

8° WORKSHOP IN EMATOLOGIA TRASLAZIONALE

DELLA SOCIETÀ ITALIANA DI EMATOLOGIA SPERIMENTALE

Firenze - Auditorium CTO - A.O.U. Careggi, 22-23 giugno 2023



“Drug Response Profiling”:

Test *Ex-vivo* Di Nuove Molecole Per Attuare Trattamenti Personalizzati
Nelle Leucemie Acute Linfoblastiche Ad Alto Rischio

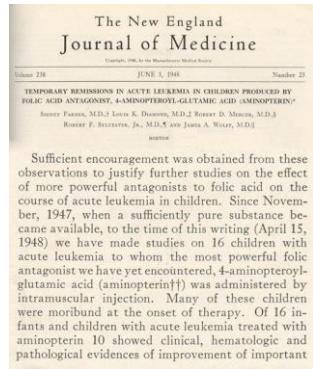
Luca Pagliaro, MD, PhD

Ematologia e CTMO

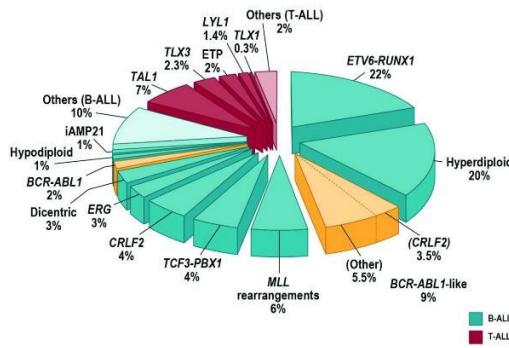
Translational Hematology and Chemogenomics (THEC)
Azienda Ospedaliero Universitaria di Parma

Disclosures of Luca Pagliaro

Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia: Platform for Innovation

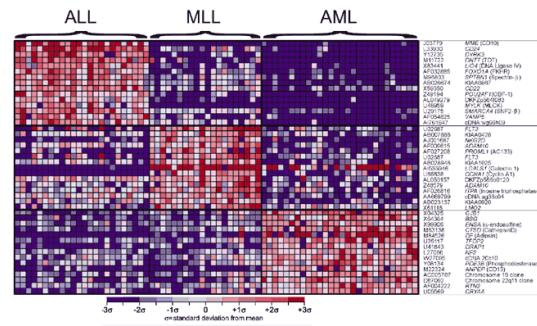


Sufficient encouragement was obtained from these observations to justify further studies on the effect of more powerful antagonists to folic acid on the course of acute leukemia in children. Since November, 1947, when a sufficiently pure substance became available, to the time of this writing (April 15, 1948) we have made studies on 16 children with acute leukemia to whom the most powerful folic antagonist we have yet encountered, 4-aminopteroyl-glutamic acid (aminopterin^{††}) was administered by intramuscular injection. Many of these children were moribund at the onset of therapy. Of 16 infants and children with acute leukemia treated with aminopterin 10 showed clinical, hematologic and pathological evidences of improvement of important

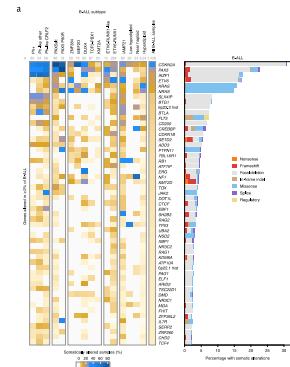


Chemotherapy

Clinical Significance of Cytogenetic Abnormalities



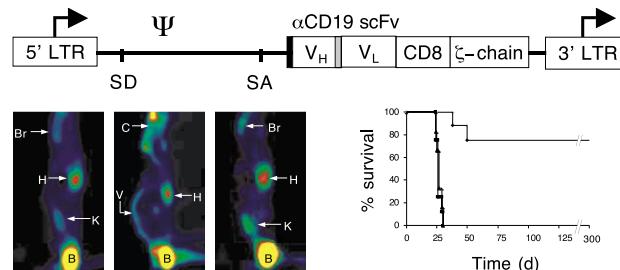
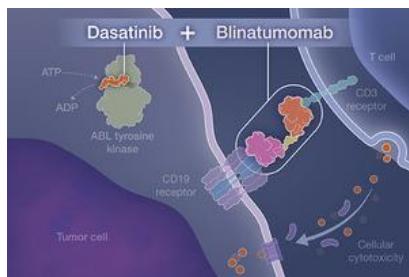
Gene Expression Profiling



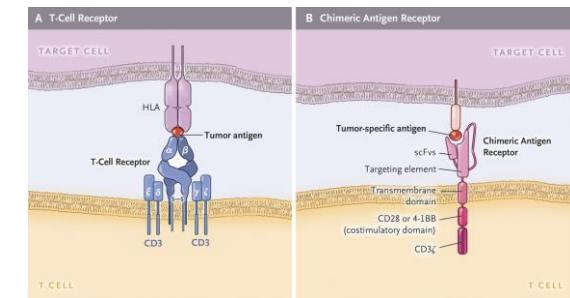
Mutational Landscape

Farber S. N Engl J Med 1948; 238:787-79
 Mullighan CG. Hematology Am Soc Educ Program 2012;389-96.
 Armstrong SC. Nature Genetics volume 30, 41-47 (2002)
 Brady SW et al. Nature Genetics volume 54, pages 1376-1389 (2022)

Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia: Platform for Innovation



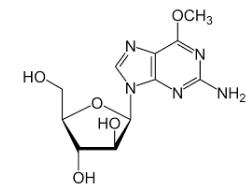
Bispecific T cell Engager



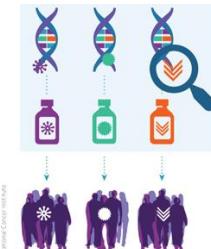
Adoptive T cell Therapy | CAR-T

Relapse/Refractory T-ALL: a Clinical Challenge

- A gap between the knowledge of the mechanism and pathways involved in leukemogenesis and the empirical nature of the first line therapies proposed to treat patients with T-ALL → But Why Does it Work?
- None of promising B-ALL approaches is registered for T-ALL.
 - Immunotherapy
 - Car-T cell therapy
 - Tyrosine kinase inhibitor
- The only registered drug for R/R is nelarabine (Antriance, EMEA/H/C/00752)
- Precision medicine tools (NGS) to patients with AL are often unrealistic at relapse.
 - NGS → 2 weeks
 - PDX → 2 months
- Most patients receiving genomic testing do not benefit from a genomic precision medicine strategy. NCI-MATCH trial
 - 38% actionable mutation
 - Of those 18% had a success to a relevant treatment (single arm)
 - ORR 2-38%
 - NCI-ComboMATCH

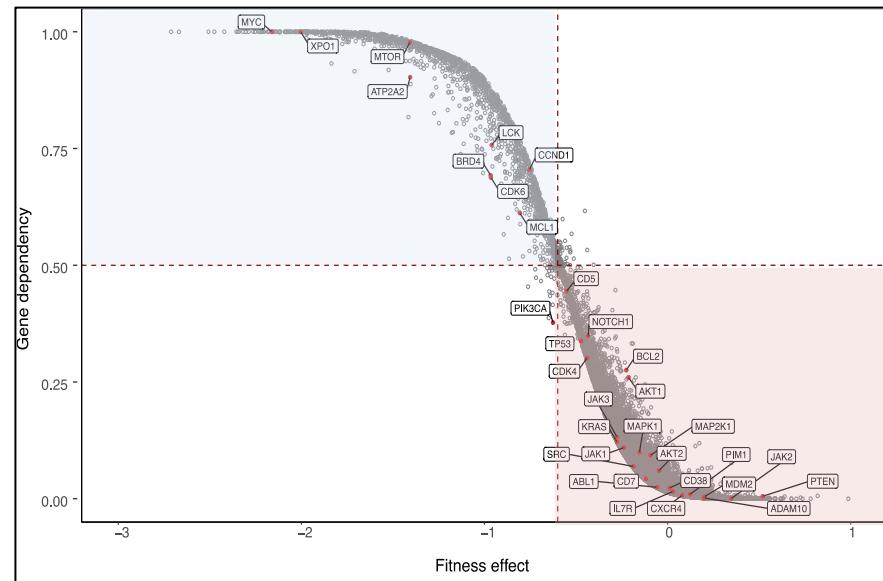
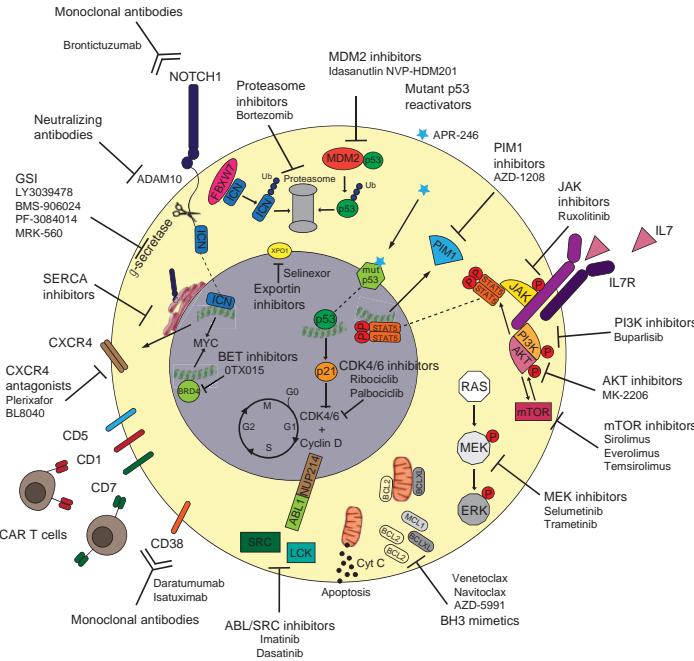


Nelarabine
28, OCT 2005

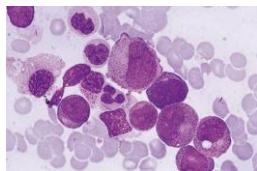


NCI-Match trial

Target Therapies to Tackle T-ALL Vulnerabilities



Chemical Genomics: Elucidating Biological Systems with Small-Molecule Compounds



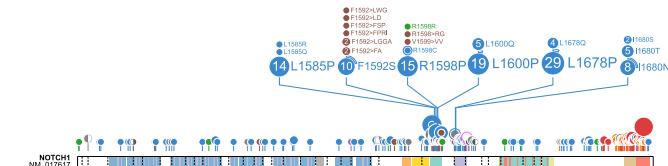
Phenotype of Interest

Forward
Hypothesis-generating

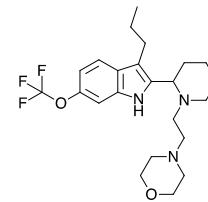


Reverse
Hypothesis-generating

Small Molecule Library

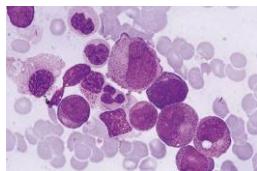


Gene/Protein of Interest



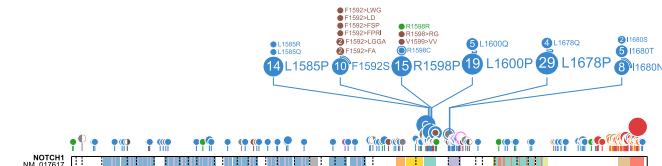
Targeted Small Molecule

Chemical Genomics: Elucidating Biological Systems with Small-Molecule Compounds



Phenotype of Interest

Forward
Hypothesis-generating



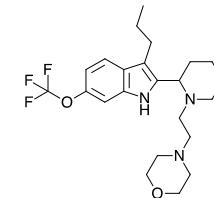
Gene/Protein of Interest



Small Molecule Library

Reverse
Hypothesis-generating

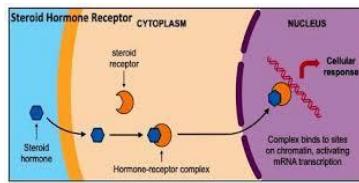
Population Level
Chemogenomic Screen
New Drugs for Subset
of HR Leukemia



Targeted Small Molecule

Targeting Transcription Factors

Nuclear Receptors

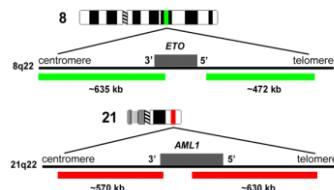


Latent Cytoplasmic Factor



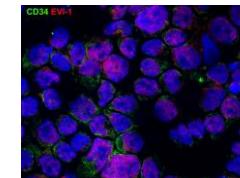
Roti G et al., Cancer Cell 2013; Roti G et al. JEM 2018
Marchesini M & Gherli A., Cell Chemical Biology 2020
Pagliaro et al., Journal of Hematology & Oncology 2021

Oncogenic Translocation Fusion Proteins



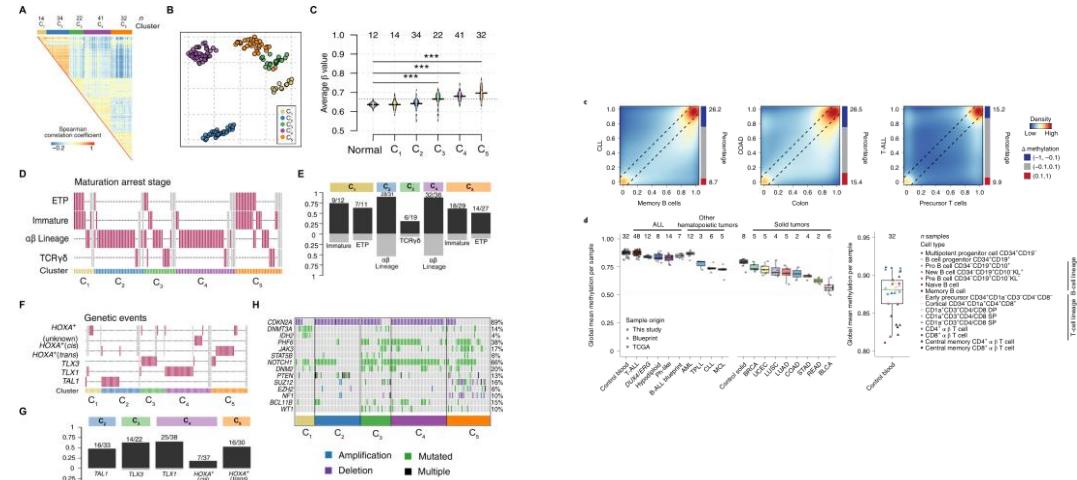
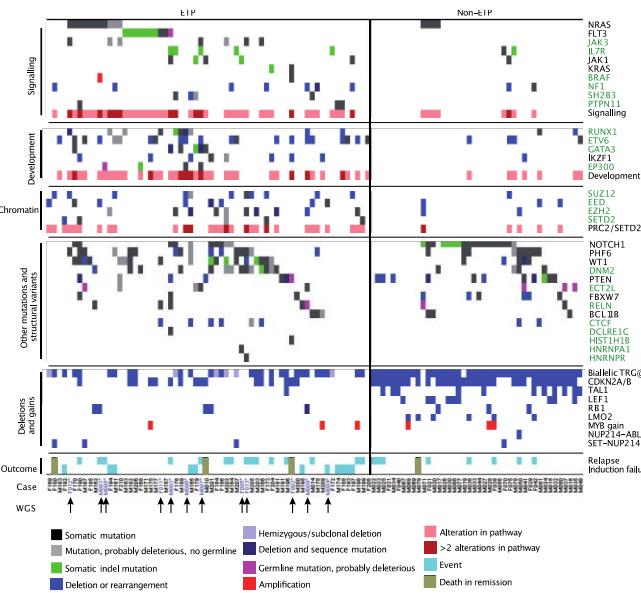
Roti G et al., Blood 2007

Resident Nuclear Factor

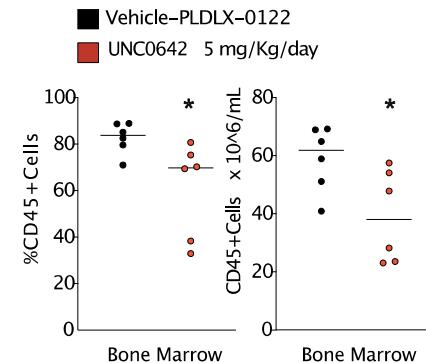
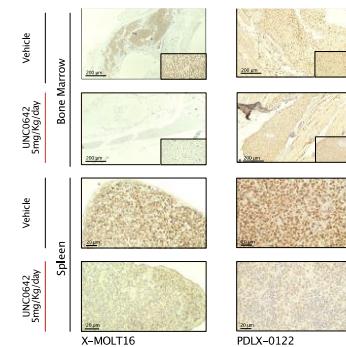
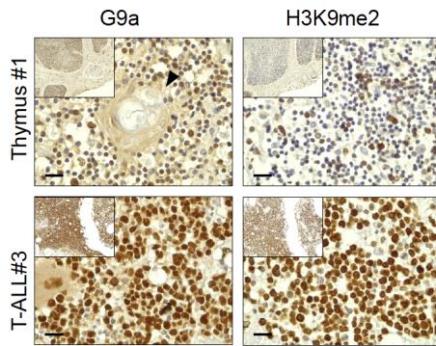
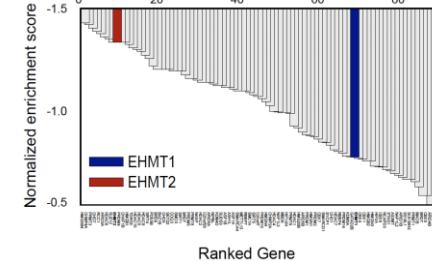
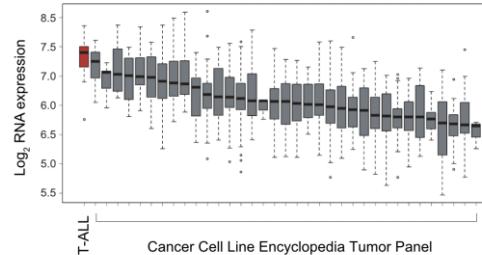
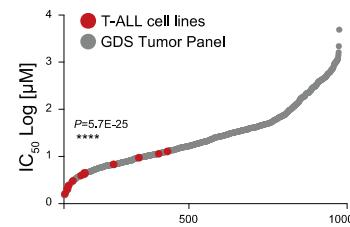
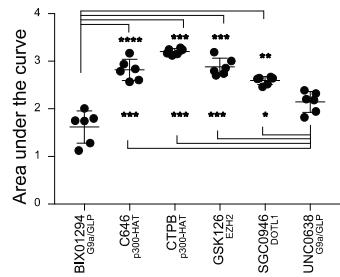


Marchesini et.al Nature Comm. 2023, in revision

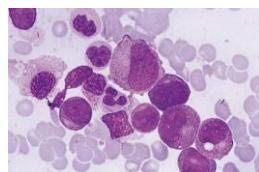
Epigenetic Targets and T-ALL



Targeting the Protein Methyltransferase G9a in T-ALL



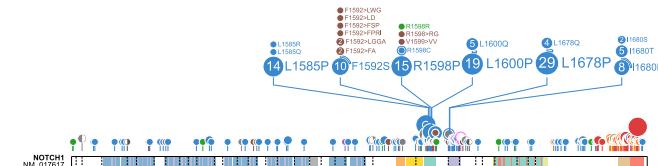
Chemical Genomics: Elucidating Biological Systems with Small-Molecule Compounds



Phenotype of Interest

Individual Level to Tailor Therapy to Each Patient

Forward Hypothesis-generating

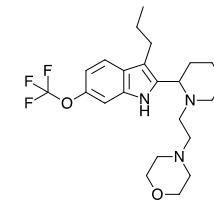


Gene/Protein of Interest



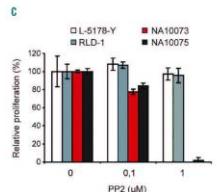
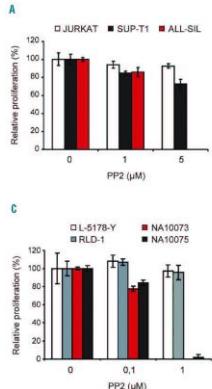
Small Molecule Library

Reverse Hypothesis-generating



Targeted Small Molecule

Drug Response Profiling Platform Development



(Adult-2014)

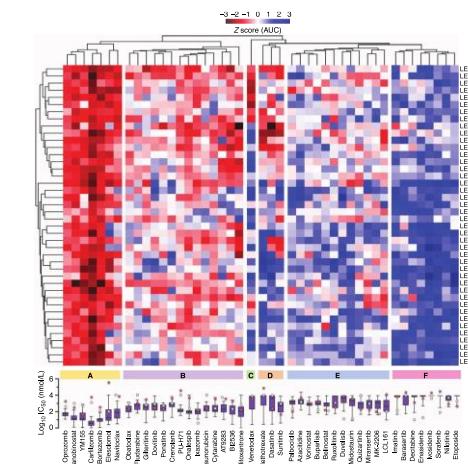
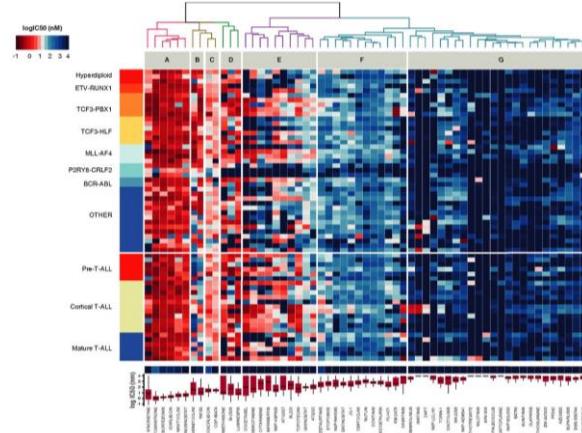
In silico

(Adult-2017)

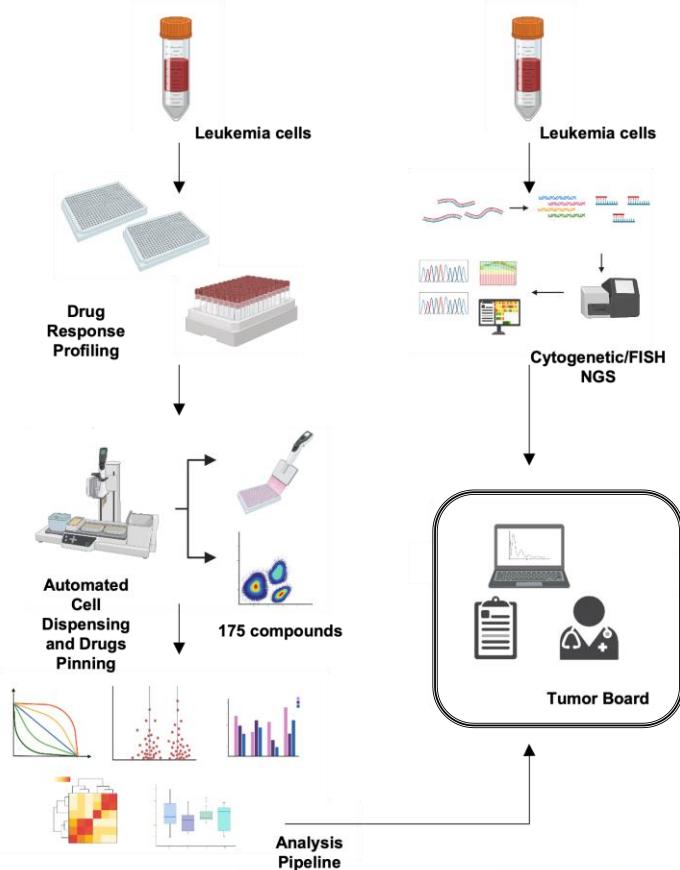
Ex-vivo

(Pediatric-2022)

Ex-vivo



Drug Response Profiling Platform at THEC UNIPR



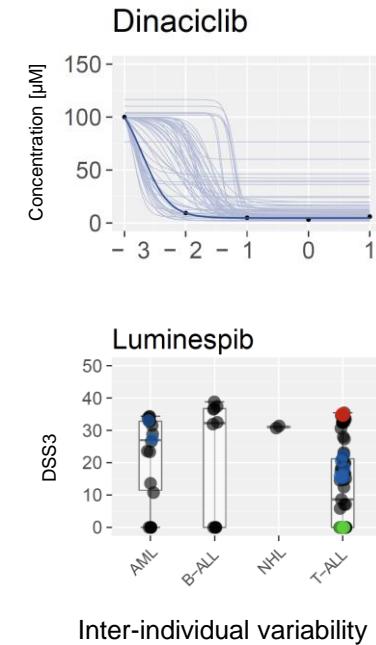
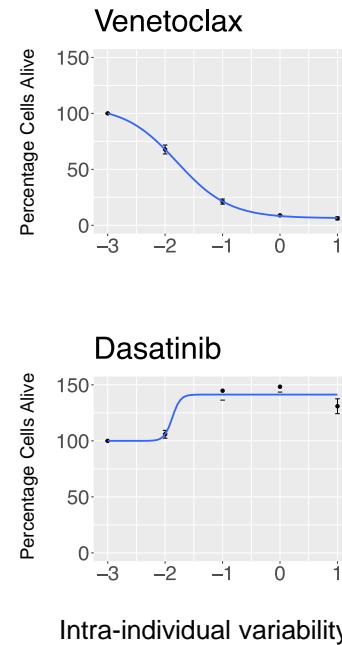
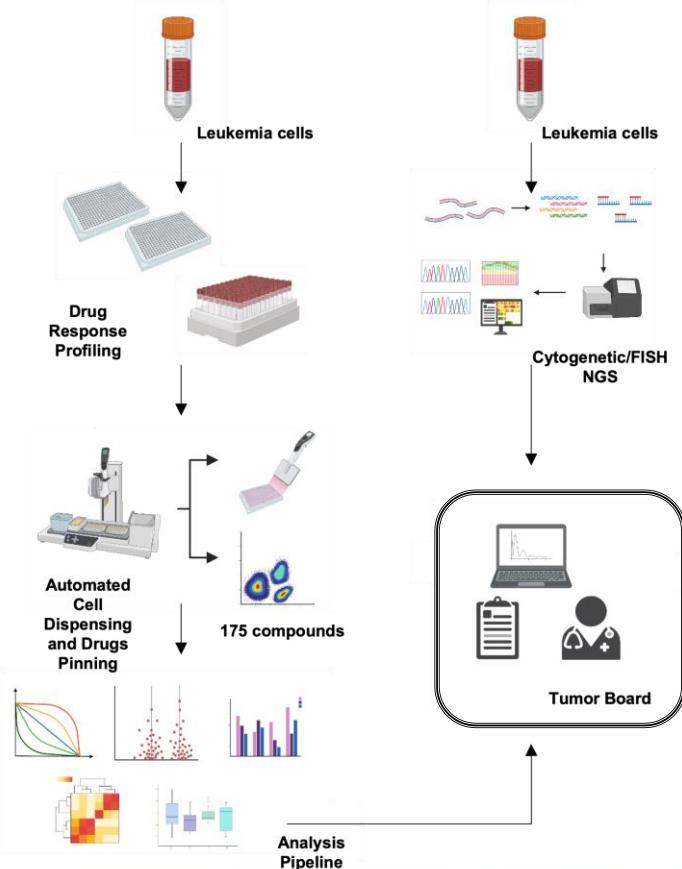
Dose Response



Inter-individual variability

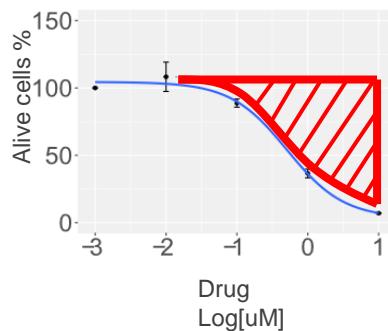
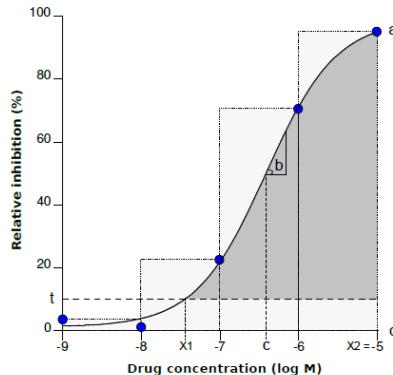
THEC Lab data

Drug Response Profiling Platform at THEC UNIPR



Drug Sensitivity Score (DSS)

$$DSS \propto \int_{R \geq A_{\min}} R(x) dx = I(IC_{50}, Slope, R_{\min}, R_{\max}, A_{\min})$$



3 steps of normalization:

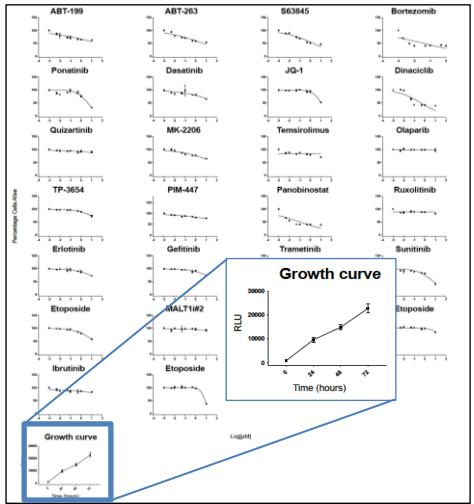
- DSS1: the area under the drug response curve is normalized with the total area.
- DSS2: DSS1 is normalized with log10 of max response to normalize the effect of the maximal compound response, which may be due to off-target effects.
- DSS3: DSS2 is normalized with concentration range, to emphasize the drugs that show a response at low concentrations.

- Pre-defined minimum activity level (set to 10%)
- R_{\max} , Slope, IC_{50} , R_{\min} , and A_{\min}

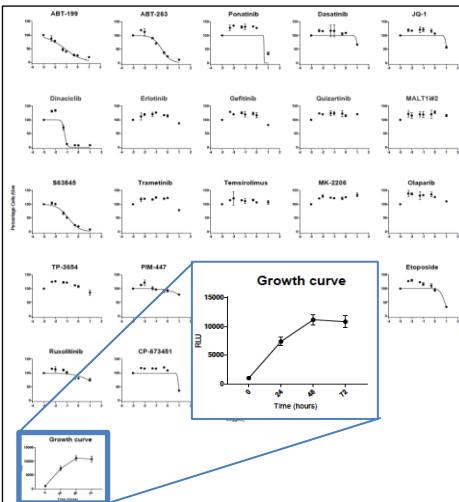
- Selective DSS (sDSS): $DSS(\text{sample}) - DSS(\text{healthy controls})$
- Differential DSS (dDSS): $DSS(\text{sample}) - DSS \text{ median} (\text{same disease})$

$DSS \rightarrow 0$	Resistance
$DSS \rightarrow \infty$	Sensitivity

DRP Calibration: [Ex Vivo Culture] and [Drug's Response]



Patient's BM or PB Serum

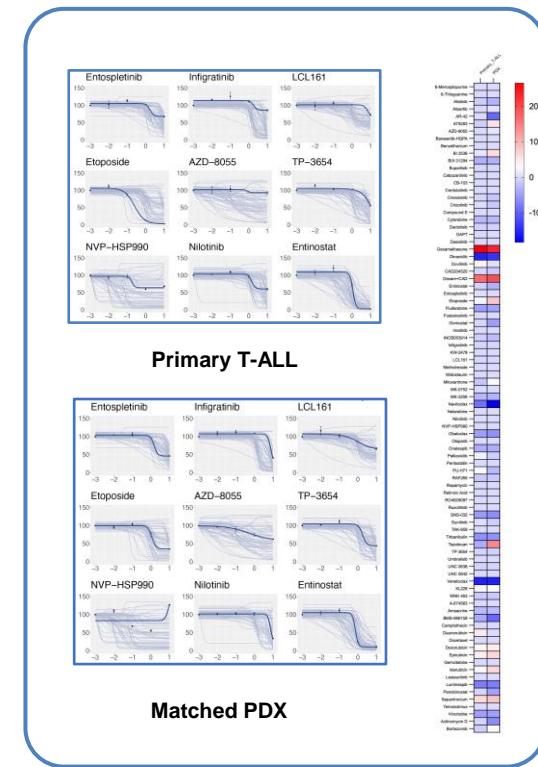
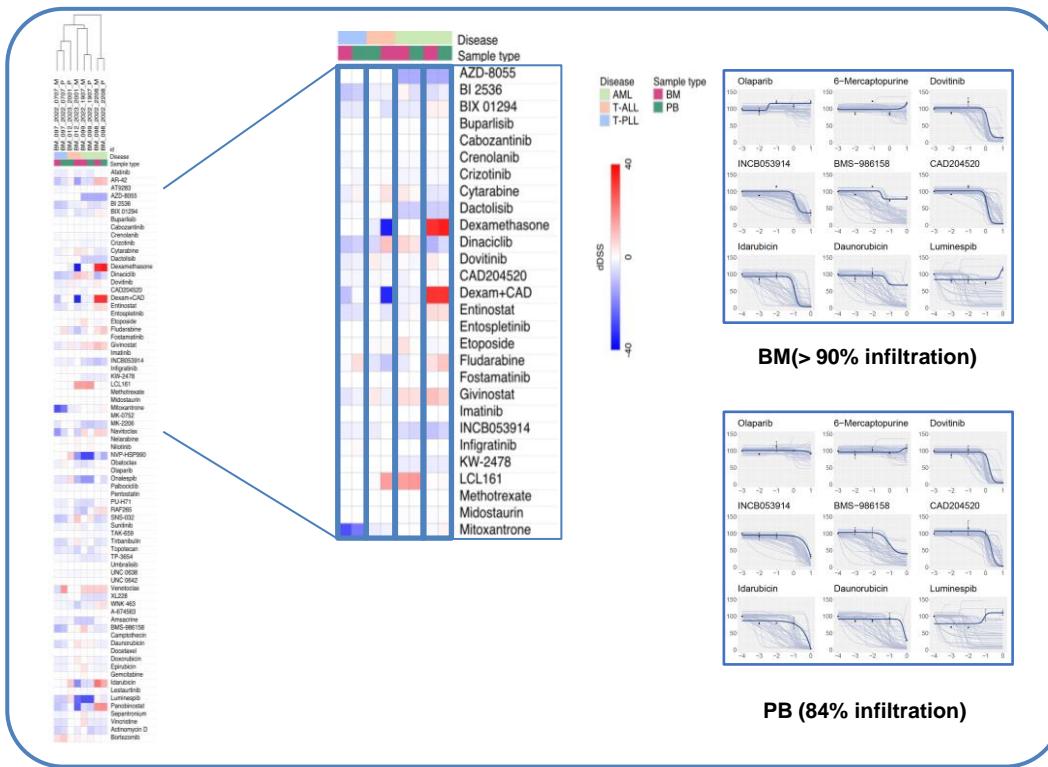


THEC Lab data

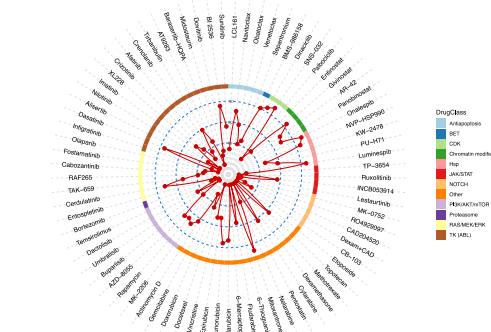
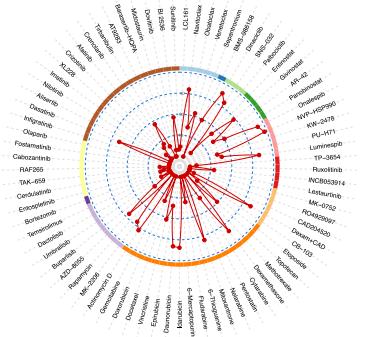
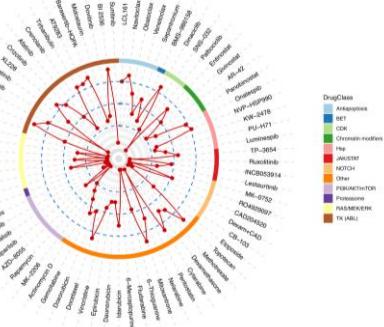


Correlation AUC vs DSS

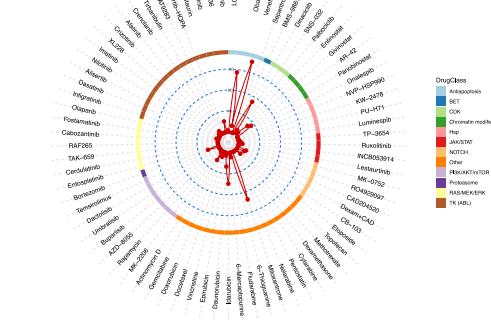
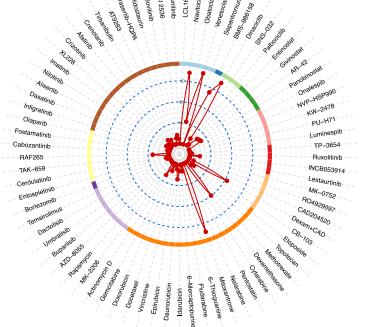
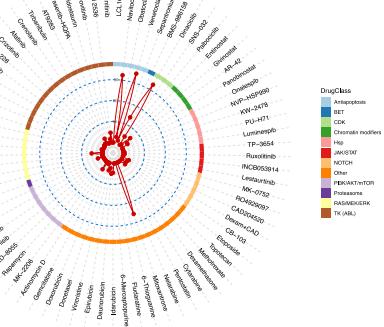
DRP Calibration: [BM vs. PB] and [Primary vs. PDX]



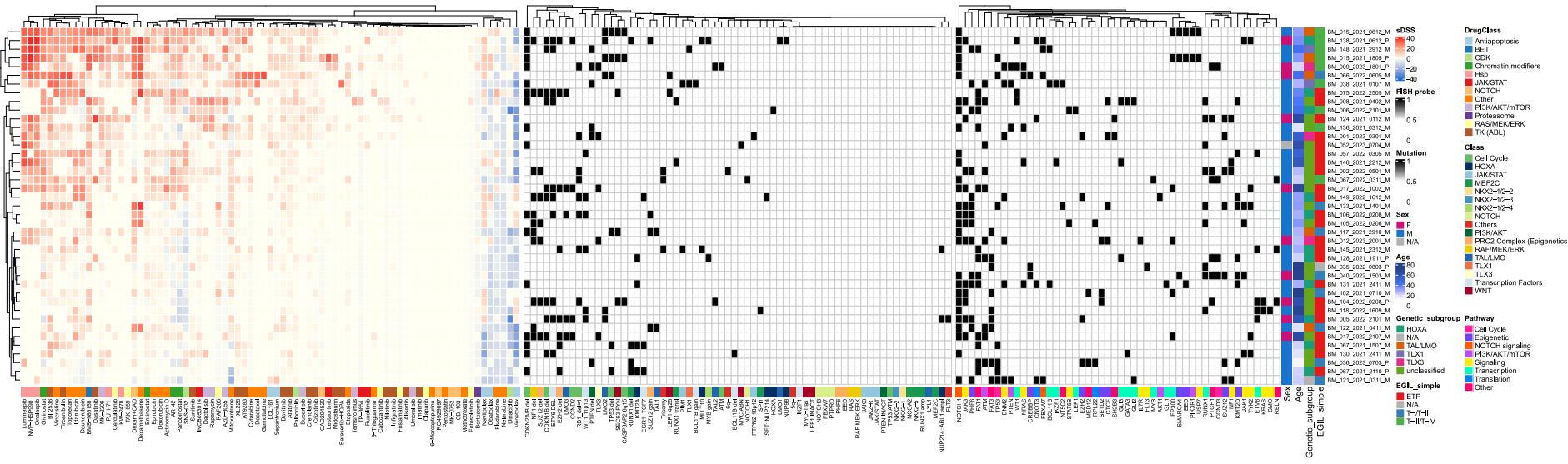
Sensitive



Resistant



Distinct Patient Clusters Defined by Differential ex vivo Drug Sensitivity

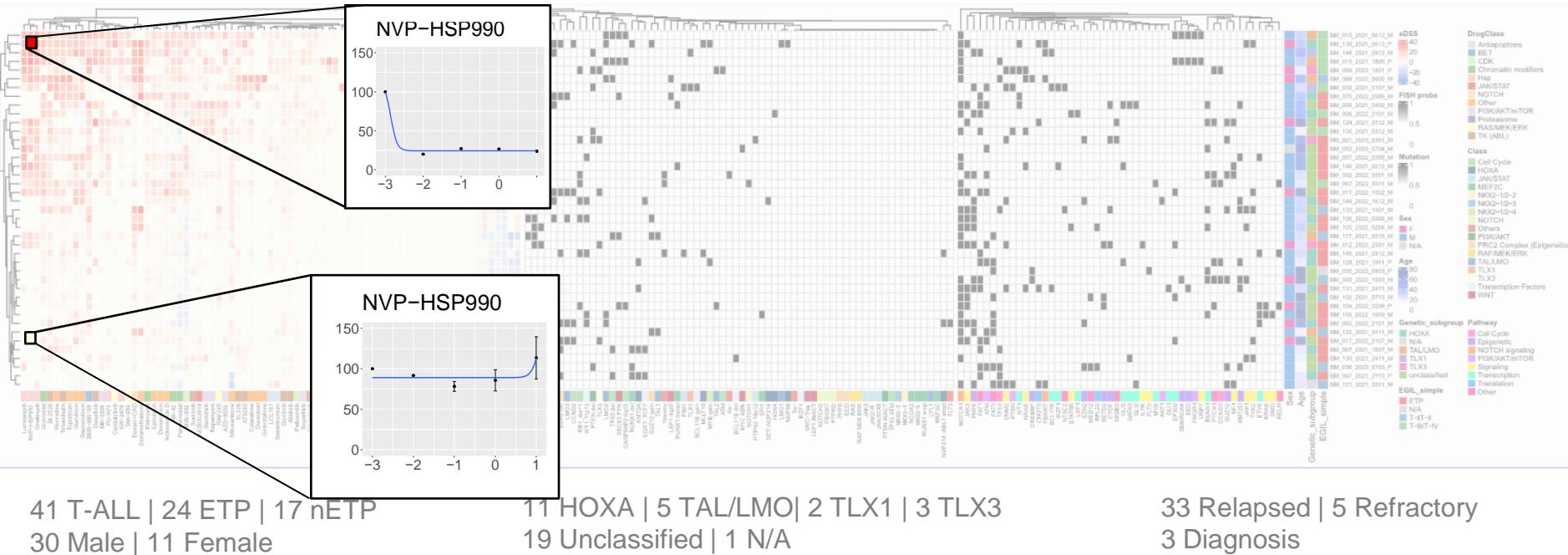


41 T-ALL | 24 ETP | 17 nETP
30 Male | 11 Female

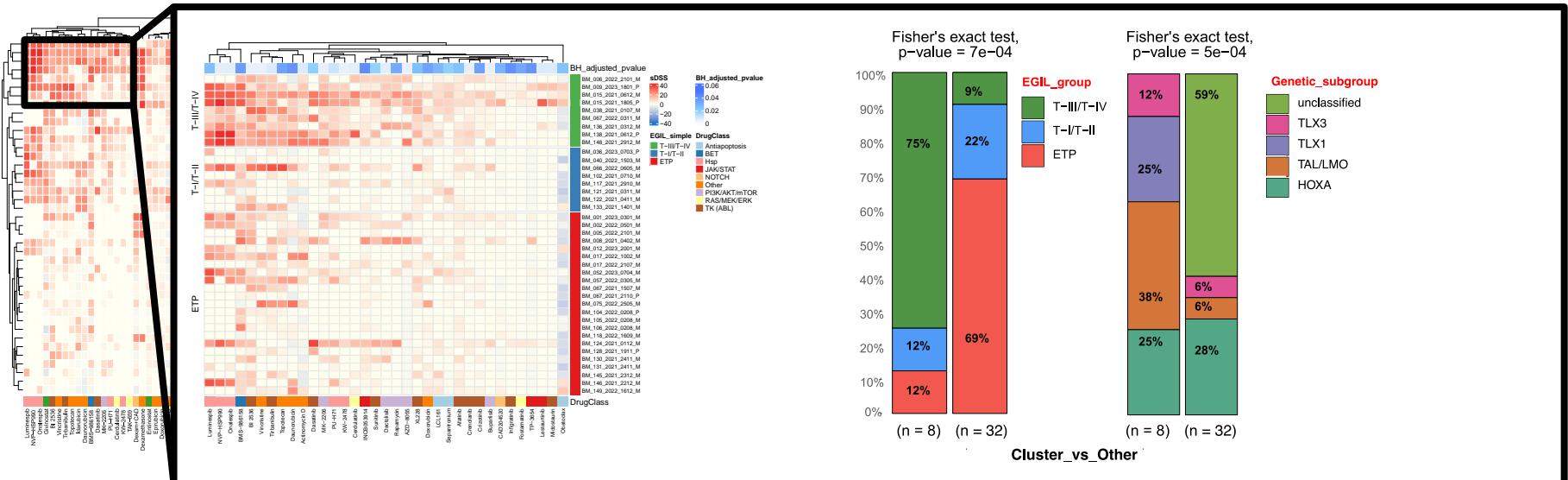
11 HOXA | 5 TAL/LMO | 2 TLX1 | 3 TLX3
19 Unclassified | 1 N/A

33 Relapsed | 5 Refractory
3 Diagnosis

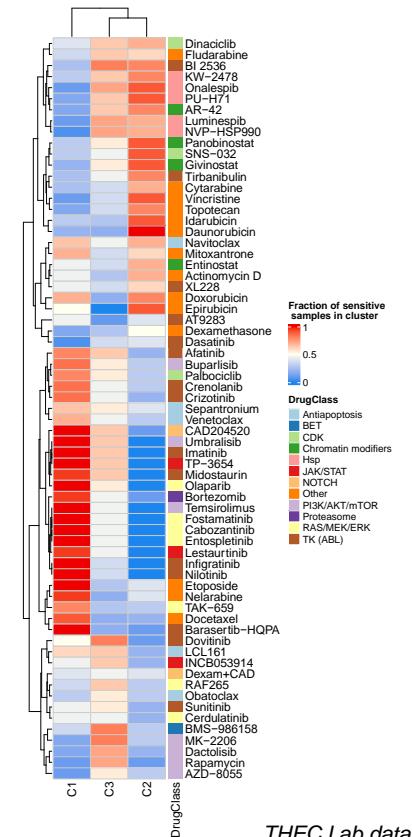
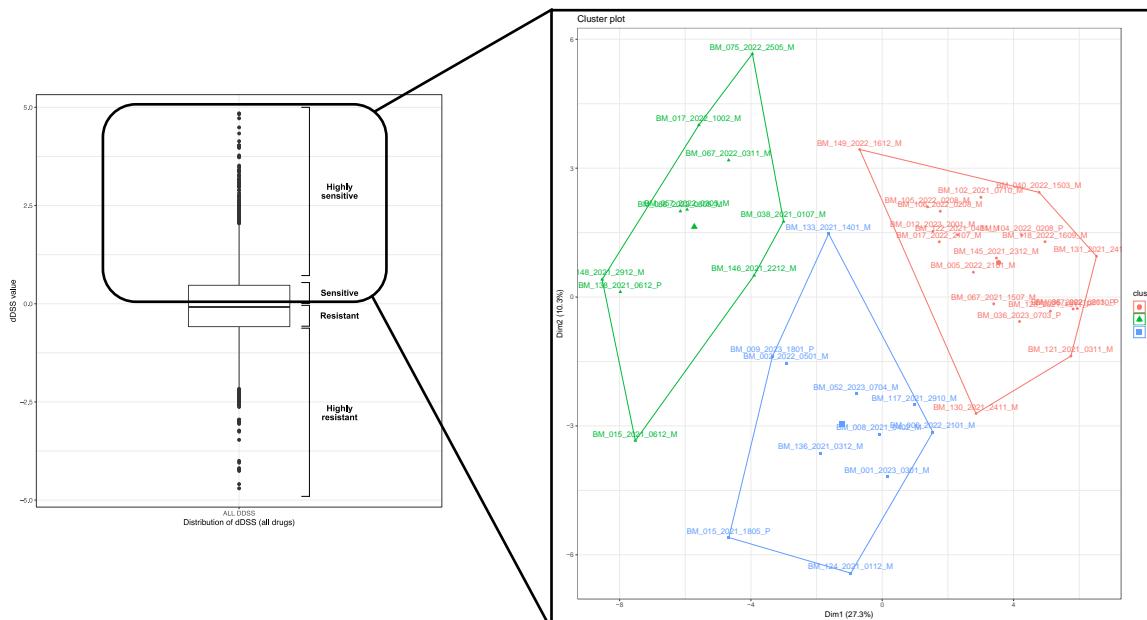
Distinct Patient Clusters Defined by Differential ex vivo Drug Sensitivity



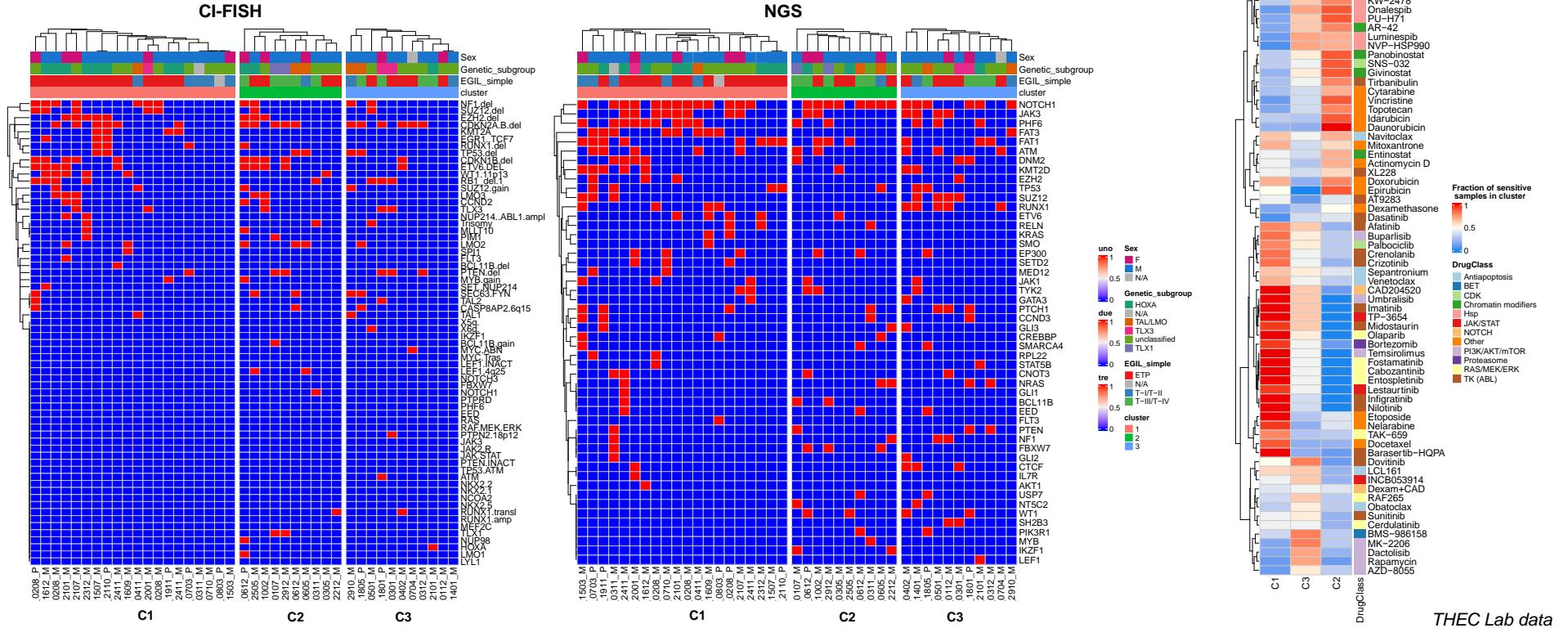
Distinct Patient Clusters Defined by Differential ex vivo Drug Sensitivity



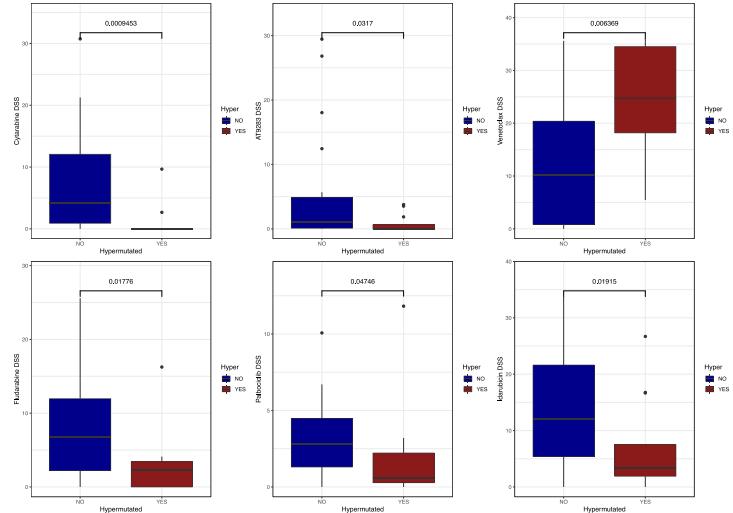
Distinct Patient Clusters Defined by Differential ex vivo Drug Sensitivity



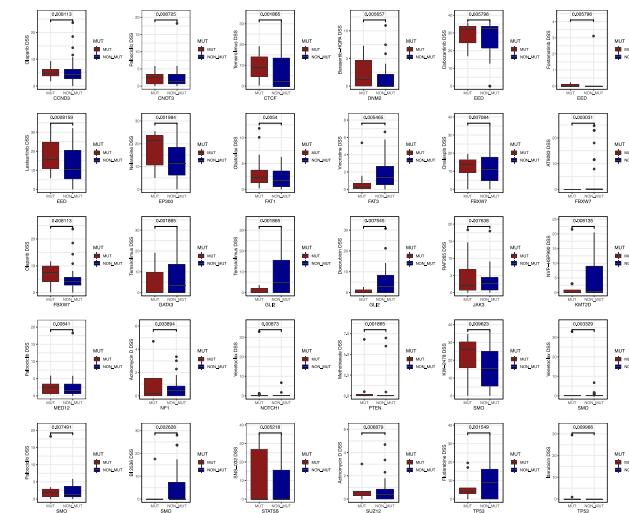
Distinct Patient Clusters Defined by Differential ex vivo Drug Sensitivity



Recurrent Mutations Identify Pattern of Drug's Response

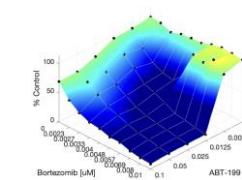
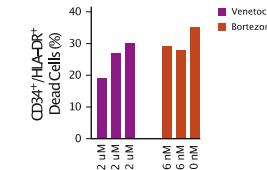
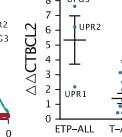
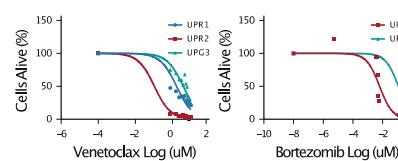
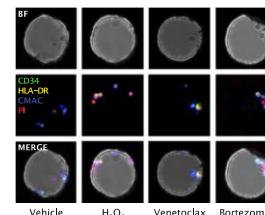
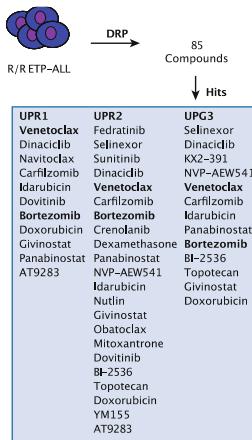


Hyper-mutation >7

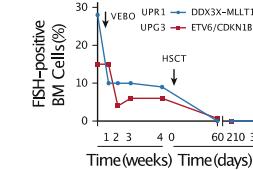
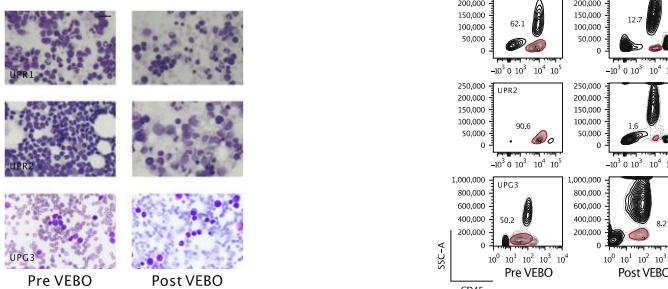


SNV association

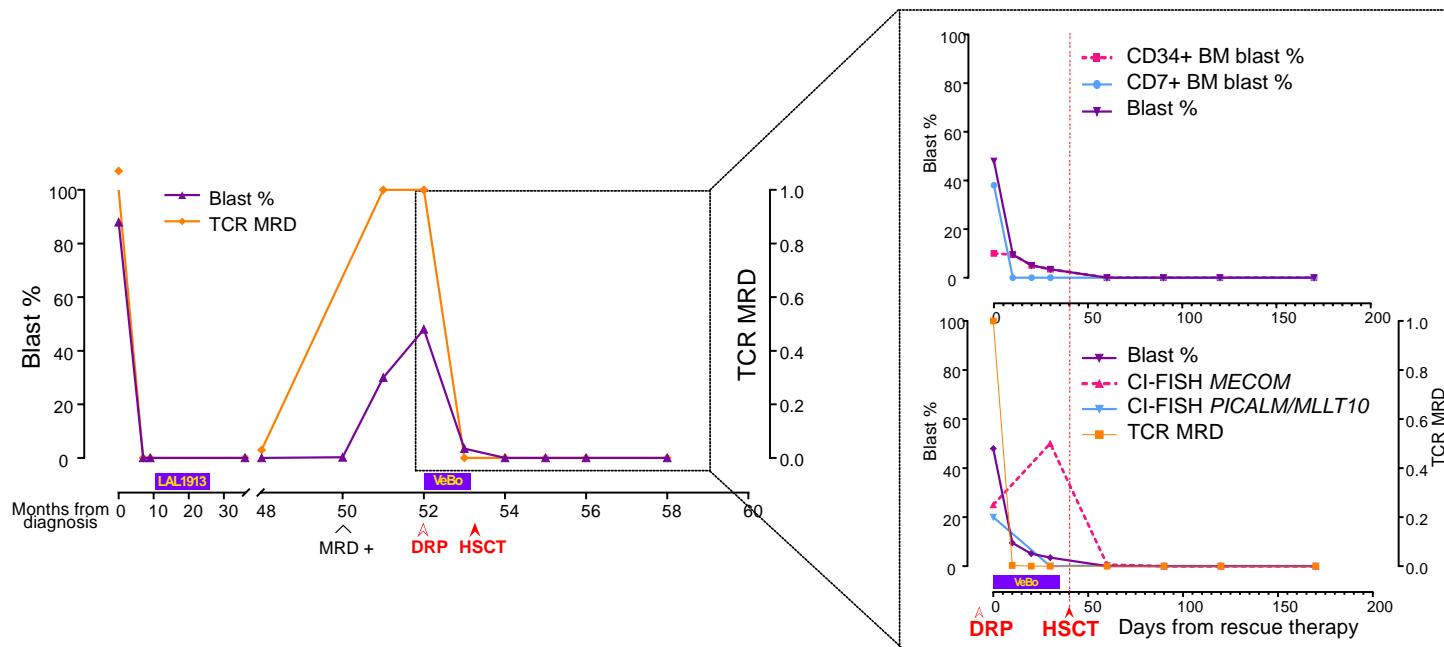
Venetoclax and Bortezomib in T-ALL



	UPR1	UPR2	UPG3
Days	+320	+56	+239
RBC	4010	3170	4720
Hb	13.5	9.8	9.7
MCV	99	91	103
WBC	5030	3750	4720
N	3280	2720	3870
L	1280	540	425
PLT	170	210	110
	$\times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$

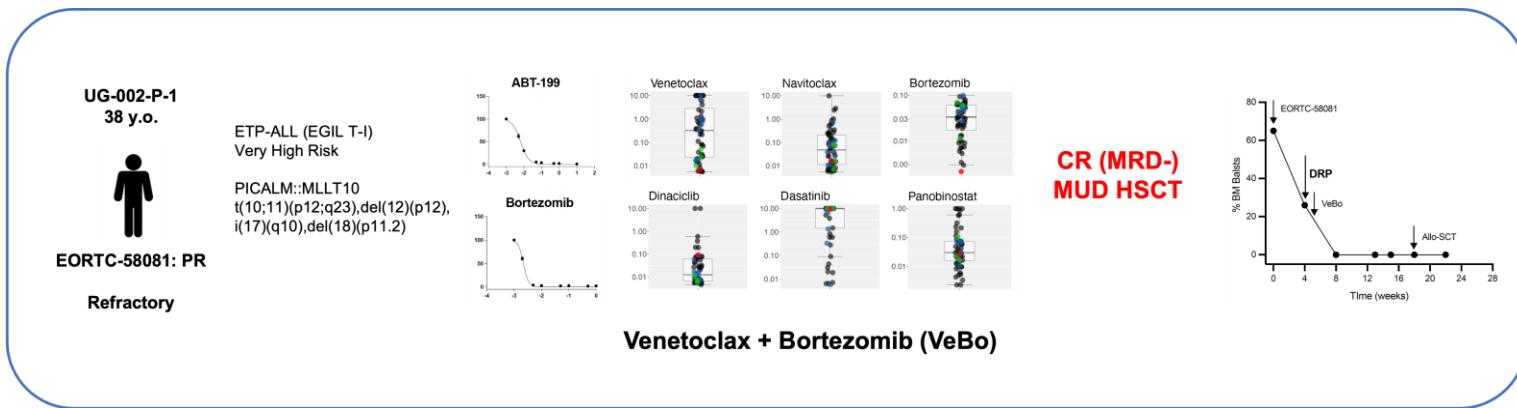


VEBO: a Continued Clinical Experience in R/R T-ALL



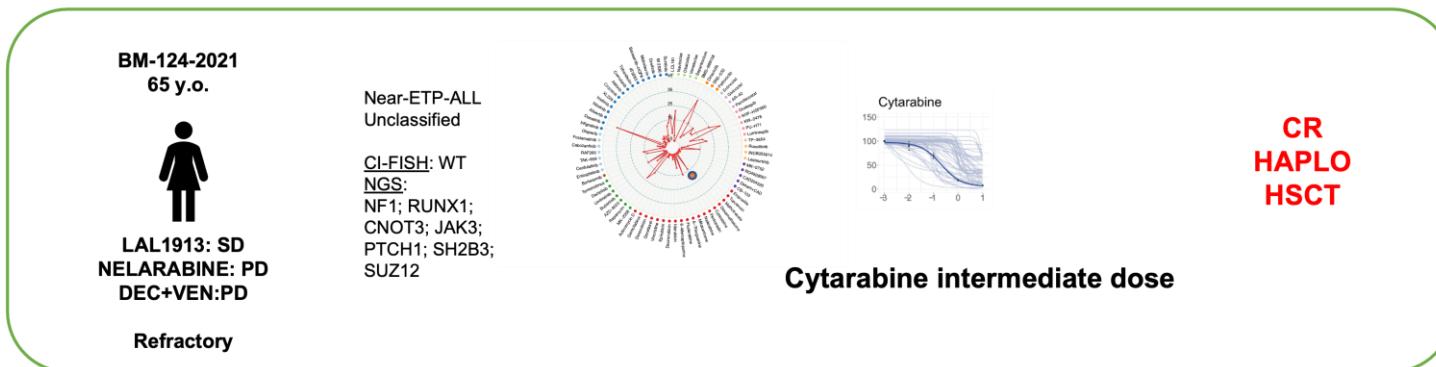
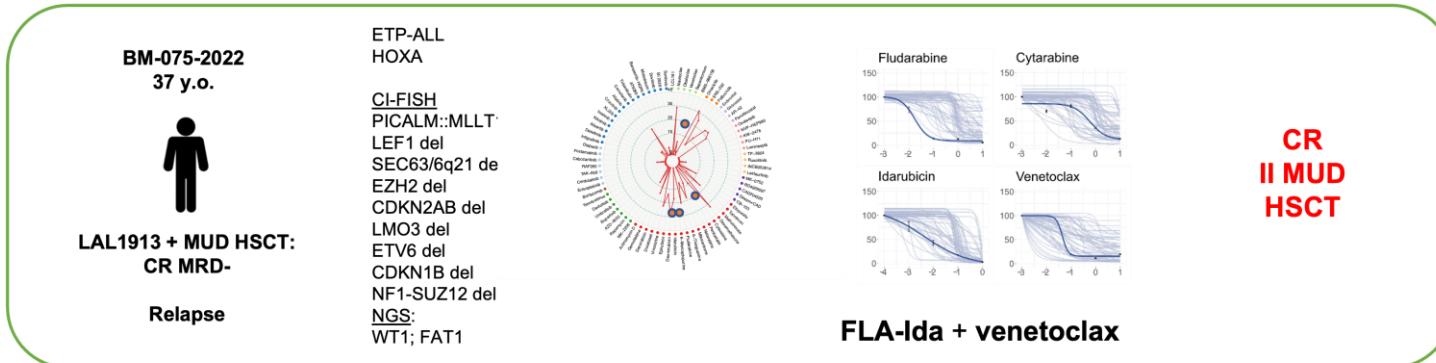
VEBO: a Continued Clinical Experience in R/R T-ALL

Disease status at DRP



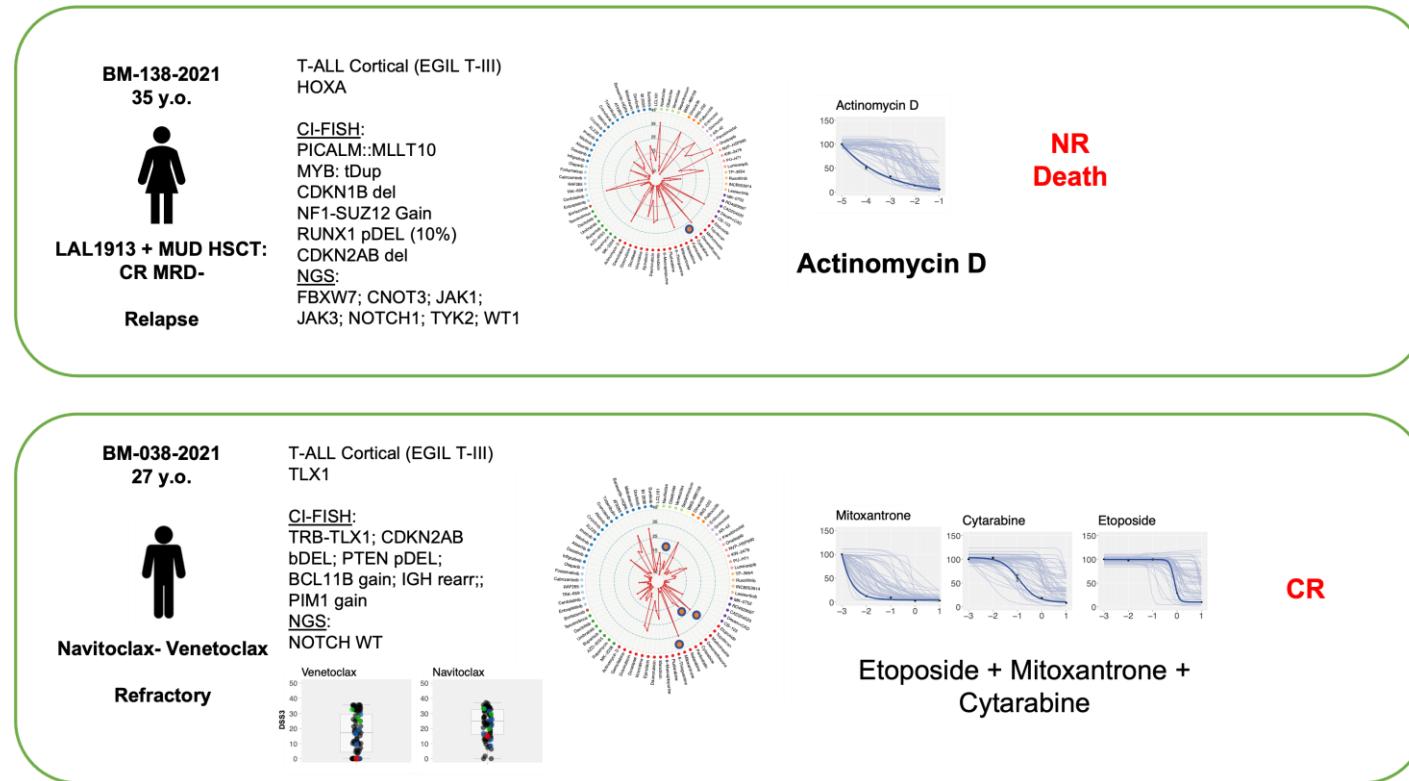
Developing N-of-1 Strategies for R/R T-ALL

Disease status at DRP

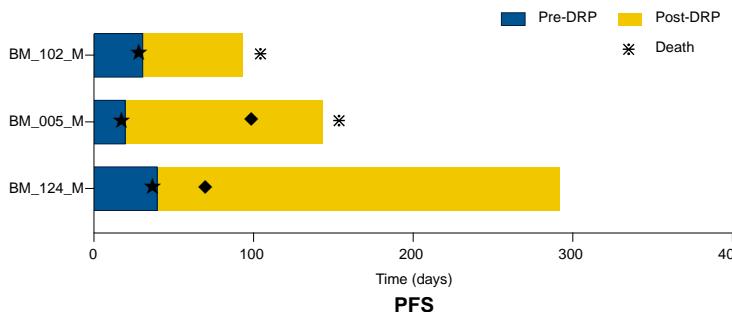


Developing N-of-1 Strategies for R/R T-ALL

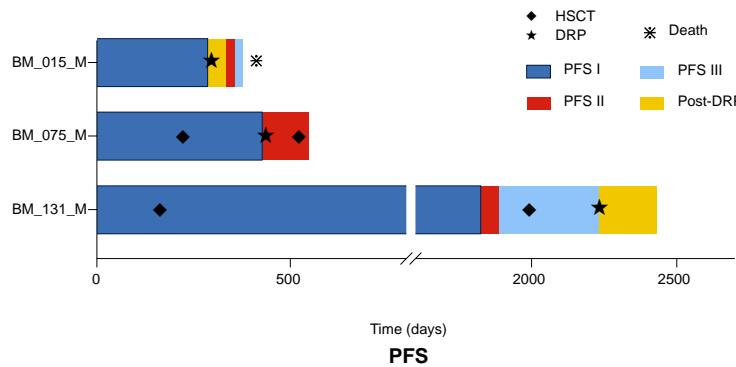
Disease status at DRP



DRP Potential Clinical Applications



Alternative to
Nelarabine
Bridge to Transplant



Palliative care

2nd Transplant

2nd , 3rd Relapse & Intersection
with CAR-T

To Do List for Functional Precision Medicine

- Limits for pre-analytical variability
 - Shipping (*max time before DRP 48h*)
 - Handling (*efficient BM aspirate*)
 - Tissue type (*PB/BM and serum*)
- Report on clinical correlation with FMP assay
 - Case report
 - Clinical trial
- FMP by Pharmaceutical company
 - e.g. CB103
- Share the data (*Patient Characteristics - CRF*)



Advancing chemical and genomic strategies for
relapsed/refractory T-ALL and ETP-ALL

GIMEMA ALL 2720

CT.gov identifier: NCT04582487

Conclusions

- » Functional *ex vivo* drug profiling and chemogenomic screens can facilitate:
 - Identification of actionable targets at single patient level
 - Identification of molecular driver at population level
- » Reverse this information to identify new disease biomarkers
- » Probe individual pathway dependencies
 - Intratumor heterogeneity and its impact on drug response
 - The microenvironment as determinant of drug response
- » Discovery of clinically relevant drug-repositioning opportunities
- » N-of-1 clinical trial

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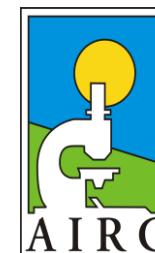
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8° WORKSHOP IN EMATOLOGIA TRASLAZIONALE

DELLA SOCIETÀ ITALIANA DI EMATOLOGIA SPERIMENTALE

Firenze - Auditorium CTO - A.O.U. Careggi, 22-23 giugno 2023



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