

Frederick National Laboratory for Cancer Research



Center for Advanced Preclinical Research

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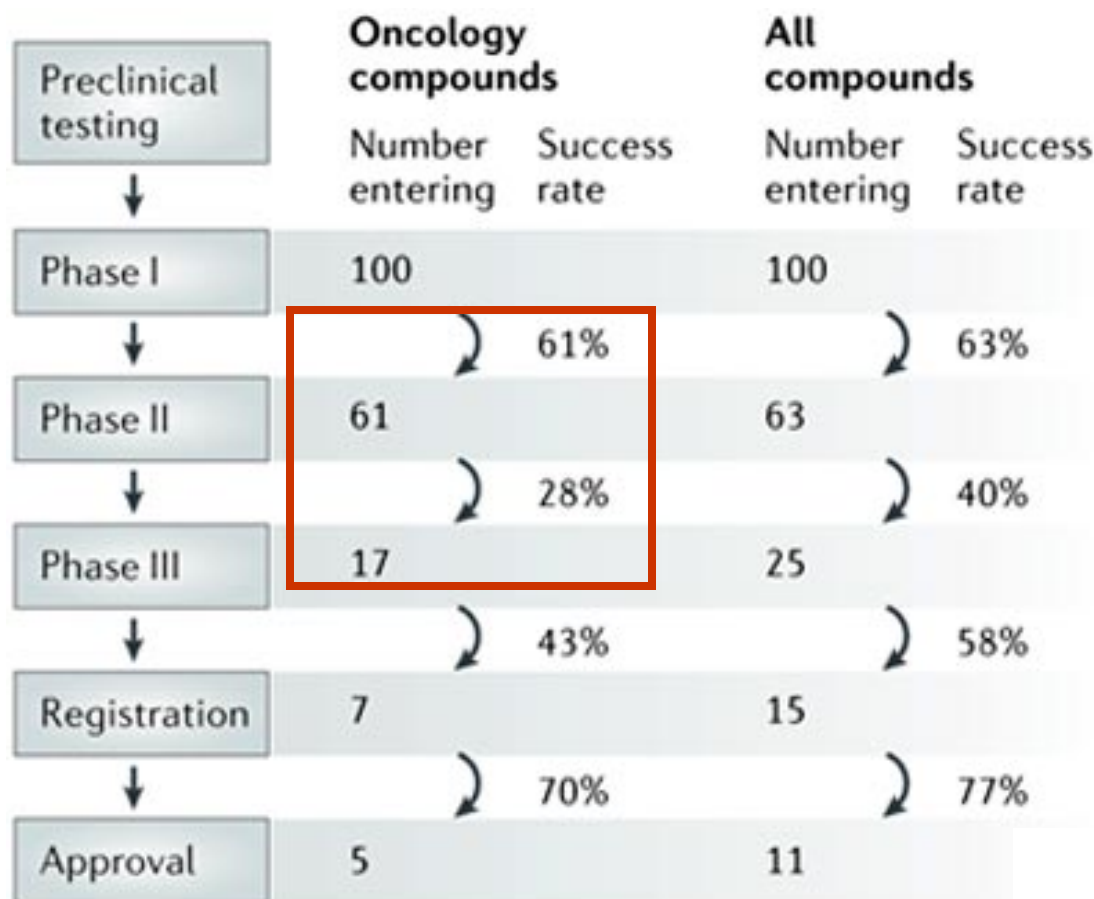
November 9th, 2013



The Frederick National Laboratory is a federally funded research and development center operated by SAIC-Frederick, Inc., for the National Cancer Institute

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES • National Institutes of Health • National Cancer Institute

Current Cancer Drug Development



*adapted from: Sharpless and DePinho;
Nature Reviews Drug Discovery '06*

Emerging Strategies in Cancer Modeling



+

PATIENTS are *THE* target for care

-

disease complexity
access to tissue
limited experimental variables
cost
limited patient resource

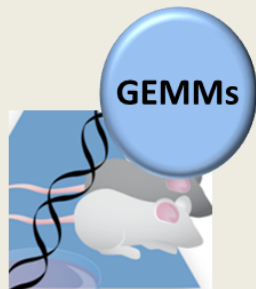


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patient-derived tumors
experimental replicates

-

lacks immunobiology
mouse stroma
bypasses initiation/progression
change possible



+

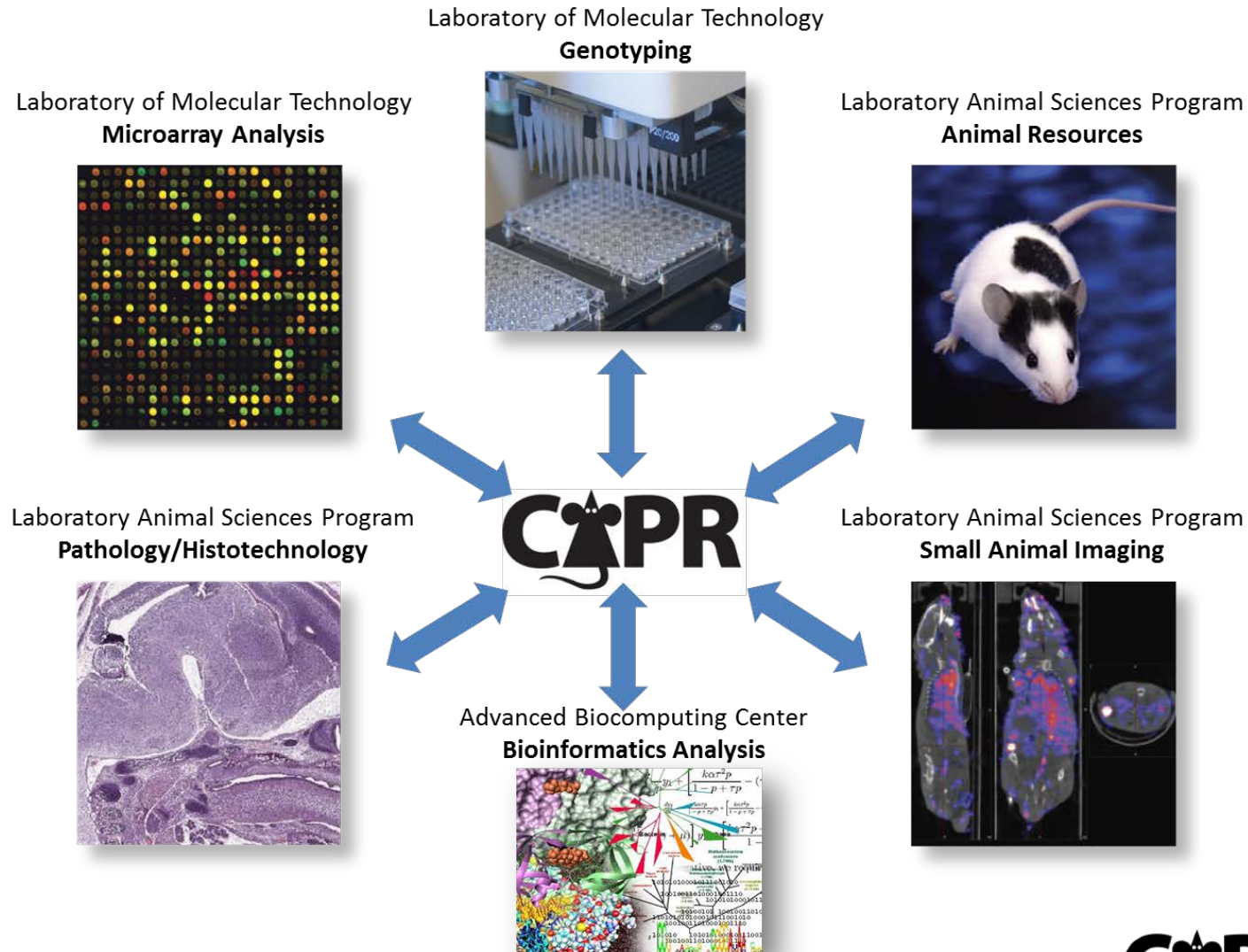
initiation to progression
pathway-specific engineering
intact immune system
experimental replicates

-

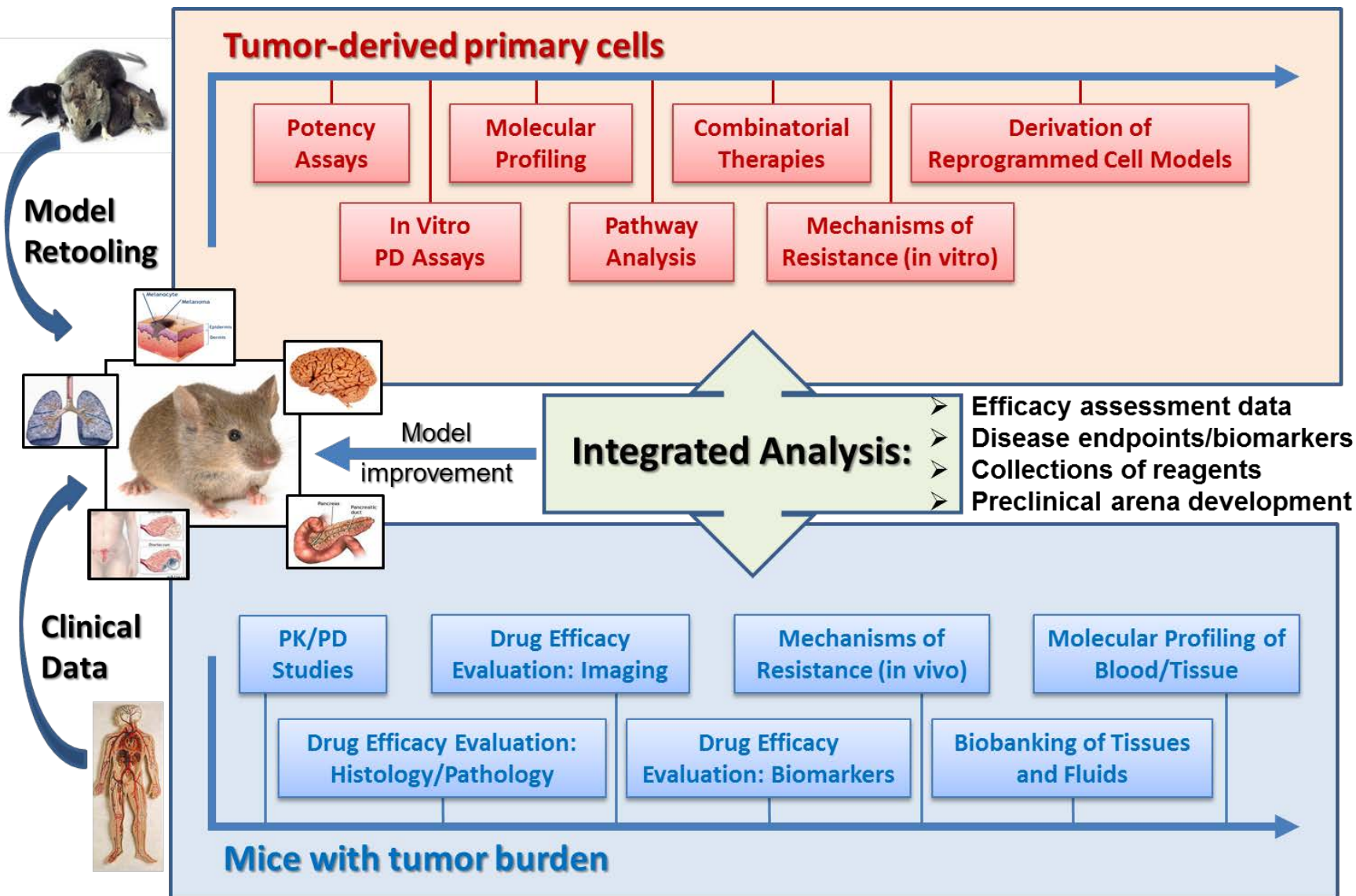
not human
complex experimental systems
biology often not relevant to disease

Develop strategies for effective preclinical evaluation in *genetically and biologically engineered murine cancer models*
AND to facilitate routine application in clinical research for *optimal* outcomes in cancer patient management.

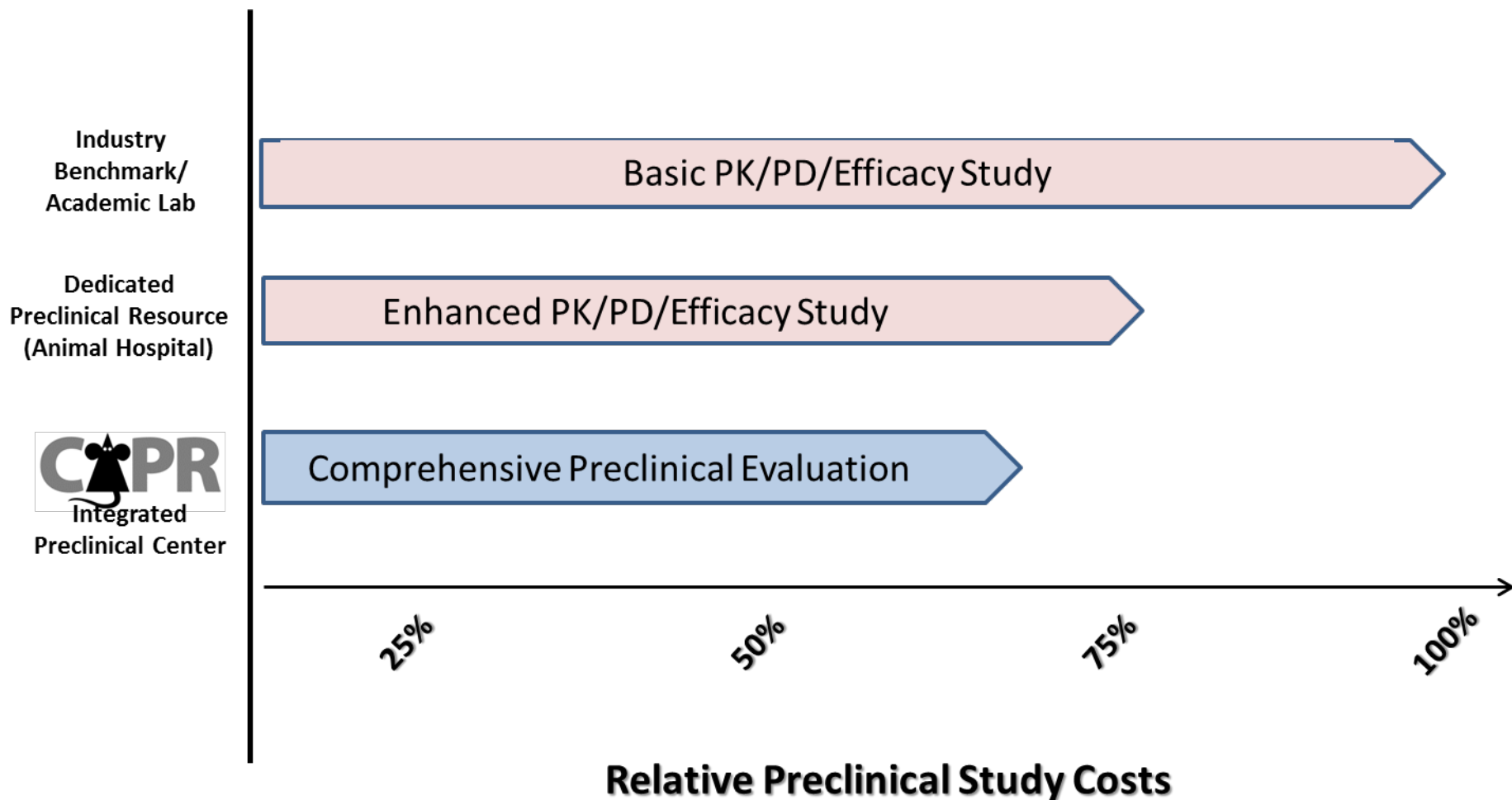
Integration with FNLCR Core Facilities



CAPR Processes



Resource-Effective Preclinical Development



CAPR Portfolio of Preclinical Models

Models in Therapeutic/Biomarker Evaluation

Model Type

Genetic Events Induction Mode

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer:
➤ Lung Adenocarcinoma
➤ Squamous Cell Carcinoma

➤ EGFR-L858R
➤ EGFR-L858R/T790M
➤ Lkb1/Kras
➤ Doxycycline
➤ Adeno-Cre/Lenti-Cre

➤ Anaplastic Astrocytoma III
➤ Glioblastoma

➤ pRb/Kras/PTEN
➤ Tamoxifen/Adeno-Cre
➤ Orthotopic

➤ Serous Ovarian Carcinoma

➤ pRb/p53/Brca1/Brca2
➤ Tamoxifen/Adeno-Cre
➤ Orthotopic

Models in Characterization

Model Type

Genetic Events Induction Mode

➤ Prostate Carcinoma

➤ pRb/PTEN
➤ Tamoxifen

➤ Small Cell Lung Cancer

➤ pRb/p53
➤ Lenti-Cre

➤ Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma

➤ p53/Kras
➤ *de novo*

➤ Melanoma

➤ BRAF-V600E
➤ HGF/SF
➤ UV
➤ Tamoxifen

Erlotinib-Resistant huEGFR T790M-L858R Driven NSCLC

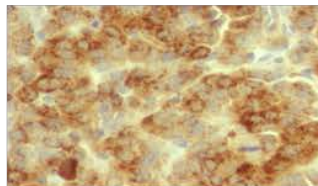
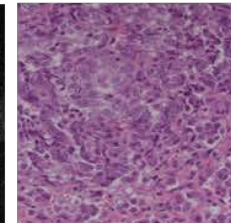
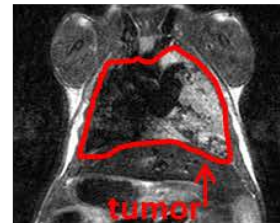
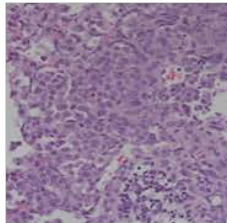
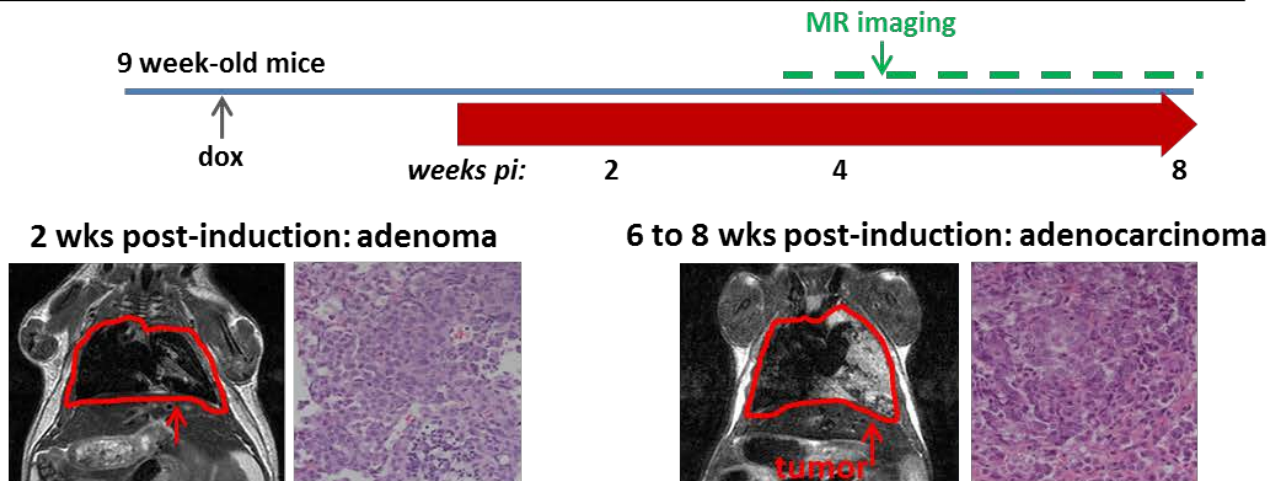


Inducible event:

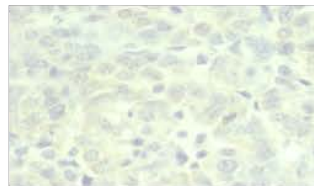
*EGFR T790M-L858R

via *TgCCSP-rtTA* and Tet-op (EGFR TL)

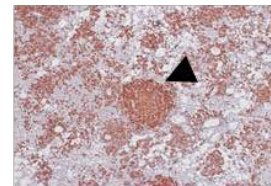
De novo model: induction by dox feed



SPC



C10

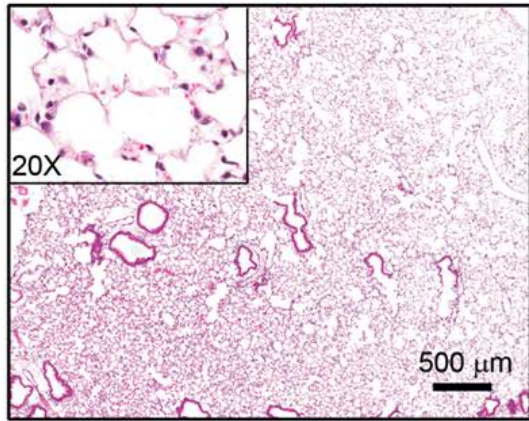


EGFR

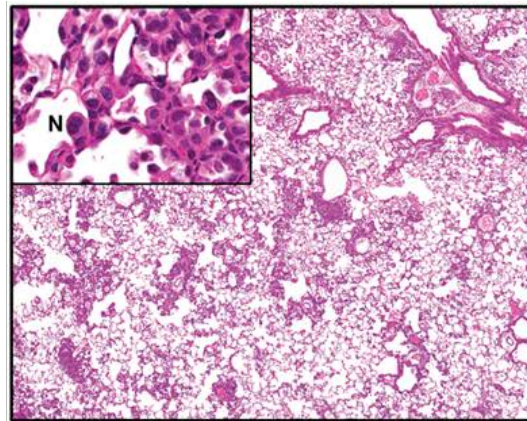
*Collaborator: Kwok-Kin Wong, DFCI

CAPR Veterinary Pathology Scoring System: Lung

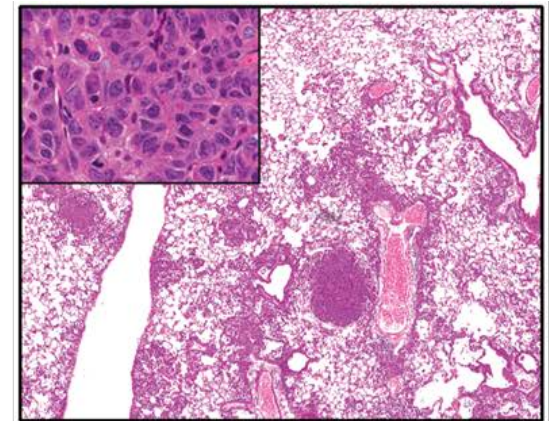
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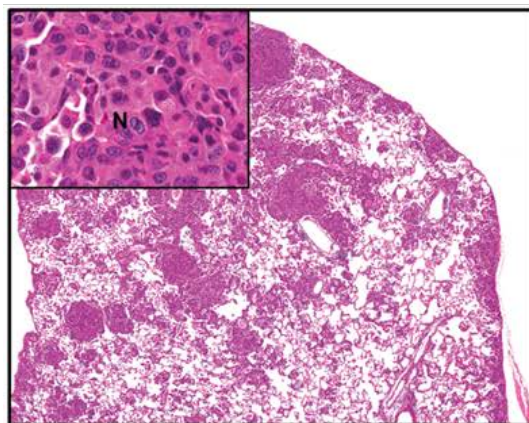
0=No Lesions



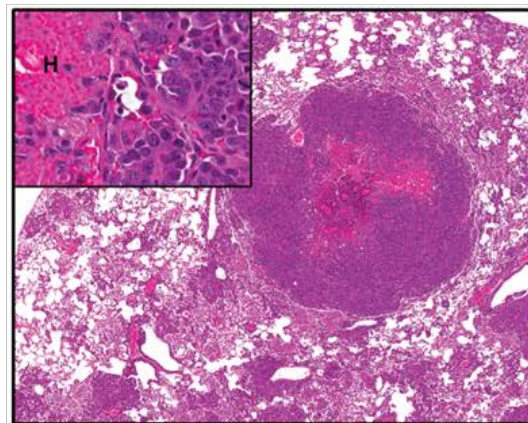
1=Minimal



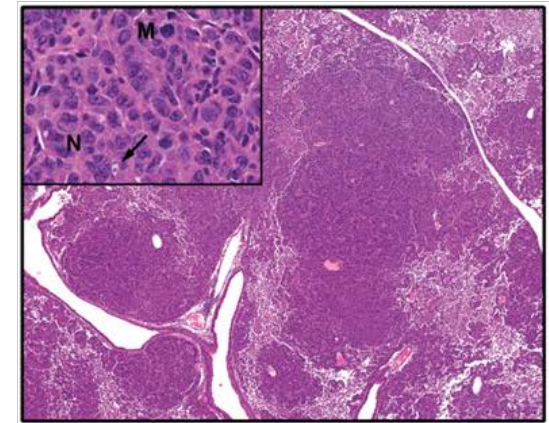
2=Mild



3=Moderate

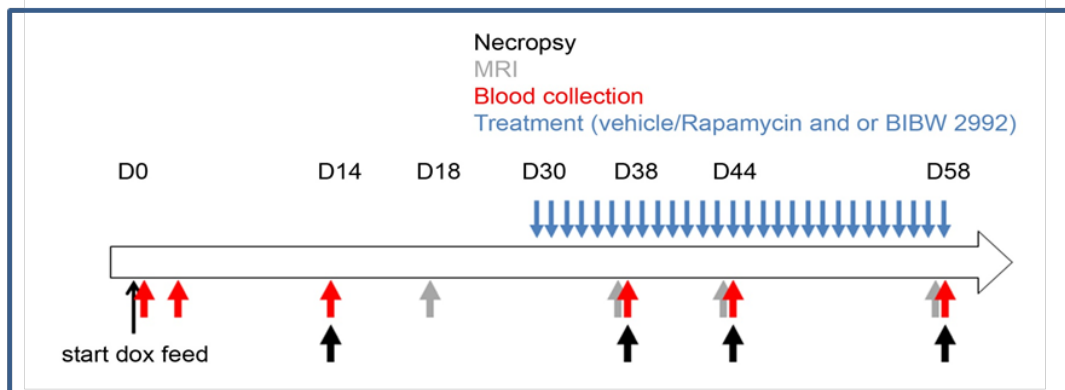


4=Severe



5=Most Severe

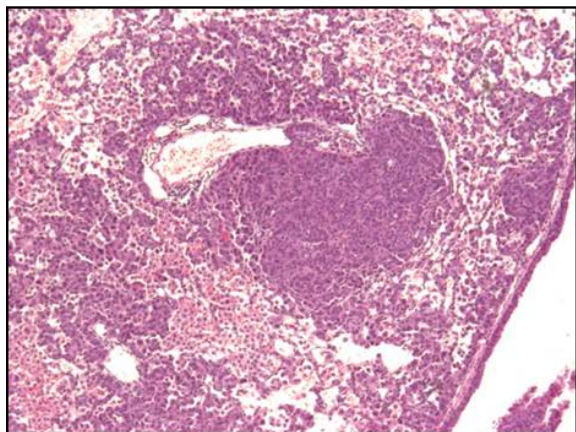
Integrated Treatment Response Study in NSCLC Model: Summary



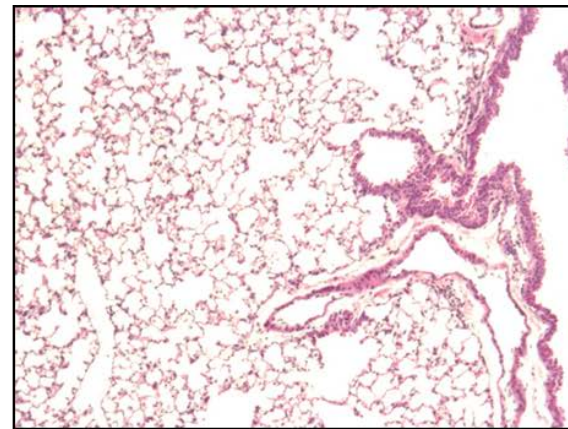
- treatment for 1 week, 2 weeks or 4 weeks/concurrent blood and tissue biomarker study
- 160 mice in drug treatment study (including add'l PK/PD); 46 mice assessed for tumor induction

- ❖ Unbiased histopathology scoring by a veterinary pathologist
- ❖ Quantitative IHC with proliferation markers using an automated counting system
- ❖ Quantitative imaging (MRI) analysis
- ❖ Evaluation of drug levels and drug target response in blood and lung (PK/PD)
- ❖ Temporal assessment of lung tumorigenesis (transcription)
- ❖ Temporal assessment of lung tumorigenesis (metabolites)
- ❖ Molecular (transcriptional/metabolic) response to drug treatment at 3 time points during efficacy evaluation
- ❖ Integrated gene expression and metabolic pathway profiling; potential tumor progression and treatment response biomarkers, therapy-induced feedback loops

MRI and Pathology Confirmation of Drug Treatment Response

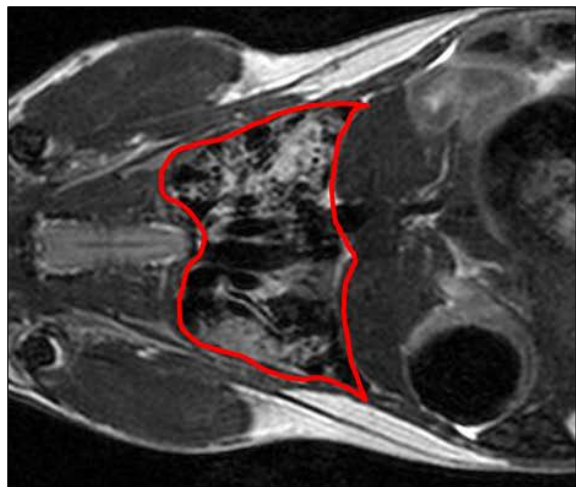


Post-treatment
histology: minimal
to no remaining
lesions

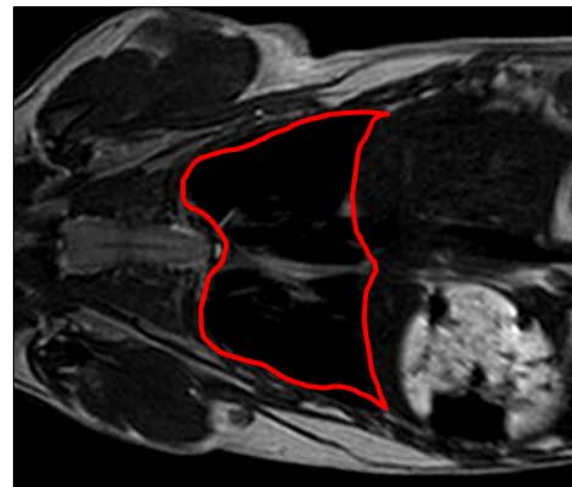


BIBW2992+Rapamycin
(4 weeks treatment)

Pre-treatment



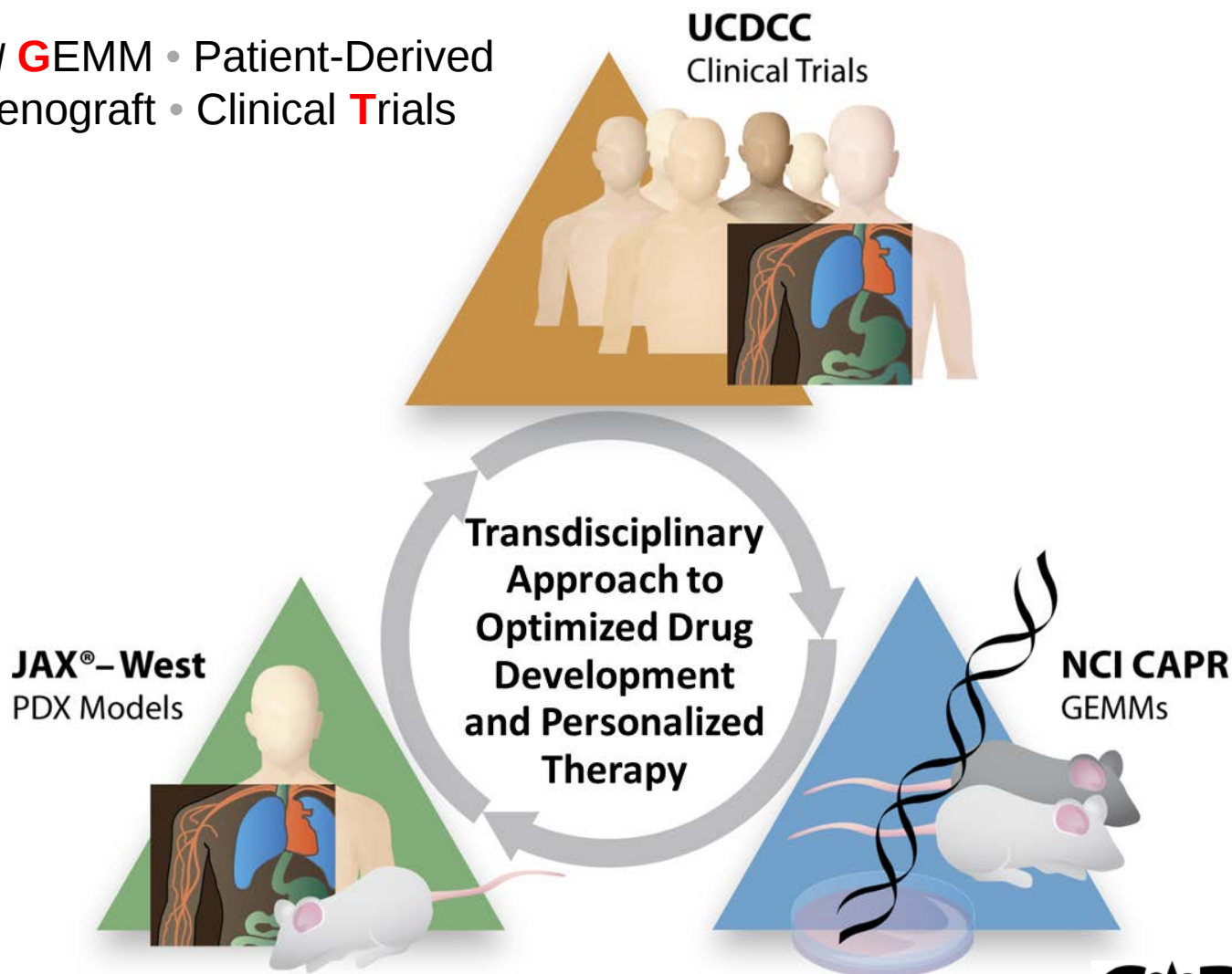
MRI scans:
Regression of
diffuse masses



iGXT Platform™

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integrated **G**EMM • Patient-Derived
Tumor **X**enograft • Clinical **T**rials

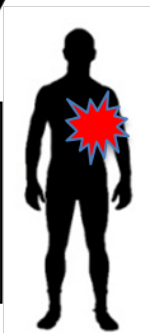


Optimal Preclinical Guidance via Cross-Model/Cross-Species Unbiased Evaluation


disease appropriate, pathway-
specific GEMs/GDAs


Patient-derived xenografts
(PDXs)

Consenting,
therapy-eligible
patient with
core biopsy



Patient (therapy-naïve)

therapeutic

Patient –therapy
resistant (prior
response, now PD)

Patient therapy-
refractory

Standard of care (SOC)

AND

SOC+ drug A

AND

SOC+ drug B

AND

Drug A + drug B

SOC

OR

SOC + drug A

OR

SOC + drug B

distinct target
and therapy

Combined Systems Biology Analyses
biomarkers/drug responses

Questions

Answers