

"BRCAness," PARP and the Triple-Negative Phenotype

Prof Alan Ashworth, FRS

Disclosures for Professor Alan Ashworth, FRS

Consulting Agreements	GlaxoSmithKline, Pfizer Inc
Patent	AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP

Types of DNA Damage and Repair

Type of damage	Single-strand breaks (SSBs)	Double-strand breaks (DSBs)	Bulky adducts	Insertions deletions	06-alkylguanine
Repair pathway	Base excision repair	Recombinational repair	Nucleotide excision repair	Mismatch repair	Direct reversal
Repair enzymes	PARP	HR ↓ ATM NHEJ ↓ DNA-PK	XP, polymerases	MSH2 MLH1	AGT

Rationale for Targeting DNA Repair Defects in Tumours

- Germ-line defects in DNA repair components lead to cancer predisposition (eg, BRCA, mismatch repair, etc)
- Many (most?) adult sporadic cancers show evidence of genomic/genetic instability
- Defects in different DNA repair pathways confer sensitivity to specific DNA damaging agents

Tumour Cells in BRCA1 or BRCA2 Mutation Carriers Have Lost Normal BRCA Function

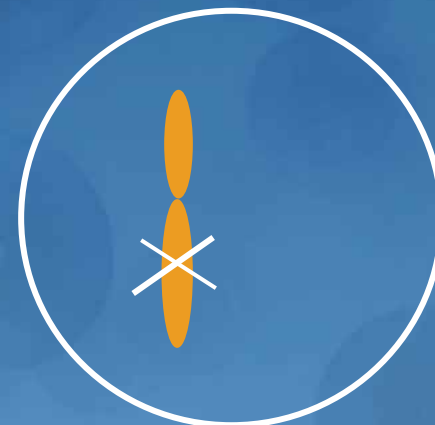
Normal Tissues

1 mutant copy, 1 intact copy of BRCA gene



Tumour

1 mutant copy of BRCA gene



How Can BRCA1 or BRCA2 Mutant Cells Be Selectively Killed While Not Affecting Normal Cells in Mutation Carriers?

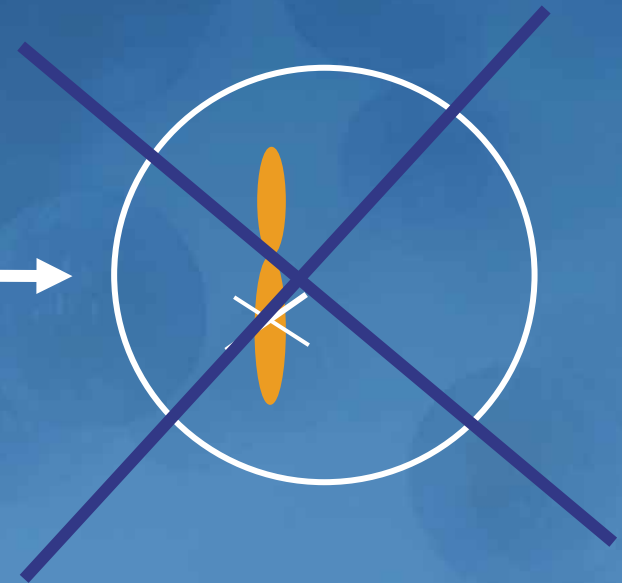
Normal Tissues

1 mutant copy, 1 intact copy of BRCA gene



Tumour

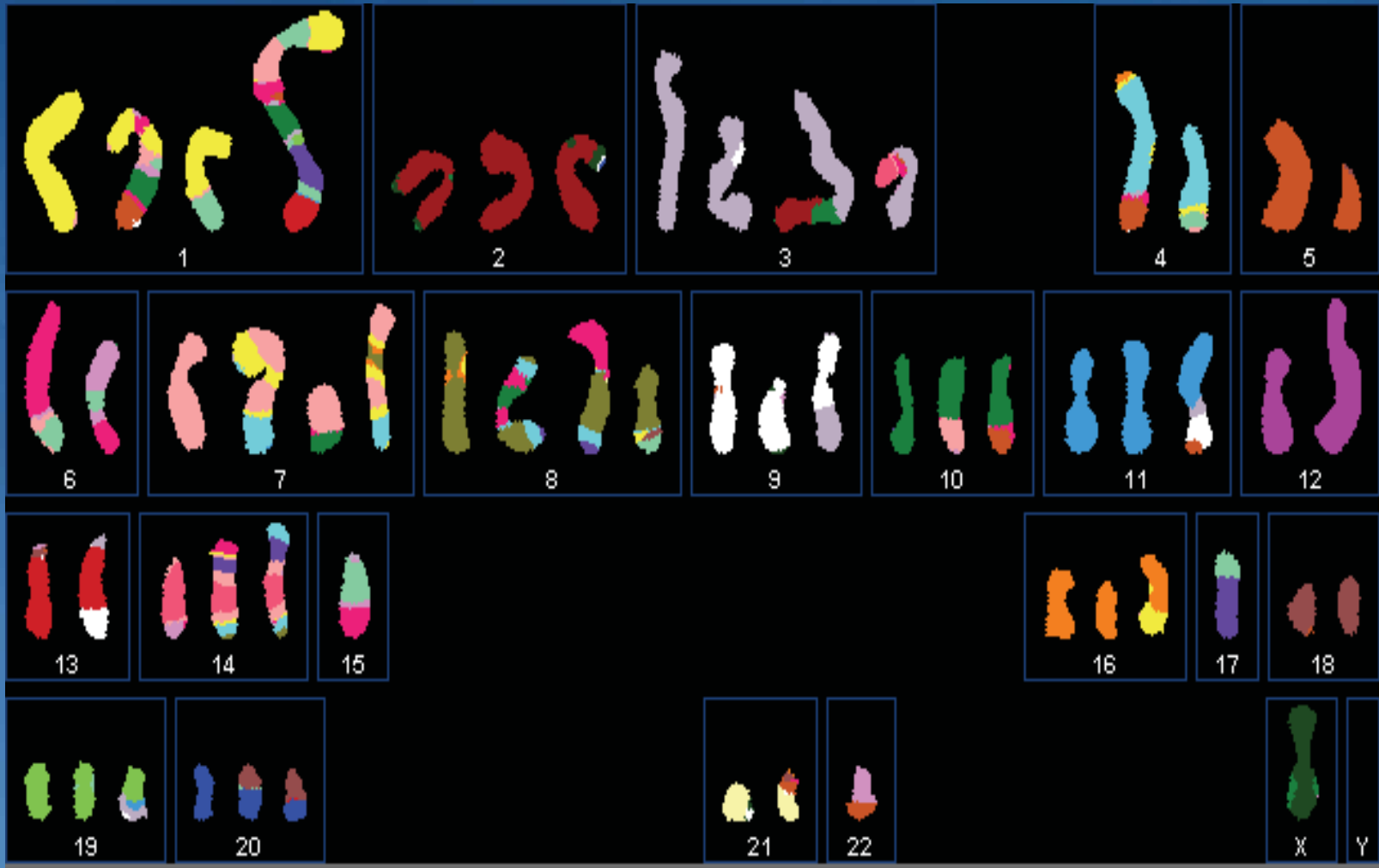
1 mutant copy of BRCA gene



Types of DNA Damage and Repair

Type of damage	Single-strand breaks (SSBs)	Double-strand breaks (DSBs)	Bulky adducts	Insertions deletions	06-alkylguanine
Repair pathway	Base excision repair	Recombinational repair	Nucleotide excision repair	Mismatch repair	Direct reversal
Repair enzymes	PARP	HR ↓ ATM NHEJ ↓ DNA-PK	XP, polymerases	MSH2 MLH1	AGT

BRCA2 Tumour Cell Line CAPAN-1



The Use of Alternative Pathways Underlies the DNA Repair Defect in BRCA Deficient Cells

NORMAL CELLS

DNA DAMAGE



Efficient
Repair

Alternative
repair



Genomic stability
Survival

BRCA DEFICIENT CELLS

DNA DAMAGE



~~Efficient
Repair~~

Alternative
repair



Gross genomic
instability
Cell death or
mutation

Synthetic Lethality — The Principle

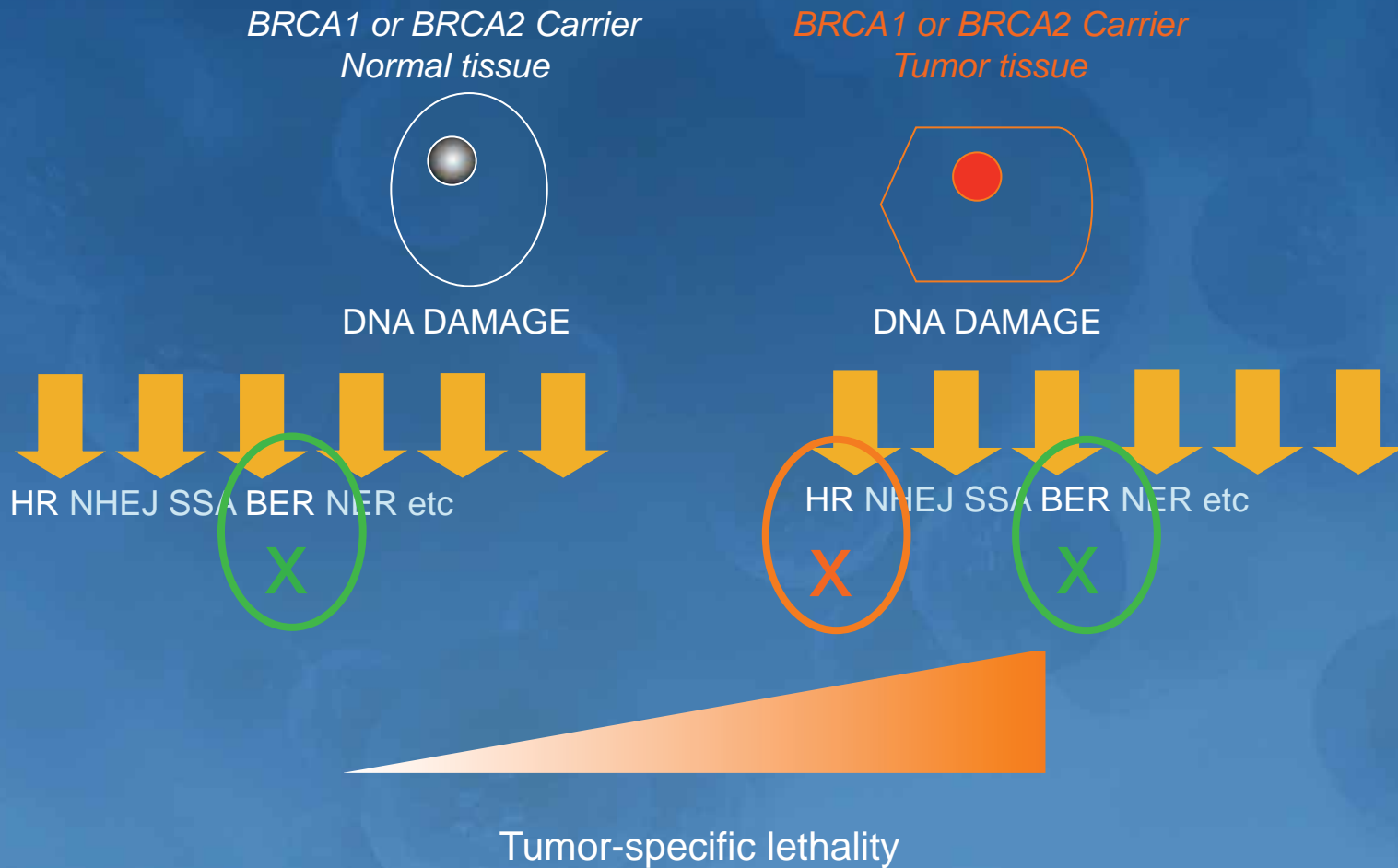
BRCA1/BRCA2 carrier - Normal tissue cells



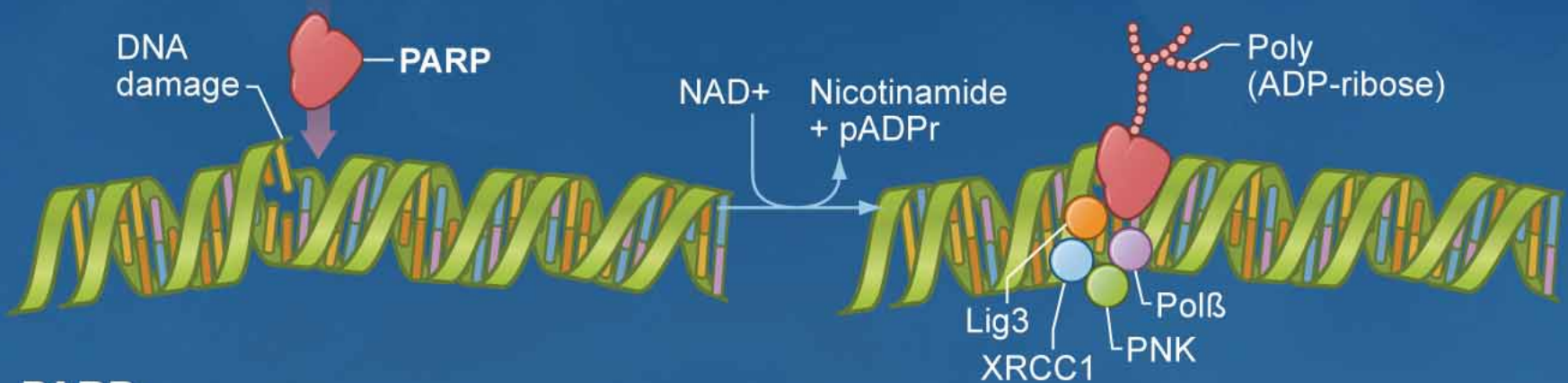
BRCA1/BRCA2 carrier - Tumor cells



Synthetic Lethality in DNA Repair Pathways



Poly(ADP-ribose) Polymerase (PARP)

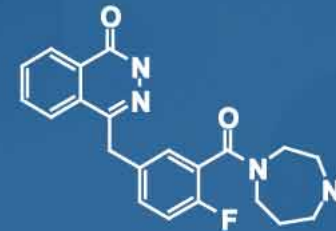


PARP:

- Involved in DNA base-excision repair
- Binds directly to DNA damage
- Produces large branched chains of poly(ADP-ribose)

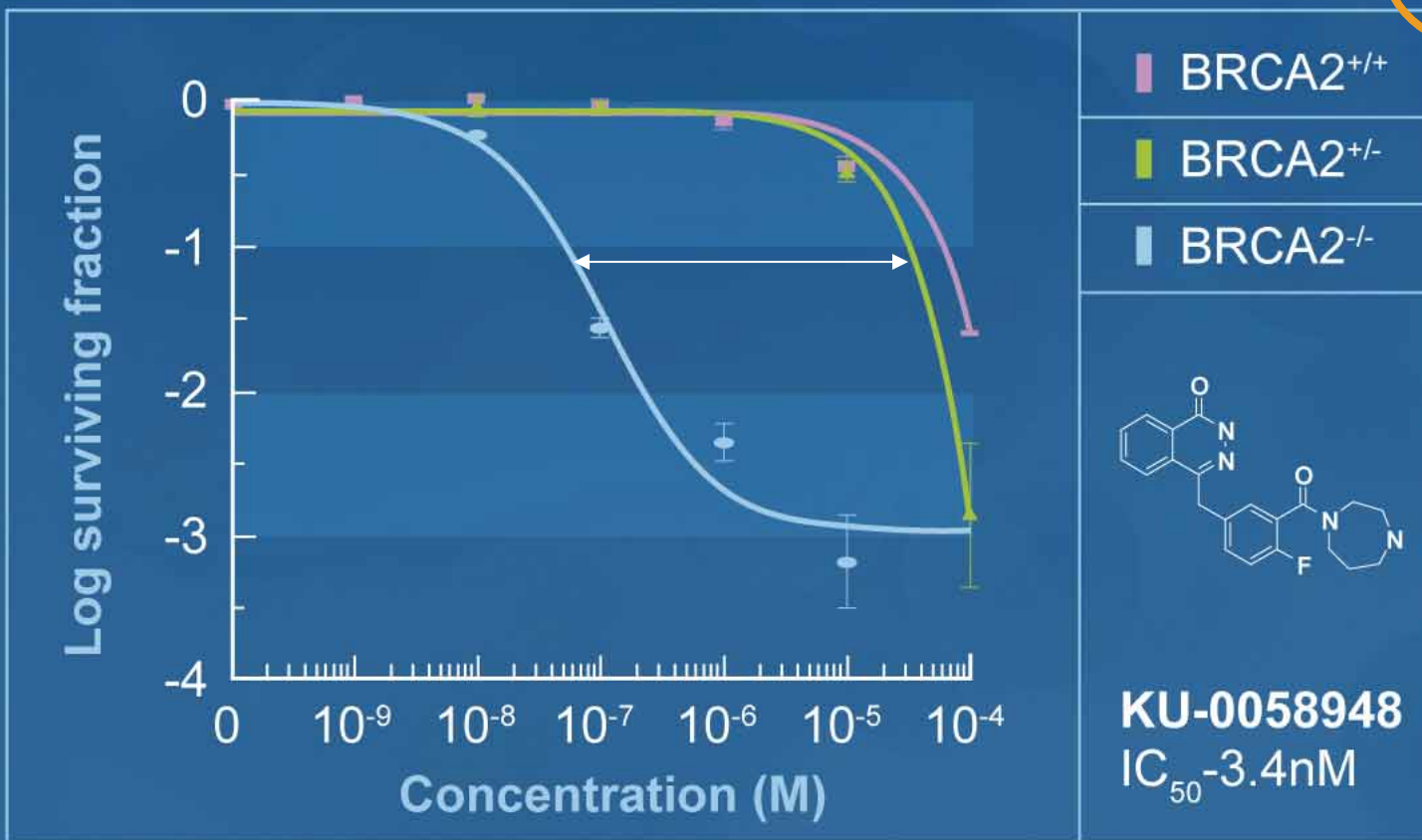
PARP Inhibitors

KU-0058948
IC₅₀ - 3.4nM

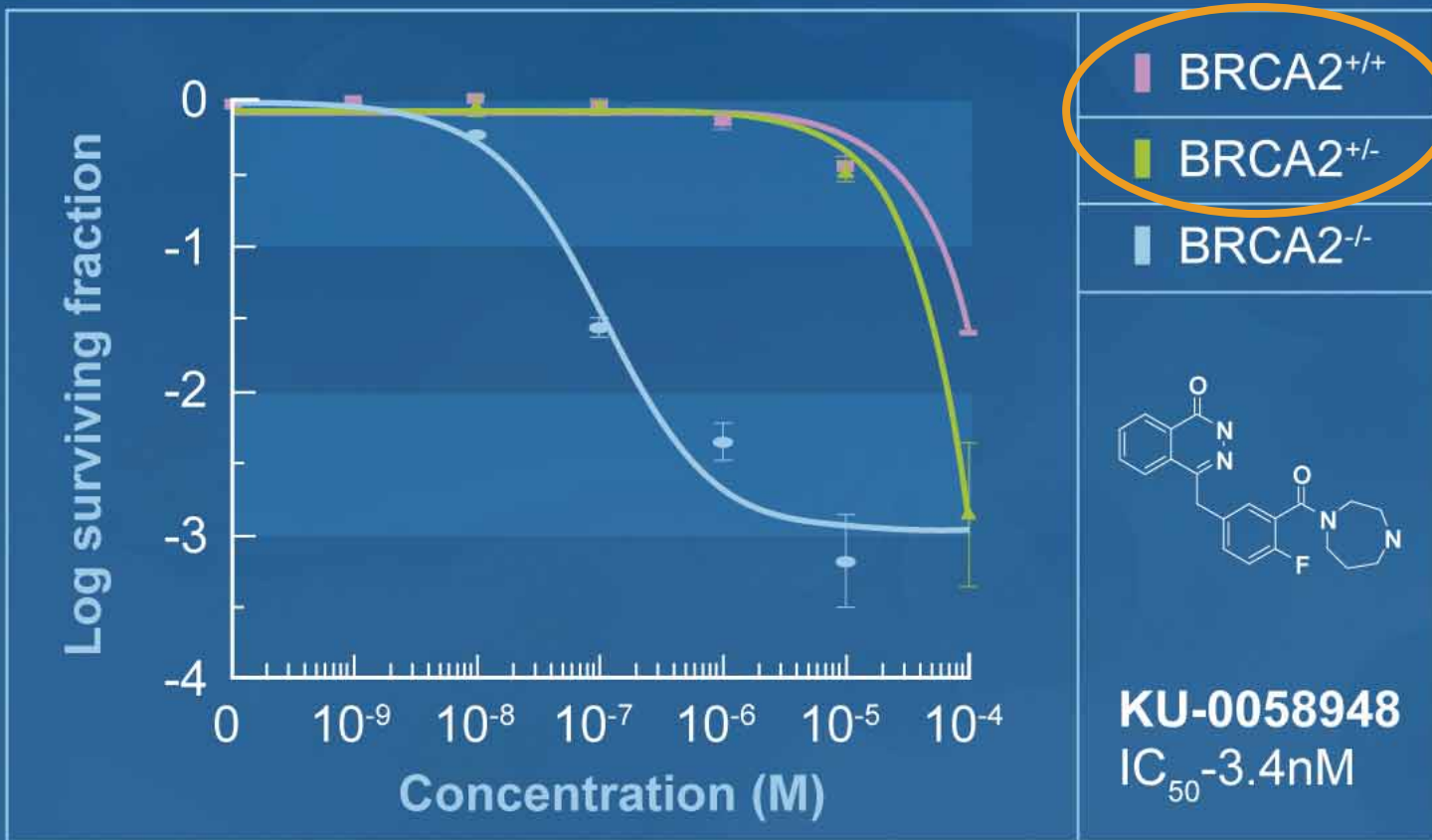


Extreme Sensitivity of BRCA2-Deficient Cells to PARP Inhibition

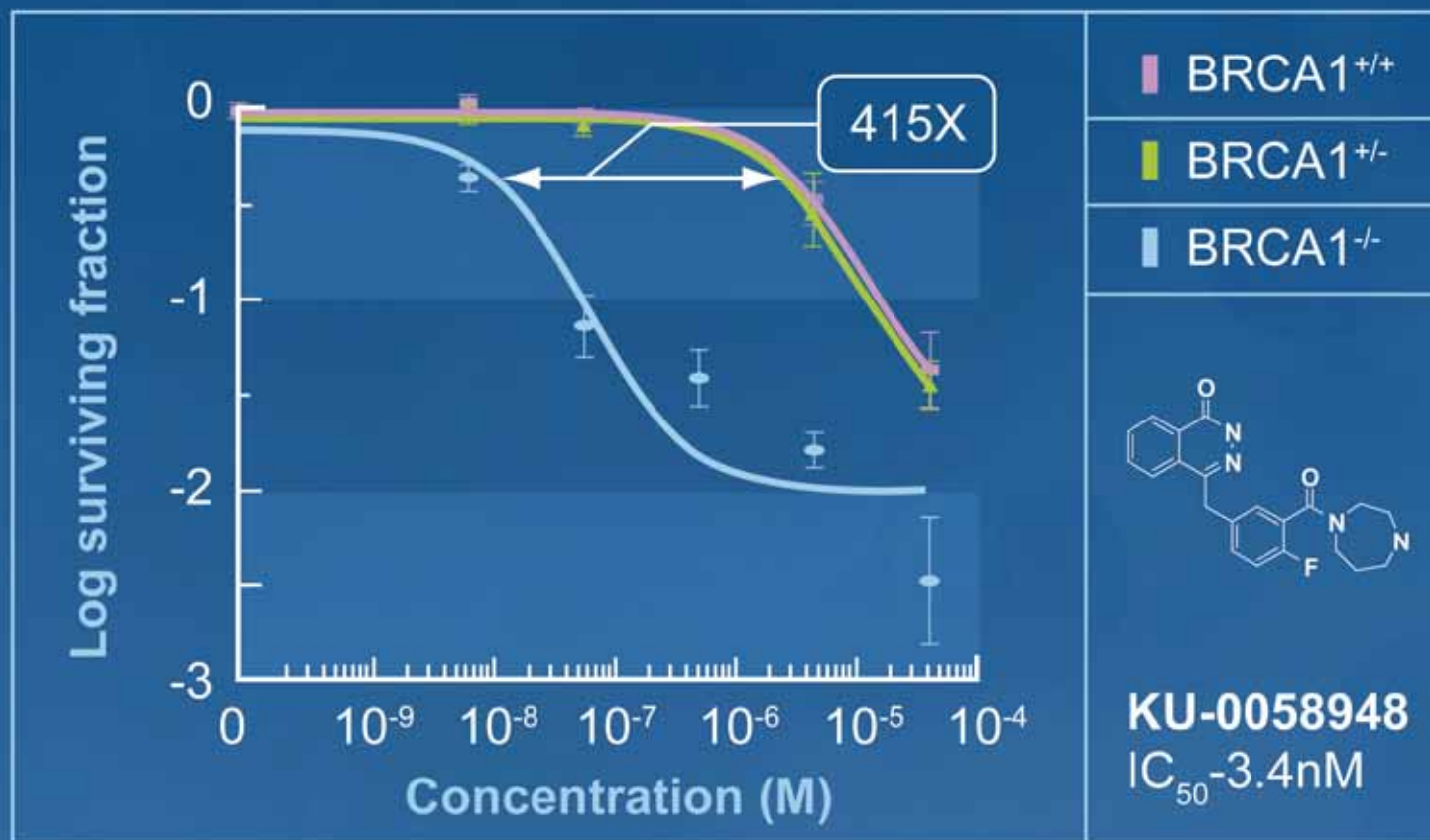
1250X



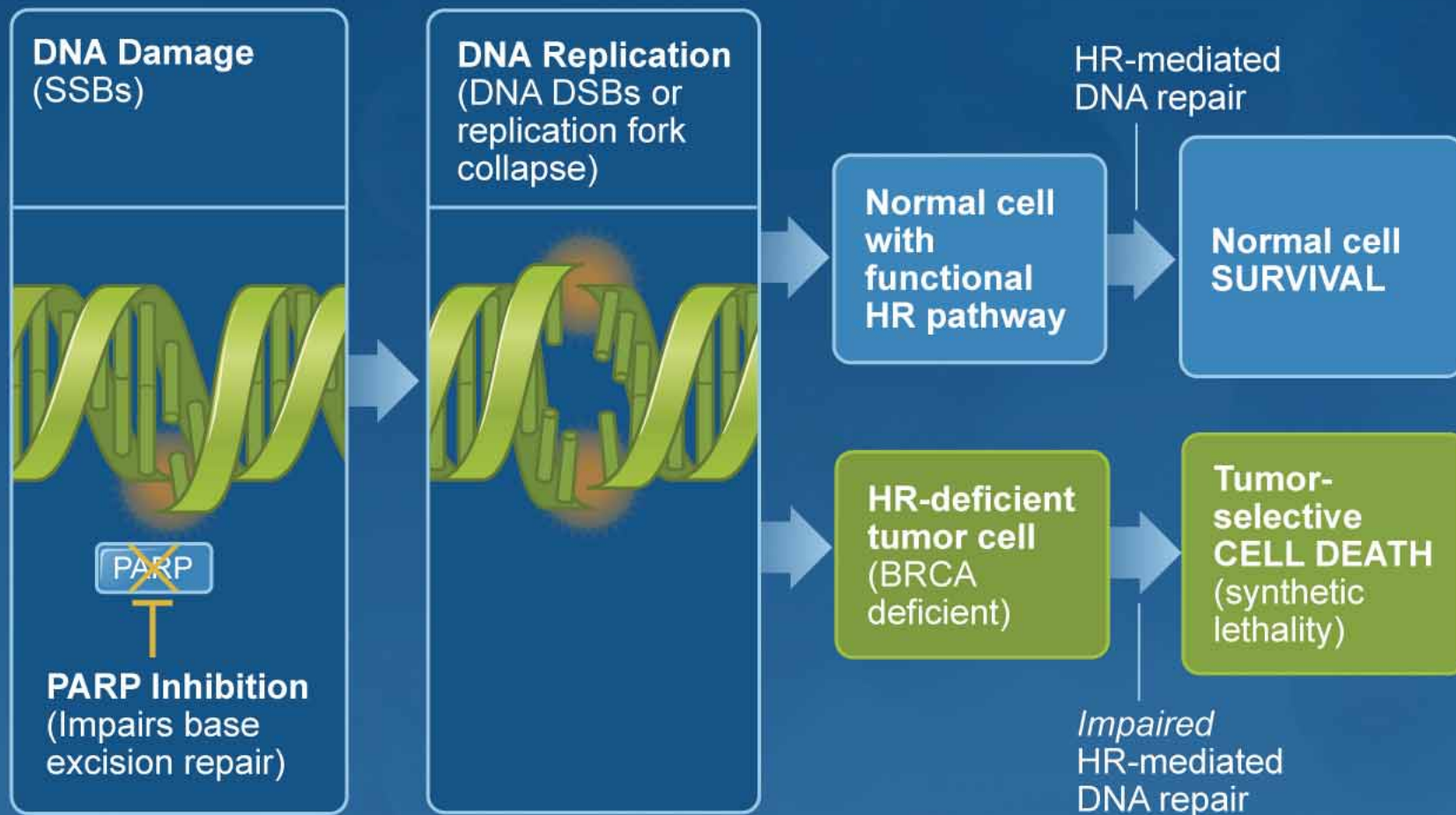
Loss of One Copy of the *BRCA2* Gene Does NOT Cause Sensitivity to PARP Inhibitors



BRCA1-Deficient Cells Are Also Extremely Sensitive to PARP Inhibition



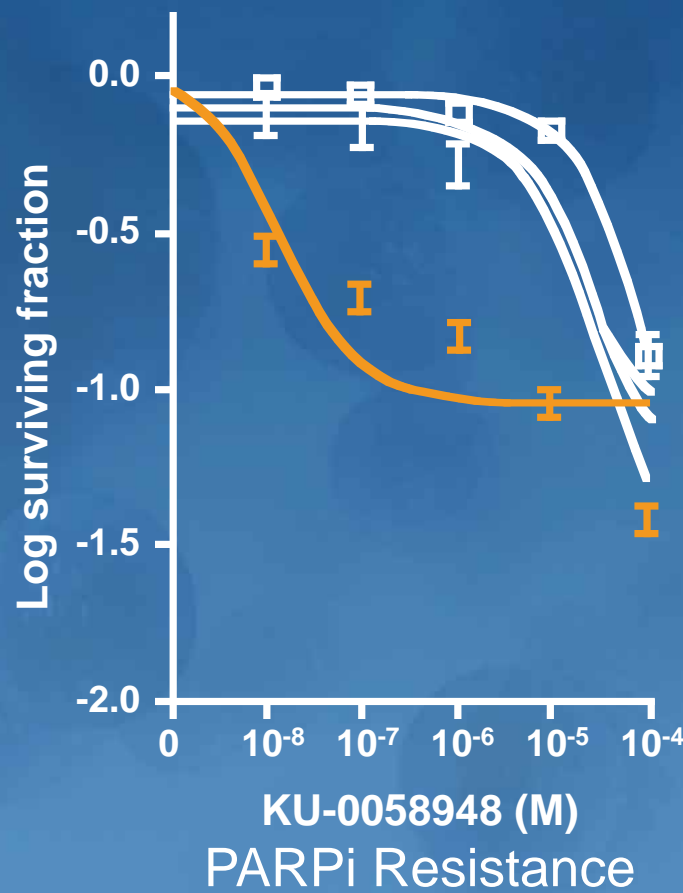
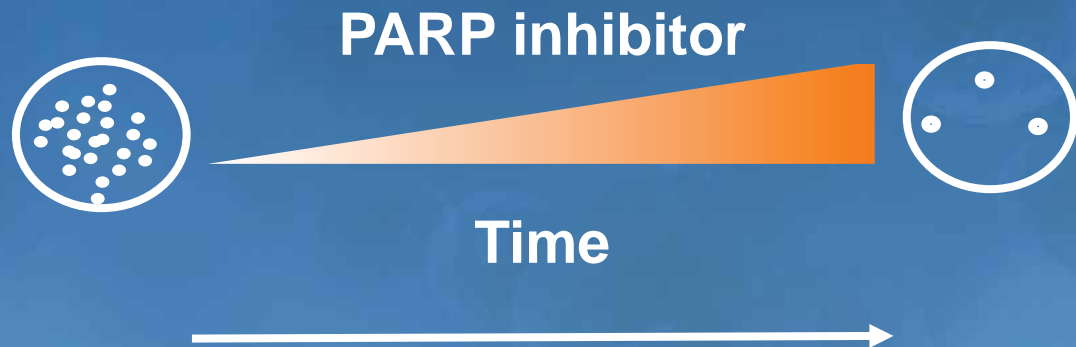
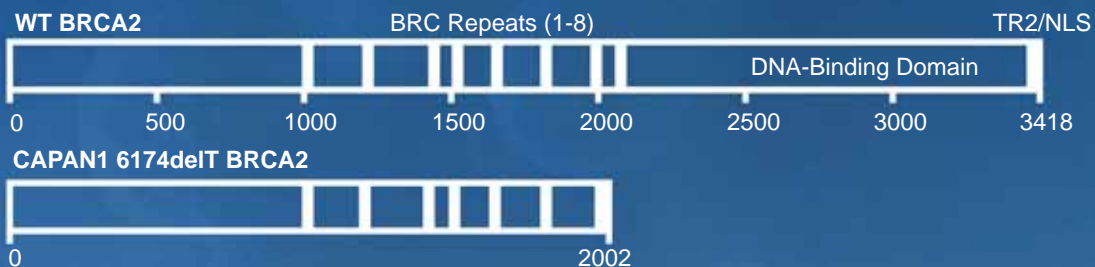
Synthetic Lethality between PARP Inhibition and BRCA1/2 Mutation



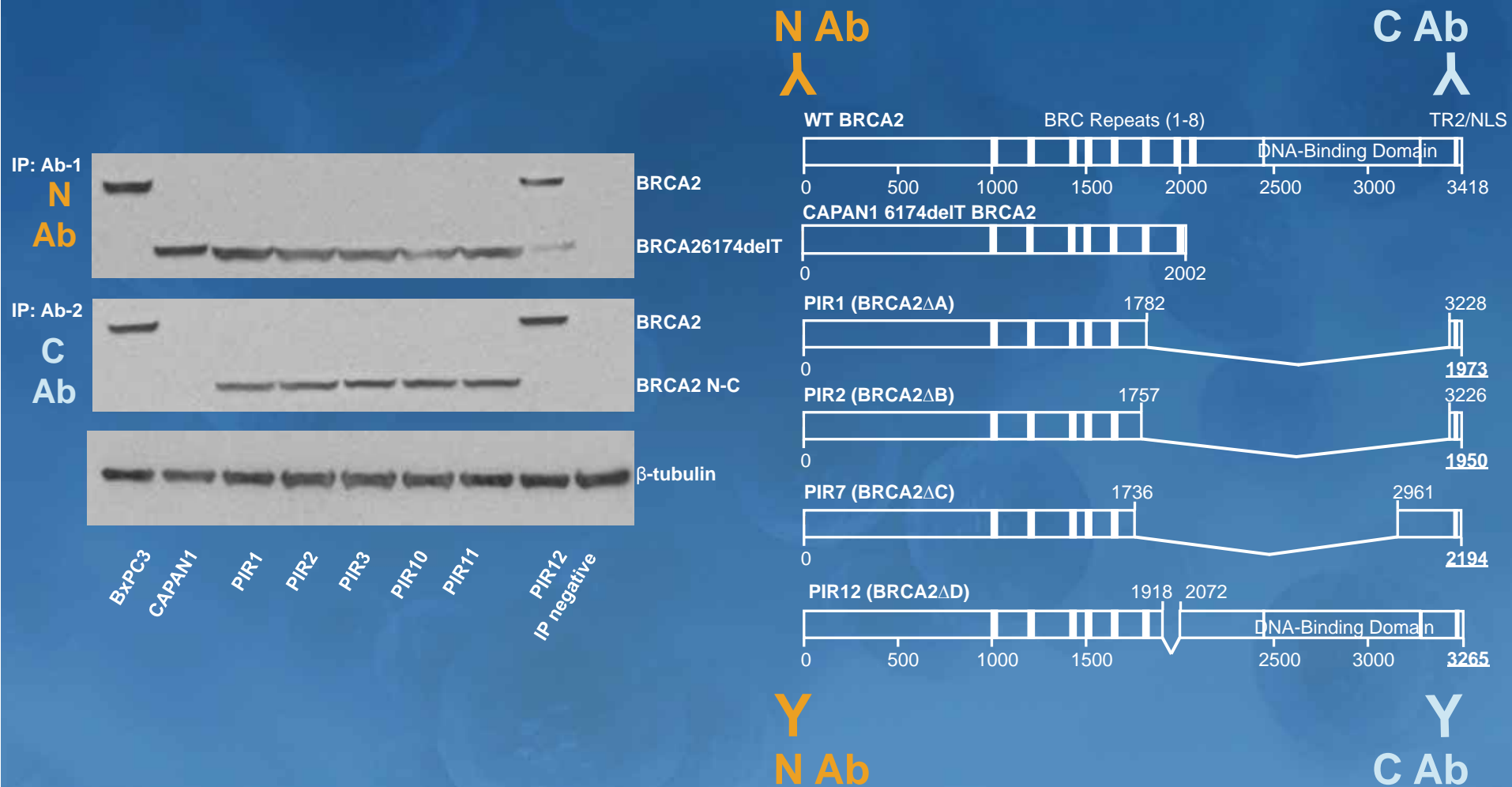
Synthetic Lethal Resistance

- Resistance arises to many targeted therapies
- Frequently due to mutation of “target” (eg, imatinib/cAbl)
- How does resistance to a synthetic lethality arise?

PARPi Resistant CAPAN1 (BRCA2 c.6174delT) Cells



Restoration of BRCA2 Open Reading Frame in PARPi Resistant Cell Lines



Lessons for Use of PARP Inhibitors

- Likely clinically relevant as similar phenomenon observed in ovarian cancer after platinum resistance
- As with other targeted therapies — mechanism based resistance can occur but **SYNTHETIC LETHAL RESISTANCE** in this case (does not preclude other mechanisms)
- Late-stage disease, resistance likely due to large target pop for resistance
- Best results likely to be achieved in early/adjuvant treatment

Extending the Approach to Sporadic Cancer

- BRCAness — Molecular features of BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutant tumours in sporadic cancers
- Suggests that therapies directed against BRCA defects might be effective in a sporadic group of tumours
- Example of BRCAness may be triple negative (ER, PR and HER2-)/basal-like and BRCA1 tumours

Similarity between BRCA1 Mutant and Basal/Triple Negative Tumours

	Basal-like and TN	BRCA1
High grade	√	√
Pushing borders	√	√
Brisk lymphocytic infiltrate	√	√
High proliferation rates	√	√
ER-	√	√
PR-	√	√
HER2-	√	√
TP53 mutations	√	√

Basal-Like and TN Breast Cancers

- Account for 12-17% of all breast cancers
- More prevalent in
 - Younger women (<50 years)
 - African and Hispanic descent
 - *BRCA1* mutation carriers
- More frequently interval cancers

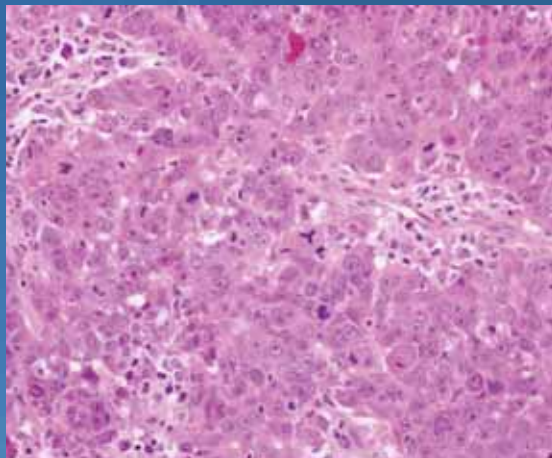
BRCA1 Downregulation

- High histological grade
- Medullary histological type
- Basal-like and TN immunophenotype
- ***BRCA1* somatic mutations are exceedingly rare**

TN and Basal-Like Carcinomas

BRCA1 downregulation

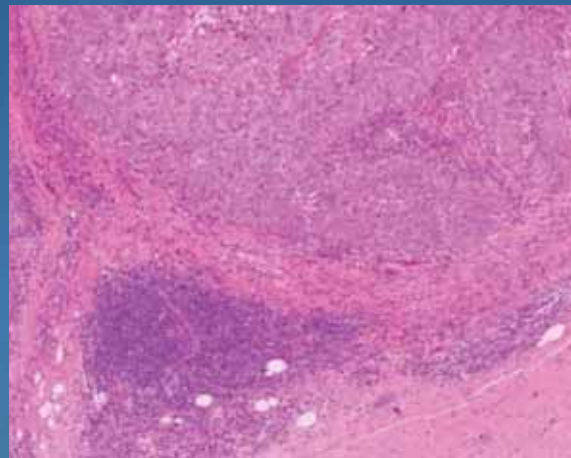
IDC
TN/Basal-like



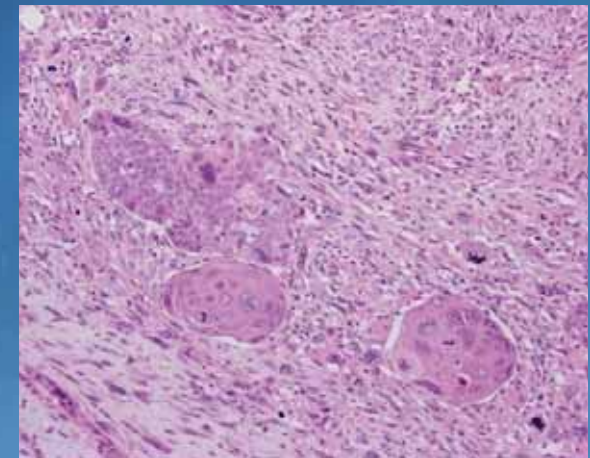
ID4 overexpression

BRCA1 methylation

Medullary



Metaplastic



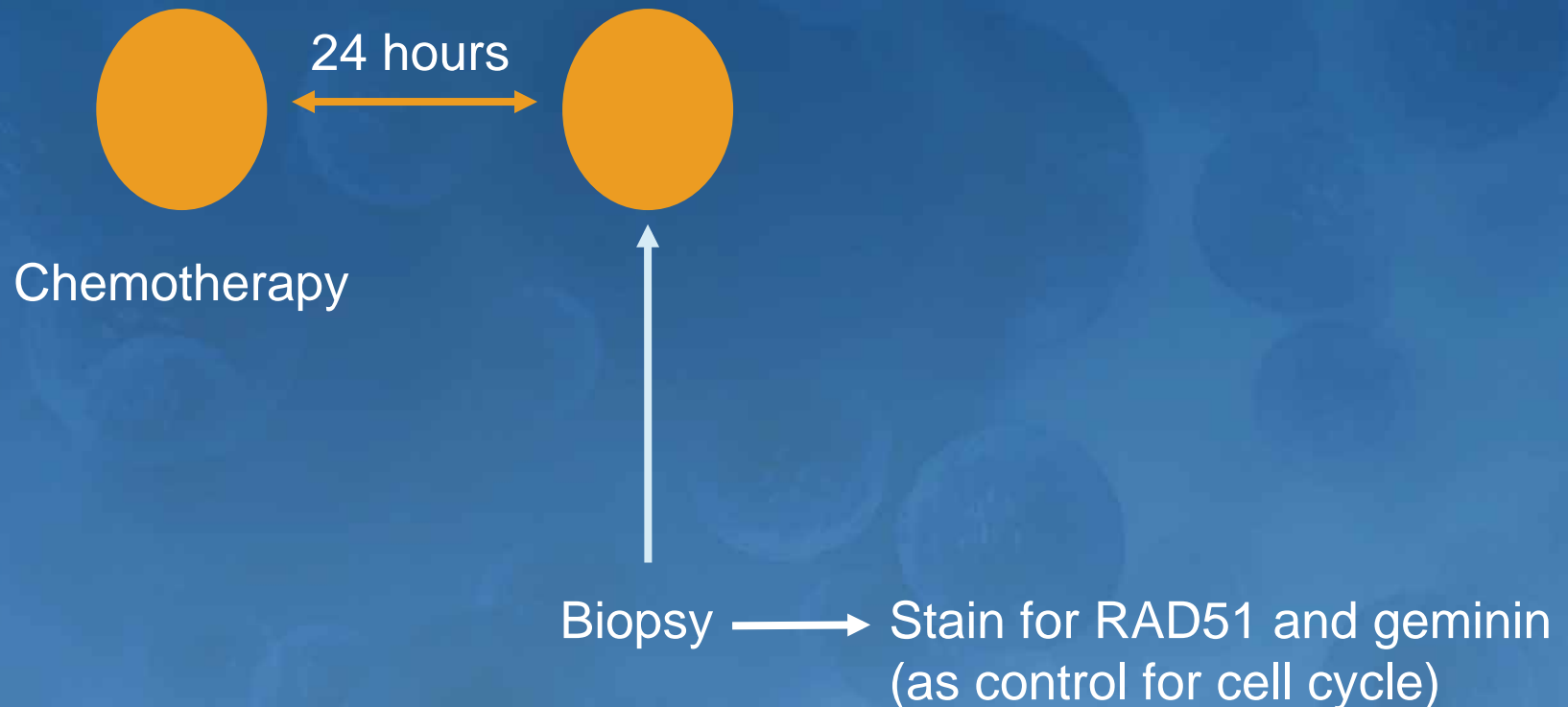
Patient Selection by Assaying DNA Repair Capacity

HR Biomarkers

RAD51 Foci Biomarker

- Lack of RAD51 focus formation after DNA damage is a robust marker of HR deficiency in cell lines
- Problematic in tumours as need to measure post damage — archival specimens can't be used

Measuring Induction of RAD51 in Breast Tumours in Response to Chemotherapy



RAD51 Scores for Tumours Treated with Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy

- Tumors that achieved a pathological complete response (pCR) with neoadjuvant chemotherapy had lower RAD51 scores.
- Of the tumors with low RAD51 score, 33% achieved pCR compared to 3% of tumors with RAD51 foci formation.
- Low RAD51 score was associated with high histological grade, ER-negative tumors and triple-negative cancers.

CANCER RESEARCH UK



BREAST CANCER



KuDOS
PHARMACEUTICALS

Breakthrough Centre ICR, Chelsea

Stacey Edwards
Hannah Farmer
Monika Graesser
Nuala McCabe
Ana Mendes-Pereira
Nick Turner
Jorge Reis-Filho
Chris Lord

Phase I Unit ICR, Sutton

Tim Yap
Peter Fong
Shaneen Sadhu
Stan Kaye
Johann deBono

KCL/Guy's Andy Tutt

KuDOS/AstraZeneca

Steve Jackson
Niall Martin
Mark O'Connor
Peter Harris
Peter Mortimer
James Carmichael
Graeme Smith

ICR
The Institute
of Cancer Research

1909
2009

