



PARKER INSTITUTE
for CANCER IMMUNOTHERAPY

Advanced correlative assays: Challenges and Opportunities

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The background of the slide features a microscopic view of cancer cells, rendered in a teal and purple color palette. The cells are shown in various stages of division and growth, with some appearing as dense clusters and others as individual cells with prominent nuclei. The overall texture is organic and complex, typical of biological tissue at the cellular level.

OUR MISSION

To accelerate the ***development
of breakthrough immune
therapies*** to turn cancer into a
curable disease.

The PICI Model is centered around **collaboration**



**7 Research
Institutions**



**300+
Nation's
Top
Researchers**



**60+
Laboratories**

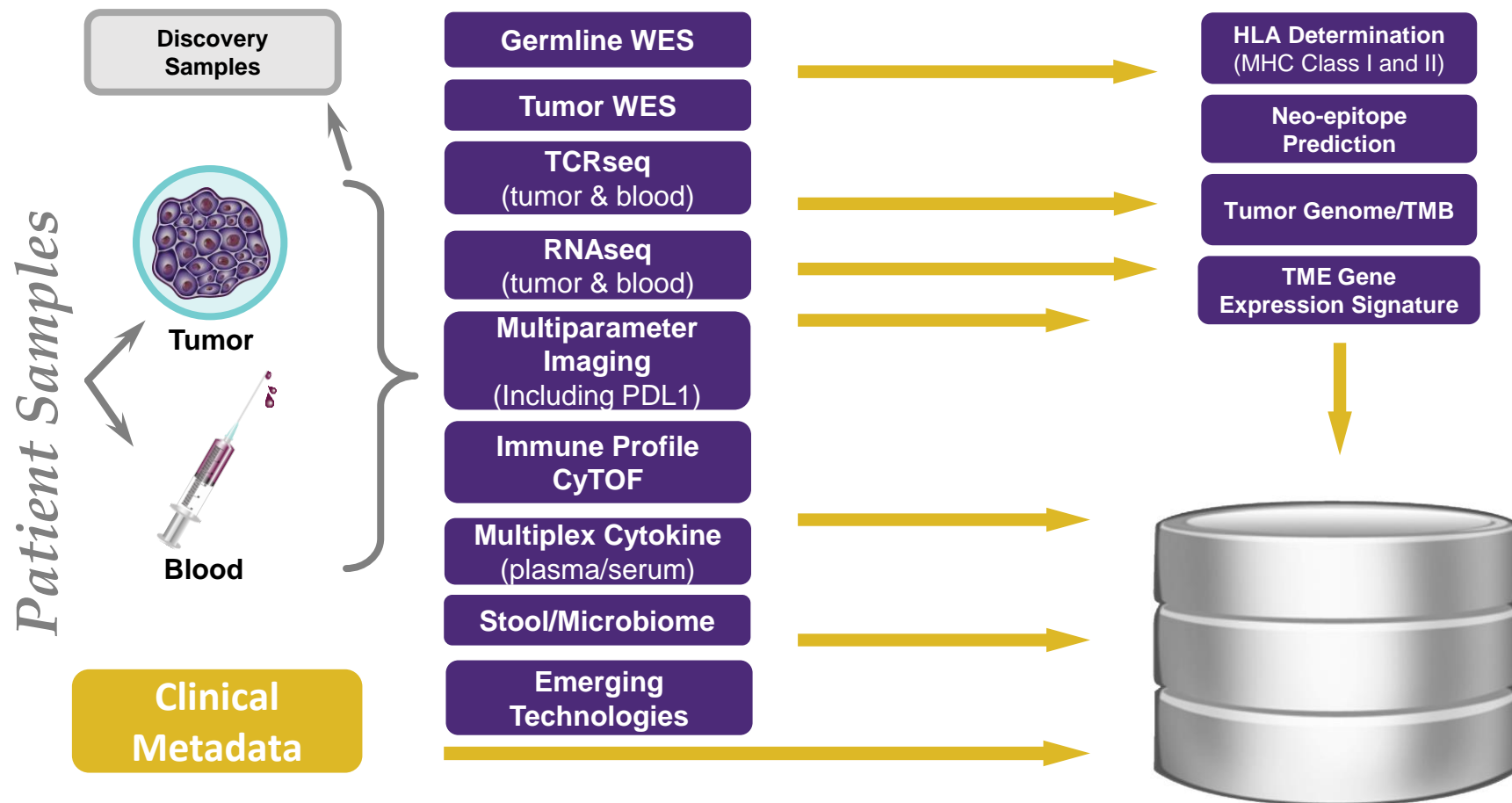


**40+ Industry
& Nonprofit
Collaborations**

- ❖ Founded by Sean Parker with \$250 million donation
- ❖ Launched in April 2016
- ❖ Currently ~50 employees in San Francisco, CA
- ❖ Activities span clinical development, translational research, bioinformatics, public outreach, and enabling collaborations



More measurements mean more opportunities for understanding



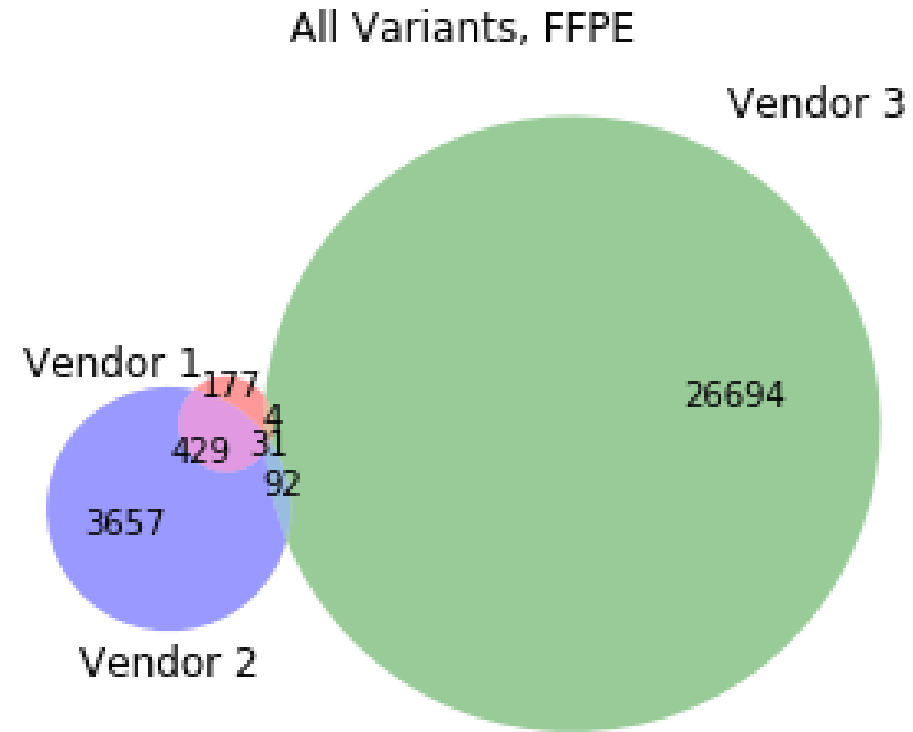
What are the challenges in implementing this idea?

- Technology
- Logistics
- Analysis

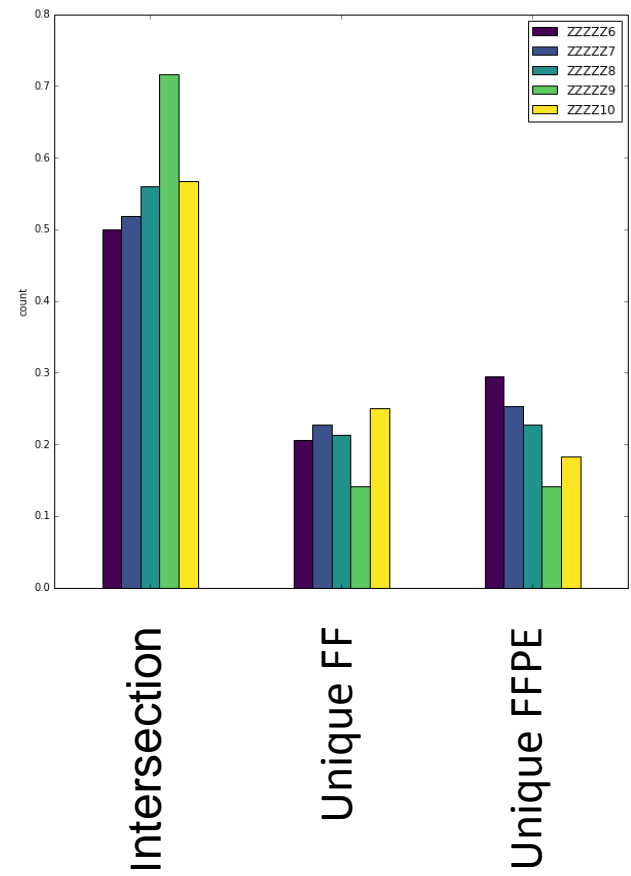


Technology

Variant calling is far from being a “done deal”



Concordance between Fresh-frozen and FFPE varies by vendor



We are constantly working to be at the forefront of assay technology

- Flow cytometry
 - 31-marker CyTOF panel with space for drop-ins
 - Packaged by Fluidigm and available to investigators
 - Developing population specific panels for BD's FACS Symphony
 - Computational infrastructure to analyze datasets with thousands of flow files
- Making significant efforts to implement advanced imaging technologies
 - Vectra, MIBI, CODEX
- Single-cell sequencing
 - Working to harmonize dissociation protocols



Logistics

“Amateurs talk strategy. Professionals talk logistics.”

Logistics are where aspirations meet reality

- Are these samples available in the clinic?
 - Fresh dissociation is the main bottleneck for scRNAseq
 - Obtaining fresh frozen samples is still a challenge
- Is assay X worth doing?
 - High bar to clear due to sample availability
- Can anybody run my samples?
 - The fact that it can technically be done, does not mean you will find a way to do it in the real world

Being smart about aliquots is essential to run multiple assays

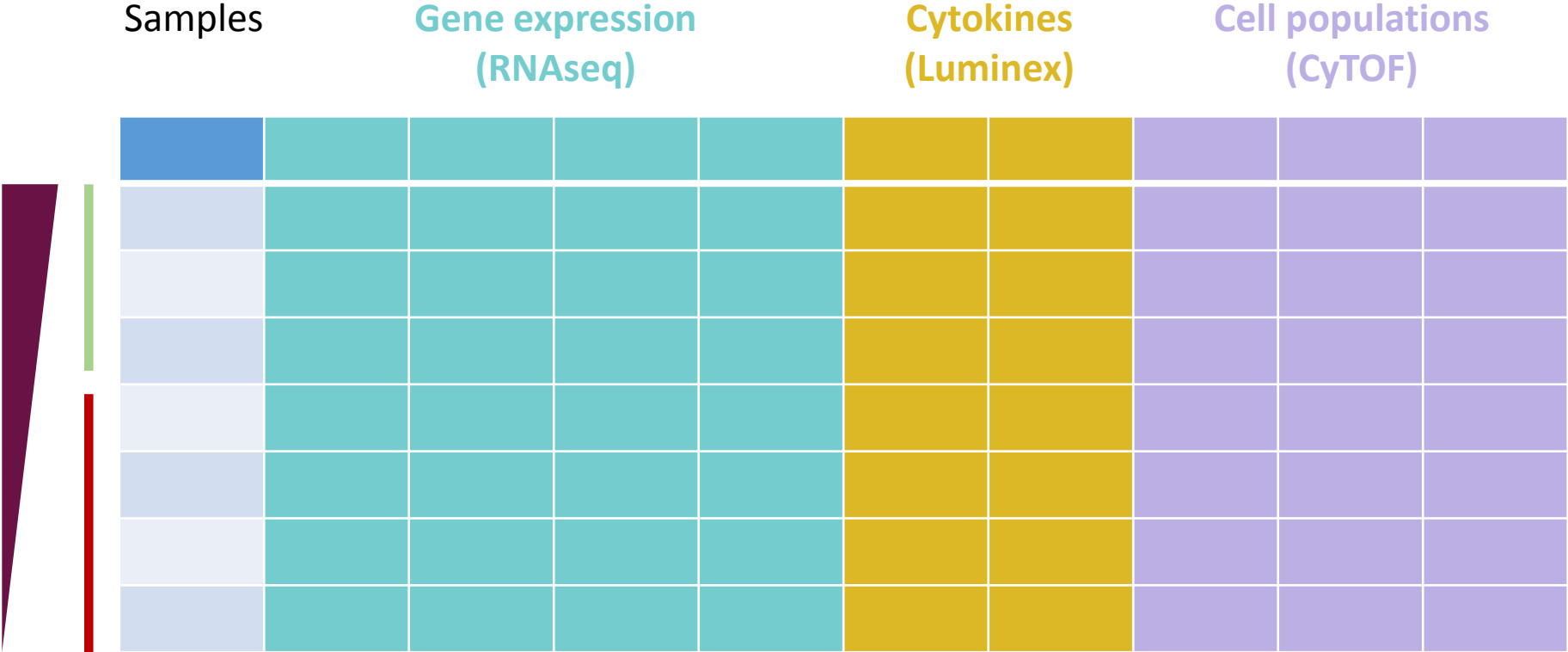
Sample	Viability (%)	Total PBMC (M/ml)	# 5M aliquots	# dry pellet (2M)	# 2M aliquots	Viability Post-thaw (%)
1	98.1	0.94	2	3	15	95.8
2	95.8	1.19	2	3	15	93.4
3	98.8	1.12	2	3	14	94.5
4	97.4	1.36	2	3	15	97.9
5	98.6	1.87	2	3	10	97.6

- Centralized biobanking with a commercial partner
- Broad consent protocol



Analysis

Each sample is annotated with multiple molecular measurements (features)



Categorical endpoint

Continuous endpoint

- Responders
- Non-responders

Progression-free survival

In order to get to that matrix you need broad computational expertise

- Central computational biology team with expertise across multiple datatypes

Fluorescence flow cytometry

CyTOF

RNAseq (bulk and single-cell)

ATACseq (bulk and single-cell)

Whole Exome Sequencing

TCRseq

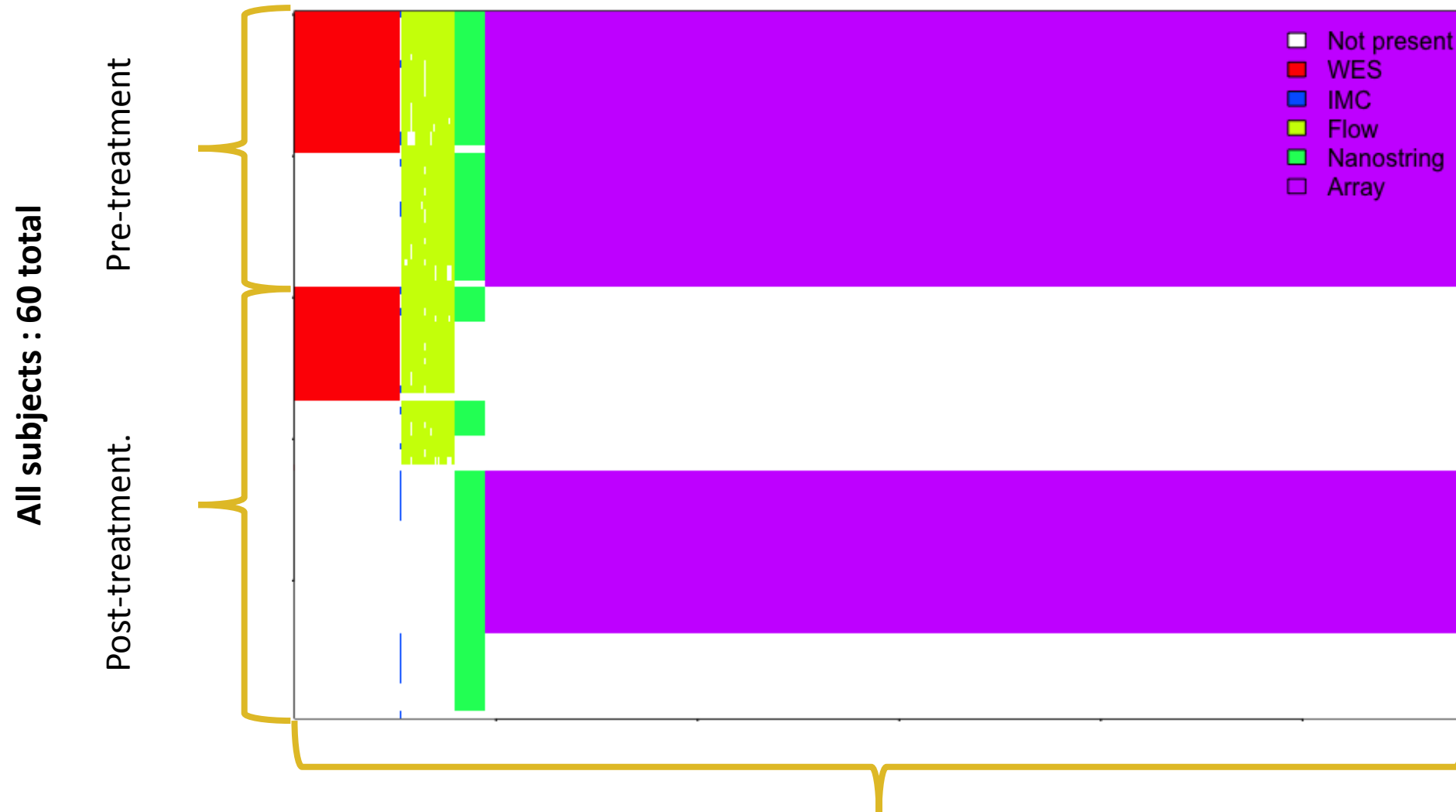
VECTRA

Imaging Mass Cytometry

Luminex

- Take best approaches when they exist
- Develop them when they are needed
 - <https://github.com/ParkerICI>

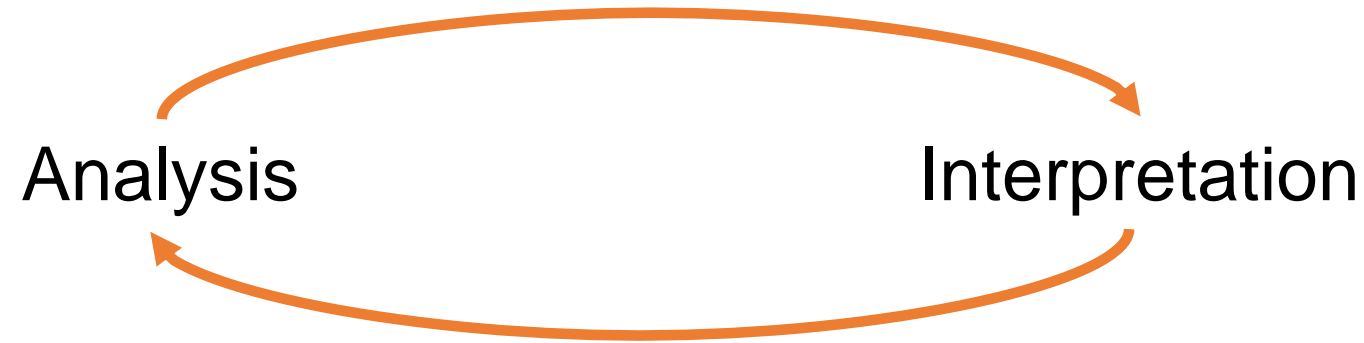
No matter what, real-world data is incomplete



This is not a Deep learning problem

- The output is not clearly defined
 - What is *response*?
 - Collecting good molecular data is harder than collecting good **clinical** data
- Datasets are small ($n \ll p$) and incomplete
- The encoding is ambiguous
 - What is the best way to translate assay data into numeric features?
- Deep Learning can help solve specific technical problems
 - Examples include variant calling, image segmentation, tissue annotation

The role of computational methods is to help human reasoning



- Have people that understand biology
- Close collaboration with investigators
- Visualization methods
- Queryable databases

What can we do with “more data”

- Increase the amount of “reference knowledge”
 - Look at how individuals differ from the reference
 - Increase statistical power
- Contextualize
 - Have we observed this signal before in other contexts?
- Ask questions we can’t anticipate today

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