



Role of circulating tumor DNA in response prediction and assessment of clonal evolution

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Employee	No
Consultant	No
Major Stockholder	No
Speakers Bureau	No
Honoraria	Gilead, Abbvie, Janssen, Roche, AstraZeneca
Scientific Advisory Board	Gilead, Abbvie, Janssen, AstraZeneca, MSD

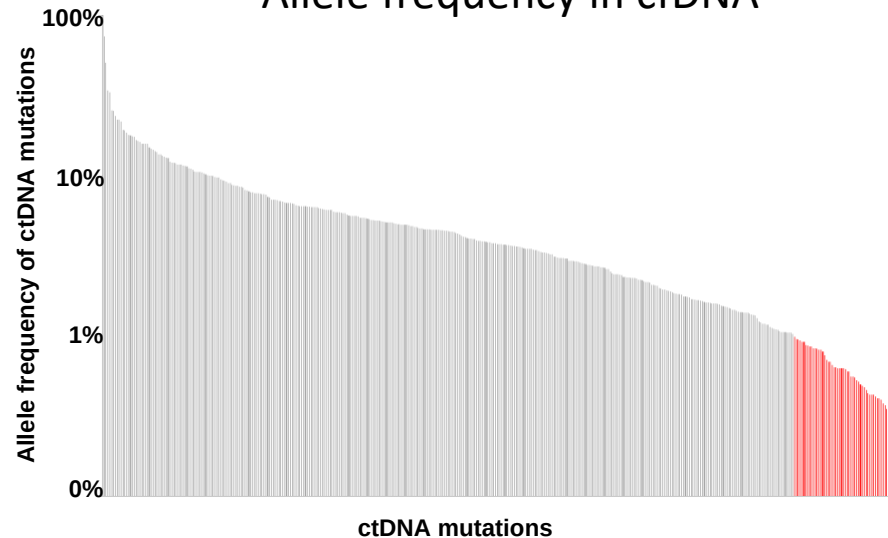
- General notions and practicalities
- ctDNA in DLBCL
- ctDNA in cHL

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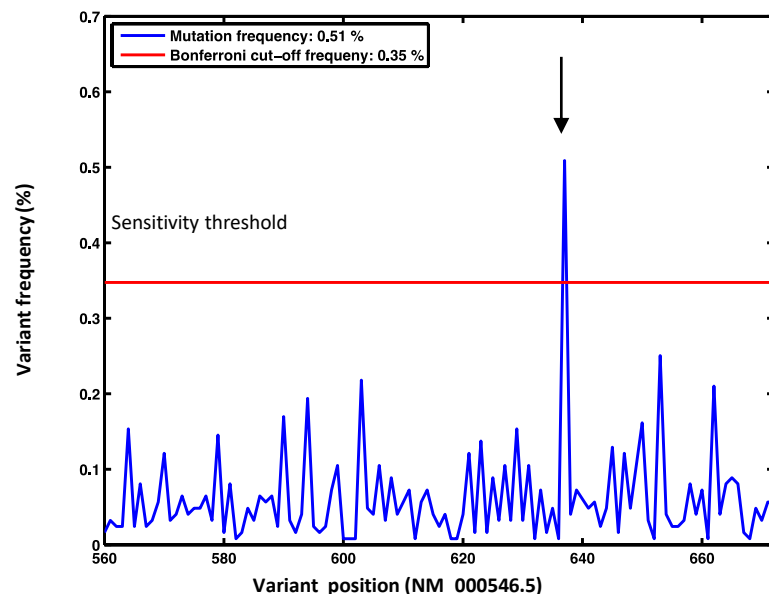
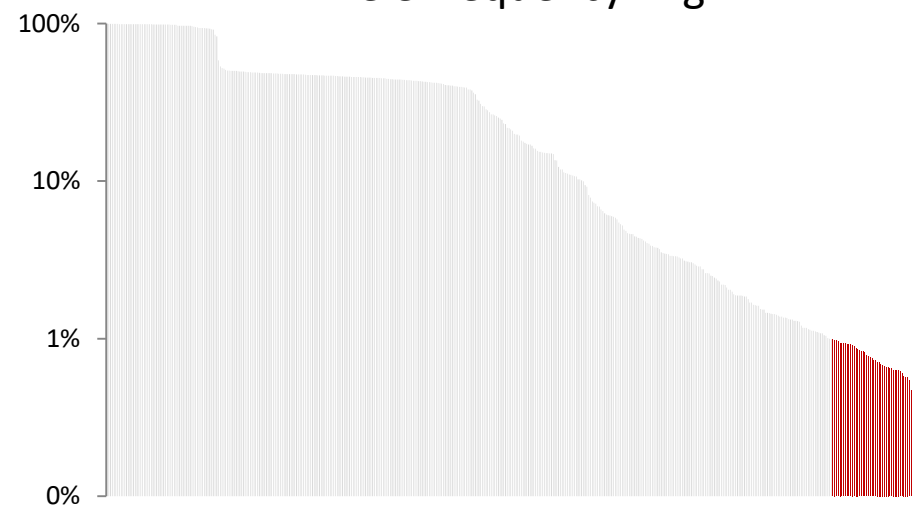
ctDNA is of low abundance:

Optimization of sensitivity and specificity of NGS is mandatory

Allele frequency in cfDNA



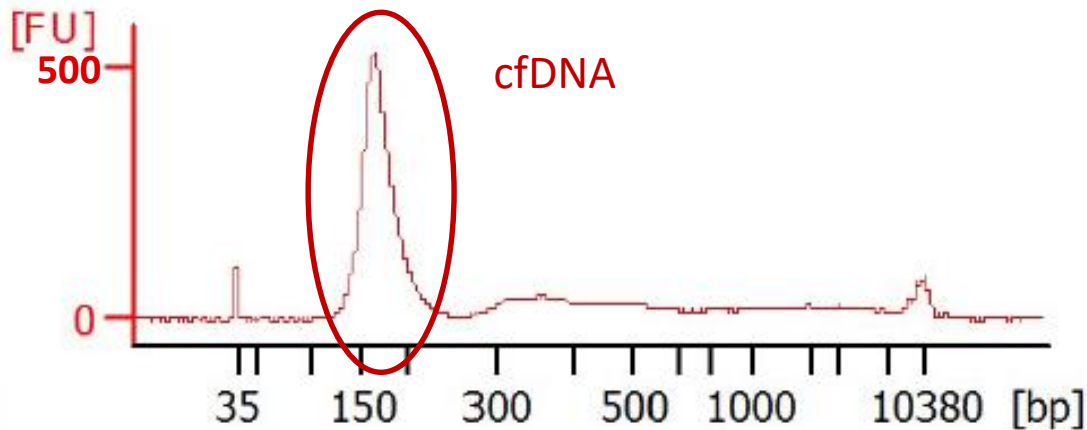
Allele frequency in gDNA



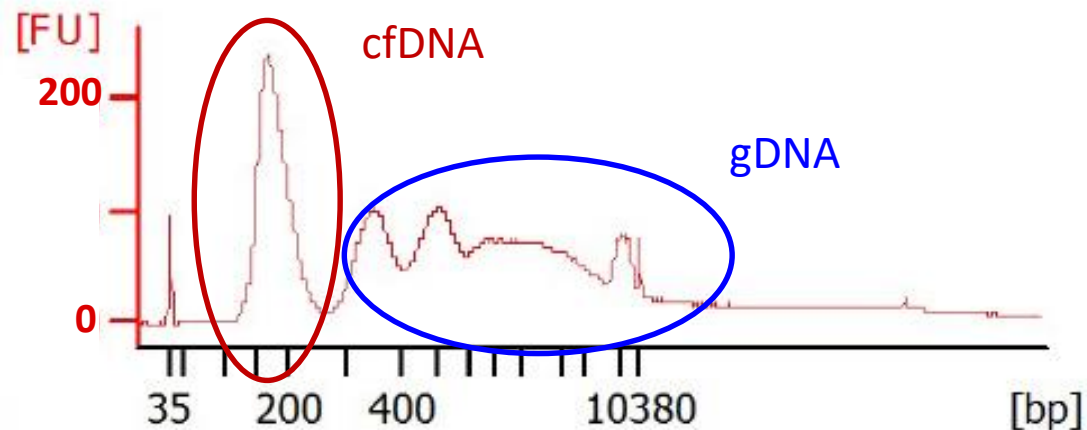
True mutations

Background noise of NGS

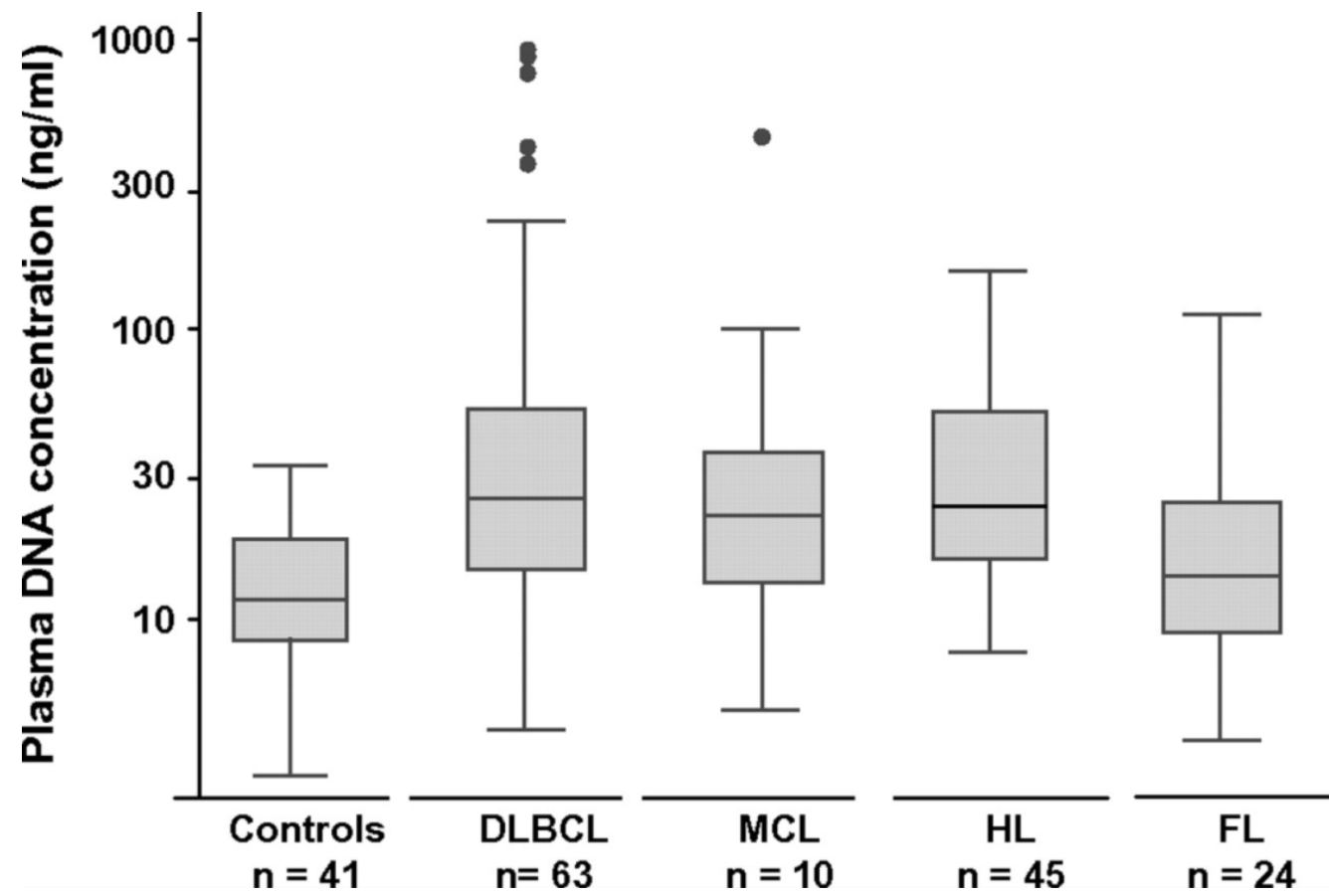
cfDNA sample of good quality: peak sized between 100 and 200 bp



cfDNA of poor quality: gDNA contamination

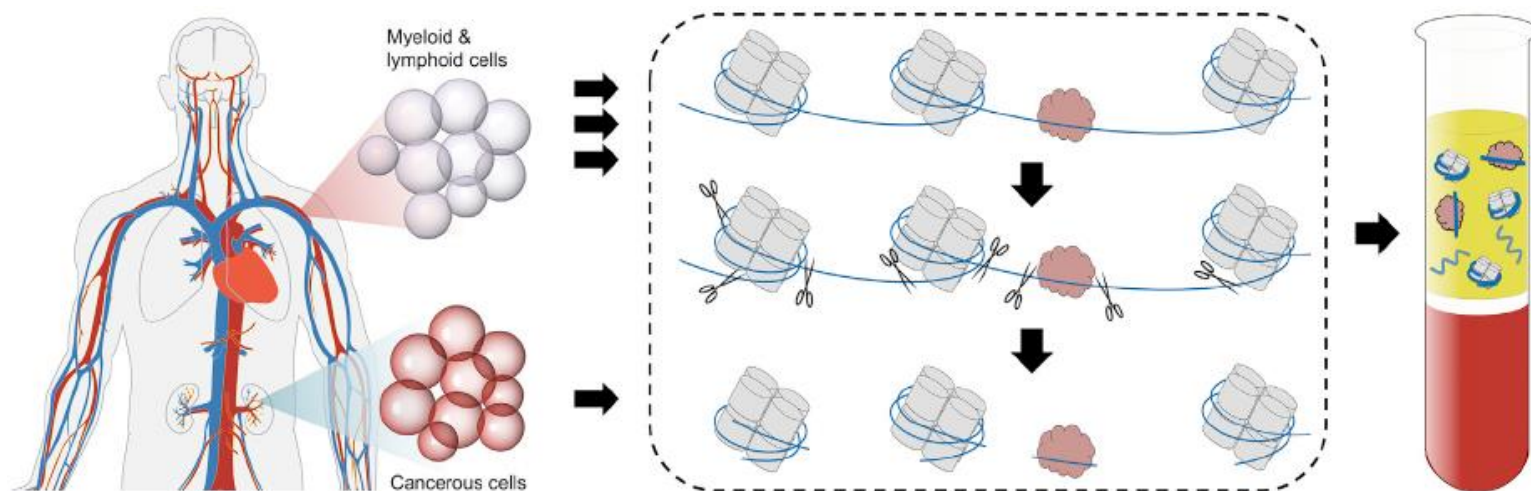


cfDNA circulates in small amounts



- Input DNA (at least 32 ng)
- Library preparation chemistry (capture based, molecular barcoding)
- Coverage ($>2000\times$ $>80\%$ target region)
- Bioinformatic pipeline for variant calling (catalogue of systematic errors)

The origin of cell free DNA in healthy subjects and cancer patients



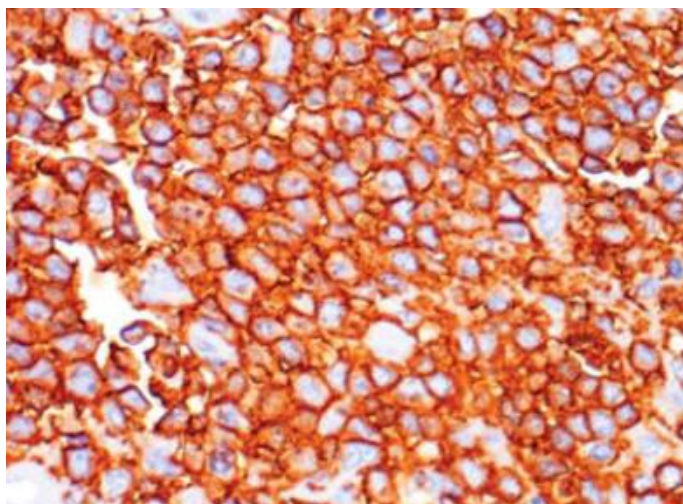
- In healthy individuals cfDNA derives from apoptosis of normal hematopoietic cells
- In tumor patients cfDNA is released by tumor apoptotic cells
- ctDNA is distinguished from other cfDNA by the presence of somatic mutations representative of tumor biology absent in normal cells

- General notions and practicalities
- **ctDNA in DLBCL**
- ctDNA in cHL

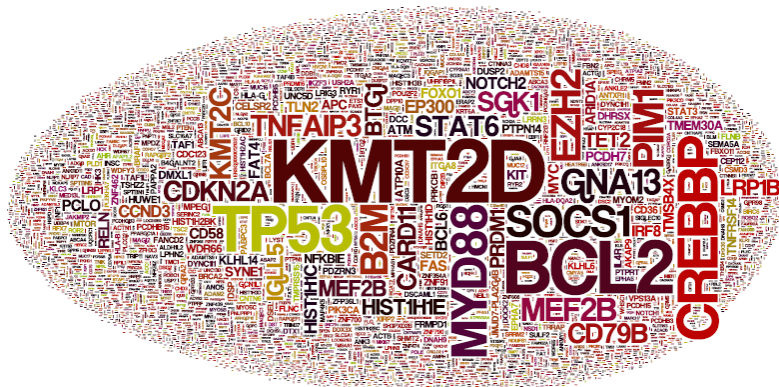
Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma vs classical Hodgkin lymphoma

DLBCL

Tumor cells are enriched in the mass



Exome sequencing data from >1000 cases



cHL

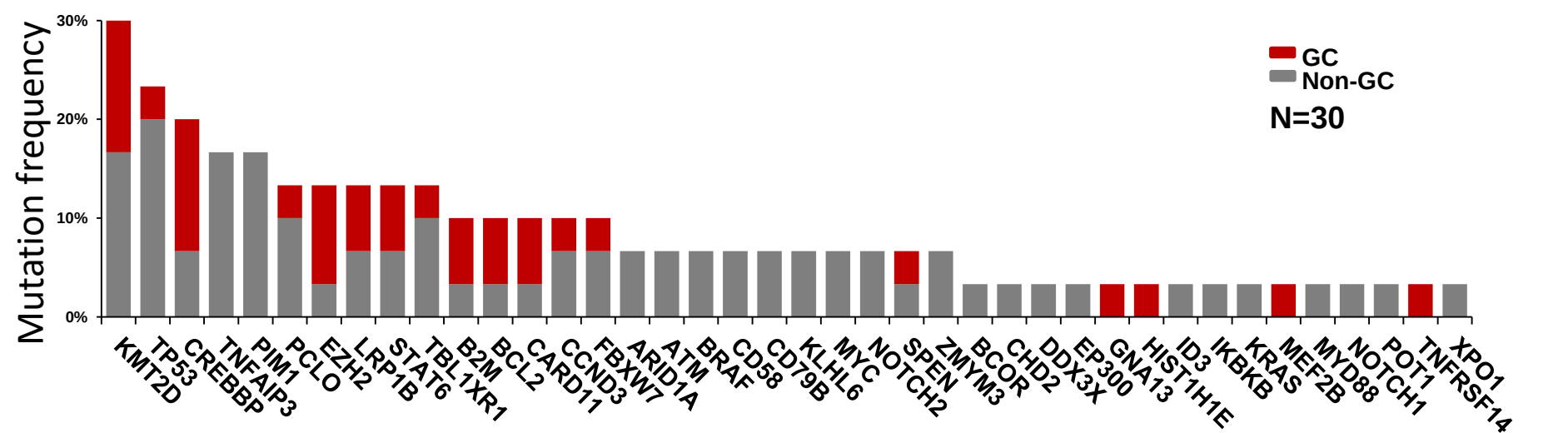
Tumor cells are rare in the mass



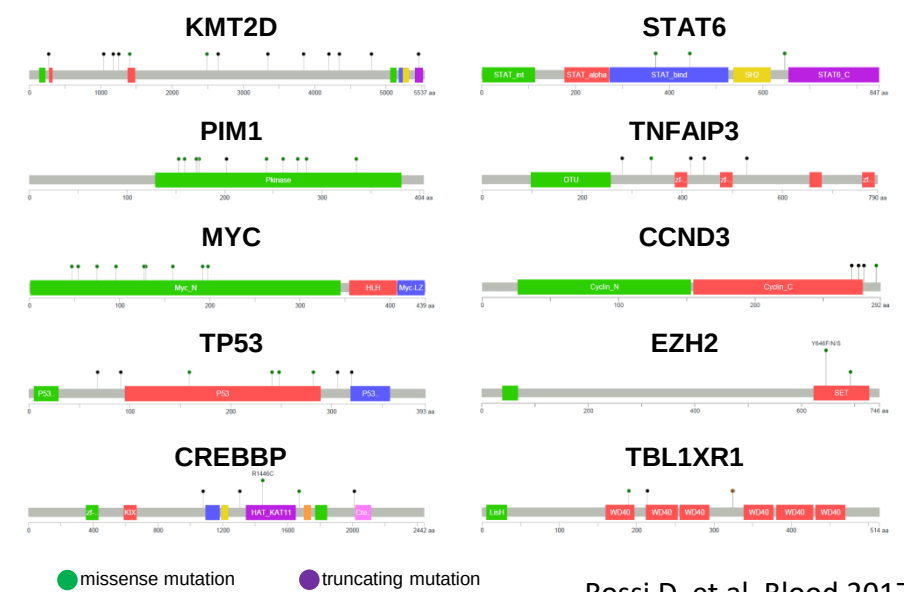
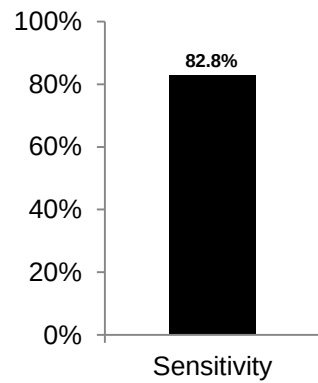
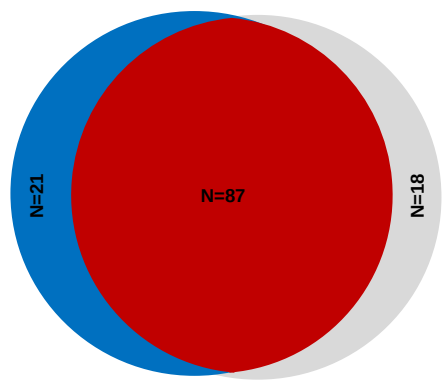
Exome sequencing data from only 10 cases



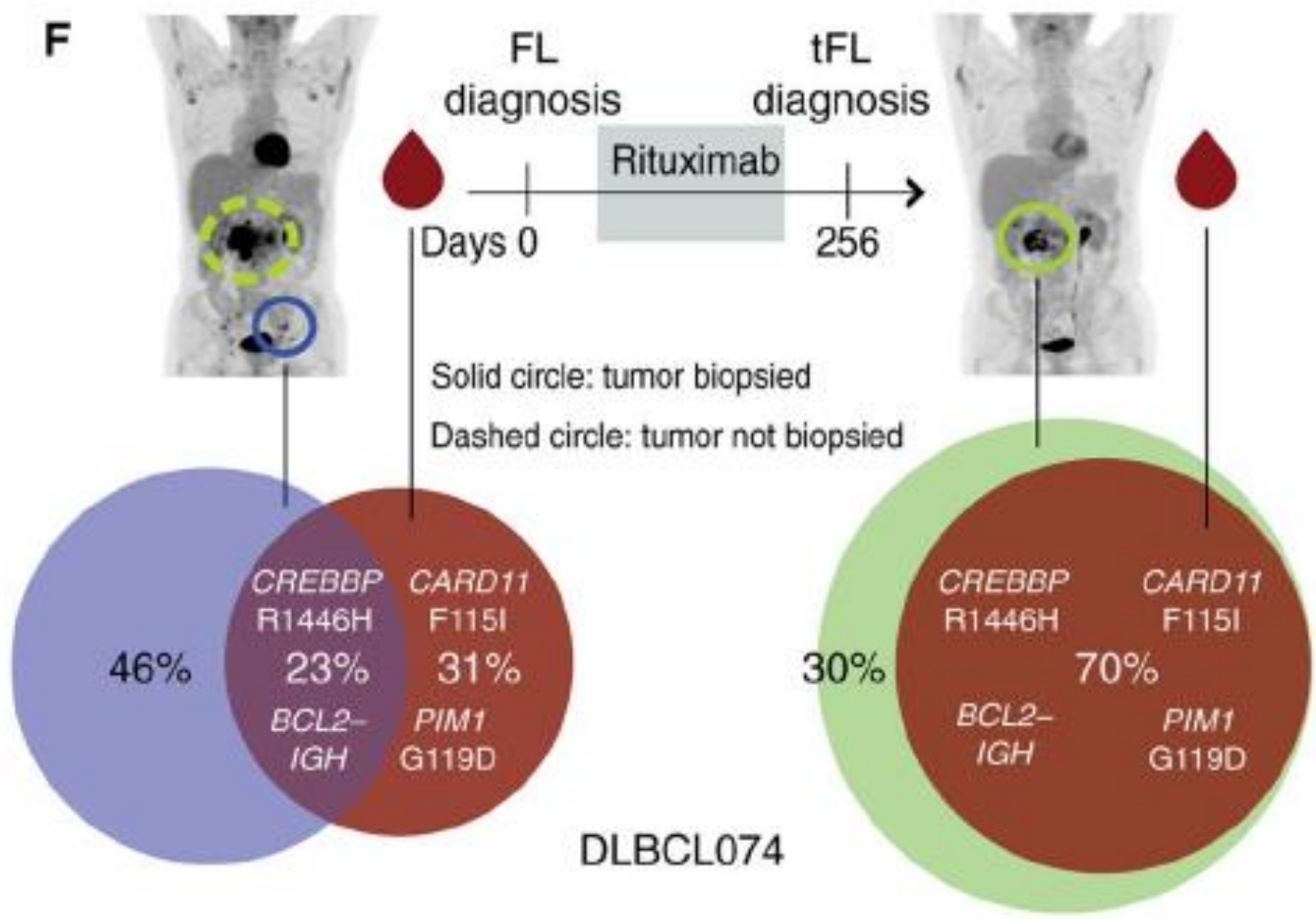
ctDNA mirrors the genetics of DLBCL cells



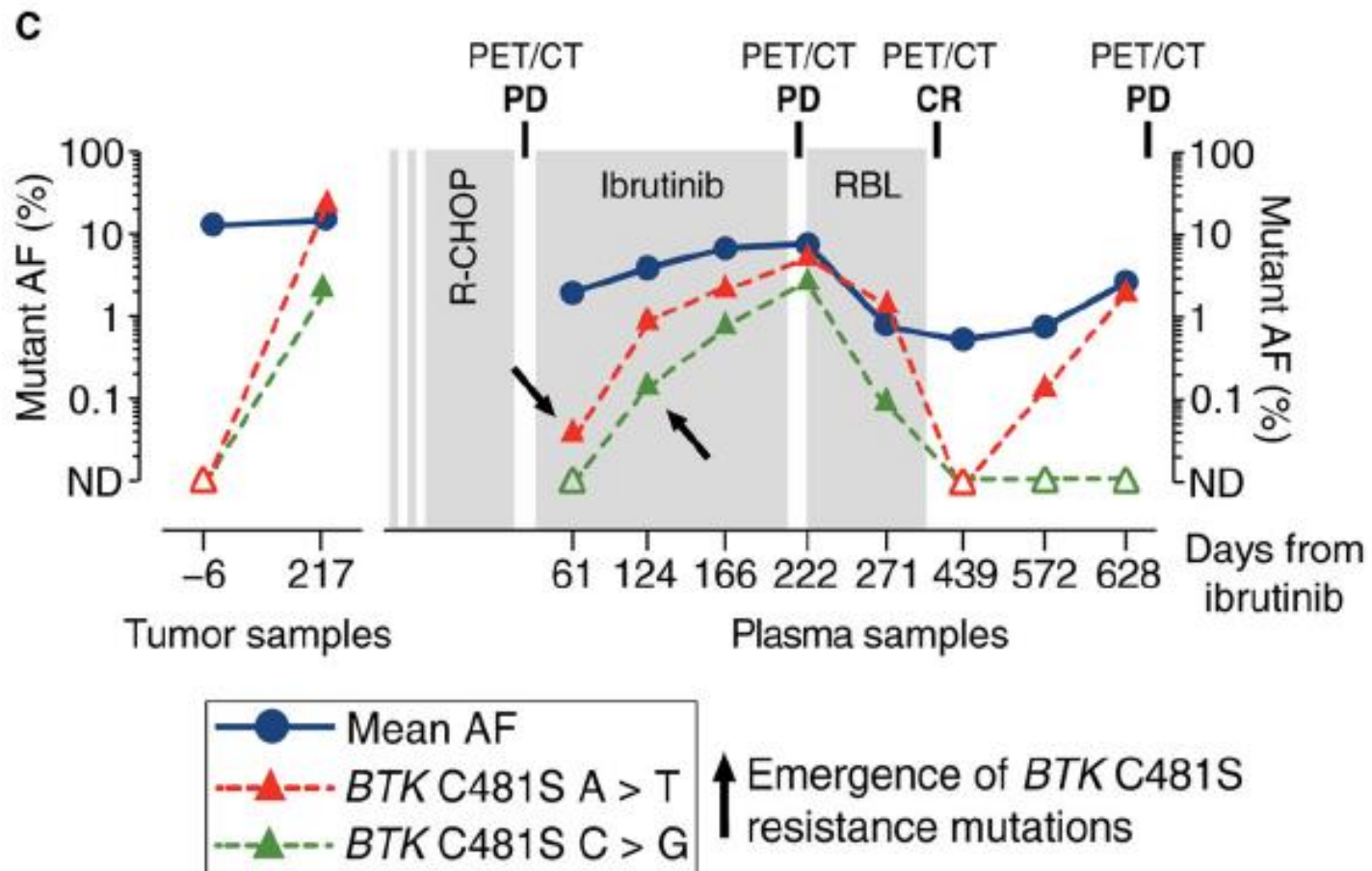
- Mutation identified both in gDNA and in cfDNA
- Mutation identified in gDNA only
- Mutation identified in cfDNA only



Circulating tumor DNA resolves the spatial heterogeneity of lymphomas



Longitudinal cfDNA genotyping allows Non invasive detection of ibrutinib resistance mutations



1) Collect 10cc peripheral blood



2) Extract DNA



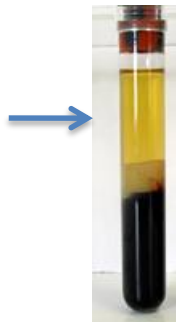
3) Amplify VDJ with multiplex PCR



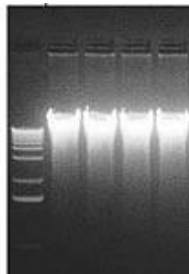
4) Prepare for sequencing with common PCR



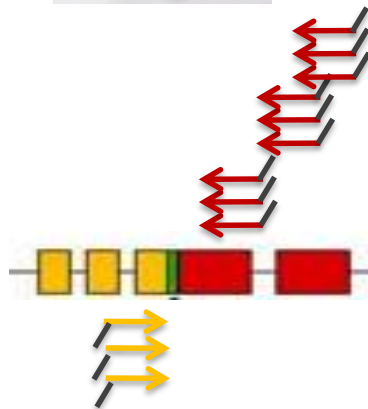
5) Sequence ~1M 100bp reads



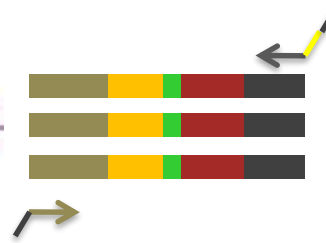
Serum



Genomic DNA



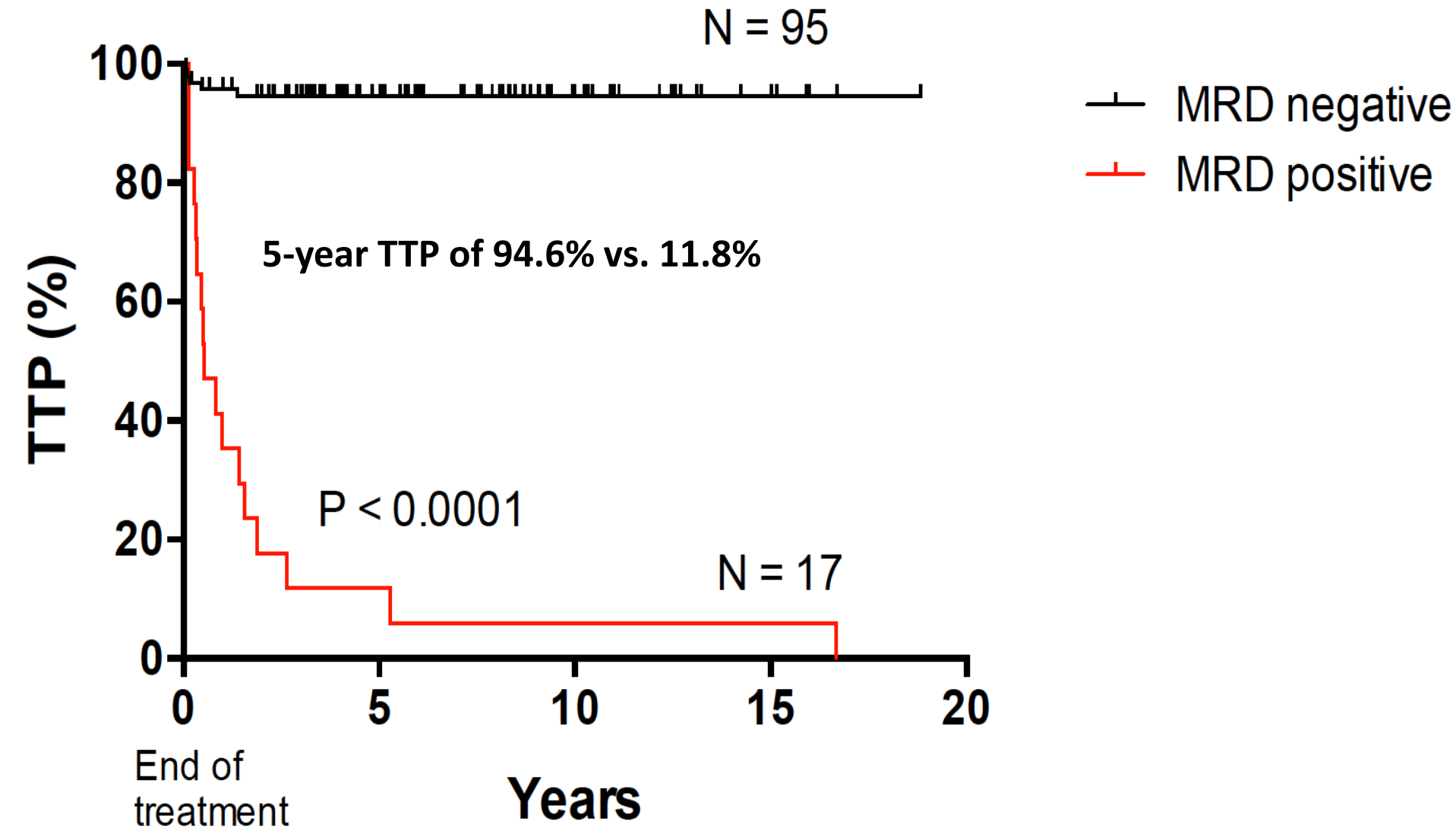
PCR amplicons



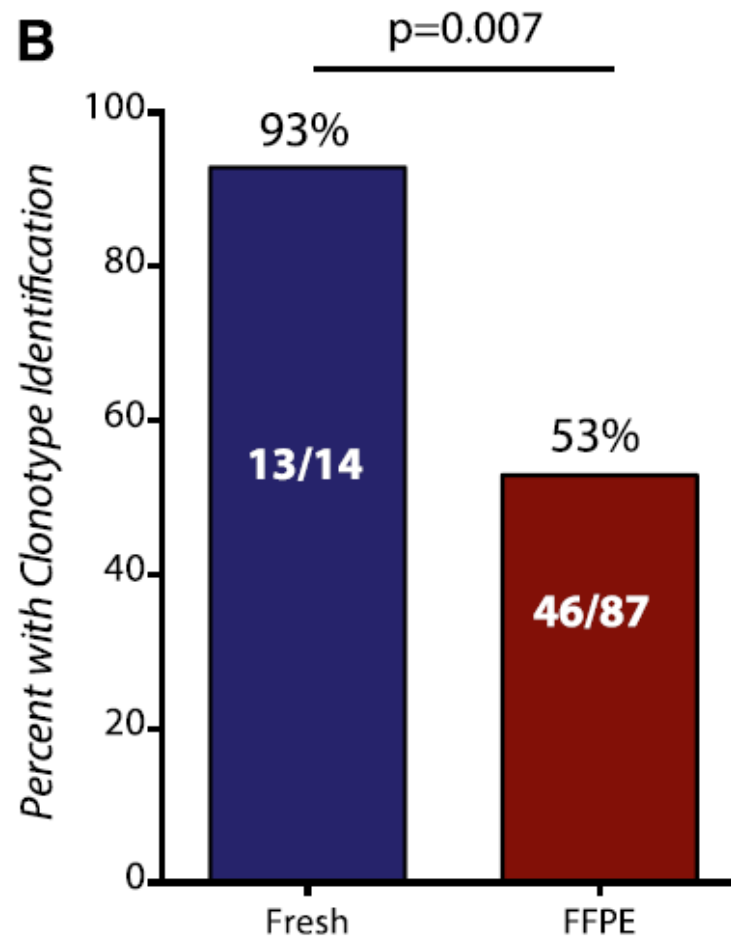
Sequencing library

```
CTGGCCCCAGTAGTCATACCAACTAGCG
TTGGCCCCAGAAATCAAGACCATCTAAA
ACGGCCCCAGAGATCGAAGTACCAGTGT
TTGGCCCCAGACGTCATATTGTAGTAG
CTGGCCCCAGAAATCAGACCGGCTAACA
```

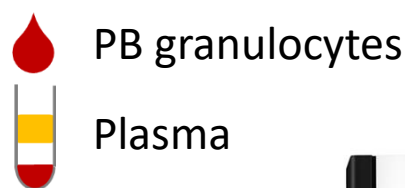
Sequence data



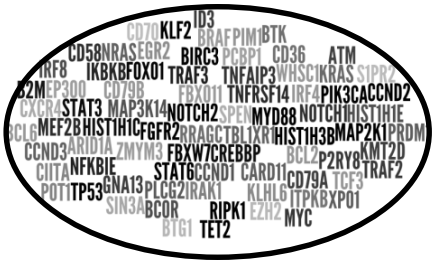
Recovery rate of the tumor IG rearrangement from DLBCL tissue biopsies



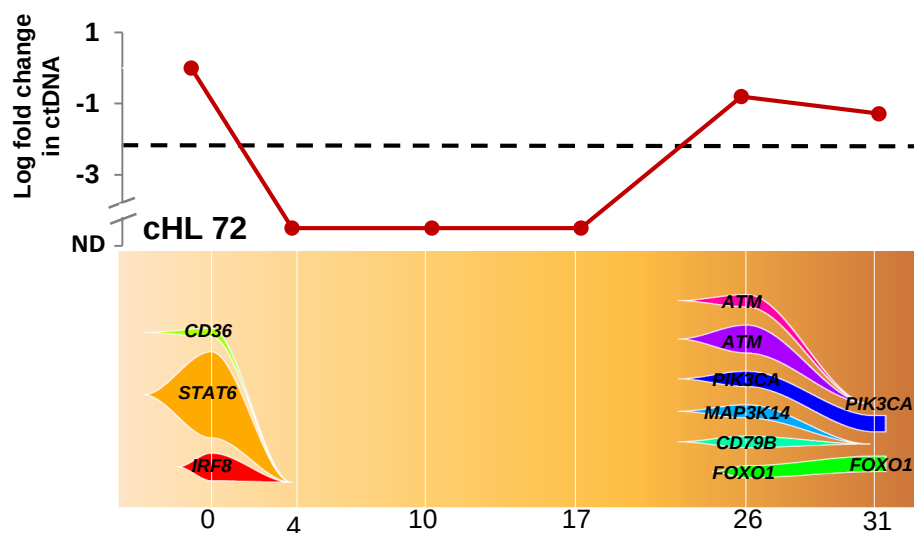
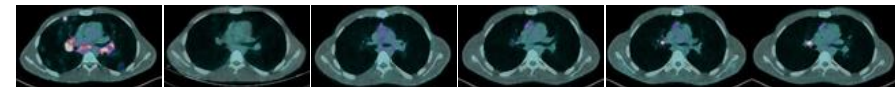
Mutational profile as tumor fingerprint



Ultra deep sequencing



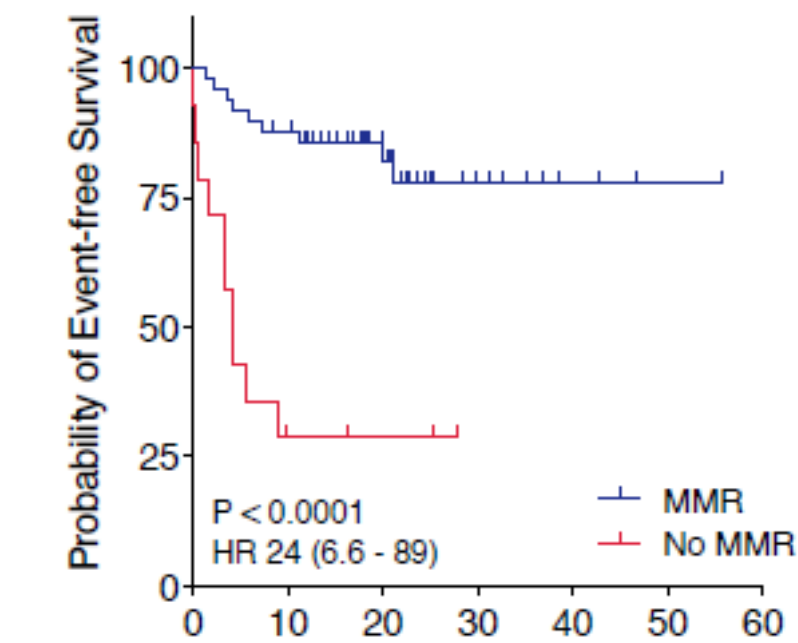
Resolution of the tumor mutation profile



The prognostic value of molecular response is independent of interim imaging

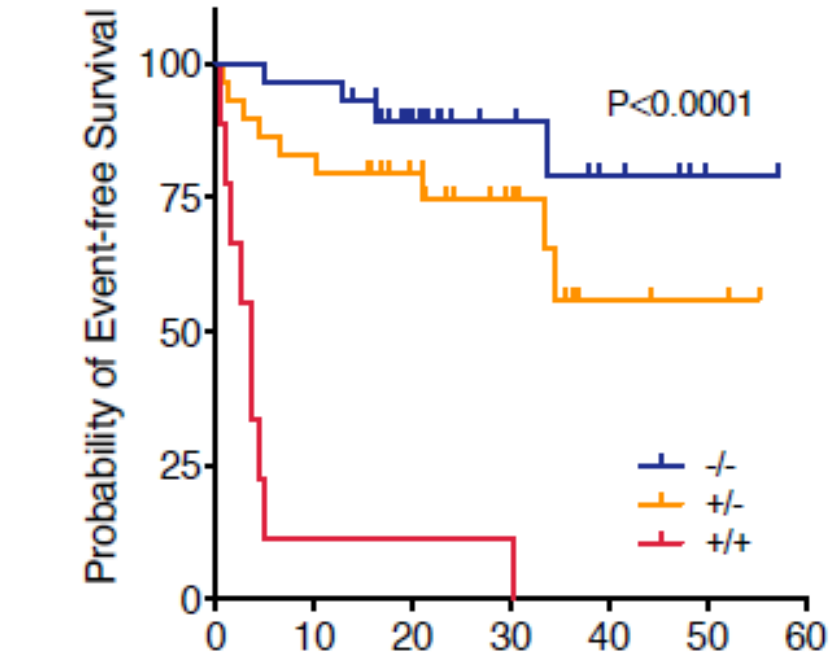


Major Molecular Response
All Validation Patients



No at Risk		Months From Landmark						
MMR	49	42	23	8	3	1	0	
No MMR	14	3	2	0	0	0	0	

Molecular Response and Interim PET



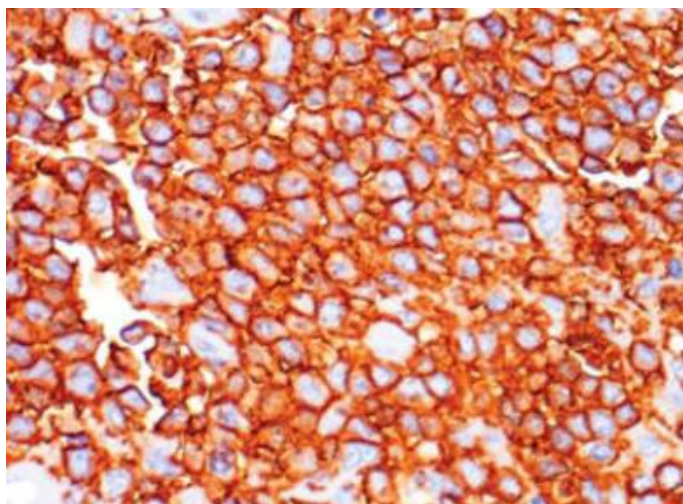
No at Risk		Months from Landmark						
-/-	28	27	18	10	6	1	0	
+/-	29	24	18	10	3	2	0	
+/+	9	1	1	1	0	0	0	

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- ctDNA in DLBCL
- **ctDNA in cHL**

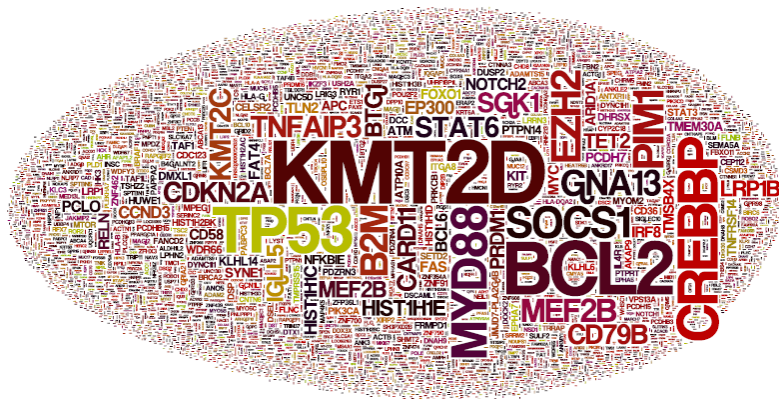
Understanding of the genetics of DLBCL vs cHL

DLBCL

Tumor cells are enriched in the mass

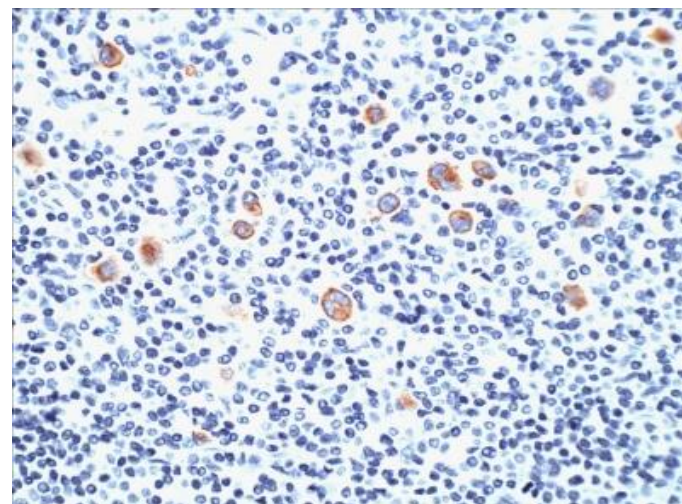


Exome sequencing data from >1000 cases



cHL

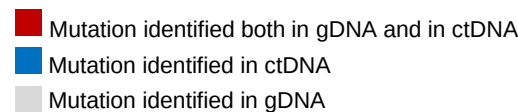
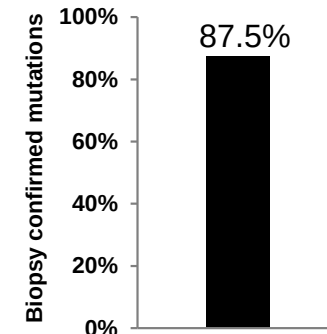
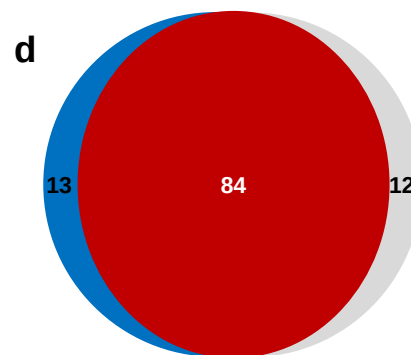
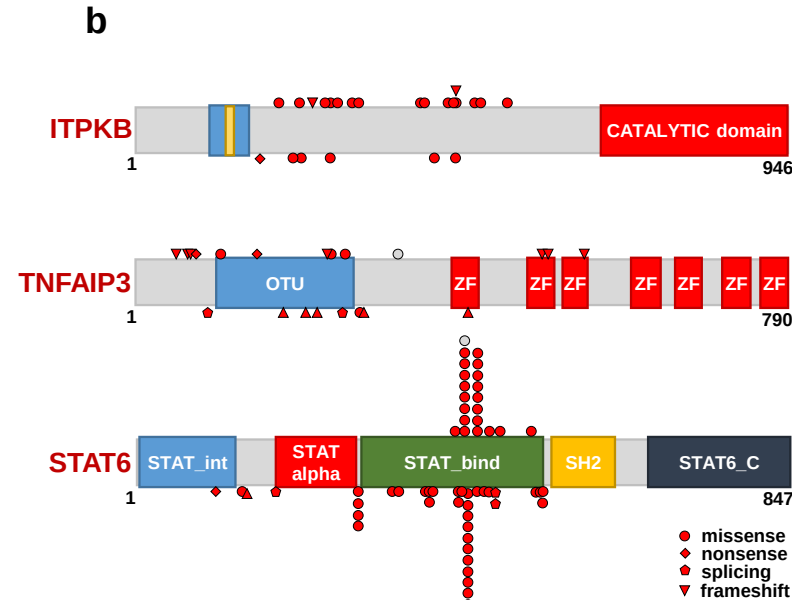
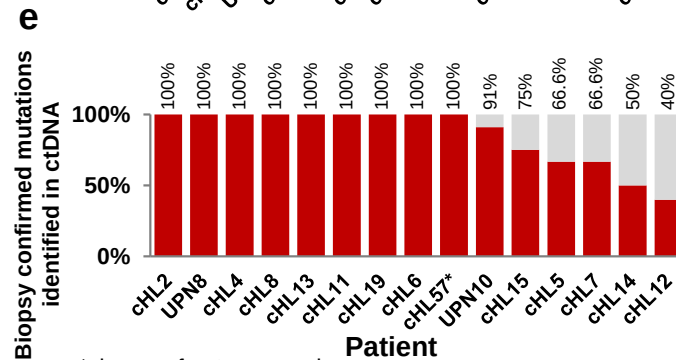
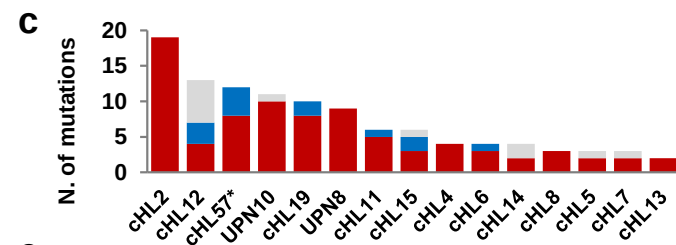
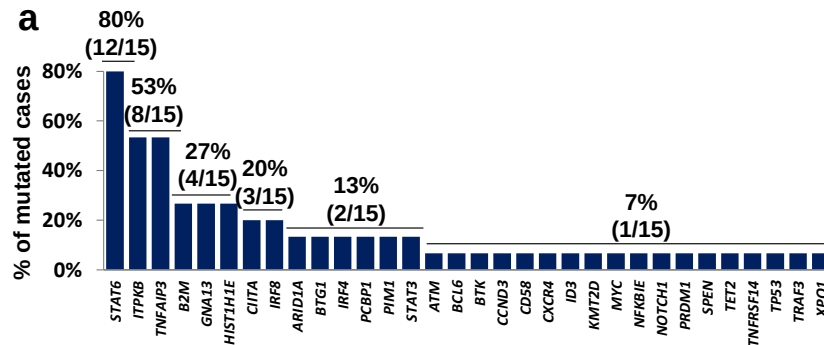
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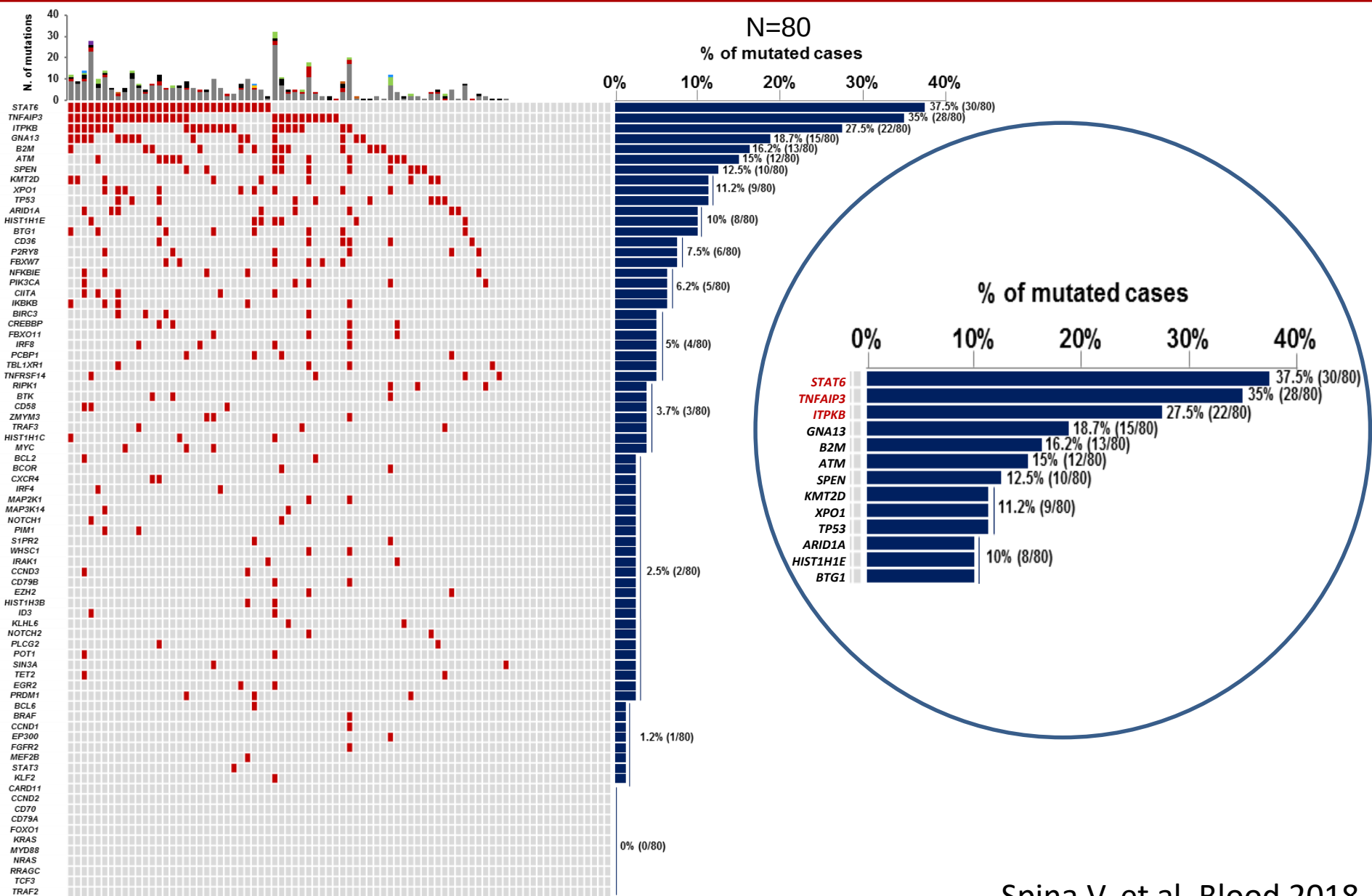
Exome sequencing data from only 10 cases



ctDNA mirrors the genetics of HRS cells



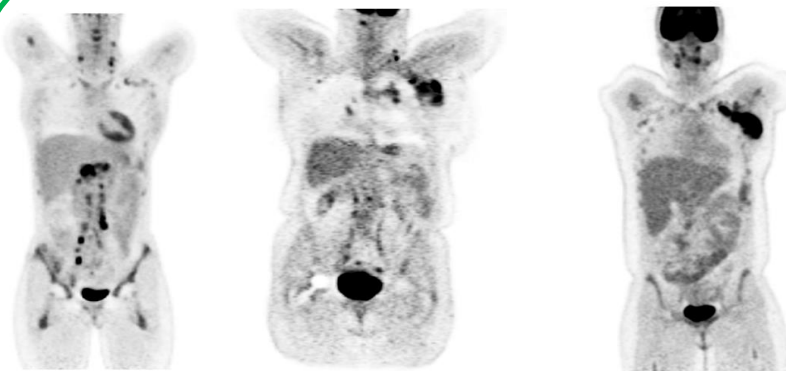
Mutational landscape of newly diagnosed cHL



False negative rate = 3%

False positive rate = 19%

Baseline
PET



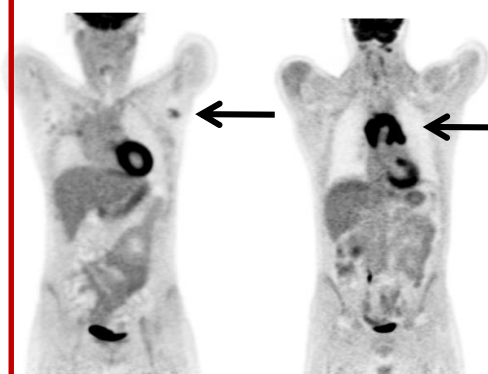
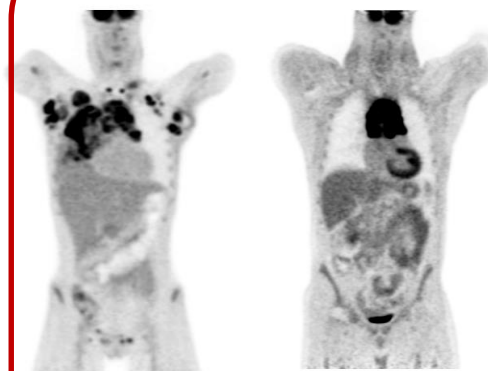
Interim
PET



1.
No uptake

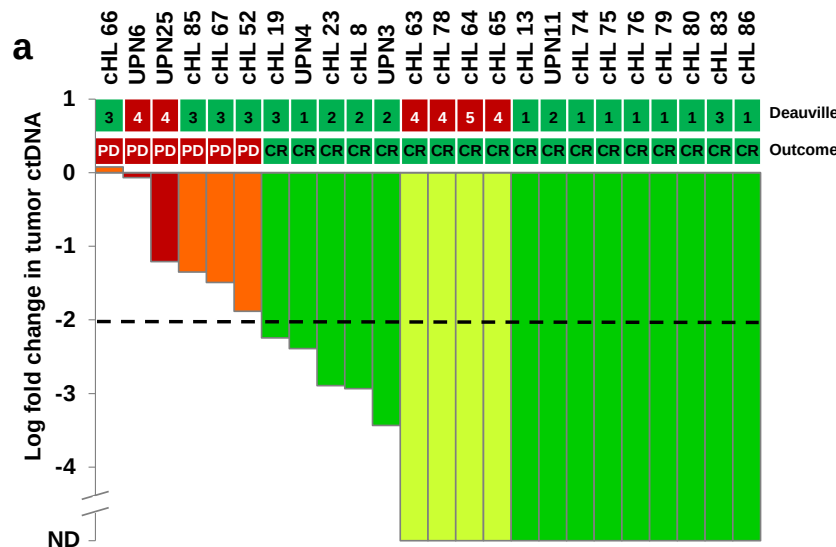
2.
FDG < MBP

3.
FDG > MBP ≤ liver

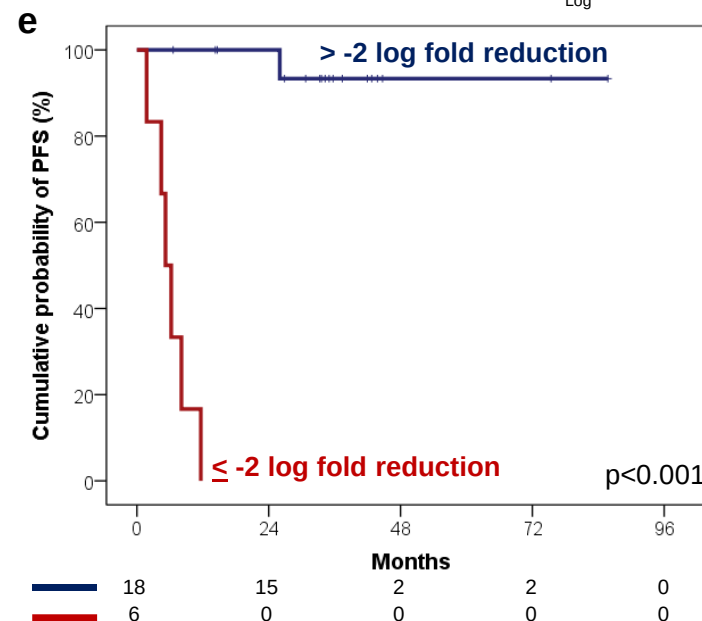
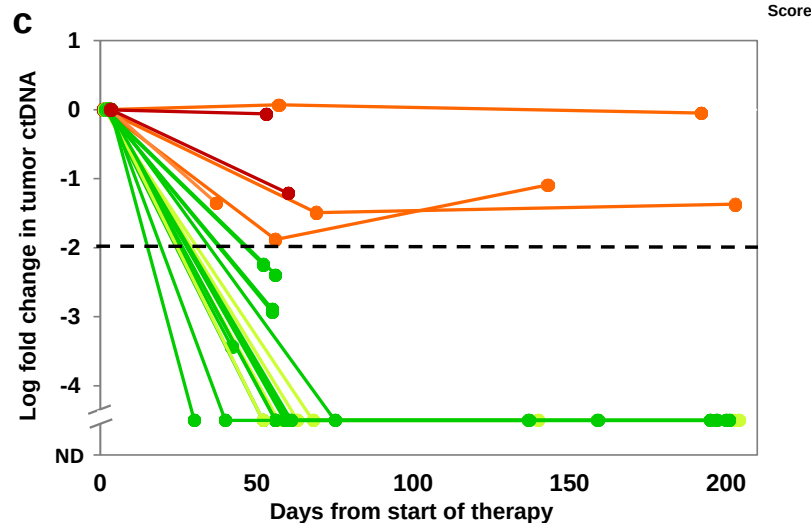
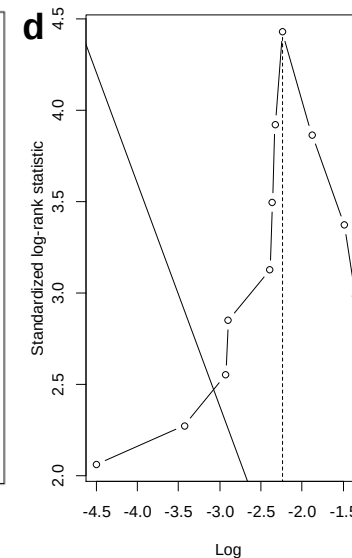
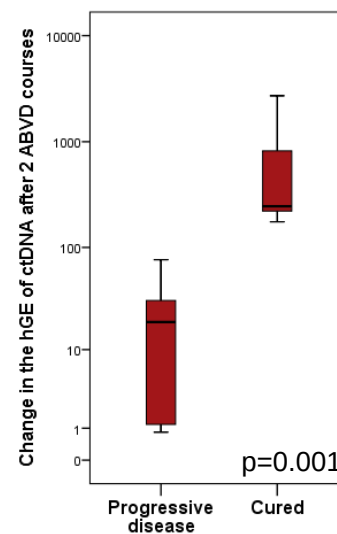


4.
FDG > liver

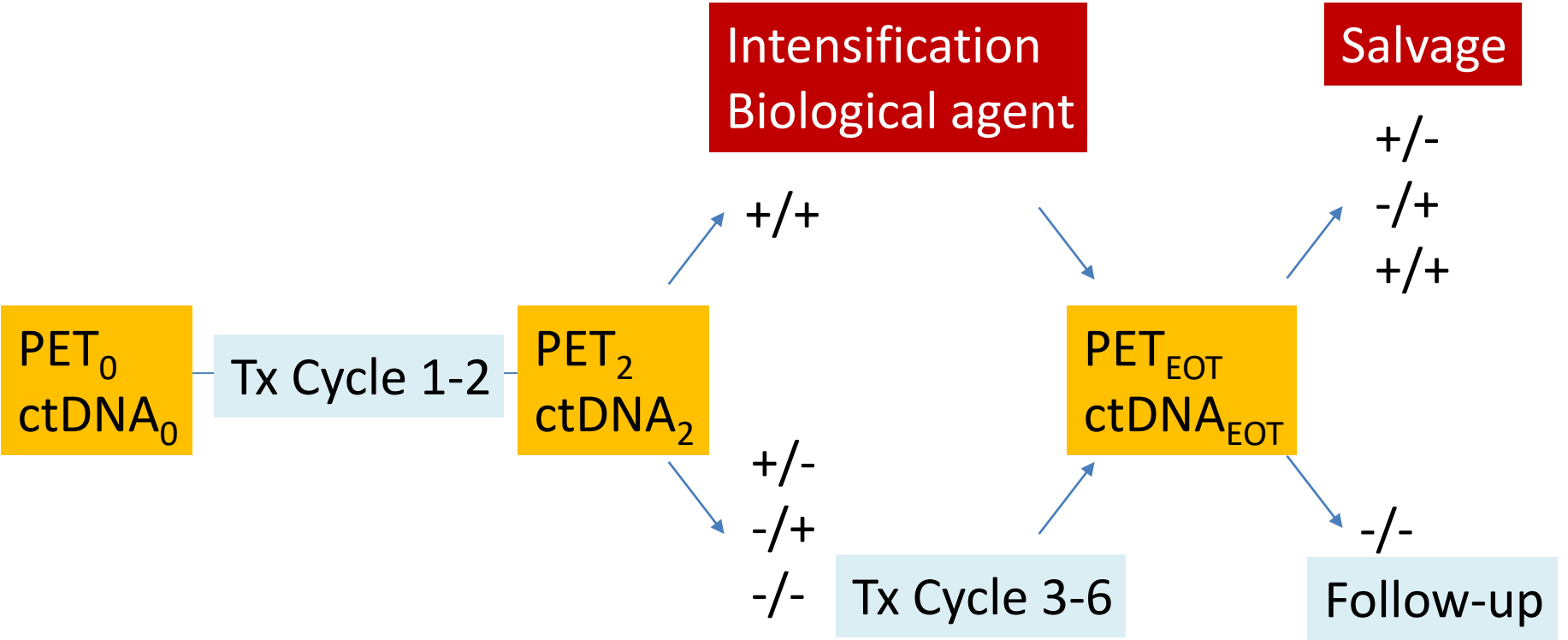
5.
FDG >> liver



b



- Molecular markers informing treatment: **BCR signaling mutations, EZH2 mutations**
- Clonal evolution: **mutation resistance monitoring**
- Molecular markers informing response to therapy: **minimal residual disease monitoring**



Experimental Hematology

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Adalgisa Condoluci

Francesca Guidetti

Gabriela Forestieri

Valeria Spina

Lodovico Terzi di Bergamo

Lymphoma & Genomics

Francesco Bertoni

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Georg Stüssi

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