2° International Scientific Advisory Board WisAB November 4, 2020



ISTITUTO DI RICOVERO E CURA A CARATTERE SCIENTIFICO

Clinical Genomics

Maurizio Fanciulli (Director SAFU Unit) IRCSS Regina Elena National Cancer Institute

NGS Technology at IRE







DEPArray Technology



QuantStudio Digital PCR



SAB

4thNov2O2O

NGS activity

- ✤ To select patients who can benefit from targeted therapy
- ✤ To monitor the response and the onset of resistance to therapy
- To identify the molecular alterations necessary for the enrollment of patients in clinical trials
- ✤ To participate in studies promoted by ACC (Alliance Against Cancer)

NGS panels for analysis on tumor tissue (histological and cytological samples):

- > Oncomine [™] Solid Tumor kit (CE-IVD): mutational analysis of 22 genes
- > Oncomine[™] Focus Assay: analysis of molecular alterations (mutations, amplifications and fusion genes) in 52 genes;
- ➢ IonAmpliSeq™ CancerHotspot Panel v2: mutational analysis of 50 genes
- > Archer Fusion Plex Sarcoma for IonTorrent panel for simultaneous identification of fusions in 26 genes.
- ➢ Oncomine™ BRCA: analysis of BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations (tumor analysis only).
- Oncochip ACC Lung genes panel (DNA panel: 250 genes, SNP, CNV, insertions and deletions; RNA panel: 93 fusion targets)

4thNov2C



Research activity

- International multicenter study (sponsored by ThermoFisher) for the validation / introduction of the panel Oncomine Precision Assay in routine diagnostics
- Feasibility study for the joint genomic diagnosis of genetic risk and sensitivity to new drugs in breast, ovarian and colon neoplasms using the ACC GerSom Panel (somatic and germline variants ~ 500 genes)
- Multicenter study for the optimization of the detection of NTRK1,2,3 fusions in thyroid cancer (funded by Bayer)

4thNov2O20

- "VITA" multicenter study on the prevalence of rare molecular alterations susceptible to agnostic treatments
- * "Testing service" mergers of RET as part of the ARROW study (phase 1/2 Blueprint Pralsetinib)



At IRE a classical two-step liquid biopsy protocol is performed:

- 1. Genomic complexity of tumor DNA (tDNA) is captured with NGS *targeted* panels of appropriate size;
- 2. Captured mutations (index mutations) are investigated in blood. 'index' mutations are investigated by both ultra-sensitive *'capture'* NGS and dPCR. Particularly the latter lowers the Limit of Detection (LOD) down to few copies per ml of plasma.



The Genomic facility in strong collaboration with Bionformatic Unit carries out and implements several translational research projects to identify and validate new biomarkers that influence prognosis and therapeutic response:

- Transcriptome analysis: in addition to the study of differential gene expression, gene ontology (GO) and gene pathway analysis, it is now possible to perform computational deconvolution
- Exome analysis: enhancement of the identification of pathogenetic variants together with CNV, TMB and MSI.
- Participation in the ACC network for projects within the WG Immunotherapy and WG Haematology.
- Epigenetic analyzes such as ChIP-Seq, ATAC-Seq, HiC-Seq to characterize the phenotype of tumors as well as gene mutations that influence prognosis and response to therapy.

4thNov2O20



Genomic Facility





"They should consider integrating more discovery type assays with diagnostic workflows which will enable them to integrate research with patient care and provide opportunities for research with substantial efficiencies and potential external investment by pharma and other industry."



- colon cancer-liver metastases
- Immunotherapy
- Gliomas
- Rare Tumors
- Liquid biopsy
- Immuno response in covid patients with or without cancer



IRE colon cancer-liver metastases casuistry

Fresh-Frozen tissues

NUMBER OF PATIENTS	164		
Histotype			
colon adenocarcinoma matched	18		
liver metastases from colon adenocarcinoma matched	18		
liver metastases from colon adenocarcinoma unmatched	121		
secondary liver metastases from colon adenocarcinoma	4 matched		
	17 unmatched		
liver metastases from other primitive tumors	25		
SEX			
Μ	93		
F	71		
AGE			
<50	5		
>50 <60	26		
>60 <70	41		
>70 <80	54		
80+	38		
colon adenocarcinoma			
Tumor Size (T)	-		
T1	1		
T2	2		
тз	11		
Τ4	4		
Nodal Status (N)			
NO	3		
N1	11		
N2	4		
Metastasis (M)			
M>1	18		
Grade (G)			
G1	0		
G2	16		
G3	2		



4thNov2O2O

IRE

AB

83 miRNAs deregulated in colon cancer-liver metastases





Deconvolution

4thNov2O2O



ISAB



MAIN OBJECTIVES

- Shedding light on responsiveness to immunotherapy in NSCLC
- Identification of highly predictive biomarkers of response to new immunotherapeutic approaches in order to early identify those patients who can benefit from them
- Conversion of non-responsive patients into responsive ones with the development of new combination therapies.



4thNov2O2C





24 samples collected:

Good Responder at 10 months (13)

Fast Progressor at 3 months (11)



3 samples from Humanitas12 samples from Regina Elena9 samples from San Raffaele



4thNov2O2C

(RE

AB





ORIGINAL ARTICLE

KEAP1-driven co-mutations in lung adenocarcinoma unresponsive to immunotherapy despite high tumor mutational burden

D. Marinelli^{1†}, M. Mazzotta^{2†}, S. Scalera^{3†}, I. Terrenato⁴, F. Sperati⁵, L. D'Ambrosio³, M. Pallocca³, G. Corleone³, E. Krasniqi², L. Pizzuti², M. Barba², S. Carpano², P. Vici², M. Filetti¹, R. Giusti⁶, A. Vecchione⁷, M. Occhipinti⁸, A. Gelibter⁸, A. Botticelli⁸, F. De Nicola³, L. Ciuffreda³, F. Goeman⁹, E. Gallo¹⁰, P. Visca¹⁰, E. Pescarmona¹⁰, M. Fanciulli³, R. De Maria^{11,12}, P. Marchetti^{1,8}, G. Ciliberto¹³ & M. Maugeri-Saccà^{2*}

- Immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) have demonstrated significant overall survival (OS) benefit in lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD).
- Nevertheless, a remarkable interpatient heterogeneity characterizes immunotherapy efficacy, regardless of programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) expression and tumor mutational burden (TMB).
- KEAP1 mutations are associated with shorter survival in LUAD patients receiving chemotherapy.
- We hypothesized that the pattern of KEAP1 co-mutations and mutual exclusivity may identify LUAD patients unresponsive to immunotherapy.



4thNov2O20

KEAP1 mutational co-occurrences and somatic interactions were studied in the whole MSKCC LUAD dataset





The impact of coexisting alterations on survival outcomes in ICI-treated LUAD patients was verified in the randomized phase II/III POPLAR/OAK trials (blood-based sequencing, bNGS cohort, N = 253).

Three tissue-based sequencing studies (Rome, MSKCC and DFCI) were used for independent validation (tNGS cohort, N = 289).





SAB

4thNov2O2O

Immunogenomic features were analyzed using The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) LUAD study



Immunomodulatory genes

0.4

0.2

0

-0.2

-0.4

Conclusions:

This study indicates that coexisting alterations in a limited set of genes characterize a subset of LUAD unresponsive to immunotherapy and with high TMB.

GLIOMA Project

Multicenter prospective observational study

٠

MAIN OBJECTIVE:

CENTRO PROPONENTE:

IFO-IRE Istituto Nazionale Tumori Regina Elena Via Elio Chianesi, 53 – 00144 ROMA

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/COORDINATORE:

Dr.ssa Veronica Villani - UOSD <u>Neuroncologia</u> IRE tel. 06-5266.6975 mail: veronica.villani@ifo.gov.it

STRUTTURE DI RIFERIMENTO e PARTECIPANTI IRE:

Anatomia Patologica M. Carosi, E. <u>Pescarmona</u>, B. Casini, S. Di Martino, V. La Quintana

Fisica Medica e Sistemi Esperti Simona Marzi

Neuroncologia M. Maschio, A. Pace, T. Koudriavtseva,

Neurochirurgia F. Cattani, F. Crispo, PA Oppido, L. Raus, S. Telera,

Oncologia medica 1 A. Fabi

Patologia Clinica L. Conti, C. Mandoj, I. Cordone

Radiologia F. Piludu, A. Vidiri

Radioterapia A. Farneti, L. Marucci, G. Sanguineti

- Radiomics: demonstrate if there is a correlation between nonmorphological data on brain MRI obtained with diffusion and perfusion techniques with molecular data
 - Implementation of a new model for molecular diagnostics

RNA – seq Analysis:

- Differential Expression Analysis
- Immune Deconvolution (+ differential deconvolution)
- Survival Analysis
- Others



Preliminary results

12 sequenced samples

Immune cell deconvolution







Dissecting the germline background of Pancreatic Carcinoma

- Started collecting blood samples in 2017
- Both familiar and non-familiar PDACs
- First Italian targeted-germline screening for DDR defects in PDAC

DDR targeted panel

- 65 DDR genes panel design
- 200KB panel size
- 10 Million Reads / Sample
- Amplicon-Based with UMIs (Unique Molecular Tags)

GENE PANEL									
AKT1	BRCA1	CTNNA1	HOXB13	MUTYH	PMS2	RAD51B	SDHB	XRCC2	
APC	BRCA2	FAM175A	MEN1	NBN	POLD1	RAD51C	SDHC		
ATM	BRIP1	FANCM	MET	NF1	POLE	RAD51D	SDHD		
ATR	CDH1	FH	MITF	NTHL1	POT1	RB1	SLX4		
AXIN2	CDK4	FLCN	MLH1	PALB2	PRKAR1A	RECQL	SMAD4		
BAP1	CDKN2A	GALNT12	MRE11A	PALLD	PRSS1	RET	SMARCA4		
BARD1	CHEK1	GEN1	MSH2	PDGFRA	PTCH1	RINT1	TP53		
BMPR1A	CHEK2	GREM1	MSH6	PIK3CA	PTEN	RPS20	VHL		





DDR Germline variants in 144 PDAC cases



Filtering in only ClinVar Pathogenic





Identification of molecular markers by target sequencing, for the prediction of clinical outcomes, in patients with advanced cholangiocarcinoma (n = 130)

- Enrollment completed
- In progress: DNA extraction. Library preparation. Sequencing with ICGC Panel



Primary Aims

- Longitudinal cancer monitoring by LB (lead time, outcome)
- Discovery of novel mutation patterns associated with progression





From LiqBreastTrack to LiqERBcept (GIM21)



To assess immunological responses to Sars-CoV-2 in patients with cancers



PBMC subclass populations

In COVID+cancer patients:



Serum citochinome





AB

4thNov2O2O

To assess immunological responses to Sars-CoV-2 in patients with cancers



- **VEGF** signaling pathway is downregulated in Covid/cancer patients •
- Interferon and cell cycle related pathways are upregulated in Covid/cancer ٠ patients



AB

4thNov2O2C

The Future



- NovaSeq 6000: increases throughput and reduces costs.
- Single Cell Chromium: characterizes single cells and thus detects information from under-represented populations that would otherwise be lost (RNA-Seq, ATAC-Seq, CNV, Immunoprofiling).
- GeoMX Digital Spatial Profiler: spatial characterization of proteins and mRNAs in their morphological context of the tissue.



