

*How I Use **Liquid Biopsy** for GI Cancers in 2023*

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Director, Precision Medicine Research for Liquid Biopsies

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 @pashtoonkasi

Key Learning Objectives

1. Understand how liquid biopsies are increasing opportunities for precision medicine in cancer care
2. Understand the different types of liquid biopsies, and their associated optimal use
3. Liquid biopsies for detecting minimal residual disease (MRD), and screening

Liquid Biopsies

↑↑ Precision Medicine



ctDNA: Dawn of a New Era

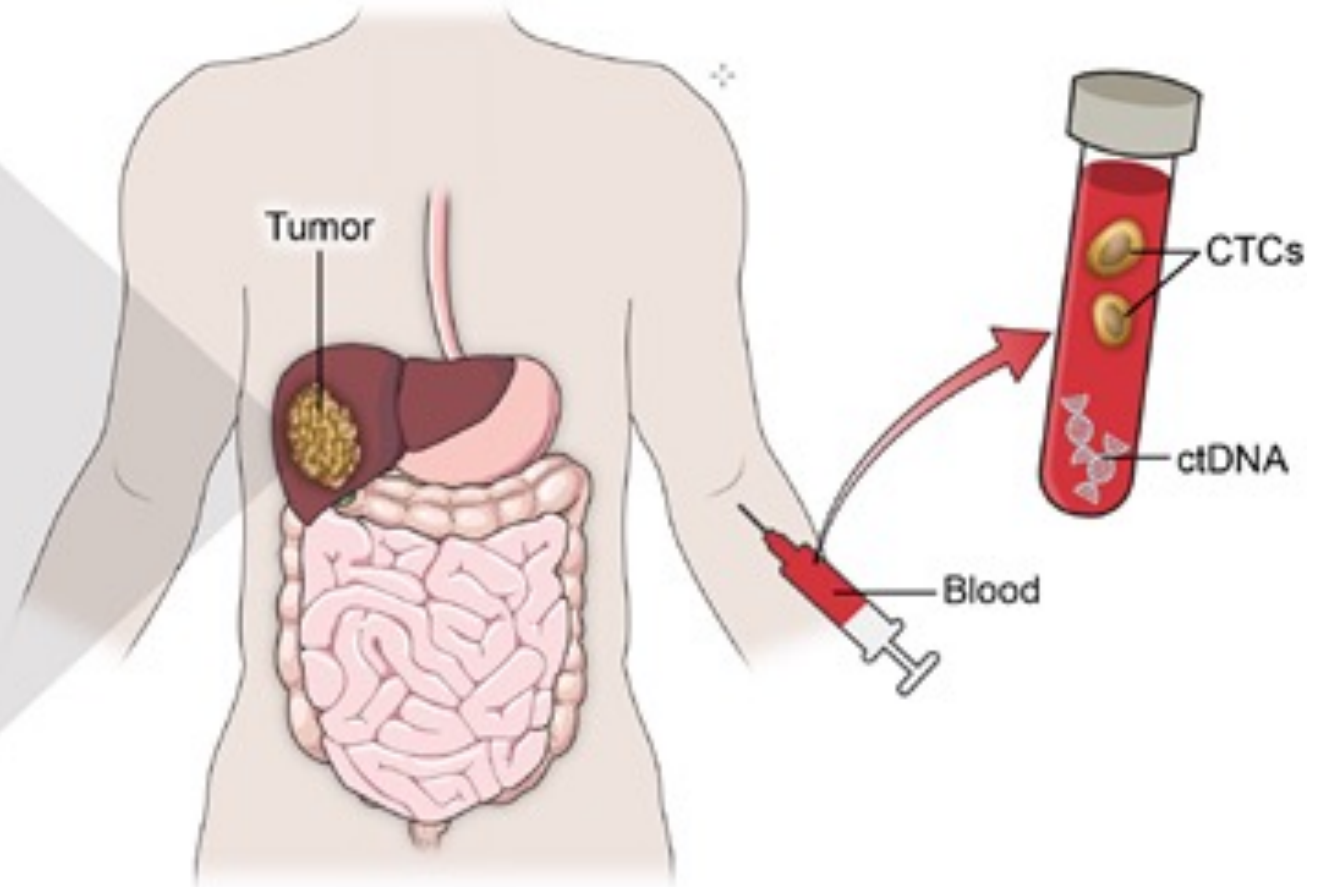
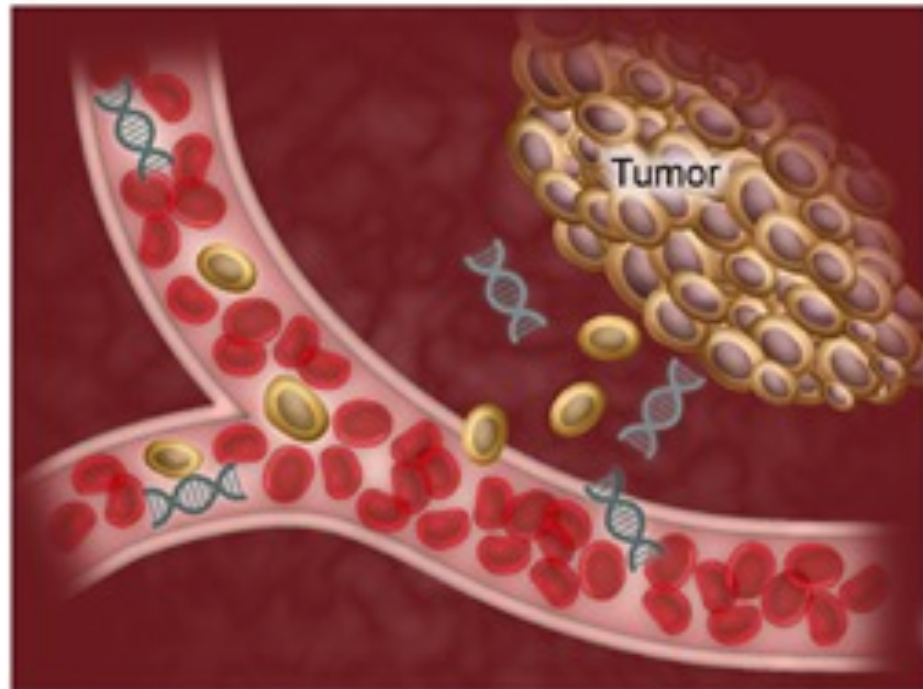
ctDNA: Dawn of a New Era

Location Available On Demand

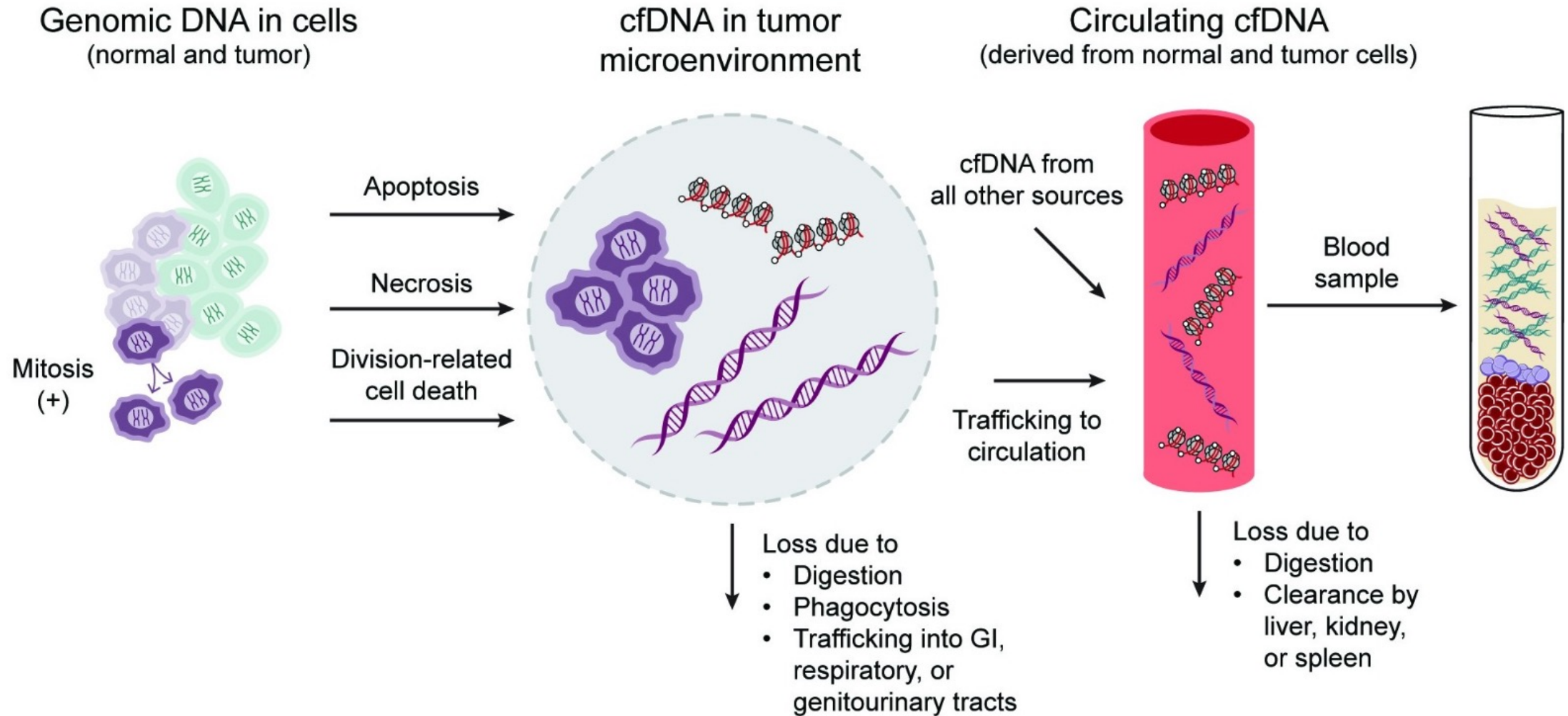
Time Sat, Jun 4, 2022 | 9:00 AM – 10:30 AM EDT

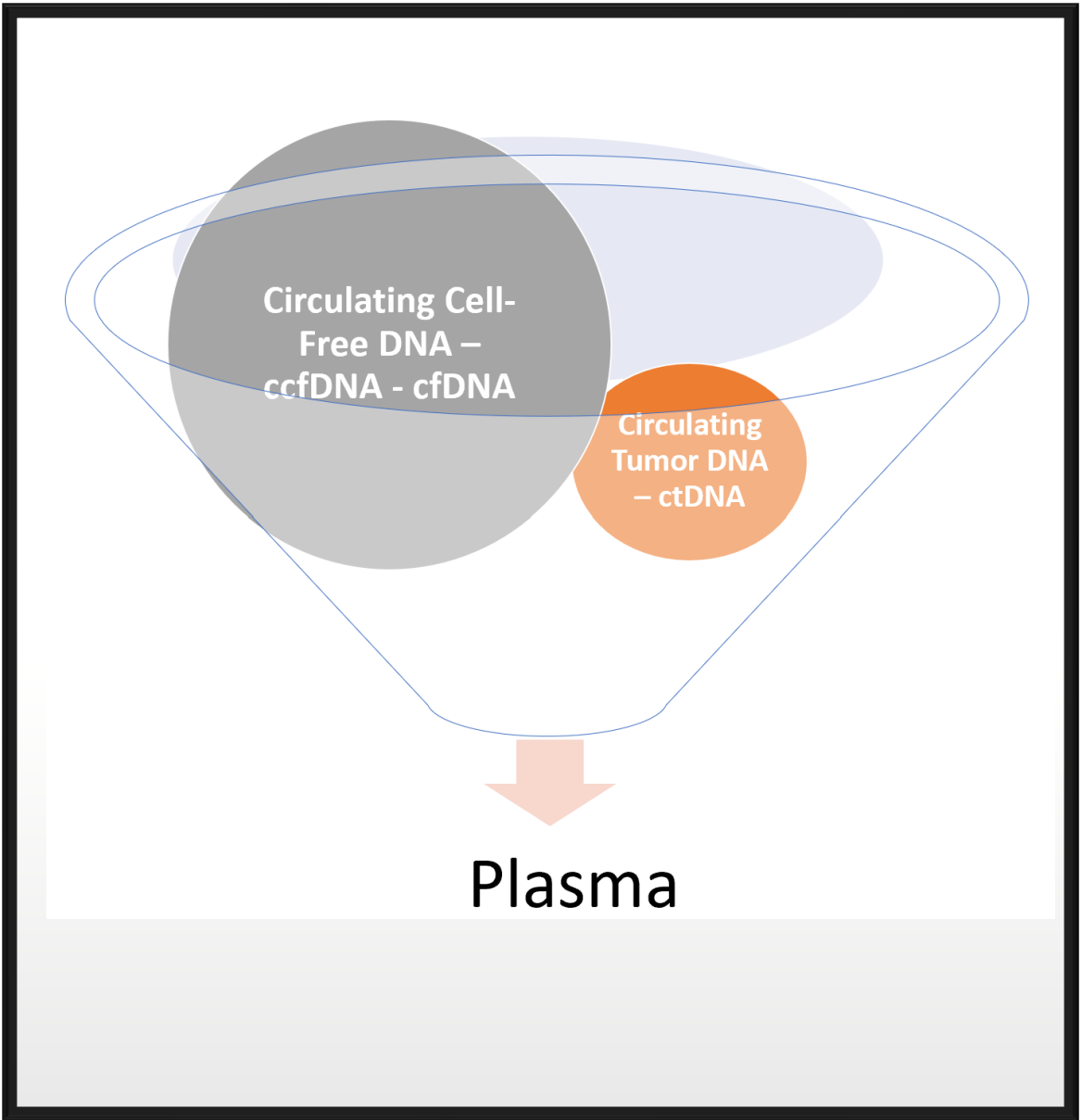
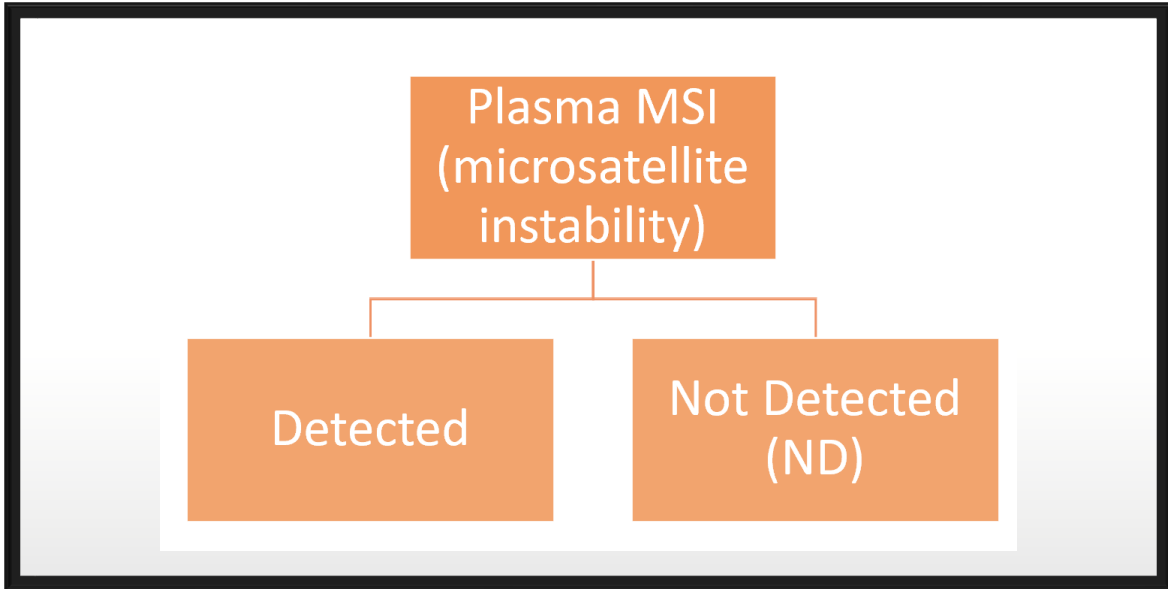
Track(s) Special Sessions

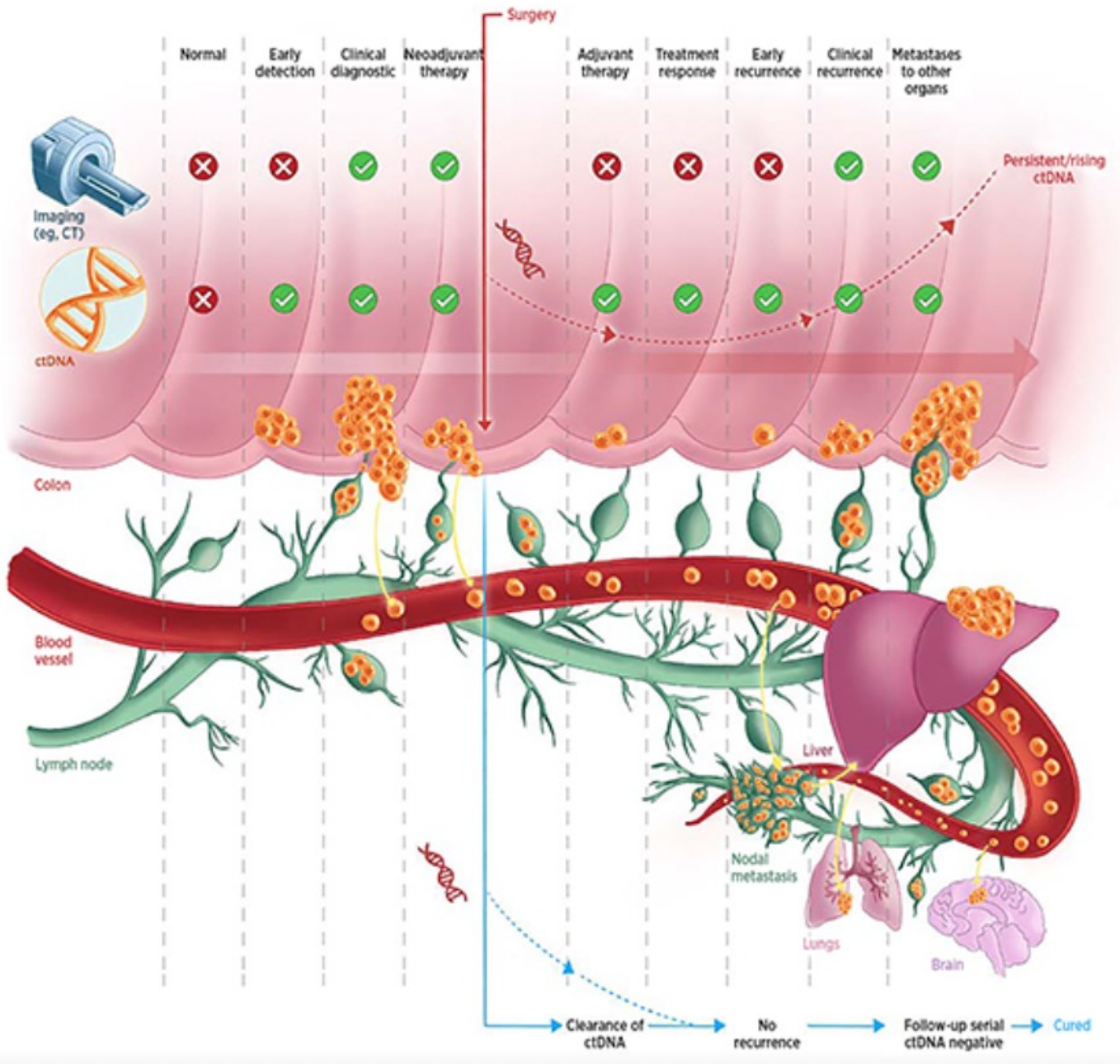
2022 ASCO[®]
ANNUAL MEETING
ADVANCING EQUITABLE CANCER CARE THROUGH INNOVATION



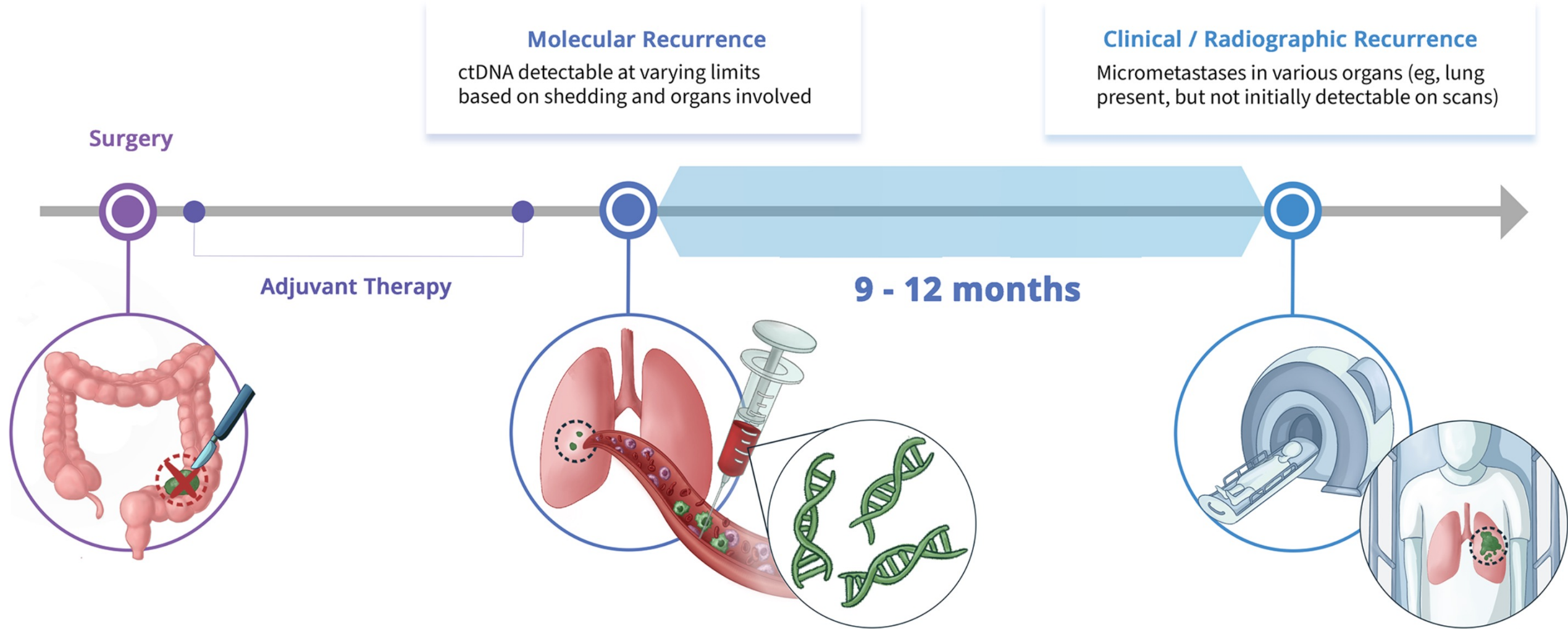
Depiction of origin and fates of circulating tumor DNA relative to cell-free DNA







ASCO Daily News[®]



“Adjuvant-plus”

ASCO Daily News®

Settings/Platforms/Biology

The background of the slide is a dark purple color. It features a faint, light-colored hexagonal grid pattern. On the right side, there are several pink roses of various sizes, some in full bloom and some as buds, scattered across the background.

TUMOR-INFORMED PLATFORMS

① Tumor tissue biopsy required

② Sequenced to make custom panel of limited genes for individual patient

③ PCR-based assays used to detect for presence of ctDNA

④ Blood required

Early stage cancers to detect presence of molecular or minimal residual disease after curative-intent surgery. Also for advanced stage cancers post-curative treatment, or to assess response to systemic therapy or immunotherapy.

Next generation sequencing (NGS)-based panels for advanced/metastatic solid tumors.

ctDNA + Methylation - epigenomic markers for early stage cancers for detection/diagnosis, as well as for presence of molecular or minimal residual disease after curative-intent surgery.

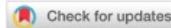
① Blood only required

TUMOR-AGNOSTIC PLATFORMS (TUMOR-UNINFORMED OR PLASMA-ONLY PLATFORMS)

Tumor-informed Platforms Versus Tumor-agnostic (tumor-uninformed or plasma-only) Platforms

ASCO Daily News[®]

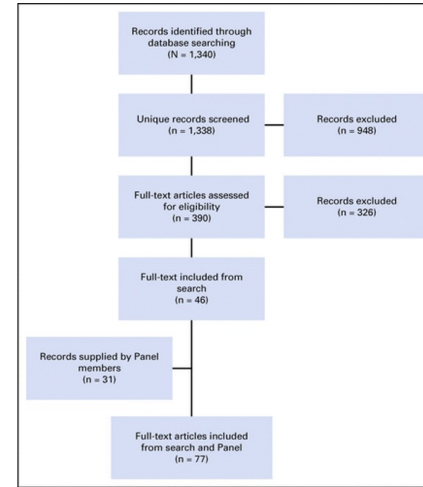
OPEN



ctDNA applications and integration in colorectal cancer: an NCI Colon and Rectal–Anal Task Forces whitepaper

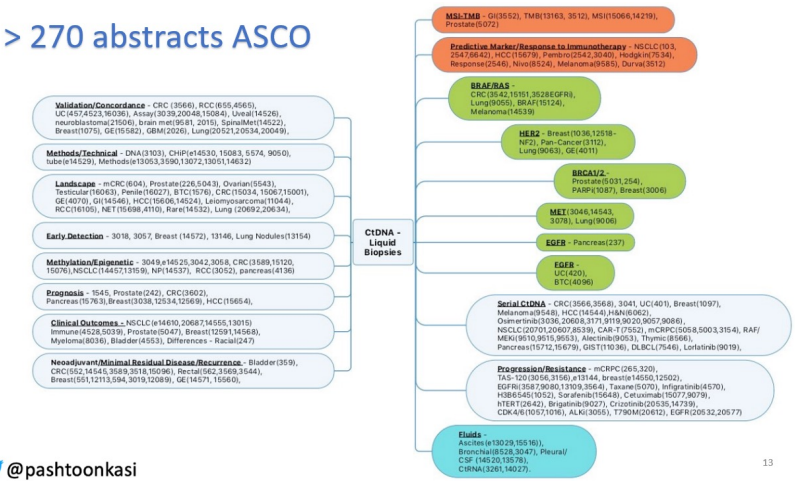
Arvind Dasari^{1,40}, Van K. Morris^{1,40}, Carmen J. Allegra^{1,2}, Chloe Atreya³, Al B. Benson III⁴, Patrick Boland⁵, Ki Chung⁶, Mehmet S. Copur⁷, Ryan B. Corcoran⁸, Dustin A. Deming⁹, Andrea Dwyer¹⁰, Maximilian Diehn¹¹, Cathy Eng¹, Thomas J. George¹², Marc J. Gollub¹³, Rachel A. Goodwin¹⁴, Stanley R. Hamilton¹⁵, Jaclyn F. Hechtman¹⁶, Howard Hochster¹⁷, Theodore S. Hong¹⁸, Federico Innocenti¹⁹, Atif Iqbal²⁰, Samuel A. Jacobs²¹, Hagen F. Kennecke²², James J. Lee²³, Christopher H. Lieu²⁴, Heinz-Josef Lenz²⁵, O. Wolf Lindwasser²⁶, Clara Montagut²⁷, Bruno Odisio²⁸, Fang-Shu Ou²⁹, Laura Porter³⁰, Kanwal Raghav¹, Deborah Schrag³¹, Aaron J. Scott³², Qian Shi²⁹, John H. Strickler³³, Alan Venook³⁴, Rona Yaeger³⁵, Greg Yothers³⁶, Y. Nancy You³⁷, Jason A. Zell^{38,39} and Scott Kopetz¹

ASCO SPECIAL ARTICLE
Journal of Clinical Oncology
March 5, 2018
**Circulating Tumor DNA
Analysis in Patients With
Cancer: American Society
of Clinical Oncology and
College of American
Pathologists Joint Review**



Merker JD, et al. *J Clin Oncol*. 2018;36:1631. @pashtoonkasi

> 270 abstracts ASCO



@pashtoonkasi

cfDNA in colorectal cancer: Ready for prime time?

Ryan B. Corcoran, MD PhD
Director, Gastrointestinal Cancer Center Program
Scientific Director, Termeer Center for Targeted Therapies
Massachusetts General Hospital Cancer Center
Associate Professor of Medicine, Harvard Medical School

Applications

Identifying actionable alterations	Ready for prime time
Predicting treatment response	Soon, more trials needed
Monitoring therapeutic resistance	Ready for prime time
Detection of residual disease post-surgery	Soon, more trials needed

True Blood: Are Tumor Biopsies Obsolete?

Presented Tuesday, June 5, 2018

Is it ready for prime-time?
YES

Discussant: Heinz-Josef Lenz, MD

J. Terrence Lanni Chair in Gastrointestinal Cancer Research
Co-Director, USC Center for Molecular Pathway and Drug Discovery
Meeting: 2018 ASCO Annual Meeting
Session Type: Oral Abstract Session
Session Title: Gastrointestinal (Colorectal) Cancer
Track: Gastrointestinal (Colorectal) Cancer

SECTIONS HOME SEARCH

The New York Times

WELL | LIVE

More Young People Are Dying of Colon Cancer



The New York Times

Well SUBSCRIBE LOGIN

Colon and Rectal Cancers Rising in Young People

799

The New York Times

Well SUBSCRIBE LOGIN

What Young People Need to Know About Colon Cancer

167

BLACK & YOUNG ADULTS AT HIGHER RISK OF COLON CANCER

Chadwick Boseman's diagnosis at a young age was not unusual among colon cancer patients

Franciscan HEALTH



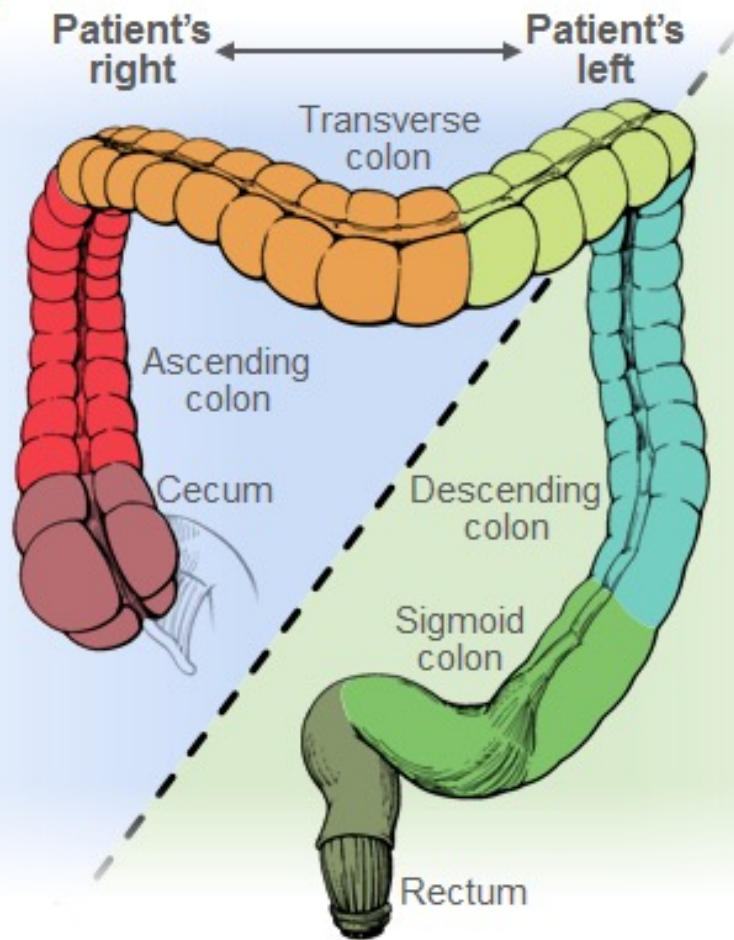
RIGHT vs. LEFT

MIDGUT DERIVATIVE

- ↑ females
- ↑ sessile serrated lesions
- ↑ mucinous tumors

Overall WORSE prognosis

- ↑ CIMP-high
- ↑ BRAF
- ↑ MSI-high
- ↑ CMS-1-MSI immune tumors
- ↑ CMS-3-metabolic tumors (↑ KRAS)



HINDGUT DERIVATIVE

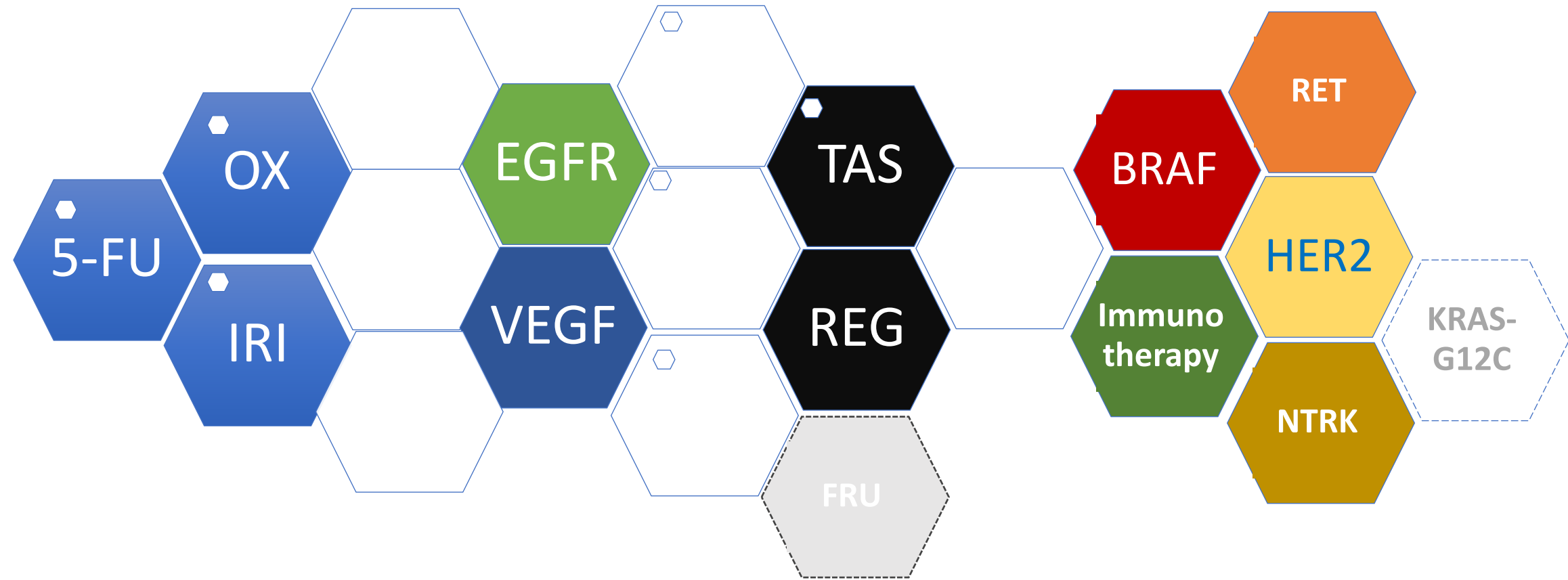
- ↑ males

Overall BETTER prognosis

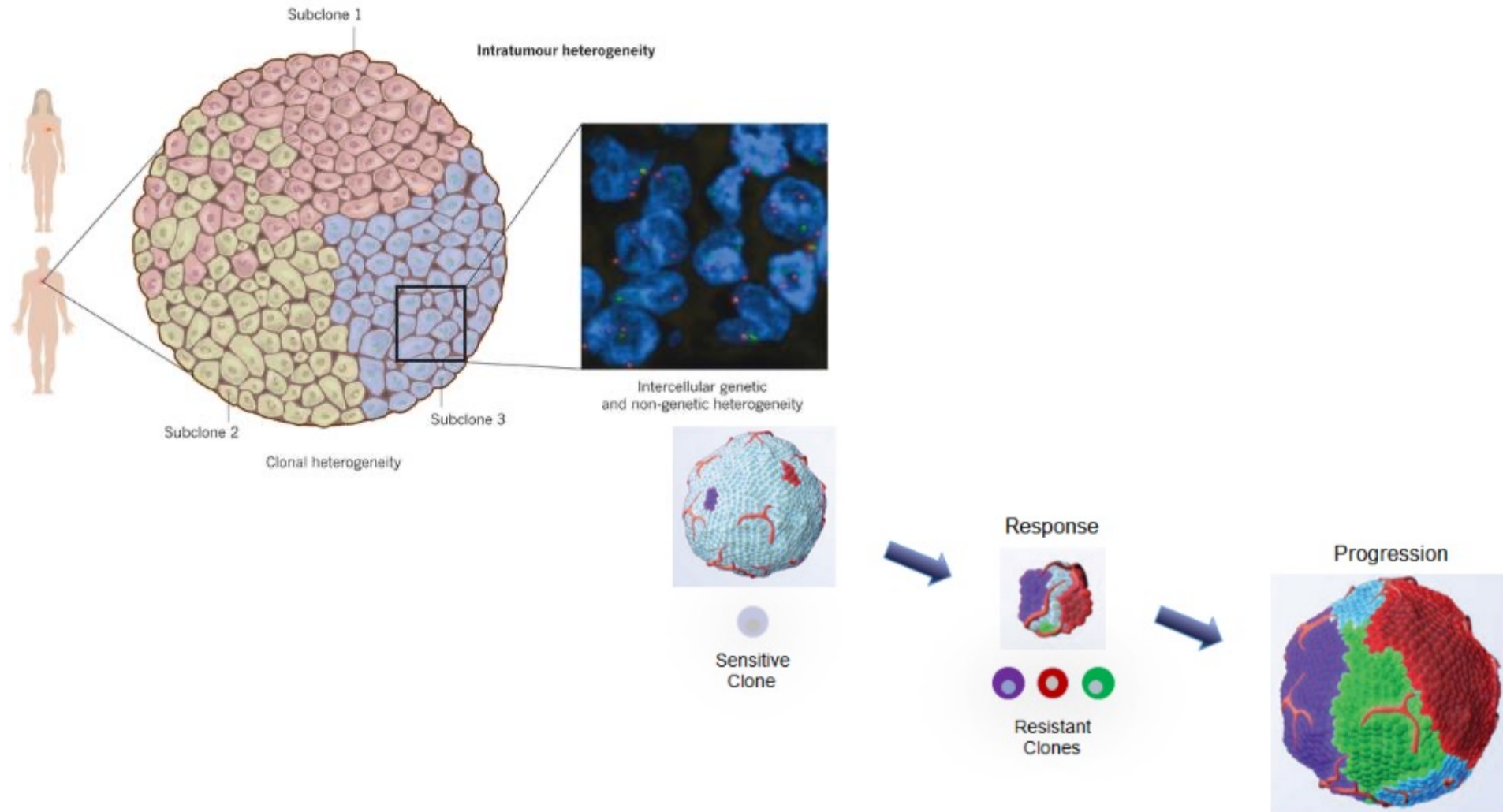
- ↑ CMS-4-MSI mesenchymal
- ↑ CMS-2-canonical distally
- ↑ TP53
- ↑ APC

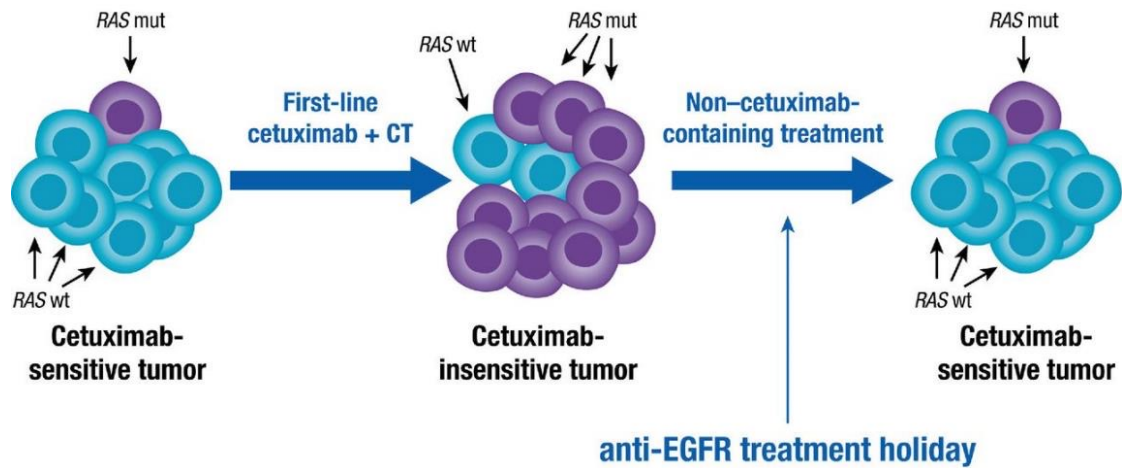


Treatment options for patients with mCRC



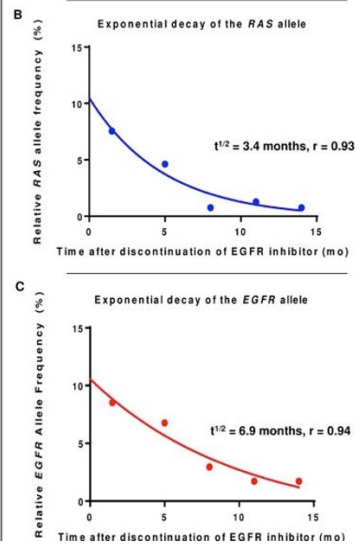
Intratatumoral and temporal heterogeneity





Goldberg, et al. ESMO Open. *Cancer Horizons*. 2018 3(4).

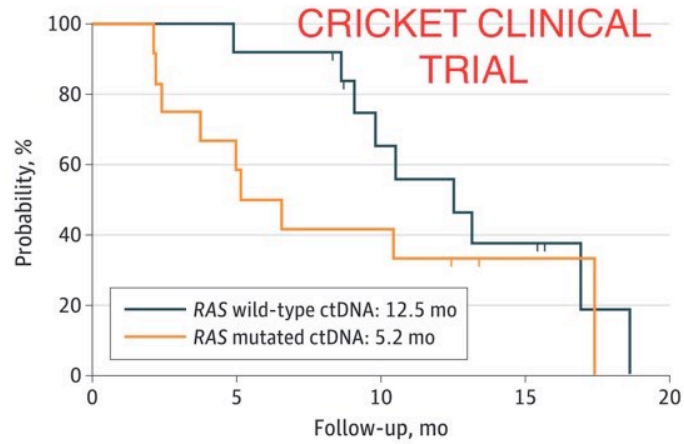
Loss of EGFR and RAS Clones



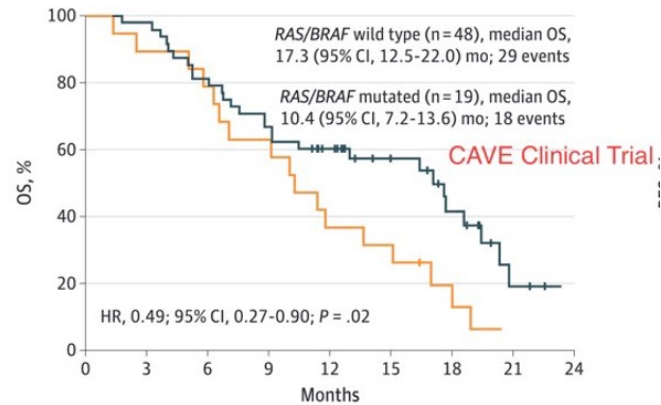
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
MDAnderson
Cancer Center
 20

Parseghian CM, et al. *J Clin Oncol*. 36, 2018 (suppl); [abstr. 3511](#).

B Overall survival

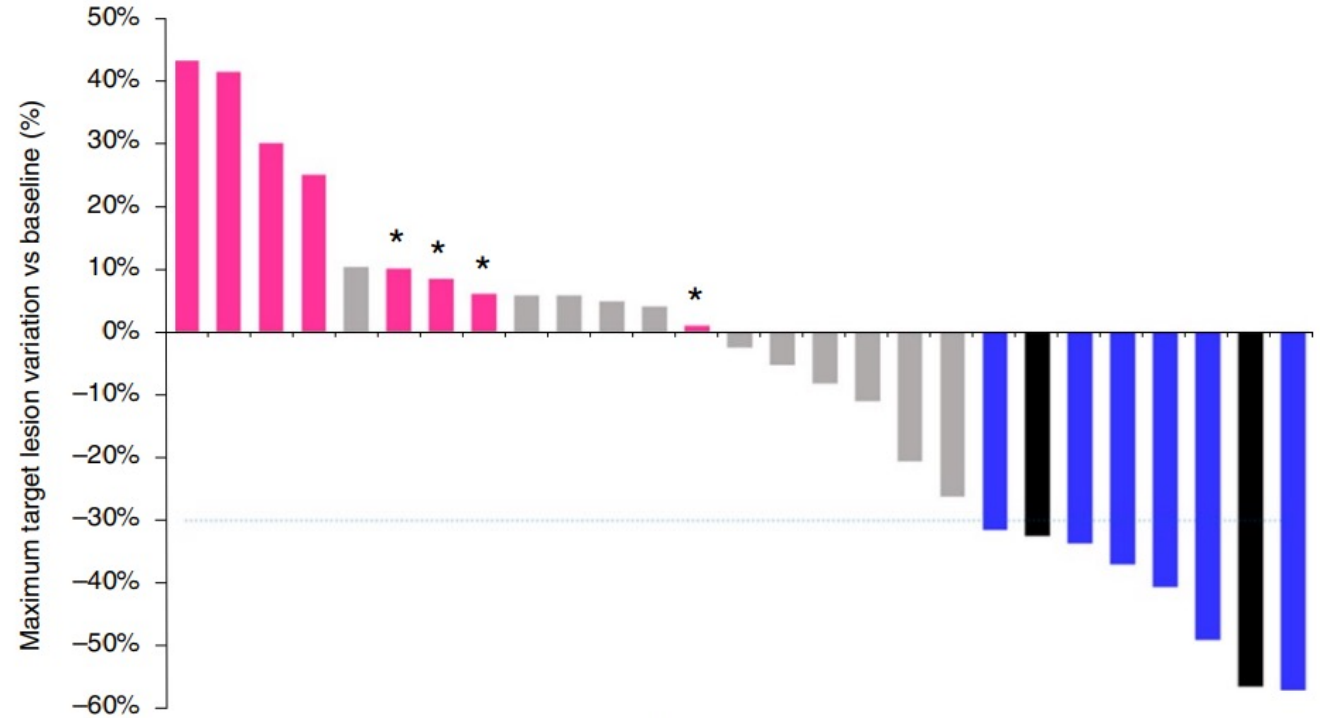


A OS in patients with plasma ctDNA RAS/BRAF mutational status

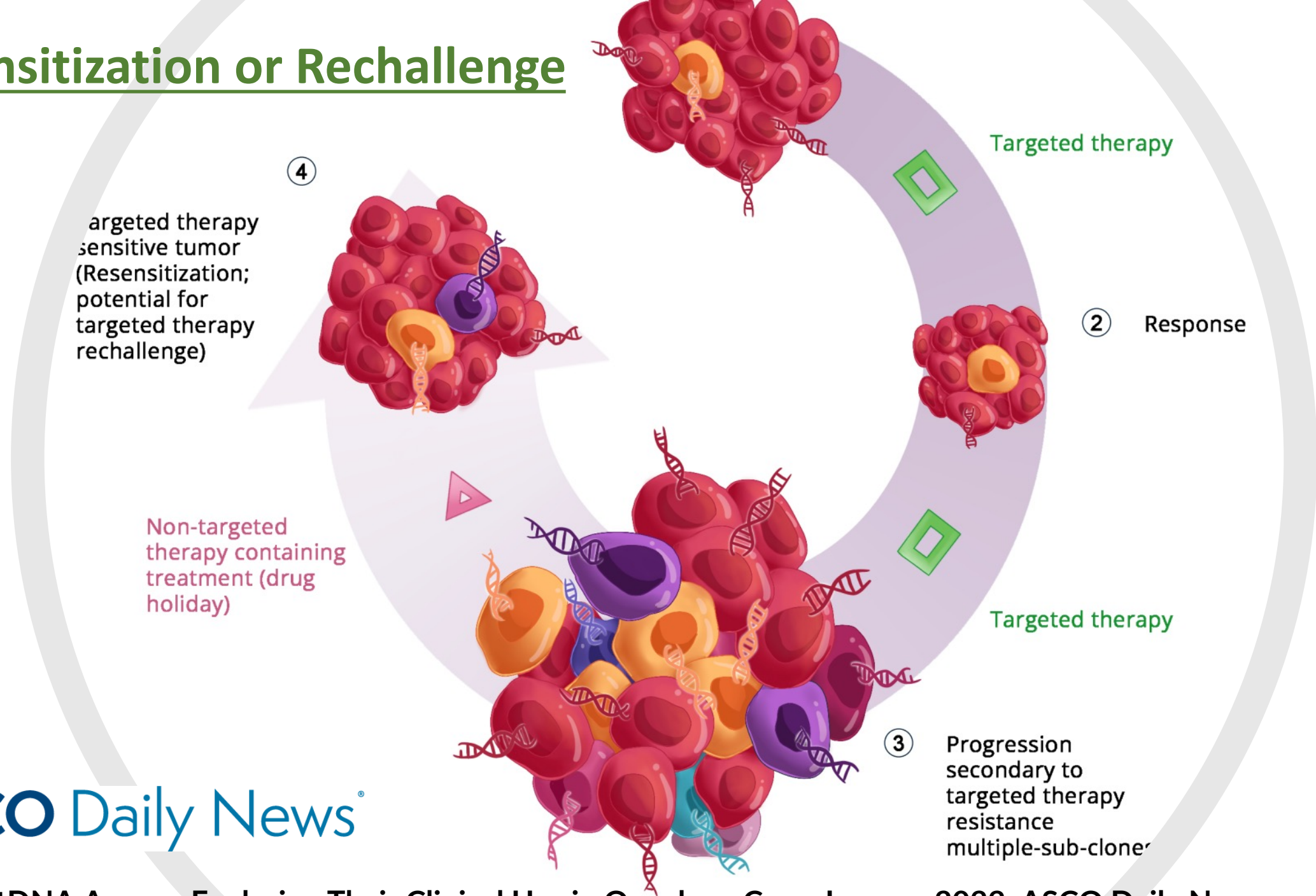


Chronos Clinical Trial

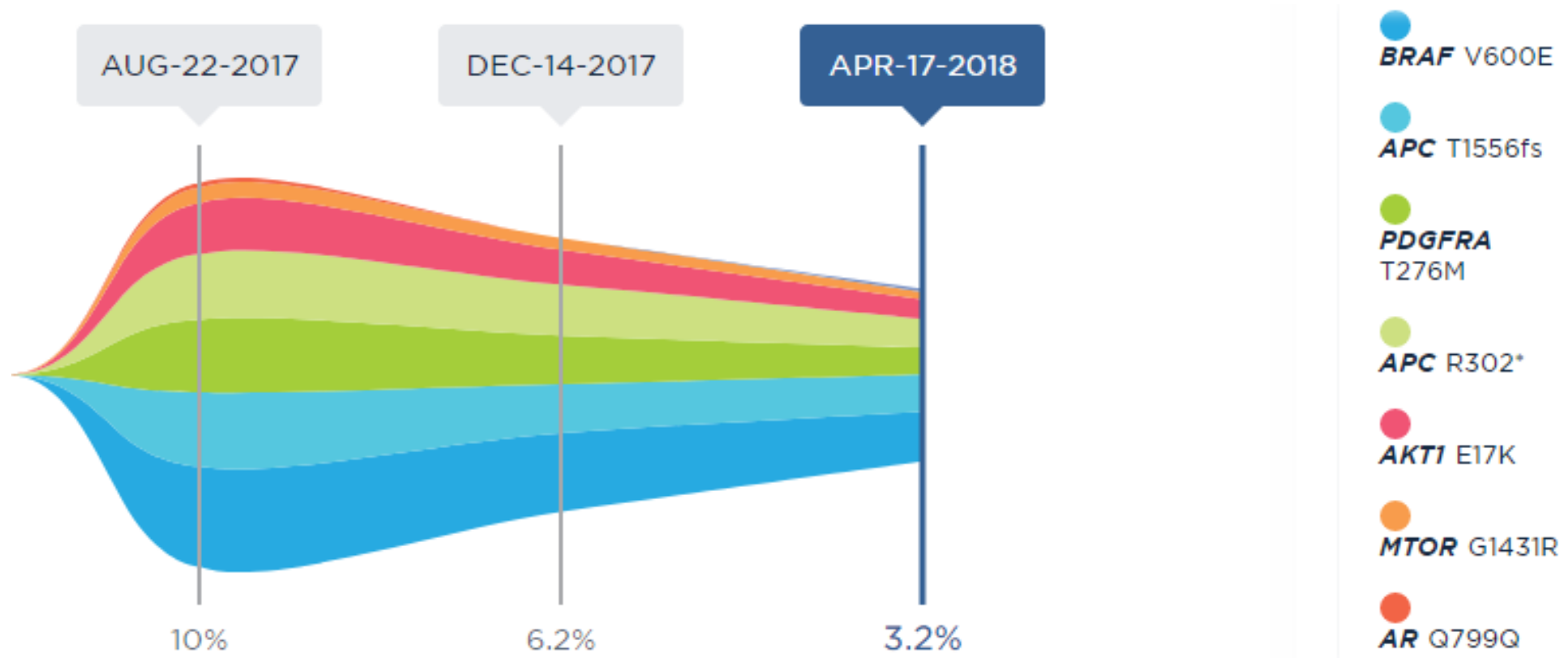
a



Resensitization or Rechallenge

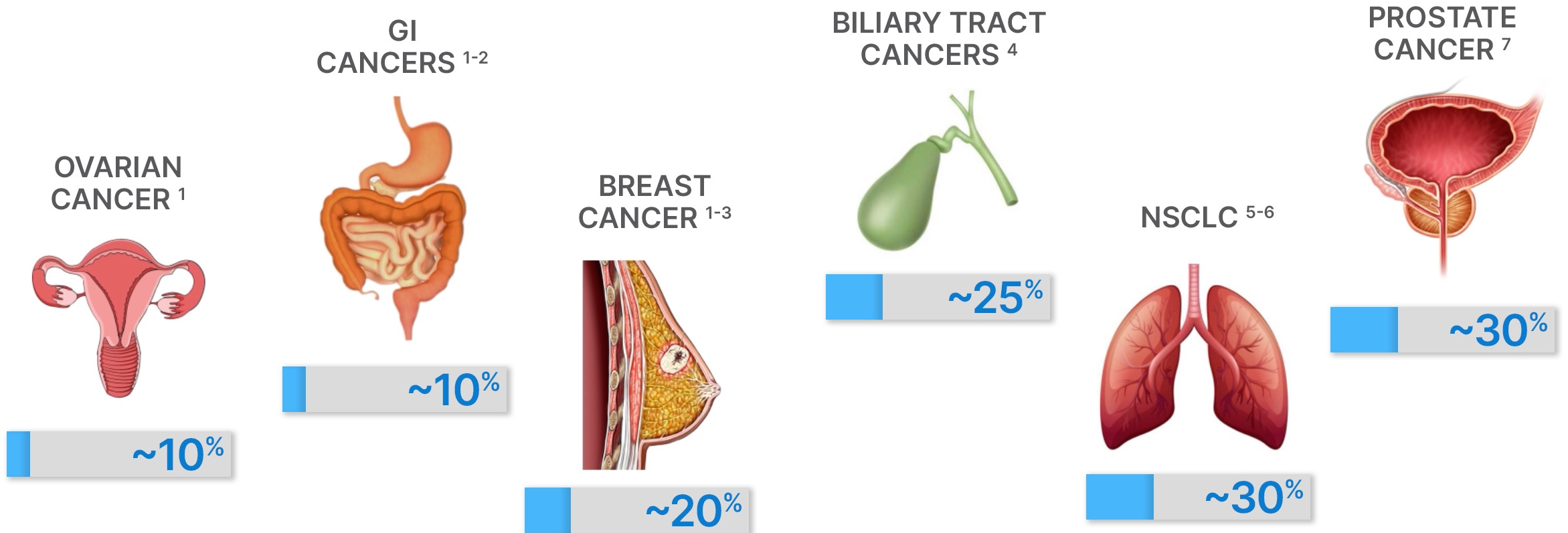


Replacement to tissue biopsy



Opportunities for Precision Medicine are Missed Up to 30% of the Time

Frequency of tissue insufficiency

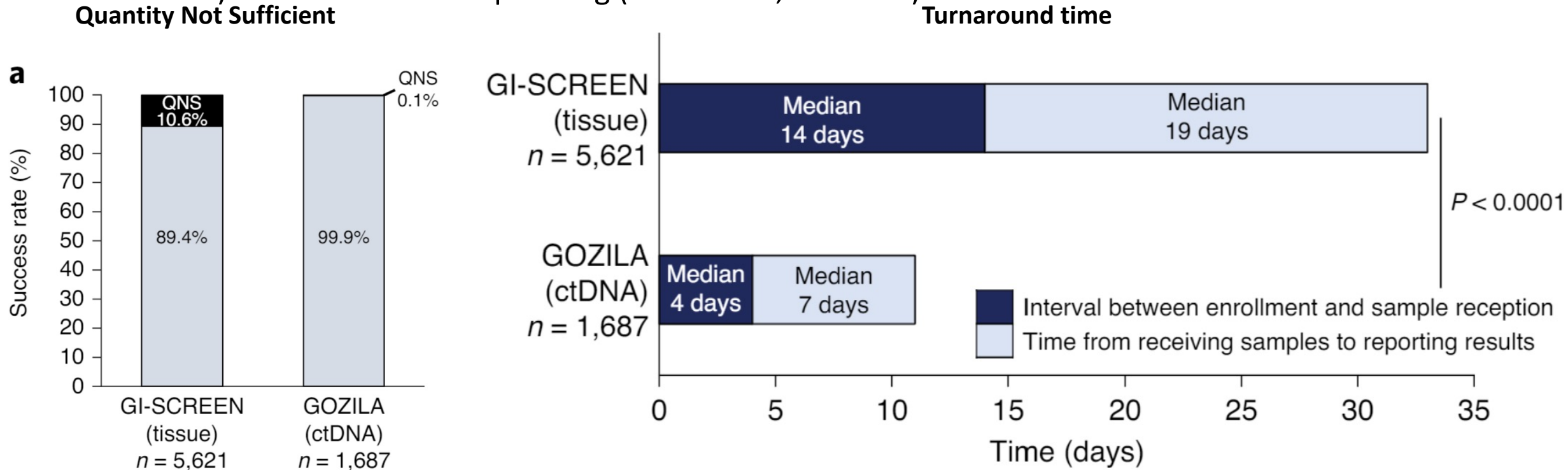


GI = gastrointestinal, NSCLC = non-small cell lung cancer

1. Zehir A, Benayed R, Shan RH, et al. *Nat Med*. 2017;23(6):703-713; 2. Nakamura Y, Taniguchi H, Ikeda M, et al. *Nat Med*. 2020;26(12):1859-1846; 3. Meric-Bernstam F, Brusco L, Shaw K, et al. *J Clin Oncol*. 2015;33(25):2753-2762; 4. Lamarca A, Kapacze Z, Breeze M, et al. *J Clin Med*. 2020;9(9):2854; 5. Hagemann IS, Devarakonda S, Lockwood CM, et al. *Cancer*. 2015;121(4):631-639; 6. Aggarwal C, Thompson JC, Black TA, et al. *JAMA Oncol*. 2019;5(2):173-180; 7. Hussain M, Corcoran C, Sibilla C, et al. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2022;28(8):1518-1530.

Potential Advantages of Using ctDNA Assays to Assess Actionable Mutations

- Analysis of trial enrolment of patients with advanced GI cancers using ctDNA sequencing (GOZILA, n = 1687) vs tumor tissue sequencing (GI-SCREEN, n = 5621)

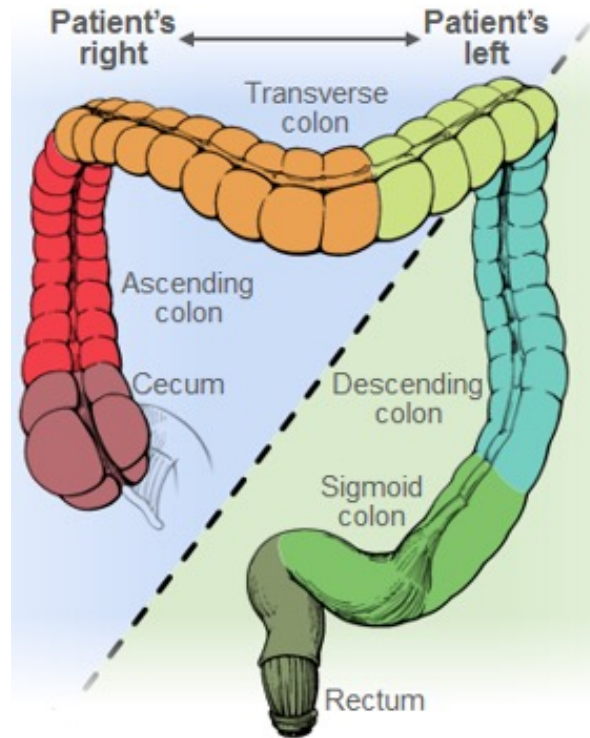


Turnaround time

Patient	41 F	VAF%
MSI	Detected	
BRAF ^{V600E}	--	
RAS	KRAS ^{G12D}	17.1%
HER2	--	
Other findings	BRCA2 fs MSH2 ^{LOF}	45.7% 49.8%

Patient	97 F	VAF%
MSI	Detected	
BRAF ^{V600E}	BRAF ^{V600E}	0.8%
RAS	--	
HER2	--	
Other findings	TMB-67 MPL	26.5%

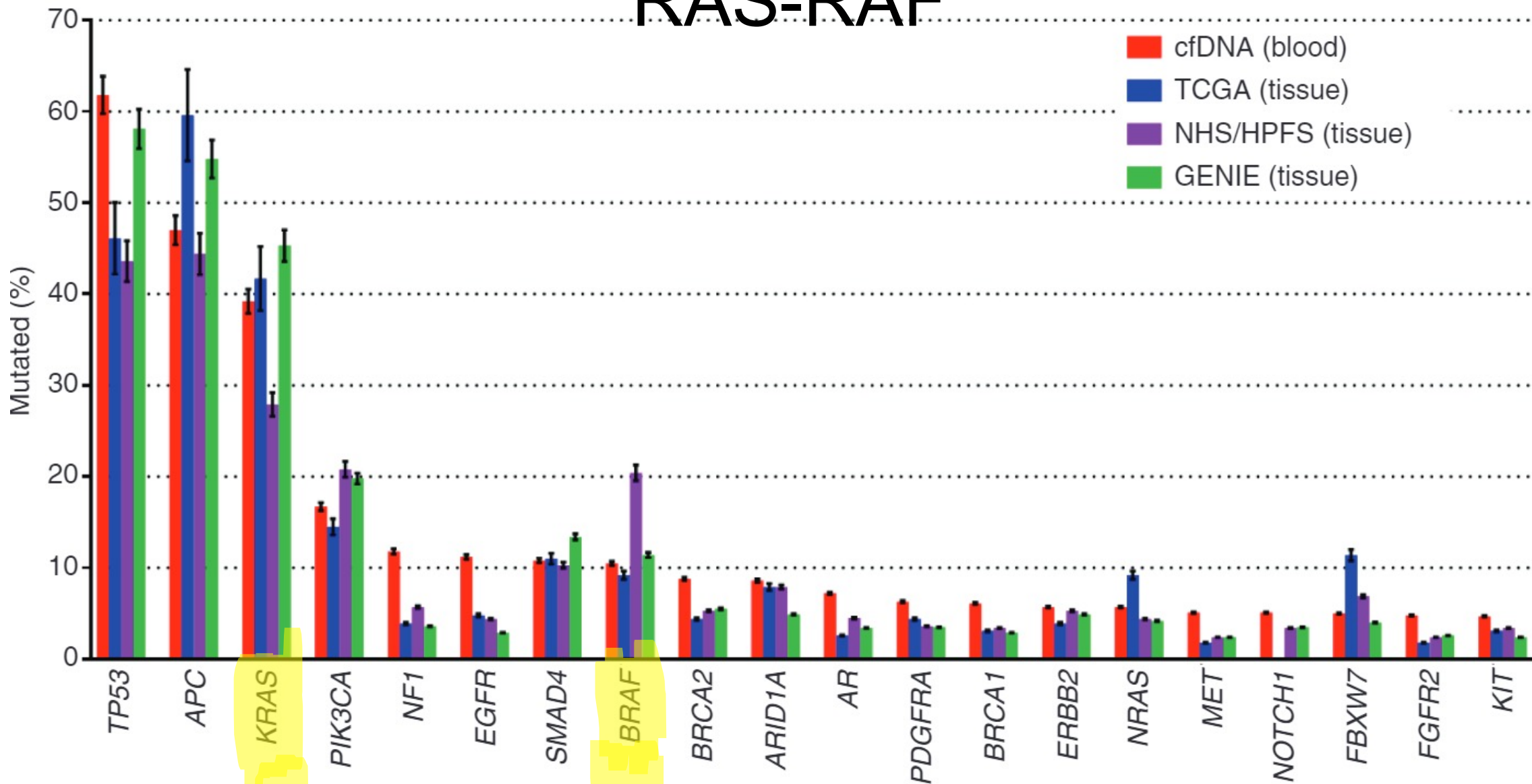
Patient Cases



Patient	42 F	VAF%
MSI	MSS	
BRAF ^{V600E}	--	
RAS	--	
HER2	--	
Other findings	APC SMAD4	30% 18%

Patient	52 F	VAF%
MSI	MSS	
BRAF ^{V600E}	--	
RAS	--	
HER2	+++	CN 21
Other findings	APC TP53	26.5% 71.6%

RAS-RAF



Genomic Landscape of Cell-Free DNA in Patients with Colorectal Cancer.
Cancer Discov. 2018 Feb;8(2):164-173. PMID: 29196463.

1st line Anti-EGFR therapy selection

- **Selection** of the patient for anti-EGFR – tissue
 - LEFT
 - RAS-wildtype
 - BRAF-wildtype
 - HER2-negative
- Role for **liquid biopsies (YES)**

	<u>Anti-EGFR OS (months)</u>	<u>Anti-VEGF OS (months)</u>
NCDB	<u>42.9</u>	27.5
CALGB 80405	<u>39.3</u>	32.6
PEAK	<u>43.4</u>	32.0
FIRE-3	<u>38.3</u>	28.0
PARADIGM	<u>37.9</u>	34.7
PARADIGM (ctDNA hyper-selected)	<u>42.1</u>	35.5

RAS-testing and turnaround times

■ ≤5 days ■ ≤10 days ■ ≤14 days ■ 15 or more days

81%

≤14 days

≤10 days

≤5 days

15 or more days

Blood TMB or Liquid TMB (bTMB)

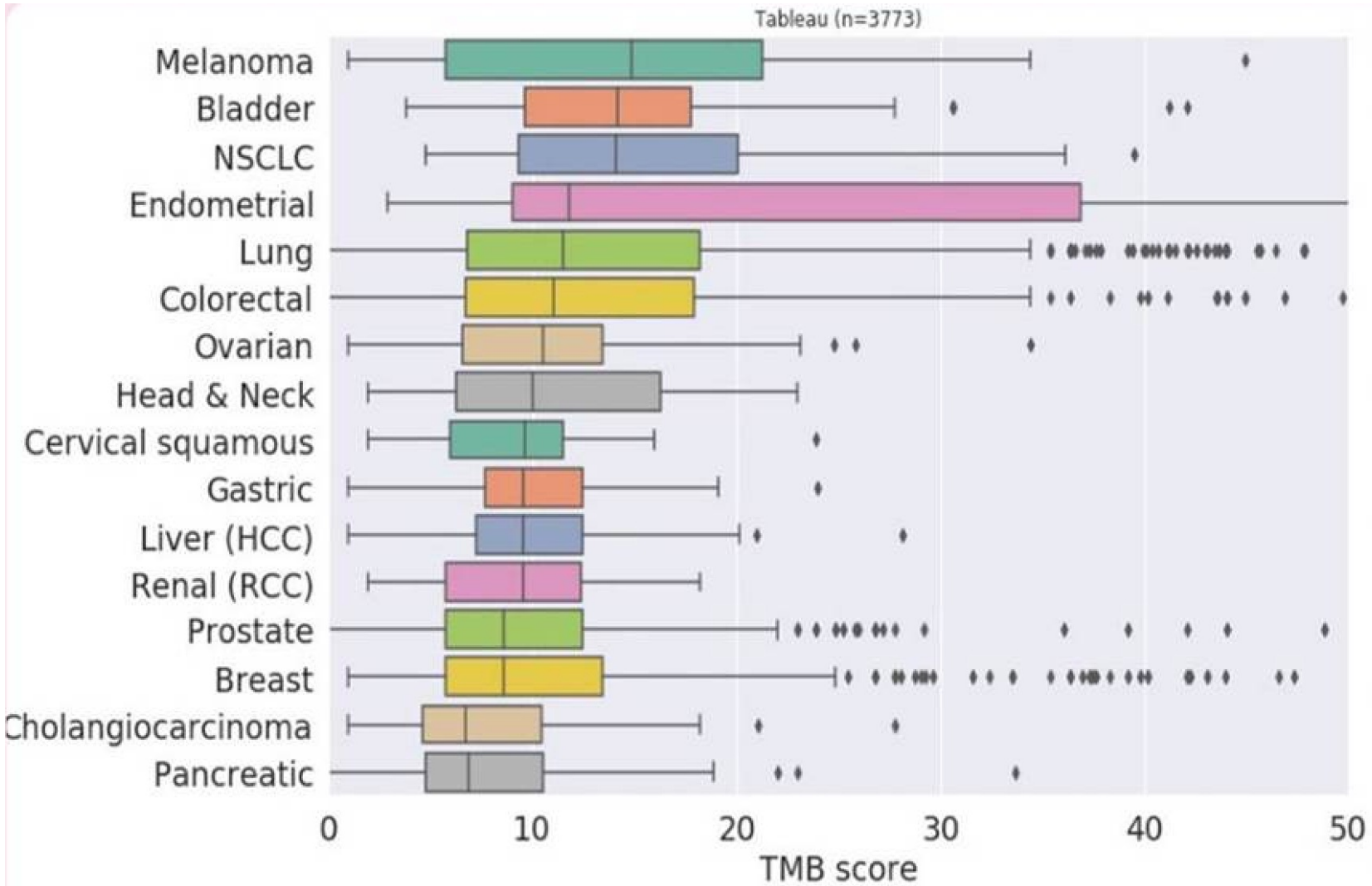


Figure 1: Distribution of blood TMB (bTMB) scores across solid tumors

	Tumor Type	Mean TMB	Median TMB	80th percenti
Gastrointestinal	NSCLC	14.35	11.48	20.19
	Colorectal	16.49	11.03	20.1
	Liver (HCC)	10.44	9.54	13.35
	Cholangiocarcinoma	10.07	6.7	10.53
	Pancreatic	15.25	6.85	11.36
	Gastric	12.29	9.57	13.82
	Genitourinary	Bladder	17.18	14.16
Renal (RCC)		9.06	9.57	13.14
Prostate		12.2	8.61	13.4
Gynecological		Ovarian	11.79	10.53
	Endometrial	33.65	11.77	48.75
	Cervical squamous	9.81	9.64	13.59
Other	Breast	12.87	8.61	15.31
	Melanoma	20.19	14.83	23.79
	Head & Neck	13.31	9.99	17.41

Table 1: Distribution of TMB scores (defined as n) 27

Gastric and Esophageal

MMR/MSI

HER2

PD-L1

Hepatobiliary

FGFR-fusion

IDH

Pancreas

BRCA 1/2

DNA-Repair aberrations

Colorectal

MMR/MSI

RAS/RAF

HER2

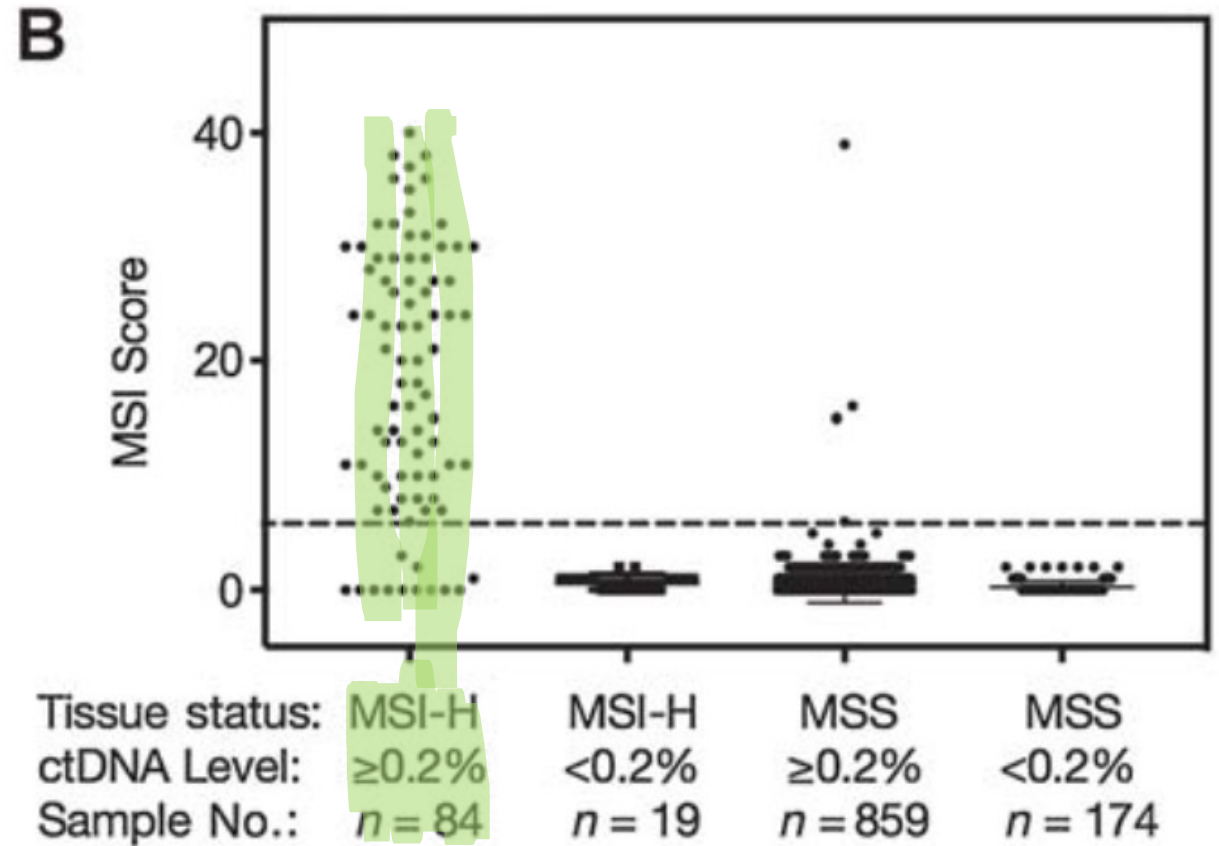
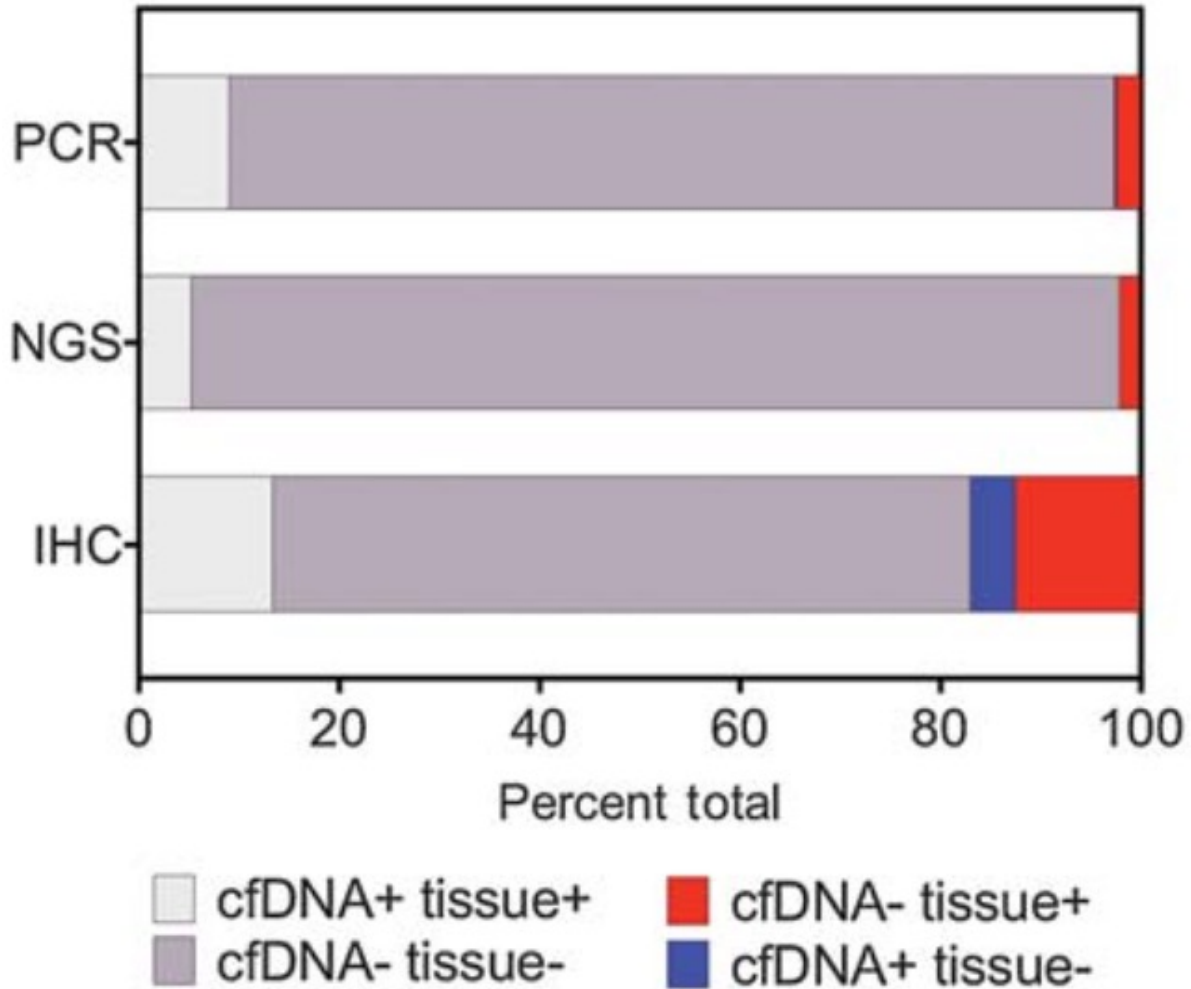
Agnostic

MMR/MSI

NTRK-fusion

TMB

Microsatellite Instability - Plasma



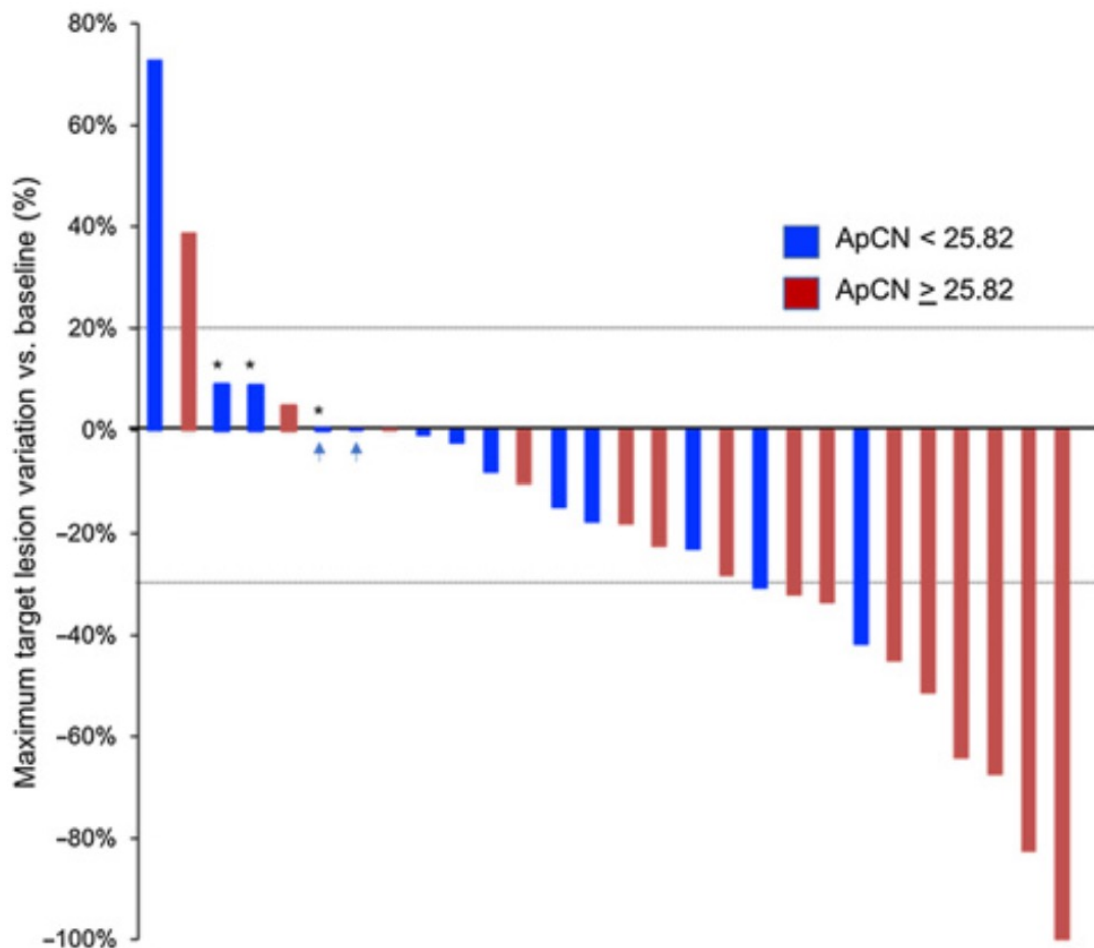
Validation of Microsatellite Instability Detection Using a Comprehensive Plasma-Based Genotyping Panel.
 Clin Cancer Res. 2019 Dec 1;25(23):7035-7045. PMID: 31383735.

CLINICAL CANCER
RESEARCH

HER2-targeted therapies in patients with HER2+ metastatic colorectal cancer

Regimen	Trial (n) – year	<u>ORR</u>	<u>PFS</u>	<u>OS</u>	Most common Grade 3+ AEs
Trastuzumab + lapatinib	HERACLES-A (n=32) – 2016	<u>28%</u>	<u>4.7m</u>	<u>10m</u>	Fatigue 16% Decreased LVEF 6%
Trastuzumab + pertuzumab	MyPathway (n=84; 57 evaluable) – 2019	<u>32%</u>	<u>2.9m</u>	<u>11.5m</u>	Hypokalemia 5% Abdominal pain 5%
Pertuzumab and T-DM1	HERACLES-B (n=31) – 2020	<u>9.7%</u>	<u>4.1m</u>	<u>Not reported</u>	Thrombocytopenia 7%
Trastuzumab deruxtecan	DESTINY-CRC01 (N=78; 53 HER2+) – 2021	<u>45.3%</u>	<u>6.9m</u>	<u>15.5m</u>	Neutropenia 15% Anemia 13%
Tucatinib + trastuzumab	MOUNTAINEER (n=117) *FDA Approved	<u>38.1%</u>	<u>8.2m</u>	<u>24.1m</u>	Hypertension 7% Diarrhea 3.5%

HER2/ERBB2 - Plasma

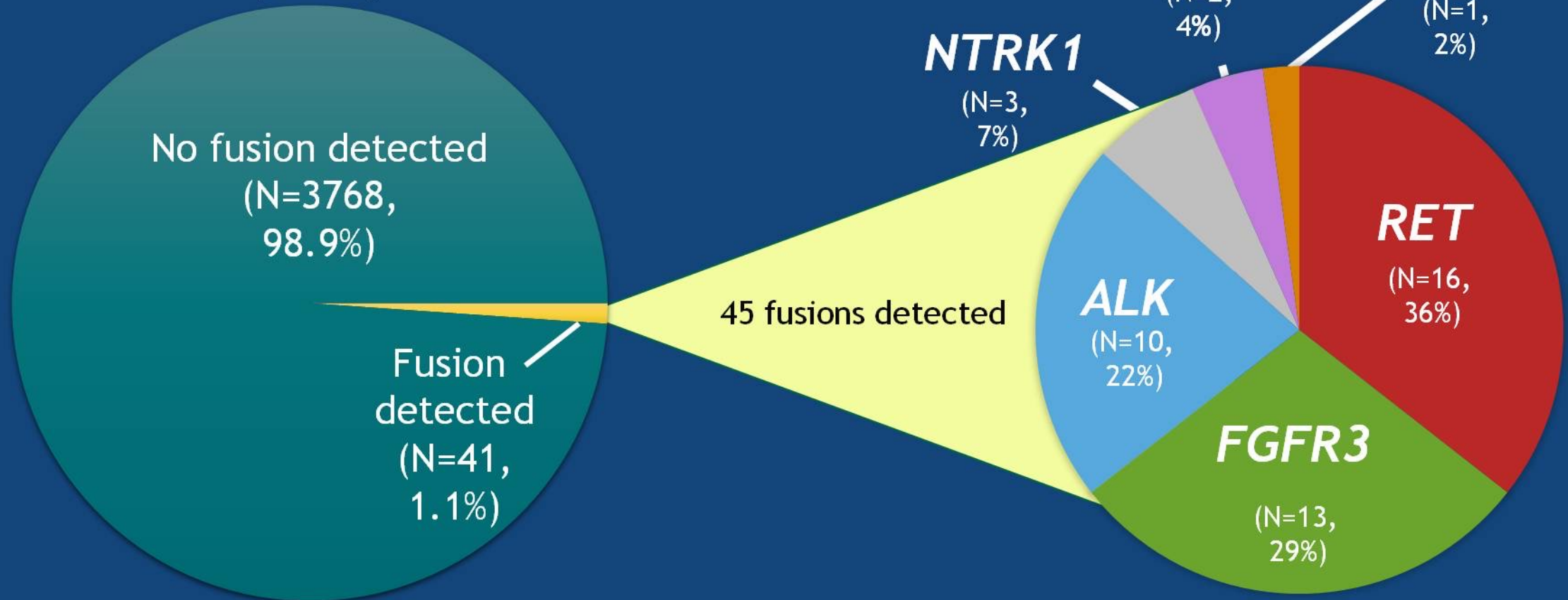


Results:

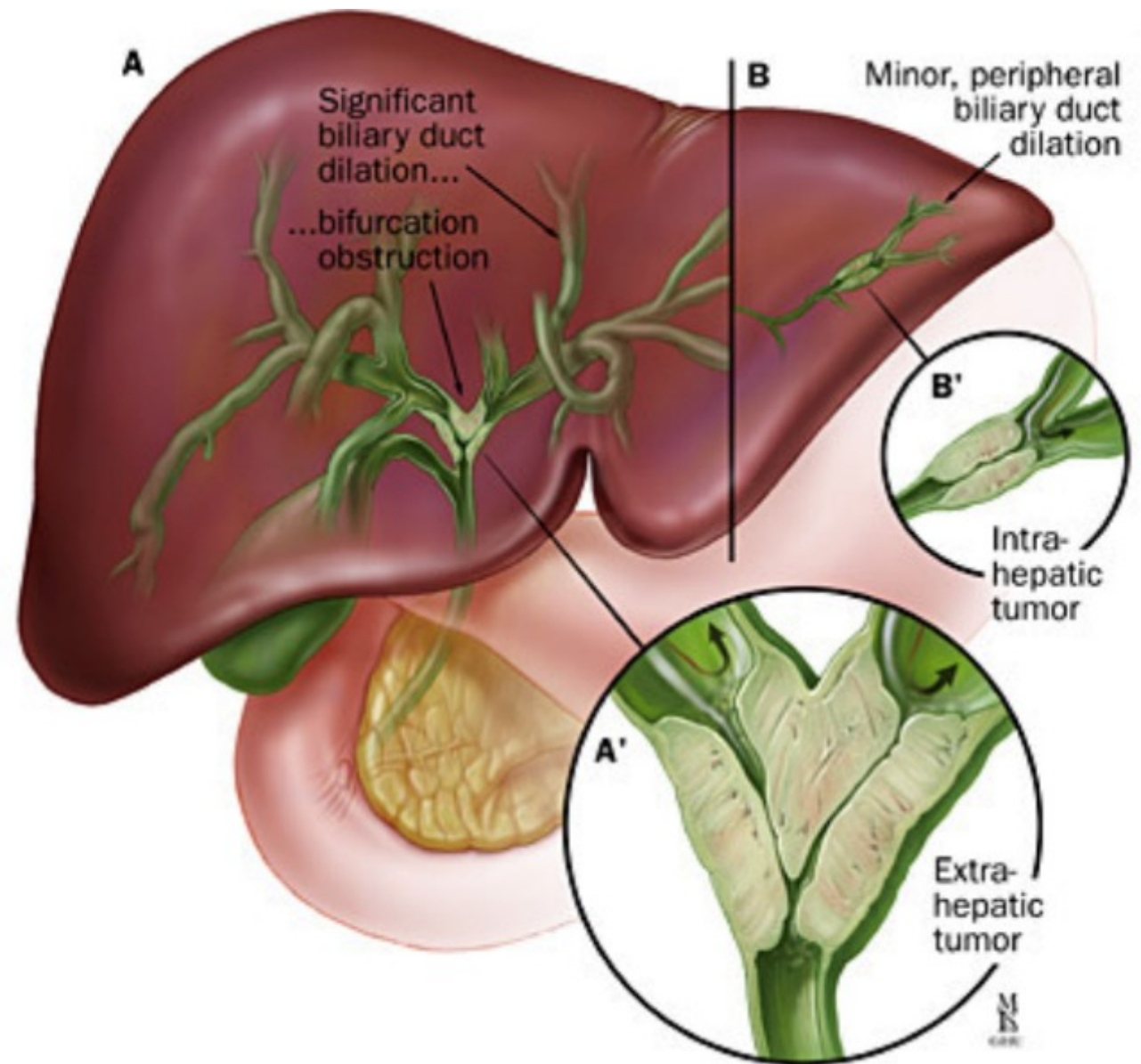
- 47 of 48 samples had detectable ctDNA
- 46 of 47 samples were ERBB2-amplified on the basis of cfDNA [2.55–122 copies];
- 97.9% sensitivity (95 CI, 87.2%–99.8%).
- An adjusted ERBB2 pCN of 25.82 copies correlated with ORR and PFS (P = 0.0347)

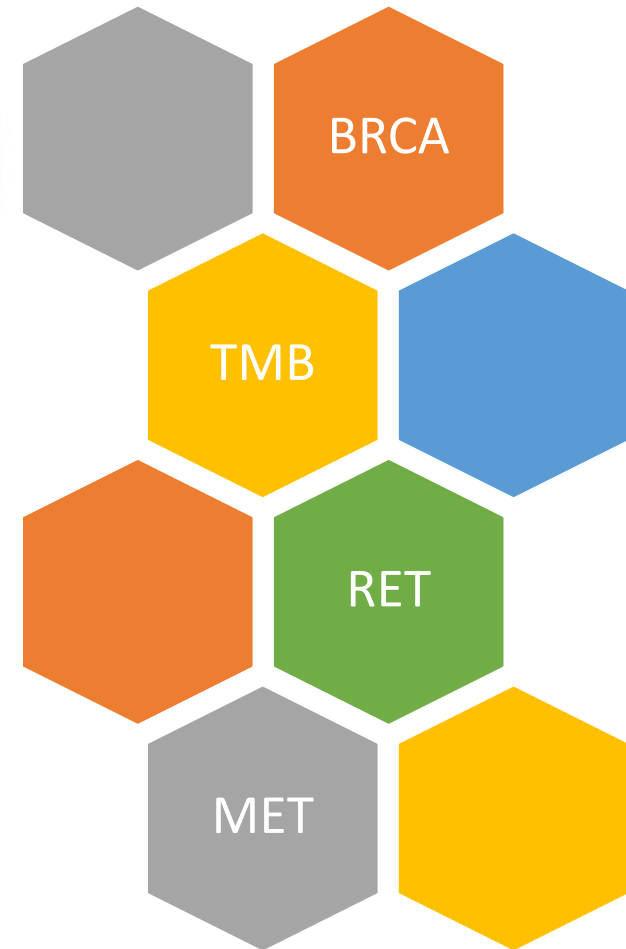
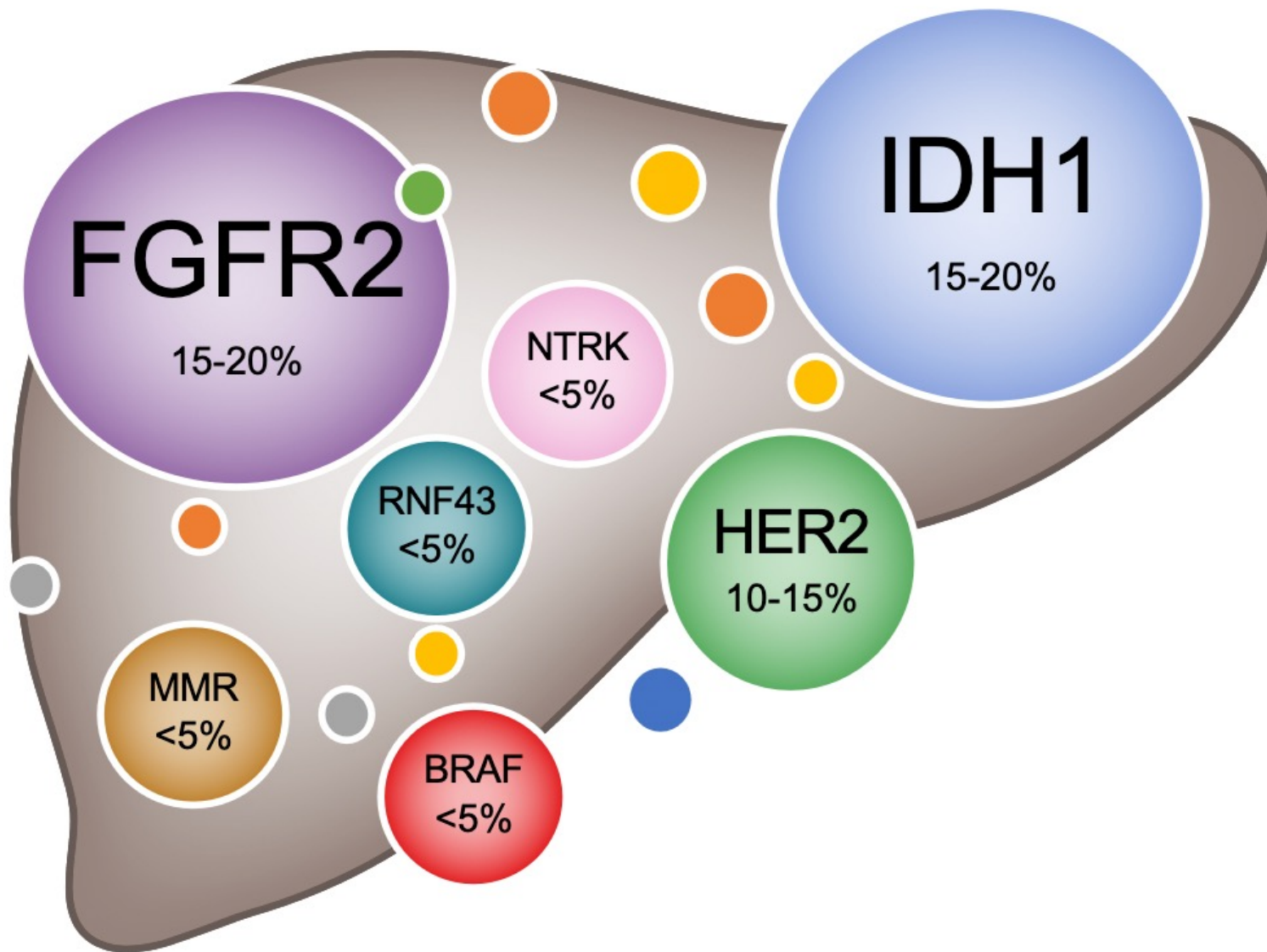
Overall Fusion Prevalence in CRC with a ctDNA Assay

CRC patients with detectable alterations
(N=3809)



Cholangiocarcinoma: Target-rich disease





Lamarca A. Molecular targeted therapies: Ready for "prime time" in biliary tract cancer. J Hepatol. 2020 Jul;73(1):170-185. PMID: 32171892.

	<i>Tissue</i>	<i>Liquid</i>	<i>Combined</i>
FGFR2 fusions	3.40%	11.30%	6.80%
IDH1/2	8.10%	7.50%	8.40%
BRAF V600E	1.00%	3.00%	2.50%
HER2	3.80%	-	3.00%
MET	1.30%	-	0.70%
BRCA1/2/ATM	2.60%	-	2.00%
PIK3CA	3.00%	8.80%	4.70%
ERRFI1	-	2.50%	0.70%
<i>Total actionable</i>	<i>23.20%</i>	<i>33.10%</i>	<i>28.80%</i>

Kasi PM et al. ASCO GI 2021. Comparative landscape of actionable somatic alterations in advanced cholangiocarcinoma from circulating tumor and tissue-based DNA profiling.

Can we reliably use ctDNA kinetics?

Does it correspond with outcomes (response/overall survival)?

ASCO Daily News[®]

Kinetics of Liquid Biopsies in Predicting Response to Immunotherapy

October 1, 2020

Pashtoon M. Kasi, MD, MS

ctDNA as a rapid surrogate of tumor response



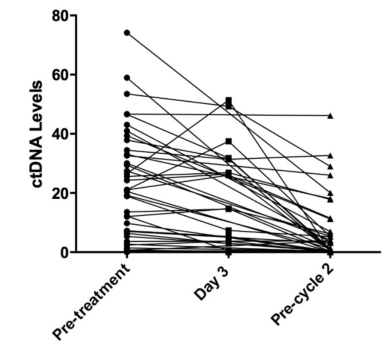
Half-life of ctDNA in circulation is measured in minutes/hours

Protein markers (CEA) may have half-life of days, with post-treatment spikes

Similar findings also seen in urinary ctDNA.

Husain et al CCR '17

ctDNA levels fall >90% in 2 weeks in responding CRC patients



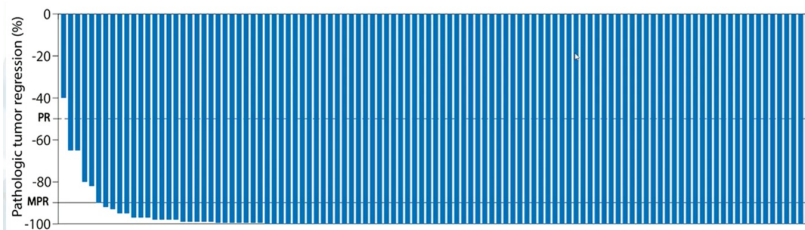
Timepoints Tie et al Annals Oncology '15

Individual responses to PD-1 blockade with dostarlimab

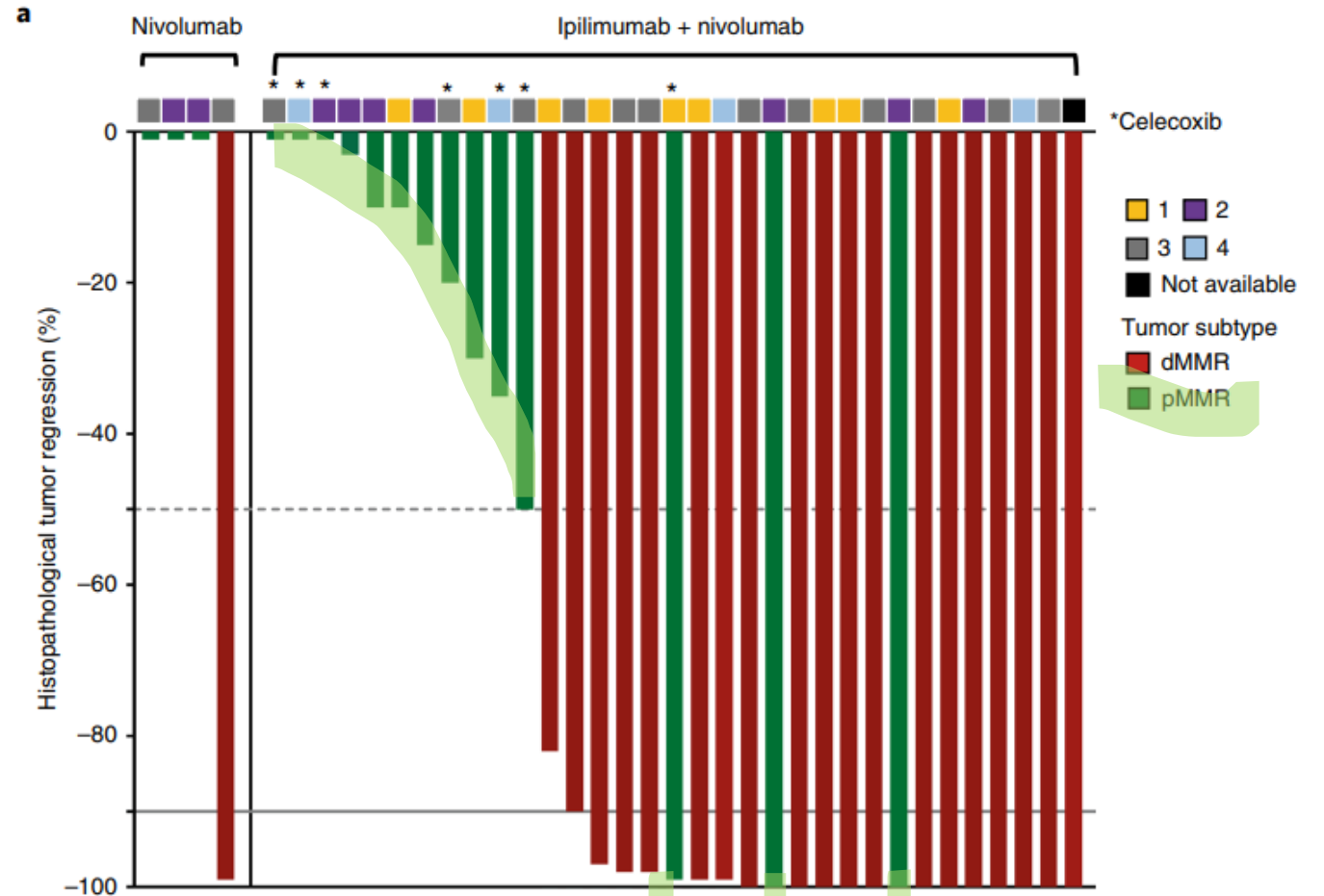
Patients who completed 6-months of dostarlimab

ID	Age	Stage T	Stage N	FU (months)	Digital rectal exam response	Endoscopic best response	Rectal MRI best response	Overall response
1	38	T4	N+	23.8	CR	CR	CR	cCR
2	30	T3	N+	20.5	CR	CR	CR	cCR
3	61	T1/2	N+	20.6	CR	CR	CR	cCR
4	28	T4	N+	20.5	CR	CR	CR	cCR
5	53	T1/2	N+	9.1	CR	CR	CR	cCR
6	77	T1/2	N+	11.0	CR	CR	CR	cCR
7	77	T1/2	N+	8.7	CR	CR	CR	cCR
8	55	T3	N+	5.0	CR	CR	CR	cCR
9	68	T3	N+	4.9	CR	CR	CR	cCR
10	78	T3	N-	1.7	CR	CR	CR	cCR
11	55	T3	N+	4.7	CR	CR	CR	cCR
12	27	T3	N+	4.4	CR	CR	CR	cCR
13	26	T3	N+	0.8	CR	CR	CR	cCR
14	43	T3	N+	0.7	CR	CR	CR	cCR

Major pathologic response in 95% of patients; 67% pCR



Myriam Chalabi, MD PhD, et. al, 2022 ESMO LBA7



Chalabi M. Nat Med. 2020 Apr;26(4):566-576.

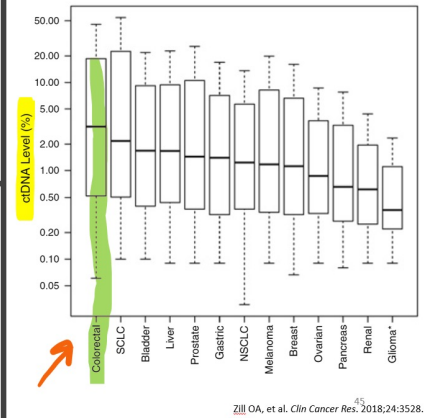
Does it correspond with outcomes (recurrence)?

Can we reliably detect CtDNA in patients with cancer?

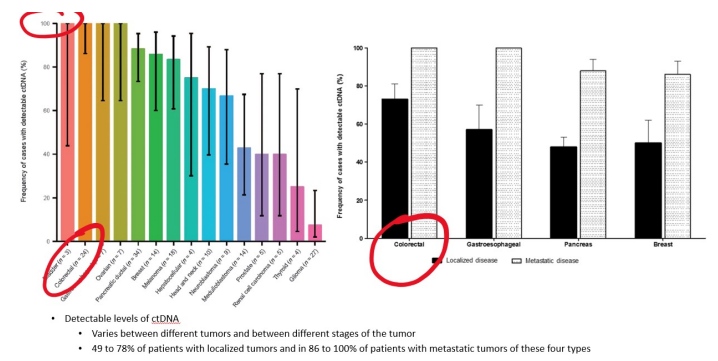
Clinical Cancer Research
 The Landscape of Actionable Genomic Alterations in Cell-Free Circulating Tumor DNA from 21,807 Advanced Cancer Patients
 Oliver A. Zill, Kimberly C. Barkis, Stephen R. Fardipour, Stefanie A. Martiner, James V. Voules, Reza Mokhtari, David R. Gandara, Philip C. Mack, Justin I. Orlowski, Rebecca J. Nagy, Arthur R. Bacal, Henry Etkovitz, Daryle C. Chudova, Richard B. Lammert, and Amirali Taheri

Clinical Cancer Research
 August 2018
 Volume 24, Issue 15

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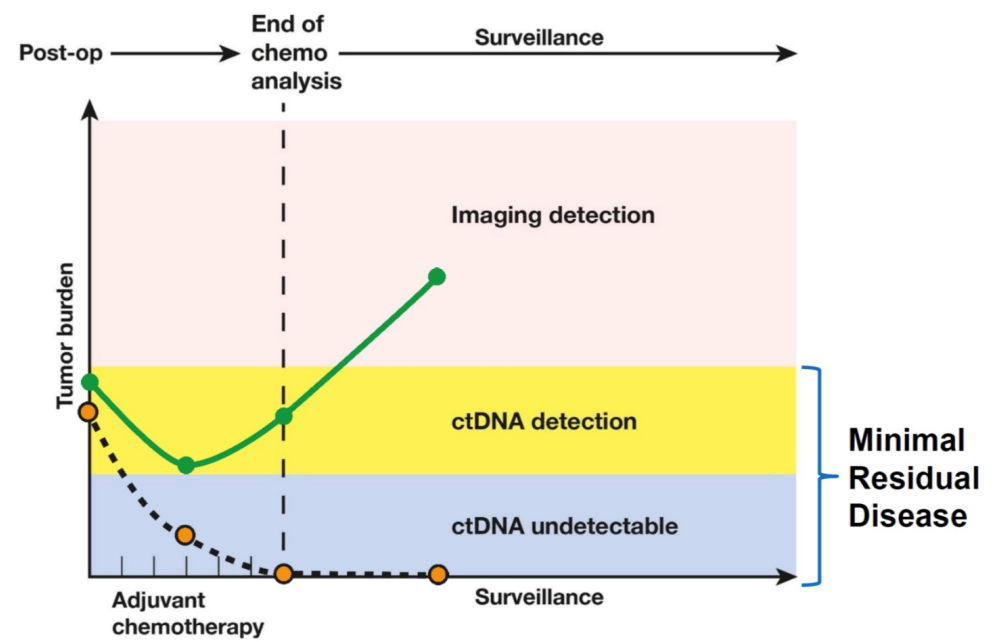
Zill OA, et al. Clin Cancer Res. 2018;24:3528.



- Detectable levels of ctDNA
- Varies between different tumors and between different stages of the tumor
- 49 to 78% of patients with localized tumors and in 86 to 100% of patients with metastatic tumors of these four types

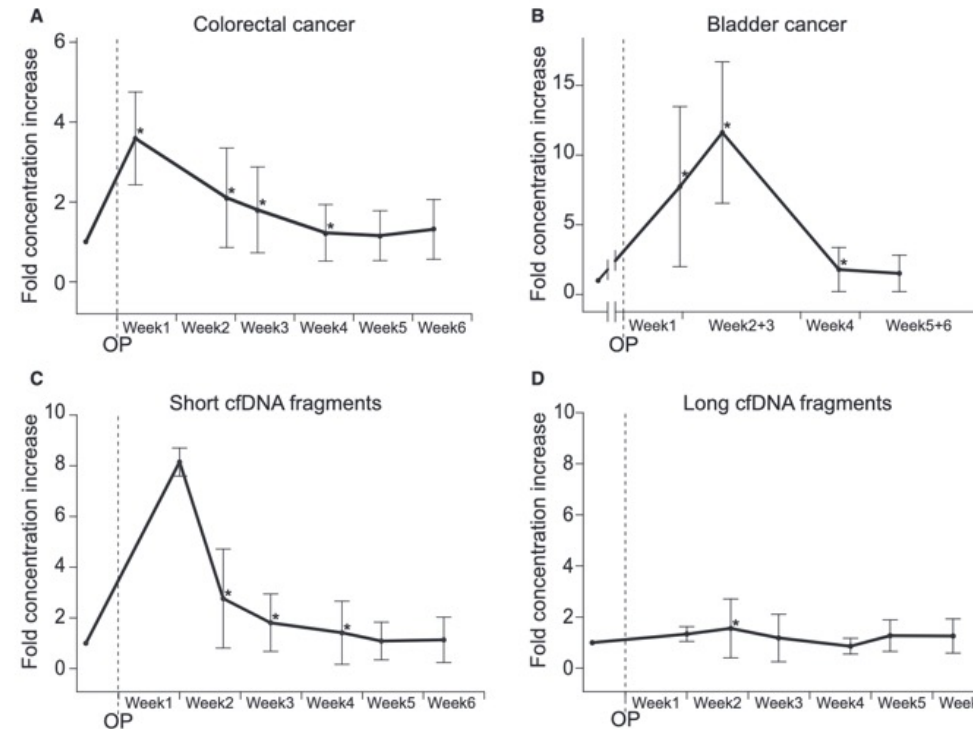
(Bettegowda, Sausen et al. 2014)

Definition of Minimal Residual Disease



Post-operative period
(background cell-free DNA
cfDNA “NOISE”)

When do you
need to make
adjuvant
therapy
decisions?



Surgical
trauma
induced
cfDNA affects
ctDNA
detection

Henriksen TV. The effect of surgical trauma on circulating free DNA levels in cancer patients-implications for studies of circulating tumor DNA. Mol Oncol. 2020 Aug;14(8):1670-1679.

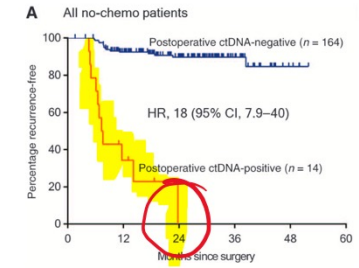
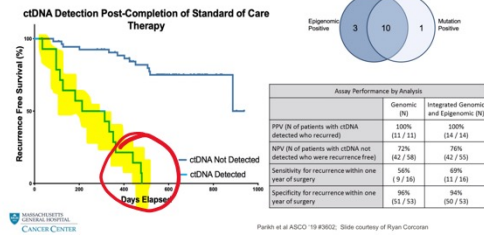
Timing is key



Finding the
needle in the
haystack

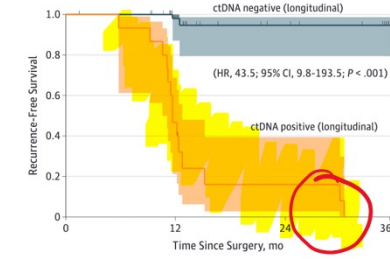
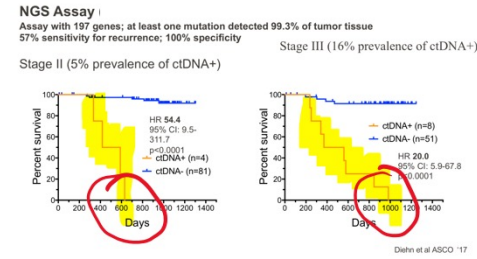
Immediate post-
operative period
– bigger
haystack

Prediction of relapse post-SOC in CRC



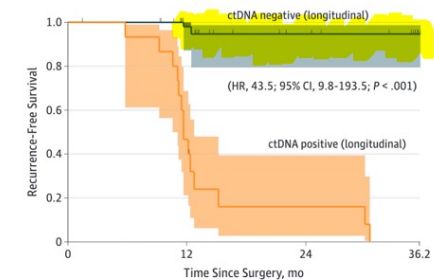
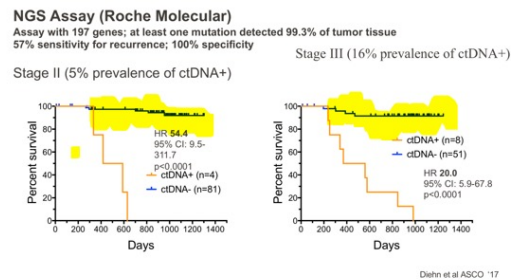
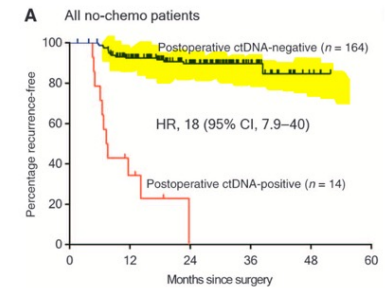
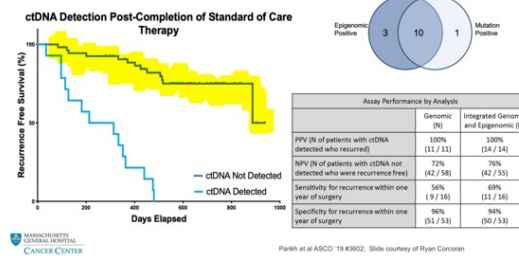
Does it correspond with outcomes (recurrence)?

What does the data look like?



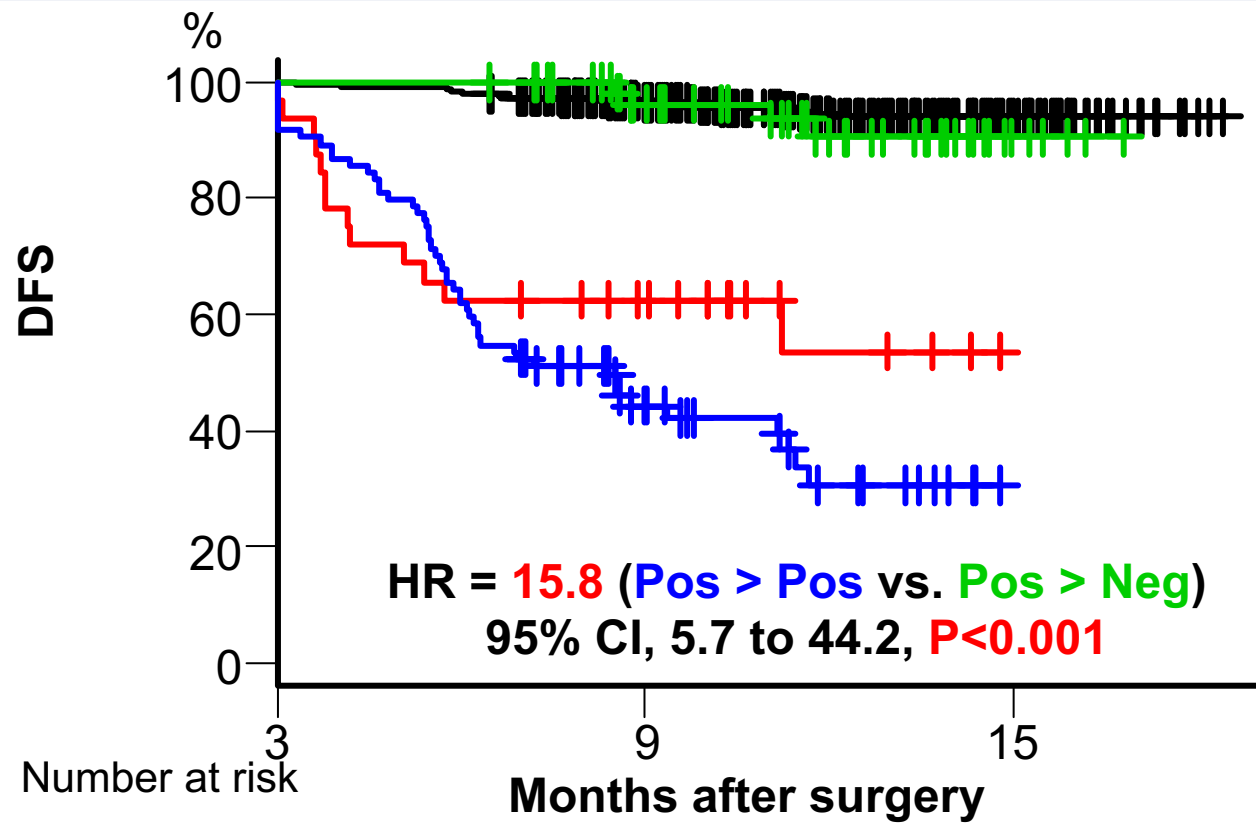
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Prediction of relapse post-SOC in CRC



48

DFS by ctDNA dynamics from post-op-4w to 12w



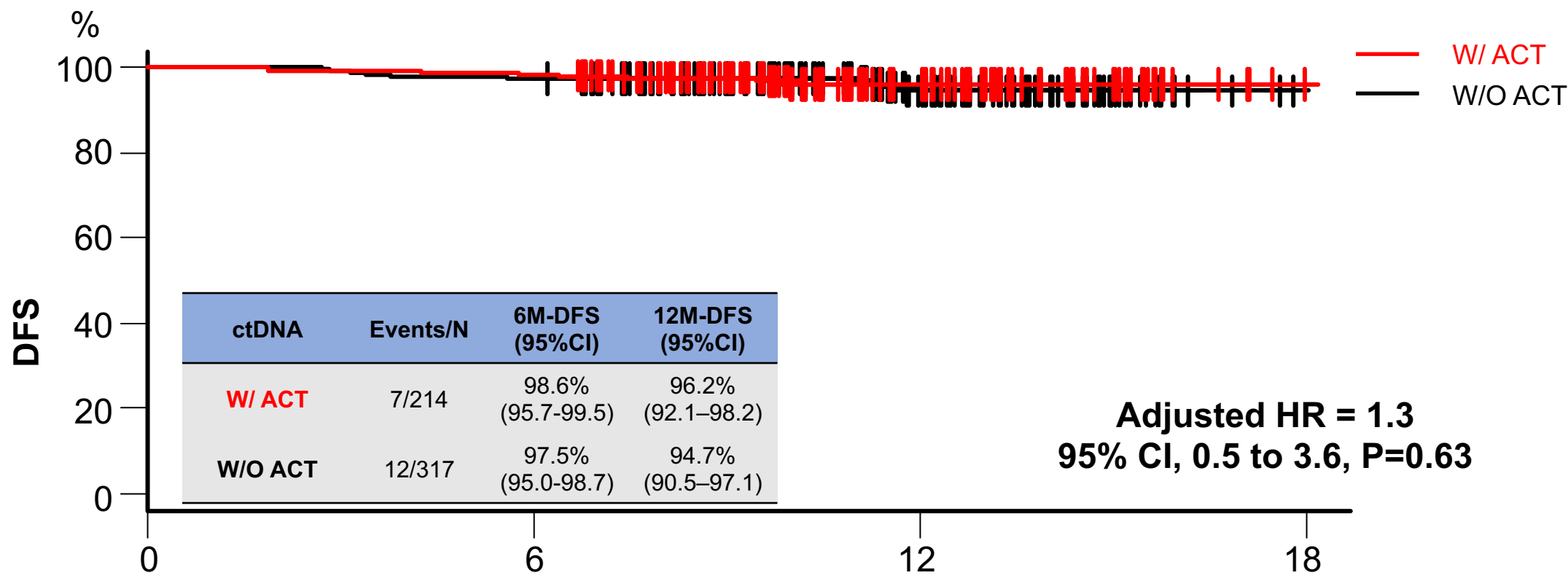
dynamics	Neg > Neg	Neg > Pos	Pos > Neg	Pos > Pos
Events/N	31/660	13/32	4/62	50/84
6M-DFS	98.0%	62.5%	100%	58.3%
HR	0.8	9.2	Reference	15.8
95%CI	0.27-2.15	3.0-28.4	-	5.7-44.2
P	0.60	<0.001	-	<0.001

Median follow-up time: 11.4 months
Data cutoff: Nov 19, 2021

Landmark analysis at the post-op-12w was performed.

DFS, disease-free survival; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidential interval DFS curve was estimated by the Kaplan-Meier method. HR and 95%CI were calculated by the Cox proportional hazard model.

DFS by ACT in post-op-4w ctDNA negative population (High-risk pStage II-III)



ctDNA	Events/N	6M-DFS (95%CI)	12M-DFS (95%CI)
W/ ACT	7/214	98.6% (95.7-99.5)	96.2% (92.1-98.2)
W/O ACT	12/317	97.5% (95.0-98.7)	94.7% (90.5-97.1)

Adjusted HR = 1.3
95% CI, 0.5 to 3.6, P=0.63

Number at risk

Months after surgery

Median follow-up time: 11.4 months

Data cutoff: Nov 19, 2021

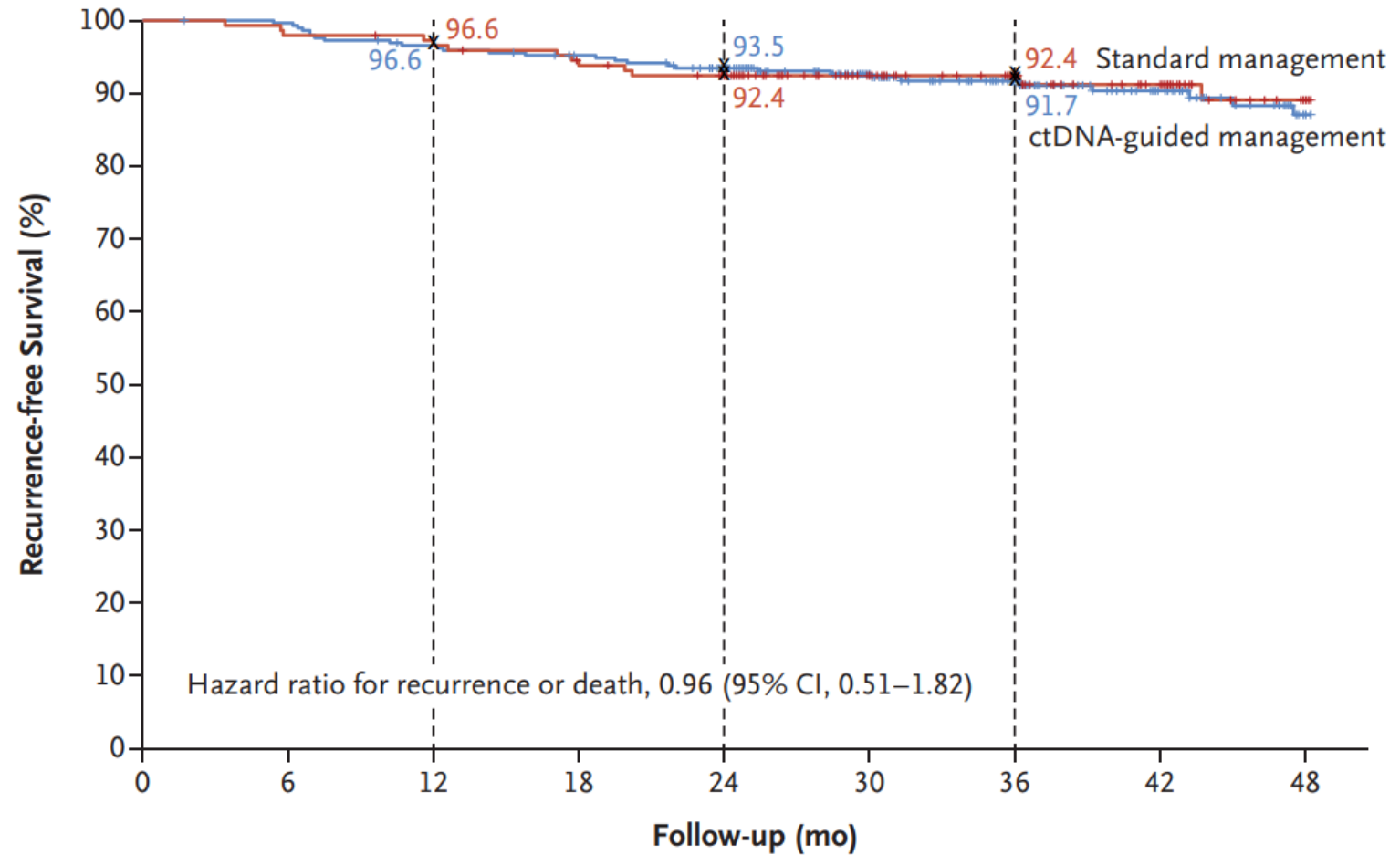
W/ ACT	214	211	79	0
W/O ACT	317	309	117	0

HR was adjusted by age, performance status, pStage, and MSI status that are imbalanced between two groups.

ACT, adjuvant chemotherapy; DFS, disease-free survival; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidential interval.

DFS curve was estimated by the Kaplan-Meier method. HR and 95%CI were calculated by the Cox proportional hazard model.

B Kaplan–Meier Estimates of Recurrence-free Survival



The NEW ENGLAND
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Tie et al. June 16, 2022

N Engl J Med 2022; 386:2261-2272

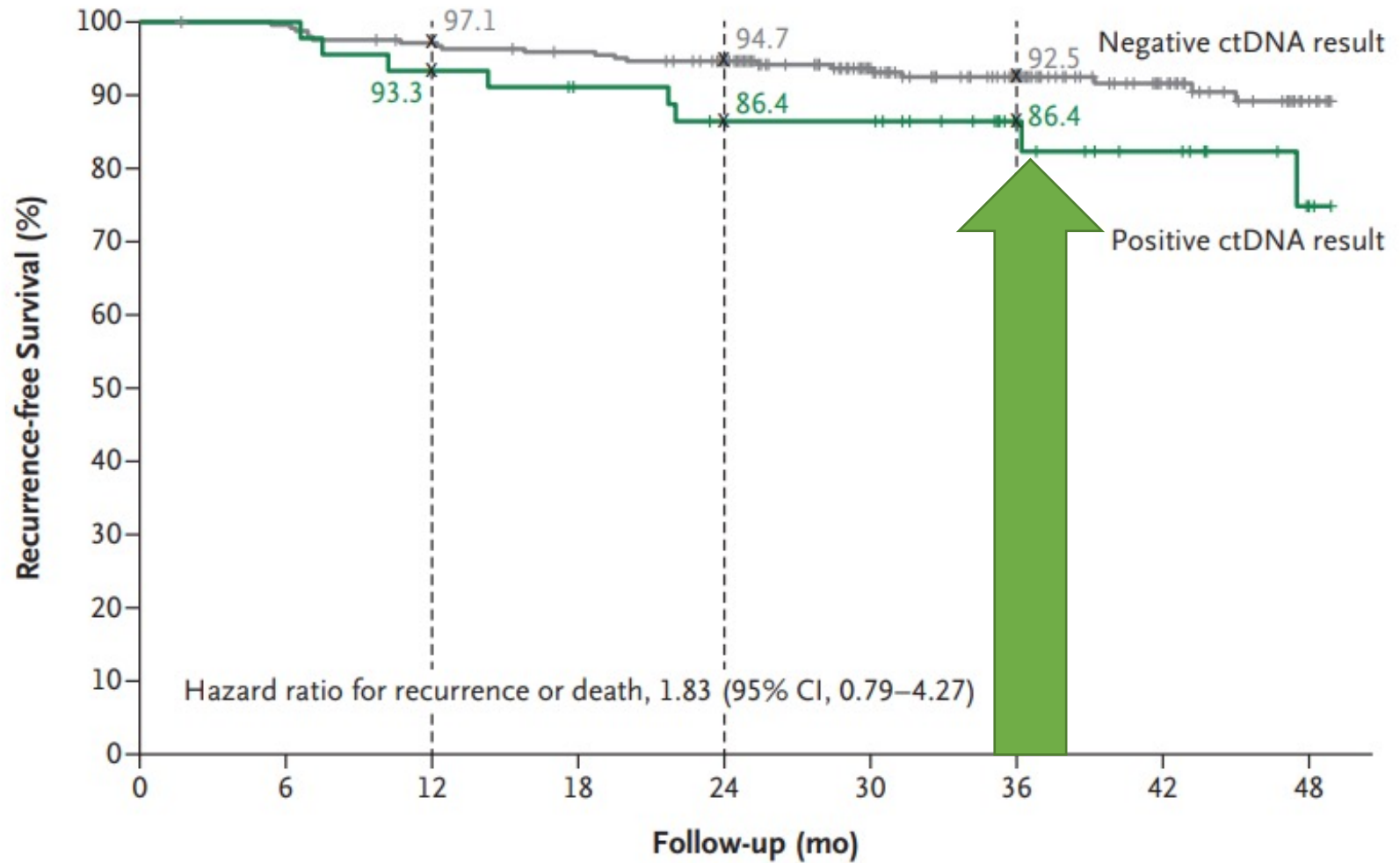
No. at Risk

Standard management	147	144	142	136	128	97	78	57	33
ctDNA-guided management	294	292	281	273	259	207	155	109	64



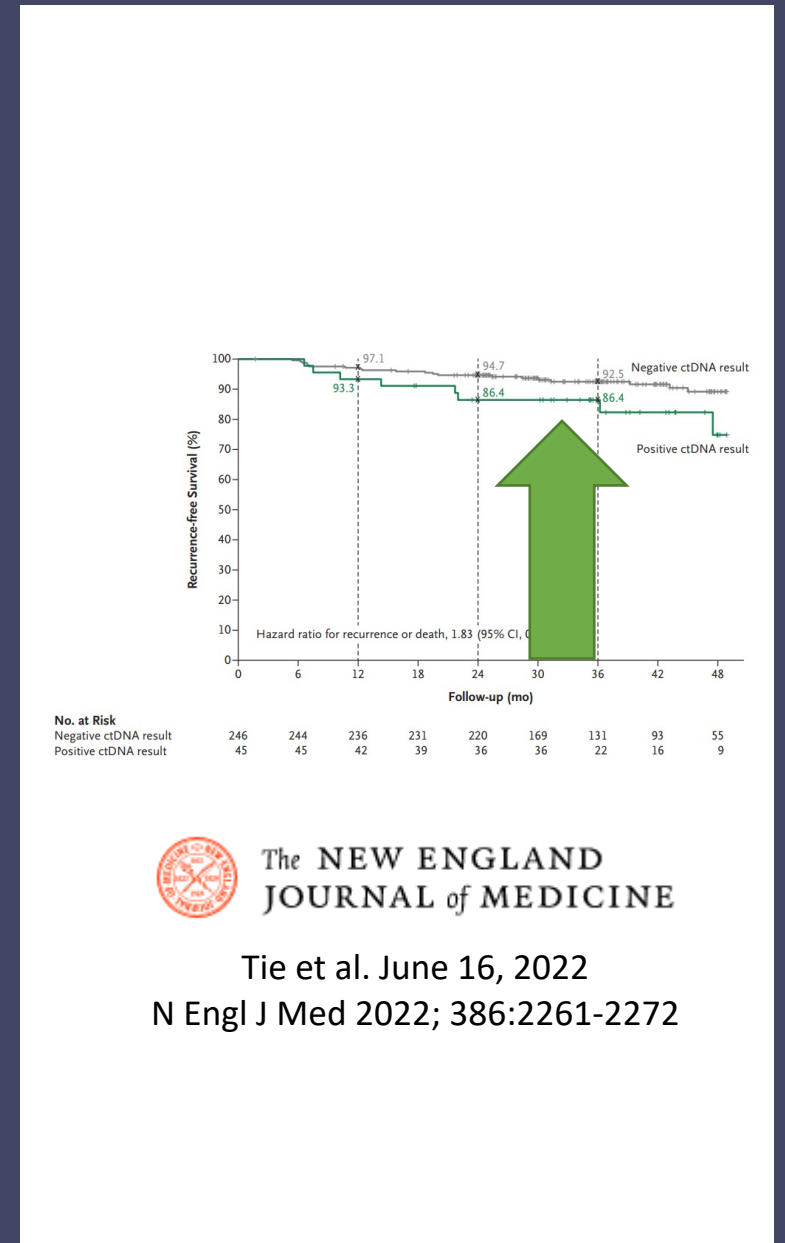
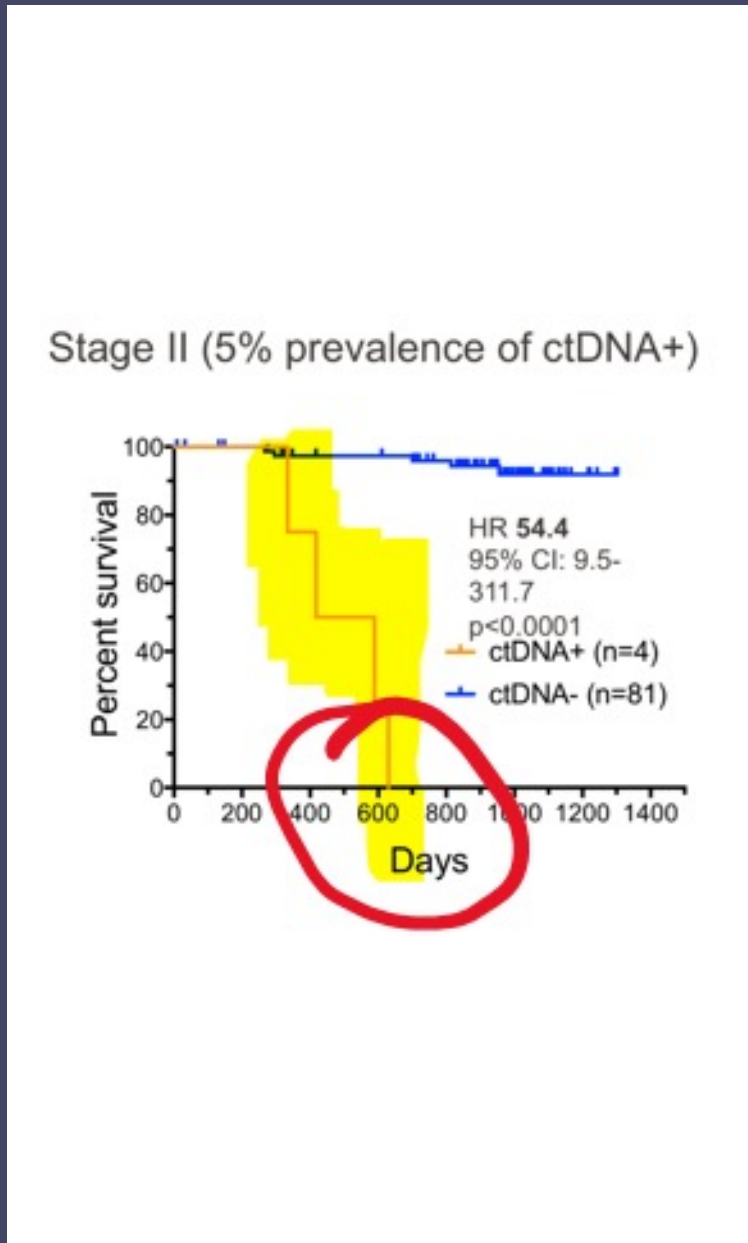
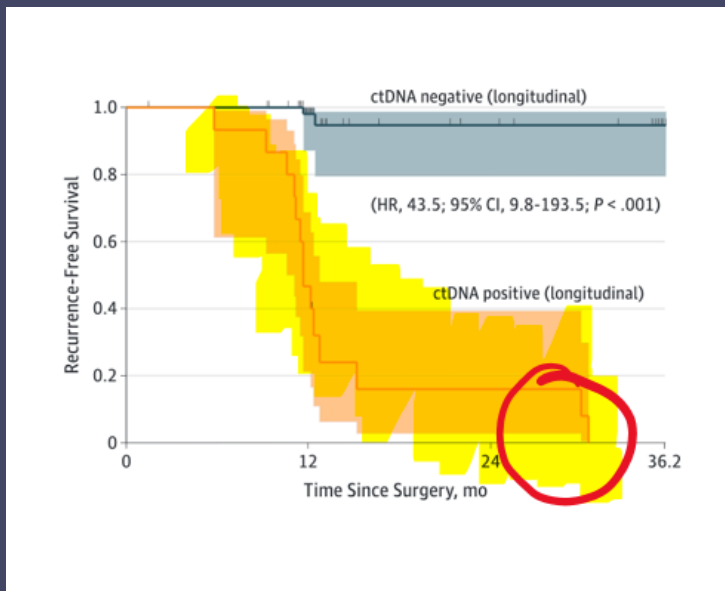
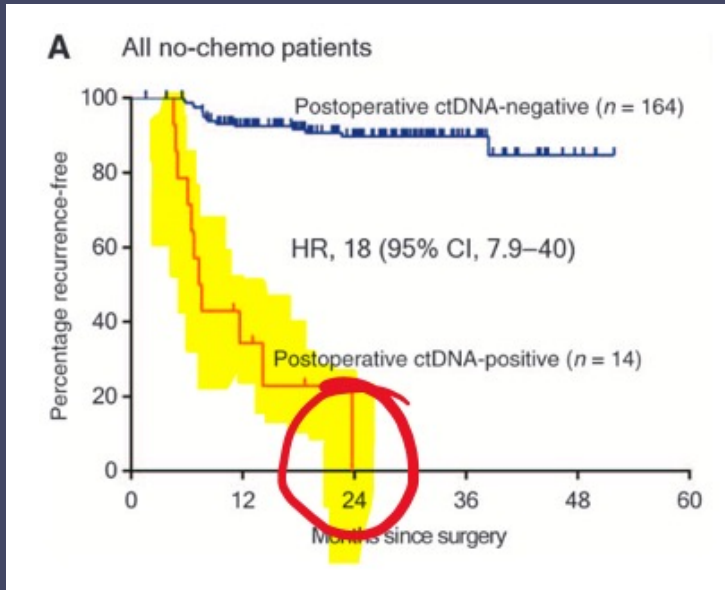
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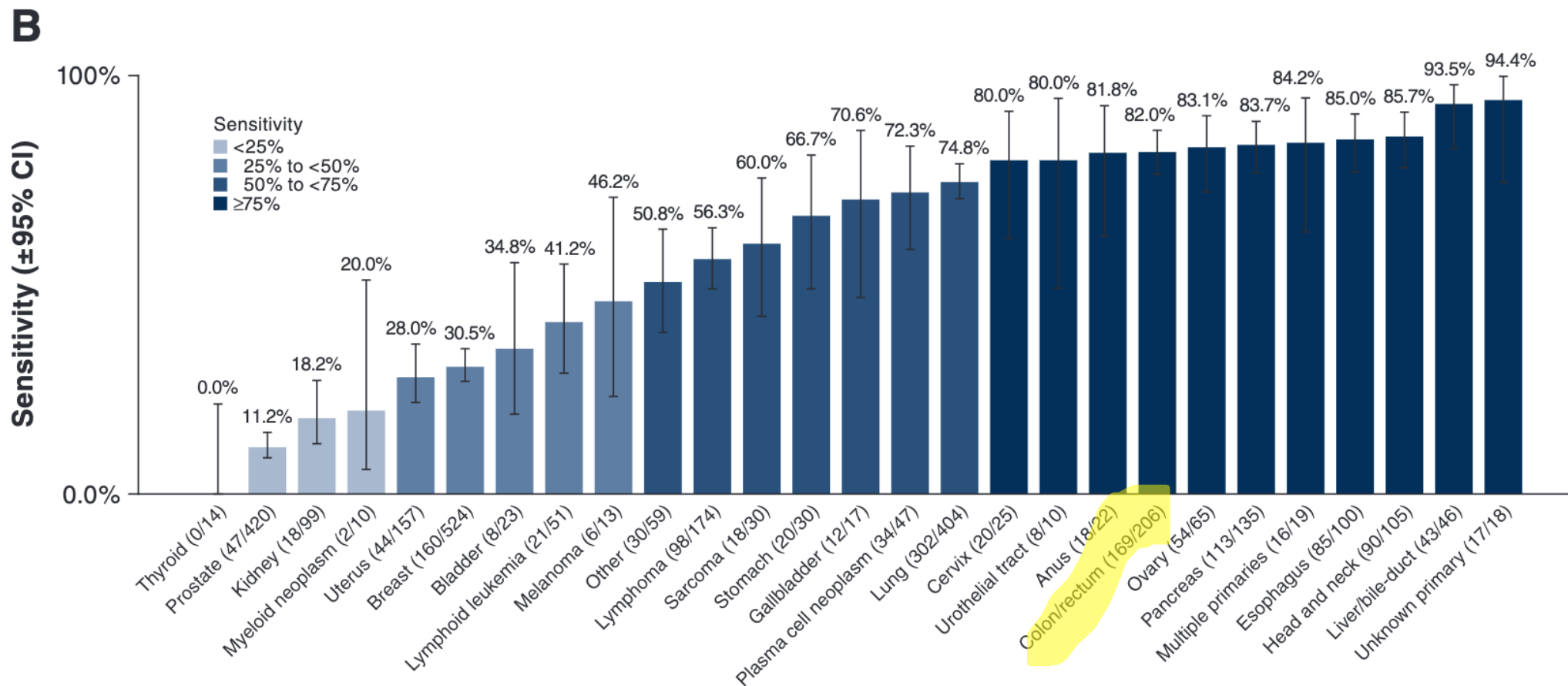
No. at Risk

Negative ctDNA result	246	244	236	231	220	169	131	93	55
Positive ctDNA result	45	45	42	39	36	36	22	16	9



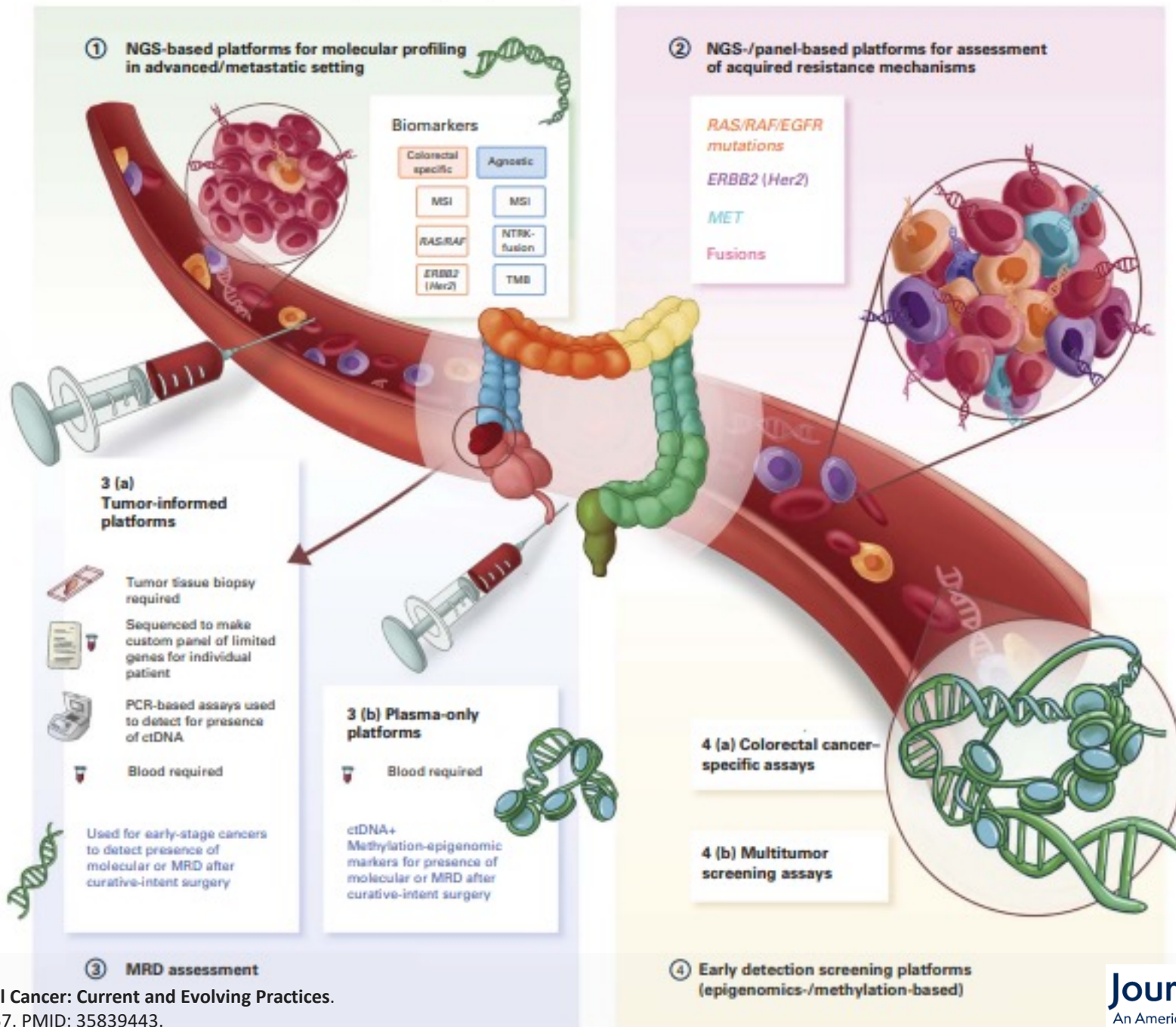
Summary/Future Directions

Targeted methylation-based multi-cancer early detection test (MCED)



Klein EA, et al. Clinical validation of a targeted methylation-based multi-cancer early detection test using an independent validation set. *Annals of Oncology* 2021;32(9):1167-77

Liquid Biopsies (ctDNA) in Clinic for Colorectal Cancer



How I Use *Liquid Biopsy* for GI Cancers in 2023

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Director, Precision Medicine Research for Liquid Biopsies

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