



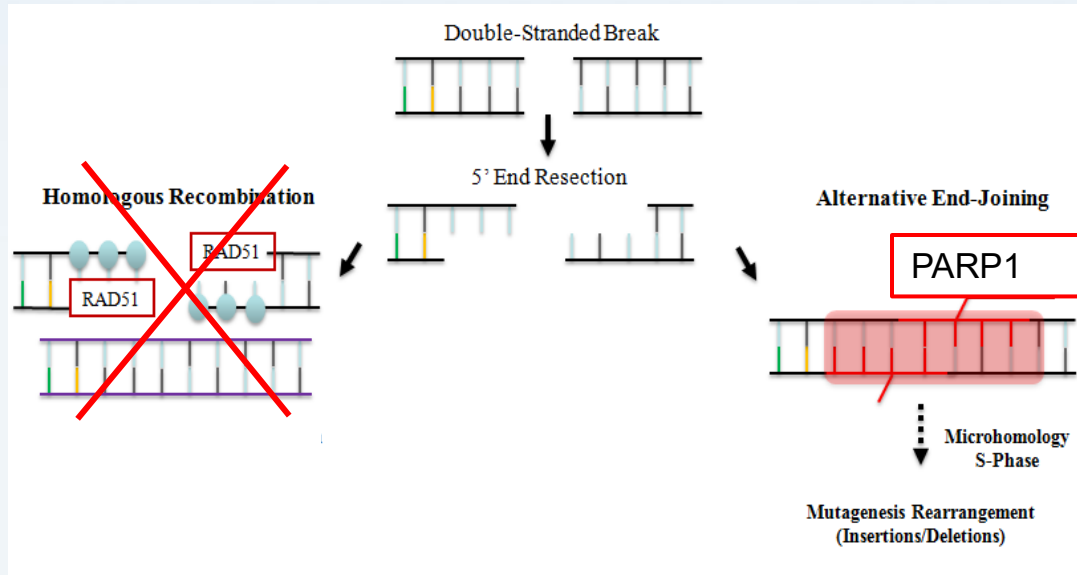
**Road to precision oncology in ovarian cancer – experiences from the translational work on the TOPACIO Phase I/II trial**

**Anniina Färkkilä**  
**Principal Investigator,**  
**Specialist in obstetrics and gynecology**  
**Research Program in Systems Oncology, University**  
**of Helsinki and Helsinki University Hospital, Finland**

## Disclosures

- Principal Investigator, Systems Oncology Research Program, University of Helsinki
- Specialist in Obstetrics and Gynecology, Helsinki University Hospital, Helsinki, Finland
- Board member: Nordic Society of Gynecologic Oncology (NSGO)
- Translational working groups; NSGO, European Network for Gynecologic Cancer trials (ENGOT), Gynecologic Cancer Intergroup (GCIIG)
- Molecular tumor board: FINPROVE, Finnish national cancer institute (FICAN)
- Speaker's honoraria; Ferring Pharmaceuticals, Astra Zeneca, GSK
- Grant support: Astra Zeneca, GSK

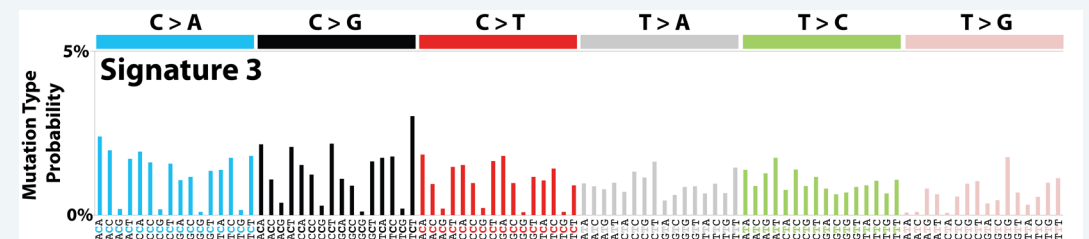
# HR-deficient HGSOs are dependent of error-prone DNA repair mechanisms



**Synthetic lethality with PARP inhibitors**

**Chromosomal instability**

**Mutational Signature 3**

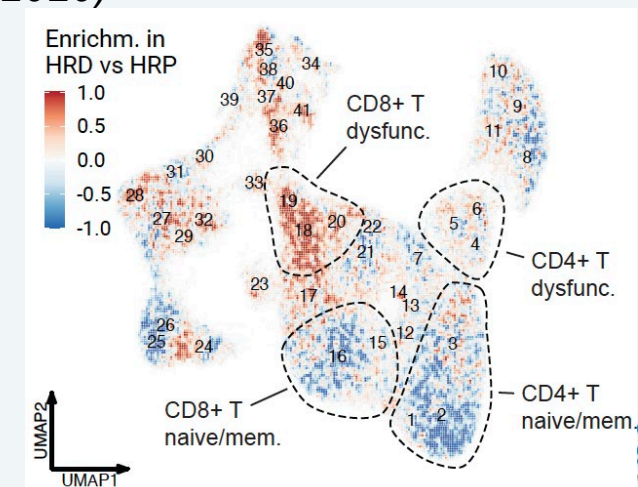
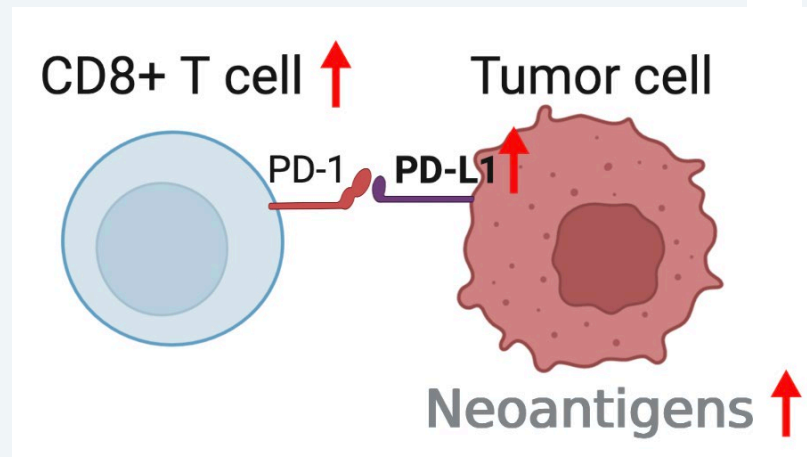


# Tumor genotypes shape the tumor microenvironment (TME) in HGSC

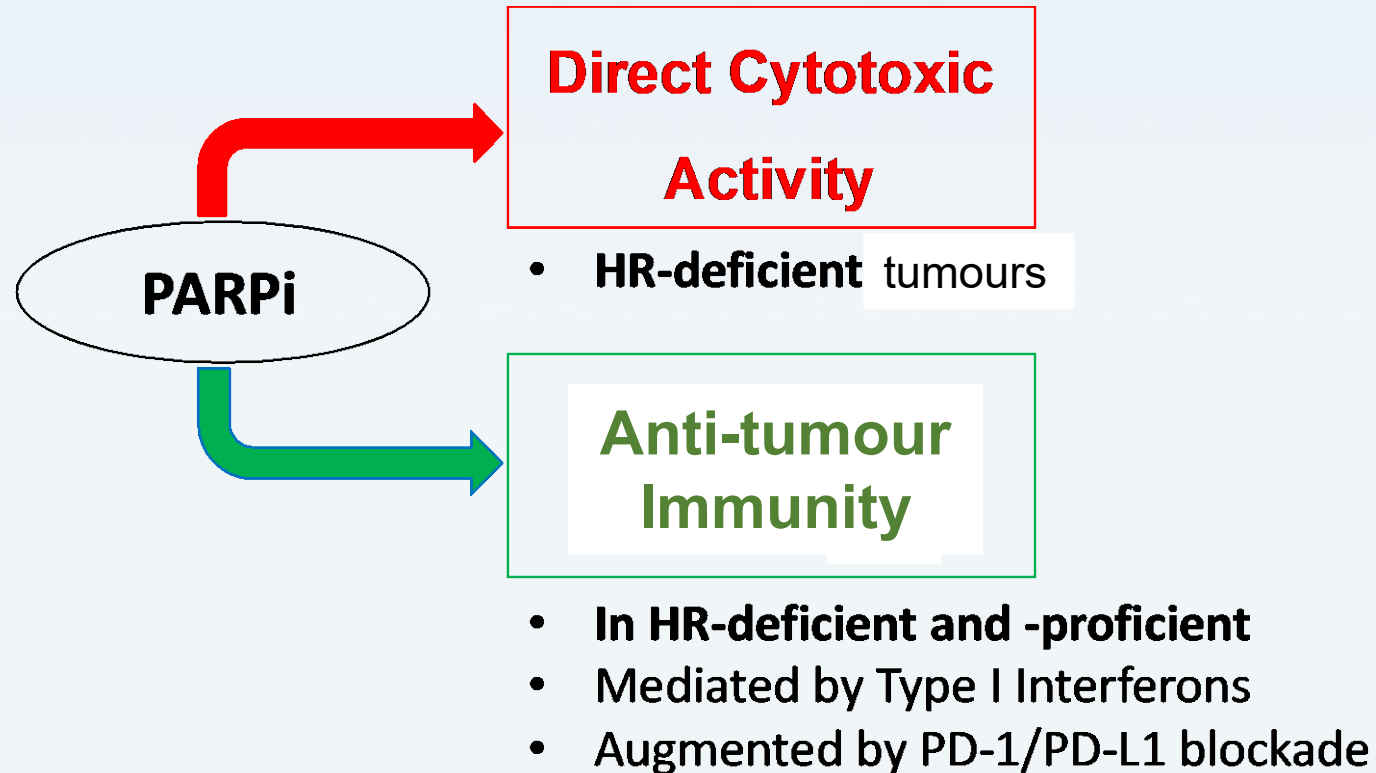
- Tumor genotypes associate with distinct TMEs and responses to immunotherapies (*Iyer 2020, Zhang 2018, Vasquez-Garcia BiorXiv 2021*)

# Tumor genotypes shape the tumor microenvironment (TME) in HGSC

- Tumor genotypes associate with distinct TMEs and responses to immunotherapies (*Iyer 2020, Zhang 2018, Vasquez-Garcia BiorXiv 2021*)
- BRCAmut/HRD tumors have suggested to have
  - higher neoantigen load, PD-L1 expression and CD8+T-cell infiltration (*Vasquez-Garcia Biorxiv 2021, Strickland 2016, Bohm 2017, Sato 2017*)
  - Enhanced responses to PARPi + immune checkpoint blockade in preclinical models (*Ding 2018; Jiao 2017; Parkes 2016; Shen 2019, Iyer 2020*)



# PARP inhibitors enhance anti-tumour immunity

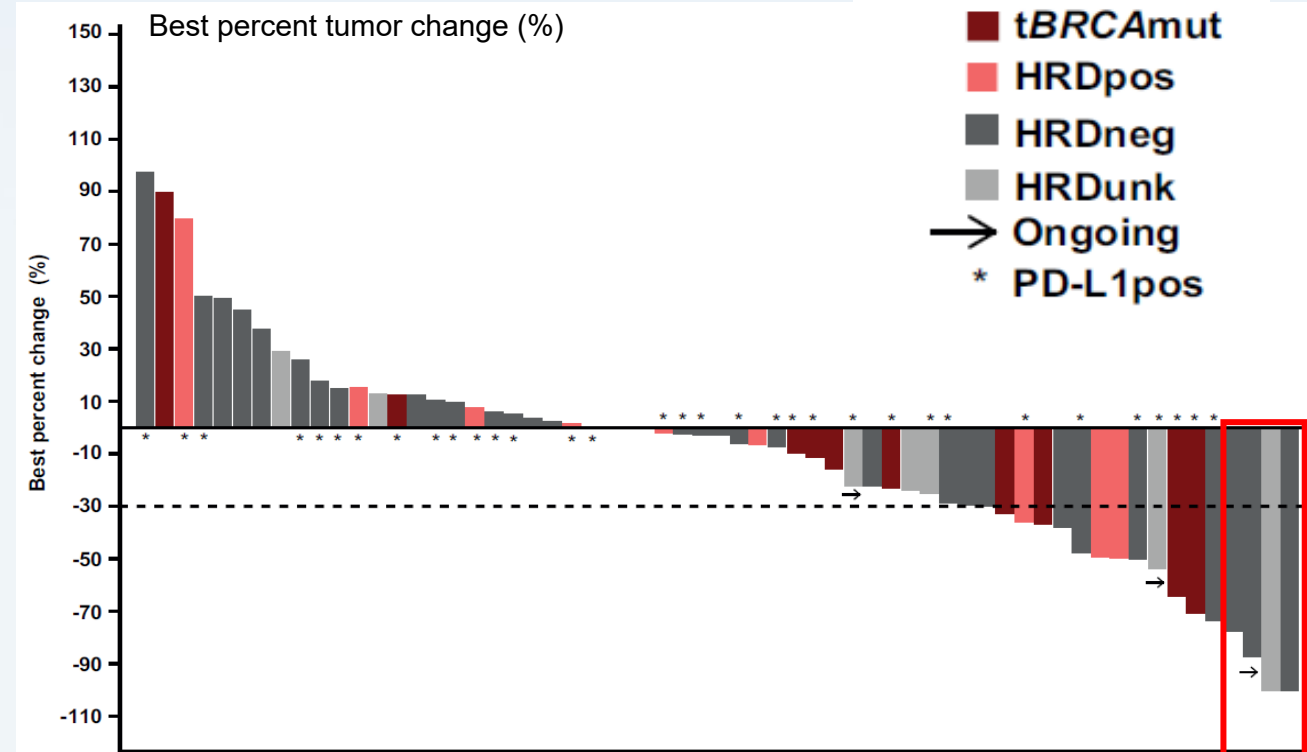


➔ **Rationale for combining PARP inhibition with immune checkpoint blockade**

# Combination of PARPi and PD-1i results in clinical activity in platinum-resistant ovarian cancer (OC)

- TOPACIO/Keynote-162 (NCT02657889) phase I/II trial enrolled 62 patients with relapsed, platinum-resistant OC

Best Objective Response (BOR)	Integrated efficacy analysis	
Evaluable patients n=60	n	%
Complete response (CR)	3	5
Partial response (PR)	8	13
Stable disease (SD)	28	47
Progressive disease (PD)	20	33
<b>Objective response rate (ORR)</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18 %</b>
<b>Clinical benefit</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>65 %</b>



**BRCA mutation, Myriad MyChoice HRD test, or PD-L1 IHC (≥1 Complete proportion score) did not associate with response**

Konstantinopoulos et al. JAMA Oncol. 2019 Jun 13;5(8):1141-9 [t]BRCA(1/2), [tumour] breast cancer (type 1/2) susceptibility gene; HRD(pos/neg/unk), homologous recombination deficient (positive/negative/unknown); mut, mutation; OC, ovarian cancer; PARP(i), poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (inhibitor).

# Translational work in the TOPACIO trial

- Fundgin from Su2C – Catalyst grant
- Working with Tesaro(GSK), Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, University of Washington
  - 3-way MTA:s
  - monthly teleconferences
- Sharing of results and publications



[JAMA Oncol.](#) 2019 Aug; 5(8): 1141–1149.

PMCID: PMC6567832

Published online 2019 Jun 13. doi: [10.1001/jamaoncol.2019.1048](https://doi.org/10.1001/jamaoncol.2019.1048)

PMID: [31194228](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31194228/)

## Single-Arm Phases 1 and 2 Trial of Niraparib in Combination With Pembrolizumab in Patients With Recurrent Platinum-Resistant Ovarian Carcinoma

[Panagiotis A. Konstantinopoulos](#), MD, PhD,<sup>1,2</sup> [Steven Waggoner](#), MD,<sup>3</sup> [Gregory A. Vidal](#), MD,<sup>4</sup> [Monica Mita](#), MD,<sup>5</sup> [John W. Moroney](#), MD,<sup>6</sup> [Robert Holloway](#), MD,<sup>7,8</sup> [Linda Van Le](#), MD,<sup>9</sup> [Jasjit C. Sachdev](#), MD,<sup>10,11</sup> [Eloise Chapman-Davis](#), MD,<sup>12</sup> [Gerardo Colon-Otero](#), MD,<sup>13</sup> [Richard T. Penson](#), MD,<sup>14</sup> [Ursula A. Matulonis](#), MD,<sup>15</sup> [Young Bae Kim](#), MD,<sup>16</sup> [Kathleen N. Moore](#), MD,<sup>17,18</sup> [Elizabeth M. Swisher](#), MD,<sup>19</sup> [Anniina Färkkilä](#), MD,<sup>20</sup> [Alan D'Andrea](#), MD,<sup>21</sup> [Erica Stringer-Reasor](#), MD,<sup>22</sup> [Jing Wang](#), PhD,<sup>23</sup> [Nathan Buerstatte](#), MPH,<sup>24</sup> [Sujata Arora](#), MS,<sup>25</sup> [Julie R. Graham](#), PhD,<sup>26</sup> [Dmitri Bobilev](#), MD,<sup>26</sup> [Bruce J. Dezube](#), MD,<sup>26</sup> and [Pamela Munster](#), MD<sup>27</sup>



[Nat Commun.](#) 2020; 11: 1459.

PMCID: PMC7081234

Published online 2020 Mar 19. doi: [10.1038/s41467-020-15315-8](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-15315-8)

PMID: [32193378](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32193378/)

## Immunogenomic profiling determines responses to combined PARP and PD-1 inhibition in ovarian cancer

[Anniina Färkkilä](#),<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> [Doga C. Gulhan](#),<sup>#2</sup> [Julia Casado](#),<sup>#3</sup> [Connor A. Jacobson](#),<sup>4</sup> [Huy Nguyen](#),<sup>1</sup> [Bose Kochupurakkal](#),<sup>1</sup> [Zoltan Maliga](#),<sup>4</sup> [Clarence Yapp](#),<sup>4</sup> [Yu-An Chen](#),<sup>4</sup> [Denis Schapiro](#),<sup>4</sup> [Yinghui Zhou](#),<sup>5</sup> [Julie R. Graham](#),<sup>5</sup> [Bruce J. Dezube](#),<sup>5</sup> [Pamela Munster](#),<sup>6</sup> [Sandro Santagata](#),<sup>7</sup> [Elizabeth Garcia](#),<sup>8</sup> [Scott Rodig](#),<sup>8</sup> [Ana Lako](#),<sup>8</sup> [Dipanjan Chowdhury](#),<sup>1</sup> [Geoffrey I. Shapiro](#),<sup>1</sup> [Ursula A. Matulonis](#),<sup>1</sup> [Peter J. Park](#),<sup>9</sup> [Sampsa Hautaniemi](#),<sup>3</sup> [Peter K. Sorger](#),<sup>4</sup> [Elizabeth M. Swisher](#),<sup>10</sup> [Alan D. D'Andrea](#),<sup>10,11</sup> and [Panagiotis A. Konstantinopoulos](#)<sup>10,11</sup>

# Genomic and immunologic correlative analyses on FFPE tumour samples

## 1. Tumour HRD profiling

- Oncopanel targeted sequencing for 350 genes
  - SigMA Mutation signature 3 analysis<sup>1</sup>
- Targeted sequencing of 85 HR-DNA repair genes (BROCA), and analysis for BRCA1/RAD51 hypermethylation
- RAD51 IHC

## 2. Nanostring mRNA expression profiling

- expression of 800 genes
  - Immune cell type and pathway analysis

## 3. Single-cell analysis of the tumour microenvironment

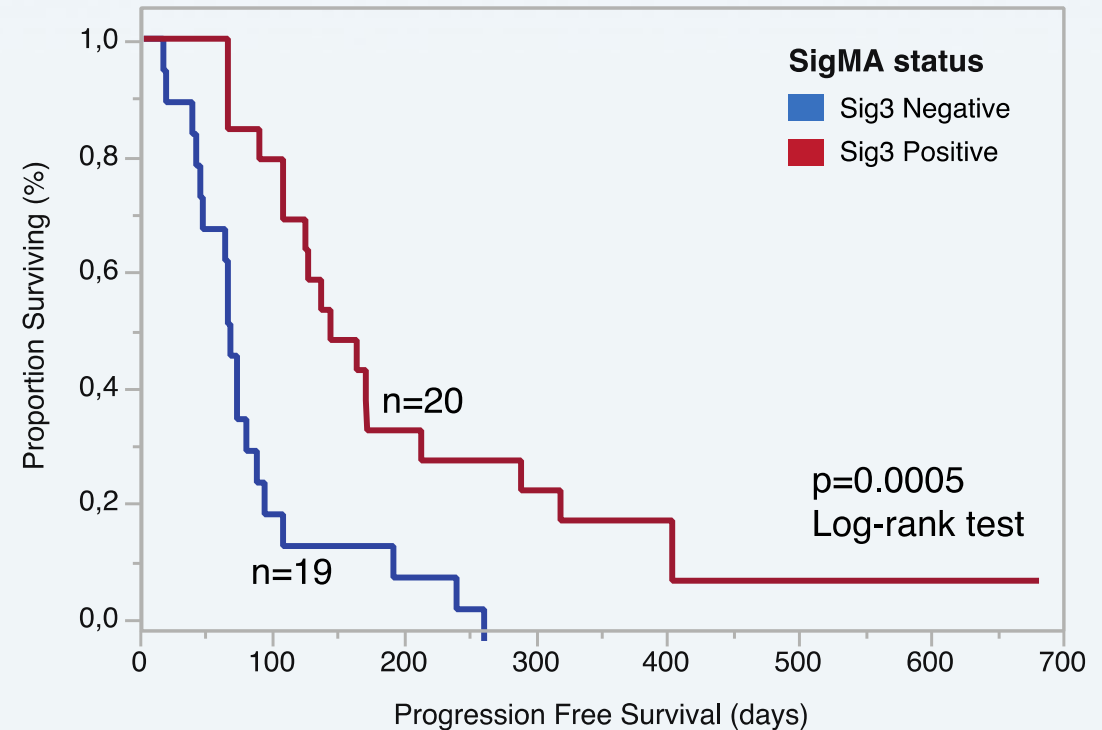
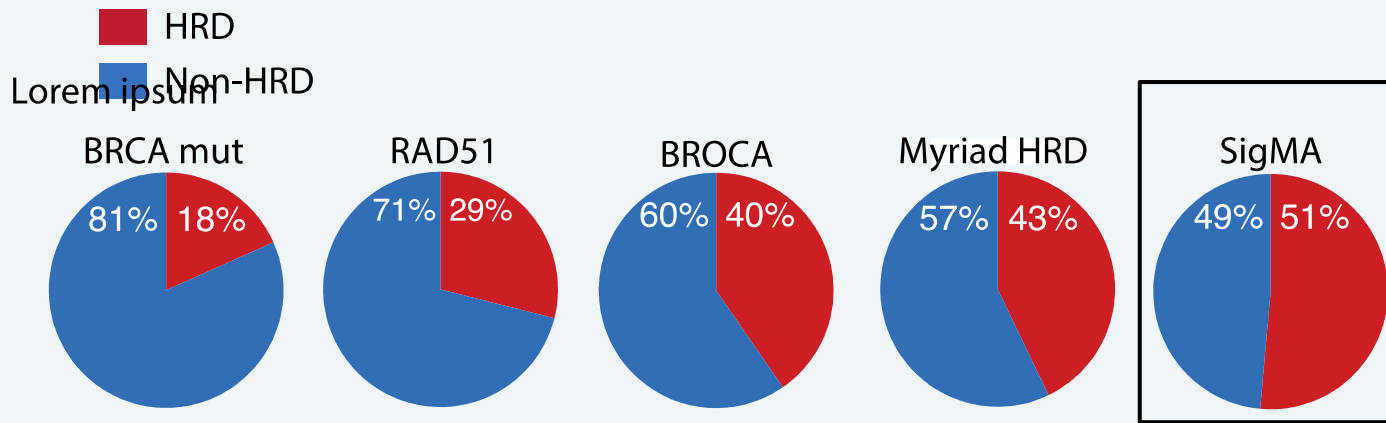
- tCycIF multiplexed immunofluorescence – Image analysis
  - Immune cell types
  - Functional states
  - Spatial analysis

1. Gulhan DC, et al. *Nat Genet.* 2019;51(5):912–919.

BRCA(1/2), breast cancer (type 1/2) susceptibility gene; HR(D), homologous recombination (deficient).

# Mutational signature 3 positivity correlates with clinical benefit

- BRCAMut, RAD51 IHC, BROCA or Myriad HRD did not associate with response
- Sig3 with SigMA identified more HRD compared to other methods

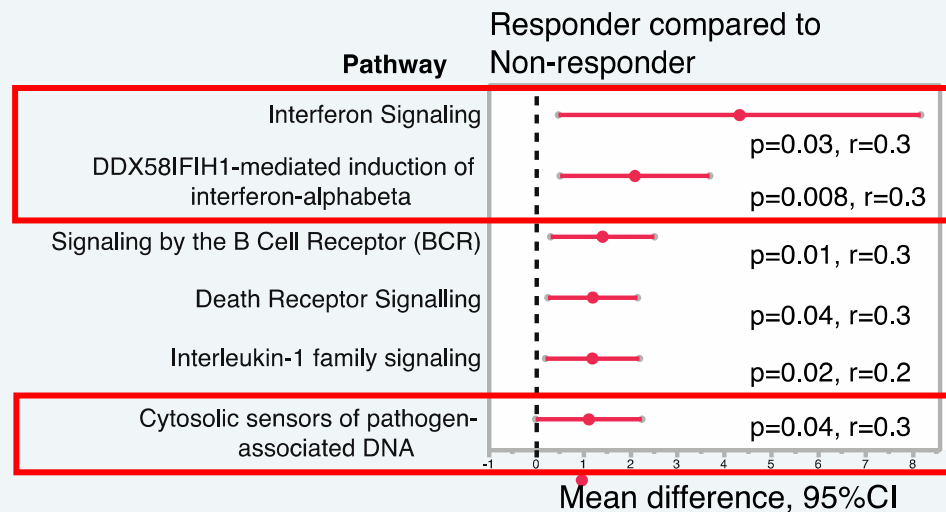


# Interferon signaling and exhausted CD8+T-cells associate with response

- 800 genes (IO360 + 30 DNA repair genes)
- NSolver Advanced Analysis; Pathway analysis, Cell type scores



## Interferon Signalling



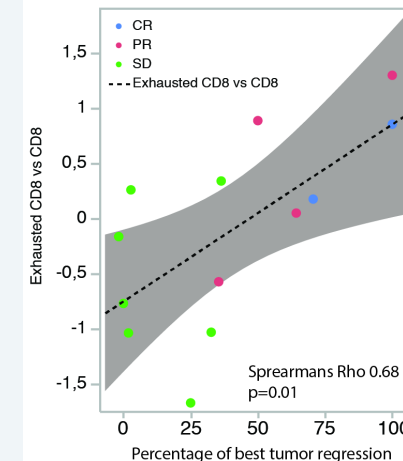
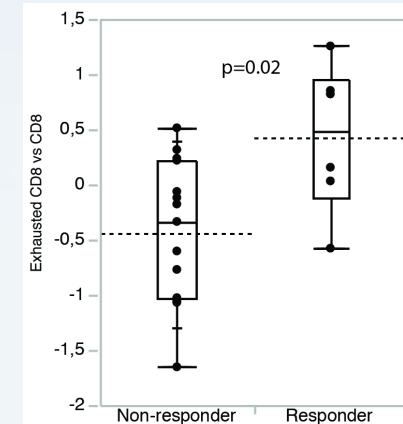
## Exhausted CD8+T-cells



### Exhaustion Markers

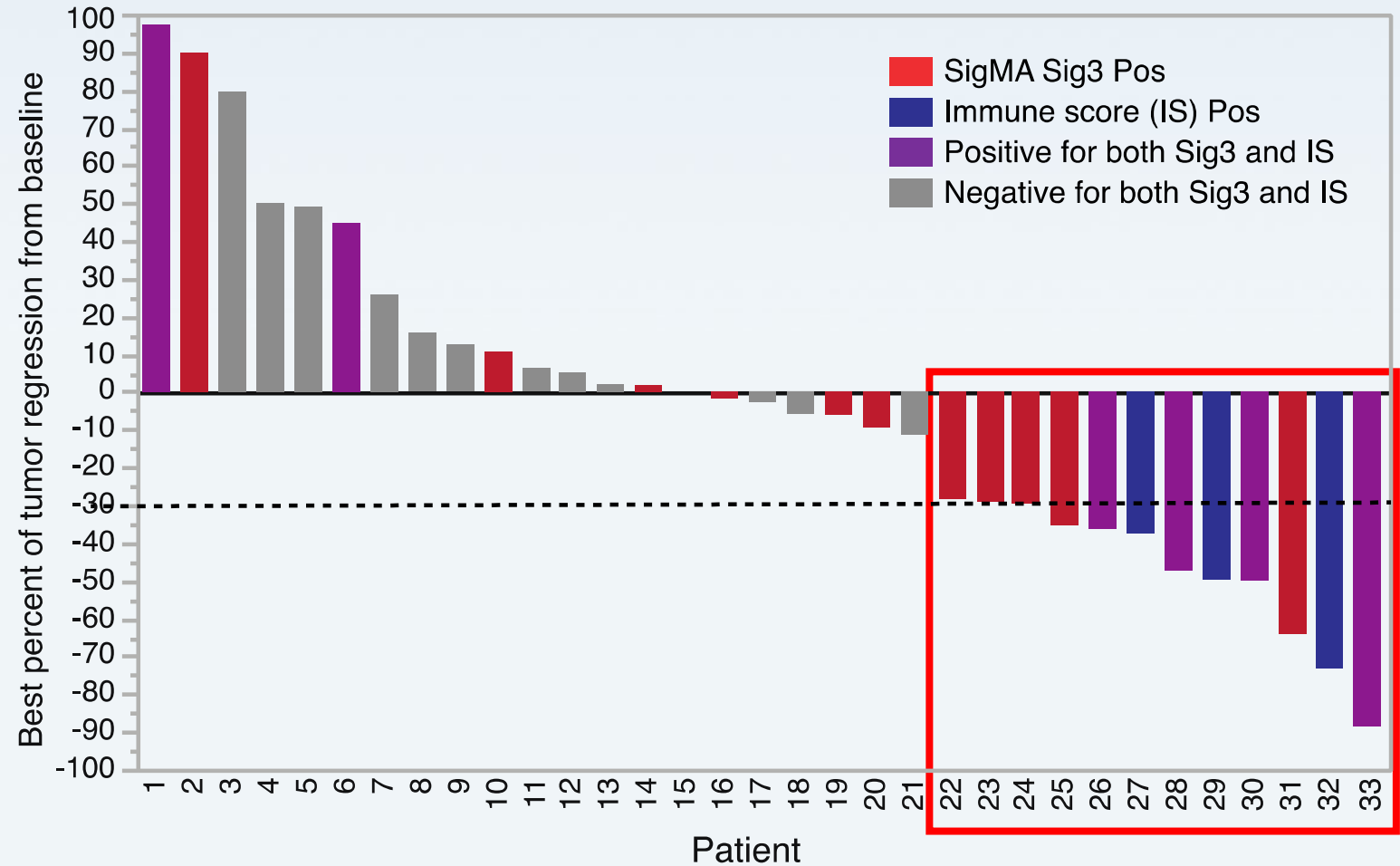
CD244  
EOMES  
LAG3  
PTGER4

Relative cell-type score



# Mutational signature 3 and immune score identify all responders

Immune Score (IS)  
Positive; >75% score  
Interferon/DDX58/Cytosolic DNA  
Exhausted CD8/CD8 T-cell score



-> **ORR 29%** in the biomarker **positive** patients  
**0%** in the biomarker **negative** patients

# Can we learn more about the mechanisms of response associated with these biomarkers?

**What is the cell type in the TME that is responsible for the high interferon signalling?**

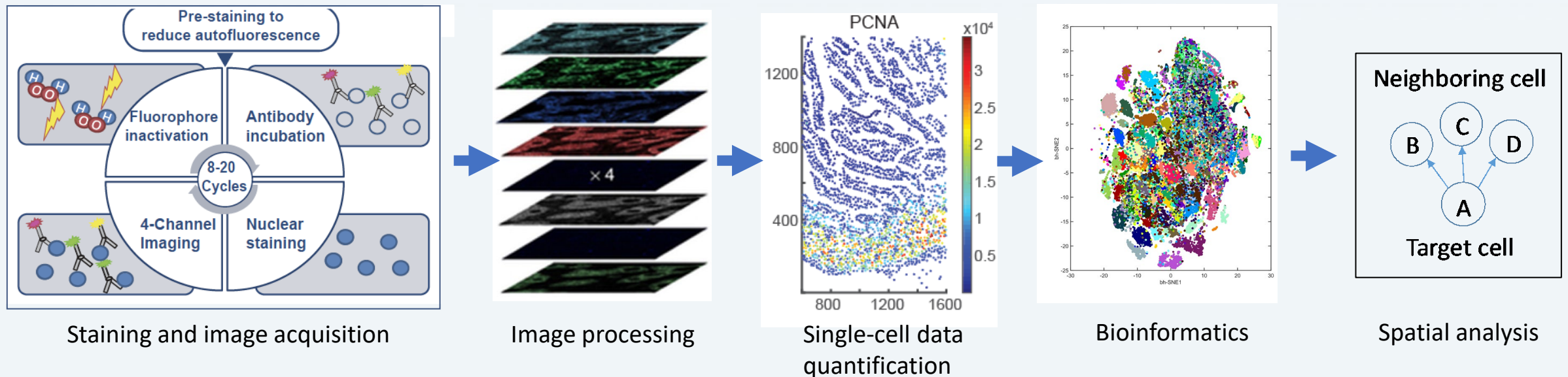
**How do exhausted CD8+T-cells associate with response?**

**Is mutational signature 3 related to the immune microenvironment?**

**Are there spatial interactions in the TME that associate with response?**

# Single-cell spatial proteomic profiling of the TME

- Multiplexed tissue cyclic immunofluorescence (tCycIF)
  - Formalin Fixed Paraffin Embedded (FFPE) tissue samples
  - up to 60-100 antibodies for cell types and functional states



# tCyclF maker panel of cell types and states in the TME

## Cell types

Tumor cells	Immune cells	Role	Stroma
PAX8	CD3d	T-cells	Vimentin
CK7	CD8	Cytotoxic T-cells	SMA/CD31
E-cadherin	CD4	T-cells	
	CD54RO	Memory T- cells	
	CD11c	Dendritic cells	
	CD207	Dendritic cells	
	CD11b	Myeloid cells	
	IBA1	Macrophages	
	CD163	M2 Macrophages	
	CD20	B-cells	
	CD57	NK-cells	
	CD15	Neutrofils	

## Cell states

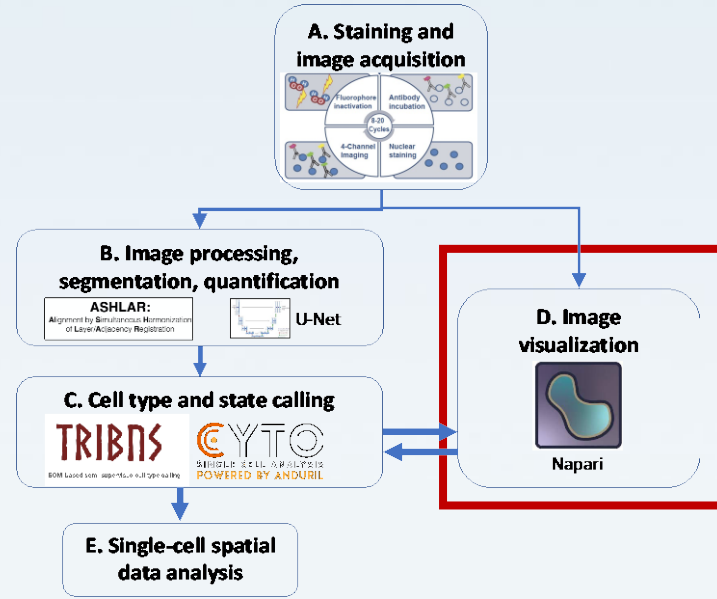
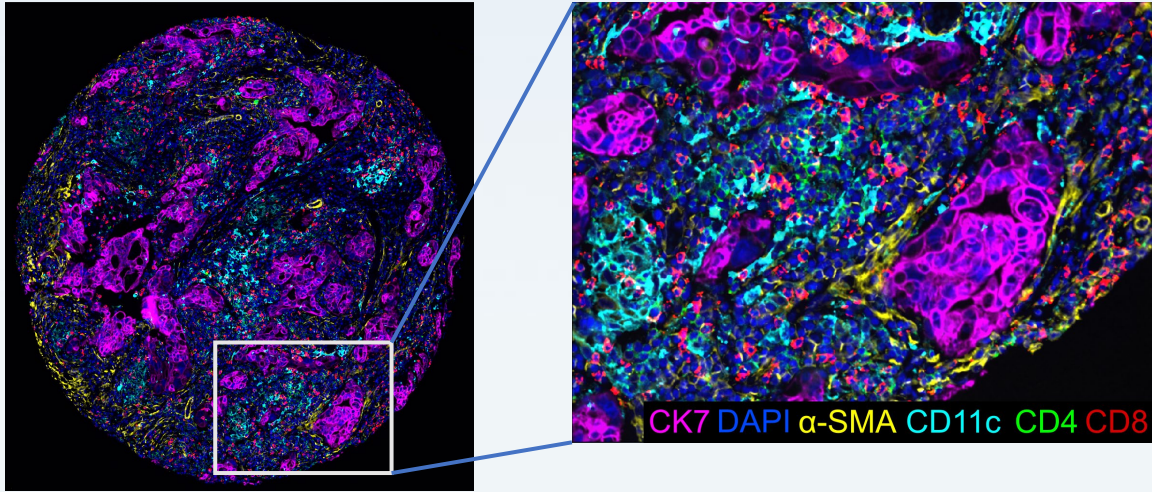
Marker	Role	Immune regulation
cCasp3/cPARP	Apoptosis	FOXP3
yH2AX	DNA damage	PD-1
53BP1	DNA damage	PD-L1
Ki67	Proliferation	MHCI
pRB	Proliferation	
P21	Cell cycle	
CyclinA	Cell cycle	
pSTAT1	Interferon pahtway	
pTBK1	Interferon pahtway	



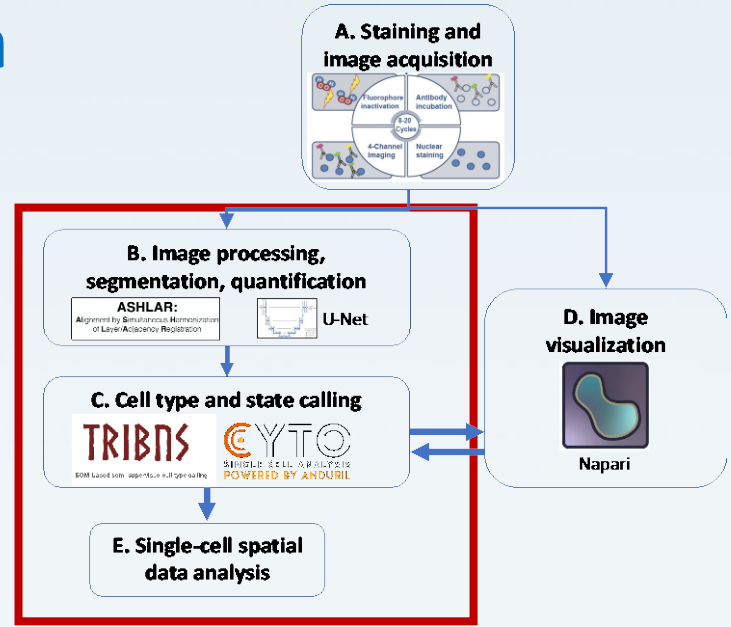
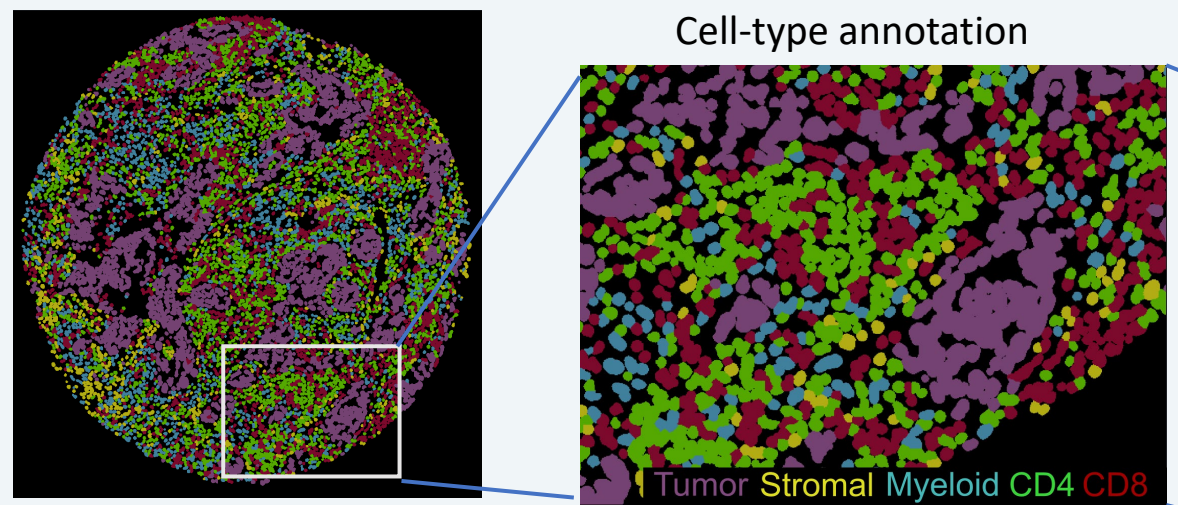
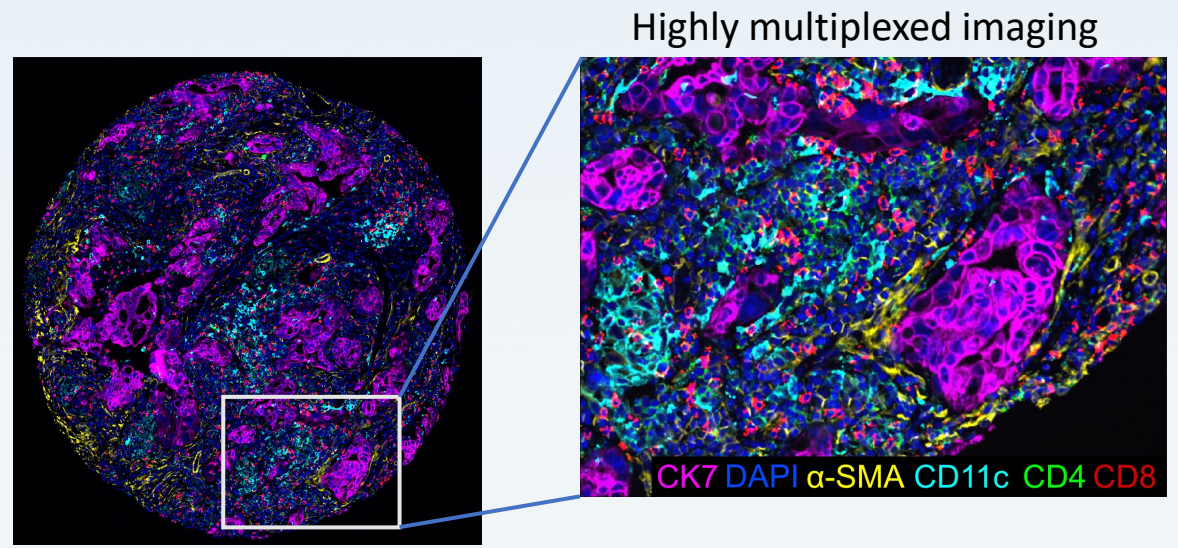
**7.2 million single cells**  
**26 patients**

# tCyclF tools to define the cell types, functional states, and tissue architecture at single cell resolution

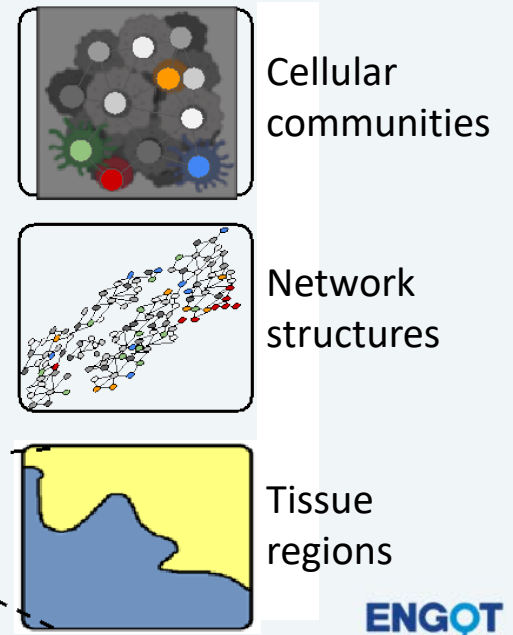
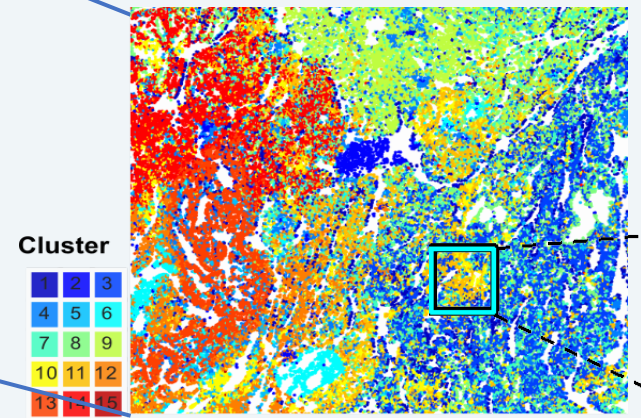
Highly multiplexed imaging

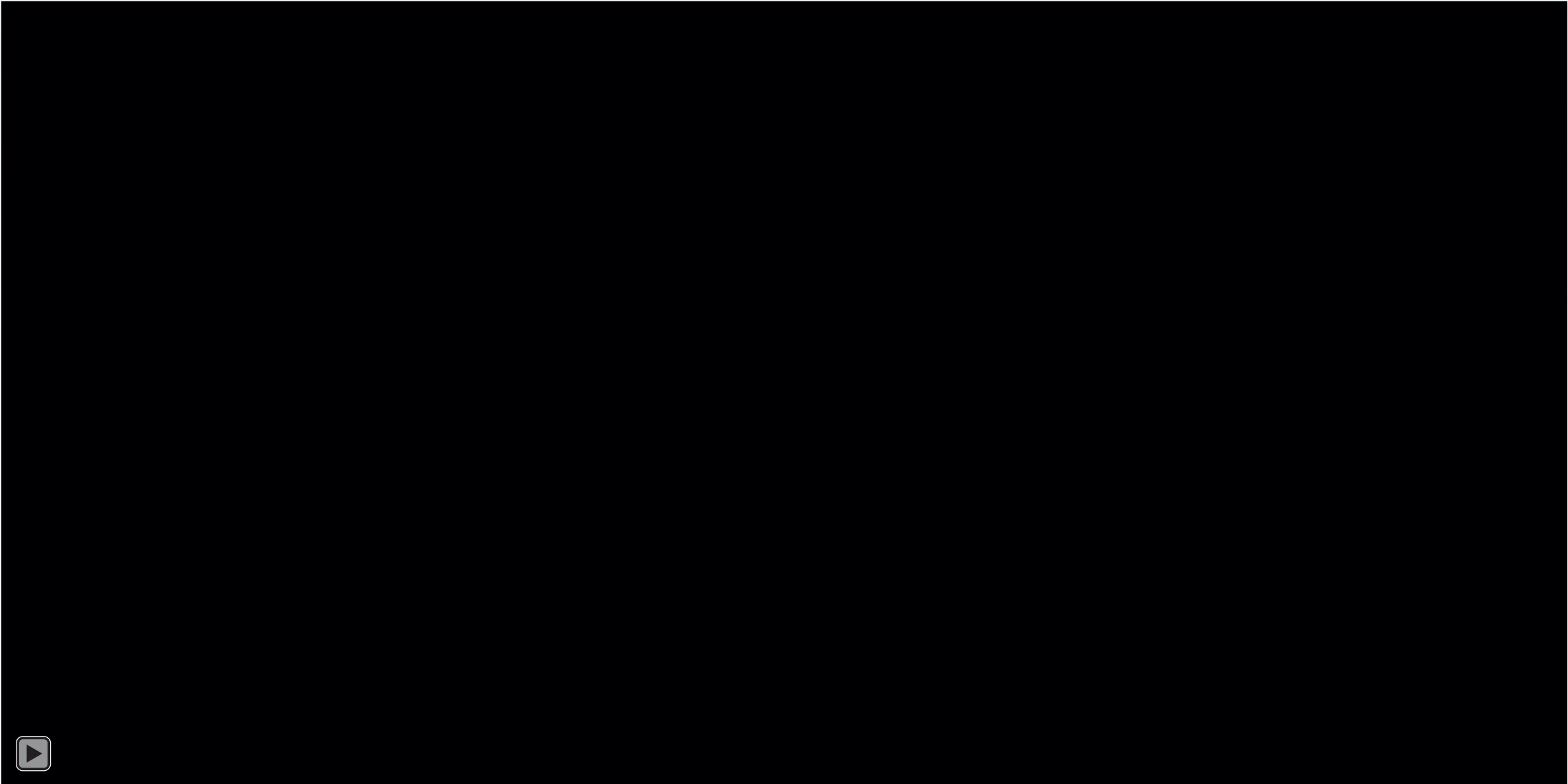


# tCyclF tools to define the cell types, functional states, and tissue architecture at single cell resolution

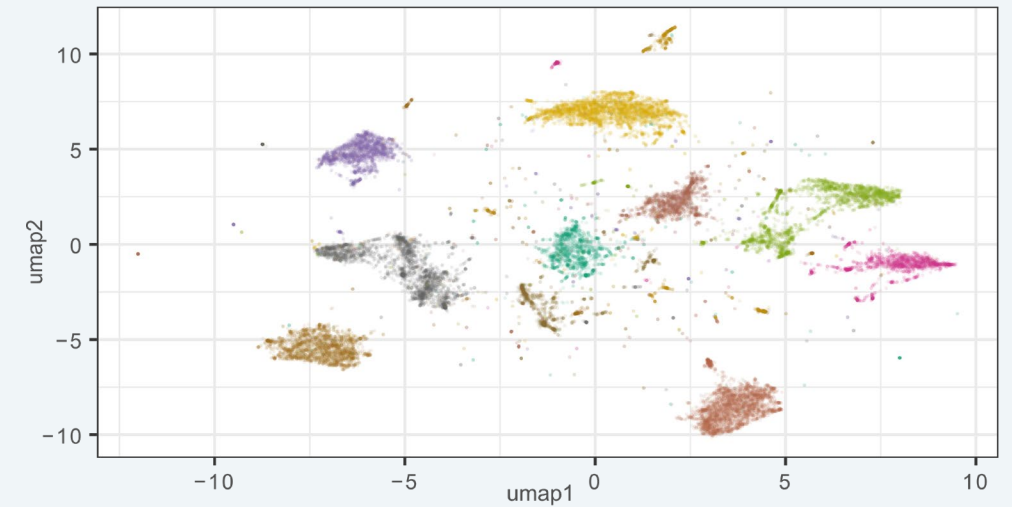
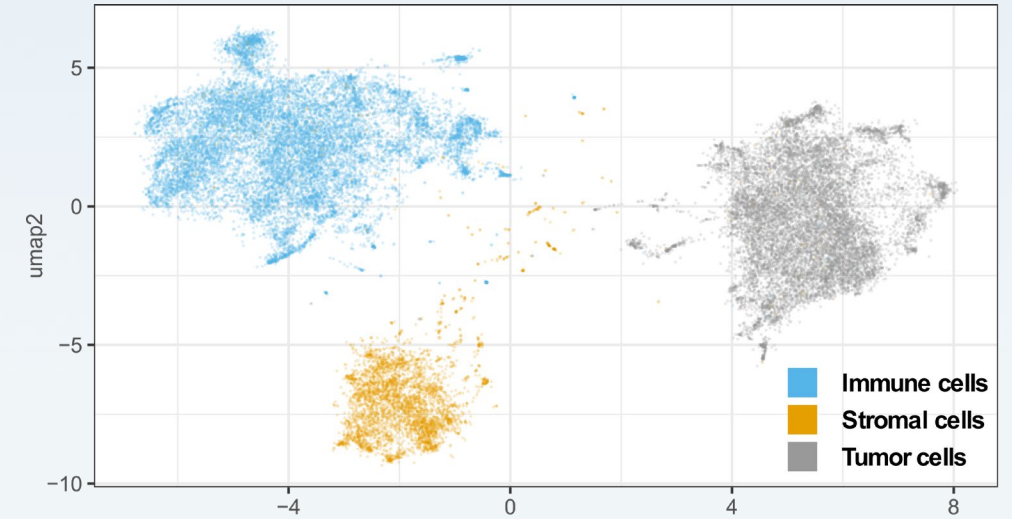
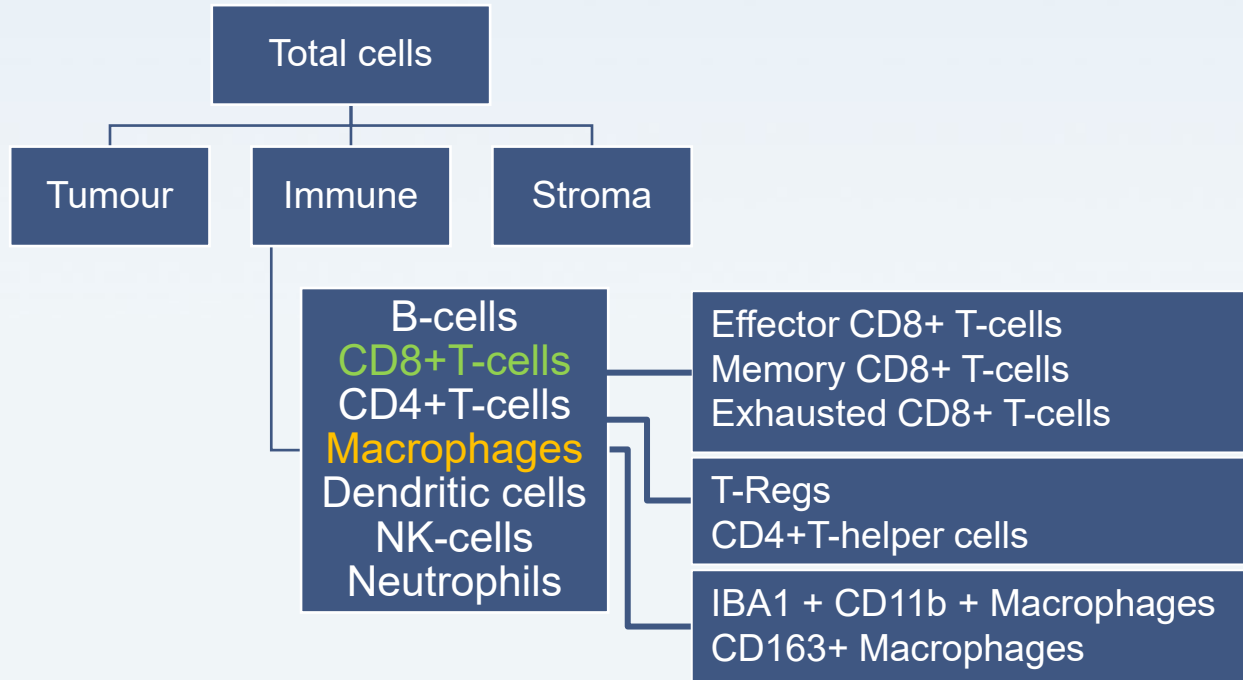


Single-cell spatial phenotypes





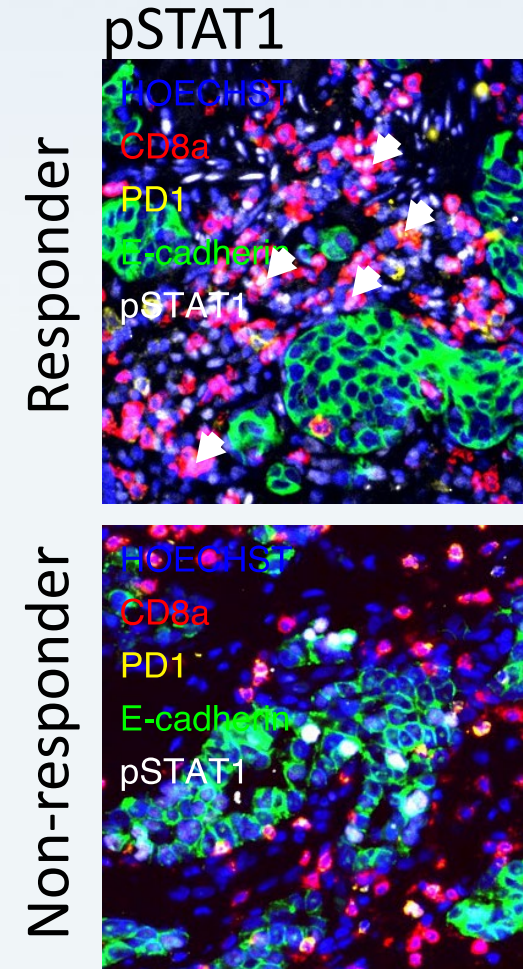
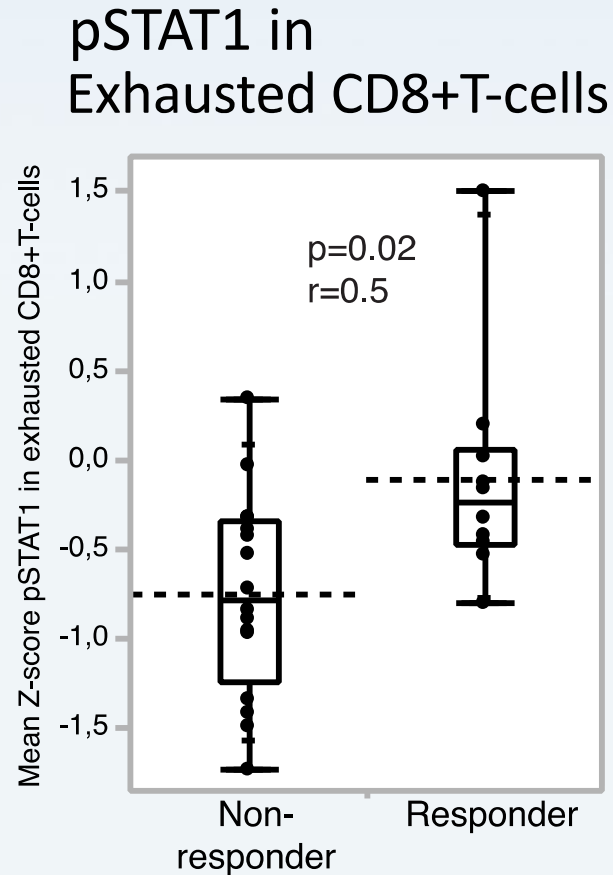
# Tribus tool to annotate Immune cell subpopulations



- CD8+ Effector T-cells
- CD4+ Effector T-cells
- CD163+ Macrophages
- B-cells
- CD8+ Memory T-cells
- T-Regulatory cells
- IBA1+ CD11b+ Macrophages
- Neutrophils
- Exhausted CD8+ T-cells
- NK-cells
- Antigen presenting cells

Farkkila A, et al. *Nat Comm.* 2020;11(1):1459.  
 NK-cells, natural killer cells; T-Regs, T regulatory cells.

# Interferon-activated state of PD-1 positive, exhausted CD8+T-cells associates with response



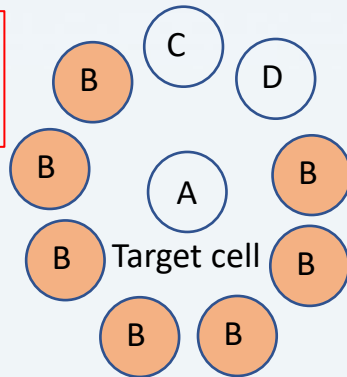


# Exhausted CD8+T cells are surrounded by PD-L1 positive tumor cells in the responders

## Cellular community

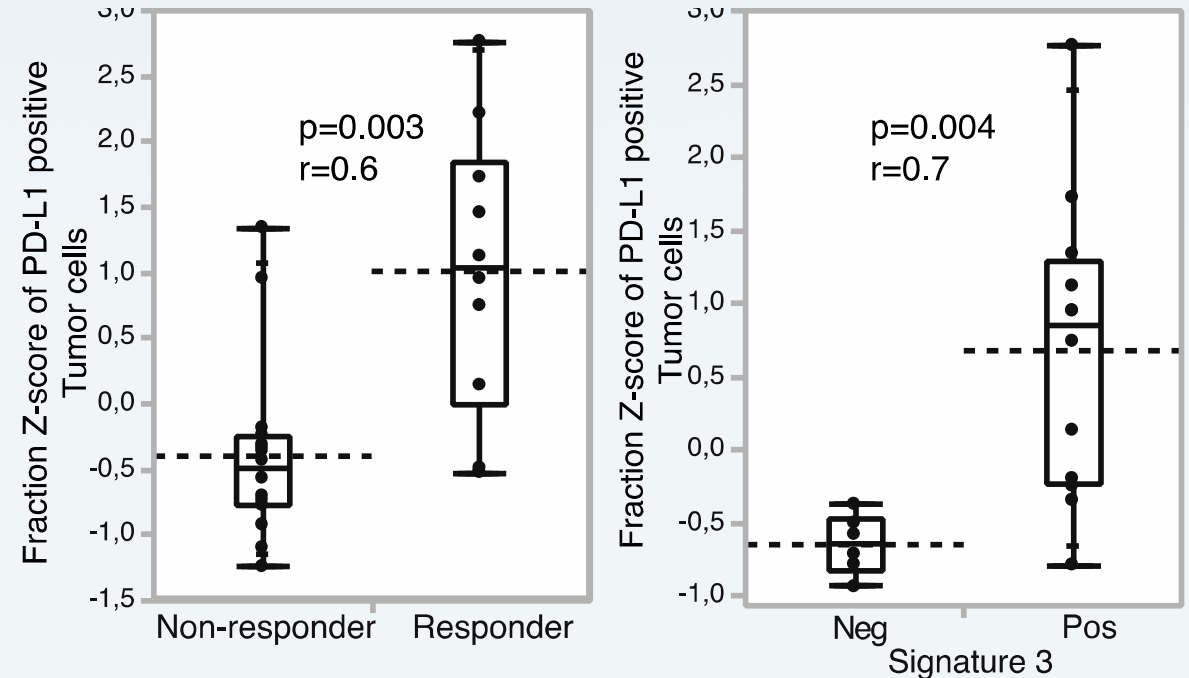
Neighbouring cell

PD-L1 positive Neighbours?



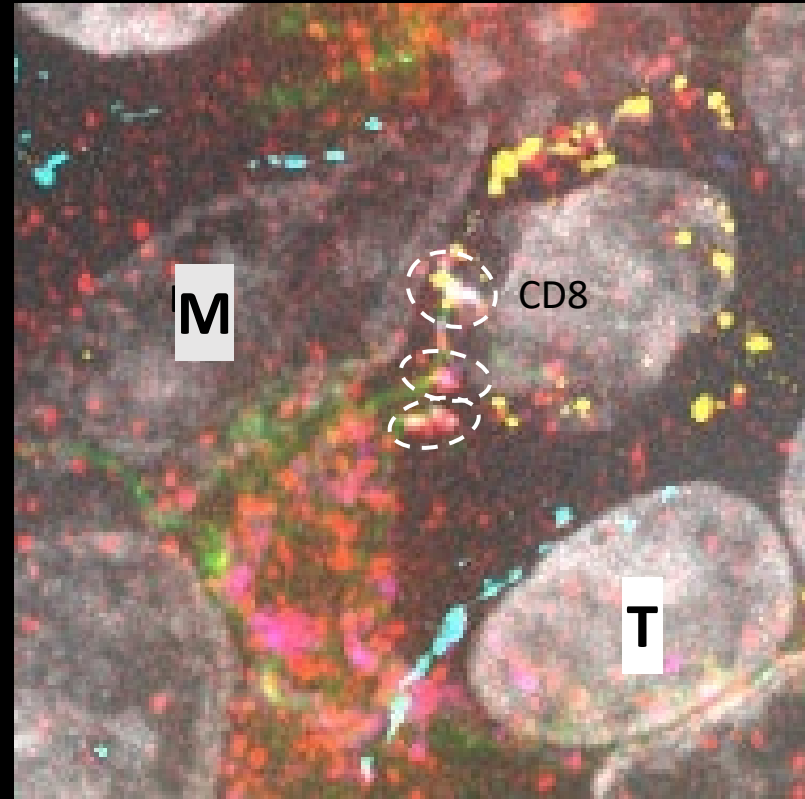
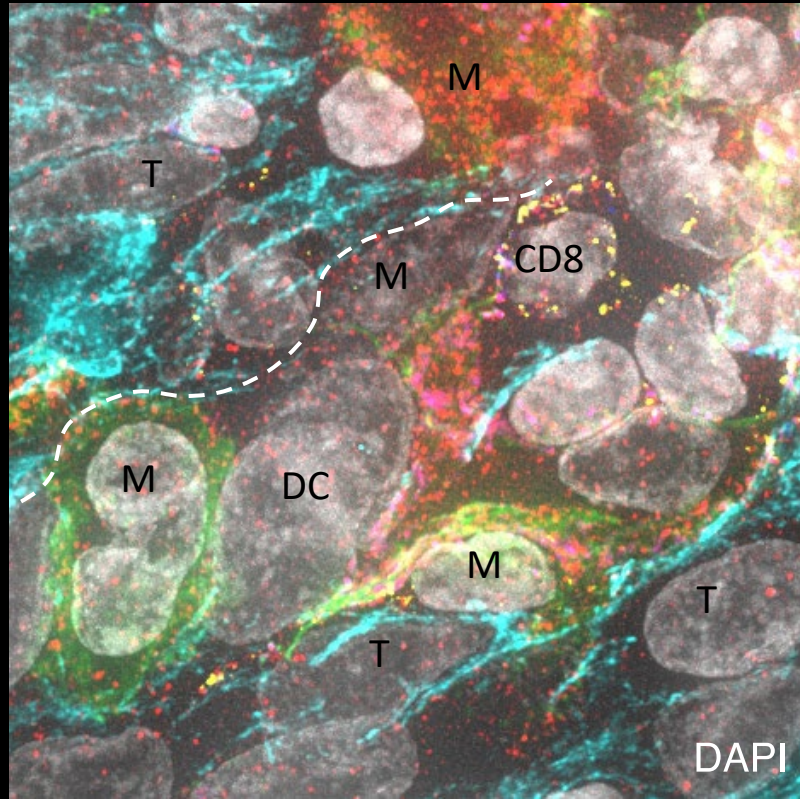
Exhausted CD8+T-cell

## PD-L1+ Tumor cells

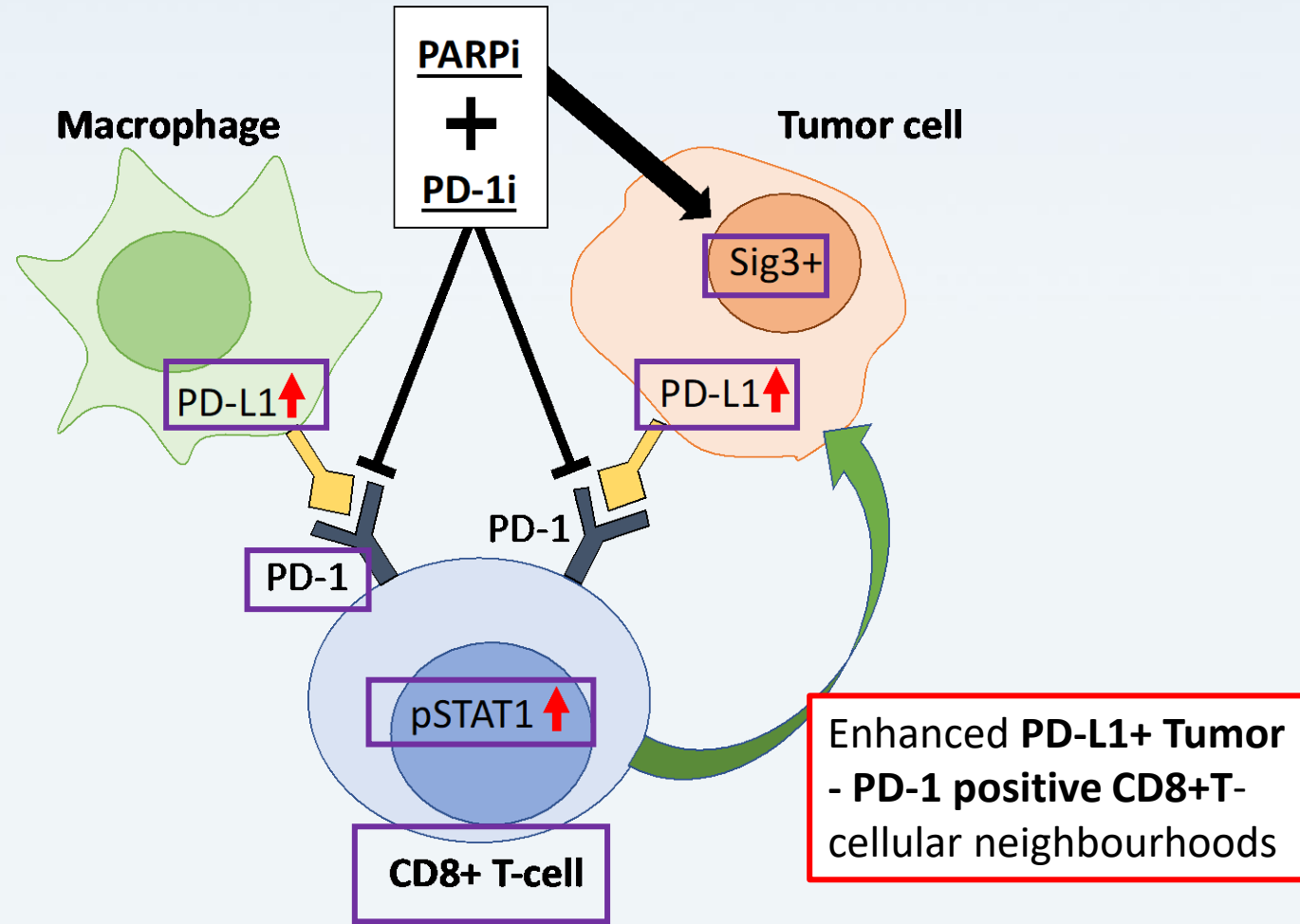


- Exhausted CD8+T-cells reside in PD-L1 positive tumour cell-rich cellular communities in the responders
- These communities are enriched in the Sig3 positive tumors.

CD8a  
IBA1  
CD11c  
PD-L1  
CK7  
PD-1



# Determinants of response to the combination of PARP inhibitor and PD-1 inhibitor



# Conclusions

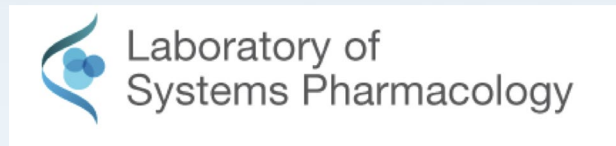
- Tumour mutational signature 3 correlates to clinical activity (SD+PR) to the combination of PARPi plus PD-1 inhibition
  - Indicative of error-prone DNA repair
- mRNA expression analysis identifies increased interferon pathway scores and exhausted T-cell scores in the responders
- tCyclIF multiplexed immunofluorescence provides mechanistic insights into response
  - Interferon signaling in PD-1 positive exhausted CD8+T-cells associate with response
  - Sig3/HR deficiency shapes the cellular communities and enhances spatial interactions of PD-L1 positive tumor cells and exhausted CD8+T-cells



# Acknowledgements

## The Färkkilä Lab

Julia Casado  
Inga-Maria Launonen  
Angela Szabo  
Ulla-Maija Haltia  
Fernando Perez  
Ashwini Nagaraj  
Elina Pietilä  
Anastasiya Chernenko  
Ella Anttila  
Matilda Salko  
Ada Junquera  
Iga Niemiec



Peter Sorger  
Sandro Santagata



Alan D'Andrea  
Panagiotis Konstantinopoulos

## NSGO

Maria Rosling  
Anders Edsjö  
Mansoor Mirza  
Line Bjørge

## University of Helsinki

Sampsa Hautaniemi  
Liisa Kauppi  
Anna Vähärautio  
Ying Tang  
Tuula Salo

## Helsinki University Hospital

Anni Virtanen  
Heini Lassus  
Anna-Kaisa Anttonen  
Elina Niemelä  
Eevi Kaasinen  
Anu Loukola

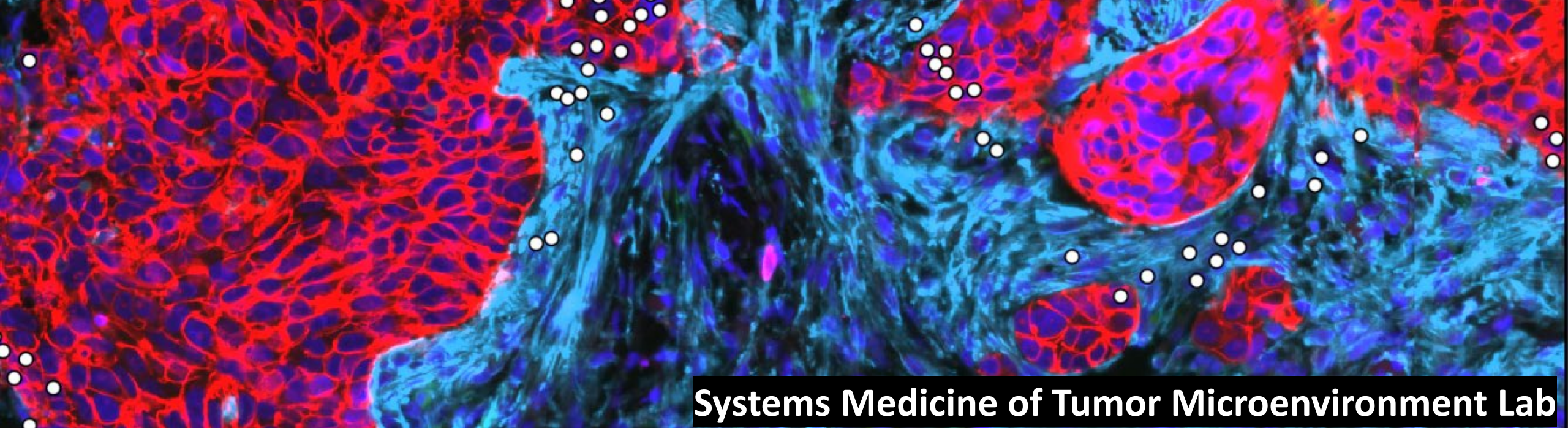


Instrufoundation

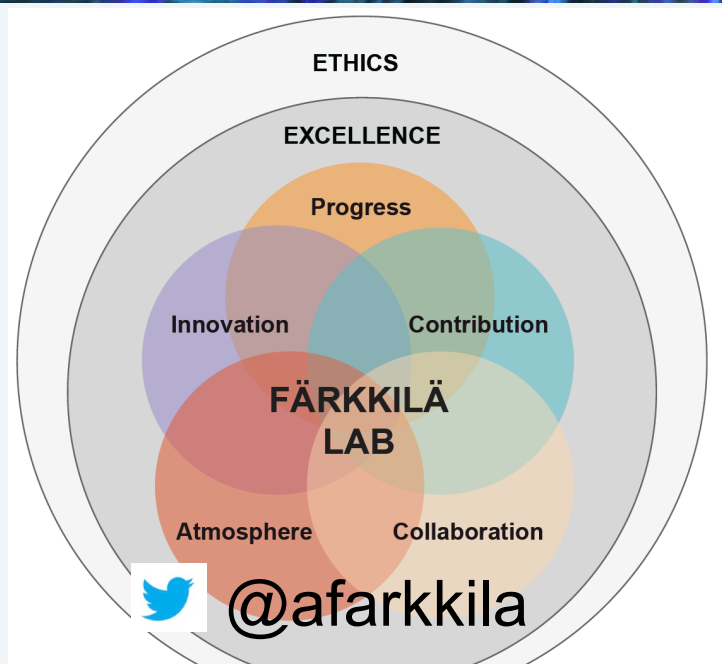


Finnish Medical  
Foundation





# Systems Medicine of Tumor Microenvironment Lab



[anniina.farkkila@helsinki.fi](mailto:anniina.farkkila@helsinki.fi)