Genomics and Personalized Cancer Treatment



David Huntsman

OvCaRe BC and The Centre for Translational and Applied Genomics

BC Cancer Agency, VGH, UBC

dhuntsma@bccancer.bc.ca

Basic Research and Health Care Needs

- There is still a great need for basic or fundamental research: in basic or fundamental research the specific applicability is unknown and thus researchers should not be obliged to declare a translational pathway
- The are many flavors of translational research: in all the health care needs must be defined and a translational pathway predetermined
- Our health care 'system' is built for the 1950's and not well equipped for translation and transfer of knowledge

The British Columbia Personalized Medicine Initiative From individualized health solutions to better health for all

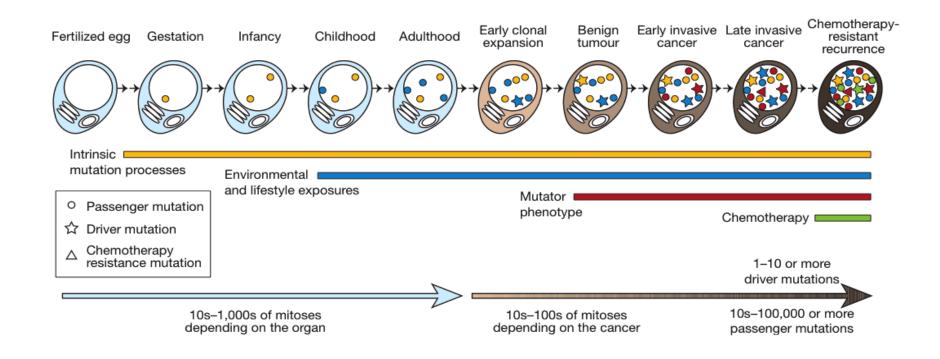


BC-PMI

One size does not fit all...

Operations Group: Pieter Cullis, David Huntsman, Michael Hayden, Bruce McManus, Michael Burgess, Jim Russell Operations Officer: Rob Fraser (robertfr@mail.ubc.ca)

Cancer as a genetic disease



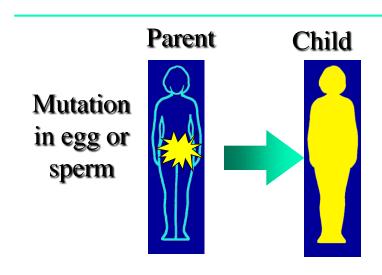
Stratton Nature, 2009



Cancer: A tale of two Genomes

Germline SNP's and mutations

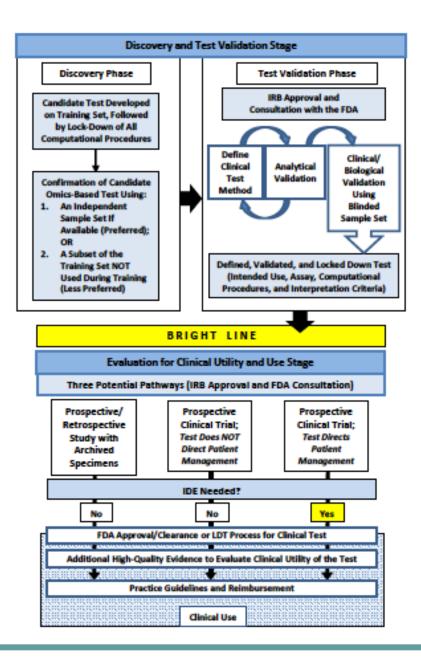
Somatic mutations





Somatic mutations

For biomarker research a refined understanding of the clinical question and a defined translational pathway should be in place prior to commencement





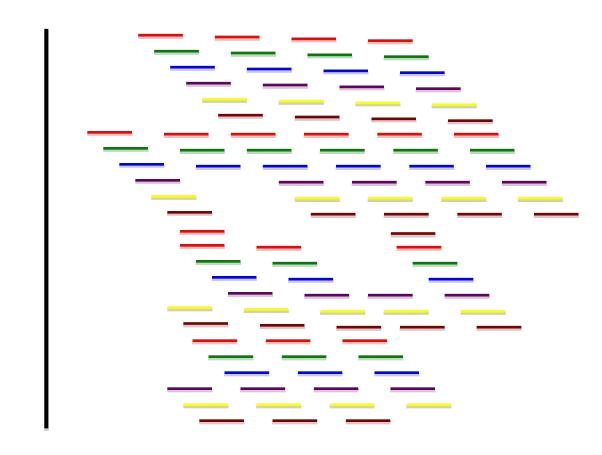
The first disruptive technology in diagnostic pathology since the 1850's





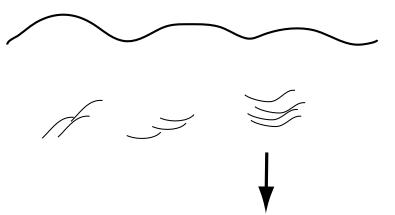
Sanger sequencing

Massively parallel sequencing





Paired-End Sequencing



Primary RNA or DNA

Fragment at random and sequence both ends of each DNA fragment

Align fragments to reference genome sequence



ATGCCGCG ATGTCGCG

single nucleotide variants (SNVs)



ATCGG..CGGATG ATCGG..TATTCA

chr20 chr11 Translocations, inversions



ATCGGCGGATG

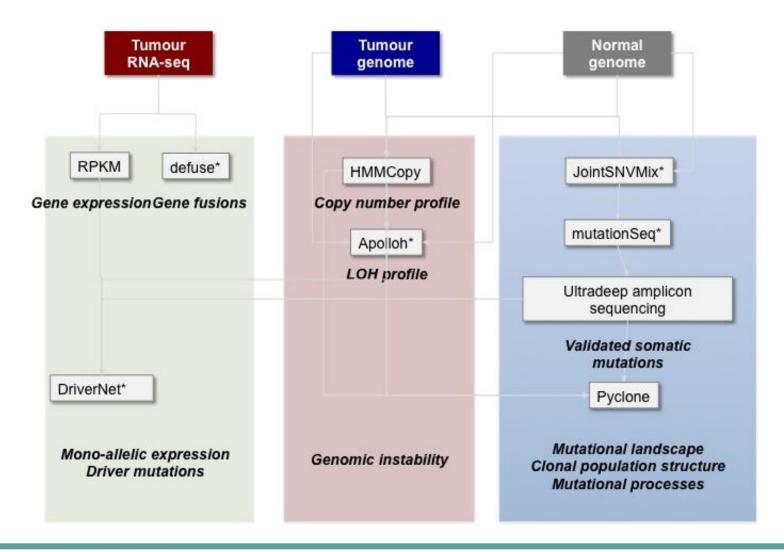
ATCGG--GATG

indels

SNV's called with SNV mix Goya et al. Bioinf, 2010



Computational interpretation of cancer genomes





What to sequence? WHAT DO YOU WANT TO LEARN?

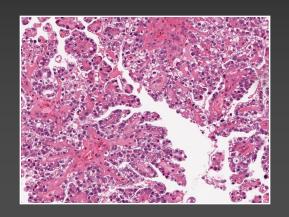
Note

Powerful technology can not overcome poor experimental design

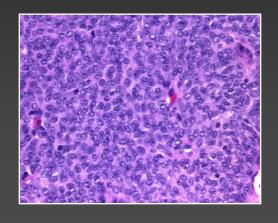
Three flavors of cancer: an approach to cancer genomics

- High grade cancers
- High grade serous cancer
- Pathognomonic mutations unlikely

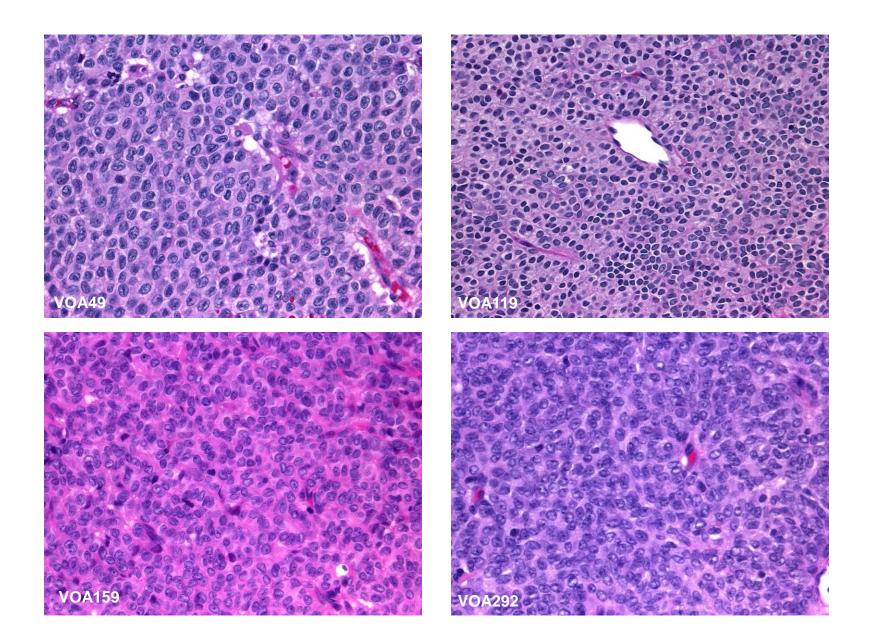
- Moderate grade cancers
- Clear cell cancer
- Mutations in specific pathways that will be important in other cancers



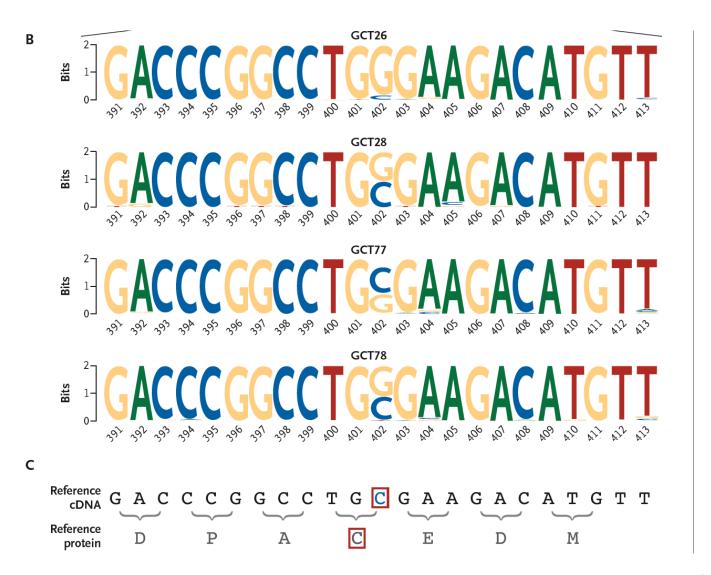
- Unusual tumours with pathognomonic features
- Granulosa cell tumor of the ovary
- Pathognomonic mutations



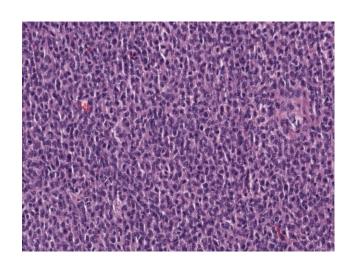
Type 3 Cancers; Example Granulosa cell tumours

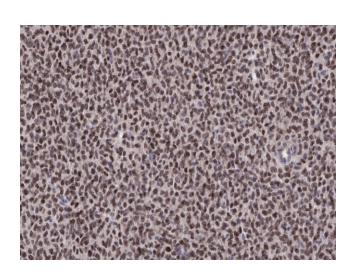


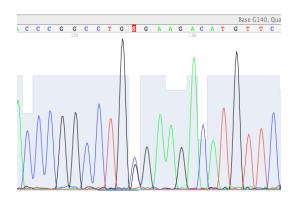
FOXL2 mutation in all 4 granulosa cell tumors of the ovary



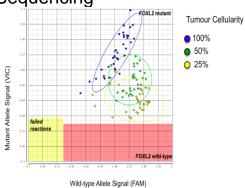
FOXL2 IHC and mutational analysis as a standard diagnostic (Kommoss et al Mod Path in press)







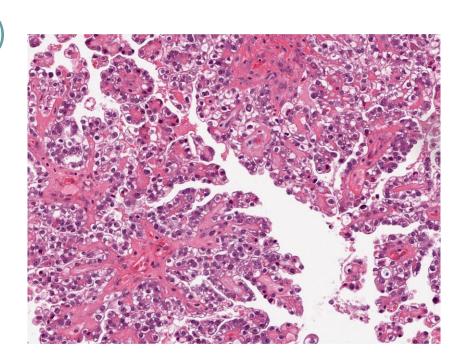
Confirmation of FOXL2 aGCT specific c.402C>G mutation by Sanger Sequencing



TaqMan based digital mutation assay for FOXL2 aGCT specific c.402C>G mutation

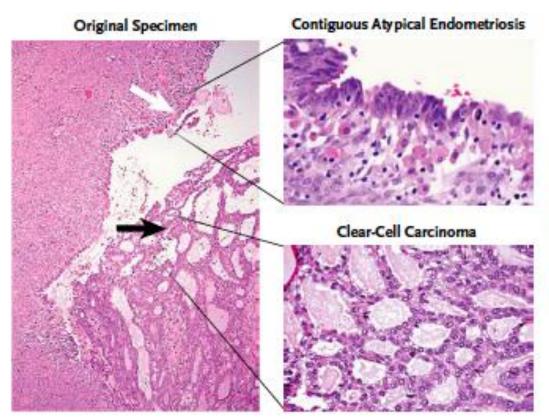
Subtype driven approach to ovarian cancer research: Clear cell carcinoma of the ovary

- 2nd most common ovarian carcinoma subtype in NA (12%) and more frequent in Asia
- Do not respond to standard ovarian chemotherapy
- No other treatments available
- Molecular basis little understood
- Weird cousins of renal CCC
- Relatively genominally stable (hence small study should yield)

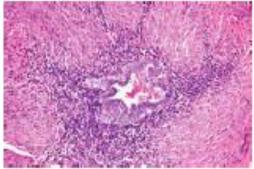




- Clear cell carcinomas are strongly associated with endometriosis
- ARID1A mutations predate the transformation of endometriosis into cancer



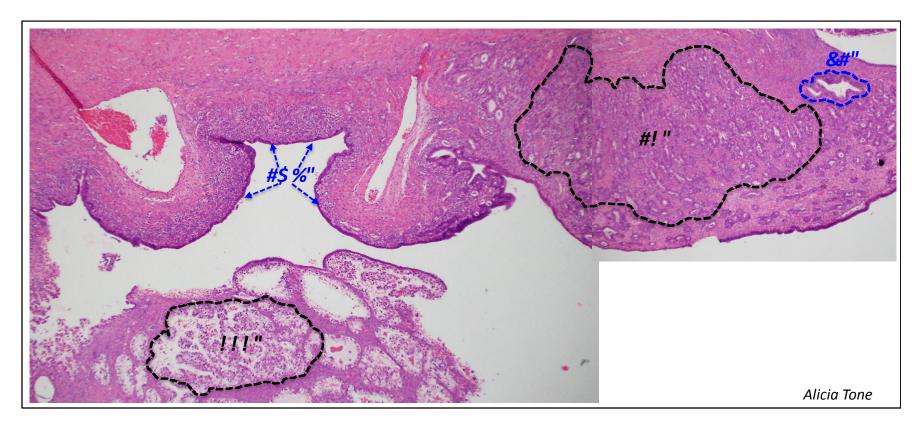
Distant Endometriosis



Wiegand et al. NEJM, 2010



Question 1: Beyond PIK3CA, ARID1a and MET, what events cause endometriosis to turn bad?





Question 2: prognostic markers for stage 1 OCCC

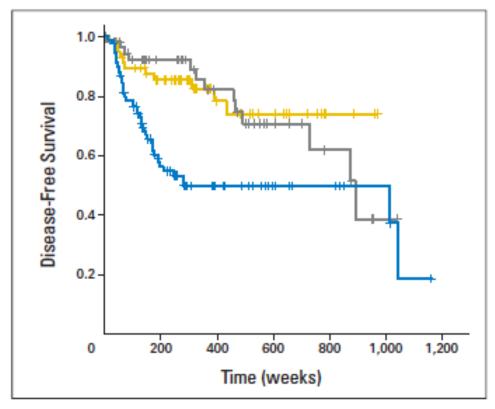


Fig 2. Disease-free survival in stage IA/IB and IC (gold, stage IA, n = 60; gray, stage IC with rupture alone, negative surface involvement, and negative cytology, n = 56; blue, stage IC other [includes unknown/positive cytology and unknown/positive surface involvement], n = 91).

P Hoskins et al JCO 2012



Question 3: markers for radiation response IC and II

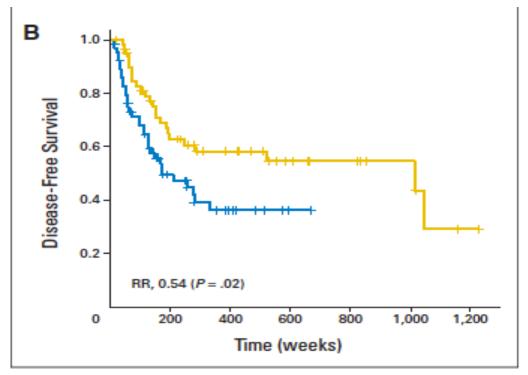
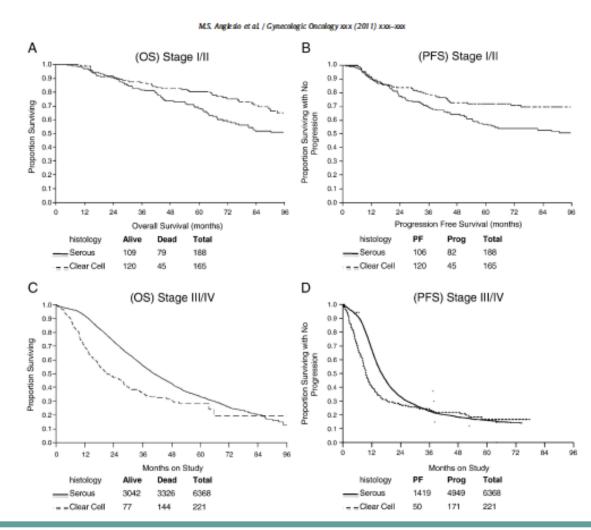


Fig 4. Impact of irradiation. (A) Stage IA/B and IC defined by rupture alone (gold, with irradiation, n = 57; blue, no irradiation, n = 63). (B) All other stage IC and stage II (gold, with irradiation, n = 59; blue, no irradiation, n = 62). RR, relative risk.

P Hoskins et al JCO 2012



Ovarian CCC outcomes





Question 4: how to treat late stage OCCC

- New therapeutic targets needed
- Targets need evaluation in CCC context (CCC model systems. Mike Anglesio)
- Could ARID1A loss uncover an effective target (Kim Wiegand)



Subtype specific cell line models: essential for translation of subtype focused research

Cell Line	Reported Histotype in Literature	COSP Markers									COSP Prediction (Clinical)					
		p16 (CDKN2A)	MDM2	TFF3	p53 (TP53)	VIMENTIN	WT1	HNF1B	PR	DKK1	၁၁၁	ENOCa	ЭЗЭН	MUC	Mutational Profile	Validated Histotype based on immuno- and mutational profiles
JHOC-5	CCC	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	85	13	2	0	none detected	CCC
JHOC-7	CCC	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	99	1	0	0	PIK3CA	CCC
JHOC-9	ccc	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	85	13	2	0	PIK3CA/ARID1A	CCC
RMG-2	ccc	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	97	3	0	0	PPP2R1A/ARID1A	CCC
TOV21G	CCC	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	55	41	4	0	KRAS/PTEN/PIK3CA/ARID1A	CCC
VOA782_XL	ENOCa	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	100	0	0	0	PIK3CA/ARID1A	CCC
A2780	Adenocarcinoma	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	94	6	0	PTEN/ARID1A	ENOCa
ES-2	CCC	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	100	0	0	BRAF	ENOCa
IGROV1	Mixed	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	17	82	1	0	ARID1A	ENOCa
TOV112D	ENOCa	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	38	62	0	CTNNB1	ENOCa**
SKOV3	carcinoma	0	0	Х	0	0	0	1	1	Х	50% E	NOCa	(inco	mp.)	PIK3CA/ARID1A	ENOCa
ov2008	ENOCa	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	100	0	PIK3CA	HGSC
CAOV3	Adenocarcinoma	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	100	0	none detected	HGSC
Kuramochi	Undifferentiated	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	97	0	none detected	HGSC
OVCAR-4	Serous Adenocarc.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	100	0	none detected	HGSC
OVCAR-5	Adenocarcinoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	KRAS	HGSC
OVCAR-8	Adenocarcinoma	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	38	62	0	none detected	HGSC
RMG-1	ccc	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	22	0	76	3	none detected	HGSC
VOA1056_CL	LGSC	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	39	61	0	NRAS	LGSC*



Changing Paradigms for Cancer Treatment

Generic Cancer Treatment 1990

Stratified
Cancer
Treatment
2010

Individualized Cancer
Treatment
? 2020

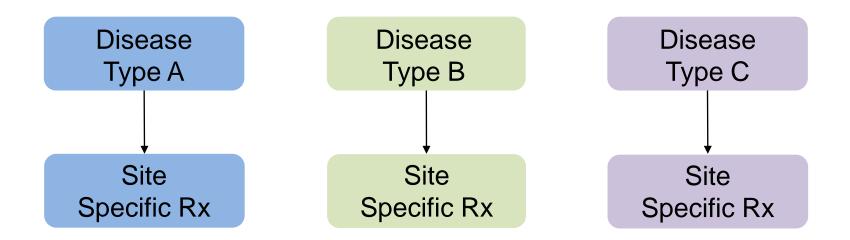
Breast cancer Lymphoma Uterine cancer

Ovarian cancer

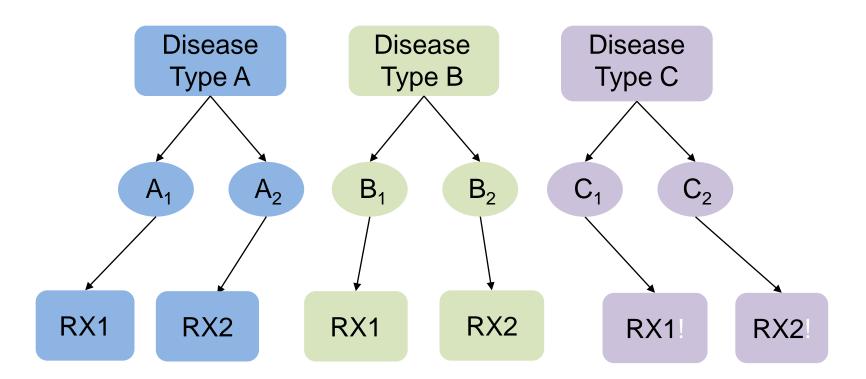
Pancreatic cancer



Generic Site Based Cancer Treatment



Stratified Cancer Treatment: 2000-20?? AD



Many successes but too crude



Gastric Cancer: 200 cases analyzed for 700 common mutations: Kennecke, Lim, Yip and Huntsman (funded by BCCF)

Ion AmpliSeq™ Cancer Panel: Content

46 genes, 739 mutations

KRAS	BRAF	EGFR	TP53	PIK3CA	CSF1R	JAK2
NRAS	PTPN11	ERBB2	SRC	FGFR3	NPM1	CDKN2A
RET	HNF1A	SMAD4	GNAS	PDGFRA	MPL	ABL1
PTEN	FLT3	STK11	SMARCB1	KIT	MET	NOTCH1
FGFR2	RB1	JAK3	VHL	KDR	SMO	
HRAS	AKT1	ALK	MLH1	FBXW7	ERBB4	
ATM	CDH1	IDH1	CTNNB1	APC	FGFR1	





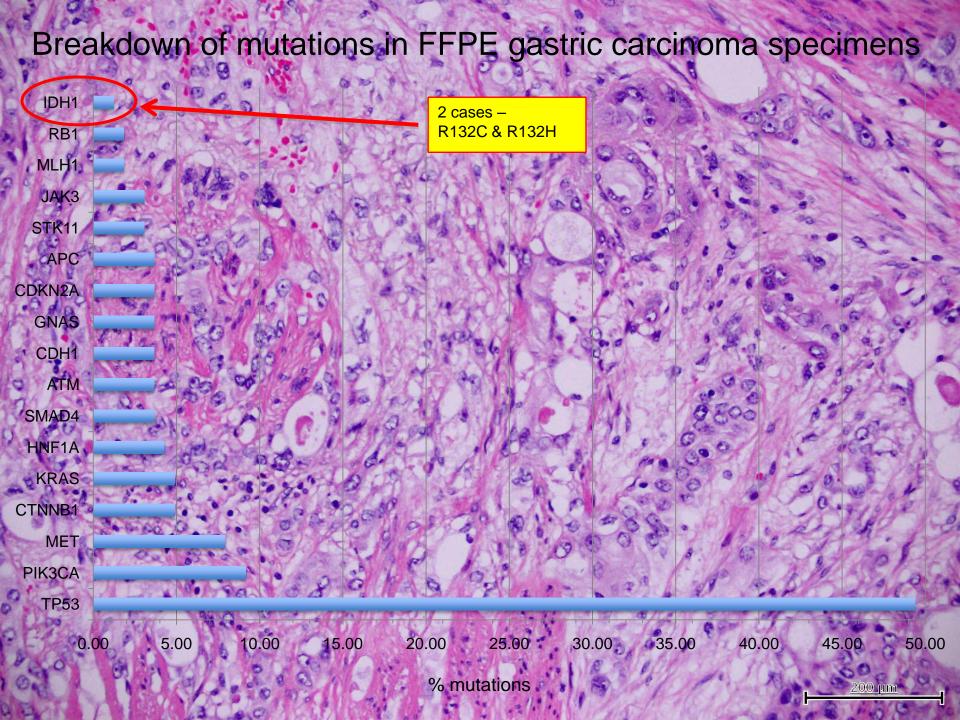












Application of full scale genomics in the clinic

Jones et al. Genome Biology 2010, 11:R82 http://genomebiology.com/2010/11/8/R82

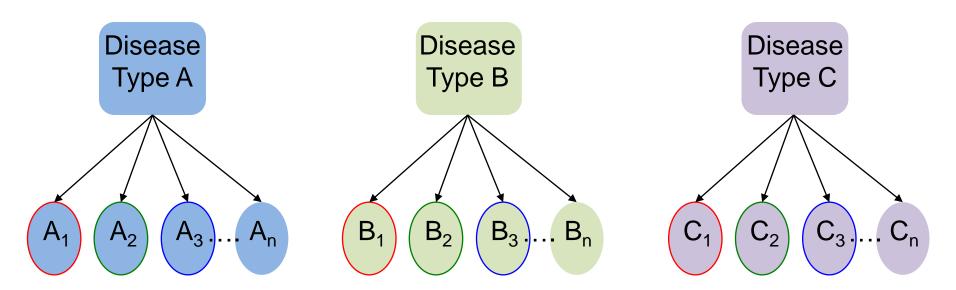


RESEARCH Open Access

Evolution of an adenocarcinoma in response to selection by targeted kinase inhibitors

Steven JM Jones^{1*}, Janessa Laskin², Yvonne Y Li¹, Obi L Griffith¹, Jianghong An¹, Mikhail Bilenky¹, Yaron S Butterfield¹, Timothee Cezard¹, Eric Chuah¹, Richard Corbett¹, Anthony P Fejes¹, Malachi Griffith¹, John Yee³, Montgomery Martin², Michael Mayo¹, Nataliya Melnyk⁴, Ryan D Morin¹, Trevor J Pugh¹, Tesa Severson¹, Sohrab P Shah^{4,5}, Margaret Sutcliffe², Angela Tam¹, Jefferson Terry⁴, Nina Thiessen¹, Thomas Thomson², Richard Varhol¹, Thomas Zeng¹, Yongjun Zhao¹, Richard A Moore¹, David G Huntsman³, Inanc Birol¹, Martin Hirst¹, Robert A Holt¹, Marco A Marra¹

Stratified Cancer Treatment 2012 and the promise of genomics—finer stratification

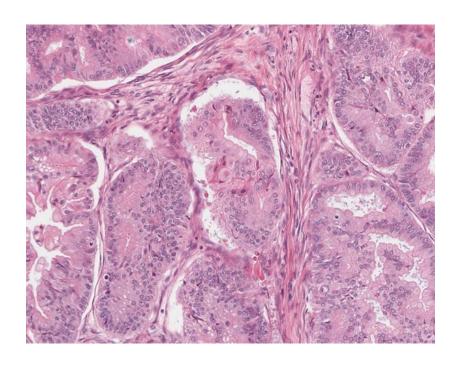


Stratification defined by molecular features
Problems: How many subtypes are there and how to test
treatment options?



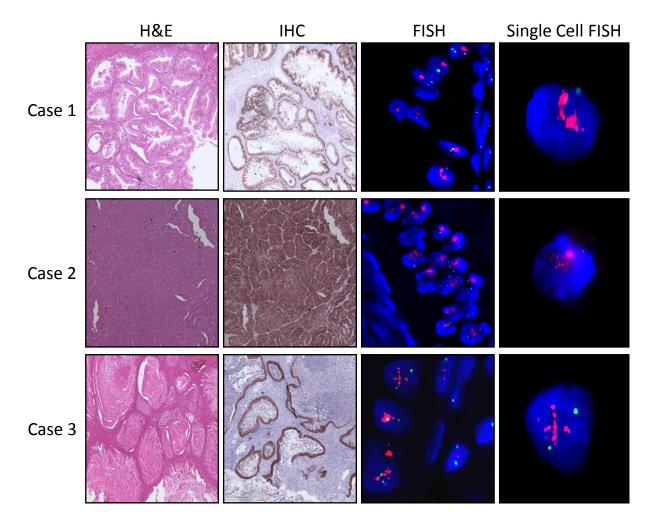
Mucinous Carcinomas of the Ovary

How to treat relapsed mucinous carcinomas (do not respond to current therapy?)





HER-2 amplification seen in 22% of Mucinous ovarian carcinomas

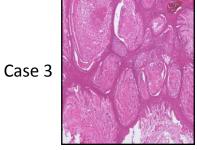


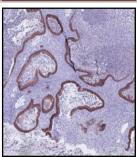


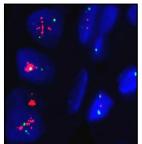


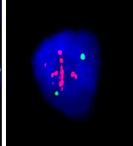
Example: HER-2 is amplified in 20% of mucinous carcinomas, anecdotal evidence that these cancers respond to Trastuzumab

Problem: How do you mount a trial for 20% of 4% of ovarian cancers?





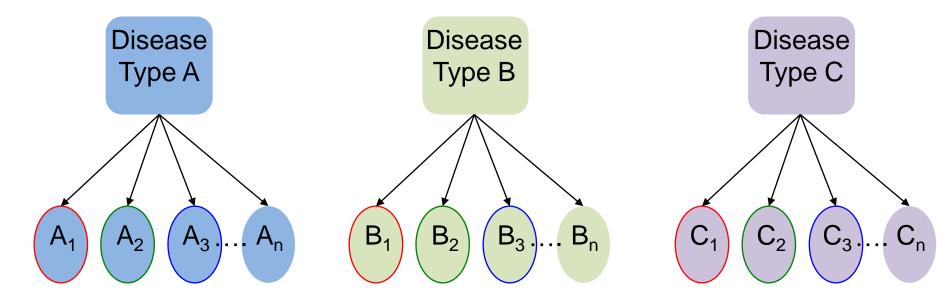




McAlpine BMC Cancer, 2010

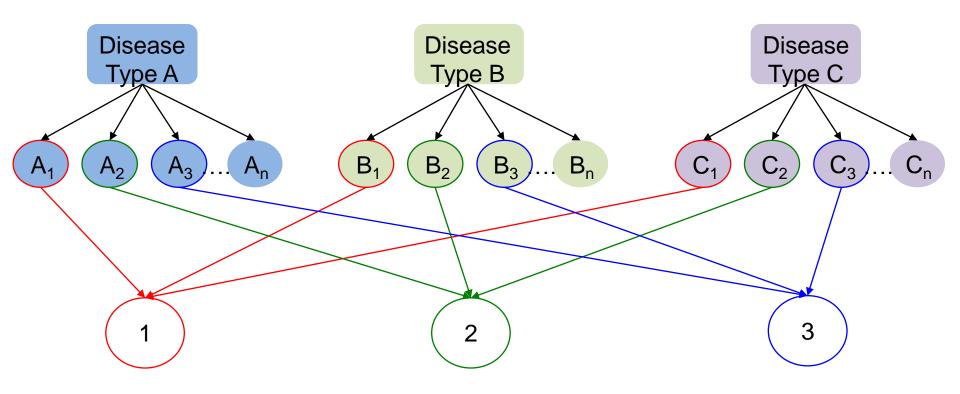


Stratified Cancer Treatment 2012 and the promise of genomics – finer stratification



Fortunately targetable molecular features used to stratify are often shared between different cancers types.

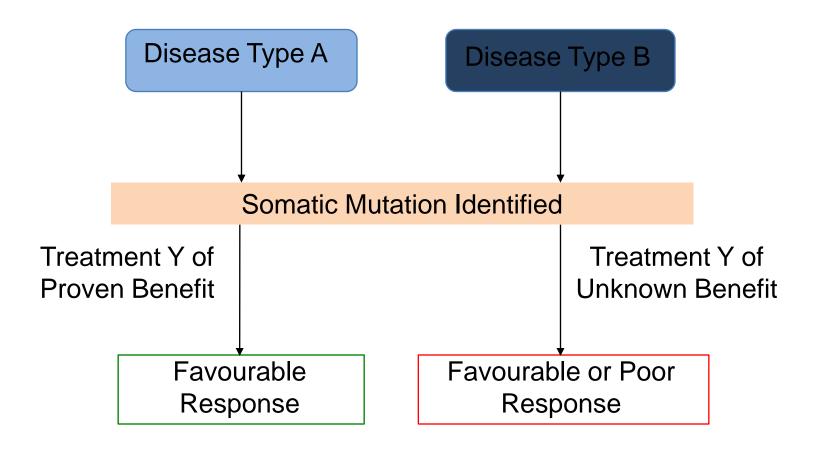
Is a mutation based taxonomy for cancers possible or desirable?



Advantage: tractable sized patient populations to test treatments



Mutation-Based Treatment Stratification





Challenges (beyond finding the right drug to match a mutation/feature) of using heterogeneous molecular features to drive treatment

- 1. Intratumoral heterogeneity- is the mutation clonally dominant in the cancer today?
- 2. Is the mutation active in the cancer?

3. Is the mutation targetable in the context of the cellular origins

of the cancer?



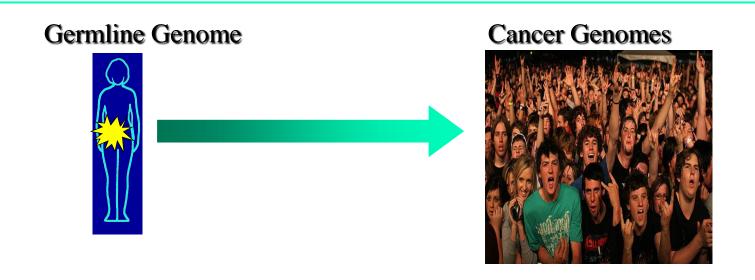
Just when we thought it was safe to go back to the water



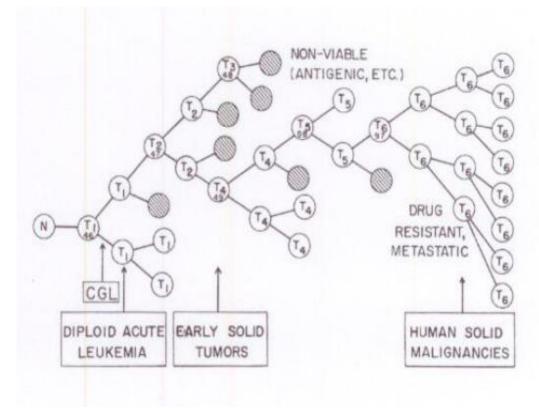
Cancer: A tale of many Genomes

Germline SNP's and mutations

Somatic mutations



The clonal evolution of tumor cell populations: Peter Nowell—Science 1976



Intra-tumoral heterogeneity is better than a new idea it is a road tested idea that has found its time



Intratumoral heterogeneity has implications for how we sample and how we treat cancers

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

MARCH 8, 2012

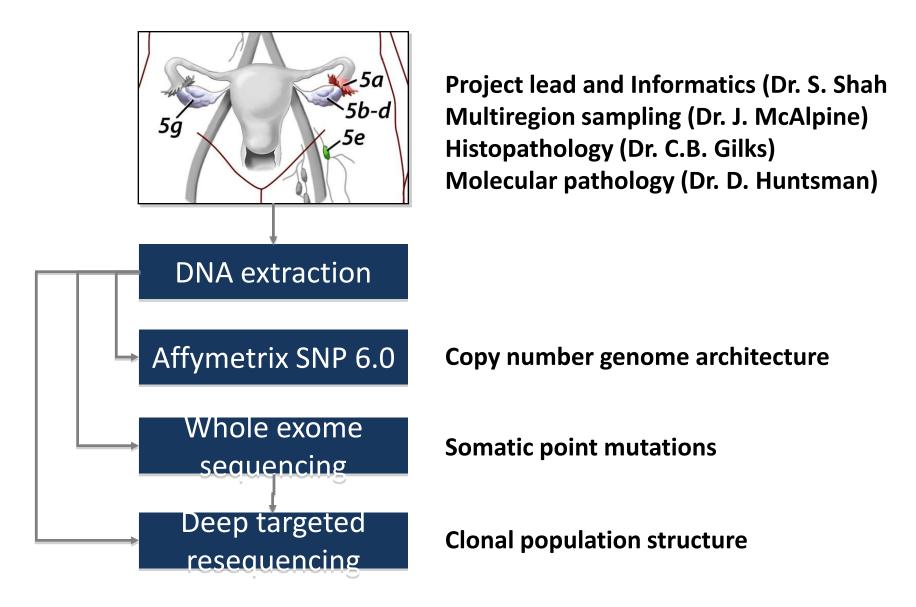
VOL. 366 NO. 10

Intratumor Heterogeneity and Branched Evolution Revealed by Multiregion Sequencing

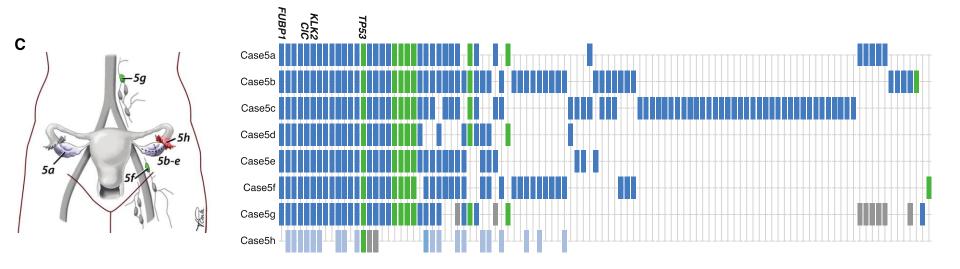
Marco Gerlinger, M.D., Andrew J. Rowan, B.Sc., Stuart Horswell, M.Math., James Larkin, M.D., Ph.D., David Endesfelder, Dip.Math., Eva Gronroos, Ph.D., Pierre Martinez, Ph.D., Nicholas Matthews, B.Sc., Aengus Stewart, M.Sc., Patrick Tarpey, Ph.D., Ignacio Varela, Ph.D., Benjamin Phillimore, B.Sc., Sharmin Begum, M.Sc., Neil Q. McDonald, Ph.D., Adam Butler, B.Sc., David Jones, M.Sc., Keiran Raine, M.Sc., Calli Latimer, B.Sc., Claudio R. Santos, Ph.D., Mahrokh Nohadani, H.N.C., Aron C. Eklund, Ph.D., Bradley Spencer-Dene, Ph.D., Graham Clark, B.Sc., Lisa Pickering, M.D., Ph.D., Gordon Stamp, M.D., Martin Gore, M.D., Ph.D., Zoltan Szallasi, M.D., Julian Downward, Ph.D., P. Andrew Futreal, Ph.D., and Charles Swanton, M.D., Ph.D.



Mutational profiling of multi-region anatomic sites

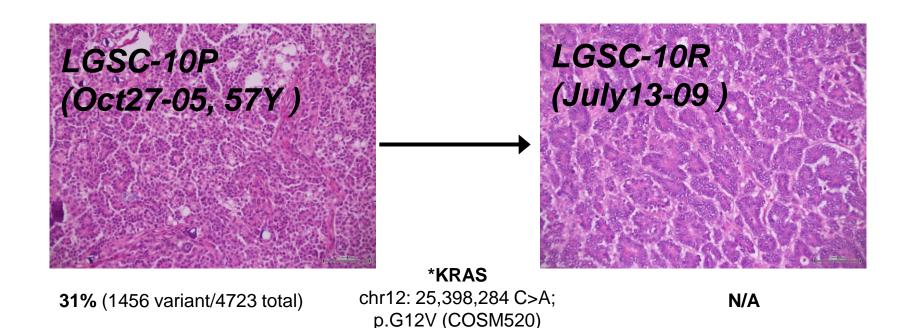


Regional diversity of mutational profiles



- 6 cases complete
- 52% +/- 31% of mutations present in all samples
- 91% in primary-recurrence comparison
- 10% in most diverse case
- TP53 always in all samples
- Driver mutations PIK3CA, CTNNB1, NF1, PDGFRB not present in all samples

Sadly even low grade cancers are heterogeneous



Is the mutation actively driving the cancer or is it a deadbeat?

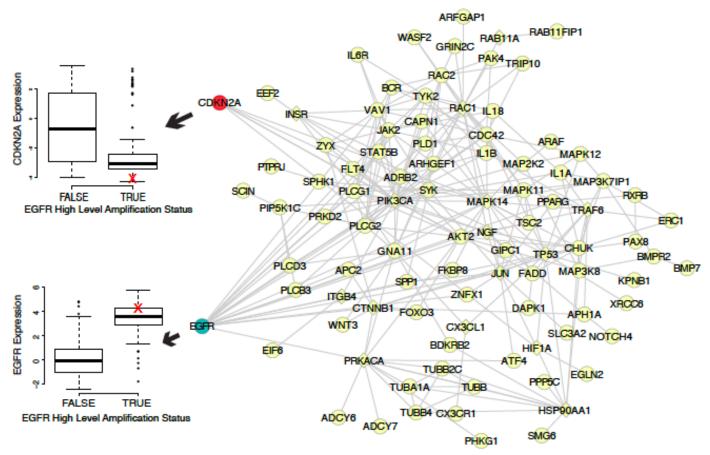
- Mutations may critical in the early development of a cancer may no longer be active
- Mutations that are invariably active in one cancer type may no longer be active in another
- Fortunately tools exist to determine the activation status of mutations in cancer





To stop the vehicle –shoot the driver

The functional impact of mutations can be detected in expression profiles



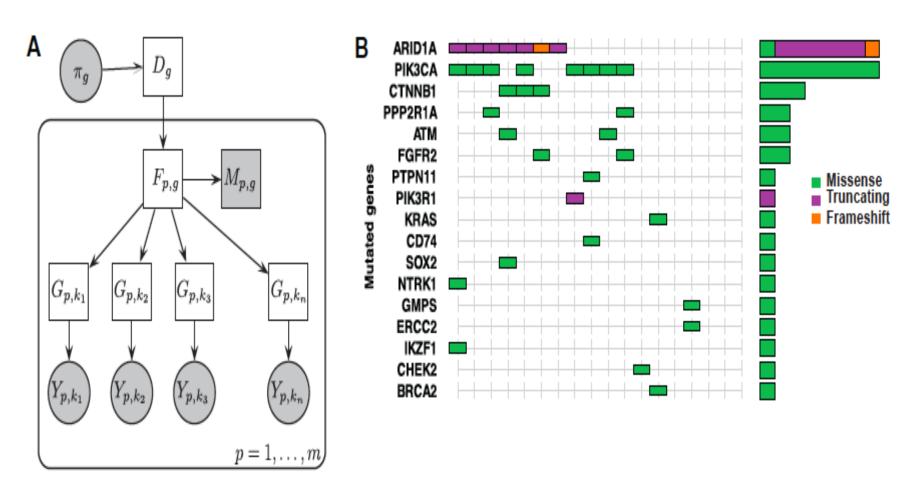
Overrepresented pathways of genes exhibiting outlying expression associated with EGFR high level amplification PI3K signaling: FOXO3,CDKN2A,CHUK,SYK,AKT2,EEF2,ERC1,PPP5C,TSC2

MAPK signaling: CDC42,MAP3K8,IL1B,CHUK,IL1A,AKT2,EGFR,PPP5C,RAC2,MAP2K2,MAPK11,ATF4,MAPK12

EGF receptor signaling pathway: STAT5B,AKT2,EGFR,PRKD2,RAC2,MAP2K2,MAPK11,PLCG1,MAPK12,PLCG2

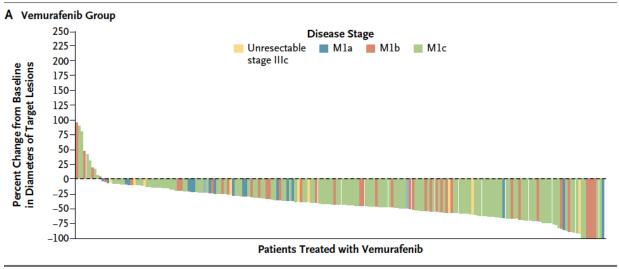


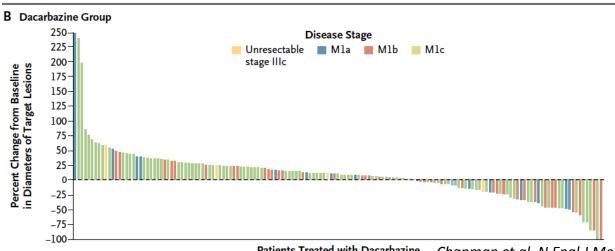
Mutational landscapes can be defined by the most active mutations

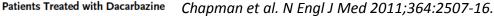


Sohrab Shah, Ali Bashashati, Jiarui Ding and team

Improved Survival with Vemurafenib in Melanoma with BRAF V600E Mutation



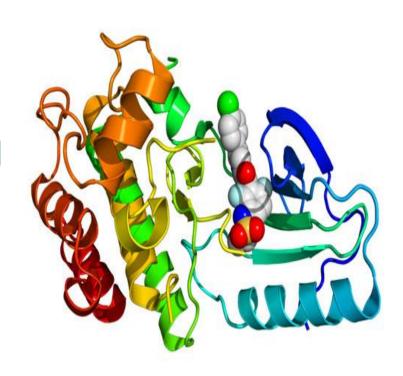






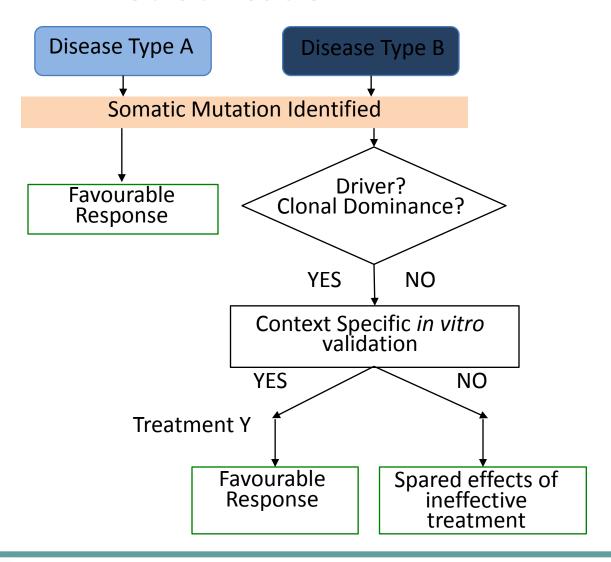
Same mutation, same drug so why no response in colon cancer?

- In CRC but not melanoma
 BRAF inhibition leads to a
 surge in EGFR expression and
 pAKT
- Dual treatment could work
- Prahallad et al Nature 2012





Contextual Genomics-Based Treatment Stratification





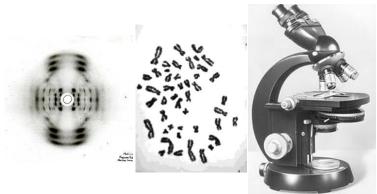
What about relapsed disease?

 Considering the context of mutations at time zero is not enough – how can we adapt our decisions over time to manage the emergence of resistant disease?

 Considering that single biopsies may not provide information relevant for the whole tumor - is there a better way of sampling cancers for relevant mutations?

1950's Diagnostics

 Kindly physician compiles and interprets data data for admiring patient





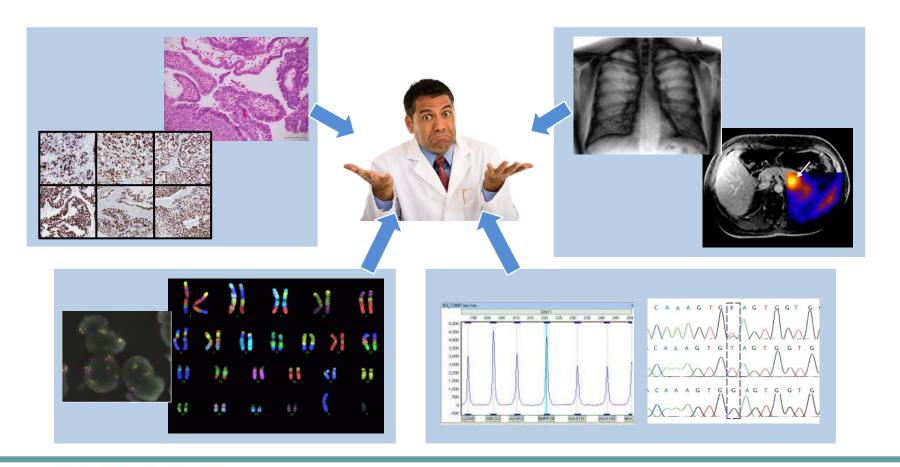






Today's Diagnostics

 There is a little too much data for effective on the fly integration

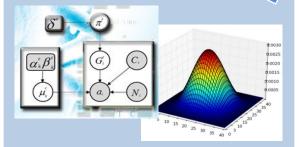


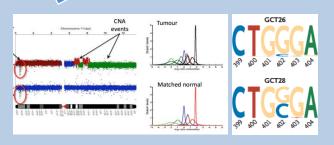


Tomorrow's Diagnostics

 As genomics and bioinformatics become commonplace as decision support tools integration of all diagnostic data will be impossible in the clinic

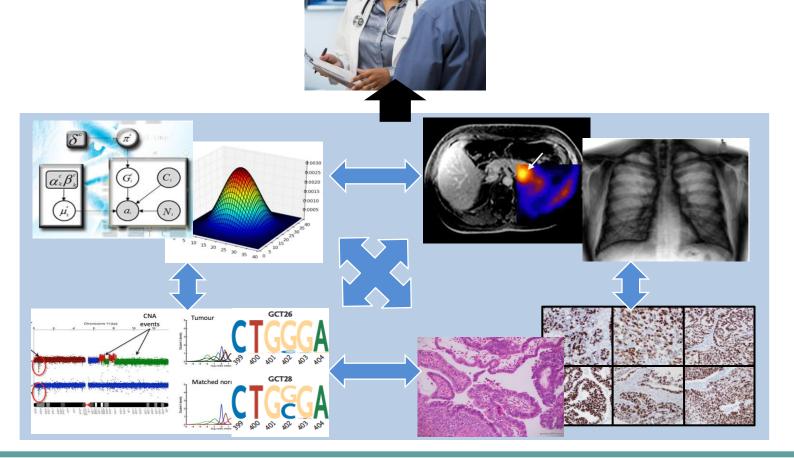








A Priori integration of diagnostics may optimize utility of genomics in the clinic





Ready to hit the runway- definition #1 Today's fashion- by nature transient and disposable



Ready to hit the Runway Definition #2 Ready to take off- a meaningful departure from the status quo



But if we are rash in our approach to personalizing cancer control



The 200-ton Spruce Goose flies just above the water off Long Beach on Nov. 2, 1947. The flight, the plane's only one, lasted about a minute.