

UNIVERSITÉ DE
VERSAILLES
ST-QUENTIN-EN-YVELINES



université PARIS-SACLAY



institutCurie

CDx in oncology

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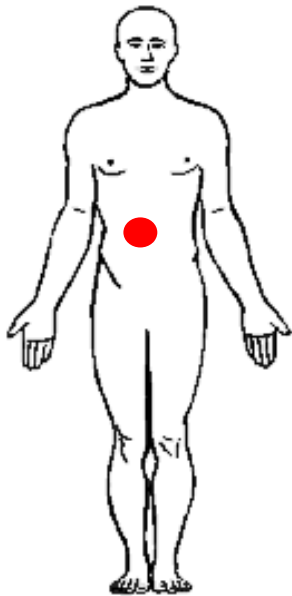
Head, Department of Drug Development and Innovation (D³i)

INSERM U900 Research unit

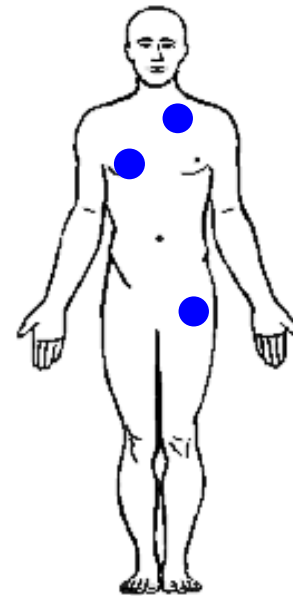
Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines University

FEAM – Geneva – September 27, 2018

Treatment of cancer

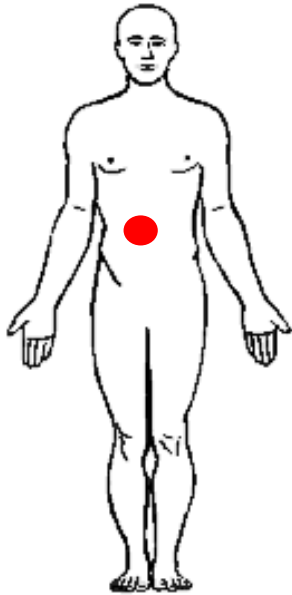


● Primary tumor



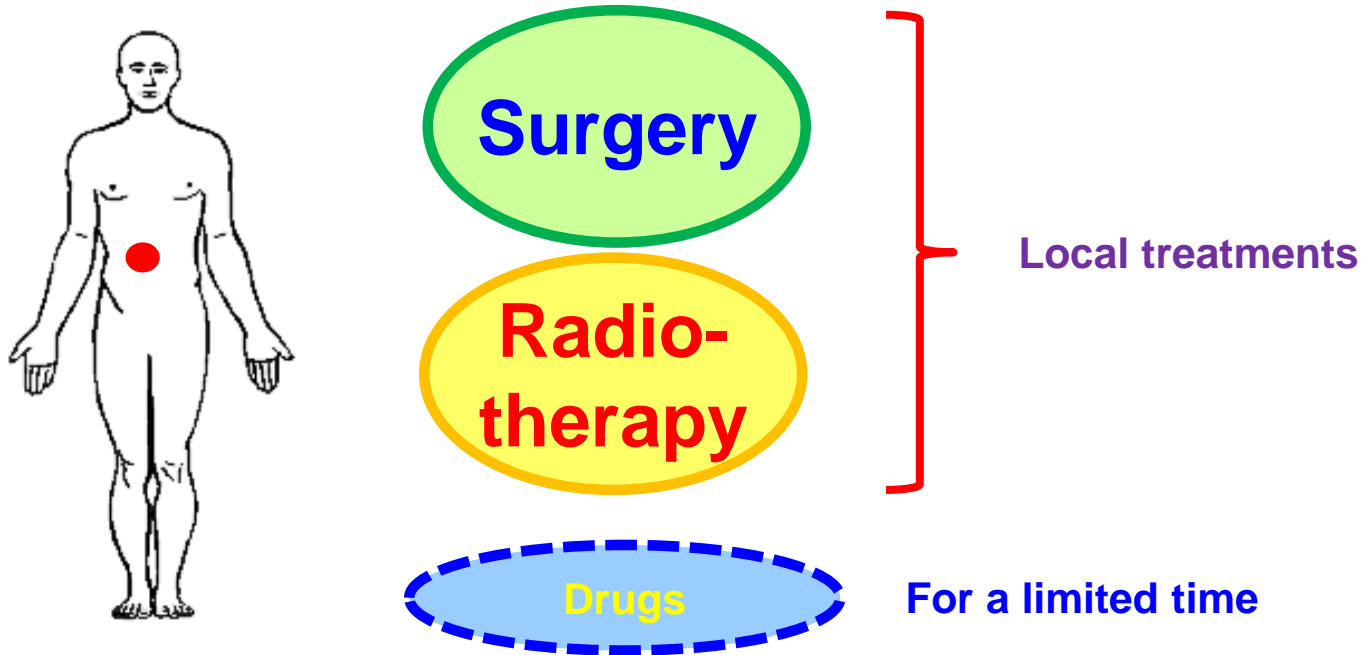
● Metastases

Treatment of cancer



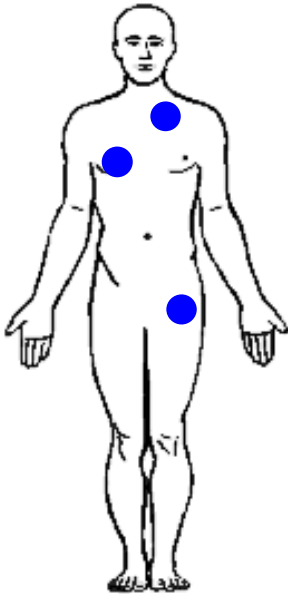
→ Aim = cure

Treatment of cancer

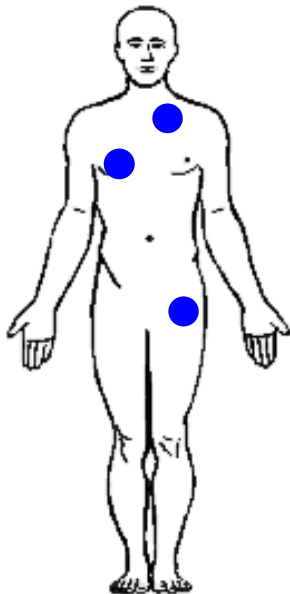


→ Aim = cure

Treatment of cancer



Treatment of cancer



Drugs

Treatment for life

Surgery

Radio-therapy

Curable situation in ~5% of cases (exception of germline tumors [95%])

Chronic disease



institutCurie

Treatment of cancer

Surgery

Radiotherapy

Chemotherapy

20th century

21st century





No biomarkers

Treatment of cancer

Surgery

Radiotherapy

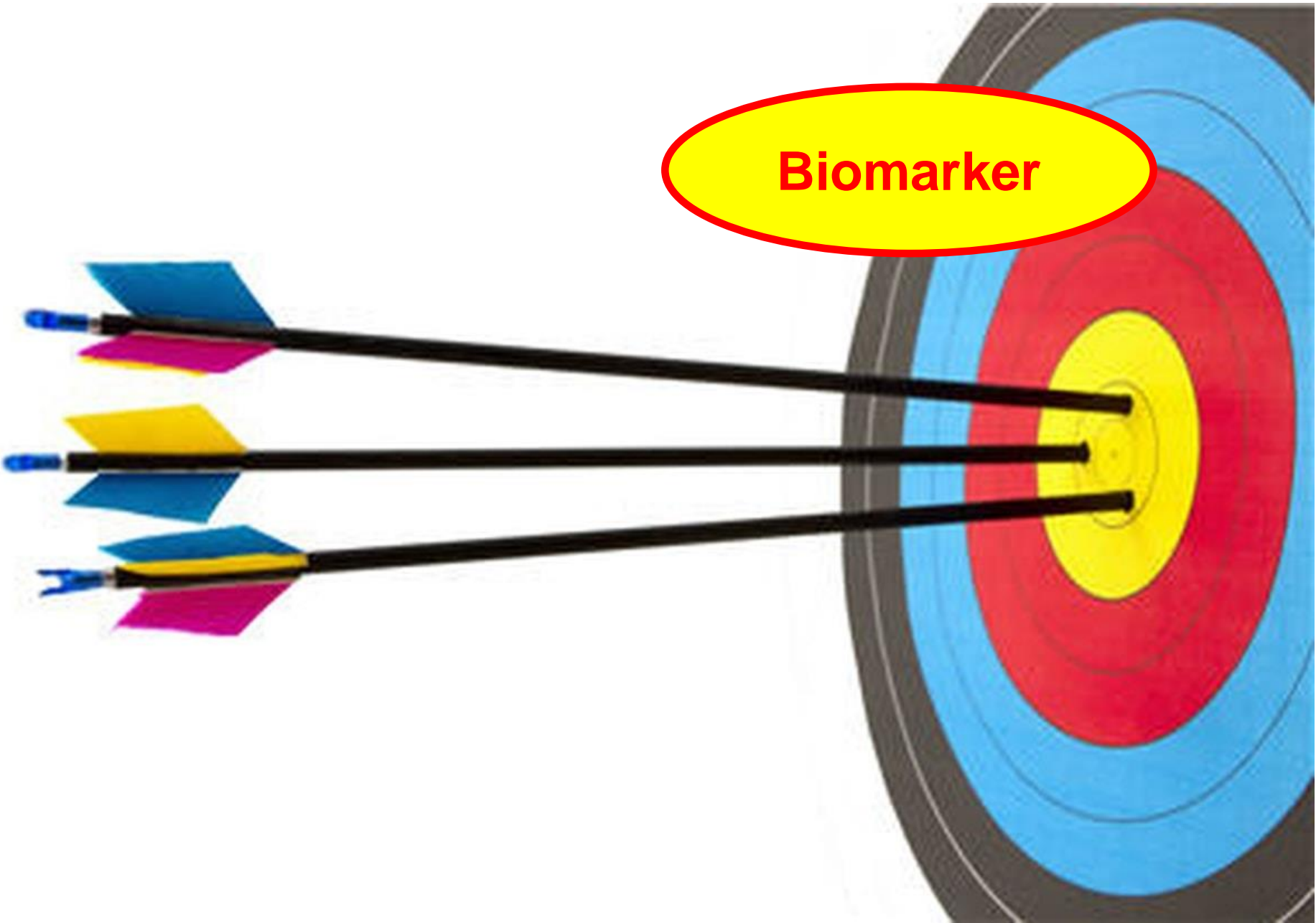
Chemotherapy

Targeted therapy

20th century

21st century

Biomarker



Treatment of cancer

Targeted therapies	Tumor type	Biomarker
EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors	Lung	EGFR mutations
HER2-targeting agents	Breast Gastric	HER2 amplifications HER2 amplifications
EGFR monoclonal antibodies	Colorectal	KRAS mutations
BRAF inhibitors	Melanoma	BRAF mutations
ALK inhibitors	Lung	ALK translocations
ROS1 inhibitors	Lung	ROS1 translocations
KIT inhibitors	GIST	KIT expression

Treatment of cancer

Targeted therapies	Tumor type	Biomarker	Survival benefit
EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors	Lung	EGFR mutations	Years
HER2-targeting agents	Breast Gastric	HER2 amplifications HER2 amplifications	Years Months
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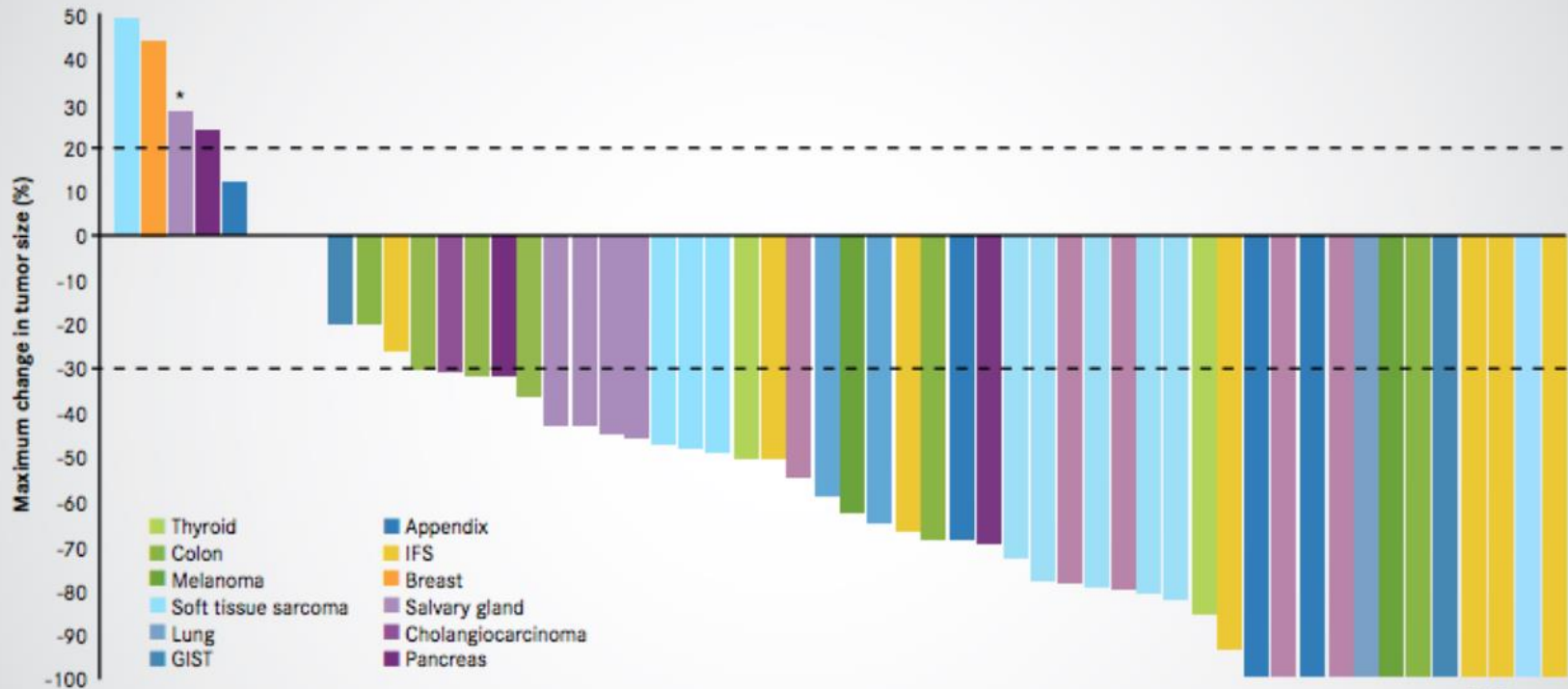
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Hormone therapy	Breast	ER/PR expression	Years

Treatment of cancer

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ALK inhibitors	Lung	ALK translocations	Years
ROS1 inhibitors	Lung	ROS1 translocations	Years
KIT inhibitors	GIST	KIT expression	Years
Hormone therapy	Breast	ER/PR expression	Years
NTRK inhibitors	All	NTRK translocations	Years

Treatment of cancer

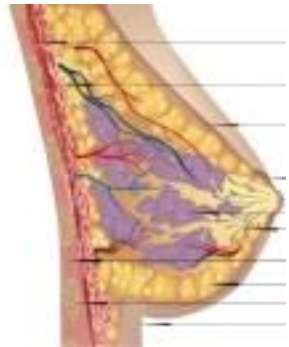


*Patient had TRK solvent front resistance mutation (*NTRK* G623R) at baseline due to prior therapy. * Pathologic CR
 Note: One patient not shown here. Patient experienced clinical progression and no post-baseline tumor measurements were recorded.
 CR indicates complete response; GIST, gastrointestinal stromal tumor; IFS, infantile fibrosarcoma.

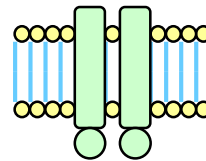
Treatment of cancer

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ROS1 inhibitors	Lung	ROS1 translocations	Years
KIT inhibitors	GIST	KIT expression	Years
Hormone therapy	Breast	ER/PR expression	Years
NTRK inhibitors	All	NTRK translocations	Years
mTOR inhibitors	Breast/Kidney/Endocrine	-	Months
VEGF(R) inhibitors	Lung/Breast/Colorectal/ Glioblastoma/Kidney/ Ovarian/Gastric	-	Months
CDK4/6 inhibitors	Breast	-	Months

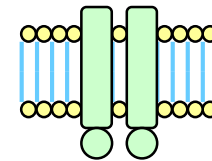
Treatment of cancer



HER-2



Trastuzumab
(Herceptin®)

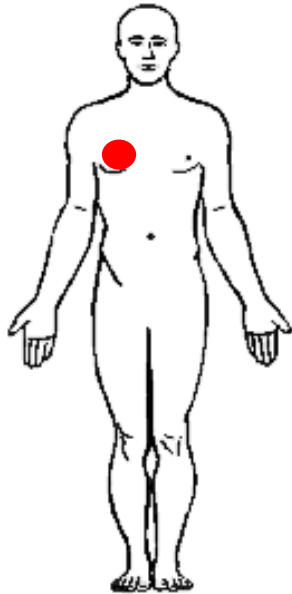


Lapatinib
(Tykerb®)

Amplification

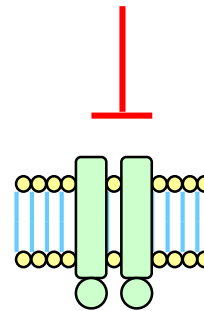
20%

Treatment of cancer



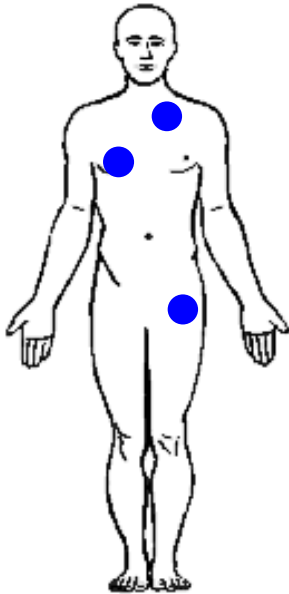
- HER2+ breast cancer

Trastuzumab
(Herceptin®)



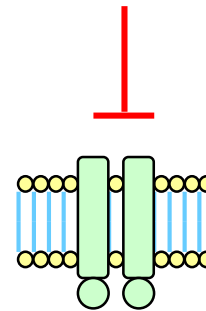
→ Risk of recurrence
decreased by 50%

Treatment of cancer



- HER2+ metastatic breast cancer

Trastuzumab
(Herceptin®)



→ Median overall survival increased from <2 to >6 years

Treatment of cancer

Surgery

Radiotherapy

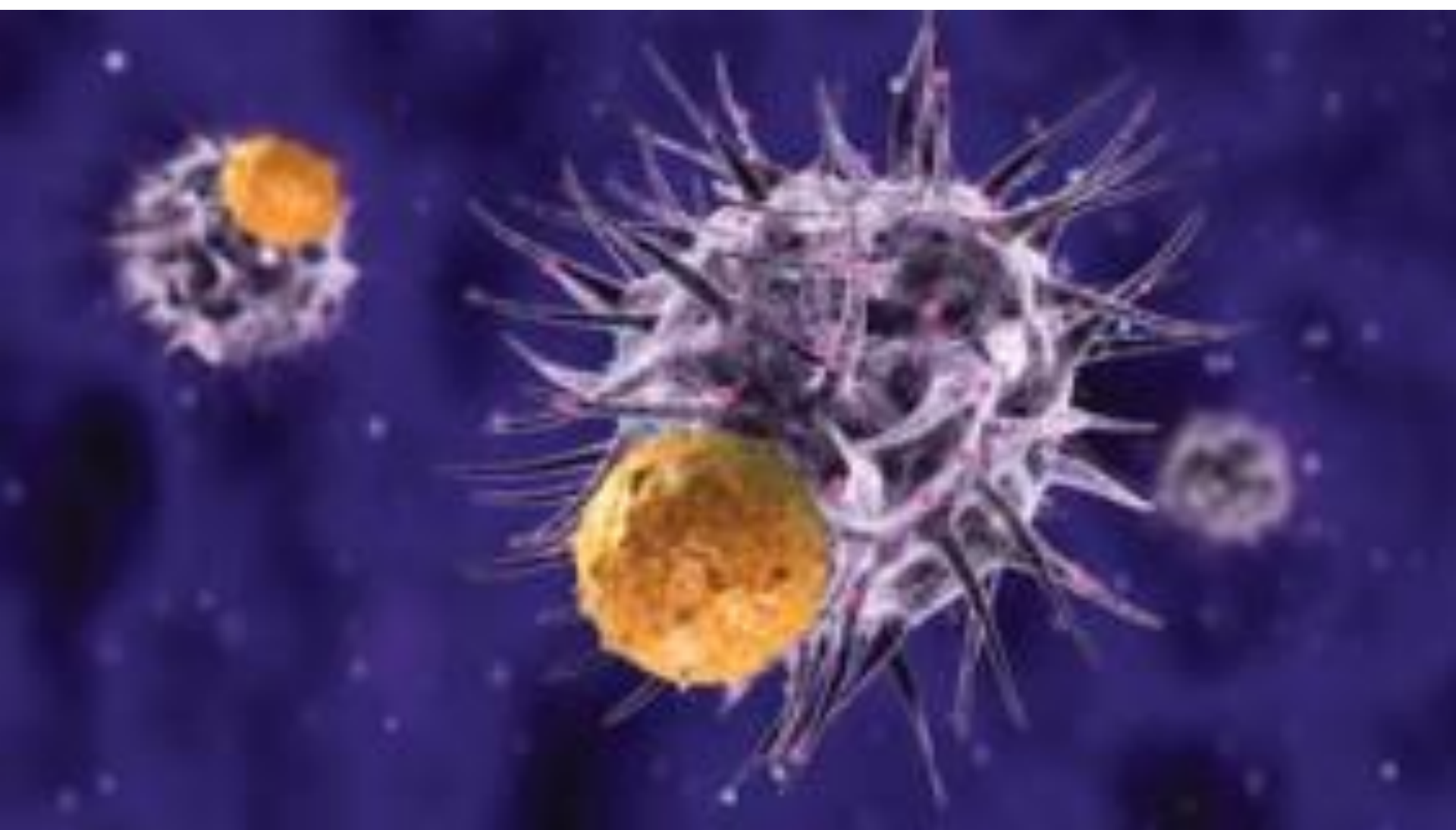
Chemotherapy

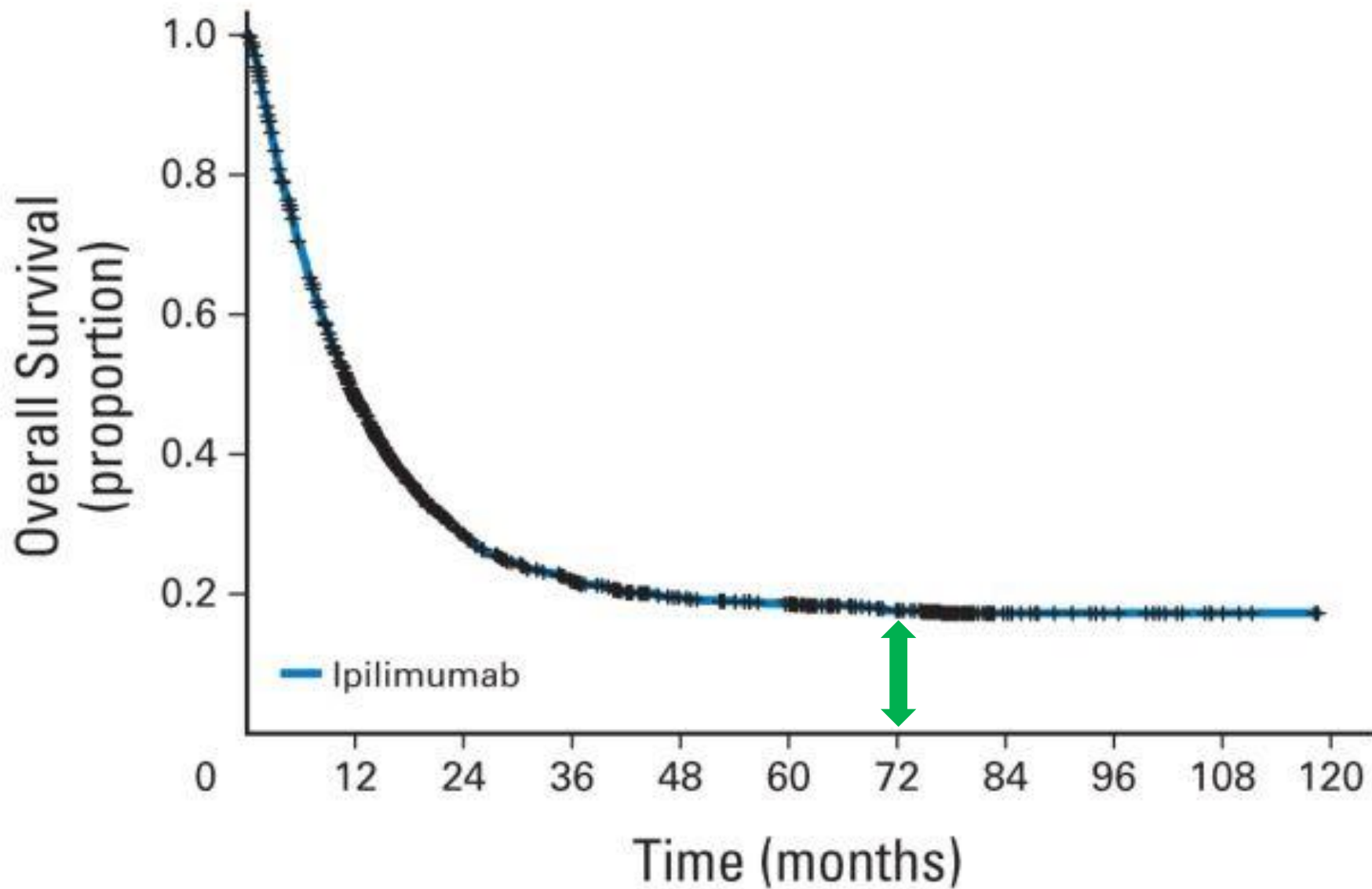
Targeted therapy

Immunotherapy

20th century

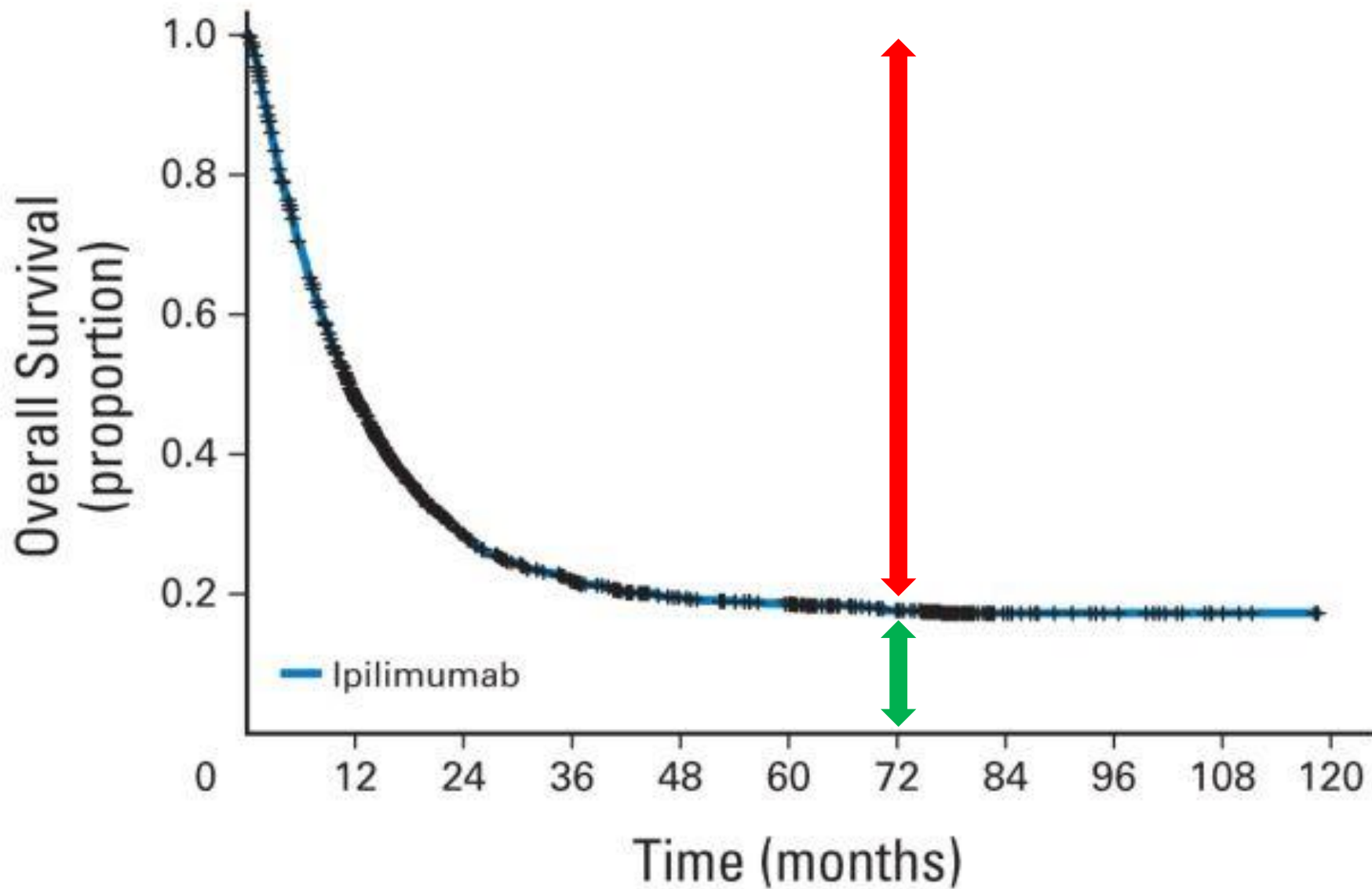
21st century





No. at risk

Ipilimumab 1,861 839 370 254 192 170 120 26 15 5 0



No. at risk

Ipilimumab 1,861 839 370 254 192 170 120 26 15 5 0

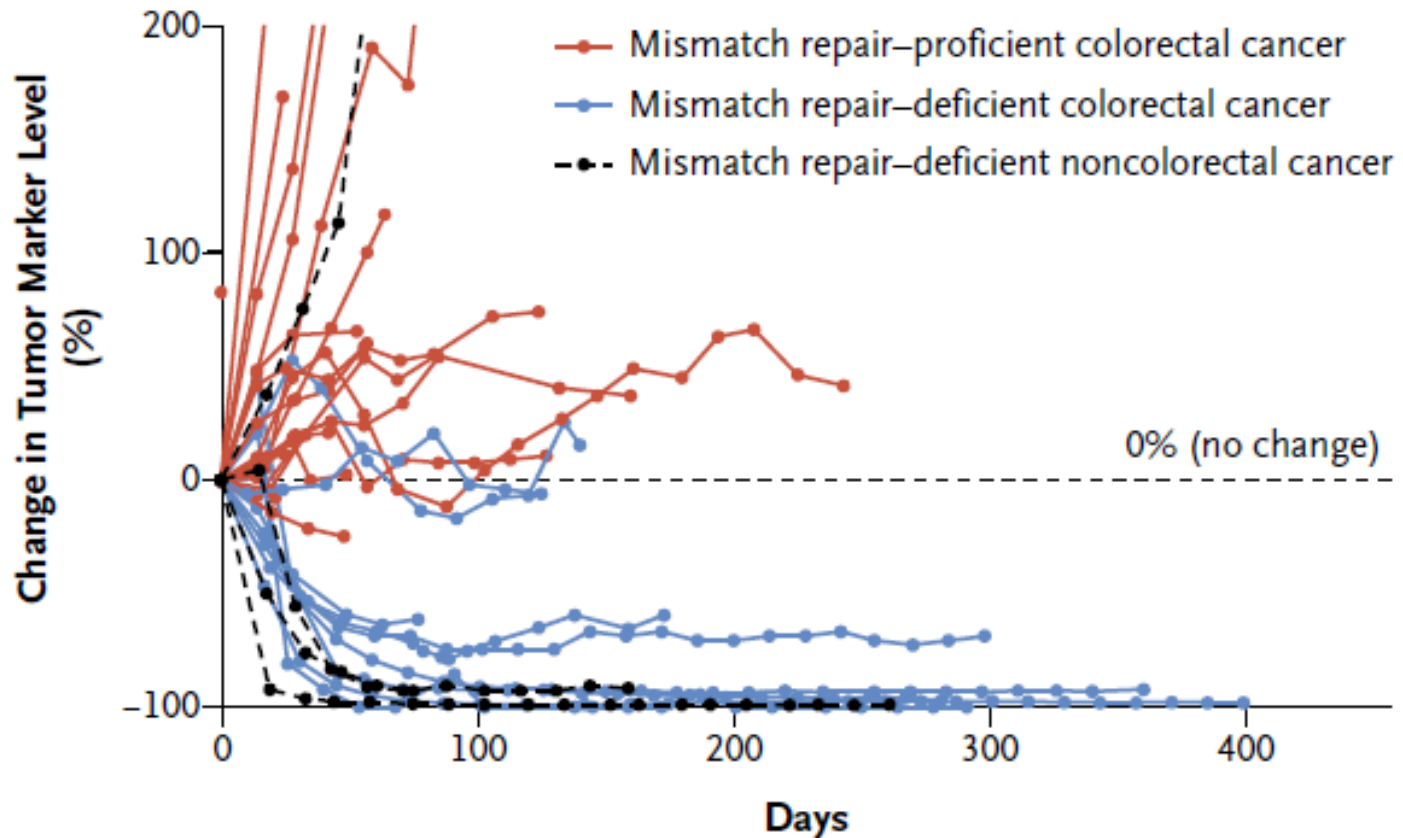
Treatment of cancer

Tumor type	Setting	Biomarker
Lung	1 st line single agent	PD-L1 expression
	1 st line + chemo	-
	2 nd line single agent	-
	Adjuvant post CRT	-
Head and Neck	2 nd line single agent	-
Bladder	2 nd line single agent	-
Kidney	1 st line single agent	-
Melanoma	Any line single agent	-
Lymphoma	2 nd line single agent	-
Merckel cell	2 nd line single agent	-

Treatment of cancer

Tumor type	Setting	Biomarker	% responders	Survival benefit
Lung	1 st line single agent	PD-L1 expression	50%	Months
	1 st line + chemo	-	NA	Months
	2 nd line single agent	-	20%	Months
	Adjuvant post CRT	-	NA	Months
Head and Neck	2 nd line single agent	-	20%	Months
Bladder	2 nd line single agent	-	20%	Months
Kidney	1 st line single agent	-	20%	Months
Melanoma	Any line single agent	-	40%	Months
Lymphoma	2 nd line single agent	-	80%	Months
Merckel cell	2 nd line single agent	-	30%	Months

Treatment of cancer



Treatment of cancer

Tumor type	Setting	Biomarker	% responders	Survival benefit
Lung	1 st line single agent	PD-L1 expression	50%	Months
	1 st line + chemo	-	NA	Months
	2 nd line single agent	-	20%	Months
	Adjuvant post CRT	-	NA	Months
Head and Neck	2 nd line single agent	-	20%	Months
Bladder	2 nd line single agent	-	20%	Months
Kidney	1 st line single agent	-	20%	Months
Melanoma	Any line single agent	-	40%	Months
Lymphoma	2 nd line single agent	-	80%	Months
Merckel cell	2 nd line single agent	-	30%	Months
All	Any line single agent	MSI	40%	Years

Challenges

1) Identification of **resistance biomarkers** to targeted therapies/immunotherapy

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- **T790M** EGFR mutation in EGFR-mutated **lung** cancer patients treated with **EGFR inhibitors**
- **ESR1** mutations in **breast** cancer patients treated with **aromatase inhibitors**

Challenges

1) Identification of **resistance biomarkers** to targeted therapies/immunotherapy

- **T790M** EGFR mutation in EGFR-mutated **lung** cancer patients treated with **EGFR inhibitors**
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→ **Sequential** analyses of tumor DNA

Challenges

1) Identification of **resistance biomarkers** to targeted therapies/immunotherapy

- **T790M** EGFR mutation in EGFR-mutated **lung** cancer patients treated with **EGFR inhibitors**
- **ESR1** mutations in **breast** cancer patients treated with **aromatase inhibitors**

→ **Sequential** analyses of tumor DNA

→ **ctDNA** analysis might be a solution to avoid tumor **biopsies**

Challenges

2) Identification of biomarkers of efficacy of **immunotherapy**

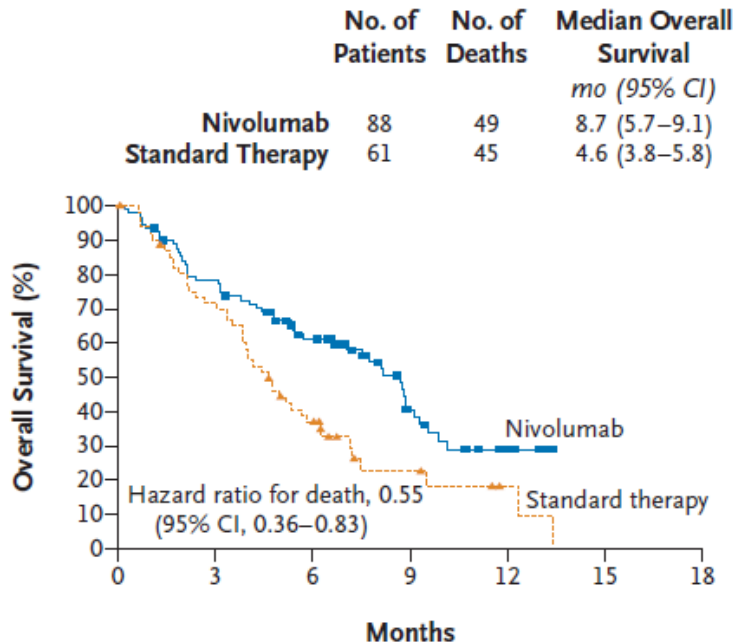
Challenges

2) Identification of biomarkers of efficacy of **immunotherapy**

- a **minority** of cancer patients **benefit** from immunotherapy although **survival benefits** are reported **without using biomarkers**

Challenges

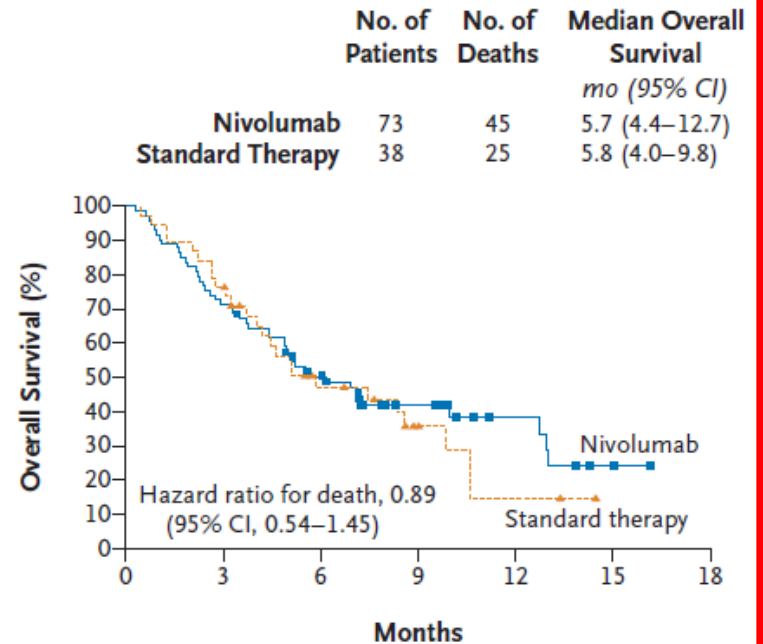
A Overall Survival among Patients with Baseline PD-L1 $\geq 1\%$



No. at Risk

	0	3	6	9	12	15	18
Nivolumab	88	67	44	18	6	0	0
Standard therapy	61	42	20	6	2	0	0

B Overall Survival among Patients with Baseline PD-L1 $< 1\%$



No. at Risk

	0	3	6	9	12	15	18
Nivolumab	73	52	33	17	8	3	0
Standard therapy	38	29	14	6	2	0	0

Challenges

2) Identification of biomarkers of efficacy of **immunotherapy**

- a **minority** of cancer patients **benefit** from immunotherapy although **survival benefits** are reported **without using biomarkers**

→ Need for identifying **biomarkers** to avoid **ineffective treatments** to patients and to preserve the **financial health** of our systems

Challenges

3) Democratization of **high throughput technologies** to identify targets

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→ **Concordance** between the results of a single gene CDx and NGS?

Challenges

3) Democratization of **high throughput technologies** to identify targets

- analysing multiple biomarkers in a **single assay** is a gain of **time**, **tissue** and likely **money**

→ **Concordance** between the results of a single gene CDx and NGS?

→ How **CDx companies** get their money back?

Conclusions

- The development of **biomarkers** has emerged with the advent of **targeted therapies** leading to **impressive efficacy** in **enriched** patient populations

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- The development of **biomarkers** has emerged with the advent of **targeted therapies** leading to **impressive efficacy** in **enriched** patient populations
- The development of **biomarkers** for **immunotherapy** is key since only a **minority** of patients benefit from these drugs

Conclusions

- The democratization of **NGS** is a gain of **time, tissue**, and likely **money**. However, the **quality** of the data has to be ensured and the impact on **CDx companies** be discussed.