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Radiation-assisted Amplification Sequencing (RAMP-Seq)

Radiation-induced enrichment of circulating tumor DNA for early-stage disease detection and monitoring

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AACR Advances in Liquid Biopsies | January 14th 2020

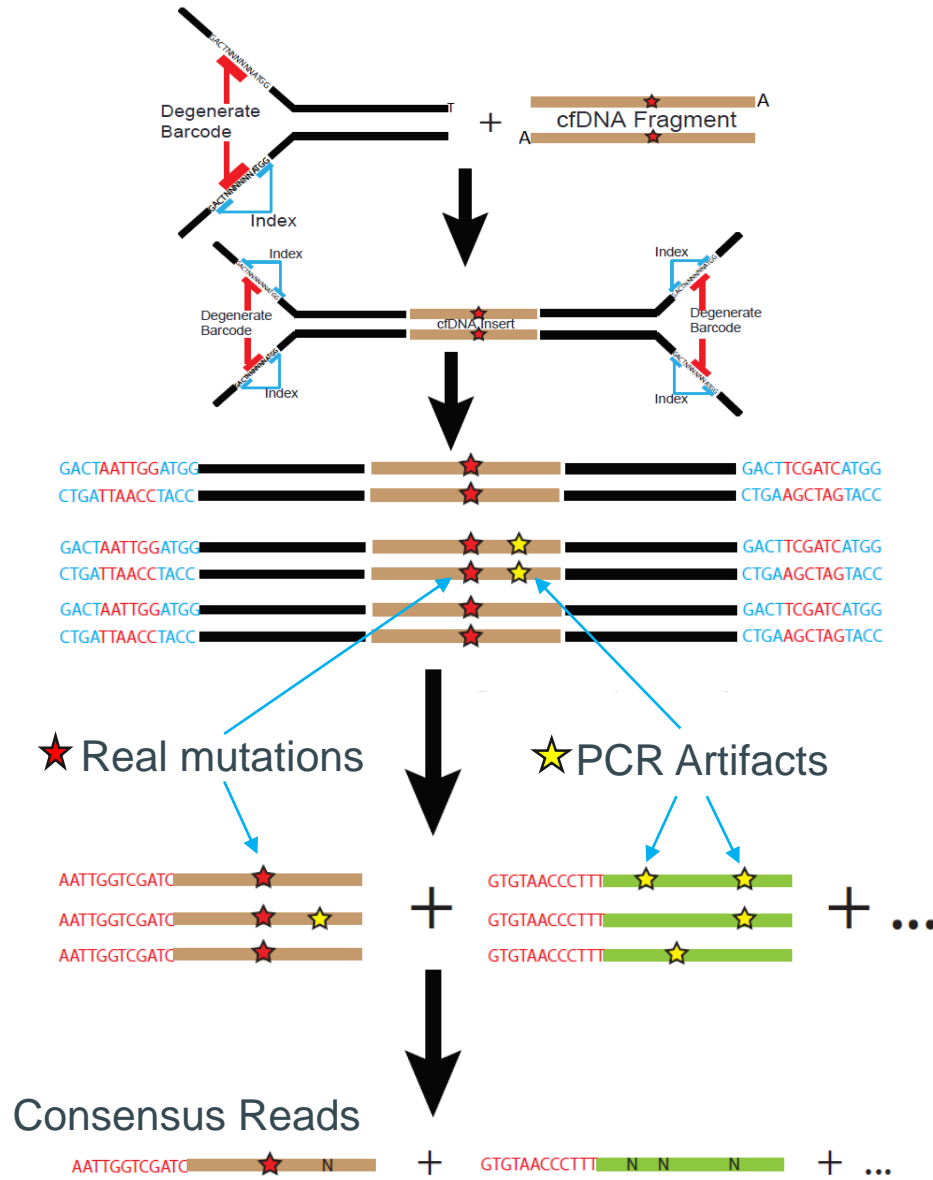
Fundamental challenge of detecting circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) in early-stage cancer:

- Tumor-derived cell-free DNA molecules are very limited

Potential Solution:

- Radiation treatment may increase their abundance

Dual-Index Degenerate Adapter (DIDA)-Seq error correction

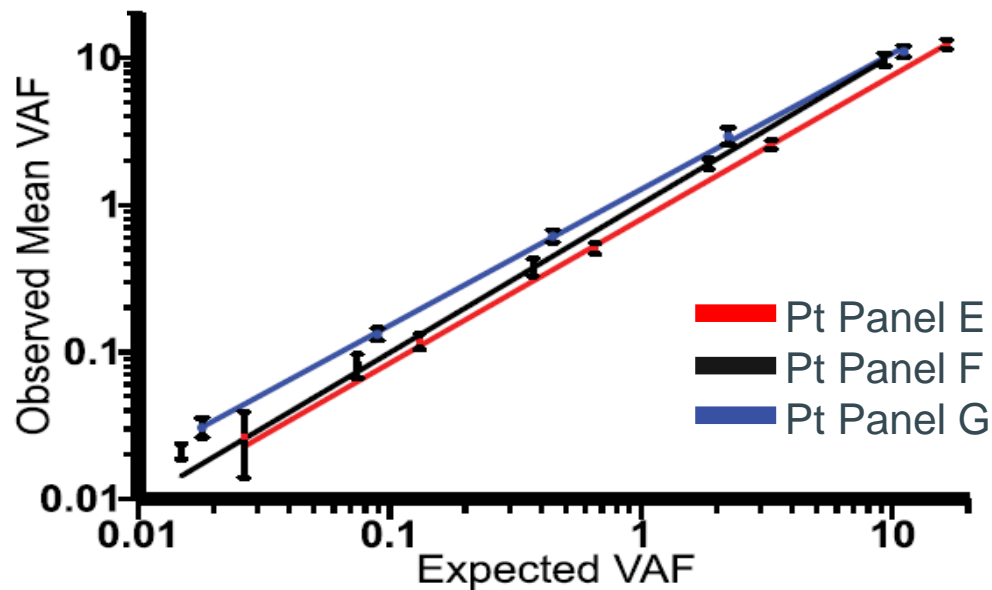


- Ligation of input cell-free DNA fragments to dual, degenerate UMI adaptors
- PCR amplification and custom-capture
- Next generation sequencing
- Consensus-based error correction

DIDA-Seq + custom hybrid capture =

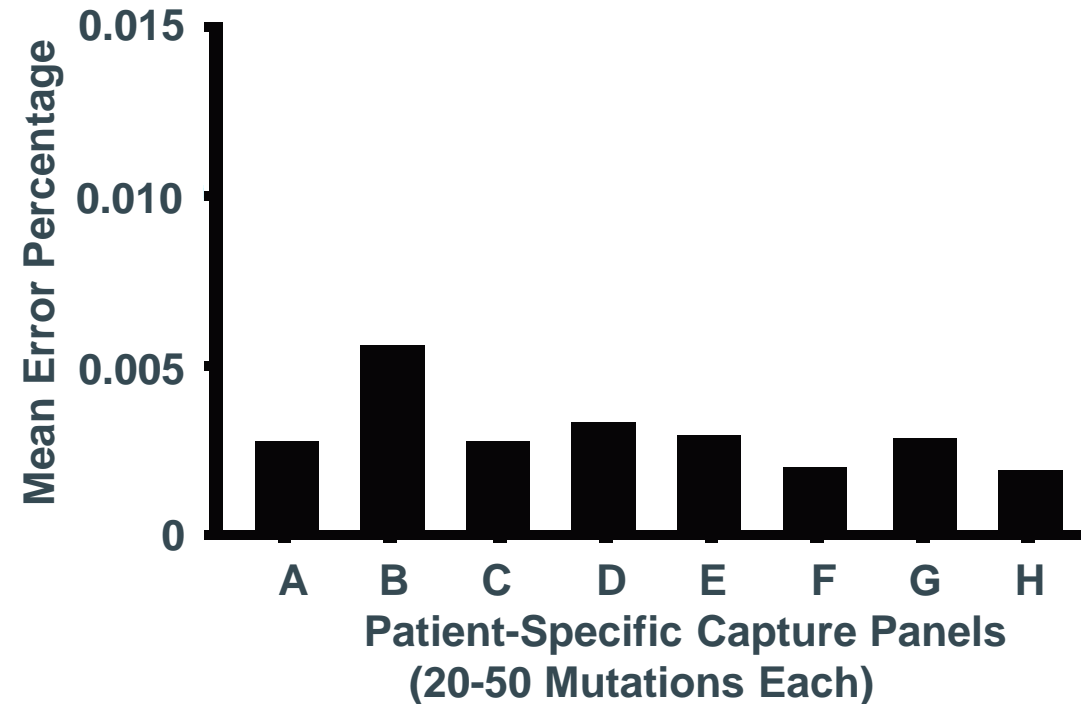
Sensitive

0.01-0.1% VAF
Recovery

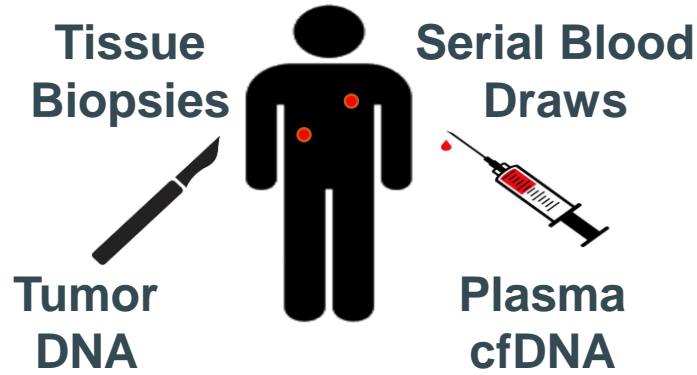


Accurate

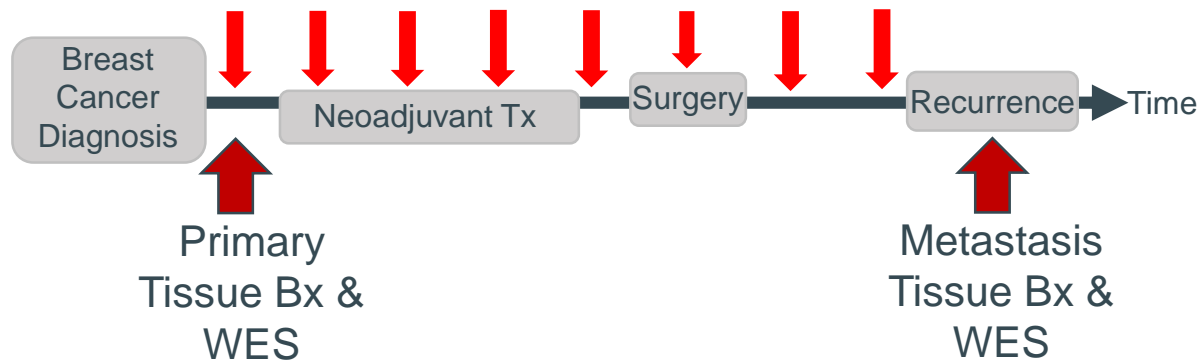
Error Rate = 1:10k-1:50k
Observations



Solid tissue WES and custom capture DIDA-Seq of serial blood draws is used to monitor neoadjuvantly-treated breast cancer patients

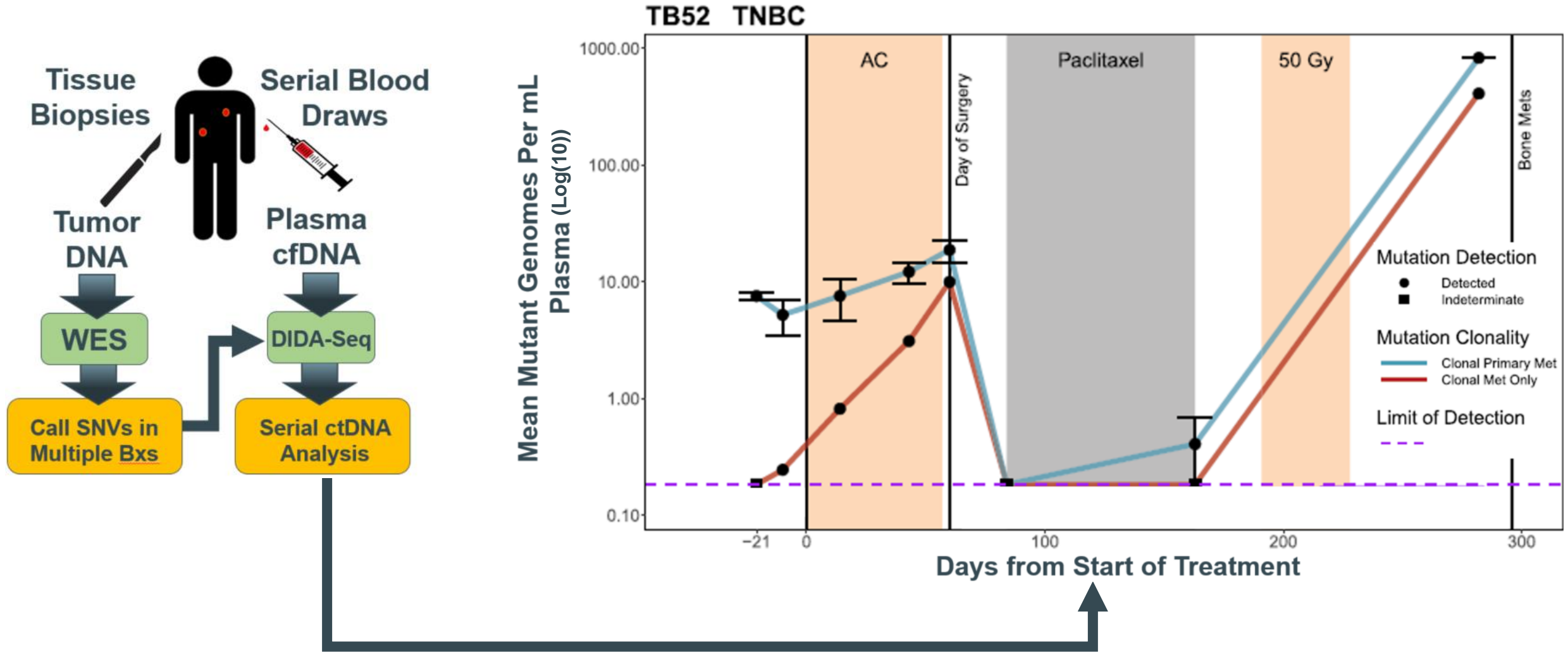


Serial Blood Collections

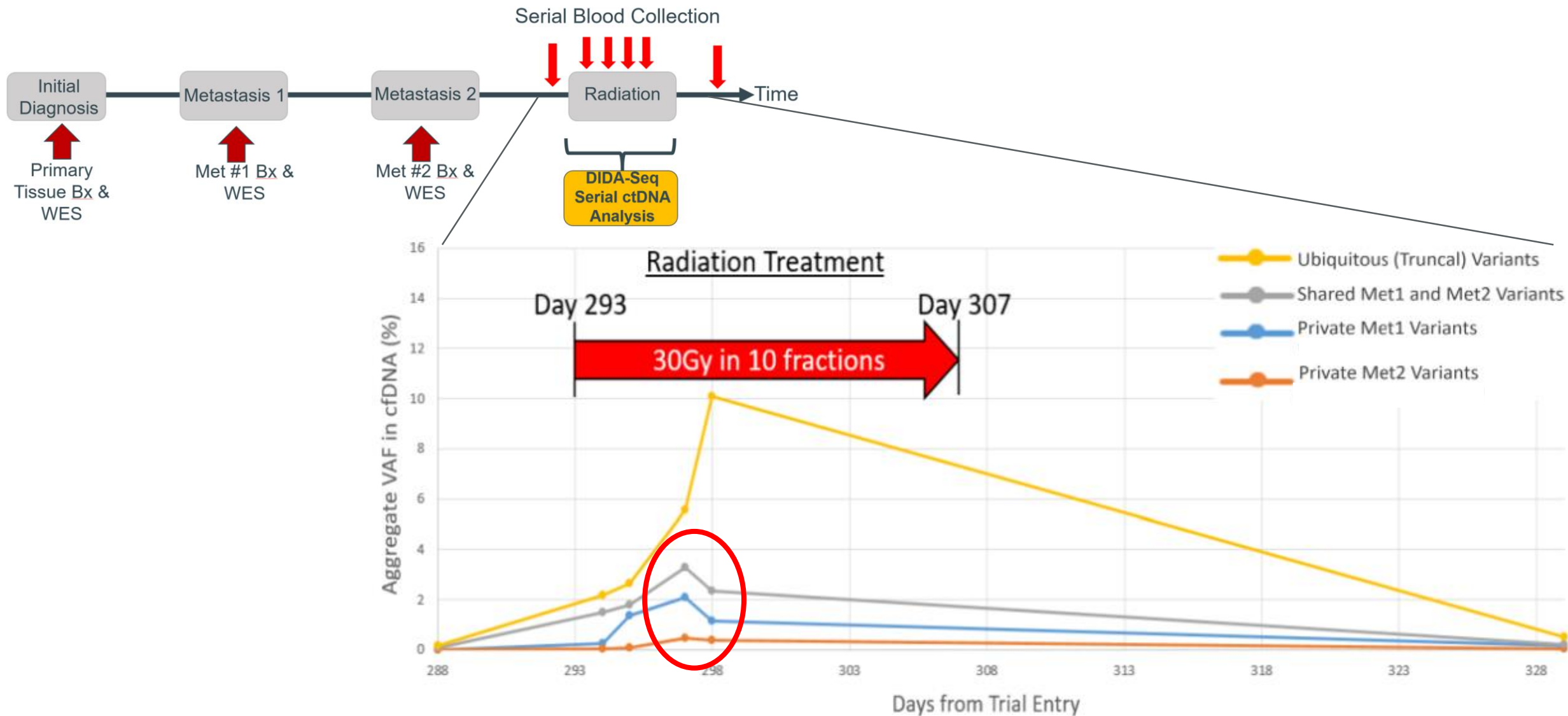


- Call mutations from solid tissue WES
- Design custom-capture panel based on 20-50 of those mutations and carryout DIDA-Seq on cfDNA samples
- Evaluate association between ctDNA levels, treatment response and overall patient outcome

Patient-specific monitoring suggests that ctDNA levels are associated with treatment response and the post-surgery presence of ctDNA foreshadows recurrence



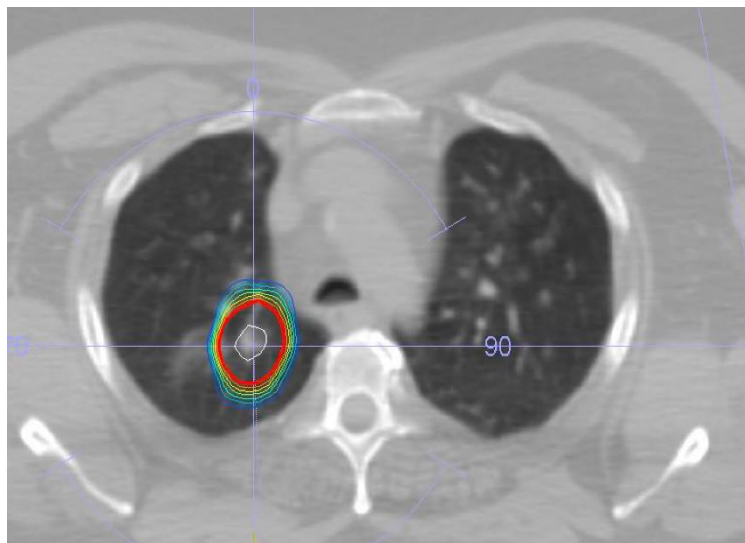
CtDNA enrichment following XRT in advanced metastatic disease suggests that ctDNA abundance could be potentiated by radiation exposure



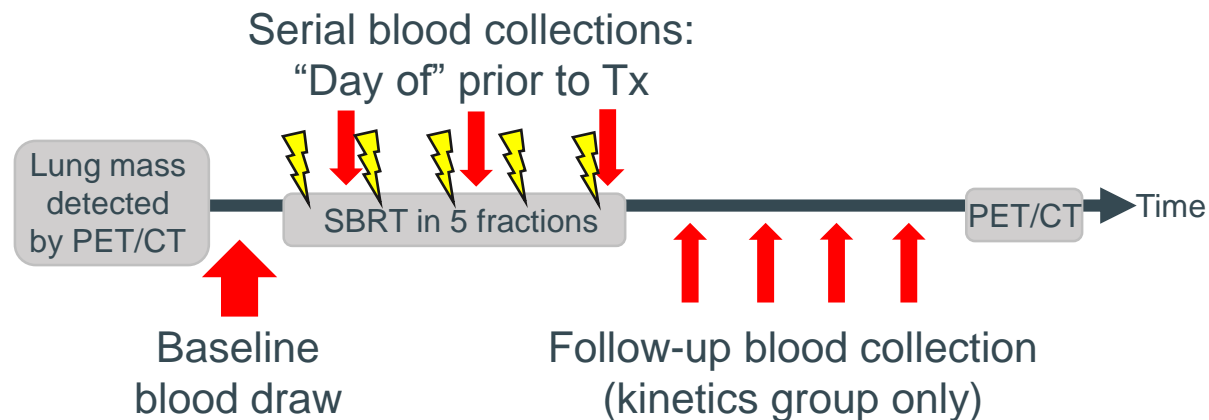
Hypothesis:

- Radiation treatment of solid tumor tissue induces release of circulating tumor DNA
- Based on the very short half-life of cell free DNA and the biology of radiation-induced cell death, radiation-induced ctDNA enrichment is likely transient
- Peak enrichment of ctDNA after the first fraction of radiation treatment appears to occur after a minimum of 72 hours but may take up to two weeks

Stereotactic body radiation therapy (SBRT) is highly conformational radiation used to target solid tissue tumors in NSCLC



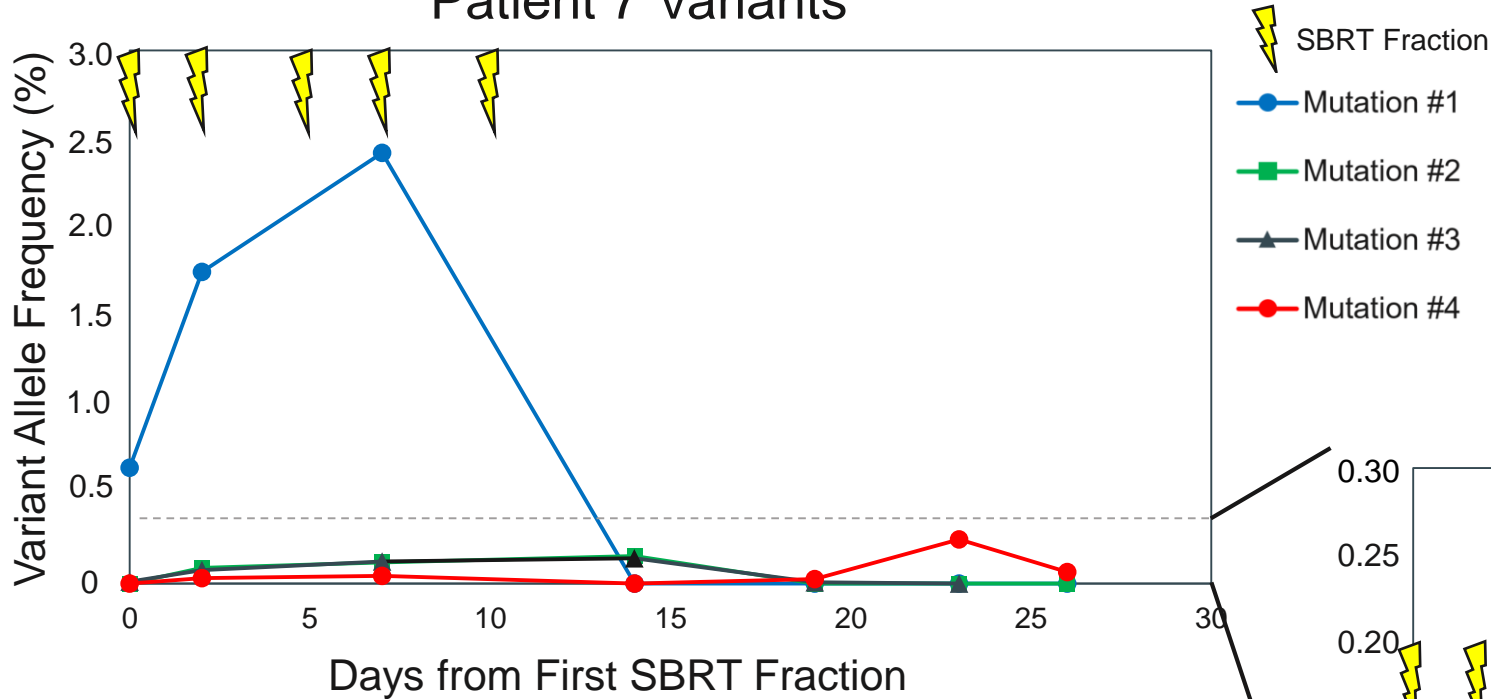
Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy (SBRT)



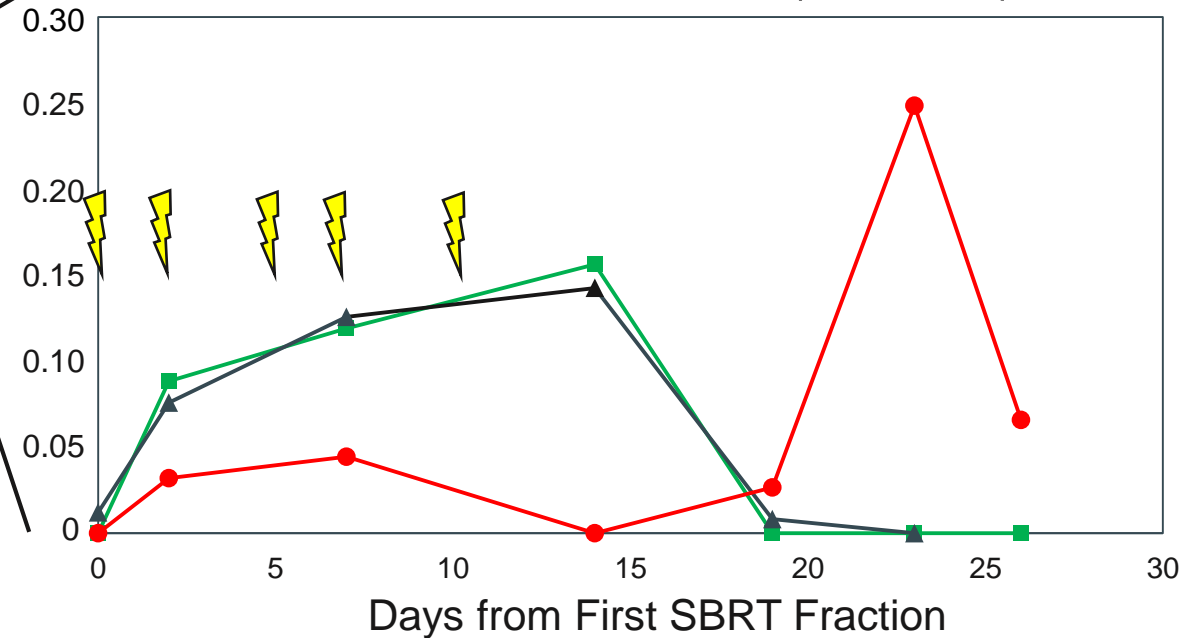
- Consent ~20 patients suspicious for NSCLC and receiving SBRT for serial blood collection every 24-48 hours
- Select 3-5 patients for follow-up blood draws to evaluate ctDNA kinetics
- Perform targeted DIDA-Seq to 5k-20k X coverage w/*de novo* mutation calling and infer optimal peak sampling period
- Select time points for remaining patients based on optimal collection period
- Targeted DIDA-Seq w/*de novo* mutation calling on optimal tps

Period of CtDNA enrichment, after the initial SBRT fraction, extends well beyond 72 hours in Patient 7

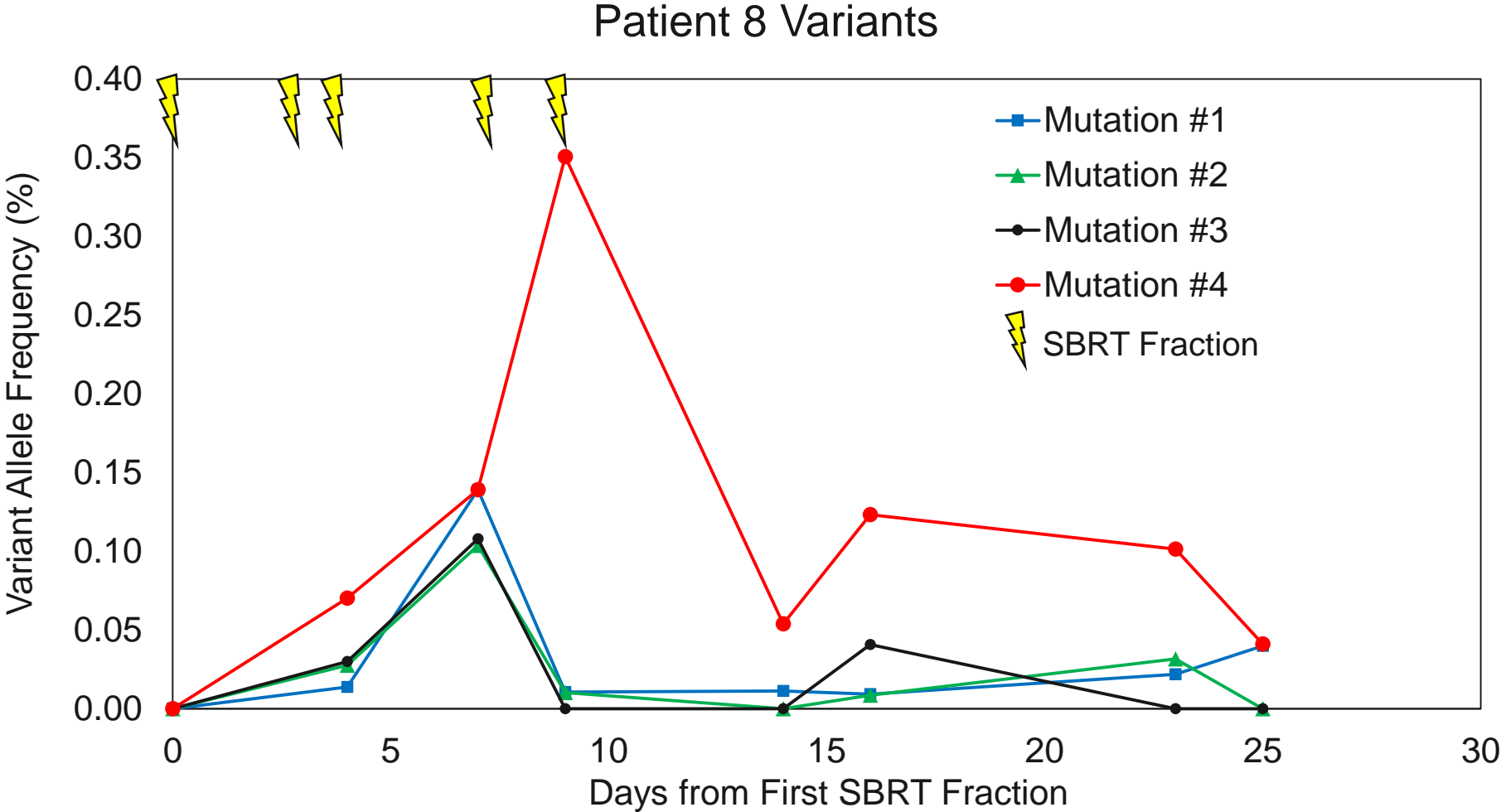
Patient 7 Variants



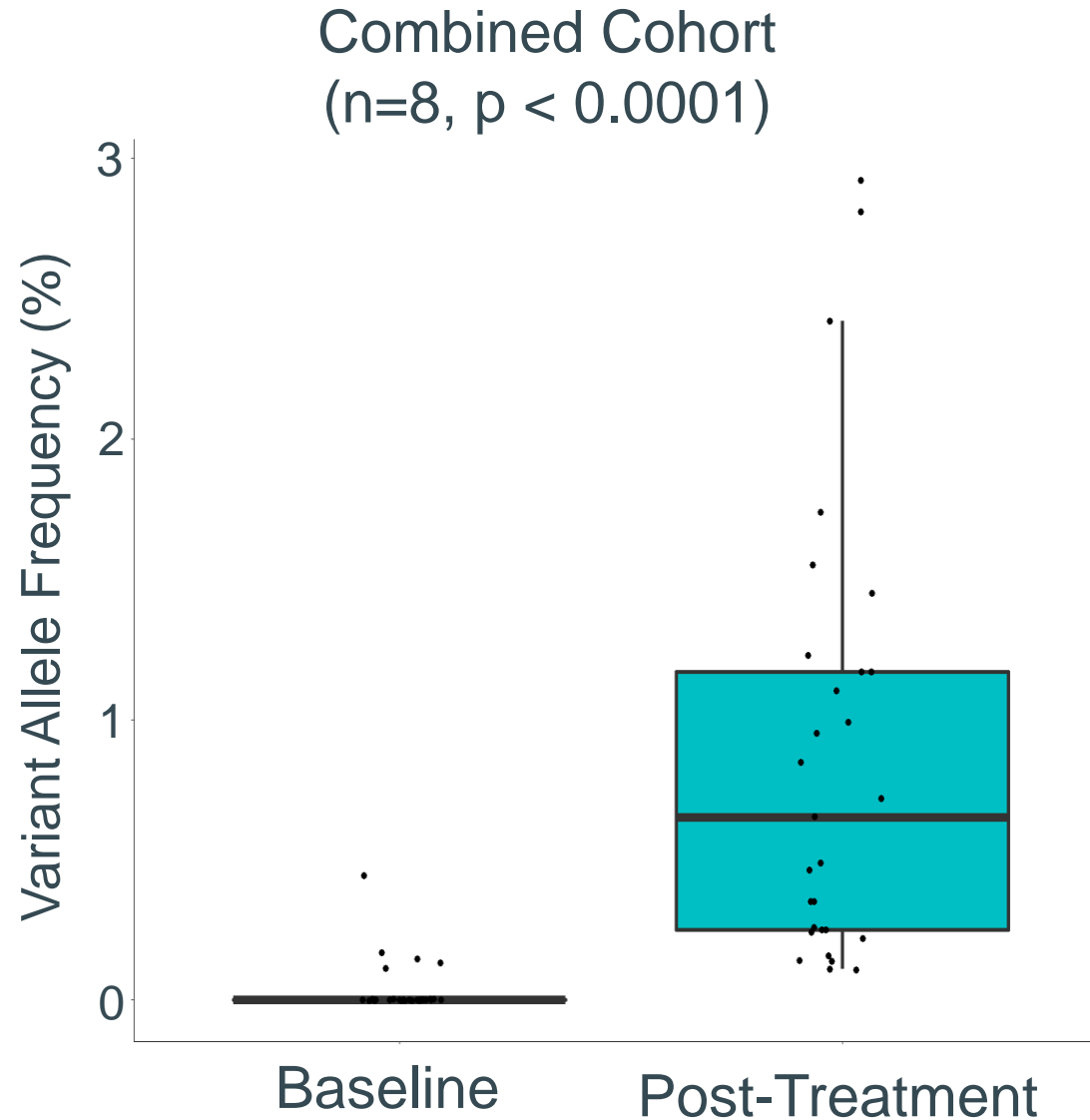
Patient 7 Variants (low VAF)



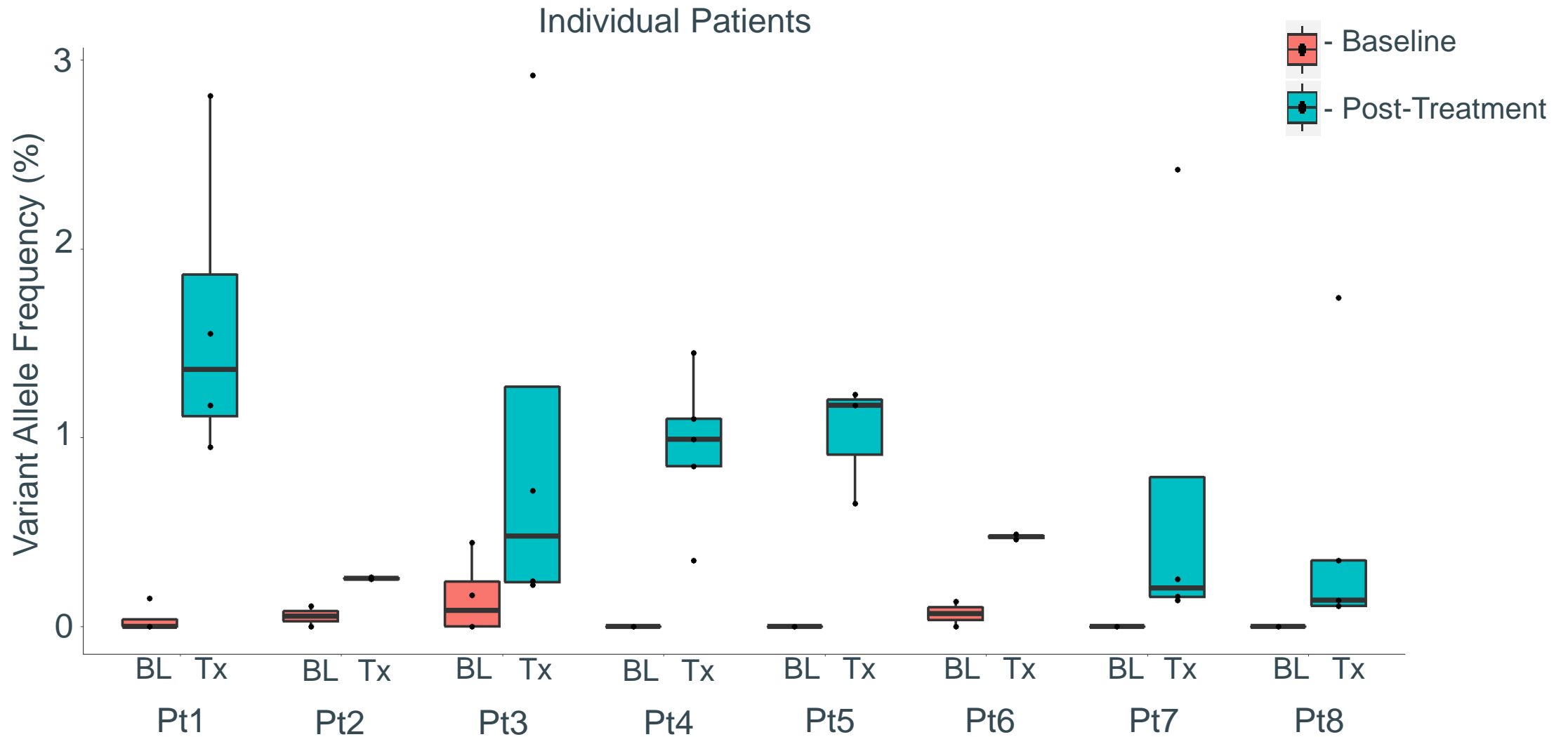
Period of CtDNA enrichment peaks between 7 and 10 days after the initial SBRT fraction in Patient 8



Radiation induces a 25-fold average ctDNA enrichment across entire Stage I NSCLC cohort



CtDNA enrichment is not uniform across Stage I NSCLC cohort



Recap and ongoing efforts

- 55-fold enrichment of ctDNA from SBRT within days of initial fraction from n=8 patients suspicious for stage I NSCLC
- Biopsy acquisition underway for tissue WES to validate *de novo* calls made with cfDNA DIDA-Seq
- Continue to sequence growing cohort samples
- Study continues to enroll patients and should exceed initial target of 20 participants

Clinical and diagnostic utilization

- Ideal for early-detection and mutation profiling, particularly in cases of un-characterized masses and unbiopsiable tumors

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