

# Therapeutic Use of Genetic Testing in Advanced Prostate Cancer

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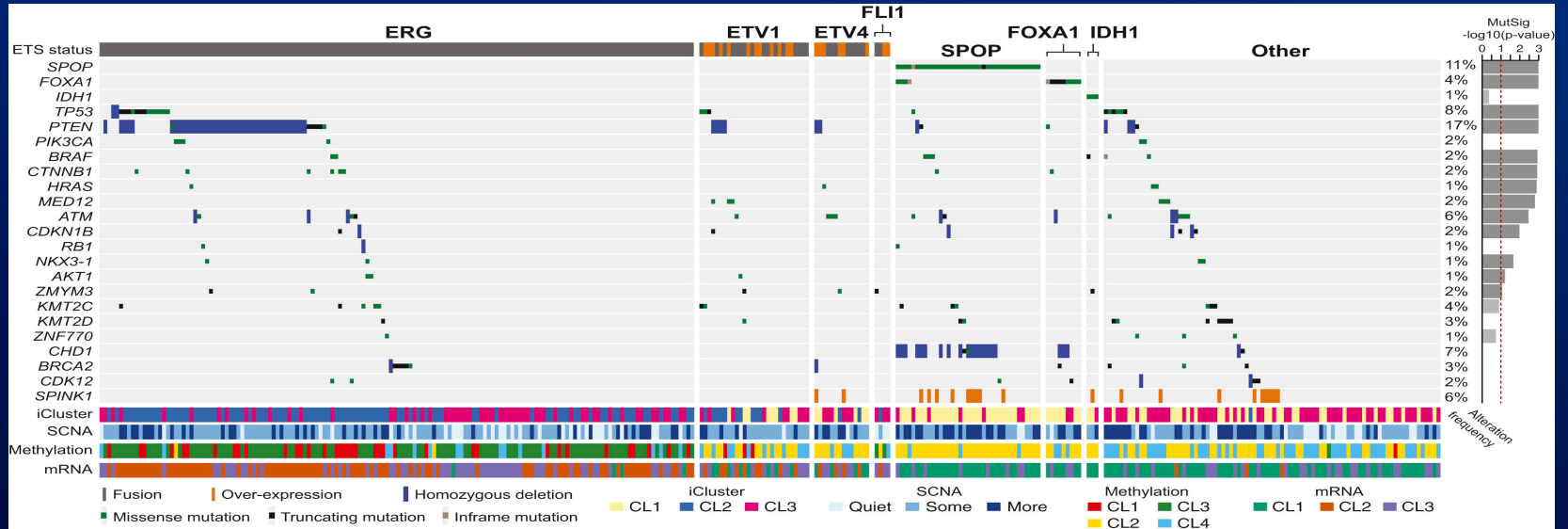
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# Roles for Genetic Testing in Advanced Disease

- Identification of germline variants
- Prognosis
- Predicting response to therapy
- Characterizing disease evolution/disease states

# Genetic Diversity in Primary Prostate Cancer

The Cancer Genome Atlas



TCGA Research Network. Cell 2015; 163(4): 1011-1025.

# Germline Mutations in Metastatic Cases as Compared with the General Population and Primary Cases

**Table 2.** Germline Mutations in Metastatic Cases as Compared with the General Population and Primary Cases.

| Gene             | Metastatic Prostate Cancer (N = 692)* | Exome Aggregation Consortium (N = 53,105)† | TCGA Cohort with Primary Prostate Cancer (N = 499) | Metastatic Prostate Cancer vs. Exome Aggregation Consortium |         | Metastatic Prostate Cancer vs. TCGA Cohort |         |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|---------|--|---------|
|                  | No. of Mutations (% of Men)           |  |  | Relative Risk (95% CI)                                      | P Value | Relative Risk (95% CI)                     | P Value |
| <i>ATM</i>       | 11 (1.59)                             | 133 (0.25)                                 | 5 (1.00)   | 6.3 (3.2–11.3)  | <0.001  | 1.6 (0.8–2.8)                              | 0.12    |
| <i>ATR</i>       | 2 (0.29)                              | 43 (0.08)                                  | 0  | 3.6 (0.4–12.8)  | 0.11    | —  | —       |
| <i>BAP1</i> ‡    | 0                                     | 1  | 0  | —   | —       | —  | —       |
| <i>BARD1</i> ‡   | 0                                     | 38 (0.07)                                  | 1 (0.20)   | —   | —       | —  | —       |
| <i>BRCA1</i>     | 6 (0.87)                              | 104 (0.22)                                 | 3 (0.60)   | 3.9 (1.4–8.5)   | 0.005   | 1.4 (0.5–3.1)                              | 0.32    |
| <i>BRCA2</i>     | 37 (5.35)                             | 153 (0.29)                                 | 1 (0.20)   | 18.6 (13.2–25.3)  | <0.001  | 26.7 (18.9–36.4)                           | <0.001  |
| <i>BRIP1</i> ‡   | 1 (0.18)                              | 100 (0.19)                                 | 1 (0.20)   | 0.9 (0.02–5.3)  | 1.0     | 0.9 (0.0–4.9)                              | 1.0     |
| <i>CHEK2</i> ‡   | 10 (1.87)                             | 314 (0.61)                                 | 2 (0.40)   | 3.1 (1.5–5.6)   | 0.002   | 4.7 (2.2–8.5)                              | <0.001  |
| <i>FAM175A</i> ‡ | 1 (0.18)                              | 52 (0.10)                                  | 0  | 1.8 (0.05–10.1)   | 0.42    | —  | —       |
| <i>GEN1</i> ‡    | 2 (0.46)                              | 42 (0.08)                                  | 0  | 5.8 (0.7–20.8)  | 0.048   | —  | —       |
| <i>MLH1</i>      | 0                                     | 11 (0.02)                                  | 0  | —   | —       | —  | —       |
| <i>MRE11A</i>    | 1 (0.14)                              | 36 (0.07)                                  | 1 (0.20)   | 2.1 (0.1–11.8)  | 0.38    | 0.7 (0.0–4.0)                              | 1.0     |
| <i>MSH2</i>      | 1 (0.14)                              | 23 (0.04)                                  | 1 (0.20)   | 3.3 (0.1–18.5)  | 0.26    | 0.7 (0.0–4.0)                              | 1.0     |
| <i>MSH6</i>      | 1 (0.14)                              | 41 (0.08)                                  | 1 (0.20)   | 1.9 (0.05–10.4)   | 0.41    | 0.7 (0.0–4.0)                              | 1.0     |
| <i>NBN</i>       | 2 (0.29)                              | 61 (0.11)                                  | 1 (0.20)   | 2.5 (0.3–9.1)   | 0.19    | 1.4 (0.2–5.2)                              | 0.40    |
| <i>PALB2</i>     | 3 (0.43)                              | 65 (0.12)                                  | 2 (0.40)   | 3.5 (0.7–10.3)  | 0.05    | 1.1 (0.2–3.1)                              | 0.76    |
| <i>PMS2</i>      | 2 (0.29)                              | 56 (0.11)                                  | 1 (0.20)   | 2.7 (0.3–9.8)   | 0.17    | 1.4 (0.2–5.2)                              | 0.40    |
| <i>RAD51C</i>    | 1 (0.14)                              | 59 (0.11)                                  | 2 (0.40)   | 1.3 (0.03–7.2)  | 0.54    | 0.4 (0.0–2.0)                              | 0.54    |
| <i>RAD51D</i>    | 3 (0.43)                              | 40 (0.08)                                  | 1 (0.20)   | 5.7 (1.2–16.7)  | 0.02    | 2.2 (0.4–6.3)                              | 0.16    |
| <i>XRCC2</i>     | 0                                     | 23 (0.04)                                  | 0  | —   | —       | —  | —       |

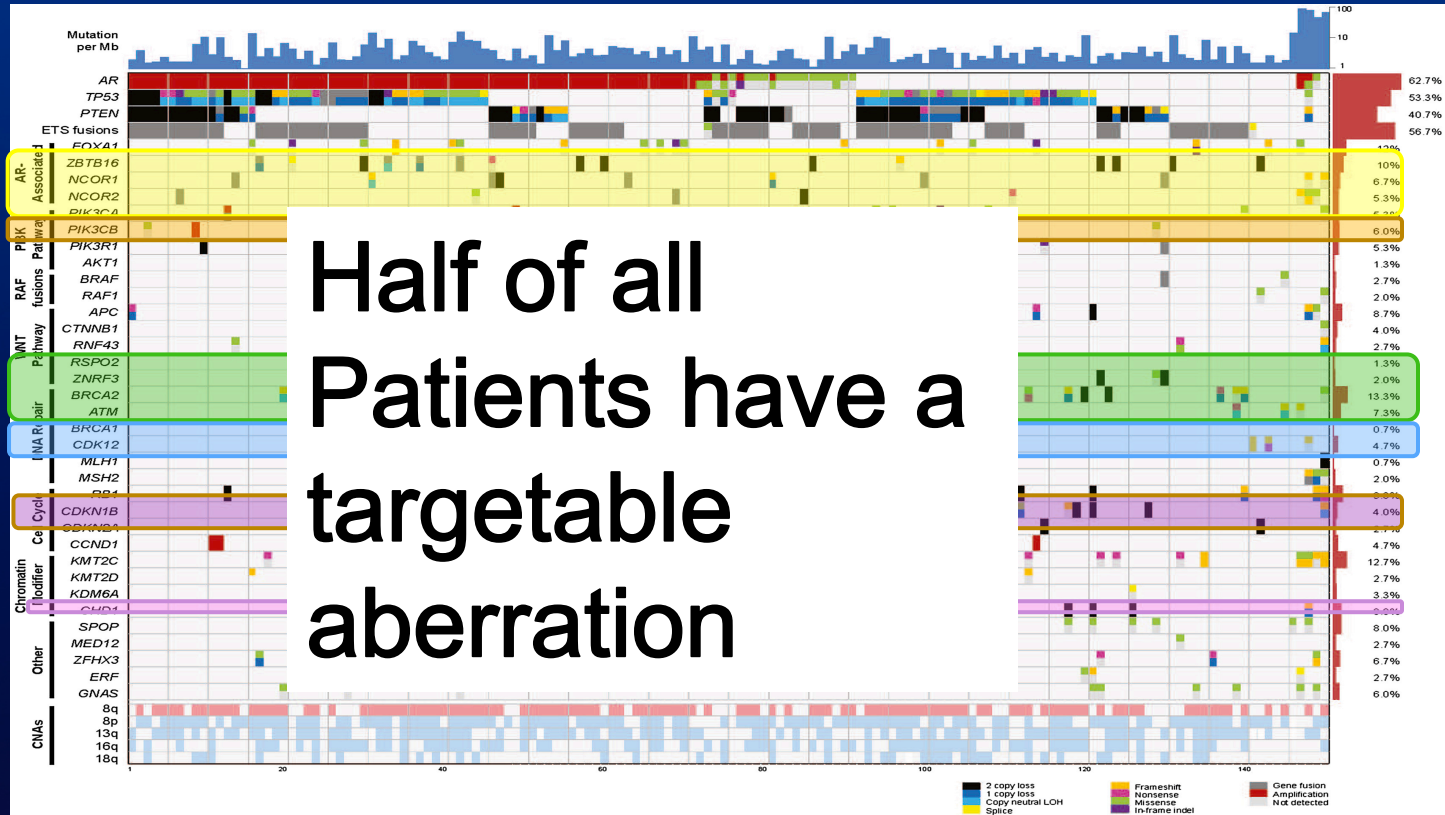
\* The denominators for genes for which data were censored were 561 (*BAP1*, *BARD1*, *BRIP1*, and *FAM175A*), 437 (*GEN1*), and 534 (*CHEK2*).

† Data are for the persons in the Exome Aggregation Consortium, minus the patients included in the TCGA studies. The percent with a mutation was calculated on the basis of the total number of persons for whom sequence coverage was adequate for the given allele, which differed slightly from the total of 53,105 persons, depending on the specific mutation.

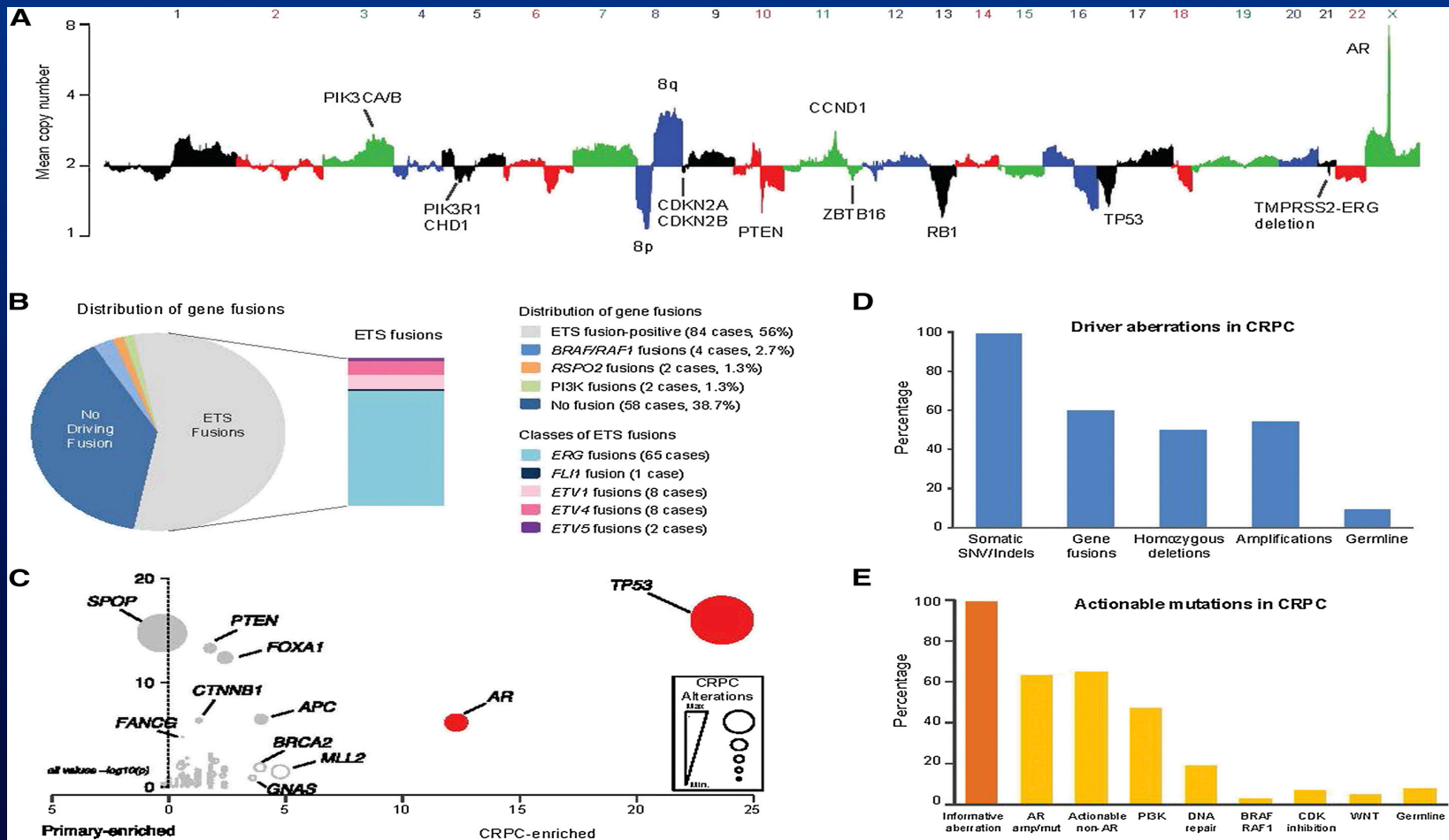
‡ Data for metastatic cases with inadequate sequencing for this gene were censored.



# Genetic Diversity in Metastatic Prostate Cancer



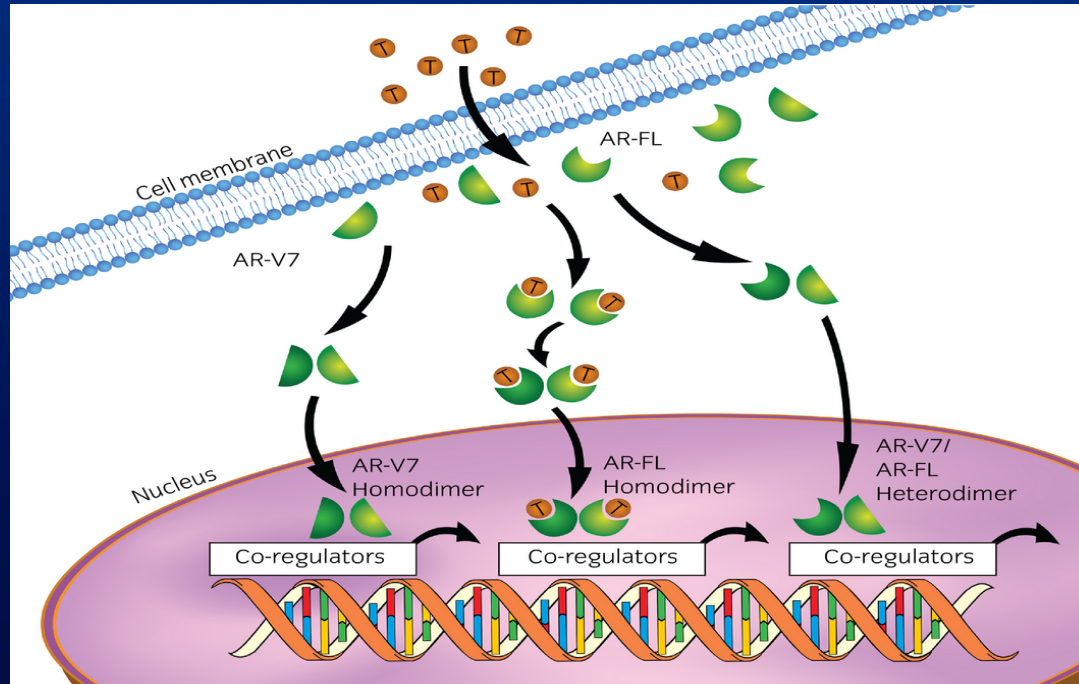
Half of all Patients have a targetable aberration



# The Past as Prelude

- Biomarker driven treatment is common in most cancers
  - Breast Cancer- ER/PR, Her2
  - Colon Cancer- KRAS, BRAF, NRAS
  - Lung Cancer- EGFR, ALK, ROS-1
  - Melanoma- BRAF, NRAS, KIT, NF1, GNAQ
- Argument: Progress in Prostate Cancer has been held back by nihilism and conservatism

# Emerging Data AR-V7 in mCRPC



# AR-V7 in mCRPC

## Response to Treatment in AR-V7-Expressing Prostate Cancer

| Study                   | Therapeutic                 | Prevalence of AR-V7 (%) | PSA Response AR-V7+ vs AR-V7- patients (%) | AR-V7 Assay                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|
| Antonarakis et al. (25) | Abiraterone, Enzalutamide   | 19%<br>39%              | 0% vs 68% (P<0.01)<br>0% vs 53% (P<0.01)   | CTC-derived mRNA (AdnaTest, Qiagen)     |
| Steinestel et al. (27)  | Abiraterone or Enzalutamide | 64%                     | 7% vs 63% (P=0.01)                         | CTC-derived mRNA (AdnaTest, Qiagen)     |
| Todenhofer et al. (28)  | Abiraterone                 | 11%                     | 0% vs 42% (P=0.04)                         | Whole-blood mRNA (PAXgene, PreAnalytiX) |
| Antonarakis et al. (29) | Docetaxel or Cabazitaxel    | 46%                     | 41% vs 65% (P=0.19)                        | CTC-derived mRNA (AdnaTest, Qiagen)     |
| Onstenck et al. (30)    | Cabazitaxel                 | 55%                     | 8% vs 22% (P=0.70)                         | CTC-derived mRNA (CellSearch, Janssen)  |

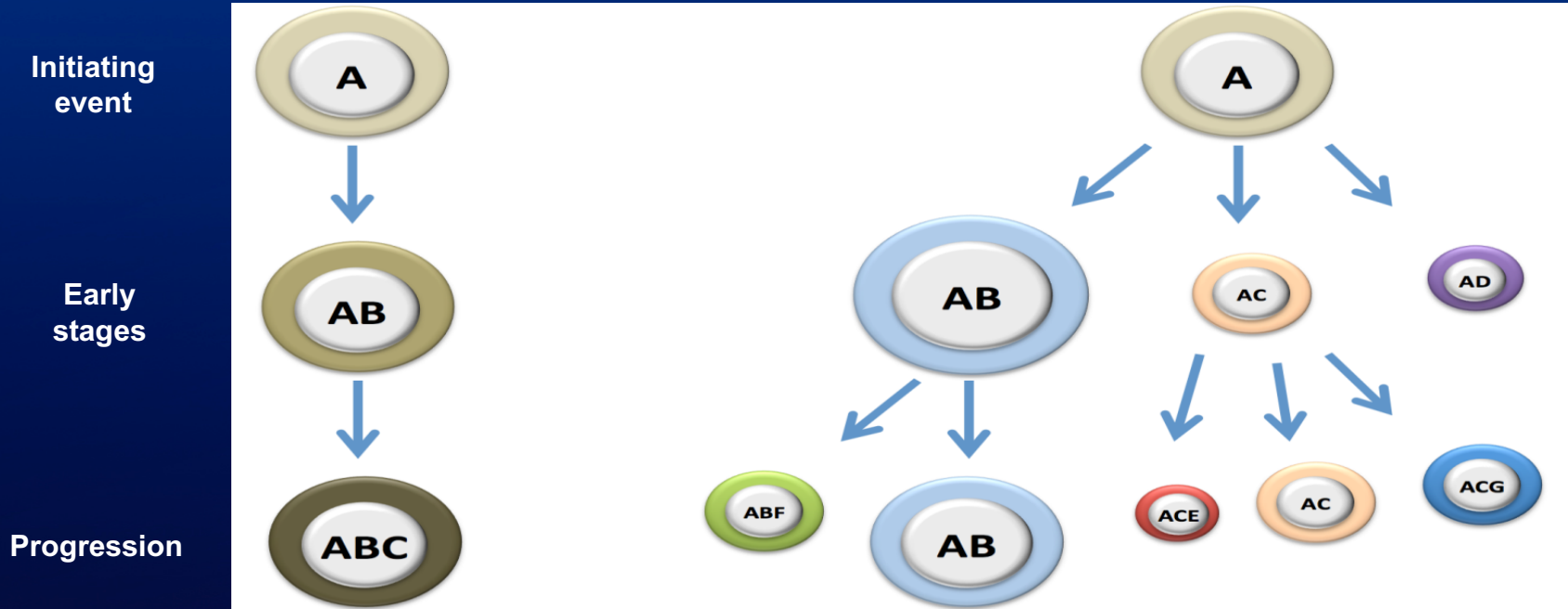




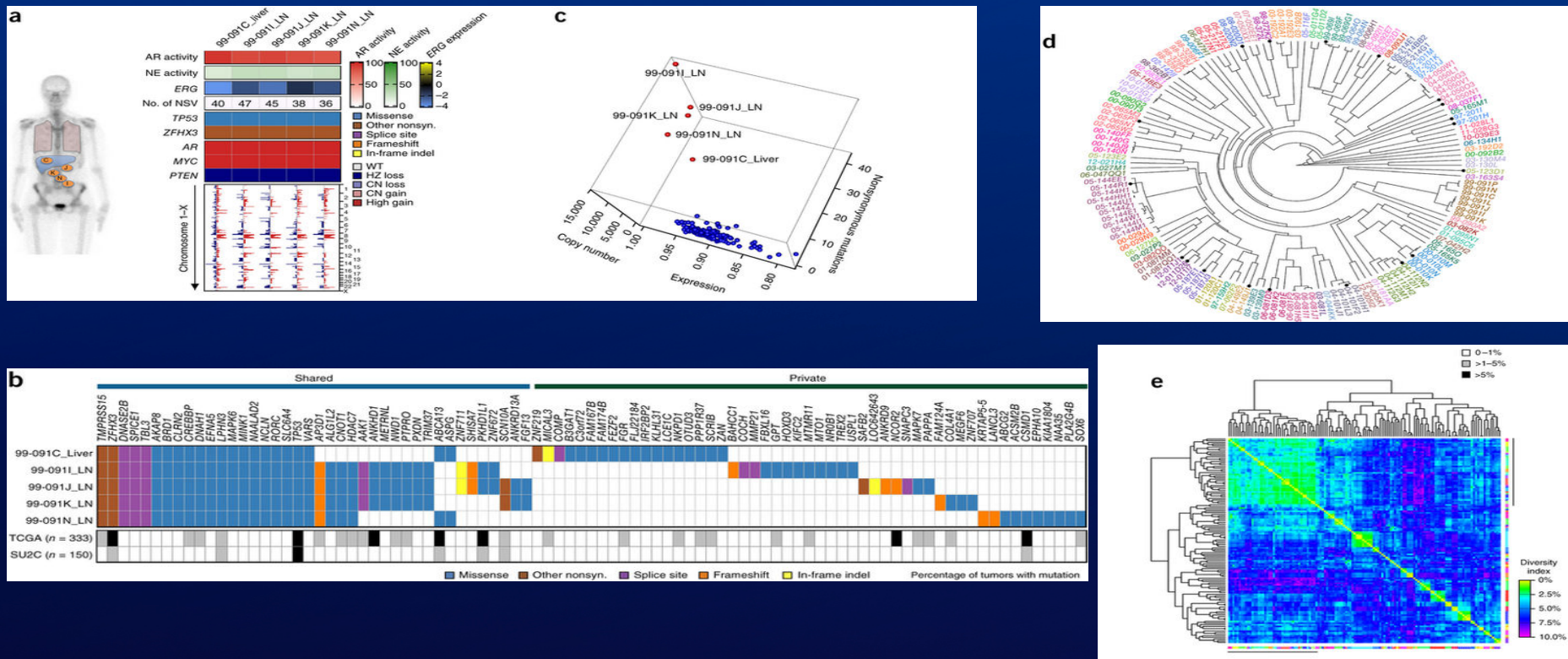
# Clonality and Heterogeneity

Linear evolution

Branched evolution



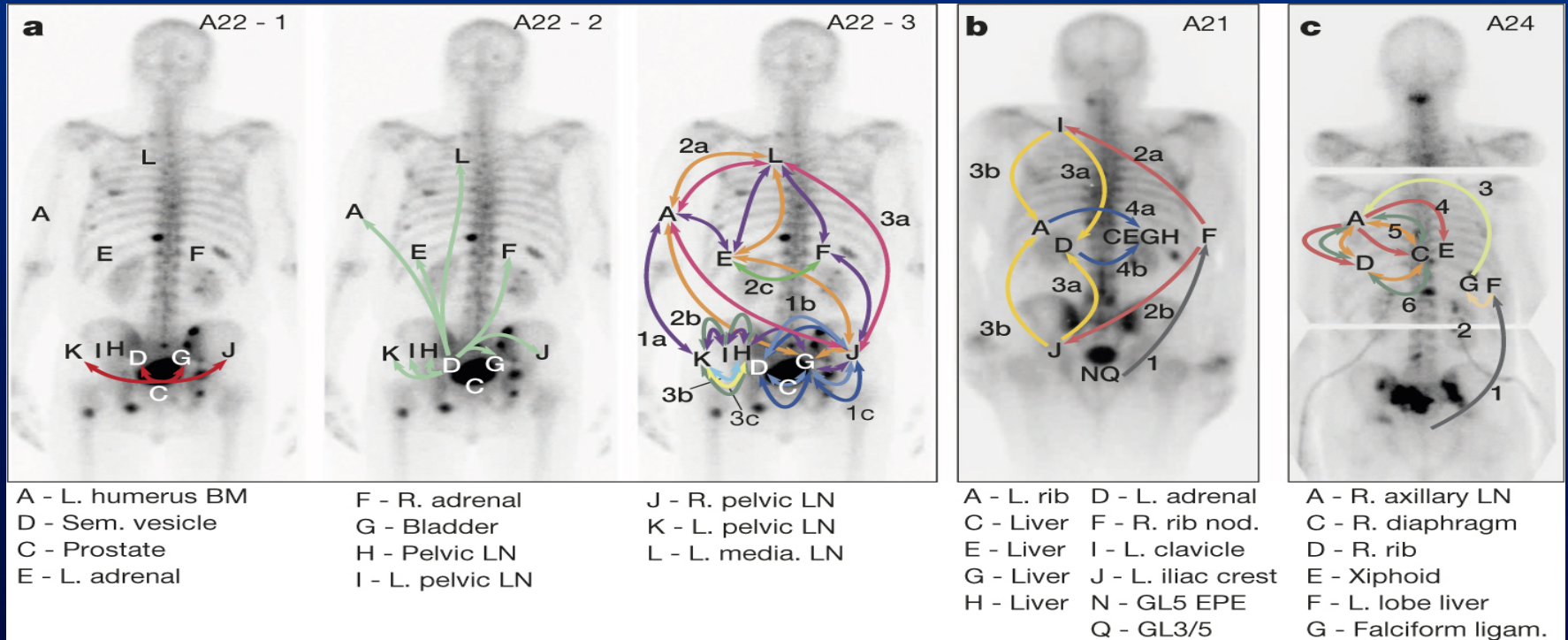
# Tumor Heterogeneity







# Metastasis-to-metastasis seeding occurs either by a linear or by a branching pattern of spread.



G Gudem *et al.* *Nature* **000**, E1-E5 (2015) doi:10.1038/nature14347



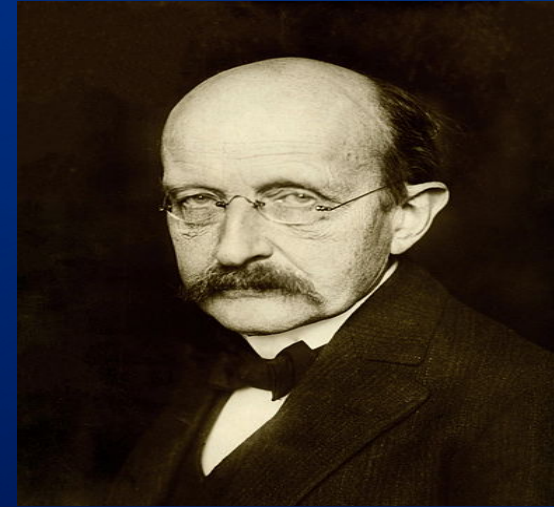
# Back to the Clinic

- NCI currently lists over 100 approved targeted cancer therapies
  - Non AR targeted therapies in PCa: 0
- You can't find what you're not looking for
- Clonality and Evolution are long recognized clinical realities
  - Aberrations accumulate over time
    - So sequence like you are voting in Chicago... Early and Often

“When you change the way you look at things, the things you look at change.”

“Experiment is the only means of knowledge at our disposal. Everything else is poetry, imagination.”

“A new scientific truth does not triumph by convincing its opponents and making them see the light, but rather because its opponents eventually die, and a new generation grows up that is familiar with it.”



Max Planck 1858-1947  
Nobel Prize for Physics  
1918