

Background

There have been few studies done in systemic malignancies to look for differences in molecular profiling in newly diagnosis versus recurrence.

Molecular genetic profiling of ovarian cancer comparing first and recurrent paired tissues revealed significantly high discordance rate (up to 40 %) in some biomarkers which could impact the treatment strategy in recurrent setting.

The difference between treatment naïve and recurrent malignant gliomas profiling is not known.

Methods

- 10 patients (pt) were identified retrospectively with tumor profiling tests on multiple specimens.
- Molecular profiling was performed by Caris Life Sciences, Inc.
- Tests included immunohistochemistry (IHC), next generation sequencing, and fluorescence in situ hybridization.
- A total of 10 paired pts's results were obtained from March 2011 to May 2016.
- Male:Female 8:2 Age: 22-69 years old Median Age: 42 years old.
- 1pt had Anaplastic Oligodendroglioma (AO), 2 pt had Anaplastic Astrocytomas (AA), and 7 pts had Glioblastomas (GBM).
- 7/10 patients had tests performed at the time of 1st surgery and recurrence. Of 7 pts who had 1st test at the time of 1st surgery, 2 pt had second test at the 1st recurrence, 3 pts at the 2nd recurrence, 2 pt at the 3rd recurrence and 2 pts at the 4th recurrence.
- 3 pts had the first test performed at the time of recurrence: 4 months (GBM pt) 8 months (GBM) and 8 years (AO pt) from the 1st diagnosis/surgery and the second test was performed after 2nd, 3rd and 3rd surgery 34 months, 6months and 13 months later, respectively.
- Average time between two tests/time of recurrences was 32.6 mo for AA/AO and 26.1 mo for GBM respectively.

Results

Decreased expression of PD-L1 2/8 (25%), ERCC1 2/7 (29%), PTEN3/9 (33%), RRM1 2/5 (40%), TLE3 4/6 (67%) and EGFR 2/6 (33%) were seen over, while no increase of expression were seen.

1 showed loss of EGFRvIII variant over time out of 5 pairs tested. In contrast, cMET expression and amplification, as well as TUBB3 expression were seen to increase over time in 1/5 (20%), 1/4 (25%) 2/10 (20%) samples, while no decrease was seen.

Expression of PD-1, TOPO2A, TOPO1, TS were seen to both increase and decrease over time.

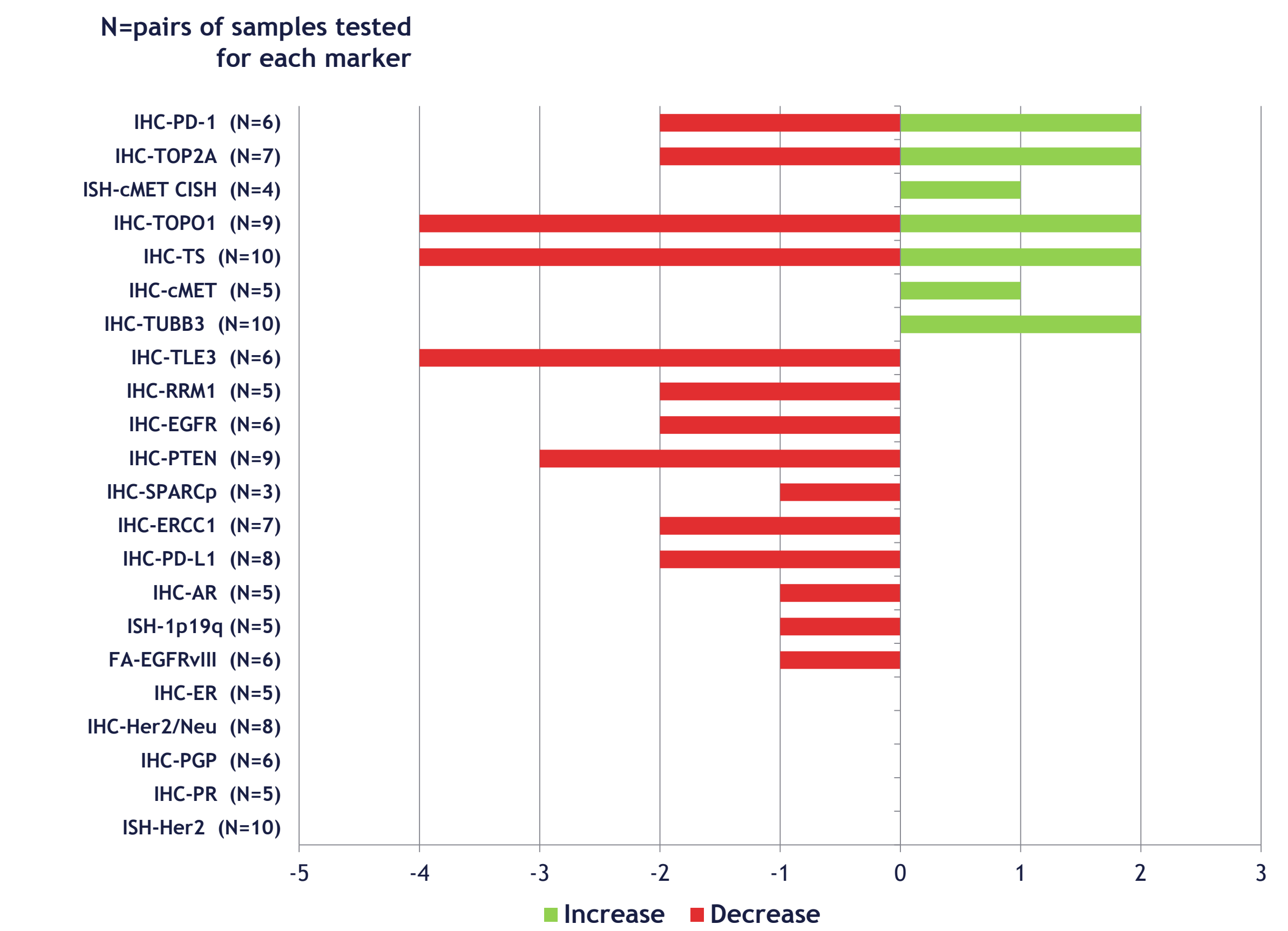
In the 9 pairs with sequencing data available, acquisition of EGFR(V292L), FLT3(D324N), NOTCH1(G736R) and ATM (H231R) were seen in one tumor each.

In one case, Tp53 R175H mutation was seen in the first sample and an R158H mutation was seen in addition to R175H was seen in a sample collected 3.3 years later; in the same case, PDGFRA (R841_I843del) was seen in the first sample and D842V is seen in a sample collected later. In the 8 pairs with MGMT methylation tests done, two samples showed decreased MGMT methylation.

Results

Patient #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Associated treatments	predicted change in patient response			
Diagnosis	GBM	GBM	GBM	GBM	GBM	GBM	GBM	AO	AA	AA					
Time Interval (m)	46	11	23	34	34	5	15	13	55	17					
sex	m	f	m	m	m	m	m	m	f	m					
age	55	68	18	35	63	50	43	43	62	27					
Primary vs. Recurrence	primary	1st rec	primary	2nd rec	primary	1st rec	2nd rec	primary	2nd rec	3rd recur	4th recur	1st rec	2nd rec	primary	2nd rec
Treatment	TMZ, Carboplatin, BCNU, Bevacizumab	TMZ, Carboplatin, Irinotecan	TMZ, Bevacizumab, Carboplatin, BCNU	TMZ, BCNU, Bevacizumab	TMZ, bevacizumab, Irinotecan	TMZ, BCNU, Carboplatin, Bevacizumab, Irinotecan	TMZ, carboplatin	TMZ, PCV, Everolimus, Pembrolizumab, Carboplatin	TMZ	TMZ, Carboplatin, BCNU, Bev					
TTP	51.4 m	>26.8m	39m	38 m	34m	16m	15m	129	69m	>17m					
Pyro SEQ-MGMT	equivocal Un-Met	Un-meth	Meth	un-meth	un-meth	un-meth	un-meth	Meth	Un-Me	Meth	un-meth		Temozolomide	more sensitive	
FA-EGFRvIII		Present	N		Pos	N							EGFRvIII-targeted therapy	less sensitive	
IHC-AR															
IHC-cMET	N	Pos											cMET-targeted therapy	more sensitive	
ISH-cMET	N	Amp.													
IHC-EGFR	Pos	N	Pos					Pos	Pos	N	Pos		EGFR-targeted therapy	less sensitive	
IHC-ER															
IHC-ERCC1	Pos	N			Pos	N				Pos			Platinum agents	more sensitive	
IHC-Her2/Neu															
IHC-PD-1	N	Pos			Pos	N		N	Pos	Pos	N		Immune-checkpoint inhibitors	mix	
IHC-PD-L1	pos			Pos	N			Pos	N						
IHC-PGP															
IHC-PR															
IHC-PTEN	Pos	Pos	N	Pos	N	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos		Pos	mTor inhibitors	More sensitive	
IHC-RRM1				Pos	N			Pos	N				Gemcitabine	More sensitive	
IHC-TOP2A	N	Pos	Pos	N	Pos			N	Pos	Pos	N		Top2A inhibitors	mix	
IHC-TOPO1			Pos	N	Pos	N	N	Pos	N	Pos	N	Pos	irinotecan	mix	
IHC-TS	Pos	Pos	N	Pos	N	N	N	Pos	Pos	N	Pos	N	flurorpyrimidine	mix	
IHC-SPARCp	Pos	N													
IHC-TLE3	Pos	N			Pos	N		Pos	N		Pos	N	nab-paclitaxel, paclitaxel, docetaxel	less sensitive	
IHC-TUBB3	Pos	N	Pos	Pos			Pos	Pos	Pos	N	Pos	Pos			
ISH-1p19q													PCV	less sensitive	
SEQ-RB1						N	E746fs						Cell cycle inhibitors	less sensitive	
ISH-Her2															
SEQ-APC						S1144R									
SEQ-ATM						N	H231R								
SEQ-c-KIT								H697Y							
SEQ-EGFR			WT	V292L											
SEQ-FLT3															
SEQ-IDH1	R132H									R132S					
SEQ-JAK3															
SEQ-NOTCH1															
SEQ-PDGFR			R841_L843del	D842V											
SEQ-PTEN															
SEQ-STK11															
SEQ-TP53	R248W		R175H	R175H, R158H		S215G	c.994-1G>C	V173M	N235S						Acquisition of variant of unknown significance are seen

Figure 2 – Summary of IHC and ISH marker changes seen in the paired samples. Y-axis: biomarkers tested followed by number of paired results available; X-axis: number of cases with biomarker changes observed. **Green:** protein overexpression or gene amplification absent in the first sample was seen in the second tumor sample; **Red:** protein overexpression or gene amplification seen in the first sample was lost in the second sample



Discussion

- MGMT Methylation seems to confer improved time to tumor progression and overall survival compared to pts with Unmethylated MGMT.
- IDH1 mutations are seen in the GBM and anaplastic gliomas with the longest TTP, confirming its predictive value for a better survival.
- Changes of TS and expression may have potential to associate with patient's outcome: decrease of protein expression vs. increase may suggest better patient outcome.
- Irinotecan treatment based on positive TOPO1 expression is often adopted and generated favorable outcome: e.g, patient 3 was treated with Irinotecan x 7 cycles at the third recurrence after patient has failed bevacizumab and achieved stable disease.
- Acquisition of variants of unknown significance by sequencing is seen as the tumor progresses, the therapeutic implication remains unknown.
- Further data analysis is ongoing.

Conclusions

- Although cohort is small, we show dynamic changes in recurrent malignant gliomas with high discordance rate of 29% compared to the first test.
- There was greater loss of targetable-biomarkers than gains over time (p=0.015).
- Frequent biomarker changes are seen when serial tumor samples are compared for biomarker aberrations; suggesting the need for a fresh specimen to guide next line of therapy.

References:

- 1) Treatment-Related Protein Biomarker Expression Differs between Primary and Recurrent Ovarian Carcinomas in Molecular Cancer Therapeutics 11(2):492-502 · December 2011
- 2) Mutational Analysis Reveals the Origin and Therapy-Driven Evolution of Recurrent Glioma. Science. 2014. Jan 10;343(6167):189-93

Figure 1: molecular test details of the 10 patients whose paired tumor samples were tested: Grey: two samples generated the same negative or wild type results; **Blue:** two samples generated the same positive results or the same mutation was seen in both samples; **Green:** a molecular alteration absent in the first sample was seen in the second tumor sample; **Red:** a molecular alteration seen in the first sample was lost in the second sample
TTP: time to tumor progression, calculated from diagnosis to the most recent tumor progression (TP)