



Memorial Sloan Kettering
Cancer Center

Genetics and Molecular Alterations in Pancreatic Cancer

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Disclosures

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Off label use and/or investigational use

Olaparib, rucaparib, veliparib, niraparib, ipilimumab, nivolumab

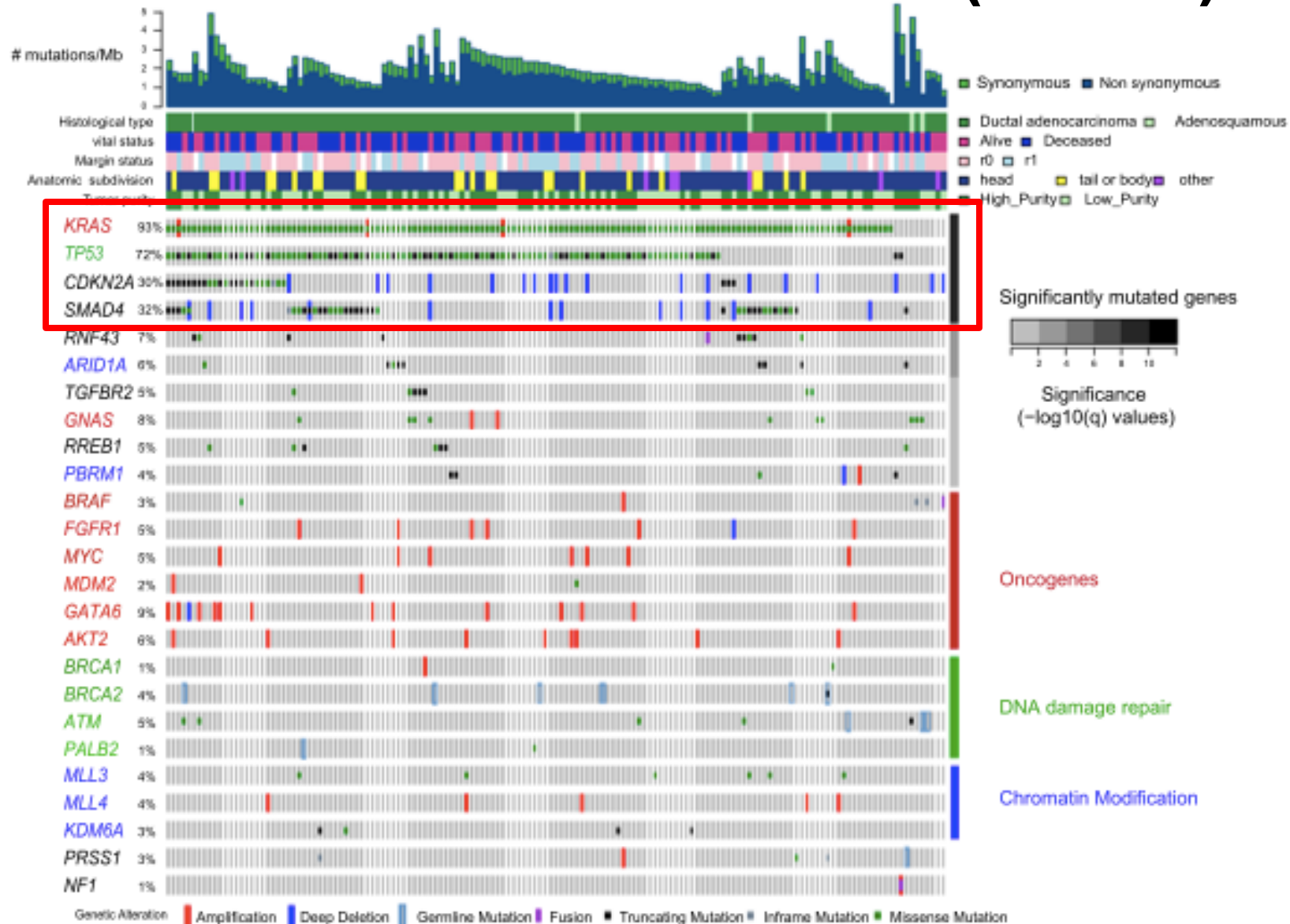


Agenda

- Molecular landscape of PDAC
- Somatic and germline testing in PDAC
- DNA damage repair directed strategies
 - Platinum agents
 - PARP inhibitors



The Pancreatic Cancer Genome (TCGA)

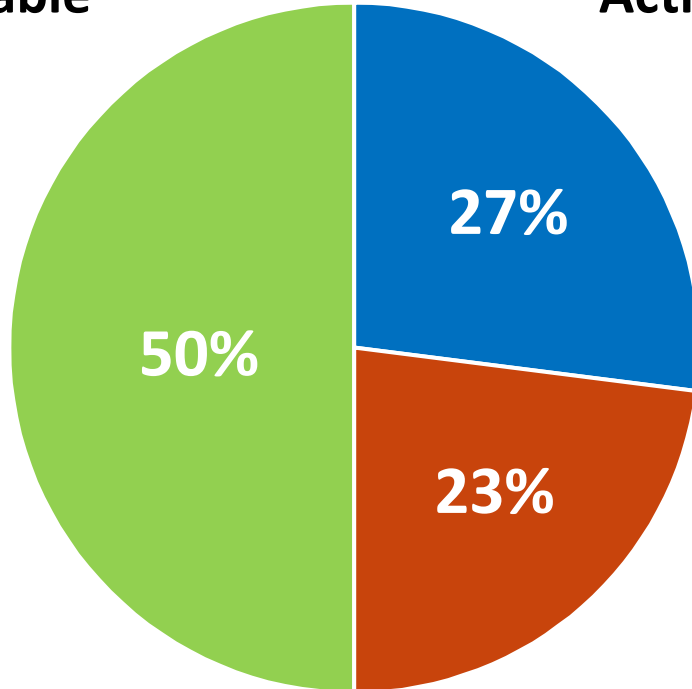


KRAS WT 7-8%

Know Your Tumor: Actionable Somatic Alternations

Not
Actionable

Highly
Actionable



Modifies Options
(Pathway implication:
WNT, AKT, MET, etc)

Highly Actionable

- *BRCA1/2*
 - *PALB2*
 - *ATM*
 - *CHEK1/2*
 - *FANCA/C*
 - *NTRK1/3*
 - *ALK*
 - *ROS1*
 - *BRAF*
 - *FGFR1/4*
 - *ERBB2*
 - *TOP2A*
 - *CDK4/6*
 - *STK11*
 - *AKT1/2/3*
 - *TSC12*
 - *RET*
- Platinum/PARP inhibitor
- TRK inhibitor
- ALK inhibitor
- ROS inhibitor
- BRAF inhibitor
- FGFR inhibitor
- HER2 inhibitor
- Anthracycline
- CDK inhibitor
- mTOR/AKT inhibitor

Dana Farber PDAC Profiling

- Real-time genomic profiling in CLIA-environment
 - Whole genome sequencing in clinically actionable timeframe
 - RNA sequencing for integrated analysis
- Clinically relevant alterations in PDAC
 - 42% theoretically actionable
 - 25% two or more alterations
 - 8% germline findings

MSK: *KRAS* Wild-Type (N= 19)

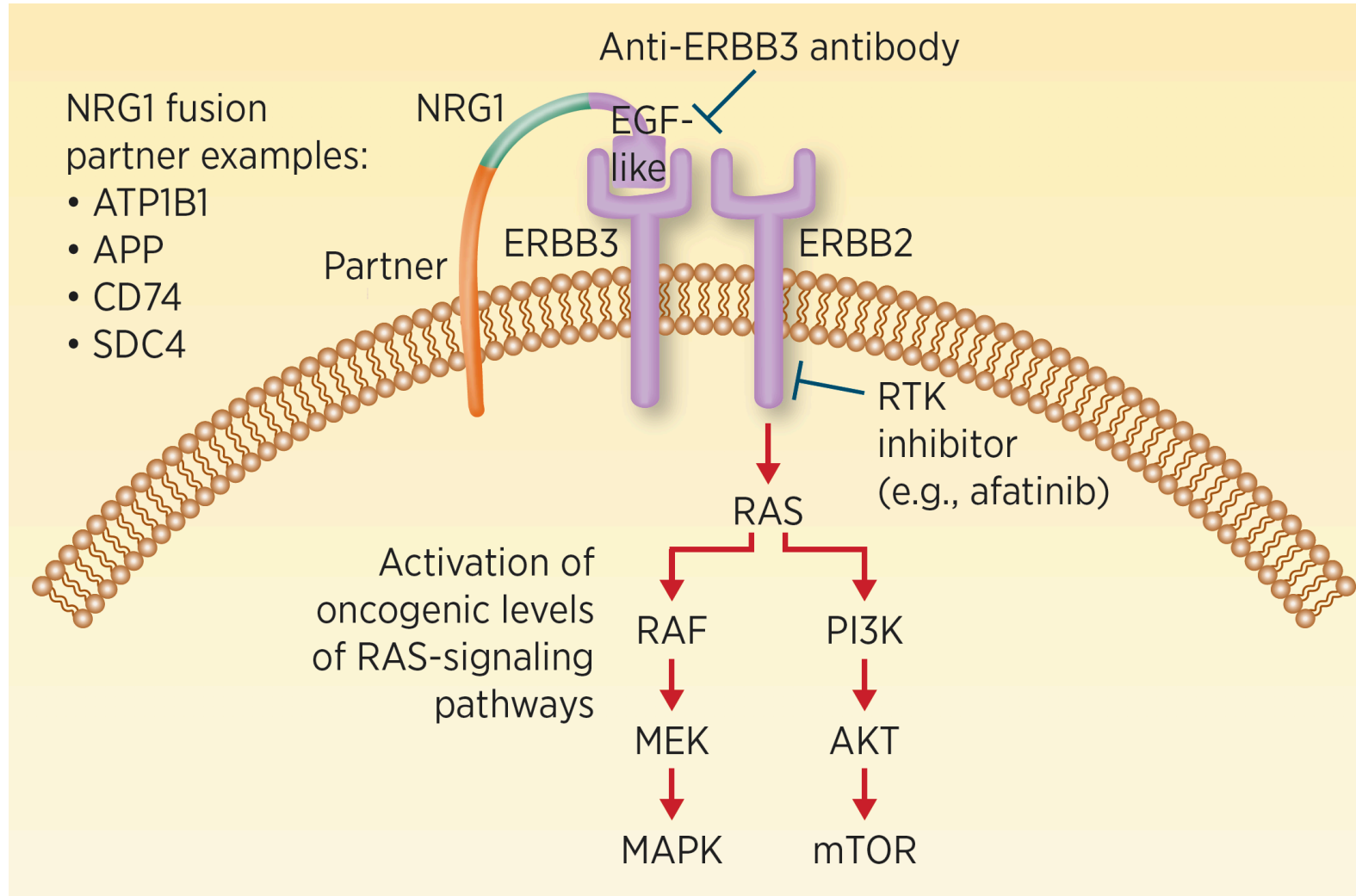
	Samples	Alteration
1	Intraductal tubulopapillary neoplasm	FGFR2-MYOF fusion
2	EBV poorly differentiated carcinoma	FAT1 nonsense
3	Adenocarcinoma with mucinous features	NTRK3-ETV fusion
4	Colloid carcinoma arising from IPMN	GNAS R201C
5	Colloid carcinoma	GNAS R201H
6	Pancreas adenocarcinoma	MGA nonsense
7	Pancreas adenocarcinoma	BRCA2 loss (also germline)
8	Pancreas adenocarcinoma	TP53 mutant, RB1 loss
9	Pancreas adenocarcinoma	TP53 mutant, CDKN2A, MYC AMP
10	Pancreas adenocarcinoma	TP53 mutant, CDKN2A, SMAD4 loss, MYC AMP
11	Pancreas adenocarcinoma	ERBB2 AMP, CDKN2A loss
12	Pancreas adenocarcinoma	APC Missense
13	Pancreas adenocarcinoma	TP53 mutant, APC missense, NCOR1 amp
14	Pancreas adenocarcinoma	CCNE1 AMP
15	Pancreas adenocarcinoma	BRAF V600E, SMAD4 Loss
16	Pancreas adenocarcinoma	SMARCB1 loss
17	Pancreas adenocarcinoma	BCOR loss
18	Pancreas adenocarcinoma	ROS1-SLC4A4 Fusion, ATM loss, ERBB2 AMP
19	Pancreas adenocarcinoma	TP53 mutant, SMAD4 loss, BRAF-JHDM1Dfusion

NRG-1 fusion
Cancer Discovery, 2018
CCR, 2018

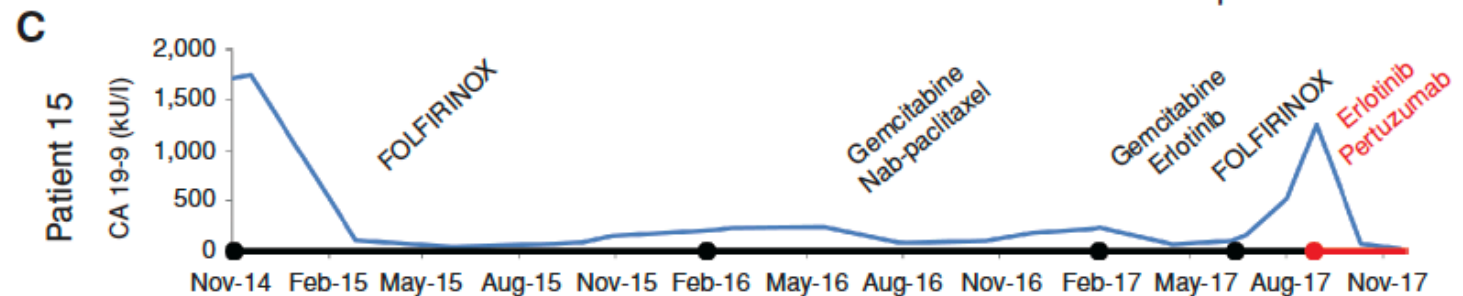
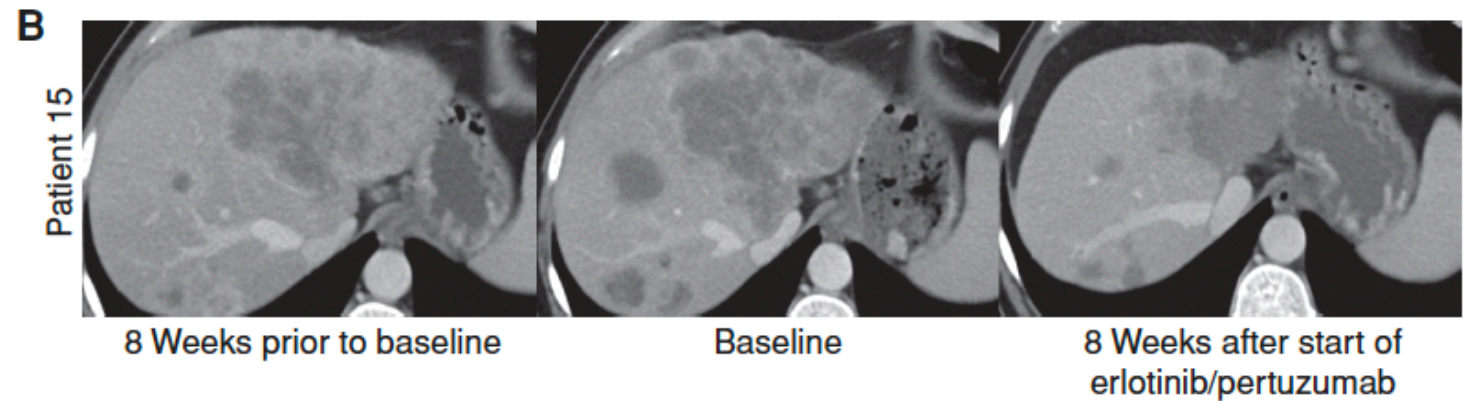
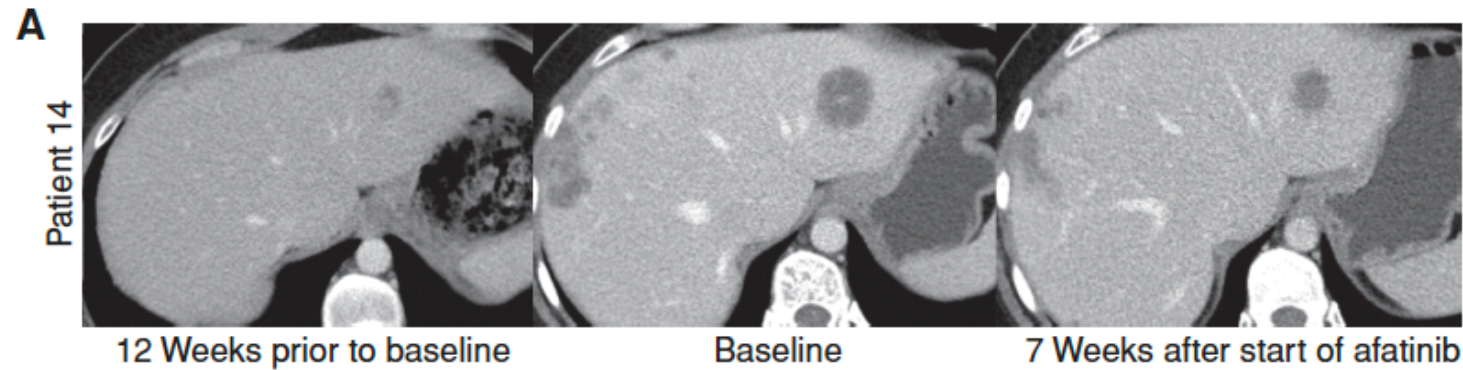
MSK data 2019
N= 24 NRG-1 fusions
N= 7, PDAC, *KRAS*-WT
(after NSCL)

G12C *KRAS*-mut PDAC*
1-2%

Targeting NRG-1 Fusions in PDAC



Treatment Response in NRG-1 Fusion PDAC



PDAC and Mismatch Repair Deficiency

- Literature sparse
- Varied on germline vs sporadic gene associated

Author	N	MMR-D	Germline vs Sporadic	Reference
Humphris	385	4 (1%)	Somatic inactivation MSH1, MSH2	Gastro, 2016
Connor	160	4 (2%)	3 germline; 1 somatic	JAMA Oncol, 2016
Yamamoto	103	16 (15.5%)	6 MLH1 promotor hypermethylation	Can Res, 2001

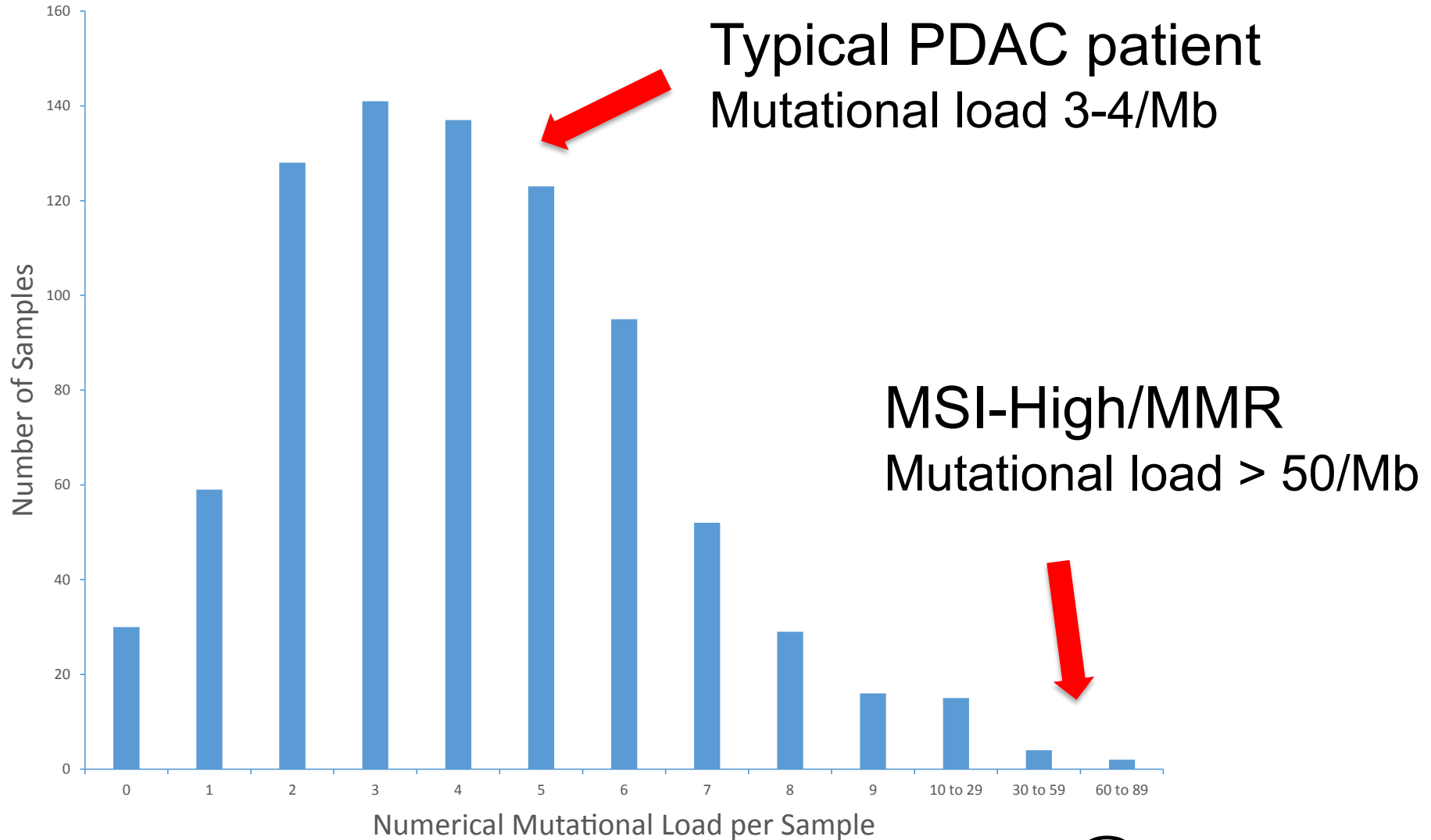
More recent NGS studies ~1-2% frequency



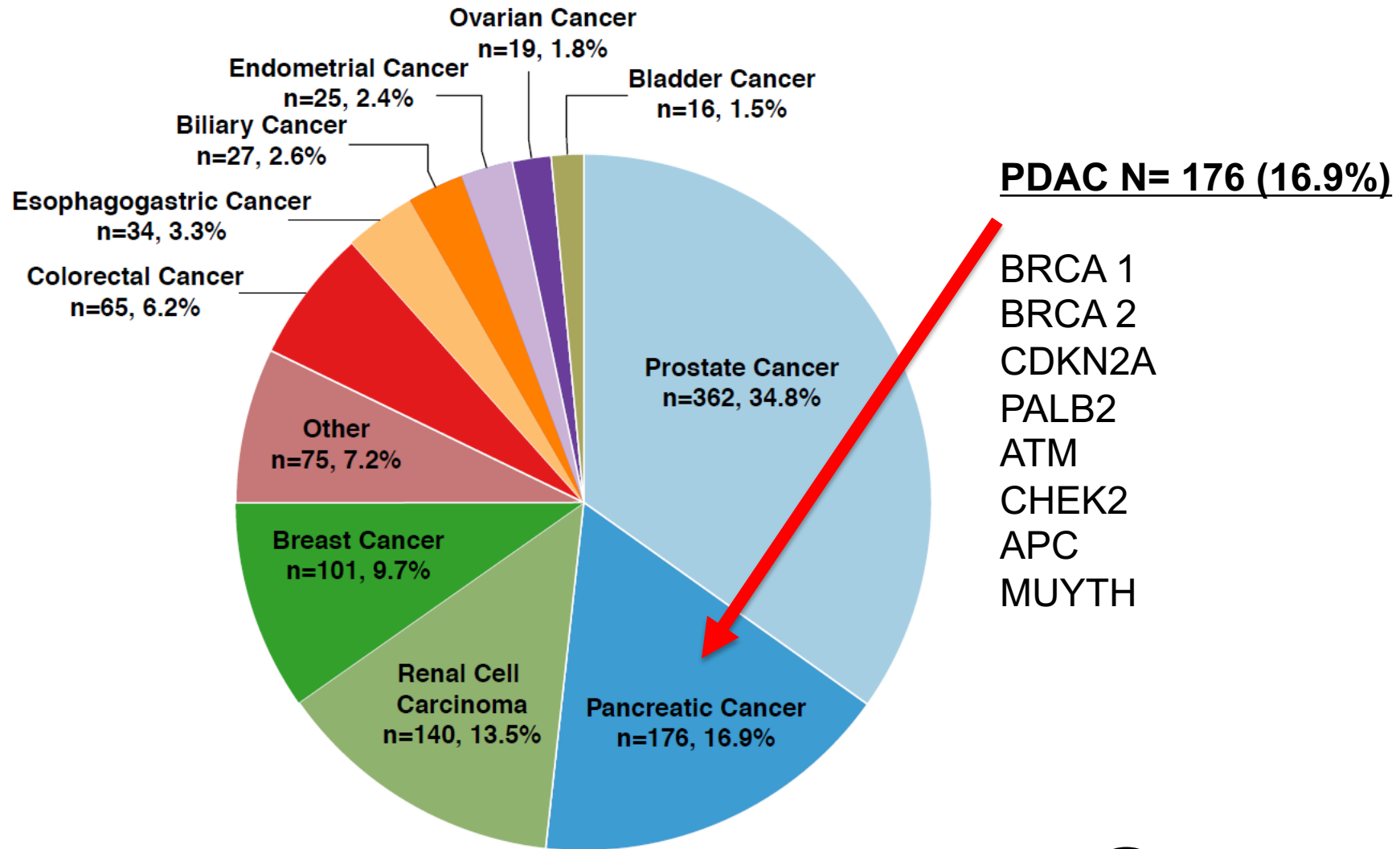
MSK: PDAC and Microsatellite Instability

- N= 833 NGS
- 7/833 (0.8%) MMR-D; all Lynch syndrome (germline)
 - 4 anti-PD1 therapy; 4 response (1 CR, 2 PR, 1 SD)
- MMR-D PDAC associated with:
 - Loss of MMR protein expression
 - High mutational tumor load
 - Elevated MSI sensor score (> 10) by NGS

Mutational Load in PDAC (N= 831)

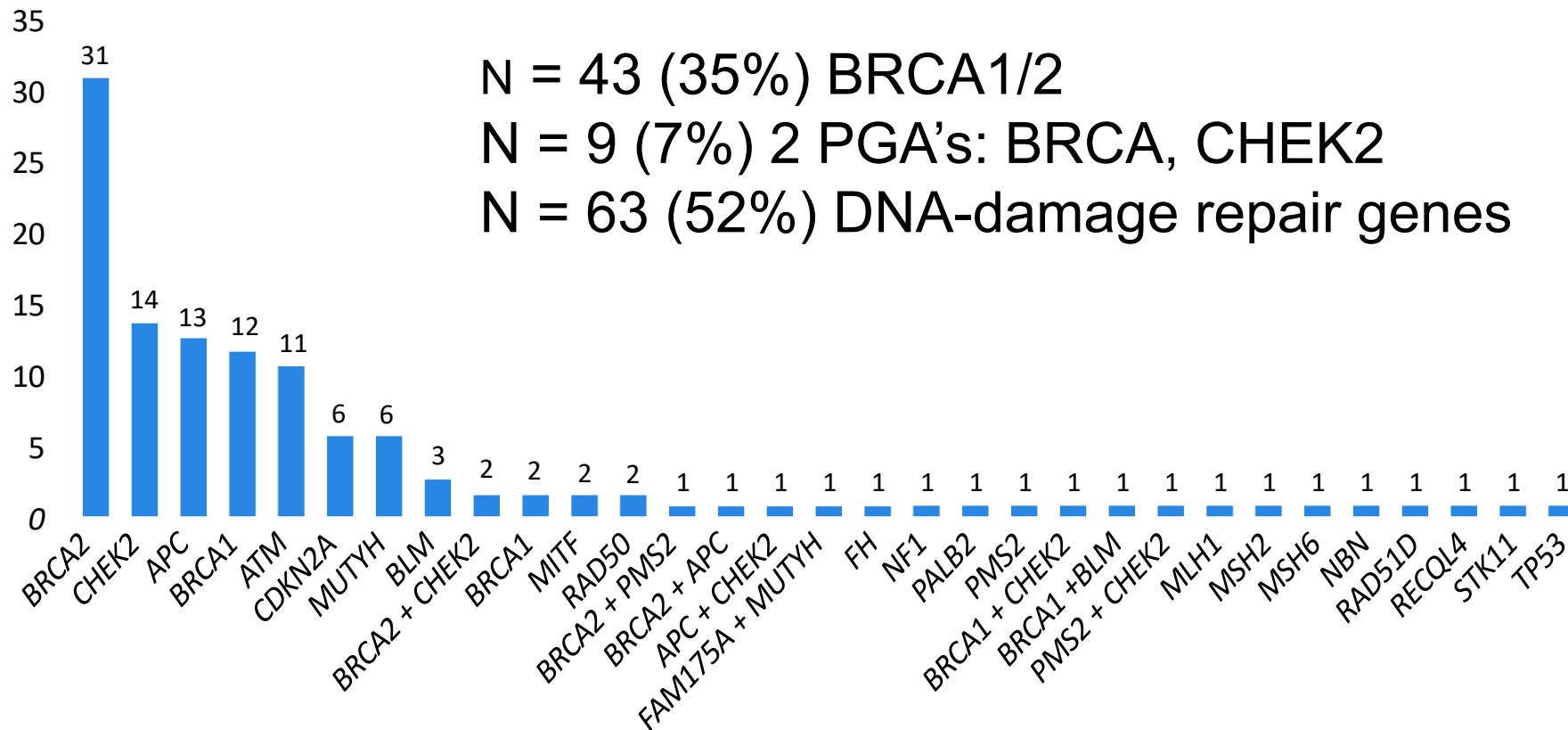


MSK IMPACT: Germline Testing N= 1,040

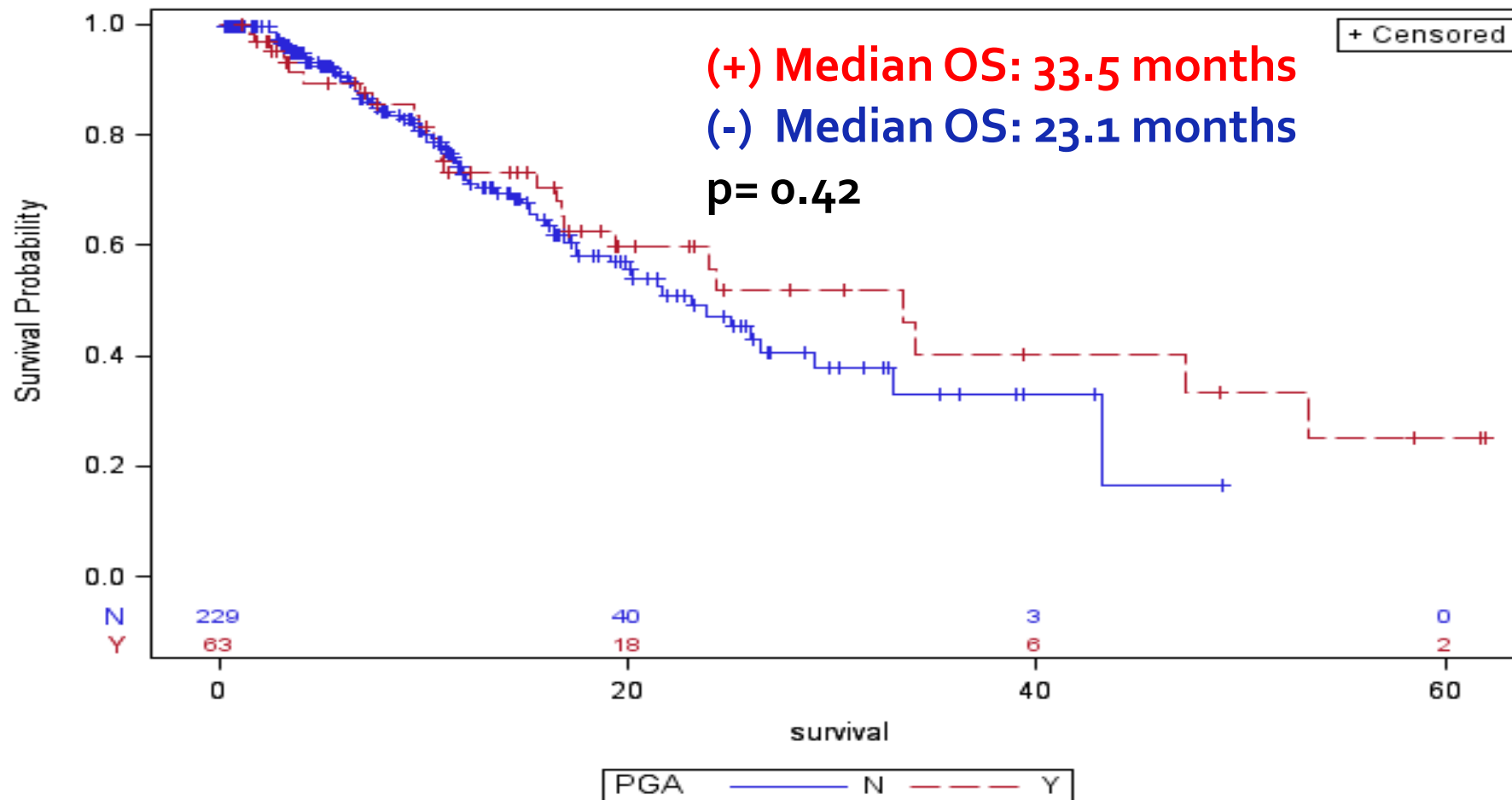


Spectrum of Pathogenic Germline Alterations (PGA)

N= 122/615 (19%) in 24 genes



Survival in PDAC **With/Without** Germline Mutation (N= 292) Advanced Disease Cohort



Multi-Gene Panel Testing in PDAC

Study	N	# Genes	Germline Mutations	Comments
Shindo et al. JCO 2017	854	32	3.9% 3.5% PDAC genes	15% Familial syndrome 9% Family hx PDAC
Hu et al. CEBP 2016	96	22	13.5% 9.4% PDAC genes	
Lowery et al. JNCI 2018	615	76-88	19.8% 12.2% PDAC genes	42% Did not meet testing guidelines
Yurgelun et al. GIM 2018	289	24	9.7%	
Hu et al. JAMA 2018	3,030	21	5.9% 5.5% PDAC genes	7.9% Family hx PDAC

Courtesy: Zsofia Stadler, MD (with thanks)



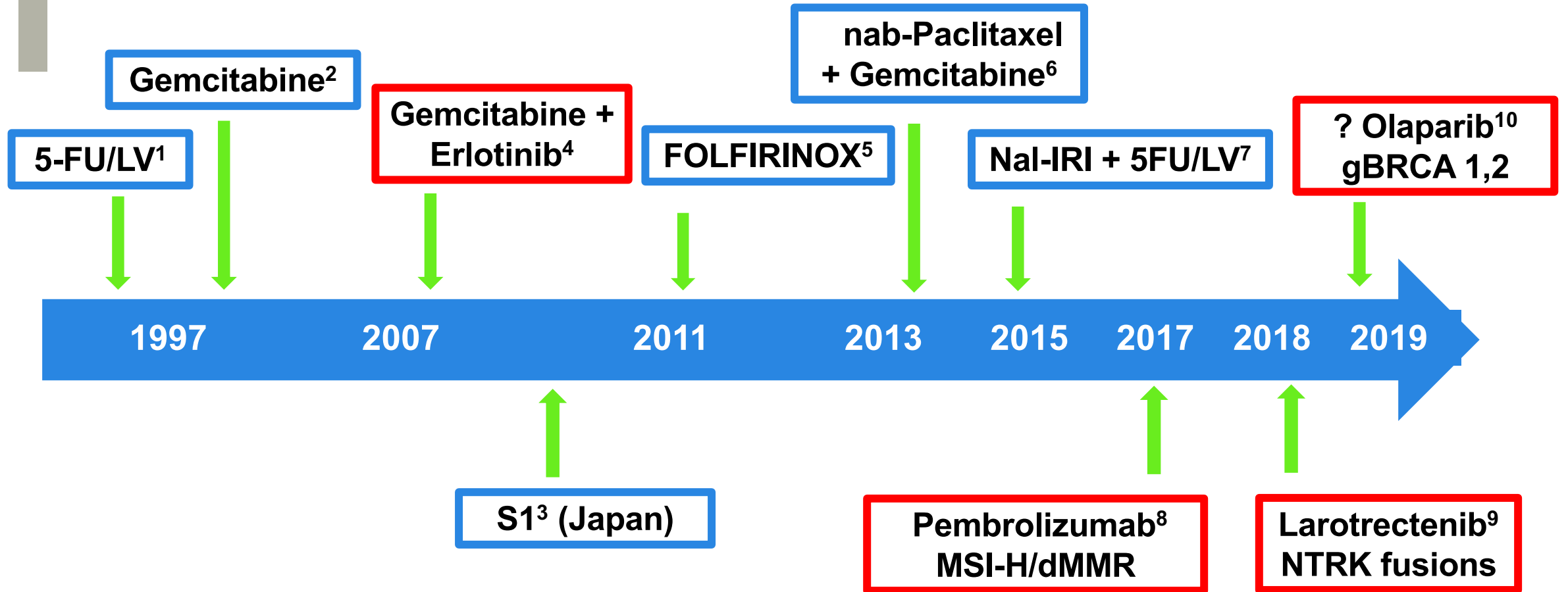
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NCCN Updated Guidelines v2.2019

- NCCN Pancreatic cancer (Version 1.2019 – 11/8/2018)
 - **Tumor/somatic profiling recommended** for all locally advanced/metastatic patients who are candidates for anti-cancer therapy to identify uncommon actionable mutations
 - Tissue testing preferred
 - cfDNA back up if insufficient tumor
 - **Germline testing recommended** for any patient with PDAC
 - Multigene panel



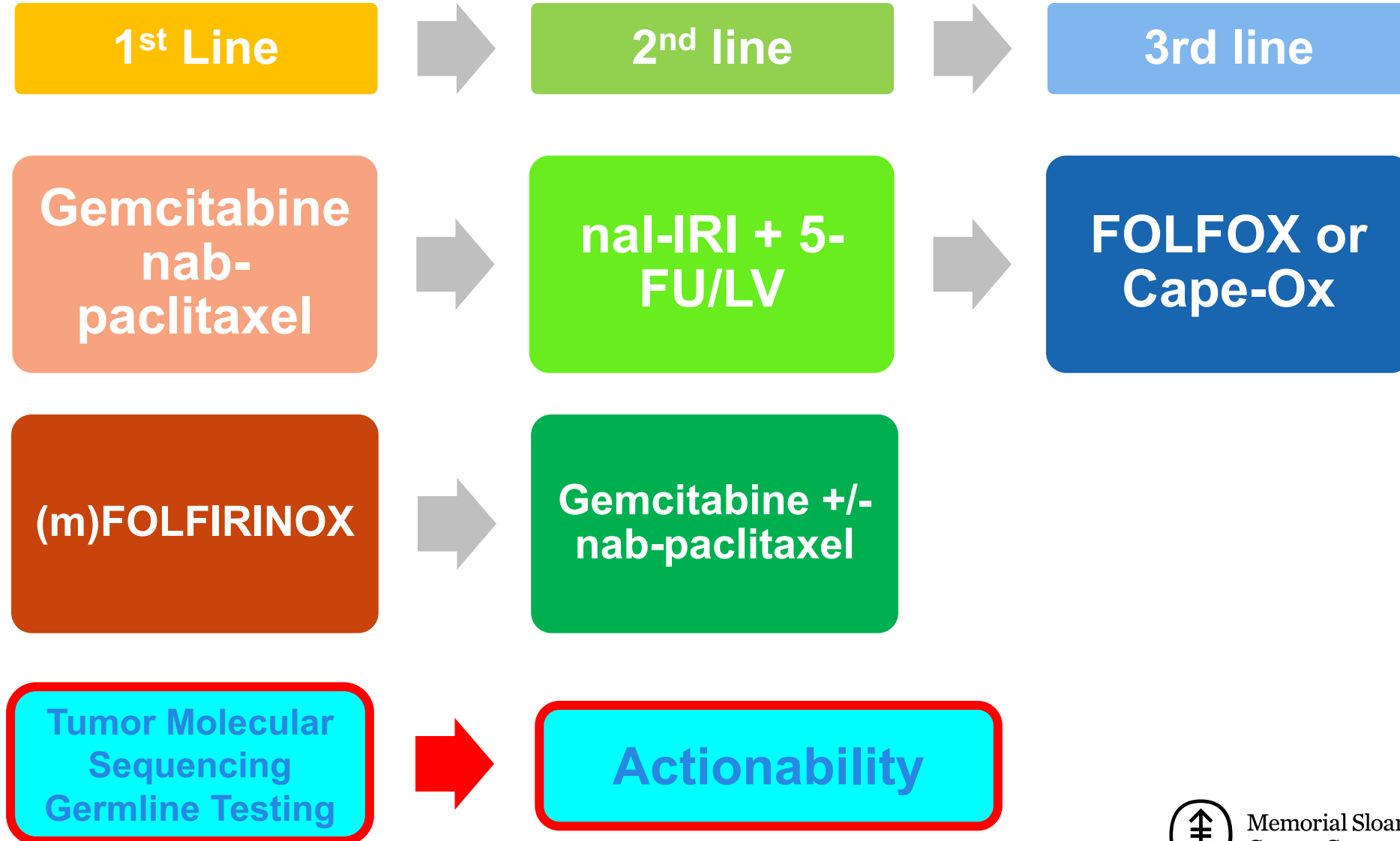
Therapeutic Landscape for PDAC 2019



1. Glimelius B. Ann Oncol. 1996. 2. Burris HA 3rd. J Clin Oncol. 1997. 3. Ueno H. J Clin Oncol. 2013. 4. Moore MJ. J Clin Oncol. 2007. 5. Conroy T. N Engl J Med. 2011. 6. Von Hoff DD. N Engl J Med. 2013. 7. Wang-Gillam A. Lancet. 2016. 8. Le DT. N Engl J Med. 2015. 9. Drilon A. N Engl J Med, 2018. 10. Golan, T. N Engl J Med. 2019



Therapeutic Approach in PDAC 2019





Targeting Genetic Subgroups in Pancreas Adenocarcinoma



PDAC *BRCA1* Mutation: Profound and Durable Response to Platinum, PARP Inhibitor Therapy



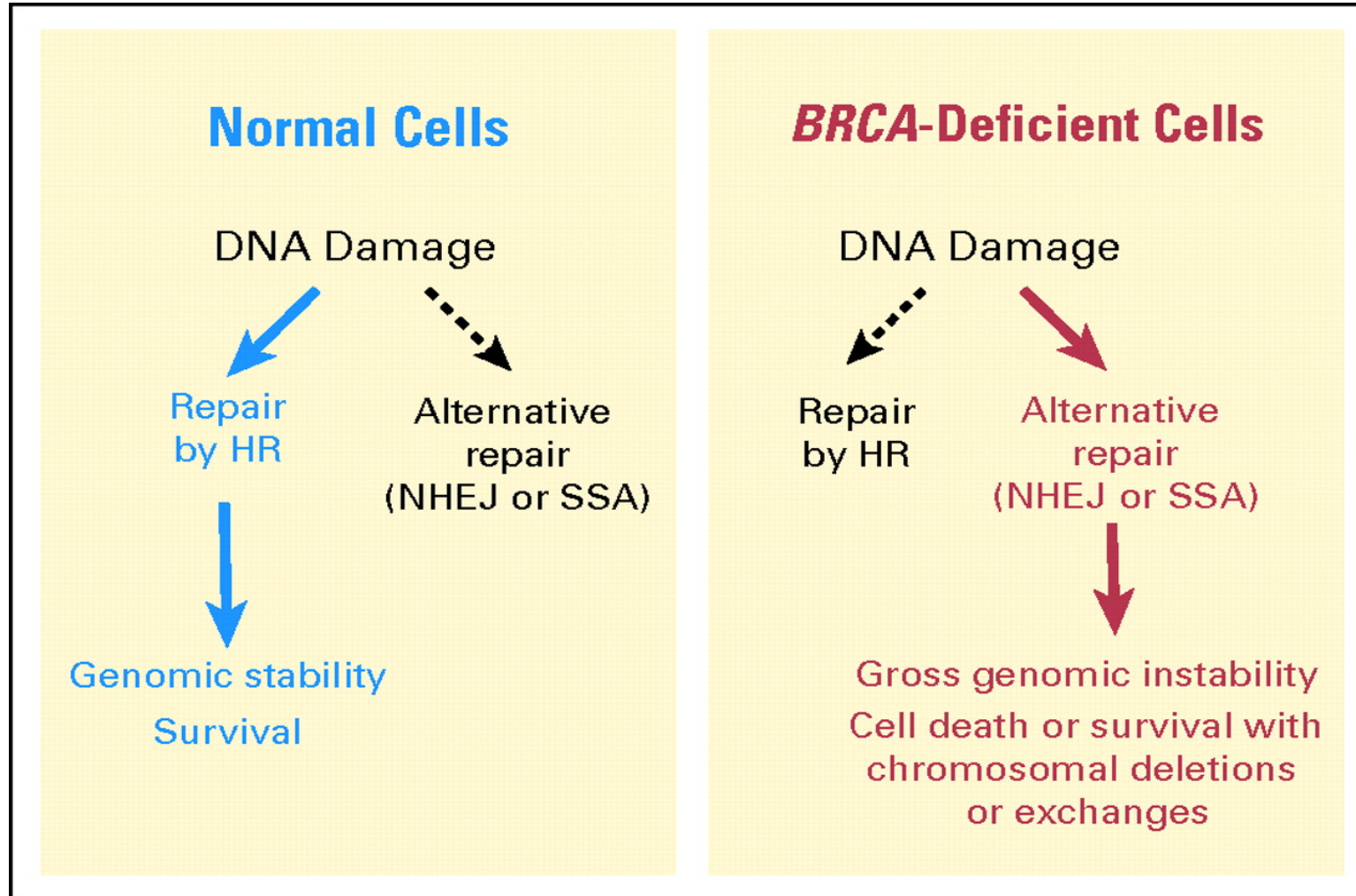
Ca 19-9 2660; CEA 229



Ca 19-9 42; CEA 4.3



Loss of Functional BRCA 1/2 Affects DNA-Double-Strand Repair Pathway



Know Your Tumor

Pancreas Cancer Action Network

- N= 822
 - Resected vs advanced
 - HR-DDR mutated (gene profile) vs proficient
 - Platinum treated vs platinum naïve
- Results
 - 17% HR DNA-damage response mutations
 - No prognostic impact for HR-DDR platinum naïve
 - Platinum therapy conferred survival benefit
 - Resected: 4.35 vs 3 years ($p= 0.1$)
 - Advanced 2.37 vs 1.45 years ($p< 0.0001$)

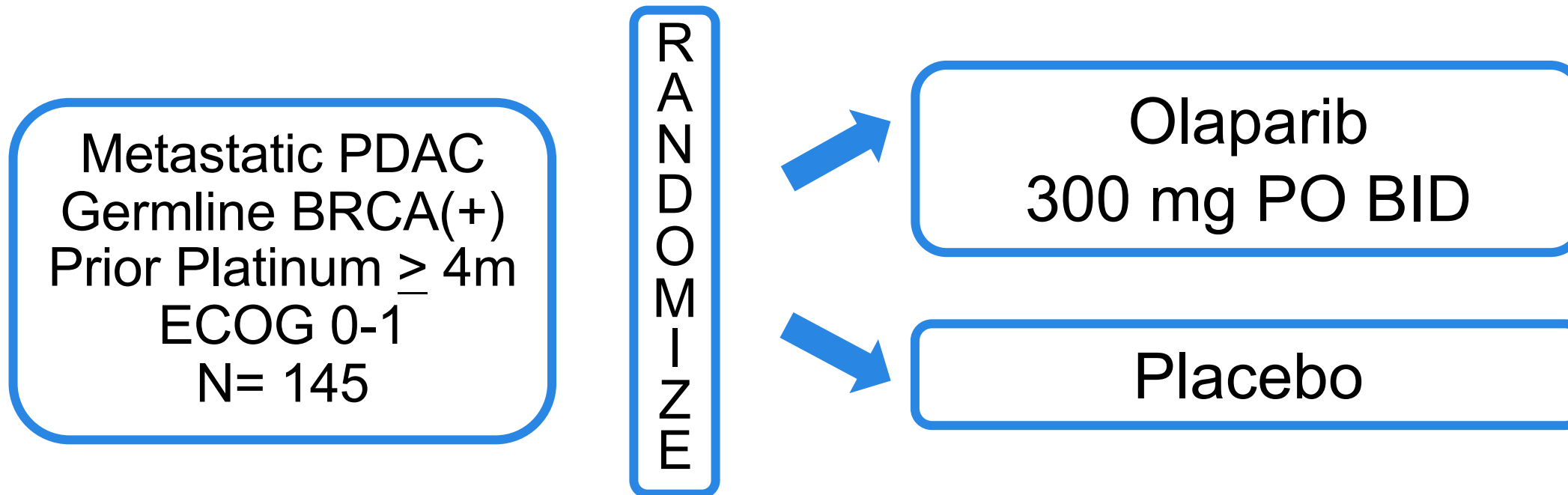


Maintenance Therapy in Germline BRCA Pancreas Adenocarcinoma



Phase III Maintenance (POLO): **ASCO 2019**

Platinum Therapy → Olaparib/Placebo

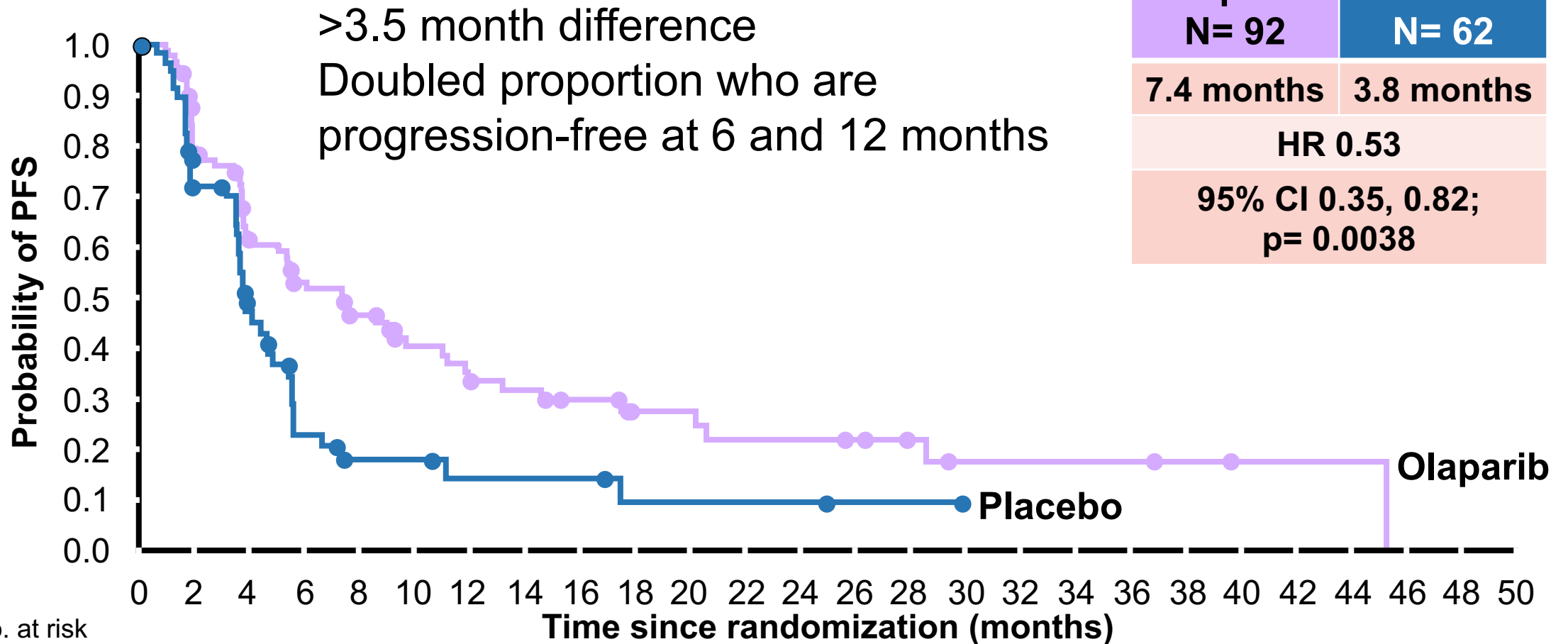


Randomization 3: 2

Primary Endpoint: PFS (blinded independent central review mRECIST 1.1)

N ~ 3,500 screened

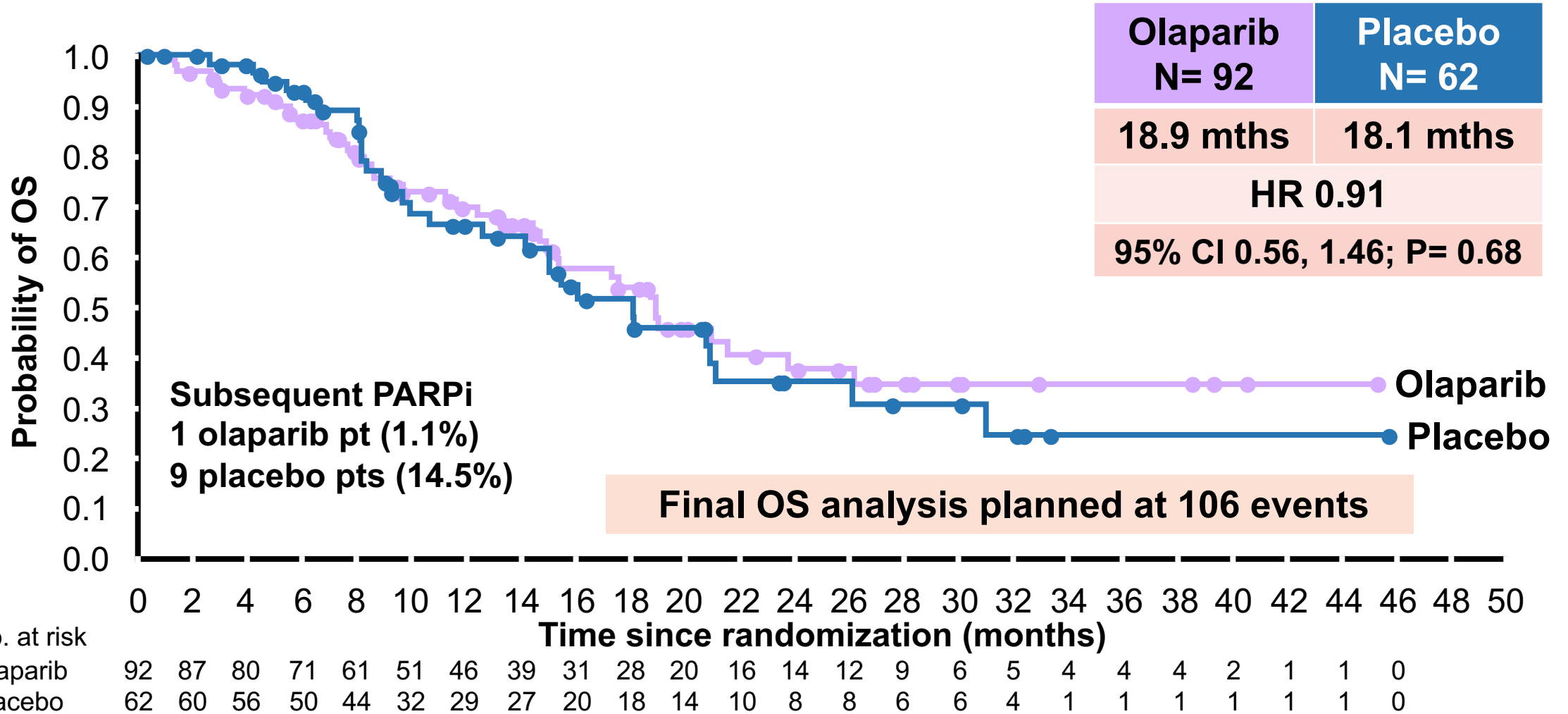
Primary Endpoint: Blinded Central Review



No. at risk

	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50
Olaparib	92	69	50	41	34	24	18	17	14	10	10	8	8	7	5	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	
Placebo	62	39	23	10	6	6	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	0										

Overall Survival (46% Maturity)

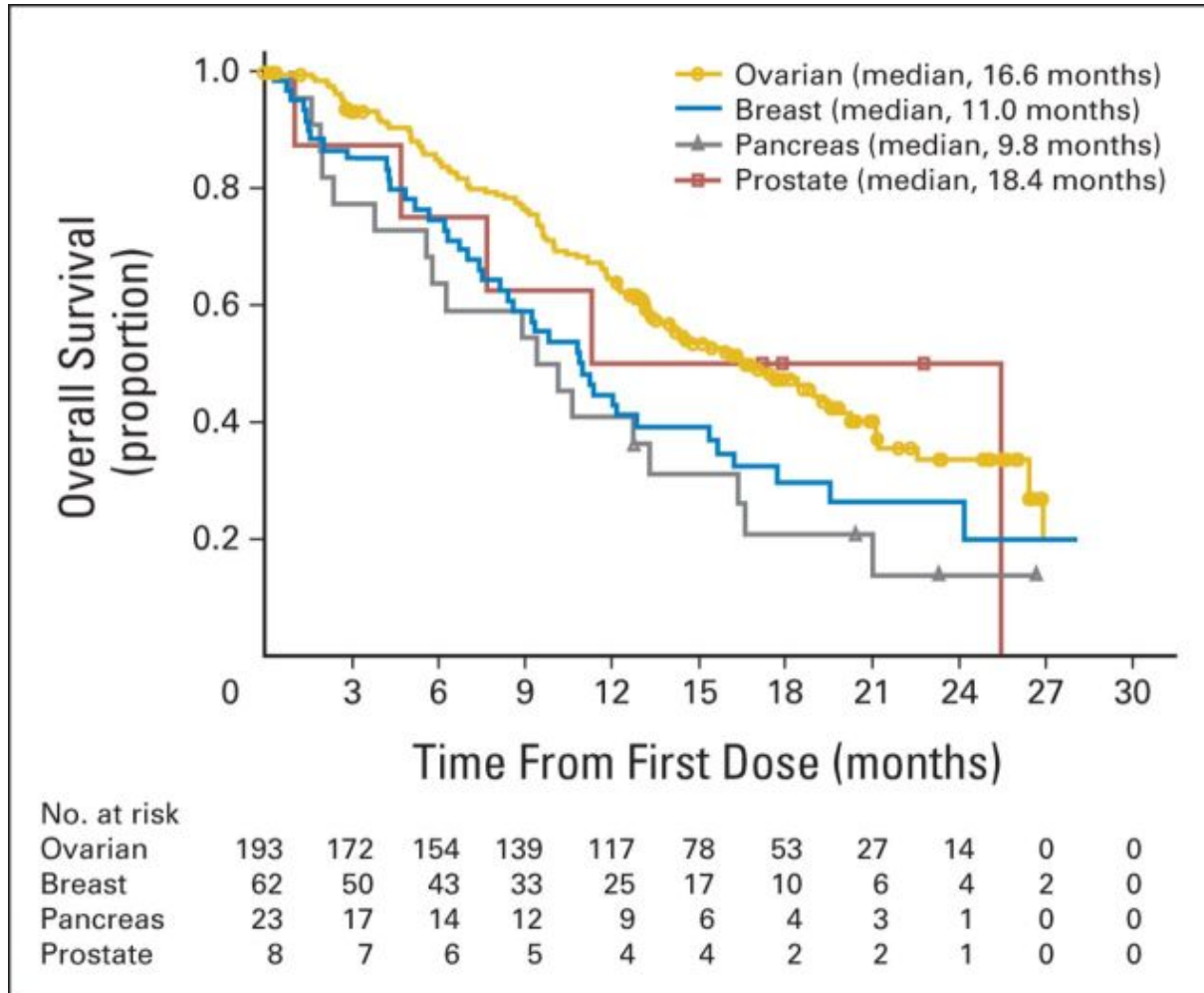




PARP Inhibitors in Previously Treated Pancreas Adenocarcinoma



Olaparib Monotherapy in Germline *BRCA*(+) Previously Treated PDAC: Overall Survival

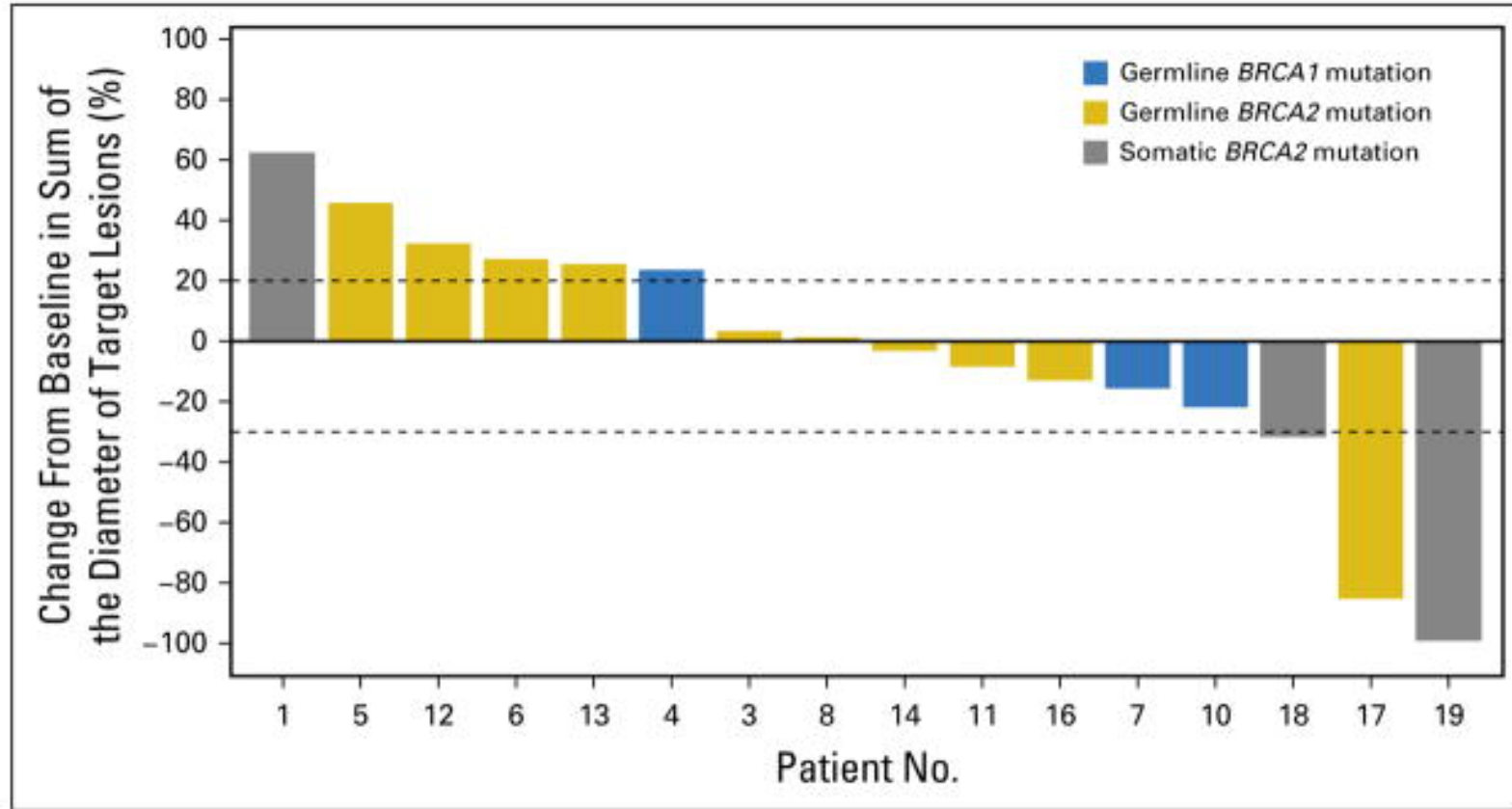


PDAC cohort (N= 23)

Median 1-8 prior lines
 Median PFS 4.6 months
 Response Rate 22%
 1 CR, 4 PR's

No responses in platinum resistant

Phase II: Rucaparib Monotherapy in Previously Treated BRCA(+) PDAC



N= 19

16% RR: 2 CR, 2 PR

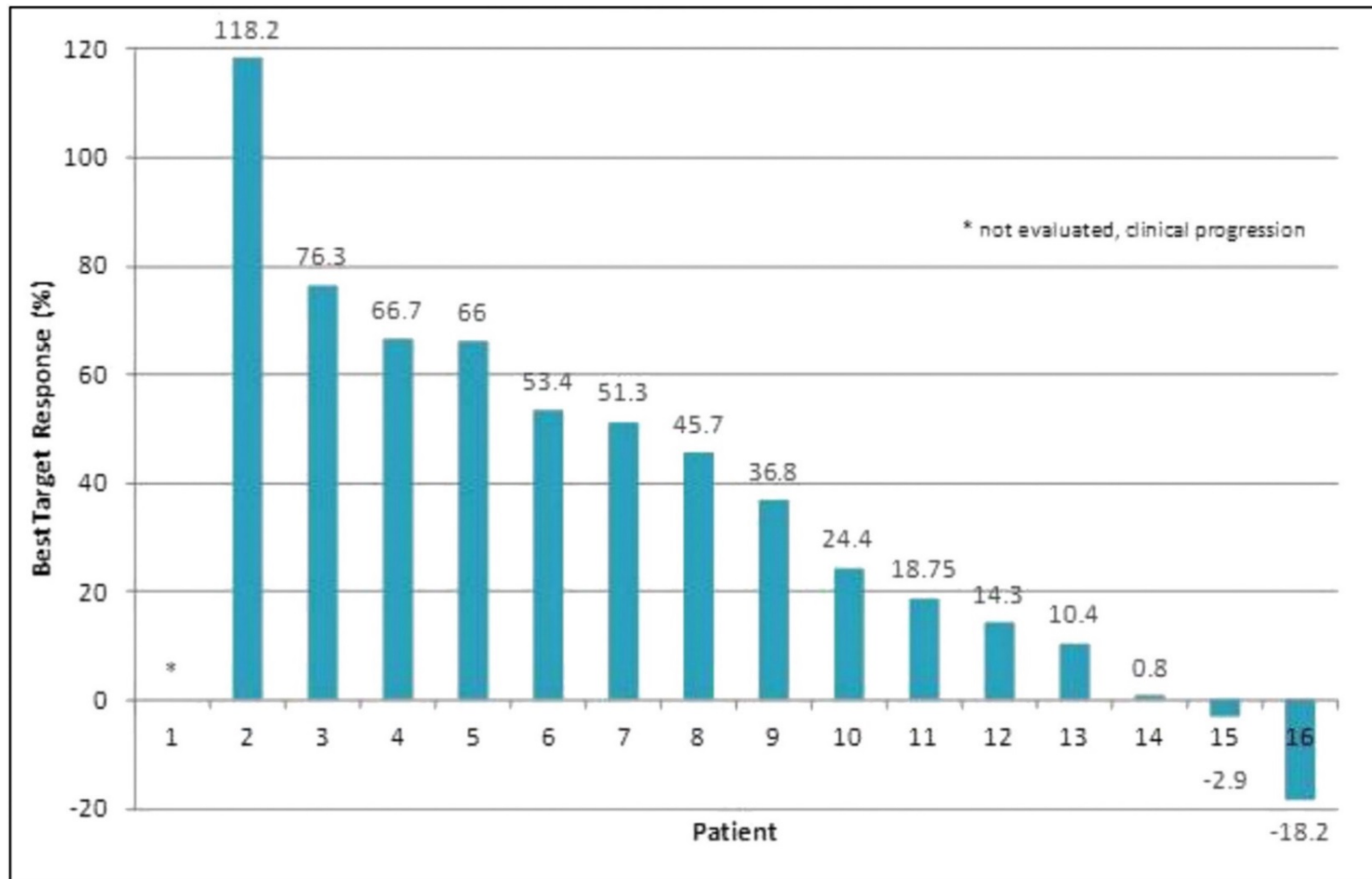
30% Disease control

Phase II Rucaparib Maintenance in *BRCA*, *PALB2* Mutated PDAC

- Somatic or germline mutation in *BRCA*, *PALB2*
- Platinum therapy stable/responding
- Rucaparib 600 mg BID maintenance
- N= 24 (19 included in analysis)

- Results
 - Median PFS 9.1 months
 - Overall RR 37% (1 CR)
 - DCR 90% at 8 weeks

Veliparib Monotherapy in Previously Treated (Platinum Resistant) Germline *BRCA*(+) PDAC



N= 1 unconf. PR (no platinum)
N= 4 (25%) SD \geq 4 months
N= 11 (69%) POD

DDR (DNA-Damage Response) /HRD (Homologous Repair Deficiency): PDAC Active Areas Exploration

- Value of PARP inhibitor maintenance for those who have not had prior platinum agent; unselected population
- Evaluation of HRD approaches beyond germline BRCA, e.g., somatic mutations, other HRD genes
 - Zygosity, LOH
- Evaluation of PARP inhibitor + other agents (IO, anti-VEGF, cytotoxics) in germline/somatic BRCA(+)



Conclusions: Genomic Analysis in PDAC

- Germline, somatic testing recommended in PDAC
 - Significant frequency of actionable findings
 - Testing recommended early
 - Increasingly may define therapy
 - Liquid biopsies: more data needed
 - Subsets: no tissue, stage III
- Established
 - DNA repair targeting
 - *KRAS* wild-type population: actionable fusions



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