

Disclosure Information

AACR Advances in Ovarian Cancer Research
Ieming Shih

Financial relationships that is relevant to this presentation:
Gilead Science

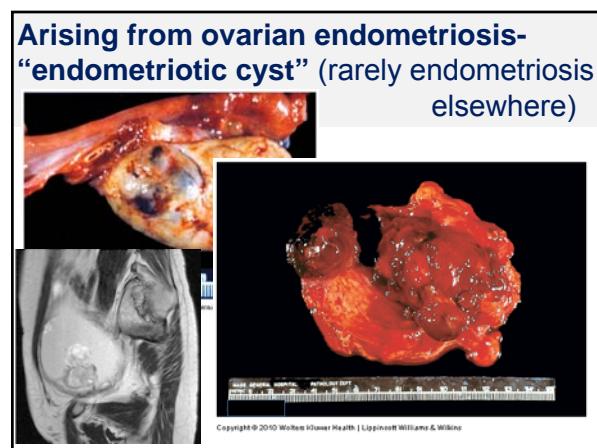
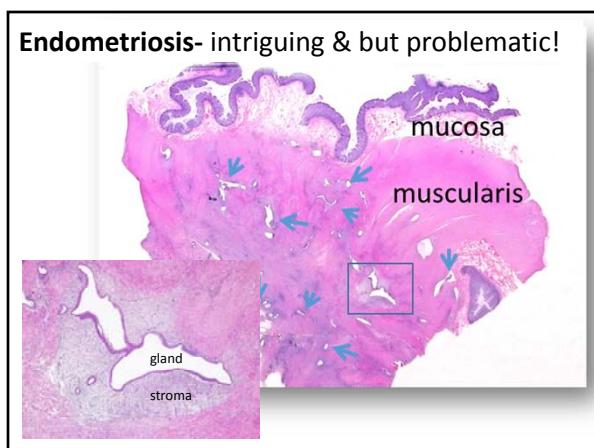
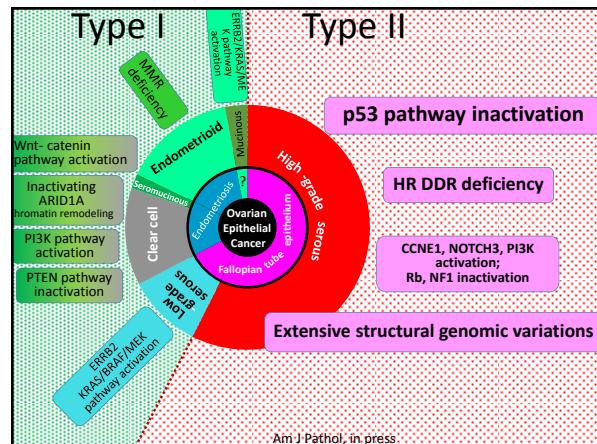
Grant/Research support from: US Government and private foundations

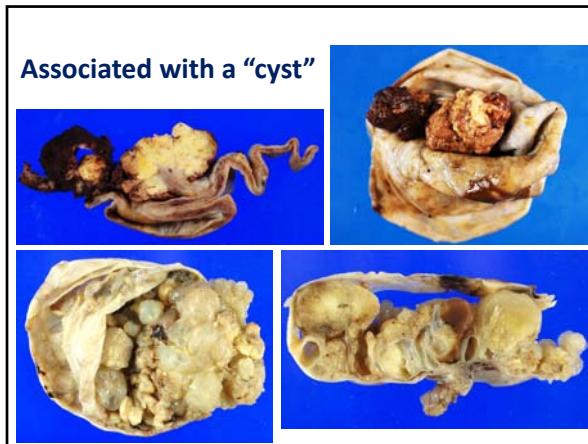
- and -

I will **not** discuss off label use and/or investigational use in my presentation.

Why is important to study ERON?

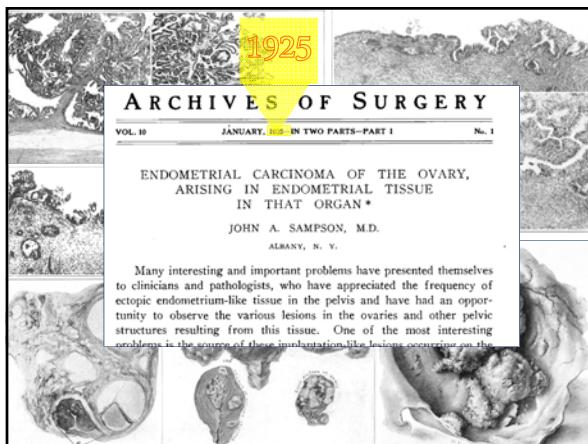
- Many have well-known precursor stages (endometriosis) which is prevalent in women
- Patients are relatively younger
- Not as well studied as in HGSC
- OCCC is resistant to carbo/taxol
- Actionable genes and pathways (?)



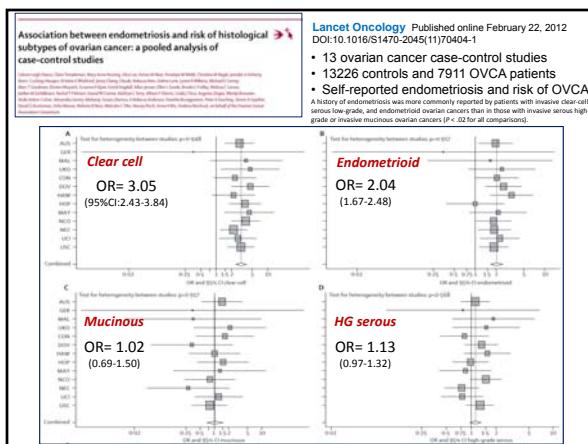
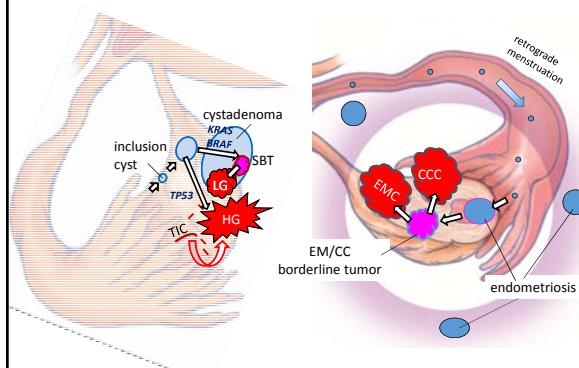


Endometriosis-related ovarian neoplasm

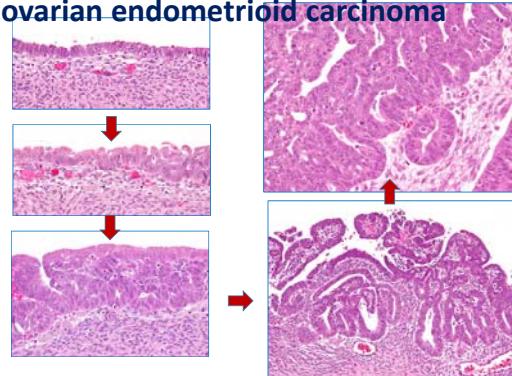
- Clear cell carcinoma
- Endometrioid carcinoma
- Seromucinous tumor

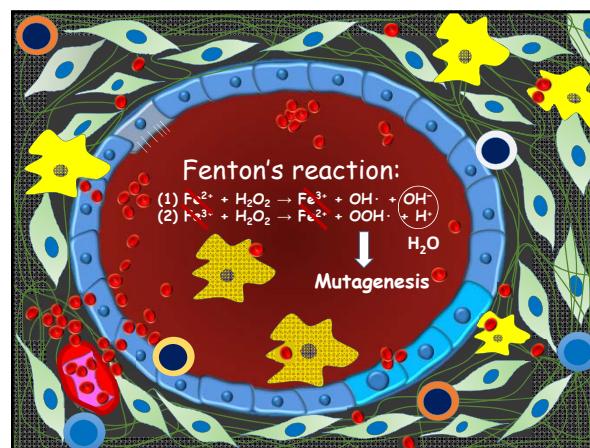
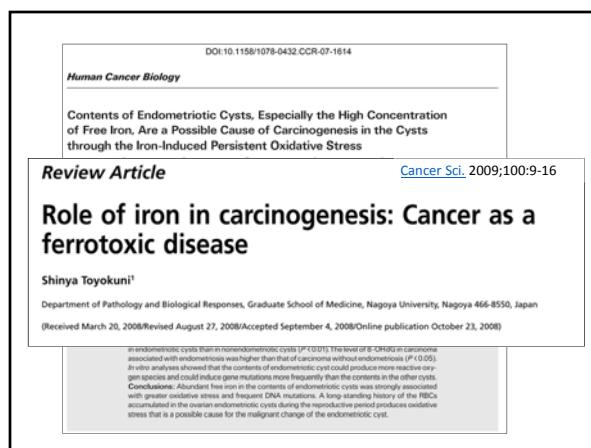
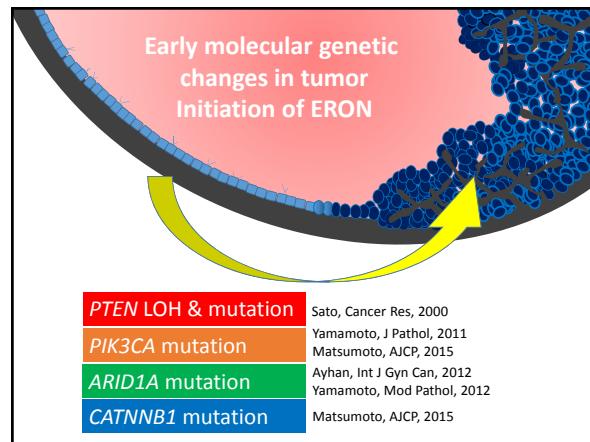
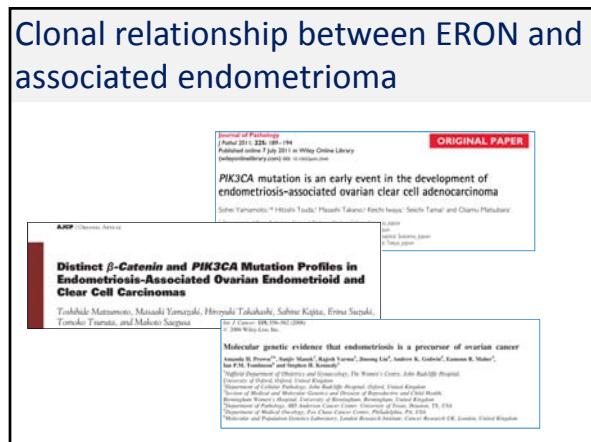
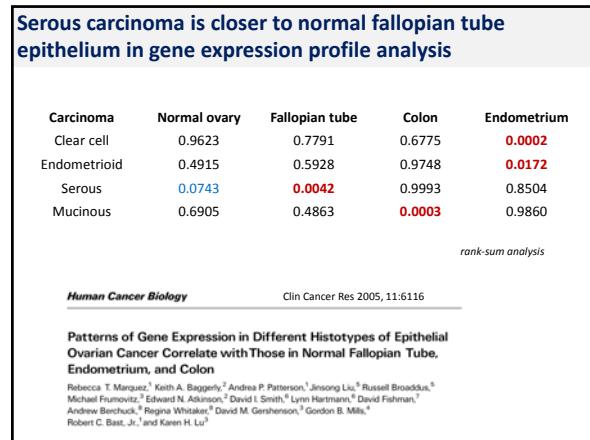
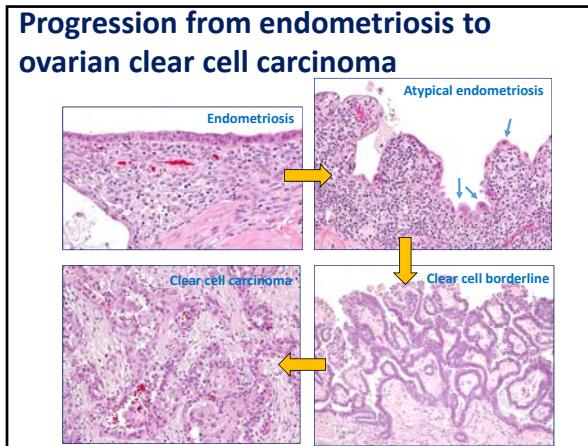


Genesis of different ovarian cancer subtypes



Progression from endometriosis to ovarian endometrioid carcinoma





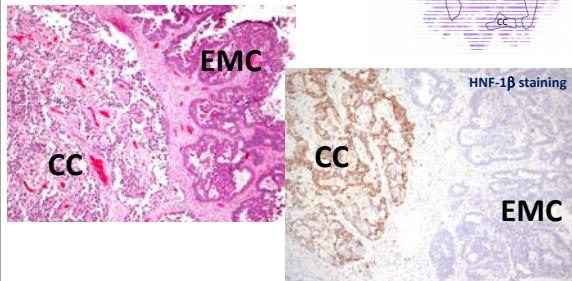
Ovarian Clear Cell Carcinoma

- Half of cases are stage I
- Adv. stage tumors are refractory to platinum-based therapy
- Always ER negative
- Role of irradiation therapy
- Expression of HNF1- β & Napsin A & α -methylacyl-coenzyme A racemase (AMACR, P504S)

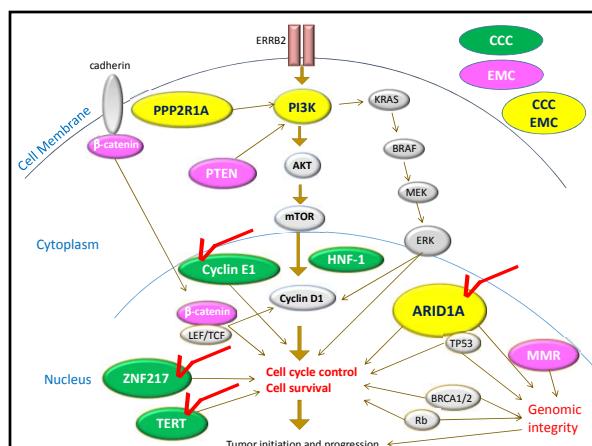
Endometrioid Carcinoma

- Most are stage I
- Always ER positive and low-grade
- Morphologically & molecularly similar to uterine endometrioid CA
- Not unusually to have synchronous uterine endometrioid CA

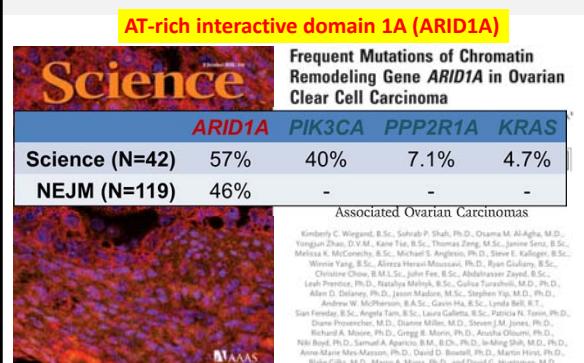
Co-existence of ovarian endometrioid & clear cell carcinoma



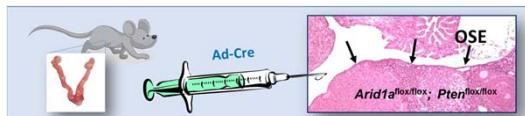
Molecular Alterations in ERON



Somatic mutation of ARID1A



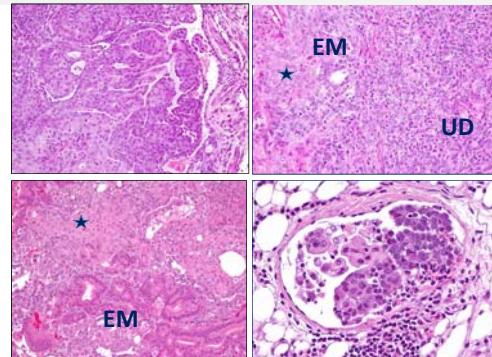
Mouse Models of ARID1A Deletion



ARID1A del → nothing happening
ARID1A del + Pten deletion → endometrioid/undiff-like CA
ARID1A del + PIK3CA mut → clear cell-like CA
ARID1A del + Apc/Pten defective → endometrioid-like CA with epithelial differentiation and prolongs survival

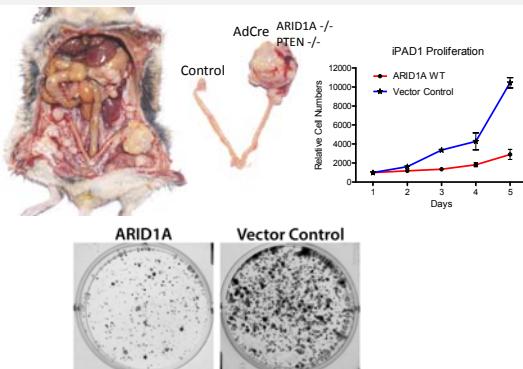
JNCI 2014; PMID: 24899687
 Nat Comm 2015; PMID: 25625625
 J Pathol, 2015; PMID: 26279473

Induced PTEN/ARID1A Deletion (iPAD)

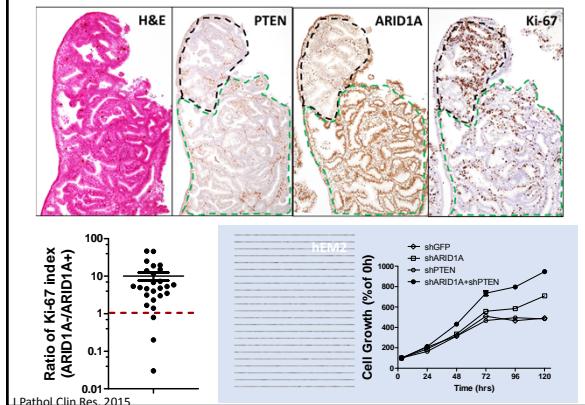


JNCI 2014; PMID: 24899687

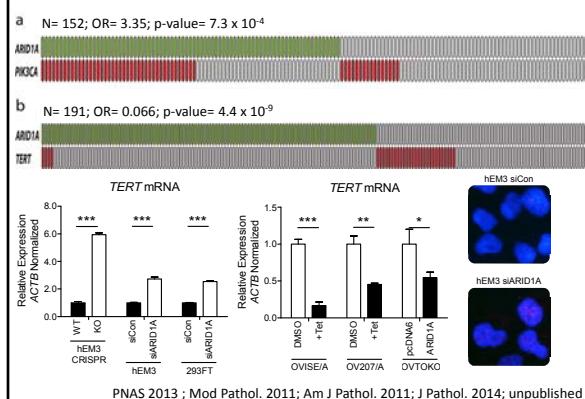
ARID1A loss is required for tumor growth



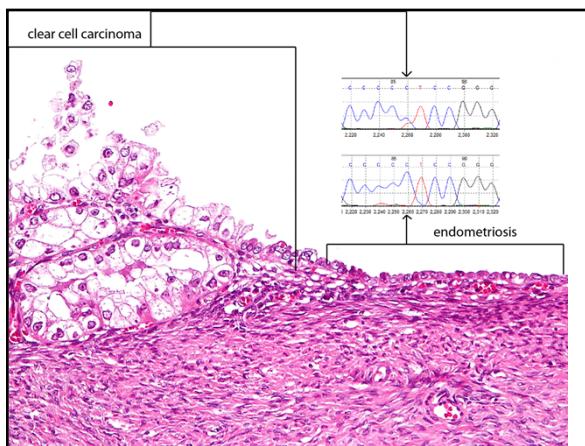
Co-loss of ARID1 and PTEN enhances proliferation in AH/EIN

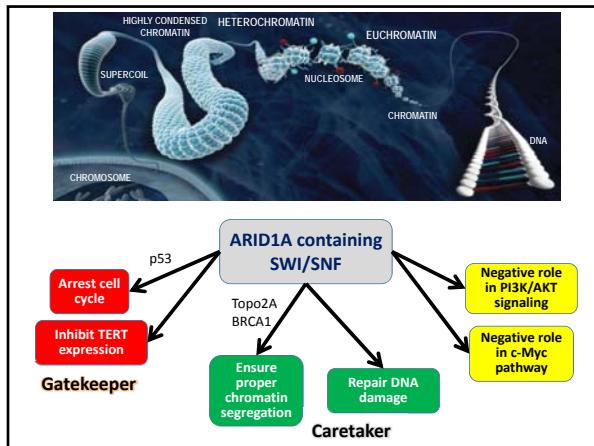


ARID1A negatively regulates hTERT promoter activity

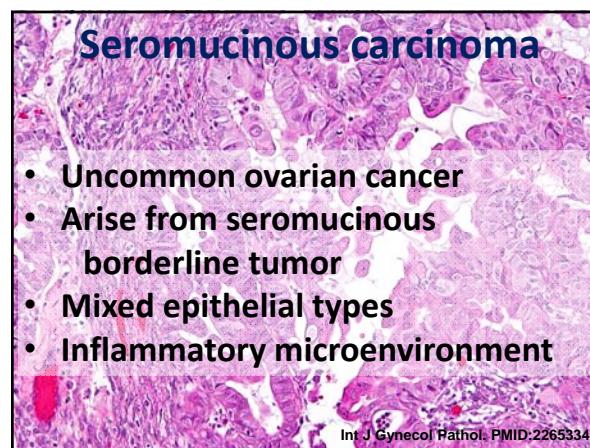
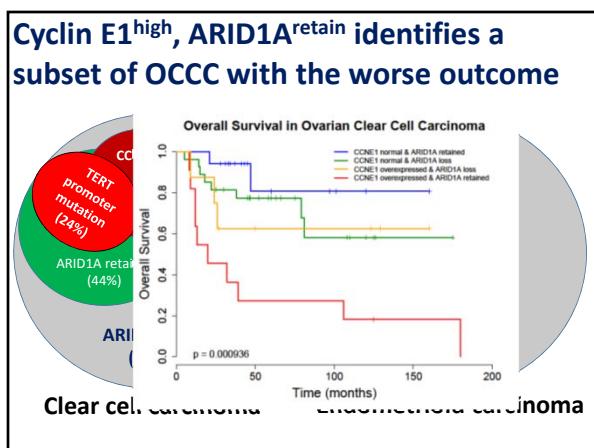
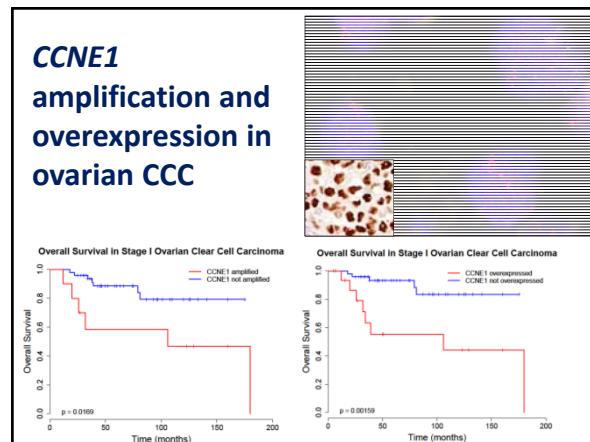
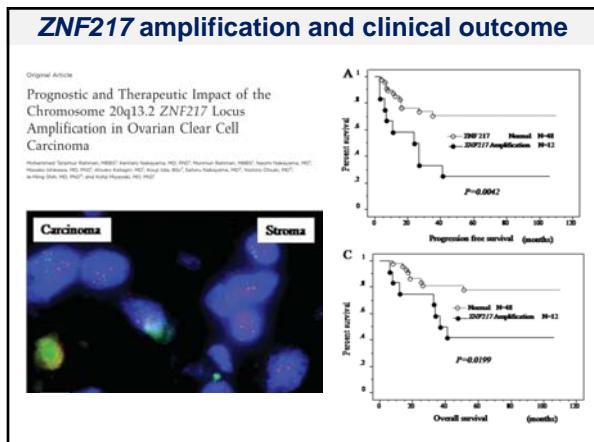
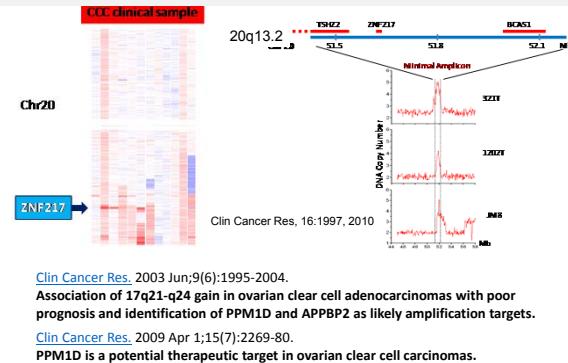


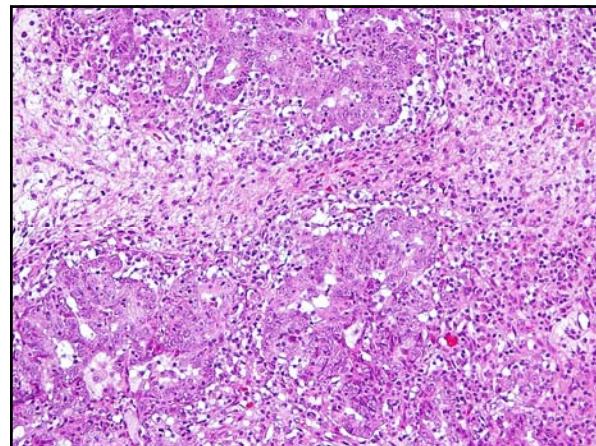
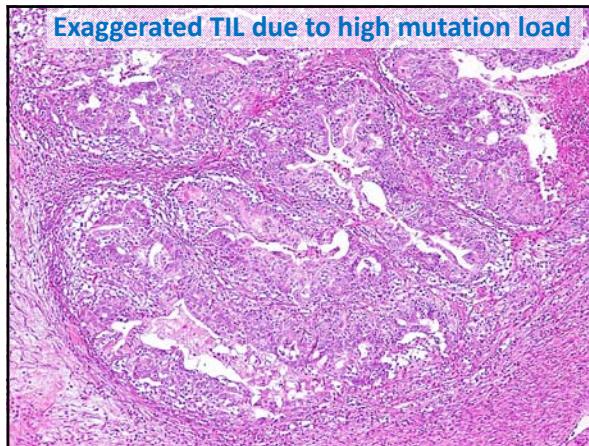
PNAS 2013; Mod Pathol. 2011; Am J Pathol. 2011; J Pathol. 2014; unpublished





CCNE1, ZNF217 & PPMID are amplified in ovarian CCC





Exome sequencing in a seromucinous carcinoma of the ovary (49 y/o, stage IC)

783 genes somatic mutations (>50-fold more mutations) than the other tumors

Somatic nonsense mutation in **MSH2** (g.chr2 : 474969666C > T; c.970C > T; p.324Q >X).

ARID1A IHC	ARID1A 5543insG; 6415delC
	PIK3CA 88R/Q

J Pathol, 2012, PMID:22102435

Targeting Spleen Tyrosine Kinase to Potentially Sensitize Anti-microtubule Agents in Ovarian Cancer

Natinin Jinawath, MD, PhD
Stephanie Gaillard, MD, PhD
Enu Yuyu, PhD

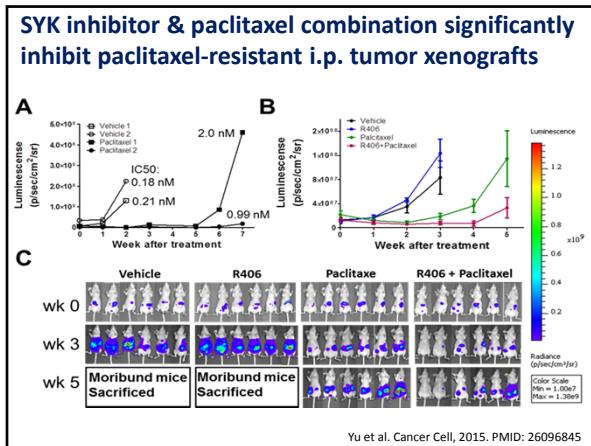
Spleen Tyrosine Kinase (SYK)

- A non-receptor tyrosine kinase mediates signal transduction of transmembrane receptors immunoreceptors & integrins.
- Activated SYK signaling is essential for proliferation and survival in B-cell malignancies.
- The biological role of SYK in solid tumors, however, remains largely elusive, but it appears to be cell type specific.

Expert Review of Hematology © Future Science Group (2012)

SYK expression in recurrent post-chemotherapy OVCA tissues and paclitaxel-resistant cells

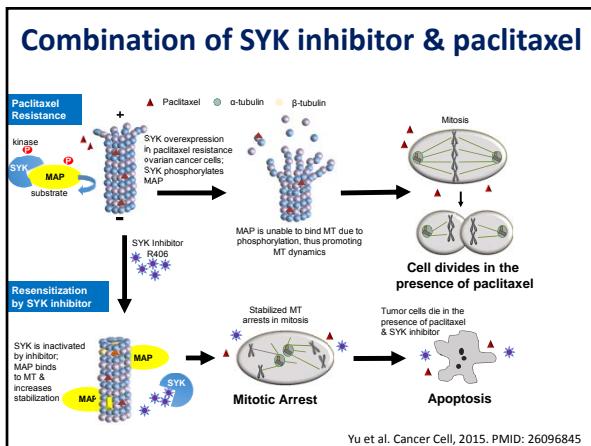
Yu et al. Cancer Cell, 2015. PMID: 26096845



Phosphoproteomic analysis *in vitro* reveals the effect of SYK inhibition on molecules in organization of cytoskeleton including microtubule dynamics

Gene symbol	Full Name	Phosphopeptide	Protein Phosphorylation site	Average HL ratio
DCTN2	dynactin 2 (p50)	TQYESGSEEMLGEGLGVK AAEAAGGAAEQQYQLFTTPFK	Y1052 Y1052	0.48 0.48
MAP1B	microtubule-associated protein 1B	SPPLIGESEAEVFLSADOKASGR ESSPFLGEGEAEVAVK TSDDVGQGYTER TSDVGQGYTER	Y1410 Y1410 Y1906 Y1906	0.68 0.68 0.57 0.57
MAP4	microtubule-associated protein 4	SPFDSGVSYET1GK SPFDSGVSYET1GK TPEDGDVSYEIEK TPEDGDVSYEIEK	Y1921 Y1921 Y1938 Y1938	0.56 0.56 0.44 0.44
TBCB	tubulin folding collector B	LGEyEDVSR	Y96	0.73
TUBA8_4A, 3E, 3D, 3C, 1C, 1B, 1A	tubulin alpha 4a, 3e, 3d, 3c, 1c, 1b, 1a	IHFPLATyAPVISAEK	Y272	0.39
TUBA8_4A, 3E, 3D, 3C, 1C, 1B, 1A	tubulin alpha 8, 4a, 3d, 3c, 1c, 1b, 1a	QLFHPEQLITGKEDAANNAR	Y103	0.54
TUBB	tubulin, beta	VGIVyQPPTVPPGGDLAK	Y357	0.38
		ISVYyNEATGGK	Y51	0.51

Yu et al. Cancer Cell, 2015. PMID: 26096845



Summary

- ERONs include three frequently associated endometrioma.
- Endometrioid carcinoma
- Clear cell carcinoma
- Seromucinous carcinoma
- Characterized by shared and unique molecular alterations. Several are actionable.
- Mutation in *ARID1A* tumor suppressor is common. Required PI3K/PTEN alterations.
- Understanding their pathogenesis helps outcome prediction and development of better therapy.

- Questions to be addressed:**
- Molecular landscape of endometriosis.
 - Molecular decisions in developing CCC vs. EMC.
 - Ovarian microenvironment and ERON pathogenesis.
 - The translational roles of *ARID1A* mutations.
 - Identifying endometriomas with increased risk.
 - Clinical studies to demonstrate the efficacy of targeted therapy.
 - Immune checkpoint inhibitors in ERONs with MMR deficiency.

