

15th MADRID
on **Lung** CONGRESS
CANCER
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#15CongressGeCP

Minimal residual disease detection through
comprehensive analyses of circulating tumor DNA
for early stage non-small cell lung cancer

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Leader, Precision Oncology Analytics, Molecular Tumor Board
& Lung Cancer Precision Medicine Center of Excellence



Disclosures

I have the following financial relationships to disclose:

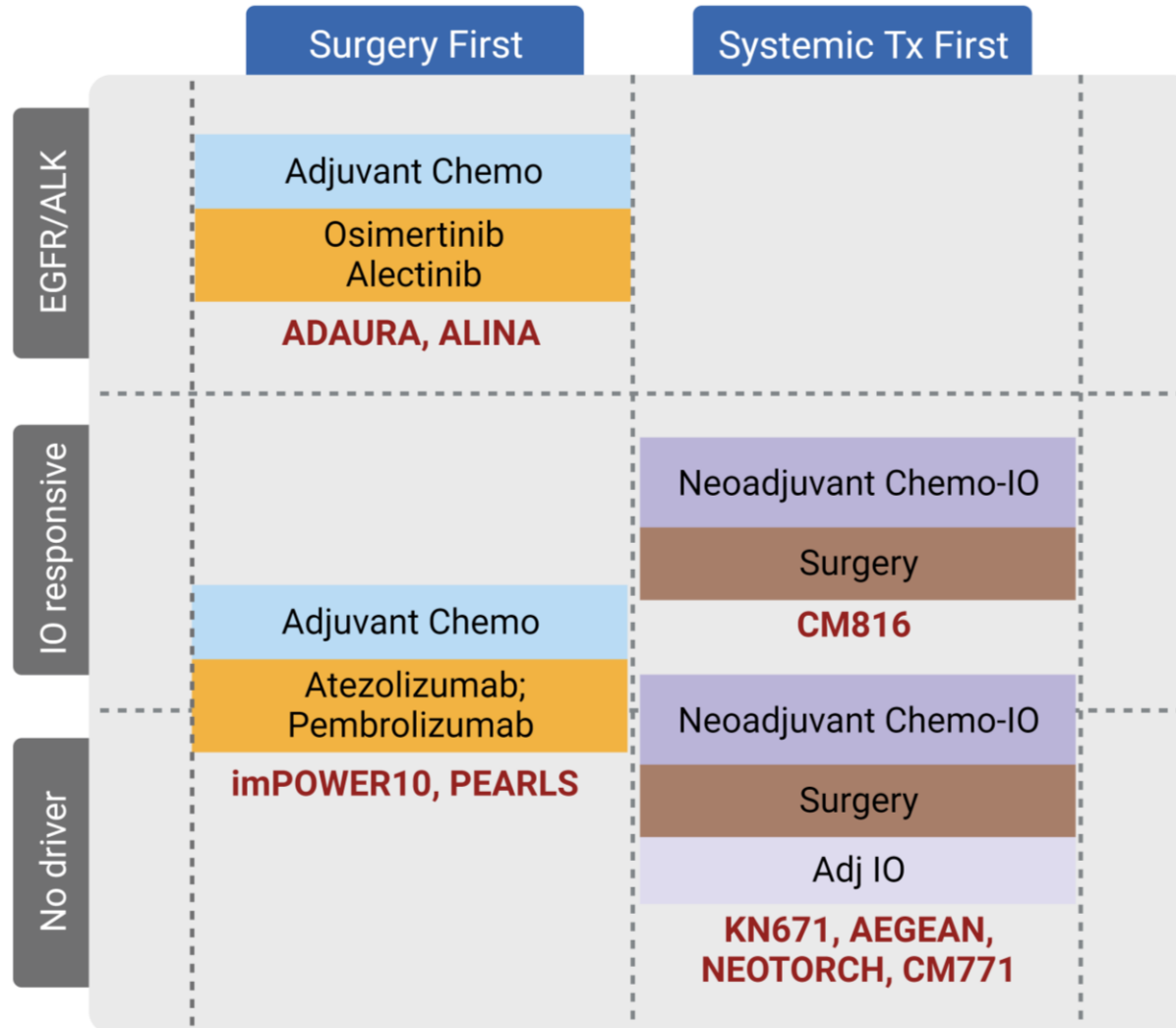
Current/within the past 5 years: Grant/Research support (to Johns Hopkins) from: Astra Zeneca, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Personal Genome Diagnostics/Labcorp and Delfi Diagnostics; advisory board member for: Astra Zeneca and Neogenomics, honoraria for lectures: Foundation Medicine

My additional financial relationship disclosures are:

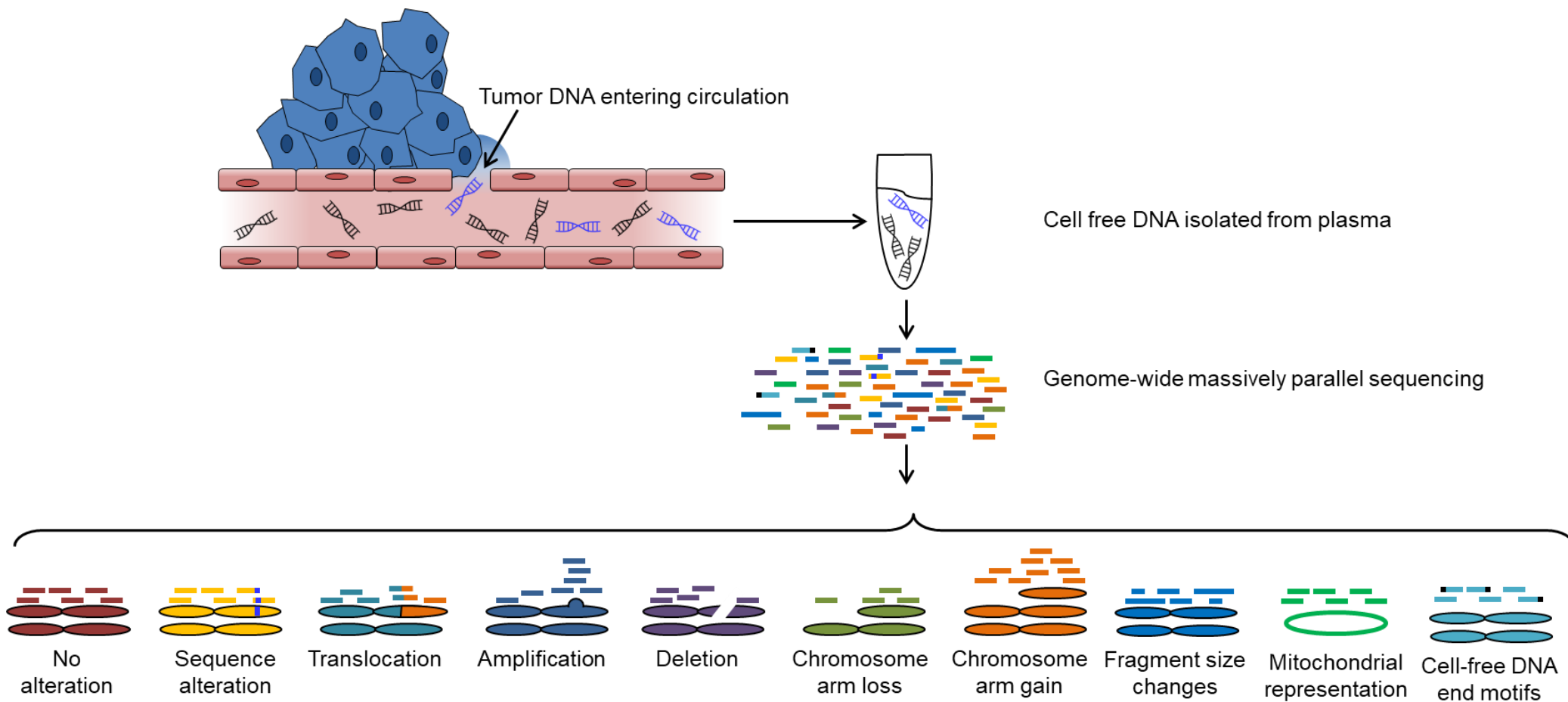
I am an inventor on patent applications (63/276,525, 17/779,936, 16/312,152, 16/341,862, 17/047,006 and 17/598,690) submitted by Johns Hopkins University related to cancer genomic analyses, ctDNA therapeutic response monitoring and immunogenomic features of response to immunotherapy that have been licensed to one or more entities. Under the terms of these license agreements, the University and inventors are entitled to fees and royalty distributions.



The evolving therapeutic landscape of early stage NSCLC



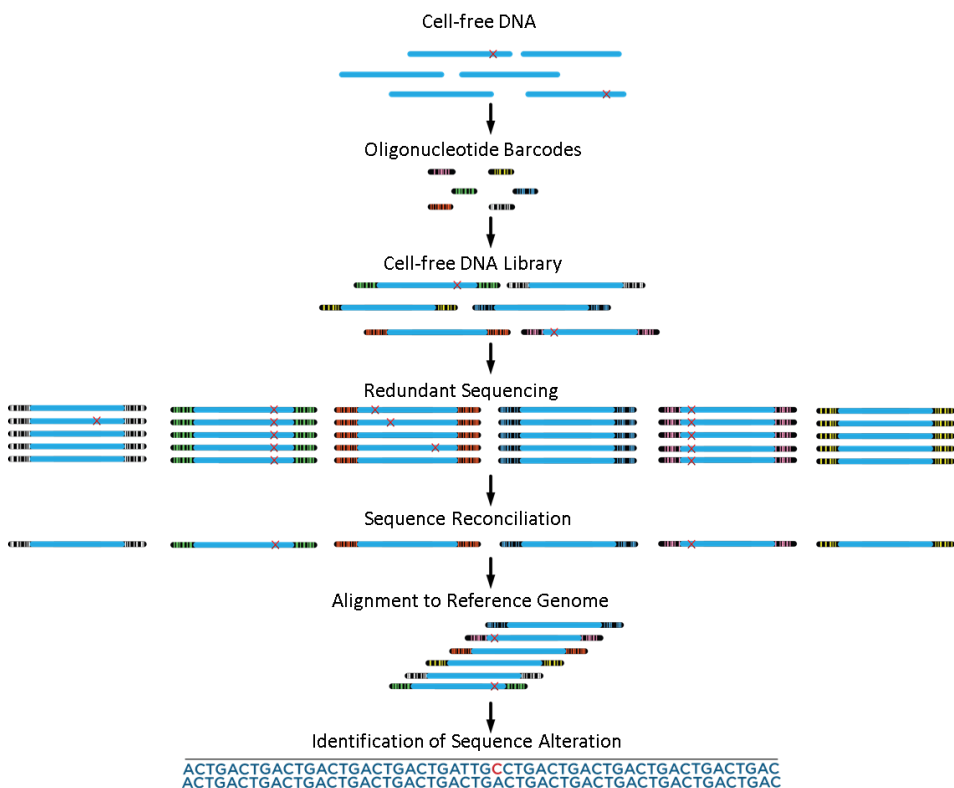
Liquid biopsy approaches for detection of NSCLC



ctDNA challenges: technical noise

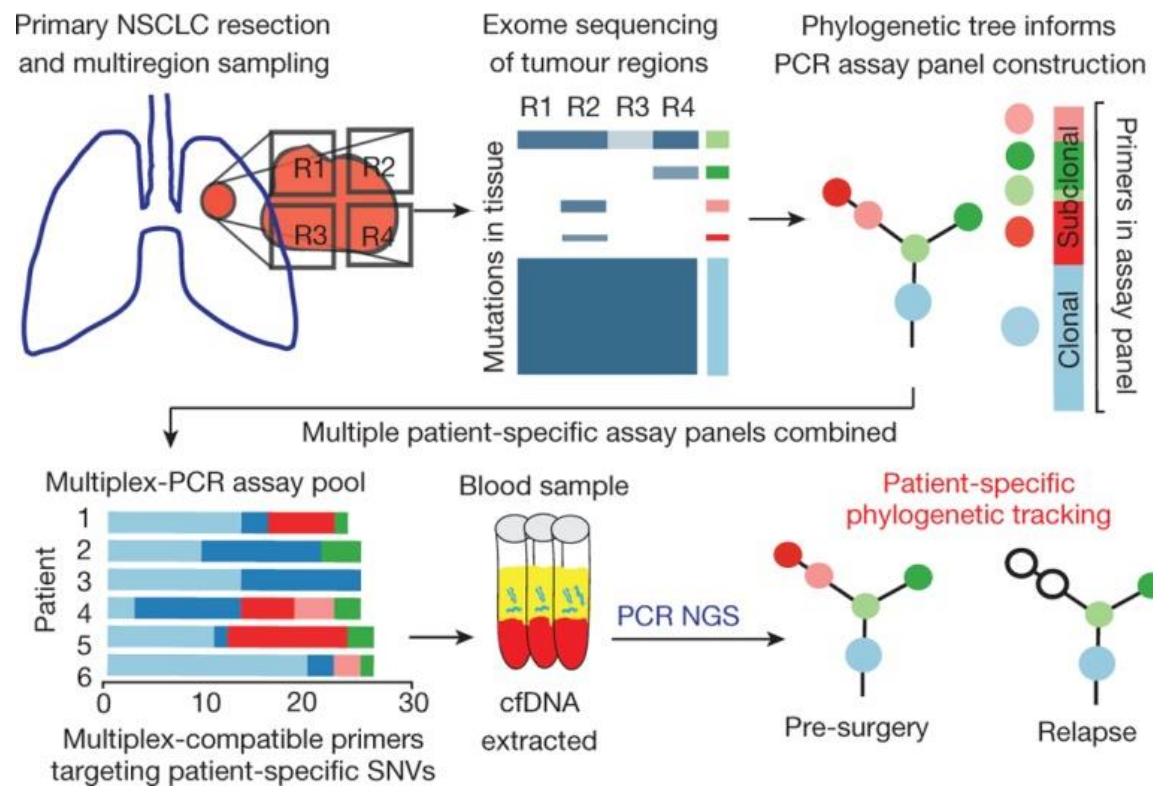
Hybrid capture NGS

TEC-Seq, Capp-Seq, Guardant360, F1 Liquid CDx, Tempus xF



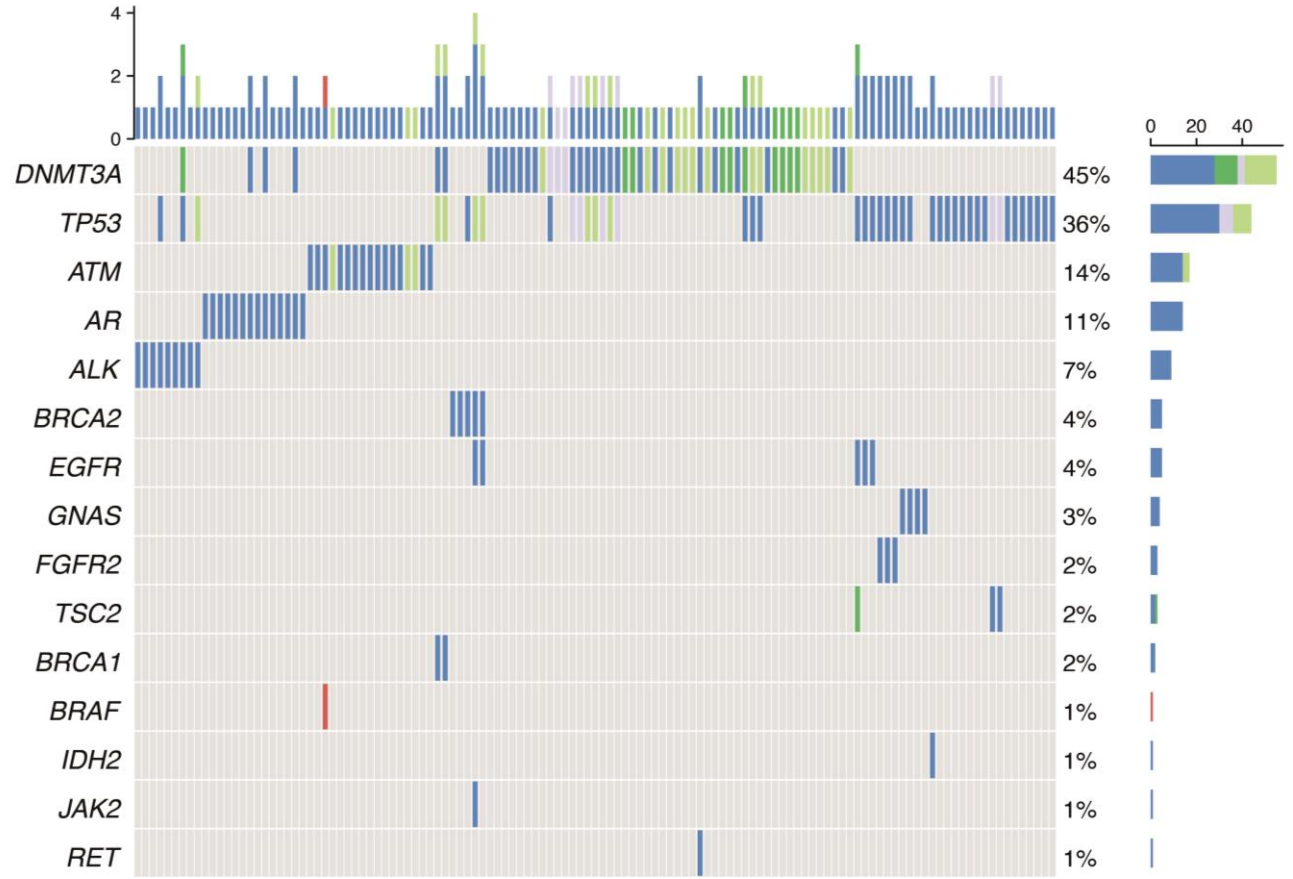
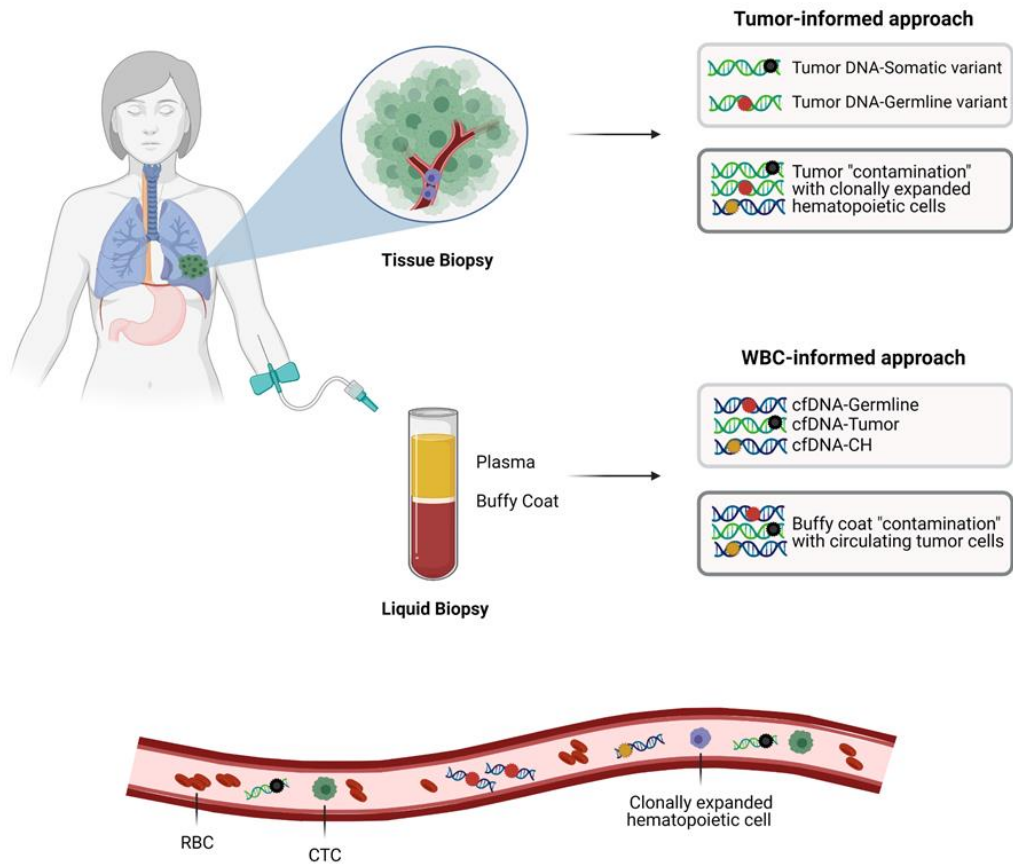
Multiplex PCR NGS

Safe(r)-Seq, HaystackNatera Signatera, FoundationOne Tracker, Inivata RaDar, Invitae personalized cancer monitoring, Personalis NeXT Personal Dx





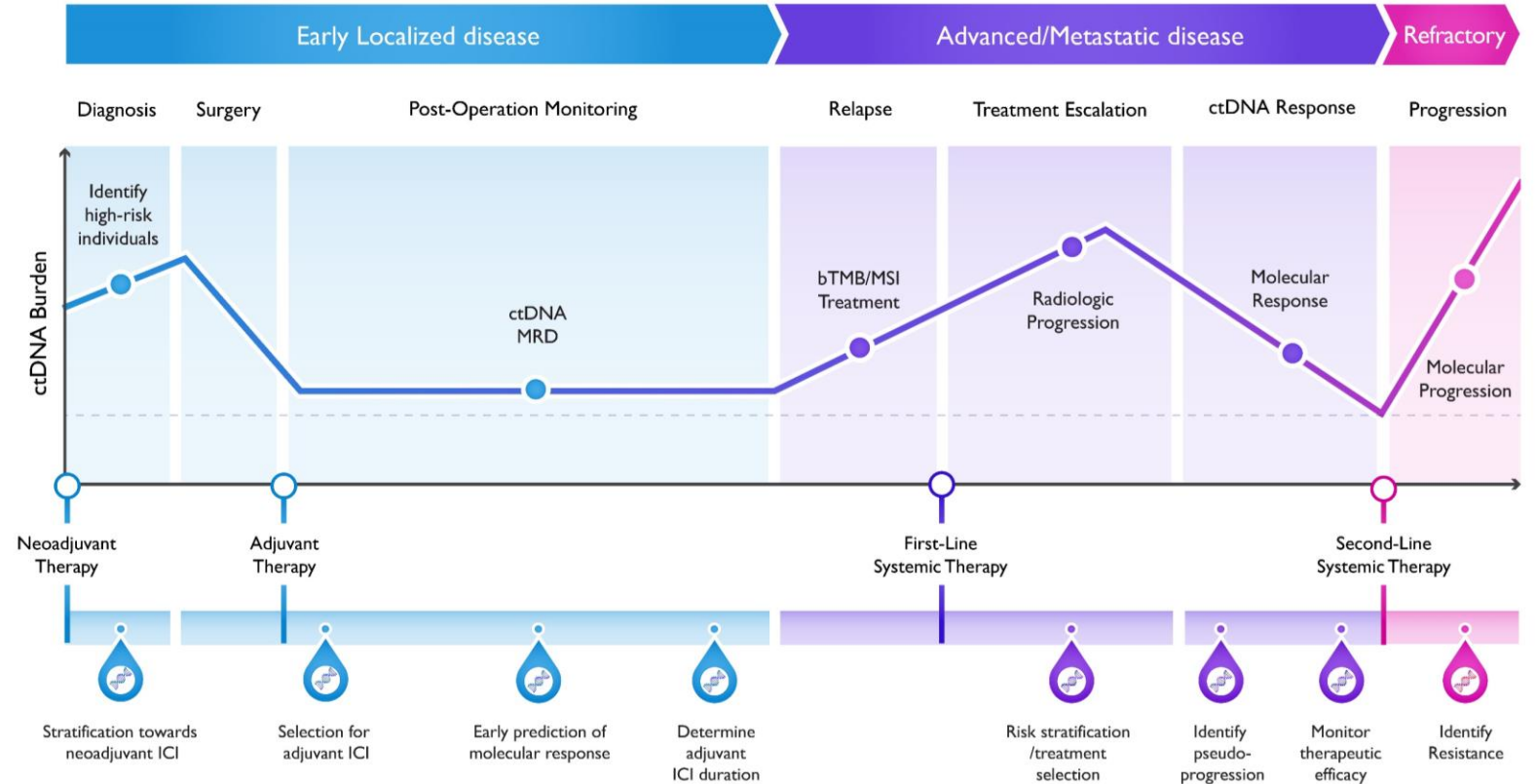
ctDNA challenges: biological noise



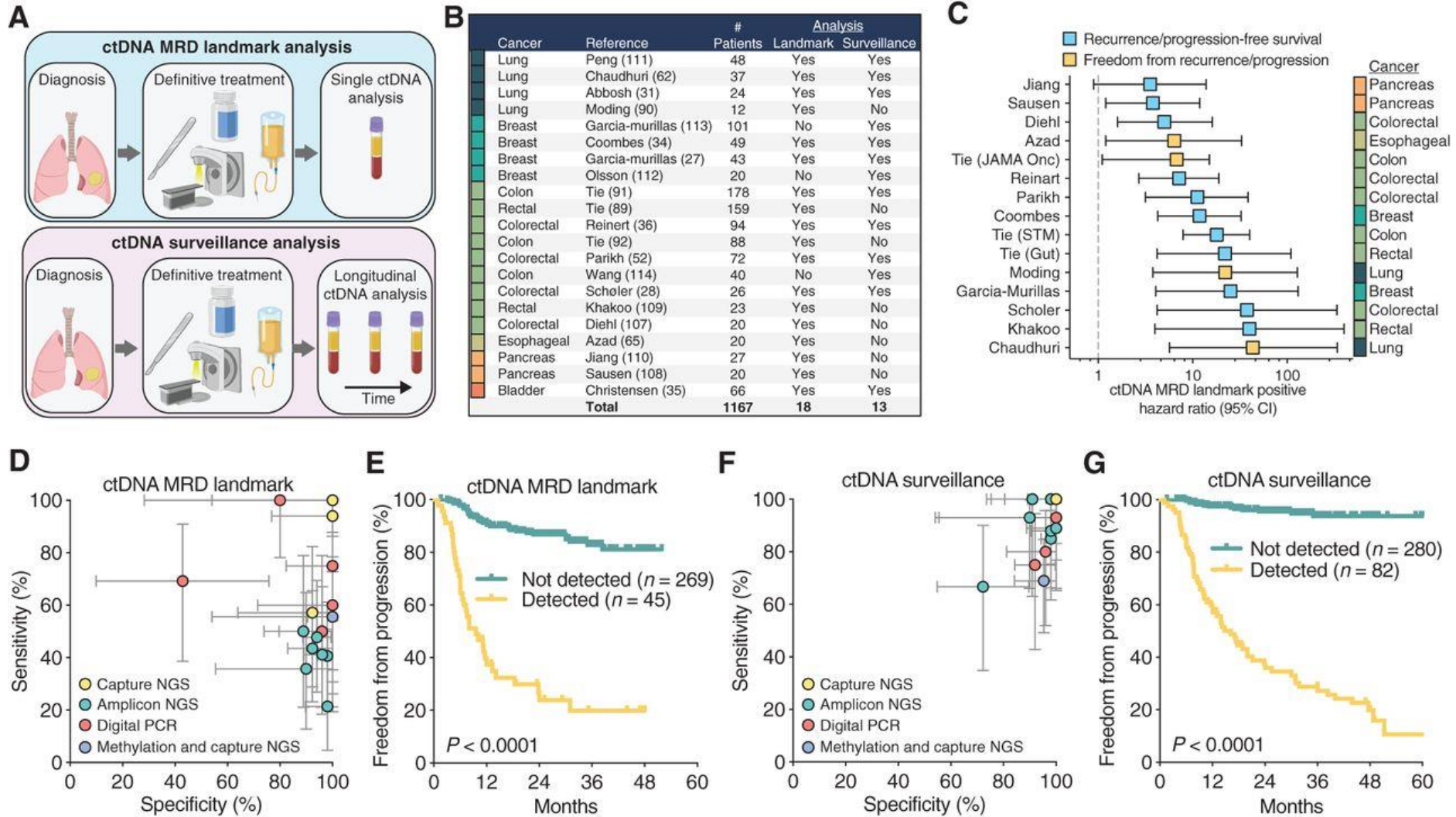


Integration of liquid biopsies in the NSCLC care continuum

T Tumor Size	N Lymph Node	M Metastasis	B Blood
T1 Tumor size/local invasion	N0 Local nodes Distant nodes No regional lymph node invasion	M0 No distant metastasis	B0 ctDNA No ctDNA mutations in blood
T2 Tumor size/local invasion	N1 Local nodes Distant nodes Tumor spread to closest or small number of regional lymph nodes	M1 Distant metastasis	B1 ctDNA mutations in blood (can be further defined with more detailed quantification in the future)
T3 Tumor size/local invasion	N2 Local nodes Distant nodes Tumor spread to an extent between N1 and N3		
T4 Tumor of any size that invades to other organs	N3 Local nodes Distant nodes Tumor spread to more distant or regional numerous lymph nodes		



ctDNA MRD is prognostic



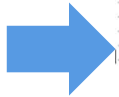
Landmark ctDNA MRD for NSCLC

ctDNA MRD+
Recurrence +
(n=25)



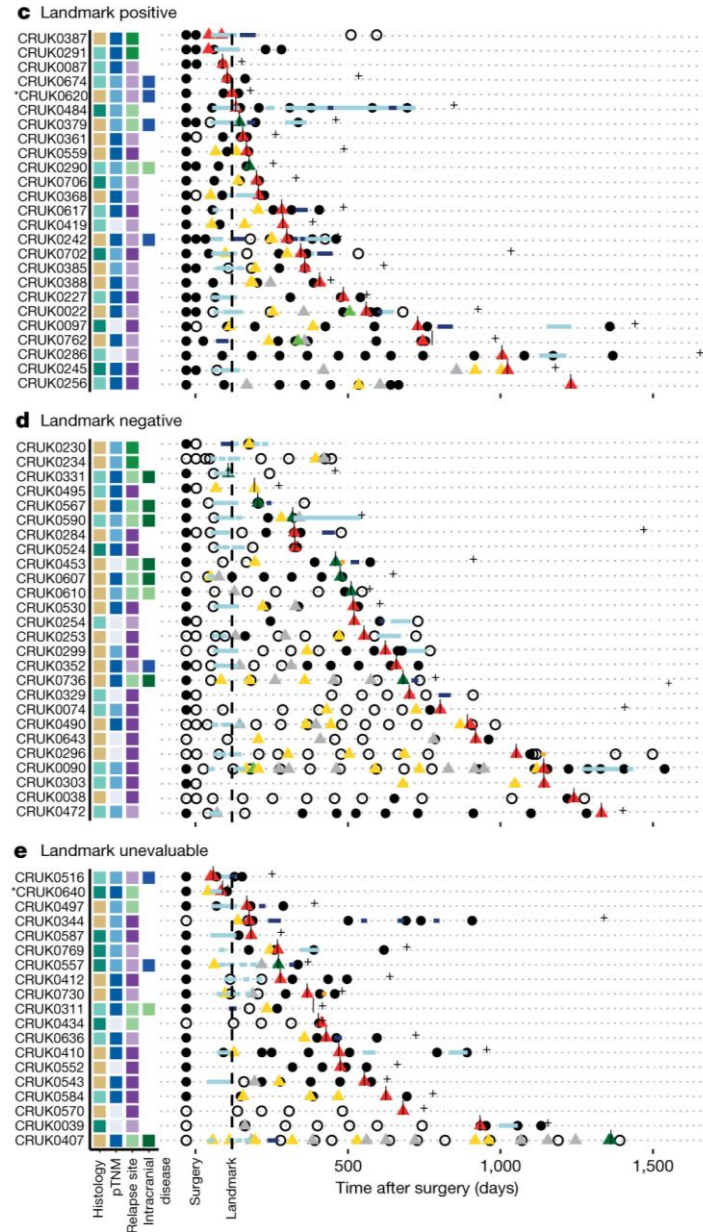
Clinical sensitivity 49%

ctDNA MRD-
Recurrence +
(n=26)



51% discordance

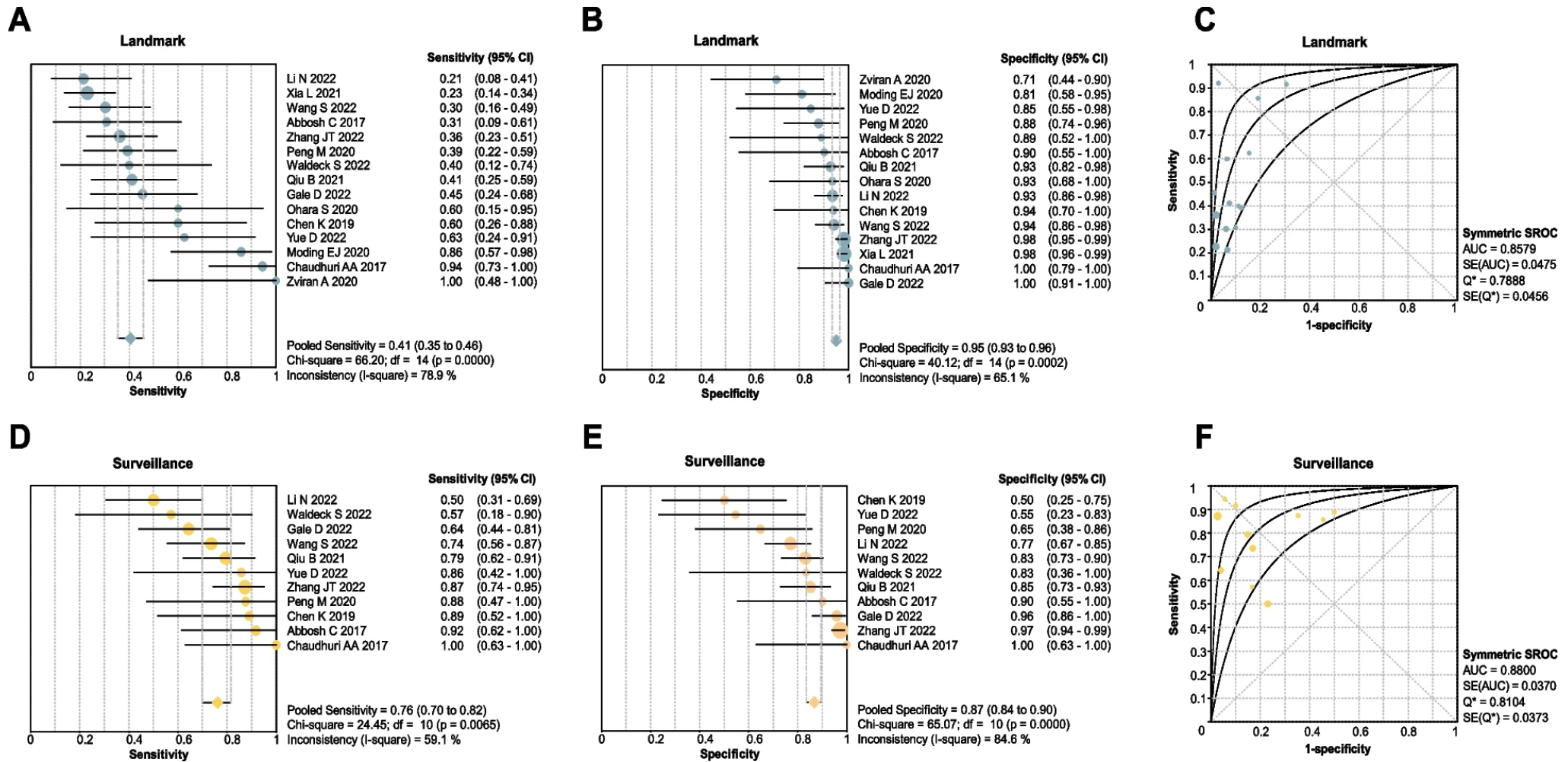
ctDNA in-evaluable
Recurrence +
(n=19)



- Tumor-informed anchored multiplex PCR enrichment
- Assay sensitivity using a 50-variant panel at 0.01% VAF was > 90% at DNA input > 20 ng
- LOD 95 VAF 0.008% (80 PPM)
- **Landmark ctDNA MRD assessed within 120 days of surgery: 25% ctDNA MRD+**
- **Clinical sensitivity 49% (fraction of ctDNA MRD+ among those who recurred)**
- Landmark ctDNA MRD+ patients had a hazard ratio of 5.3 for OS and a hazard ratio of 6.8 for freedom from relapse relative to MRD- (P<0.001)
- Landmark-positive patients had the longest lead times (228 days)
- Patients relapsing in the first year of surgery are more likely to be MRD positive



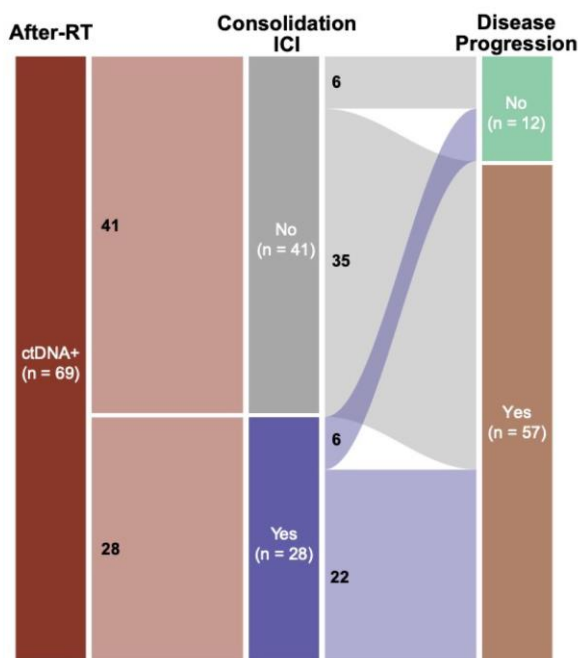
Clinical sensitivity of ctDNA MRD in NSCLC



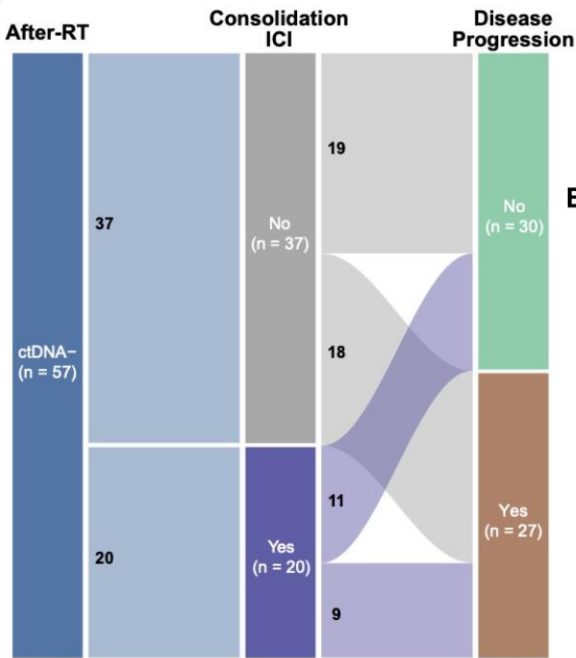


ctDNA MRD after definitive chemoradiation is predictive

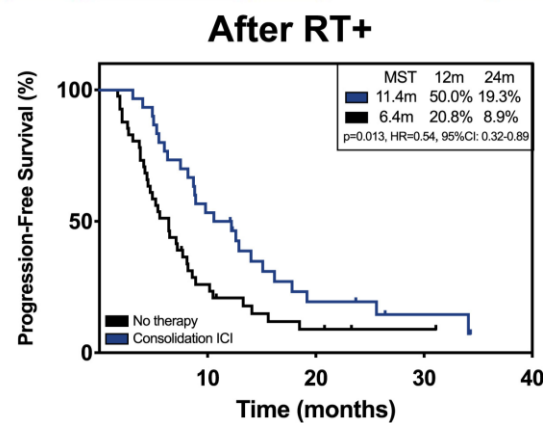
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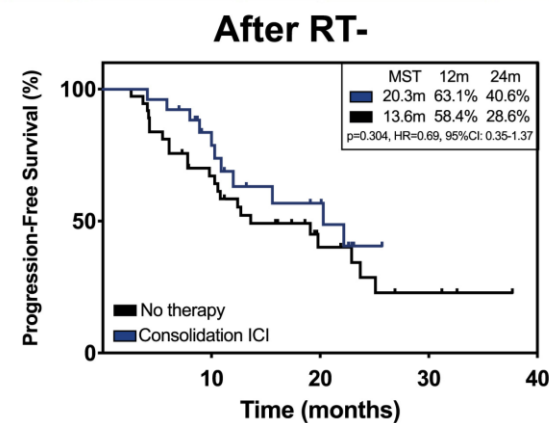
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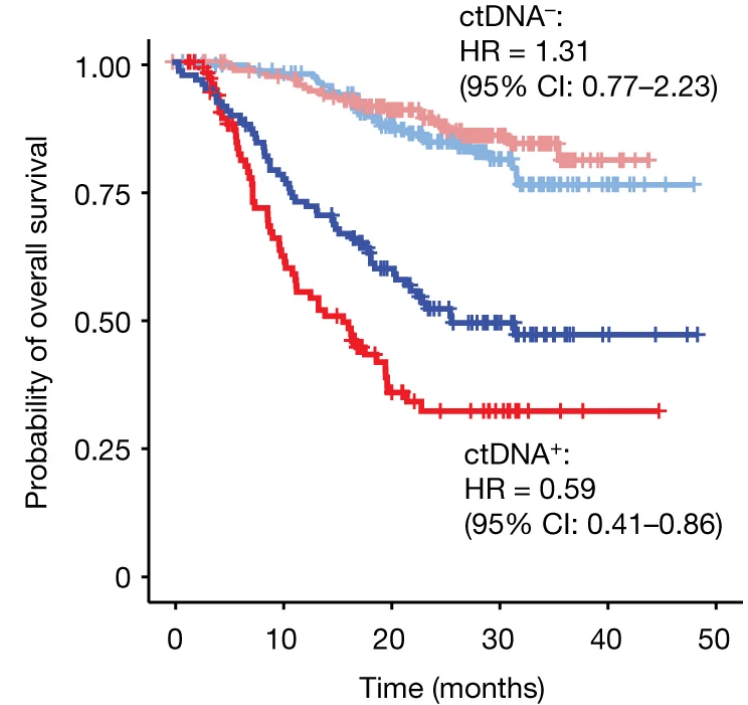
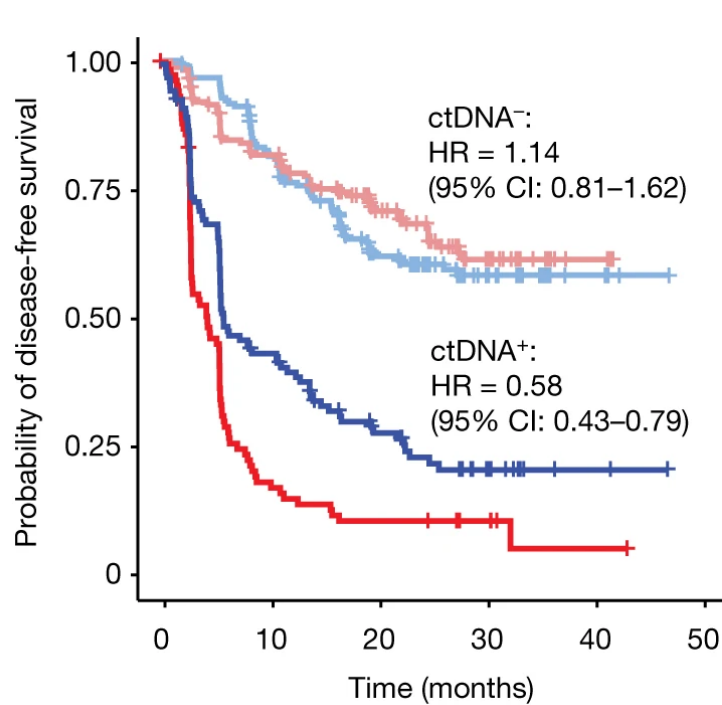


D





ctDNA MRD after curative-intent surgery is predictive

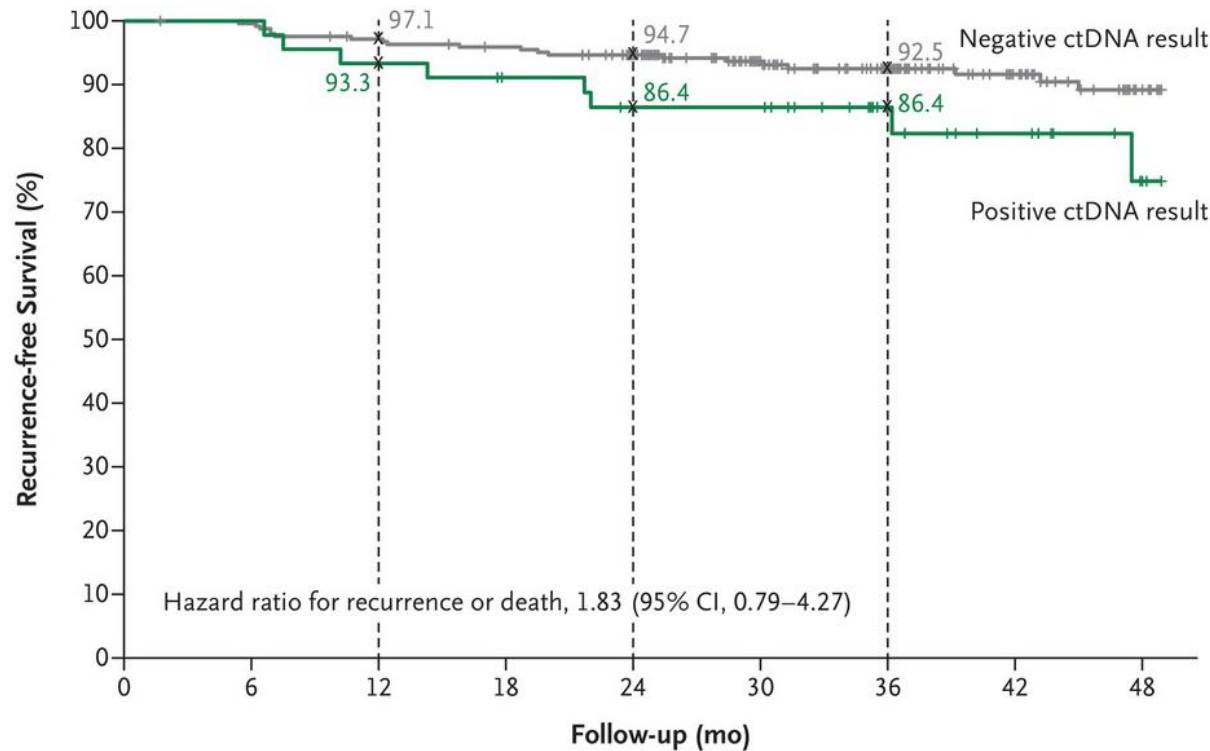


		No. at risk					
		0	10	20	30	40	50
—	ctDNA ⁻	184	144	85	44	5	0
	Observation	183	140	90	46	6	0
—	ctDNA ⁺	116	48	25	13	2	0
	Observation	98	17	10	5	1	0

184	174	129	57	10	0
183	170	130	65	7	0
116	88	55	25	4	0
98	54	24	11	1	0



What does ctDNA MRD negative mean?



No. at Risk

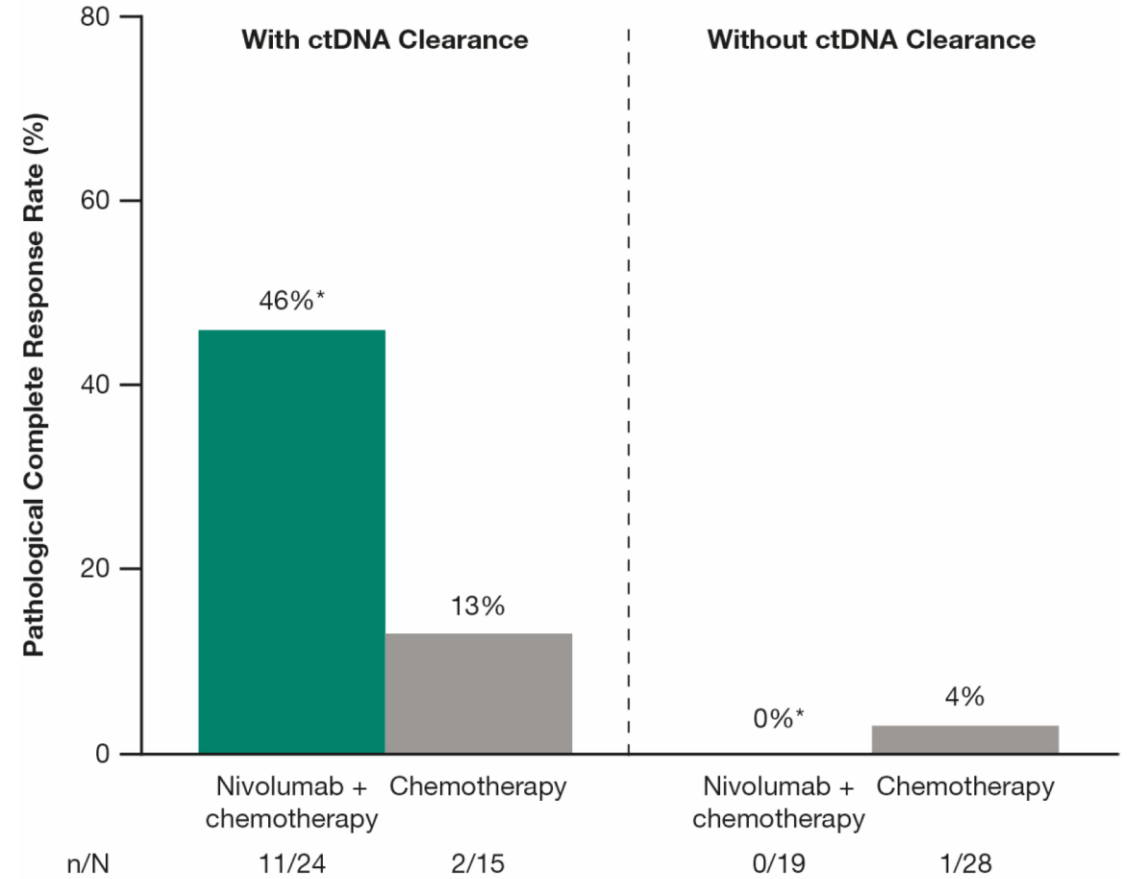
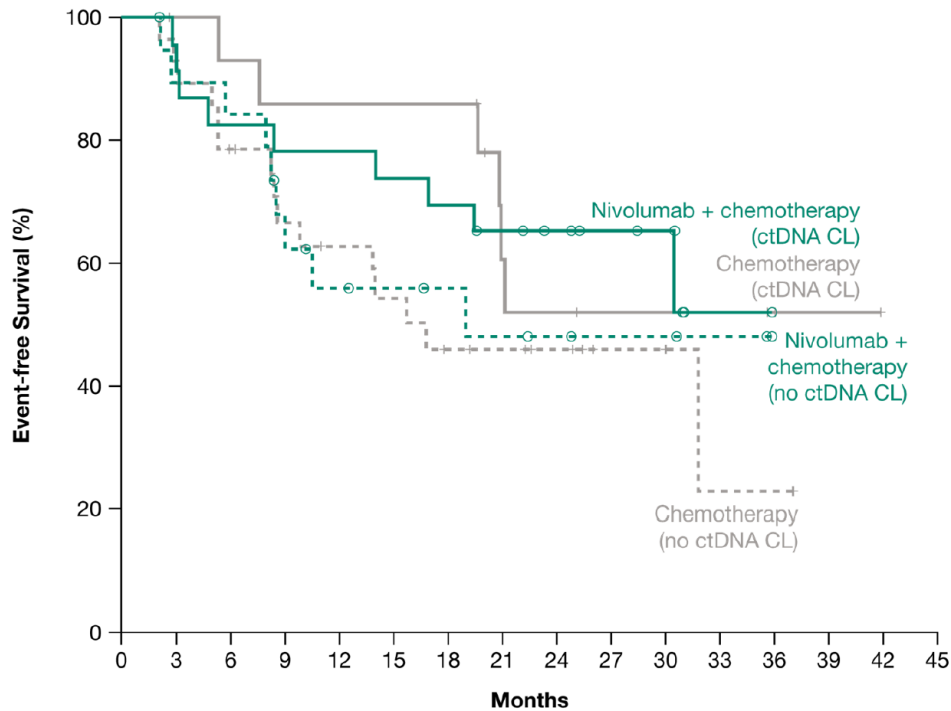
Negative ctDNA result	246	244	236	231	220	169	131	93	55
Positive ctDNA result	45	45	42	39	36	36	22	16	9

- In the ctDNA-guided group of the DYNAMIC trial, recurrence or death occurred in 15 of 246 ctDNA-negative patients (6%).
- **A fraction of ctDNA MRD-negative patients experience disease recurrence.**



ctDNA post neoadjuvant IO predicts pCR

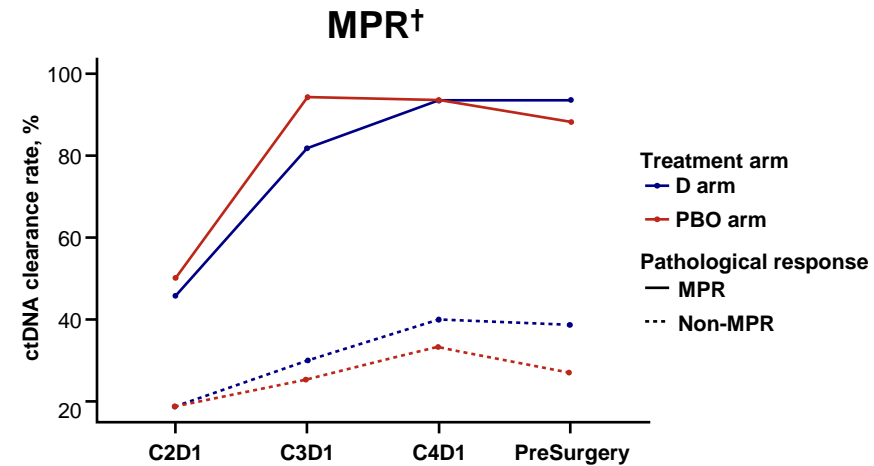
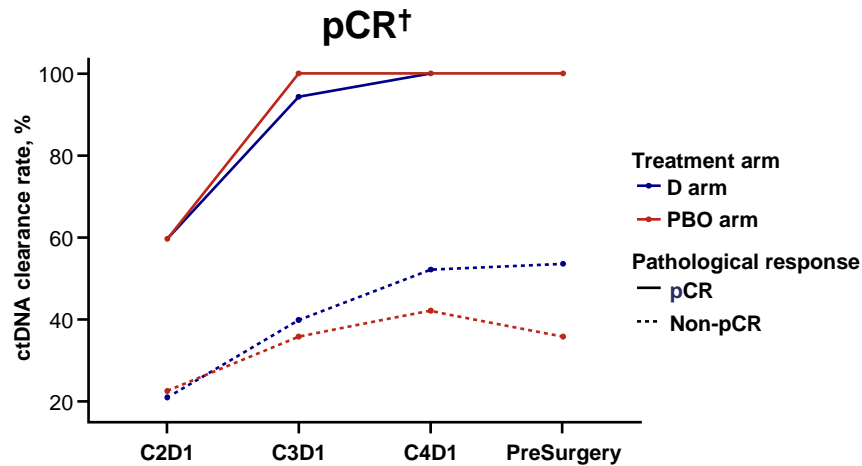
	Nivolumab + chemotherapy		Chemotherapy	
	ctDNA CL (n=24)	No ctDNA CL (n=19)	ctDNA CL (n=15)	No ctDNA CL (n=28)
Median EFS, mo (95% CI)	NR (16.8–NR)	18.9 (8.3–NR)	NR (19.6–NR)	16.8 (8.3–NR)
HR (95% CI)	0.60 (0.20–1.82)		0.63 (0.20–2.01)	





ctDNA clearance predicts pCR with

- Among patients who were ctDNA-positive at baseline (C1D1), all patients achieving pCR and >90% of all patients achieving MPR had ctDNA clearance at C4D1*



- Patients without ctDNA clearance were unlikely to achieve pCR (NPV > 84.0% at C2D1 in both arms)
- Patients who achieved ctDNA clearance in the D arm vs the PBO arm were more likely to achieve pCR (PPV = 50.0% vs 14.3% at C2D1)

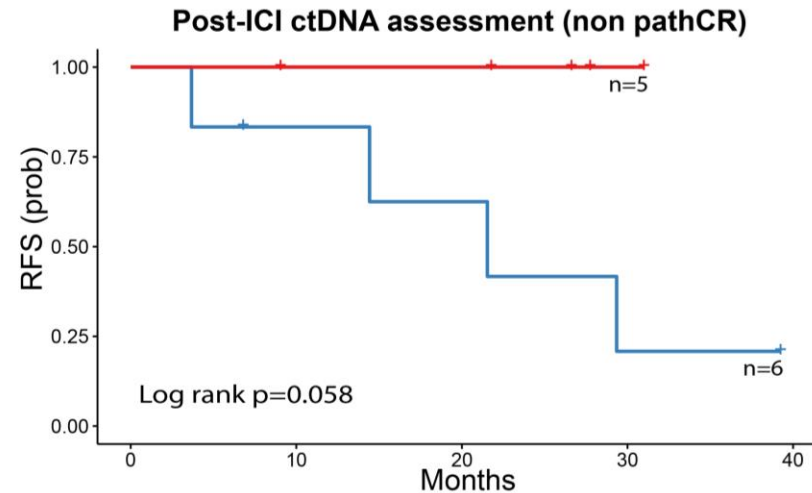
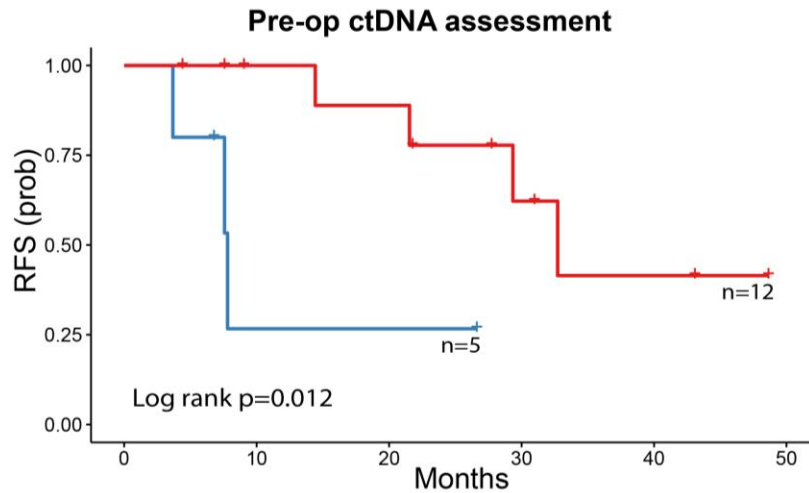
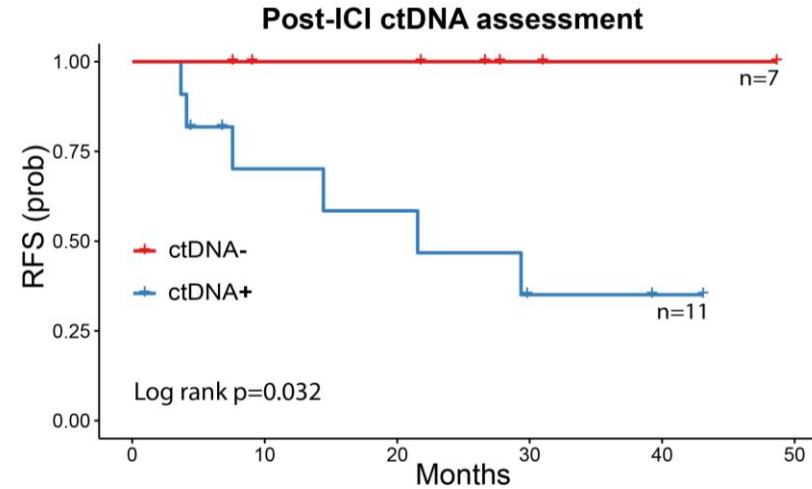
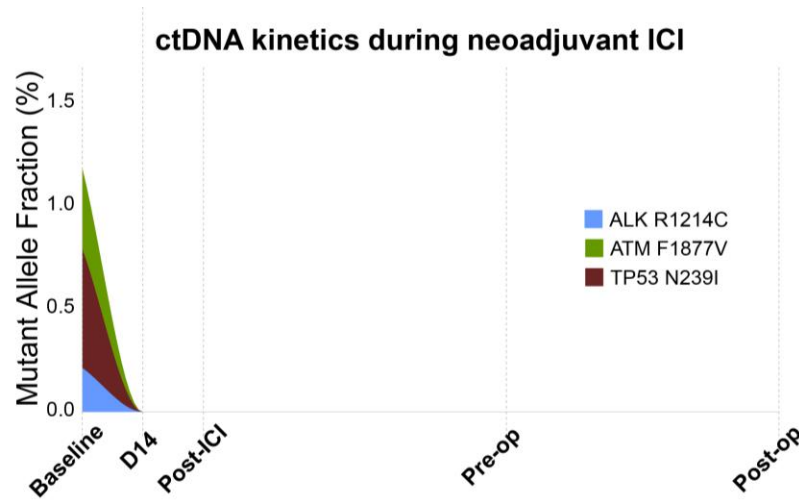
Predictive value of ctDNA clearance at different timepoints for pCR

D arm	pCR		PBO arm	pCR	
	PPV	NPV		PPV	NPV
C2D1	50.0%	84.9%	C2D1	14.3%	96.9%
C3D1	43.6%	97.1%	C3D1	18.2%	100.0%
C4D1	40.5%	100.0%	C4D1	18.2%	100.0%
PreSurgery	41.5%	100.0%	PreSurgery	19.4%	100.0%

*In the BEP, pCR (25.6% vs 6.3%) and MPR (44.4% vs 18.8%) rates were higher in the D arm vs the PBO arm. †The plots include all evaluable patients at each timepoint. NPV, negative predictive value; PPV, positive predictive value.



ctDNA may help refine the heterogeneity of non pCR





The evolving therapeutic landscape of early stage NSCLC

	Pre-op ctDNA	Surgery First	Systemic Tx First	Landmark ctDNA	Perioperative IO
EGFR/ALK					
IO responsive	○ ctDNA- ✕ ctDNA+		✕	○ ctDNA- ✕ ctDNA+	✕
No driver	✕ ctDNA+ ○ ctDNA-	○		✕ ctDNA+ ○ ctDNA-	

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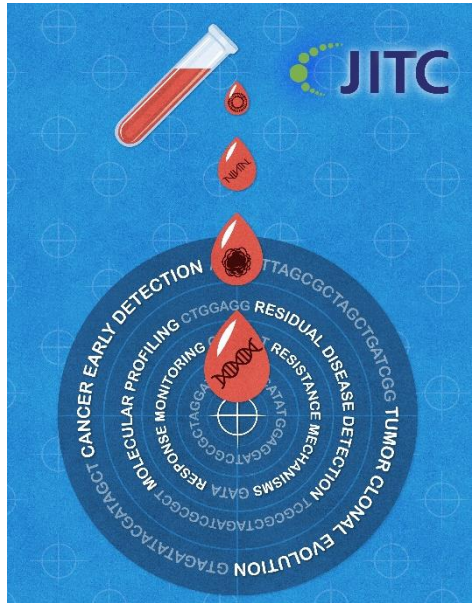
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Our patients and their families

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JITC Special Review Series on Liquid Biopsies

cfDNA biology

ctDNA ultrasensitive technologies

Early detection and MRD

ctDNA as an early endpoint of IO response

CTCs and other blood analytes

Clinical Implementation & Regulatory Implications

<https://jitc.bmj.com/content/11/1/e006367>



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Thank you!