

Clinical subtyping of cancer from plasma based on comprehensive epigenomic profiling

Sylvan C. Baca, Ji-Heui Seo, Karl Semaan, Jacob Berchuck, Talal El Zarif, Renee Maria Saliby, Brad Fortunato, Mark Awad, Cindy Chau, James DeCaprio, William Douglas Figg, Aaron Hata, Stephen Hodi, Keith Ligon, Kimmie Ng, Matthew Oser, Sara Tolaney, Patrick Wen, Matthew L. Freedman, and Toni K. Choueiri

Speaker: Sylvan C. Baca, M.D., Ph.D.

Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, USA



DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

Stock / consulting fees:

- Precede Biosciences

Research funding:

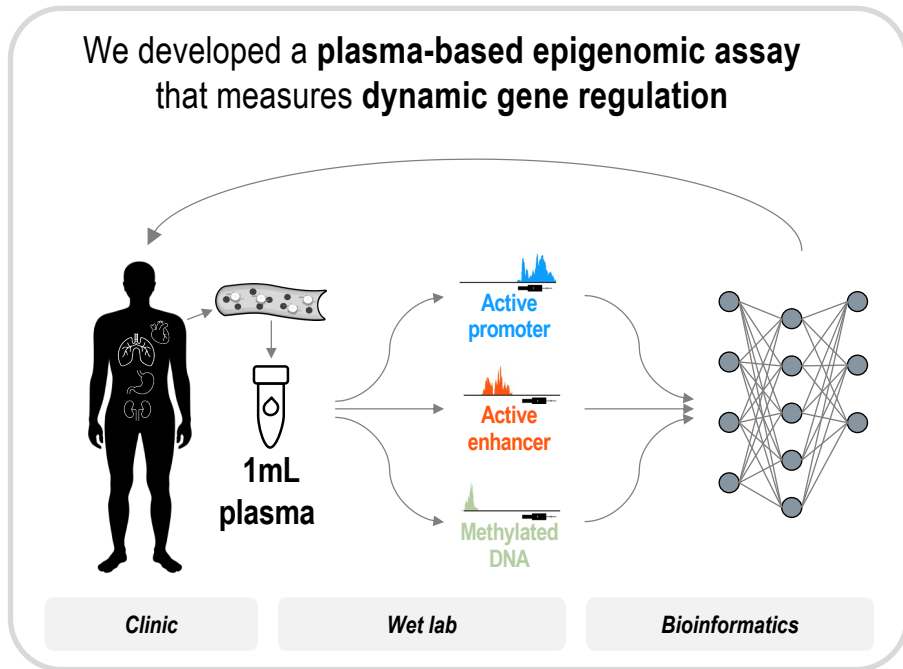
- US Department of Defense
- American Society of Clinical Oncology
- Damon Runyon Cancer Research Foundation
- Fund for Innovation in Cancer Informatics
- American Society of Clinical Investigation
- PhRMA Foundation

Industry collaboration:

- Defiant Technologies
- BMS

New liquid biopsy technologies could advance cancer care

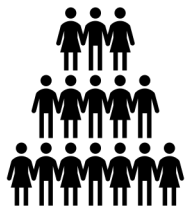
- Liquid biopsies address issues of biopsy morbidity, tissue insufficiency, and inter-tumoral heterogeneity
- Current assays focus mainly on somatic genomic alterations
- **Epigenomic re-programming of gene regulation** is a hallmark of cancer¹
- Blood-based measurements of **gene regulation** could aid **clinical diagnoses, therapeutic decision-making, and drug development**



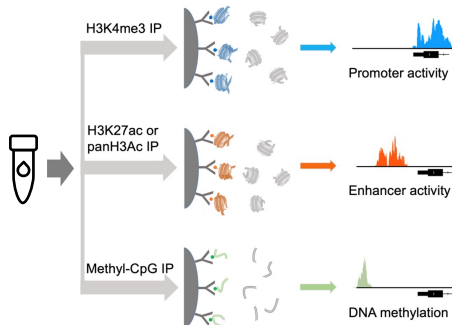
Methods

- 1,268 plasma-based epigenomic profiles from 1mL of plasma
 - 433 individuals
 - 15 advanced cancers including breast, colorectal, lung, and prostate
 - Active enhancers, active promoters, and DNA methylation

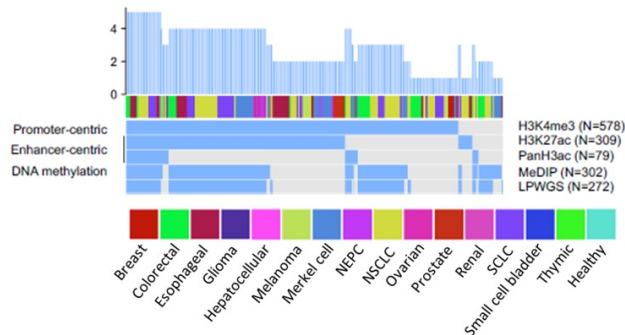
433 individuals



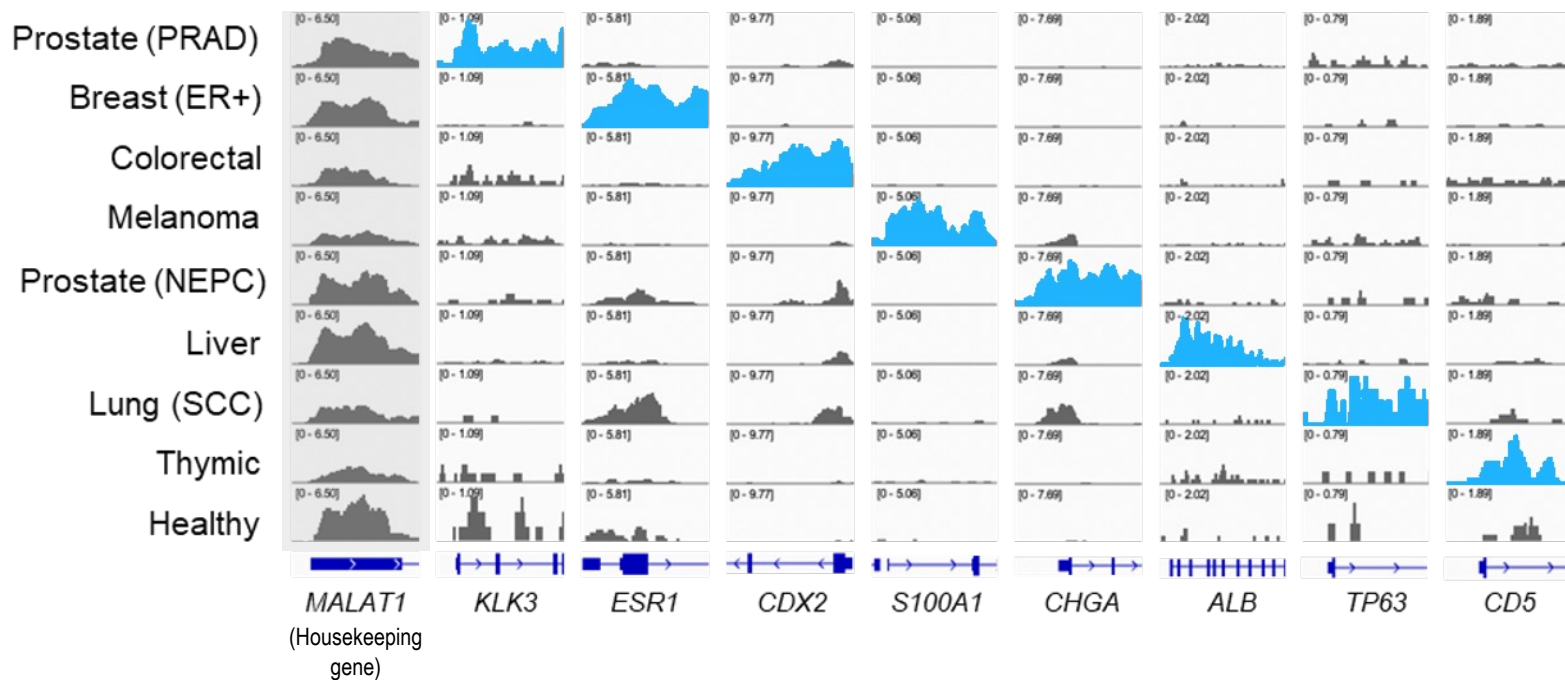
1mL of plasma



1,268 plasma-based epigenomic profiles

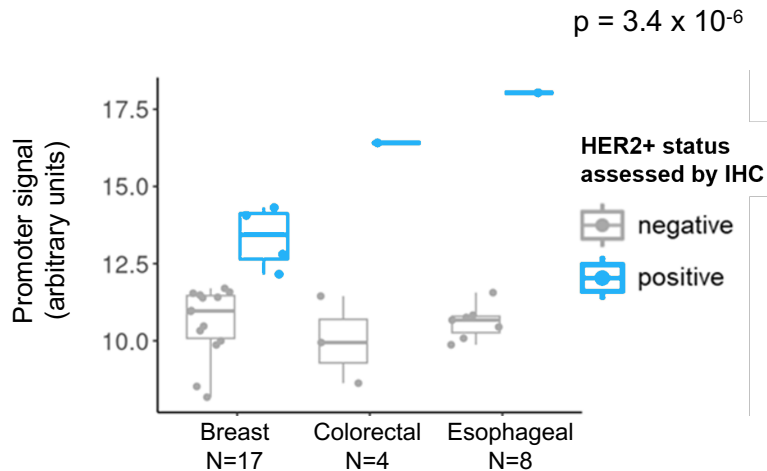


Plasma Promoter profiling captures tissue-specific diagnostic markers



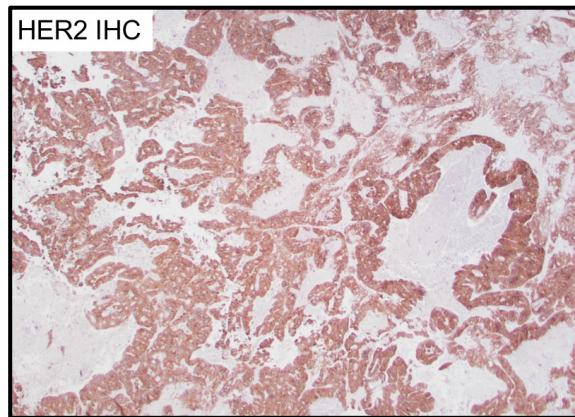
Plasma Promoter profiling identifies patients with therapeutically targetable HER2+ cancer

Promoter signal at *ERBB2*



48F with metastatic colorectal cancer

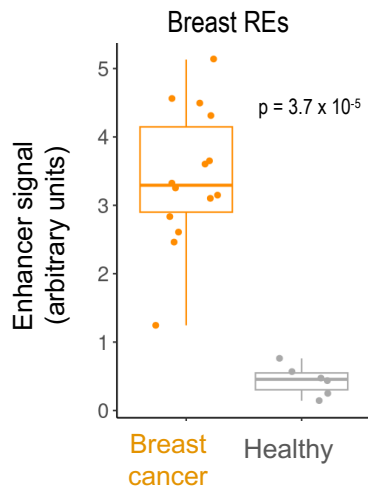
- Detected elevated *ERBB2* promoter signal in plasma
- HER2 expression **subsequently** confirmed by IHC on biopsied tissue from liver and brain metastases



Enhancer profiling measures activity of cancer regulatory elements and targetable transcription factors

- Enhancers are regulatory elements that are often highly specific to a cell type or state¹
- Genome-wide, there are ~1M enhancers vs. ~20k promoters
- An *in vivo* functional readout of enhancers provides a deep, feature-rich space

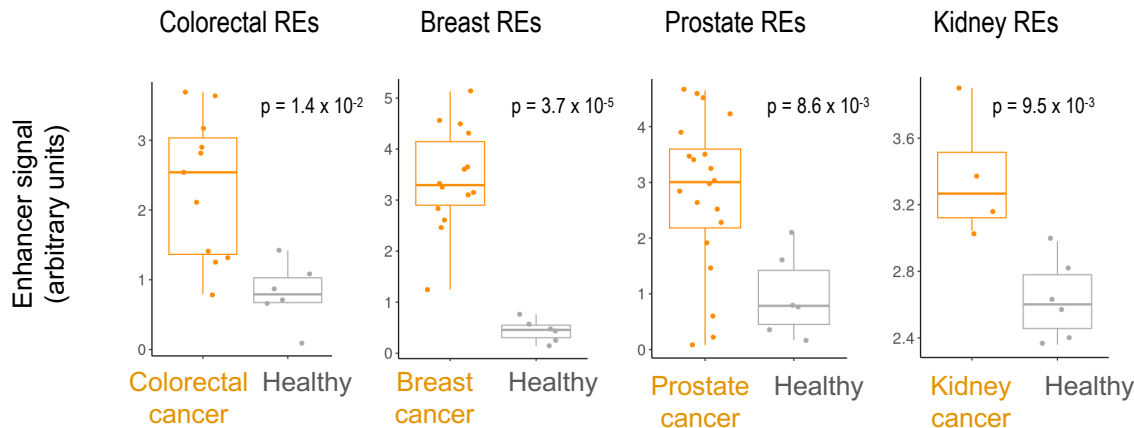
Plasma enhancer signal at cancer regulatory elements (REs) defined from TCGA¹



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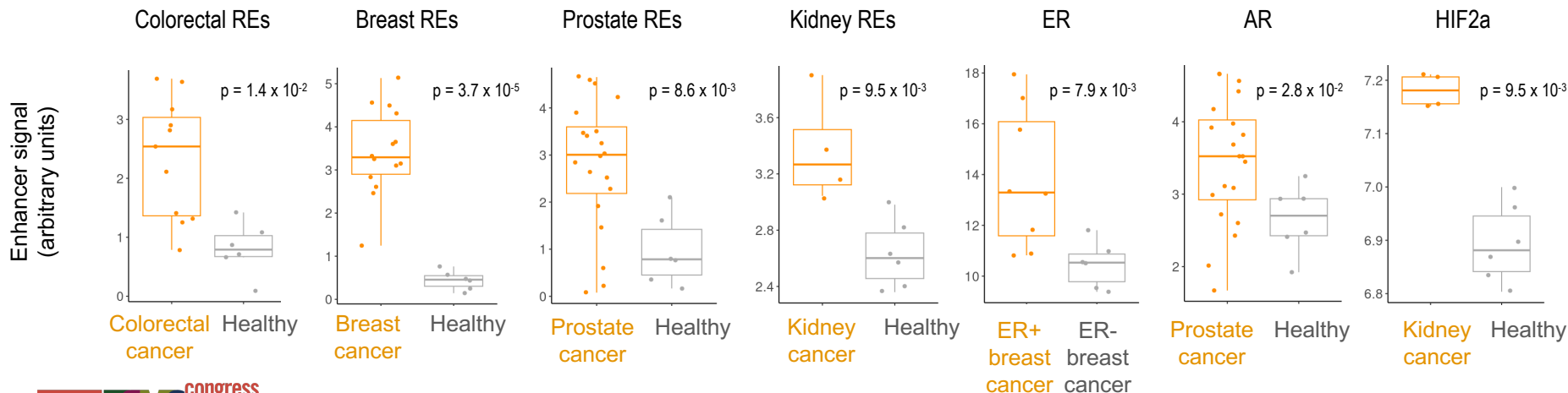


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Plasma enhancer signal at cancer regulatory elements (REs) defined from TCGA¹

Therapeutically targetable transcription factors



Plasma detection of **Enhancer-driven** resistance in prostate cancer

Activation of AR enhancer drives treatment-resistant CRPC^{1,2}



Activation of AR enhancer in plasma of patients with AR-dependent resistance



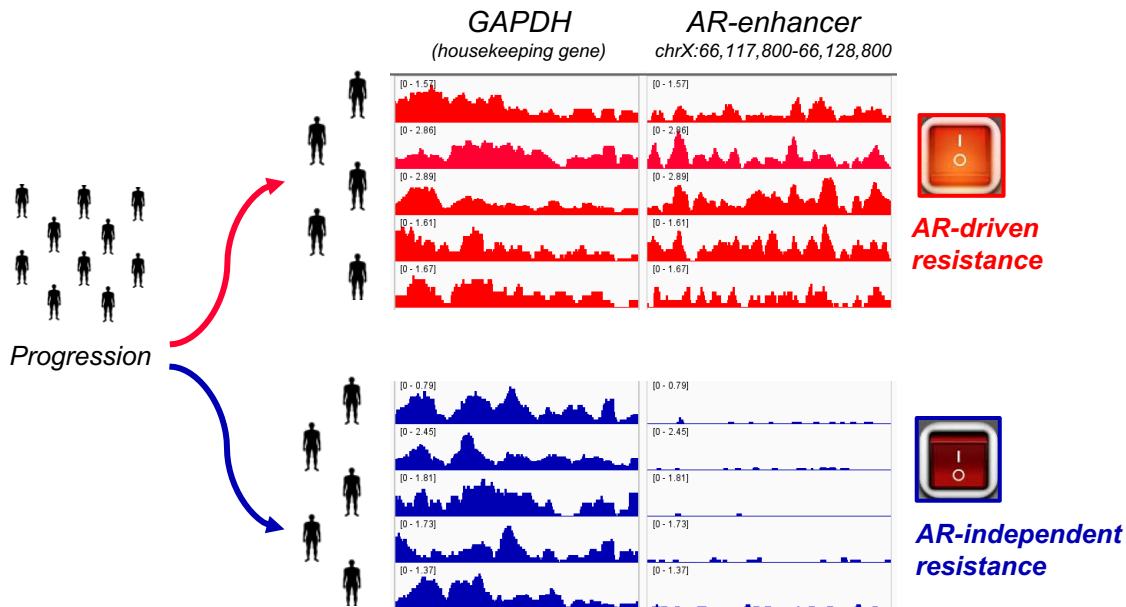
Cell

Article

A Somatically Acquired Enhancer of the Androgen Receptor Is a Noncoding Driver in Advanced Prostate Cancer

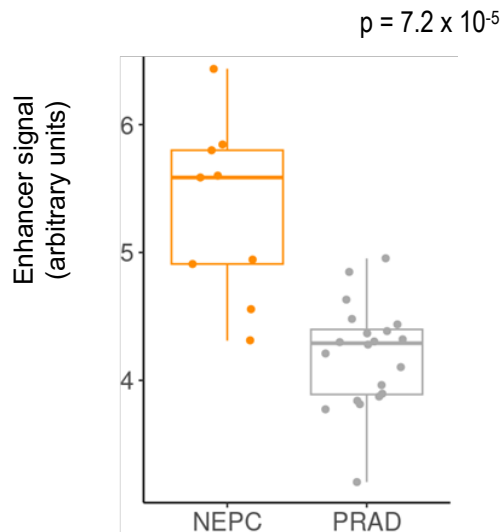
David Y. Takeda,^{1,2,13} Sándor Spisák,^{1,2,13} Ji-Heui Seo,^{1,2} Connor Bell,¹ Edward O'Connor,¹ Keegan Korthauer,^{4,5} Dezső Ribli,⁶ István Csabai,⁶ Norbert Solymosi,⁷ Zoltán Szállási,^{8,9,10} David R. Stillman,³ Paloma Cejas,³ Xintao Qiu,³ Henry W. Long,^{1,2} Viktória Tisza,^{1,8} Pier Vitale Nuzzo,^{1,11} Mersedeh Rohanzadegan,^{1,12} Mark M. Pomerantz,¹ William C. Hahn,^{1,2} and Matthew L. Freedman^{1,2,3,14,*}

- AR activation is not detectable by mutational profiling or DNA methylation

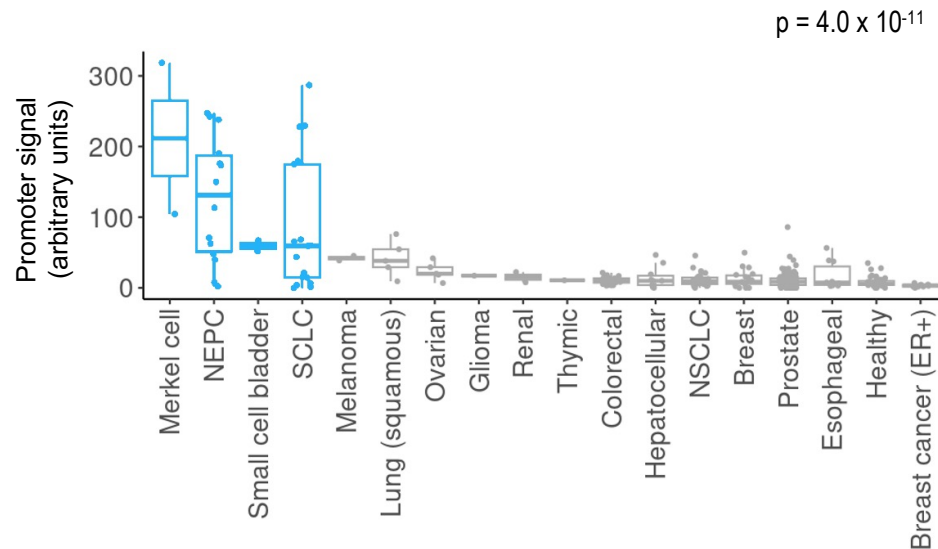


Enhancer and Promoter profiling distinguish neuroendocrine cancers

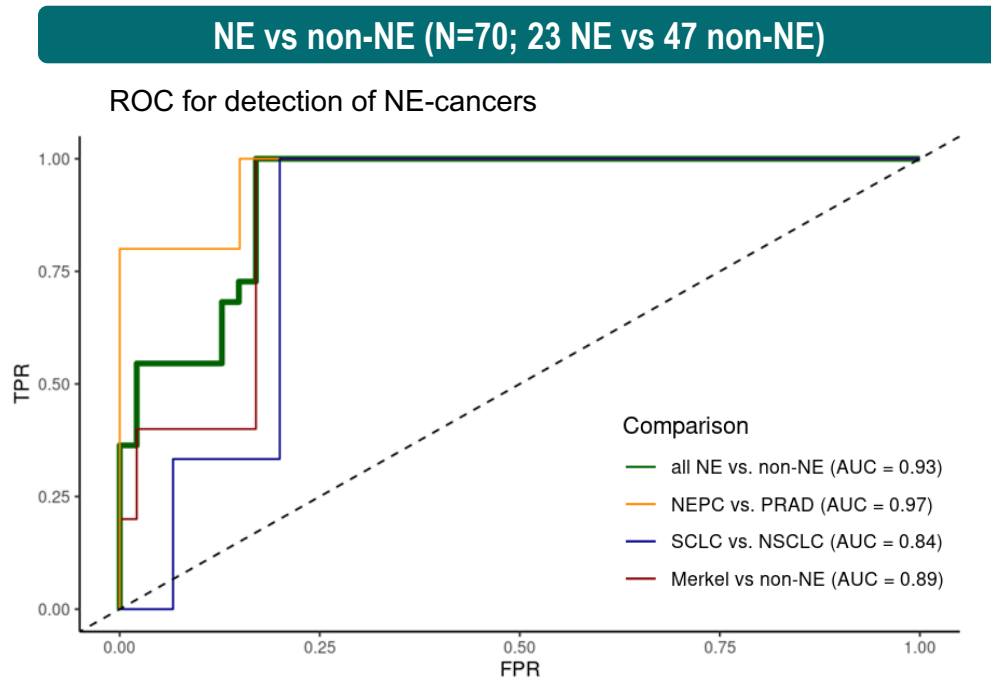
Enhancer signal at master TF (*ASCL1*) binding sites



Promoter signal at *Chromogranin A*

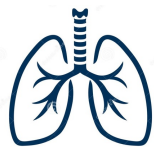
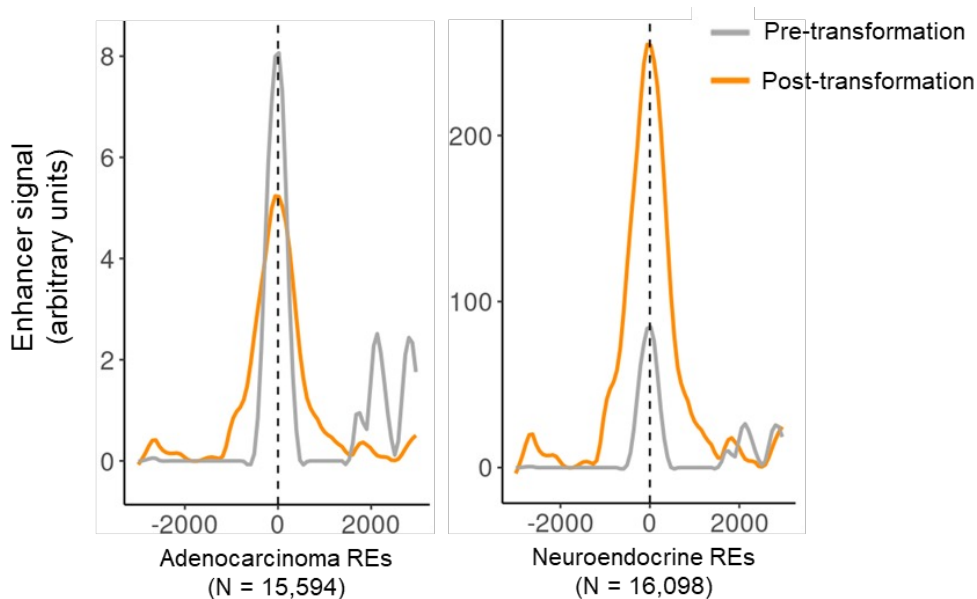


Plasma **Enhancer** profiling achieves robust classification of neuroendocrine cancers



Plasma **Enhancer** profiling identifies treatment-emergent SCLC in a patient with EGFRm lung adenocarcinoma

Adenocarcinoma and neuroendocrine enhancer signal
pre- and post-transformation



Conclusion

- We demonstrate a proof-of-concept for **comprehensive epigenomic profiling of gene regulation from plasma** to inform diagnosis, therapy selection, and resistance monitoring
- This assay provides **biological interpretability** and **longitudinal dynamic profiling**
- This method **requires only ~1mL of plasma** from standard clinical collection tubes
- Work is ongoing to further demonstrate clinical utility and discover epigenetic resistance mechanisms
- This approach is **extensible across oncology and to non-oncologic conditions**

Acknowledgements

