

Novel Platforms to Assess the Cancer Continuum Using Liquid Biopsy

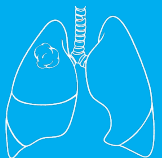


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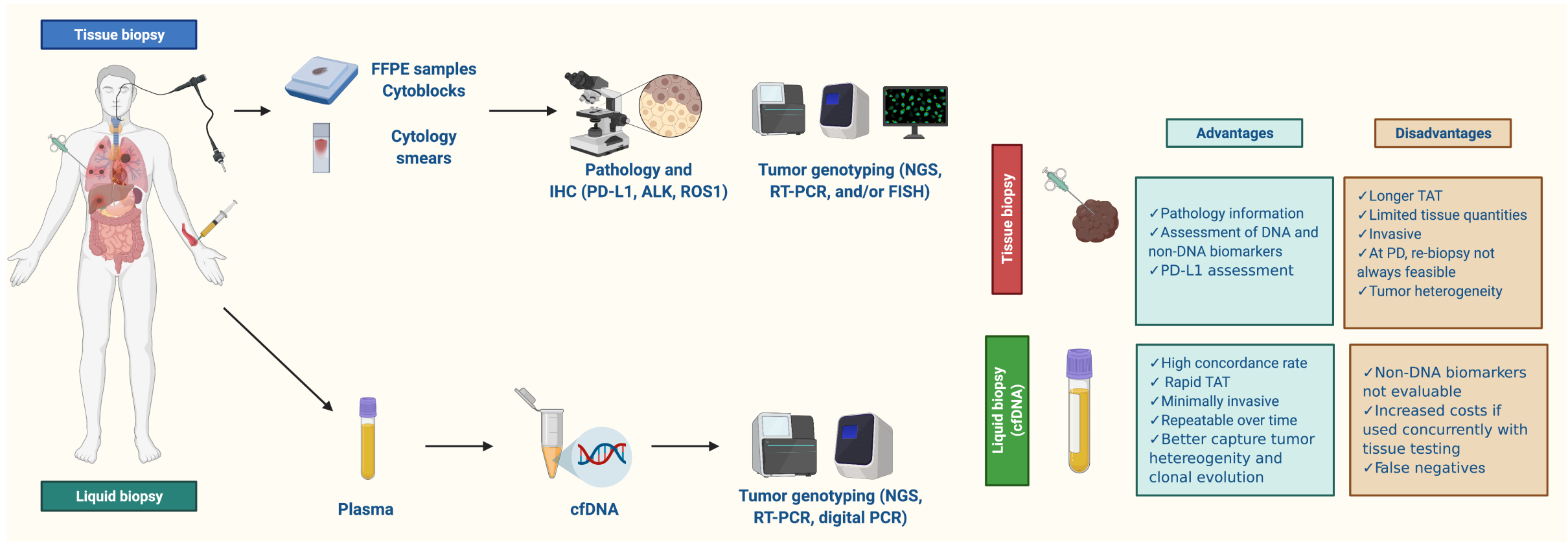
**Mount
Sinai**

The Tisch Cancer Institute

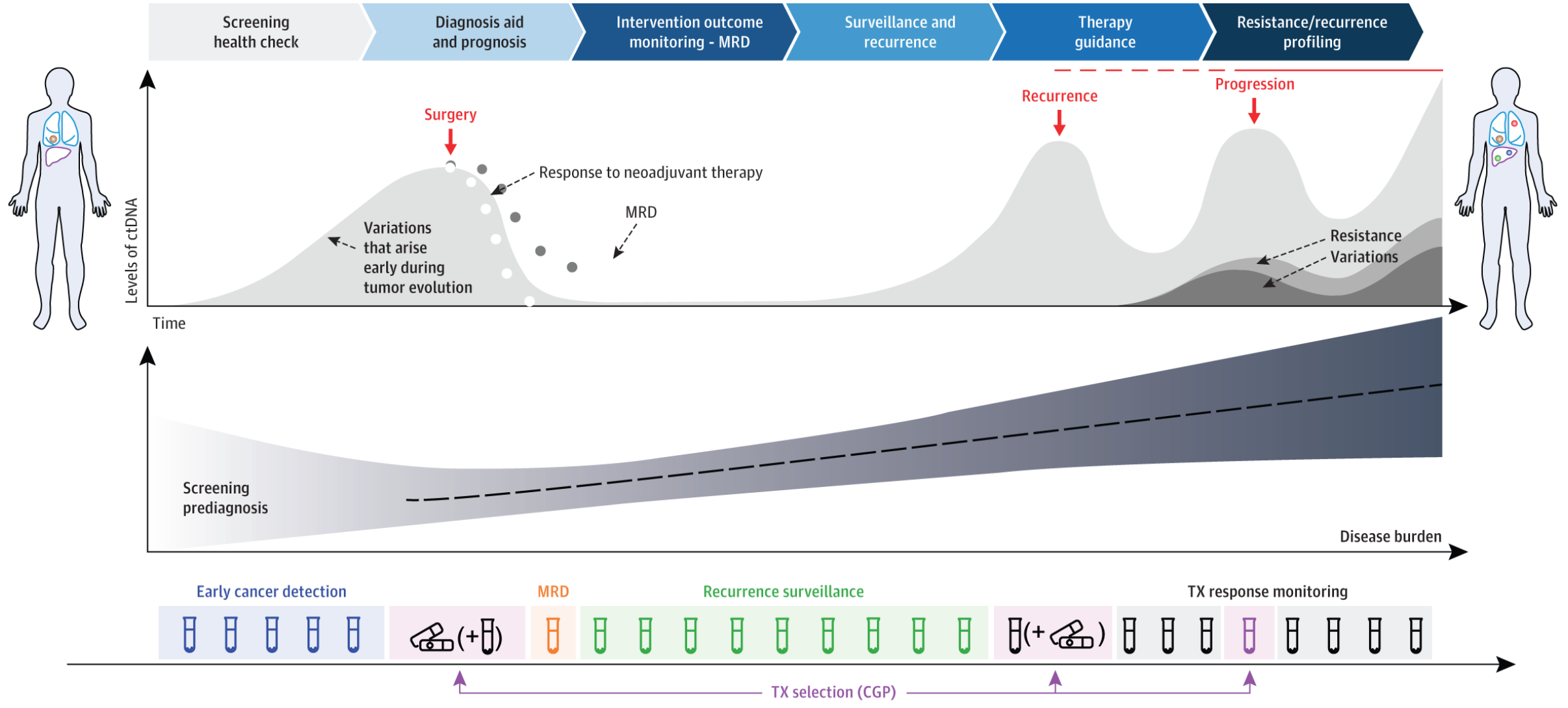


Center for Thoracic Oncology

Tissue vs. Liquid biopsy

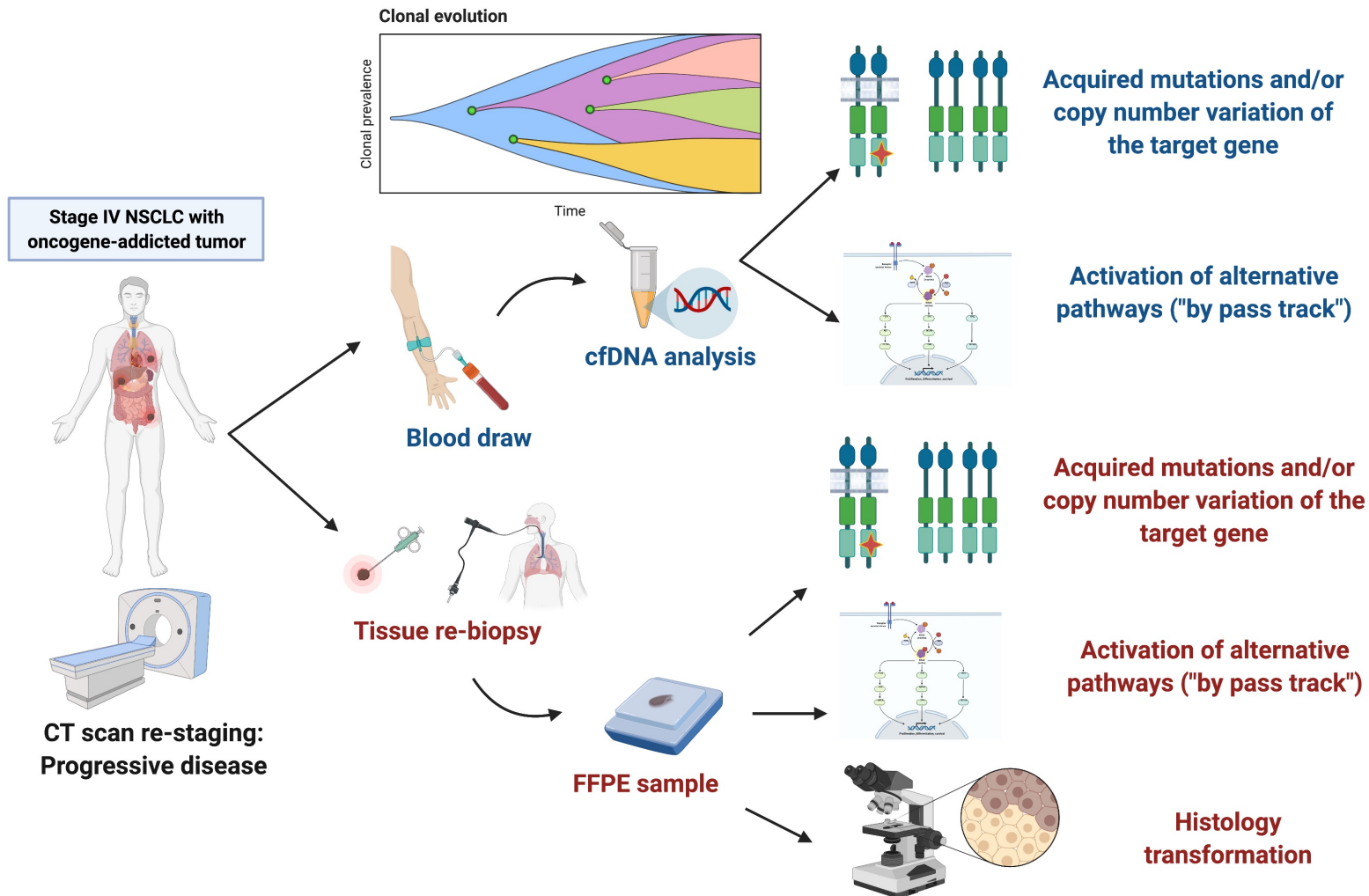


Liquid biopsy in cancer patients journey

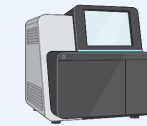


Clinical utility of liquid biopsy in oncogene-addicted NSCLC

Clinical utility of liquid biopsy in oncogene-addicted NSCLC

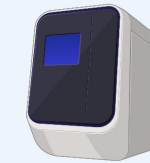


Main liquid biopsy techniques used



NGS-based approaches:

- ✓ High sensitivity
- ✓ Multiplex
- ✓ Gene rearrangements
- ✓ Gene amplifications



PCR-based approaches:

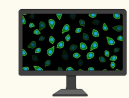
- ✓ Variable sensitivity
- ✓ Single gene testing
- ✓ Only for mutations

Main techniques used for tumor tissue



NGS-based approaches:

- ✓ High sensitivity
- ✓ Multiplex
- ✓ Gene rearrangements
- ✓ Gene amplifications



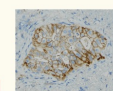
FISH:

- ✓ Gene rearrangements & amplifications



PCR-based approaches:

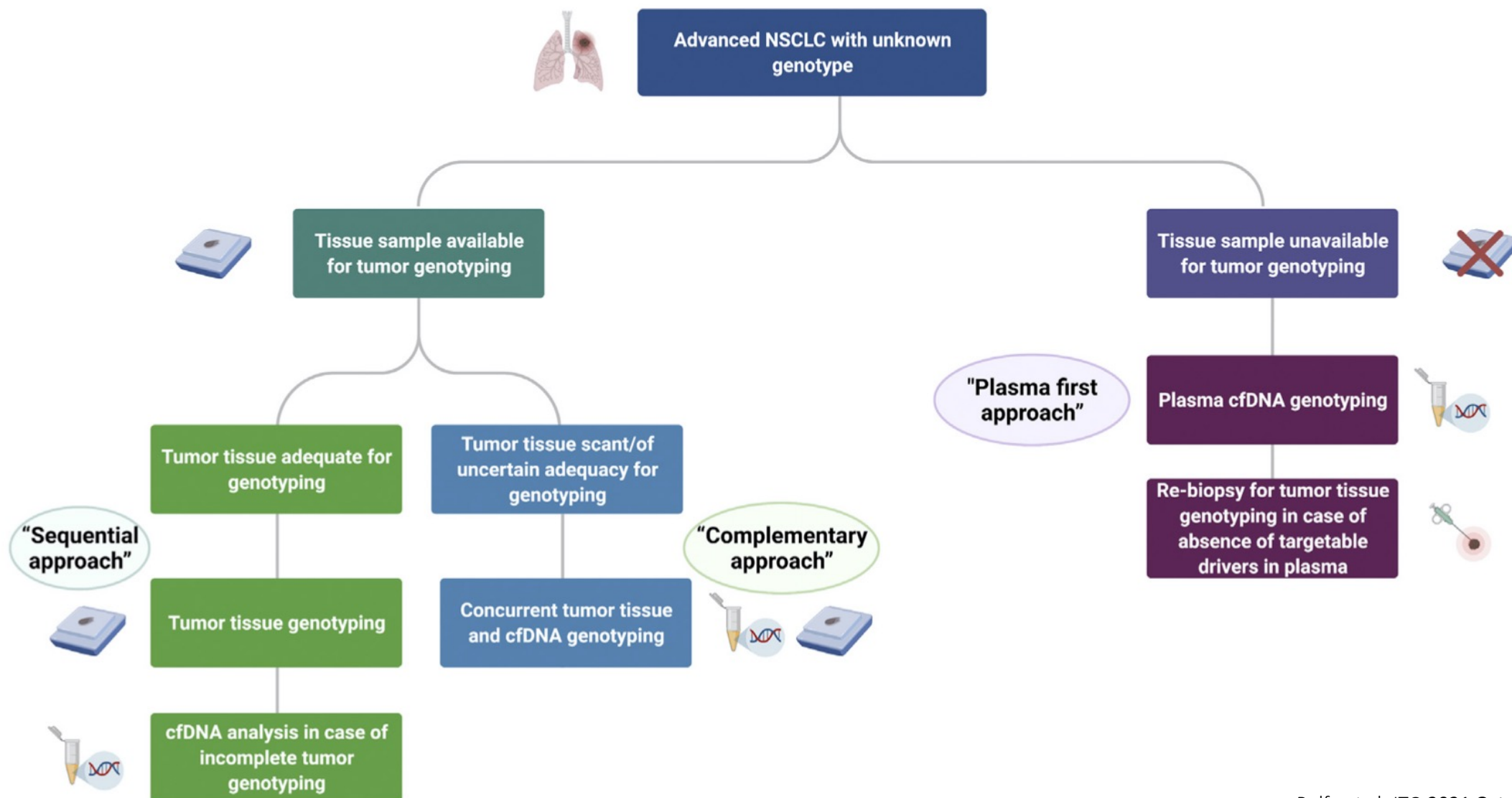
- ✓ Variable sensitivity
- ✓ Single/Multiplex gene testing
- ✓ Only for mutations



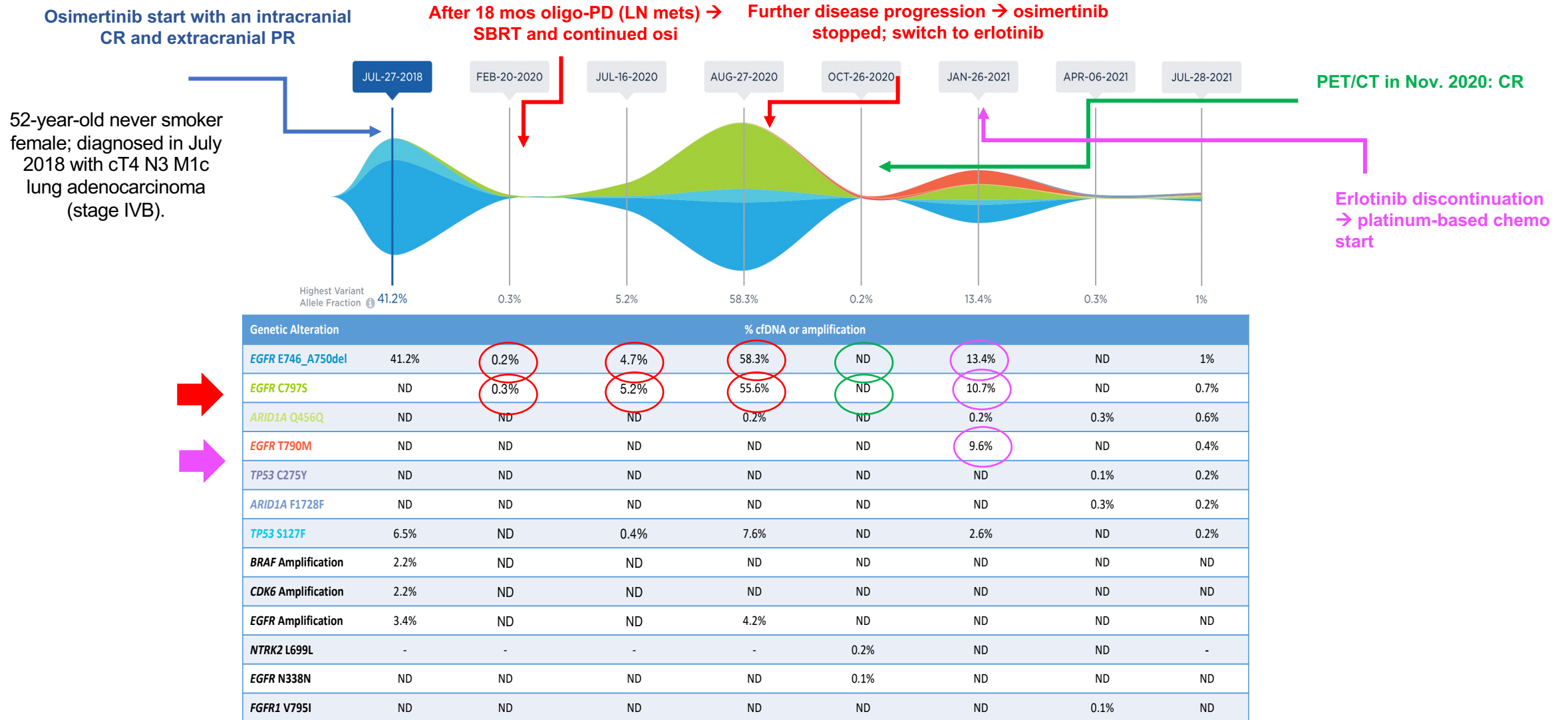
IHC:

- ✓ Protein expression

Diagnostic algorithm for liquid biopsy use in treatment-naïve advanced/metastatic NSCLC



Monitoring and tailoring treatment with Liquid Biopsy

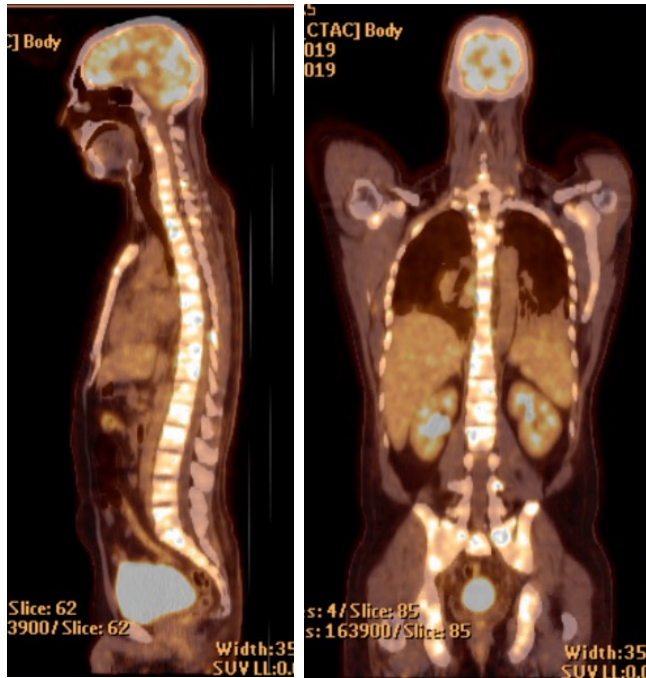


Monitoring and tailoring treatment with Liquid Biopsy

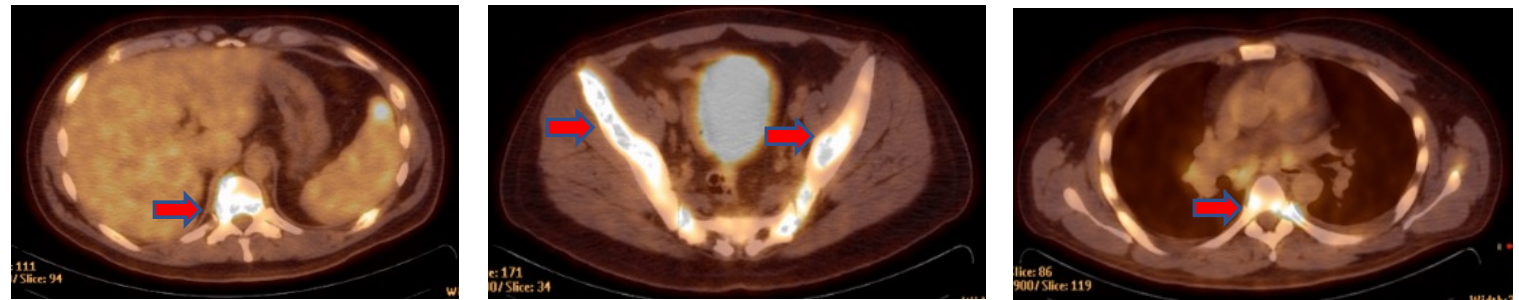
38 y.o. male never smoker

RET - KIF5B fusion

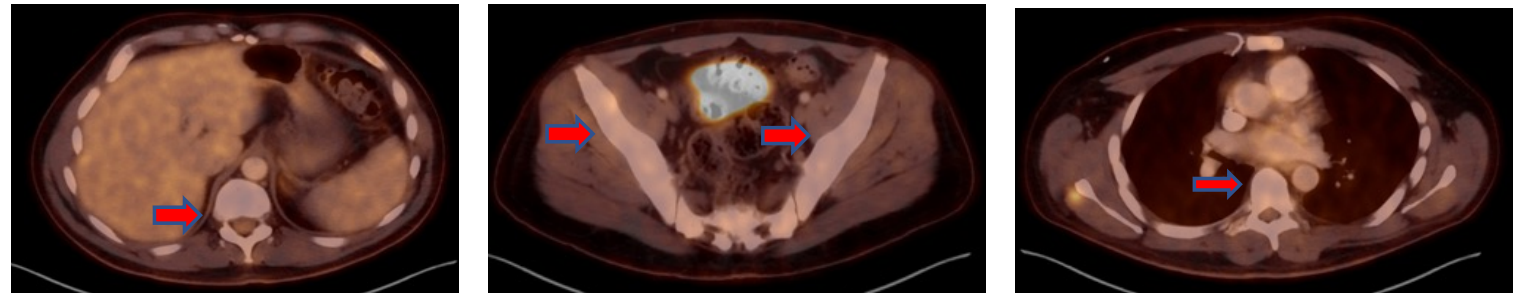
RET - KIF5B fusion and TP53 mutation; PDL-L1 high (TPS 70%);
10/2020 Started **Selpercatinib** by FDA emergency authorization **ECOG 2-3**
Hb 8.2, PLT 36.000, LDH 1496. Reduced dose to 80 mg BID due to general condition



OCT 2019



FEB 2020

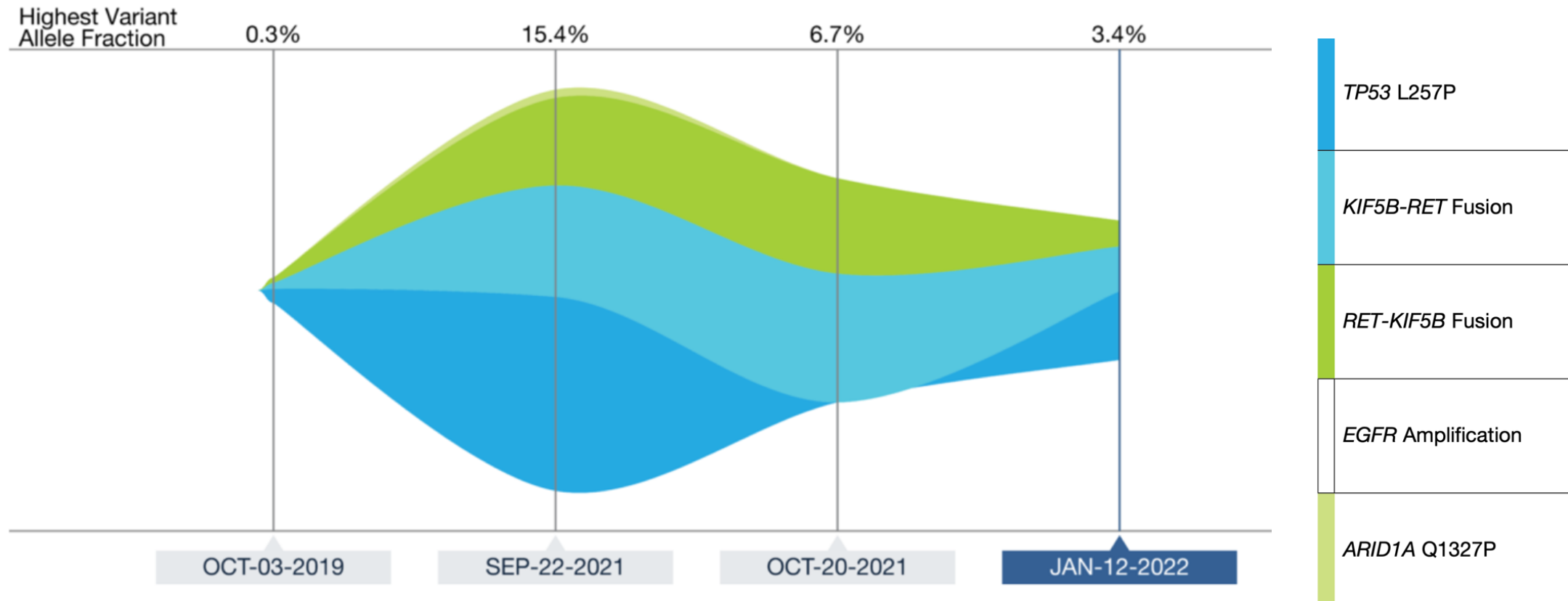


Complete resolution of bone marrow invasion, **ECOG 0**, continue in response,
04/2020 : Hb 14.9, PLT 240.000, LDH 91 current dose 160 mg BID since 12/2020

Monitoring and tailoring treatment with Liquid Biopsy

38 y.o. male never smoker
RET - KIF5B fusion

Recurrence in brain



Liquid biopsy – a not plasma only approach!





CSF NGS analysis at recurrence

38 y.o. male never smoker

RET - KIF5B fusion

IMPAKT NGS CSF by MSKCCC

Somatic alterations detected in this sample:

Gene	Type	Alteration	Location	Additional Information
Mutations				
TP53	Missense Mutation	L257P (<i>c.770T>C</i>)	exon 7	MAF: 45.7%  
Copy Number Alterations				
PHF6	Whole gene	Amplification	Xq26.2	FC: 3.2
CCNQ	Whole gene	Amplification	Xa28	FC: 3.2
Structural Variants				
KIF5B-RET	Fusion	c.1725+1180:KIF5B_c.2136+909:RETinv	KIF5B exon 15 to RET exon 12	  a

Minimal Residual Disease assessment by Liquid Biopsy

Retrospective Data From ~900 NSCLC Patients demonstrate that pre- and post-treatment MRD is a strongly prognostic biomarker

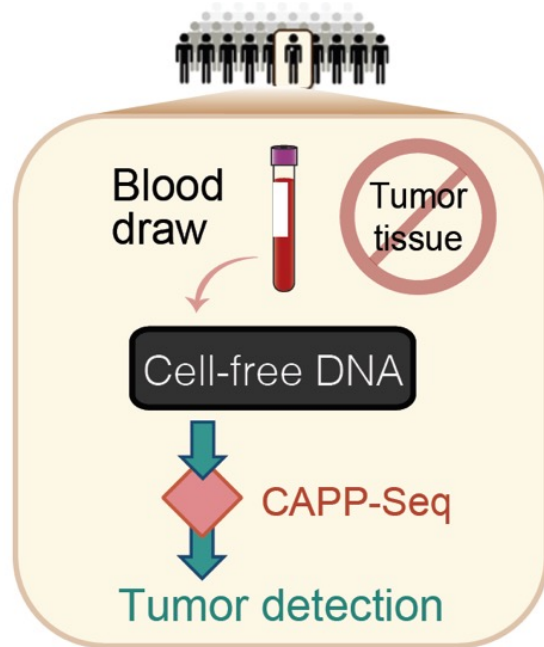
Study	N	Stage	Treatment(s)	ctDNA assay
Chaudhuri <i>Cancer Discov</i> 2017	37	IB-IIIB	RT and/or surgery +/- chemo	CAPP-Seq
Abbosh <i>Nature</i> 2017	24	IA-IIIB	Surgery +/- chemo	Natera
Chen <i>CCR</i> 2019	25	I-III	Surgery +/- chemo	cSMART
Moding <i>Cancer Discov</i> 2020	48	IIB-IIIB	chemoRT +/- IO	CAPP-Seq
Abbosh <i>AACR</i> 2020	88	I-III	Surgery +/- chemo	ArcherDx
Zviran <i>Nat Med</i> 2020	22	I-III	Surgery +/- chemo	MRDetect
Waldeck <i>Mol Oncol</i> 2021	16	IA-IIIB	Surgery +/- chemo, RT	Custom NGS
Xia <i>CCR</i> 2021	329	I-III	Surgery +/- chemo	Custom NGS
Gale <i>Ann Oncol</i> 2022	59	I-III	RT and/or surgery +/- chemo	Inivata
Zhang <i>Cancer Discov</i> 2022	245	I-III	Surgery +/- chemo, IO, TKI	Custom NGS

***Several studies including different population, treatment and assays

Different types of ctDNA MRD Assays

Tumor-naïve:

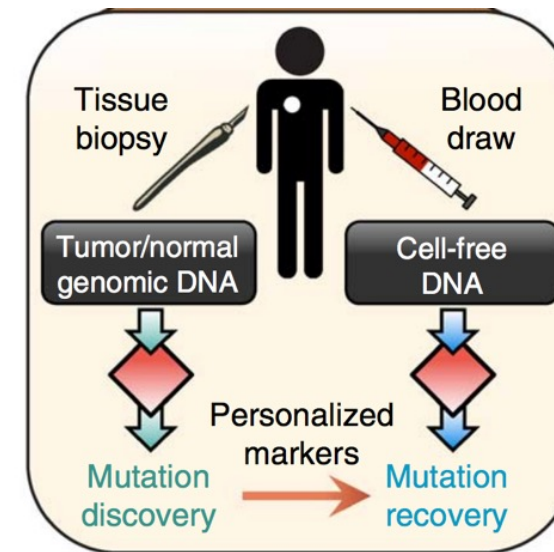
only liquid biopsy



- Genotyping with no knowledge of tumor mutations (“off the shelf”)
- Faster, less expensive
- Limit of detection ~0.1%

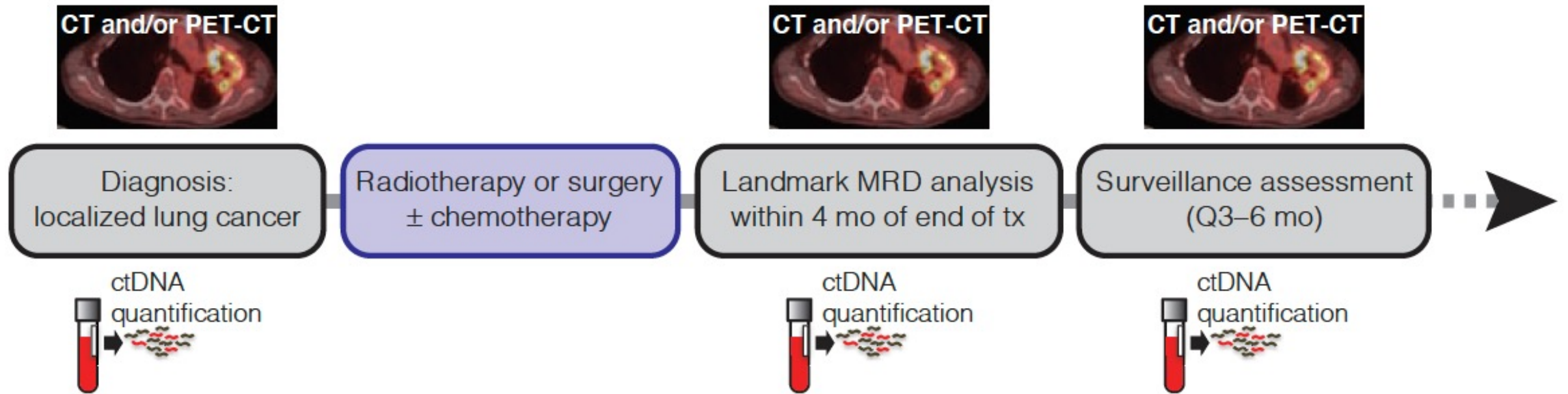
Tumor-informed:

Departing from tissue biopsy
and following with liquid biopsy



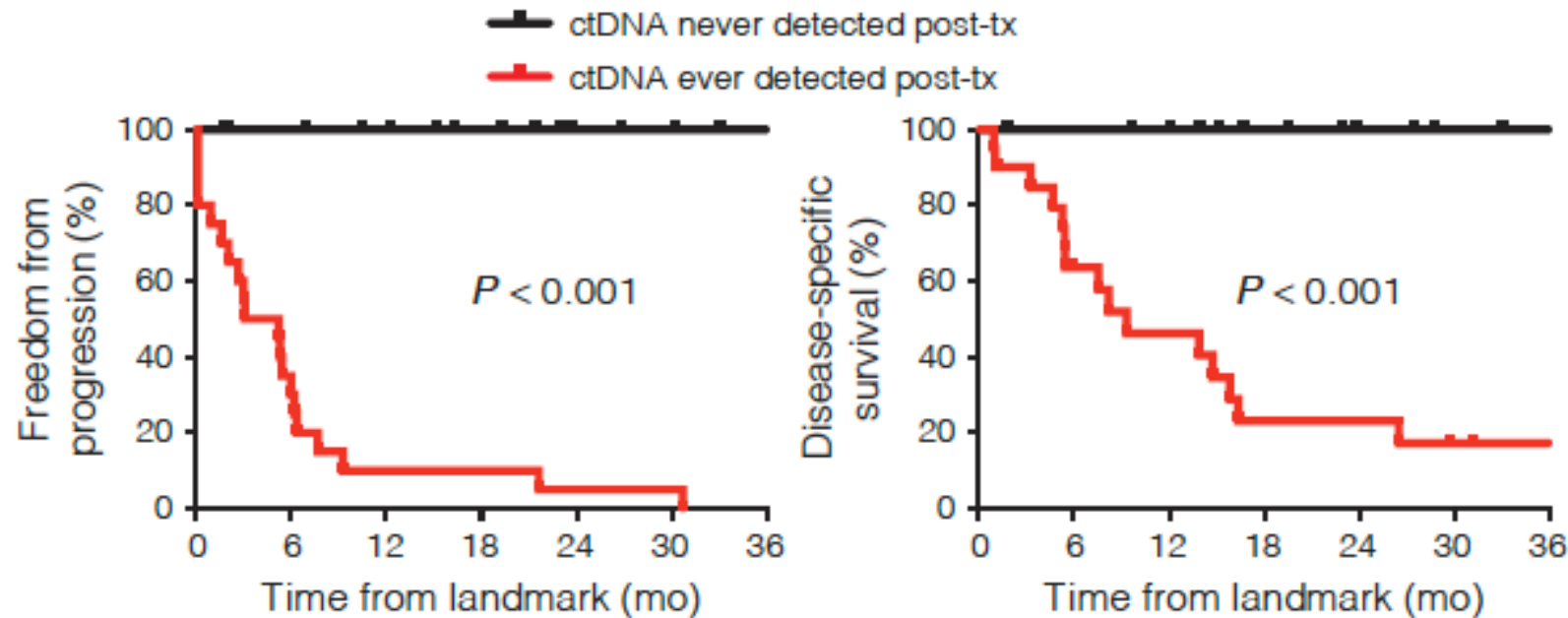
- Tracking multiple known mutations (bespoke or personalized)
- Requires tumor tissue, time, \$\$
- Limit of detection ~0.01%

Early Detection of MRD in Localised Lung Cancer by CAPP-Seq

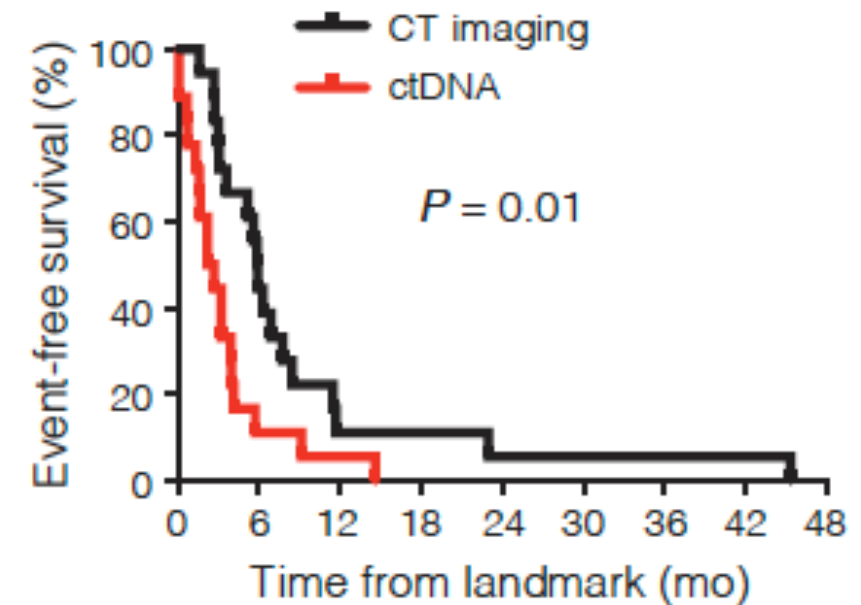


ctDNA analysis can robustly identify posttreatment MRD in patients with localized lung cancer, identifying residual/recurrent disease earlier than standard-of-care radiologic imaging, and thus could facilitate personalized adjuvant treatment

Application of ctDNA analysis for post-treatment surveillance in patients with localised lung cancer



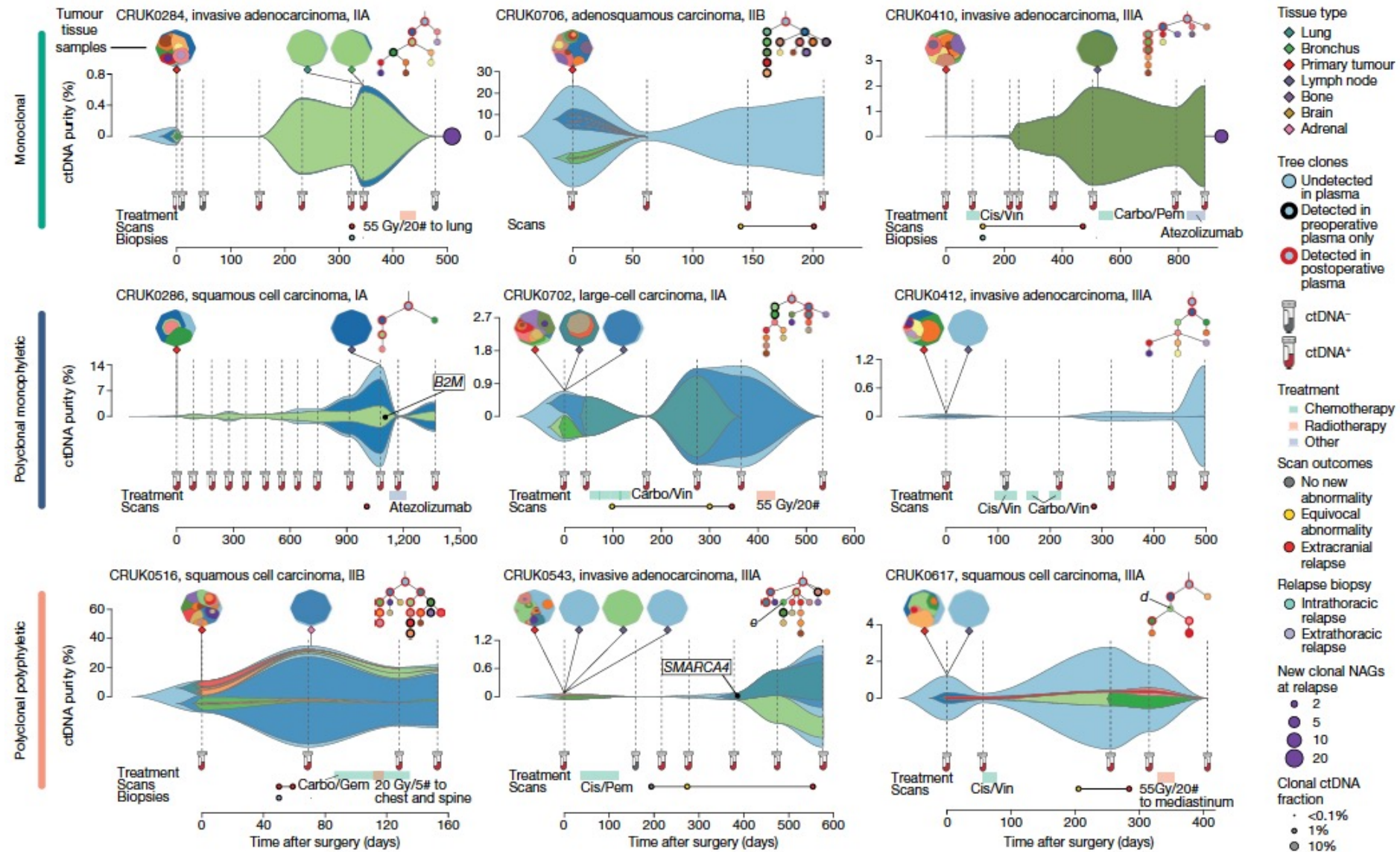
KM curves stratified by ctDNA detection status during posttreatment surveillance



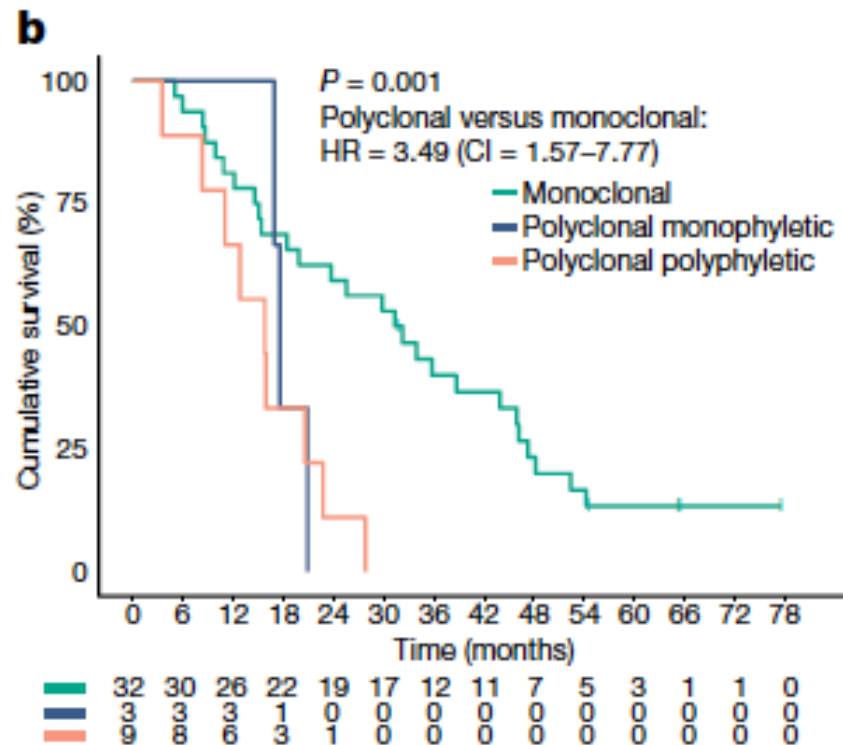
ctDNA detection and time to imaging progression

Longitudinal measurements of clonal evolution in the plasma from surgery to therapy and recurrence

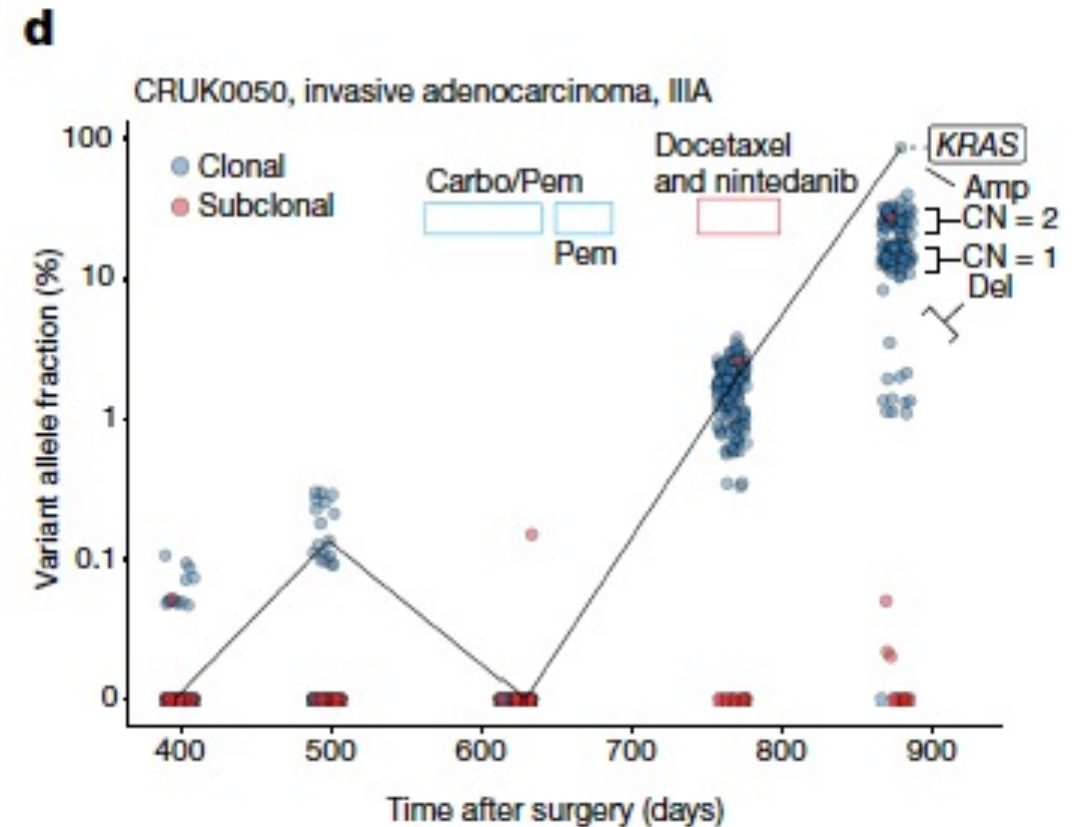
Depictions of longitudinal tumour evolution for examples of monoclonal, polyclonal monophyletic and polyclonal polyphyletic metastatic dissemination patterns.



Longitudinal measurements of clonal evolution in the plasma from surgery to therapy and recurrence

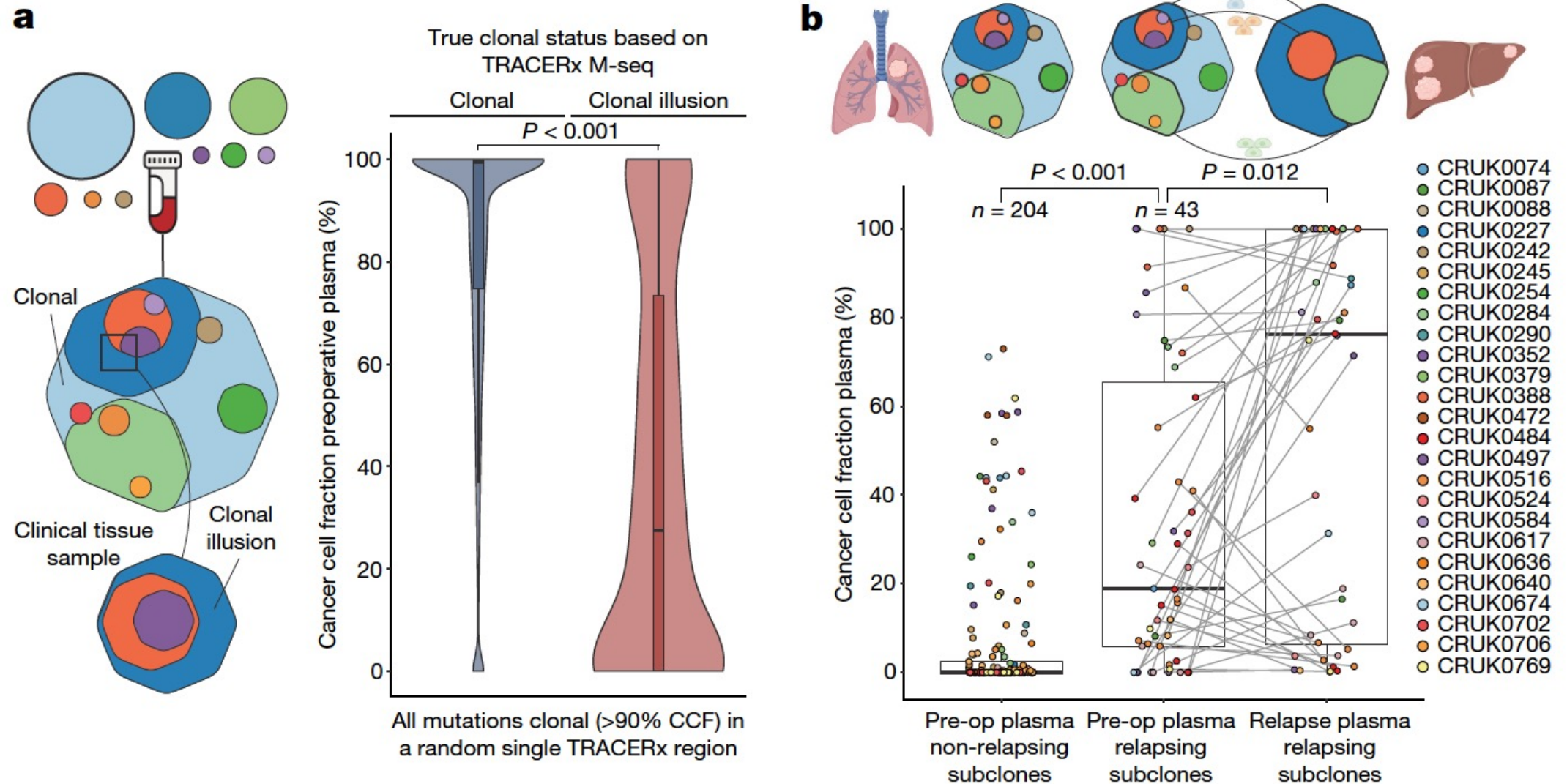


Kaplan–Meier plot depicting differences in the overall survival between metastatic dissemination classes

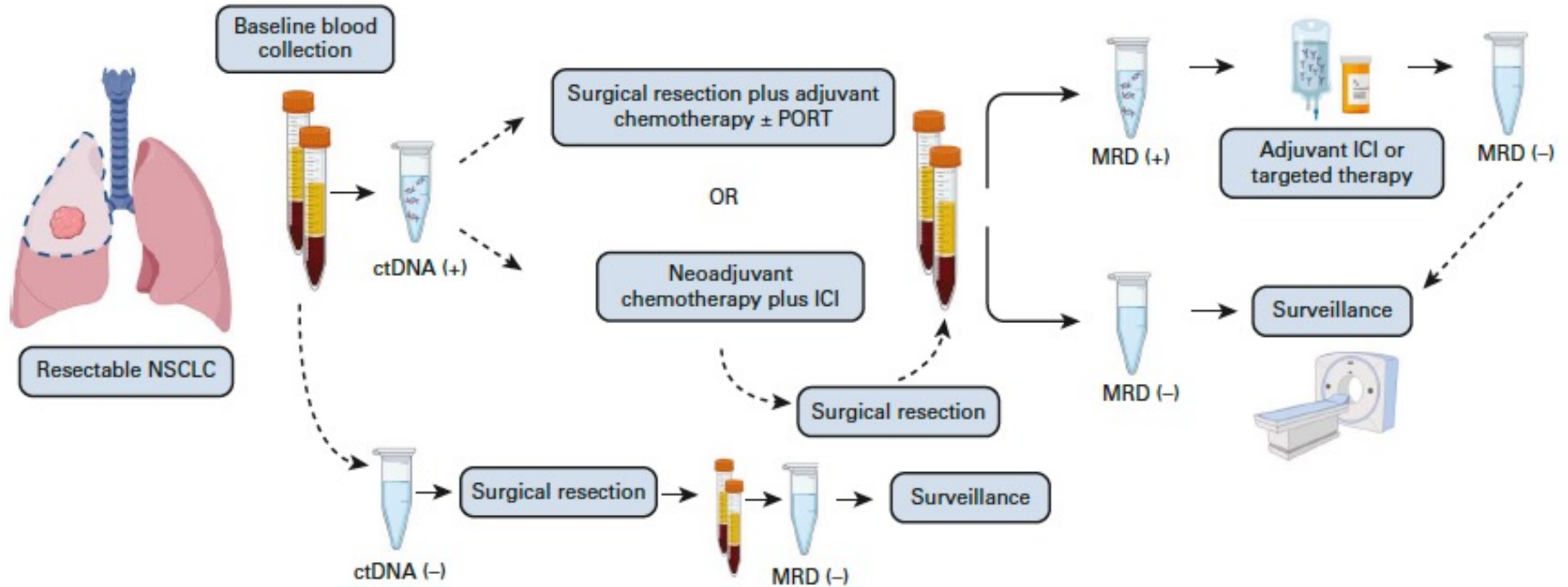


Variant allele fractions for mutations tracked in patient CRUK0050 at recurrence.

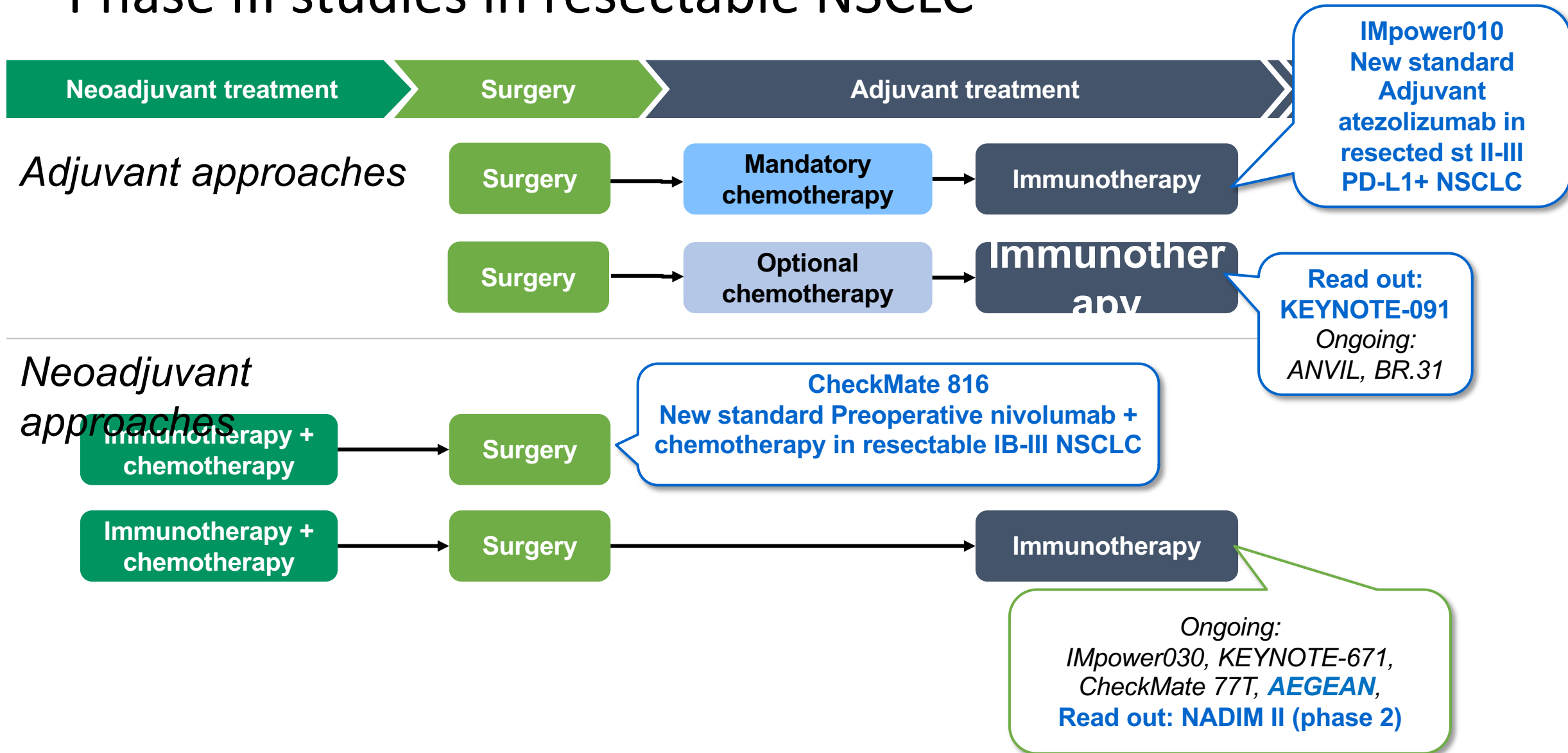
Clonality measurements in preoperative plasma overcome sampling bias from a single tissue sample and predict metastatic seeding



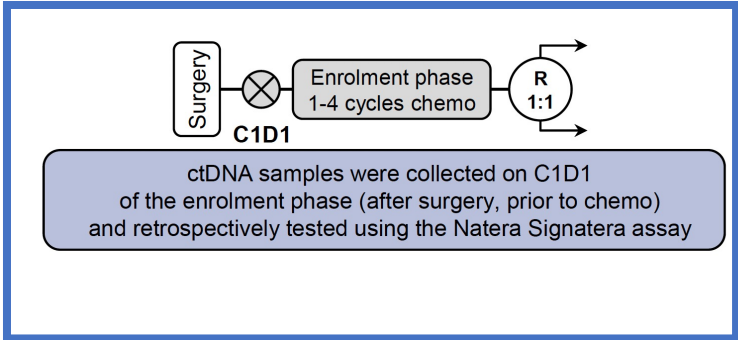
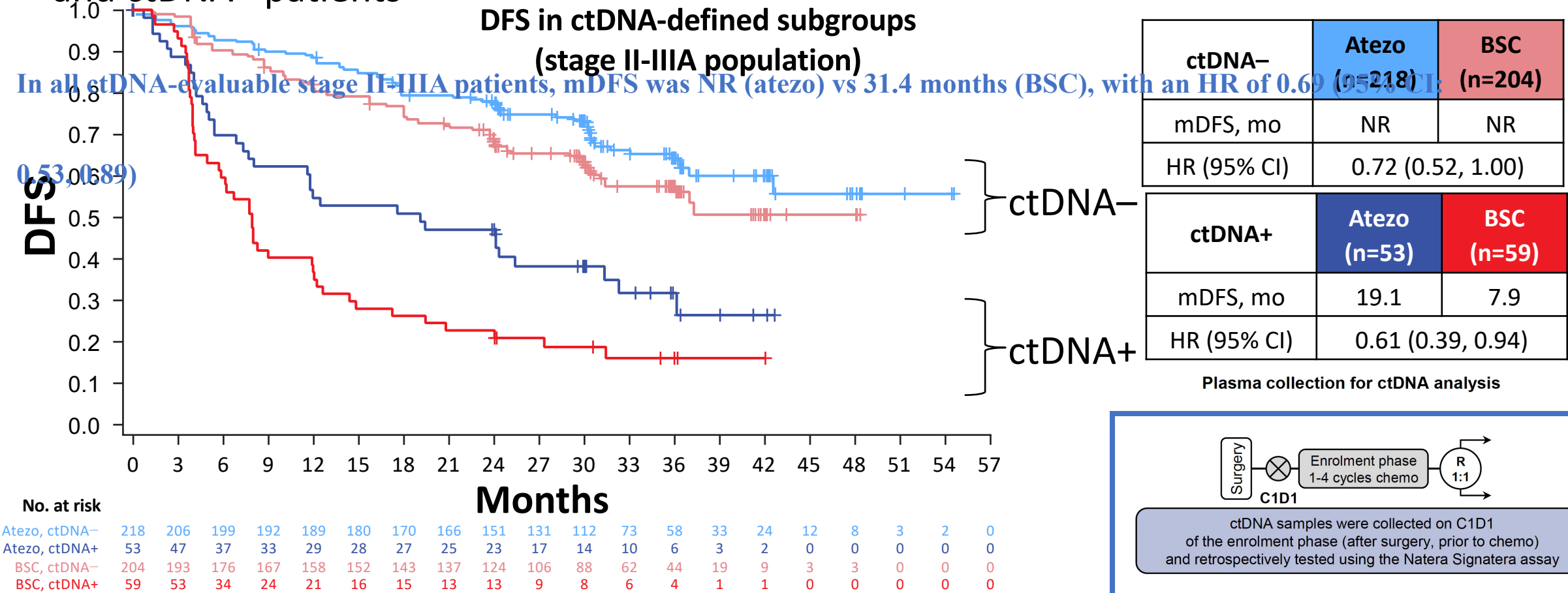
Proposed clinical trial designs for early-stage NSCLC using ctDNA as a biomarker for treatment personalization



Phase III studies in resectable NSCLC



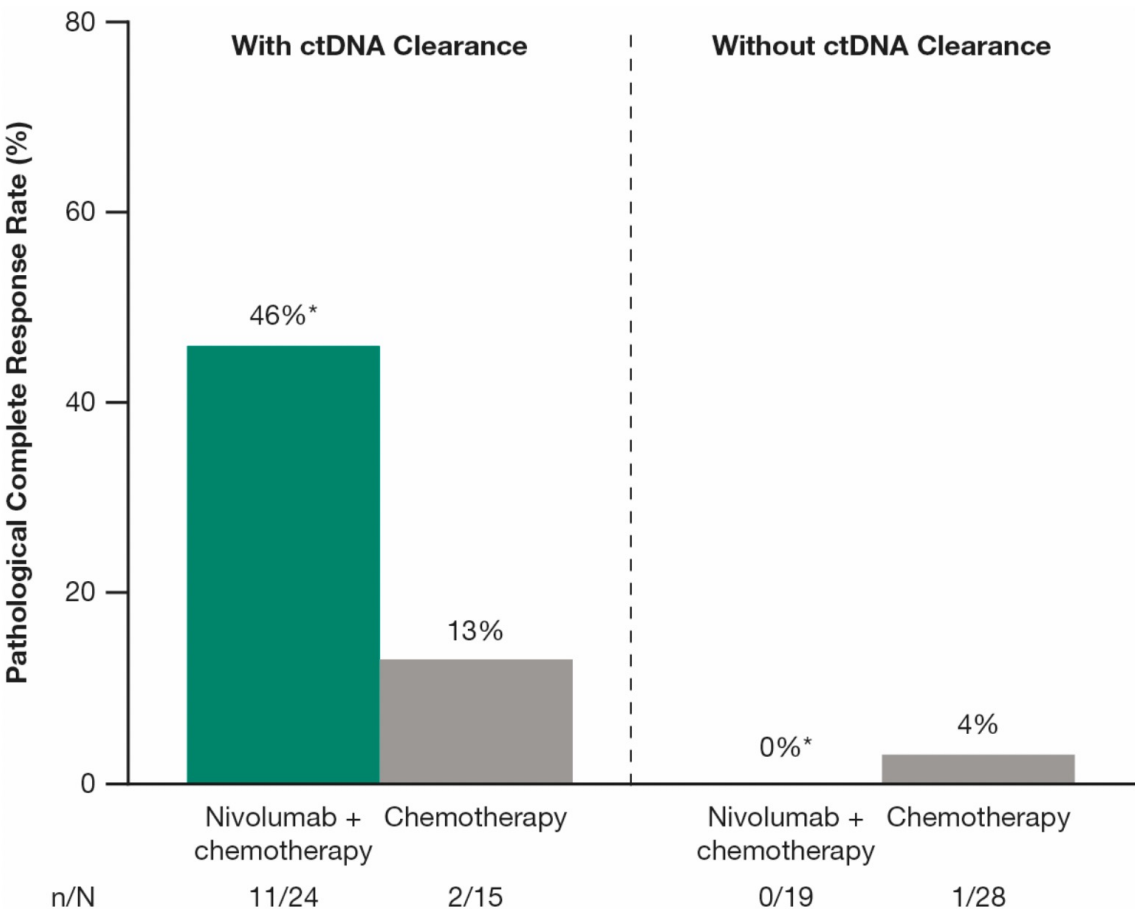
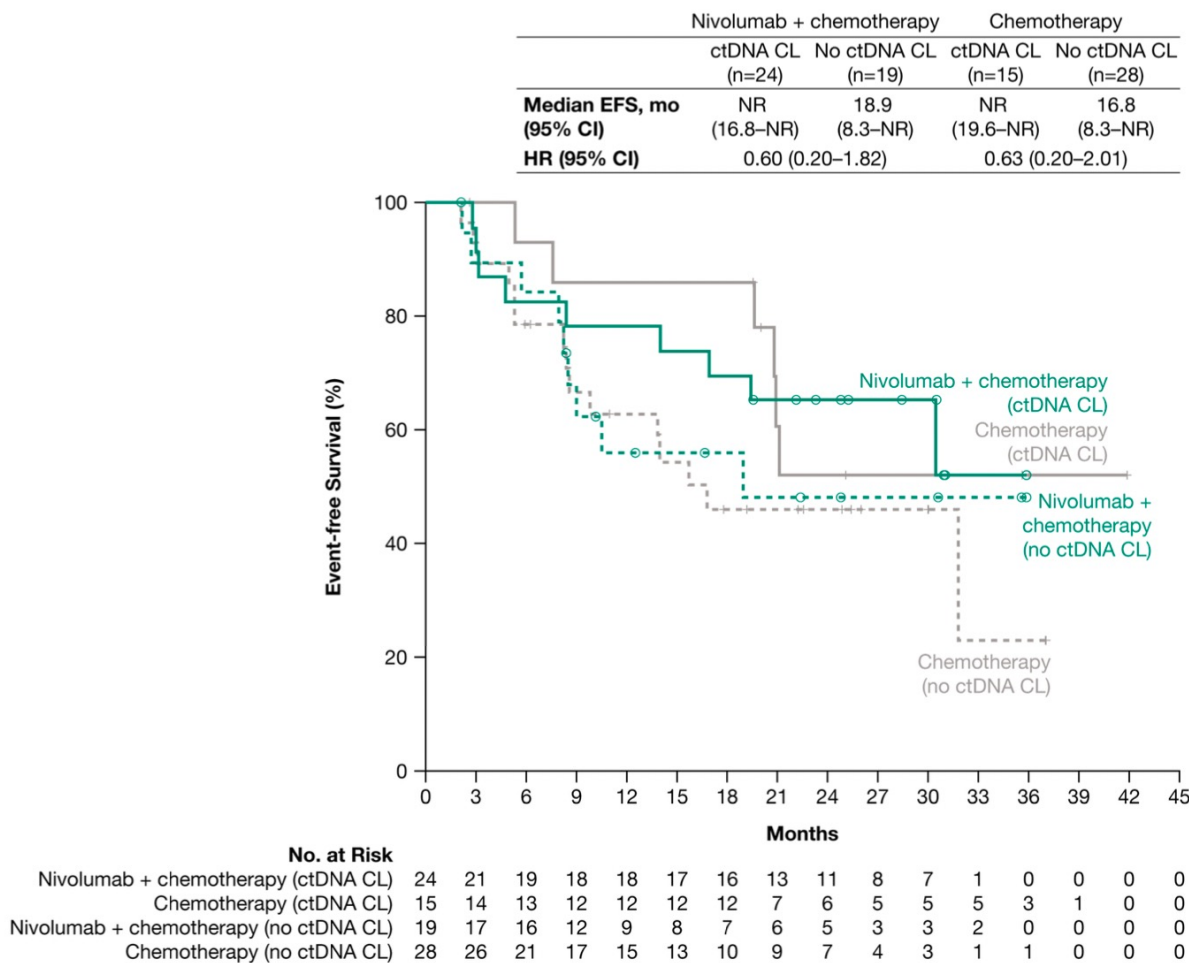
ctDNA positivity was strongly prognostic, with DFS favouring atezo in both ctDNA+ and ctDNA- patients



Clinical cutoff: 21 January 2021. Unstratified HRs are shown.

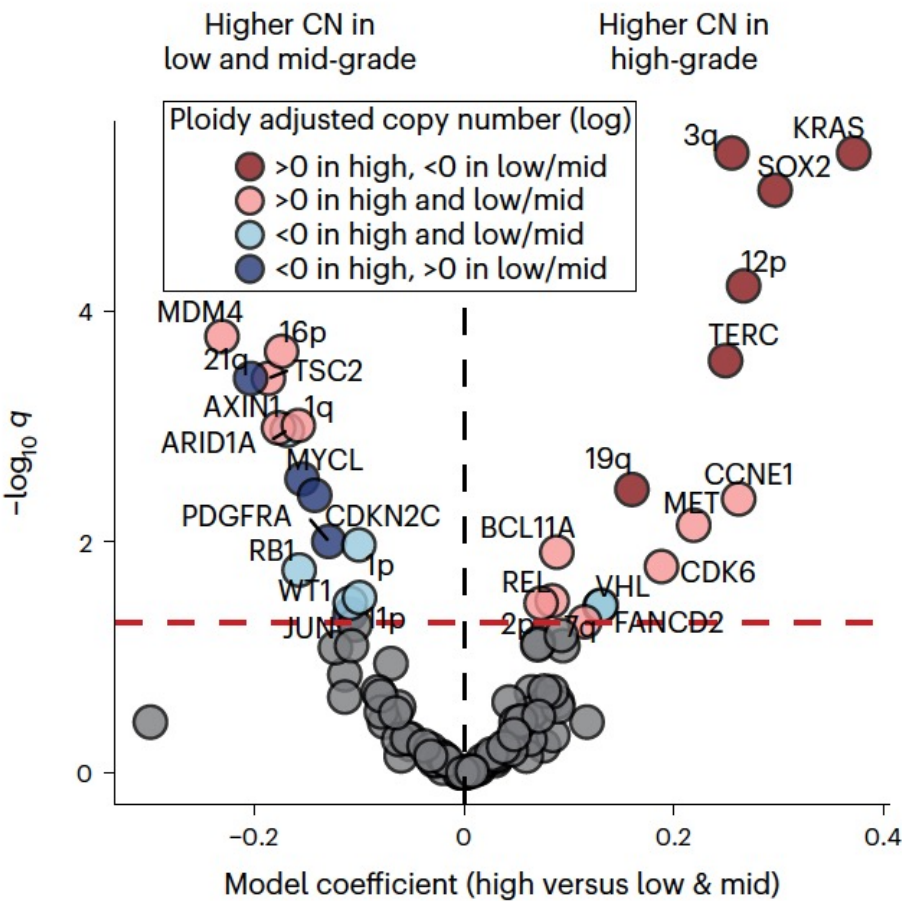
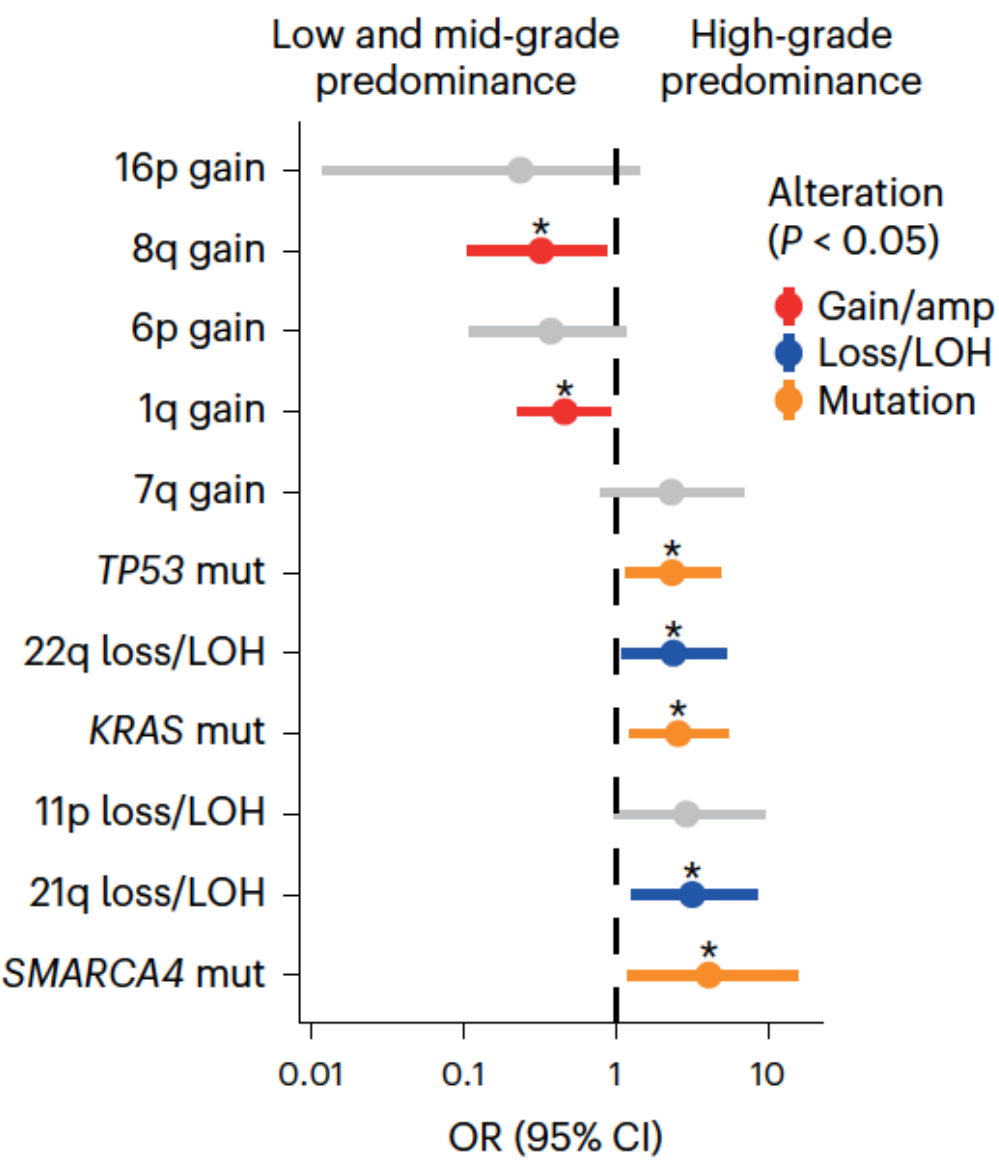
Liquid Biopsy in Neoadjuvant IO + chemo combination

WES ctDNA in 89 pts



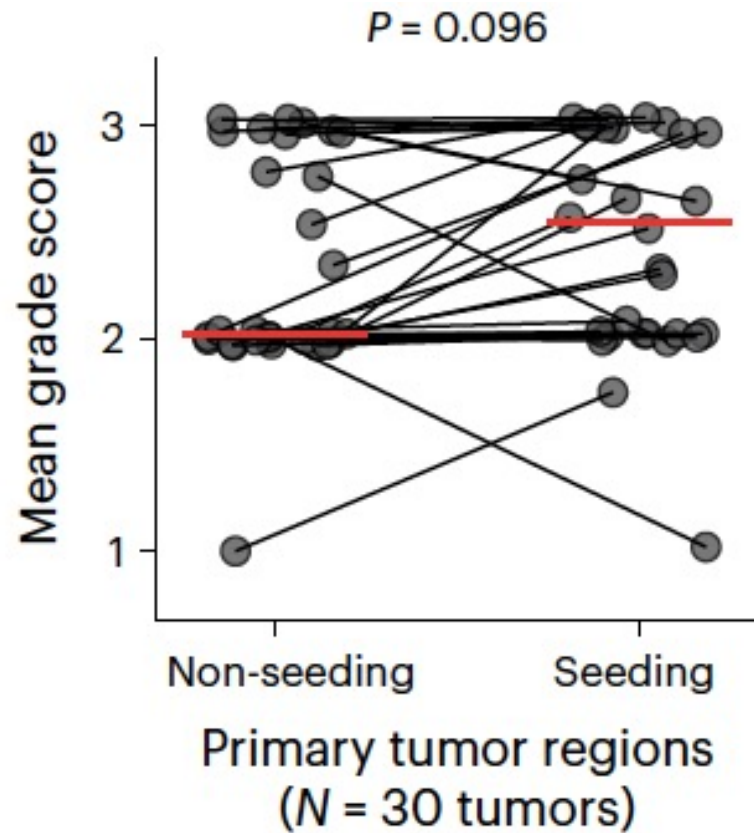
The example of the evolutionary characterization of lung adenocarcinoma morphology in TRACERx

Genomic determinants of predominant growth pattern

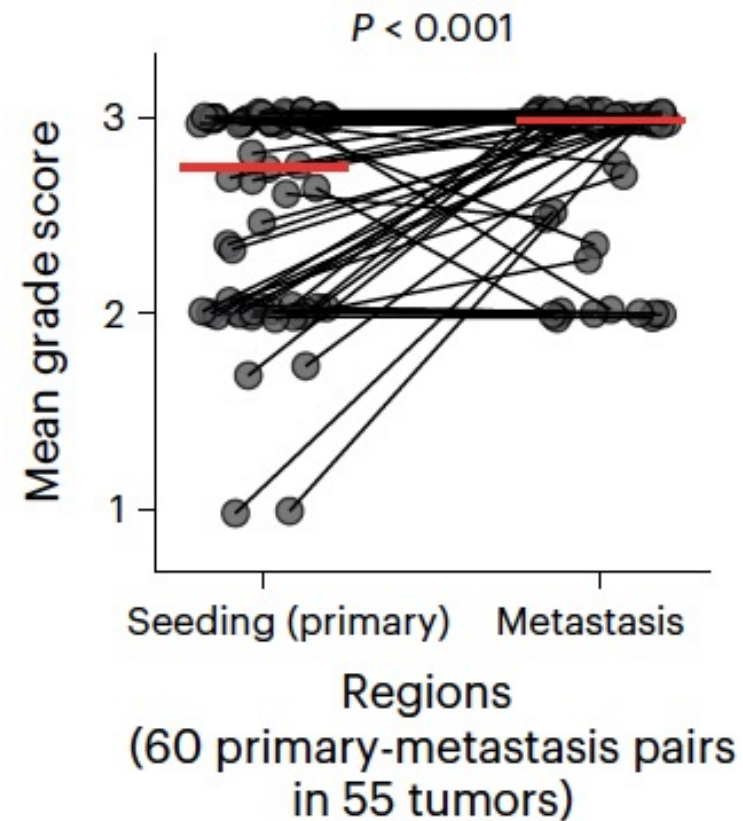


Comparison of ploidy-adjusted mean copy number of chromosomal arm and driver genes between high-grade and low-/mid-grade predominant tumors.

Growth pattern evolution from primary tumor to metastasis



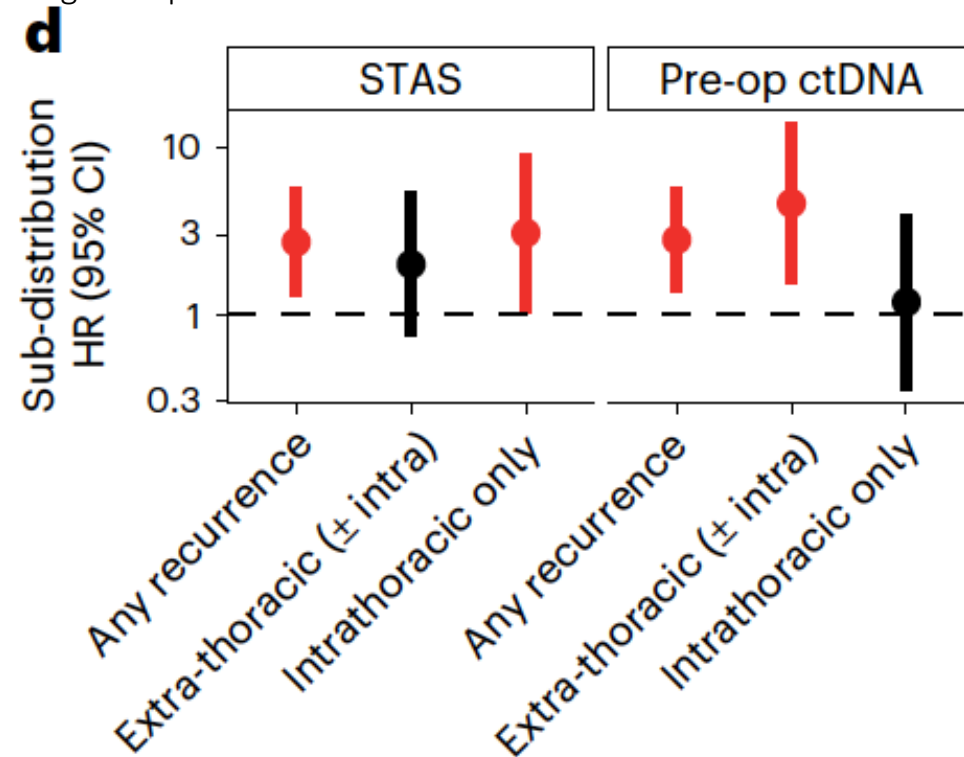
Comparison of mean grade scores between seeding and non-seeding regions in primary tumors.



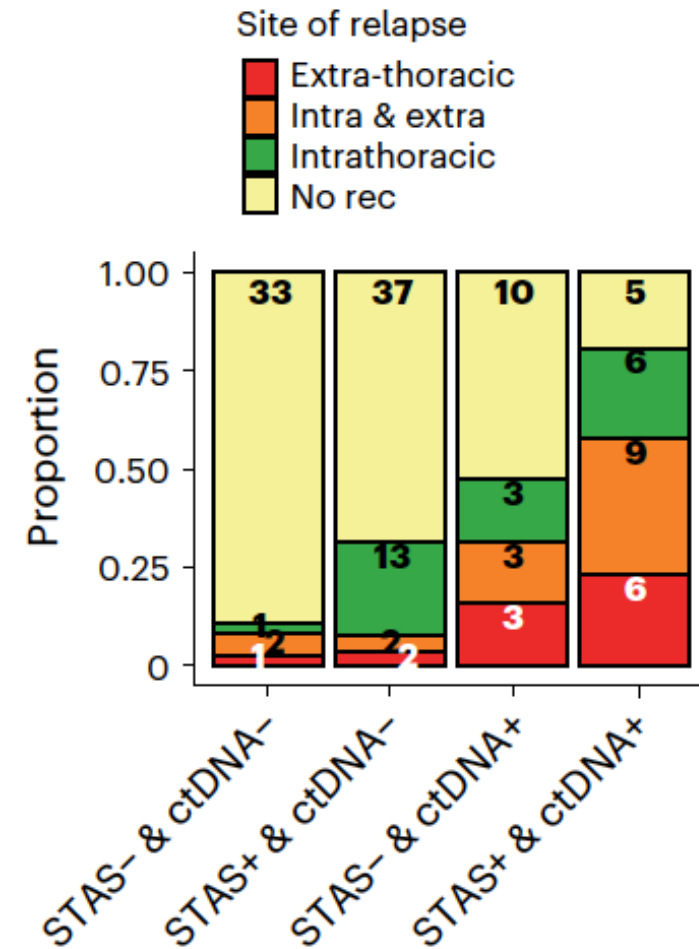
Comparison of growth pattern between metastasis and the primary tumor seeding regions.

Impact of tumor morphology upon site and risk of recurrence

STAS: spread through air spaces

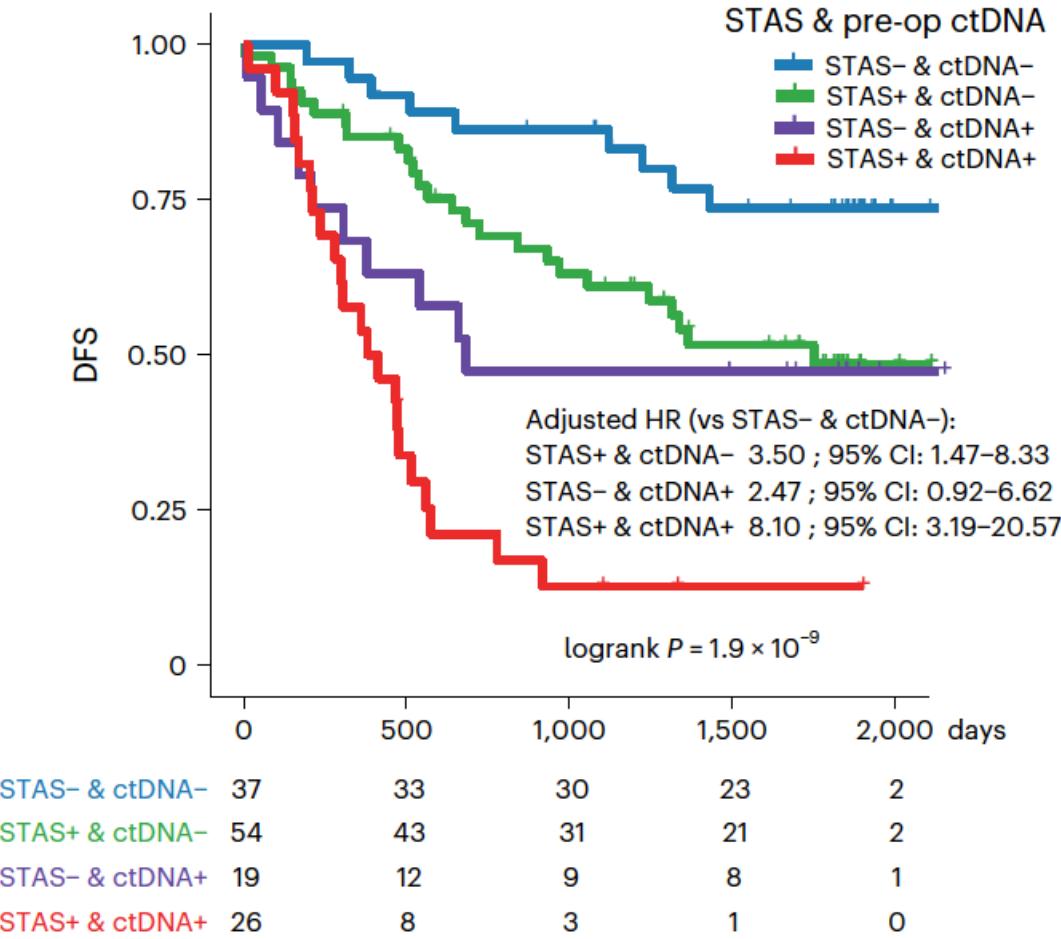


Relapse-site-specific HR for the presence of the positivity of STAS and preoperative ctDNA detection.



Frequency of the site of relapse stratified by the positivity of STAS and preoperative ctDNA detection.

Kaplan–Meier curves of DFS and summary of the findings related to high-grade patterns, pathological and genomic features, and relapse site.



High-grade patterns	Micropapillary	Solid/cribriform
Pathological features	STAS+	Necrosis+ High Ki-67
Genomic features	High clonal diversity (lack of large recent clonal expansion)	Pre-op ctDNA+ High CIN Low clonal diversity (presence of large recent clonal expansion)
Relapse site	Intra-thoracic	Extra-thoracic

Take home message

- Liquid and tissue biopsy have a high concordance
- Liquid Biopsy is a great tool for real time monitoring in advance disease
- Liquid Biopsy is a perfect tool for MRD
- Tissue informed approach advantage , but also limitations
- Integrating liquid biopsy in clinical trials is a necessity

A photograph of a highly ornate, classical-style building facade, likely the Gran Vía 41 building in Madrid. The building features intricate sculptures, columns, and a prominent sign that reads 'METROPOLIS'. The image is partially obscured by a large, semi-circular graphic element on the right side.

Join us in 2023 Madrid, Spain



5TH ANNUAL CONGRESS
Liquid Biopsy
19 - 21 November 2023 | Madrid, Spain

Save the Date
19-21, November
2023