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Biomarkers: when to test, what to test and what are the consequences?

by Dr. Thomas Winder, Dr. Andrea Sartore-Bianchi
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BY

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RAS TESTING

FIRE-3-TRIAL: RAS ANALYSIS

KRAS exon 2 wild-type subset

KRAS EXON 1

EXON 2



12 13

wt

EXON 3



61

4.3%

EXON 4



146

4.9%

NRAS EXON 1

EXON 2



12 13

3.8%

EXON 3



59 61

2%

EXON 4



117 146

0%

BRAF

EXON 11



0%

EXON 15

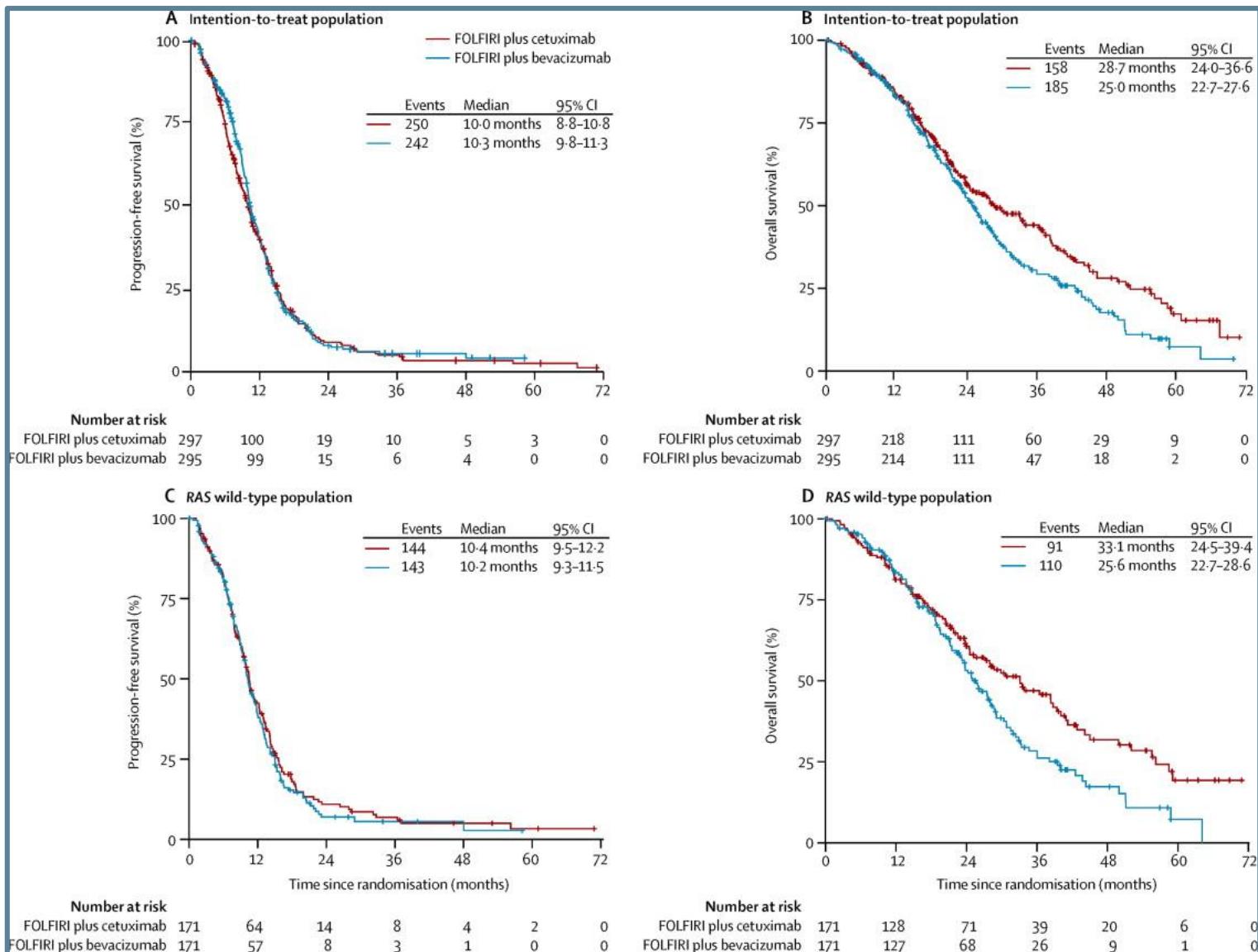


10%

Additional
15% RAS
mutant
patients

FIRE-3-TRIAL: RAS ANALYSIS

OVERALL SURVIVAL ANALYSIS



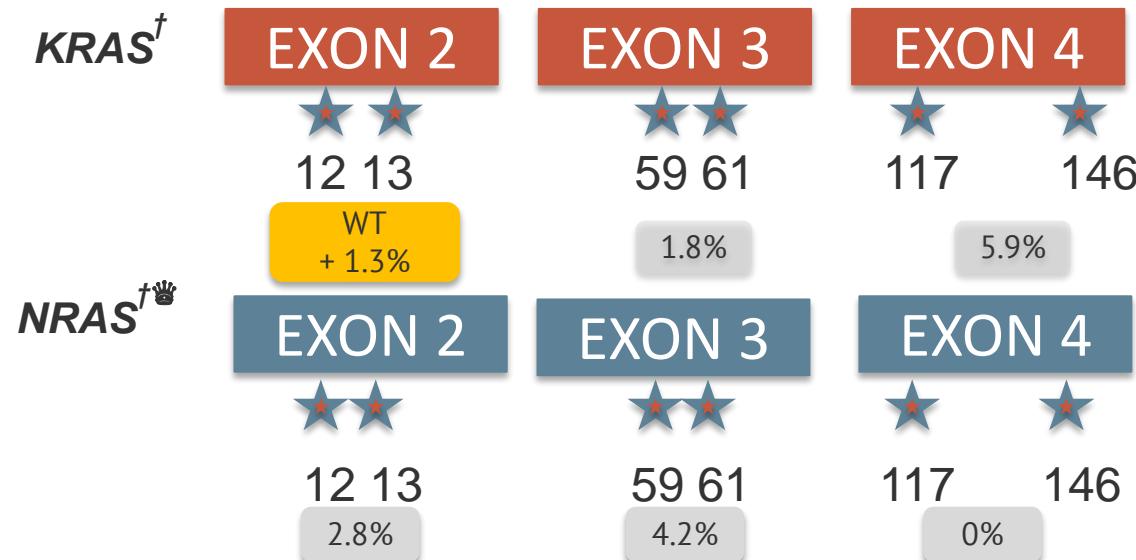
CALGB/SWOG 80405-TRIAL RAS ANALYSIS

RAS mutations: CALGB/SWOG 80405

670/1137 patients (59%) with KRAS codon 12/13 WT tumours evaluable

621/1137 analysed (55%) analysed

95/621 (15.3%) patients new ras mutation identified

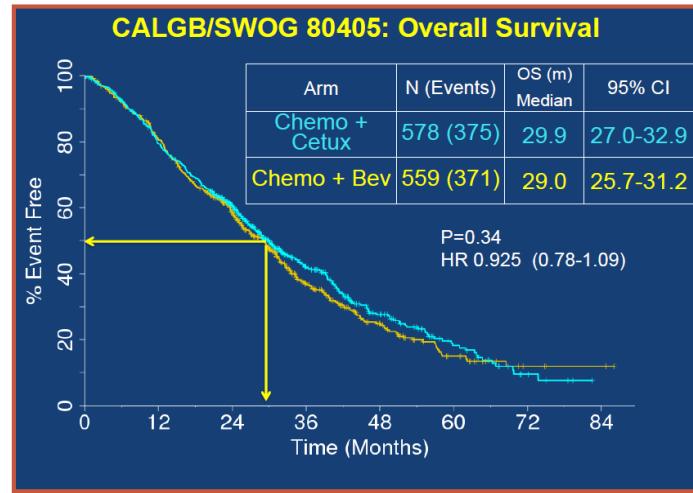
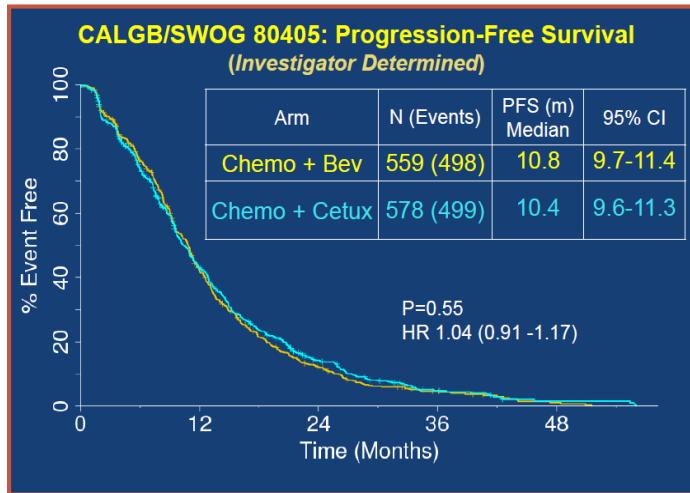


^tPercentage relate to fraction of RAS evaluable patients with mutations in particular exons;

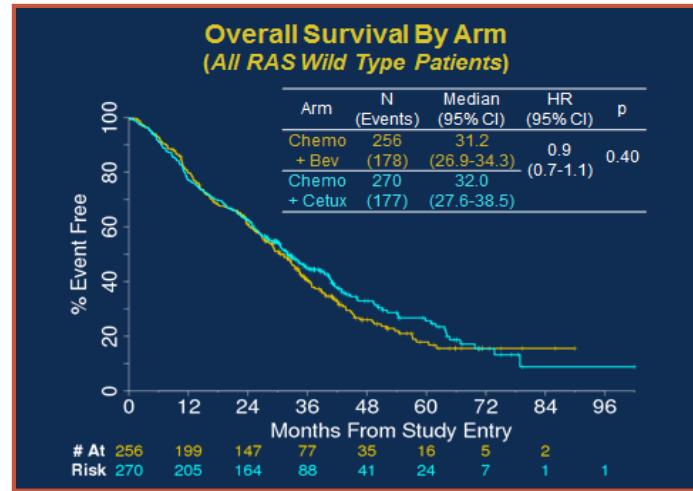
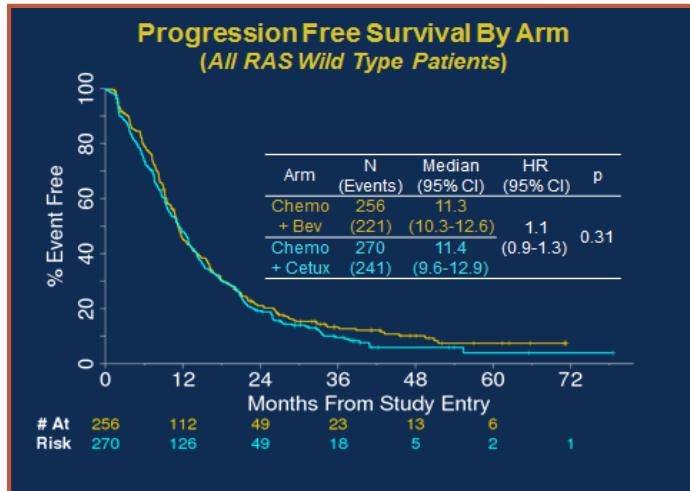
One patients had a mutation at both NRAS EXON1 codon12 and NRAS EXON3 codon61

CALGB/SWOG80405-TRIAL RAS ANALYSIS

OVERALL SURVIVAL ANALYSIS



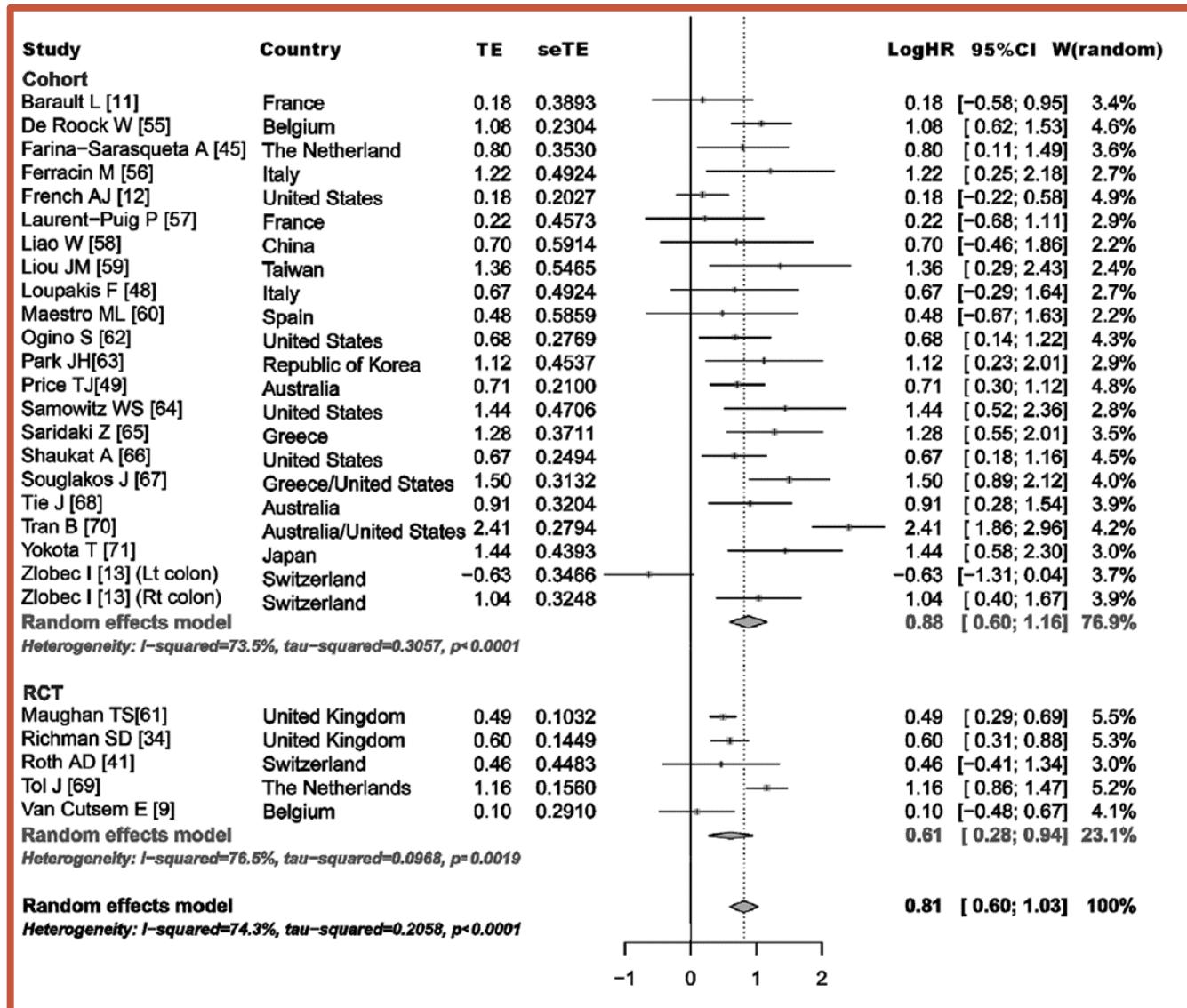
Venook A, et al. ASCO 2014



Lenz HJ, et al. ESMO 2014

BRAF V600E TESTING

THE PROGNOSTIC VALUE OF *BRAF* MUTATION IN CRC AND MELANOMA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

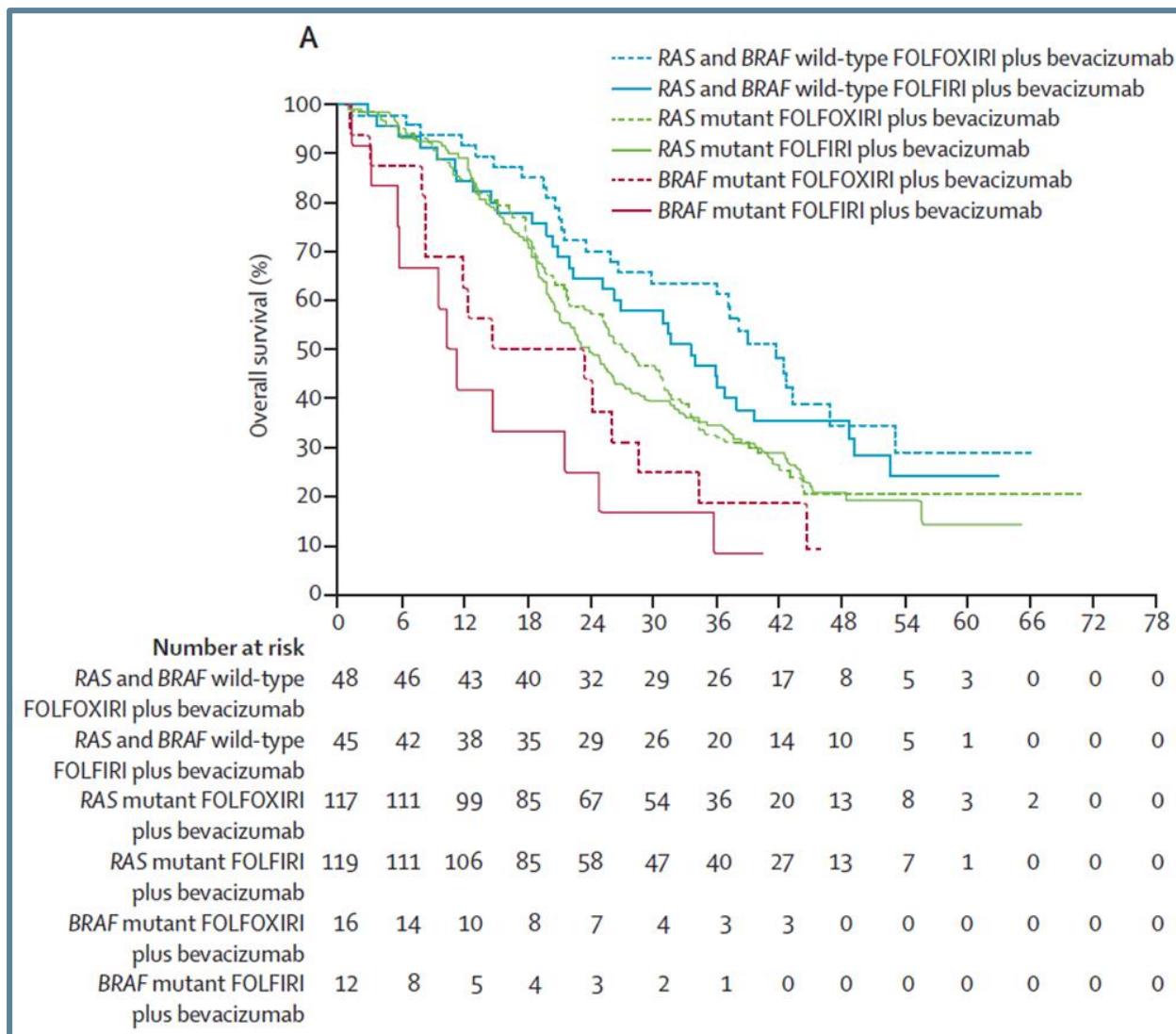


TRIBE STUDY

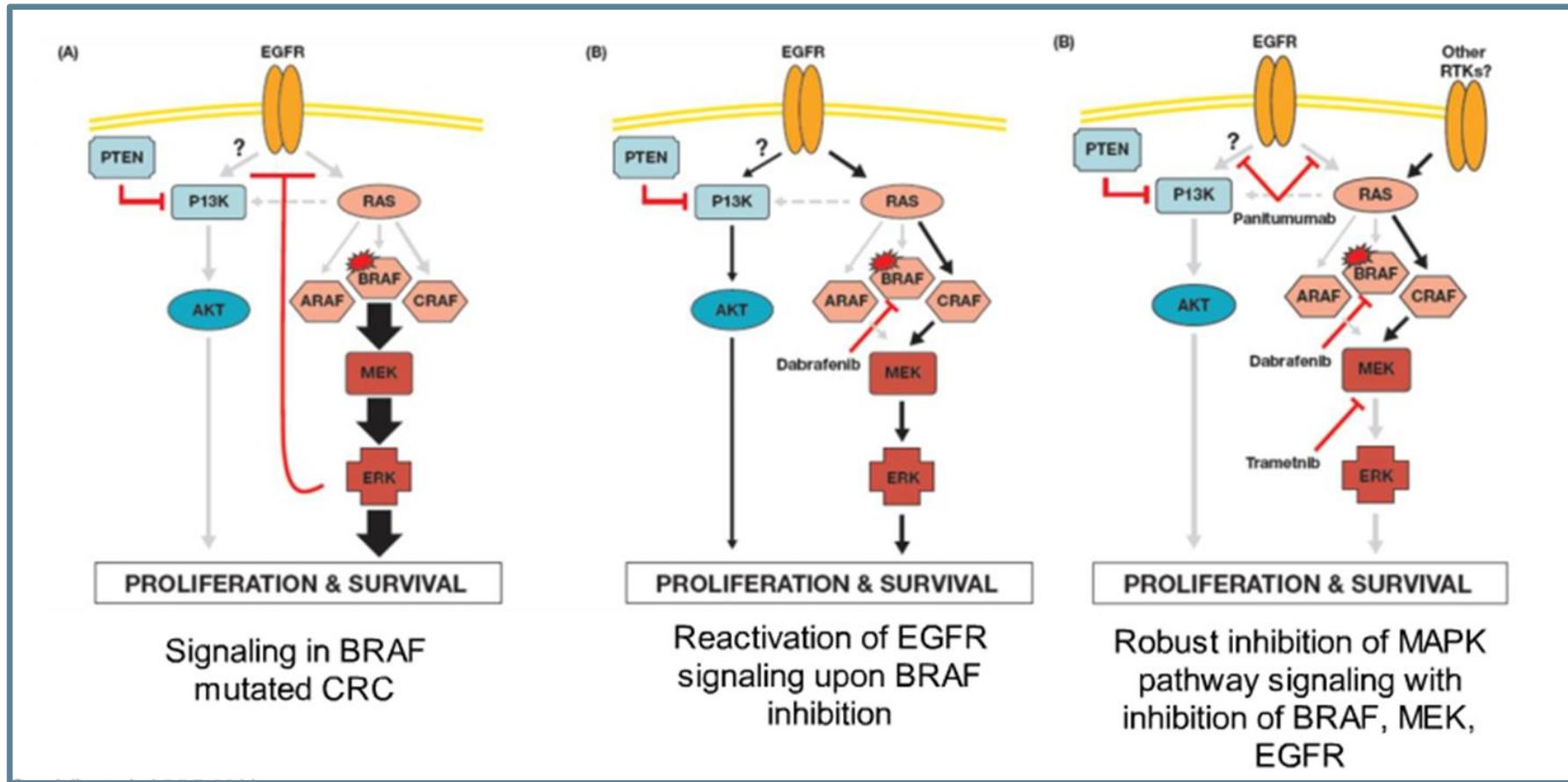
OS DEPENDENT ON MOLECULAR SUBGROUPS AND TREATMENT

FOLFOXIRI - Bevacizumab
BRAF mt median OS 19 months
(n=16)

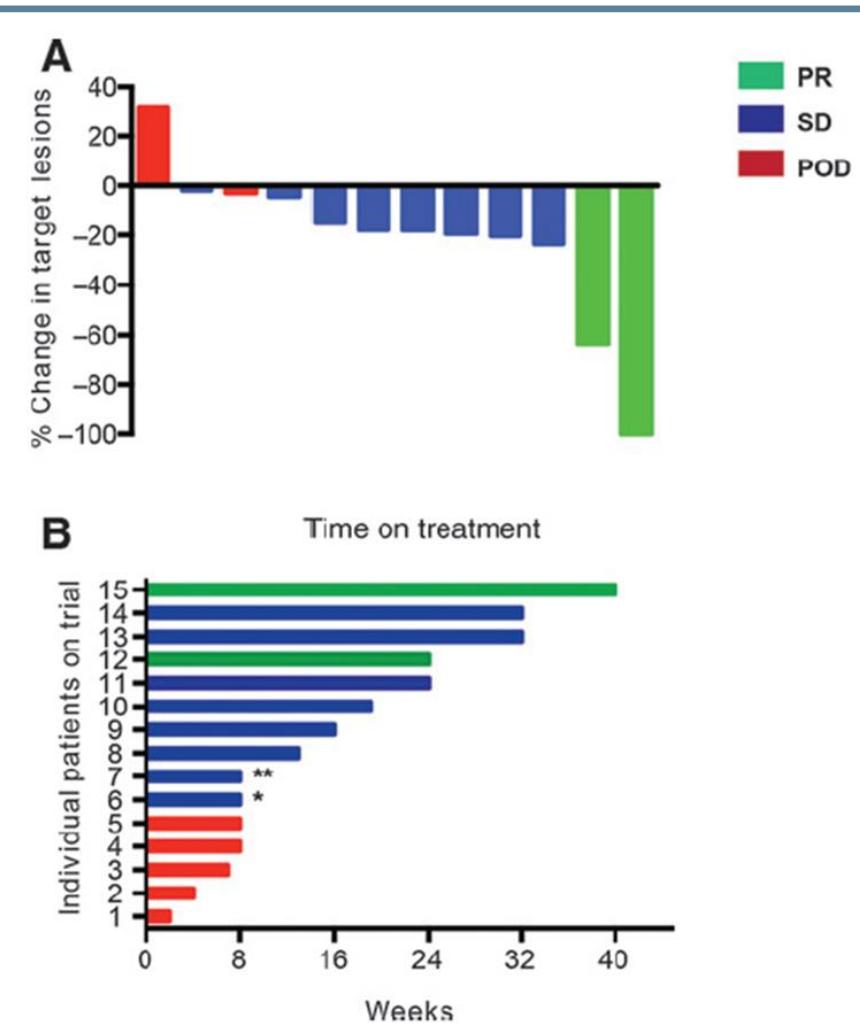
FOLFIRI - Bevacizumab
BRAF mt median OS 10.7 months
(n=12)



MOLECULAR MECHANISMS UNDERLYING RESISTANCE TO BRAF-DIRECTED SINGLE INHIBITION IN mCRC



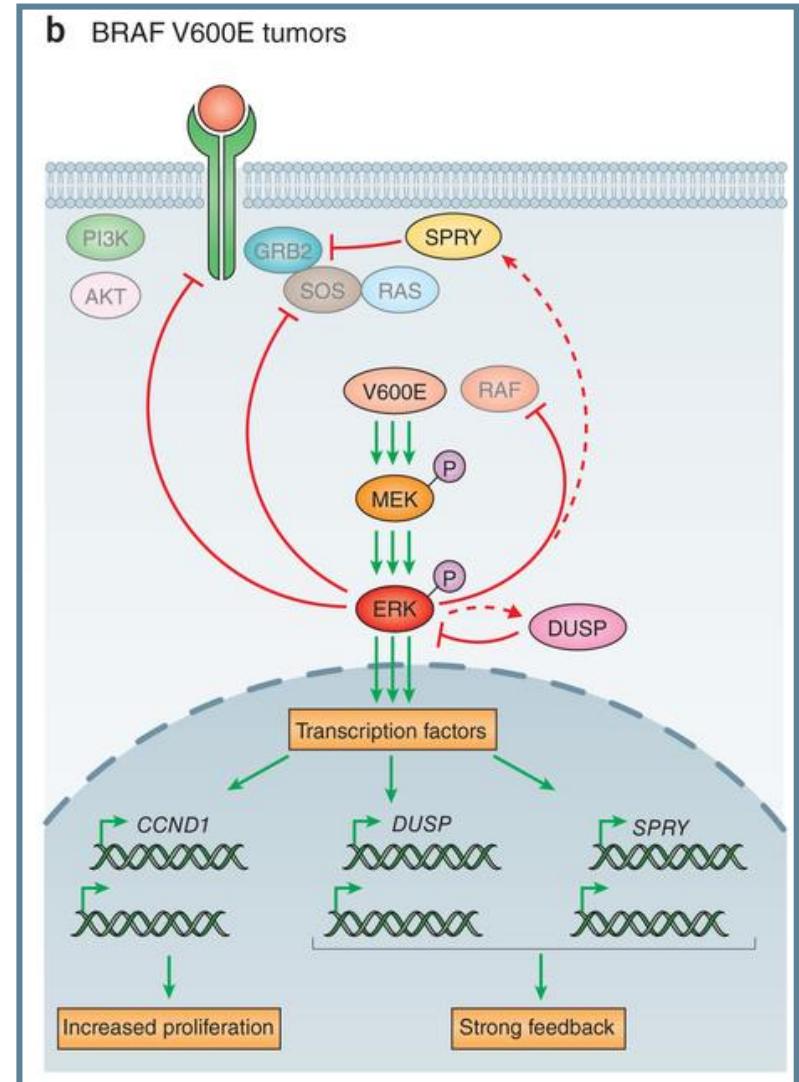
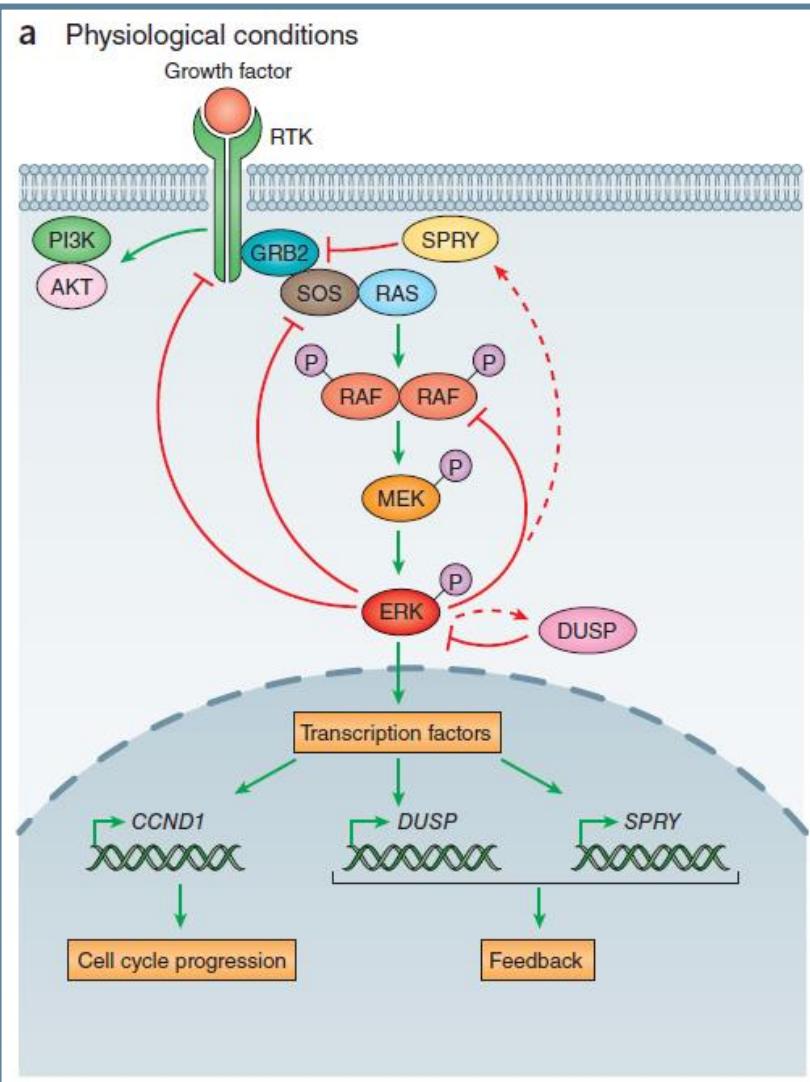
PILOT TRIAL OF COMBINED BRAF AND EGFR INHIBITION IN *BRAF*-MUTANT mCRC PATIENTS



Adverse event	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3-4
Rash acneiform	6 (40%)	2 (13%)	0
Fatigue	4 (27%)	0	1 (7%)
Alkaline phosphatase elevation	0	2 (13%)	3 (20%)
Arthralgias	2 (13%)	2 (13%)	0
Dry skin/xerosis	4 (27%)	0	0
AST/ALT elevation	0	0	3 (20%) ^a
Photosensitivity	2 (13%)	1 (7%)	0
Nausea	1 (7%)	1 (7%)	0
Erythema multiforme	2 (13%)	0	0
Pruritis	2 (13%)	0	0
Rash maculopapular	2 (13%)	0	0
Neutropenia	0	0	1 (7%)
Keratosis	0	1 (7%)	0
Palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome	0	1 (7%)	0
Weight loss	0	1 (7%)	0
Alopecia	1 (7%)	0	0
Diarrhea	1 (7%)	0	0
Hypomagnesemia	1 (7%)	0	0
Nasal vestibulitis	1 (7%)	0	0

^aGrade 4 AST/ALT elevations were noted twice in the same patient, occurring after initial treatment and on rechallenge with vemurafenib.

TREATMENT OPTIONS IN BRAF MUTANT mCRC PATIENTS



HER2 TESTING

DUAL INHIBITION OF THE HER2 PATHWAY IN mCRC: HERACLES TRIAL

849 patients with mCRC KRAS exon 2 WT

↳ 803 HER2-negative
↓

46 HER2+ (5.4%)

↳ 22 not eligible because PS \geq 2 or tumor-related comorbidities
↓

24 enrolled

↳ 1 too early for safety & efficacy assessment
↓

23 evaluable for response

Therapy with:

- Trastuzumab 1v 4mg/kg load and then 2mg/kg/qw
- Lapatinib po 1000 mg/qd



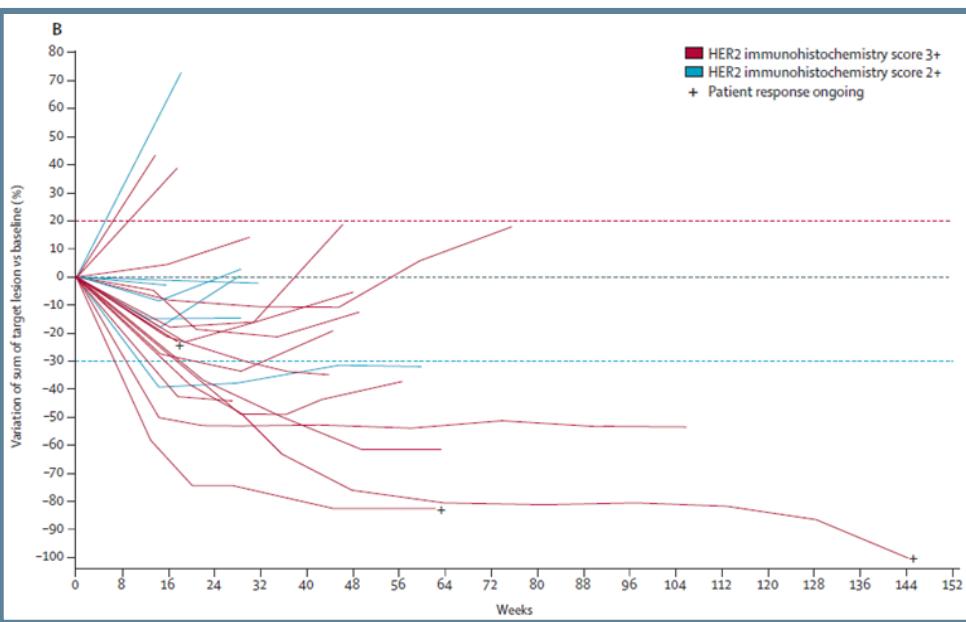
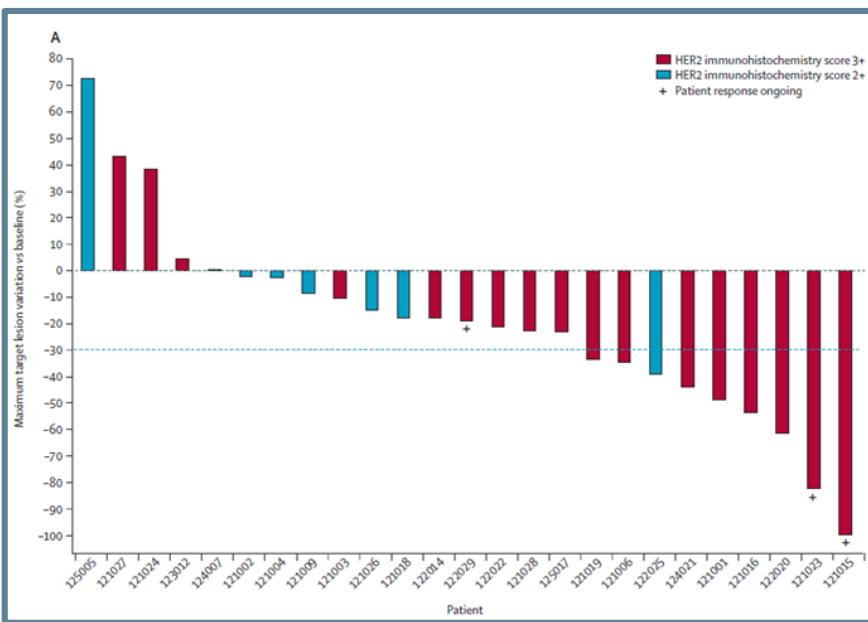
PD

re-biopsy if possible

Failure of previous fluoropyrimidins, oxaliplatin, irinotecan, cetuximab or panitumumab; prior Bevacizumab, afibbercept and regorafenib allowed but not mandatory

Sartore-Bianchi A et al. Lancet Oncol. 2016 Apr 20. pii: S1470-2045(16)00150-9.

DUAL INHIBITION OF THE HER2 PATHWAY IN mCRC: HERACLES TRIAL



OVERCOMING RESISTANCE TO HER2-TARGETED THERAPY

HERACLES-RESCUE

**HER2 AMPLIFICATION FOR COLO-RECTAL CANCER ENHANCED STRATIFICATION
RECHALLENGE WITH HER2 SELECTIVE CYTOTOXIC UPTAKE OF EMTANSINE**

HER2 positive mCRC patients



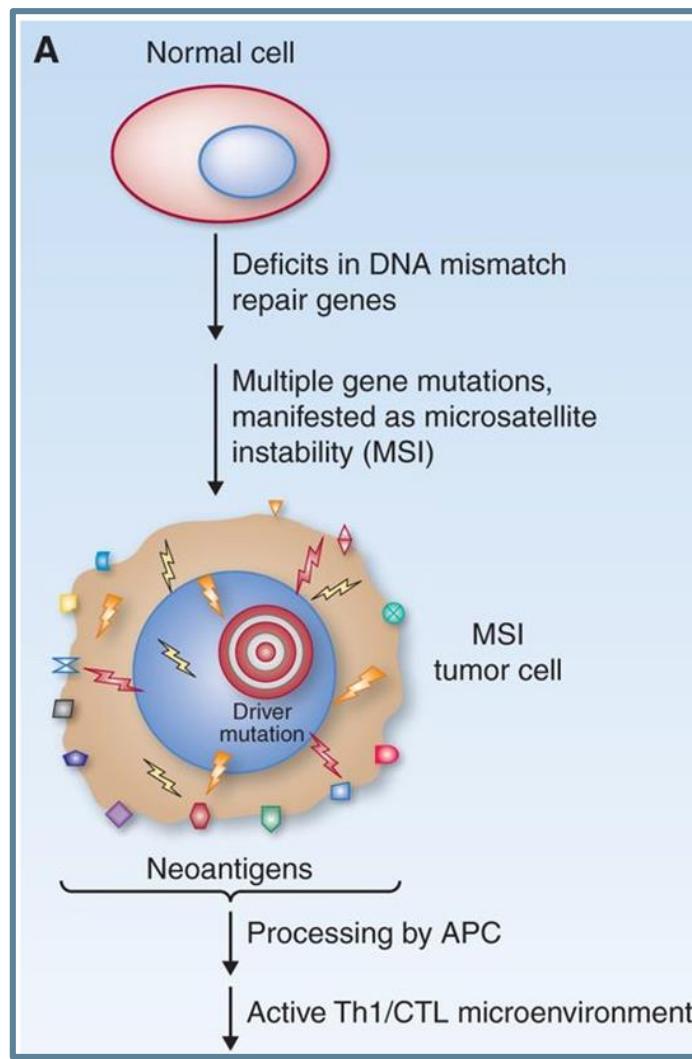
HERACLES TRIAL – COHORT A
lapatinib + trastuzumab
RECRUITMENT CLOSED
EudraCT 2012-002128-33



HERACLES RESCUE TRIAL
trastuzumab-emtansine (T-DM1)
3,6 mg/kg q3wks
RECRUITMENT OPEN (N 13)
EudraCT 2015-003275-30

MSI TESTING

MSI AND IMMUNOTHERAPY IN CRC

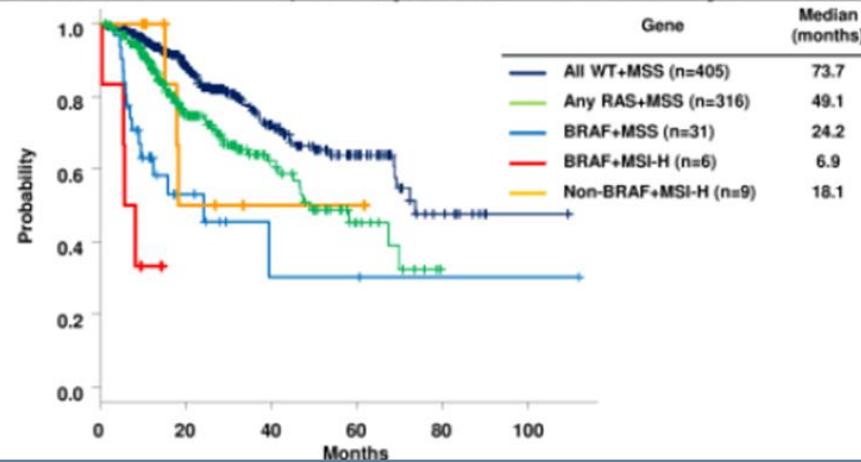


MSI STATUS AND CANCER-RELATED GENOME ALTERATIONS IN JAPAN

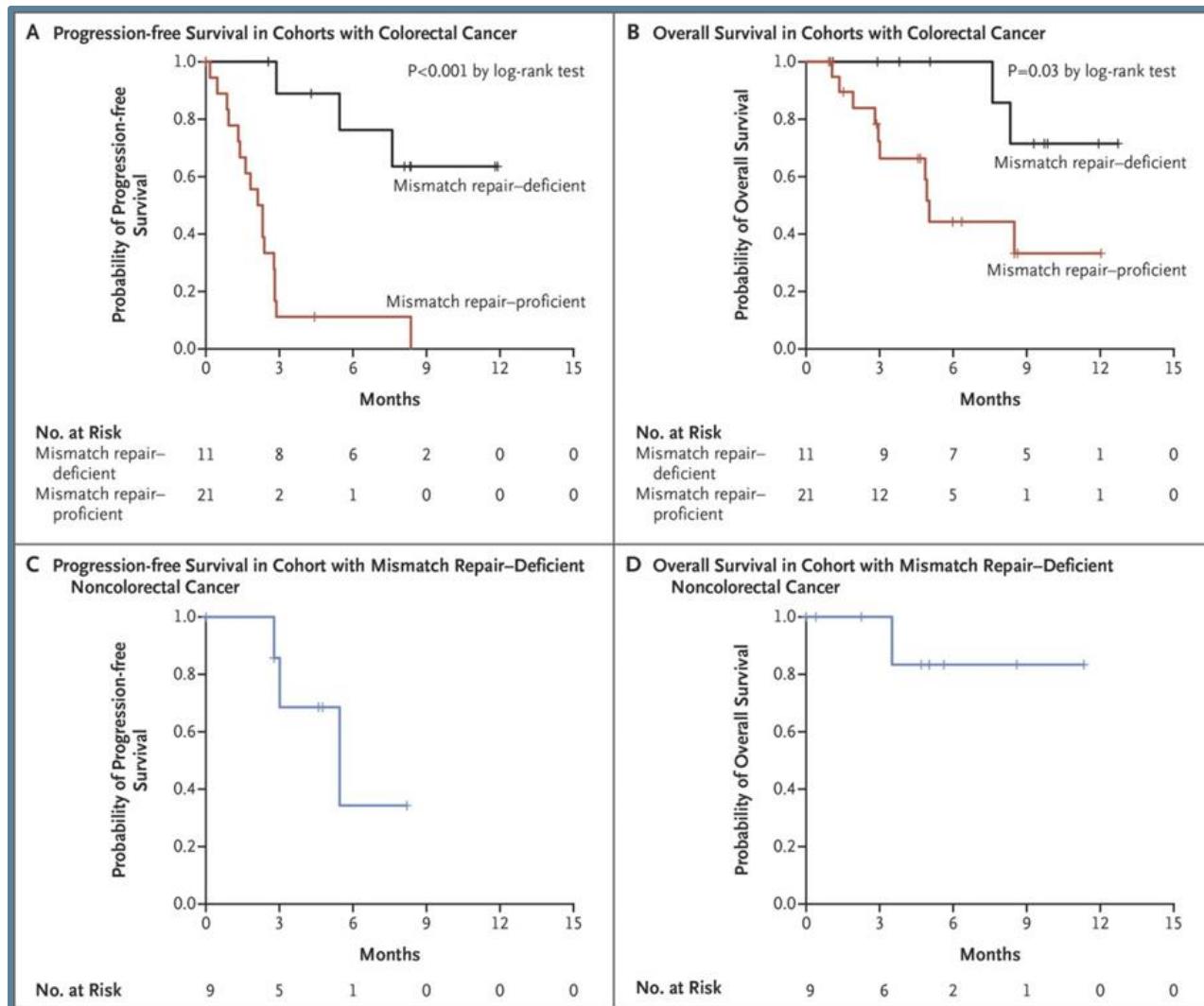
Table 2. Patients characteristics

		All WT + MSS (n=423)	Any RAS + MSS (n=330)	BRAF + MSS (n=31)	BRAF + MSI-H (n=6)	Non-BRAF + MSI-H (n=9)
Gender, N(%)	Male	271 (64)	184 (56)	17 (55)	2 (33)	7 (78)
	Female	152 (36)	146 (44)	14 (45)	4 (67)	2 (22)
Age	Median (range)	65 (17-86)	66 (25-88)	64 (32-81)	72 (50-79)	47 (29-72)
Histological type	Tub1, tub2	385 (91)	300 (91)	21 (68)	4 (67)	7 (78)
	Por1, por2	24 (6)	15 (5)	8 (26)	1 (17)	1 (11)
	Pap, muc, sig	12 (3)	9 (3)	2 (6)	1 (17)	1 (11)
	Other	2 (0)	6 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Origin of tumor samples	Right colon	60 (14)	79 (24)	16 (52)	4 (67)	4 (44)
	Left colon	133 (31)	73 (22)	6 (19)	1 (17)	3 (33)
	Rectum	155 (37)	127 (38)	4 (13)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Other (including metastasis)	75 (18)	51 (15)	5 (16)	1 (17)	2 (22)
PIK3CA	Mutation	25 (6)	41 (12)	1 (3)	0 (0)	2 (22)
	Wild	398 (94)	289 (88)	30 (97)	6 (100)	7 (78)

Figure 3. Overall survival from 1st-line (N=767, patients who received systemic chemotherapy)



CLINICAL BENEFIT OF PEMBROLIZUMAB TREATMENT ACCORDING TO MISMATCH-REPAIR STATUS



EFFICACY DATA OF NIVOLUMAB \pm IPILOMUMAB ACCORDING TO MISMATCH-REPAIR STATUS

