Reclassifying Lung Cancer and Molecular Diagnostic(s)

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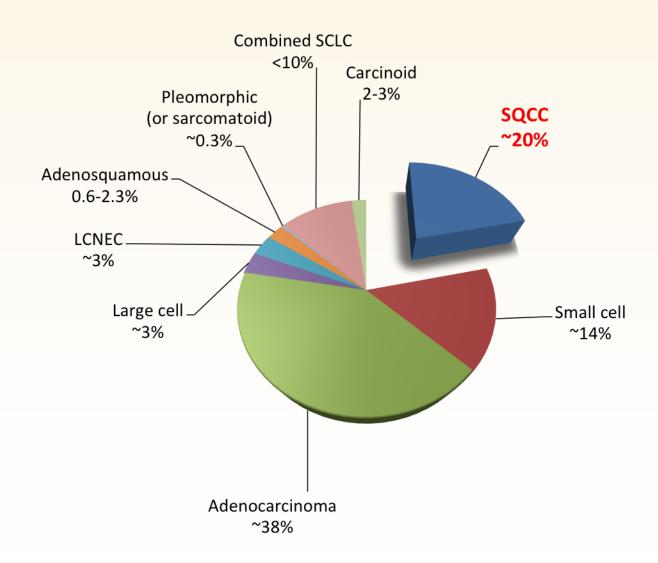
Washington University School of Medicine

St. Louis

Disclosures

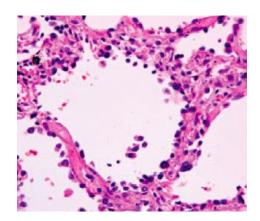
- No conflicts relevant to this presentation
- Consultant: BMS, BI, Pfizer, Mallinckrodt Medical, Genentech, Novartis, GSK
- Acknowledgement:
 - Sid Devarakonda, fellow, Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, MO, USA
 - William Travis, Memorial Sloan Kettering

Histological distribution of lung cancer



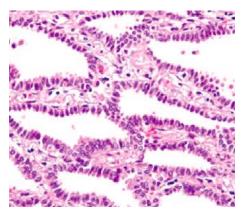
Histological re-classification of LUAD

Pre-invasive lesions

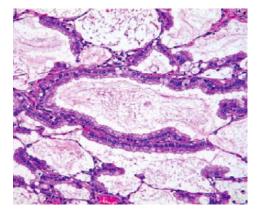


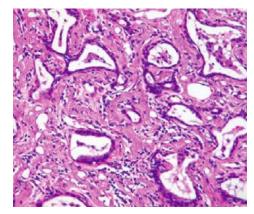
Atypical adenomatous hyperplasia

Non-mucinous

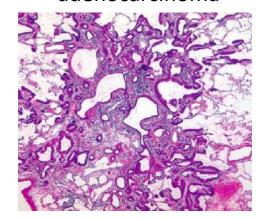


Adenocarcinoma-in-situ



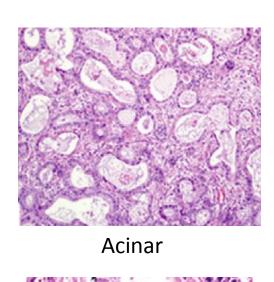


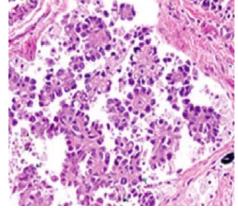
Minimally invasive adenocarcinoma



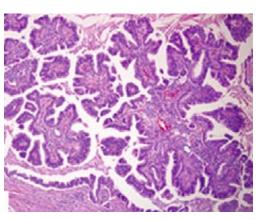
Mucinous

Histological re-classification of LUAD

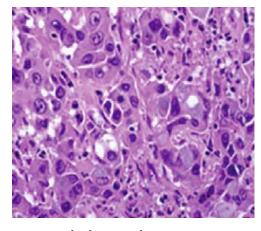




Micropapillary

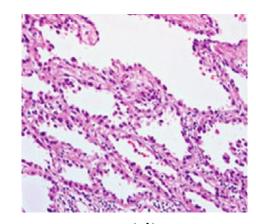


Papillary

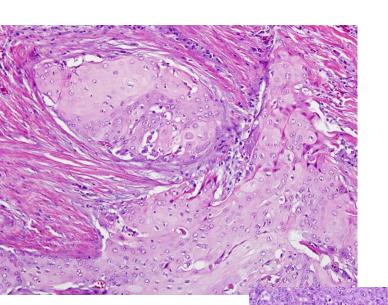


Solid predominant with mucin

Invasive Adenocarcinoma



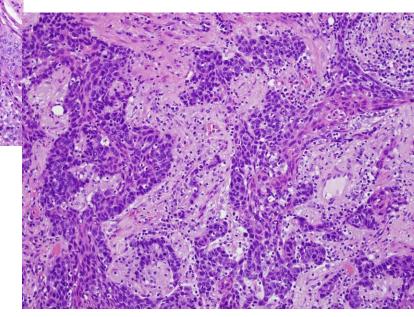
Lepidic (Non-mucinous with BAC pattern)



Squamous cell lung cancer- Keratinizing

Squamous cell lung cancer-non-keratinizing

Squamous cell lung cancer- basaloid

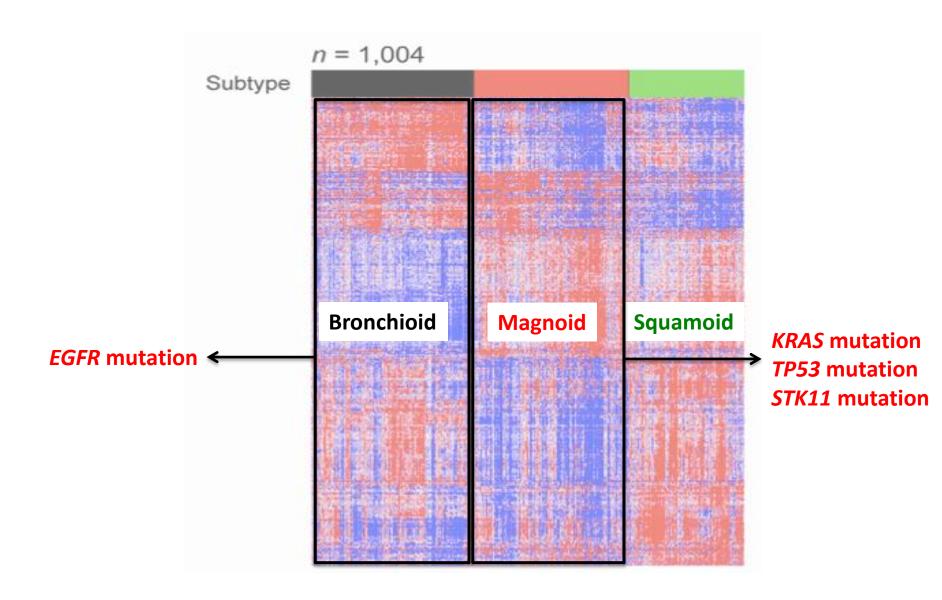


Courtesy: Bill Travis MD

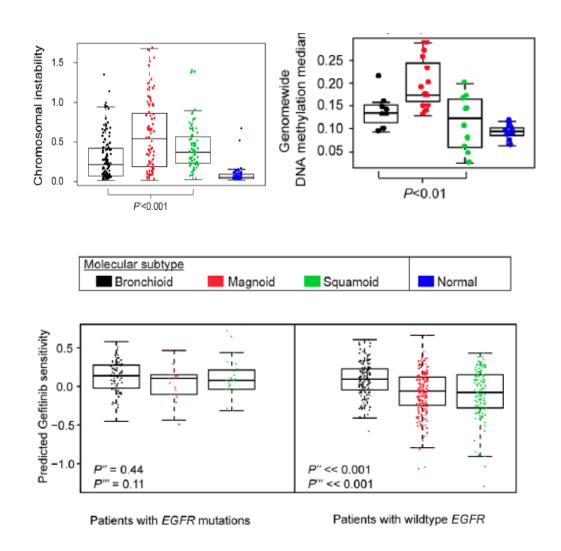
Expression subtypes: LUAD

n = 1,004Subtype **Bronchioid** Magnoid **Squamoid**

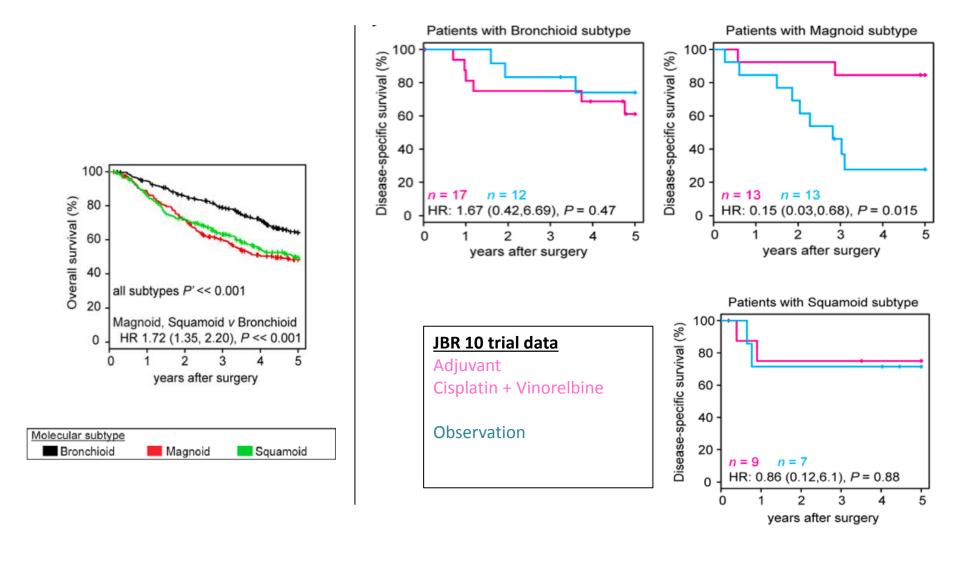
Expression subtypes: molecular features



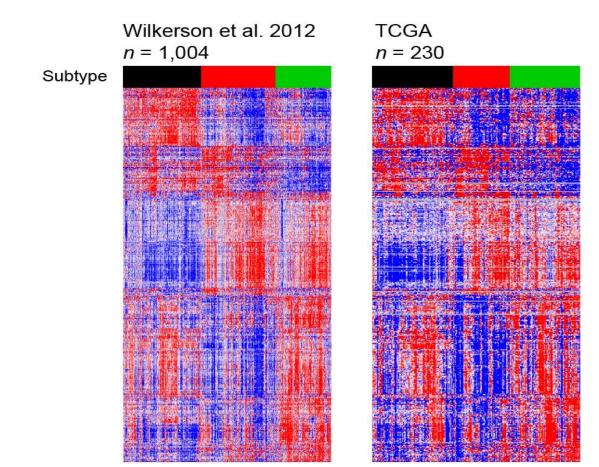
Expression subtypes: molecular features



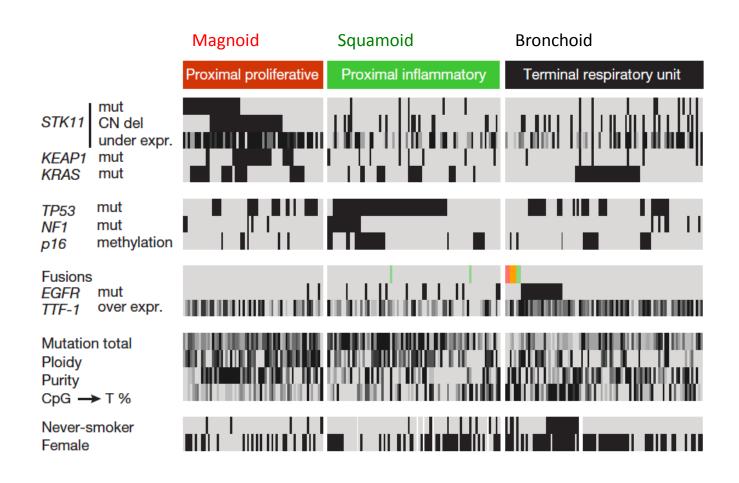
LUAD subtypes: prognostic significance



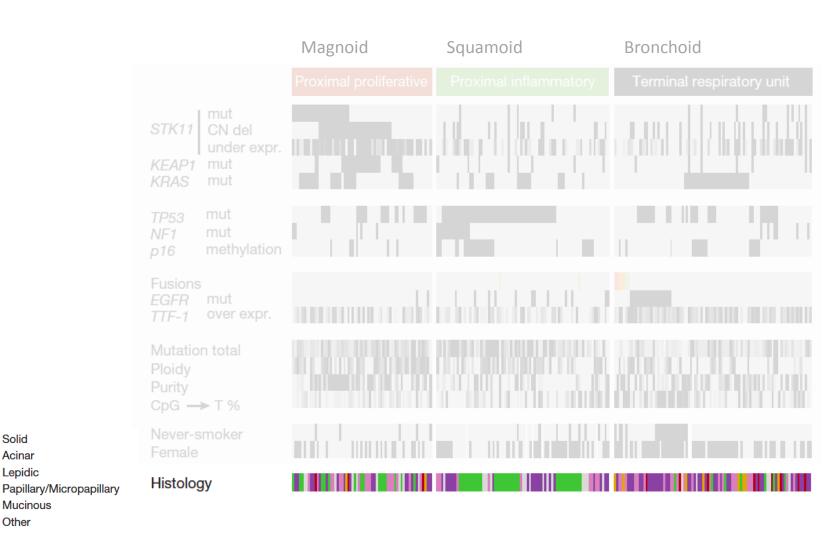
LUAD subtypes: TCGA



LUAD subtypes: Examining TCGA data

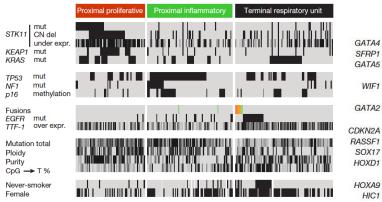


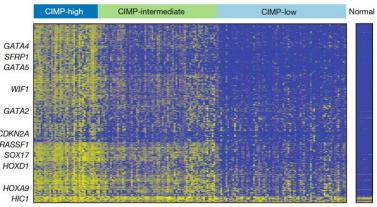
LUAD subtypes: Examining TCGA data

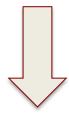


Solid **Acinar** Lepidic

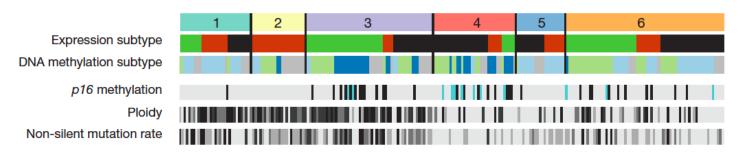
Mucinous Other







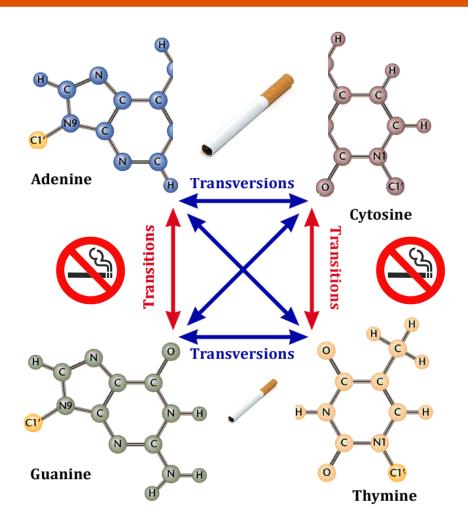
Integrative clusters



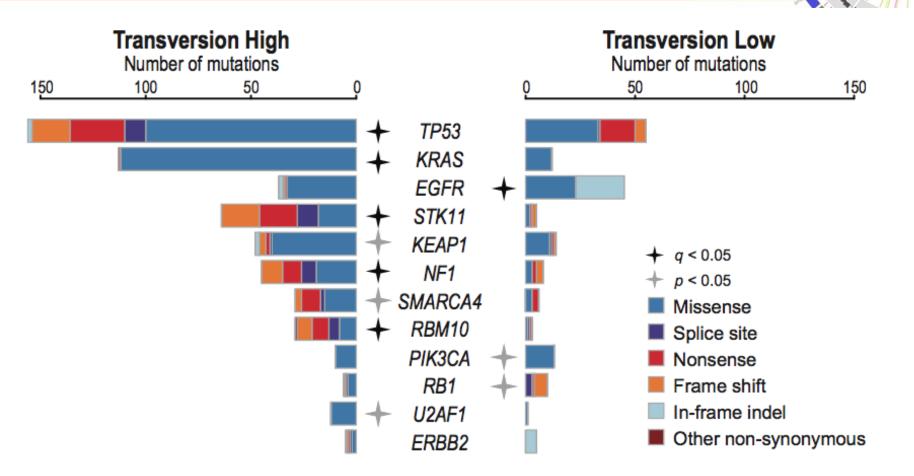
Integrative clustering of LUAD: Characteristic features

Cluster	1	2	3	4	5	6
SCNA associated expression changes	3q	8q	7 and 15q	6q	4 and 19p	
Frequently associated expression subtype	PP and PI			TRU		
Ploidy and mutation rate	High			Low		
DNA methylation subtype	CIMP-		-(H) tumors			

Exome-Wide Patterns of Mutation

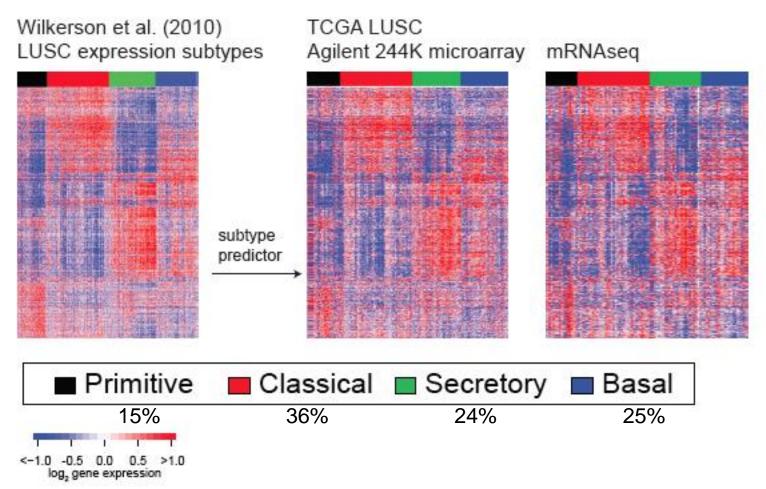


Patterns of Mutation In Specific Genes

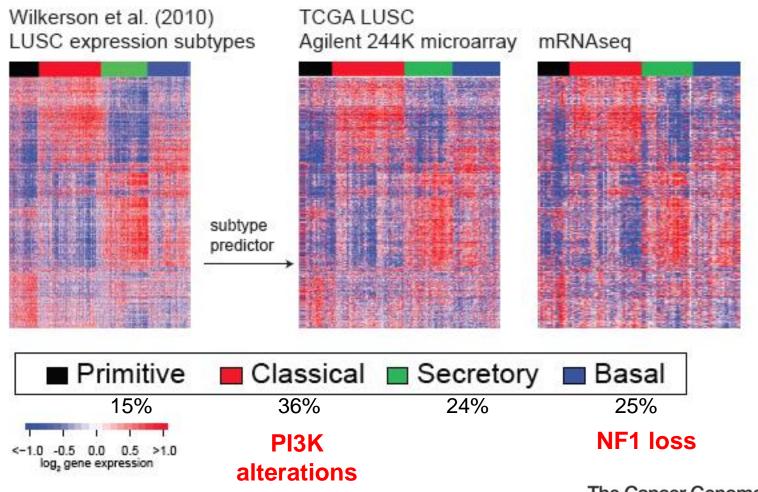


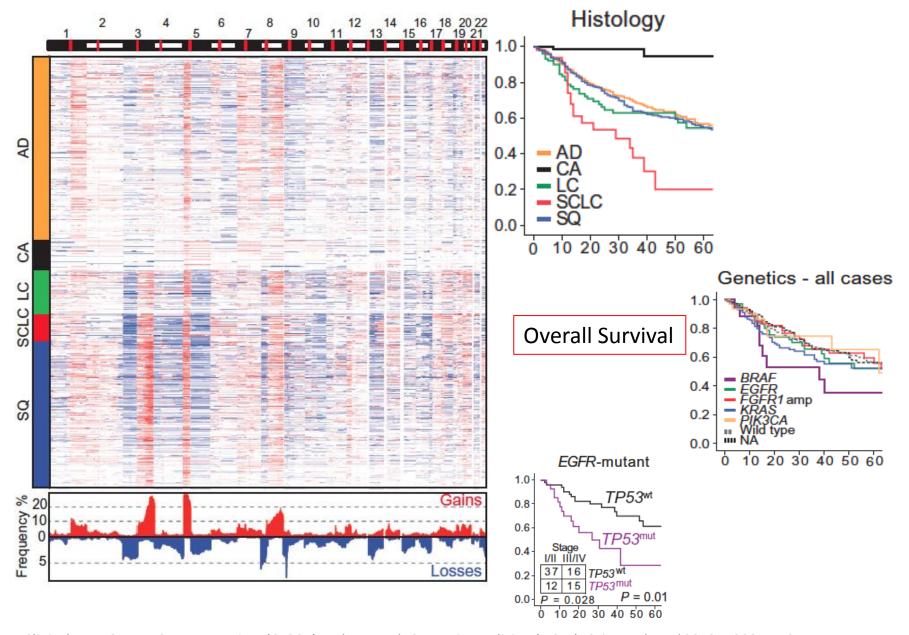
William Lee, Marc Ladanyi

Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the lung mRNA Expression Analysis



Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the lung mRNA Expression Analysis





Clinical Lung Cancer Genome Project (CLCGP) and Network Genomic Medicine (NGM), Sci Transl Med 2013;5:209ra153.

Molecular Pathology in appropriate cases (histology-determined) to identify targetable genetic alterations



Adjuvant therapy

Factors?

Predictive Biomarkers?

Advanced disease

Courtesy: Keith Kerr

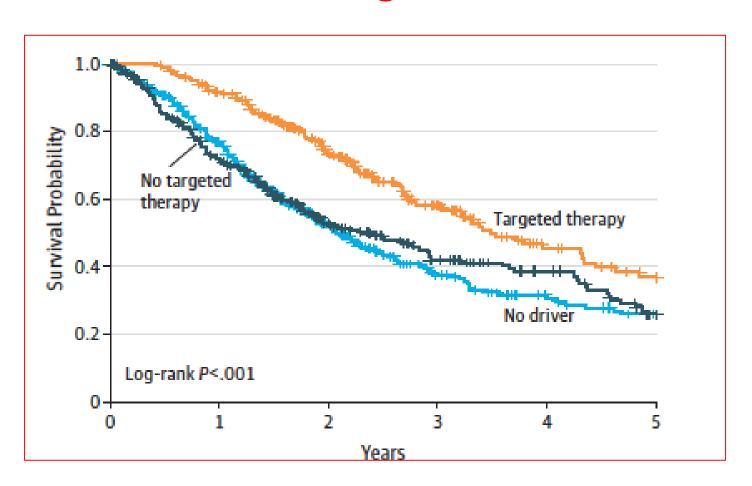
Gene Expression-Based Prognostic Signatures in Lung Cancer: Ready for Clinical Use?

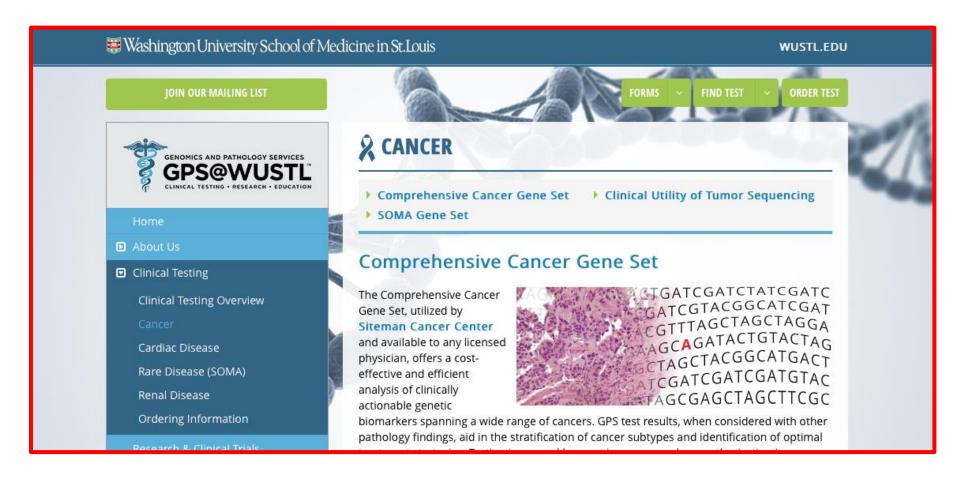
Jyothi Subramanian, Richard Simon

Based on this review, we found little evidence that any of the reported gene expression signatures are ready for clinical application

We also found serious problems in the design and analysis of many of the studies.

Impact of Molecularly Targeted Therapy in Patients with Oncogenic Driver Mutation





Challenges

Cost
Adequacy of tissue material
Turn around time
Actionable mutation but no FDA approved drug

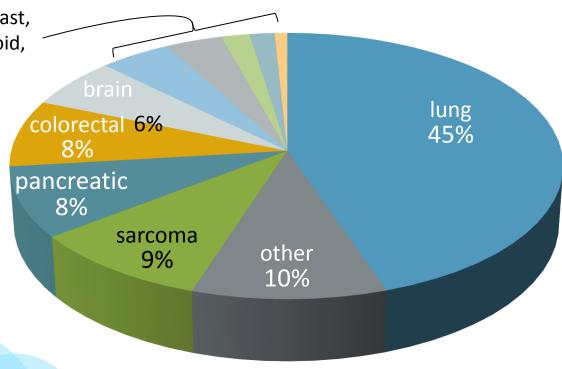


GPS Oncology Testing Experience



genitourinary, breast, esophageal, thyroid, leukemia 14%

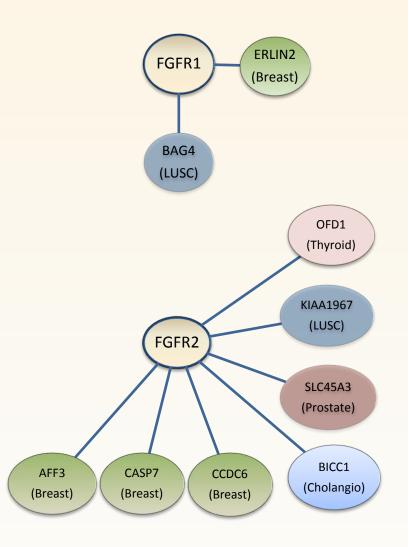
Actionable in patient's cancer type

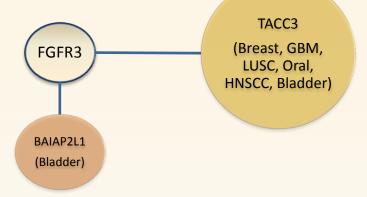


28% 14%

Actionable in another cancer type

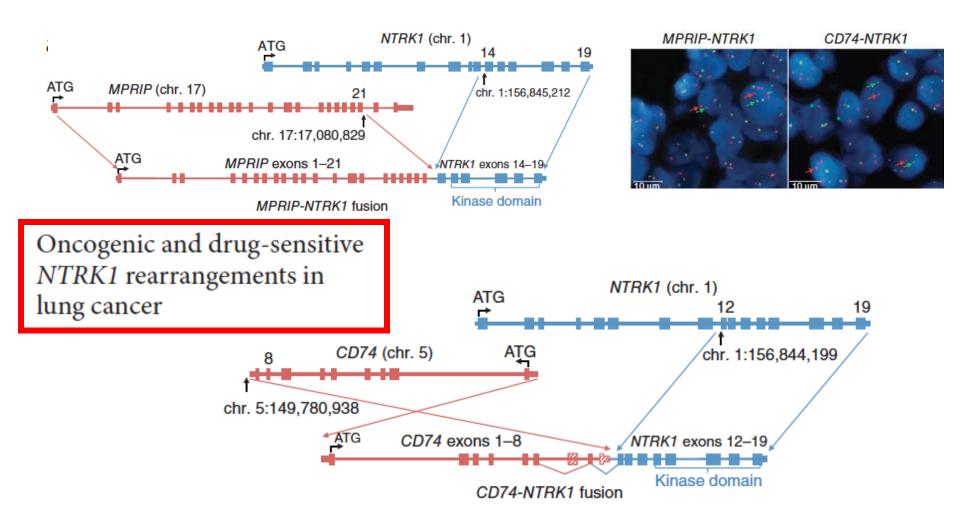
Translocation partners of FGFR





FGFR fusions in SQCC Lung (TCGA data)

Fusion (Identified by transcriptome seq.)	Number of samples (n=222)	Predominant FGFR isoform
BAG4-FGFR1	1	IIIc
FGFR2-KIAA1967	1	IIIc
FGFR3-TACC3	4	IIIb

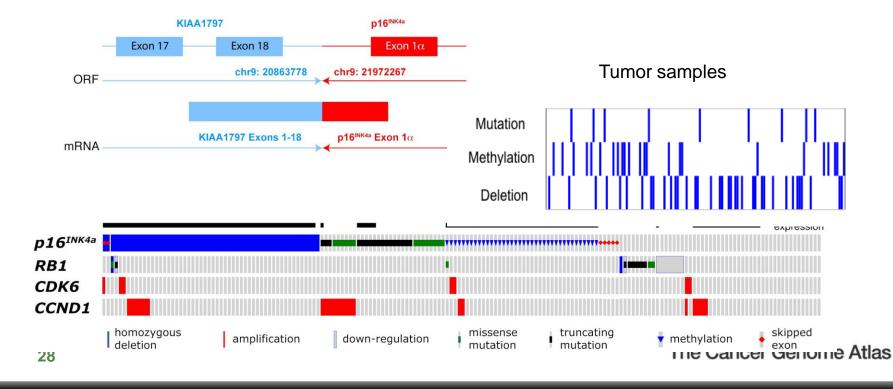


CDKN2A: Loss of Function Through Multiple Mechanisms

CDKN2A locus p16^{INK4a} alteration rate: 72% Epigenetic silencing: 21% P16^{INK4a}: Exons 1α, 2, and 3 Exon 1β Exon 2 skipping: 4% Mutation: 17% missense • truncating p14^{ARF}: Exons 1β, 2, and 3 Homozygous deletion: 30%

Three most common mechanisms

Homozygous deletion 30% Methylation 21% Mutation 17%



In Treatment for Leukemia, Glimpses of the Future

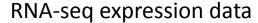


Second Chance: Lukas Wartman, a leukemia doctor and researcher, developed the disease himself. As he faced death, his colleagues sequenced his cancer genome. The result was a totally unexpected treatment.

By GINA KOLATA

July 8, 2012

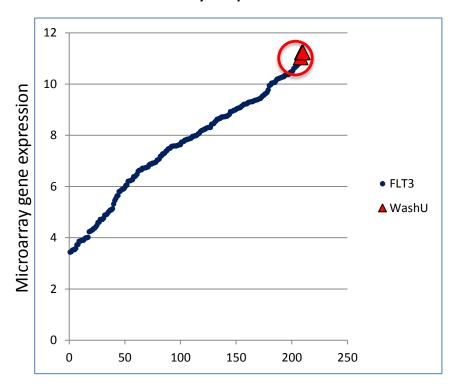
Case "ALL1": Extreme FLT3 over-expression



FLT3 RNA-seq gene expression (FPKM) PMN.3 SD14.3 SD19.2 CD3.1 CD3.2 CD3.3 SD34.1 CD34.2 CD34.3 PMN.1

ALL1 and 18 healthy donor samples

Microarray expression data



ALL1 (triplicates) and >200 B-ALL's

Activated FLT3 gene was targeted with sunitinib (<u>not approved by insurance</u> <u>company</u>), complete clinical remission was achieved in 12 days

Umbrella

Test impact of different drugs on different mutations in a <u>single</u> <u>type of cancer</u>

- •BATTLE
- ·I-SPY2
- •SWOG Squamous Lung Master



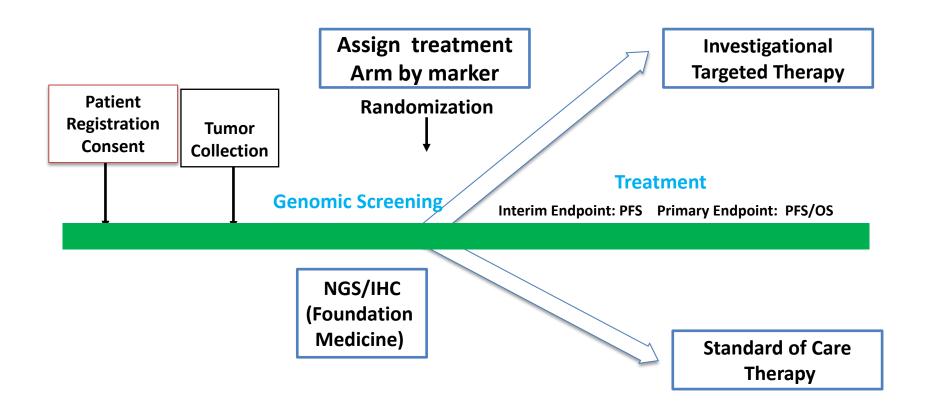
Basket

Test the effect of <u>a drug(s)</u> on a single mutation(s) in a variety of cancer types

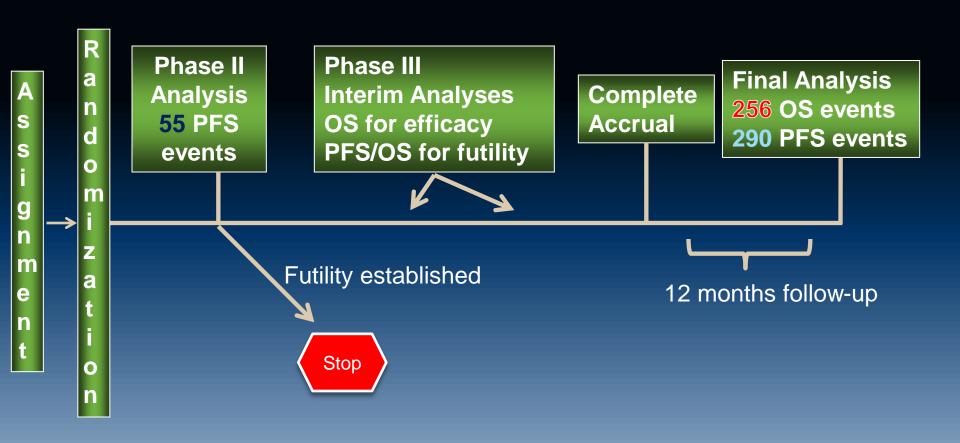
- Imatinib Basket
- •BRAF+
- •NCI MATCH







Study Design Within Each Biomarker-defined Subgroup



ALCHEMIST

