

Circulating Tumor Cells: Isolation, enrichment & clinical value

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Disclosure slide

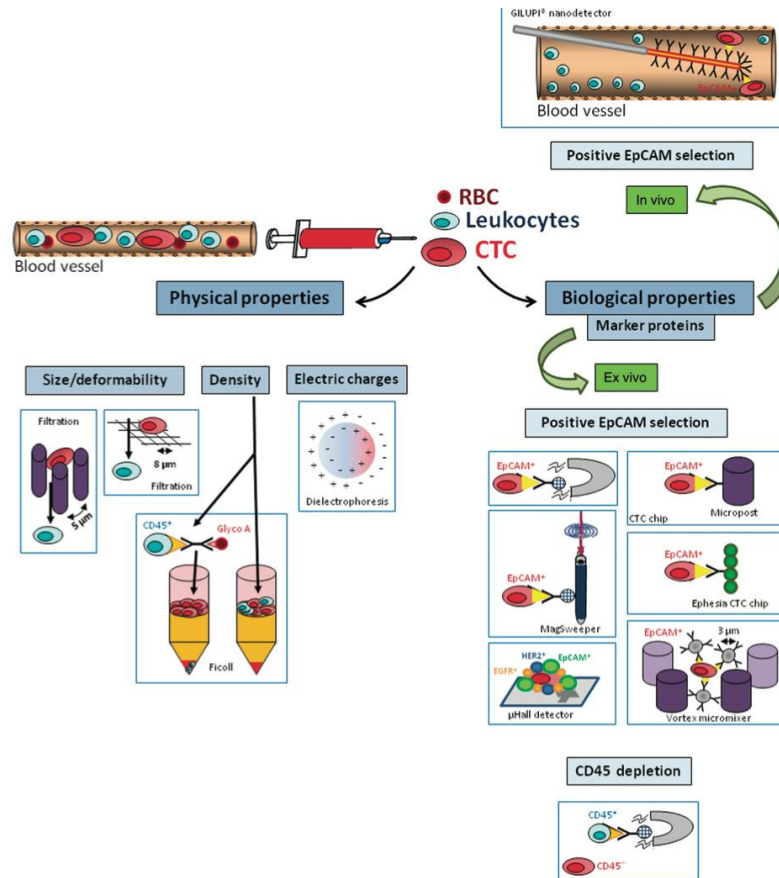
I have received consultancy fees from Janssen Diagnostics,

I will discuss investigational use of trastuzumab.

Outline

- Introduction on CTCs
- Are there any data supporting the clinical utility of CTCs in metastatic breast cancer?
- Could CTC elimination be used as an early signal of drug activity in non-metastatic breast cancer?
- What is the best tissue source for molecular characterization: primary tumor, metastatic biopsy, ctDNA or CTC?

CTC detection technologies

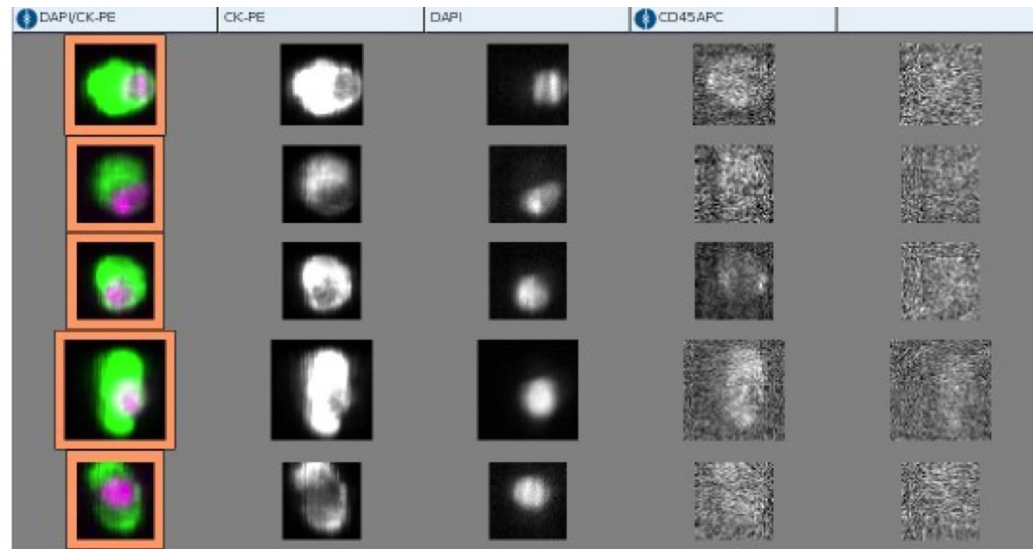


EpCAM-positive selection

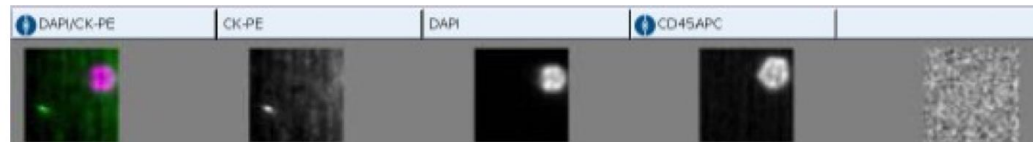


CTCs:
CK+/DAPI+/CD45-

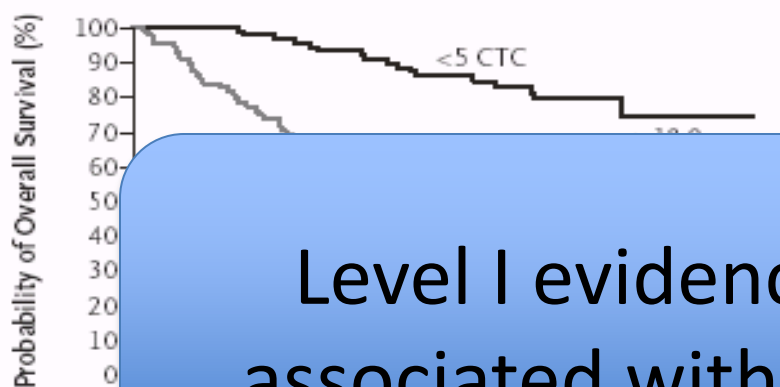
Composite CK DAPI CD45 Control



Leukocyte:
CK-/DAPI+/CD45+



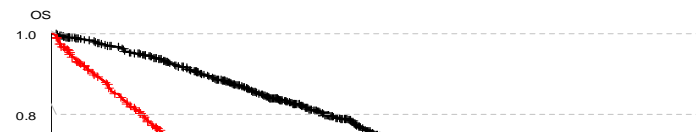
CTC detection: poor outcome in metastatic breast cancer



N= 177 pts, 49% (≥ 5 CTCs)

HR = 4.26

$p < 0.0001$



N= 1.944 pts, 47% (≥ 5 CTCs)

HR = 2.77

$p < 0.0001$

Cristofanilli M et al. NEJM 2004

Bidard FC et al. Lancet Oncology 2014

Are there any data supporting the
clinical utility of CTCs in metastatic
breast cancer?

IMPAKT
BREA

624 Registered
595 Eligible

IMProving cAre and
Knowledge through
Translational research

S0500

29 ineligible or no
screening CTC
result

CTCs drawn at baseline prior to 1st-line chemotherapy

CTC < 5

CTC ≥ 5

276 (46%)

Arm A

Monitor for PFS & OS

319 (54%)

CTCs drawn 3 weeks after 1st dose
of chemotherapy

33 without
2nd CTC test
(death,
progression,
or refused)

CTC < 5

CTC ≥ 5

Arm B

163 (57%)

Maintain 1st-line chemotherapy
until progression

Randomized
1^o endpoint OS

123 (43%)

Arm C1

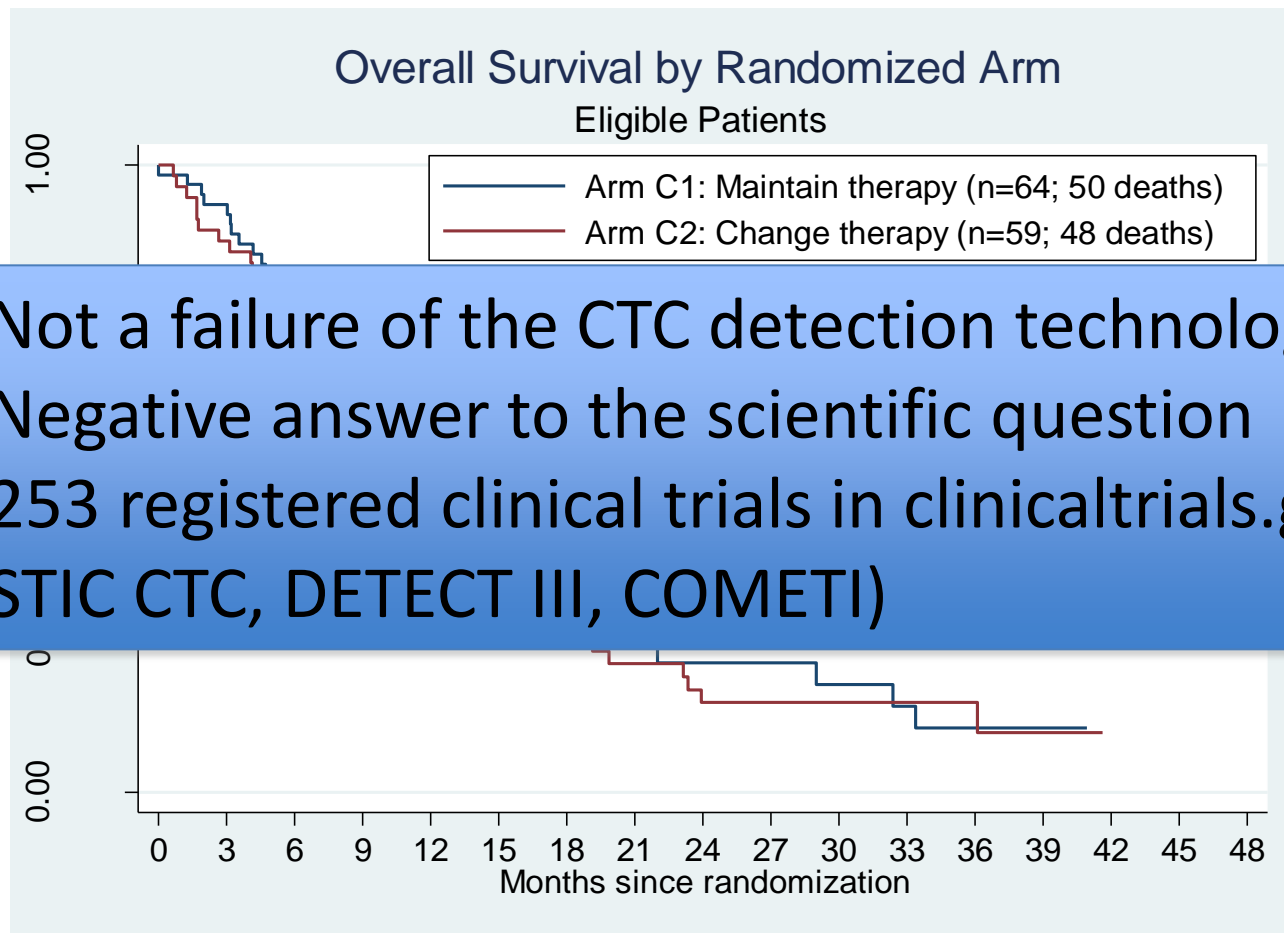
Maintain 1st-line
chemotherapy

Arm C2

Switch to
alternate therapy

Smerage J et al. SABCS 2013

S0500 did not meet primary endpoint



- Not a failure of the CTC detection technology
- Negative answer to the scientific question
- 253 registered clinical trials in clinicaltrials.gov (e.g. STIC CTC, DETECT III, COMETI)

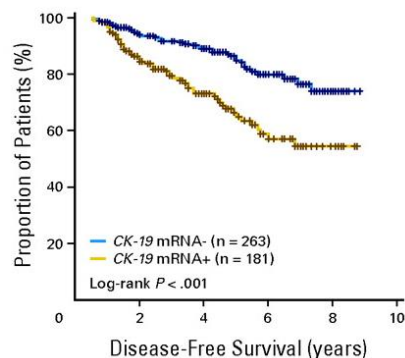
Could CTC elimination be used as an
early signal of drug activity in non-
metastatic breast cancer?

Endpoints in non-metastatic breast cancer: can we do better?

Endpoint	Pros	Cons
Overall Survival	Clinically relevant	Large trials, long f-up
Disease-free Survival	Clinically relevant	Large trials, long f-up
Pathological Complete Response	Small trials, short f-up	Prognostic, surrogacy not yet proven*
CTC elimination	Small trials, short f-up	Prognostic, surrogacy not proven

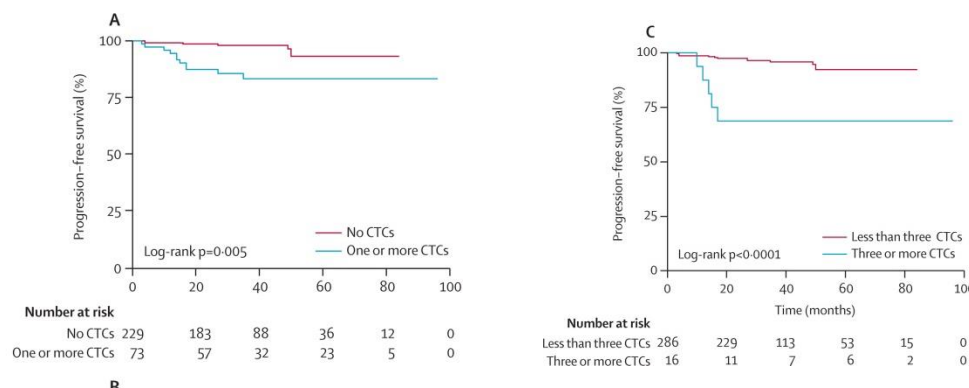
CTCs detection: poor outcome in early breast cancer

444 pts, detection rate 40%
(CK19mRNA)



Ignatiadis M et al. JCO 2007

2847 pts, detection rate 20%
(CellSearch®)



Pierga JY et al. CCR 2008

Bidard FC et al. Annals of Oncology 2010

Rack B et al. Recent Results Cancer Res 2012

Lucci A et al. Lancet Oncology 2012

Franken B et al. BCR 2012

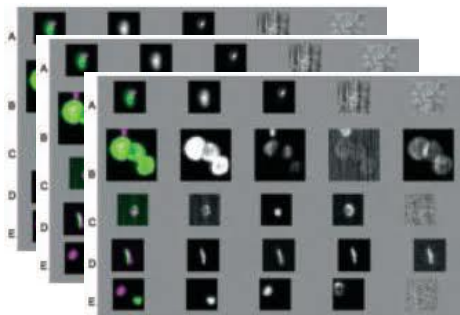
Can we use the CellSearch technology
in early breast cancer (low CTC
counts), in an international, multilab
clinical trial?

Inter-reader variability for CTCs

8 Independent
Veridex readers

22 Independent
academic readers

Gallery of 272
images



Each image :
CTC yes vs no

% Agreement
Veridex consensus vs
each academic reader

Conclusions of the inter-reader variability study

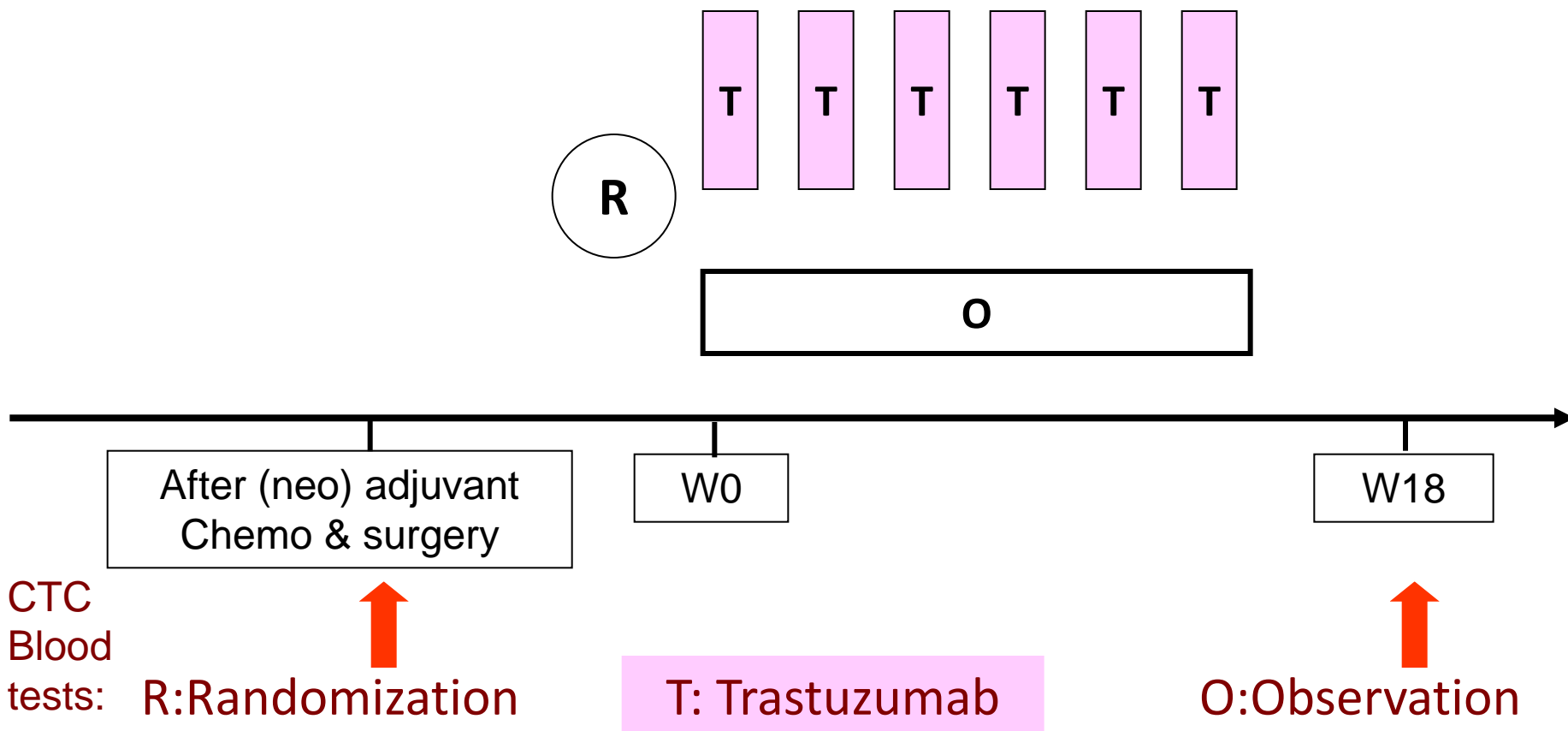
- Overall very good agreement between academic readers and Veridex consensus (VC) for CTC detection
- Lower agreement for images from patients with M0 disease, <5CTCs
- Continuous training, adherence to guidelines and independent image review is suggested in this setting

TRastuzumab in HER2-negative Early breast cancer as secondary Adjuvant Treatment for Circulating Tumor Cells

“Treat CTC” trial



“Treat CTC” design



Primary objective

- To evaluate whether trastuzumab eliminates CTCs in patients with HER2-negative primary BC

Secondary objectives

- To evaluate feasibility, reliability, within patient reproducibility of the CTC assay
- To evaluate the safety of trastuzumab in these women
- To compare clinical outcomes between the trastuzumab and observation arms
- To perform translational research

Sample Size: Screen 2150 patients to randomize 174

Accrual: 92 sites, 6 countries (Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, UK), 7 academic labs

CTC Labs QC program: Q 6-month spiking experiments, central image review

Current status: 56 patients screened, 2 patients randomized (Belgium, Germany)

CTC detection rate: Low

Few CTCs detected: 1-2 CTCs per positive sample

High Discordance: 8 patients identified as CTC-positive but not confirmed after central image review

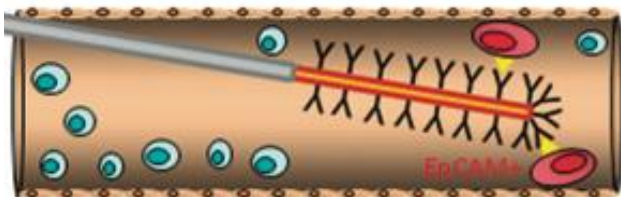
Action: EORTC organized webex TC (central labs & Janssen Diagnostics) and a consensus was reached: **4 out of 8 patients** were considered as CTC-positive

Continuous training and adherence to guidelines for image interpretation (Ignatiadis et al BCR 2014)

Minimal residual disease in early breast cancer: sensitive technologies are needed

CellSearch: validated in ~3000 pts **but** low detection rate, low CTC counts (1-3CTCs/7.5ml of blood)

Newer CTC detection
technologies



ctDNA, digital PCR,
sensitivity 0,01%

Diaz L et al. JCO 2014
Beaver JA et al. CCR 2014

What is the best tissue source for
molecular characterization:
primary tumor, metastatic biopsy,
plasma ctDNA or CTCs?

Primary tumor	Metastatic biopsy	Plasma ctDNA	CTCs
Intact cells	Intact Cells	Fragmented DNA	Intact cells (few)
Accessible, mostly used	Invasive, not always accessible	Non-invasive, accessible, easy to process	Non-invasive, accessible, laborious to isolate
DNA, RNA, protein, cell culture, xenografts	DNA, RNA, protein, cell culture, xenografts	DNA	DNA, RNA, protein, cell culture, xenografts

Two approaches for the study of ctDNA

Candidate mutation

- ✓ Mutation(s) are known or first identified in the primary tumor and then followed in plasma ^{1,2,3,4}
- ✓ Higher sensitivity, feasible even when low disease burden
- ✓ Resistance mechanisms must be known

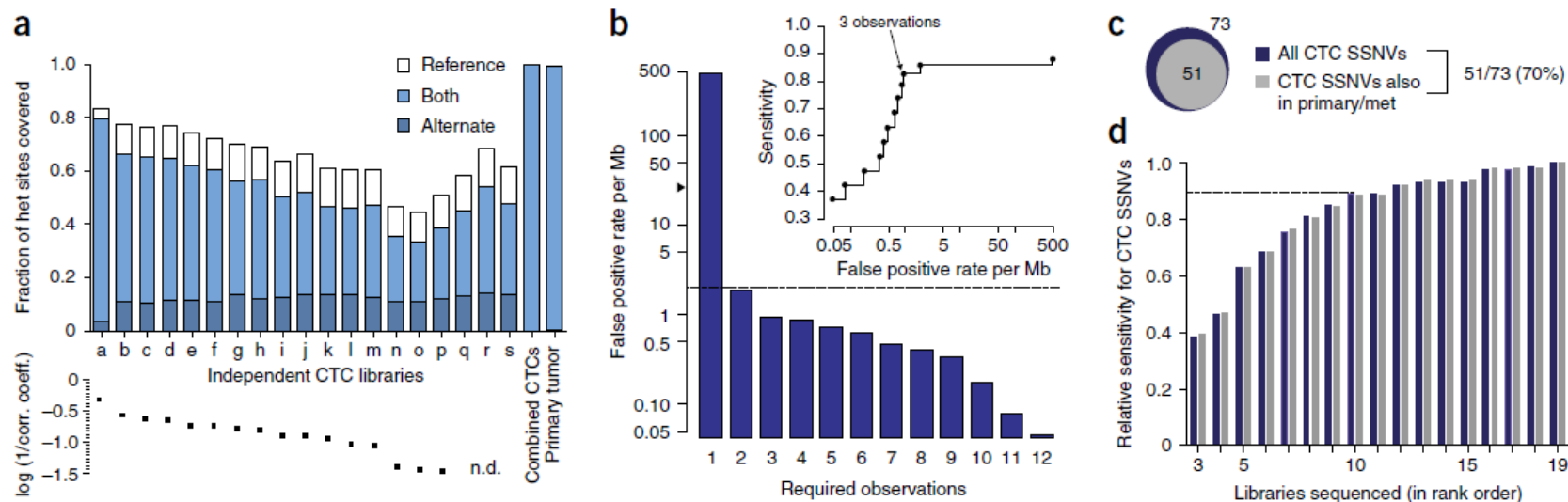
Unbiased

- ✓ Direct plasma ctDNA detection without prior analysis of tumor⁵
- ✓ Lower sensitivity, high disease burden required
- ✓ Can uncover new resistance mechanisms

Whole exome sequencing of CTCs: a window in metastatic prostate cancer

Mapping of >99.995% of the standard exome is possible in CTCs

LETTERS



Conclusions (I)

- There is now level I evidence that CTC detection using CellSearch is an adverse prognostic factor in metastatic breast cancer and ongoing clinical trials are testing its **clinical utility**
- The ongoing Treat CTC trial is testing **CTC elimination as an early signal** of trastuzumab activity in HER2-negative early breast cancer
- The role of **more sensitive CTC detection technologies** or **ctDNA** for monitoring minimal residual disease in the early breast cancer setting should be further explored

Conclusions (II)

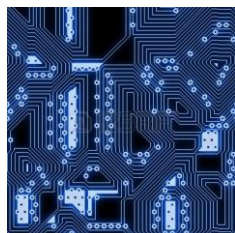
- **Plasma ctDNA** should be prospectively tested as a tool for **treatment selection and monitoring** in clinical trials of patients with metastatic breast cancer
- Technological advances have allowed **CTC** analysis as a 'liquid biopsy' to **study tumor evolution**
- **CTC analyses** offers a unique window of opportunity to **assess treatment resistance** at the cellular level

'Liquid biopsy' for precision medicine

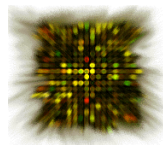
CTC chip

Mutation Profile

Algorithm for best
combination Tx



GEP for
pathways
activation



Drug Sensitivity
Profile



Acknowledgements

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Sint-Augustinus Hospital

Dieter Peeters

Luc Dirix

KUL Leuven

Thierry Voet Group

Sanger, UK

Peter Campbell Group

OncoDNA

Jean-Francois Laes

Bio.be

Xavier Deghorain



Women with breast cancer