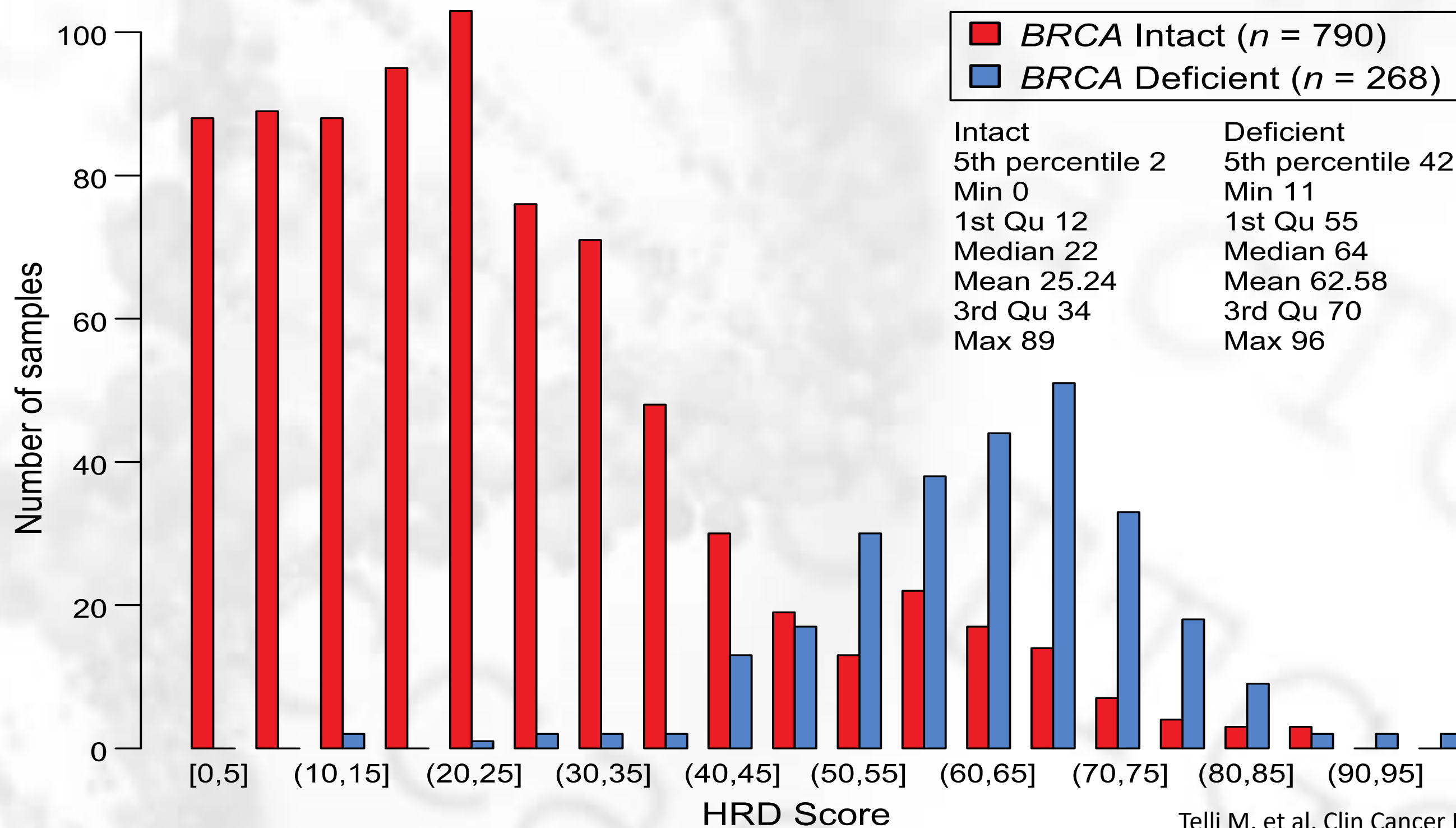
<https://github.com/sztup/scarHRD>

The number Allelic Imbalances of at least 1Mb that extend to the telomeric end of a chromosome.



The HRD

The metric



HRD is calculated as the sum of three metrics (**LOH + LST + TAI**) and the cut off is settled **to 42**, which represents the **5^o percentile with 95% of sensitivity**:

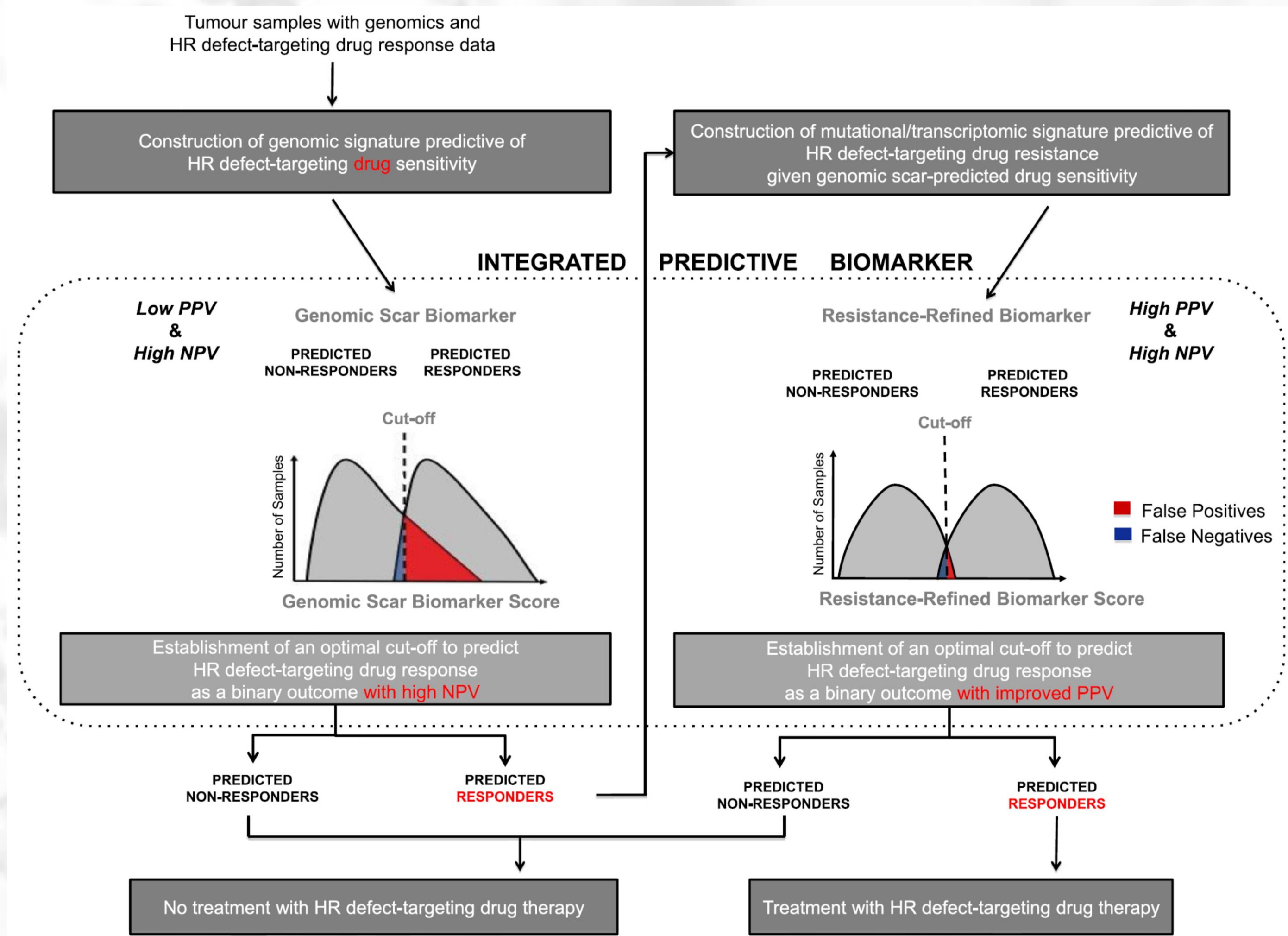
>42 HR DEFICIENT SAMPLE = eligible for PARPi

<42 HR PROFICIENT SAMPLE = not eligible for PARPi



The HRD

The limit



Watkins et al., Breast Cancer Res. 2014; 16:211



EFFECTS

- ✓ By chronicling the past but not documenting the present, genomic scar measures report whether or not a defect in HR has been operative at some point in tumorigenesis and not whether it remains operative at the point of treatment. **Tumor cells restore HR functions but retain the “Genomic Scar” value indicative of an HRD**
- ✓ A variety of mechanisms could restore HR or compensate for its loss in the aftermath of genomic scarring. Loss of **53BP1** and **reversion mutations to BRCA1 and BRCA2** have both been demonstrated to confer resistance to platinum agents and **PARPi** through the restoration of HR.
- ✓ Other pharmacological mechanisms such as over expression of **MDR1 protein** or **desmoplastic reactions** that limit drug access, can confer a resistance mechanism not intercepted by HRD value.

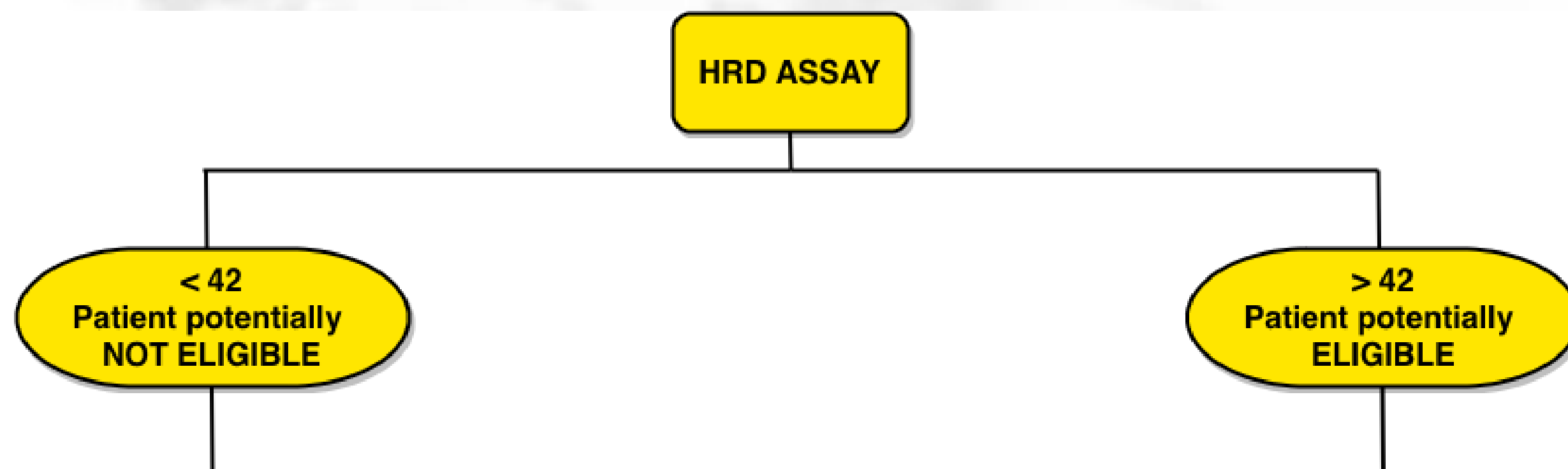
- ✓ MaNGO group developed an in house NGS-based HRD assay for its own translational studies.
- ✓ Initially developed on the commercially available OneSeq constitutional panel (CCP 17), the design was then modified.
- ✓ It works with both snap frozen and FFPE tumor biopsies with low tumor purity (< 30%).
- ✓ Bioinformatic pipeline was developed on the metrics described in Telli et al. (LOH+TAI+LST) plus SNV across a list of almost 300 genes.

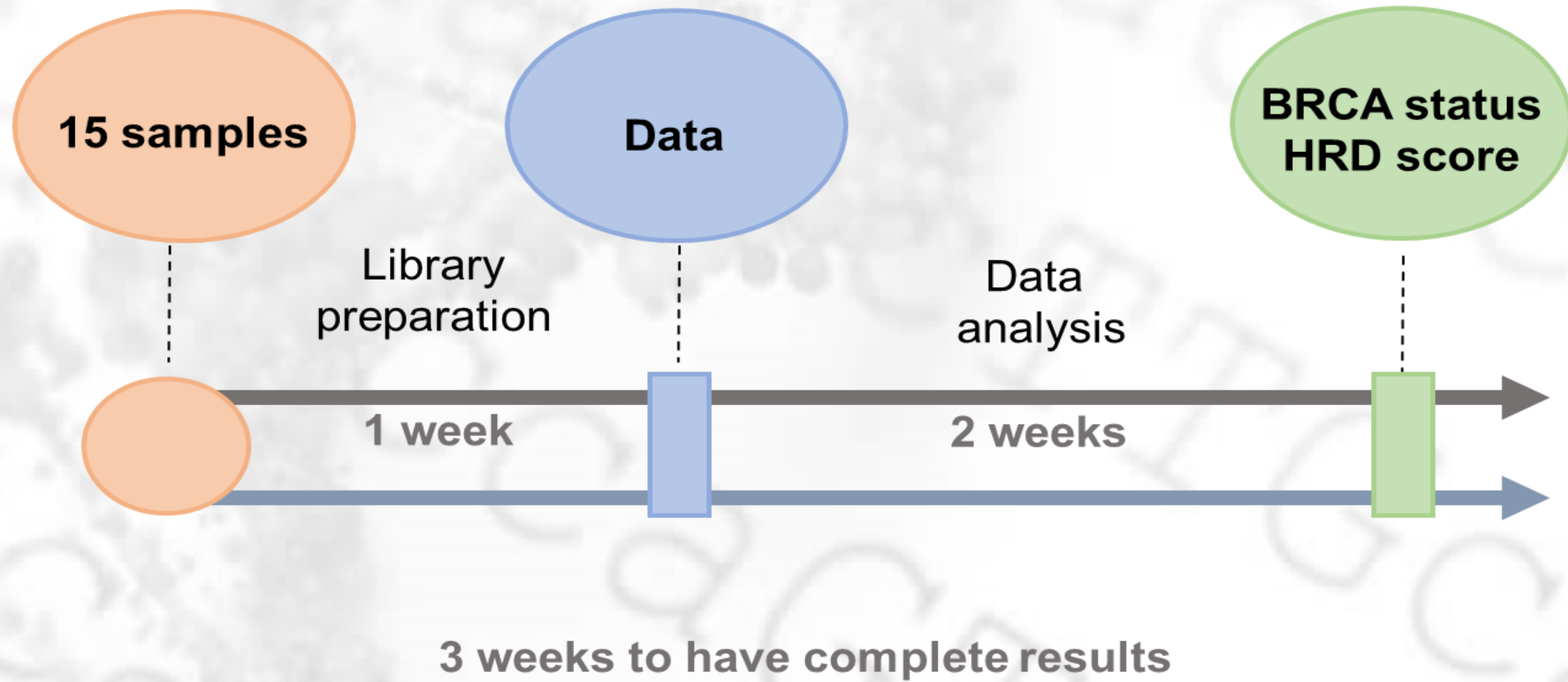


The main aims of the assay are to:

1. reduce **FP cases** by intercepting patients with primary resistance to PARPi, due to somatic mutations in a selection of genes known to drive PARPi resistance.
2. Identify driving mutations with potential therapeutic relevance, in order to suggest additional therapeutic approach for PARPi resistant cases.

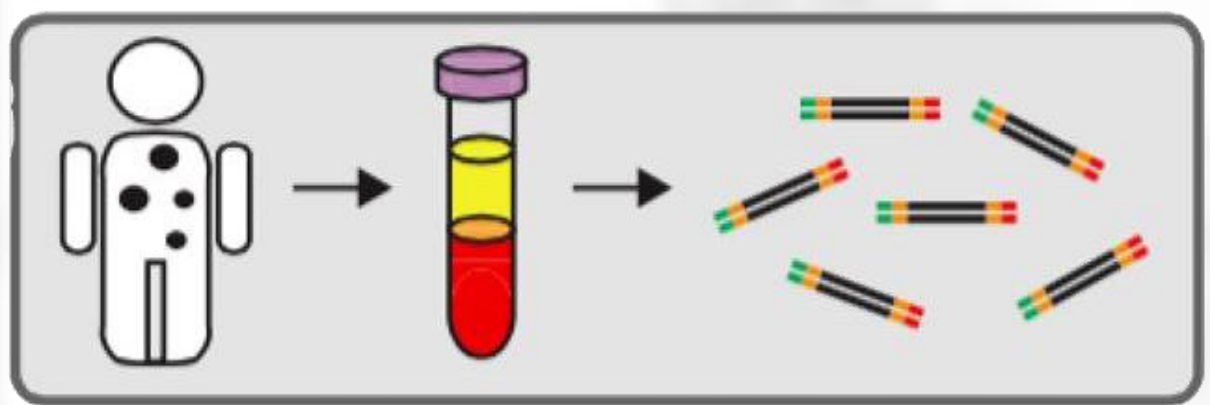
The Workflow





- ✓ Our team has been included within seven different countries in the development process of an «**European academic HRD test**», under the supervision of the ENGOT group.
- ✓ Experiments have been performed on a blind selection of **PAOLA-1** clinical trial samples (85 FFPE samples) .
- ✓ Data were compared by ENGOT group to published “MyChoice Miriad” results. Results demonstrated that our assay has:
 - I. Sensitivity: **83%**
 - II. Specificity: **94%**
 - III. F-score: **89%**
 - IV. Kappa score: **0.78** (good concordance)
- ✓ These results made our test suitable for the clinical validation (Phase 3 study) on the entire cohort of FFPE samples recruited within the PAOLA -1 study (almost 350 samples).

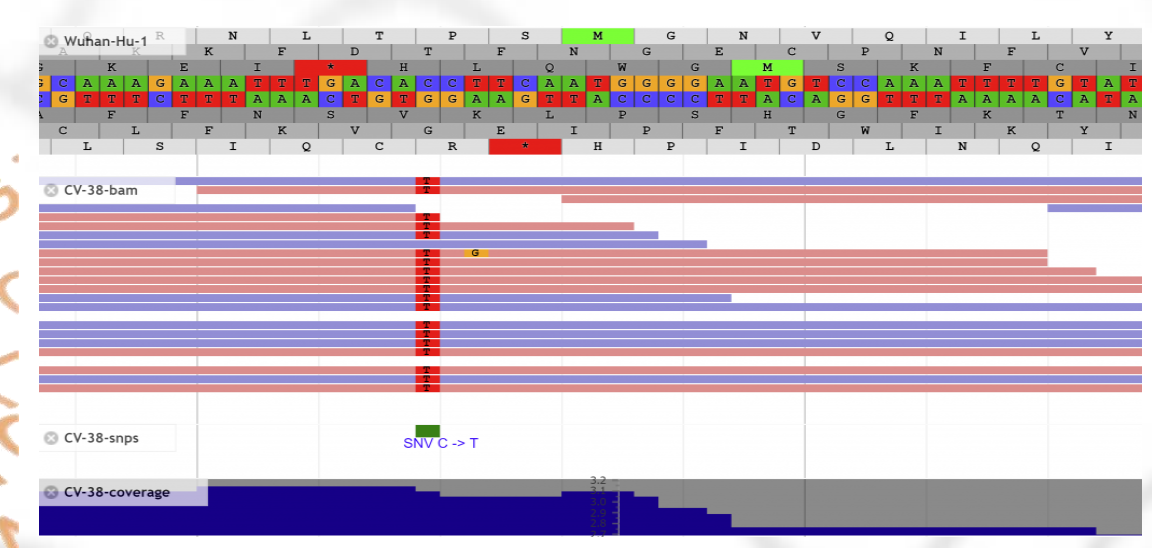
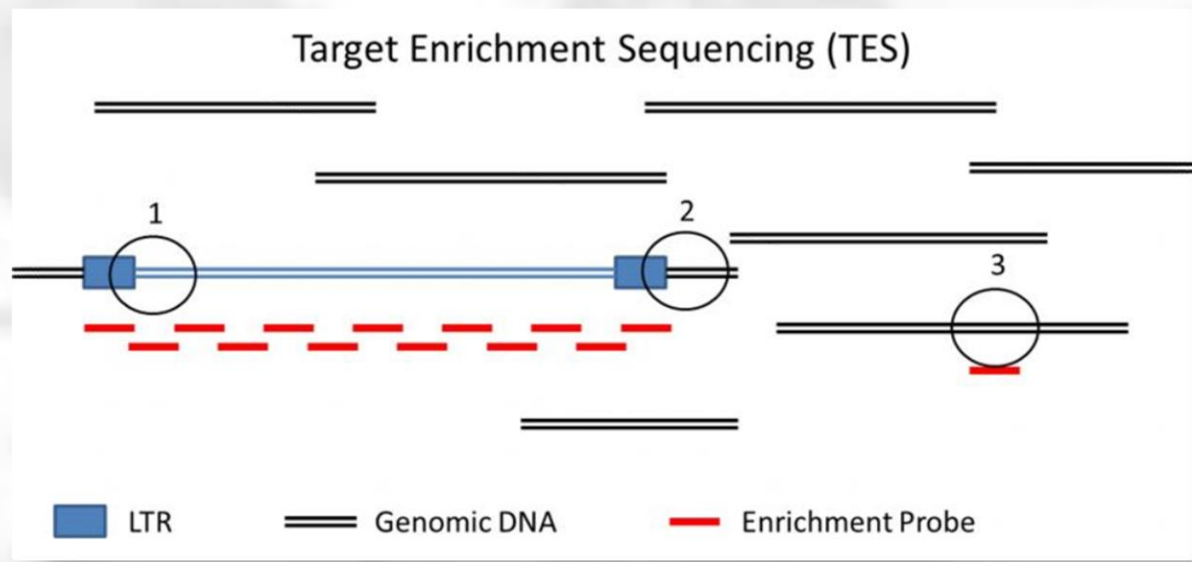
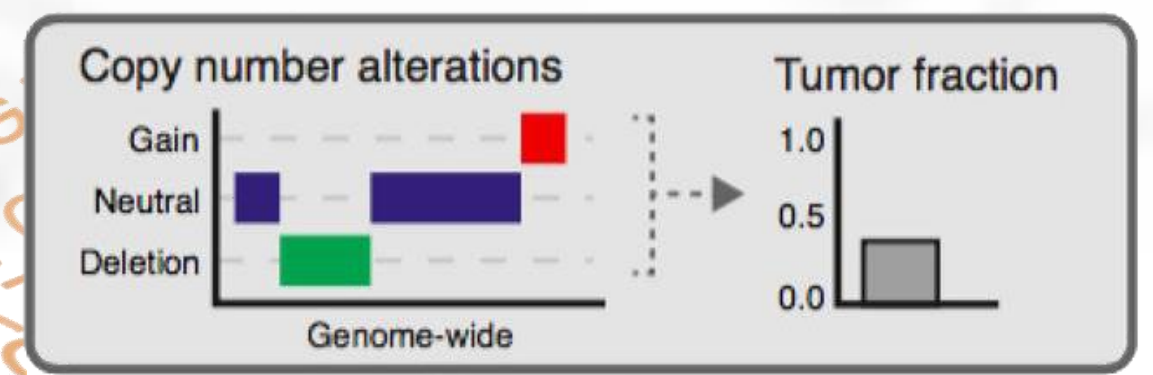
Library Prep
(KAPA HyperPlus Library Prep KIT)



sWGS
(0,2x coverage)



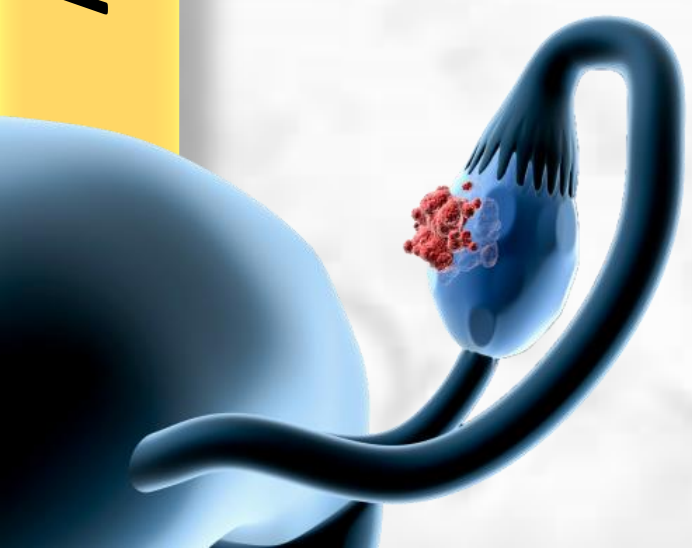
SCNA
Analysis

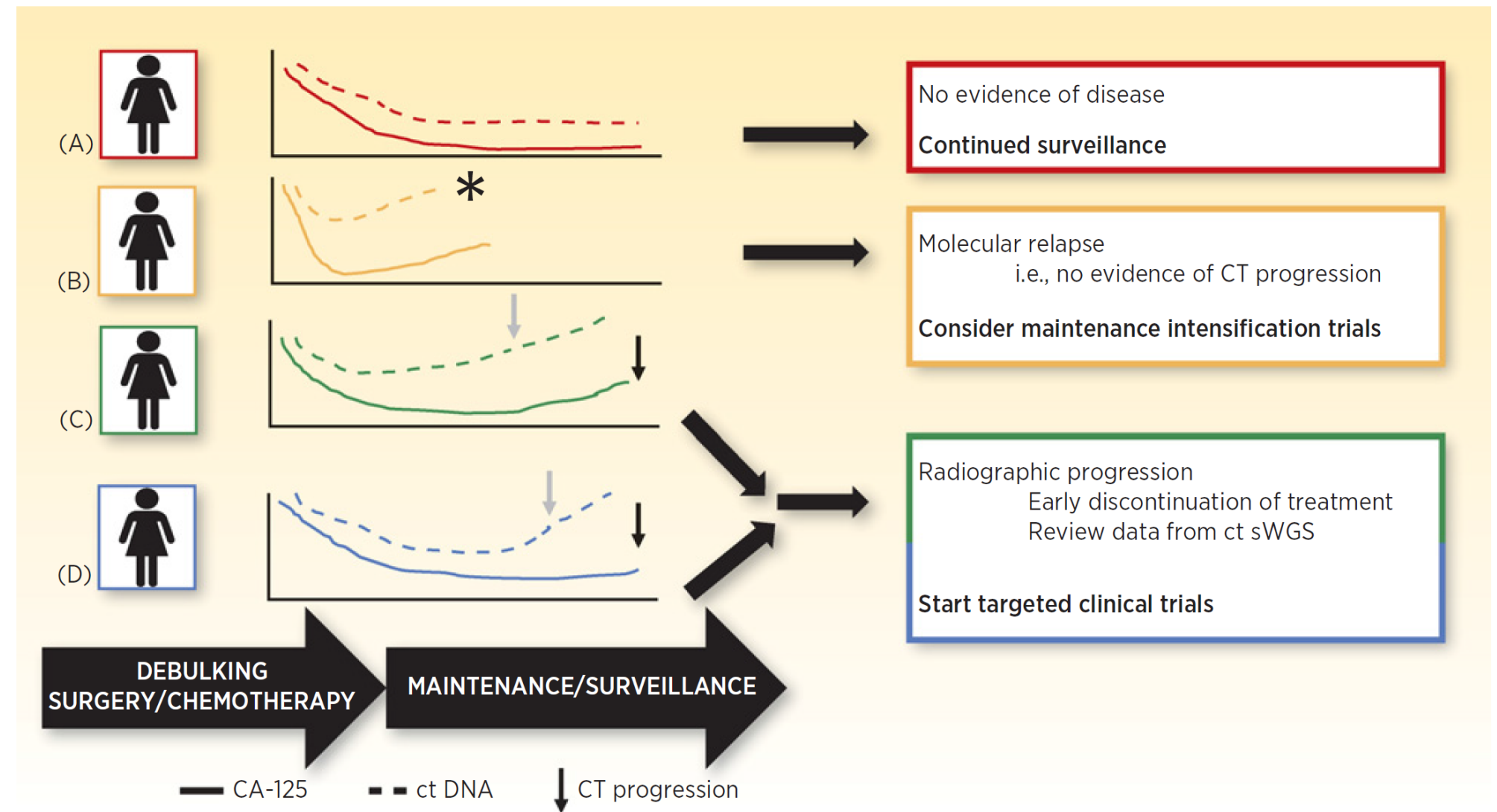
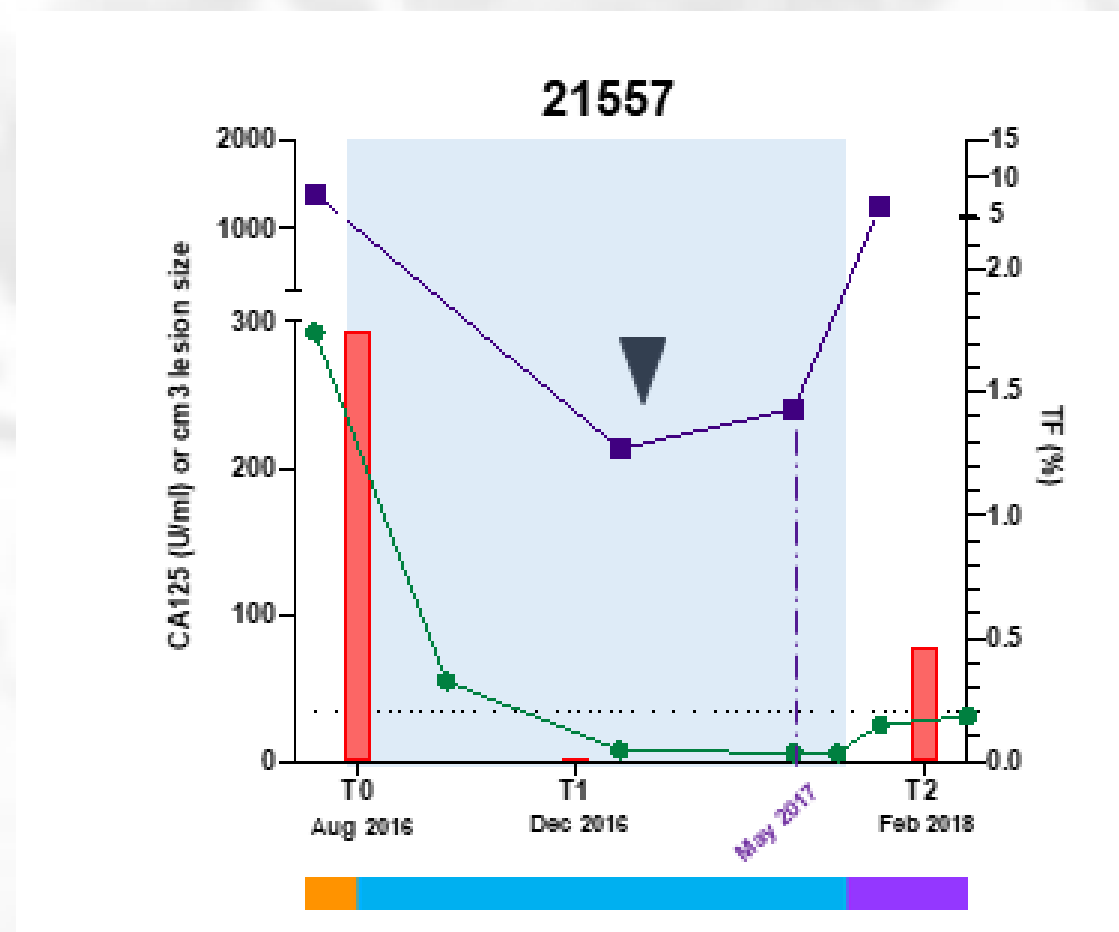
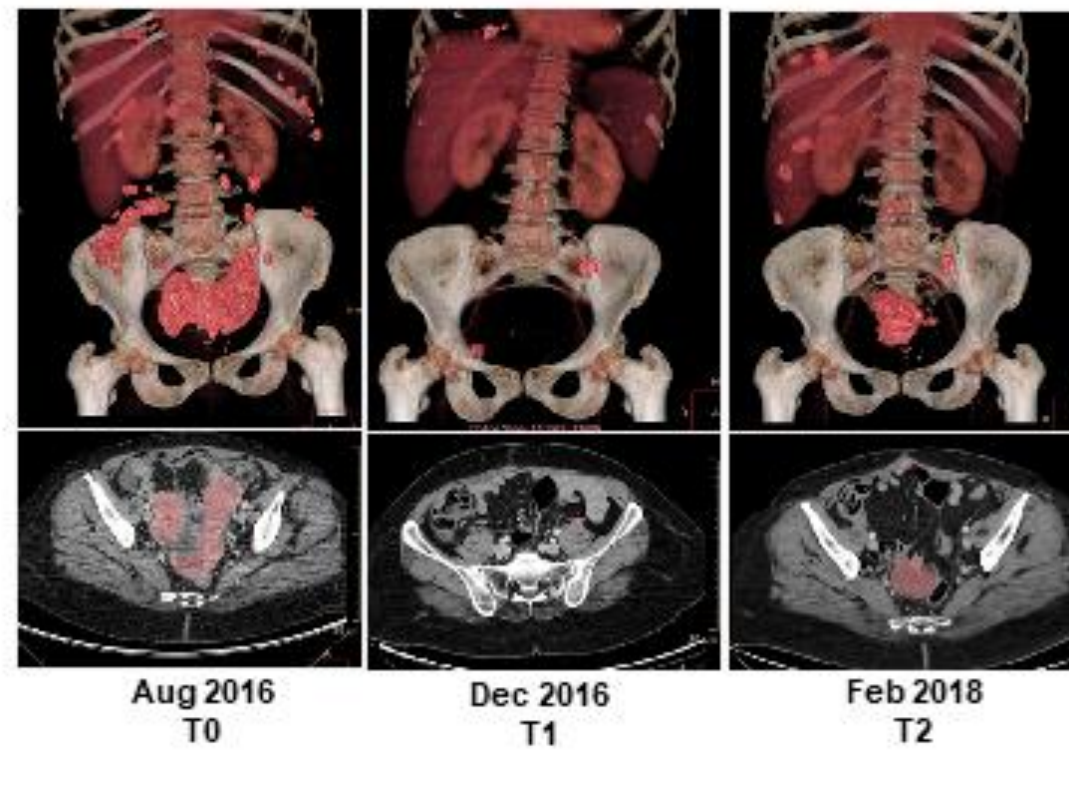


Target enrichment 65 genes
(SeqCAP EZ Prime Choice probes)

Targeted Sequencing
(3000x coverage)

SNV
Analysis





Dhani NC et al., Comment on CCR 2021

As **TF** outperformed CA-125 in anticipating clinical and radiological progression by **240 days**, we have time enough to get information on the biology of relapsed disease



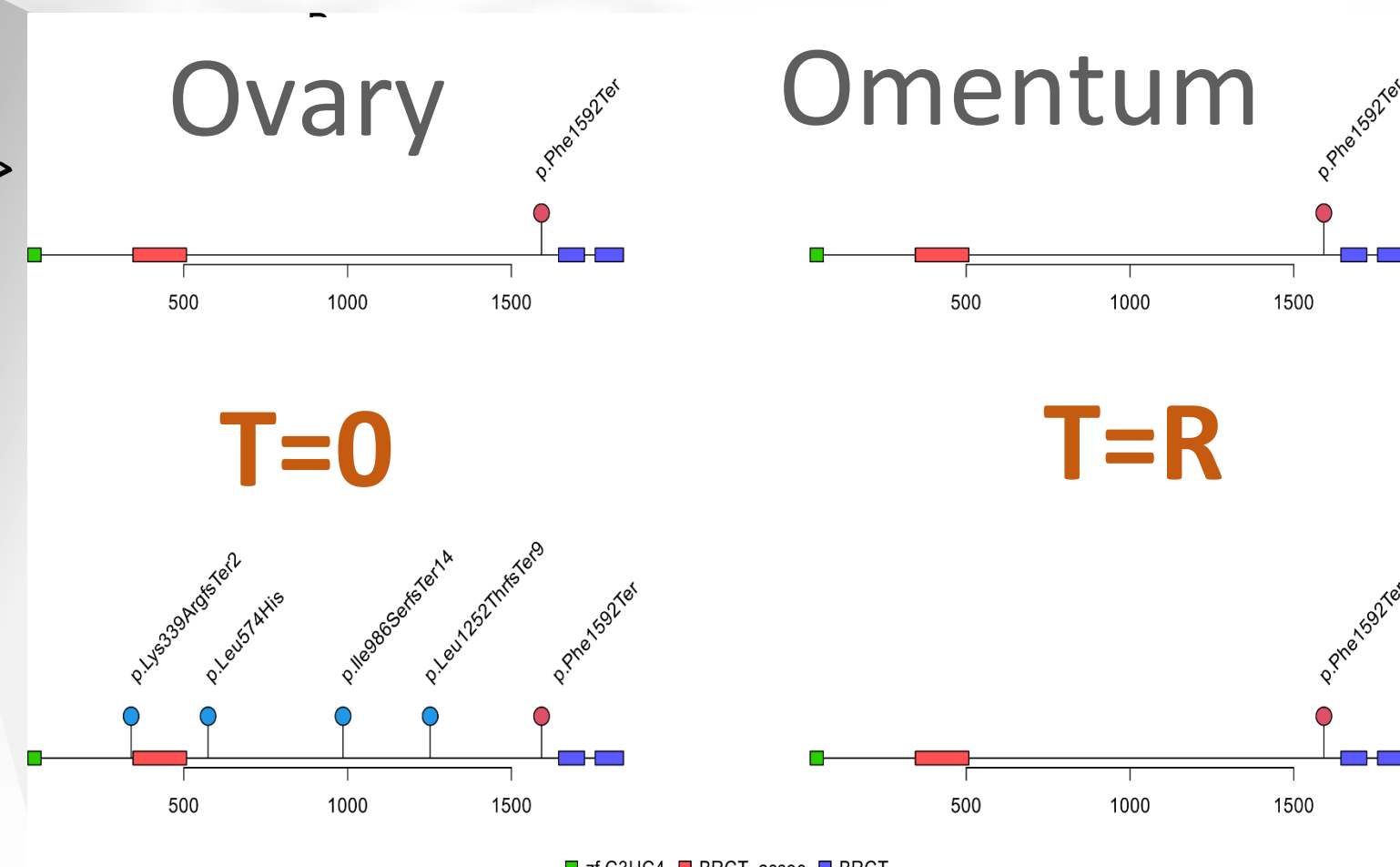
Solid biopsy

Ovary

Omentum

T=0

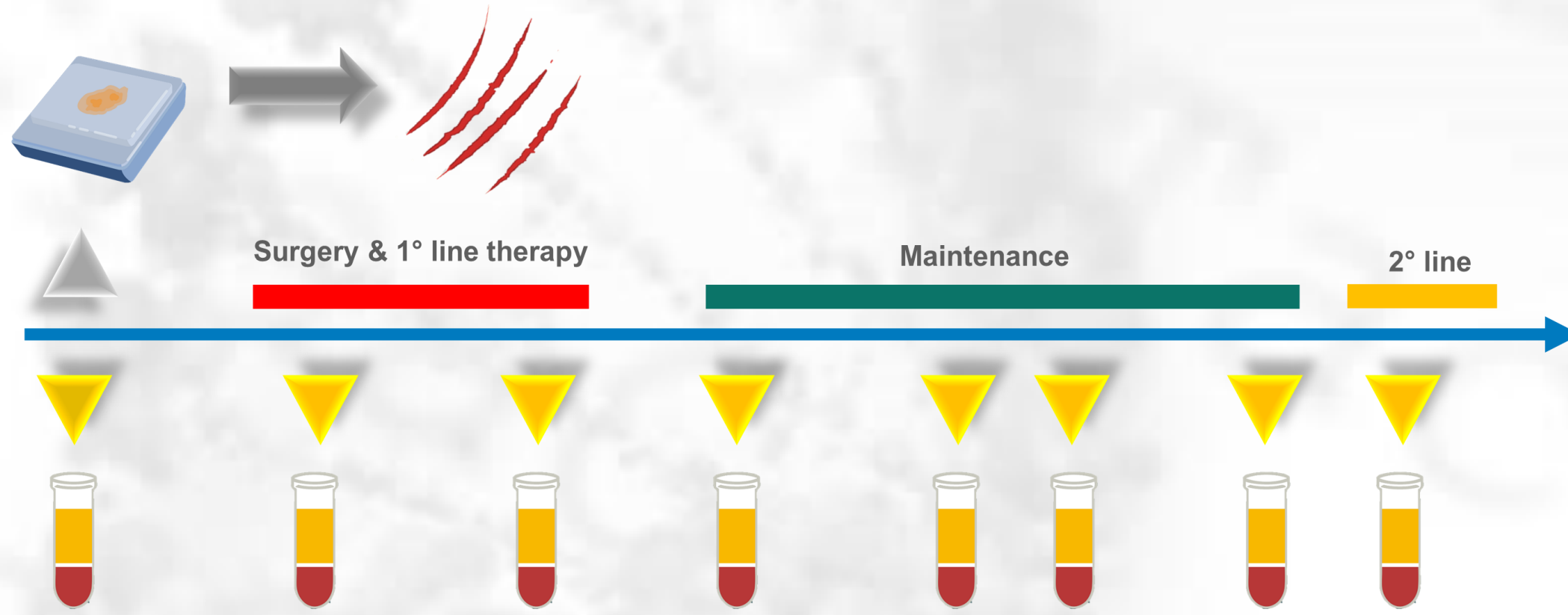
T=R



Liquid biopsy

Take Home Message

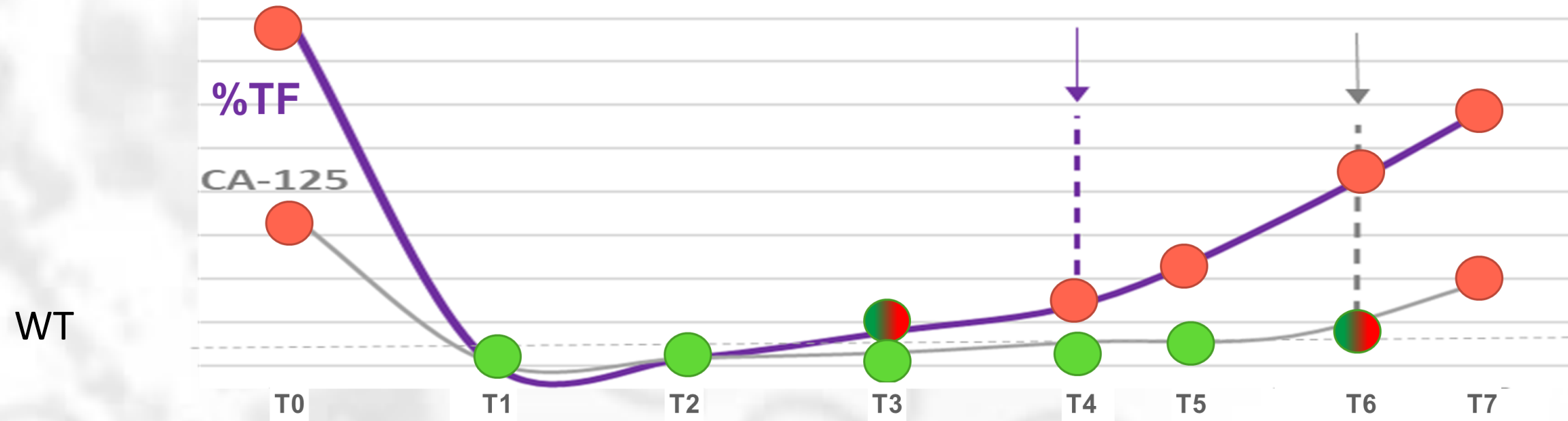
HRD Analysis



Solid biopsy

Select patients eligible for PARPi

sWGS



Predict the timing of biological relapse

Targeted Seq.

	T0	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7
TP53	M				M	M	M	M
BRCA1	M				M	WT	WT	M
BRCA2	WT				WT	WT	WT	WT
TP53BP1	WT				WT	M	M	M
Y	WT				WT	WT	WT	WT

Liquid biopsy

Infer the biology of relapsed disease

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Padova University Computational Biology Group

Chiara Romualdi
Angelo Velle
Enrica Calura

Harvard Medical School & MGH Cancer Center

Giulia Siravegna



Thank you for your attention