



Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer

Advances in Cancer Immunotherapy™

Overview of dMMR/MSI, POLE mutations, and BRCA1/2 mutations

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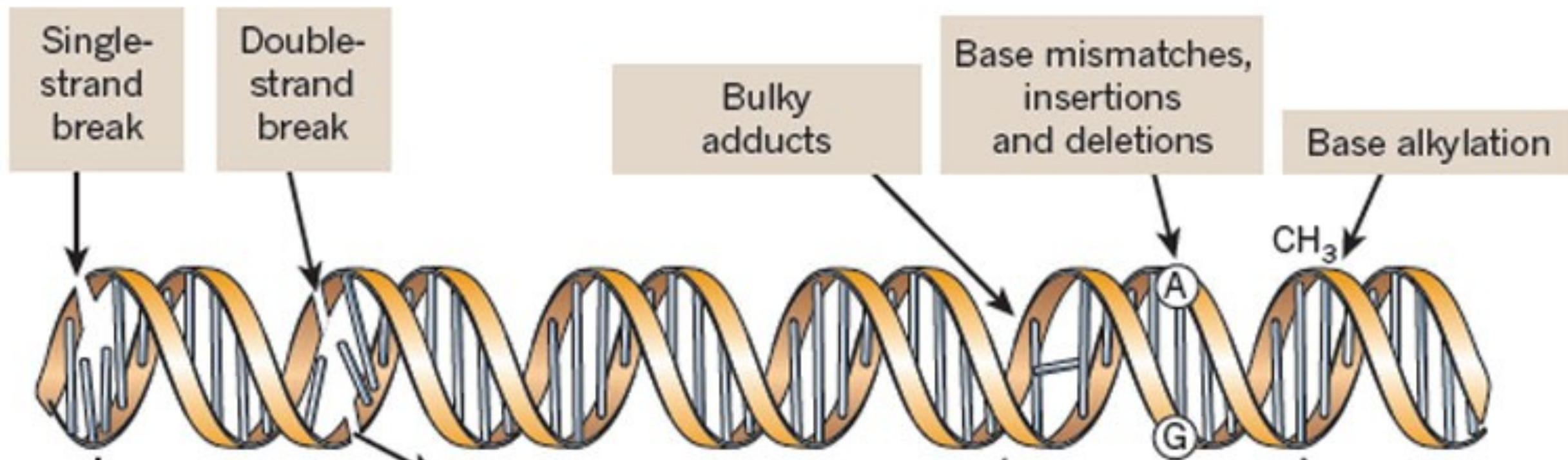
Disclosures

- No relevant disclosures
- I will be discussing non-FDA approved indications during my presentation.

Outline

- DNA Repair & Immunotherapy
- Microsatellite Instability
- POLE mutations
- BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations
(Homologous Recombination Repair Deficiency)

DNA Damage is Constant and Varied



DNA Damage is Constant and Varied

X-rays

Alkylating Agents

Ionizing

Radiation

UV Radiation

Hydrocarbons

Replication Errors

Tobacco

Environmental

Single-
strand
break

Double-
strand
break

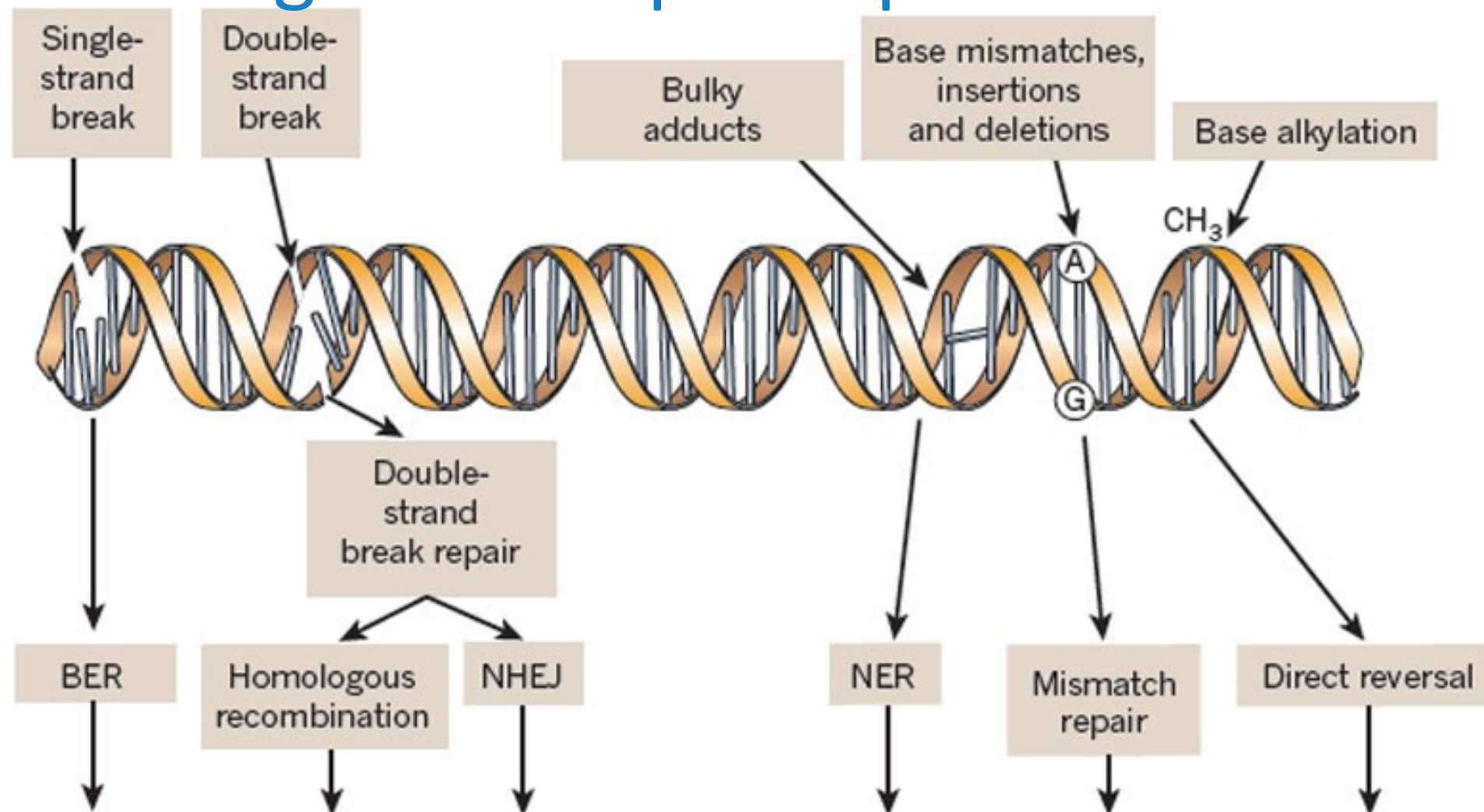
Bulky
adducts

Base mismatches,
insertions
and deletions

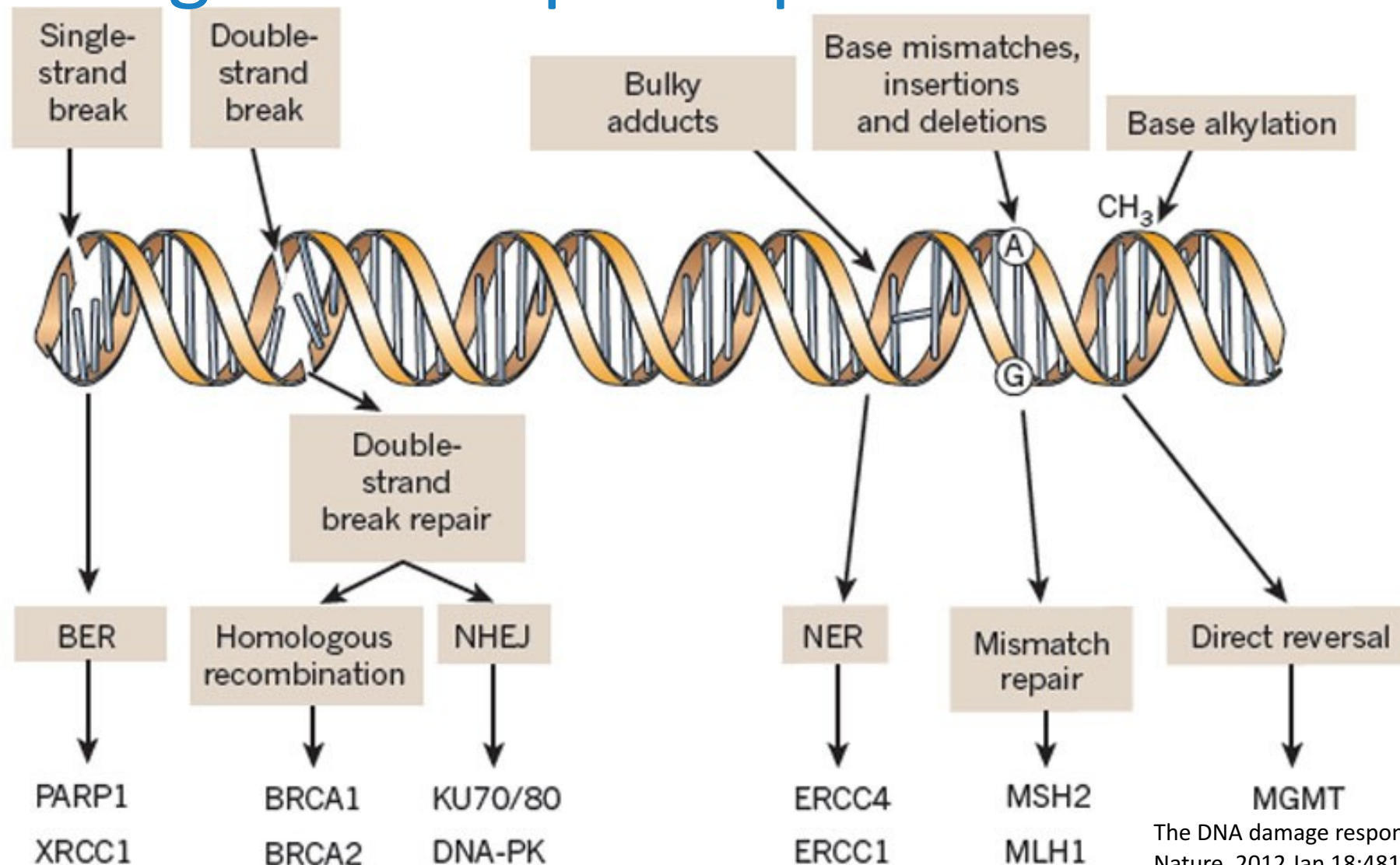
Base alkylation



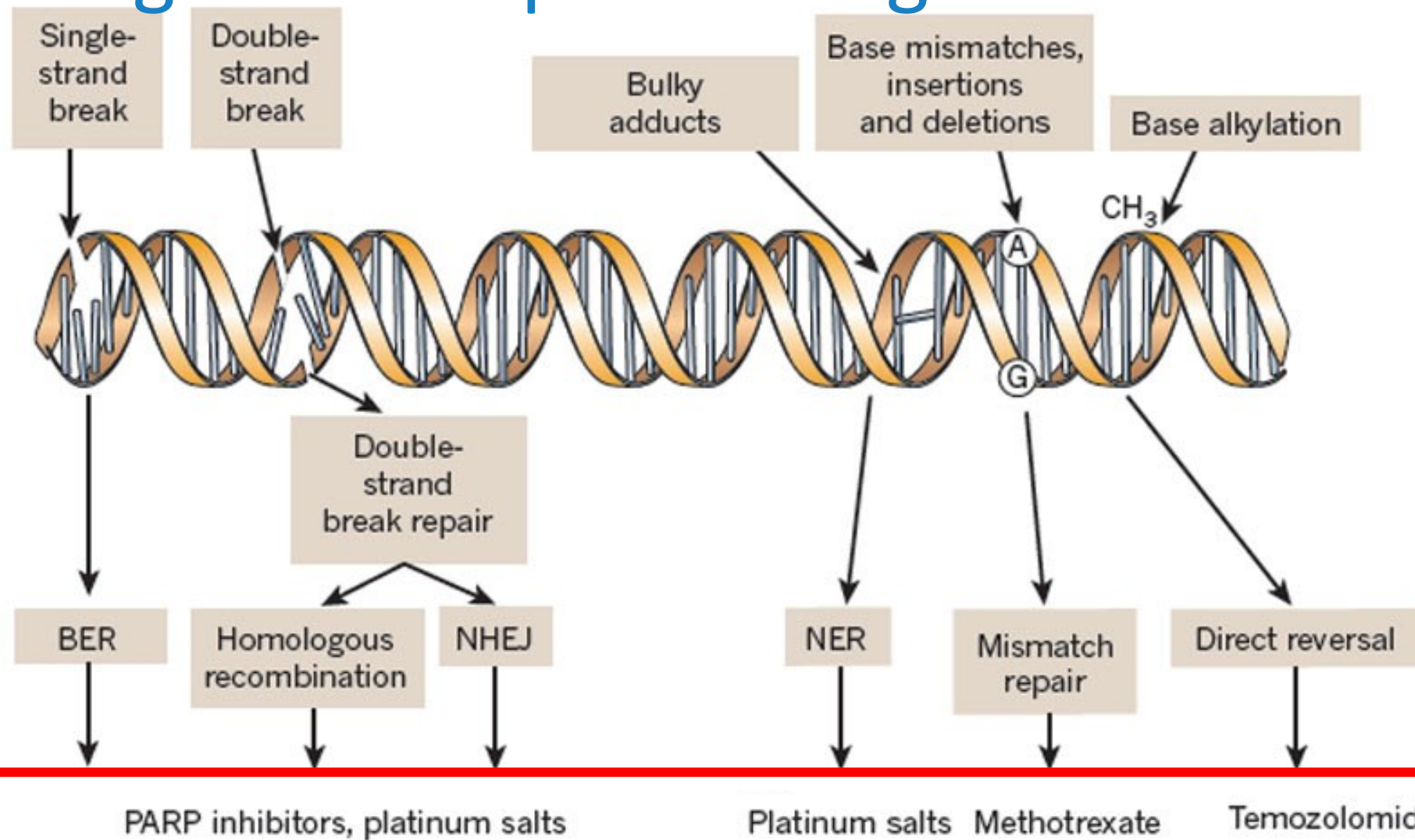
DNA Damage – Multiple Repair Mechanisms



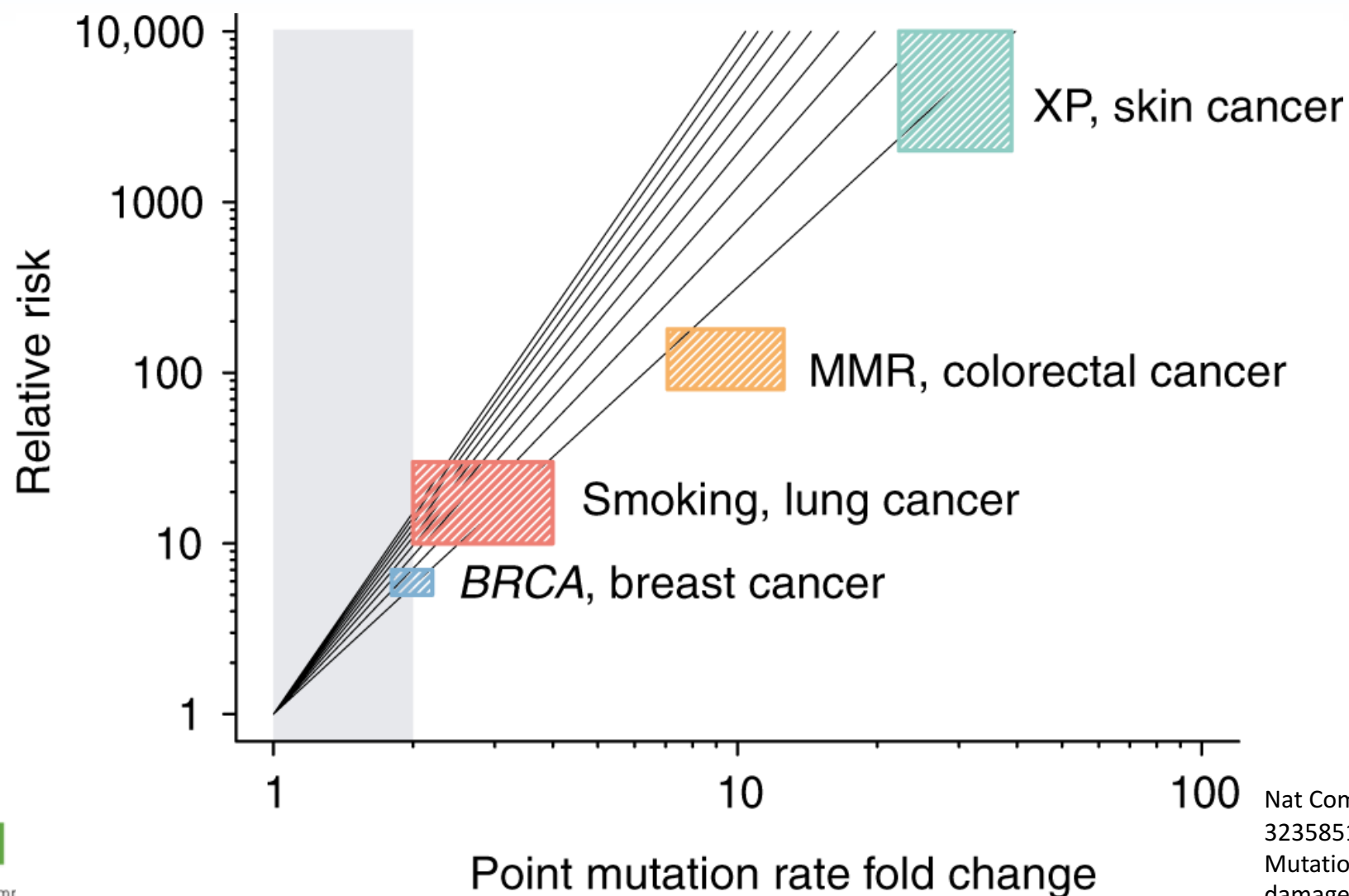
DNA Damage – Multiple Repair Mechanisms



DNA Damage – Therapeutic Targets



Hereditary Cancer risk & Mutation Rate



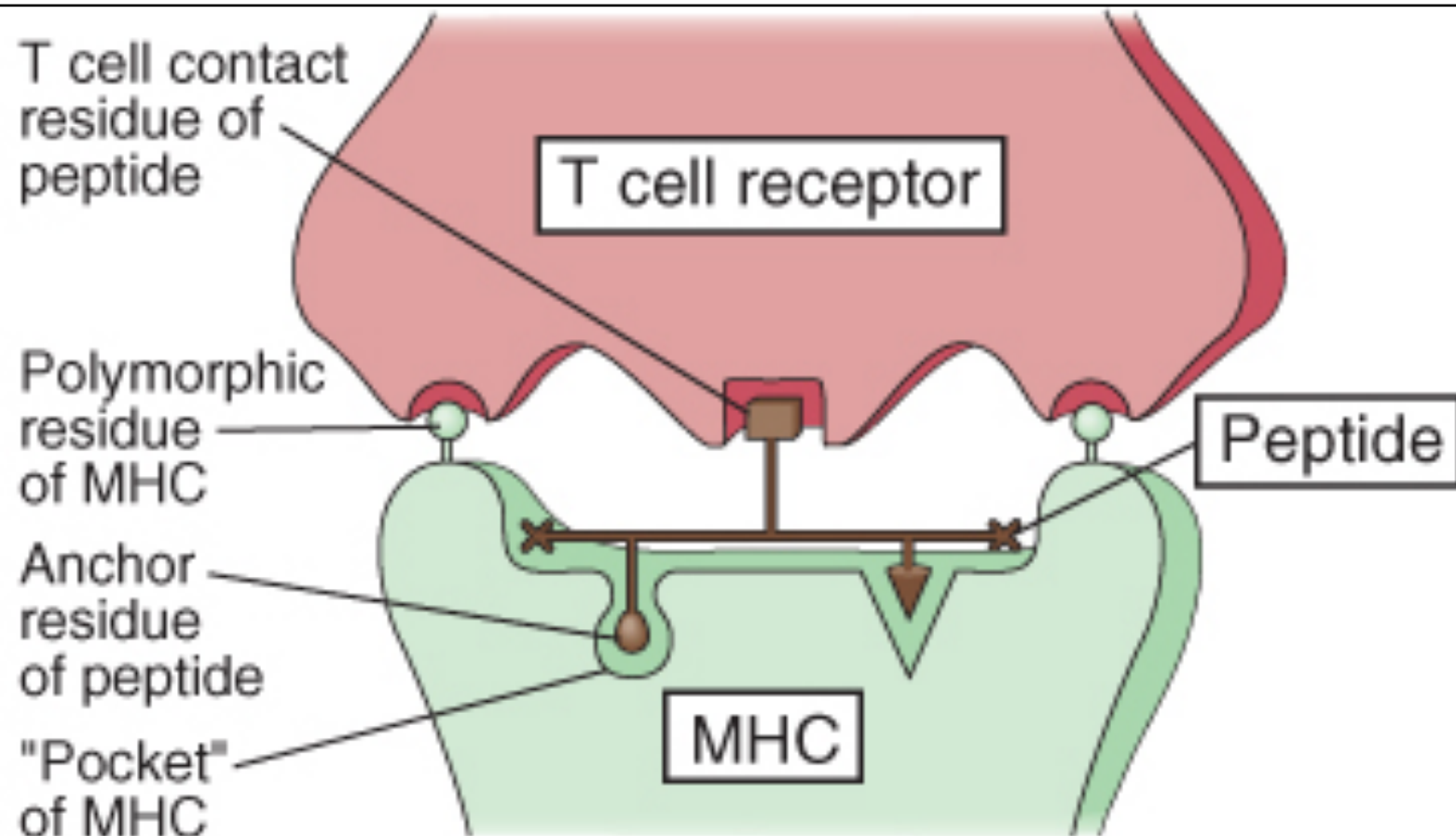
Nat Commun. 2020 May 1;11(1):2169. PMID: 32358516

Mutational signatures are jointly shaped by DNA damage and repair

DNA-Repair Defects & Immunotherapy

- Mutation profiles of cells with DNA repair defects?
- Rationale for potential efficacy of immunotherapy?
- Supporting Data?

Immunotherapy: It's all about the TCR:Ag:MHC



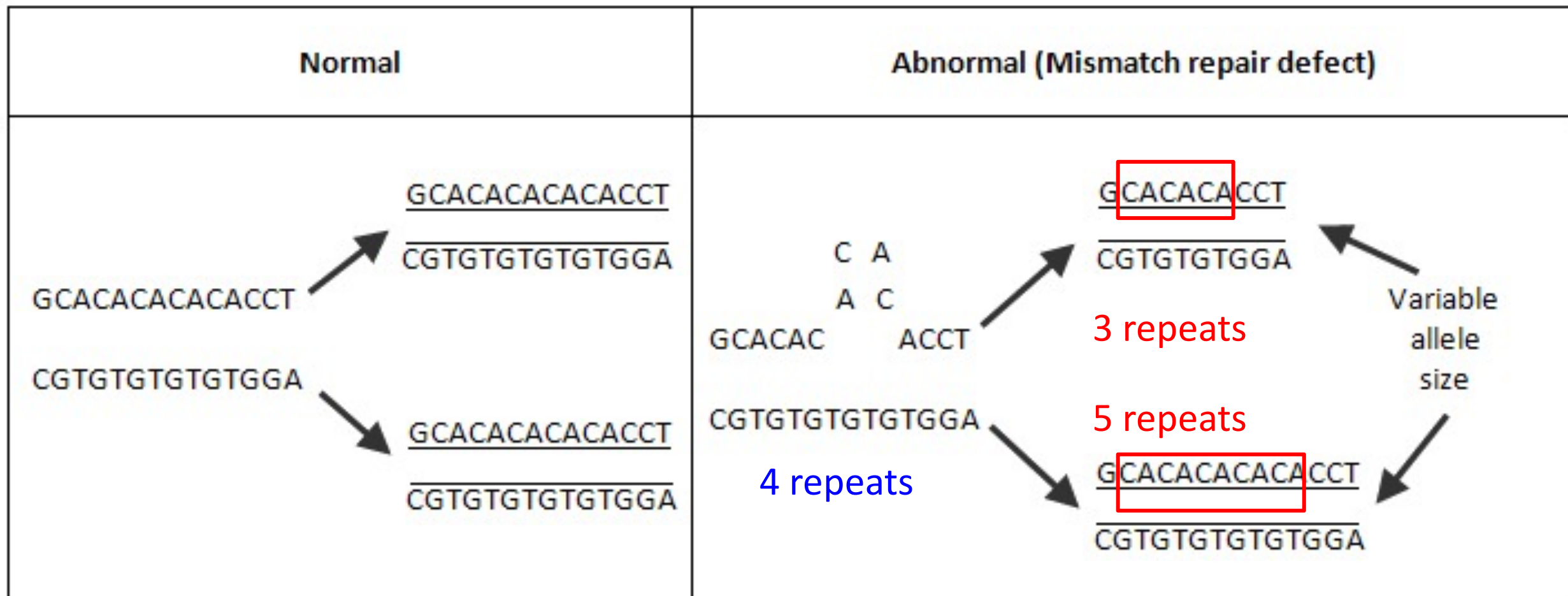
© Elsevier 2005. Abbas & Lichtman: Cellular and Molecular Immunology 5e www.studentconsult.com

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Mismatch Repair Deficiency/ Microsatellite Instability (dMMR/MSI-High)

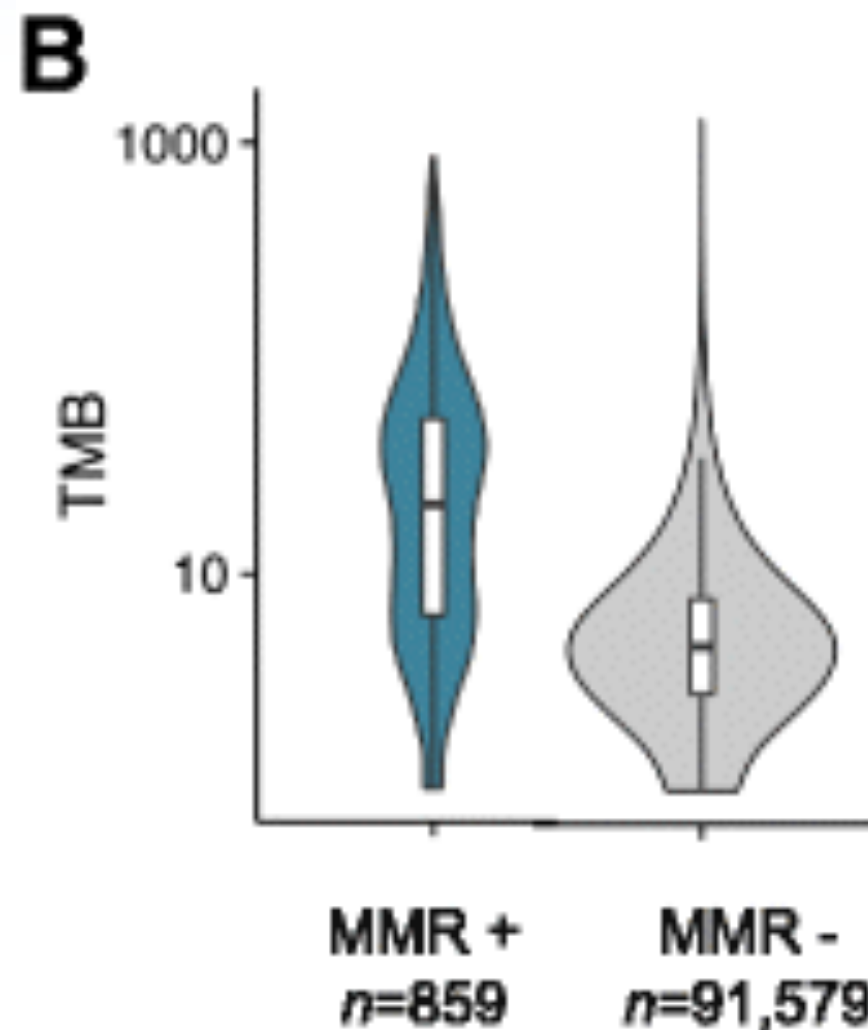
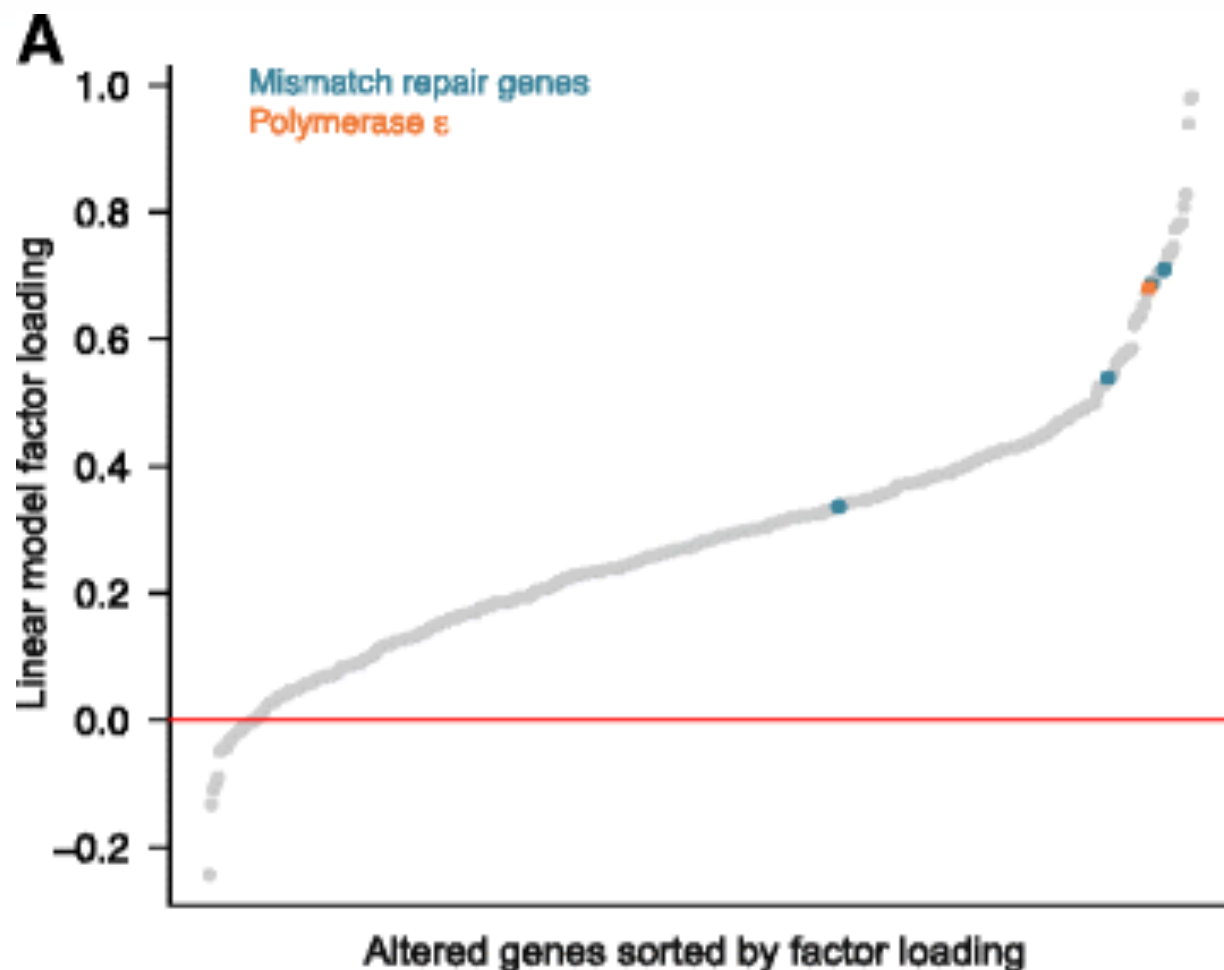
dMMR Pathophysiology

Microsatellite Replication



Result: Substitution & frameshift mutations

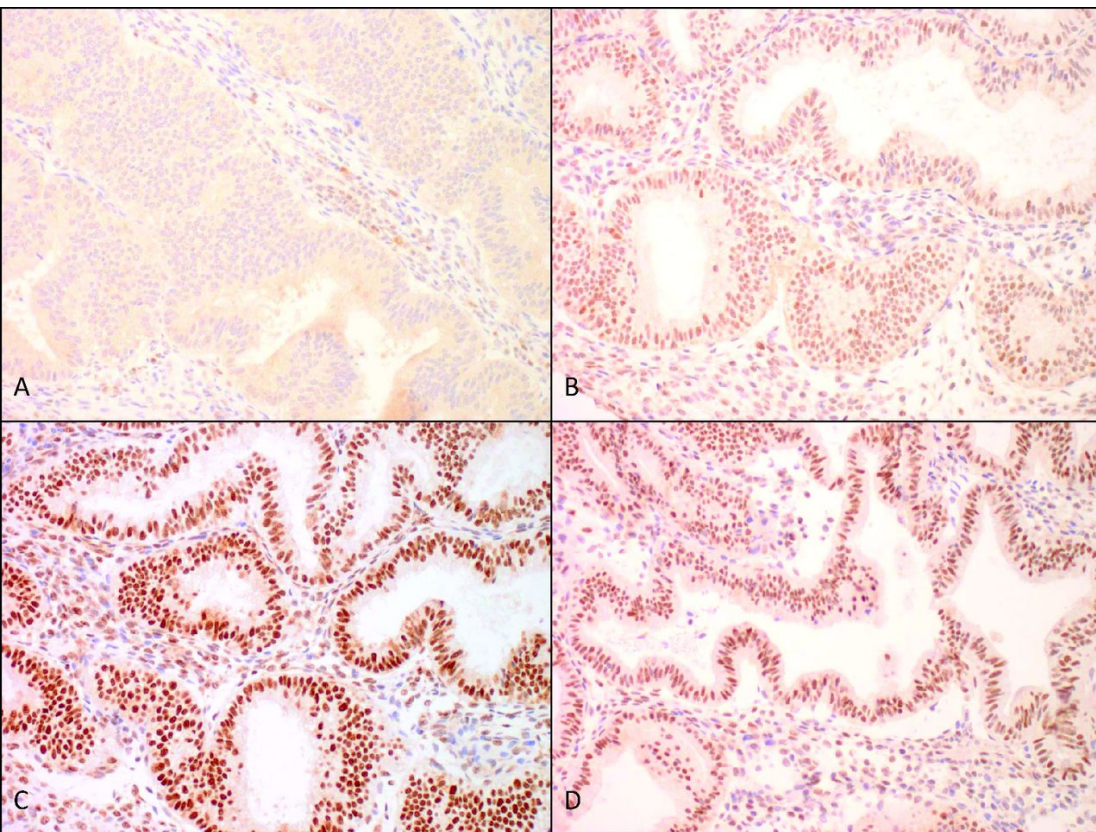
MSI-H Mutational Load



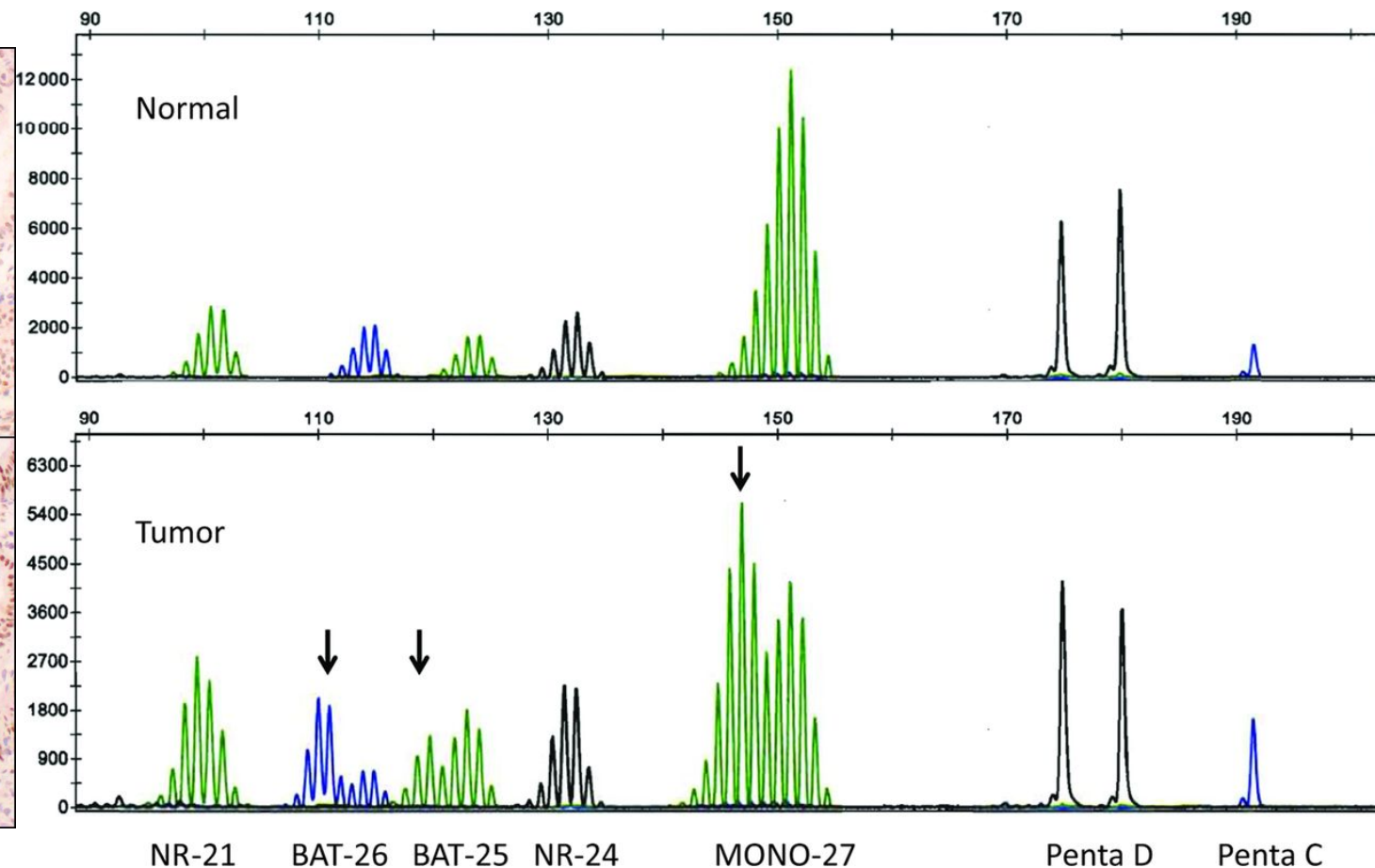
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Laboratory Methods

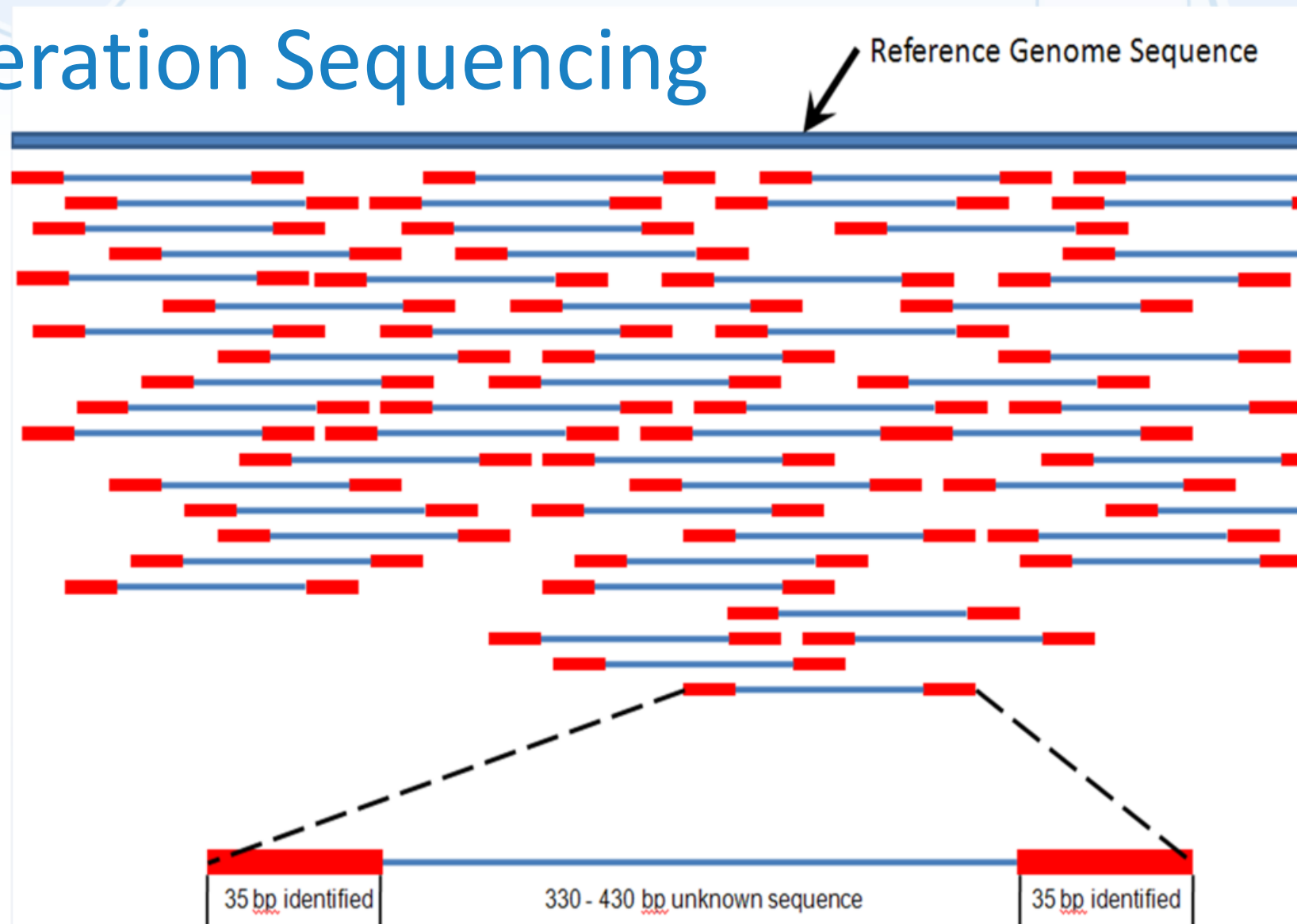
MMR IHC



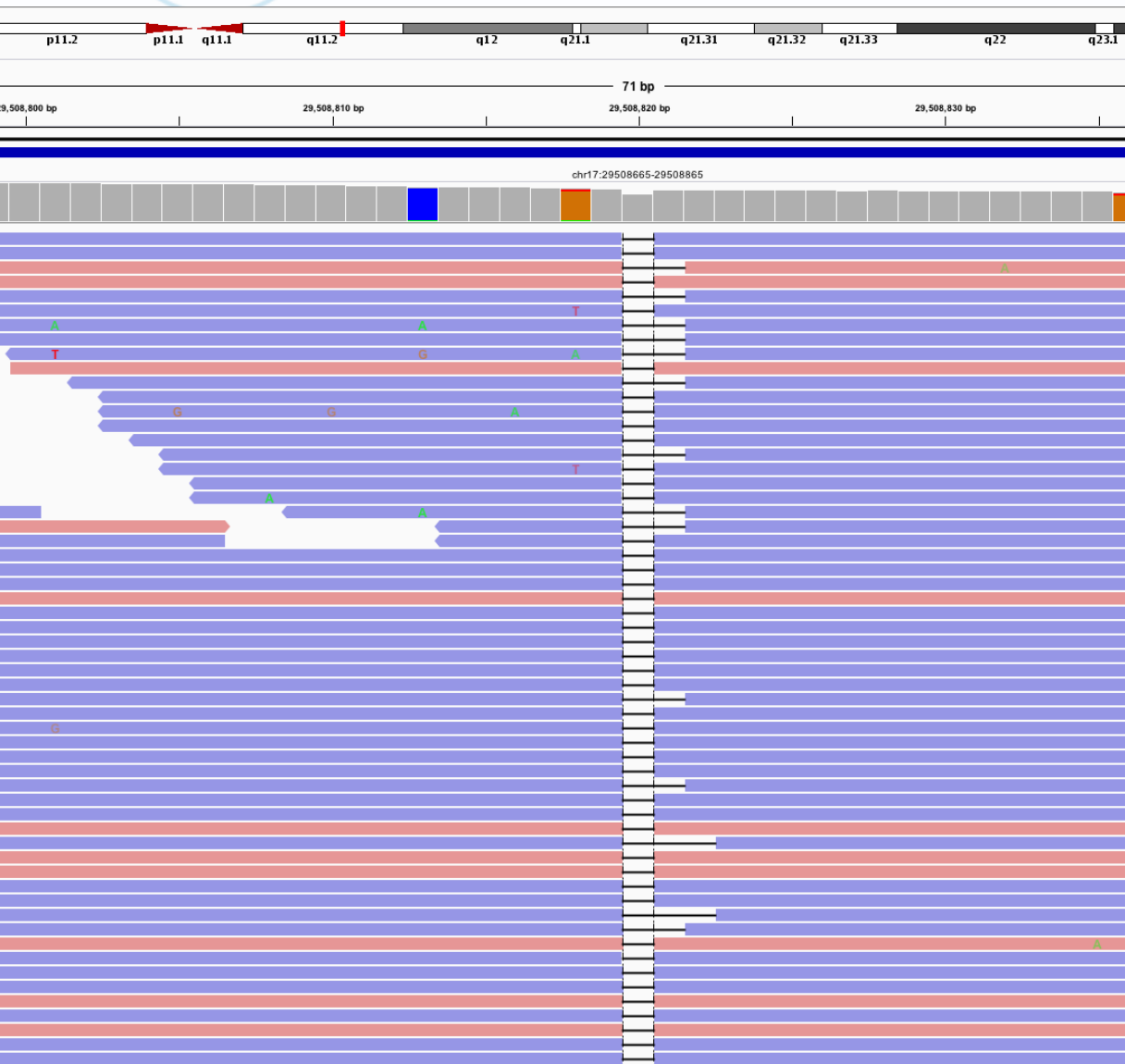
MSI PCR



Next Generation Sequencing

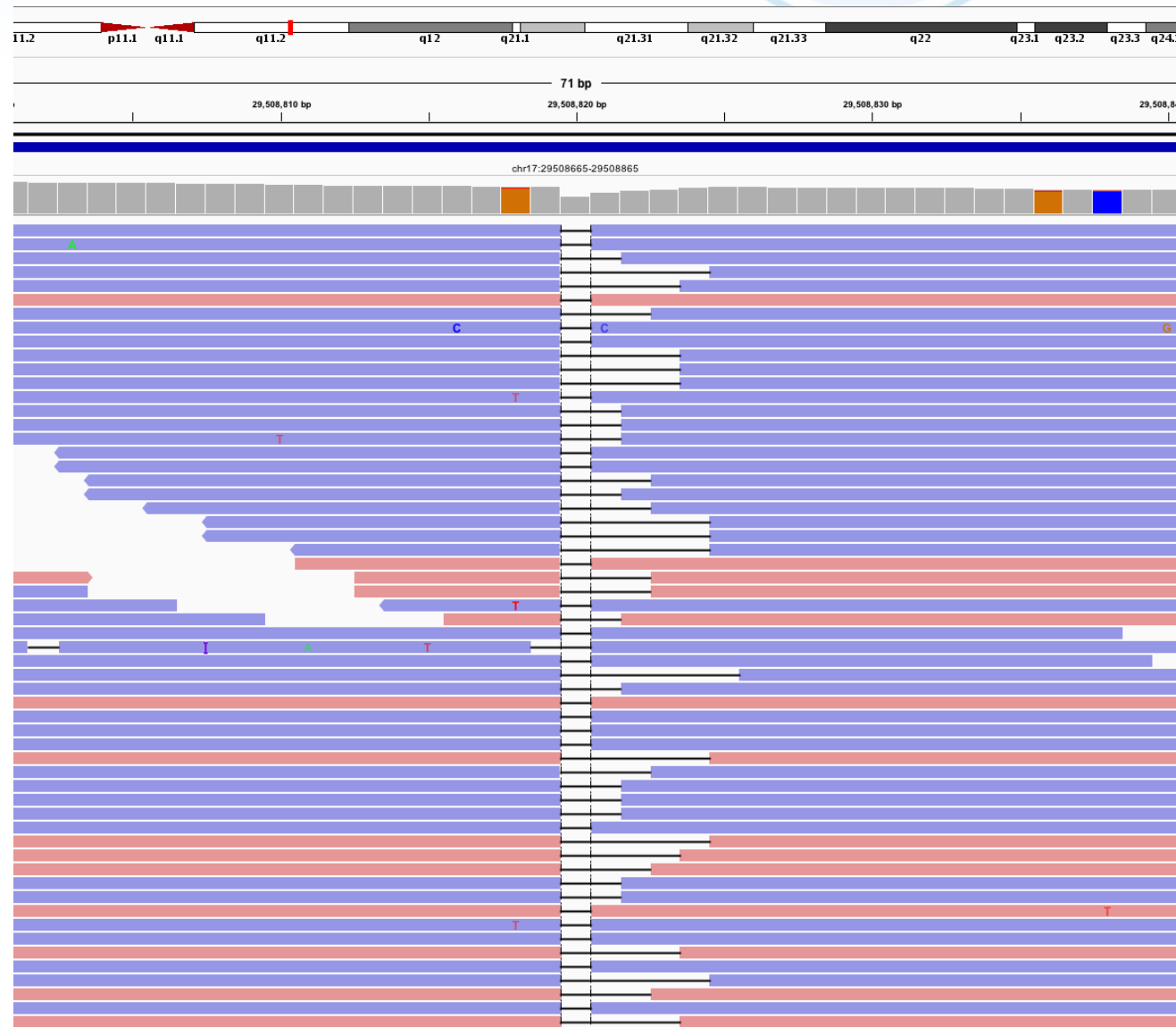


Blood

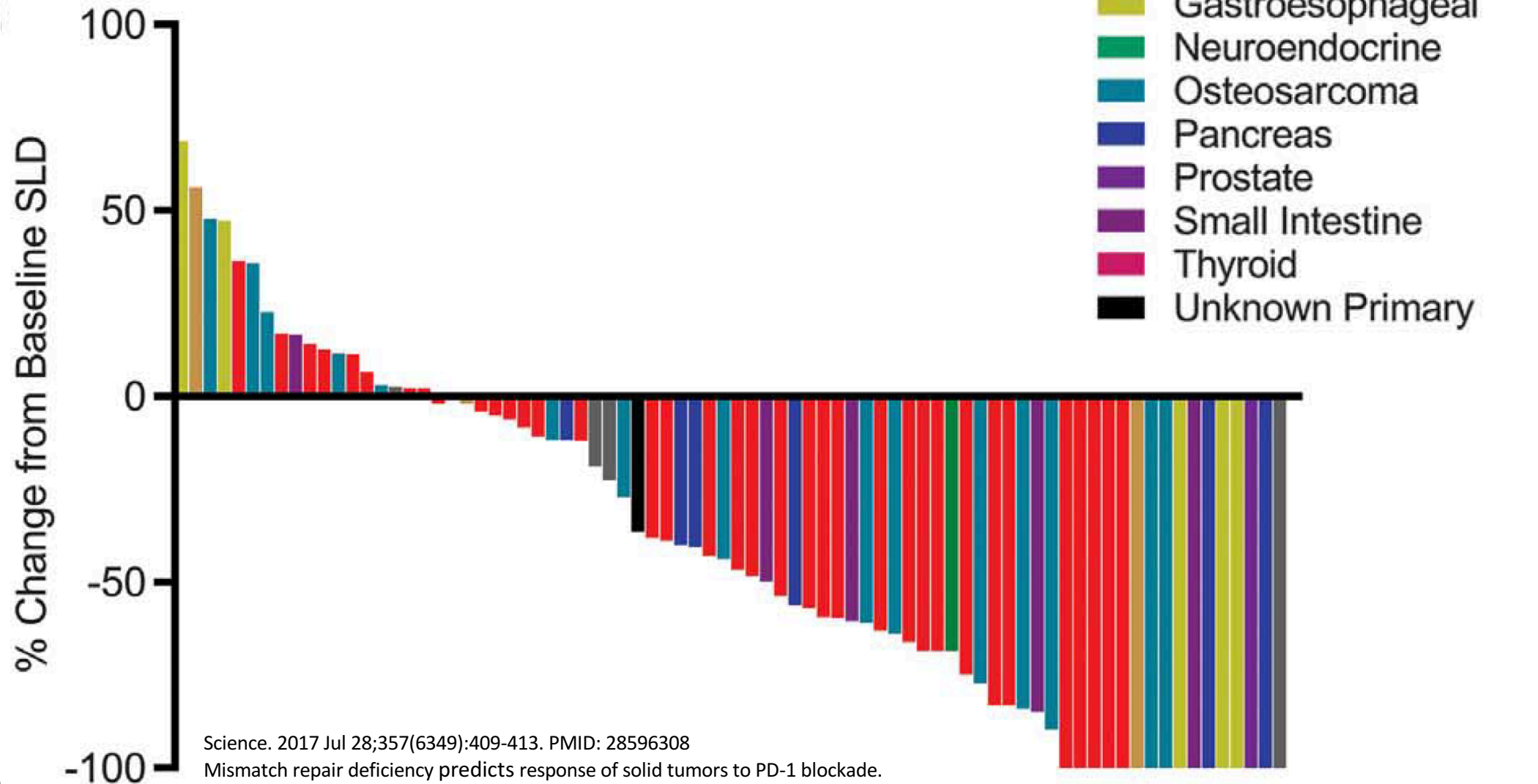


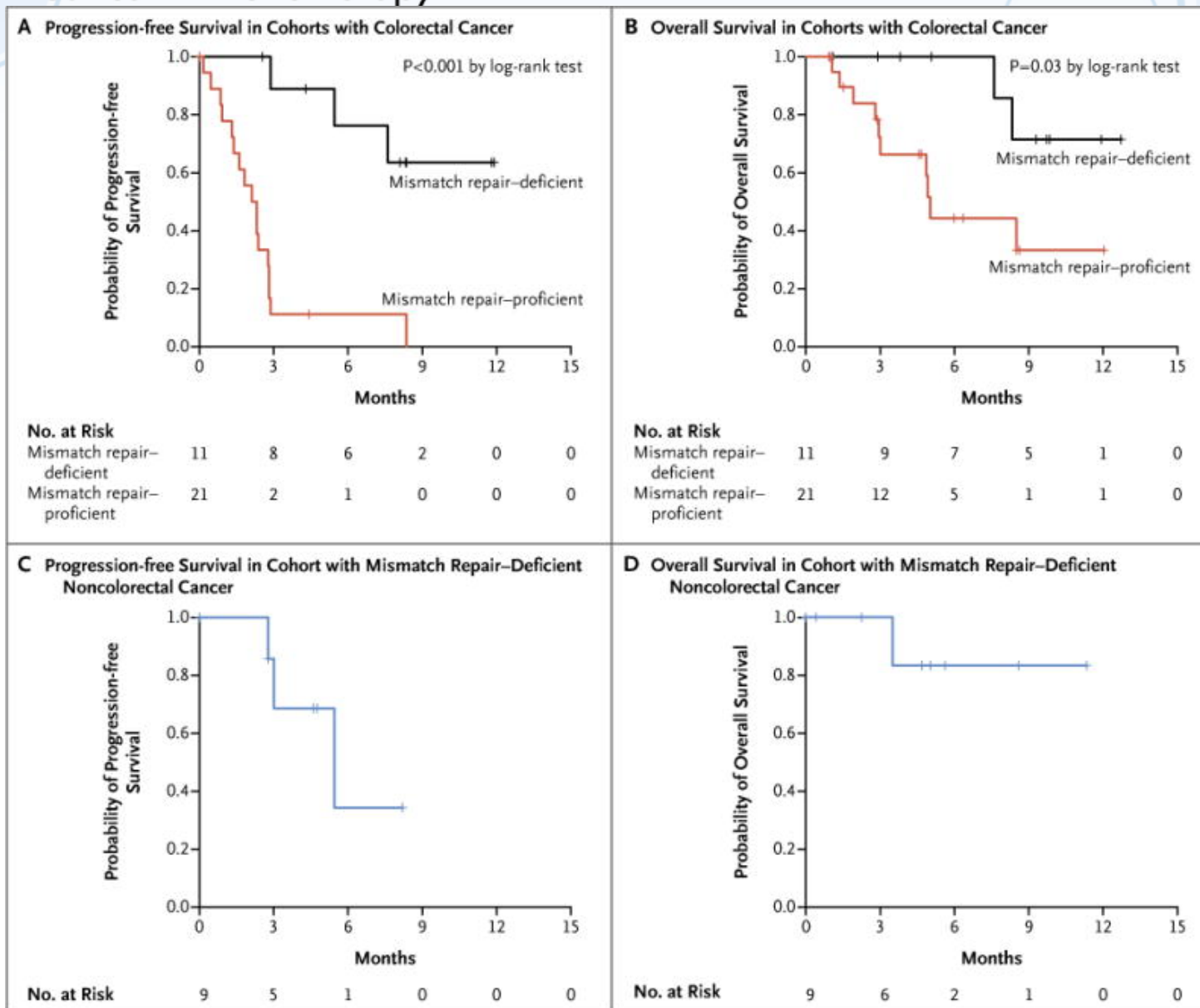
MSI by NGS

Neoplastic Tissue

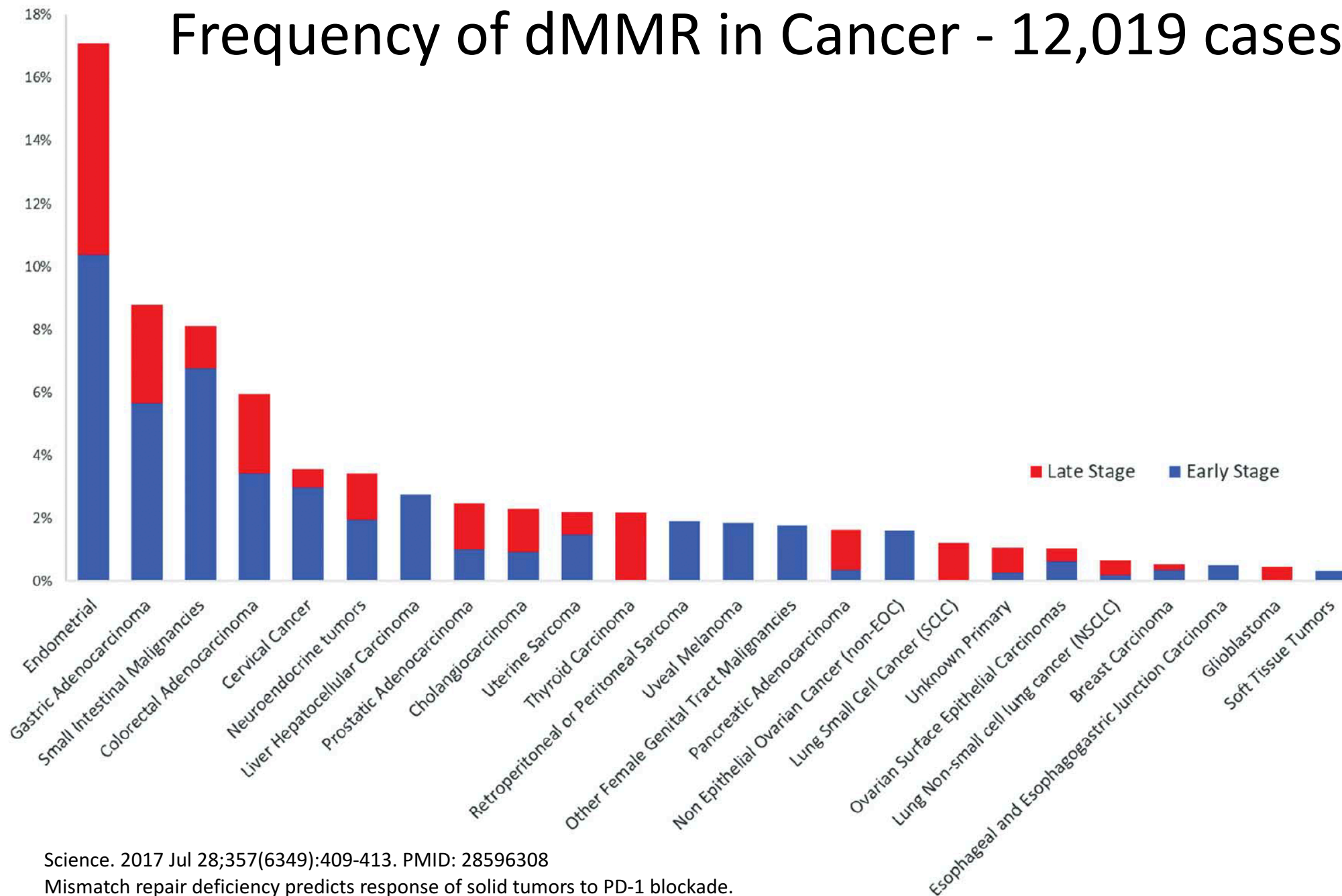


dMMR Therapy Response



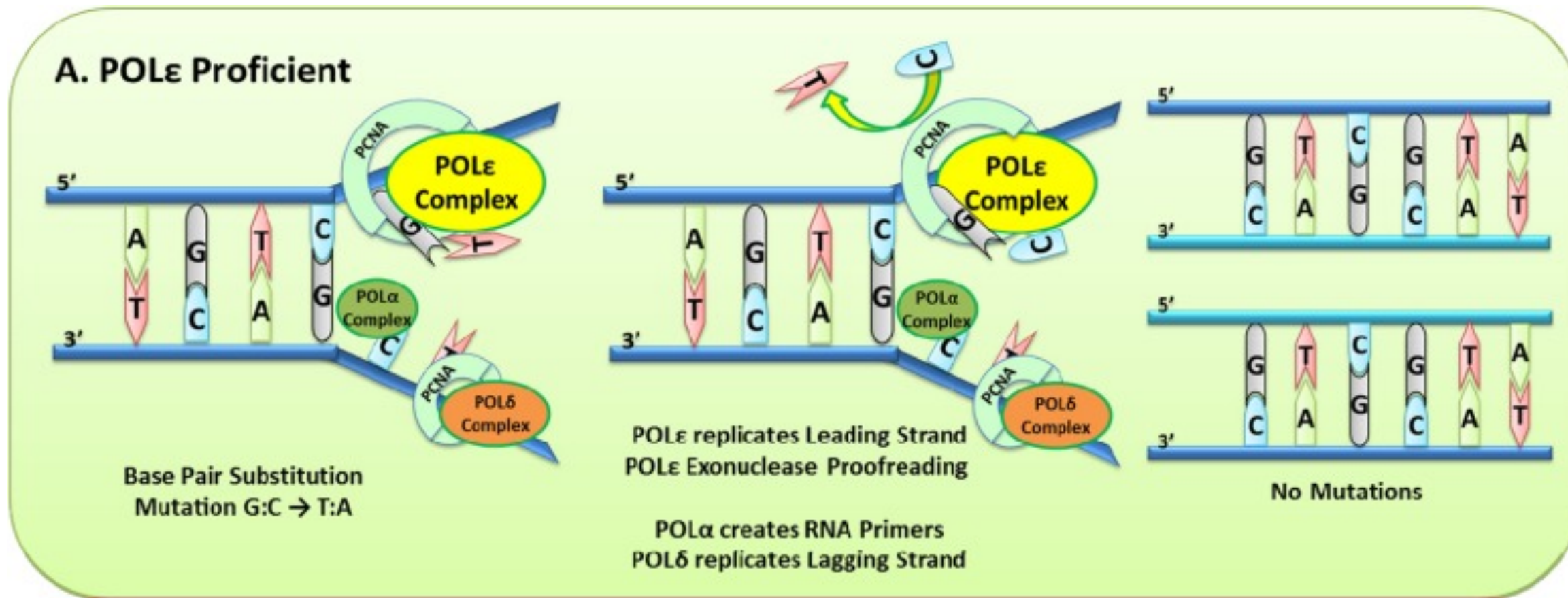


Frequency of dMMR in Cancer - 12,019 cases

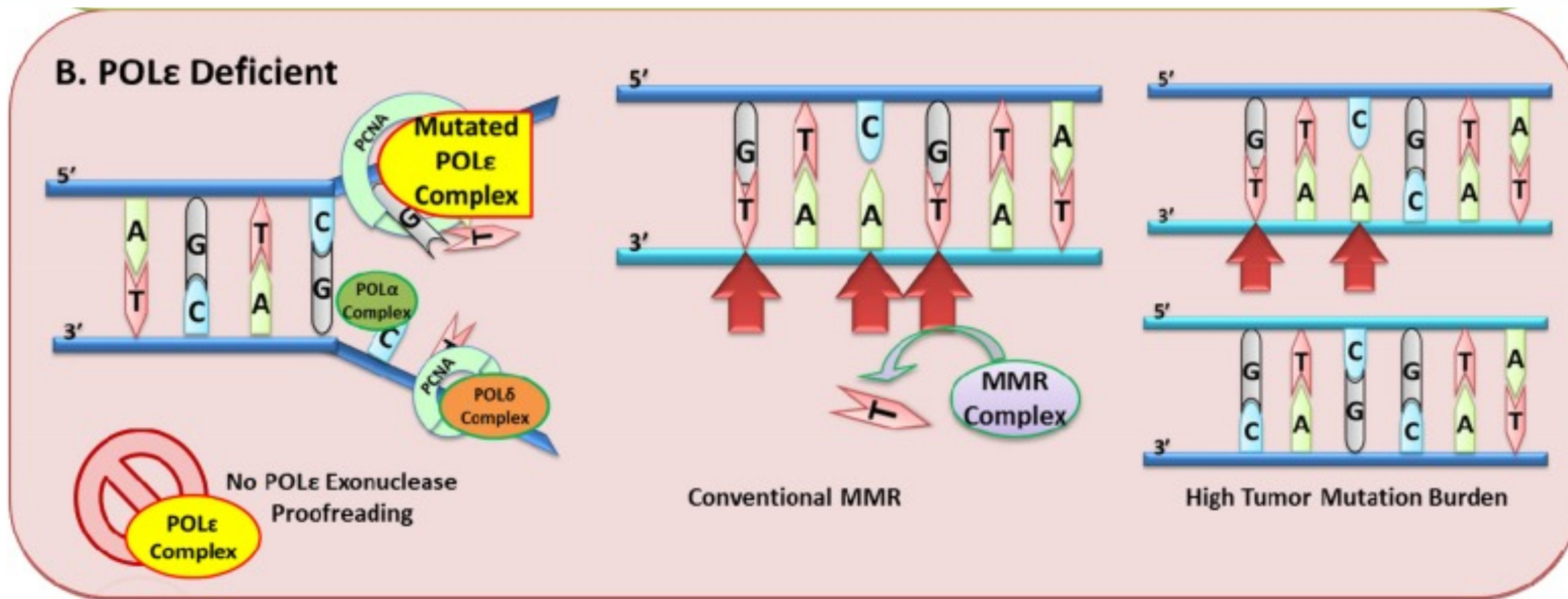


POLE Mutations

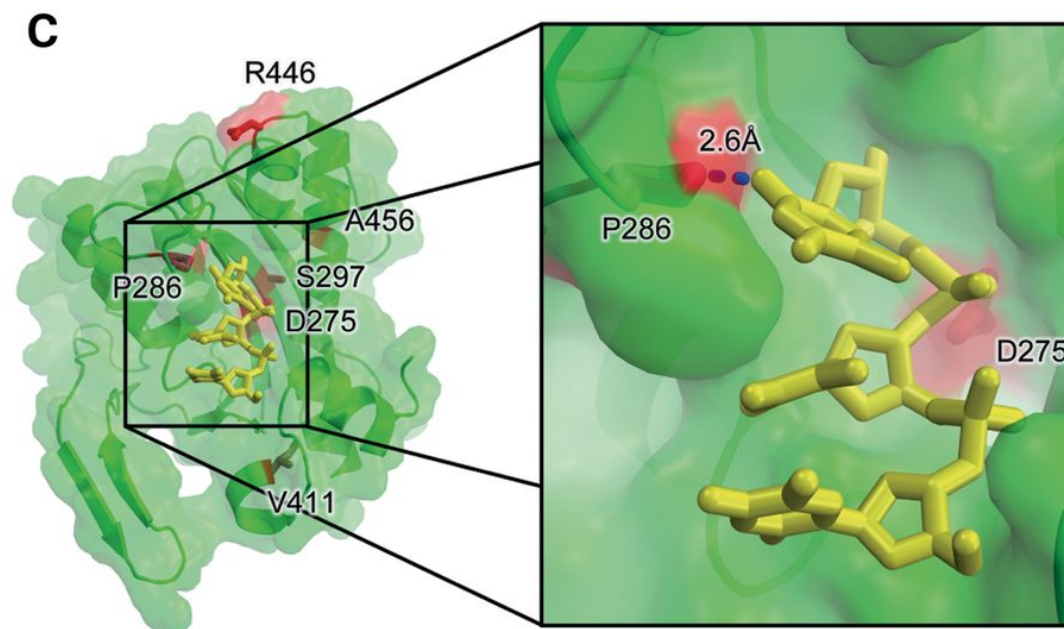
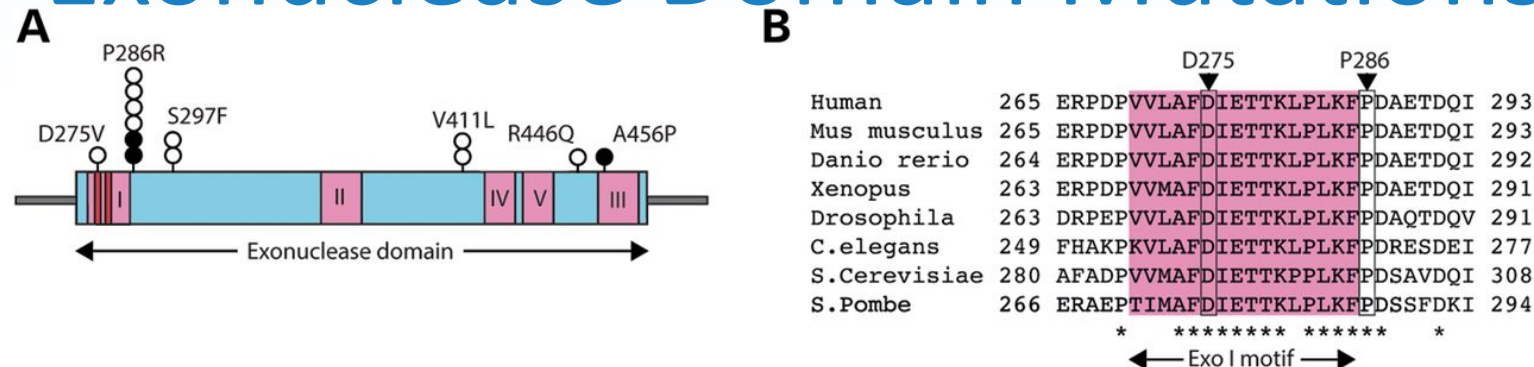
POLE Exonuclease Domain Mutations



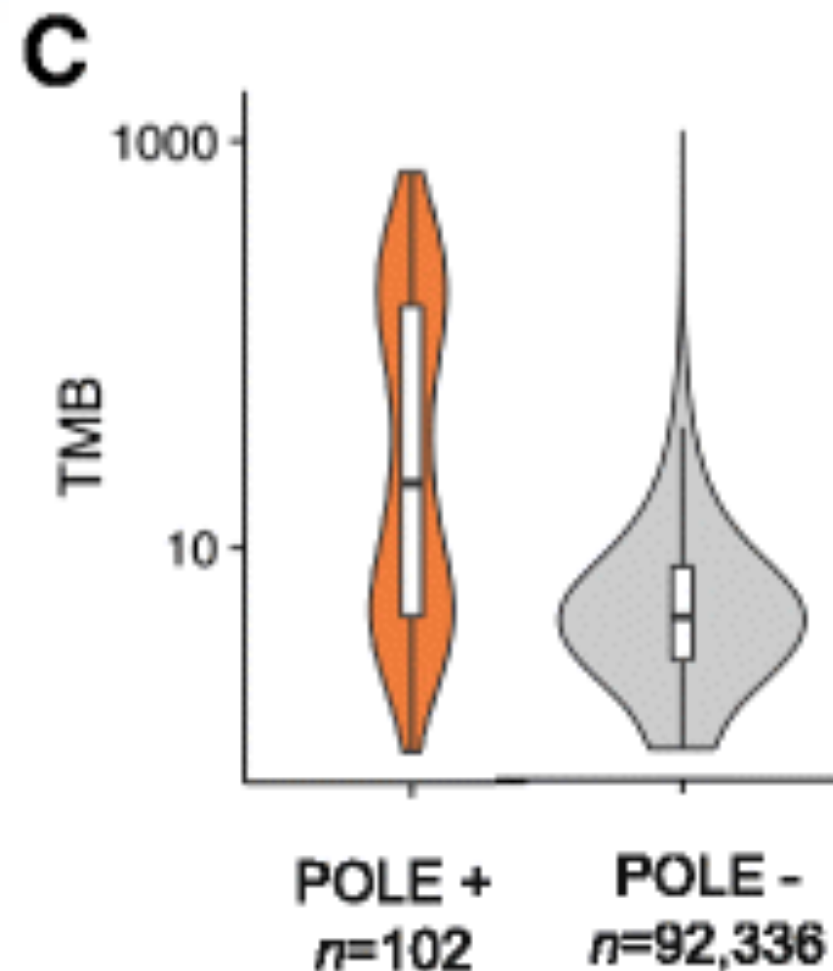
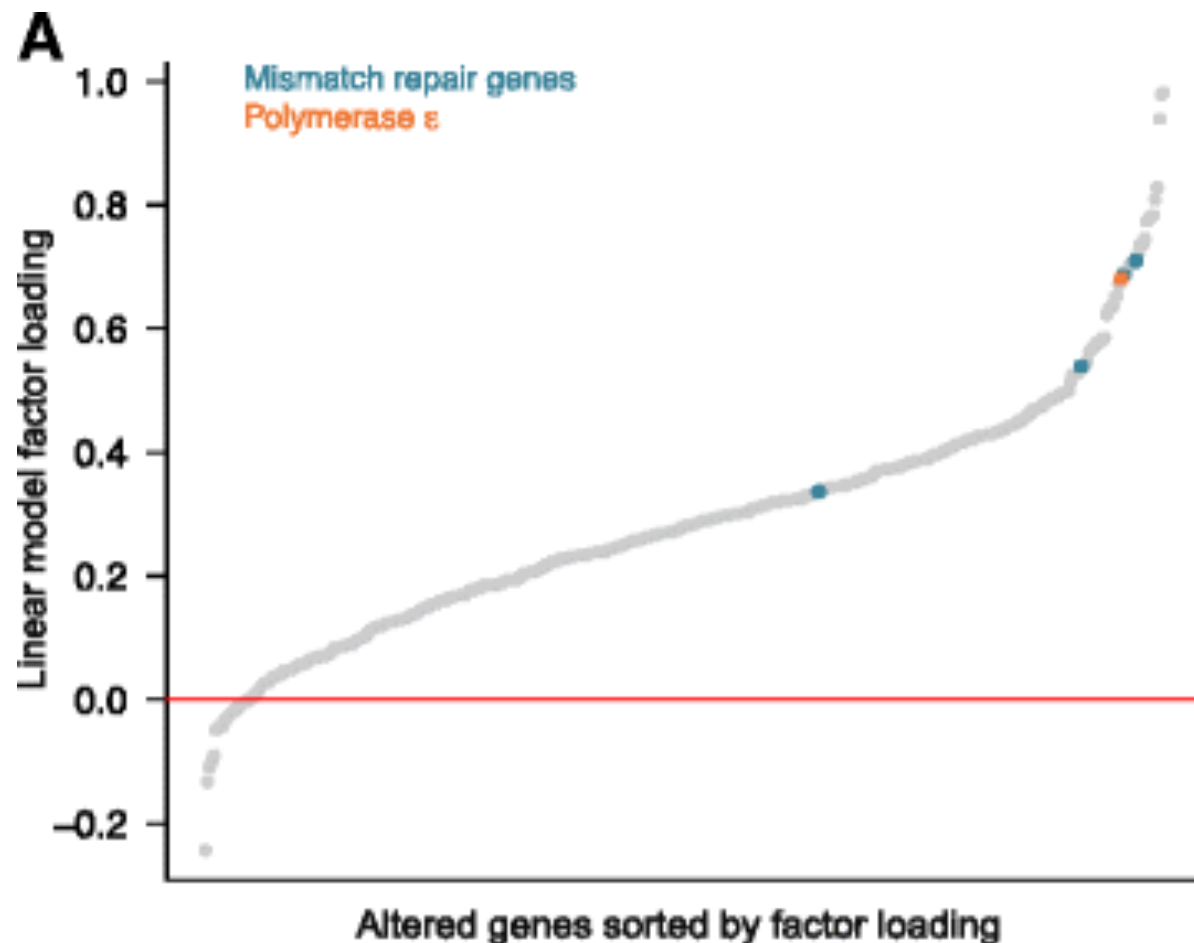
POLE Exonuclease Domain Mutations



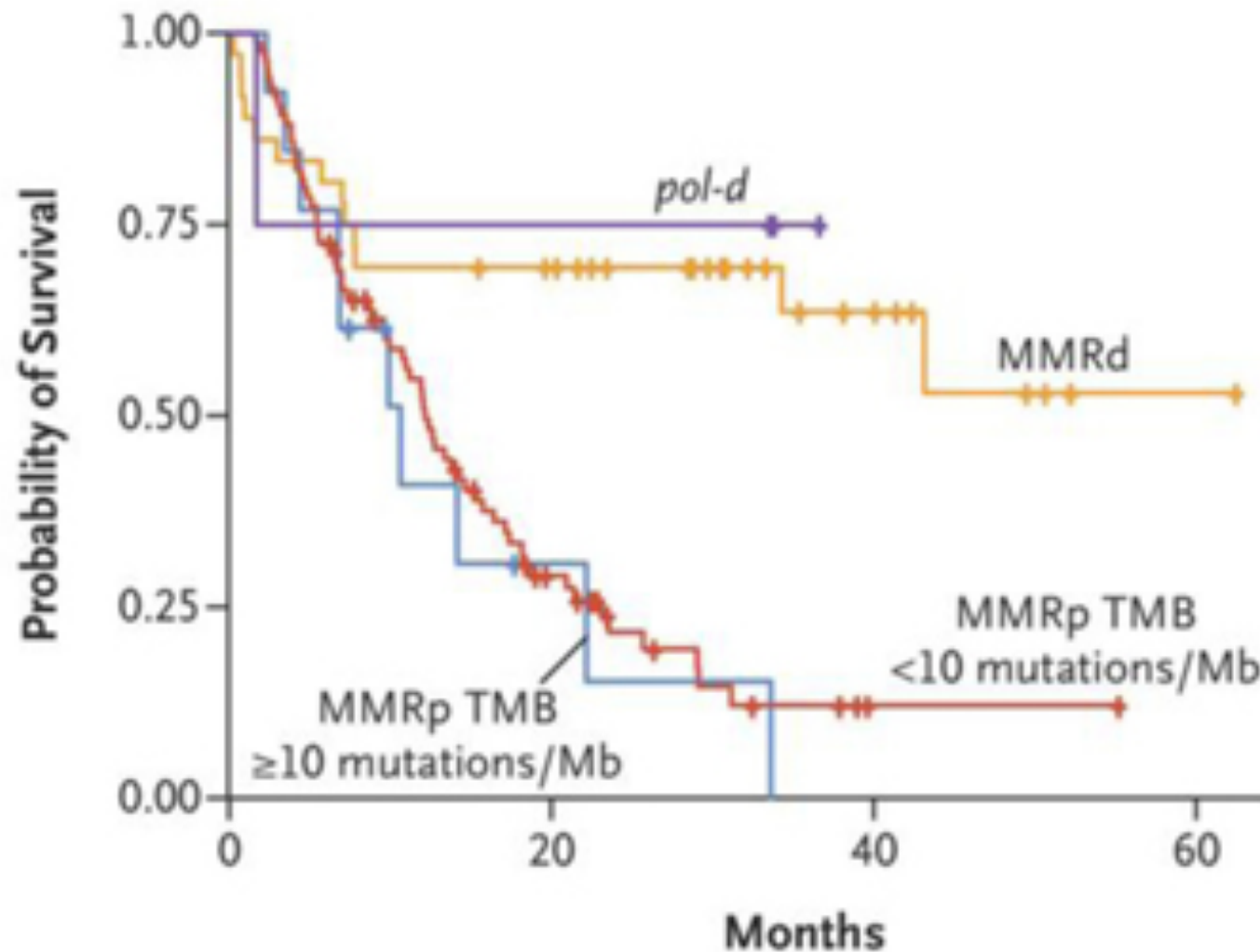
POLE – Exonuclease Domain Mutations



POLE -Mutational Load



B Overall Survival, by DNA-Repair Status



<i>pol-d</i>	4	3	0	0
MMRd	36	23	9	1
MMRp TMB <10 mutations/Mb	84	18	1	0
MMRp TMB ≥10 mutations/Mb	13	2	0	0

DNA-Repair Status	No. of Deaths/ No. of Patients	Median Overall Survival (95% CI) mo
<i>pol-d</i>	1/4	NR (1.68–NE)
MMRd	13/36	NR (34.28–NE)
MMRp TMB <10 mutations/Mb	64/84	12.1 (9.61–15.3)
MMRp TMB ≥10 mutations/Mb	10/13	10.6 (4.41–22.2)

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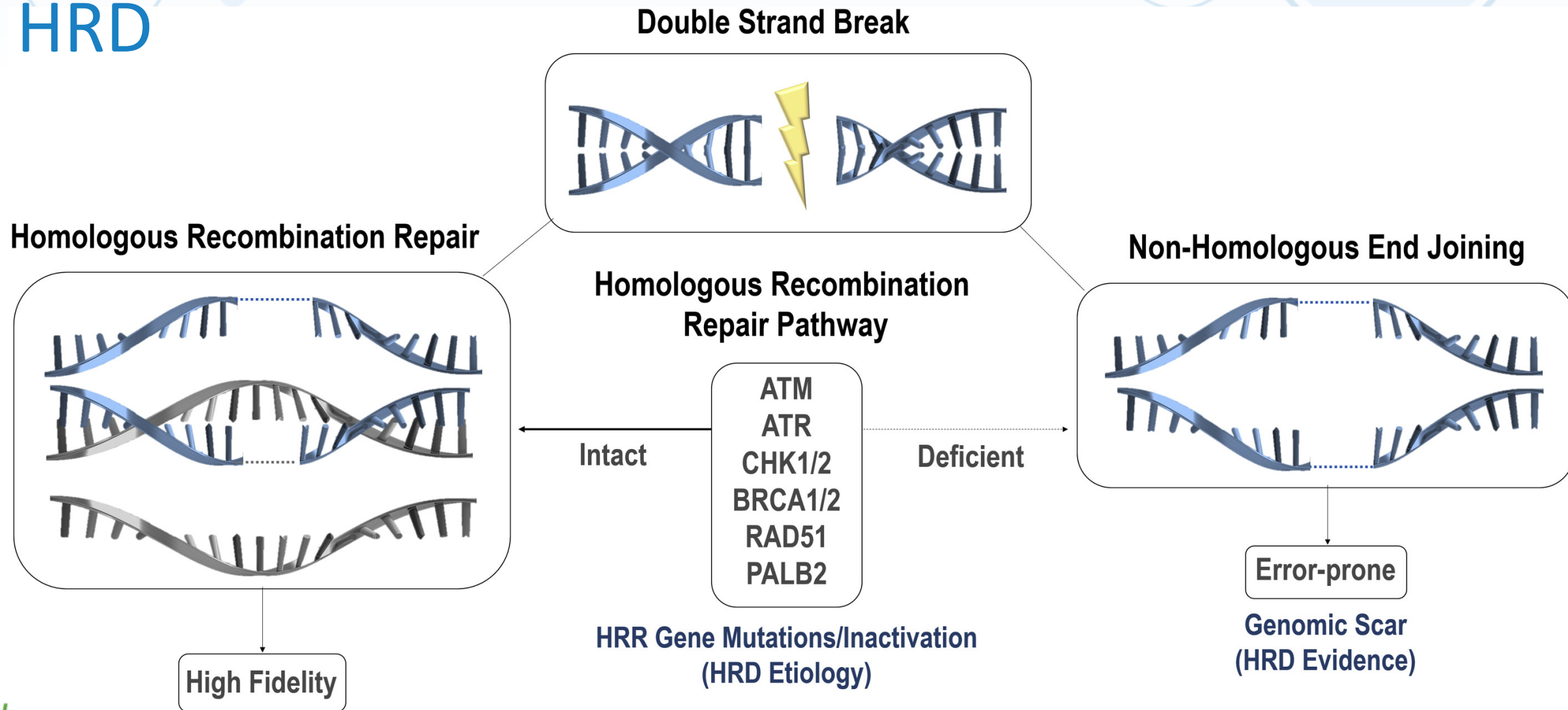
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N Engl J Med. 2021 Mar 25;384(12):1168-1170. PMID: 33761214

The Spectrum of Benefit from Checkpoint Blockade in Hypermutated Tumors

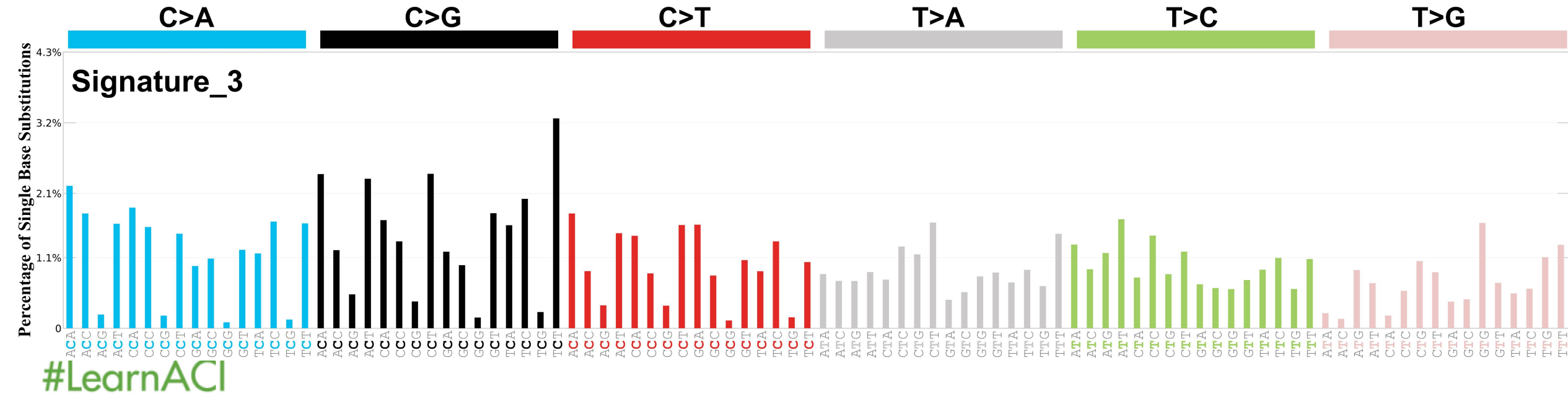
BRCA1/BRCA2 (Homologous recombination Repair Deficiency - HRD)

HRD



HRD Mutations

- Small indels and genome rearrangements
- Base substitutions (signature 3)



a

Homologous pair
of chromosomes

Telomeric allelic imbalance



or



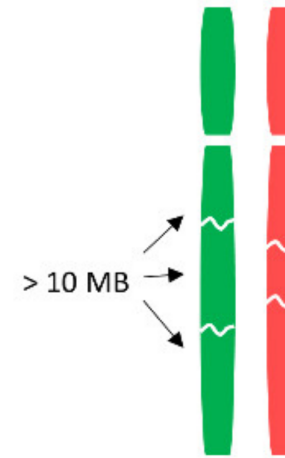
Loss of heterozygosity



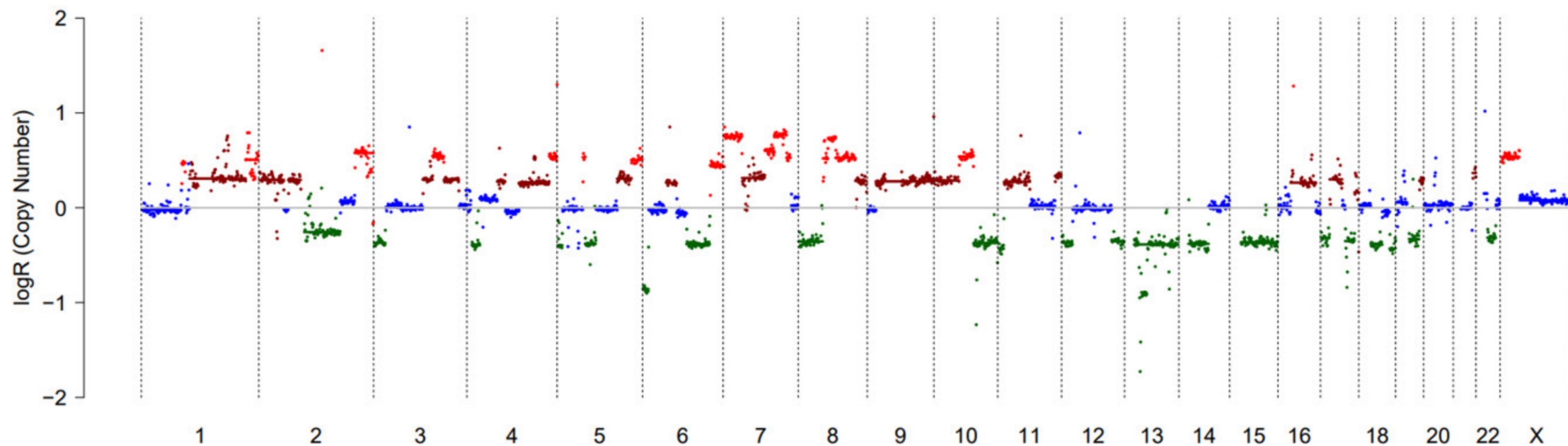
or



Large-scale state transition

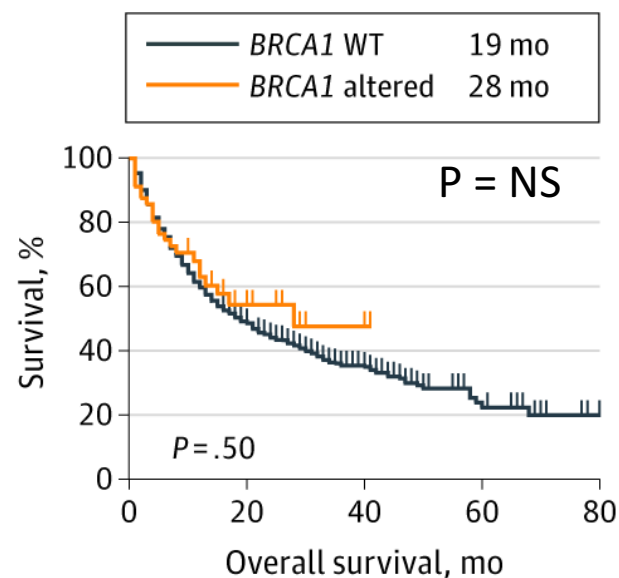


b

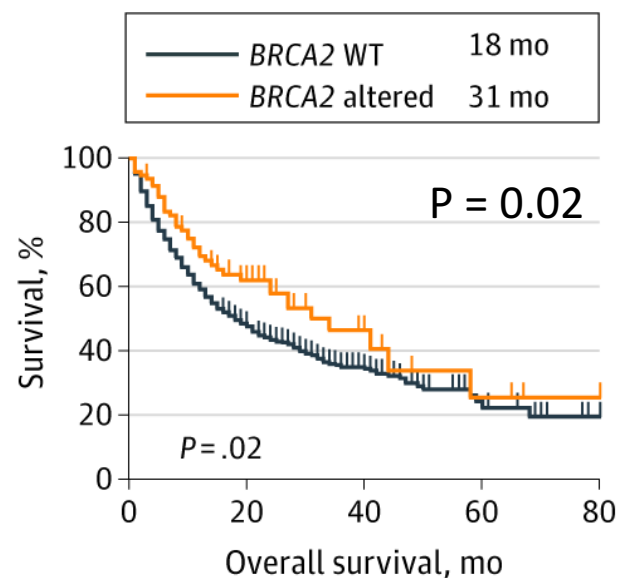


HRD and Immunotherapy

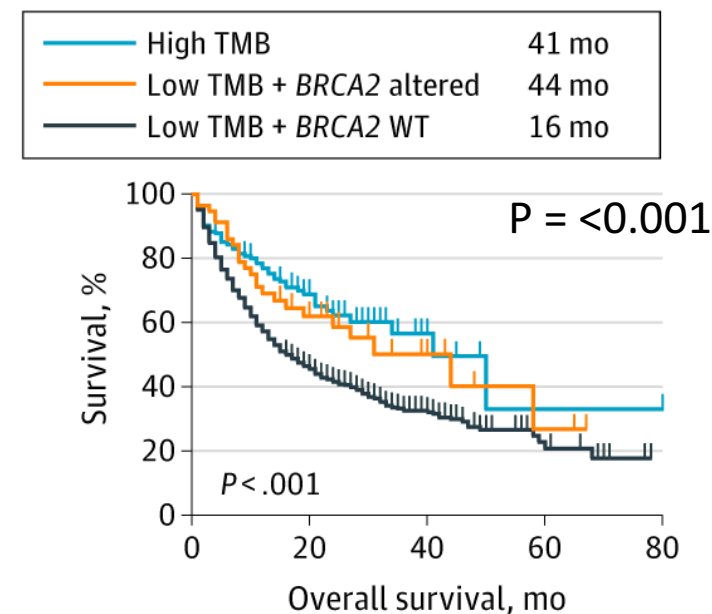
A Overall survival in MSKCC cohort of patients with or without *BRCA1* alteration



B Overall survival in MSKCC cohort of patients with or without *BRCA2* alteration



C Overall survival in MSKCC cohort of patients stratified by TMB and *BRCA2* status

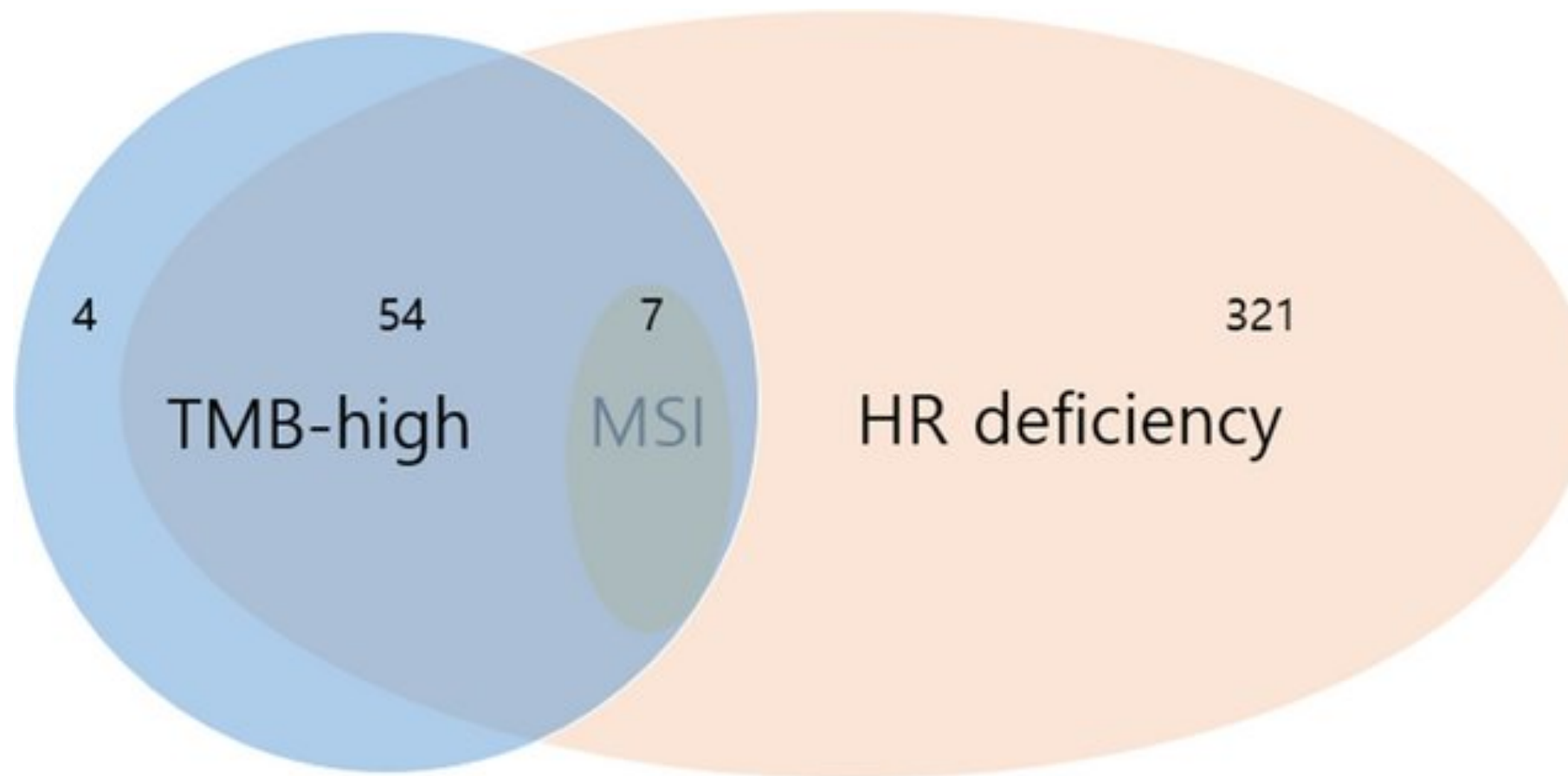


No. at risk					
BRCA1 WT	1604	416	82	15	2
BRCA1 altered	57	13	2	0	0

No. at risk					
BRCA2 WT	1565	393	74	12	1
BRCA2 altered	96	36	10	3	1

No. at risk					
High TMB	170	59	9	2	2
Low TMB + <i>BRCA2</i> altered	58	24	7	2	0
Low TMB + <i>BRCA2</i> WT	1433	346	68	11	0

Overlap of Signatures



Summary

- Different DNA-repair defects have different mutational impacts
- MSI & *POLE* mutations appear to predict checkpoint inhibitor response
- *BRCA1/BRCA2* (HRD) may predict checkpoint inhibitor response
- Mutations and mutation signatures are overlapping



- Heather Hampel
- Sisi Haraldsdottir*
- Albert de la Chapelle
- Rachel Pearlman
- Paul Goodfellow



UW King Lab Group

- Tom Walsh
- Mary-Claire King
- Ming K Lee
- Liz Swisher
- Silvia Casadei

UW Medicine

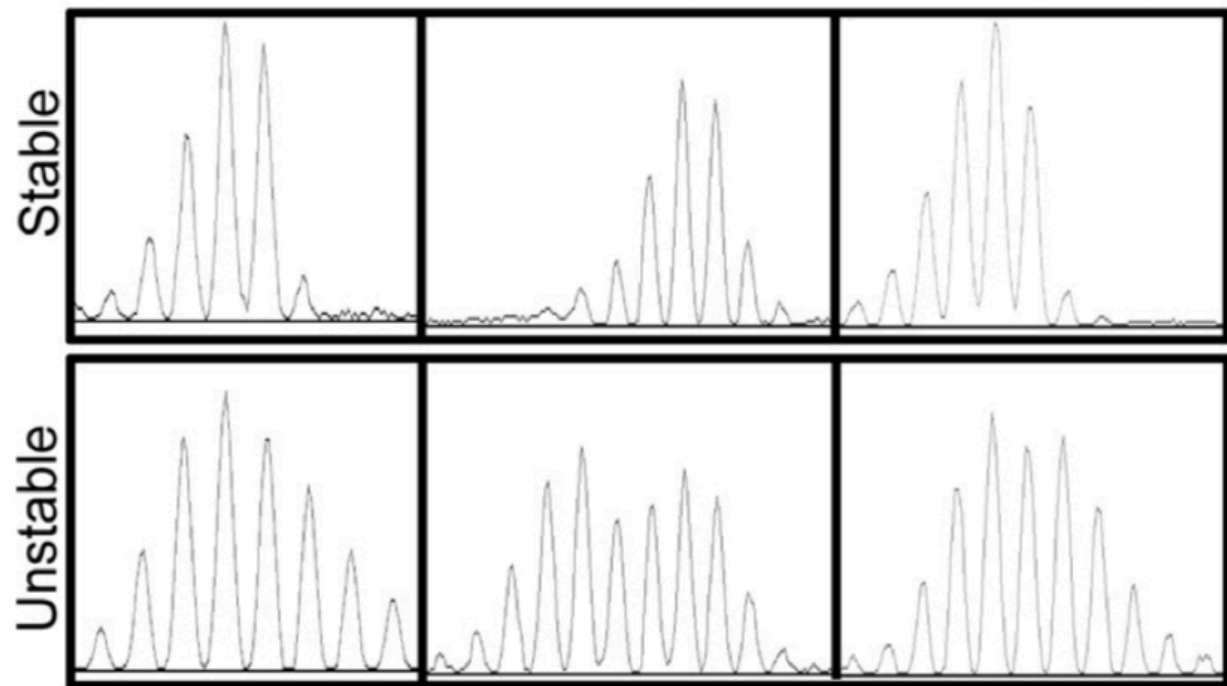
LABORATORY MEDICINE

- Colin Pritchard
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- Steve Salipante
- Noah Hoffman
- Andrew McFaddin*
- Lauren Garrett*
- Tina Lockwood
- David Wu
- Vera Paulson

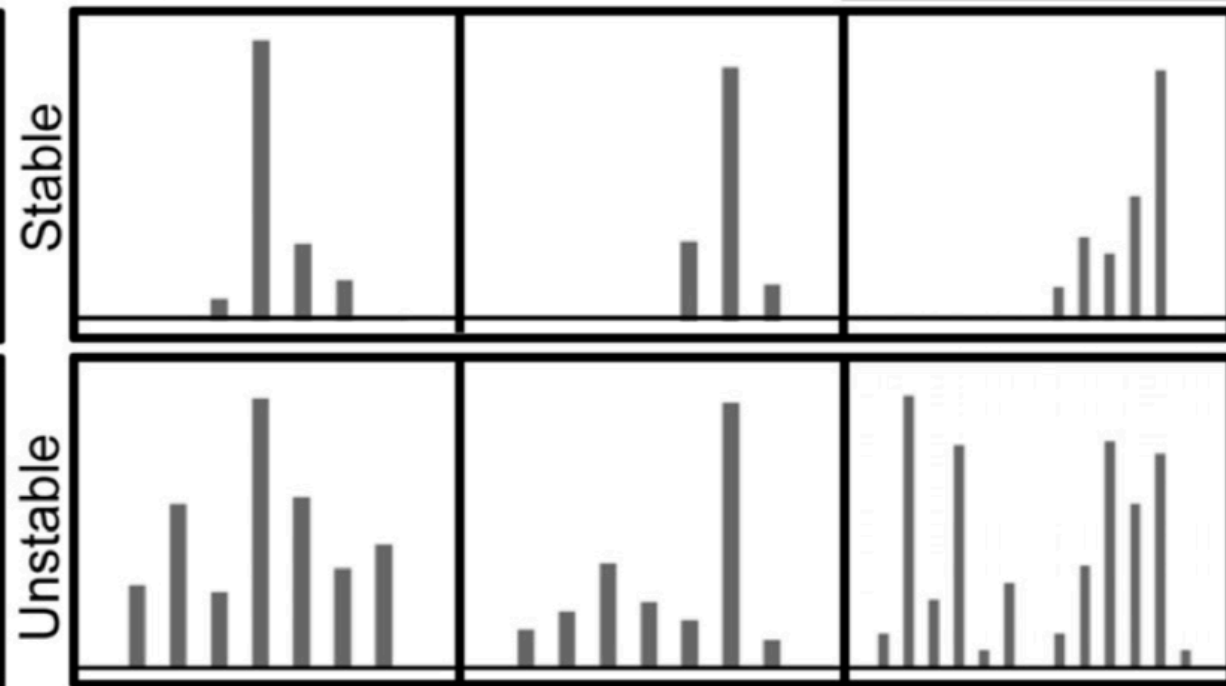
Microsatellite Instability Detection by Next Generation Sequencing

Stephen J. Salipante,¹ Sheena M. Scroggins,¹ Heather L. Hampel,² Emily H. Turner,¹ and Colin C. Pritchard^{1*}

Representative MSI-PCR Electropherograms

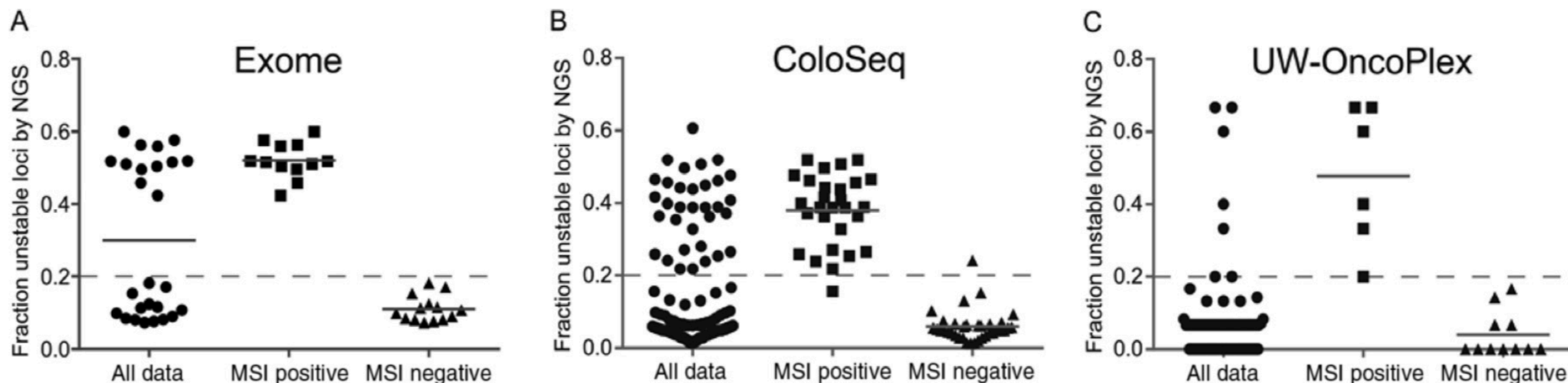


Representative NGS Virtual Electropherograms

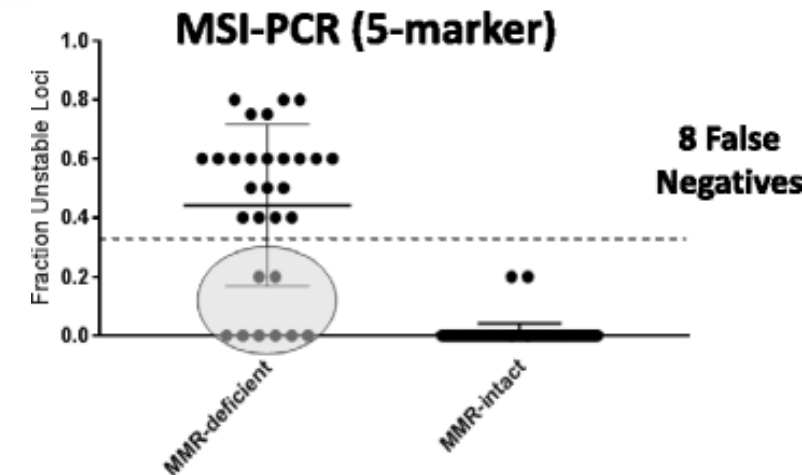
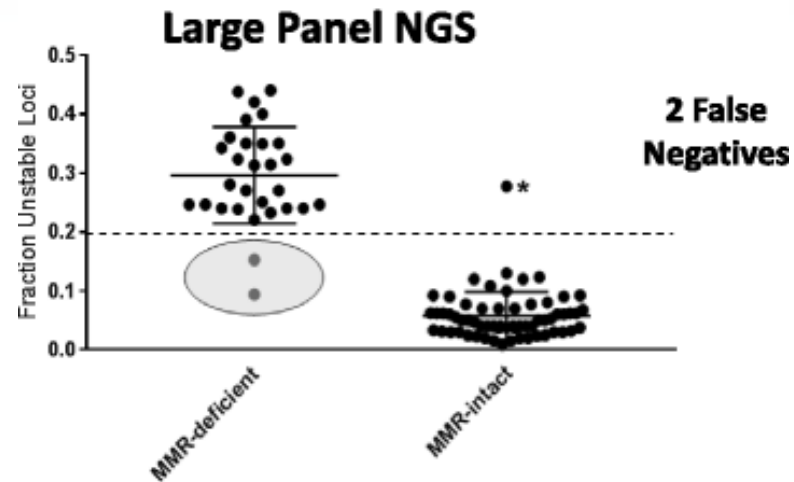
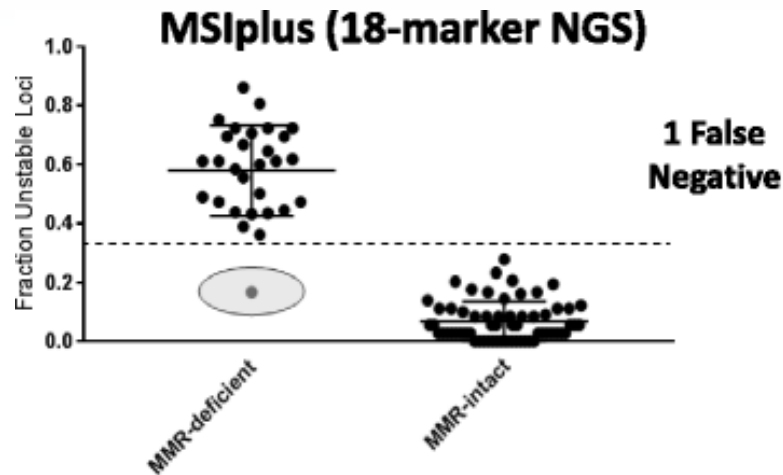


Microsatellite Instability Detection by Next Generation Sequencing

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NGS vs PCR? (Prostate Cancer)



Assay	Sensitivity [95% CI]	Specificity[95% CI]
MSIplus (amplicon)	96.6% [80.4%-99.8%]	100% [92.7%-100%]
UW-OncoPlex	93.1% [75.8%-98.8]	98.4% [90.2%-99.9]
MSI PCR	72.4% [52.5%-86.3%]	100% [92.7-100%]

Advances in Cancer Immunotherapy™

A Focus on Biomarkers



Thursday, March 24, 2022 | 4–7:50 p.m. PDT
Hosted Virtually on Zoom Webinar

SITC's ACIs are FREE for all healthcare professionals in the clinical setting, students and patient advocates!

Highlighted Sessions Include:

An Overview of PD-L1

Allen Gown, MD – *University of British Columbia*

An Overview of TMB

Andrew Coveler, MD – *University of Washington/Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center*

An Overview of MMR, MSI, POLE mutations, BRCA mutations

Eric Konnick, MD, MS – *University of Washington*

TIL as a Biomarker

Shailender Bhatia, MD – *University of Washington*

Emerging Immune Biomarkers

Mary L. (Nora) Disis, MD, FACP – *University of Washington*

