



PARPi Resistance – Mechanisms, Diagnosis and Solutions

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Emergence of PARPi resistance

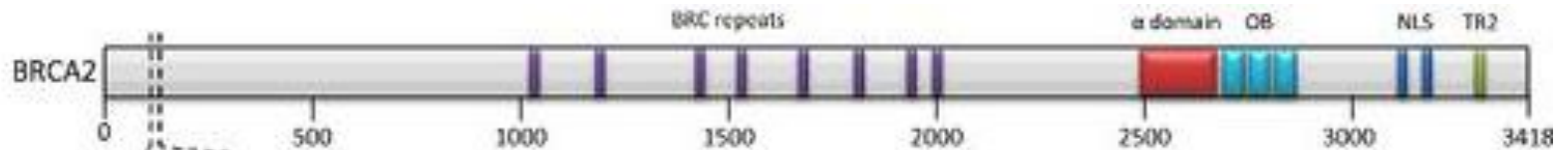
	PFS – BRCA mut	DOR – BRCA mut	PFS – BRCA WT / LOH high	DoR – BRCA WT / LOH high
Olaparib / rec. OvCa	7mo	7.4-8.0mo		
Olaparib / maintenance	11.2mo		7.4mo	
Rucaparib / rec. OvCa	12.8mo	9.2mo	5.7mo	10.8mo
Rucaparib / maintenance	16.6mo		13.6mo	

gBRCA mut OvCa – RR ranges from 30% to 60%, depending on platinum resistance status and # of previous treatment lines

Mechanisms – *BRCA* reversion mutations

B

L031



WTsequence

AAATGGATCAAGCAGATGATGTTTCCCTGTCCACTTCTAATTCCTGGCTGGTCTTACAATGTACACATGTACAA
 K--M--D--Q--A--D--D--V--S--C--P--L--L--N--S--C--L--S--E--S--P--V--V--L--Q--C--T--H--V--T

Germline mutation
 c.407delA
 150 AA

AAATGGATCAAGCAGATGATGTTTCCCTGTCCACTTCTAATTCCTGGCTGGTCTTACAATGTACACATGTACAA
 K--M--D--Q--A--D--D--V--S--C--P--L--L--N--L--V--L--V--K--V--L--L--P--Y--N--V--H--K--STOP

Reversion mutation
 c.402_413delTCTAAA
 TTCTTG
 3414 AA

AAATGGATCAAGCAGATGATGTTTCCCTGTCCACTTCTTCTTAAAGAAAGTCTTCTTGTCTTACAATGTACACATGTACAA
 K--M--D--Q--A--D--D--V--S--C--P--L--L--I--S--F--S--P--V--V--L--Q--C--T--H--V--T
 ORF restored →

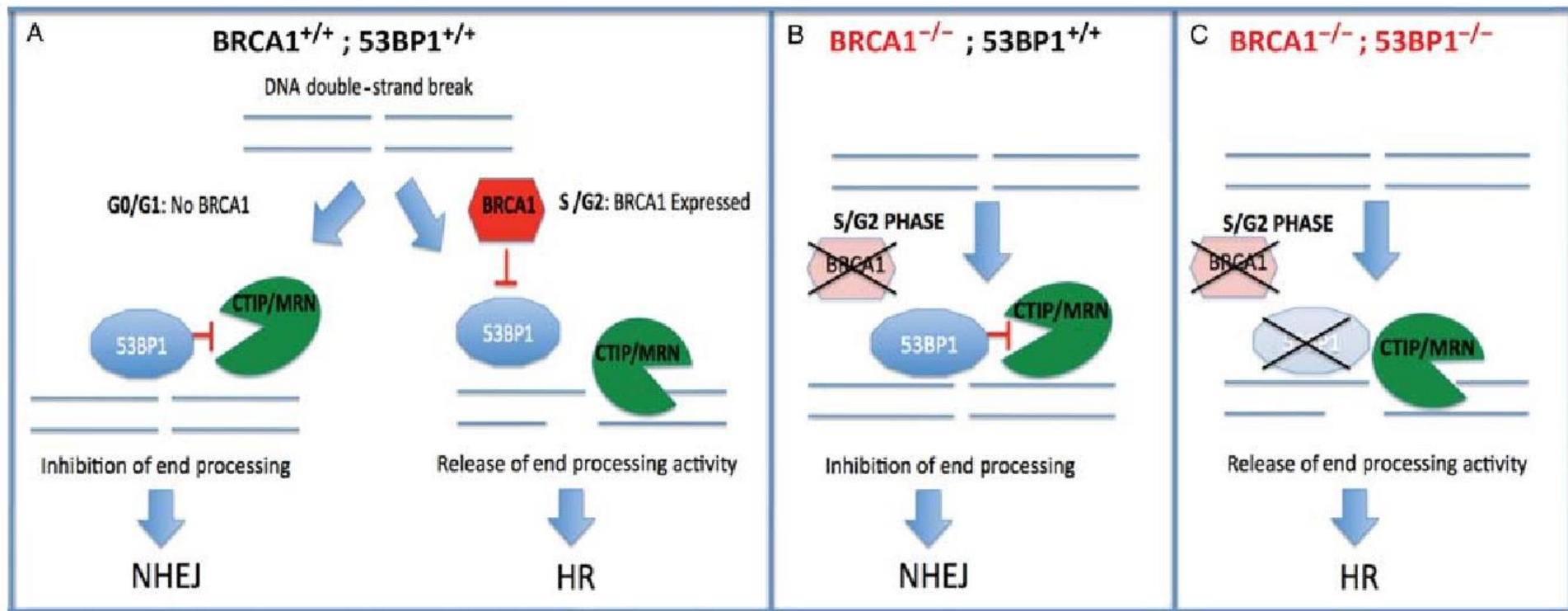
Reversion mutation
 c.389_406delTTTCT
 GTCCACTTCTAAA
 3412 AA

AAATGGATCAAGCAGATGATGTTTCCCTGTCCACTTCTAATTCCTGGCTGGTCTTACAATGTACACATGTACAA
 K--M--D--Q--A--D--D--V--S--C--P--L--L--D--S--C--L--S--E--S--P--V--V--L--Q--C--T--H--V--T
 ORF restored →

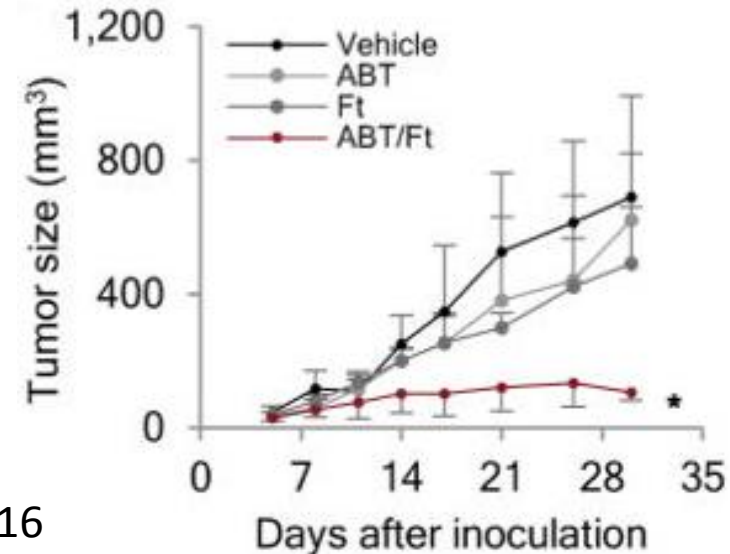
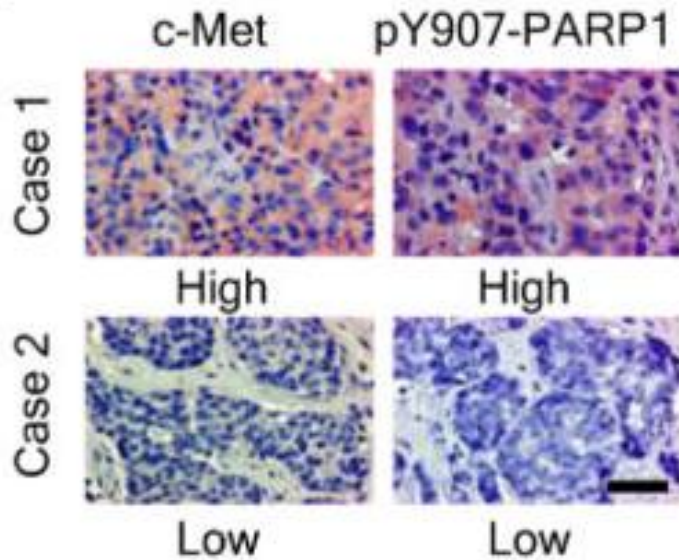
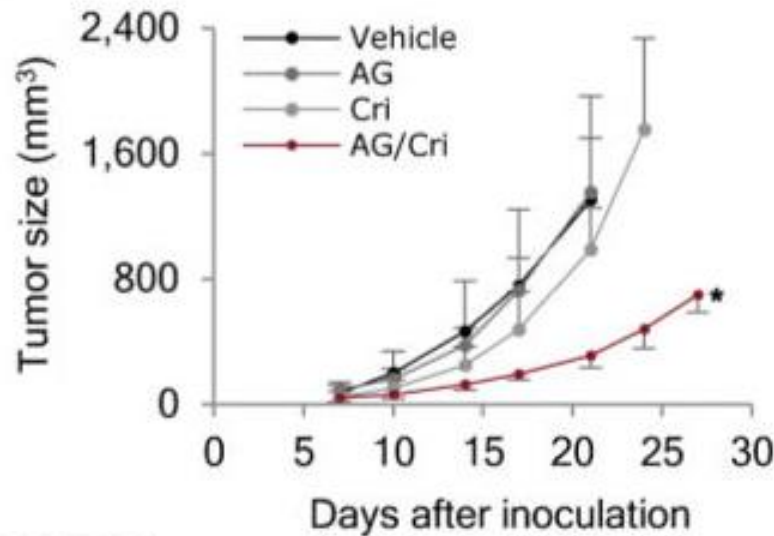
BRCA reversion mutation - facts

- Occurs in ~30% of recurrent OvCa
- 95% are platinum-resistant
- More common in BRCA2 carriers (46%) than BRCA1 (19%).
- Occurs in 10% of primary OvCa tumors of women who had previous breast cancer and treated with chemo
- Probably induced by DNA-damaging agents.

Other mechanisms – 53BP1 inactivation



Other mechanisms – c-MET activation



Du et al. Nat Med 2016

Additional mechanisms of PARPi resistance

- wt BRCA retention and copy number gain (Maxwell et al. Nat Comm 2017; Lheureux et al. JCO 2017)
- Loss of wtBRCA allele promoter methylation (Ter Brugge et al. JNCI 2016)
- p-glycoprotein drug efflux transporter (Durmus et al. Phar Res 2014)
- mTOR pathway activation and S6 phosphorylation (Sun et al. Oncotarget 2014)
- miRNA-622 OE and restriction of NHEJ (Choi et al. Cell Reports 2016)

Predictive biomarkers for PARPi resistance

- *BRCA* reversion mutations can be detected using cfDNA in 20% of platinum-resistant OvCa patients, 40% of platinum and/or PARPi pre-treated BrCa patients and in PrCa patients previously treated with PARPi (and no platinum-based chemo).
- Multiple sub-clonal variants → requires NGS techniques of detection

Long-term PARPi response

- Study 19 – 37/136 OvCa patients are LT responders (>2y)
- 32/37 received Olaparib
- *BRCA* mut , HRD-score >42, and Olaparib treatment were significantly associated with LT response.
- No molecular biomarker identified

Possible solutions for PARPi resistance?

- Improve predictive biomarkers
- Avoid platinum before PARPi- is that possible?
- Combination therapy trials with:
 - mTOR pathway inhibitors
 - HDAC inhibitors
 - HSP90 inhibitors
 - c-MET inhibitors
 - WEE1 inhibitors

Thank you

