

16th ASEICA INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

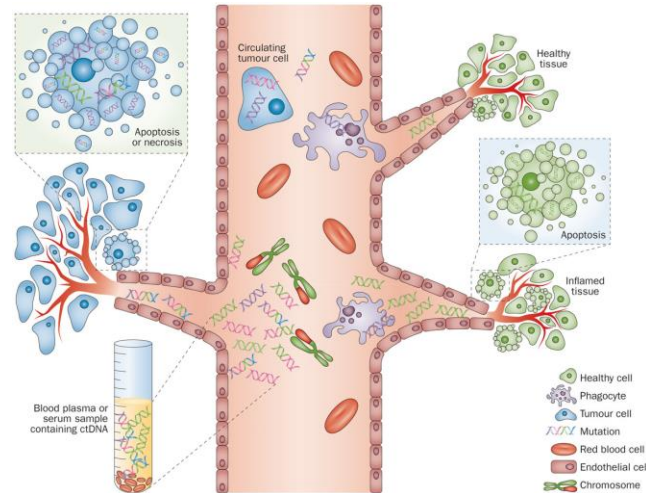
Valencia, 6th - 7th - 8th November 2018

cfDNA in liquid biopsy

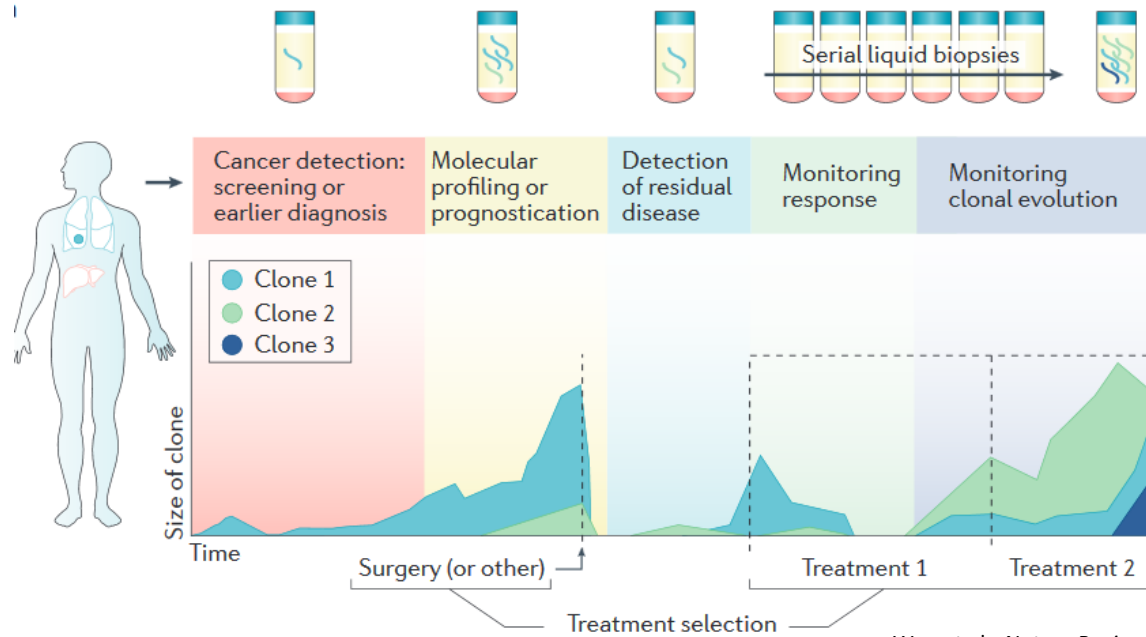
Dra. Ana Vivancos

What is liquid biopsy

- **Circulating-free DNA (cfDNA)** is a naturally occurring DNA that is present in the bloodstream. We can isolate it from the plasmatic fraction of blood.
- **Circulating-free tumor DNA (ctDNA)** is a part of cfDNA, cell-free DNA released from a solid tumor and, therefore, carries mutations or other genomic alterations.
- **Liquid biopsy** refers to the ability to detect mutations / alterations present in a patient's tumor from a blood sample.

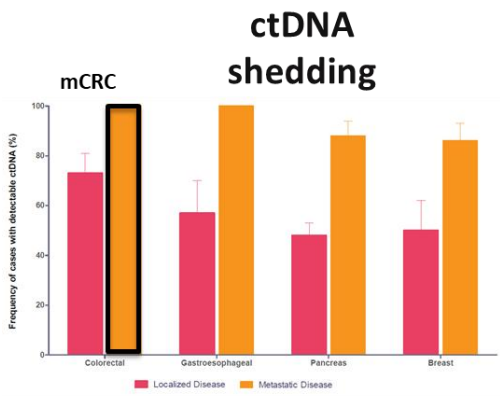


Just a blood draw, multiple applications



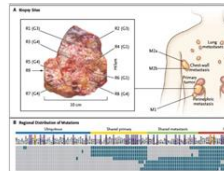
Wan et al.; *Nature Reviews Cancer*, 2017

Critical aspects in tissue vs plasma



Tumor load
Met locations
Necrosis, other biological processes

Intratumor heterogeneity



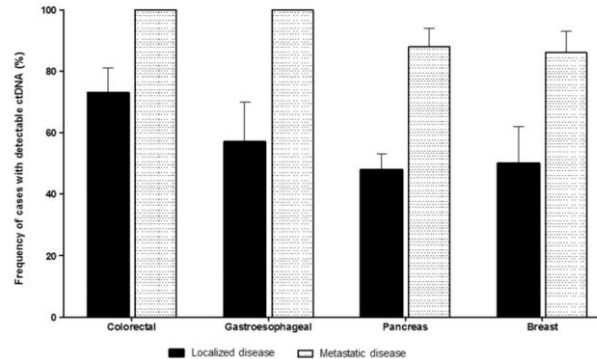
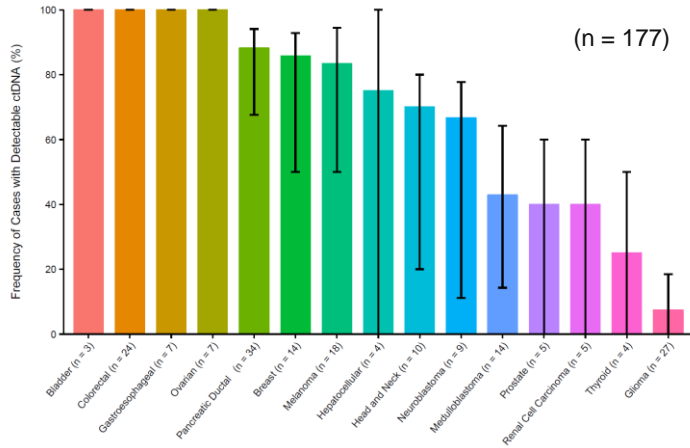
Clonality
 mCRC: APC, KRAS vs BRAF, PIK3CA
 Lung: EGFR indel 19 vs T790M vs C797S

Targeted therapies



Selection
 mCRC: anti-EGFR, RAS clones
 Lung: EGFR T790M

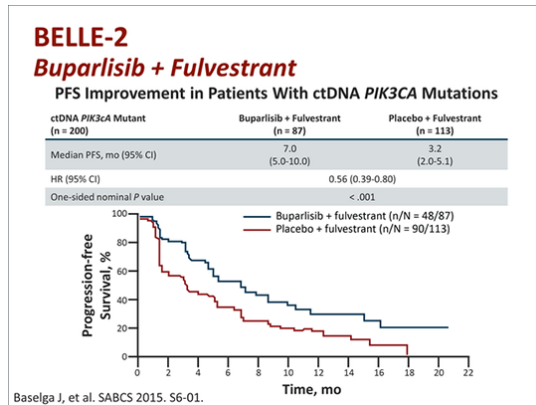
ctDNA prevalence: to shed or not to shed



Bettgowda et al Sci Transl Med 2014

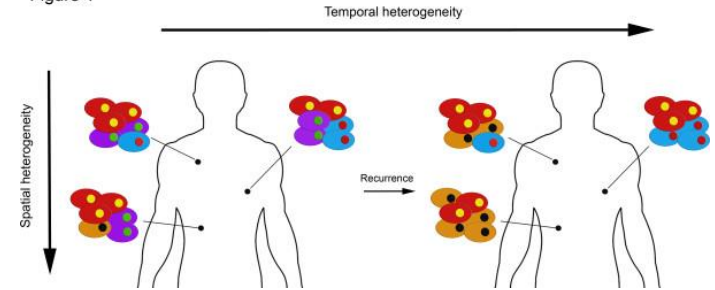
Intratumor heterogeneity

BELLE-2, ctDNA better predictor than tissue



Baselga et al., 2017 Lancet Oncology

Figure 1



It happens in both ways: gain and loss of mutations!!!

Discrepancy in *PIK3CA* mutation:

Primary tumor vs Metastases 18%

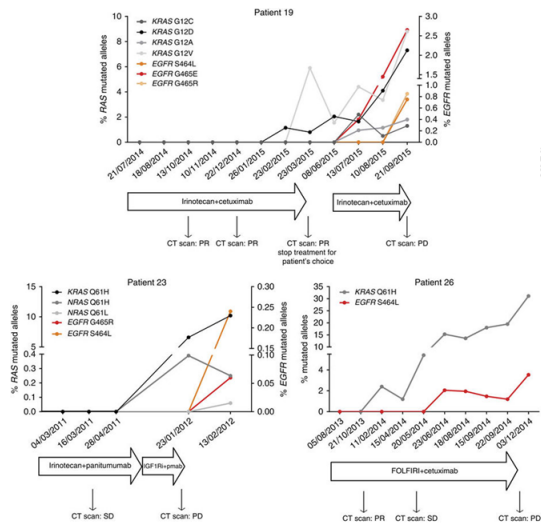
Archival tumor vs Plasma 15%

González-Angulo et al., Mol Can Ther., 2011

Higgins et al CCR 2012

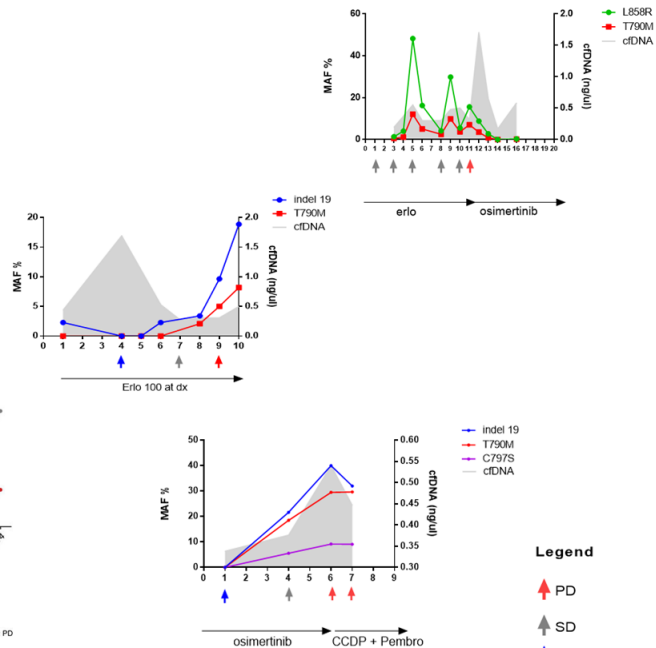
Targeted therapies

mCRC: anti-EGFR, RAS clones



Van Emburgh et al., 2017 Nature Communications

NSCLC: anti-EGFR, anti-EGFR T790M



Vivancos Lab, unpublished results

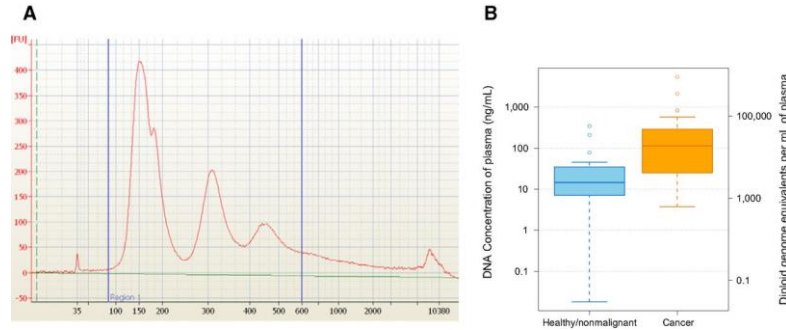
Legend

- ▲ PD
- ▲ SD
- ▲ PR

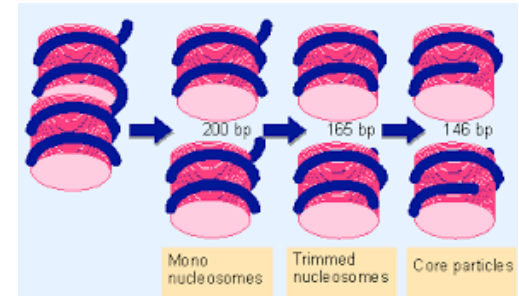


Approaches used in daily practice are hotspot focused

Technical characteristics of cfDNA



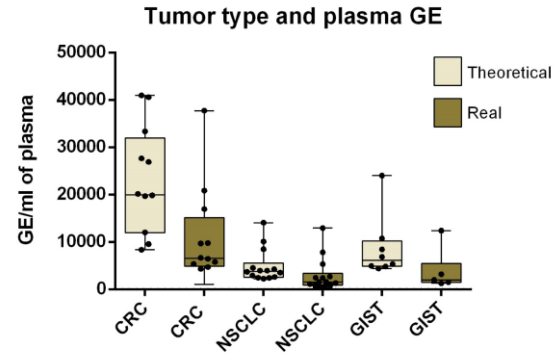
Stanislav Volik et al., MCR, 2016



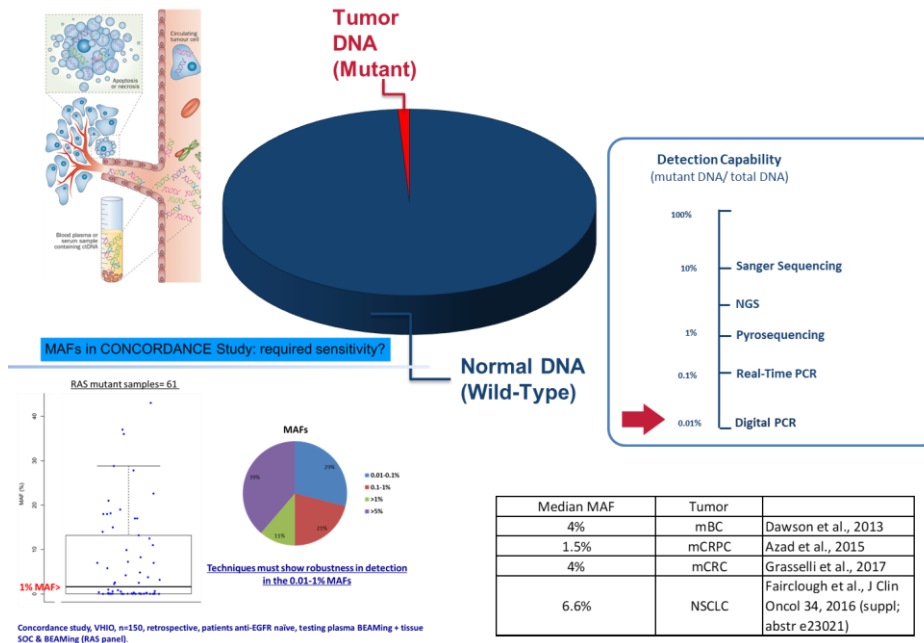
cfDNA vary in terms of yield from patient to patient

1st line mCRC: up to 100-fold

Vivancos Lab, unpublished data



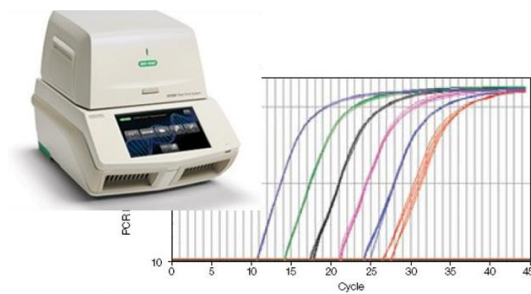
Mutant allele fractions are frequently low in liquid biopsy



Technical considerations: Available technologies



Digital PCR
(~0.01% sensitivity)



Real-time PCR
(~0.1% sensitivity)



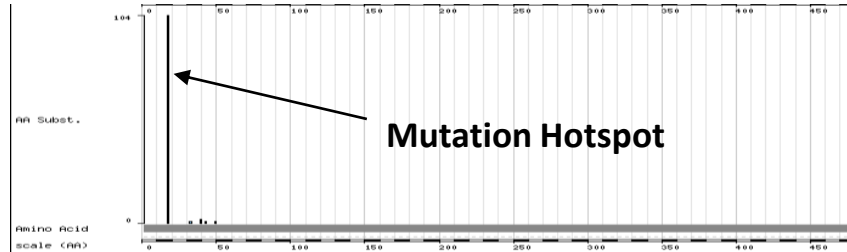
NGS
(~5% sensitivity)

Technical considerations: scope of the panels

Main limitation in the routine application to clinics is that only hotspots in oncogenes can be studied

Oncogenes
ERBB2

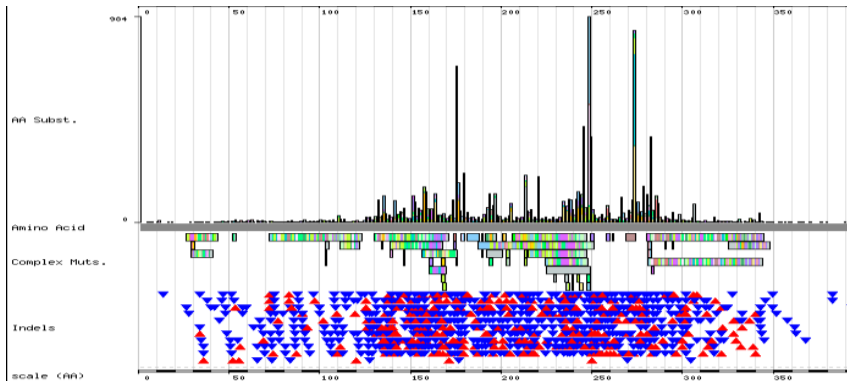
Others: ESR1, PIK3CA...



ddPCR
1 test = 1 mutation

Tumor suppressors
TP53

Others: PTEN, NF1, VHL...

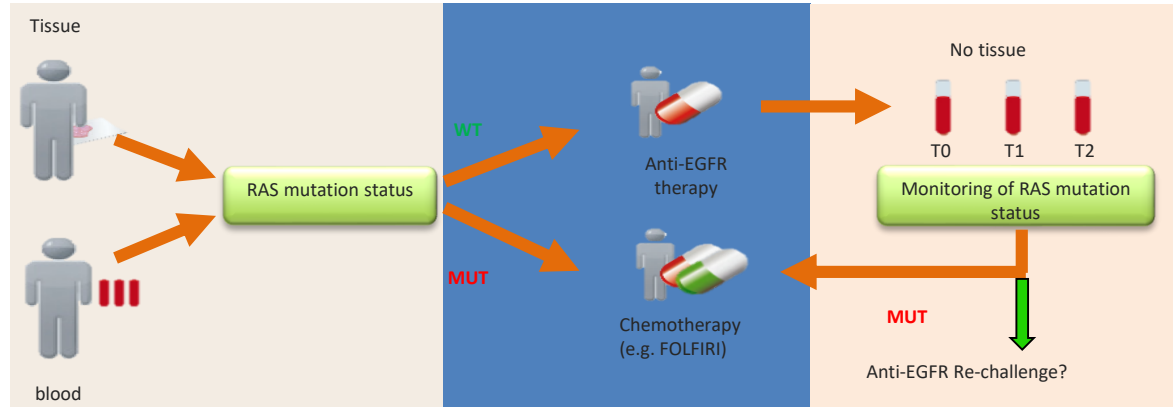


NGS
Multiple and unsuspected
mutations

Approaches used in daily practice are currently focused

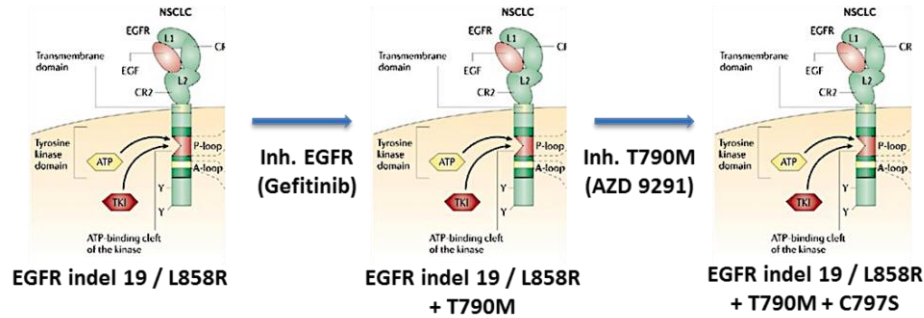
mCRC

GEN	EXON	MUTATION
KRAS	2	G12S/R/C/D/A/V
	2	G13D
	3	A59T
	3	Q61L/H/R
	4	K117N
	4	A146T/V
NRAS	2	G12S/R/C/D/A/V
	2	G13D/R/V
	3	A59T
	3	Q61K/L/R/H
	4	K117N
	4	A164T



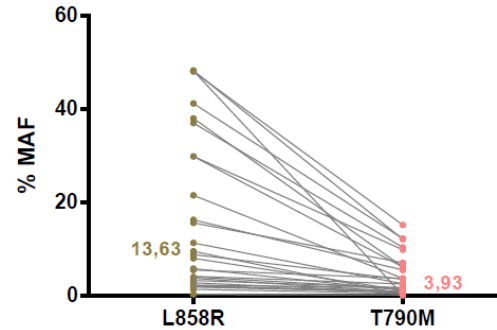
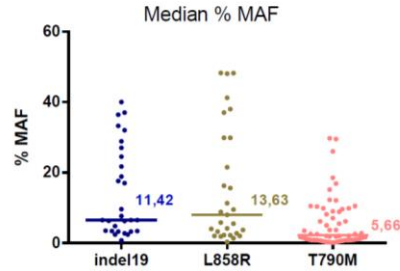
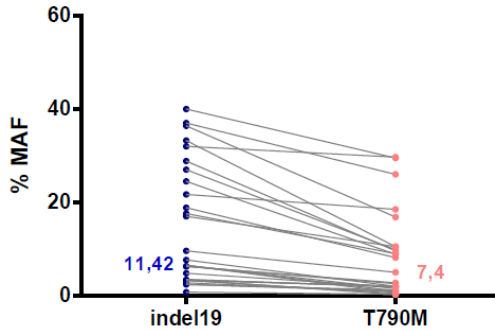
Approaches used in daily practice are currently focused

EGFRmut
NSCLC





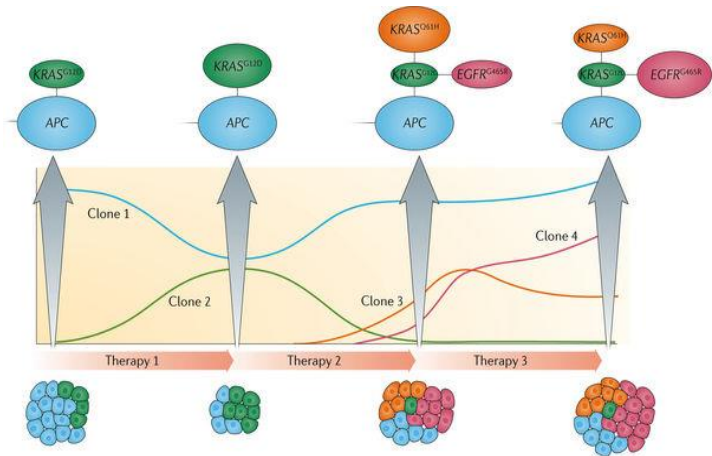
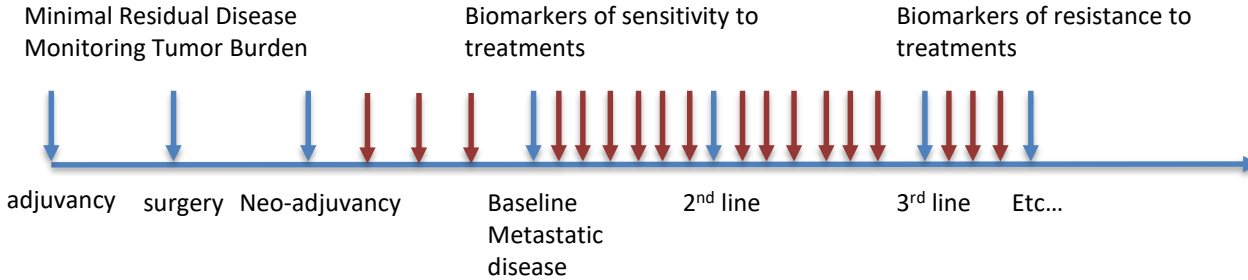
NSCLC: the importance of sensitivity...



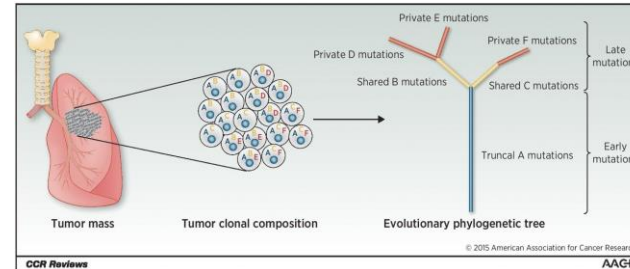
E.Felip & A.Vivancos
Unpublished data



Future in monitoring, minimal residual disease, clonal heterogeneity will require NGS...



Clonal mutations (trunk, root)



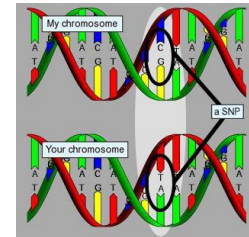
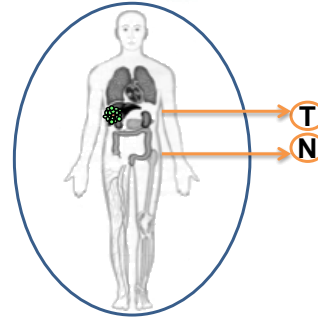
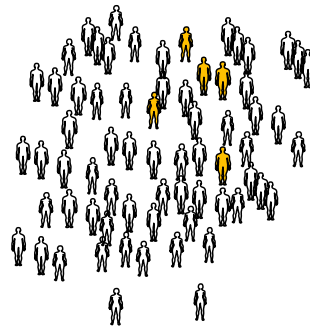
Mutated genes	One can assume as 'clonal'
CRC	APC, CTNNB1
RCC	VHL
NSCLC	EGFR
GIST	KIT, PDGFR
PDAC	KRAS
BC, GBM, NSCLC...	?

A comprehensive panel required: NGS based

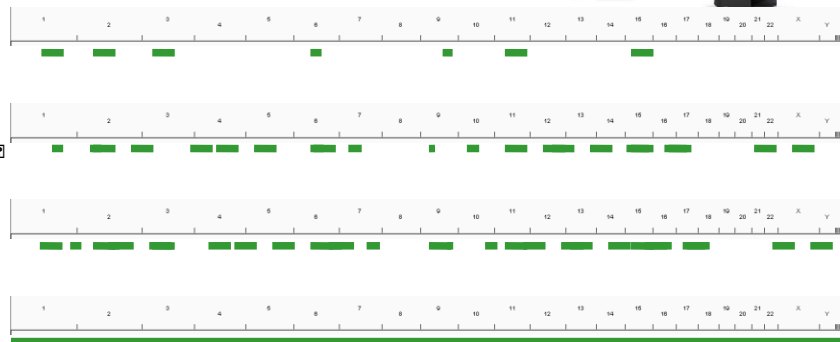
Minimal Residual Disease
Monitoring Tumor Burden

Biomarkers of sensitivity to
treatments

Biomarkers of resistance to
treatments



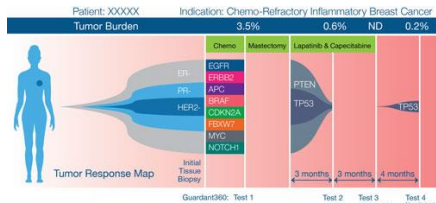
- Amplicon-seq (up to 200 genes)
- Gene-panel capture approaches (up to 2400 genes)
- Exome-seq (24000 genes)
- Whole genome sequencing



A comprehensive panel required

In order to improve sensitivity issues with NGS, high coverage and UMI-based chemistries are required

Guardant360



Avenio (Roche)

Performance metrics AVENIO ctDNA Targeted Kit

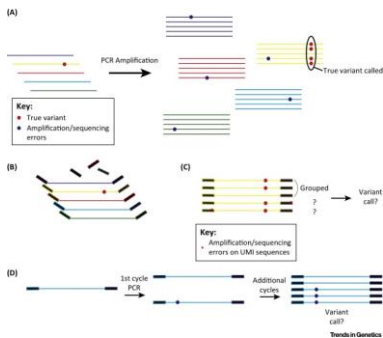
Mutation Classes	SNVs	Indels	Fusions	CNVs				
Mutant Allele Frequency/ Copy Number	0.5%**	1.0%	1.0%	2.3 copies**				
% Sensitivity and PPV	Sensitivity	PPV	Sensitivity	PPV	Sensitivity	PPV	Sensitivity	PPV
	>99%	>99%	>99%	>99%	>90%	>99%	>99%	>99%

Performance samples - cell line mixes, ctDNA 10ng-50ng input

Sensitivity and Positive Predictive Value (PPV) metrics based on typical product performance. Sensitivity and PPV performance reported per variant. SNV performance data based on hotspot calls, CNV performance based on MET variant. Results above were tested at the stated mutant allele frequencies. The AVENIO ctDNA Targeted Kit also achieves >99.99% per base specificity across the panel. Performance data based on 40 million reads per sample. Sequencing performed on an Illumina NextSeq 500.

* Detects variants down to 0.1%
** 10% ctDNA at 5 copies in tumor

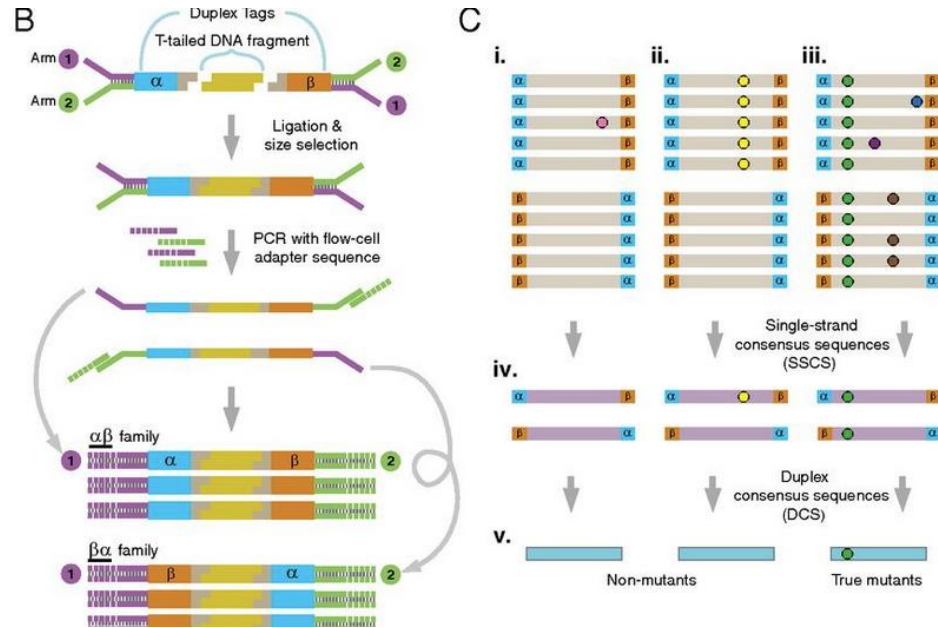
SafeSeq (Sysmex)



Foundation Act (Roche)

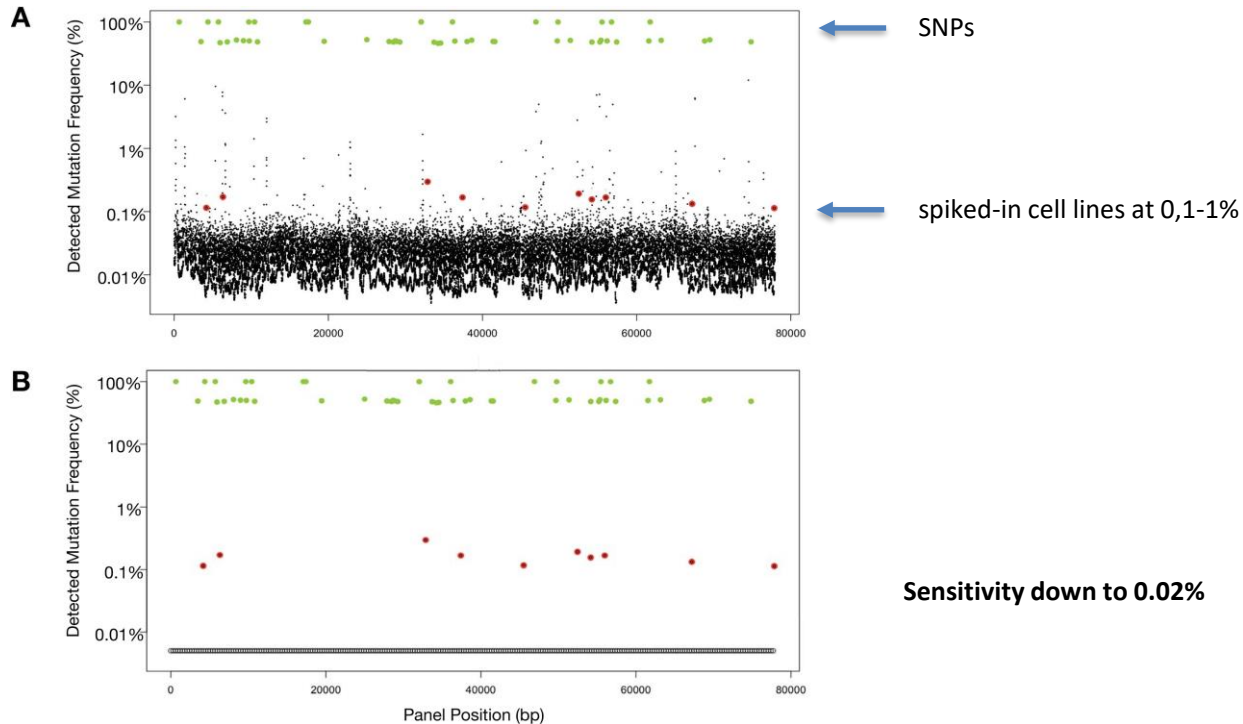


Low MAF: UNIQUE MOLECULAR IDENTIFIERS + DUPLEX SEQUENCING

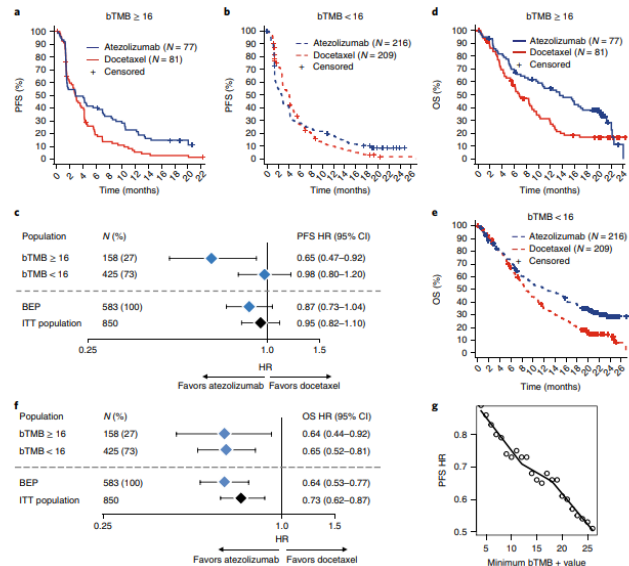
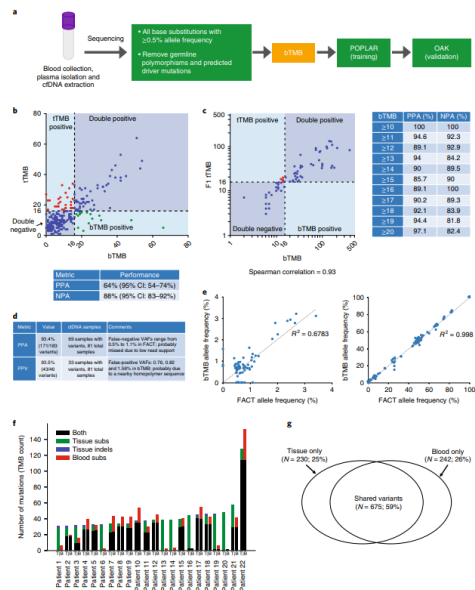


Sensitivity down to 0.5%

Bioinformatics for noise-reduction



TMB in liquid biopsy?

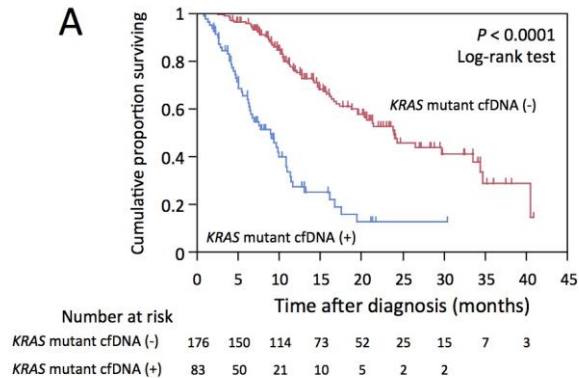




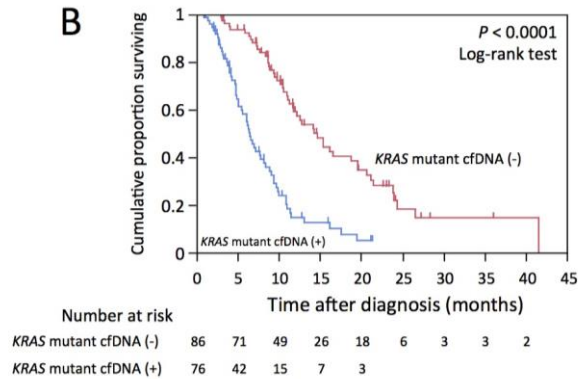
Beyond classical applications of liquid biopsy...

Besides mutations, are there additional layers of data with clinical interest in liquid biopsy?

Presence / absence of ctDNA shedding in pancreatic cancer as prognostic factor in OS



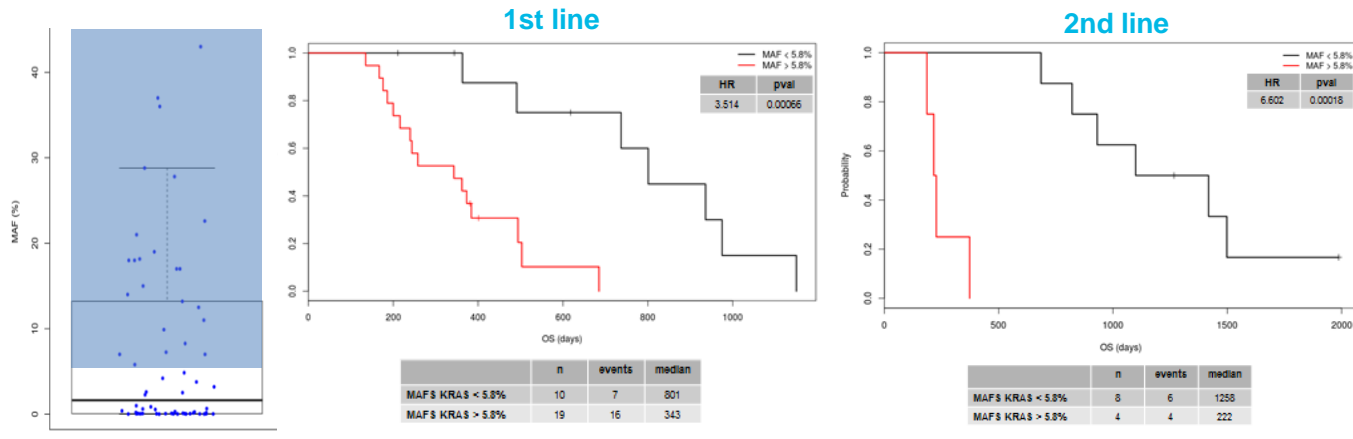
Stages I-IV



Stage IV

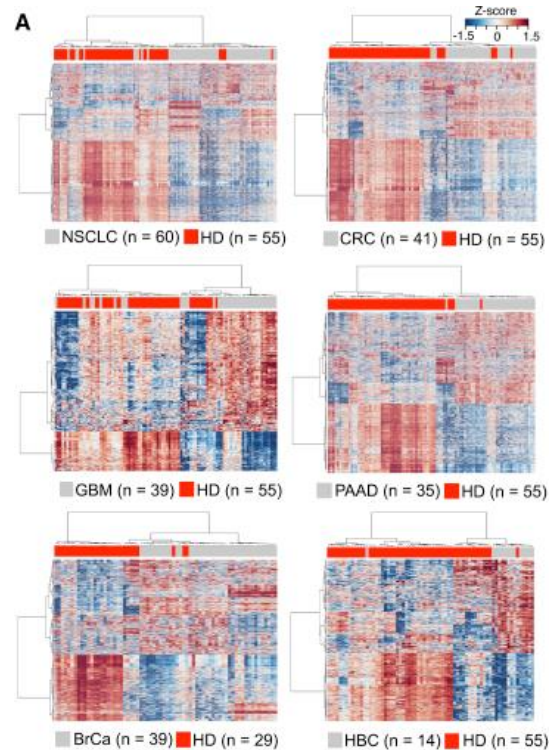
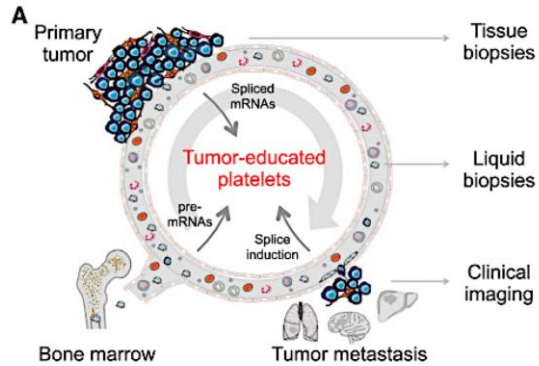
Besides mutations, are there additional layers of data with clinical interest in liquid biopsy?

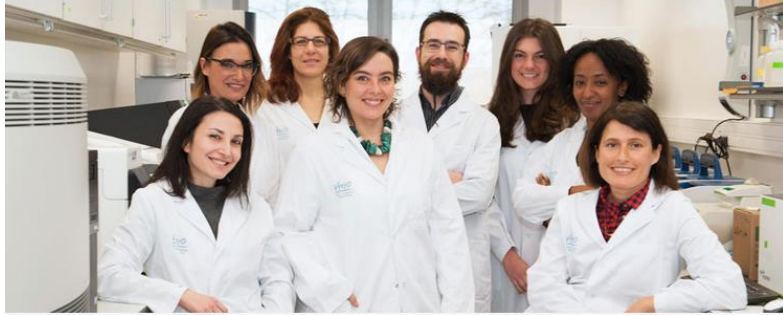
Presence of high or low MAFs in KRASmut mCRC is prognostic factor in PFS and OS



Élez et al., Unpublished data

'Other' liquid biopsies





Ana Vivancos, Cancer Genomics Team

- Postdocs:
 - Miriam Sansó
- Specialized Techs
 - Ginevra Caratú
 - Judit Matito
 - Zighereda Ogbah
 - Miriam Navarro
 - Deborah G. Lo Giacco
 - Laia Garrigós
- Bioinformatician
 - Francesco Mancuso
- Bioengineer
 - Laura Muiños

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