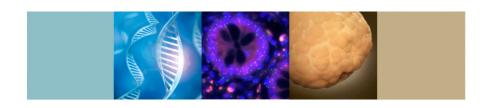


# Malignant Peritoneal and Pleural Fluid Samples are adequate for Molecular Profiling

Presenter: Y. Erika Fong, MD Co-author: Raheela Ashfaq, MD November 6, 2011





# Disclosure:

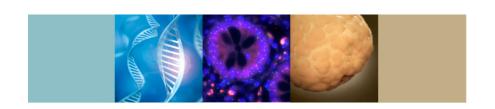
• Caris Life Sciences





#### Introduction

- The diagnosis of a malignant effusion in the serosal cavities is a frequent event in the clinical setting of cancer
- Metastatic cancer cells may have unique characteristics that give them the ability to migrate from the primary tumor
- Since cancer patients often experience critical conditions, the analysis of the malignant fluid might be the only tissue sample available for these patients
- With the focus on targeted therapies, evaluation of different sample types for molecular studies is even more important





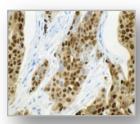
#### Introduction

- The Caris Target Now<sup>TM</sup> is proprietary evidence based molecular profiling system for solid tumors which provides specific and individualized molecular profiles for guidance of therapy in advanced stages and metastatic malignancies
- Associates therapeutic agents with potential benefit or potential lack of benefit, and may reveal treatments not previously considered



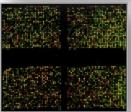


## Caris Target Now Technologies



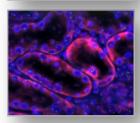
#### IHC

- Typically 18 predictive biomarkers
- Total of 30 IHCs use depends on tumor type and progression



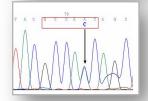
#### Microarray

 Looking at the over or under expression of the full genome of 24K gene targets, with reporting of 80 genes predicting response to therapies.



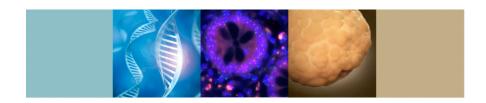
#### **FISH**

 Identifying gene copy number alterations in tumor tissue (HER2, EGFR, c-MYC, TOP2A, ALK, PIK3CA, cMET)



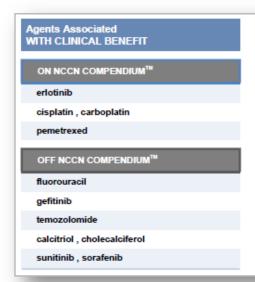
#### **Mutational Analysis**

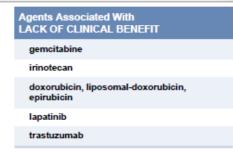
 Identifying gene copy number mutations in tumor tissue (KRAS, BRAF, EGFR, c-KIT, PIK3CA)

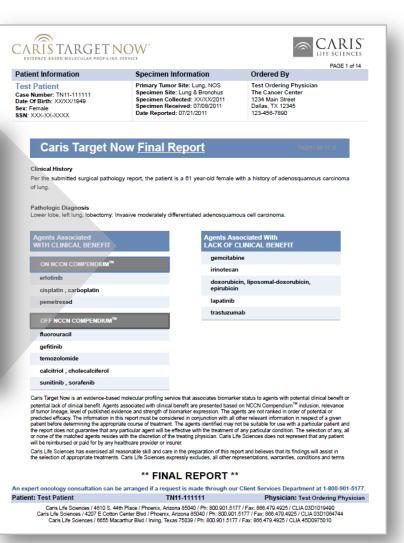


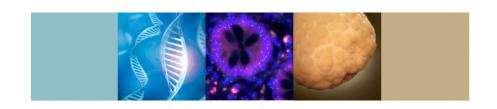


## **Summary Report**











Pilot Study Using Molecular Profiling of Patients' Tumors to Find Potential Targets and Select Treatments for Their Refractory Cancers

#### **Primary Objective**

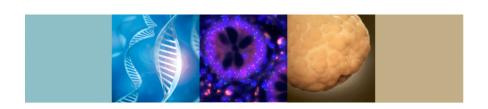
 Compare progression free survival (PFS) for therapy selected by molecular profiling with PFS for the last line of therapy on which the patient progressed



If PFS<sub>b</sub>/PFS<sub>a</sub> ratio was  $\geq$  1.3, MP-selected therapy was defined as having benefit for patient.

PFS: length of time during and after treatment in which a patient is living with a disease that does not get worse

Von Hoff, D.D., "Pilot Study Using Molecular Profiling of Patients' Tumors to Find Potential Targets and Select Treatments for Their Refractory Cancers", Journal of Clinical Oncology, Published Online October 4, 2010: 10.1200/JCO.2009.26.5983; Temple, R. Clinical Measurement in Drug Evaluation. Ningano W. Thicker GT, eds. John Wiley and Sons Ltd: 1995; Von Hoff, D.D. c 1999; Dhani et al. Clinical Cancer Research. 2009; 15: 118-123.



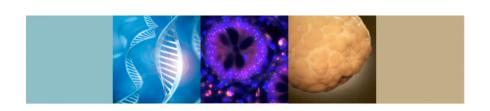


## Results: Primary Endpoints

- 27% of patients had PFS ratio > 1.3
- 95% confidence interval (CI): 17% 38%
- P = 0.007

Tumor Type	Total Treated	Number with PFS Ratio > 1.3	%
Breast	18	8	44
Colorectal	11	4	36
Ovarian	5	1	20
Miscellaneous*	32	5	16
	66	18	27

<sup>\*</sup>Miscellaneous tumor types with PFS ratio > 1.3 included lung, cholangiocarcinoma, mesothelioma, eccrine sweat glands, and GIST (gastric).

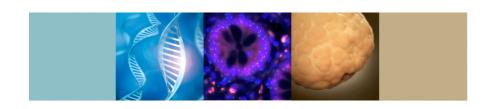




## Results: Overall Survival

	N	Median OS (months)
Patients with PFS ≥ 1.3 (responders)	18	9.7
Patients who did not respond to molecular-profiling- selected treatments (non responders)	48	3.2
All patients who received molecular profiling (responders + non responders)	66	5.0
Patients whose treatment was not selected by molecular profiling	40	3.2

Patients with PFS  $\geq$  1.3 had longer OS by 6.5 months compared to non responders and patients whose treatment was not selected by molecular profiling





## **Study Conclusions**

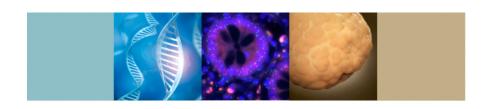
- Molecular profiling identified agents that would not have been the oncologist's first choice (0% correlation)
- Results support use of molecular profiling as means to successfully identify new treatment targets for patients with metastatic tumors
- Molecular profiling suggested regimens resulted in longer PFS in 27% of patients
- Longer PFS was demonstrated in patients with different histological types of tumors





## Objective

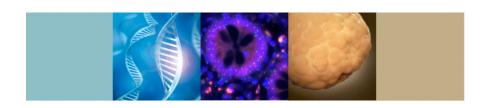
• The purpose of this study is to evaluate the feasibility of molecular profiling in pleural and peritoneal fluids





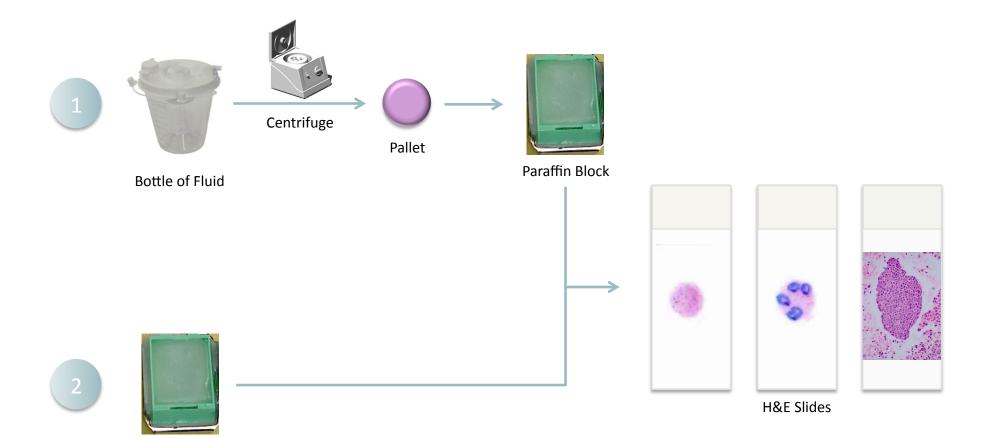
## Material and Methods

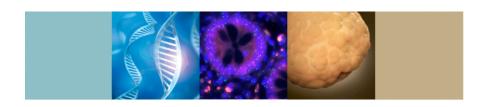
 A computer search was conducted to retrospectively identify malignant fluid samples or cell blocks from January 2009 to April 2011



Paraffin Block



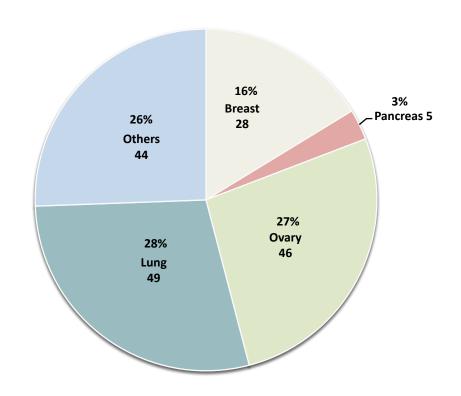


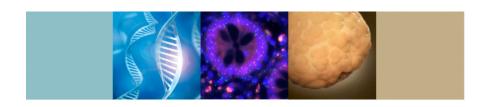




# Results

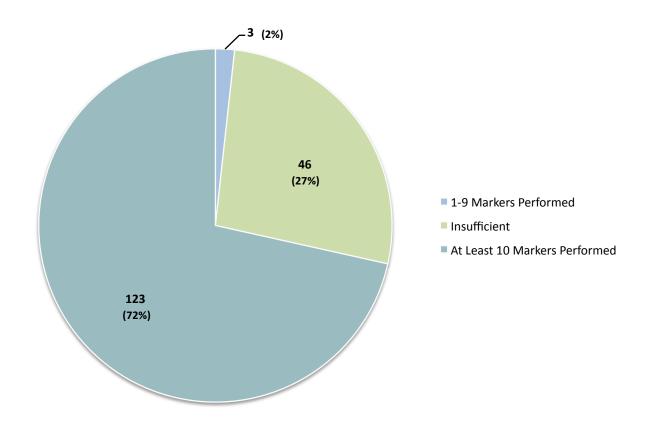
#### 172 Samples of peritoneal and pleural fluids



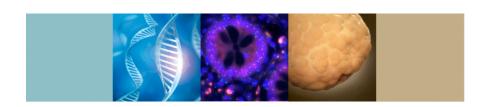




## IHC

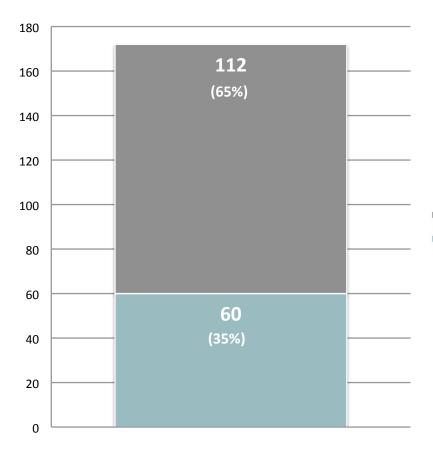


Based on 172 Samples of peritoneal and pleural fluids





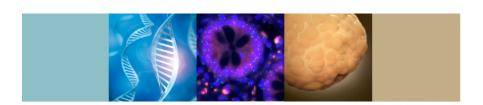
# Microarray



Not performedMicroarray Performed

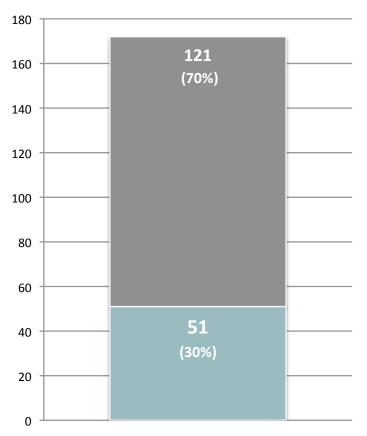
		Microarra	ay Anal	ysis of F	RNAE	xpression o	on Para	ffin Bloc	ks Ti	ssue	
Gene	Ratio	Expression*	Significant Result	Gene	Ratio	Expression*	Significant Result	Gene	Ratio	Expression*	Signific
PDGFRB	0.03	Under Expressed		BCL2	0.65	No Change		TK1	1.62	Over Expressed	
KIT	0.05	Under Expressed		TOP2B	0.66	No Change		DNMT3B	1.70	Over Expressed	
PTGS2	0.09	Under Expressed		ERCC1	0.68	No Change		DNMT1	1.71	Over Expressed	
IGFBP5	0.12	Under Expressed		ERBB2	0.68	No Change		RARA	1.71	Over Expressed	
EGFR	0.12	Under Expressed		FYN	0.71	No Change		BRCA1	1.75	Over Expressed	
SPARC	0.18	Under Expressed		RAF1	0.73	No Change		HDAC1	1.77	Over Expressed	
GNRH1	0.19	Under Expressed		BRCA2	0.76	No Change		HSP90AA1	1.81	Over Expressed	
MET	0.19	Under Expressed		ERCC3	0.79	No Change		DNMT3A	1.83	Over Expressed	
GART	0.22	Under Expressed	/	PTEN	0.80	No Change		SSTR4	1.99	No Change	
PDGFRA	0.24	Under Expressed		PDGFC	0.80	No Change		TXNRD1	2.07	Over Expressed	
HF1A	0.24	Under Expressed		YES1	0.88	No Change		PGP	2.24	Over Expressed	
/DR	0.26	Under Expressed		MLH1	0.90	No Change		TNF	2.32	Over Expressed	
CDA	0.27	Under Expressed		RXRB	0.92	No Change		DCK	2.47	Over Expressed	/
SSTR5	0.27	Under Expressed		IGFBP4	0.92	No Change		FOLR2	2.53	Over Expressed	
PGR	0.27	Under Expressed		ADA	1.02	No Change		RRM2B	2.56	Over Expressed	
ASNS	0.28	Under Expressed		NFKBIA	1.11	No Change		TOP2A	2.82	Over Expressed	✓
NFKB2	0.28	Under Expressed		SSTR1	1.15	No Change		IL2RA	2.88	Over Expressed	
SIK2	0.36	Under Expressed		TYMS	1.29	No Change		BIRC5	2.99	Over Expressed	
SRC	0.50	Under Expressed		KDR	1.31	No Change		LCK	2.99	Over Expressed	
HFR	0.56	Under Expressed	<b>√</b>	MGMT	1.34	No Change		PARP1	3.10	Over Expressed	
MSH2	0.57	Under Expressed		CES2	1.36	No Change		ECGF1	3.33	Over Expressed	
OGFR	0.59	Under Expressed		RXRG	1.45	No Change		HCK	3.62	Over Expressed	
D52	0.60	Under Expressed		FLT1	1.47	No Change		CD33	3.86	Over Expressed	
SSTP1	0.62	Under Expressed		TOP1	1.54	No Change		VEGFA	4.00	Over Expressed	
AR .	0.62	Under Expressed		NFKB1	1.54	No Change		ZAP70	5.48	Over Expressed	
/HL	0.63	Under Expressed	1	LYN	1.55	Over Expressed		ESR1	6.50	Over Expressed	<b>√</b>
RRM1	0.64	Under Expressed	1	ABCG2	1.59	No Change		RRM2	8.92	Over Expressed	

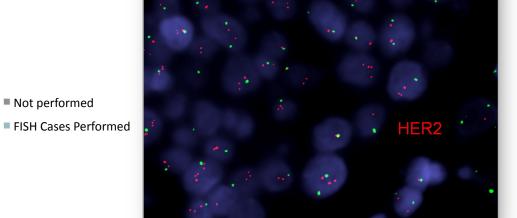
Based on 172 Samples of peritoneal and pleural fluids





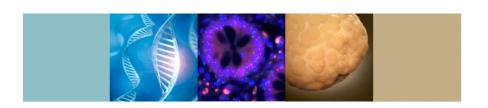
## **FISH**





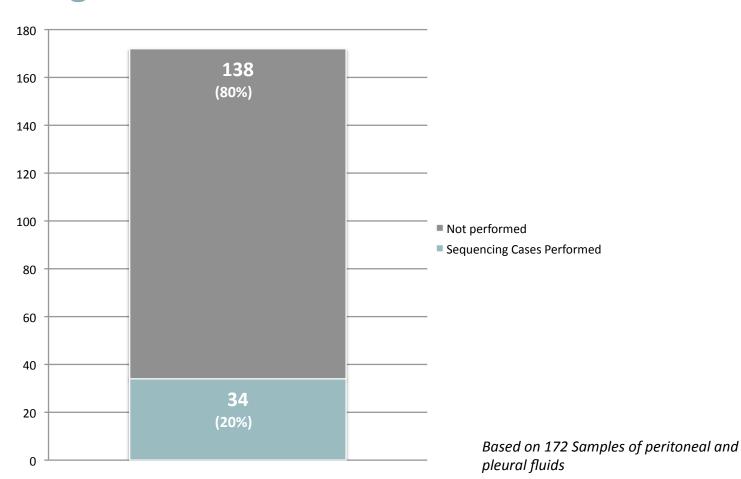
HER2/NEU FISH

Based on 172 Samples of peritoneal and pleural fluids





# Sequencing

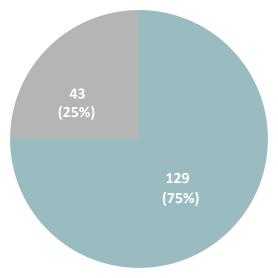




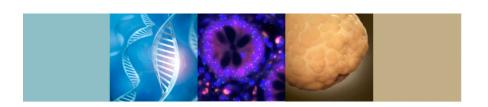


### Results

• Combined results of predictive markers from these various platforms were able to provide information on therapeutic guidance for associated clinical benefit or lack of clinical benefit for various therapies in 129 of the 172 cases (75%)

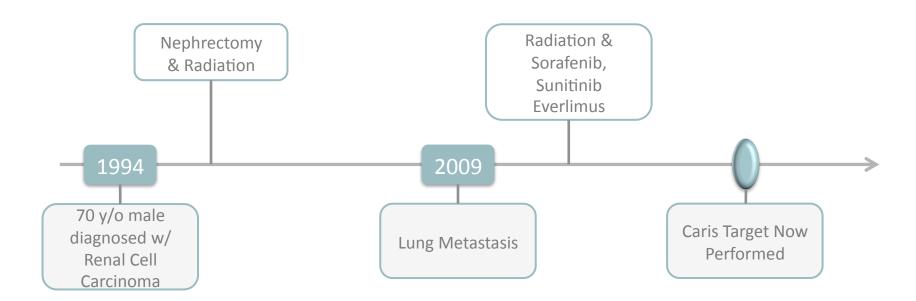


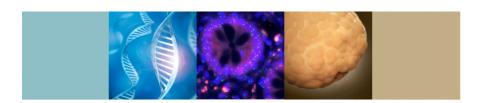
Based on 172 Samples of peritoneal and pleural fluids





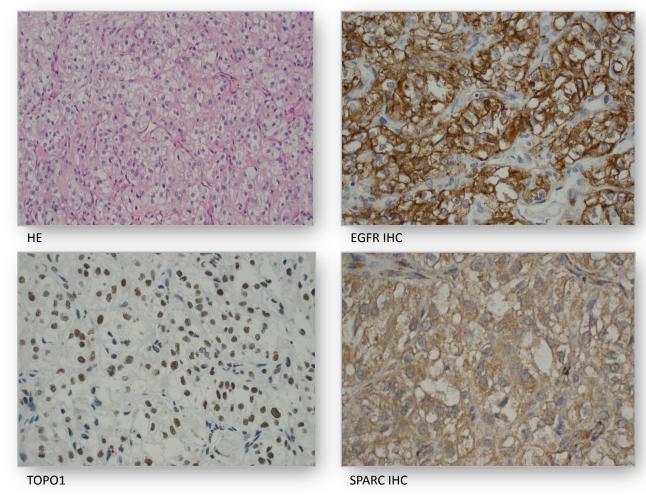
## Case #1

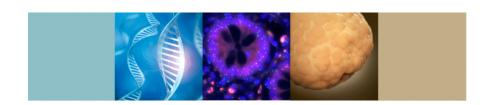






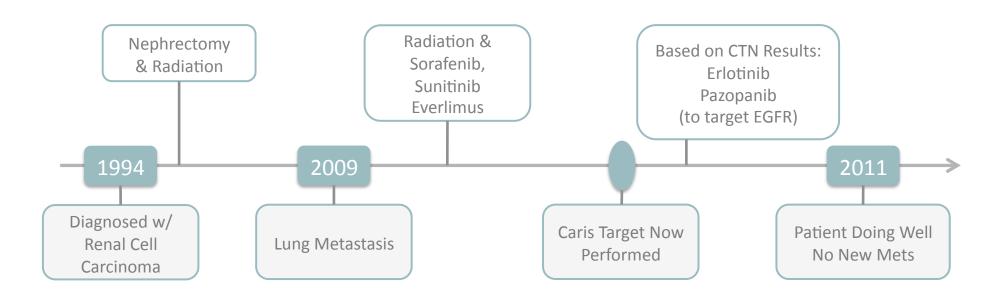
## Case #1

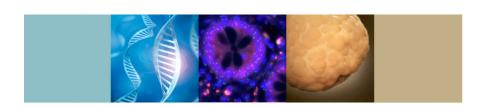






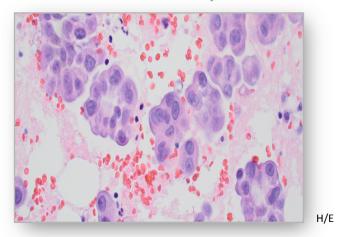
## Case#1

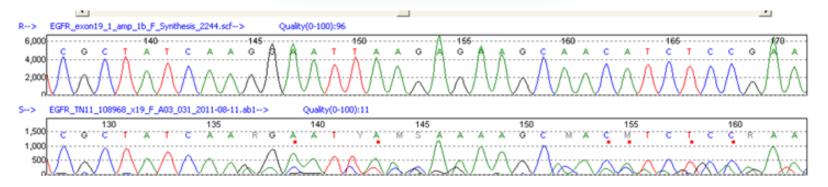


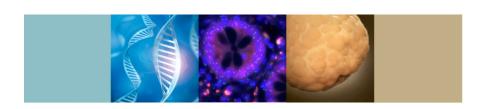




#### Case #2: 59 year old female with history of metastatic lung cancer



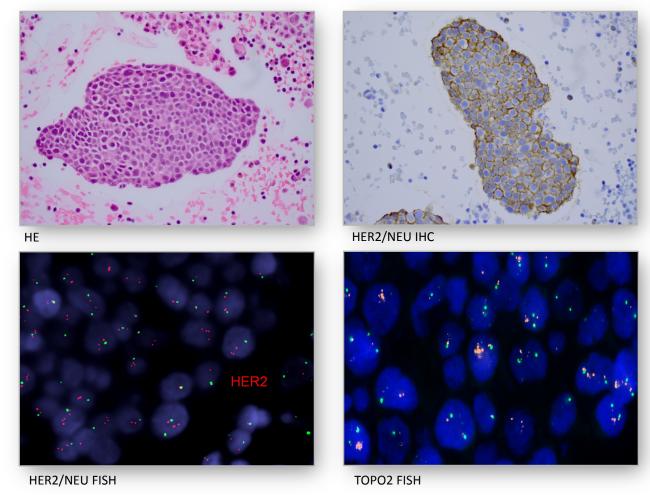


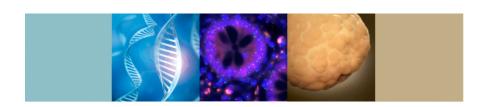




Case # 3: 48 year old female with history of metastatic breast

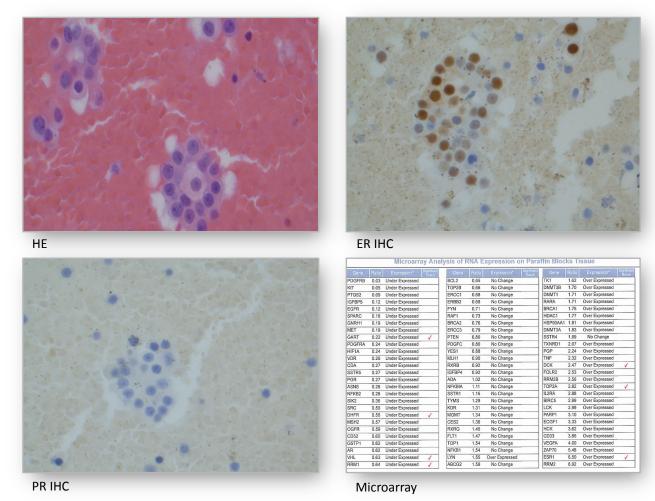
cancer

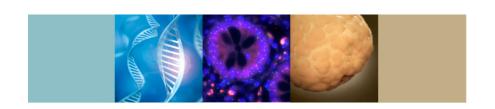






Case #4: 61 year old female with history of metastatic breast cancer







#### Conclusion:

- Molecular profiling of malignant effusions offers additional opportunities for testing when other tissue samples, such as needle core biopsy or tumor resection, are not available
- Molecular profiling of effusion samples can provide insight into the molecular characteristics of malignant cells
- Molecular profiling of malignant effusion can provide information to create targeted therapies for cancer





# Thanks