



Preparing the future of Personalised Medicine: EP PerMed - January 17-18, 2023
Best practice of overcoming personalised medicine implementation barriers

JTC2019: RAD51predict, Patient stratification based on DNA repair functionality for cancer precision medicine

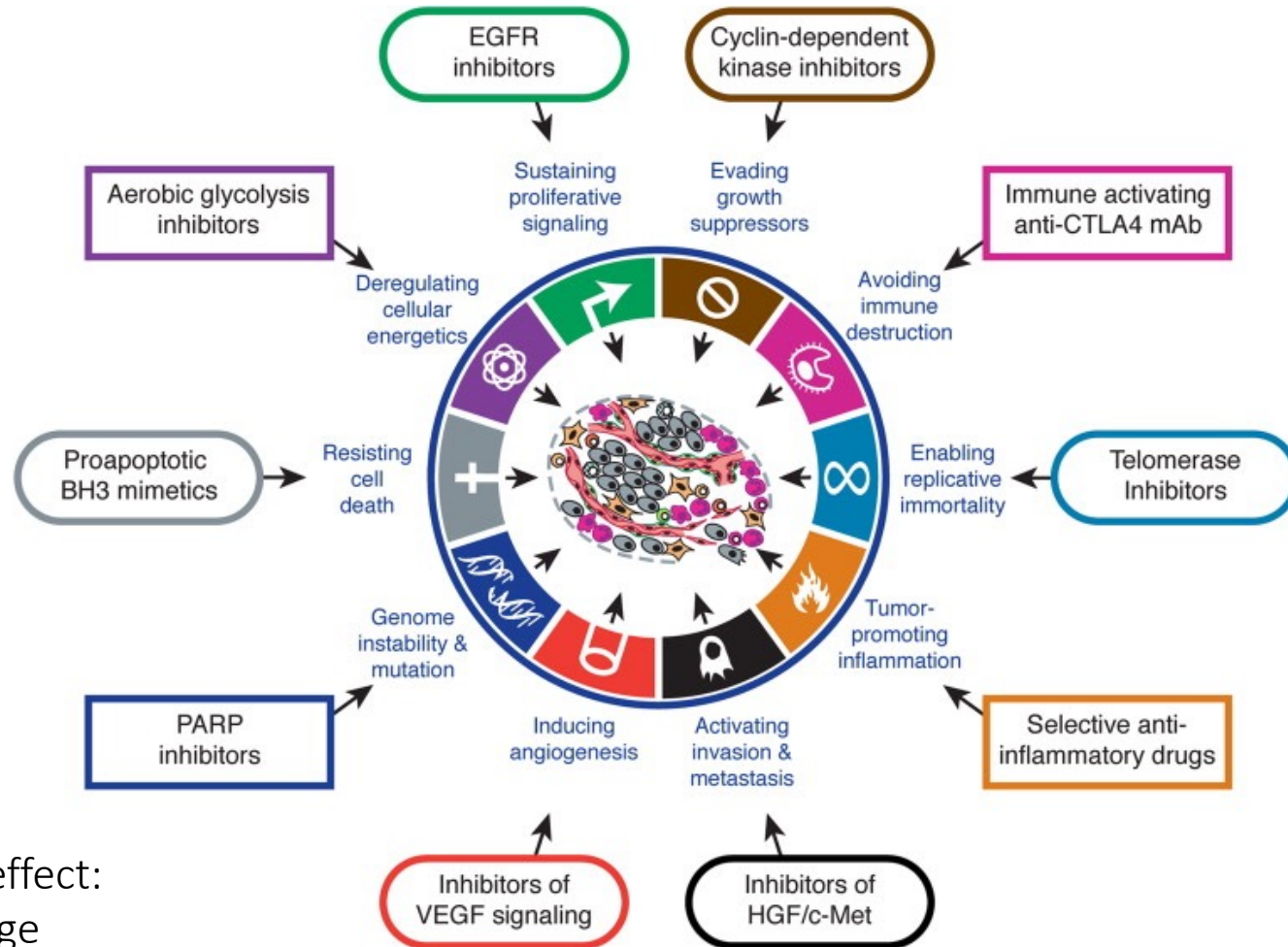
Dr. Violeta SERRA, Vall d'Hebron Institute of Oncology, Barcelona, Spain



Content

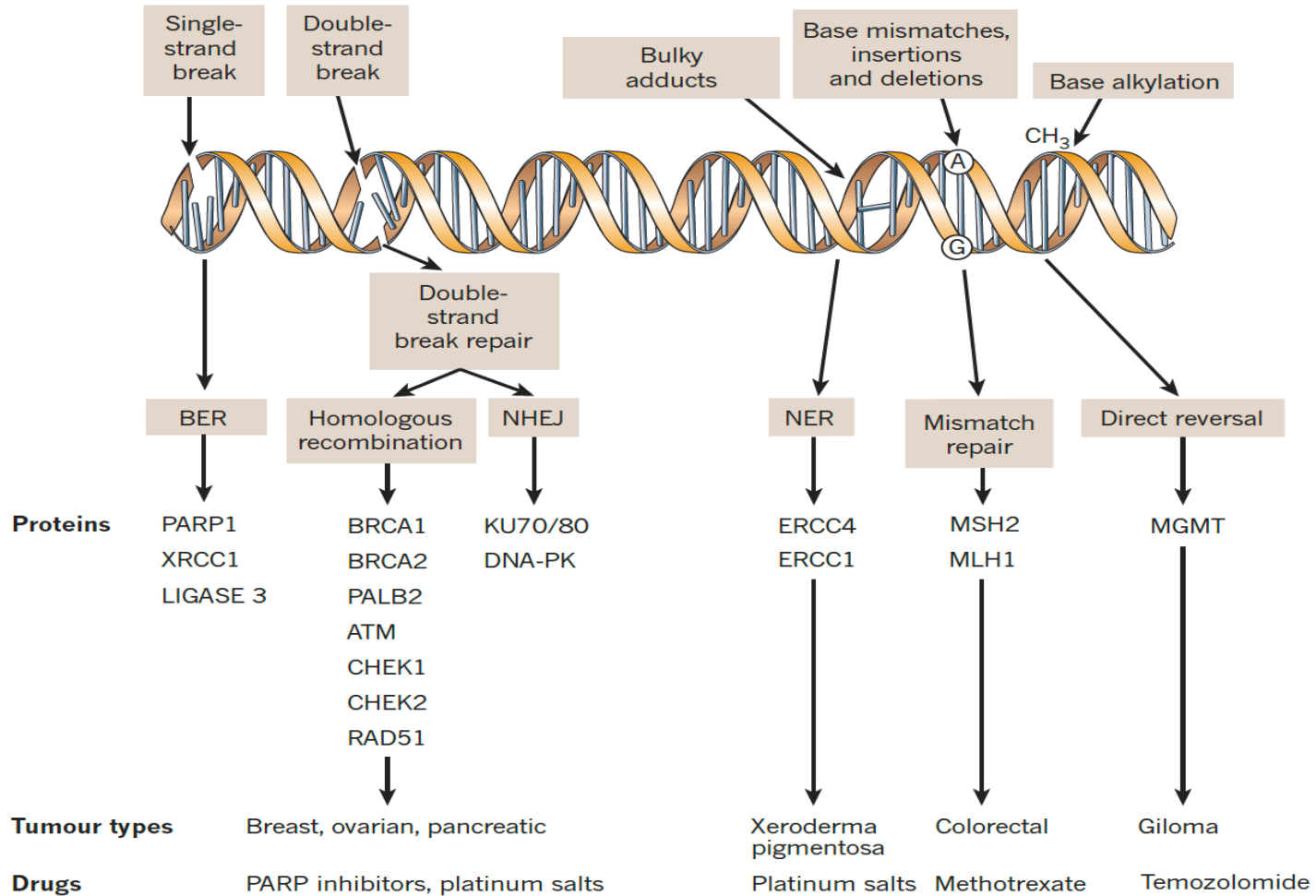
- Background: disease, treatments and biomarkers
- JTC2019 project overview
- Precision Medicine Challenges
- Proposed solutions

Genomic instability is a hallmark of cancer



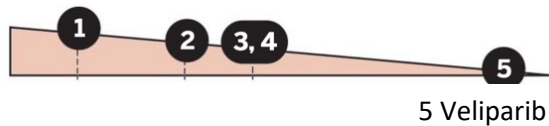
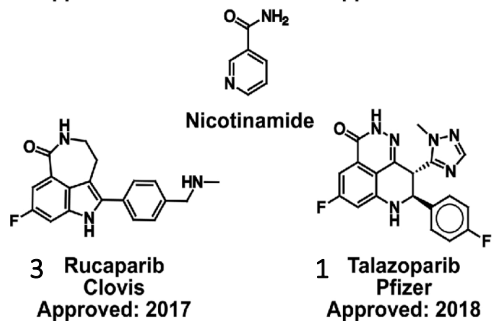
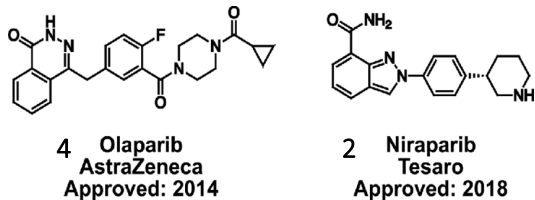
Combined effect:
 -DNA damage
 -DNA repair defects
 -failure to stop cell cycle

DNA repair deficiency in cancer

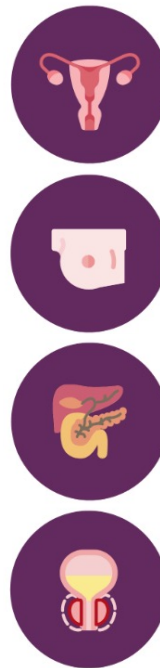


PARPi and biomarkers

Approved PARPi

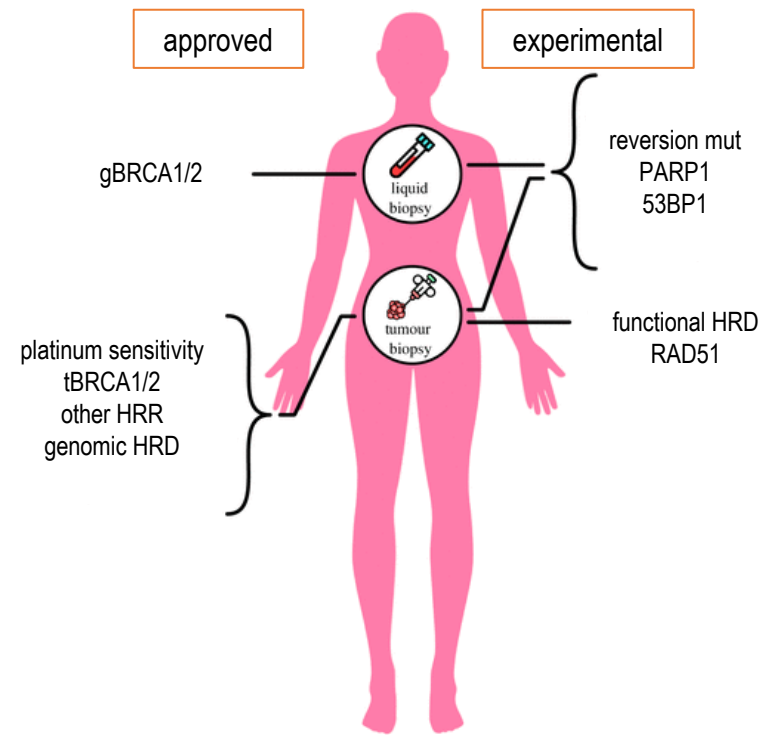


Cancer types



Monotherapy
Maintenance

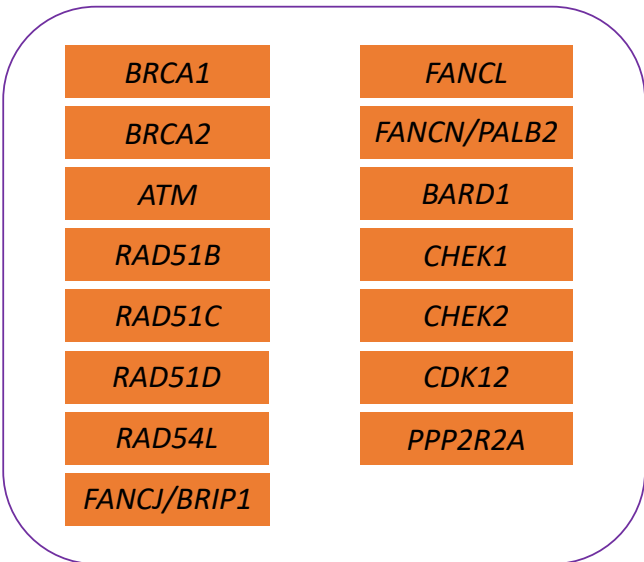
Biomarkers for PARPi



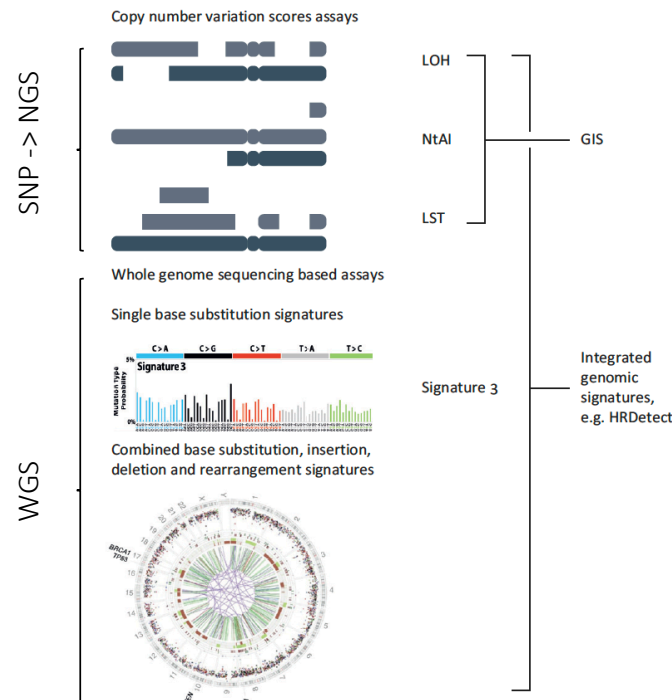
Spiegel et al, DNA Repair. 2021
Adapted from Lord & Ashworth, Science 2017
Adapted from Wicks et al, Open Biol. 2022

PARPi and biomarkers

Cause of HRD
HRR-gene alterations



Consequence of HRD
Genomic scars



Static

Dynamic

HRR, homologous recombination repair;
SNP (arrays), single nucleotide polymorphism (array);
NGS, next generation sequencing;
WGS, whole genome sequencing

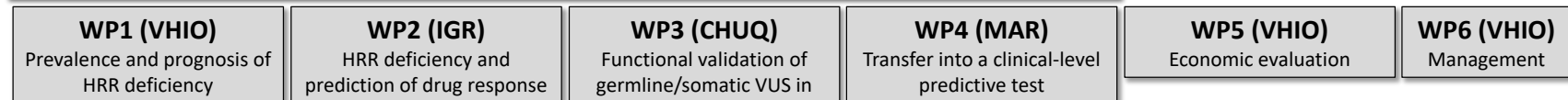
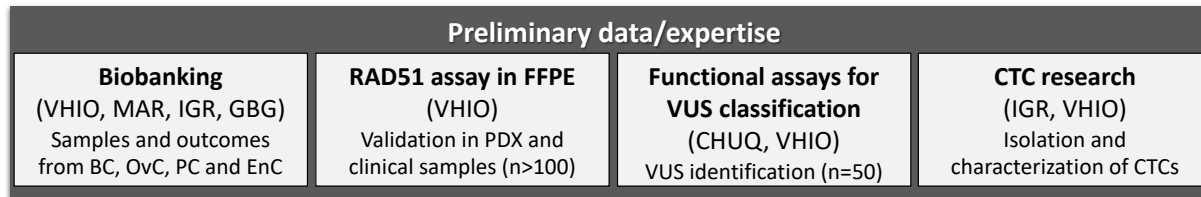
Project overview

Advance the development and clinical validation of RAD51predict as a diagnostic test to personalize anti-cancer treatment

In the present proposal, we aim to:

- 1) Establish the **prevalence of functional HRR deficiency (HRD)** and its **prognostic and predictive values** for personalized treatment with platinum salts and PARPi in BC, OvC, PC and EnC, using the RAD51 immuno-assay and genomic assays
- 2) Perform an **economic evaluation** of selecting patients for PARPi treatment based on the RAD51 assay, genomic assays, or the current selection criteria
- 3) Provide **functional validation of germline/somatic genetic variants of unknown significance (VUS)** using patient's data, cell lines and assessment of HRR markers in the tumour
- 4) Integrate functional HRD data into existing **public genomic databases**
- 5) Transfer the **RAD51 assay** into a clinical-level test: development of multiplexed protocols, automatization of image analysis, and real-time monitoring in circulating tumour cells (CTCs)

Scientific Work Packages



RESEARCH AREA 1
 "Translating Basic to Clinical Research and Beyond"

- Prevalence of HRR measured as RAD51 score, genomic scars or mutation
 - Correlations between HRR biomarkers
 - Correlation with prognosis

- Predictive value of RAD51 for platinum or PARPi
 - Comparison with genomic or genetic tests

- RAD51 in tumours
 - Cell culture models (CHUQ own funding and LUMC as collaborator)

- Staining automatization
 - Image digitalization
 - Cut-offs for RAD51 scoring in different settings
 - Liquid biopsies (CTCs)

- Cost-effectiveness analysis in the different cancer settings (Germany - not involved)

RESEARCH AREA 3
 "Research for Responsible Implementation"

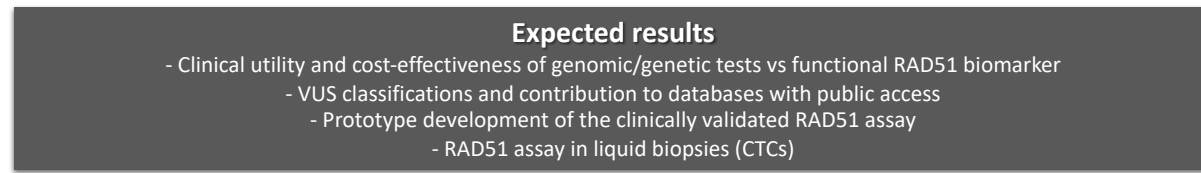
- Identification of new somatic VUS

RESEARCH AREA 2
 "Integrating Big Data and ICT Solutions"

- Data integration into large datasets: upload HRD biomarkers and drug response data to CIVIC

- Data integration into large datasets: upload functional validation of VUS to ENIGMA, ClinVar

- Automated RAD51 scoring
 - Pilot eHealth platform

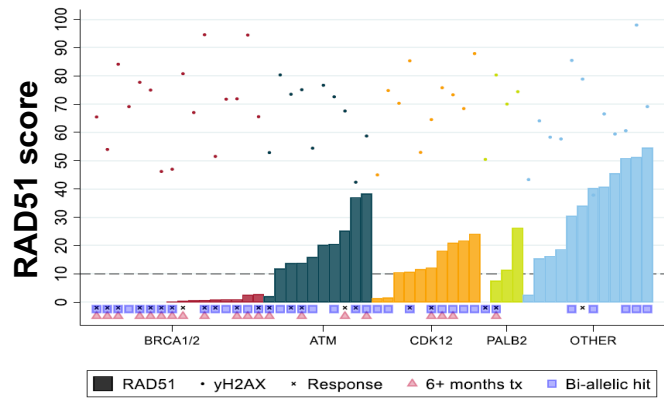


Scientific Outcomes

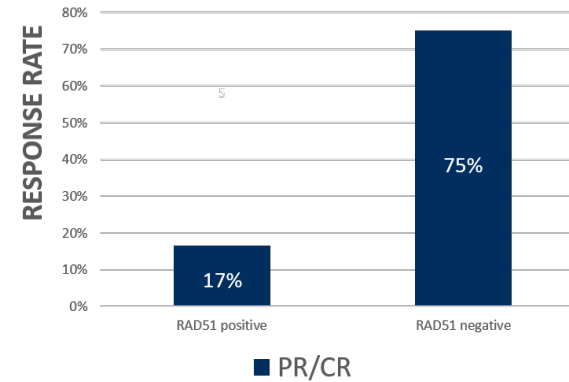
WP1 (VHIO)
Prevalence and prognosis of HRR deficiency

WP2 (IGR)
HRR deficiency and prediction of drug response

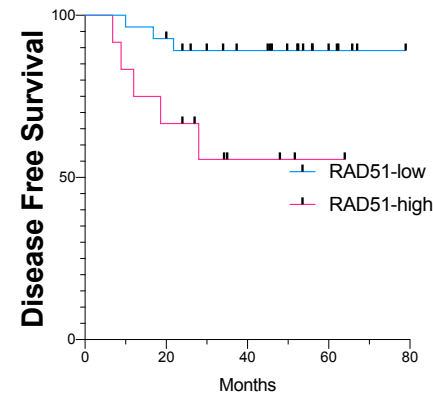
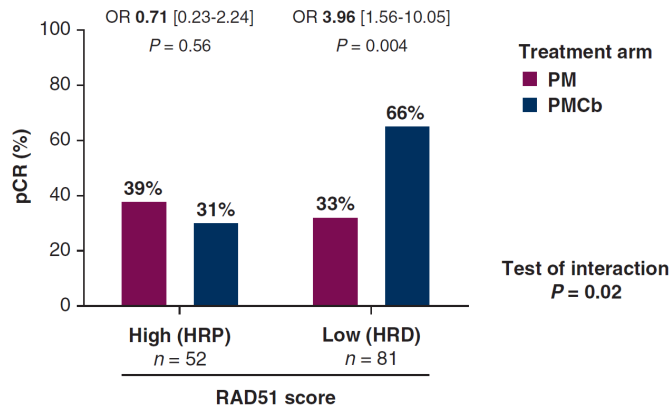
High concordance of RAD51 with biallelic mutations in mCRPC (*Can Disc* 2021)



High response rate in HGSOc with BRCA1/2 mutation and HRD by RAD51 (*under review*)



In TNBC, RAD51 score predicts platinum response and DFS independently of pCR (*Annals of Onc* 2022 and *ESMO* 2022)



Personalised Medicine Challenges (diagnostic)

Technical

- Development of lab-based test beyond standard techniques
- Data collection, storage, sharing, and integration with health records

Level of evidence

- Preclinical validation
- Retrospective and prospective clinical trials

Economic

- Development of diagnostic-level / commercial test
- Prospective clinical trials (cost of drugs)

Regulatory

- Need of high-level expertise
- EU-IVD regulation

Social

- Incorporating biomarker information into clinical care
- Cost of the assays and drugs

Technical

| Challenge | Solution |
|---|---|
| Immunofluorescence requiring specific microscope settings that are not available in routine diagnostic laboratories | centralised test in trained centers interlaboratory validation |
| Optimising the test from solid tumour to liquid biopsies (CTCs) | develop new protocols |
| Manual vs automated scoring | digital pathology |
| Histology-based assay in the era of genomics | provide comparative results to genomic biomarkers |
| Data storage and sharing: research vs local hospital vs international partners | different data storage structures |

Level of evidence

| Challenge | Solution |
|--|---|
| Preclinical evidence recapitulating cancer heterogeneity | patient-derived models (n>100) |
| Demonstrating clinical evidence | access to clinical cohorts with annotated outcome (clinical trials) |
| Design of prospective clinical trials | team up with cooperative groups and pharma |

Economic

| Challenge | Solution |
|--|---|
| High cost of biomarker validation with prospective clinical trials | team up with pharma |
| High cost of development of a diagnostic-level / commercial test | strong IP |
| | license to a diagnostic company |
| | support from an interested pharma company |
| | spin-off with venture capital |

Regulatory

| Challenge | Solution |
|---|--|
| Need of high-level expertise EU-IVD regulation | Include experts and training in the project |

Social

| Challenge | Solution |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Economic analysis: lack of real-world clinical evidence | Add data from prospective trials |

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Acknowledgments



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 Alexandra Leary, IGR
 Jym Masson, CHUQ
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Questions?