

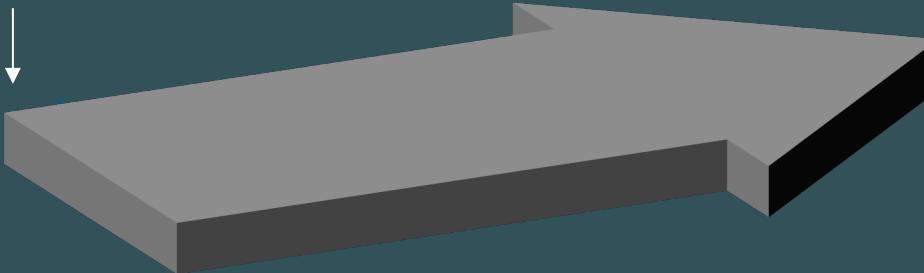
Γενετικοί βιοδείκτες στις λεμφικές κακοήθειες στην εποχή της Ιατρικής Ακριβείας

Αναστασία Χατζηδημητρίου
Διευθύντρια Ερευνών, INEB | EKETA



INSTITUTE OF APPLIED BIOSCIENCES
ΙΝΣΤΙΤΟΥΤΟ ΕΦΑΡΜΟΣΜΕΝΩΝ ΒΙΟΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΩΝ
CENTRE for RESEARCH and TECHNOLOGY-HELLAS

2013



Διευθυντής: Κώστας Σταματόπουλος



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CENTRE for RESEARCH and TECHNOLOGY-HELLAS

CERTIFICATIONS



ISO 27001:2013
for Information Security
Management System

— designed and maintained since 2018



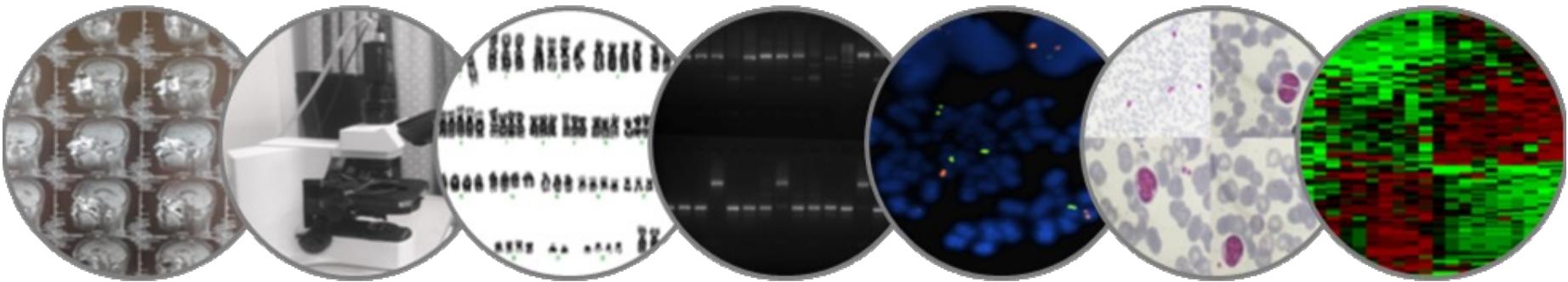
Production Management and Analysis
of Big Volume Biodata originated from
bioanalysis and real - world evidence



ISO 22301:2019
for Business Continuity
Management System

— since 2021

Μελέτη του Καρκίνου



Βελτιωμένη κατανόηση
της βιολογίας

Καινοτομία στη
διάγνωση

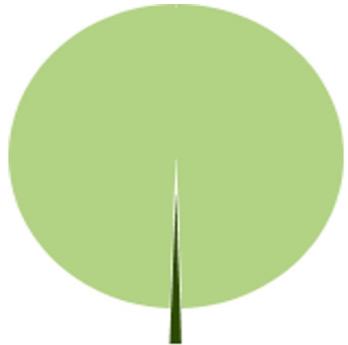
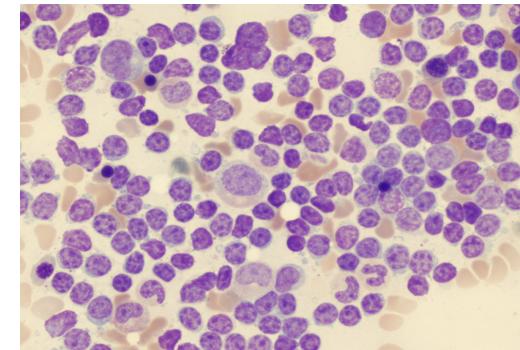
Επικέντρωση στις Β λεμφικές κακοήθειες

Χρόνια Λεμφοκυτταρική Λευχαιμία

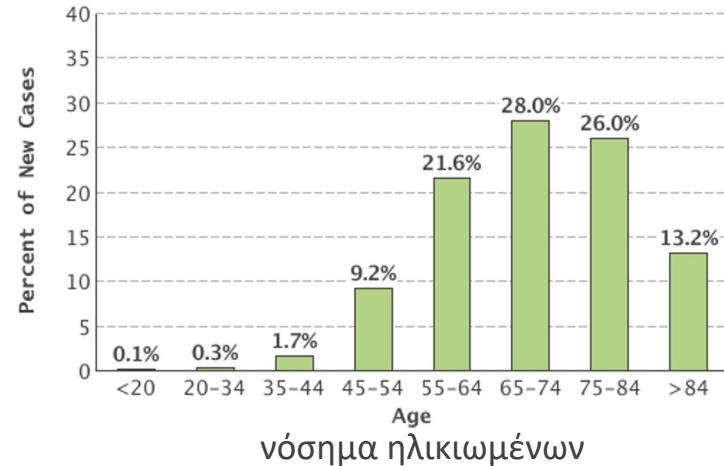
Ανίατη – παρά τη σημαντική πρόοδο

Αόρατη – κατά τη διάγνωση, 85% των ασθενών δεν έχουν συμπτώματα

Απρόβλεπτη – μακρά επιβίωση vs. επιθετική κλινική πορεία
αντικατοπτρίζει την υποκείμενη βιολογική ετερογένεια



σπάνιος καρκίνος



α. Βασική και Μεταφραστική Έρευνα

ΒΙΟΔΕΙΚΤΕΣ

εξωγενείς → μικροπεριβάλλον

- Σηματοδότηση (Β κυτταρικός υποδοχέας - Γονίδια IG..)

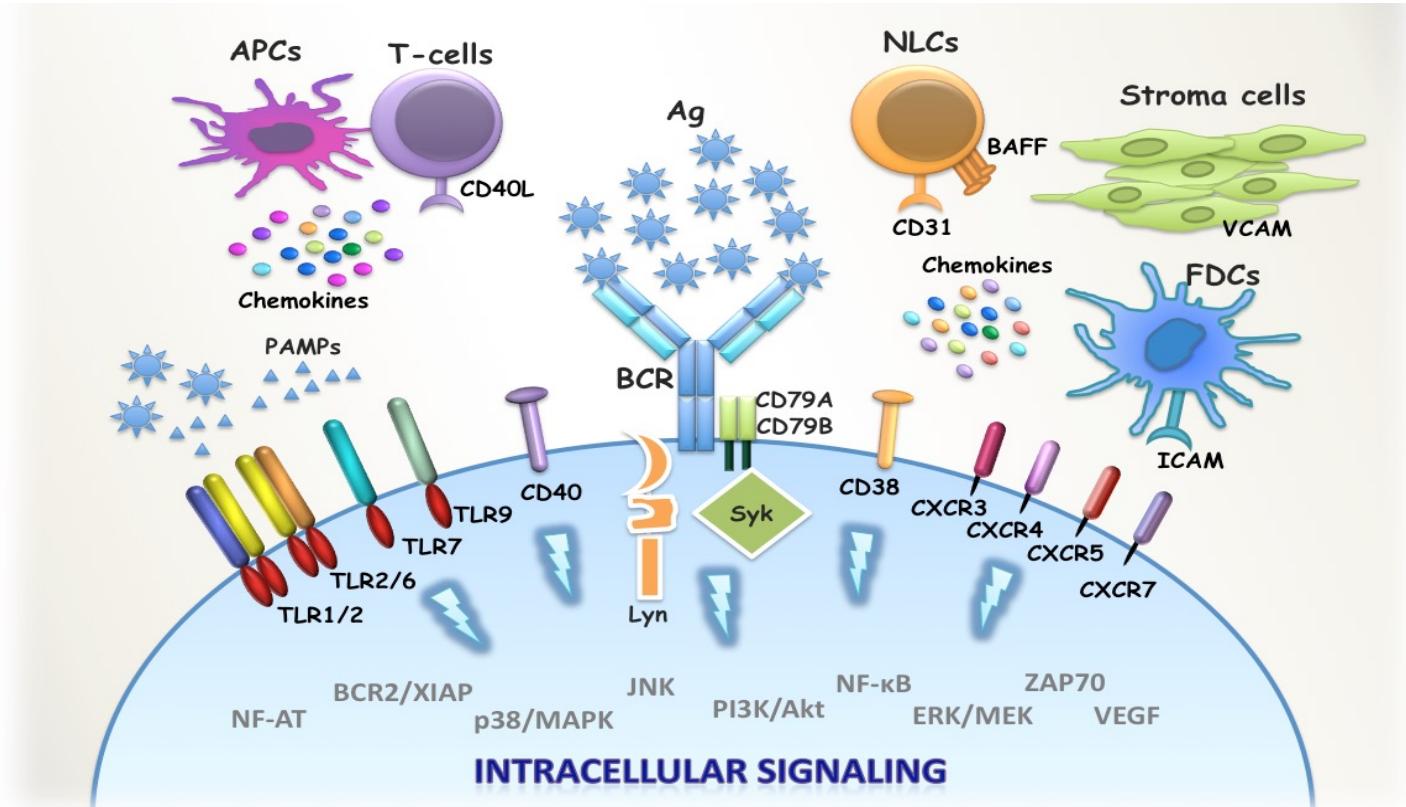
ενδογενείς → λευχαιμικά κύτταρα

- Γενωμικές βλάβες - del(13q), del(11q), +12, del(17p)
- Σωματικές μεταλλάξεις - *TP53*, *NOTCH1*, *SF3B1*...
- Άλλοιωμένα πρότυπα μεθυλίωσης DNA

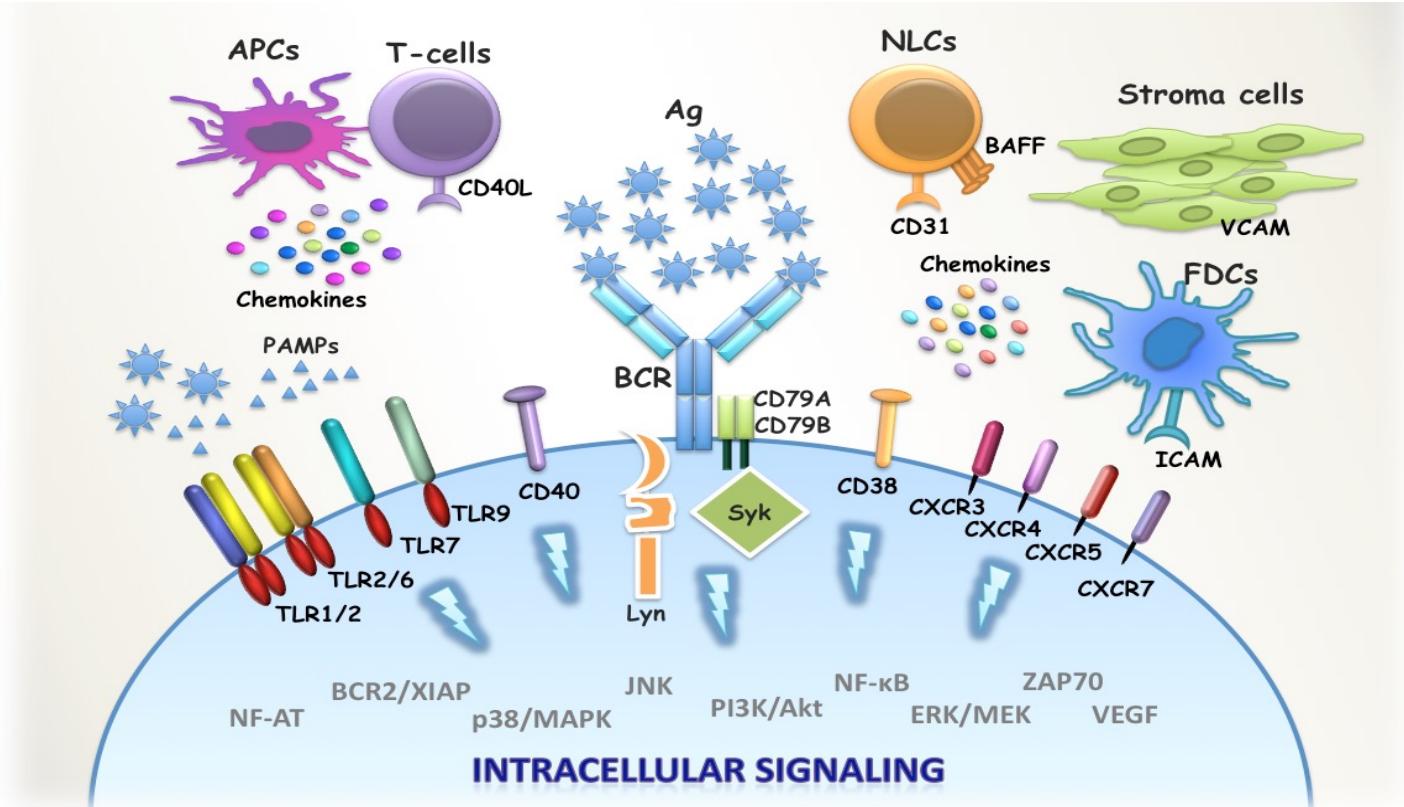
1. Εξωγενείς Βιοδείκτες – Μικροπεριβάλλον

Όριμα Β λευκοφοκύτταρα

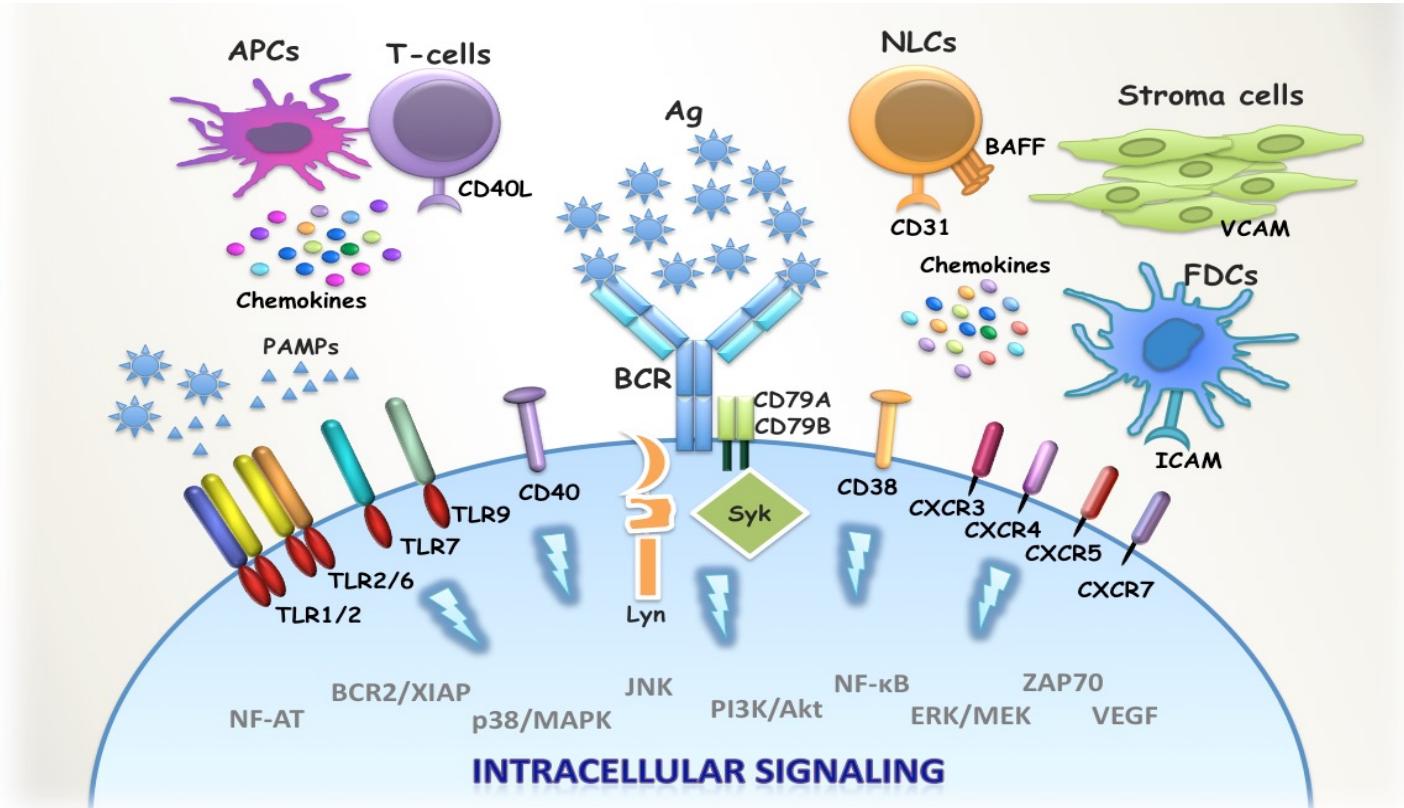
στιχομυθία με το μικροπεριβάλλον



αλληλεπιδράσεις με το μικροπεριβάλλον αναγνώριση σημάτων

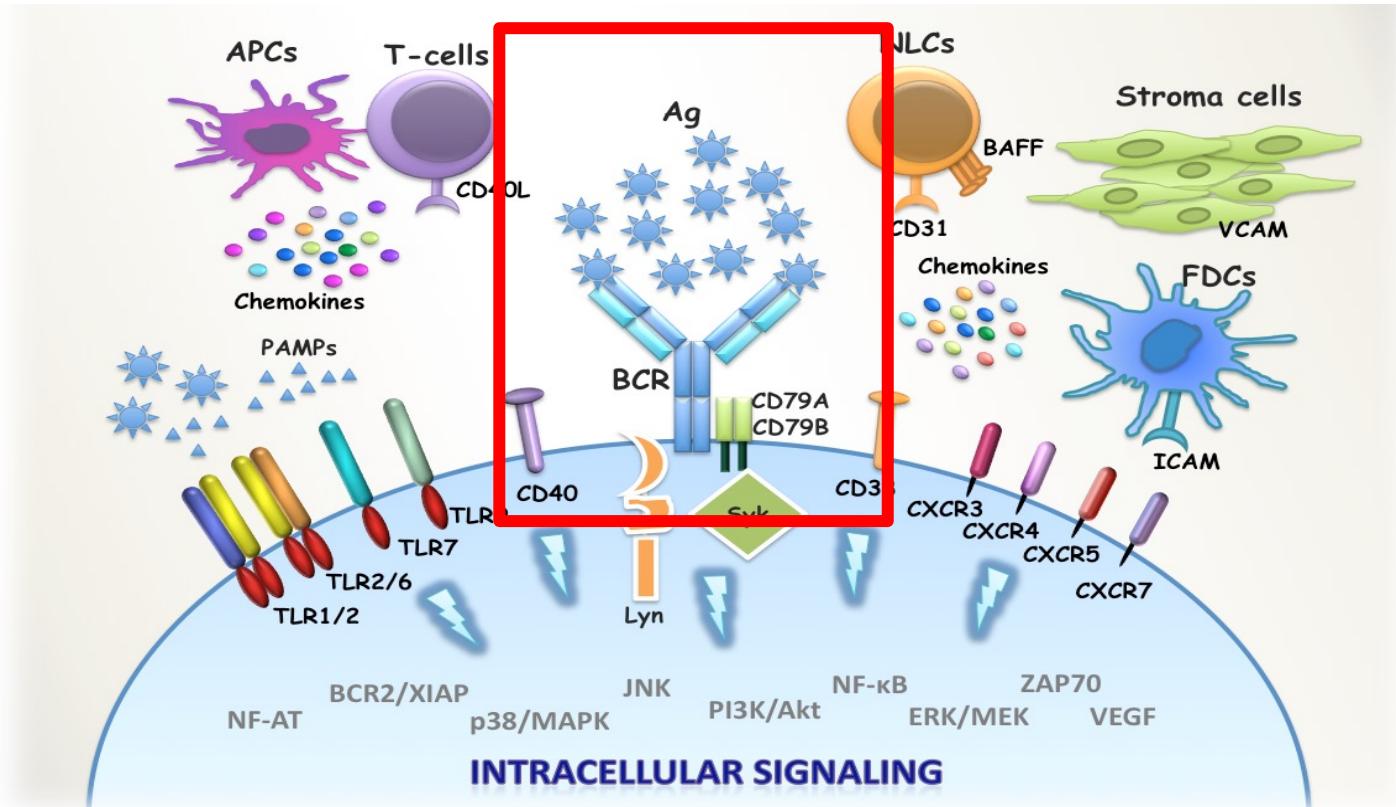


αλληλεπιδράσεις με το μικροπεριβάλλον υποδοχείς



Β κυτταρικός υποδοχέας

μια μοναδική μοριακή υπογραφή για κάθε Β κλώνο



Ποικιλότητα Ανοσοσφαιρινών

ΒΑΡΙΑ ΑΛΥΣΙΔΑ

~150 λειτουργικά γονίδια



39-46 IGKVx 23 IGHJx 6 IGHD

ΣΥΝΔΥΑΣΤΙΚΗ
ΠΟΙΚΙΛΟΤΗΤΑ

33-37 IGKVx 5 IGKJ & 30-33 IGLV x 4-5 IGLJ

~6300 ΣΥΝΔΥΑΣΜΟΙ

~ 185+165 ΣΥΝΔΥΑΣΜΟΙ

ΣΥΝΔΕΤΙΚΗ
ΠΟΙΚΙΛΟΤΗΤΑ

Artemis, TdT
N-νουκλεοτίδια
P-νουκλεοτίδια



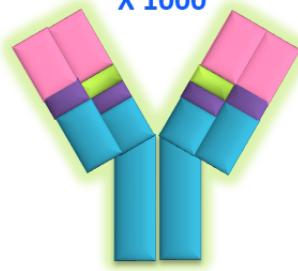
6.3×10^6



3.5×10^5

ΣΩΜΑΤΙΚΗ
ΥΠΕΡΜΕΤΑΛΛΑΞΙΓΕΝΕΣΗ

Μεταλλάξεις ΣΥΜ
X 1000

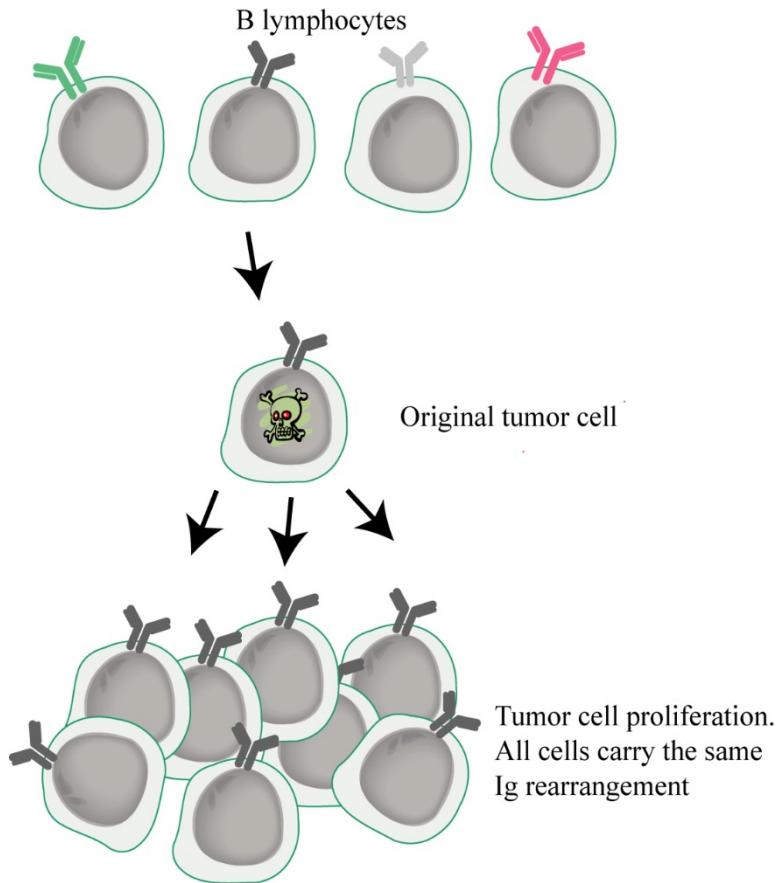


ανοσολογία και μαθηματικά

πιθανότητα να υπάρχουν δύο διαφορετικοί
Β κλώνοι με ταυτόσημη ανοσοσφαιρίνη

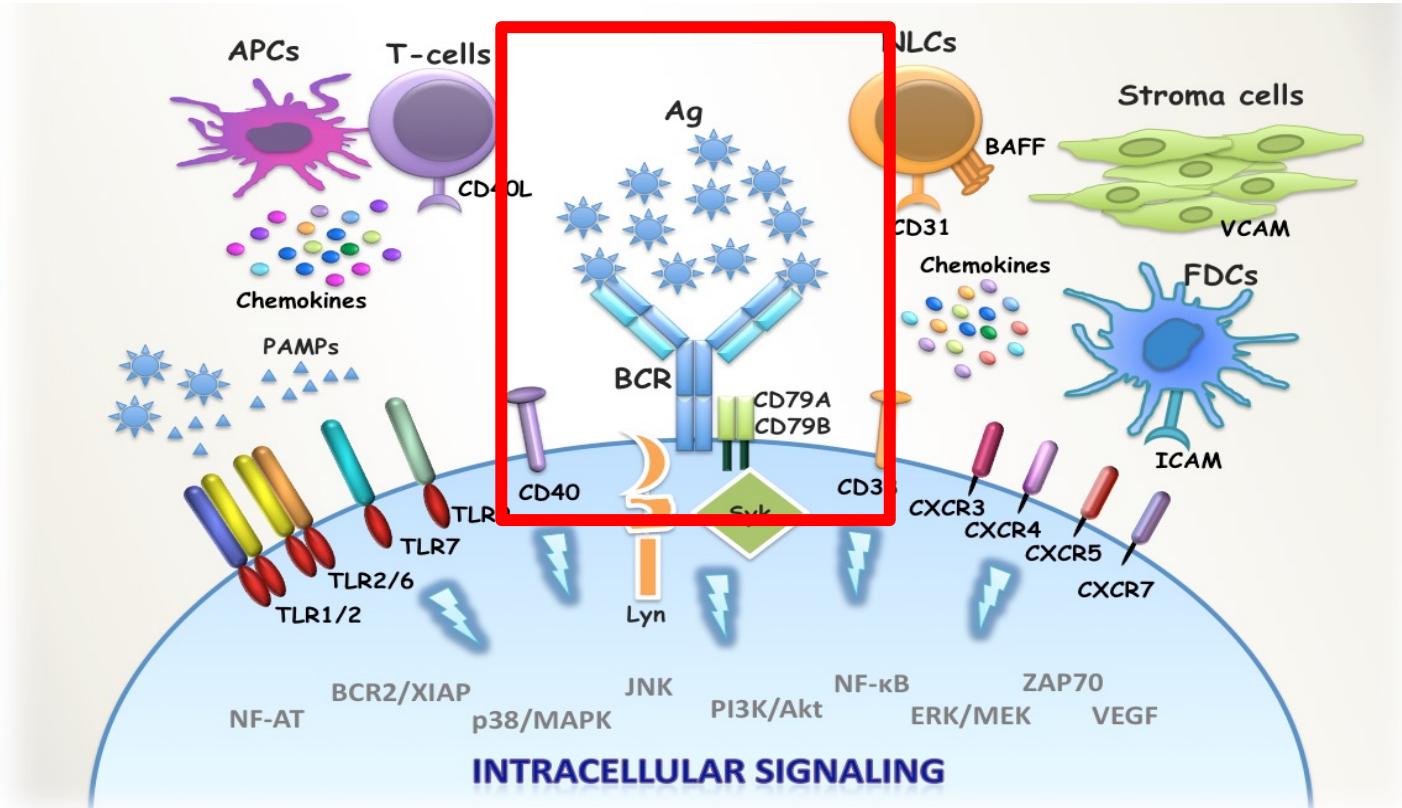
10⁻¹²

IG - ιδανικός κλωνικός δείκτης της XΛΛ



Β κυτταρικός υποδοχέας

κλειδί για την κατανόηση και τη θεραπεία της ΧΛΛ



Αντιγονικοί υποδοχείς και φυσική πορεία της ΧΛΛ *in vivo* ενδείξεις

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Targeting BTK with Ibrutinib in Relapsed Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

John C. Byrd, M.D., Richard R. Furman, M.D., Steven E. Coutre, M.D., Ian W. Flinn, M.D., Ph.D., Jan A. Burger, M.D., Ph.D., Kristie A. Blum, M.D., Barbara Grant, M.D., Jeff P. Sharman, M.D., Morton Coleman, M.D., William G. Wierda, M.D., Ph.D., Jeffrey A. Jones, M.D., M.P.H., Weiqiang Zhao, M.D., Ph.D., Nyla A. Heerema, Ph.D., Amy J. Johnson, Ph.D., Juthamas Sukbuntherng, Ph.D., Betty Y. Chang, Ph.D., Fong Clow, Sc.D., Eric Hedrick, M.D., Joseph J. Buggy, Ph.D., Danelle F. James, M.D., and Susan O'Brien, M.D.

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

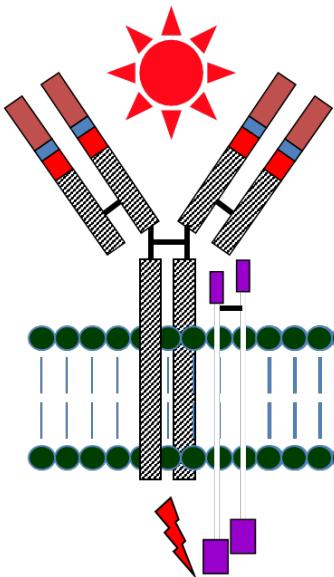
Idelalisib and Rituximab in Relapsed Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

Richard R. Furman, M.D., Jeff P. Sharman, M.D., Steven E. Coutre, M.D., Bruce D. Cheson, M.D., John M. Pagel, M.D., Ph.D., Peter Hillmen, M.B., Ch.B., Ph.D., Jacqueline C. Barrientos, M.D., Andrew D. Zelenetz, M.D., Ph.D., Thomas J. Kipps, M.D., Ph.D., Ian Flinn, M.D., Ph.D., Paolo Ghia, M.D., Ph.D., Herbert Eradat, M.D., Thomas Ervin, M.D., Nicole Lamanna, M.D., Bertrand Coiffier, M.D., Ph.D., Andrew R. Pettitt, Ph.D., F.R.C.Path., Shuo Ma, M.D., Ph.D., Stephan Stilgenbauer, M.D., Paula Cramer, M.D., Maria Aiello, M.A., Dave M. Johnson, B.S., Langdon L. Miller, M.D., Daniel Li, Ph.D., Thomas M. Jahn, M.D., Ph.D., Roger D. Dansey, M.D., Michael Hallek, M.D., and Susan M. O'Brien, M.D.

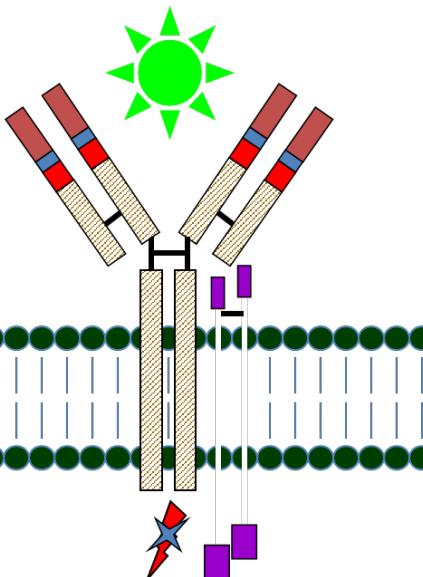
Αντιγονικοί υποδοχείς και φυσική πορεία της ΧΛΛ
ανοσογενετικές ενδείξεις

Σηματοδότηση μέσω Β κυτταρικού υποδοχέα

Κακή πρόγνωση



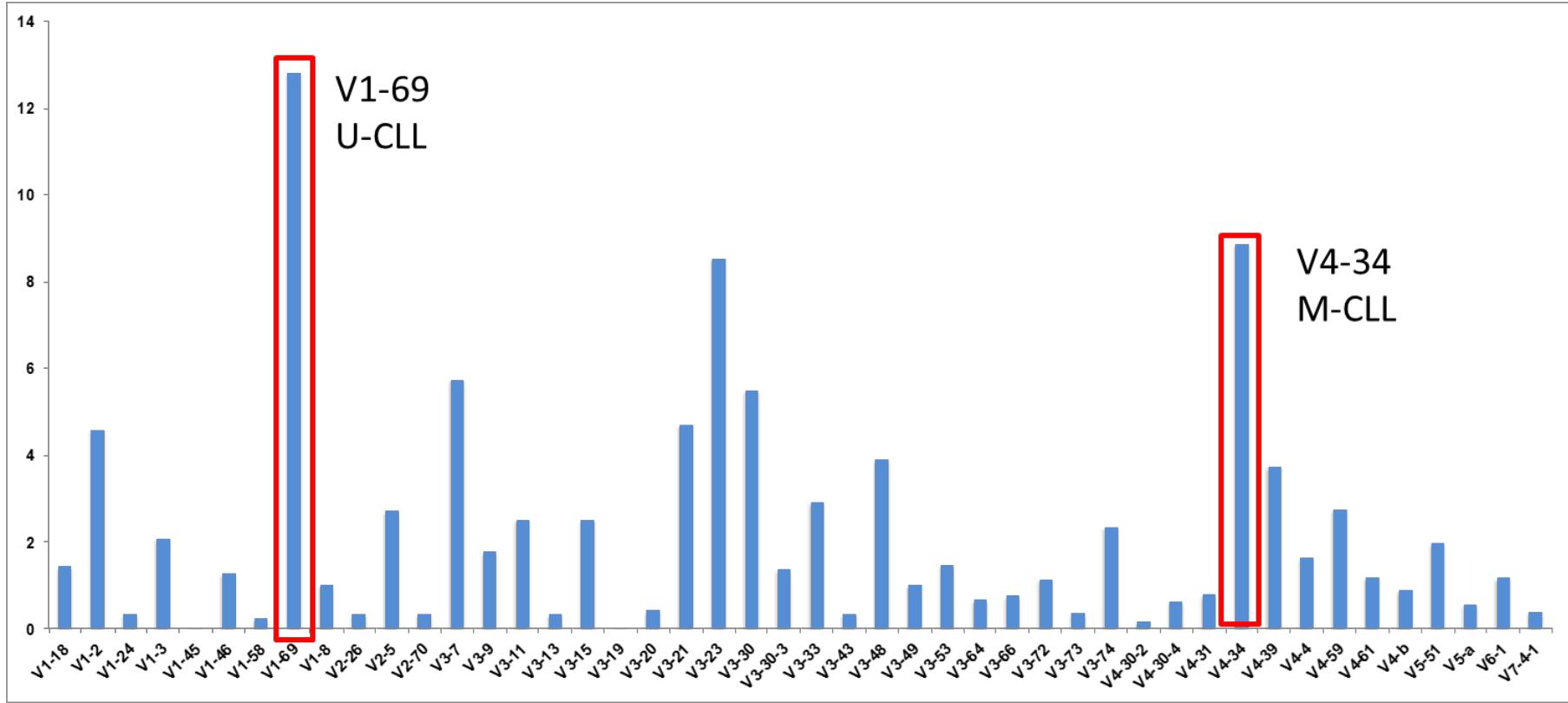
Καλή πρόγνωση



Επιβίωση, πολλαπλασιασμός

Zupo et al, 1996; Chen et al, 2002; Lanham et al, 2003; Mockridge et al, 2007; Muzio et al, 2008
Arvaniti et al, 2011; Ntoufa et al. 2012; Chatzouli et al, 2015

Επιλεκτικότητα γονιδίων IG



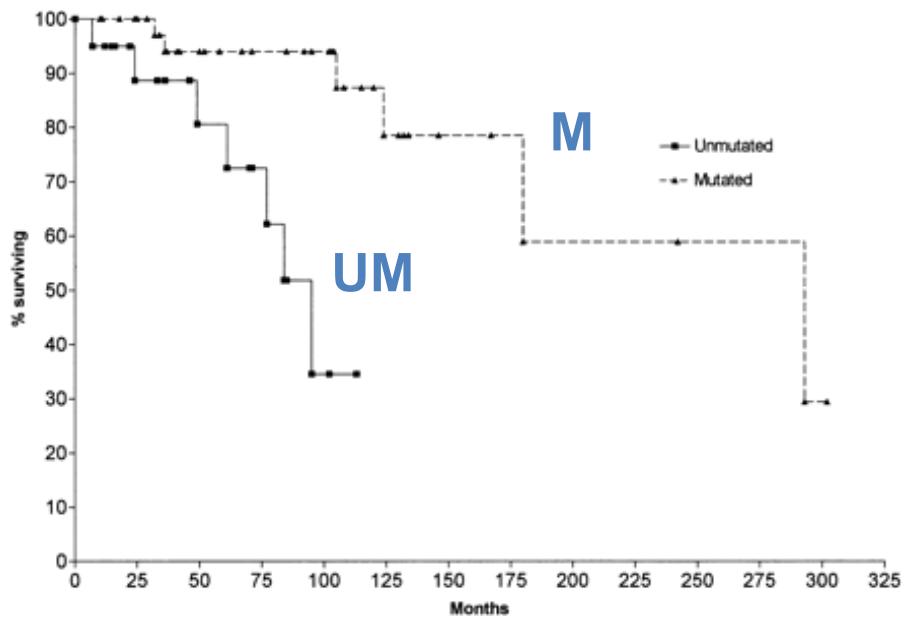
Stamatopoulos et al. Blood 2005 | Stamatopoulos et al. Blood 2007 | Murray et al. Blood 2008 |
Hadzidimitriou et al. Blood 2009 | Kostareli et al. Leukemia 2009 | Agathangelidis et al. Blood 2012

επιλεκτικότητα ρεπερτορίου

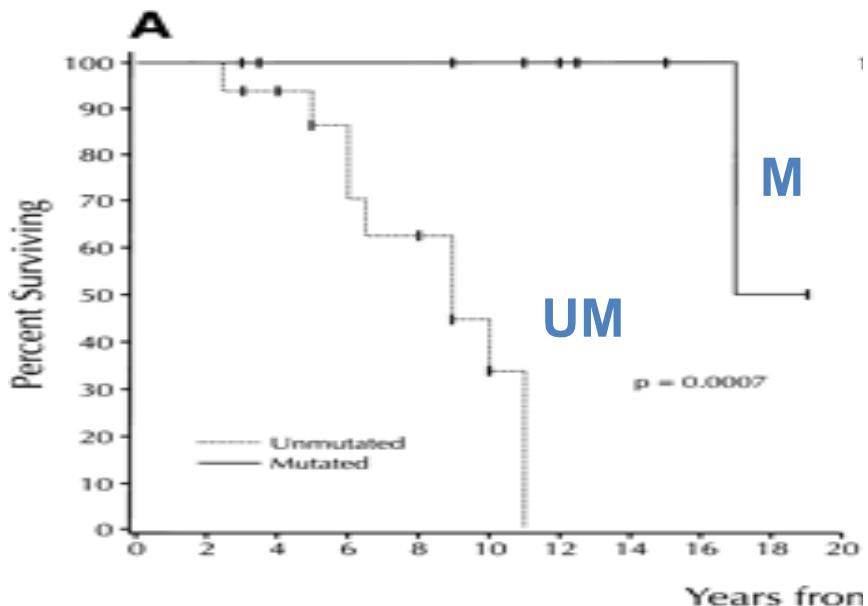


επιλογή από αντιγόνο

ΟΙ ΣΩΜΑΤΙΚΕΣ ΣΠΕΡΜΕΤΑΛΛΑΞΙΕΣ ΣΥΜΦΕΡΟΥΝ!

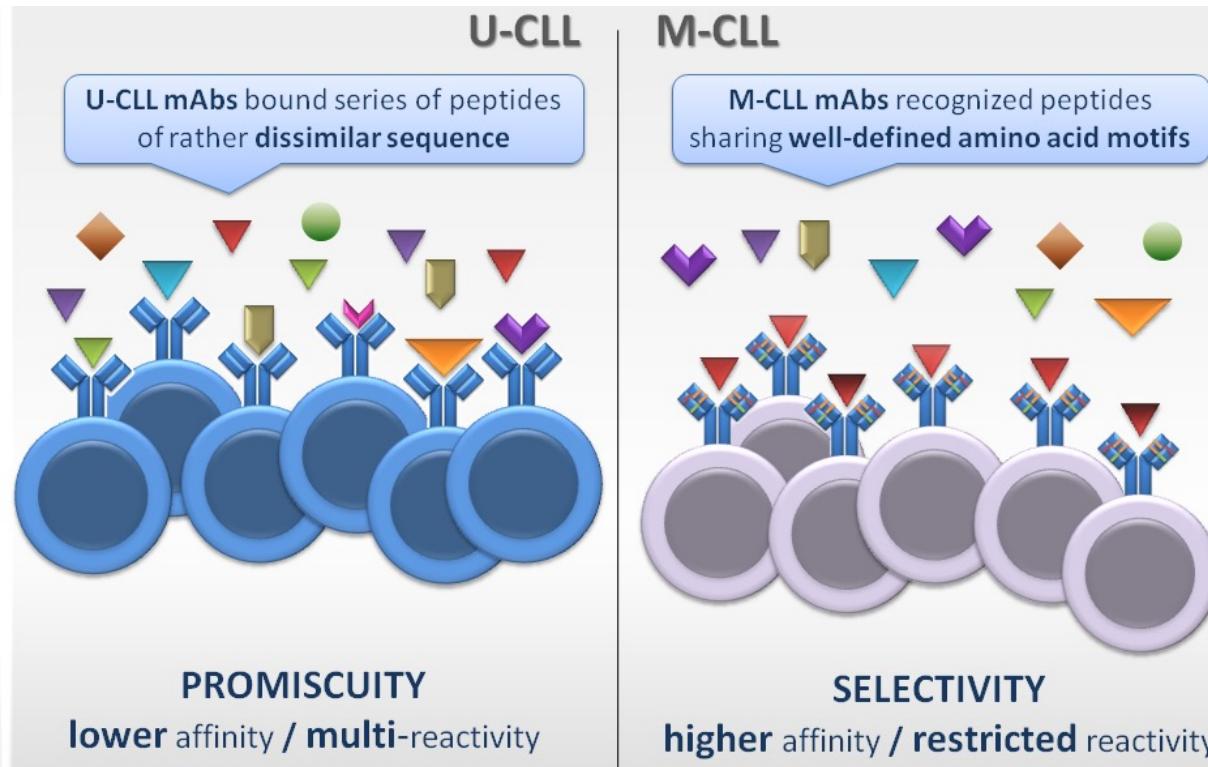


Hamblin et al, Blood 1999



Damle et al, Blood 1999

αμετάλλακτη ΧΛΛ: πολυαντιδραστικές IG πολλές ευκαιρίες για ενεργοποίηση



2012 119: 4467-4475
Prepublished online March 13, 2012;
doi:10.1182/blood-2011-11-393694

Stereotyped B-cell receptors in one-third of chronic lymphocytic leukemia: a molecular classification with implications for targeted therapies

Andreas Agathangelidis, Nikos Darzentas, Anastasia Hadzidimitriou, Xavier Brochet, Fiona Murray, Xiao-Jie Yan, Zadie Davis, Ellen J. van Gastel-Mol, Cristina Tresoldi, Charles C. Chu, Nicola Cahill, Veronique Giudicelli, Boris Tichy, Lone Bredo Pedersen, Letizia Foroni, Lisa Bonello, Agnieszka Janus, Karin Smedby, Achilles Anagnostopoulos, Helene Merle-Beral, Nikolaos Laoutaris, Gunnar Juliusson, Paola Francia di Celle, Sarka Pospisilova, Jesper Jurlander, Christian Geisler, Athanasios Tsaftaris, Marie-Paule Lefranc, Anton W. Langerak, David Graham Oscier, Nicholas Chiorazzi, Chrysoula Belessi, Frederic Davi, Richard Rosenquist, Paolo Ghia and Kostas Stamatopoulos

Ανοσολογία και Μαθηματικά

πιθανότητα να υπάρχουν δύο διαφορετικοί Β κλώνοι με με ταυτόσημη ανοσοσφαιρίνη

10⁻¹²

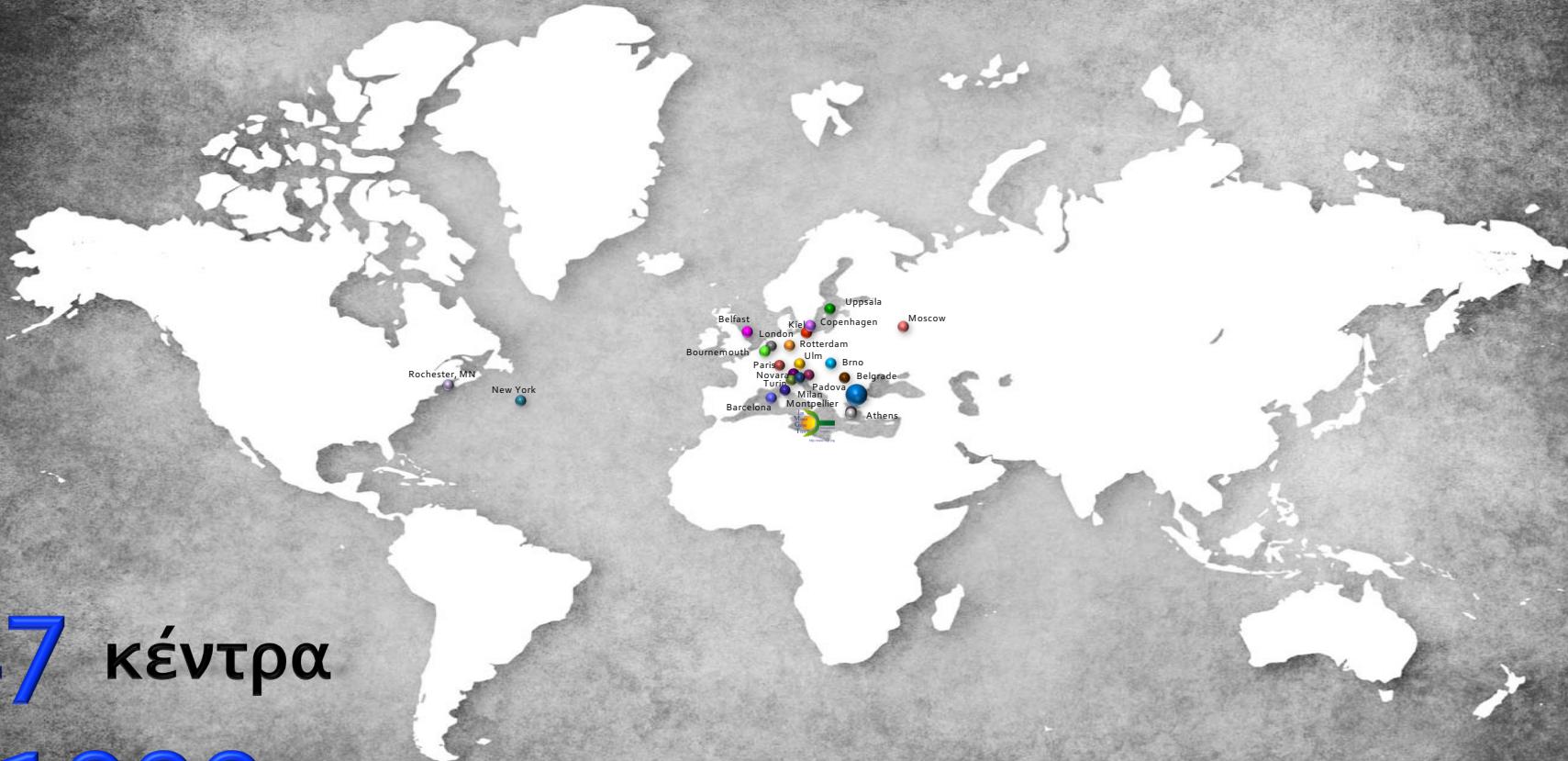


Στερεοτυπία στην ΧΛΛ

κοινά αντιγόνα?

2018

ERIC/IMGT CLL-DB



27 κέντρα

31000 ασθενείς

Clinical effect of stereotyped B-cell receptor immunoglobulins in chronic lymphocytic leukaemia: a retrospective multicentre study

Panagiotis Baliakas, Anastasia Hadzidimitriou, Lesley-Ann Sutton, Eva Minga, Andreas Agathangelidis, Michele Nichelatti, Athina Tsanousa, Lydia Scarfò, Zadie Davis, Xiao-Jie Yan, Tait Shanafelt, Karla Plevova, Yorick Sandberg, Fie Juhl Vojdeman, Myriam Boudjogra, Tatiana Tzenou, Maria Chatzouli, Charles C Chu, Silvio Veronese, Anne Gardiner, Larry Mansouri, Karin E Smedby, Lone Bredo Pedersen, Kirsten van Lom, Véronique Giudicelli, Hana Skuhrova Francova, Florence Nguyen-Khac, Panagiotis Panagiotidis, Gunnar Juliusson, Lefteris Angelis, Achilles Anagnostopoulos, Marie-Paule Lefranc, Monica Facco, Livio Trentin, Mark Catherwood, Marco Montillo, Christian H Geisler, Anton W Langerak, Sarka Pospisilova, Nicholas Chiorazzi, David Oscier, Diane F Jelinek, Nikos I Richard Rosenquist, Paolo Ghia*, Kostas Stamatopoulos*

LYMPHOID NEOPLASIA

Not all IGHV3-21 chronic lymphocytic leukemias are equal: prognostic considerations

Panagiotis Baliakas,¹ Andreas Agathangelidis,^{2,3} Anastasia Hadzidimitriou,^{1,4} Lesley-Ann Sutton,¹ Eva Minga,⁴ Athina Tsanousa,⁵ Lydia Scarfò,^{2,3} Zadie Davis,⁶ Xiao-Jie Yan,⁷ Tait Shanafelt,⁸ Karla Plevova,⁹ Yorick Sandberg,¹⁰ Fie Juhl Vojdeman,¹¹ Myriam Boudjogra,¹² Tatiana Tzenou,¹³ Maria Chatzouli,¹⁴ Charles C. Chu,⁷ Silvio Veronese,¹⁵ Anne Gardiner,⁶ Larry Mansouri,¹ Karin E. Smedby,¹⁶ Lone Bredo Pedersen,¹¹ Denis Moreno,¹⁷ Kirsten Van Lom,¹⁸ Véronique Giudicelli,¹⁷ Hana Skuhrova Francova,⁹ Florence Nguyen-Khac,¹⁹ Panagiotis Panagiotidis,¹³ Gunnar Juliusson,²⁰ Lefteris Angelis,⁵ Achilles Anagnostopoulos,²¹ Marie-Paule Lefranc,¹⁷ Monica Facco,^{22,23} Livio Trentin,^{22,23} Mark Catherwood,²⁴ Marco Montillo,¹⁵ Christian H. Geisler,¹¹ Anton W. Langerak,¹⁰ Sarka Pospisilova,⁹ Nicholas Chiorazzi,⁷ David Oscier,⁶ Diane F. Jelinek,²⁵ Nikos Darzentas,²⁶ Chrysoula Belessi,¹⁴ Frederic Davi,¹⁹ Paolo Ghia,^{2,3} Richard Rosenquist,¹ and Kostas Stamatopoulos^{1,4,21}

LYMPHOID NEOPLASIA

Excessive antigen reactivity may underlie the clinical aggressiveness of chronic lymphocytic leukemia stereotyped subset #8

Maria Gounari,¹ Stavroula Ntoufa,² Benedetta Apollonio,^{1,3} Nikos Papakonstantinou,² Maurilio Ponzoni,^{1,3,4} Charles C. Chu,⁵ Davide Rossi,⁶ Gianluca Gaidano,⁶ Nicholas Chiorazzi,⁵ Kostas Stamatopoulos,^{2,7} and Paolo Ghia^{1,3}

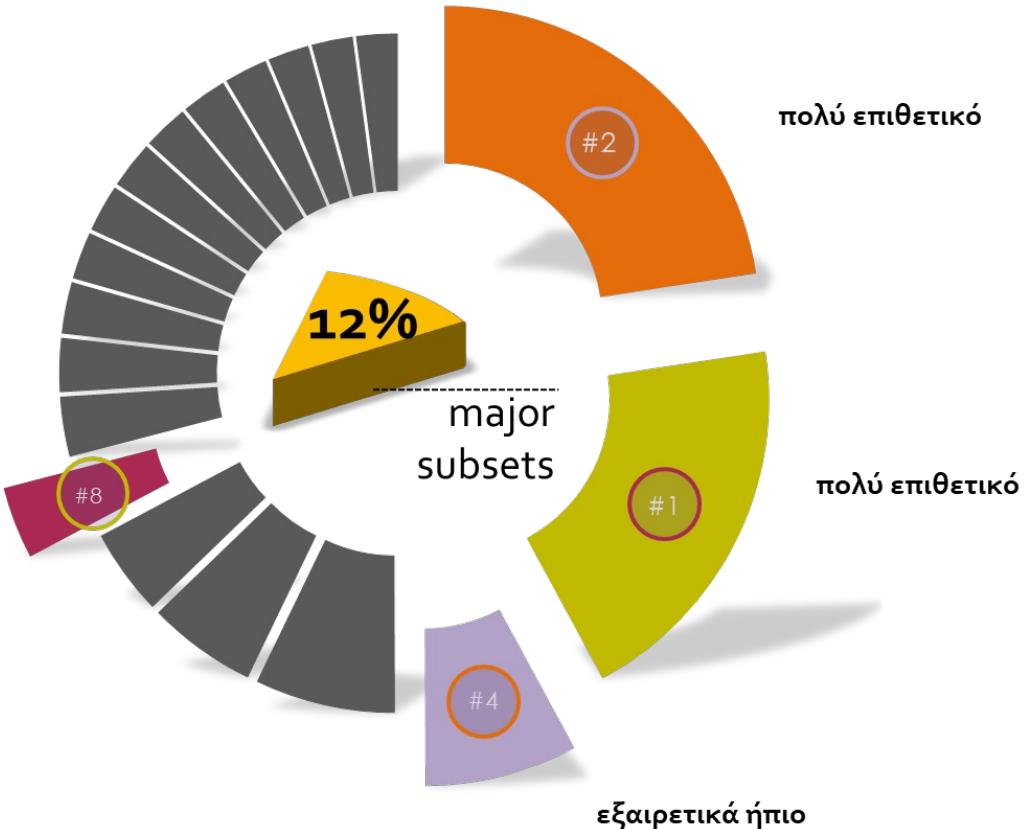
BLOOD, 29 JANUARY 2015 • VOLUME 125

BLOOD, 4 JUNE 2015 • VOLUME 125

Στερεότυπα υποσύνολα

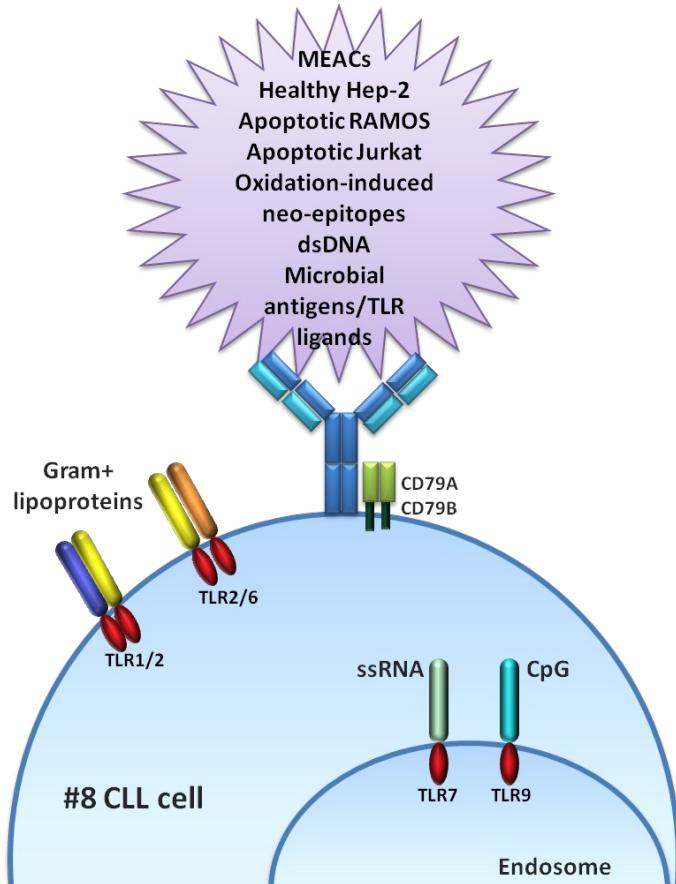
- ✓ διακριτές κλινικές παραλλαγές ΧΛΛ
- ✓ διακριτό βιολογικό υπόβαθρο

↑↑ πιθανότητα εξαλλαγής
σε σύνδρομο Richter



Tobin et al. Blood 2003; Ghiotto et al. J Clin Invest 2004; Stamatopoulos et al. Blood 2007; Chu et al. Blood 2008; Catera et al. Mol Med 2008; Rossi et al. Clin Cancer Res 2009; Sutton et al. Blood 2009; Chu et al. Blood 2010; Marincevic et al. Haematologica 2010; Maura et al. PLoSOne 2011; Ntoufa et al. Mol Med 2012; Agathangelidis et al. Blood 2012; Strefford et al. Leukemia 2013; Rossi et al. Blood 2013; Papakonstantinou et al Mol Med 2013; Vardi et al. Clin Cancer Res 2013; Sutton et al. Mol Med 2014; Mansouri et al. J Exp Med 2015

Υποσύνολο #8 και σύνδρομο Richter πολυαντιδραστικότητα IG



Ανασυνδυασμένες IG #8

Ιδιαίτερη αντιγονική δραστικότητα
έντονη σηματοδότηση

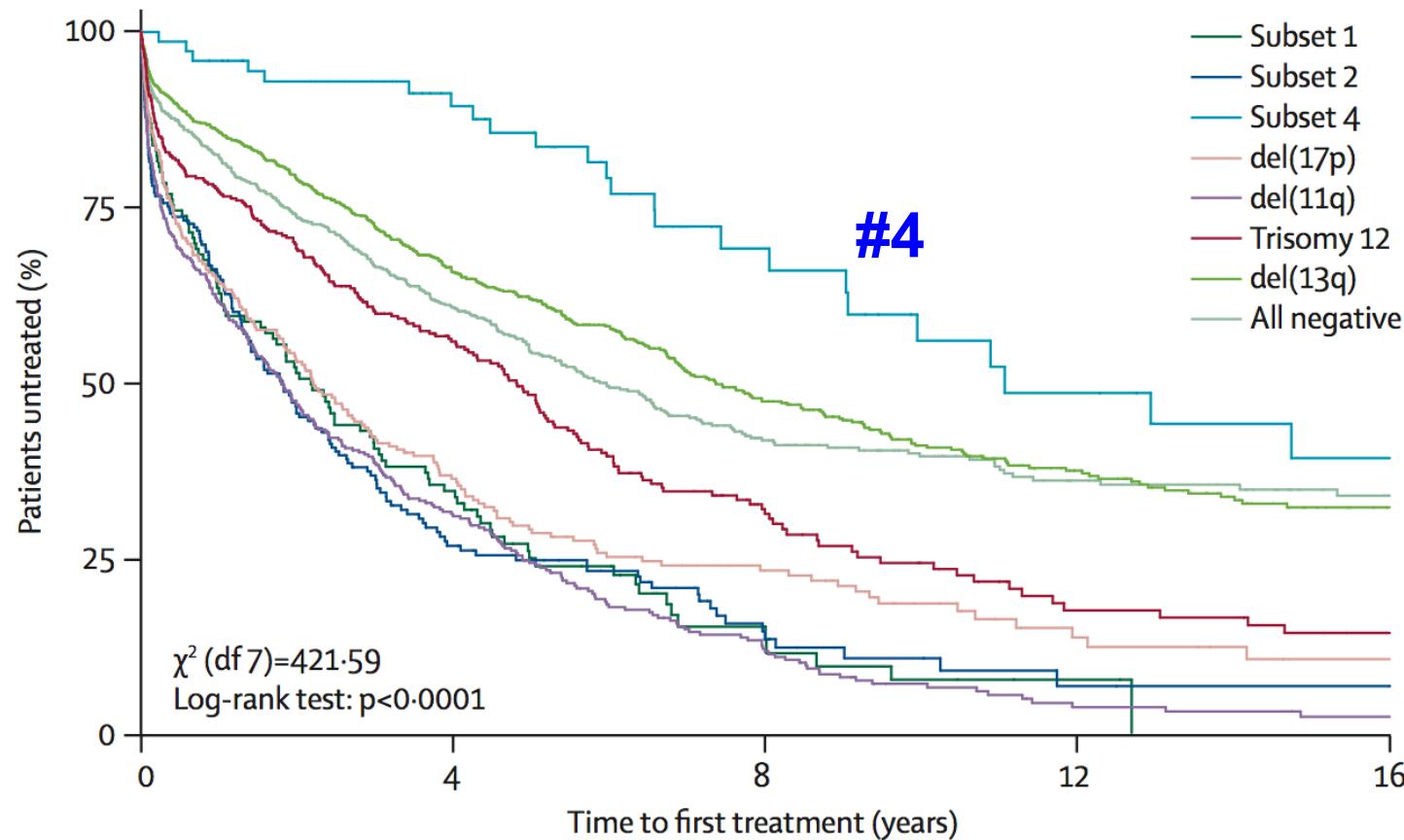


↑↑↑ επιθετικότητα?

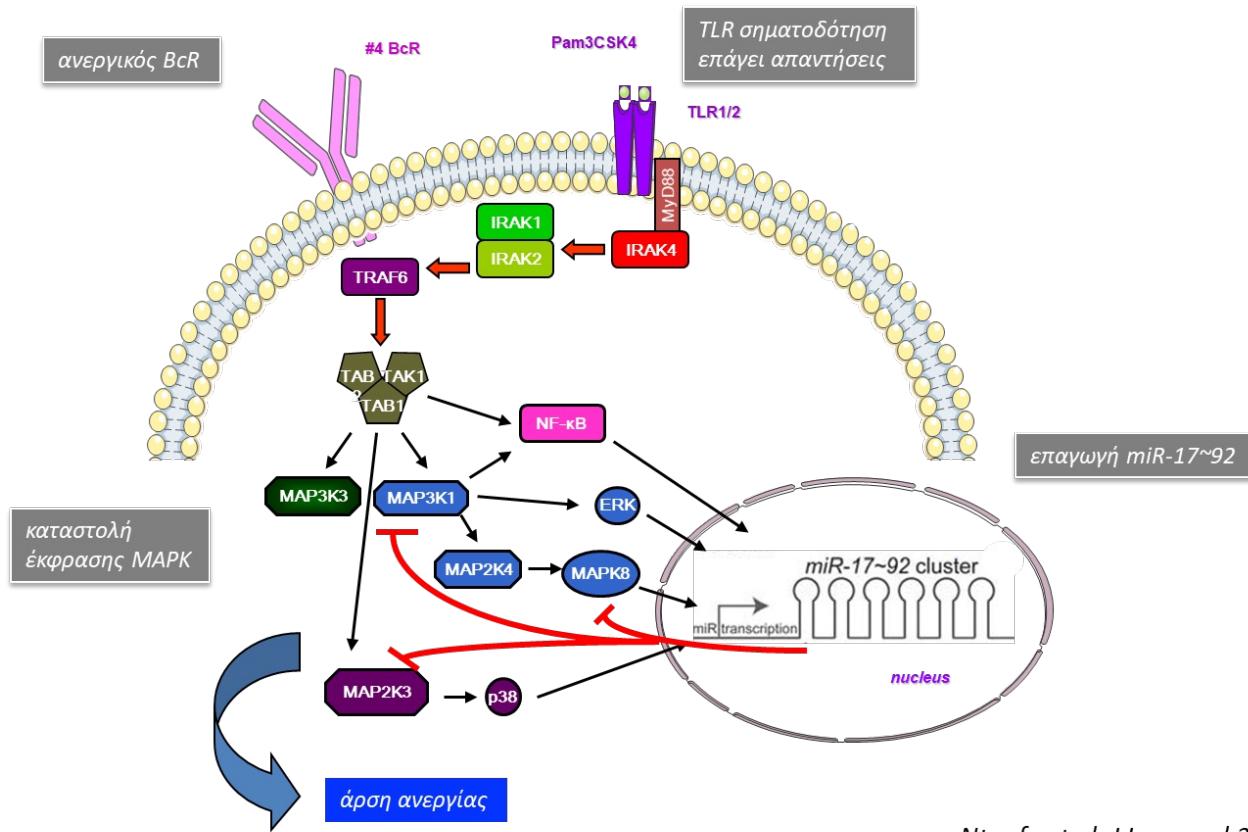
↑↑↑ πιθανότητα εξαλλαγής?

Gounari et al. Blood 2015

Υποσύνολο #4: η πιο ήπια υποομάδα ΧΛΑ



B Cell Anergy Modulated by TLR1/2 and the miR-17~92 Cluster Underlies the Indolent Clinical Course of Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia Stereotyped Subset #4



Αυτόνομη σηματοδότηση στην ΧΛΛ ένας νέος τρόπος ενεργοποίησης

Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia is driven by antigen-independent cell-autonomous signalling

Marcus Döhren-von Minden^{1*}, Rudolf Übelhart^{1,2*}, Dunja Schneider^{1*}, Thomas Wossning¹, Martina P. Bach¹, Maike Buchner³, Daniel Hofmann¹, Elena Surova^{1,2}, Marie Follo³, Fabian Köhler¹, Hedda Wardemann⁴, Katja Zirlik³, Hendrik Veelken⁵ & Hassan Jumaa^{1,6}

13 SEPTEMBER 2012 | VOL 489 | NATURE | 309

ARTICLE

Received 29 Jun 2016 | Accepted 25 Apr 2017 | Published 9 Jun 2017

DOI: 10.1038/ncomms15746

OPEN

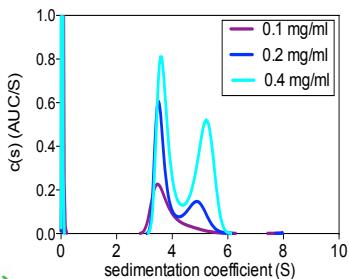
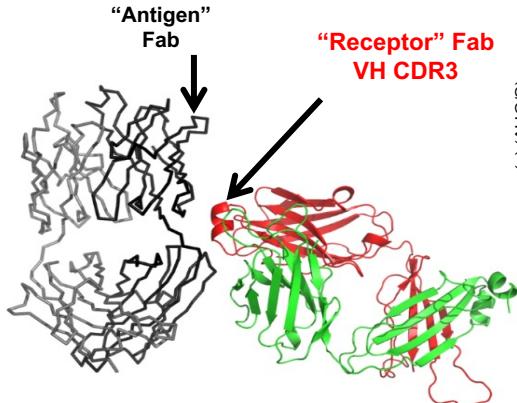
Distinct homotypic B-cell receptor interactions shape the outcome of chronic lymphocytic leukaemia

Claudia Minici^{1,2,*}, Maria Gounari^{3,*†}, Rudolf Übelhart⁴, Lydia Scarfò^{2,3,5}, Marcus Döhren-von Minden⁴, Dunja Schneider⁶, Alpaslan Tasdogan⁴, Alabbas Alkhatib⁶, Andreas Agathangelidis³, Stavroula Ntoufa⁷, Nicholas Chiorazzi⁸, Hassan Jumaa⁴, Kostas Stamatopoulos^{7,9}, Paolo Ghia^{2,3,5} & Massimo Degano¹

1. Πρώτη κρυσταλλική δομή της ανοσοσφαιρίνης του B κυτταρικού υποδοχέα σε αιματολογικά νοσήματα

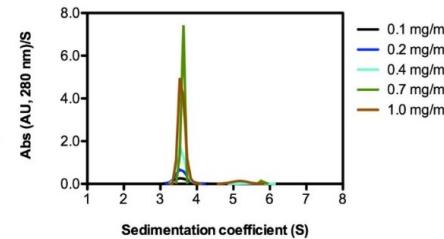
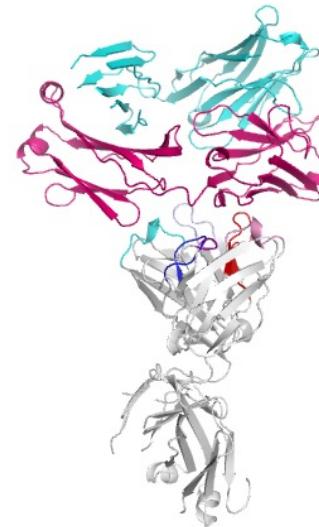
2. ομοτυπική αλληλεπίδραση

Indolent CLL: subset #4



Interaction:
HCDR3 vs.
KPSET epitope in HFR1 &
residues in the CH1

Aggressive CLL: subset #2



Weak BCR homologous
recognition

Interaction:
LCDR1 and LCDR2 loops vs.
residues in the FR1 region of the VL domain &
residues in the VL-CL linker region

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

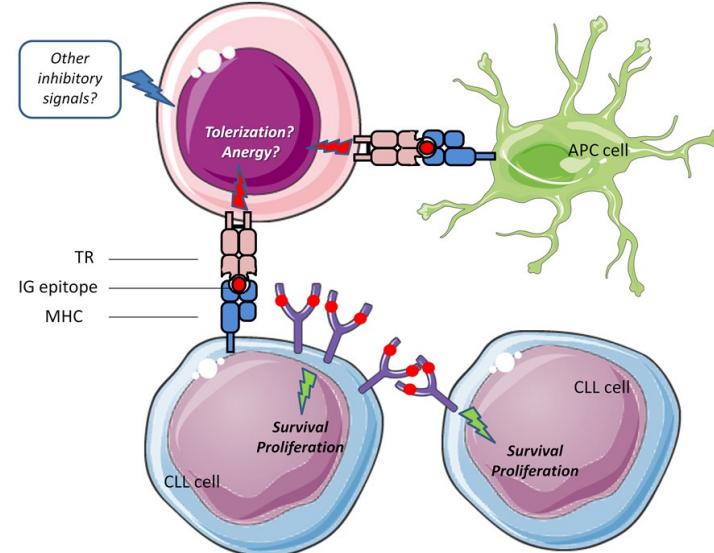
Restrictions in the T-cell repertoire of chronic lymphocytic leukemia: high-throughput immunoprofiling supports selection by shared antigenic elements

A Vardi^{1,2,3}, E Vlachonikola¹, M Karypidou¹, E Stalika¹, V Bikos⁴, K Gemenetzi¹, C Maramis^{1,5}, A Siorenta⁶, A Anagnostopoulos², S Pospisilova⁴, N Maglaveras^{1,5}, I Chouvarda^{1,5}, K Stamatopoulos^{1,7} and A Hadzidimitriou^{1,7}

- ✓ persist and further expand overtime
- ✓ shared by different patients, most especially patients belonging to the same stereotyped subset
- ✓ disease-specific, as they are found in neither public databases nor healthy controls



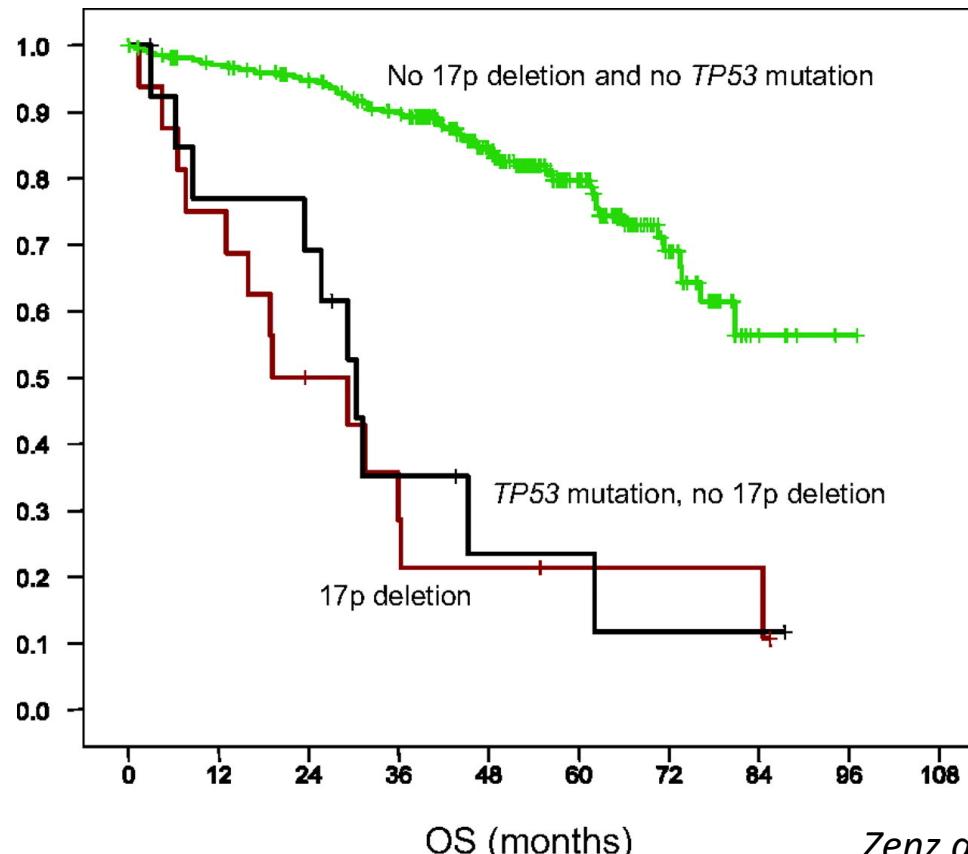
antigen drive likely underlies T-cell expansions in CLL
acting in a CLL subset-specific context



2. Ενδογενείς Βιοδείκτες

Βλάβες *TP53*

del(17p), *TP53* μεταλλάξεις



Zenz and Stilgenbauer, ASH 2010

muóvo *TP53*;

Whole-genome sequencing identifies recurrent mutations in chronic lymphocytic leukaemia

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

SF3B1 and Other Novel Cancer Genes in Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

Lili Wang, M.D., Ph.D., Michael S. Lawrence, Ph.D., Youzhong Wan, Ph.D., Petar Stojanov, B.A., Carrie Sognez, B.S., Kristen Stevenson, M.S., Lillian Werner, M.S., Andrey Sivachenko, Ph.D., David S. DeLuca, Ph.D., Li Zhang, Ph.D., Wandi Zhang, M.D., Alexander R. Vartanov, B.A., Stacey M. Fernandes, B.S., Natalie R. Goldstein, B.A., Eric G. Folco, Ph.D., Kristian Cibulskis, B.S., Bethany Tesar, M.S., Quinlan L. Sievers, B.A., Erica Shefler, B.S., Stacey Gabriel, Ph.D., Nir Hacohen, Ph.D., Robin Reed, Ph.D., Matthew Meyerson, M.D., Ph.D., Todd R. Golub, M.D., Eric S. Lander, Ph.D., Donna Neuberg, Sc.D., Jennifer R. Brown, M.D., Ph.D., Gad Getz, Ph.D., and Catherine J. Wu, M.D.

Fabbri et al, *JEM* 2011

Article

Analysis of the chronic lymphocytic leukemia coding genome: role of NOTCH1 mutational activation

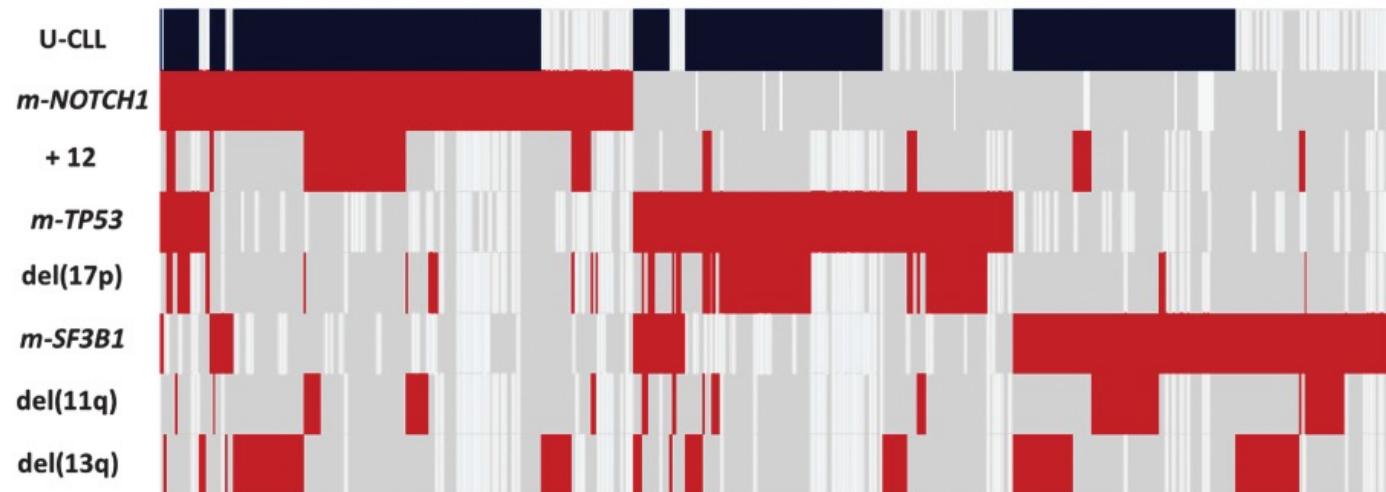
Giulia Fabbri,¹ Silvia Rasi,⁵ Davide Rossi,⁵ Vladimir Trifonov,² Hossein Khiabanian,² Jing Ma,⁶ Adina Grunn,¹ Marco Fangazio,⁵ Daniela Capello,⁵ Sara Monti,⁵ Stefania Cresta,⁵ Ernesto Gargiulo,⁵ Francesco Forconi,⁷ Anna Guarini,⁸ Luca Arcaini,⁹ Marco Paulli,¹⁰ Luca Laurenti,¹¹ Luigi M. Larocca,¹² Roberto Marasca,¹³ Valter Gattei,¹⁴ David Oscier,¹⁵ Francesco Bertoni,¹⁶ Charles G. Mullighan,⁶ Robin Foà,⁸ Laura Pasqualucci,^{1,3} Raul Rabidan,² Riccardo Dalla-Favera,^{1,3,4} and Gianluca Gaidano⁵

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Recurrent mutations refine prognosis in chronic lymphocytic leukemia

n=3500

P Baliakas^{1,2}, A Hadzidimitriou^{1,3}, L-A Sutton¹, D Rossi⁴, E Minga³, N Villamor⁵, M Larrayoz⁶, J Kminkova⁷, A Agathangelidis^{8,9}, Z Davis¹⁰, E Tausch¹¹, E Stalika², B Kantorova⁷, L Mansouri¹, L Scarfò^{8,9}, D Cortese¹, V Navrkalova⁷, MJ Rose-Zerilli⁶, KE Smedby¹², G Juliusson¹³, A Anagnostopoulos², AM Makris³, A Navarro⁵, J Delgado⁵, D Oscier¹⁰, C Belessi¹⁴, S Stilgenbauer¹¹, P Ghia^{8,9}, S Pospisilova⁷, G Gaidano⁴, E Campo⁵, JC Strefford^{6,15}, K Stamatopoulos^{1,2,3,15} and R Rosenquist^{1,15} on behalf of the European Research Initiative on CLL (ERIC)

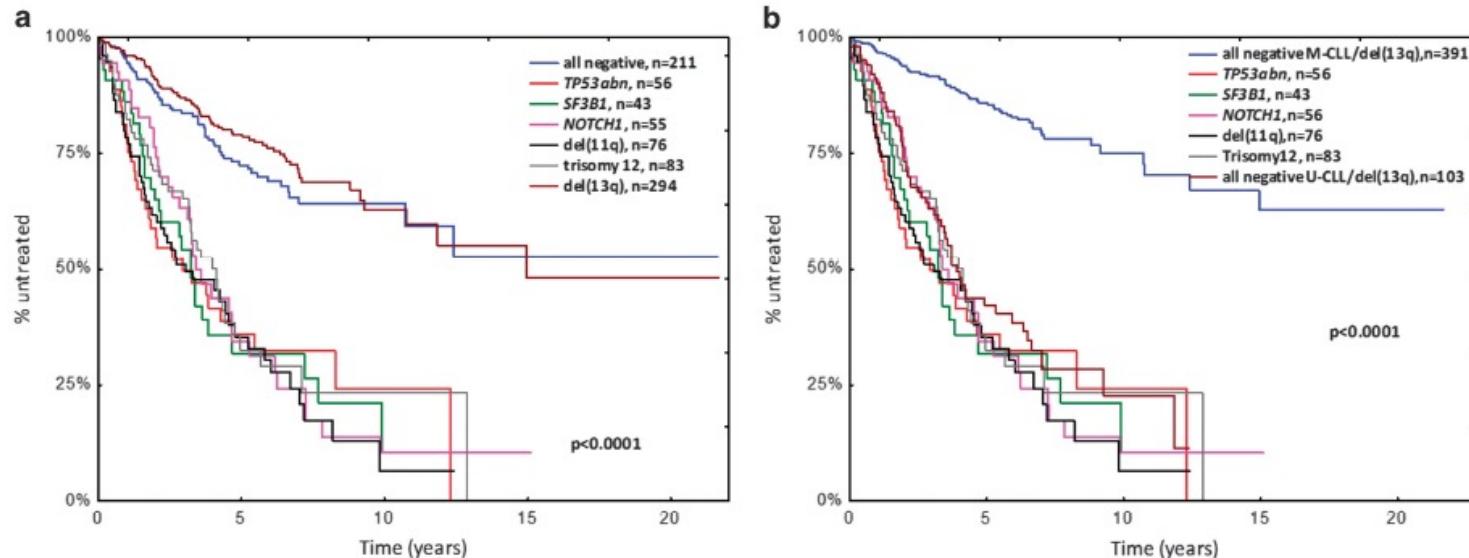


ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Recurrent mutations refine prognosis in chronic lymphocytic leukemia

n=3500

P Baliakas^{1,2}, A Hadzidimitriou^{1,3}, L-A Sutton¹, D Rossi⁴, E Minga³, N Villamor⁵, M Larrayoz⁶, J Kminkova⁷, A Agathangelidis^{8,9}, Z Davis¹⁰, E Tausch¹¹, E Stalika², B Kantorova⁷, L Mansouri¹, L Scarfo^{8,9}, D Cortese¹, V Navrkalova⁷, MJ Rose-Zerilli⁶, KE Smedby¹², G Juliusson¹³, A Anagnostopoulos², AM Makris³, A Navarro⁵, J Delgado⁵, D Oscier¹⁰, C Belessi¹⁴, S Stilgenbauer¹¹, P Ghia^{8,9}, S Pospisilova⁷, G Gaidano⁴, E Campo⁵, JC Streford^{6,15}, K Stamatopoulos^{1,2,3,15} and R Rosenquist^{1,15} on behalf of the European Research Initiative on C



CLL genomics 2015 ~1000 ασθενείς

άραγε τα μάθαμε όλα?

Puente et al, Nature 2015 | Landau et al, Nature 2015

μέσα σε 2 χρόνια από ένα και μόνο συνεργατικό δίκτυο

Functional loss of IκBε leads to NF-κB deregulation in aggressive chronic lymphocytic leukemia

Larry Mansouri,¹ Lesley-Ann Sutton,¹ Viktor Ljungström,¹ Sina Bondza,¹
Linda Arngårdén,¹ Sujata Bhoi,¹ Jimmy Larsson,¹ Diego Cortese,¹
Antonia Kalushkova,¹ Karla Plevova,² Emma Young,¹ Rebeqa Gunnarsson,¹
Elin Falk-Sörqvist,¹ Peter Lönn,¹ Alice F. Muggen,³ Xiao-Jie Yan,⁴
Birgitta Sander,⁵ Gunilla Enblad,¹ Karin E. Smedby,⁶ Gunnar Juliusson,⁷
Chrysoula Belessi,⁸ Johan Rung,¹ Nicholas Chiorazzi,⁴ Jonathan C. Strefford,⁹
Anton W. Langerak,³ Sarka Pospisilova,² Frederic Davi,^{10,11} Mats Hellström,¹
Helena Jernberg-Wiklund,¹ Paolo Ghia,^{12,13} Ola Söderberg,¹
Kostas Stamatopoulos,^{1,14*} Mats Nilsson,^{1,15*} and Richard Rosenquist^{1*}

NFKBIE

J. Exp. Med. 2015 Vol. 212 No. 6 833–843

Whole-exome sequencing in relapsing chronic lymphocytic leukemia: clinical impact of recurrent *RPS15* mutations

Viktor Ljungström,^{1,*} Diego Cortese,^{1,*} Emma Young,¹ Tatjana Pandzic,¹ Larry Mansouri,¹ Karla Plevova,² Stavroula Ntoufa,³
Panagiotis Baliakas,¹ Ruth Clifford,⁴ Lesley-Ann Sutton,¹ Stuart J. Blakemore,⁵ Niki Stavroyianni,⁶ Andreas Agathangelidis,^{7,8}
Davide Rossi,⁹ Martin Höglund,¹⁰ Jana Kotaskova,² Gunnar Juliusson,¹¹ Chrysoula Belessi,¹² Nicholas Chiorazzi,¹³
Panagiotis Panagiotidis,¹⁴ Anton W. Langerak,¹⁵ Karin E. Smedby,¹⁶ David Oscier,¹⁷ Gianluca Gaidano,⁹ Anna Schuh,⁴
Frederic Davi,¹⁸ Christiane Pott,¹⁹ Jonathan C. Strefford,⁵ Livio Trentin,²⁰ Sarka Pospisilova,² Paolo Ghia,^{7,8}
Kostas Stamatopoulos,^{1,3,6} Tobias Sjöblom,^{1,†} and Richard Rosenquist^{1,†}

RPS15

μέσα σε 2 χρόνια από ένα και μόνο συνεργατικό δίκτυο

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

EGR2 mutations define a new clinically aggressive subgroup of chronic lymphocytic leukemia

E Young^{1,27}, D Noerenberg^{2,27}, L Mansouri¹, V Ljungström¹, M Frick², L-A Sutton¹, SJ Blakemore³, J Galan-Sousa², K Plevova⁴, P Baliakas¹, D Rossi^{5,6}, R Clifford⁷, D Roos-Weil⁸, V Navrkalova⁴, B Dörken², CA Schmitt², KE Smedby⁹, G Juliusson¹⁰, B Giacopelli¹¹, JS Blachly¹¹, C Belessi¹², P Panagiotidis¹³, N Chiorazzi¹⁴, F Davi¹⁵, AW Langerak¹⁶, D Oscier¹⁷, A Schuh⁷, G Gaidano⁵, P Ghia^{18,19}, W Xu²⁰, L Fan²⁰, OA Bernard⁸, F Nguyen-Khac¹⁵, L Rassenti²¹, J Li²⁰, TJ Kipps²¹, K Stamatopoulos^{1,22}, S Pospisilova⁴, T Zenz^{23,24,25}, CC Oakes¹¹, JC Strefford³, R Rosenquist^{1,28} and F Damm^{2,25,26,28}

EGR2

Leukemia (2017) 1–8

SETD2

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Genomic disruption of the histone methyltransferase *SETD2* in chronic lymphocytic leukaemia

H Parker^{1,15}, MJ Rose-Zerilli^{1,15}, M Larrayoz^{1,15}, R Clifford², J Edelmann³, S Blakemore¹, J Gibson⁴, J Wang⁵, V Ljungström⁶, TK Wojdacz¹, T Chaplin⁵, A Roghanian¹, Z Davis⁷, A Parker⁷, E Tausch³, S Ntoufa⁸, S Ramos², P Robbe², R Alsolami², AJ Steele¹, G Packham¹, AE Rodríguez-Vicente⁹, L Brown¹, F McNicholl¹⁰, F Forconi¹, A Pettitt¹¹, P Hillmen¹², M Dyer¹³, MS Cragg¹, C Chelala⁵, CC Oakes¹⁴, R Rosenquist⁶, K Stamatopoulos⁸, S Stilgenbauer³, S Knight², A Schuh², DG Oscier^{1,7} and JC Strefford¹

Leukemia (2016) **30**, 2179–2186

μέσα σε 2 χρόνια από ένα και μόνο συνεργατικό δίκτυο

The histone methyltransferase EZH2 as a novel prosurvival factor in clinically aggressive chronic lymphocytic leukemia

Nikos Papakonstantinou^{1,2,*}, Stavroula Ntoufa^{1,2,*}, Elisavet Chartomatsidou¹, Konstantia Kotta¹, Andreas Agathangelidis³, Lefki Giassafaki¹, Tzeni Karamanli¹, Panagiota Bele¹, Theodoros Moysiadis¹, Panagiotis Baliakas², Lesley Ann Sutton², Niki Stavroyianni⁴, Achilles Anagnostopoulos⁴, Antonios M. Makris¹, Paolo Ghia³, Richard Rosenquist² and Kostas Stamatopoulos^{1,2,4}

EZH2

May 14, 2016

TP63

Tp63 Contributes to the Apoptosis Resistant Phenotype in Aggressive Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

Stavroula Ntoufa^{1*}, Nikos Papakonstantinou^{1*}, Despoina Papazoglou^{1*}, Maria Tsagiopoulou^{1*}, Sarka Pospisilova^{2*}, Achilles Anagnostopoulos³, Richard Rosenquist^{4,5}, Paolo Ghia^{6*} and Kostas Stamatopoulos^{1*}

συμπεράσματα;

Το γενετικό υπόβαθρο της ΧΛΛ είναι
ετερογενές



καμία βλάβη δεν ανιχνεύεται με συχνότητα
πάνω από 10-15%

εξέλιξη ΧΛΛ



νέες γενετικές
βλάβες

β. Κλινική Εφαρμογή - Διαγνωστική

iwCLL guidelines for diagnosis, indications for treatment, response assessment, and supportive management of CLL

Michael Hallek, Bruce D. Cheson, Daniel Catovsky, Federico Caligaris-Cappio, Guillermo Dighero, Hartmut Döhner, Peter Hillmen, Michael Keating, Emili Montserrat, Nicholas Chiorazzi, Stephan Stilgenbauer, Kanti R. Rai, John C. Byrd, Barbara Eichhorst, Susan O'Brien, Tadeusz Robak, John F. Seymour, and Thomas J. Kipps

Blood 2018 131:2745-2760; doi: <https://doi.org/10.1182/blood-2017-09-806398>

The following major changes or additions were introduced in these updated guidelines.

- The clinical relevance of the recent discoveries on the genomic alterations found in CLL, including mutations of the TP53 gene.
- The increasingly important prognostic role of the immunoglobulin variable heavy chain mutational status.

IG Network

OUR AIMS

ERIC aims to promote and/or advance the determination of IGHV gene mutational status in CLL for diagnostic and prognostication purposes by educating the hematological community about the need to apply standardized and consistent methods based on the state-of-the-art in immunology and the most innovative bioinformatics tools.

This will ensure reliable and comparable results among different institutions in Europe, and elsewhere, ultimately improving patient care while fostering interaction with clinical study groups and the pharmaceutical industry.

*Immunoglobulin gene sequence analysis in chronic lymphocytic leukemia: Updated ERIC recommendations.
(Rosenquist, Leukemia 2017)*



TP53 Network

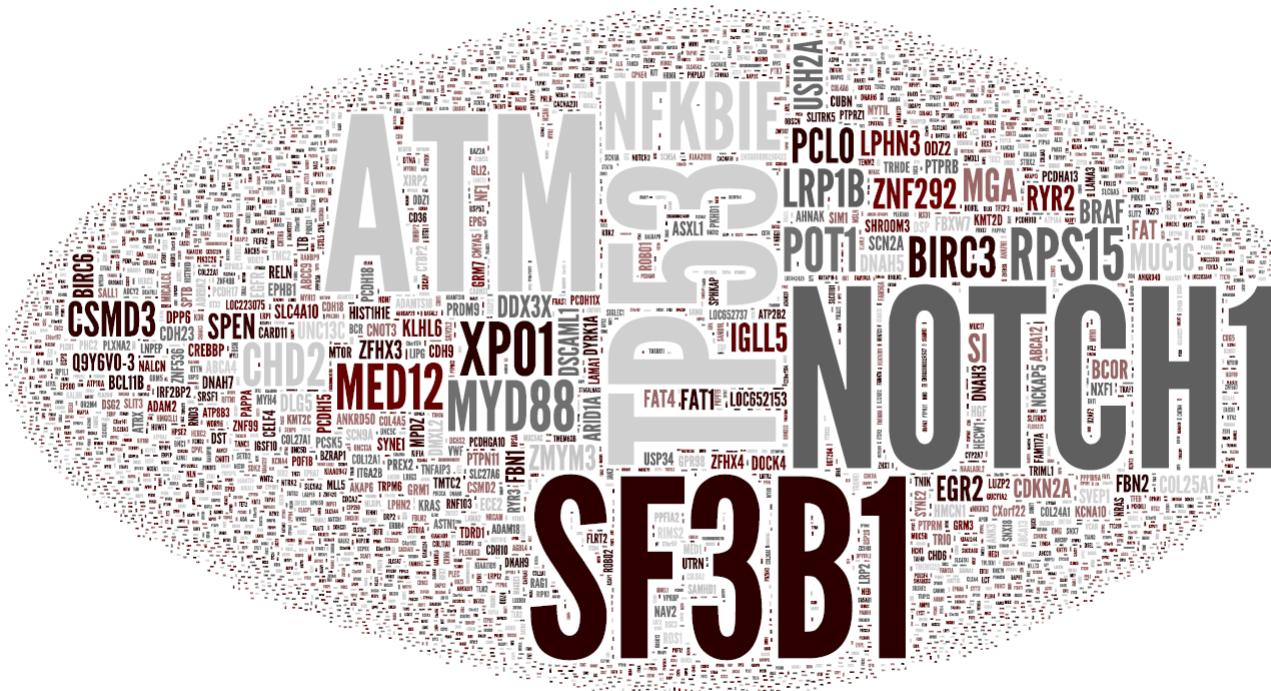
OUR AIMS

ERIC aims to promote and/or advance the assessment of *TP53* gene aberrations for diagnostic purposes by educating the hematological community about; 1) the need for performing such tests in all cases that require therapy, in both first and subsequent lines of treatment; 2) the quality of the appropriate techniques to be utilized by diagnostic laboratories to ensure reliable and comparable results across different institutions in Europe and elsewhere.

*ERIC recommendations on TP53 mutation analysis in Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia
(Pospisilova, Leukemia 2012)*



Το γονιδιωματικό τοπίο της ΧΛΛ



Πώς μπαίνει τάξη στο τοπίο?

Ευρωπαϊκή ομάδα για τη διάγνωση λεμφωμάτων με NGS

European Expert Group on NGS-based Diagnostics in Lymphomas (EGNL)

Elias Campo (Spain)

Ming Du (UK)

Gianluca Gaidano (Italy)

Philippe Gaulard (France)

Patricia Groenen (The Netherlands)

Richard Rosenquist (Nordic countries)

Andreas Rosenwald (Germany)

Kostas Stamatopoulos (Greece)

hematopathologist

molecular pathologist

hematologist

hematopathologist

clinical scientist - molecular pathology

clinical geneticist

hematopathologist

hematologist

Associated members:

Paolo Ghia (ERIC)

Andrew Wotherspoon (EAHP)

guidelines



Επαναληπτικά μεταλλαγμένων γονιδίων στα λεμφώματα - Κλινική σημασία

1. Άμεσος αντίκτυπος στην απόφαση για θεραπεία (Actionability)
2. Διαγνωστική σημασία
3. Προγνωστική σημασία
4. Πιθανή κλινική σημασία στο άμεσο μέλλον
5. Ερευνητικό Ενδιαφέρον



1. Άμεσος αντίκτυπος στην κλινική πράξη → Επιλογή θεραπείας (Actionability)

TP53 μεταλλάξεις - ΧΛΛ

Συχνά με del(17p)

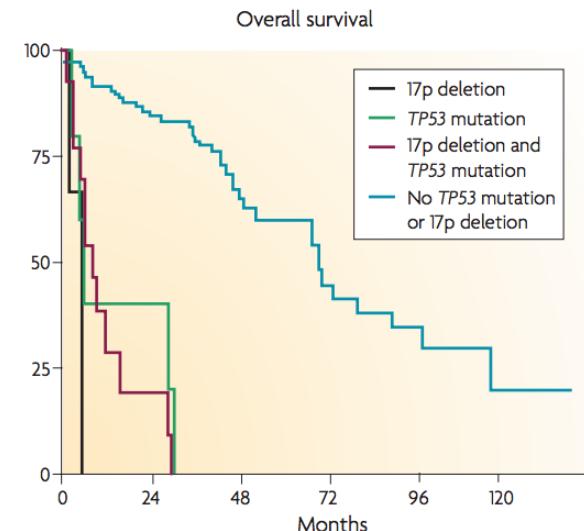
Ανθεκτικότητα στην χημειο-ανοσοθεραπεία και **μικρή ολική επιβίωση**

Κλινικό ώφελος με **πρόσφατα εγκεκριμένα νέα φάρμακα** [ibrutinib, idelalisib] ασθενείς που δεν έχουν πάρει άλλη θεραπεία

Sequencing του γονιδίου TP53 σε όλους τους ΧΛΛ ασθενείς, σε συνδυασμό με FISH, πριν την έναρξη θεραπείας (except in the palliative situation):

- για την επιλογή πρώτης θεραπείας
- πριν από κάθε επόμενη γραμμή θεραπείας

Αλληλούχηση των εξονίων 2-11 με Sanger sequencing ή NGS



Περίπτωση 1

2015/08

Γυναίκα 63 ετών

Λεμφοκυττάρωση, αναιμία, διογκωμένοι λεμφαδένες

Κυτταρομετρία ροής: τυπική ΧΛΛ (score 5)

Κλινικό Στάδιο: Binet C

FISH Μονοαλληλική διάμεση έλλειψη του 13q14.3 (75%)

IGHV γονίδια IGHV3-23 | 100% germline identity | U-CLL

TP53 γονιδιακή ανάλυση μέσω Sanger Sequencing (2015-08-23)

Δεν ανιχνεύθηκε παθογόνο TP53 variant

Πολύ υψηλού
κινδύνου ΧΛΛ

Περίπτωση 1

FISH

Μονοαλληλική διάμεση έλλειψη του 13q14.3 (67%)

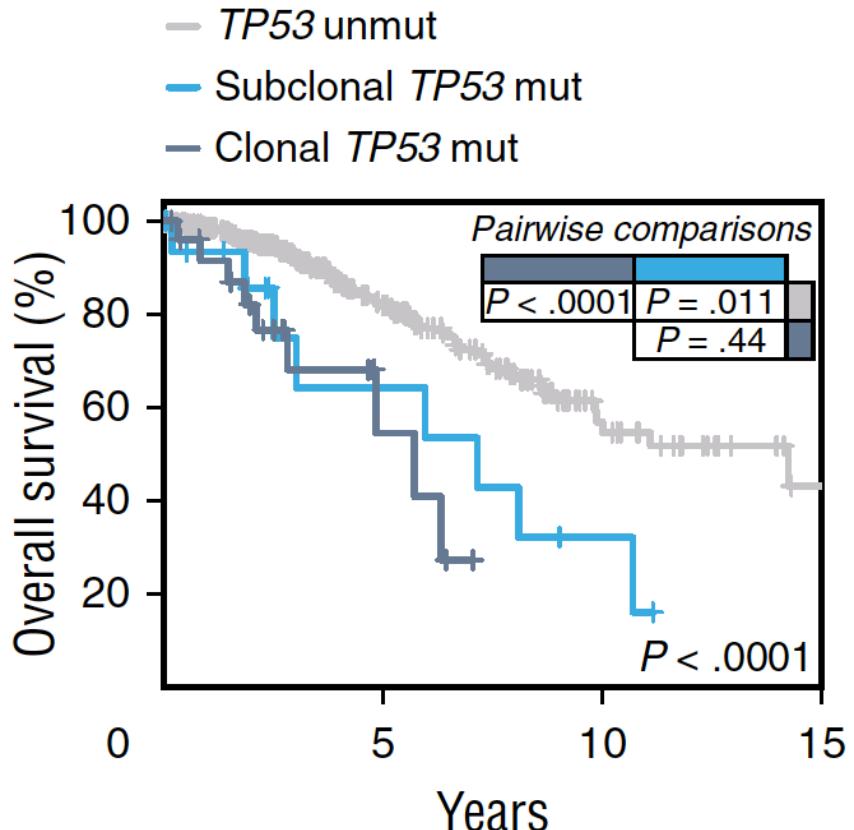
TP53 γονιδιακή ανάλυση μέσω NGS (2017-01-26)

Variant (Protein)	VAF	Depth	Interpretation
p.S215G	33%	3363	Pathogenic

TP53 γονιδιακή ανάλυση μέσω NGS (2015-08-23)

Variant (Protein)	VAF	Depth	Interpretation
p.S215G	6%	4352	Pathogenic

οι μικροί, μεταλλαγμένοι κλώνοι έχουν σημασία



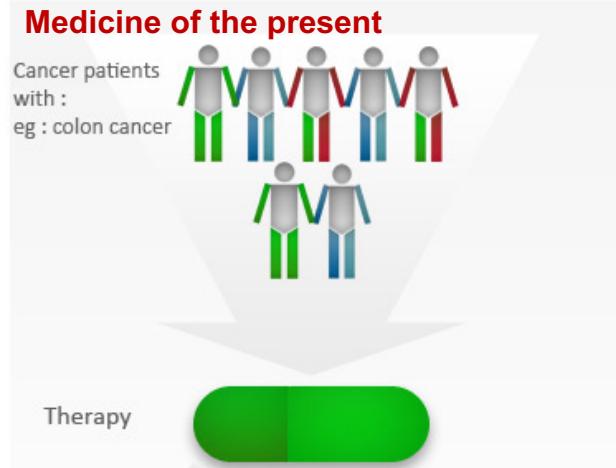
Περίπτωση 1

Με τη γνώση αυτή το 2015, θα είχατε προβεί σε χημειοανοσοθεραπεία?

Δεν υπάρχει θέση για χημειο-ανοσοθεραπεία στην *TP53* μεταλλαγμένη ΧΛΛ

Ibrutinib
«a game changer for *TP53* aberrant CLL»
Προτείνεται ως 1η γραμμή θεραπείας

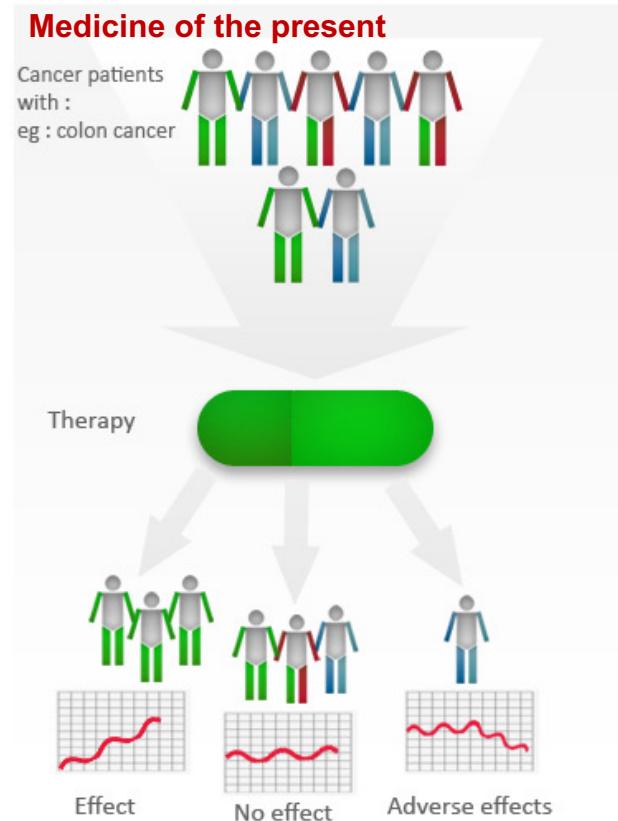
μοντέλο κλασσικής θεραπείας



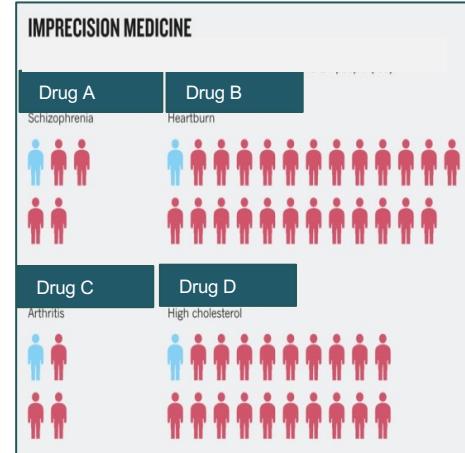
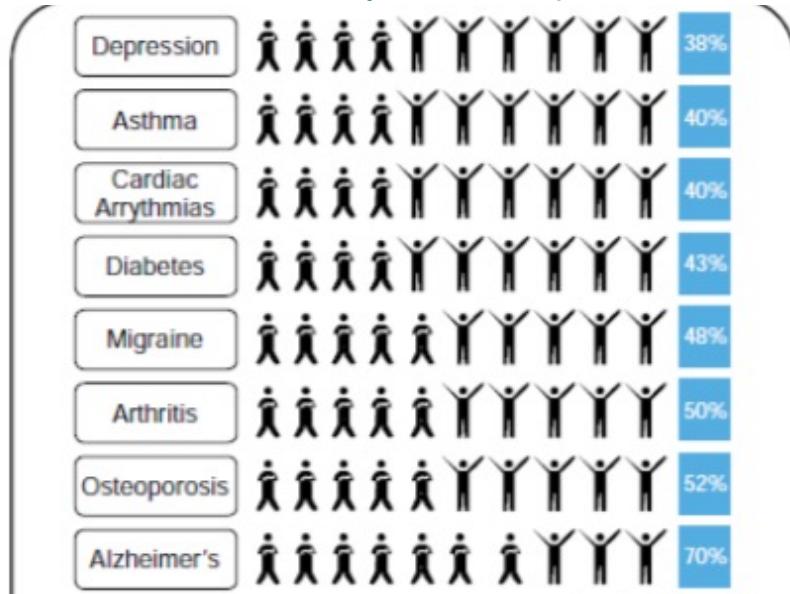
one treatment
fits all

μοντέλο κλασσικής θεραπείας

one treatment
fits all?



οι κλασσικές θεραπείες είναι συχνά ...
αναποτελεσματικές



οι κλασσικές θεραπείες μπορεί να είναι ... **επιβλαβείς**



100,000+ die each year
from
Adverse Drug Reactions

Source: FDA

2 εκατομμύρια νοσηλείες

100 δις USD κόστος για το σύστημα υγείας

οι κλασσικές θεραπείες μπορεί να είναι πολύ ... ακριβές

Heart Failure drugs

beta blockers

\$345 million – \$575 million

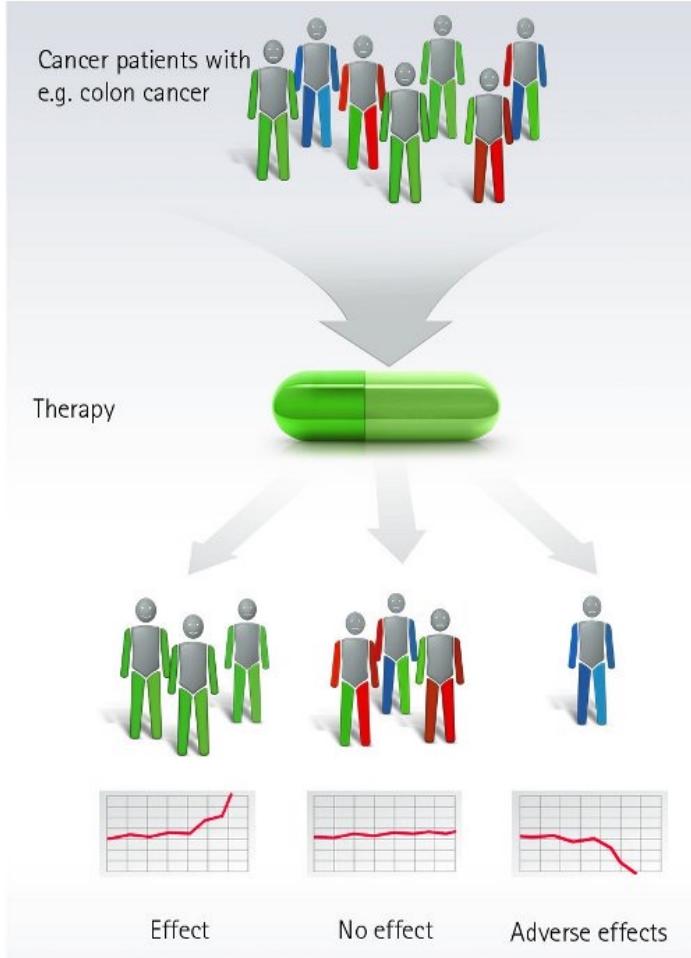
Cholesterol drugs

statins

\$8.8 billion

\$3.8 billion –

Medicine of the **present**: one fits all



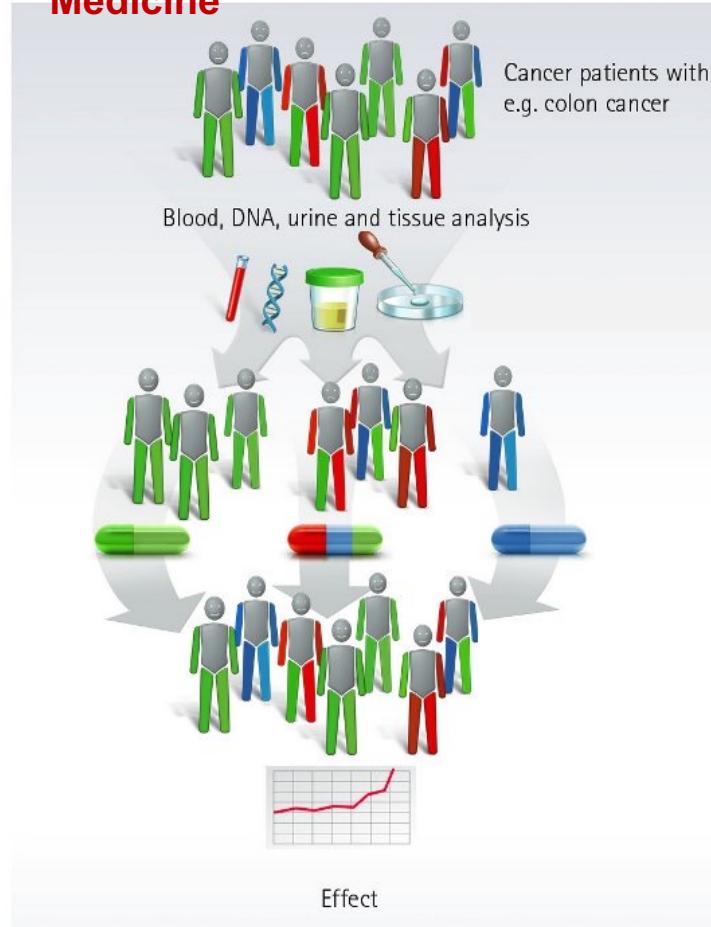
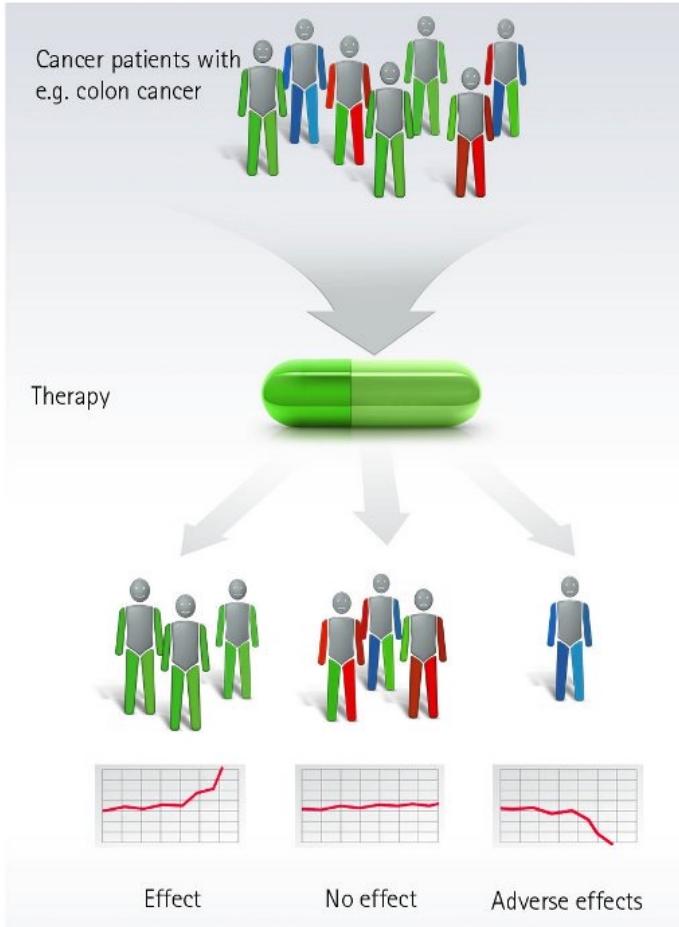
Διαφορετική
ανταπόκριση
=

Διαφορετικό
γενετικό προφίλ

Medicine of the **present**: one fits all



Medicine of the **future**: **Precision Medicine**



γιατί τώρα?

① πρόσφατες εξελίξεις στη βιοτεχνολογία



- ✓ αποκωδικοποίηση αλληλουχίας ανθρώπινου DNA | αλληλουχηση νέας γενιάς, Next Generation Sequencing (NGS)
- ✓ εργαλεία για την ανάλυση βιοδεδομένων μεγάλου όγκου



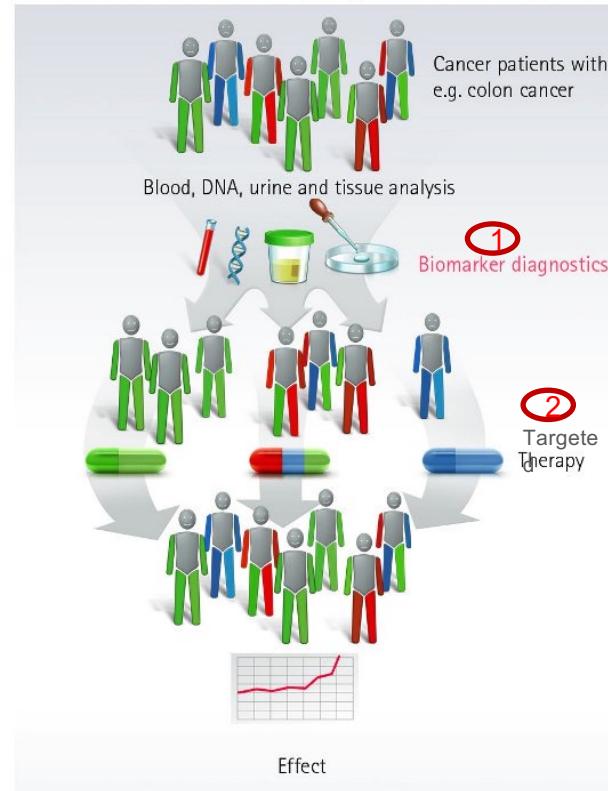
νέες διαγνωστικές προσεγγίσεις στην κλινική πράξη
(biomarker diagnostics)

② στοχευμένες θεραπείες (**targeted therapies**)



στόχευση ειδικών παθολογικών μηχανισμών

Medicine of the future: Precision Medicine



① Biomarker Diagnostics



What do they do?

- 1** Identify patients who are most likely to benefit from a particular therapeutic product
- 2** Identify patients likely to be at increased risk for serious side effects as a result of treatment with a particular therapeutic product
- 3** Monitor response to treatment with a particular therapeutic product for the purpose of adjusting treatment to achieve improved safety or effectiveness

the development of an appropriate diagnostic test goes often hand in hand with or even precedes the development of a highly specific drug

“companion diagnostics”

example: Metastatic melanoma - mutation in an oncogene called BRAF-V600



PERSONALIZED MEDICINE AT FDA

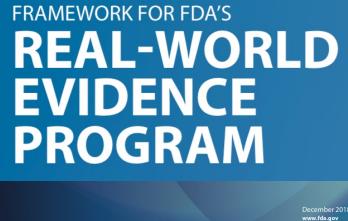
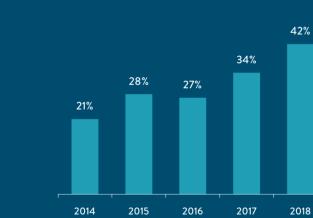
② Targeted therapies

A Progress & Outlook Report

2018 MILESTONES

1. Record number of 25 personalized medicine approvals (42% of all 2018 new drug approvals) (25/59)
2. Second approval of a cancer drug indication based on biomarker, not tumor type: Vitrakvi (larotrectinib)

Personalized Medicines Top 30% of FDA Approvals for Second Year in a Row



Observational clinical studies → generate RWE

FDA will also consider the evaluation of observational clinical studies using RWE to support product effectiveness determinations.

Watson and Crick
Molecular structure of Nucleic Acids: **A**

Structure for DNA

Nature 171, 737-738 (**1953**)





Kary B. Mullis – Nobel Lecture, December 8,
1993

The polymerase chain reaction

With two oligonucleotides, DNA polymerase, and the four nucleosidetriphosphates **I could make as much of a DNA sequence as I wanted** and I could make it on a fragment of a specific size that I could distinguish easily. **Somehow, I thought, it had to be an illusion.**

The polymerase chain reaction - Εφαρμογή

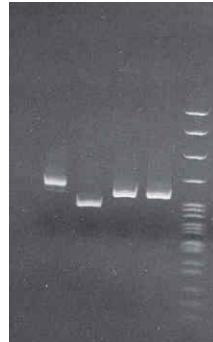
PML/RARA – χιμαιρικό γονίδιο

1994

Γυναίκα, 24 ετών

Αιτία προσέλευσης
καταβολή δυνάμεων,
εκχυμώσεις

Διάγνωση | μικροσκόπιο
Οξεία μυελογενής λευχαιμία



Διάγνωση | PCR

Οξεία προμυελοκυτταρική
λευχαιμία

1994

Θεραπεία –
ATRA+χημειοθεραπεία

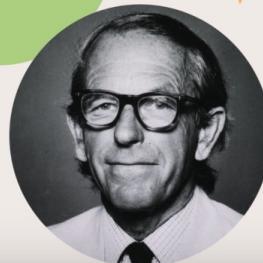
2020

Άριστη γενική κατάσταση
διευθύντρια πωλήσεων
μητέρα 2 παιδιών

Sanger Sequencing

developed
in 1900s

by this
guy here!



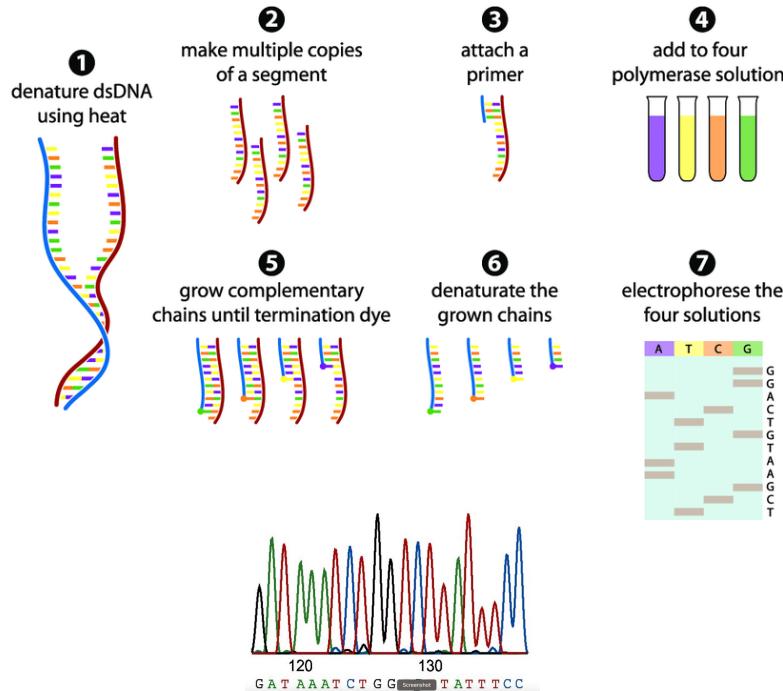
Frederick
Sanger

197
7

NUCLEIC ACID SEQUENCING?

Nucleic acid sequencing is a method for determining the exact order of nucleotides present in a given DNA or RNA molecule

Sanger Sequencing - the method



1. The dsDNA fragment is denatured into two ssDNA fragments.
2. A fragment of ssDNA is multiplied into millions of copies.
3. A primer that corresponds to one end of the fragment is attached.
4. The fragments are added to four polymerase solutions. Each solution contains the four types of bases but only one type of termination nucleotide.
5. The chain grows until a termination nucleotide is randomly added.
6. The resulting dsDNA fragments are denatured to obtain a series of ssDNA of various lengths.
7. The fragments are separated by electrophoresis and the sequence is read.

Sanger Sequencing - Εφαρμογή

**Immunoglobulins IG
Variable region
mutations**

2009

Γυναίκα, 65 ετών

Αιτία προσέλευσης
**Τυχαιός αιματολογικός
έλεγχος**

Διάγνωση | Χρόνια
λεμφοκυτταρική λευχαιμία

Πρόγνωση | Sanger
Sequencing

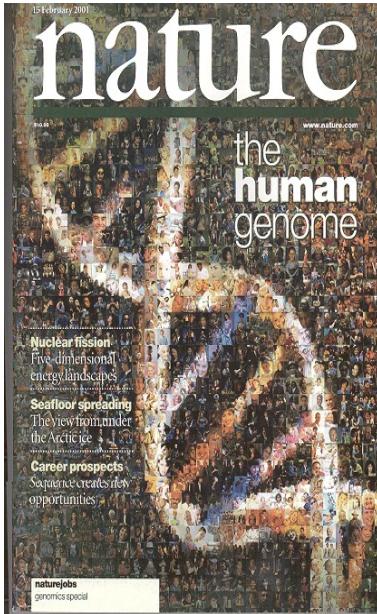
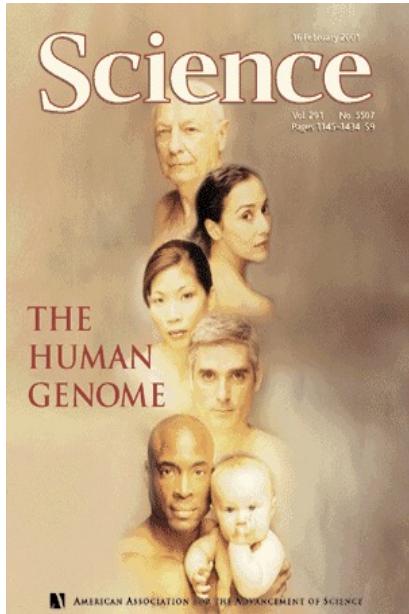
2009

IGV 95% (mutated) → good
prognosis

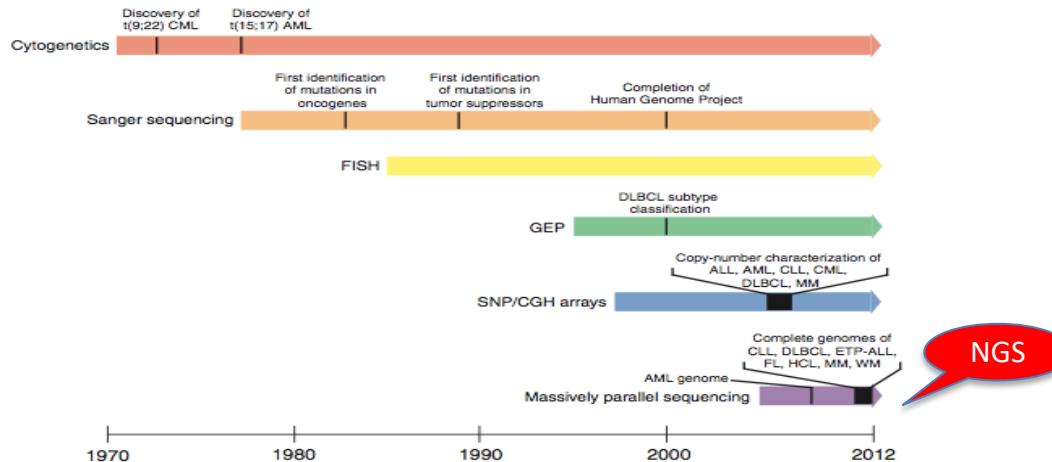
2021

Άριστη γενική κατάσταση

The revolution – a new era



Εξέλιξη των γενετικών μεθόδων ανίχνευσης ευρήματα-ορόσημα σε αιματολογικές κακοήθειες

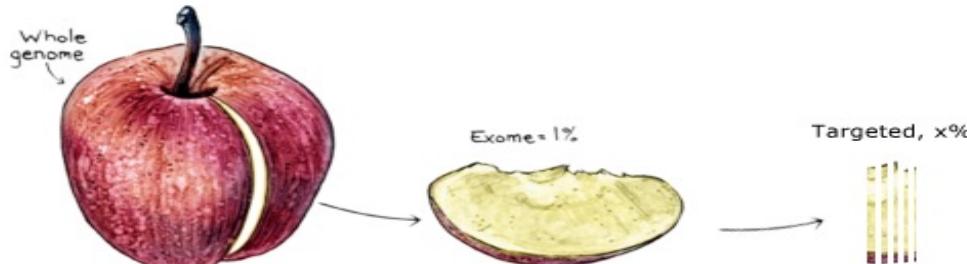


Μεθοδολογίες αλληλούχησης νέας γενιάς (Next generation sequencing, **NGS**)

Whole-genome sequencing (WGS) ανάλυση όλου του γονιδιωμάτος - Αναγνώριση σωματικών παραλλαγών, σύγκριση της αλληλουχίας του νεοπλάσματος με την αντίστοιχη φυσιολογική (germline).

Exome sequencing ανάλυση της περιοχής του γονιδιώματος που κωδικοποιεί για πρωτεΐνες

Targeted resequencing στοχευμένη αλληλούχηση PCR amplicons για την ανάλυση συγκεκριμένων γενωμικών περιοχών (**amplicon sequencing**).



Copyright © 2012 University of Washington

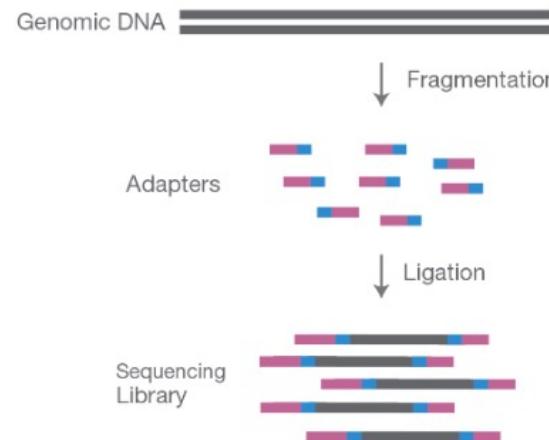
NGS workflows include four basic steps

1. Library Preparation

The sequencing library is prepared by random **fragmentation** of the DNA or cDNA sample, **followed by 5' and 3' adapter ligation**.

Alternatively, “tagmentation” combines the fragmentation and ligation reactions into a single step that greatly increases the efficiency of

A. Library Preparation

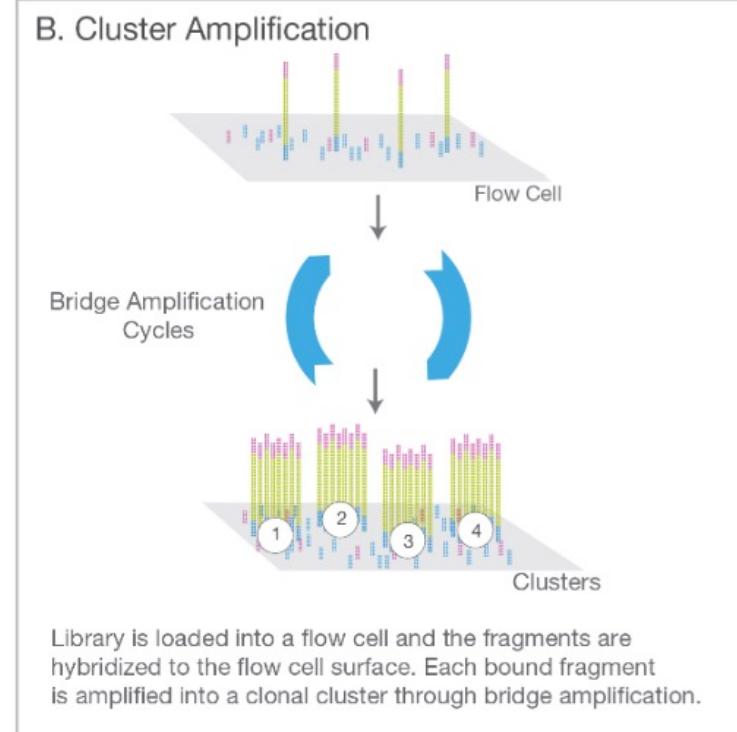


NGS library is prepared by fragmenting a gDNA sample and ligating specialized adapters to both fragment ends.

2. Cluster Generation

The library is loaded into a **flowcell** where fragments are captured on a lawn of surface-bound **oligos complementary to the library adapters**.

Each **fragment is then amplified** into distinct, clonal clusters through bridge amplification.



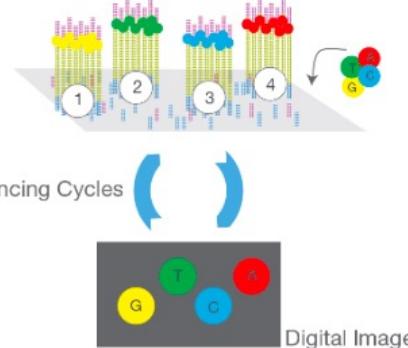
When cluster generation is

3. Sequencing

SBS technology uses a proprietary reversible terminator-based method that **detects single bases as they are incorporated into DNA template strands.**

As all four reversible terminator-bound dNTPs are present during each sequencing cycle, natural competition minimizes incorporation bias and greatly reduces raw error rates compared to other technologies.

C. Sequencing



Data is exported to an output file

Cluster 1 > Read 1: GAGT...
Cluster 2 > Read 2: TTGA...
Cluster 3 > Read 3: CTAG...
Cluster 4 > Read 4: ATAC...
Text File

Sequencing reagents, including fluorescently labeled nucleotides, are added and the first base is incorporated. The flow cell is imaged and the emission from each cluster is recorded. The emission wavelength and intensity are used to identify the base. This cycle is repeated "n" times to create a read length of "n" bases.

4. Data Analysis

During data analysis and alignment, the newly identified **sequence reads are aligned to a reference genome.**

Following alignment, many variations of analysis are possible, such as single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) or insertion-deletion (indel) identification, read counting for RNA methods, phylogenetic

D. Alignment and Data Analysis

Reads

ATGG	CATTGCAATTGACAT
TGG	CATTGCAATTG
AGATGG	TATTG
GATGG	CATTGCAA
	G CATTGCAATTGAC
ATGG	CATTGCAATT
AGATGG	CATTGCAATTG

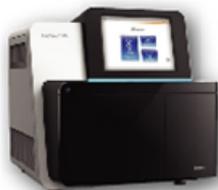
Reference Genome

AGATGG TATTGCAATTGACAT

Reads are aligned to a reference sequence with bioinformatics software. After alignment, differences between the reference genome and the newly sequenced reads can be identified.



MiSeq®



NextSeq® 500



HiSeq® 2500



HiSeq® 3000

Next Generation Sequencing
platforms from trusted names



Ion Torrent™



PacBio RS II System



HiSeq® 4000

Next Generation Sequencing - Εφαρμογή

2017

Άνδρας, 62 ετών

Διάγνωση

Χρόνια λεμφοκυτταρική λευχαιμία

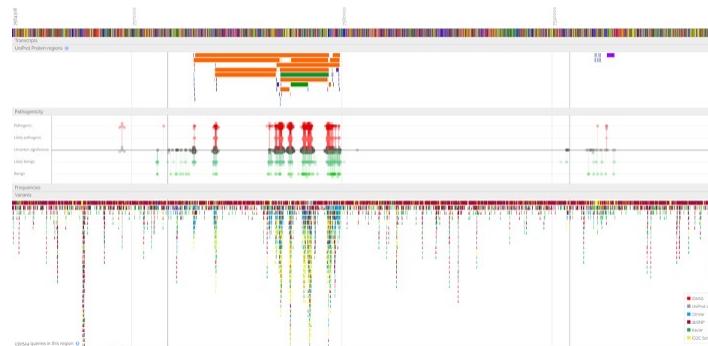
Μοριακή ανάλυση | NGS
TP53 pathogenic variant

Θεραπεία

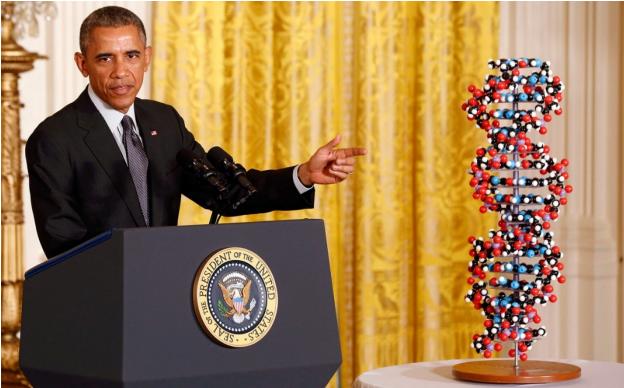
Ibrutinib

2020

Άριστη γενική κατάσταση
Ορθοπεδικός σε πλήρη
δραστηριότητα



Precision Medicine Initiative (PMI)



“Tonight I’m launching a new Precision Medicine Initiative to bring us closer to curing diseases like cancer and diabetes.

And to give us all access to the personalized information we need to keep ourselves and our families healthier.”

President Barack Obama
2015 State of the Union Address | January 20, 2015

Precision Medicine Initiative (PMI)

The **promise**: \$215 million investment to 4 **public authorities**:

NIH - National Institutes of Health

NCI - National Cancer Institute

FDA - Food and Drug Administration



ONC - Office of the National Coordination for Health Information Technology



Precision Medicine Initiative (PMI)

The **objectives**:

More and better **treatments** for cancer

Creation of a **national registry**

Protecting **Privacy**

Regulatory modernization

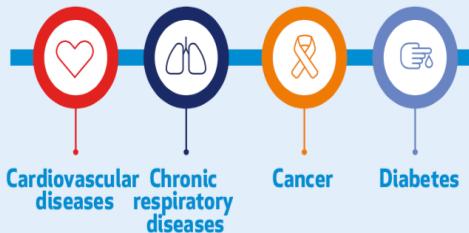
Public-private partnerships

γιατί
στην ογκολογία?



World Health
Organization

NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES (NCDs) THE THREAT



Key Facts

NCDs are responsible for

71%
of all deaths worldwide
(41 million people)



Cancer the second leading cause of death

globally, **9.6 million** deaths **in 2018**

γιατί
στην ογκολογία?



World Health
Organization

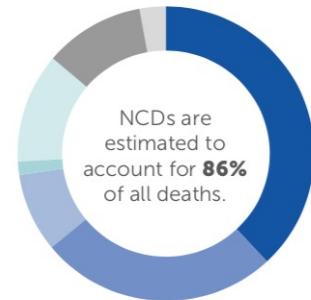
GREECE

2016 TOTAL POPULATION: 11 184 000

2016 TOTAL DEATHS: 121 000

PROPORTIONAL MORTALITY

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| ▶ 38% | ▶ 12% |
| Cardiovascular diseases | Other NCDs |
| ▶ 26% | ▶ 11% |
| Cancers | Communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions |
| ▶ 9% | ▶ 3% |
| Chronic respiratory diseases | Injuries |
| ▶ 1% | |
| Diabetes | |



γιατί
στην ογκολογία?

25 by 25
TAKING ACTION



World Health
Organization

TOGETHER

WE CAN PREVENT AND CONTROL

THE WORLD'S MOST COMMON DISEASES

The challenge is unprecedented -- a 25% reduction by 2025
in premature deaths from noncommunicable diseases.

γιατί άλλο στην ογκολογία?

1

Cancer



25%

2

NGS methodologies identify genetic aberration that correlate to cancer in cancer cells

3

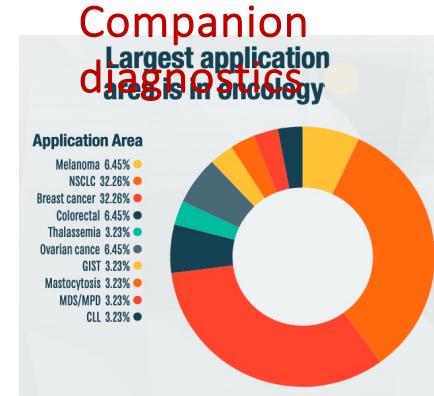


U.S. FOOD & DRUG
ADMINISTRATION

10/25 personalized medicines approved in
2018

4

The economic impact of cancer in 2010 was US\$ 1.16 trillion



A New Taxonomy of Cancer

From organs to molecules

→ **Genomics and the Future of Cancer Treatment**

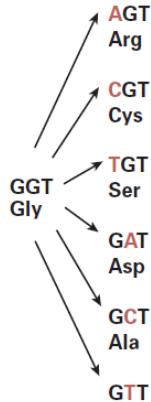
According to the President of the Dana Farber Cancer Institute, we may soon look at the concept of “organ-based” cancer types as ancient history.

- For more than a century, cancers have been **classified by the organ or tissue**
 - *with therapies geared to those specific areas*
- As more is learned about the basic biological processes in cancers, a new perspective has emerged

Genomic Alterations in Cancer

Major classes

Point mutations

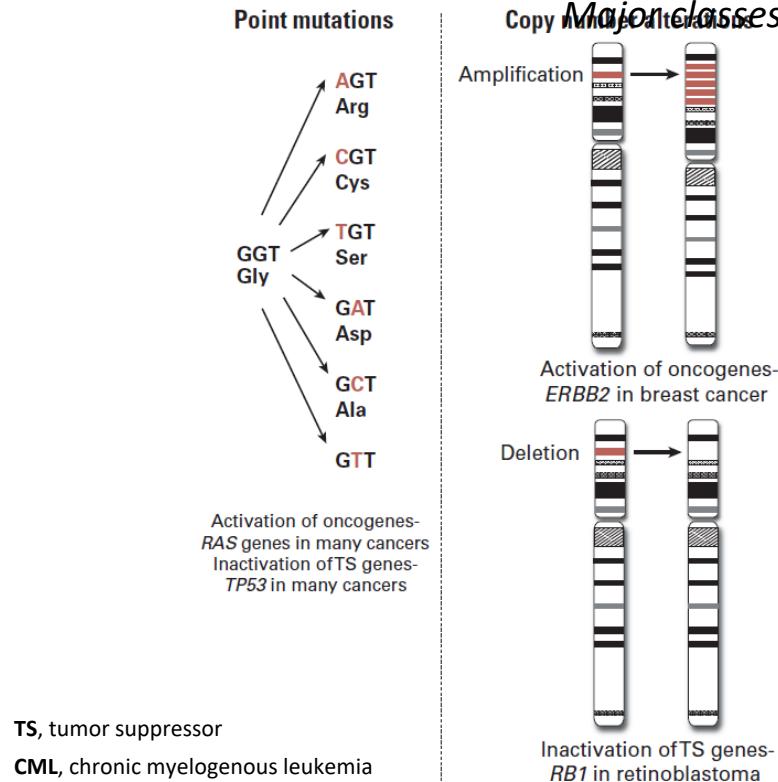


Activation of oncogenes-
RAS genes in many cancers
Inactivation of TS genes-
TP53 in many cancers

TS, tumor suppressor

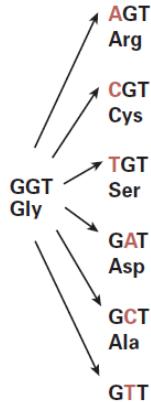
CML, chronic myelogenous leukemia

Genomic Alterations in Cancer



Genomic Alterations in Cancer

Point mutations



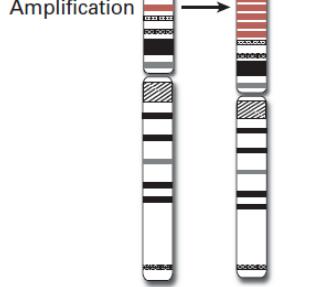
Activation of oncogenes-
RAS genes in many cancers
Inactivation of TS genes-
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TS, tumor suppressor

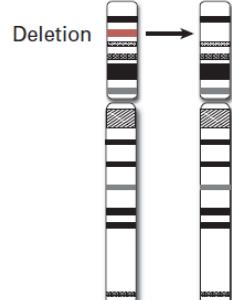
CML, chronic myelogenous leukemia

Major classes

Copy number alterations

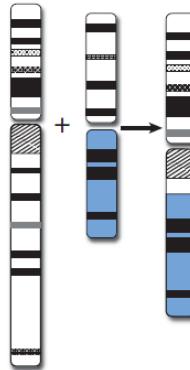


Activation of oncogenes-
ERBB2 in breast cancer



Inactivation of TS genes-
RB1 in retinoblastoma

Translocations



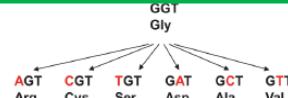
Activation of many genes-
BCR-ABL in CML

Characterization of Cancer Genomes

Technologies

Molecular alterations in cancer

Point mutations (substitutions/indels)



Point mutation
Rb in retinoblastoma
TP53 in many cancers
Many other TS genes

Chromosomal aberrations (copy number gains or losses)

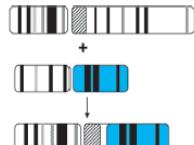


Amplification
Erbb2 in breast cancer
Myc in many cancers



Deletion
Rb in retinoblastoma
Many other TS genes

Translocations, fusion genes



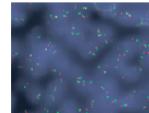
Translocation
Bcr-ABL in CML
Many in hematologic cancers
ETS fusions in prostate cancer

Current clinical technology

Capillary sequencing
Pyrosequencing
Quantitative PCR
ddPCR

FISH, IHC , ddPCR

FISH, IHC



Emerging clinical technology

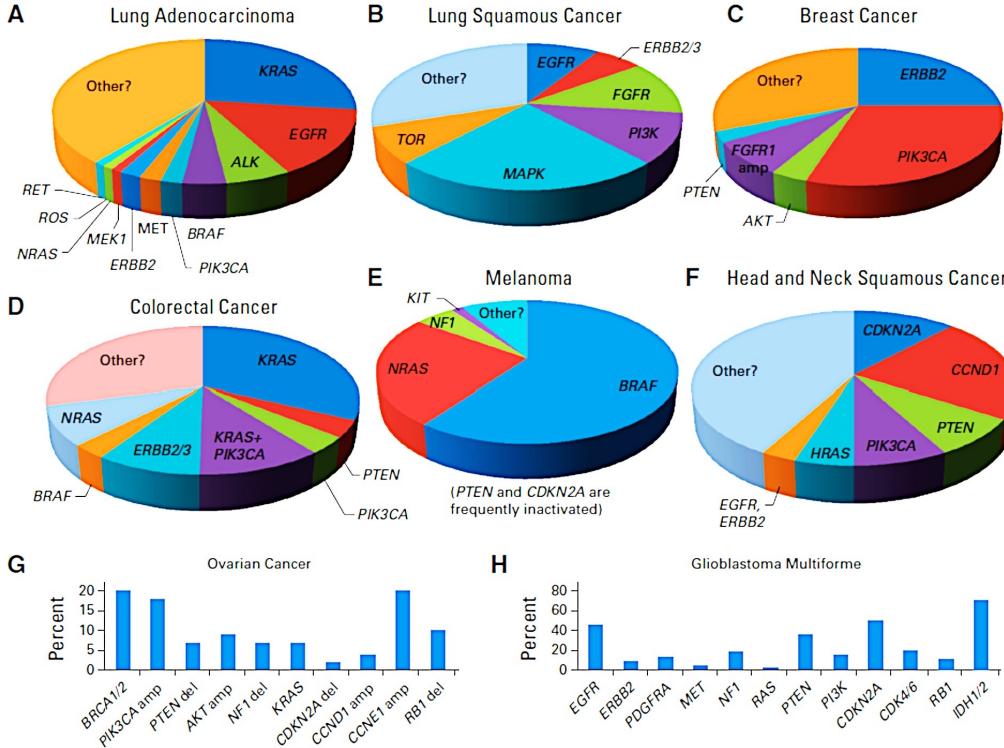
Massively parallel sequencing



Cancer Discovery: 1(4): 297-311.

A New Taxonomy of Cancer

From organs to molecules



Cancer Genomes Are Dynamic

WGS is a **snapshot**

Certain mutations reflect paternal and/or maternal **germline** variation

Additional **somatic** mutations accumulate through life

"Driver" mutations cause **cancer**, "passenger" mutations are carried along

Additional drivers **evolve** and diversify the cancer

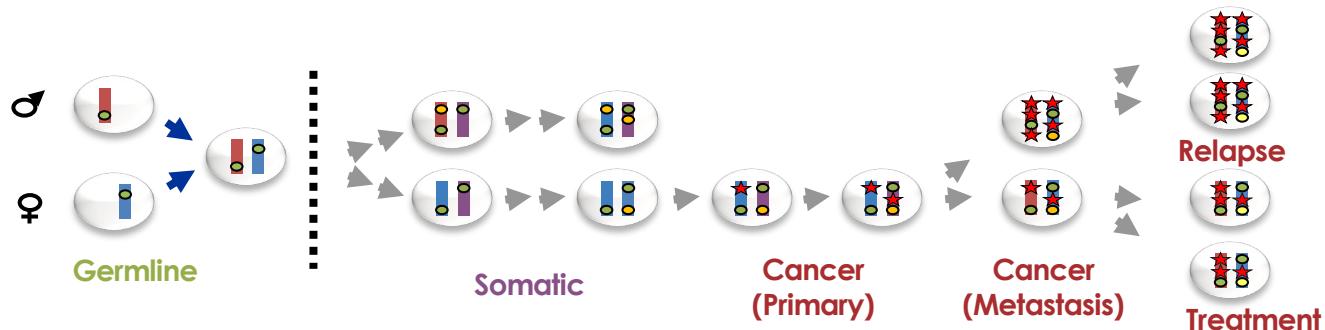
Some alter aggressiveness...

...which may be **treatable**

Others may alter treatment response, leading to **relapse**

Cancer genomes
are not static.

In cancer, one
snapshot is not
enough.



Evolution of Cancer Genomes

Primary vs. metastatic tumors

VOLUME 30 · NUMBER 6 · FEBRUARY 20 2012

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY ORIGINAL REPORT

Loss of Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2
(HER2) Expression in Metastatic Sites of
HER2-Overexpressing Primary Breast Tumors

Naoki Niikura, Jun Liu, Naoki Hayashi, Elizabeth A. Mittendorf, Yun Gong, Shana L. Palla, Yutaka Tokuda,
Ana M. Gonzalez-Angulo, Gabriel N. Hortobagyi, and Naoto T. Ueno

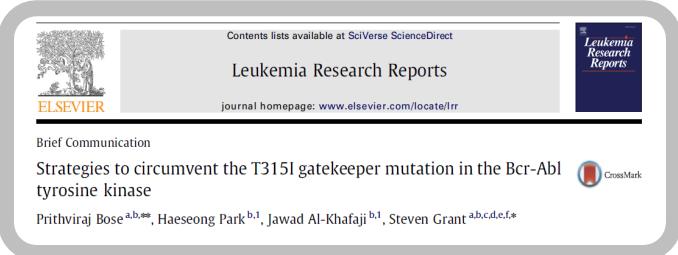
24% of patients with *HER2*-positive primary breast tumors had *HER2*-negative metastatic tumors

Evolution of Cancer Genomes

Tumors change in response to treatment

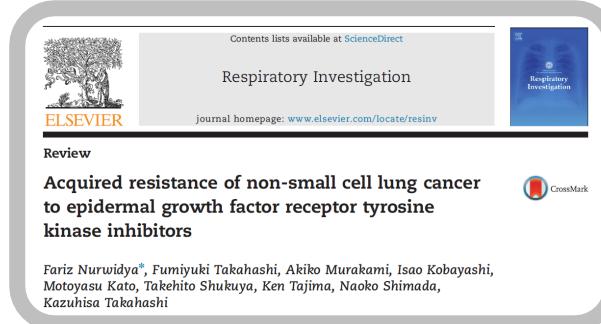
Example #1

Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia (CML)



Example #2

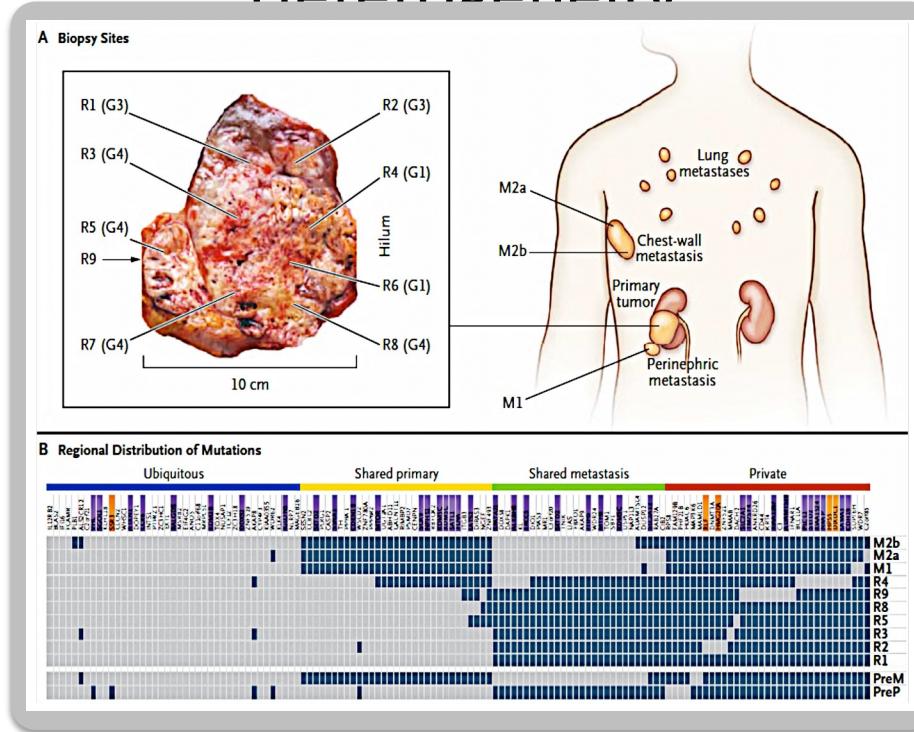
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)



- **T315I** “gatekeeper mutation” leads to

- **T790M** mutation

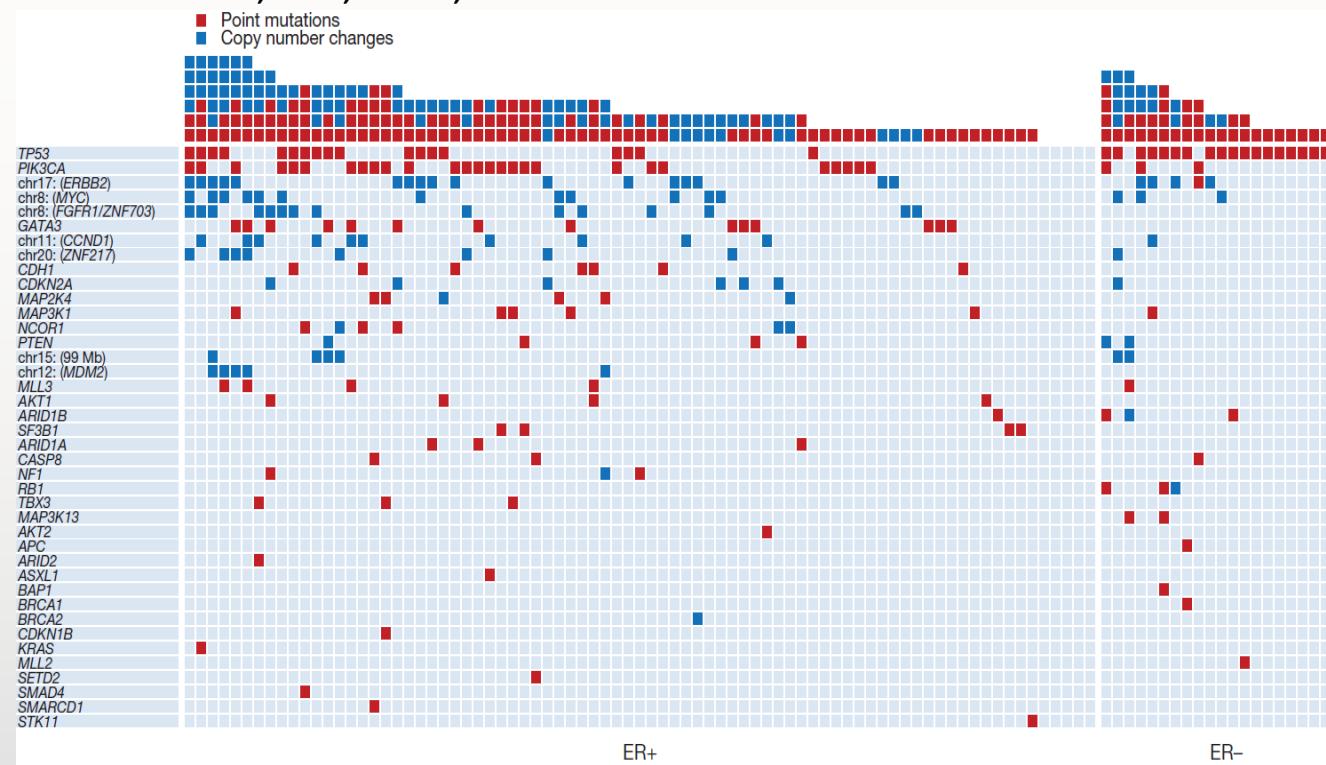
Intratumoral & Intermetastatic Clonal Heterogeneity



Interpatient Genetic Heterogeneity

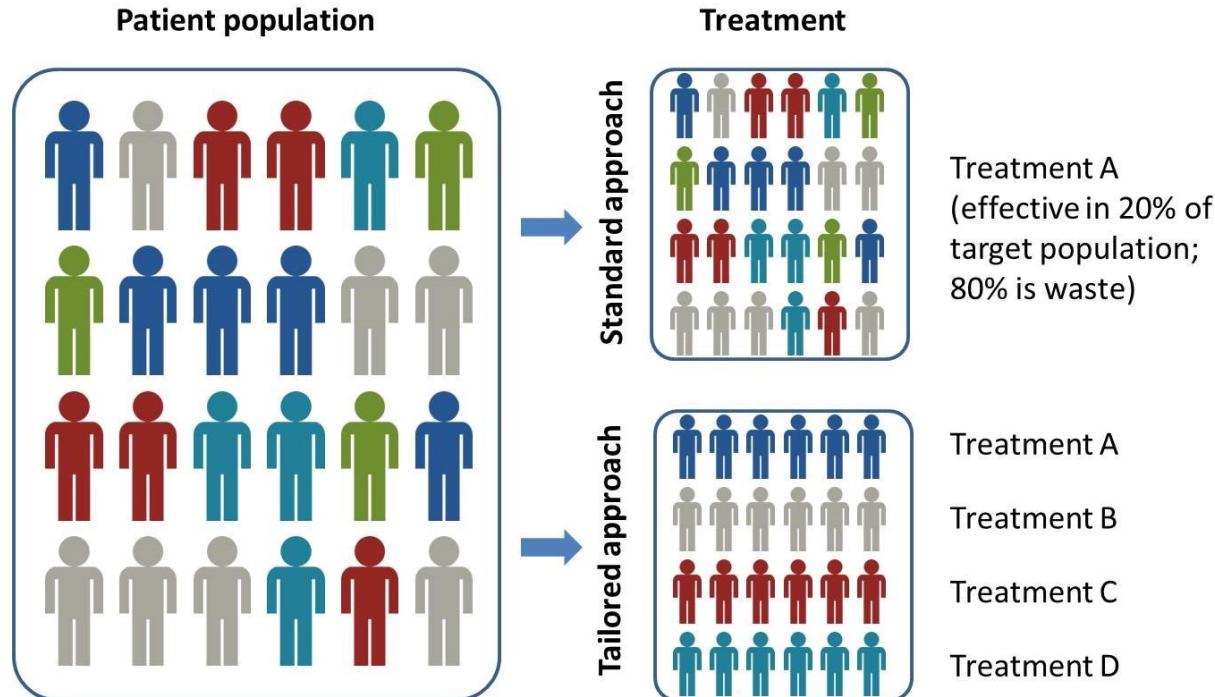
Breast Cancer – 40 Cancer Genes Across 100 Tumors -

Nature 2012;486;7403;400-4



Ιατρική ακριβείας

Ταιριάζοντας τα προφίλ ασθενών με συγκεκριμένες θεραπείες



LAUNCH

August 2018

Funding 2018-2021: **5.4 M€**

2018: 4 units

11/2018

Framework agreement with the
Ministry of Health



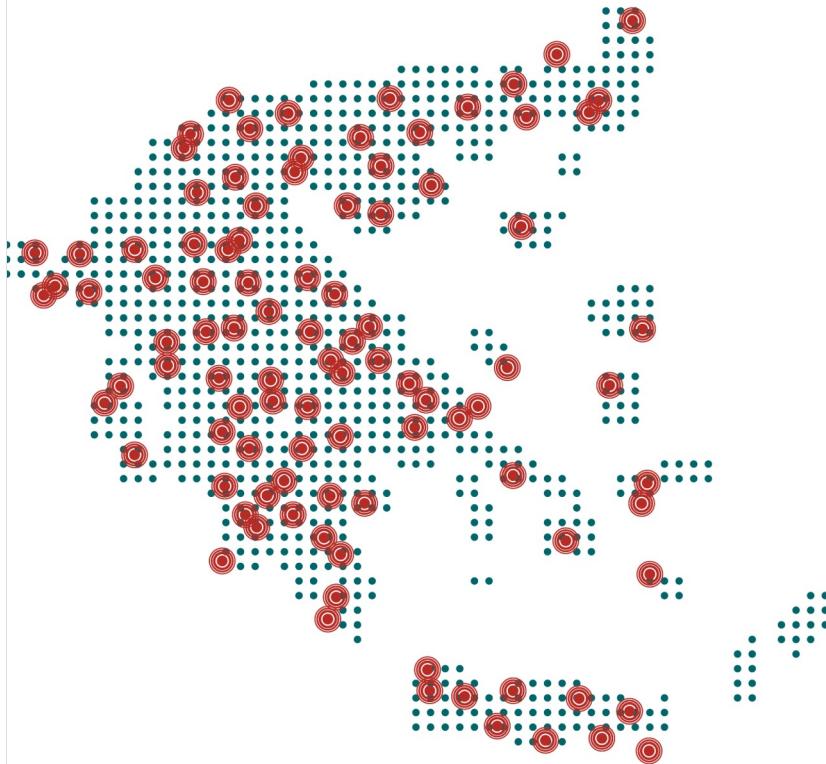
2018



2019
2020



2021



PARTNERS



ΕΘΝΙΚΟ
ΔΙΚΤΥΟ
**ΙΑΤΡΙΚΗΣ
ΑΚΡΙΒΕΙΑΣ**
Ο Γ Κ Ο Λ Ο Γ Ι Α

AIMS

- **Optimal diagnosis & management**
of patients regardless of where they live.
More and better treatments for cancer.
- Establishment of a **data repository**
- **Data safety**
- **Standardized** procedures
- **Research on cancer**
- **Partnership** between the Public and the Private Sectors



SELECTION OF TARGETS GENES AND DISEASES

- Solid tumors → panel **38** genes
referrals by oncologists and pathologists
 - lung cancer
 - breast cancer
 - melanoma
 - prostate cancer
 - ovarian cancer
 - colorectal cancer
 - pancreatic cancer
 - sarcomas
 -
- Blood cancers → panel **58** genes
referrals by hematologists and pathologists
 - all blood cancers
 -
- Hereditary cancer syndromes → panel **42** genes
referrals by oncologists, hematologists and pathologists
 - breast cancer
 - ovarian cancer
 - colorectal cancer
 - pheochromocytoma
 - clinical suspicion of another hereditary cancer syndrome
 -

WHAT
WE
TEST

colon Testicles
CNS **Ph-MPN**
PROSTATE
sarcoma Thyroid
CLL BREAST
ovaries **MDS**
AML
lung LYMPHOMAS

ANALYTICAL PROTOCOLS

- **Preanalytical phase**
sample collection, shipment,
processing (nucleic acid isolation)
- **Analytical phase - NGS protocols**
In-house custom designed panels for all exons of the selected genes
- **Postanalytical phase – analysis and interpretation**
Purpose built bioinformatics pipeline and clinical annotation platform

DATA MANAGEMENT

1st STEP

- e-Referral system
- Clinical Report editing, generation and distribution
- Data integration with National Health Services (Ministry of Dig. Gov)
- Sample inventory

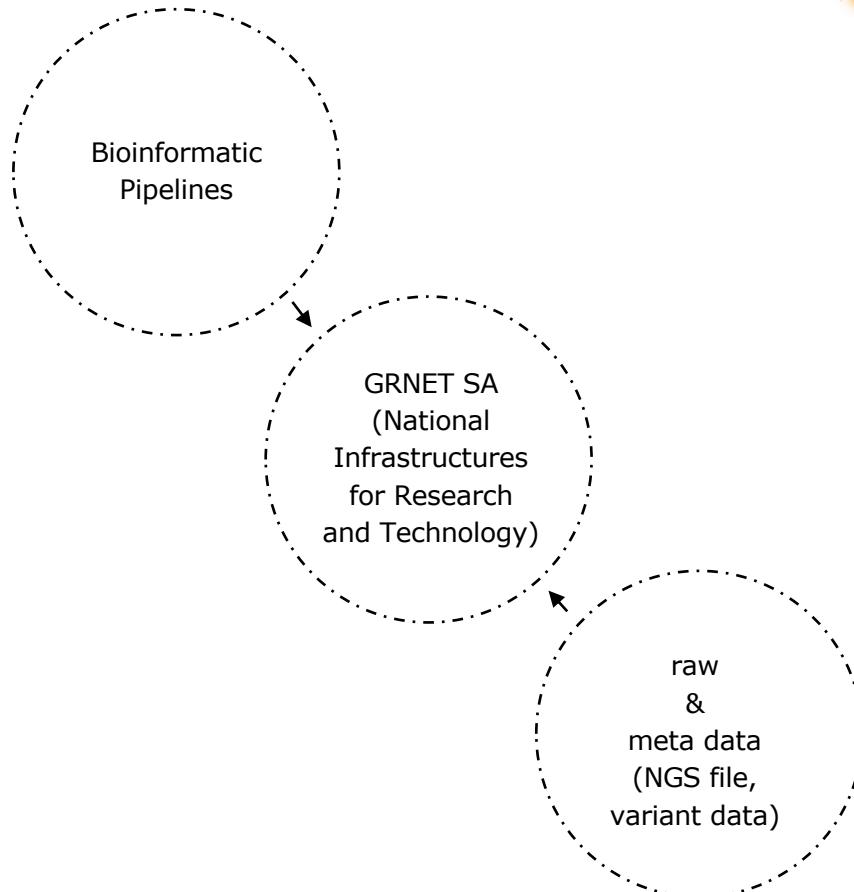
2nd STEP

- Bioinformatic pipelines (adopt Big Data Technologies)
- Tool to support clinical interpretation of variants
- Common pipelines, centralized platform

3rd STEP

- Centralized NGS file storage, variant knowledge database

DATA STORAGE



INTERLABORATORY QUALITY ASSESSMENT RING TRIALS

Between network labs

Between different platforms

For all analytical phases

Accreditation after ISO 15189

Accreditation after ISO 27001
GDPR compliance

HPMN WEBSITE

Εθνικό Δίκτυο Ιατρικής Ακριβείας στην Ογκολογία

Στοχευμένη πρόβλεψη και διάγνωση με στόχο τη θεραπεία του καρκίνου

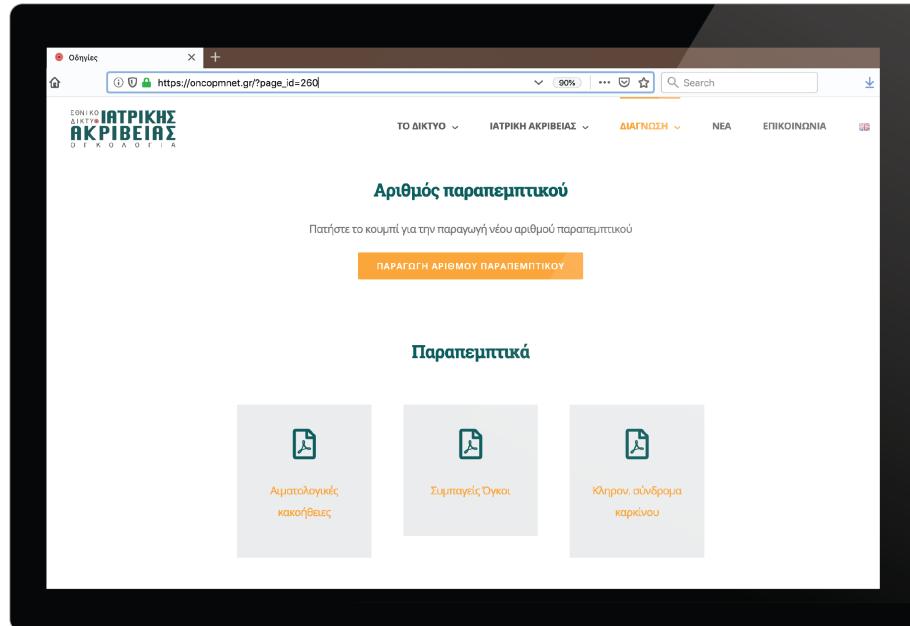
Πατήστε εδώ για παραπομπή εξέτασης και επικυρώσεων!

Ποιοι είμαστε

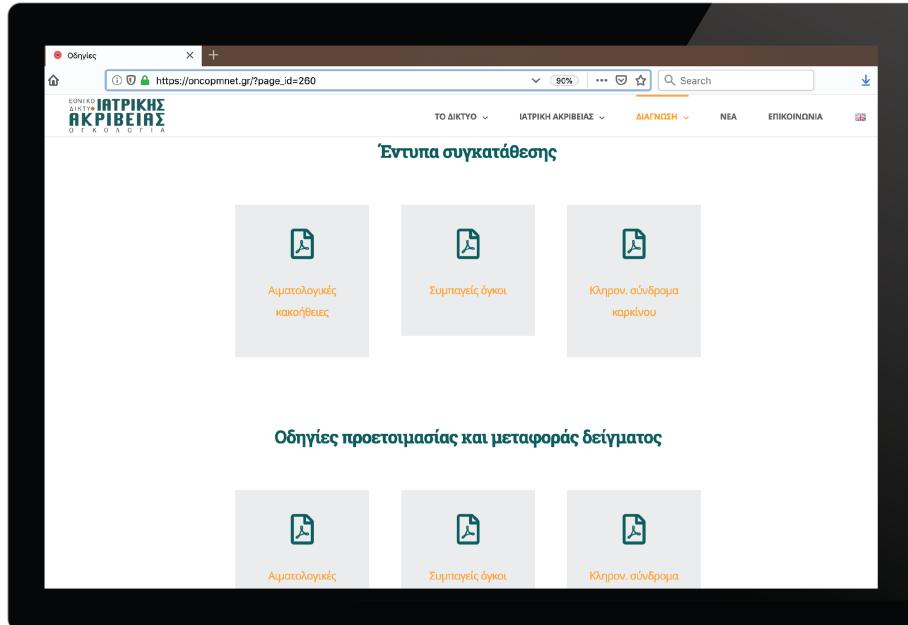
Το Εθνικό Δίκτυο Ιατρικής Ακριβείας στην Ογκολογία αποτελείται από Τούνικα και Κανονικές του Υπουργείου Υγείας, Τακτικές και Θρησκευματικές οργανώσεις συμμετέχοντας στο υπόγειο έργο, στο πλαίσιο της πολιτικής συνεργασίας της Κυβερνήσεως που πραγματοποιεί το ΥΠΥΘ για την ανάπτυξη δικτύων διαποστολικών τερμάτων με θέματα ακριβειακής ιατρικής και οπτικογραφίας.

ΕΘΝΙΚΟ
ΔΙΚΤΥΟ
ΙΑΤΡΙΚΗΣ
ΑΚΡΙΒΕΙΑΣ
ΟΓΚΟΛΟΓΙΑ

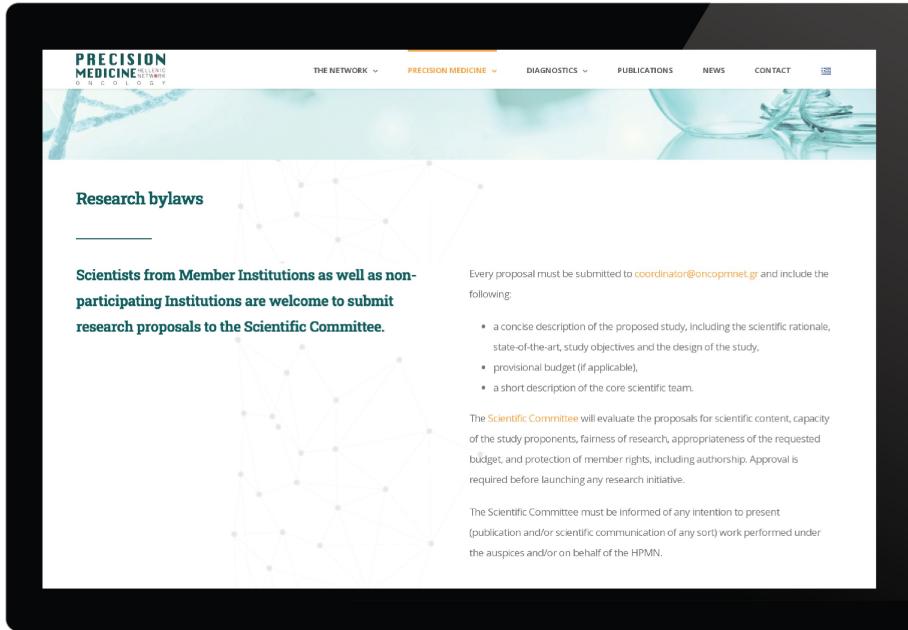
ONLINE REFERRALS



CONSENT FORMS INSTRUCTIONS



RESEARCH BYLAWS



The screenshot shows a tablet displaying the website for the Precision Medicine Hellenic Network Oncology (PMHN). The top navigation bar includes links for "THE NETWORK", "PRECISION MEDICINE", "DIAGNOSTICS", "PUBLICATIONS", "NEWS", and "CONTACT". The main content area features a teal header with the text "Research bylaws". Below this, a section titled "Scientists from Member Institutions as well as non-participating Institutions are welcome to submit research proposals to the Scientific Committee." is displayed. To the right, there is a list of requirements for proposals and a note about the Scientific Committee's evaluation process. At the bottom, it states that the Scientific Committee must be informed of any intention to present work performed under its auspices.

Research bylaws

Scientists from Member Institutions as well as non-participating Institutions are welcome to submit research proposals to the Scientific Committee.

Every proposal must be submitted to coordinator@oncopnet.gr and include the following:

- a concise description of the proposed study, including the scientific rationale, state-of-the-art, study objectives and the design of the study,
- provisional budget (if applicable),
- a short description of the core scientific team.

The [Scientific Committee](#) will evaluate the proposals for scientific content, capacity of the study proponents, fairness of research, appropriateness of the requested budget, and protection of member rights, including authorship. Approval is required before launching any research initiative.

The Scientific Committee must be informed of any intention to present (publication and/or scientific communication of any sort) work performed under the auspices and/or on behalf of the HPMN.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

- Front. Immunol. 2021 Jan 20;11:612244
- Clin. Cancer Res. 2020 Sep 15;26(18):4958-4969
- BMC Bioinformatics 2020 Sep 29;21(1):422
- Blood 2021 Apr 8;137(14):1895-1904
- Blood 2021 Mar 11;137(10):1365-1376
- Blood Adv. 2020 Apr 14;4(7):1357-1366
- Haematologica 2021 Mar 1;106(3):682-691
- Leukemia 2020 Oct;34(10):2545-2551
- Blood 2019 Mar 14;133(11):1205-1216
- Frontiers in Oncology 2021, in print
- Critical Reviews in Oncology / Hematology. 2020; 146, 102859
- Blood. 2021 Oct 7;138(14):1249-1257

NEXT STEPS

- Certification of public and private diagnostic labs – in collaboration with the relevant authorities
- Development of new diagnostic protocols for wide clinical implementation
- Introduction of extended panels, whole exome and whole genome sequencing in clinical diagnostics
- Research studies for the identification of novel predictive/prognostic biomarkers
- Prospective real world studies

CHALLENGES

-
- Scientific discovery
 - Diagnostic regulatory policy
 - Investment incentives
 - Coverage/ reimbursement
 - Implementation of novel technologies in a clinical context
-

SUSTAINING A PROMISING PARADIGM

PERSONALIZED MEDICINE AT FDA a progress & outlook report

- The time of **Precision Medicine** has arrived
- **Innovation** at the highest possible level (targeted drugs)
- **Scientific discovery** is accelerated towards identifying novel biomarkers, while **technological advances** offer new possibilities for big biodata processing

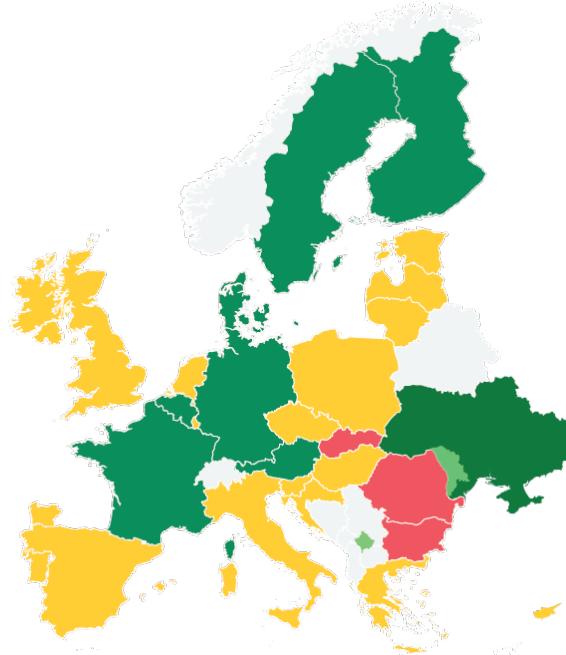


European Cancer
Patient Coalition



Unlocking the potential of precision medicine
In Europe – improving cancer care through broader access
to quality biomarker testing

THE STATE OF BIOMARKER TESTING IN EUROPE QUALITY AND ACCESS



MULTI – BIOMARKER TEST INTEGRATION

Western Europe		
	Timing	Uptake
🇬🇧 UK	Average	9%
🇫🇷 FRA	Average	21%
🇩🇪 DE	Leader	12%
🇮🇪 IRE	Average	8%
🇧🇪 BEL	Average	22%
🇳🇱 NED	Average	52%
🇱🇺 LUX	Follower	<50%
🇦🇹 AUT	Average	25%

Southern Europe		
	Timing	Uptake
🇮🇹 ITA	Leader	2%
🇪🇸 SPA	Average	2%
🇬🇷 GRE	Average	1%
🇵🇹 POR	Leader	31%
🇲🇹 MLT	Follower	N/A*
🇨🇾 CYP	Follower	31%

Integration is calculated based on the average scores for NGS timing and uptake of NGS testing

Time available:

NGS: Time from introduction of any NGS test modality

- Leader – Mostly >5 years
- Average – Mostly 3-5 years
- Follower – Mostly <3 years

Nordics & Baltic		
	Timing	Uptake
🇩🇰 DEN	Average	50-75%
🇸🇪 SWE	Leader	33%
🇫🇮 FIN	Follower	17%
🇱🇹 LIT	Follower	18%
🇱🇻 LAT	Follower	3%
🇪🇪 EST	Follower	<50%

Central Europe		
	Timing	Uptake
🇵🇱 POL	Leader	10%
🇭🇷 CRO	Average	3%
🇭🇺 HUN	Average	14%
🇸🇻 SLV	Follower	<50%
🇸🇰 SLK	Follower	0%
🇷🇴 ROM	Follower	<50%
🇨🇿 CZE	Average	0%
🇧🇬 BUL	Follower	<50%



GRE
Available in academic / private facilities, broader uptake limited by significant funding restrictions

Uptake:

NGS uptake: Average % of all biopsies currently analysed using NGS technology

- High - >75%
- Medium - 50-75%
- Low - <50%

TEST QUALITY

Illustration M: Test quality

EQA participation



Key – average proportion of labs participating in at least one EQA scheme:

- High - >90%
- Medium - 75-90%
- Low - <75%

Lab (ISO) accreditation

Directional



EQA participation calculated based on the average proportion of labs participating in at least one EQA scheme

ISO accreditation determined based on the proportion of labs that are ISO accredited within each country



GRE
Funding constraints limit EQA participation and ISO accreditation. Not a legal requirement, often driven and supported by Pharma

Unlocking the potential of precision medicine in Europe – improving cancer care through broader access to quality biomarker testing



Continue efforts with Greece's National Network of Precision Medicine (est. 2018), which is recognised as a best practice case study for Europe

Γενετικοί βιοδείκτες στις λεμφικές κακοήθειες στην εποχή της Ιατρικής Ακριβείας

Αναστασία Χατζηδημητρίου
Διευθύντρια Ερευνών, INEB | EKETA



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