



FOR BRCA





Resistance to PARP inhibitors

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Disclosures

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Has stock in: Tango, Ovibio, Enedra Tx., Hysplex, Tesselate.

Named inventor on patents describing the use of DNA repair inhibitors and stands to gain from their development and use as part of the ICR "Rewards to Inventors" scheme and also reports benefits from this scheme associated with patents for PARP inhibitors paid into CJL's personal account and research accounts at the Institute of Cancer Research.

Summary

- Describe mechanisms of resistance to PARPi
- Real-world assessment of mechanisms of PARPi resistance in advanced breast cancer
- Targeting PARPi resistant disease

PARP1 is a DNA repair Poly ADP-Ribosylase



Image from Zandarashvili et al Science. 2020 Apr 3;368(6486):eaax6367.

Image from Lord & Ashworth Science. 2017 Mar 17;355(6330):1152-1158.

Small molecule PARPi kill BRCA1/BRCA2 mutant cells by synthetic lethality



Wicks AJ, Krastev DB, Pettitt SJ, Tutt ANJ, Lord CJ. Open Biol. 2022 Jul;12(7):220118.

PARP inhibitor resistance can take multiple forms



Baxter JS, Zatreanu D, Pettitt SJ, Lord CJ. Mol Oncol. 2022 Nov;16(21):3811-3827.

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Reversion mutations in BRCA1, BRCA2, PALB2, RAD51C, RAD51D



Sakai A, et al. Nature 2008;28;451(7182):1116–20; 2. Edwards SL, et al. Nature 2008;28;451(7182):1111–5; 3. Pettitt SJ, et al. Cancer Discov 2020;10(10):1475-1488; 4. Lin KK, et al. Cancer Discov 2019;9(2):210–219

Reversion mutations in high-grade serous ovarian cancer



Reversion mutations in high-grade serous ovarian cancer



Real-world analysis of resistance in breast cancer



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BRCA1/2 reversions are common



- Up to 14 different reversion mutations per patient detected.
- Most > secondary deletion mutations, often with evidence of microhomology use at the deletion.
- Some large genomic rearrangements (LGRs).



Reversion of splice site pathogenic mutations



Consensus sequence for introns:





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Reversion of splice site pathogenic mutations



- Previous data suggested splice site pathogenic mutations always revert to wild type DNA sequence
- Assumed that sequence constraints (i.e. to encode functional gene) mean fewer ways of reverting splice sites
- Now know this is not the case....



KCL15 - AG > AA acceptor mutation BRCA2 5' exon 14





3 mutations at resistance that create new AG splice acceptor within exon 14



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Two 8 bp deletions in exon 13 that allow use of AG site within exon 14

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New splice acceptor mutations are functional

Minigene reporter assay to test possible effects on splicing revealed the use of novel splice acceptors in the downstream exon



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KCL757: Bypass of pathogenic mutation via splice site deletion and non-canonical splicing





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Previously known types of reversions

In frame, intra exon, deletion of pathogenic mutation



In frame, inter exon, indel restoring open reading frame



Reversion mutation restoring native splice acceptor site



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Novel reversion types

Reversion mutation generating new splice acceptor site



Deletion leading to new in frame splicing event



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Co-occurrence of reversion mutations with other resistance mechanisms



- Evidence in 11 / 72 patients
- 7 of these patients also have BRCA1/2 reversion mutations
- Non-reversion mutations alter with subsequent treatment





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Truncating mutations in 53BP1

TP53BP1





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Polyclonal resistance in a PDX model of *BRCA1m* breast cancer



4 outgrowths with BRCA1 reversions

1 outgrowth with 53BP1 loss





Untreated

Olaparib resistant



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Conclusions

- Functional BRCA1/2 reversion is the main mechanism of PARPi resistance visible in advanced breast cancer
- Selective pressure clearly on functional BRCA1/2 how the cell achieves this varies
- Other DNA repair-related resistance mechanisms such as mutation / loss of NHEJ and Shieldin pathway proteins are observed concurrently with reversions but are less common
- Some evidence of polyclonal resistance

How to target BRCA1/2 reversions ?

Targeting Reversion Mutations



Pettitt et al Cancer Discov. 2020 Oct;10(10):1475-1488.

Neopeptide vaccination delays tumour formation in mice



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How to target non-reversion based mechanisms of resistance

Resection of DSB is a prelude to HR

Wood and Doublie Ann Rev Genet. 2022

Restoring HR = PARP inhibitor resistance

Targeting restoration of HR via Polθ inhibitors

Zatreanu D, et al. Nat Commun 2021;17;12(1):3636

Double binds

Identifying new mechanisms of PARPi resistance

Newly identified mechanisms of PARPi resistance

- Lots know about LoF = resistance
- Less known about GoF other than reversions

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Newly identified mechanisms of PARPi resistance

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Remaining questions

Clinical vs. pre-clinical resistance

Baxter JS, Zatreanu D, Pettitt SJ, Lord CJ. Mol Oncol. 2022 Nov;16(21):3811-3827.

Which biomarkers are required to refine the best use of PARPi?

- Making the distinction between different BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations and different HR-associated genes
- Clinical-grade assays for identifying reversion mutations
- Biomarkers that detect non-reversion mechanisms of PARPi resistance
- Biomarkers of HR function
- Biomarkers that predict dose-limiting toxicity

Wicks AJ, Krastev DB, Pettitt SJ, Tutt ANJ, Lord CJ. Open Biol. 2022 Jul;12(7):220118.

How can we prevent or delay PARPi resistance?

- Targeting PARPi resistance when caused by reversion
- Targeting PARPi resistance when caused by non-reversion-based mechanisms
- Using drug combination approaches to target PARPi resistance

Wicks AJ, Krastev DB, Pettitt SJ, Tutt ANJ, Lord CJ. Open Biol. 2022 Jul;12(7):220118.

