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Combination of tissue and liquid biopsy molecular profiling to detect transformation to small cell lung carcinoma during osimertinib treatment

Julie A. Vendrell, Xavier Quantin, Isabelle Serre and Jérôme Solassol

Abstract

Background: Histological transformation of advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) to small cell lung cancer (SCLC) is one of the mechanisms of resistance to third-generation tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs), such as osimertinib. This acquired TKI resistance is linked to the high degree of tumor heterogeneity and adaptive cellular signaling pathways, including epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR)-dependent pathways, observed in NSCLC.

Methods: Here, we investigated a series of paired pre- and post-histological transformation biopsies obtained from three patients initially having a NSCLC with an EGFR activating mutation treated with first-generation TKI, who then received osimertinib as second-line after EGFR T790M resistance and, lastly, developed a histological transformation to SCLC. Both tissue and liquid biopsies were analyzed using large panel sequencing approaches at various time points to reconstruct the clonal evolutionary history of the tumor.

Results: Our complementary analysis of tumor tissue and circulating tumor DNA samples allowed us to better characterize the histological and molecular alterations associated with resistance to osimertinib. SCLC transformation was linked to the presence of several concomitant gene alterations, including EGFR, TP53 and RB1, but also to specific signal bypass, such as EGFR and MET amplifications and activation of the PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway.

Conclusion: Our report emphasizes the mutational landscape of SCLC histological transformation and highlights the importance of combining tissue and liquid biopsy profiling before and during osimertinib treatment to predict such histological transformation.

Keywords: circulating tumor DNA, EGFR TKI resistance, histological transformation, lung cancer, osimertinib

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progression can also be caused by the bypass or the activation of alternative signaling pathways, such as the PI3K-AKT pathway through MET or HER2 amplification. Finally, histological transformation of advanced NSCLC into small cell lung cancer (SCLC) or squamous cell carcinoma also has been described in ~5% of the patients, as a rare but specific mechanism of TKI resistance.

New third-generation irreversible EGFR TKIs, such as osimertinib and olmutinib, have been developed to overcome acquired EGFR TKI resistance due to the EGFR<sup>T790M</sup> mutation. These TKIs have significantly improved the clinical management and outcome of patients with advanced NSCLC. Osimertinib is more efficient than first-generation EGFR TKIs and has been recently approved as first-line treatment, emerging as the new standard of care for advanced NSCLC with mutated EGFR. Unfortunately, resistance to osimertinib has been described after a median response duration of 17 months. Different mechanisms of resistance development have been described, and depend on whether osimertinib is administered as first- or second-line therapy. For instance, histological transformation is more frequent in patients who received osimertinib as first-line than second-line treatment (15% versus 9%).

Little is known about the molecular mechanisms that drive histological transformation. Inactivation of RB1 and TP53 has been commonly reported in transformed SCLC samples, and has been suggested as a predictive biomarker of SCLC transformation. However, Niederst and colleagues reported that RB1 loss is a necessary, but not sufficient, event for the development of acquired resistance via SCLC transformation. Moreover, large-scale sequencing analyses allowed the detection of alterations in genes implicated in different pathways, particularly PIK3CA.

Currently, liquid biopsy offers the possibility to detect EGFR activating mutations and acquired resistance EGFR<sup>T790M</sup> mutation from circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA), considerably modifying the medical care of NSCLC patients. However, ctDNA analysis does not allow assessing histological changes, underlying the importance of performing tumor tissue biopsies for unraveling the mechanisms of resistance to osimertinib. Furthermore, the molecular mechanisms of resistance to osimertinib via histological transformation have been poorly investigated in paired tumor samples collected before and after osimertinib treatment initiation. Here, we report a small case series of three SCLC phenotype transformations in EGFR-mutated NSCLC patients treated with osimertinib as second-line TKI. We prospectively collected pre- and post-histological transformation tissue and liquid biopsy samples and conducted a paired comparison of the mutation profiles using next-generation sequencing (NGS) approaches.

### Methods

#### Patients and sample collection

Tissue and blood samples from three NSCLC patients followed at the University Hospital of Montpellier (France) were collected at different time-course treatment. This study was performed with approval from the Institutional Review Board of the Montpellier University Hospital (Approval number: 2020_09_202000581). An approved informed consent statement was acquired for all patients. Two tissue samples were analyzed per patient: one at cancer diagnosis and another after relapse under osimertinib treatment (diagnostic of the SCLC transformation). After standard pathological examination, tissue punches using a 1 mm needle or macrodissected 10-μm thick section were performed from tumor paraffin blocks to increase the percentage of tumor cells in the sample. Medical records were reviewed to extract clinicopathological data, including sex, age, smoking status, diagnoses, therapeutic agents, and survival. Tumor progression was defined according to RECIST 1.1 criteria. Liquid biopsy samples were collected in cell-free DNA blood collection tubes (Streck, La Vista, NE, USA).

#### DNA extraction

DNA was extracted from tissue samples using the Maxwell<sup>®</sup> RSC DNA FFPE Kit (Promega, Madison, WI, USA) according to the manufacturer’s recommendations. Cell-free DNA from blood samples was isolated using the QIAamp Circulating Nucleic Acid Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) and its integrity was checked using the D5000 ScreenTapes and a 4200 TapeStation instrument (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA, USA). DNA was quantified using the Qubit dsDNA BR Assay Kit and a Qubit Fluorometer (Thermo Scientific, Wilmington, DE, USA).

#### Tissue sample NGS analysis

Libraries were prepared using the Advanta Solid Tumor NGS Library Prep Assay with the
automated Juno™ system on integrated fluidic circuits (LP 8.8.6 IFC) (Fluidigm) following the manufacturer’s procedure. The panel allows the detection of somatic mutations in 53 oncology-relevant genes (234 kb, 1508 assays, Supplemental Material Table S1 online). Briefly, the LP 8.8.6 IFCs were primed with 20 ng of DNA per sample and the PCR mix. After amplification, harvested samples were pooled, purified using AMPure XP beads (Beckman Coulter, Brea, CA, USA), and a second PCR was performed to integrate the sequencing adapters. Libraries were then quantified, normalized and pair-end sequenced on a NextSeq instrument (2 × 150 cycles, Illumina, San Diego, CA, USA). After sequencing, the generated FastQ files were automatically analyzed using a bioinformatic workflow managed by Jflow. Briefly, reads were trimmed with cutadapt (v.1.18), aligned to the human genome GRCh37 with BWA (version 0.7.17), and variant calling was performed using VarDict (version 1.6.0). Variants present in both libraries with a variant allele frequency >5% and a depth coverage ≥300× were then annotated with Variant Effect Predictor (version 94) and reported. Variants with a frequency ≥1% in the population according to the Exome Aggregation Consortium, Exome Sequencing Project or 1000 Genomes Project databases were considered as polymorphisms and were excluded.

cSNV NGS analysis

Libraries were prepared using the LiquidPlex™ 28-gene Kit (Supplemental Table S2; ArcherDX, Boulder, CO, USA) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. The optimal input amount of double-stranded cell-free DNA was 50 ng. For samples yielding <50 ng of cell-free DNA, the entire amount was used for library preparation. Briefly, unamplified DNA molecules were ligated to adapters, unique molecule barcoding and a synthetic universal priming sequence to enable target enrichment using gene-specific primers. After purification using Agencourt® AMPure® XP beads, a second PCR reaction was performed. After another purification step, libraries were quantified using the KAPA Library Quantification Kit (Roche, Meylan, France) and a LC480 instrument (Roche), normalized, pooled to equimolar concentration, and pair-end sequenced on an NextSeq (Illumina) instrument. Results were analyzed using the Archer Analysis v.6.0.3.2 software.

Droplet digital PCR (ddPCR)

Forward and reverse gene-specific primers and fluorescent hydrolysis probes specific for the mutant or wild-type sequence were obtained from Bio-Rad (Hercules, CA, USA). Briefly, 5–20 ng of ctDNA was used per ddPCR reaction with the ddPCR Supermix (Bio-Rad). Samples were emulsified in an automated droplet generator (Bio-Rad) and amplified using the following cycling conditions: 95°C for 10 min; 40 cycles of 94°C for 30 s and 55°C for 1 min; and 98°C for 10 min. After amplification, the fluorescence signal of individual droplets was analyzed with a QX200 Droplet Reader and the QuantaSoft V.1.7.4 software by applying a correction based on the Poisson distribution to the number of positive droplets for mutant or wild-type DNA. The number of copies of the mutant allele were reported to the volume of plasma used for ctDNA isolation.

Results

Patients

Lung carcinoma [LC]1 patient. This 68-year-old Caucasian non-smoking woman, whose chest X-ray findings indicated a right upper lobe mass, had a T3N2M0 NSCLC (p63-negative, TTF-1-positive by immunohistochemistry) harboring the EGFRdel19 mutation following bronchoscopy (Figures 1 and 2). The patient first received chemoradiotherapy with cisplatin/pemetrexed followed by surgical resection (right pneumonectomy) with incomplete (R1) resection and presence of residual microscopic tumor fragments. Therefore, she received erlotinib (150 mg/day) for 24 months without signs of disease progression by computed tomography (CT) during the follow-up. After the diagnosis of a breast tumor treated by surgery and radiotherapy, erlotinib was interrupted and reintroduced 12 months later. Positron emission tomography-CT (PET-CT) imaging at month 60 after the lung cancer diagnosis showed an increase of the primary lung tumor mass and the presence of bone costal metastases. Liquid biopsy analysis revealed the acquisition of EGFR T790M subclones (acquired resistance to erlotinib) (Figure 3). Second-line treatment with osimertinib (80 mg/day) was administered for 7 months until CT imaging revealed disease progression with the increase of a lesion in the right lung and the appearance of liver metastases. Analysis of the tumor tissue biopsy obtained by bronchoscopy showed histological transformation to SCLC that was confirmed by the strong positivity
for CD56 and synaptophysin, moderate positivity for TTF-1 and low positivity for chromogranin A. The patient underwent chemotherapy with carboplatin/etoposide with a marked symptomatic improvement during the first cycle. After 7 months, due to disease progression, topotecan-based chemotherapy was introduced with partial response. The patient died 5 months later.

**LC2** patient. A 71-year-old Caucasian woman (smoker) presented with back pain, and the CT scan showed a primary lung tumor in the apical segment of the right lobe associated with satellite lung nodules and mediastinal lymph nodes (Figure 1). Multiple bone lesions and infra-centimetric cerebral lesions were detected by PET-CT, and were confirmed by magnetic resonance imaging. The patient was staged IVb. Analysis of the endobronchial biopsy showed that the tumor was p63-negative and TTF-1-positive (immunohistochemistry) and harbored the EGFR<sup>del19</sup> mutation (Figure 2). The patient received erlotinib (150 mg/day), but at month 15 after diagnosis, the follow-up CT screening revealed disease progression and the appearance of liver metastases. As ctDNA analysis showed the presence of the EGFR<sup>del19</sup> and EGFR<sup>T790M</sup> mutations (Figure 3), the patient was switched to osimertinib (80 mg/day), which was well tolerated without need of dose reduction. CT screening at month 2 of osimertinib treatment demonstrated a partial response. However, 7 months after osimertinib initiation, hepatic metastases were detected by CT, and the serum level of the tumor marker neuron-specific enolase (NSE) increased to 37.1 ng/ml. Biopsy of one of the metastatic lesions led to the diagnosis of SCLC transformation, with persistence of the EGFR<sup>del19</sup>, but not of the EGFR<sup>T790M</sup> mutation (Figure 2). Osimertinib was stopped and replaced by carboplatin/etoposide. However, after two cycles, disease rapidly progressed with brain
metastases, leading to the patient’s death 24 months after the initial diagnosis.

**LC3 patient.** This 77-year-old man, former smoker, with a T2N3M0 NSCLC harboring the \( \text{EGFR}^{L858R} \) mutation, and p63-negative/TTF-positive by immunohistochemistry (diagnosis made in an external center) (Figure 1), received radiotherapy and first-line cisplatin/vinorelbine. Follow-up CT screening demonstrated a partial response after three cycles with cervical node invasion and lung progression. The patient initiated treatment with erlotinib (150 mg/day), which led to a partial response after 3 months, followed by left hilar node invasion (CT imaging) after 10 months of treatment. Due to the detection of \( \text{EGFR}^{T790M} \) clones by ctDNA analysis (Figure 3), the patient was switched to osimertinib (80 mg/day), but disease progression was identified by CT screening after 7 months of treatment. A new biopsy of the primary tumor showed a SCLC component, characterized by positive staining for chromogranin A and synaptophysin, in association with a slight increase of NSE level in serum (19 ng/ml). The patient received four cycles of
carboplatin/etoposide chemotherapy to target the SCLC sub-population. After the initial clinical and radiological improvement, disease progressed with the development of brain metastases and the patient died 33 months after the initial diagnosis.

Tumor tissue and liquid biopsy molecular profiling

For each patient, paired tumor tissue samples collected at cancer diagnosis and at SCLC transformation after osimertinib treatment were analyzed by NGS (Figure 2). Interestingly, the EGFR activating mutation present at diagnosis in all patients was conserved in the post-transformation tumor samples. TP53 mutations were detected in all patients in paired samples, with a higher variant allele frequency in the SCLC samples. Nonsense mutations in RB1, another gene frequently altered in the SCLC cell component, were detected in two patients (LC2 and LC3) at diagnosis and also after transformation. Overall, few mutations were detected only in one of the two paired samples. In patient LC1, the EGFRF180S mutation was present only in the tumor sample at diagnosis, and the PIK3CAE545K mutation only in the post-transformation biopsy. In patient LC3, a MET amplification, detected by NGS and validated by ddPCR (Figure 2 and Supplemental Figure S1), was detected only in the post-transformation sample.

For each patient, ctDNA samples were collected at different points during osimertinib treatment (Figure 1). Detection of the EGFR activating and the EGFR790M mutations was performed by ddPCR to monitor the patients’ response to osimertinib (Figure 3). After treatment initiation, the number of copies of both mutant alleles rapidly decreased and remained very low or undetectable at the time of histological transformation diagnosis. After several weeks post-SCLC, the EGFR activating mutation could be still detected in all three patients, whereas the EGFR790M mutation was found only in patient LC2. Some ctDNA samples were also analyzed by NGS (Figure 4) and the results revealed a good concordance with the data obtained from the matched tissue tumor samples. Indeed, the EGFR activating mutation, TP53 alterations, and PIK3CAE545K mutation were similarly detected by the two approaches. In patient LC1, ctDNA analysis by NGS also allowed the detection of an EGFR amplification and a MUTOR2322C mutation that were not targeted by the NGS panel used for tumor tissue samples.

Figure 4. Molecular alterations detected by NSG in liquid biopsy samples collected before (yellow) and after histological transformation (green). The number in the boxes corresponds to the variant allele fraction of the mutation or the gene copy number for amplifications. Samples were analyzed using the LiquidPlex™ 28-Gene Kit (ArcherDx) and sequenced on a NextSeq platform (Illumina).

LC, lung carcinoma; NGS, next-generation sequencing.
study, the EGFR activating mutation detected at diagnosis was maintained after the histological switch in all three patients, highlighting that NSCLC and SCLC share the same clonal origin. However, the EGFR T790M mutation that was the mechanism of resistance developed by the three patients to first-line TKI treatment was not present in the SCLC cellular components analyzed by NGS, indicating that these cells probably emerged from a different cellular clone. However, ctDNA samples analyzed by ddPCR and NGS allowed the detection of the EGFR T790M mutation also after SCLC transformation, suggesting the presence of focal metastatic sites still harboring this mutation, as reported by others.13,27

To reconstruct the clonal tumor evolution, the determination of the concomitant genomic alterations linked to the histological transformation could be useful. Genome analysis by whole genome sequencing may be a powerful tool to establish the mutational landscape involved in SCLC transformation. However, due to the limited number of patients who developed this mechanism of resistance to EGFR TKIs and the scarcity of the available biopsy material, such analysis has only been performed by Lee et al. to our knowledge. These authors reported in four patients that the TKI-resistant SCLC clones can be derived from divergent evolutionary processes from adenocarcinoma at early stages.13 Moreover they suggested that the complete inactivation of RB1 and TP53 is a predictive biomarker of SCLC transformation.11 Using NGS approaches, TP53 alteration was detected in 41% to 61% of patients with EGFR-mutated NSCLC and was associated with reduced response to EGFR TKIs and poor patient outcome.28–30 However, in these studies, the mechanisms of resistance in EGFR/TP53 co-mutated NSCLC were not investigated. Recently, Ferrer and colleagues reported that SCLC transformation occurs significantly earlier in EGFR-mutated than in non-EGFR-mutated NSCLC, although overall survival and response to treatment after transformation are similar between groups.31 Additional studies are needed to determine the relationship between TP53 mutations, histological transformation, and patient clinical outcome.

In our study, the mutational status in paired pre- and post-transformation tissue biopsies and in sequential ctDNA samples was determined by NGS. Although the interval between tumor biopsies was quite long (69 months for patient LC1), the mutational profile of paired tissue samples only slightly changed after SCLC transformation. Missense TP53 alterations that are reported in the IARC TP53 database to induce a non-functional protein were detected in the primary tumor of all three patients and their allele frequency was increased in the post-transformation biopsy. These TP53 mutations were also detected in the ctDNA samples collected after SCLC transformation and analyzed by NGS. The RB1 R787* and RB1 Q504* nonsense mutations (previously observed in SCLC samples24,32) were present in the paired tumor tissue samples of patients LC2 and LC3, respectively. As in intrinsic mutations, chromosomal rearrangements or loss of heterozygosity are frequent events reported to induce Rb1 inactivation12,33 one could not exclude that LC1 samples harbored one of these alterations, which are not detectable by our NGS panels. Rb1 expression analysis by immunohistochemistry might have brought some information on this issue but, unfortunately, no tissue was left.

Our complementary analysis of tumor tissue and ctDNA samples by NGS showed the presence of gene alterations acquired during tumor progression. In patient LC1, SCLC transformation might be linked to the alteration of the PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway, which is considered a core component of the histological transformation and a chemotherapy resistance mechanism in SCLC.12,34,35 Indeed, the RICTOR R607C mutation was detected in the primary tumor and conserved in the SCLC sample. This mutation was not targeted by the NGS panel used for ctDNA analysis. The PIK3CA E545K mutation was detected only in the post-transformation tumor biopsy and in ctDNA samples collected after treatment with erlotinib. Our analysis also allowed detecting the late acquisition of the MTOR R232C mutation. Moreover, the analysis of the different tumor tissue/ctDNA samples of patient LC1 suggested the presence of other tumoral subclones. Indeed, the EGFR R1808T mutation was detected only in the tumor biopsy at diagnosis, suggesting sensitivity of this clone to first-line TKI treatment. Acquisition of resistance to erlotinib was associated with the emergence of the EGFR T790M mutation, which has been linked to focal amplification of EGFR.36 Analysis of the sequential ctDNA samples showed that this subclone was first sensitive to second-line EGFR TKI treatment, as indicated by disappearance of the EGFR T790M mutation. This mutation was detected again in ctDNA samples after SCLC transformation, but...
not in the second tumor biopsy, possibly due to proliferation of \( \text{EGFR}^{790\text{M}} \)-positive NSCLC cells at a metastatic site. In patient LC3, a \( \text{MET} \) amplification was detected only in the tumor biopsy after SCLC transformation. Moreover, the co-detection in a ctDNA sample of the \( \text{EGFR}^{790\text{M}} \) mutation and the \( \text{EGFR}^{792\text{H}} \) in \textit{trans} suggests the presence of other tumor clones.

To conclude, this study brings some insights into the molecular mechanisms involved in SCLC transformation. To our knowledge, this is the first study that included pre- and post-SCLC transformation tumor biopsies and sequential ctDNA samples that were analyzed by NGS with the aim to determine the mutational profile during tumor treatment and progression. It also demonstrated the feasibility of using NSG and ctDNA samples to detect gene amplifications, a mechanism frequently reported in osimertinib resistance.\(^{11}\)

This observational study has some limitations. First, the number of patients was very small (\( N = 3 \)). Moreover, all three patients received osimertinib as second-line therapy after tumor relapse during treatment with erlotinib. Recent results from the FLAURA trial\(^{9}\) demonstrated that in patients with EGFR-mutated advanced NSCLC, front-line osimertinib provides a significant and clinically meaningful improvement in overall survival compared with the standard EGFR TKIs. Therefore, future studies should compare the molecular profile of histological transformation after osimertinib as first-line and later-line treatment. Moreover, not all ctDNA samples could be analyzed by NSG and, thus, the data obtained were not completely comparable to those obtained from tissue samples. Nevertheless, our results highlight the high intra-tumor heterogeneity and the acquisition of different molecular alterations that hinder EGFR TKI efficacy, as previously reported.\(^{12,23,36–38}\)

On the basis of the current knowledge and reported cases, we think that neither liquid biopsy nor solid biopsy on their own allows the exhaustive monitoring of cancer response to therapy. Although liquid biopsy is a non-invasive method with high informative value, histopathological analysis of tumor tissue remains the most relevant approach to identify histological transformation after acquired resistance to EGFR TKIs.\(^{15}\) However, the early detection of alterations in core genes (\( \text{TP53}, \text{RB1}, \text{PIK3CA} \)) might predict histological transformation. Finally, given the heterogeneity of resistance mechanisms to third-generation TKIs, we think that analysis of a new tumor biopsy after disease progression during treatment with osimertinib remains crucial for understanding tumor biology, whereas ctDNA analysis by NGS can be proposed to assess tumor heterogeneity and to monitor tumor progression.

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Author contributions
J.V. and J.S. conceived the study, J.V. and J.S. analyzed and interpreted the data and co-wrote the manuscript. X.Q., I.S. and J.S. were responsible for the clinical care of patients. All authors read and approved the final submitted version of the manuscript.

Availability of data and materials
The datasets generated and/or analyzed during this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

Conflict of interest statement
The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

Ethics statement
The protocol was approved by Clinical Research Department of the university hospital (CRB-CHUM) of the principal investigator (J.S.) and was in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

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Informed consent
Written informed consent was obtained from the patients for publication of case reports.

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Supplemental material
Supplemental material for this article is available online.
References


