



MASSACHUSETTS
GENERAL HOSPITAL
CANCER CENTER



HARVARD
MEDICAL SCHOOL

An introduction to liquid biopsy (cell free DNA sequencing): clinical applications

Giulia Siravegna, PhD

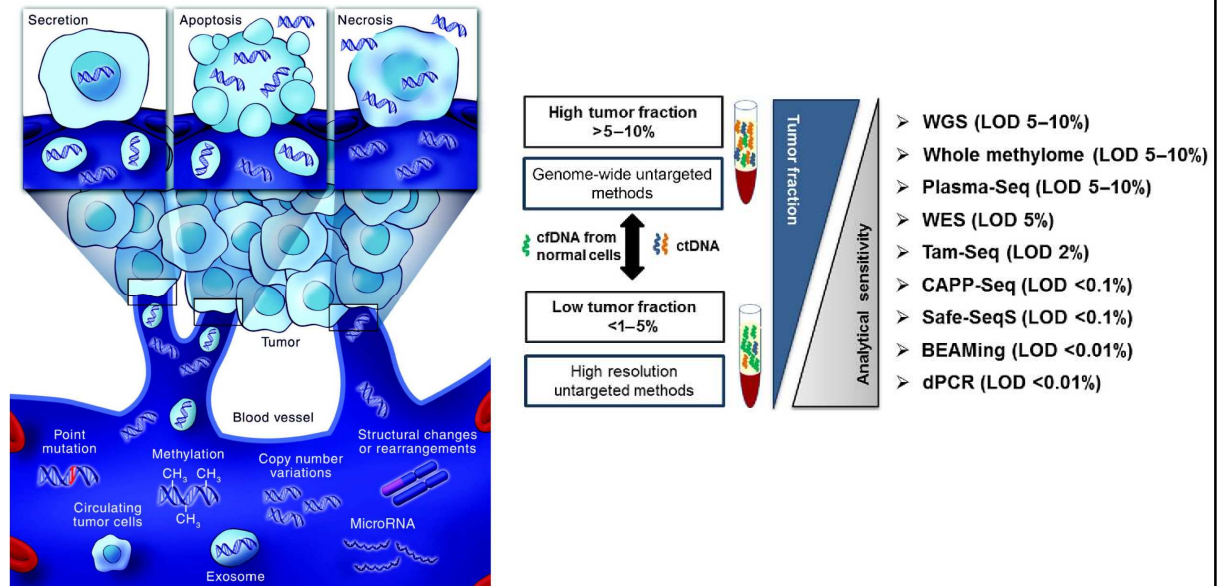
Cancer Center, Massachusetts General Hospital
Harvard Medical School

Boston (MA), USA

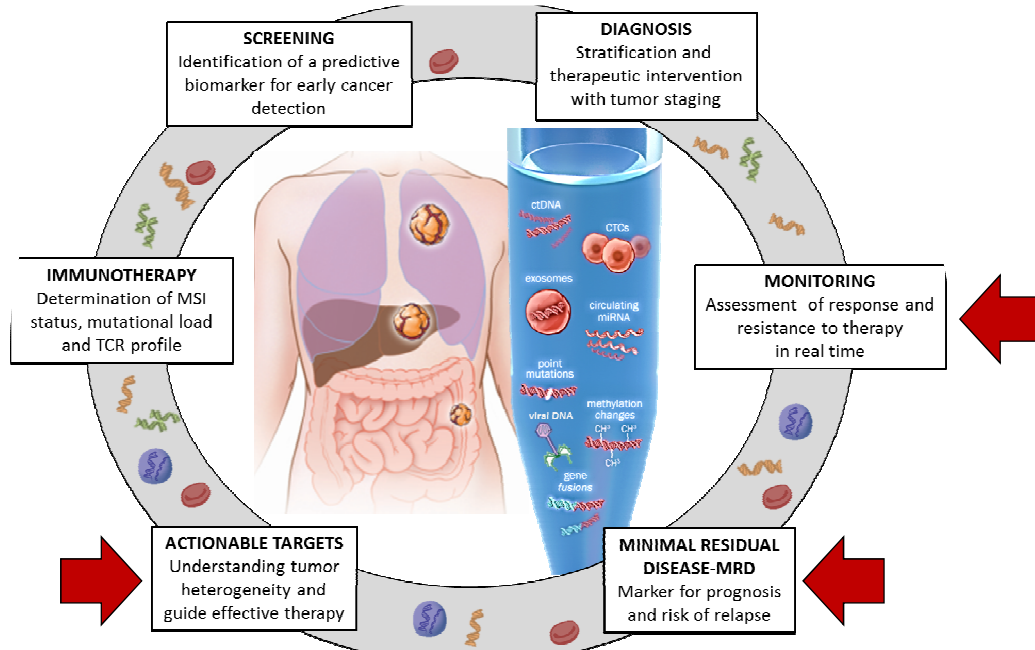
Declaration of Conflict of Interest

Ely Lilly: *advisor board member*

Liquid biopsies – genotyping circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA)

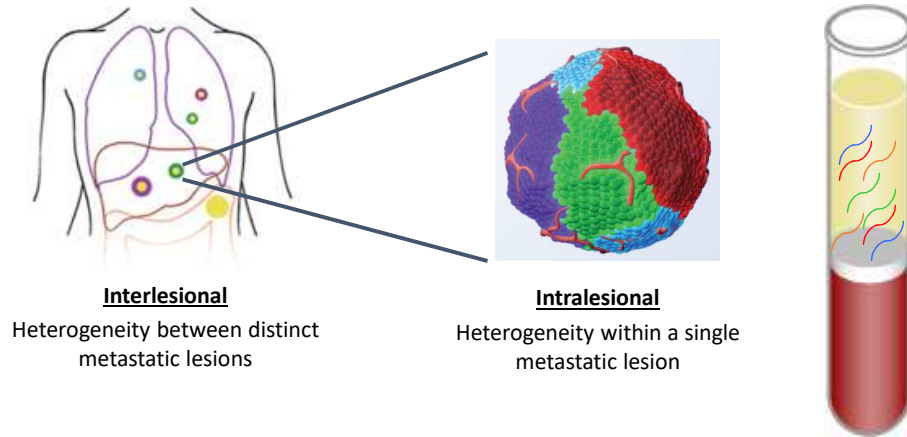


Diaz and Bardelli, JCO 2013



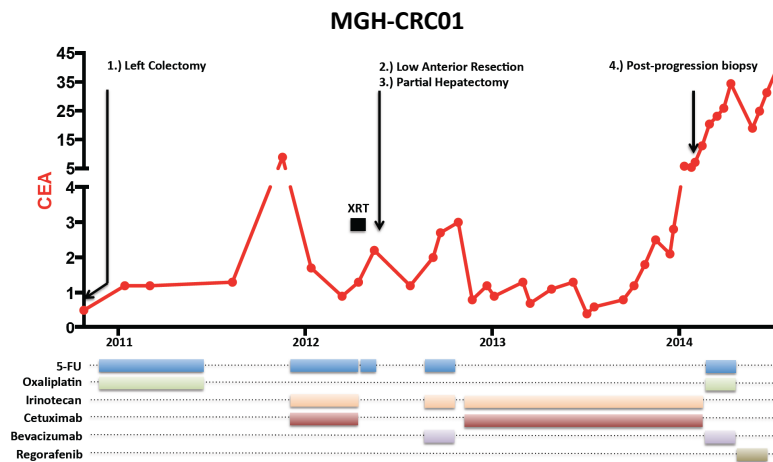
Modified from Siravegna and Bardelli, Genome Biology 2014

Tumor heterogeneity and acquired resistance

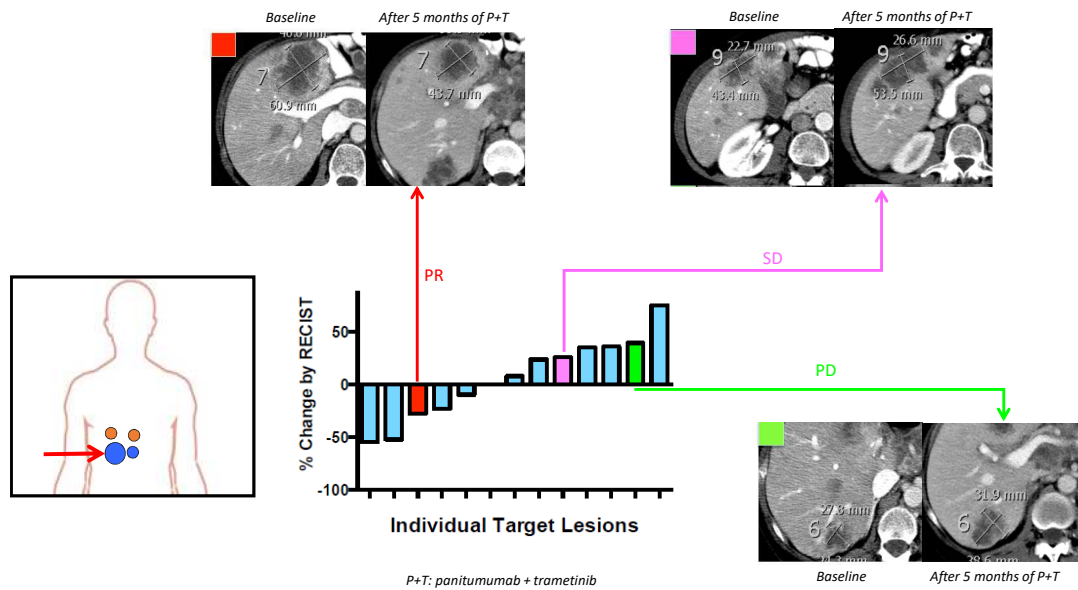


- A single needle biopsy may vastly underrepresent molecular heterogeneity
- Liquid biopsy may detect alterations in ctDNA shed by tumor cells throughout the body

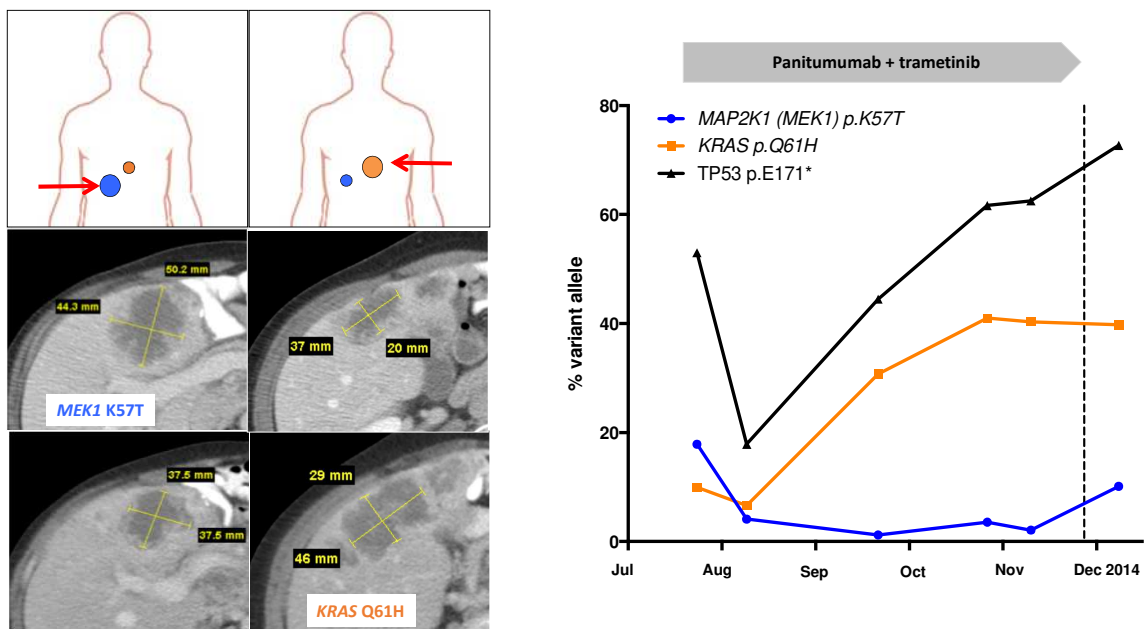
Plasma ctDNA analysis capture tumour heterogeneity underlying lesion-specific responses in colorectal cancer



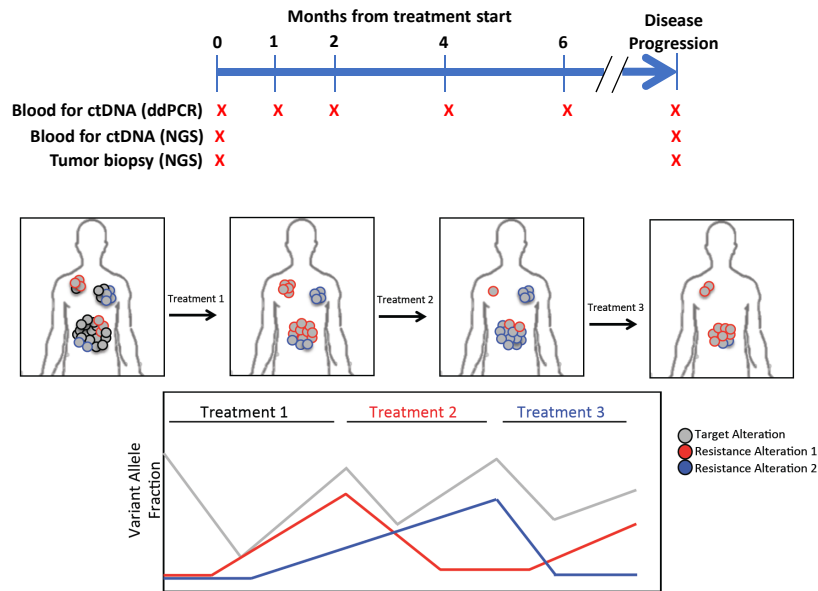
Targeted therapy drives clonal evolution and lesion-specific responses in colorectal cancer



Single tumor biopsies are not sufficient to guide therapy

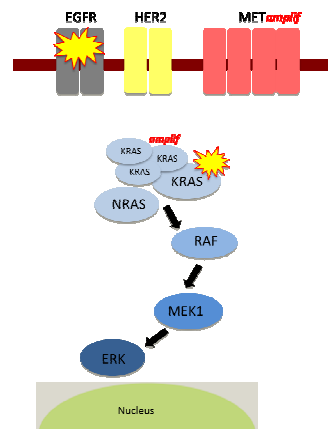


Systematic liquid biopsy collection during targeted therapy



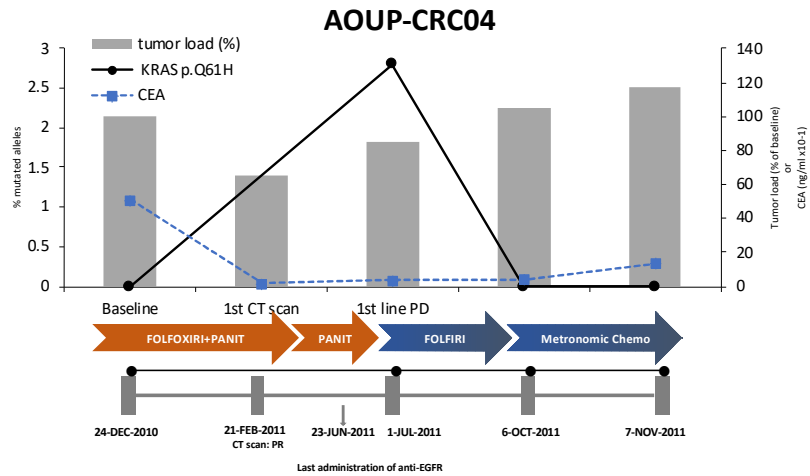
Plasma ctDNA analysis uncovers gene alterations driving acquired resistance in patients receiving anti-EGFR therapies

Patient ID	Therapy	Plasma cfDNA mutation at progression
ONCG-CRC57	Panit	KRAS p.G12A KRAS p.G12D KRAS p.G13D
AOUP-CRC04	Panit + folfoxiri	KRAS p.Q61H
ONCG-CRC69	Cetux; then panit	KRAS p.G12D KRAS p.G13D
MOLI-CRC04	Cetux + folfiri	KRAS p.Q61H
ONCG-CRC67	Panit	MET amplification
AOUP-CRC05	Panit + folfoxiri	KRAS p.G12D
AOUP-CRC01	Cetux + folfoxiri	KRAS p.Q61L
AOUP-CRC06	Cetux + folfoxiri	KRAS p.Q61L
AOUP-CRC03	Panit + folfoxiri	KRAS p.Q61L
ONCG-CRC72	Panit	MET amplification KRAS p.Q61H
ONCG-CRC70	Panit + irino	EGFR p.S464L EGFR p.G465R
ONCG-CRC71	Panit	KRAS p.Q61H
ONCG-CRC73	Panit	MET amplification
MGH-CRC02	Cetux	KRAS amplification
AOUP-CRC02	Panit + folfoxiri	KRAS p.Q61H
ONCG-CRC72	Panit	EGFR p.G465R EGFR p.G465E

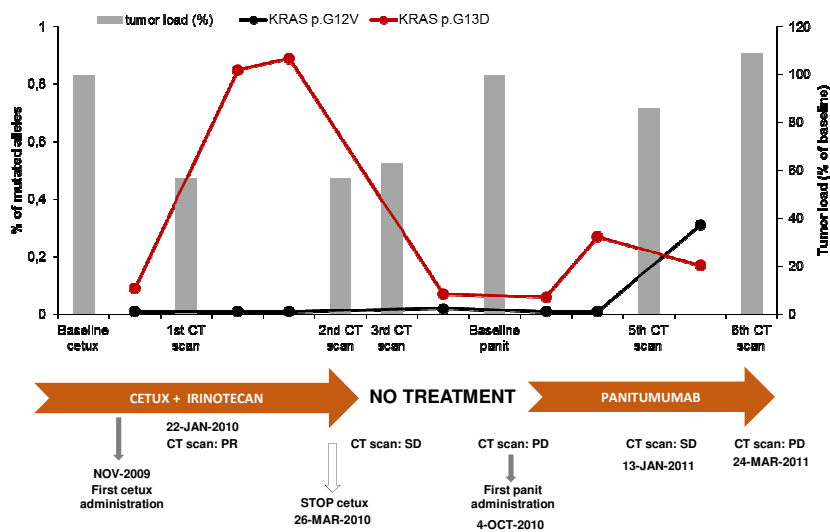


What happens to resistant clones upon progression?

**Follow tumor clonal evolution with plasma ctDNA:
KRAS clones decline upon withdrawal of EGFR antibodies**



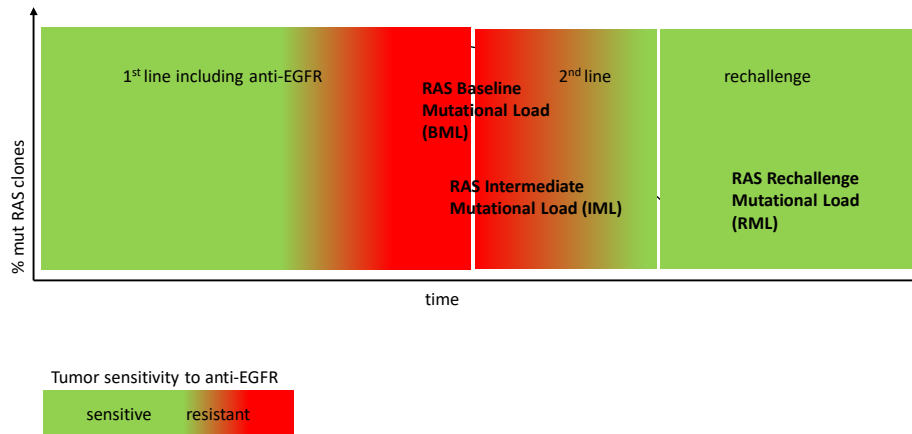
Real-time adaptation of therapy guided by ctDNA



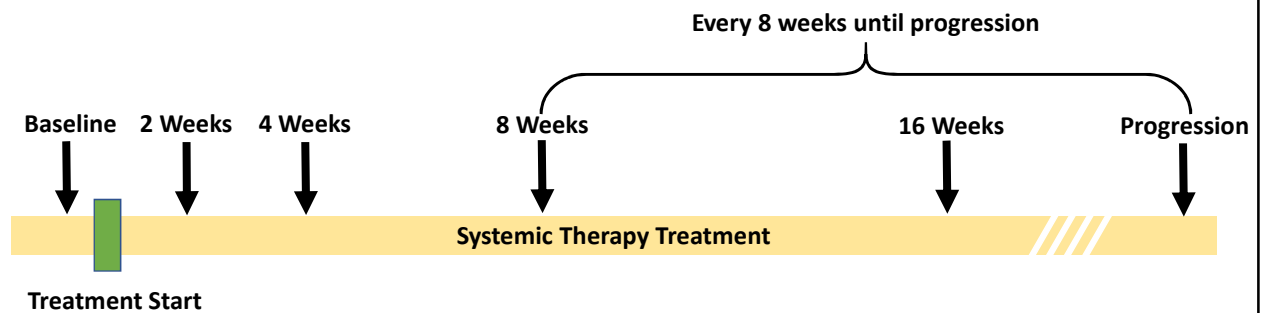
CHRONOS trial

The CHRONOS trial

A PHASE II TRIAL OF RECHALLENGE WITH PANITUMUMAB DRIVEN BY RAS
CLONAL-MEDIATED DYNAMIC OF RESISTANCE



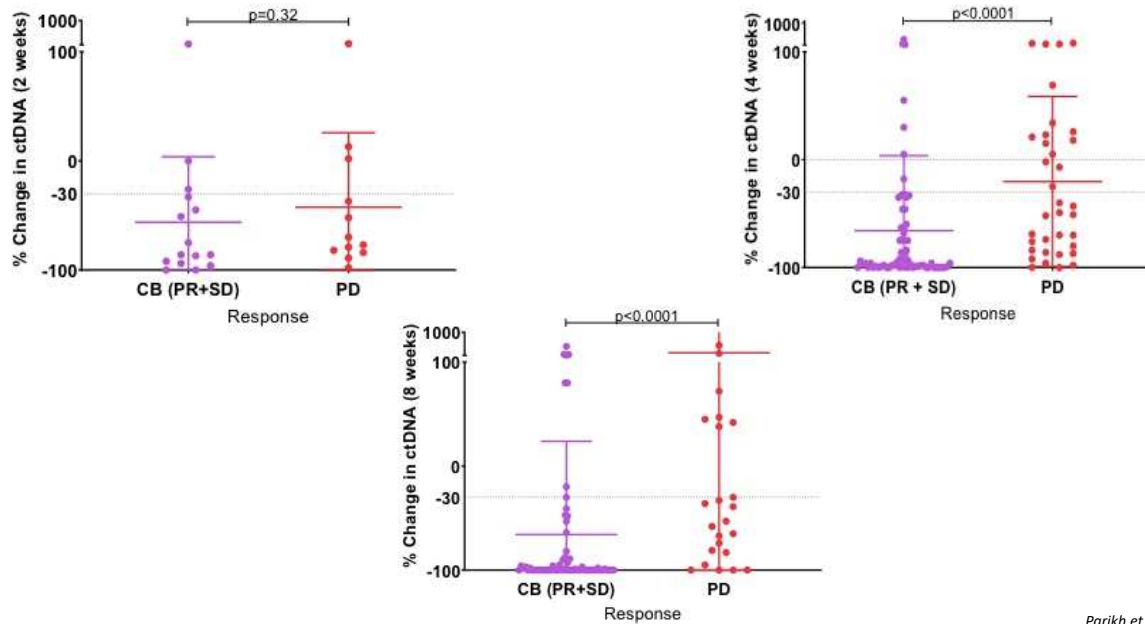
Serial ctDNA to predict treatment response



138 patients enrolled

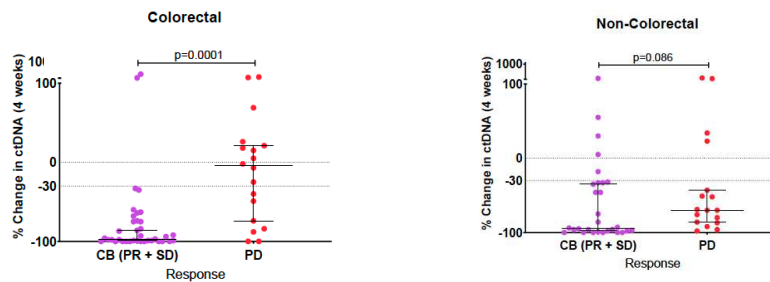
- 50% colorectal cancer
- 29% pancreatic cancer
- 13% biliary cancers
- 12% esophagogastric cancer
- 6% other gastrointestinal primaries
- 70% received cytotoxic chemo
- 17% received targeted agents
- 13% received both combined

Change in ctDNA over time

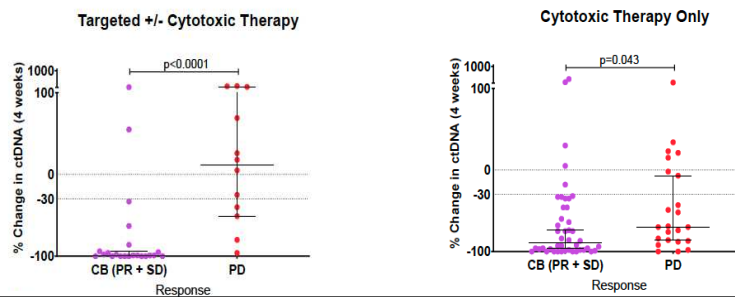


Parikh et al., CCR 2020

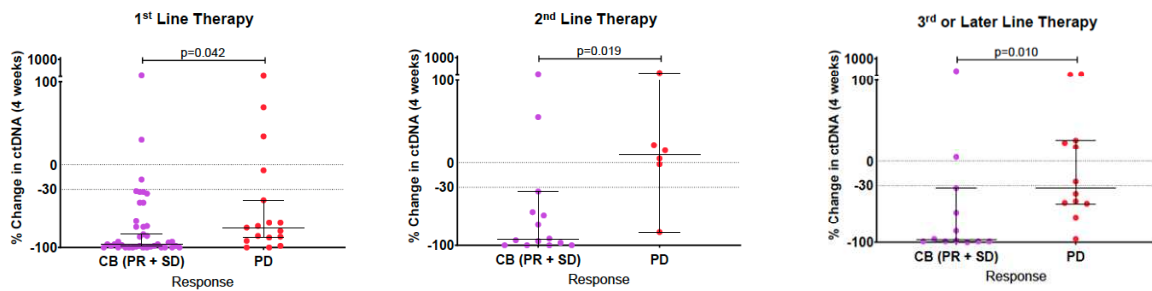
ctDNA change at 4 weeks predicted response and clinical benefit in CRC patients but not in other cancer types...



... and receiving targeted therapy with/without chemotherapy



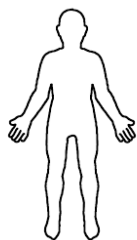
ctDNA change at 4 weeks is predictive of clinical benefit across different lines of therapy



Serial ctDNA monitoring may provide early indication of response to systemic therapy in metastatic GI cancer patients prior to radiographic assessments and regardless of the treatment

Minimal Residual disease: The Problem

Stage III CRC:
All patients get adjuvant chemo
>50% cured by surgery alone



Stage II CRC:
SOC is NO adjuvant chemo
10-15% of patients recur

Curative Intent Surgery

Negative

Positive



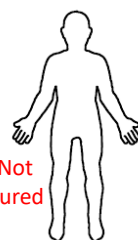
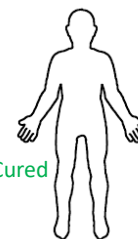
Minimal Residual Disease

None

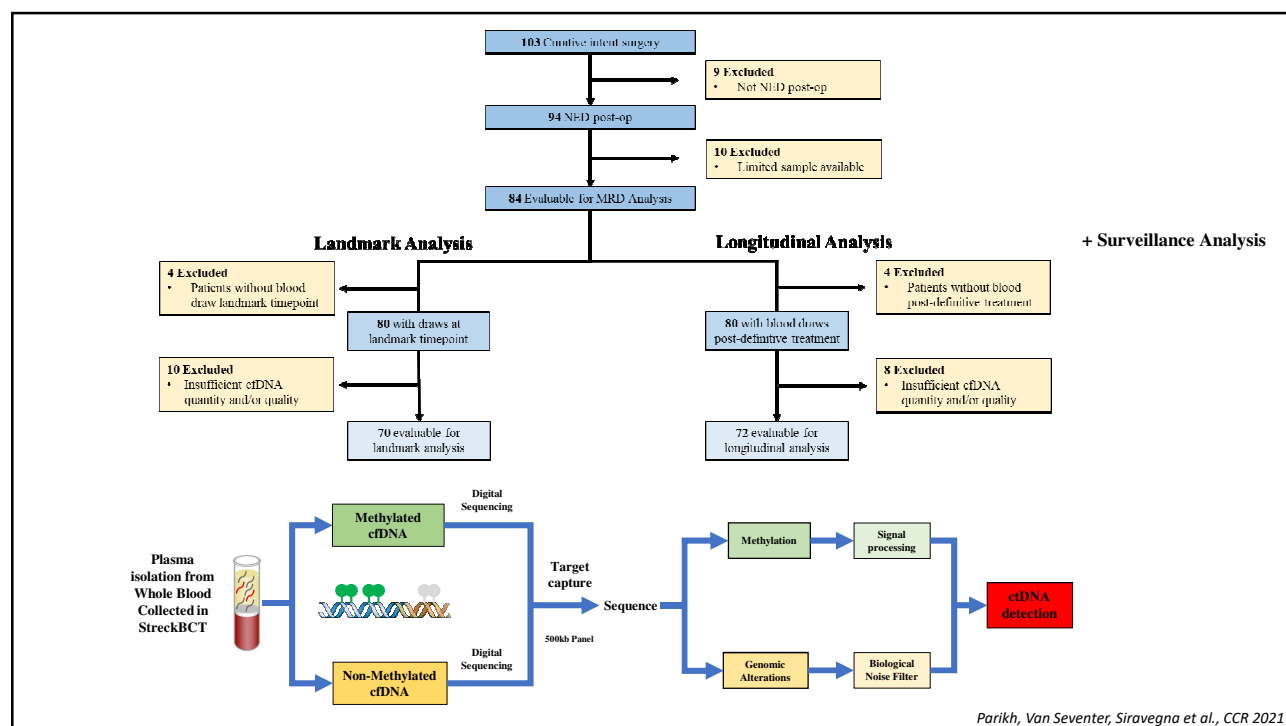
Present

Cured

Not Cured

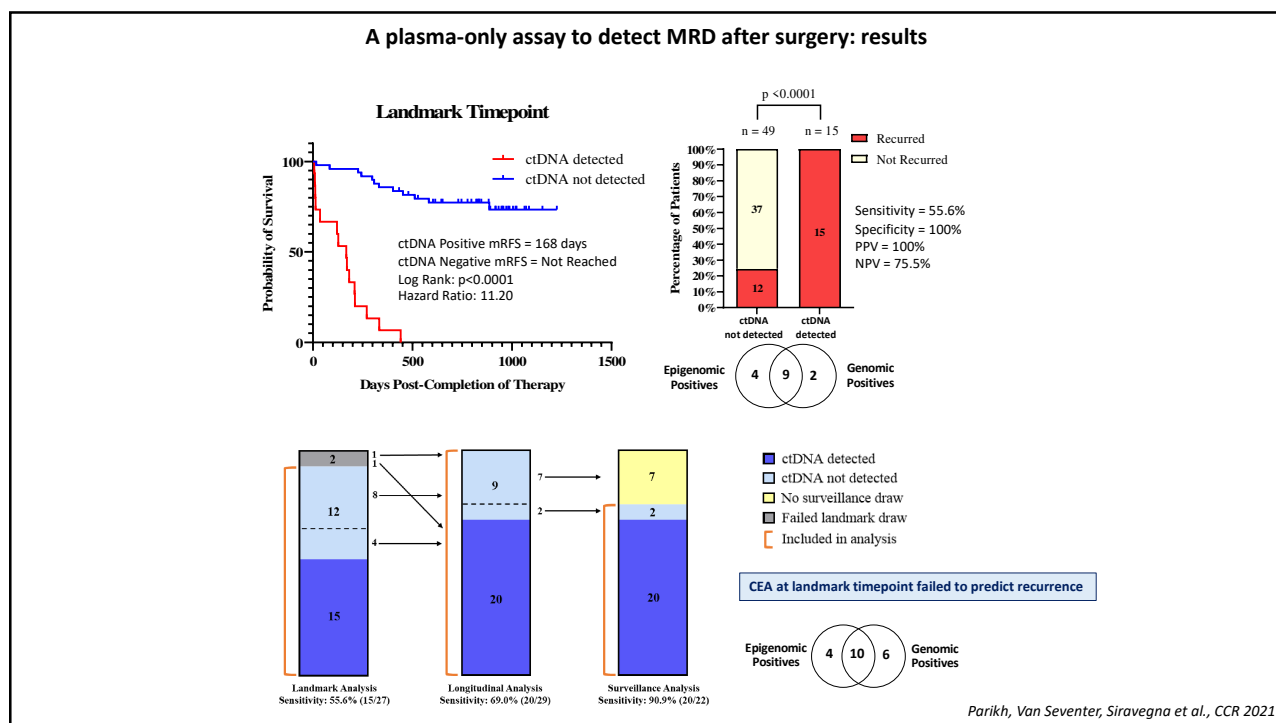
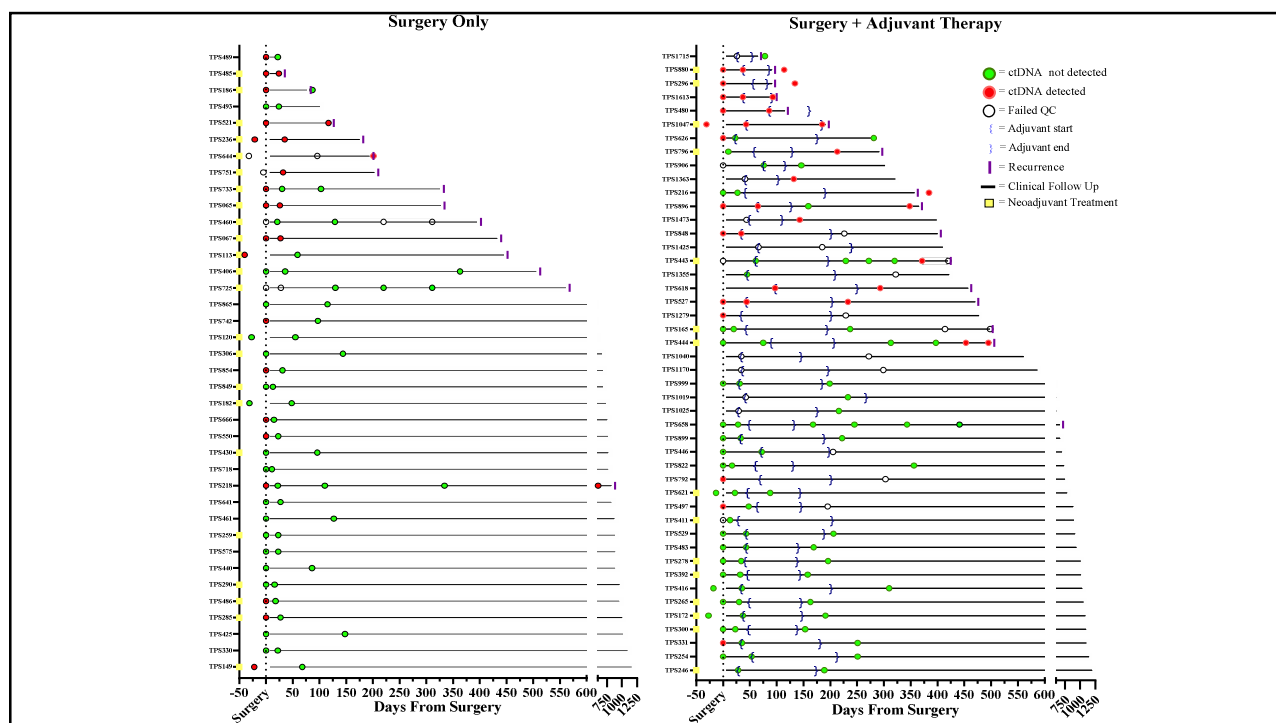


We have no way to determine who is cured and who will recur

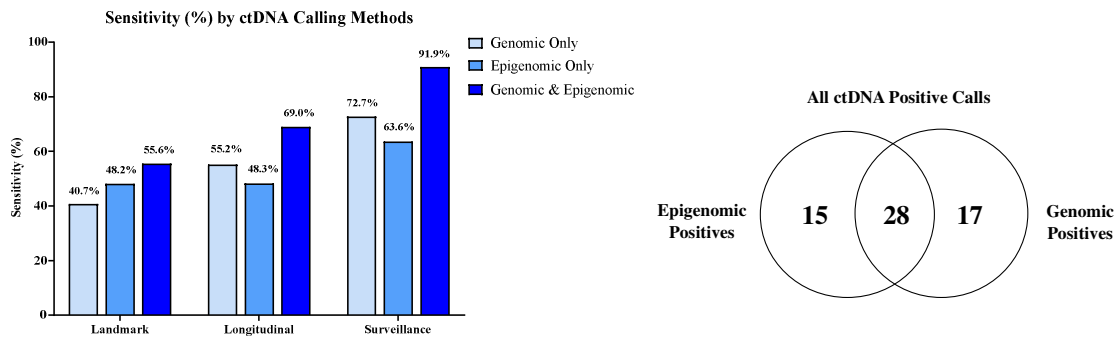


Baseline patient and disease characteristics

Characteristic	Overall Cohort	
	N = 84	%
Age (years)– median (range)	60 (35-84)	
Sex		
Female	33	39.3
Male	51	60.7
Stage at Surgery		
I	8	9.5
II	20	23.8
III	40	47.6
IV	16	19.0
Sidedness		
Right	18	21.4
Transverse	5	6.0
Left	31	36.9
Rectal	30	35.7
Neoadjuvant Treatment	38	45.2
Adjuvant Treatment	46	54.8
Type of Adjuvant Treatment		
FOLFOX	31	67.4
CAPOX	7	15.2
FOLFOX + chemoxRT	3	6.5
5FU/LV	3	6.5
Other	2	4.3
Days on Adjuvant Treatment – median (range)	134.5 (28-463)	
Experienced Disease Recurrence	30	35.7
Days from Surgery to Recurrence – median (range)	348.5 (35-887)	
Days of Clinical Follow Up from Surgery – median (range)	632.5 (33-1246)	




The combination of genomic and epigenomic calls is key to improve ctDNA detection



Parikh, Van Seventer, Siravegna et al., CCR 2021

Conclusions

- Molecular profiling through ctDNA can be used to guide treatment decisions, particularly when inadequate tissue is available
- ctDNA can uncover molecular heterogeneity in the same patient, reflecting lesion-specific responses
- Liquid biopsy may offer the ability to monitor emergence of resistance mechanisms in real-time and adjust therapy accordingly
- ctDNA at 4 weeks is a better predictor of radiologic response and clinical benefit to targeted agents and cytotoxic drugs in patients with mGI cancers
- A plasma ctDNA only assay, integrating genomic and epigenomic alterations assessment, can identify MRD in CRC patients at risk of recurrence after surgery with curative intent



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- ACS
- ASCO CDA
- SU2C Colorectal Dream Team Award
- Gateway Foundation
- ECOR fund for Medical discovery

**First and foremost all the patients
and their families*

MGH Center for GI Cancers

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- Aparna Parikh
- Sam Klepmner

ALL THE GI CANCER TEAM

MGH Pathology


- John lafrate
- Joe Lennerz

MGH GI Research Assistant Team

- Emily Van Seventer

Corcoran Lab

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- Bryanna Norden
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- Meagan Ryan
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- Katerina Fella
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- Stephanie Mc Queen
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