

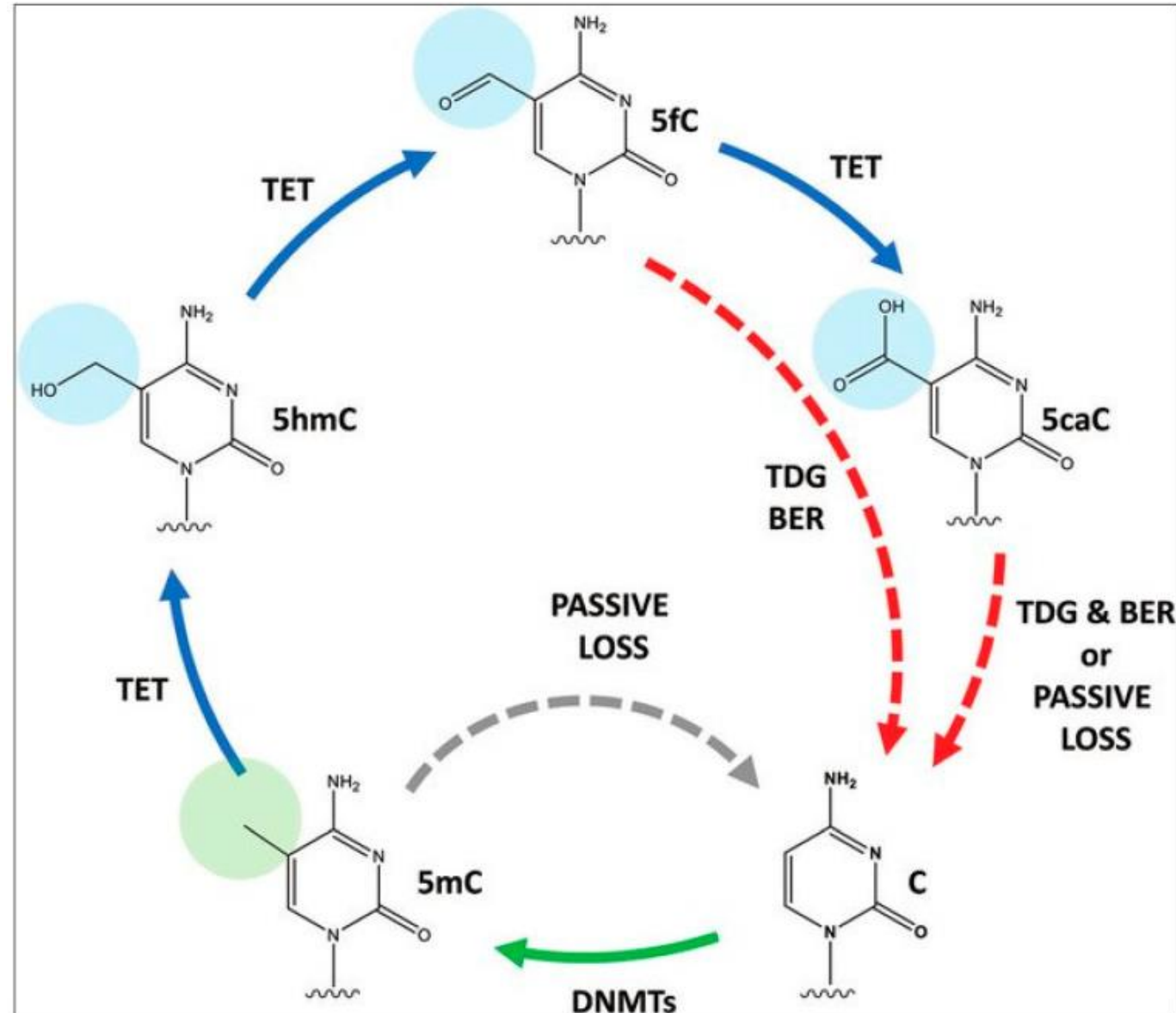
# ADVANCES IN MOLECULAR DIAGNOSTICS AND TARGETED THERAPY FOR CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM TUMORS

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# CYTOSINE METHYLATION: THE FOUNDATION OF EPIGENETICS

- Cytosine (C) is a core nucleotide
- Methylation (-CH<sub>3</sub>) by DNA Methyl-Transferases (DNMT) to produce 5-methylcytosine is a core alteration
  - “The fifth DNA base”
- Demethylation can be:
  - Passive
  - Active via Ten-Eleven Transferase (TET) and DNA repair activity
    - TET: alpha-ketoglutarate-dependent



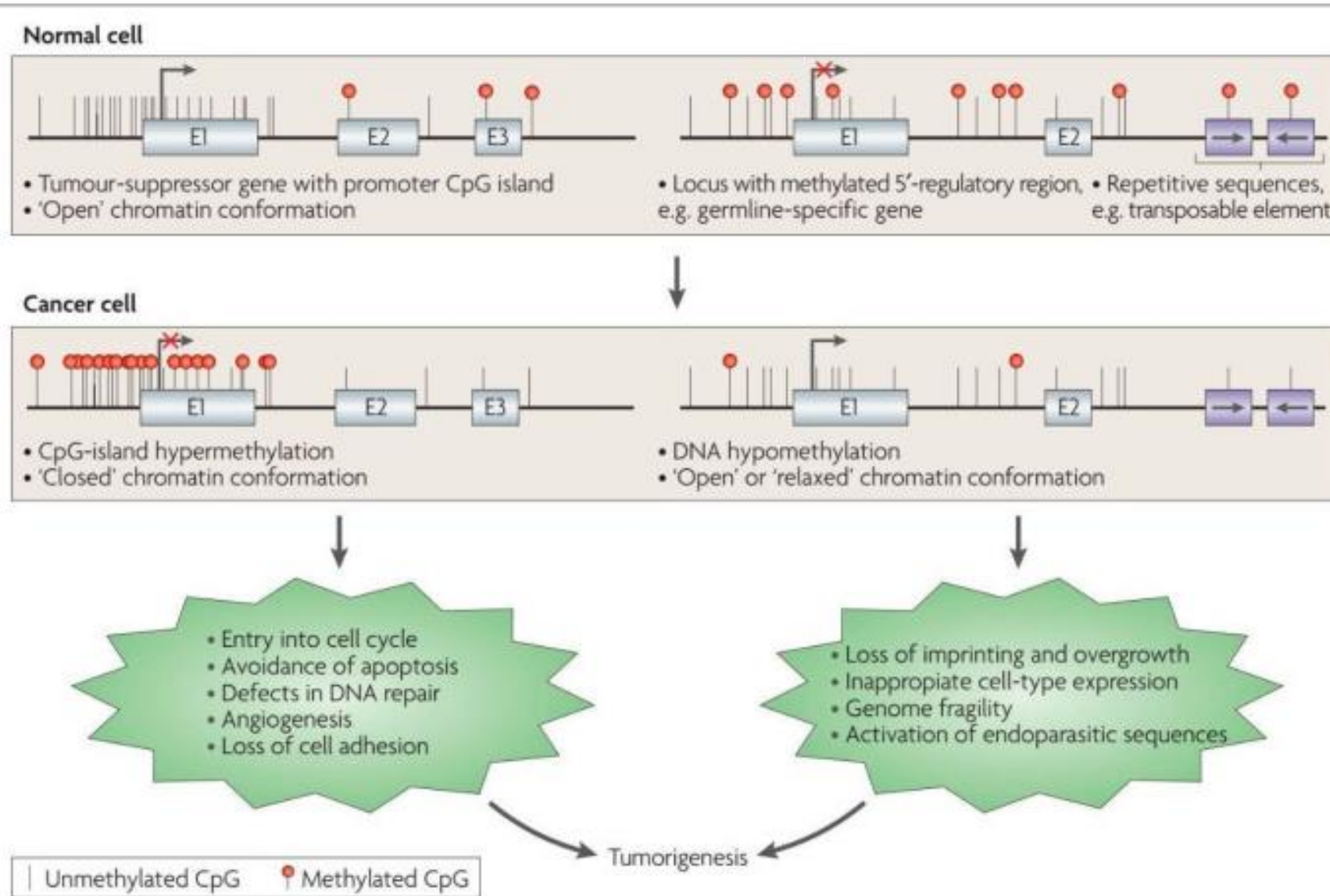


# EPIGENETIC MODIFICATION BASICS

- Epigenetics was first mostly understood on a microcosmic level
  - **DNA promoter epigenetics:**
    - Hypermethylation: blocks promoter and gene transcription
    - Hypomethylation: opens promoter and allows gene transcription
  - **Gene body epigenetics:**
    - Hypermethylation: increases gene transcription
    - Hypomethylation: decreases gene transcription
  - **Histone epigenetics:**
    - Complicated dynamics of acetylation and methylation that is dependent on histone, residue, and amount
      - Looser chromatin structure: more access to DNA for gene transcription
      - Tighter chromatin structure: less access to DNA for gene transcription
- Other modifications include phosphorylation, ubiquitination, sumoylation, ADP-ribosylation

# CNS TUMORS CHARACTERIZED BY GLOBAL DNA EPIGENETIC CHANGES

- CpG: cytosine-guanine sequence
- CpG islands are enriched with this sequence
  - 5' promoter regions
  - Untranslated regions
  - Gene bodies to lesser degree



# PROFILING DNA METHYLATION USING THE ILLUMINA INFINIUM PLATFORM

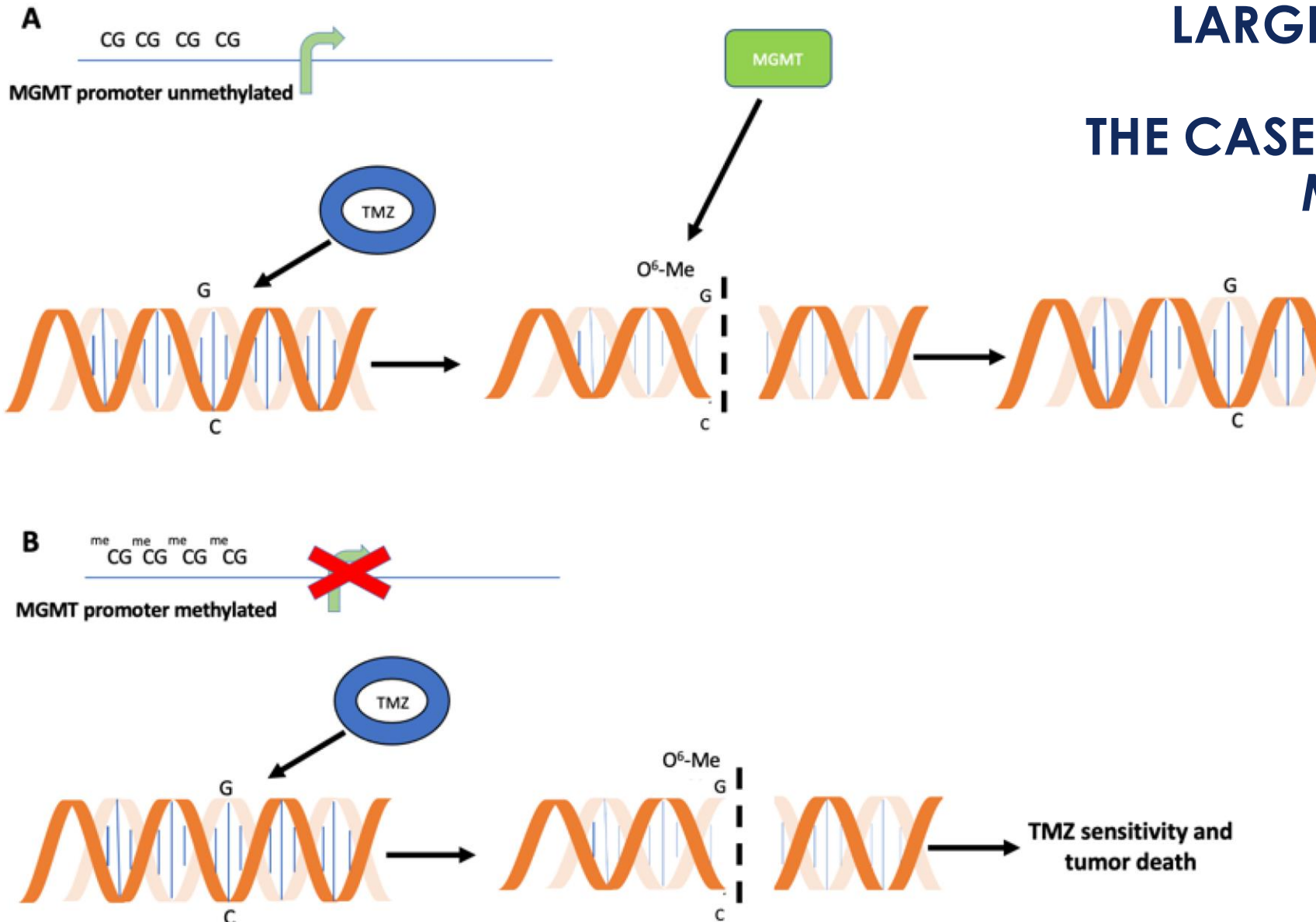
- The Illumina Infinium platform with its high-density DNA methylation arrays, more specifically the **HumanMethylation450** with 485 577 CpGs (released in 2011) and its successor, the **Methylation EPIC** with 853 307 CpGs (released in 2015-2016) has been experienced as simple to use and generating reproducible data.
- Several tissue sources, fresh, frozen, or FFPE embedded samples, are suitable for analysis.
- Input of 250 ng DNA allows processing of small specimens such as from stereotactic biopsies or obtaining DNA from a few unstained slides with thickness, diameter, and cellularity of the sample, determining the number of sections required.
- DNA methylation array is a 4 day process



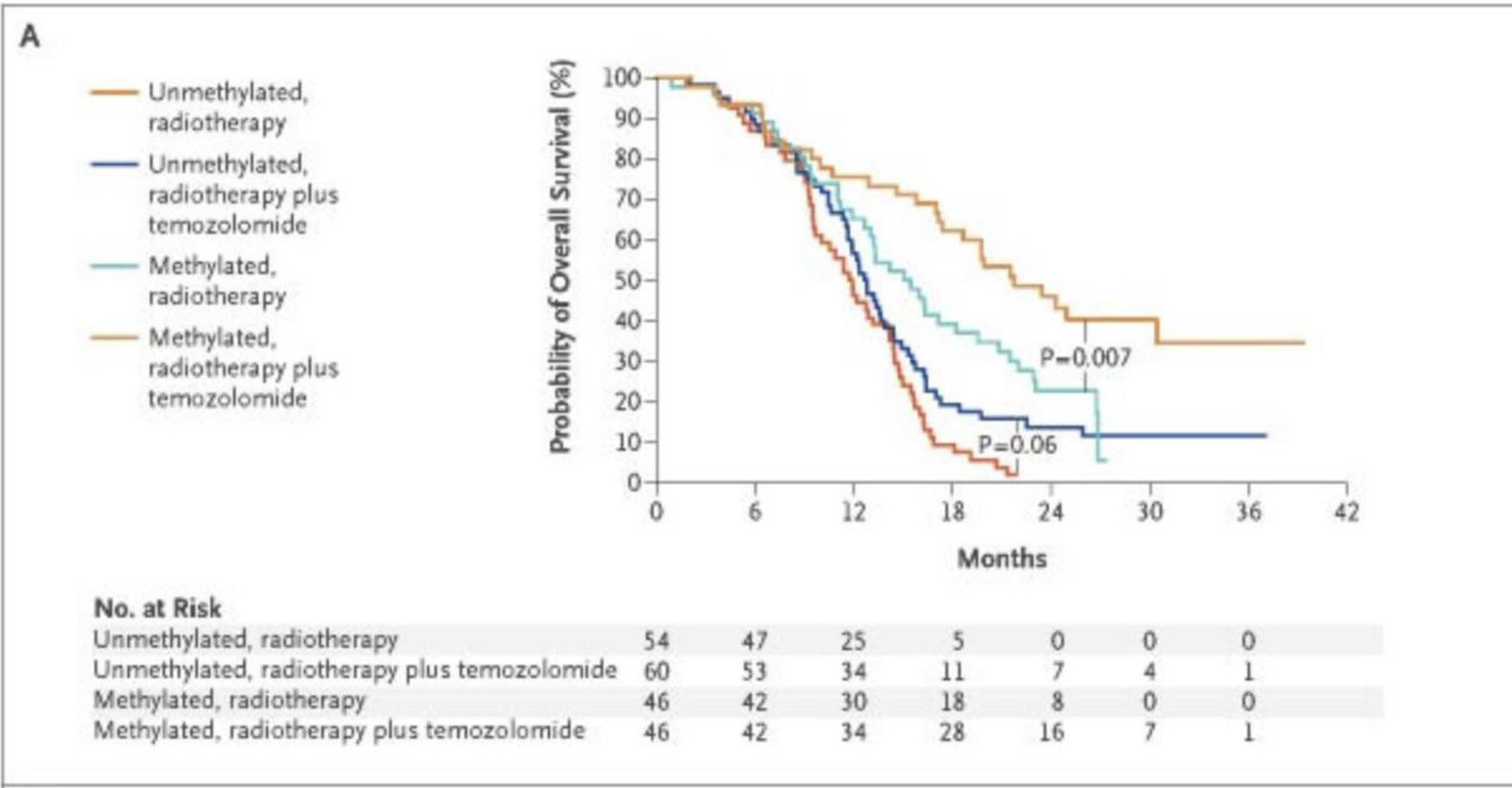
# SMALL EPIGENETIC CHANGES AND LARGE CONSEQUENCES:

## THE CASE OF MGMT PROMOTER METHYLATION

- TMZ chemotherapy damages DNA by methylating guanosine
- MGMT repairs methylated guanosine
- MGMT promoter methylation reduces MGMT expression
  - Makes TMZ more effective



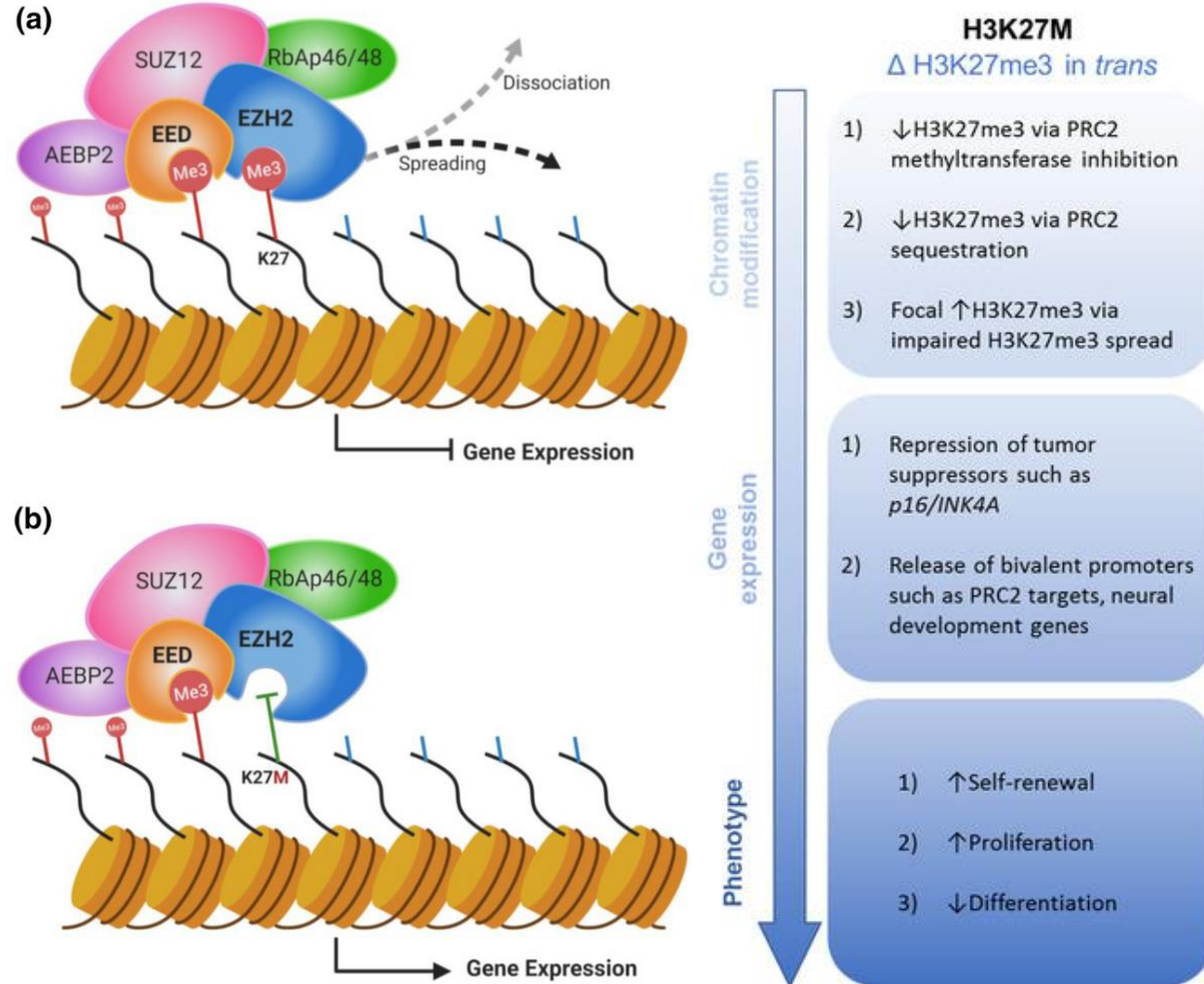
# CONSEQUENCES OF MGMT PROMOTER METHYLATION IN MALIGNANT GLIOMAS



Hegi et al (2005) *NEJM*

# SMALL EPIGENETIC CHANGES AND LARGE CONSEQUENCES:

## THE CASE OF HISTONE MUTATION



- Defines a set of malignant gliomas in a midline location
  - Pontine (DIPG)
  - Thalamic (DMG)
- Mutation causes loss of methylation on Histone 3
  - H3F3A mutation (H3.3)
  - HIST1H3B mutation (H3.1)
- Captures/inhibits methyltransferase machinery PRC2
  - Global decrease of histone 3 trimethylation
  - Global increase in pro-tumor gene expression



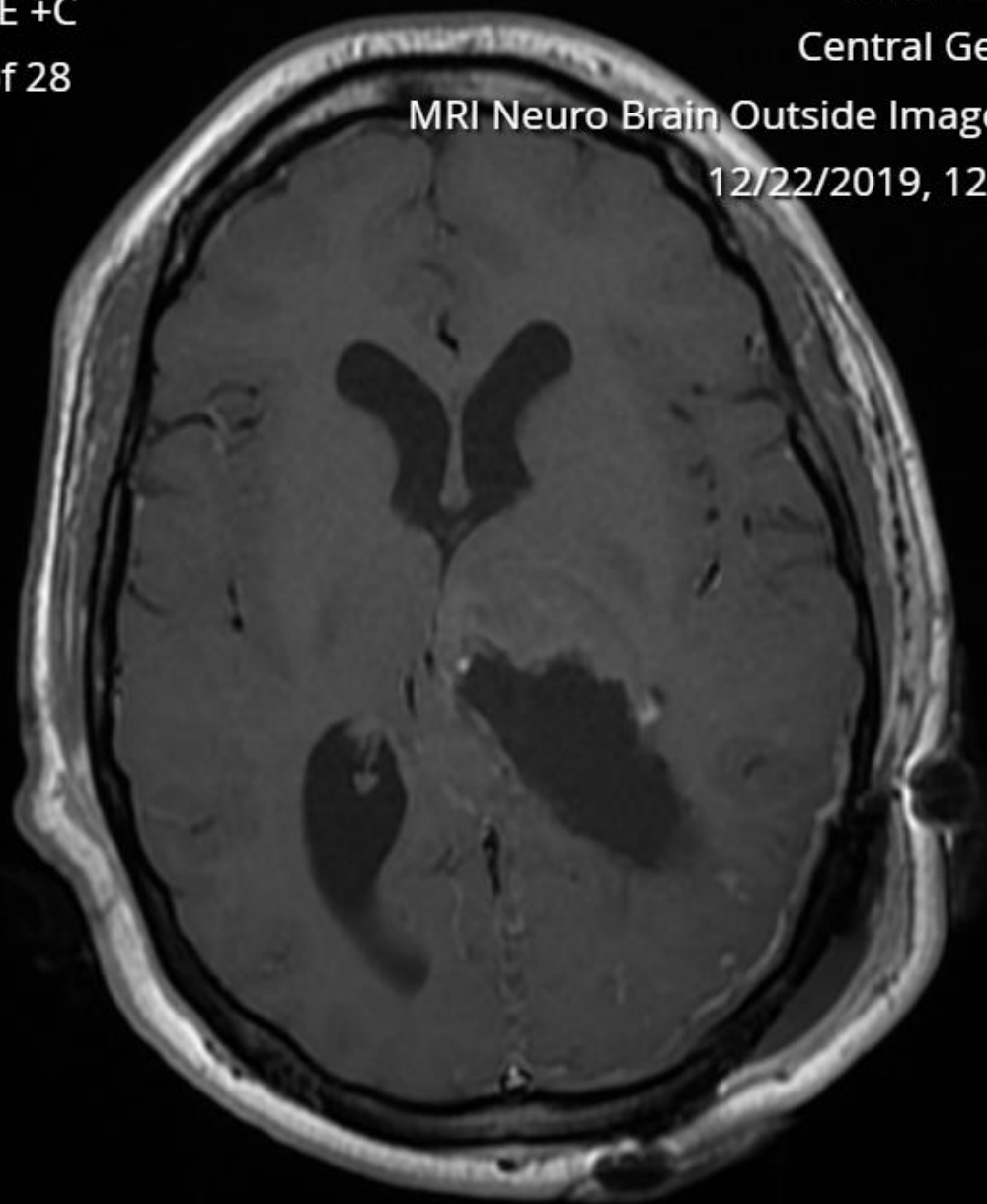
# CASE PRESENTATION

- 24yo woman presents with recurrent lesion
- History of presentation with facial weakness and headaches
- Debulking – H3K27Mutant lesion. Initially referred to Emory for proton therapy

2019, 12:00:51 PM

T1 SE +C

14 of 28



MRI Neuro Brain Outside Image Ref Only

12/22/2019, 12:00:51 PM

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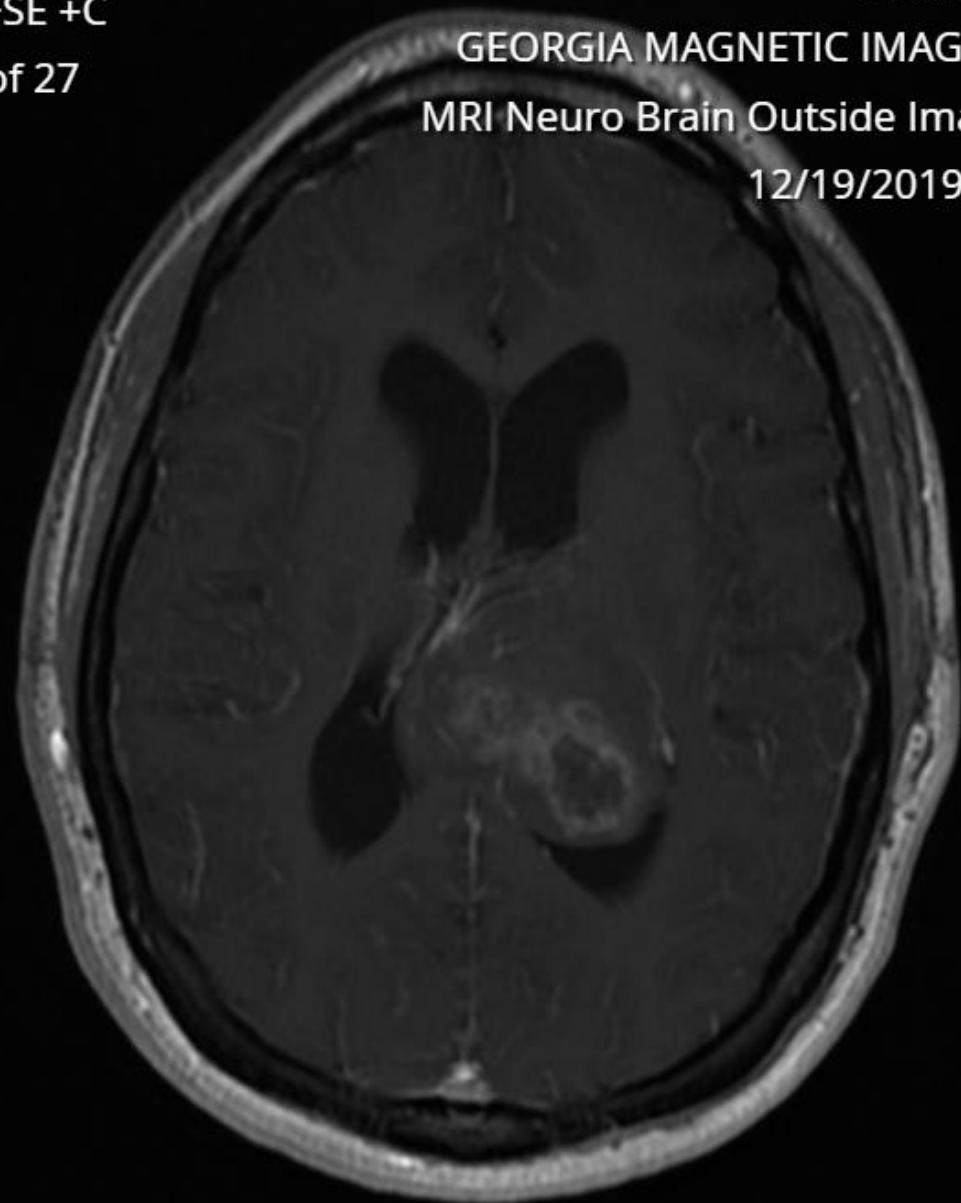
Central Georgia MRI

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13. Ax T1 FSE +C

Image 14 of 27



GEORGIA MAGNETIC IMAGING

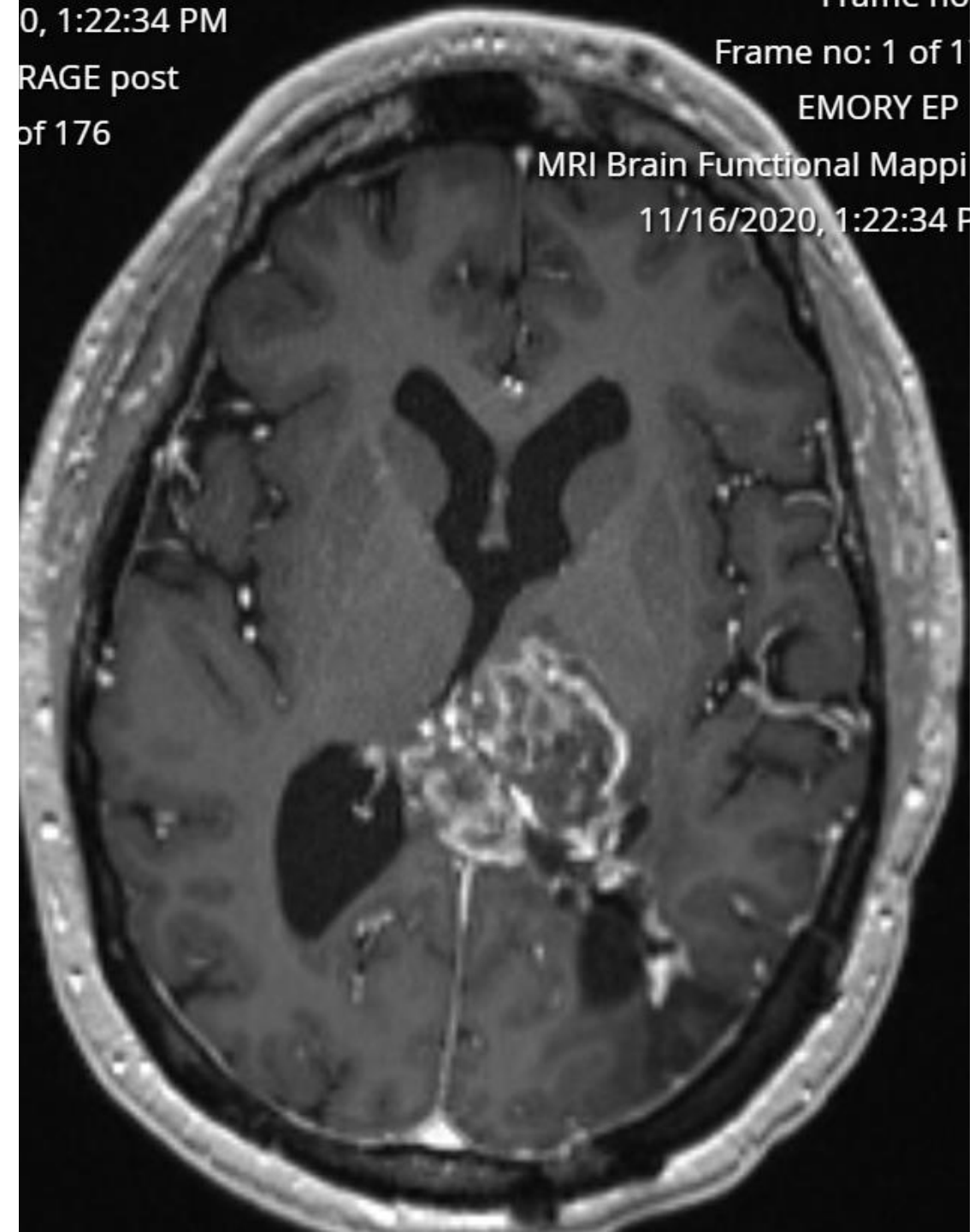
MRI Neuro Brain Outside Image

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- 2020 presents to proton center

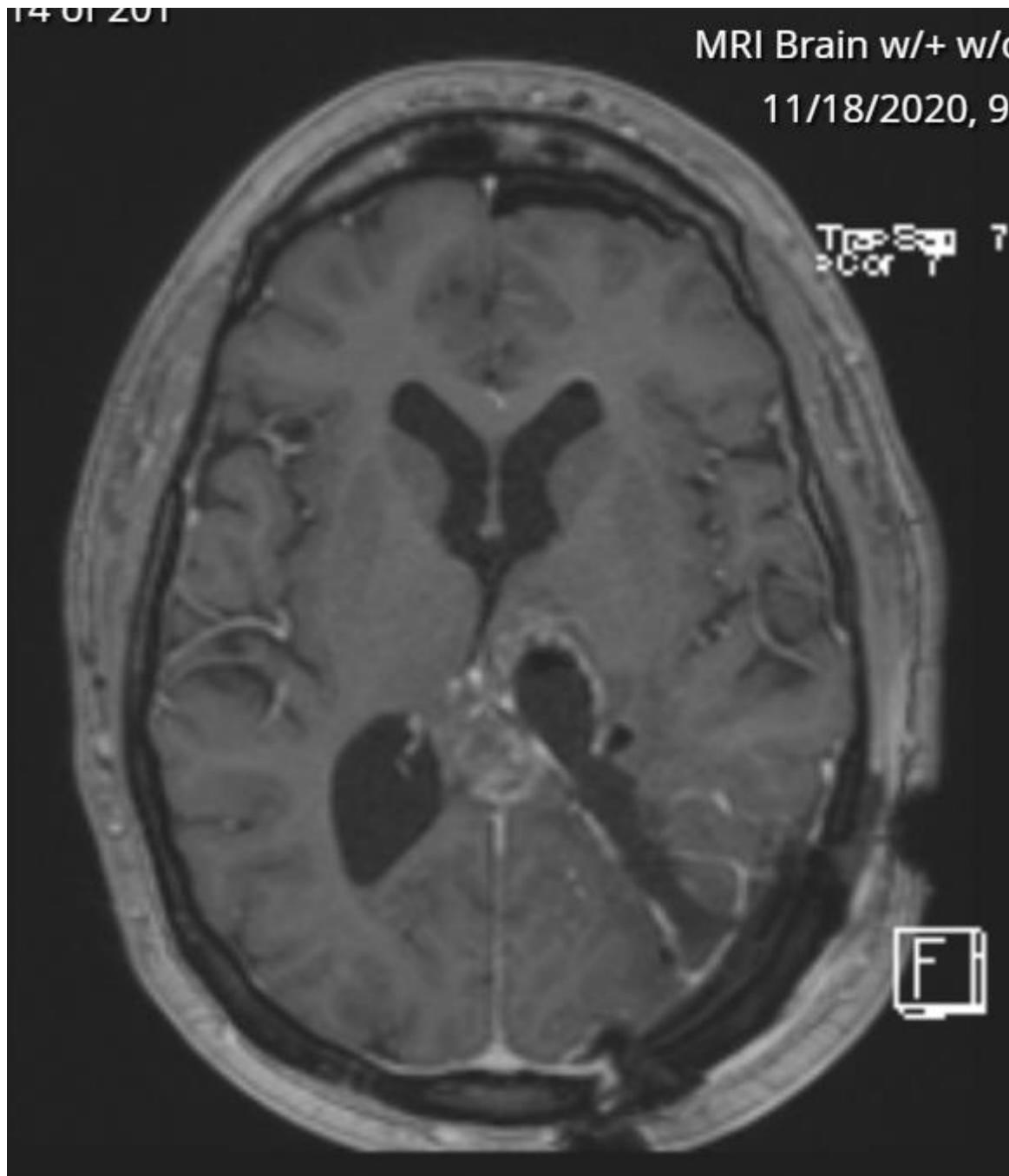


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MRI Brain w/+ w/o

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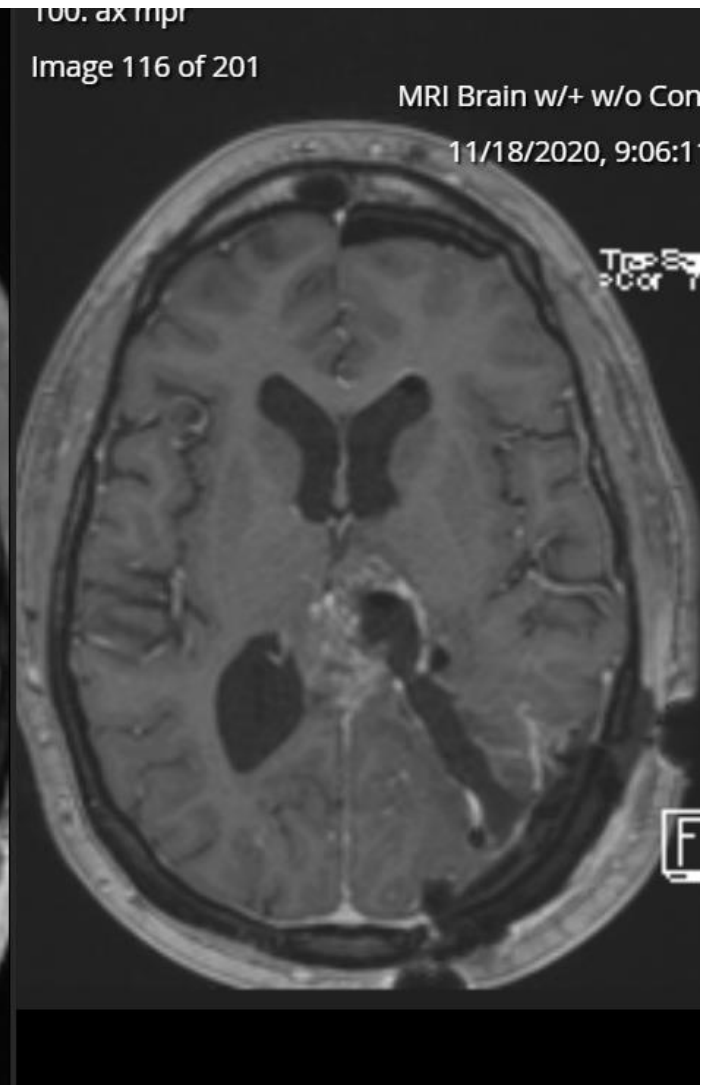
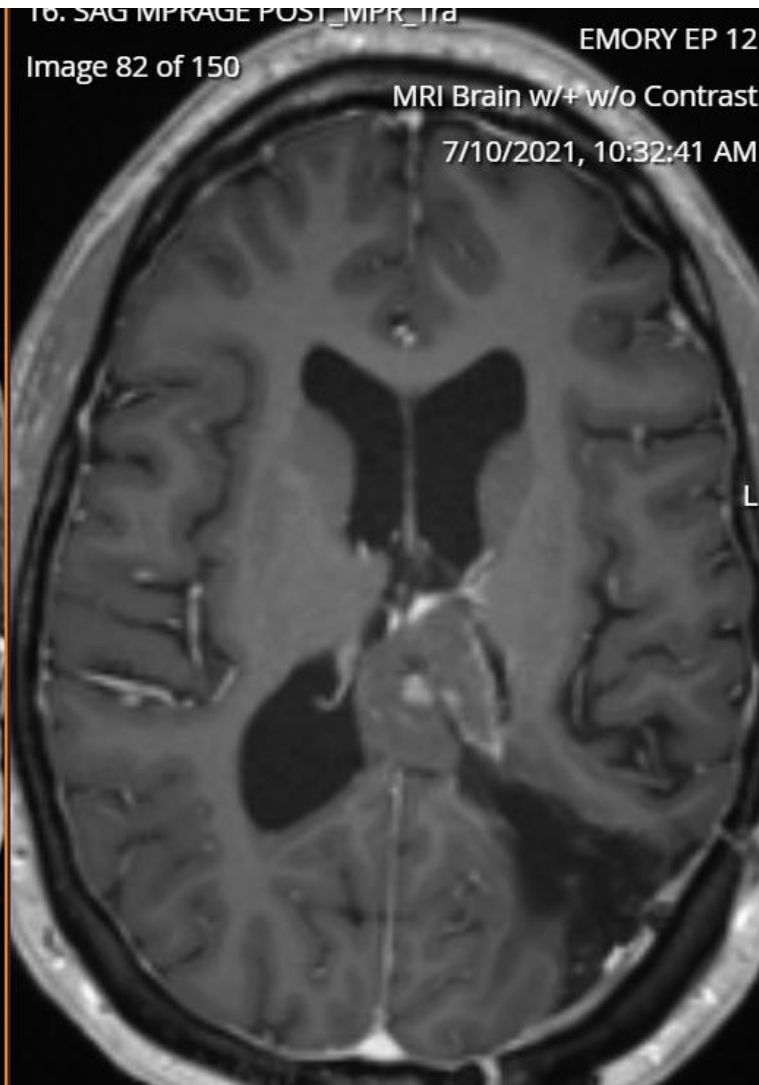
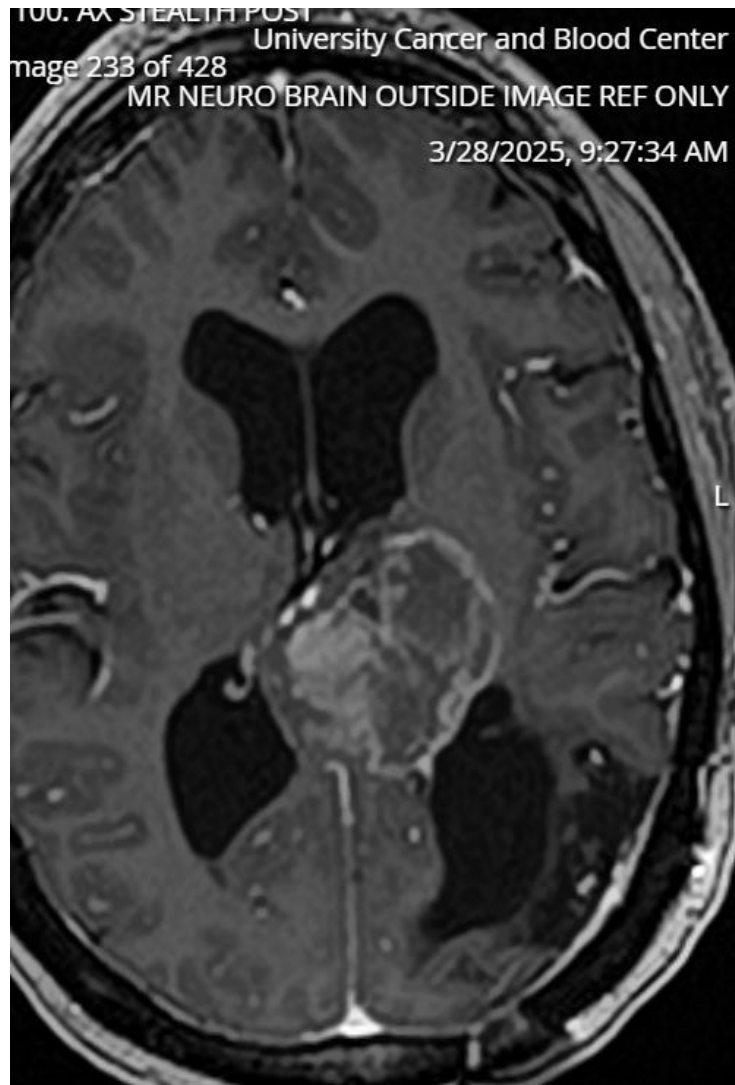
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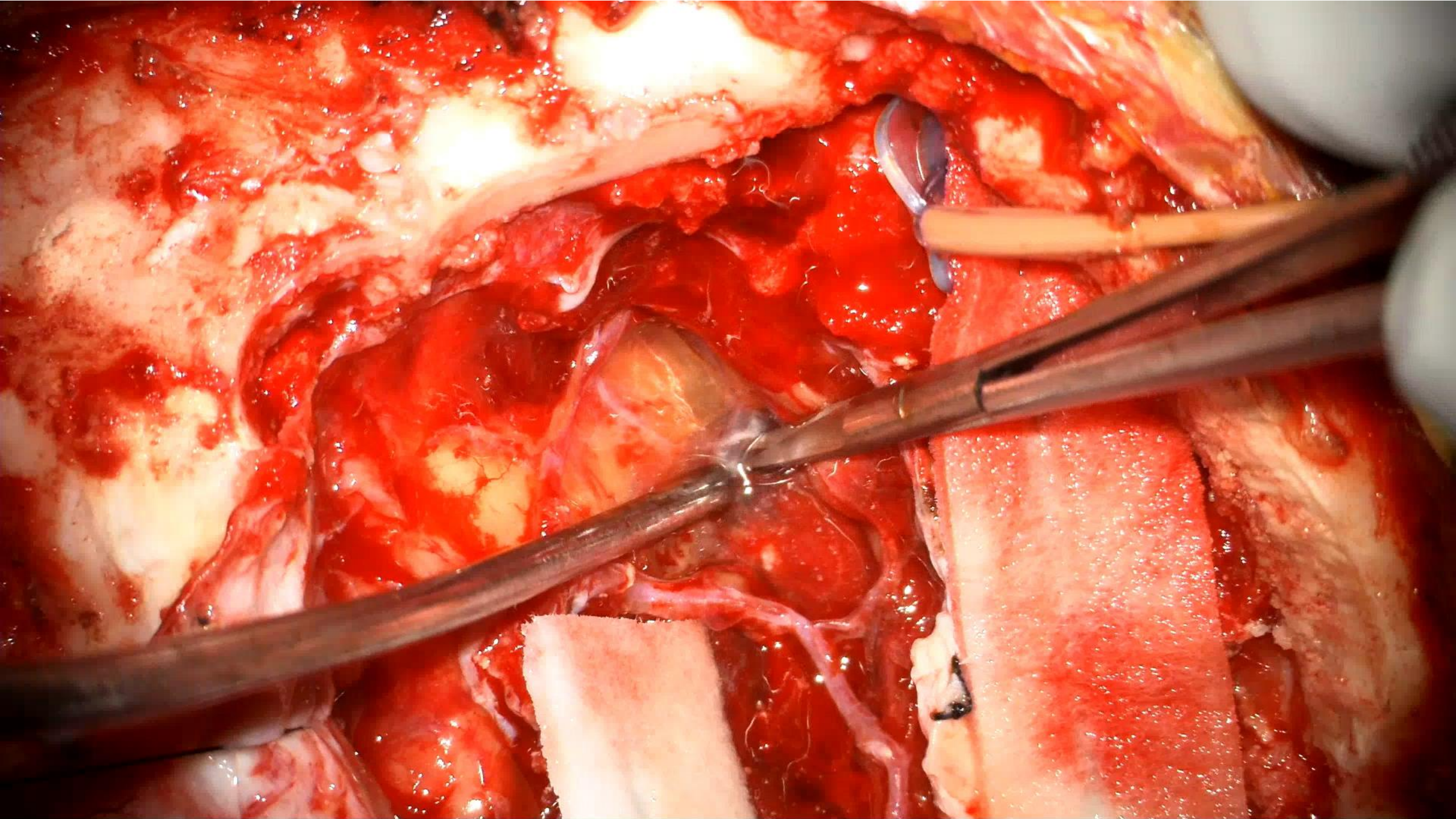
- Has proton therapy, then ONC201 trial
- Does well initially
- Then put on bevacizumab plus ONC201 and is holding steady, but signs of progression start to mount



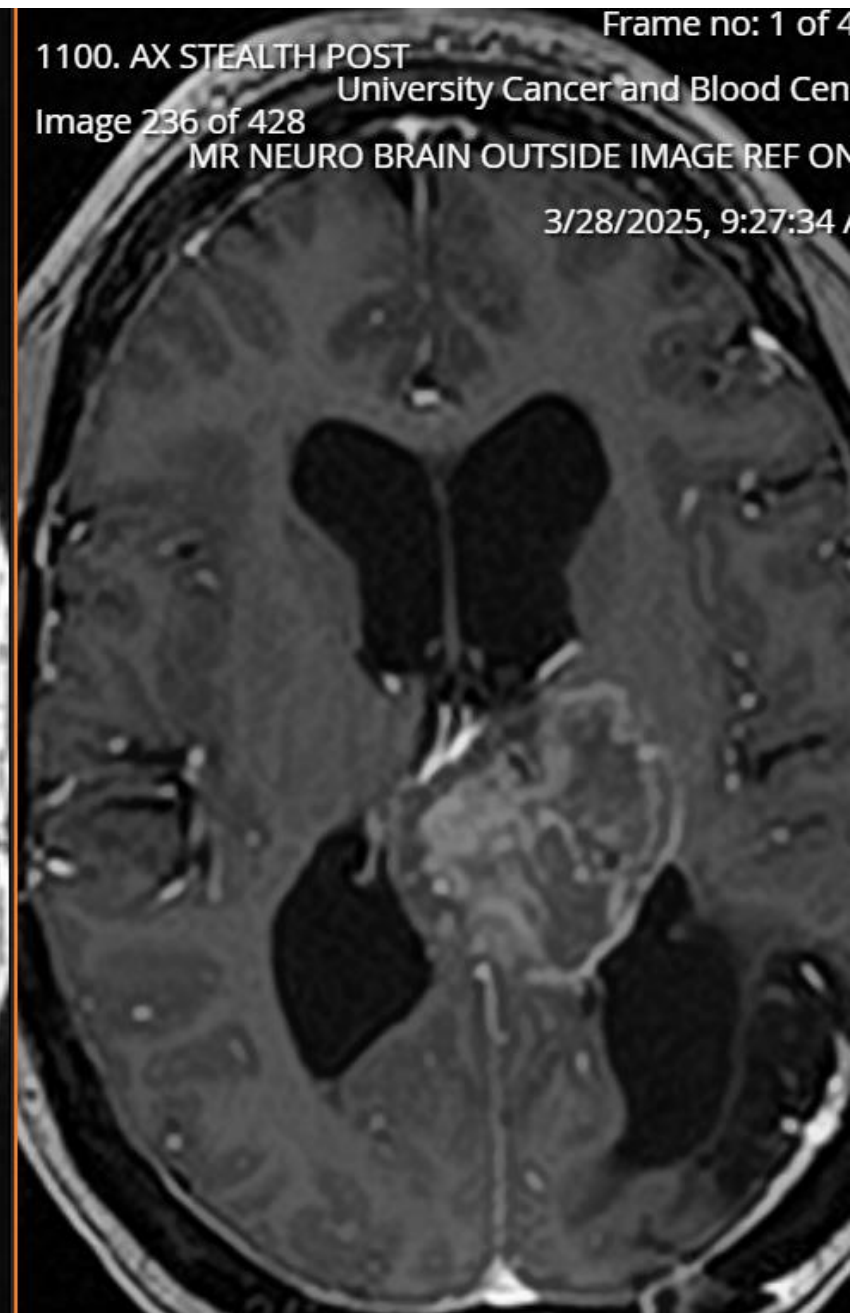
# 4.5 YEARS FROM SECOND SURGERY











OPEN ACCESS | ORIGINAL REPORTS |  | February 09, 2024



# ONC201 (Dordaviprone) in Recurrent H3 K27M–Mutant Diffuse Midline Glioma

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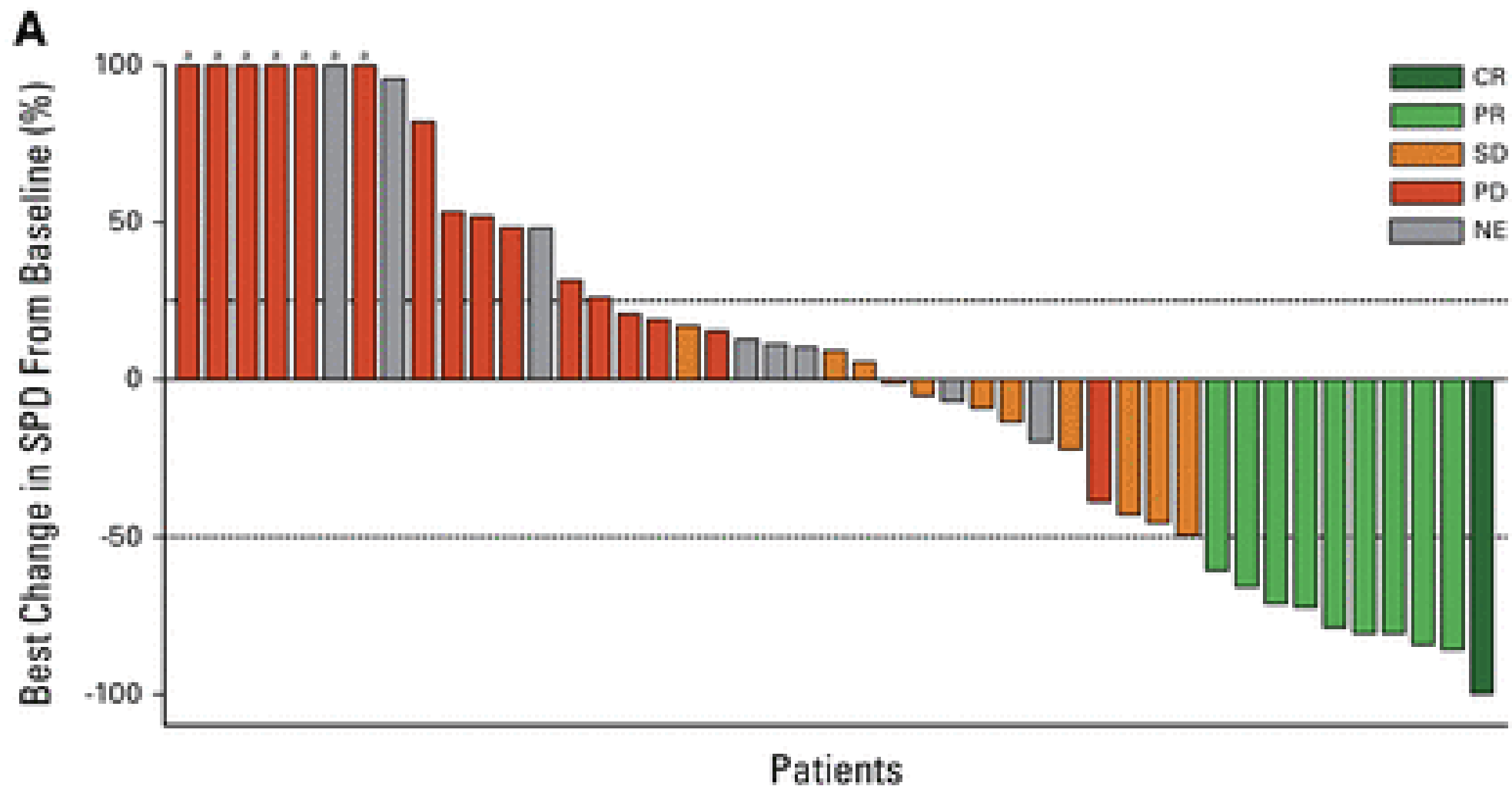


FIG 2. Change in tumor size by RANO-HGG criteria in the efficacy population. (A) Swimmer and (B) spider plots of patients in the efficacy population assessed by BICR while receiving monotherapy ONC201. Three patients did not have on-treatment MRIs available for BICR; one patient censored before first on-treatment MRI because of concurrent therapy; one patient did not have measurable target lesion by BICR. aChange >100%. BICR, blinded independent centralized review; CR, complete response; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; NE, not evaluable; NR, not reached; PD, progressive disease; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease; SPD, sum of products of perpendicular diameters (target-enhancing lesions per BICR).

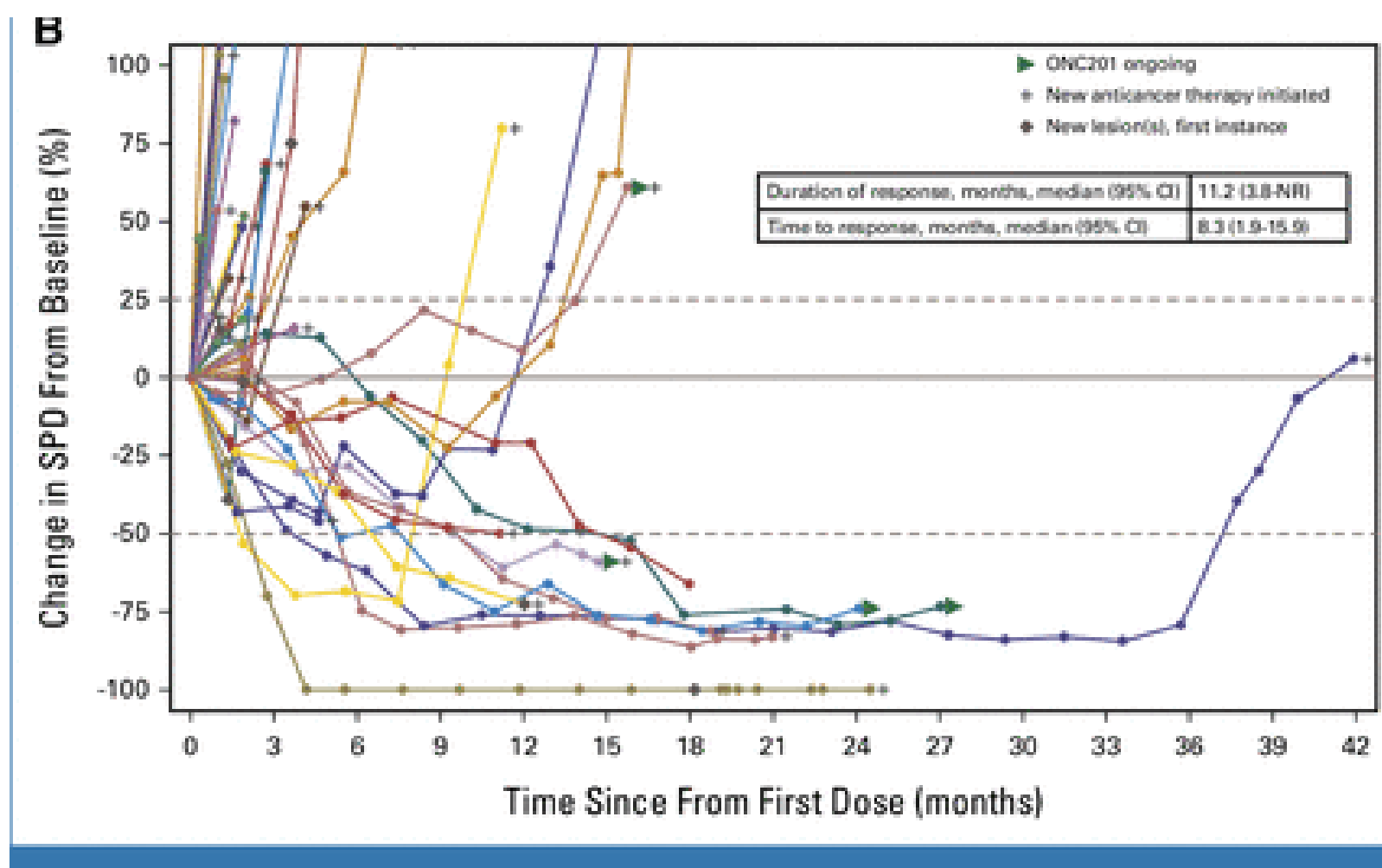


FIG 2. Change in tumor size by RANO-HGG criteria in the efficacy population. (A) Swimmer and (B) spider plots of patients in the efficacy population assessed by BICR while receiving monotherapy ONC201. Three patients did not have on-treatment MRIs available for BICR; one patient censored before first on-treatment MRI because of concurrent therapy; one patient did not have measurable target lesion by BICR. aChange >100%. BICR, blinded independent centralized review; CR, complete response; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; NE, not evaluable; NR, not reached; PD, progressive disease; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease; SPD, sum of products of perpendicular diameters (target-enhancing lesions per BICR).



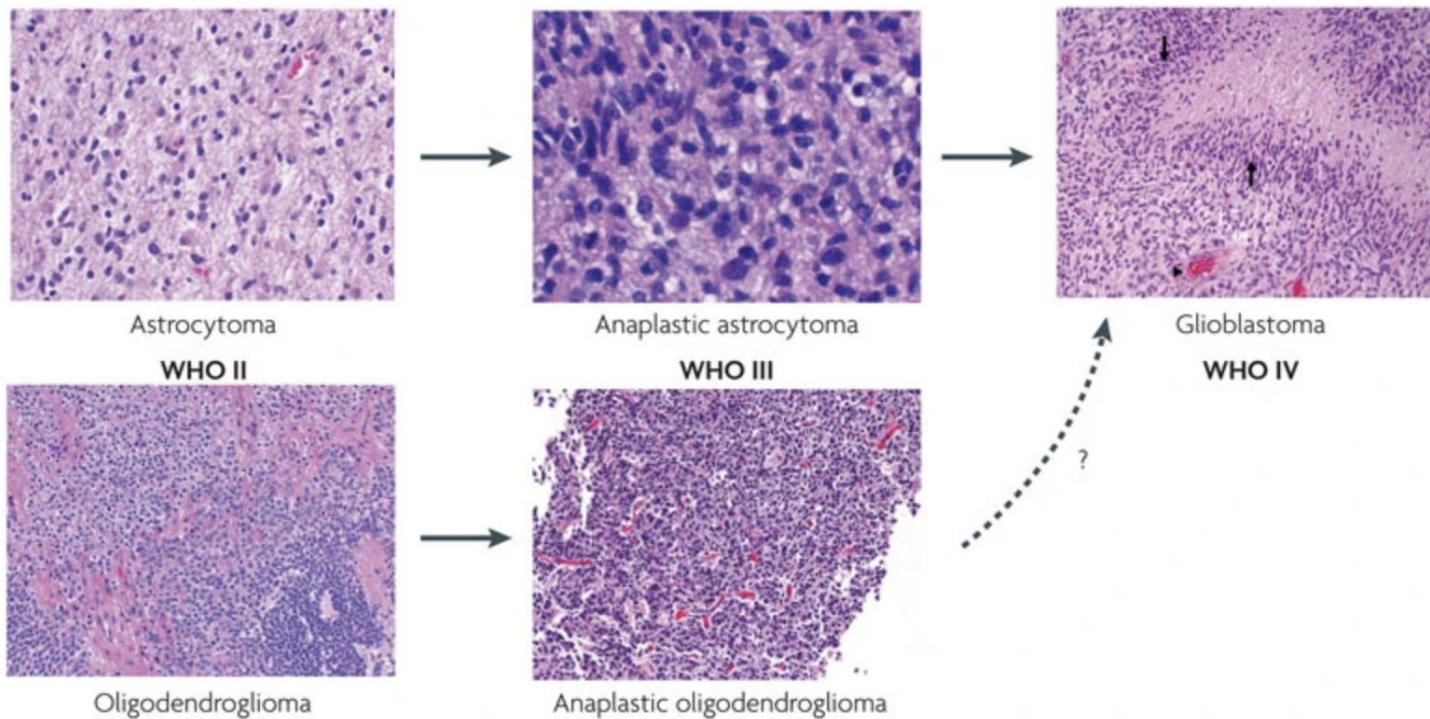
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# First Treatment Approved for Rare Pediatric and Adult Brain Tumor Type: FDA Grants Accelerated Approval to Dordaviprone

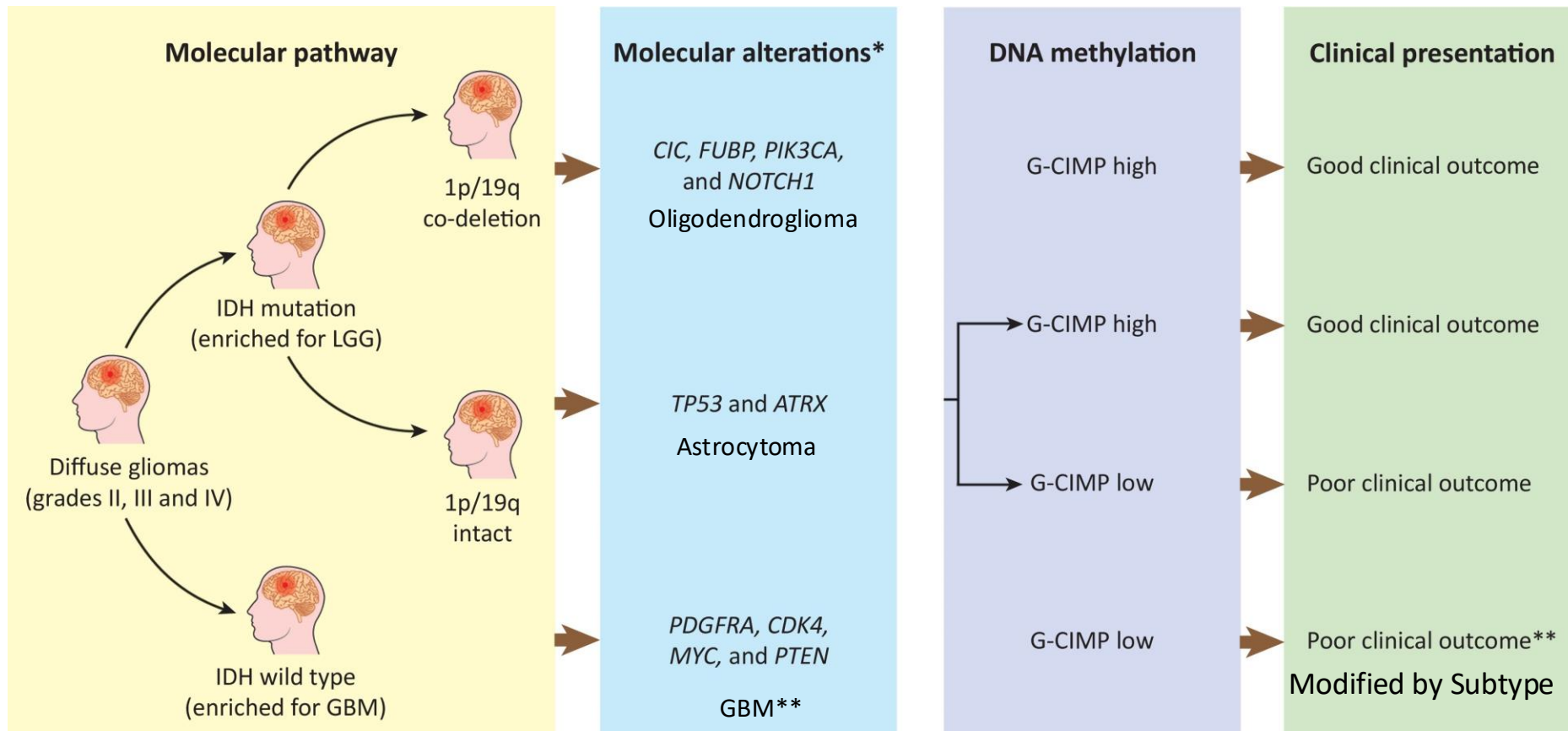
| Primary tumor location |             |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Nonthalamus            | 2/17 (11.8) |
| Thalamus               | 8/33 (24.2) |

# SUMMARY: HISTORICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF GLIOMAS

- Histological and Clinical Diagnoses
  - Primary vs Secondary
- All Treated Equally
  - Initially: Surgery Only
  - Radiation subsequently found to improve outcomes
  - Major chemotherapy breakthrough in 2005: Temozolomide

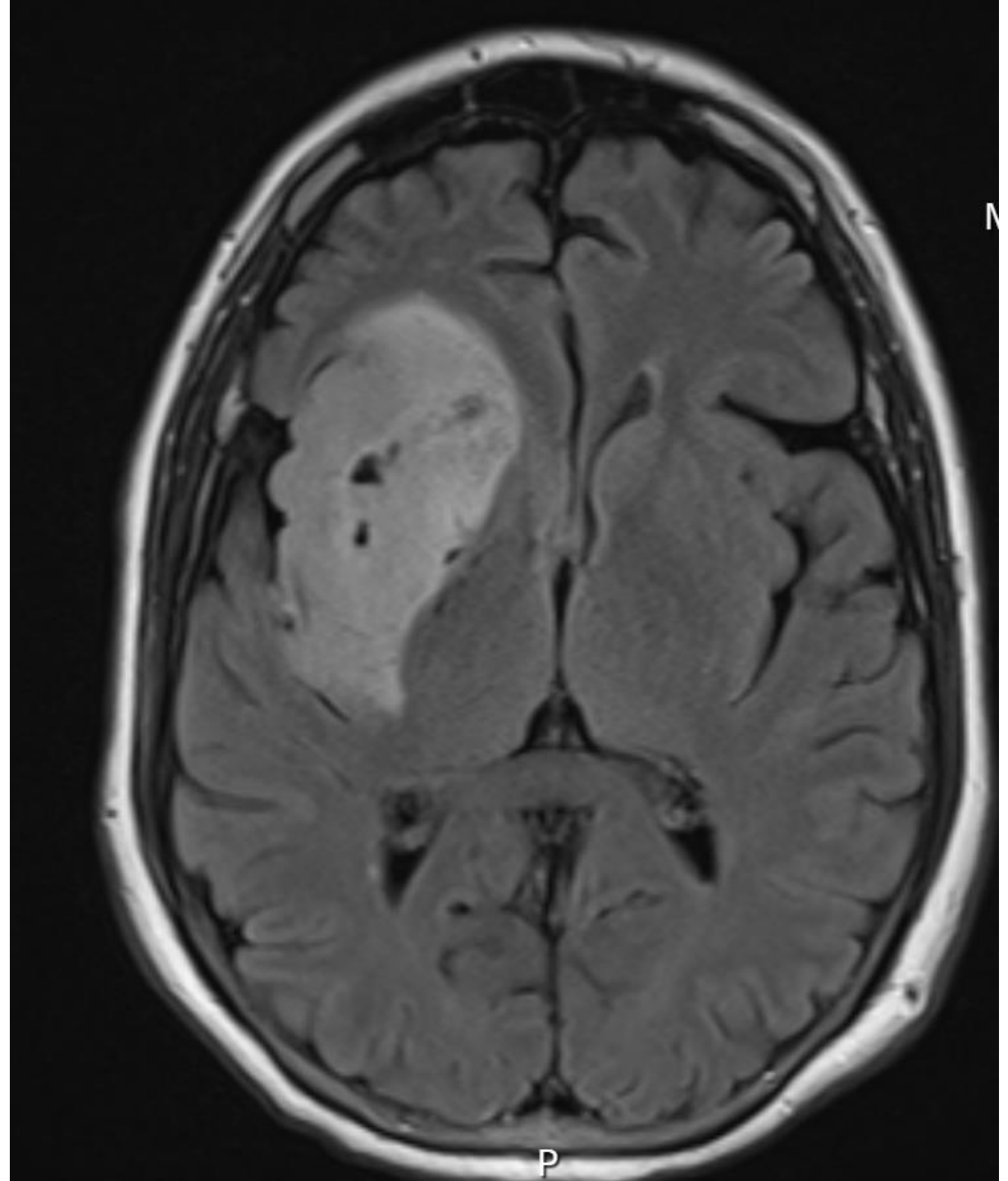


# SUMMARY: MOLECULAR/EPIGENOMIC ERA OF GLIOMA CHARACTERIZATION

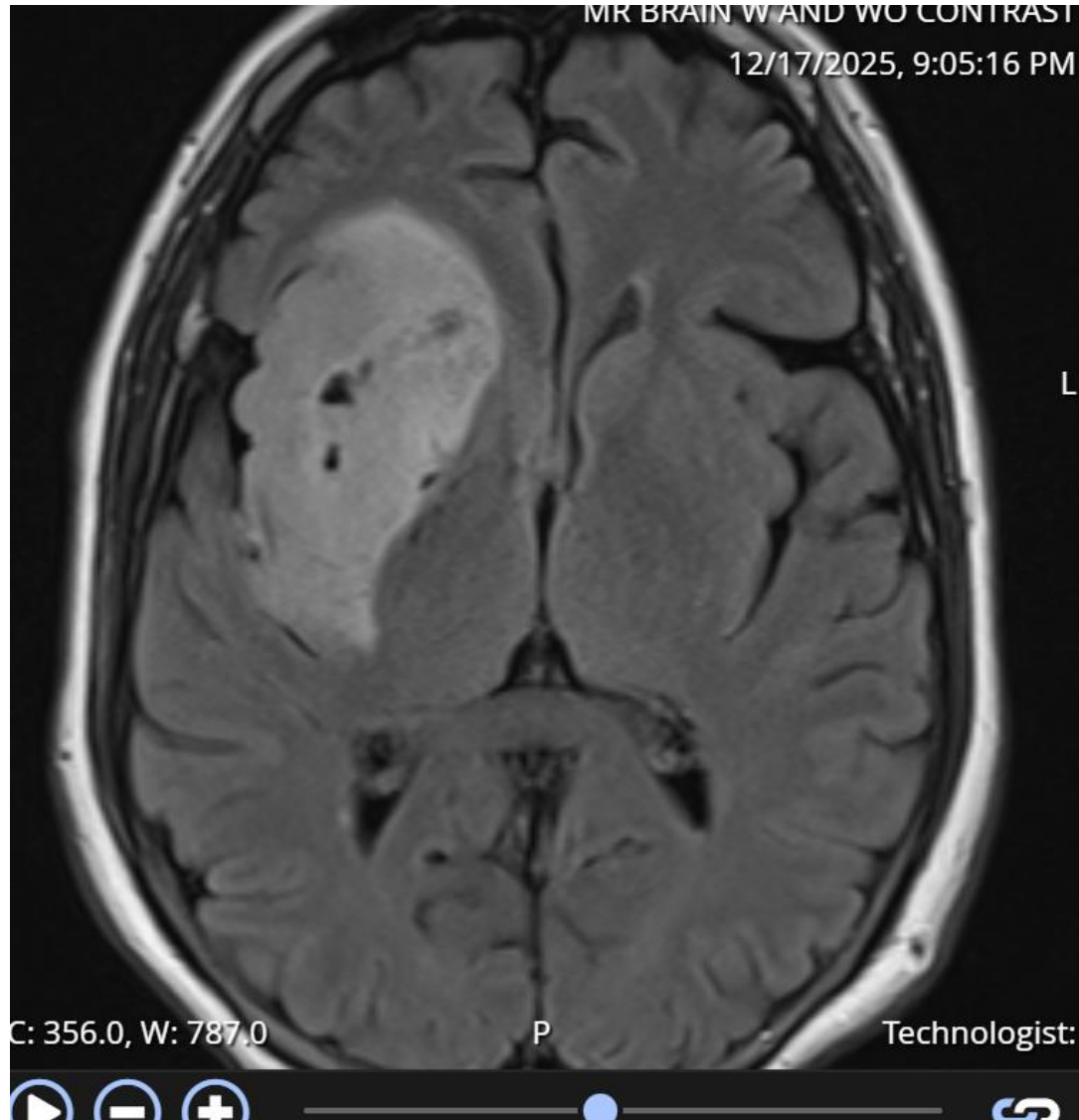




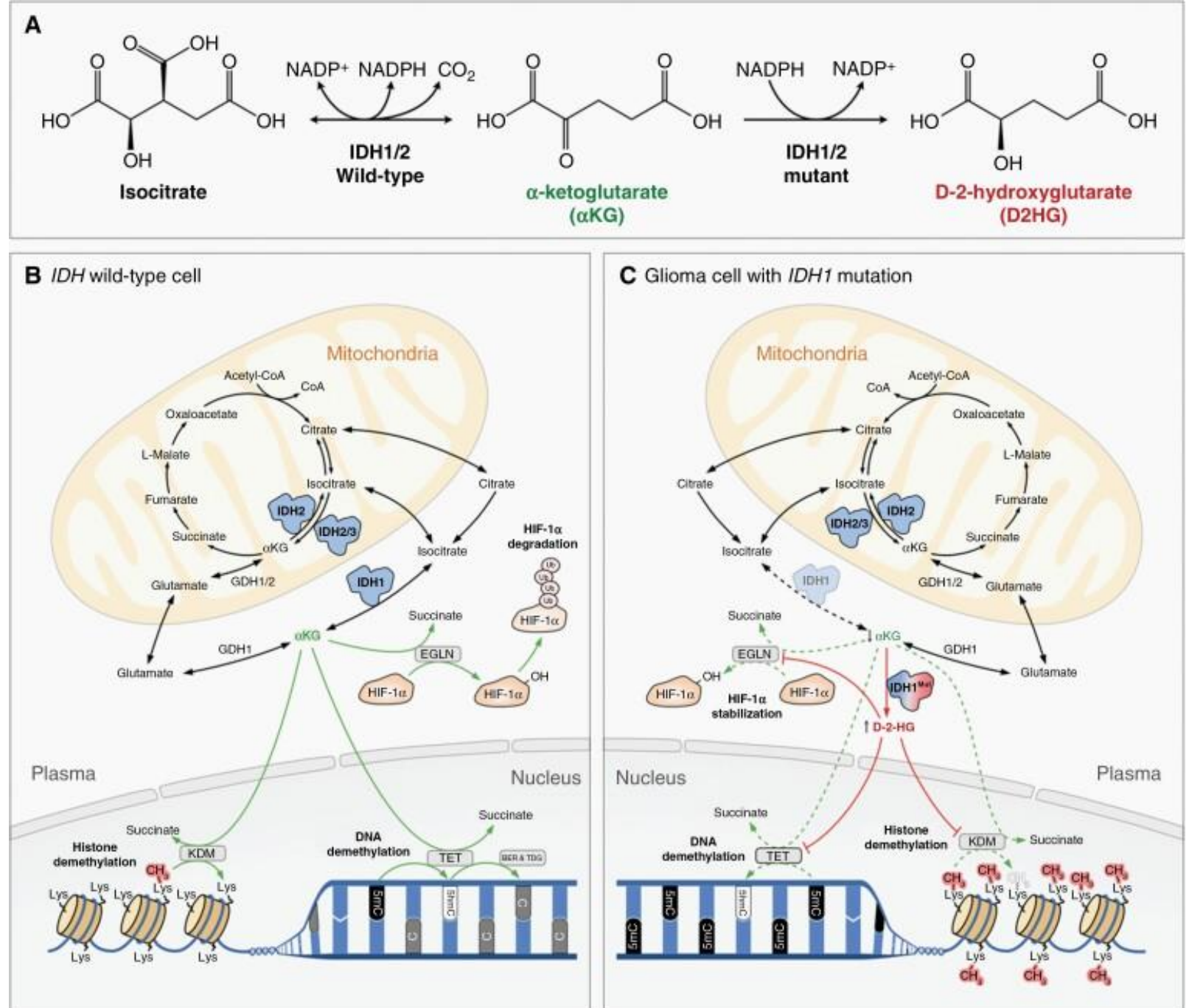
- 59yo teacher
- Intermittent LUE numbness/tingling
- Transient dizziness
- Odd taste of cork in mouth



# GRADE 3 OLIGODENDROGLIOMA



# IDH MUTATION: A SLOW EPIGENETIC DRIVER OF GLIOMAS



# DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN IDH MUTATED GLIOMAS

Note about IDH Mutations:

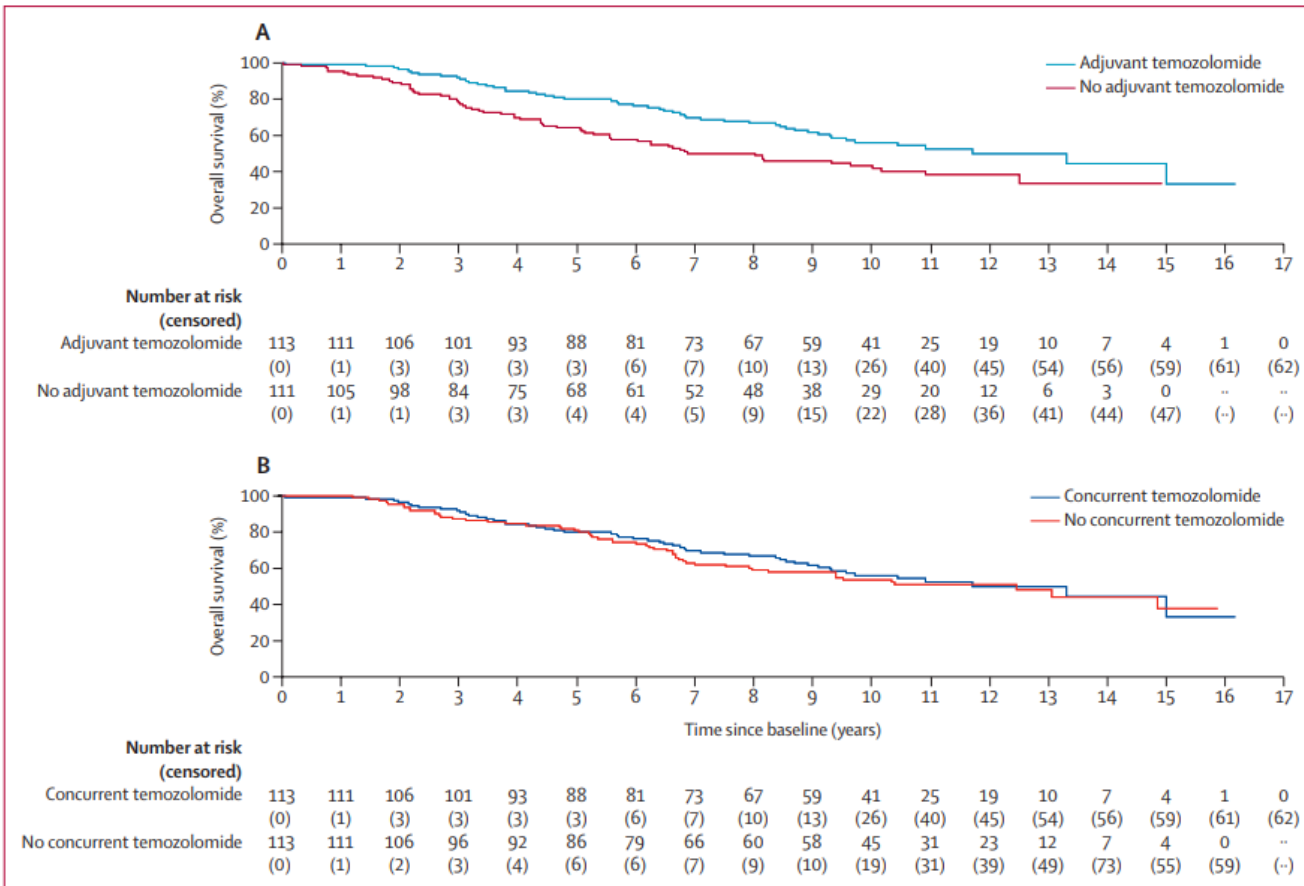
- >90% are IDH1 R132H (canonical)
  - IHC antibody tests only this
- If negative in:
  - <55: get DNA sequencing for non-canonical IDH1 and IDH2 mutations
  - ≥55: no need to further sequence (<1% non-canonical)

## Molecular Hallmarks of IDH-mutant Glioma

| IDH-mutant glioma                                                  | Molecular hallmarks                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Astrocytoma, IDH-mutant                                            | All IDH1 or IDH2 (~ 90% of IDH1R132H-type),<br>ATRAX (> 90%), TP53, CDKN2A/B                              |
| Infratentorial astrocytoma, IDH-mutant                             | All IDH1 or IDH2 (< 25% of IDH1R132H-type),<br>ATRAX (< 50%), TP53, CDKN2A/B                              |
| Primary mismatch repair deficient IDH-mutant astrocytoma (PMMRDIA) | All IDH1 or IDH2 (~ 90% of IDH1R132H-type),<br>ATRAX (> 90%), TP53, CDKN2A/B, all MLH1 or<br>MSH6 or MSH2 |
| Oligodendroglioma, IDH-mutant and 1p/19q codeleted                 | All IDH1 or IDH2, all 1p/19q codelet, pTERT, CIC, FUBP1, NOTCH1                                           |
| Oligosarcoma, IDH-mutant                                           | All IDH1 or IDH2, all 1p/19q codelet (in few cases obscured by duplication), pTERT (~ 50%),<br>CDKN2A/B   |

# DIFFERENT TREATMENT PARADIGMS FOR DIFFERENT TUMORS: ASTROCYTOMA

## Adjuvant TMZ (Blue) vs No Chemo Post-Radiation (Red)



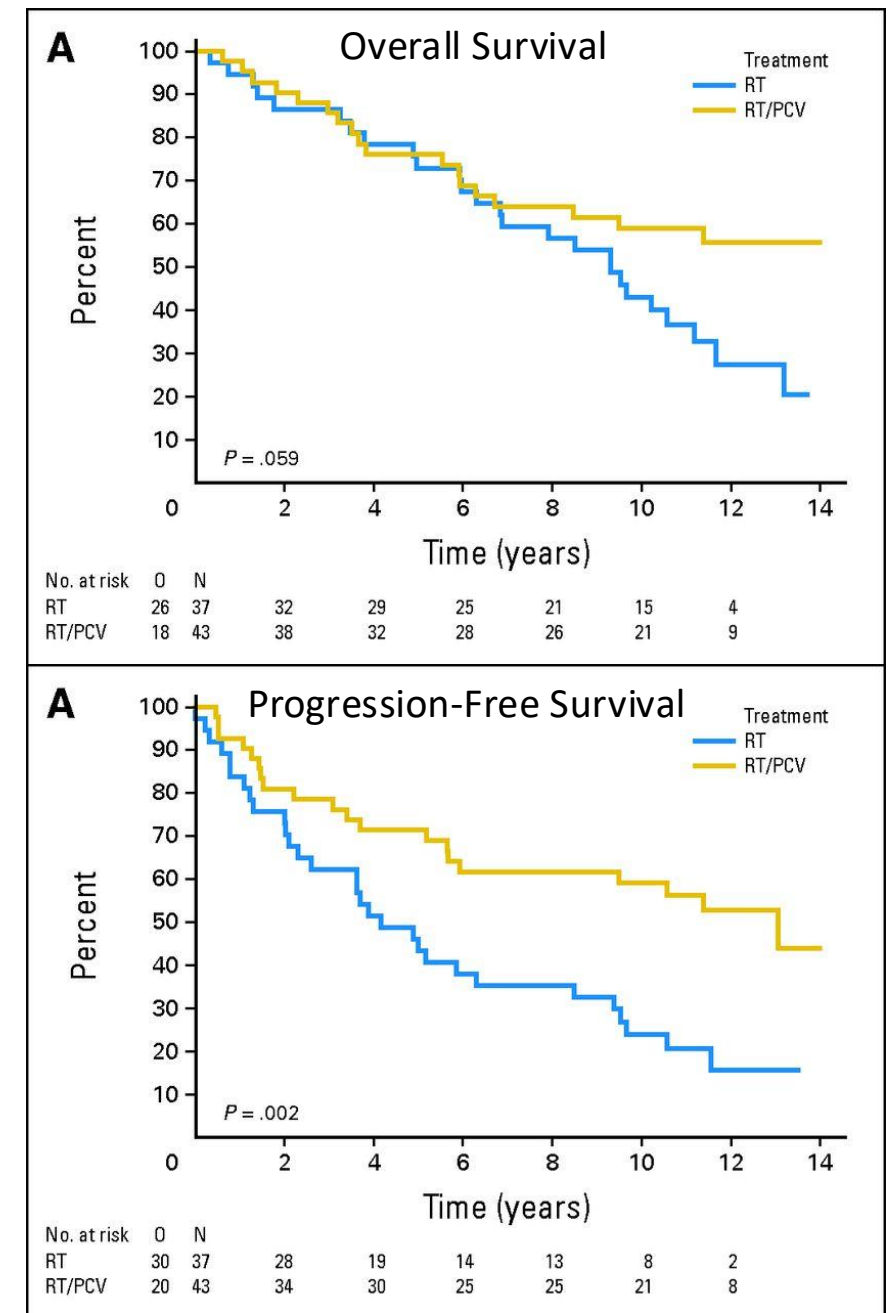
## Concurrent TMZ (Blue) vs Radiation Alone (Red)

- Treatment paradigm for astrocytomas reflected those for GBM
  - Stupp Protocol: concurrent radiation with TMZ followed by 6-12 cycles of adjuvant TMZ
  - Applied to:
    - All Grade 3 and 4 astrocytomas
    - Recurrent gross total/subtotally resected Grade 2 astrocytomas
- Final analysis of **EORTC CATNON trial**, however, reveals:
  - No benefit to concurrent chemotherapy with radiation
    - In fact, patients often did worse symptomatically/clinically
  - Significant benefit with adjuvant chemotherapy
    - More is probably better (aim for 12 cycles)



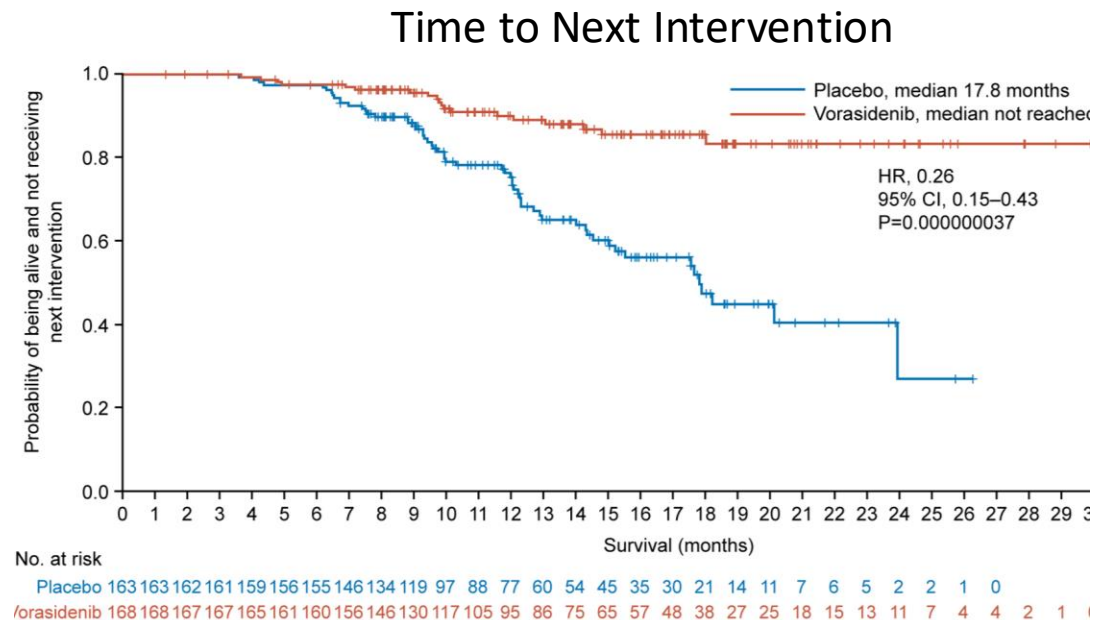
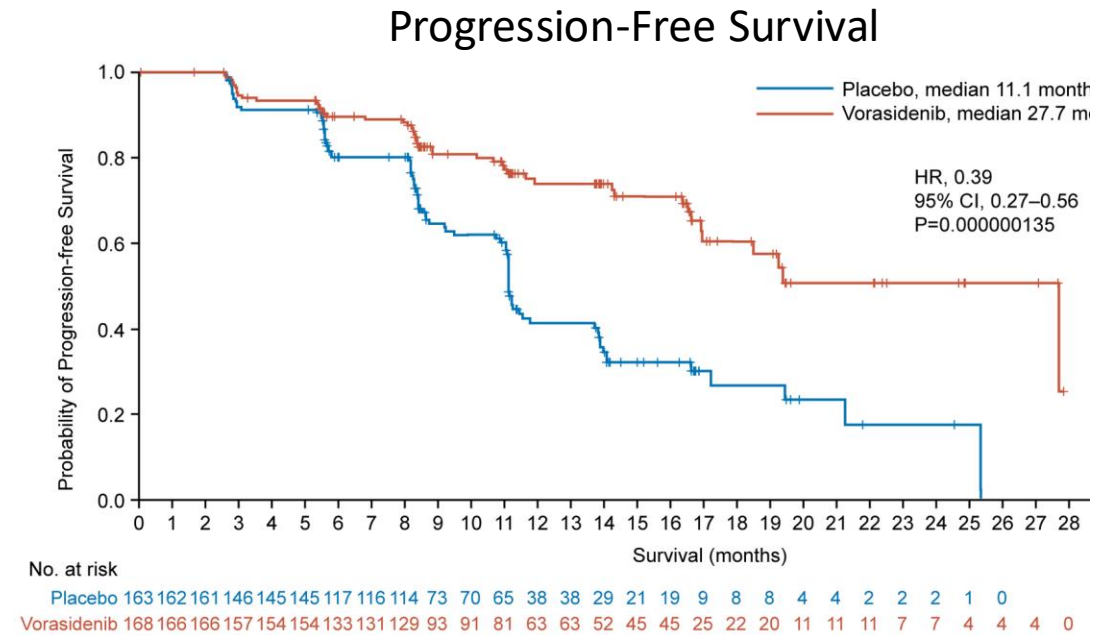
# DIFFERENT TREATMENT PARADIGMS FOR DIFFERENT TUMORS: OLIGODENDROGLIOMAS

- Treatment paradigms for oligodendrogliomas come from **EORTC study 26951**
  - Radiation vs radiation followed by up to 6 cycles of PCV (Procarbazine + CCNU/Lomustine + Vincristine)
  - Originally applied to all “low grade gliomas”; post hoc analysis when oligo marker 1p/19q co-deletion discovered
    - Note: IDH mutation was emerging as a marker during this time
  - Median cycles 3, only 30% completed all 6 cycles
- Current practice standard:
  - All grade 3 oligodendrogliomas
  - Recurrent gross total or subtotally resected Grade 2 oligodendrogliomas
  - Most neuro-oncologists no longer co-administer vincristine
    - Very neurotoxic, no clear BBB penetrability in adults

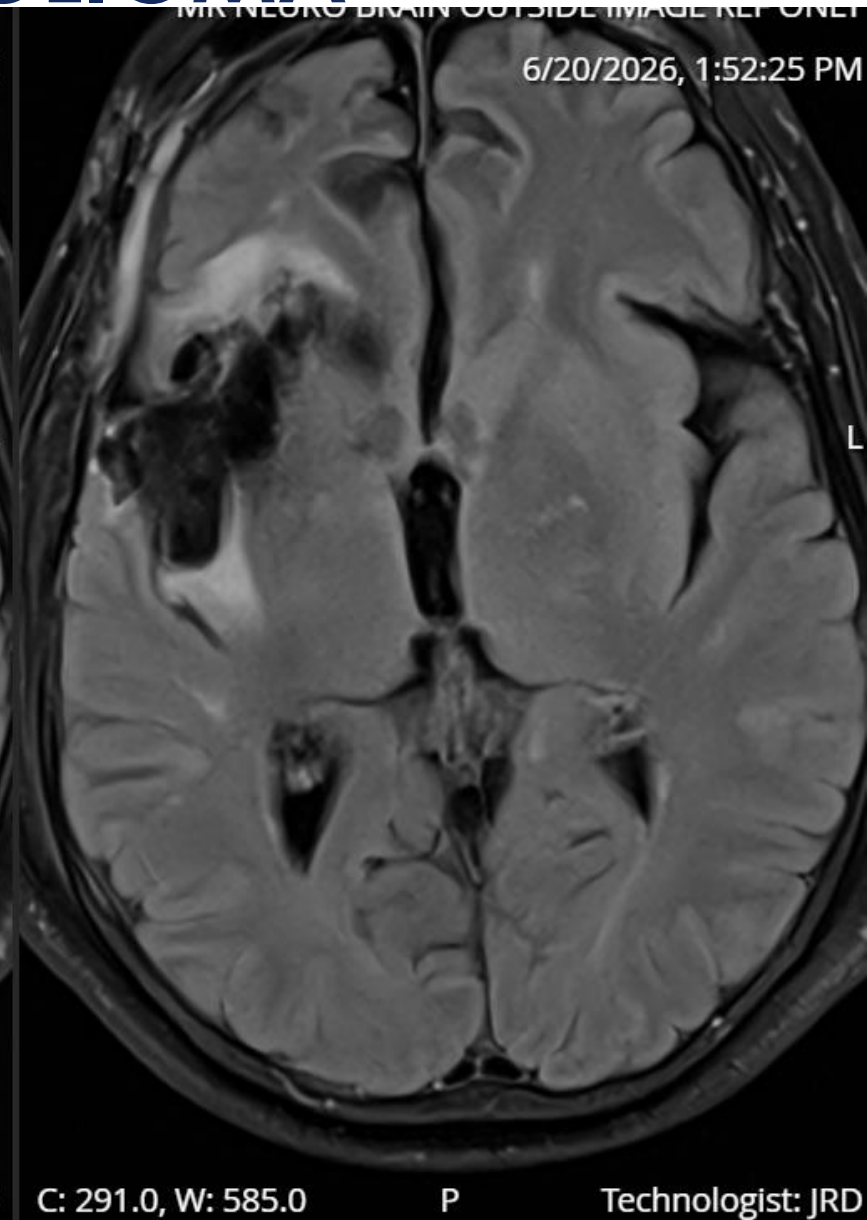
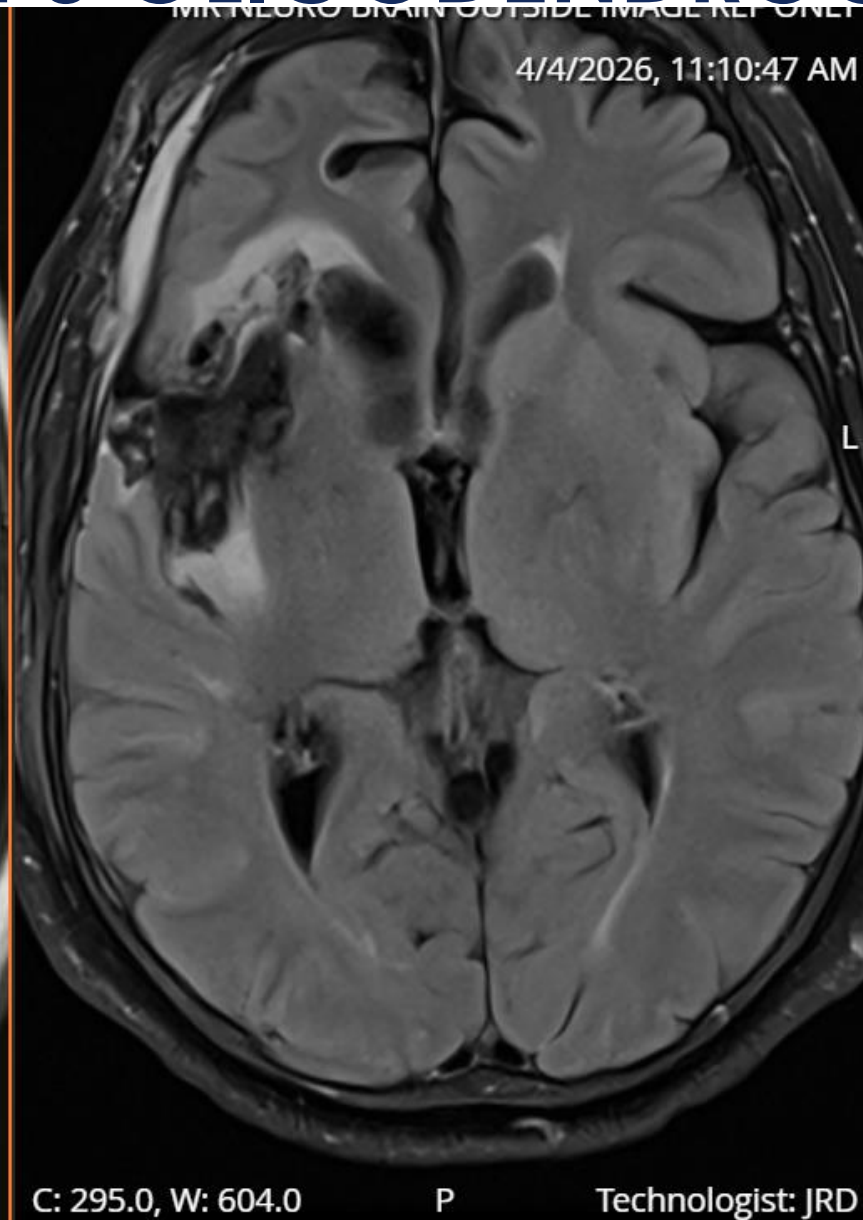
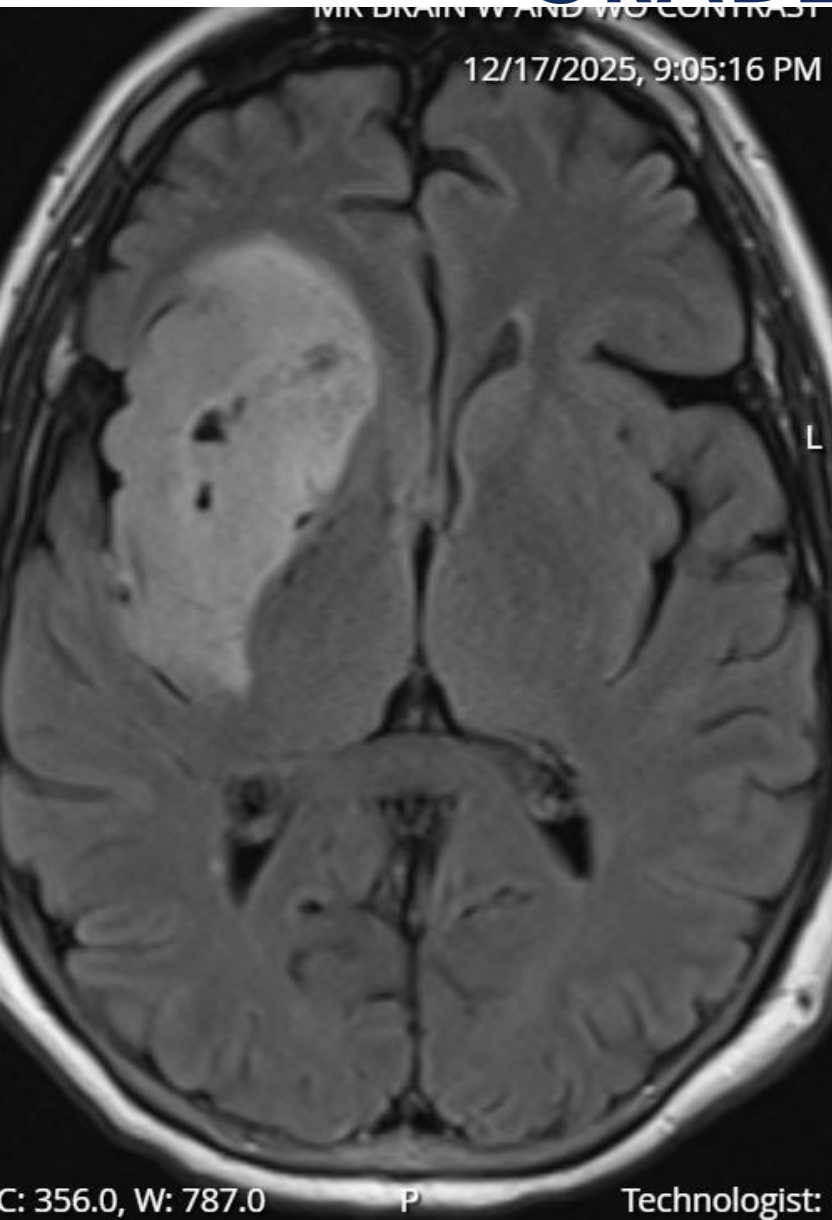


# THE DISRUPTOR: IDH MUTANT INHIBITOR VORASIDENIB

- Daily, oral, bi-specific inhibitor of mutant IDH at the active site to prevent oncometabolite production
  - Agnostic to IDH subtype (IDH1/2)
- **INDIGO trial**: recruited patients with:
  - Proven IDH1 or 2 mutation
  - No previous treatment other than surgery
  - Demonstration of radiological growth
- Interim analysis showed delays in growth and decision for next line of treatment
  - FDA approved in 2024
- Controversy:
  - When to start in relation to initial timing and extent of surgery
  - What about Grade 3 IDH mutant gliomas?



# GRADE 3 OLIGODENDROGLIOMA



# OTHER CNS TUMOR/INHIBITOR COMBINATIONS

| Tumor Alteration\     | CNS Tumor Examples                                                                                                                         | Inhibitor Class                             | Inhibitor Examples                                                                                           | Administration Info                           |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| BRAF V600E Mutation   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pleomorphic Xanthoastrocytoma (PXA)</li> <li>Ganglioglioma (GG)</li> <li>Epithelioid GBM</li> </ul> | Type 1 BRAF Inhibitor<br>+<br>MEK Inhibitor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dabrafenib + Trametinib</li> <li>Encorafenib + Binimetinib</li> </ul> | BID + Daily (PO)                              |
| KIAA1549::BRAF Fusion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pilocytic Astrocytoma (PA)</li> <li>Diffuse Leptomeningeal Glioneuronal Tumor (DLGNT)</li> </ul>    | Type 2 BRAF Inhibitor                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tovorafenib (only agent on market)</li> </ul>                         | Weekly (PO)                                   |
| H3K27M Mutation       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diffuse Midline Glioma (DMG)</li> <li>Diffuse Interstitial Pontine Glioma (DIPG)</li> </ul>         | Imipridone                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dordaviprone (only agent on market)</li> </ul>                        | Weekly (PO)                                   |
| NTRK Fusion           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GBM/HGG (rare)</li> </ul>                                                                           | NTRK Inhibitor                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Entrectinib</li> <li>Larotrectinib</li> </ul>                         | Daily vs BID (PO)<br>(Solid Tumor indication) |

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- Noble Jones

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**QUESTIONS?**