



Individualized Cancer Therapy: **Drug Treatment** **Testing before Therapy**

Presentation

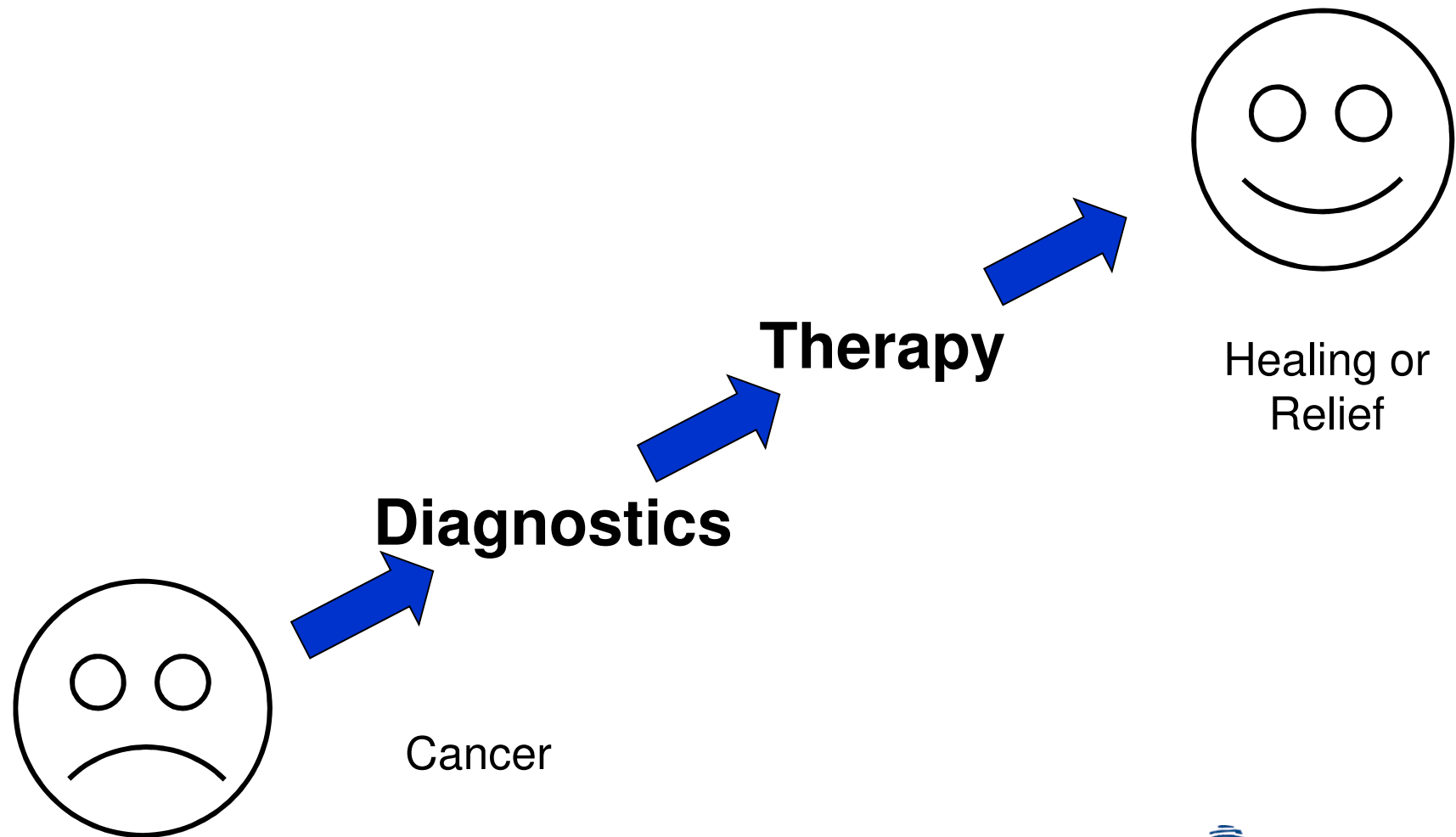
by Dr. Frank Kischkel



Individualized Cancer Therapy: Drug Treatment Testing before Therapy

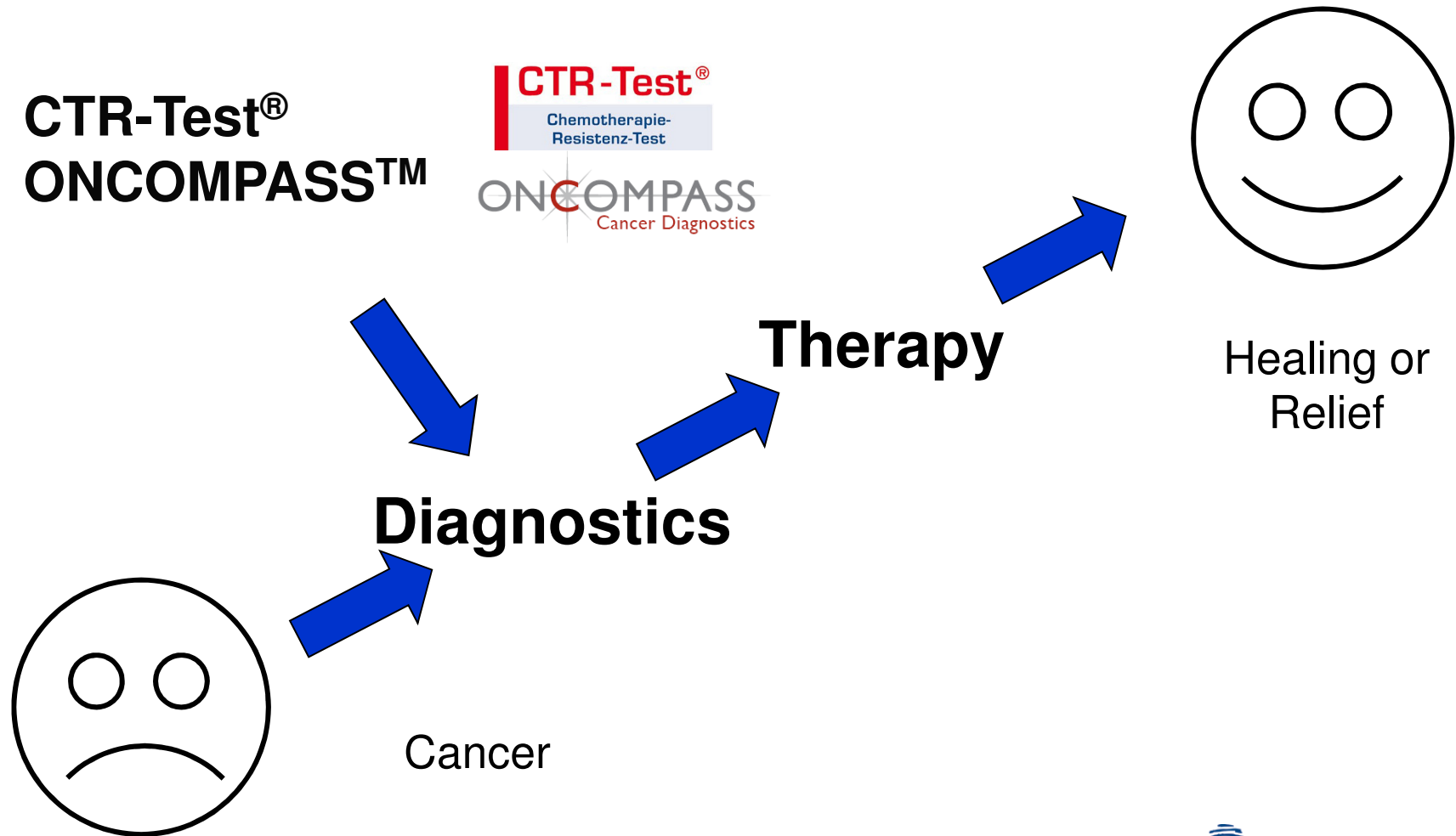
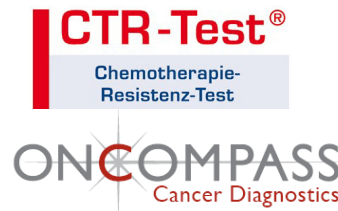


Individualized Cancer Therapy

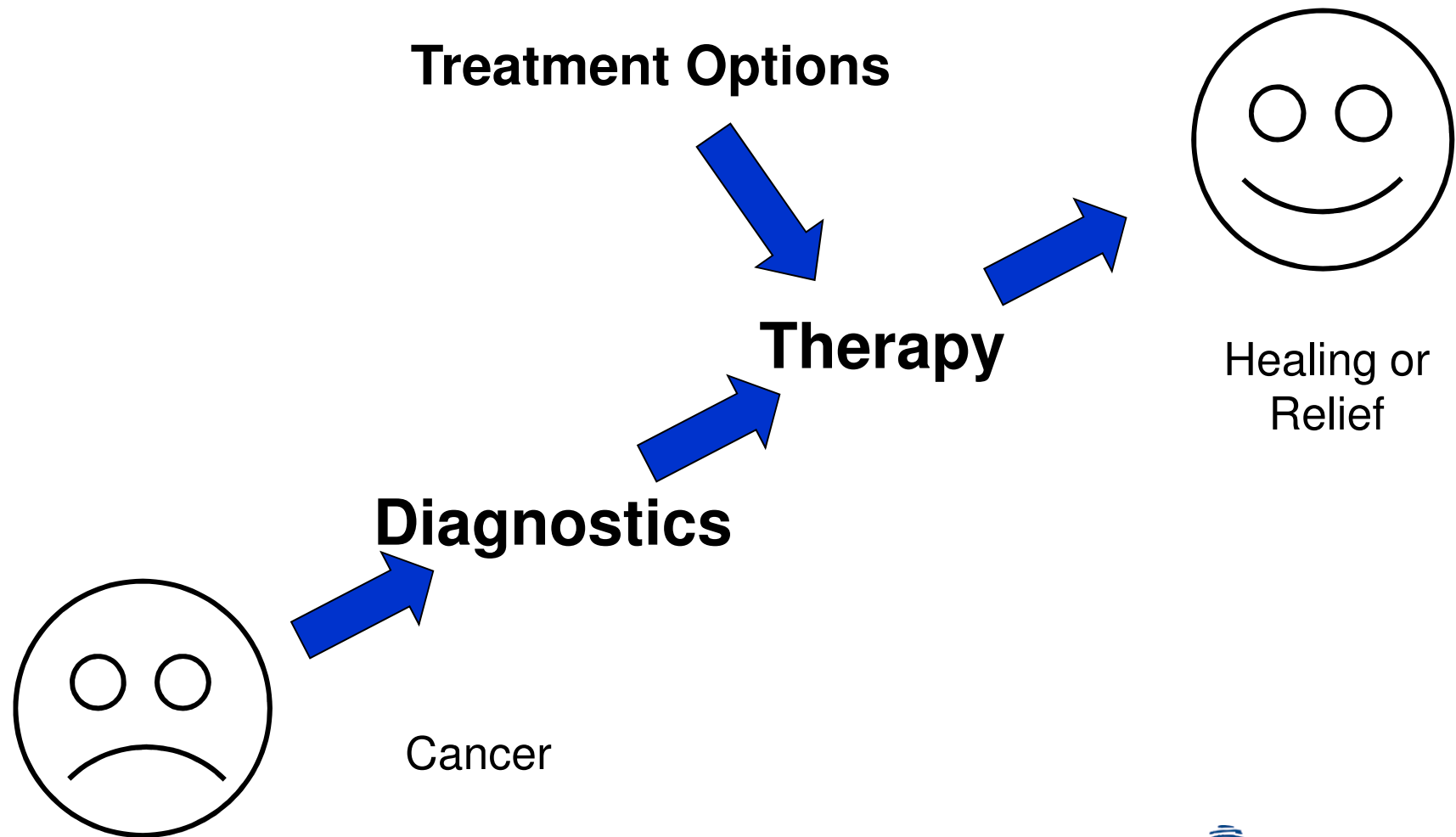


Individualized Cancer Therapy

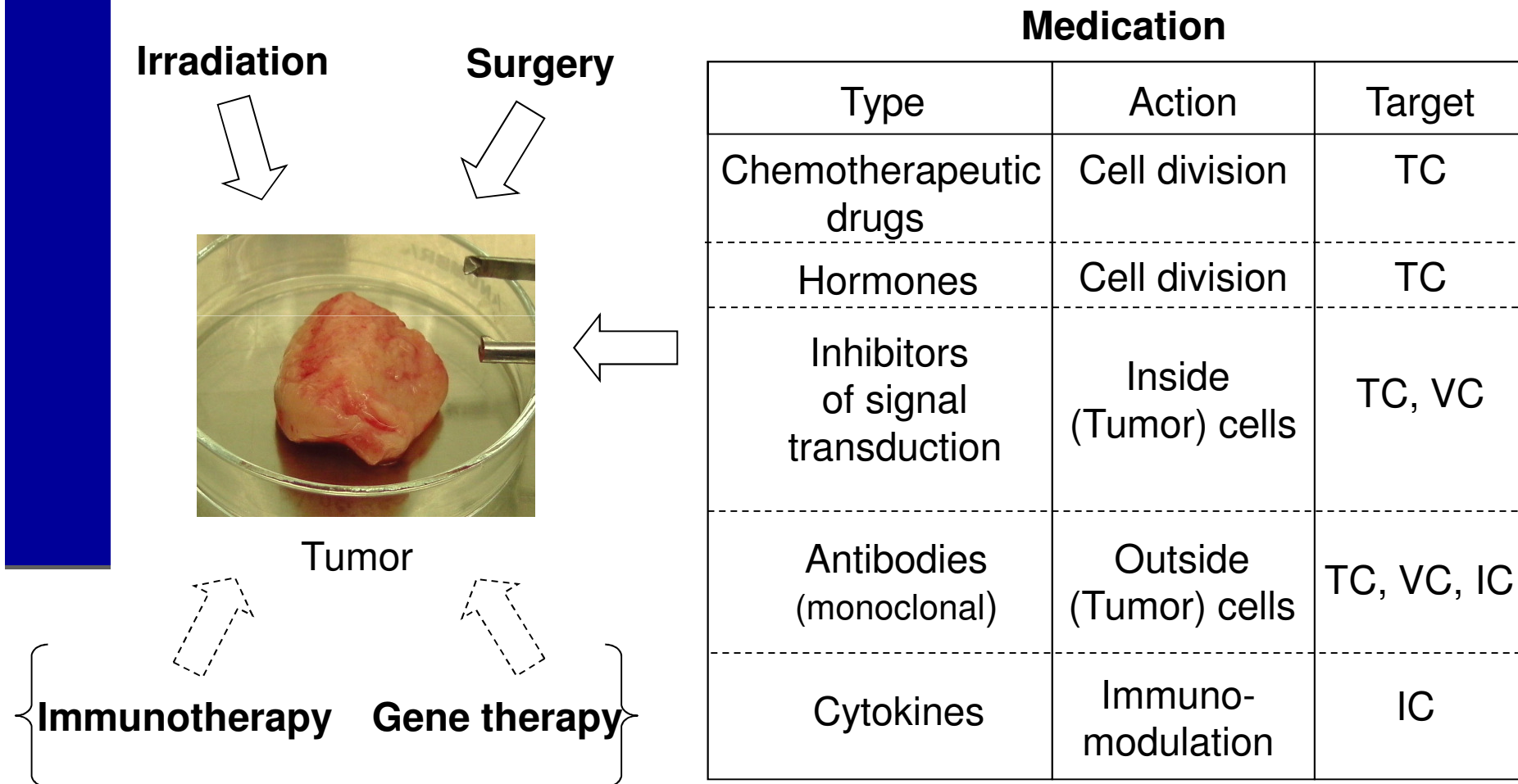
CTR-Test[®]
ONCOMPASS[™]



Individualized Cancer Therapy

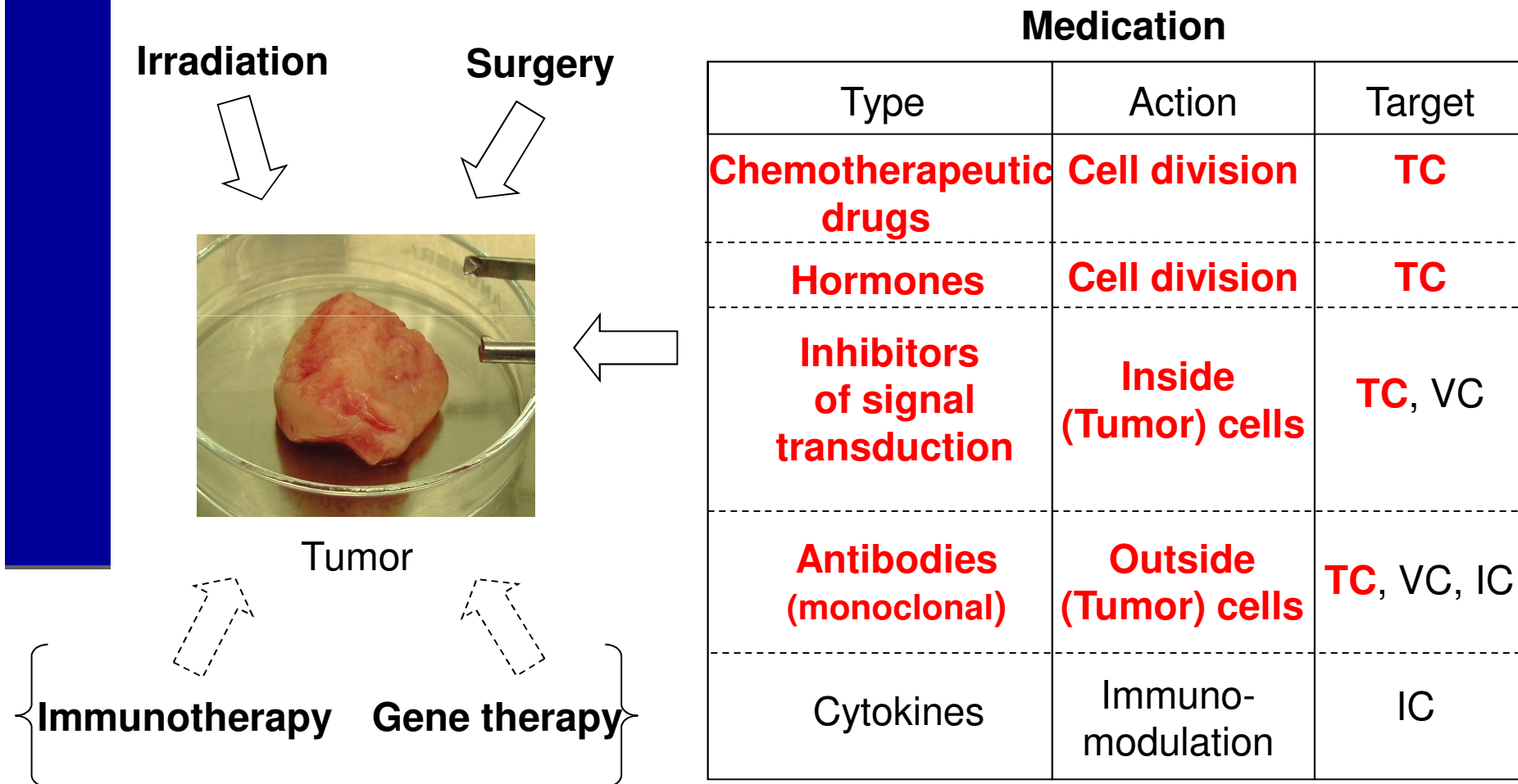


Treatment Options for Cancer



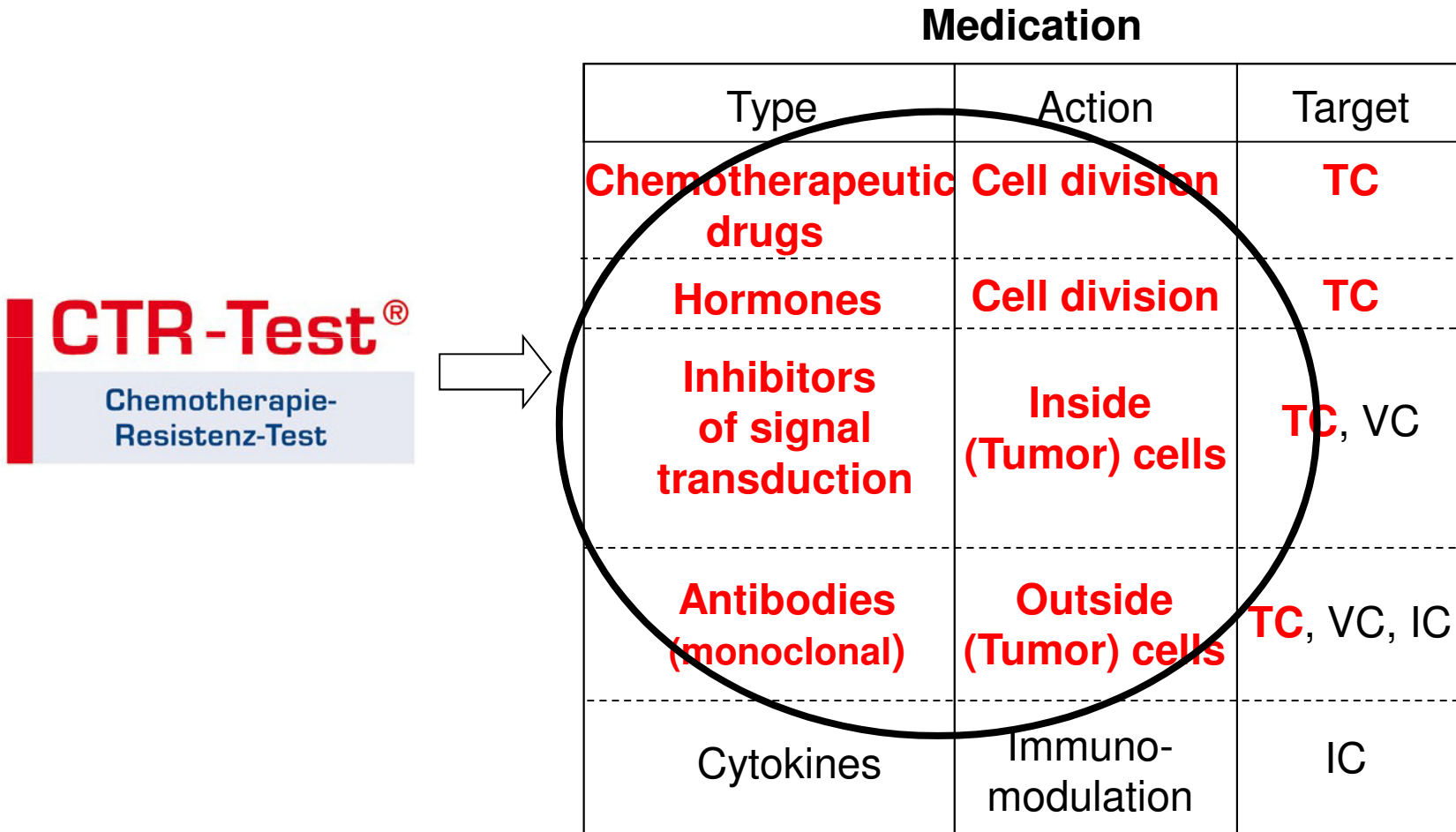
TC ... Tumor cells; VC ... Vascular cells; IC ... Cells of the immune system

Treatment Options for Cancer



TC ... Tumor cells; VC ... Vascular cells; IC ... Cells of the immune system

CTR-Test[®] Can Evaluate Drugs That Act Against Cancer Cells Directly



The diagram illustrates the CTR-Test[®] (Chemotherapie-Resistenz-Test) and its application to various medication types. A red vertical bar is on the left. The CTR-Test logo is in a blue box. An arrow points from the logo to a table. A large black circle highlights the first four rows of the table.

| Medication | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Type | Action | Target |
| Chemotherapeutic drugs | Cell division | TC |
| Hormones | Cell division | TC |
| Inhibitors of signal transduction | Inside (Tumor) cells | TC, VC |
| Antibodies (monoclonal) | Outside (Tumor) cells | TC, VC, IC |
| Cytokines | Immuno-modulation | IC |

TC ... Tumor cells; VC ... Vascular cells; IC ... Cells of the immune system

ONCOMPASS Can Evaluate Targeted Drugs

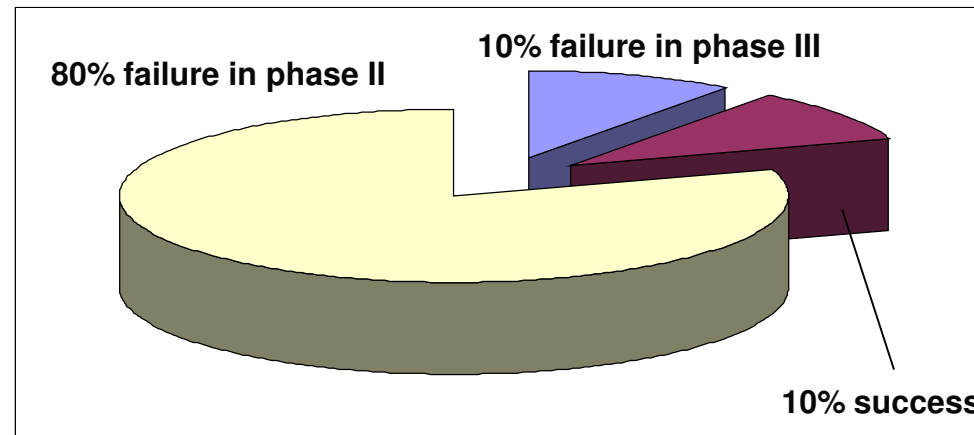
**Medication**

| Type | Action | Target |
|--|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Chemotherapeutic drugs | Cell division | TC |
| Hormones | Cell division | TC |
| Inhibitors of signal transduction | Inside (Tumor) cells | TC, VC |
| Antibodies (monoclonal) | Outside (Tumor) cells | TC, VC, IC |
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TC ... Tumor cells; VC ... Vascular cells; IC ... Cells of the immune system

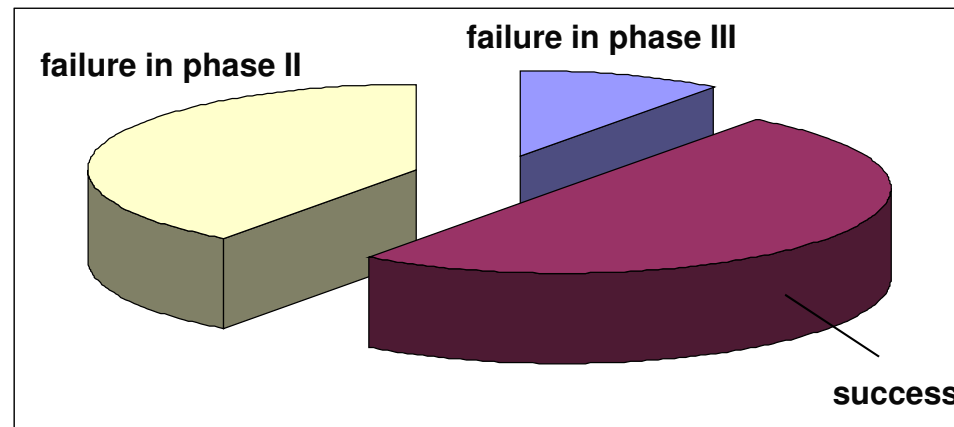
Increased Success Rate of Clinical Trials by Using Companion Diagnostics

Current success rate of clinical trials in cancer



Source: MedCity News - <http://www.medcitynews.com>

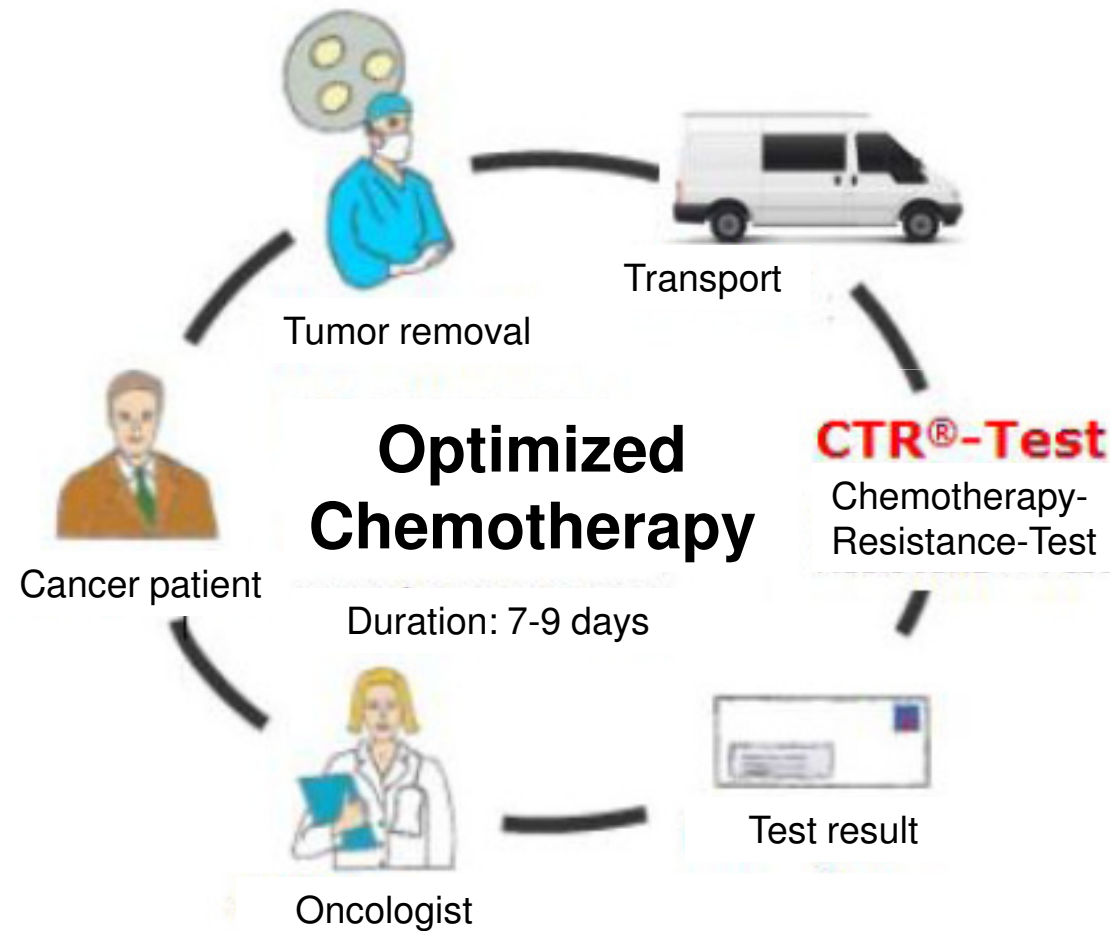
Putative increased success rate of clinical trials in cancer by using **companion diagnostics**



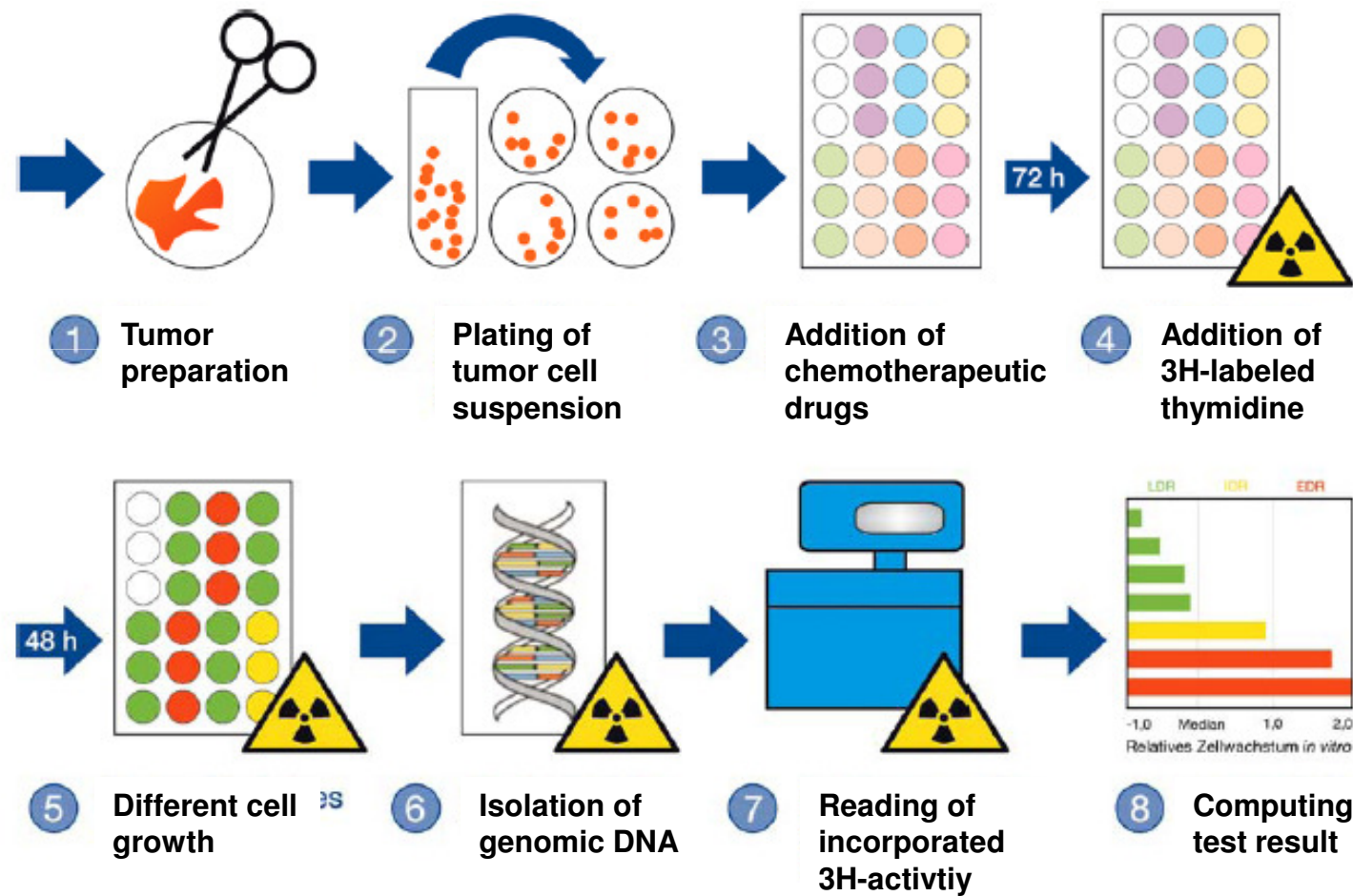


Chemotherapy- Resistance-Test CTR-Test®

The Logistic Chain

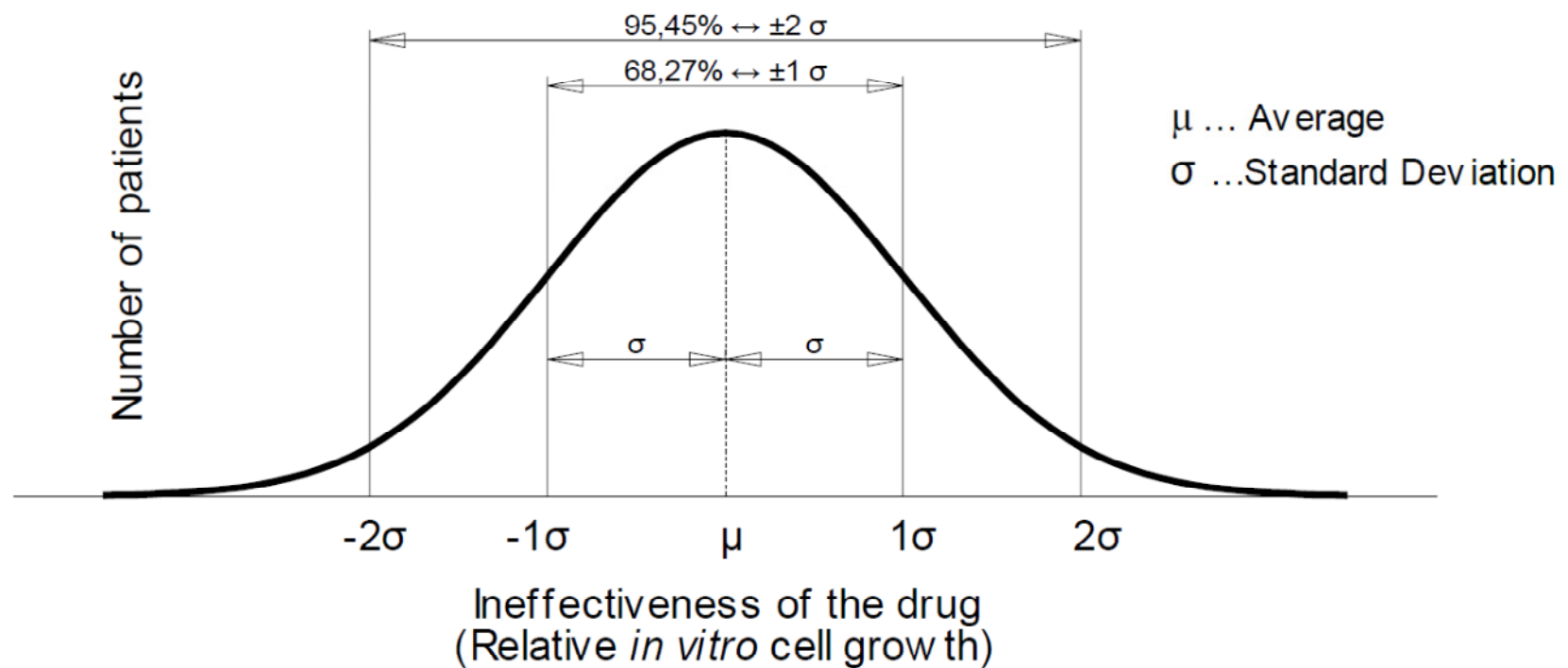


The Procedure

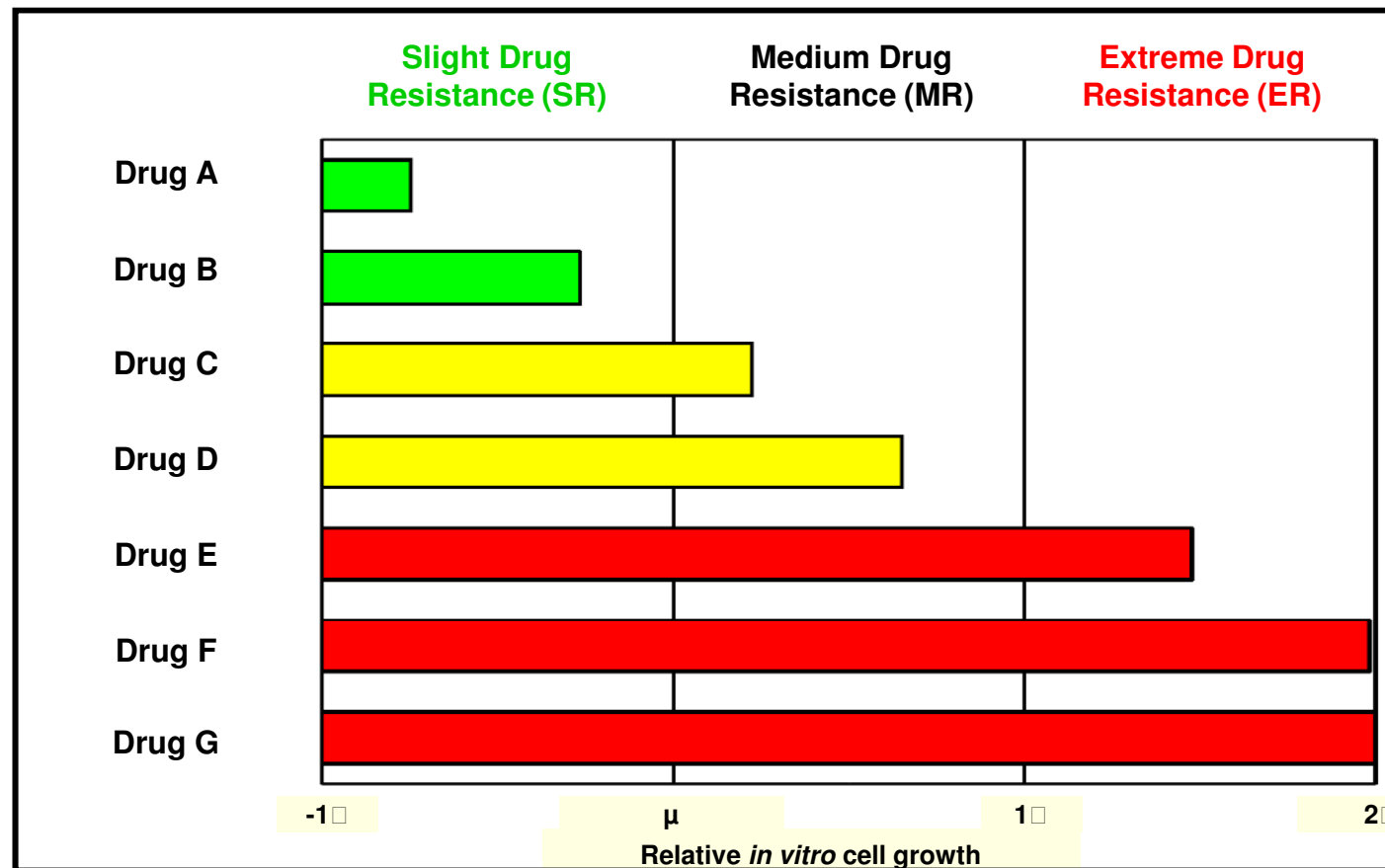


The Test Report

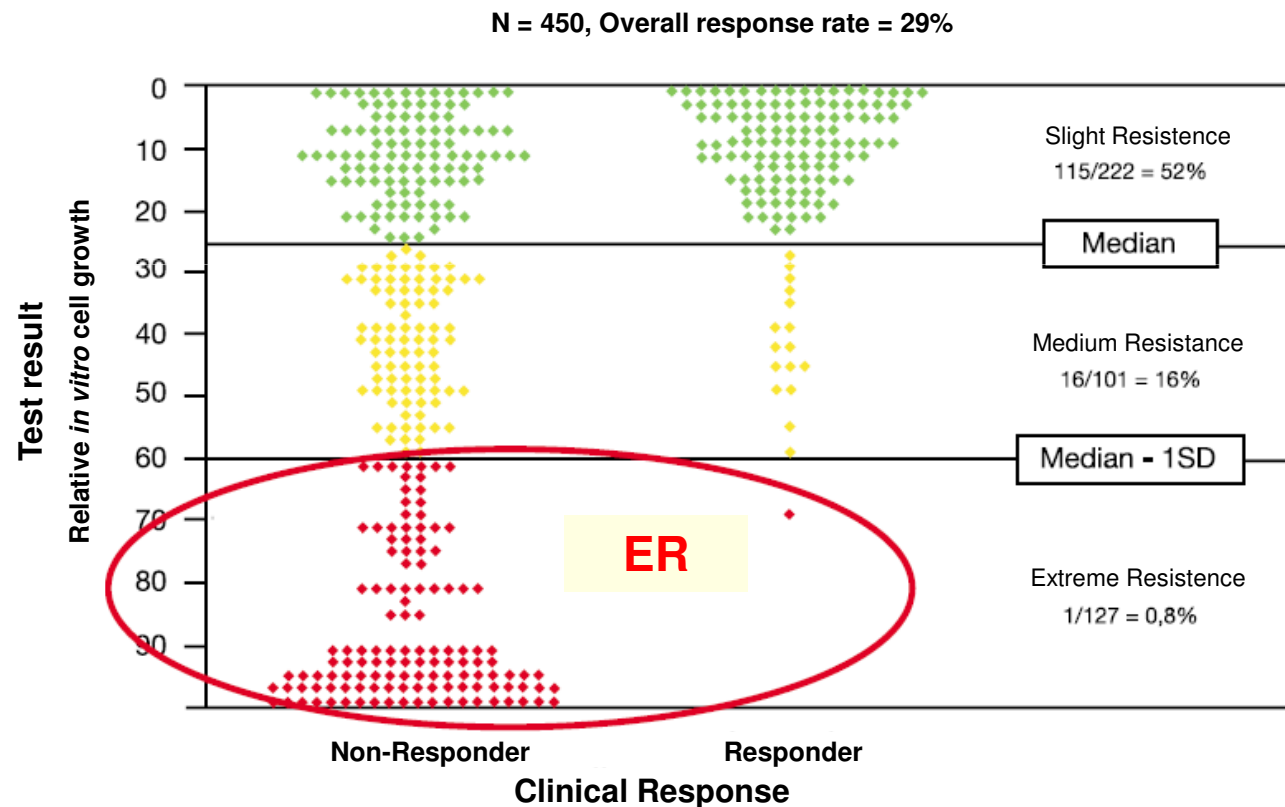
Standard distribution of a drug effect



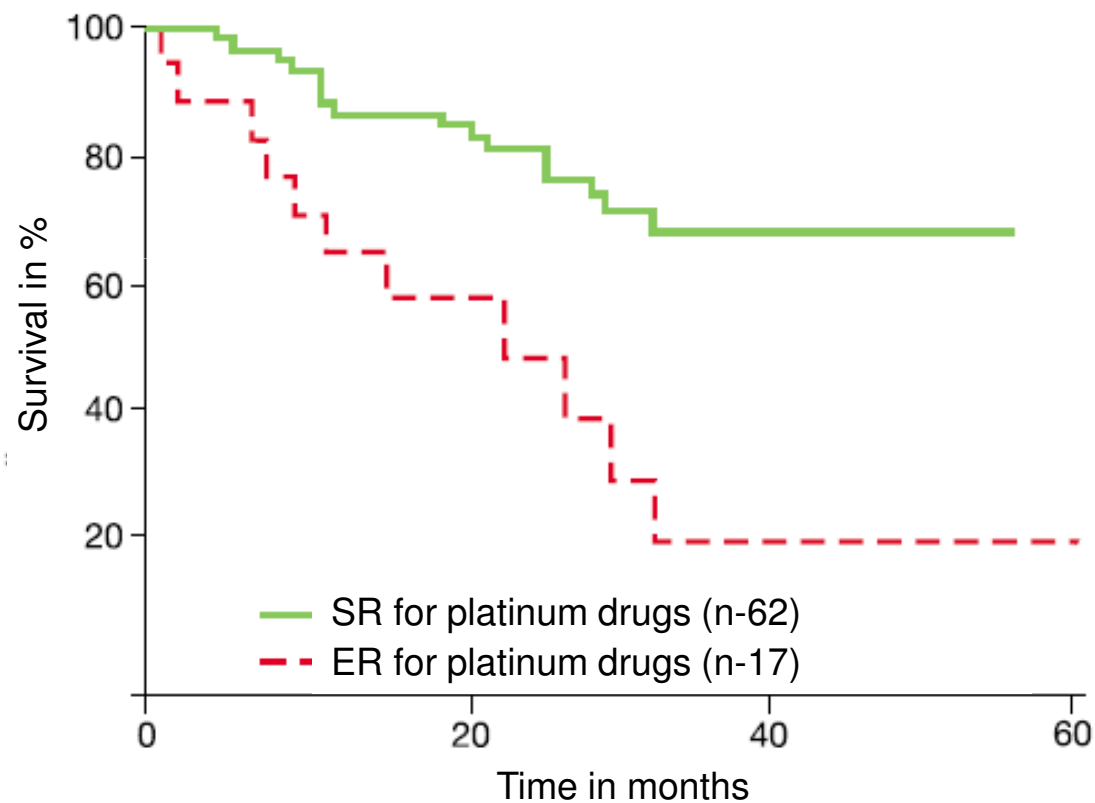
The Test Report



Correlation of CTR-Test® Result and Clinical Response



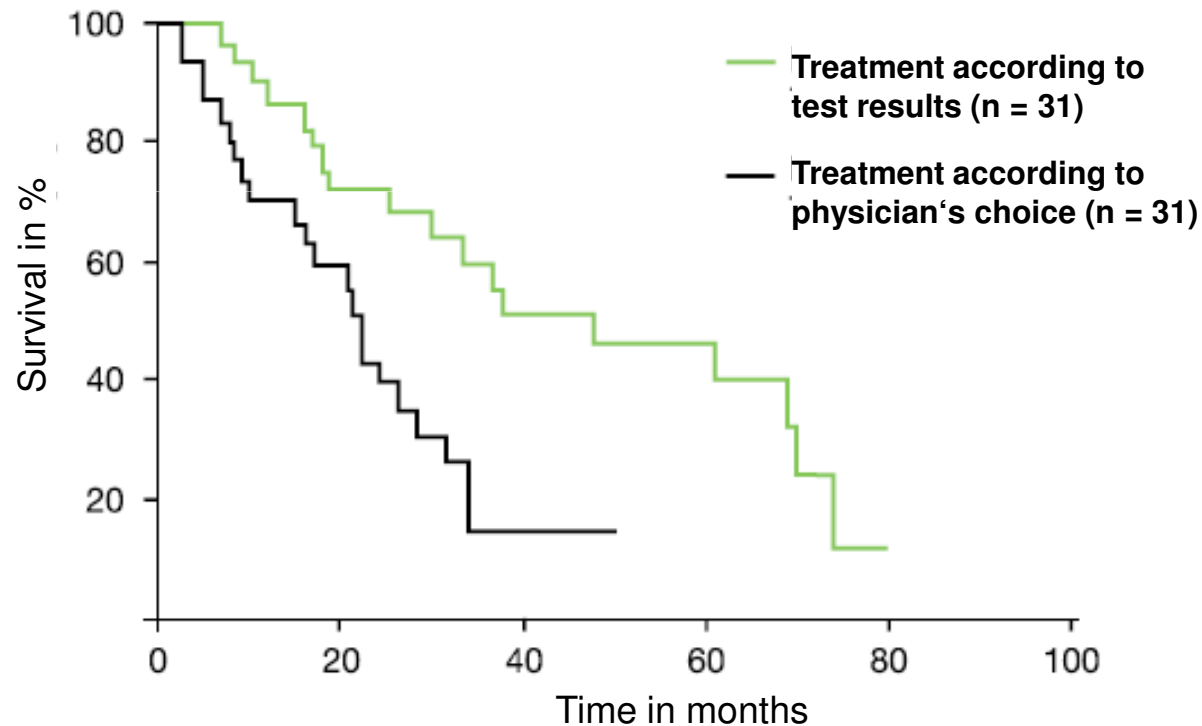
Correlation of CTR-Test® Result and Overall Survival



Holloway et al. (2002) Gynecologic Oncology 87(1):8-16

Extended Survival by Treatment According to Test Result

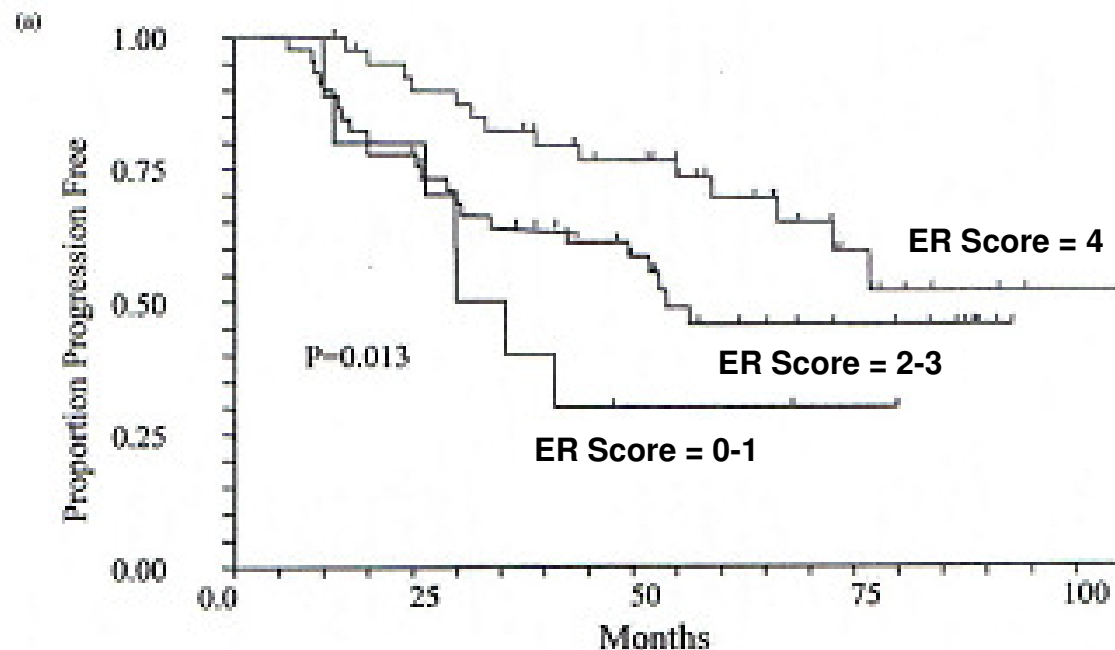
- Ovarian cancer, platinum-sensitive group



Loizzi et al. (2003) Am J Obstet Gynecol 189(5): 1301-1307

Best Drug Combination Correlates with Single Active Drugs

- Kaplan-Meier progression free survival curves for patients with ER scores of 4 vs. 2-3 vs. 0-1.



Mehta RS et al. (2001) Breast Cancer Research and Treatment 66(3): 225-237.

ONCOMPASS

Cancer Diagnostics



KPS DIAGNOSTICS GmbH



A CENSUS OF HUMAN CANCER GENES IN 2004

| Symbol | Name | GeneID | Chr | Chr Band | Cancer Somatic Mut | Cancer Germline Mut | Tumour Types (Somatic Mutations) | Tumour Types (Germline Mutations) | Cancer Syndrome | Tissue Type | Cancer Molecular Genetics | Mutation Type | Translocation Partner |
|-----------------|--|--------|-----|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| AKT1 | v-akt murine thymoma viral oncogene homolog 1 | 307 | 14 | 14q22.32 | yes | | breast, colorectal, ovarian, NSCLC | | | E | Dom | Ms | |
| AKT2 | v-akt murine thymoma viral oncogene homolog 2 | 308 | 19 | 19q13.1-q | yes | | ovarian, pancreatic | | | E | Dom | A | |
| ALKB2 | aldehyde dehydrogenase 2 family (mitochondrial) | 217 | 12 | 12p24.2 | yes | | leukemia | | | M | Dom | T | HMG2A |
| ALK | anaplastic lymphoma kinase (K1) | 298 | 2 | 2p23 | yes | yes | ALCL, NSCLC, Neuroblastoma, Brel neuroblastoma | | Familial neuroblastoma | L, E, M | Dom | T, Ms, A | NPM1, TPM3, TFG, Y1 |
| APC | adenomatous polyposis of the colon gene | 324 | 5 | 5q21 | yes | yes | colorectal, pancreatic, desmoid, hep colorectal, pancreatic, desmoid, hepa | | Adenomatous polyposis | E, M, O | Rac | D, Ms, N, F, S | |
| ATRX | alpha thalassemia mental retardation syndrome X-linked | 545 | X | Xq21.1 | yes | | Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors | | | E | Rac | Ms, F, N | |
| BRAF | v-raf murine sarcoma viral oncogene homolog B1 | 673 | 7 | 7q34 | yes | | melanoma, colorectal, papillary thyroid, borderline ov, Non small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), chlo | | | Dom | Ms, T, O | AKAP9, KIAA1549 | |
| BRCA1 | familial breast/ovarian cancer gene 1 | 672 | 17 | 17q21 | yes | yes | ovarian | breast, ovarian | Hereditary breast/ov | E | Rac | D, Ms, N, F, S | |
| BRCA2 | familial breast/ovarian cancer gene 2 | 675 | 13 | 13q12 | yes | yes | breast, ovarian, pancreatic | breast, ovarian, pancreatic, leukemia | Hereditary breast/ov | E | Rac | D, Ms, N, F, S | |
| CDKN2A p16INK4a | cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A (p16INK4a) gene | 1029 | 9 | 9p21 | yes | yes | melanoma, multiple other tumour ty | melanoma, pancreatic | Familial malignant m | L, E, M, O | Rac | D, Ms, N, F, S | |
| CDKN2A p14ARF | cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A- p14ARF protein | 1029 | 9 | 9p21 | yes | yes | melanoma, multiple other tumour ty | melanoma, pancreatic | Familial malignant m | L, E, M, O | Rac | D, S | |
| CTNNA1 | catenin (cadherin-associated protein), beta 1 | 1489 | 3 | 3p22-p21.1 | yes | | colorectal, ovarian, hepatoblastoma, others, pleomorphic salivary adeno | | | E, M, O | Dom | N, Ms, T | PLAG1 |
| DAX1 | death-domain associated protein | 1616 | 6 | 6p21.3 | yes | | Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors | | | E | Rac | Ms, F, N | |
| EP300 | 300 kd E1A-binding protein gene | 2033 | 22 | 22q12.3 | yes | | colorectal, breast, pancreatic, AML, ALL, DLBCL | | | L, E | Rac | T, N, F, Ms, O | MLL, RUVBP2 |
| ERBB2 | v-erb b2 erythroblastic leukemia viral oncogene homolog 2 | 2064 | 17 | 17q21.1 | yes | | breast, ovarian, other tumour types, NSCLC, gastric | | | E | Dom | A, Ms, O | |
| ERCC2 | excision repair cross-complementing rodent repair deficien | 2068 | 19 | 19q13.2-q13.3 | yes | | skin basal cell, skin squamous cell, n | Xeroderma pigmento | | E | Rac | Ms, N, F, S | |
| ERCC3 | excision repair cross-complementing rodent repair deficien | 2071 | 2 | 2p21 | yes | | skin basal cell, skin squamous cell, n | Xeroderma pigmento | | E | Rac | Ms, S | |
| ERCC4 | excision repair cross-complementing rodent repair deficien | 2072 | 16 | 16q13.3-p13.13 | yes | | skin basal cell, skin squamous cell, n | Xeroderma pigmento | | E | Rac | Ms, N, F | |
| ERCC5 | excision repair cross-complementing rodent repair deficien | 2073 | 13 | 13q33 | yes | | skin basal cell, skin squamous cell, n | Xeroderma pigmento | | E | Rac | Ms, N, F | |
| FBXW7 | F-box and WD40 domain protein 7 (archipelago homolog) | 5294 | 4 | 4q21.3 | yes | | colorectal, endometrial, TALL | | | E, L | Rac | Ms, N, D, F | |
| FGFR2 | fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 | 2243 | 10 | 10q26 | yes | | gastric, NSCLC, endometrial | | | E | Dom | Ms | |
| IL6ST | interleukin 6 signal transducer (gp130, oncostatin M recep | 3572 | 5 | 5q21.1 | yes | | hepatocellular ca | | | E | Dom | O | |
| KRAS | v-Ki-ras2 Kirsten rat sarcoma 2 viral oncogene homolog | 3845 | 12 | 12p12.1 | yes | | pancreatic, colorectal, lung, thyroid, AML, others | | | L, E, M, O | Dom | Ms | |
| MADH4 | Homolog of Drosophila Mothers Against Decapentaplegic | 4089 | 18 | 18q21.1 | yes | yes | colorectal, pancreatic, small intestine | gastrointestinal polyps | Juvenile polyposis | E | Rac | D, Ms, N, F | |
| MAP3K4 | mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase 4 | 6416 | 17 | 17p11.2 | yes | | pancreatic, breast, colorectal | | | E | Rac | D, Ms, N | |
| MDM2 | MDM2 p53 binding protein homolog | 4193 | 12 | 12q15 | yes | | sarcoma, glioma, colorectal, other | | | M, O, E, L | Dom | A | |
| MLH1 | E.coli MutL homolog gene | 4292 | 3 | 3p21.3 | yes | yes | colorectal, endometrial, ovarian, CNS | colorectal, endometrial, ovarian, CNS | Hereditary non-poly | E, O | Rac | D, Ms, N, F, S | |
| MSH2 | mutS homolog 2 (E. coli) | 4438 | 2 | 2p22-p23 | yes | yes | colorectal, endometrial, ovarian | colorectal, endometrial, ovarian | Hereditary non-poly | E | Rac | D, Ms, N, F, S | |
| MSH6 | mutS homolog 6 (E. coli) | 2956 | 2 | 2p16 | yes | yes | colorectal | colorectal, endometrial, ovarian | Hereditary non-poly | E | Rac | Ms, N, F, S | |
| MSE | musashi homolog 2 (Drosophila) | 124540 | 17 | 17q23.2 | yes | | CML | | | L | Dom | T | HOXA9 |

SANGER DATABASE



460 CANCER GENES

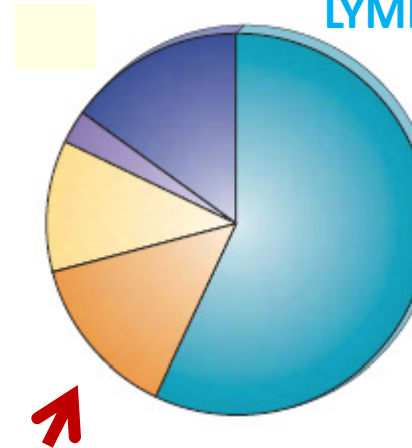
1% of all genes

90% somatic mutations

20% germline mutations

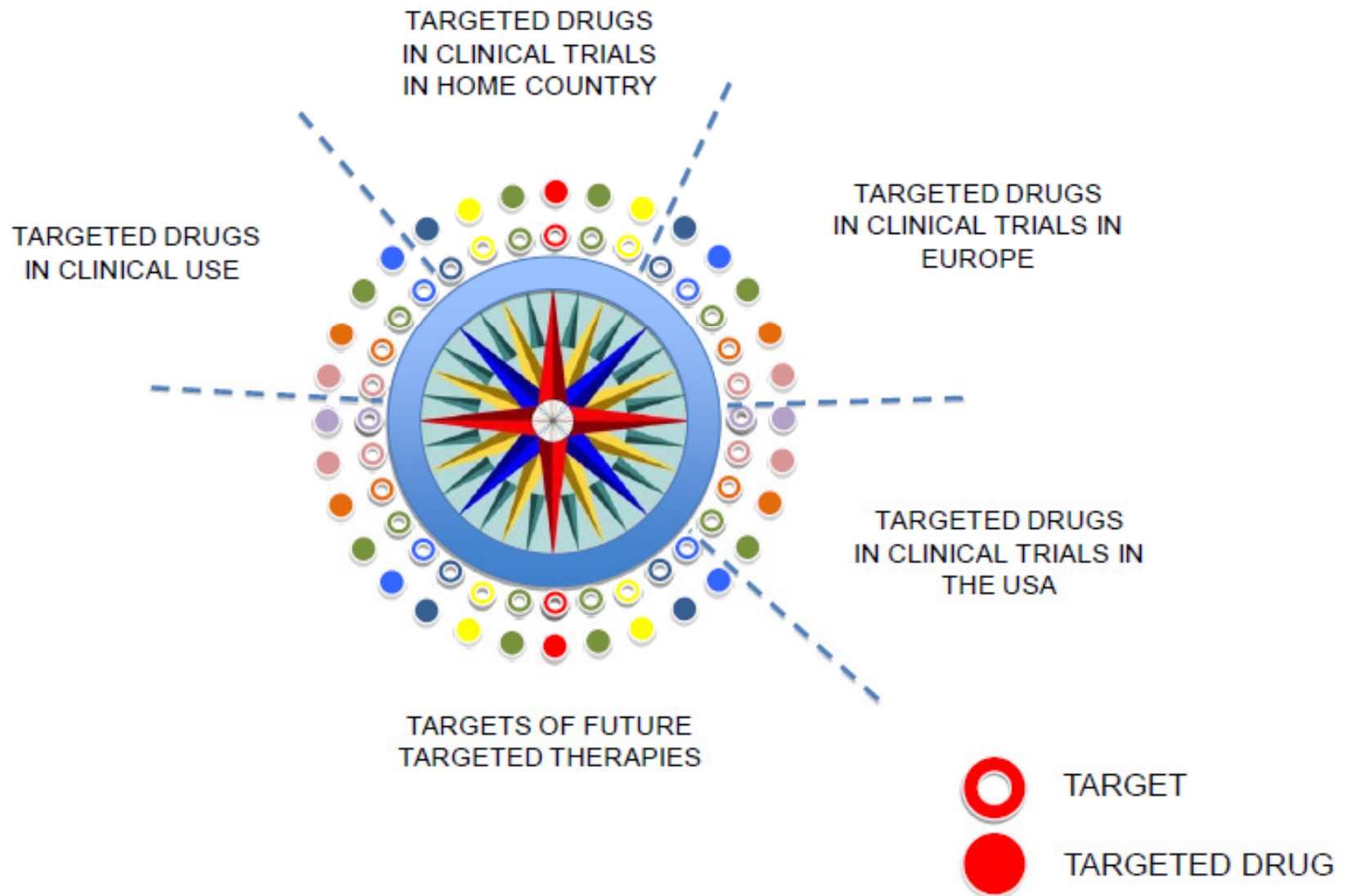
10% show both somatic and germline mutations

LEUKEMIAS
LYMPHOMAS

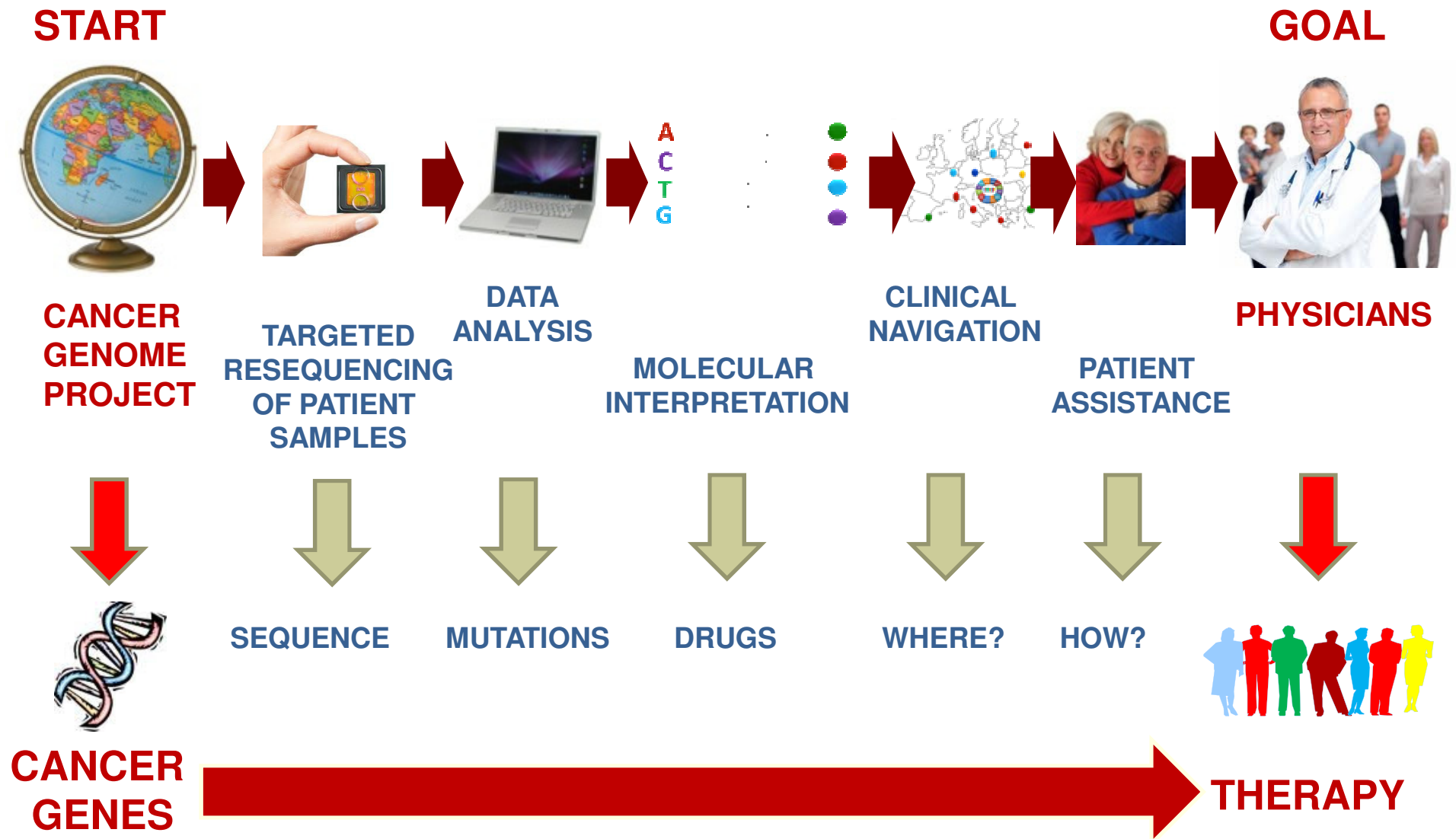


100 CANCER GENES
IN EPITHELIAL
CANCERS

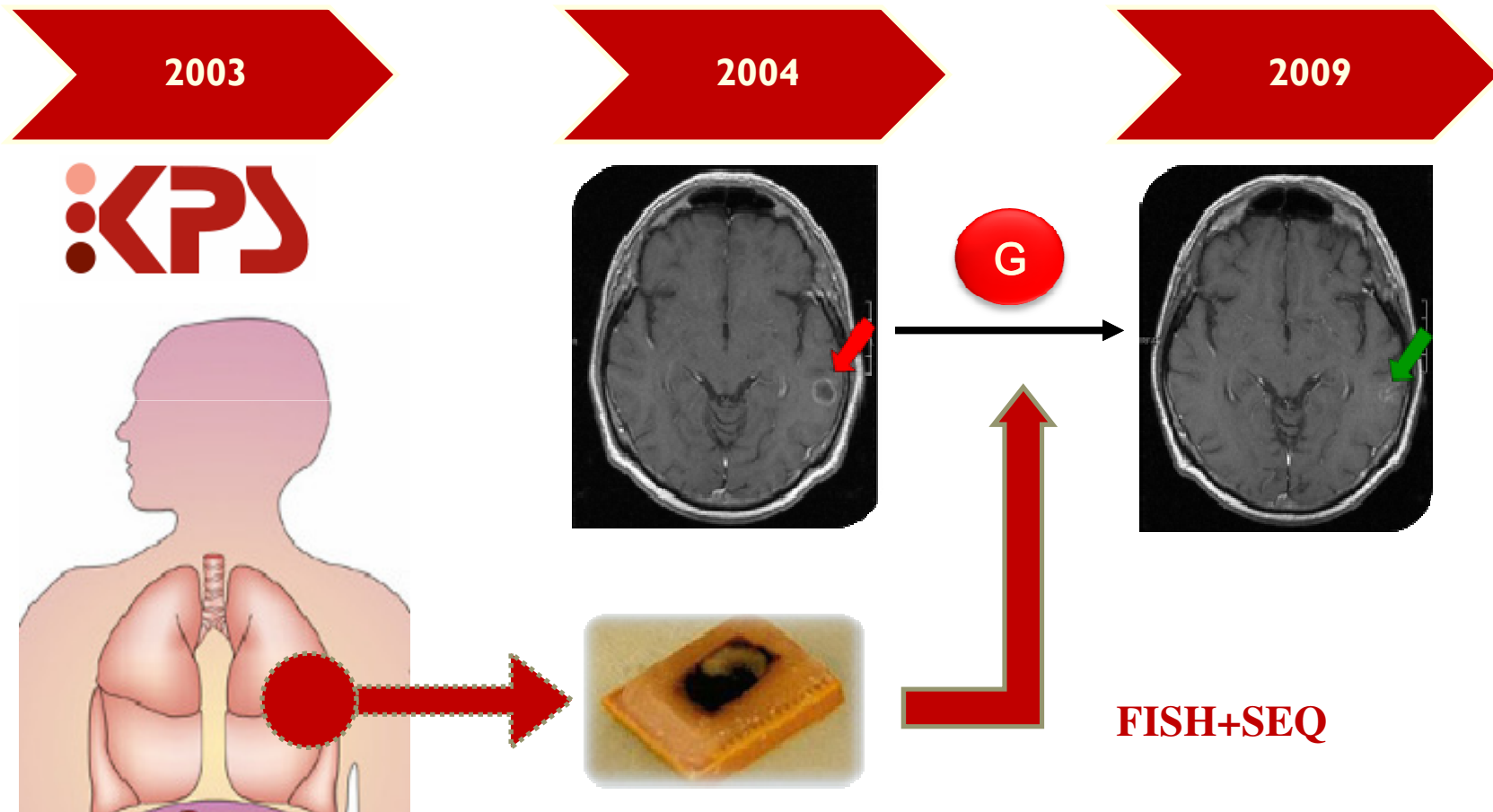
ONCOMPASS



PROPRIATORY TECHNOLOGIES IN MOLECULAR DIAGNOSTICS AND BIOINFORMATICS FOR PERSONALIZED CANCER THERAPY



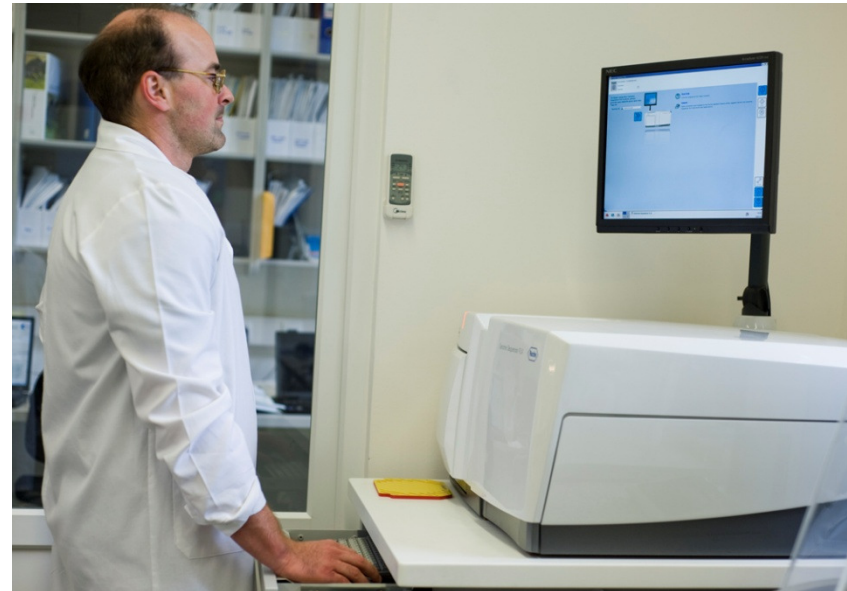
FIRST PROSPECTIVE TREATMENT OF A EGFR MUTANT NSCLC PATIENT



Modern treatment of lung cancer: case 1. Amplification and mutation of the epidermal growth factor receptor in metastatic lung cancer with remission from gefitinib. Schwab R, Pinter F, Moldavy J, Papay J, Strausz J, Kopper L, Keri G, Pap A, Petak I, Oreskovich K, Mangel L. J Clin Oncol. 2005 Oct 20;23(30):7736-8.



MOLECULAR DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY

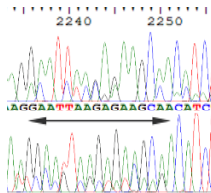
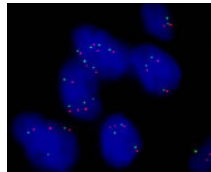




KPS DIAGNOSTICS:
CENTRAL LABORATORY SERVICES
FOR PERSONALIZED ANTI-CANCER THERAPIES

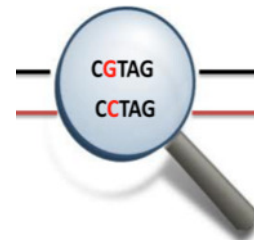


Molecular Diagnostics



- ✓ Optimized Cancer Panels for NGS sequencing
- ✓ Special technologies for small biopsies

Information Technology



- ✓ Special mathematical algorithms for data analysis
- ✓ Mutation database and pathway analysis for interpretation and decision support

Partners



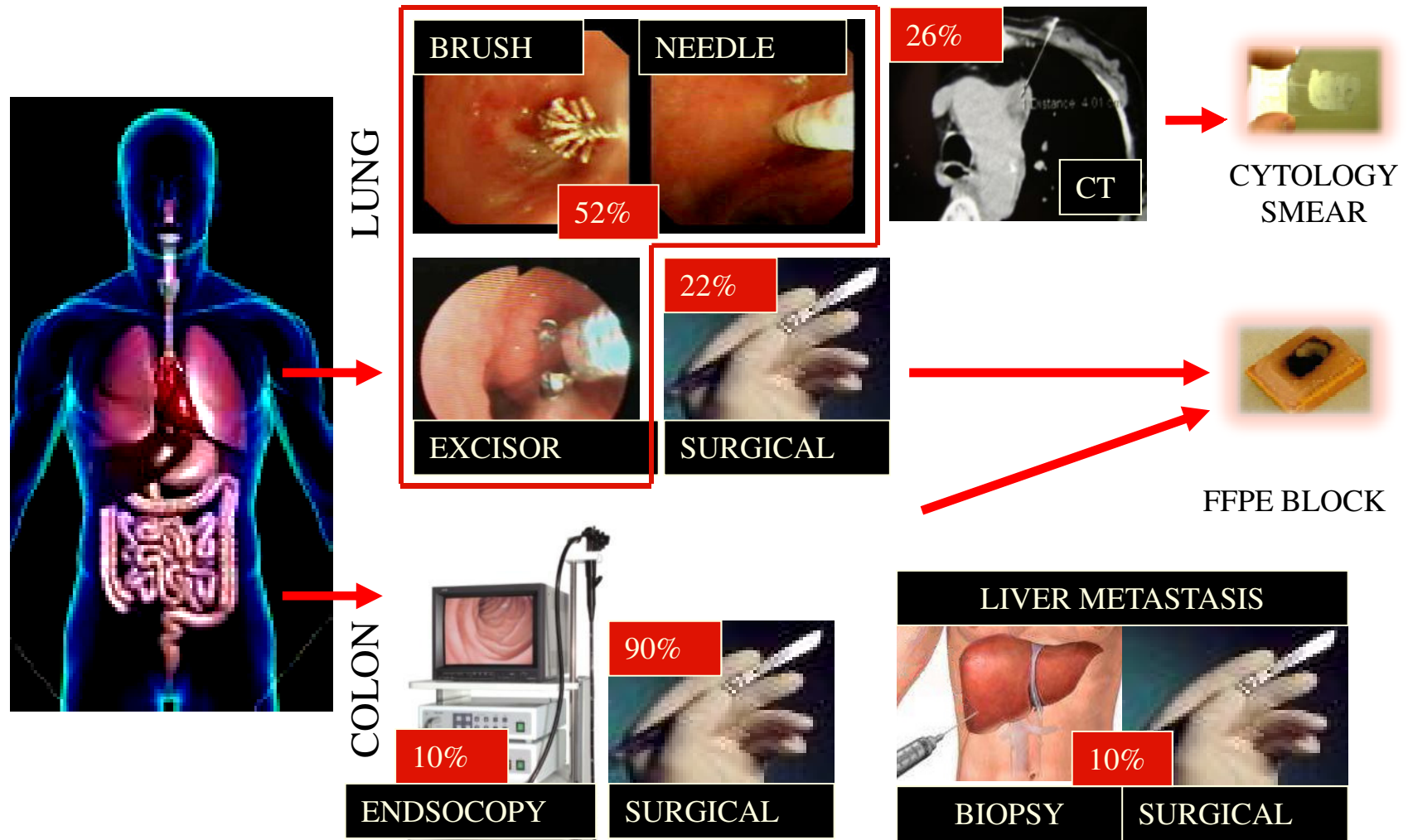
Offices in Budapest, HU
and in Heidelberg, GE

External Quality Assurance
Programs of the European
Association of Pathologists

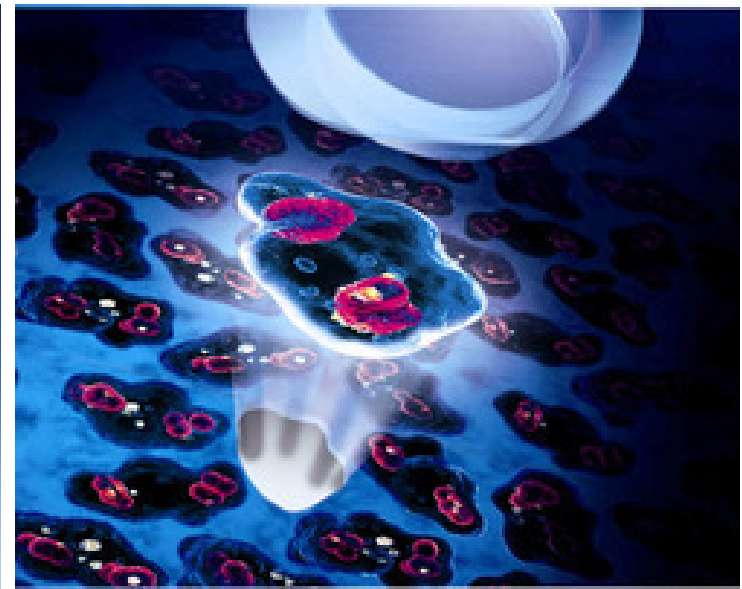
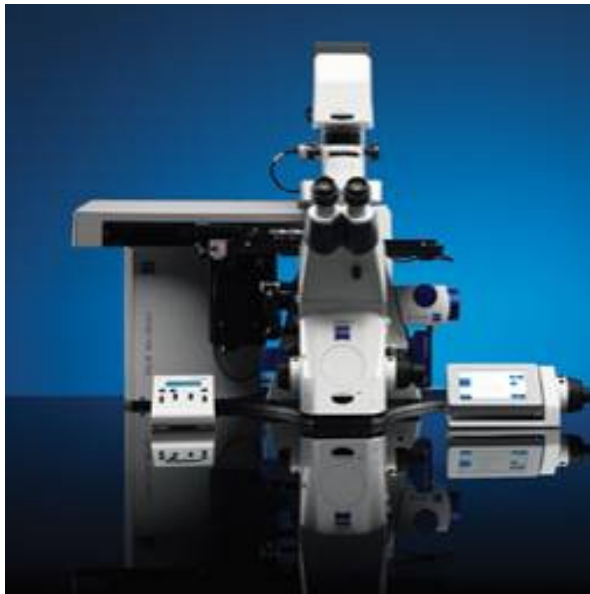




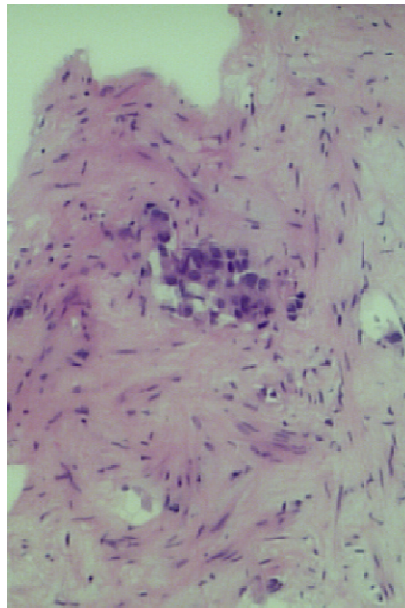
SAMPLE TYPES FOR MOLECULAR PATHOLOGY



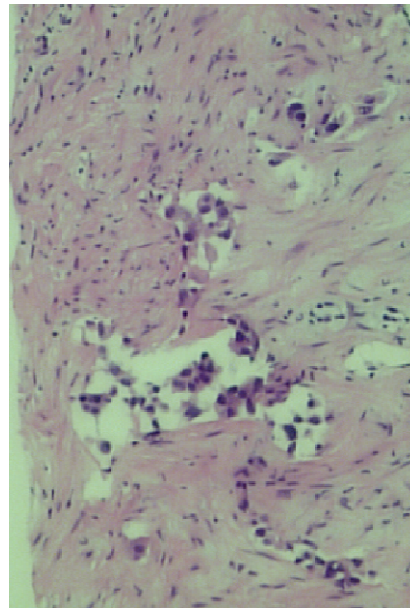
**SUCCESSFUL MULTIPLEX MOLECULAR PDX IN EXTREMELY SMALL SAMPLES
WITH ZEISS-PALM LASER CAPTURE MICROSCOPY
BY TRANSFERING THE CELLS DIRECTLY FROM THE SLIDE TO THE PCR TUBE
FOR AMPLIFICATION WITHOUT DNA EXTRACTION**



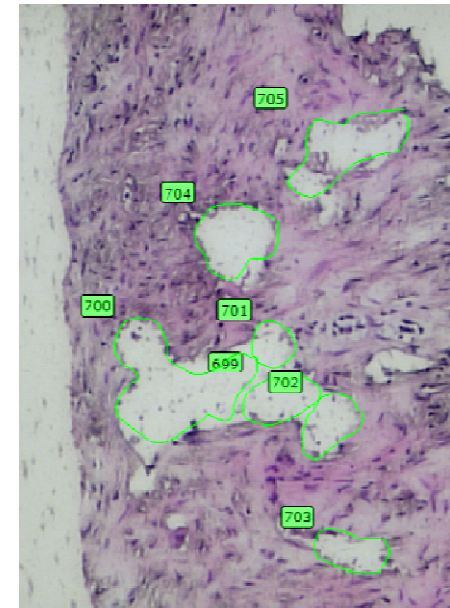
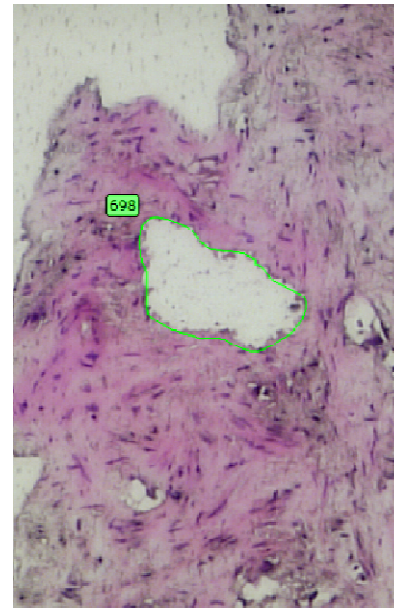
DETECTION OF EGFR MUTATION IN 84 CELLS



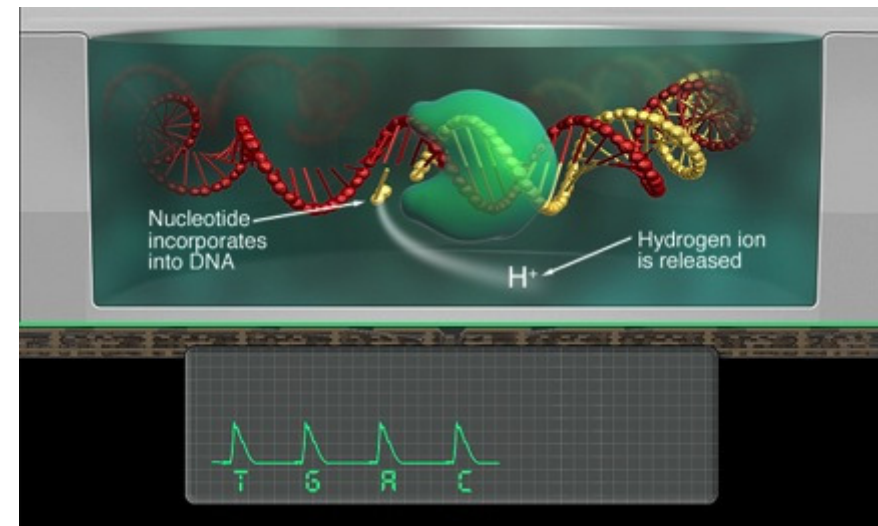
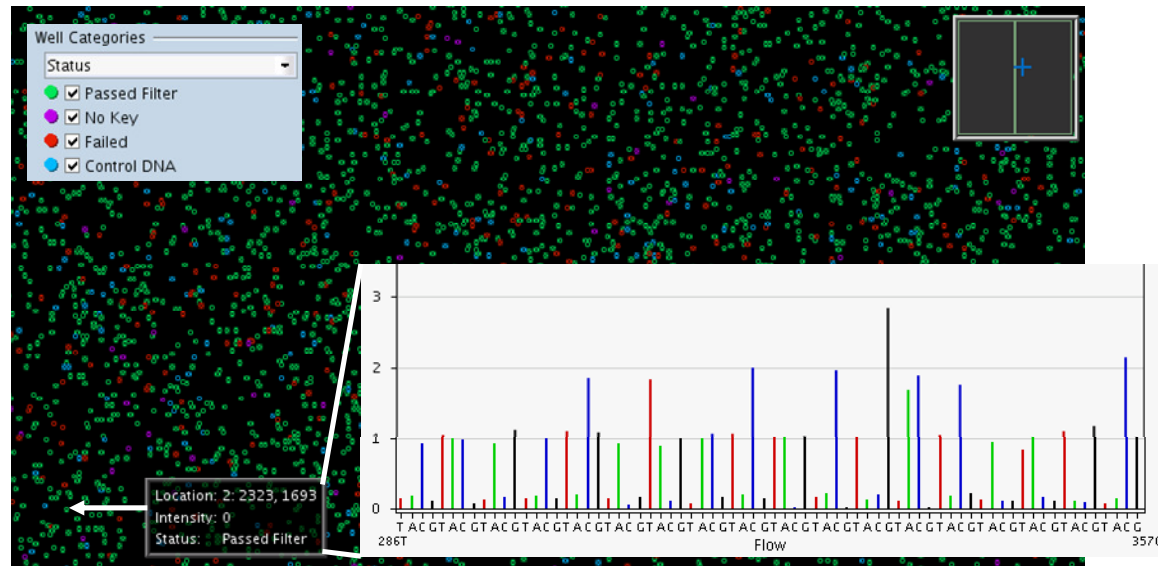
28 db



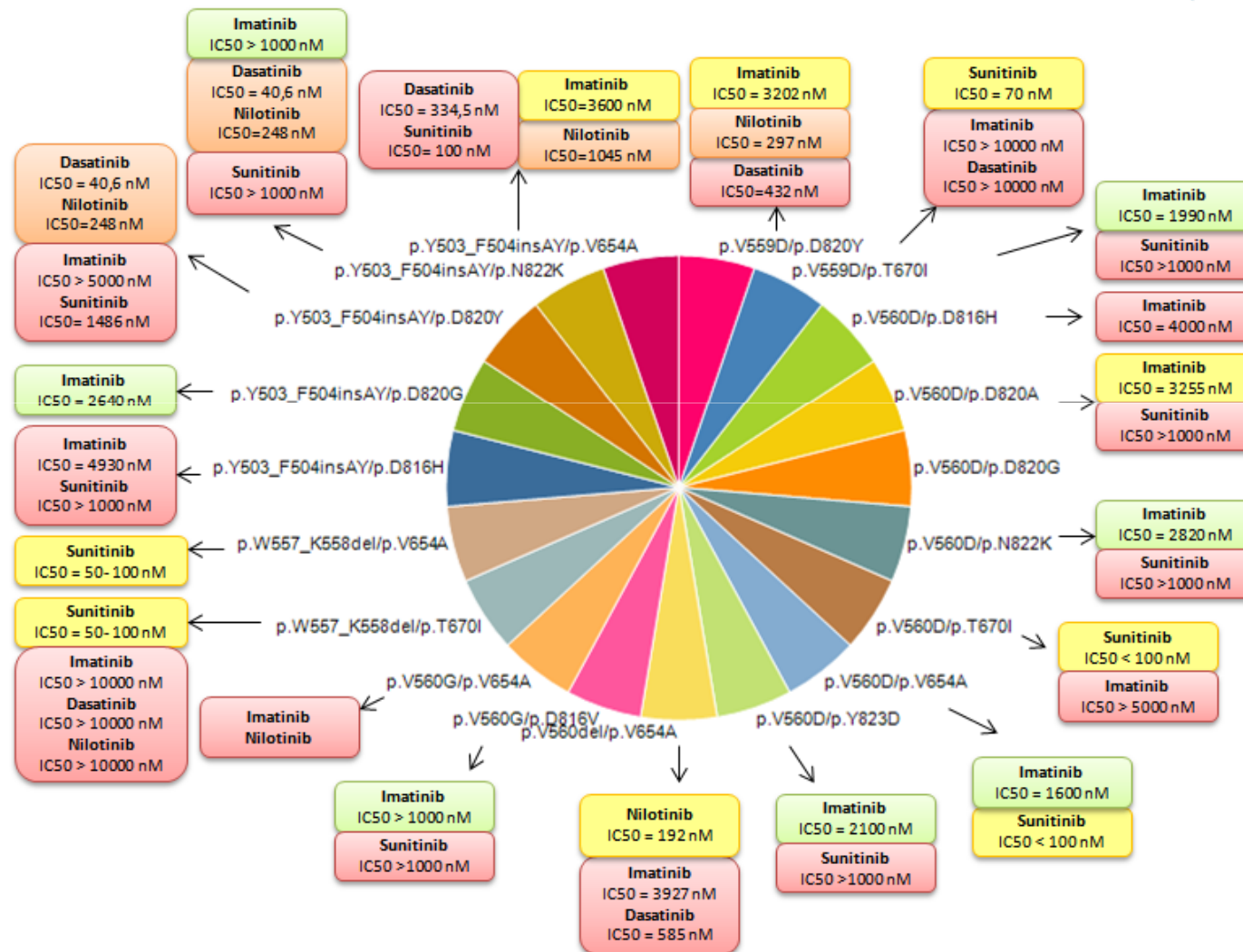
56 db



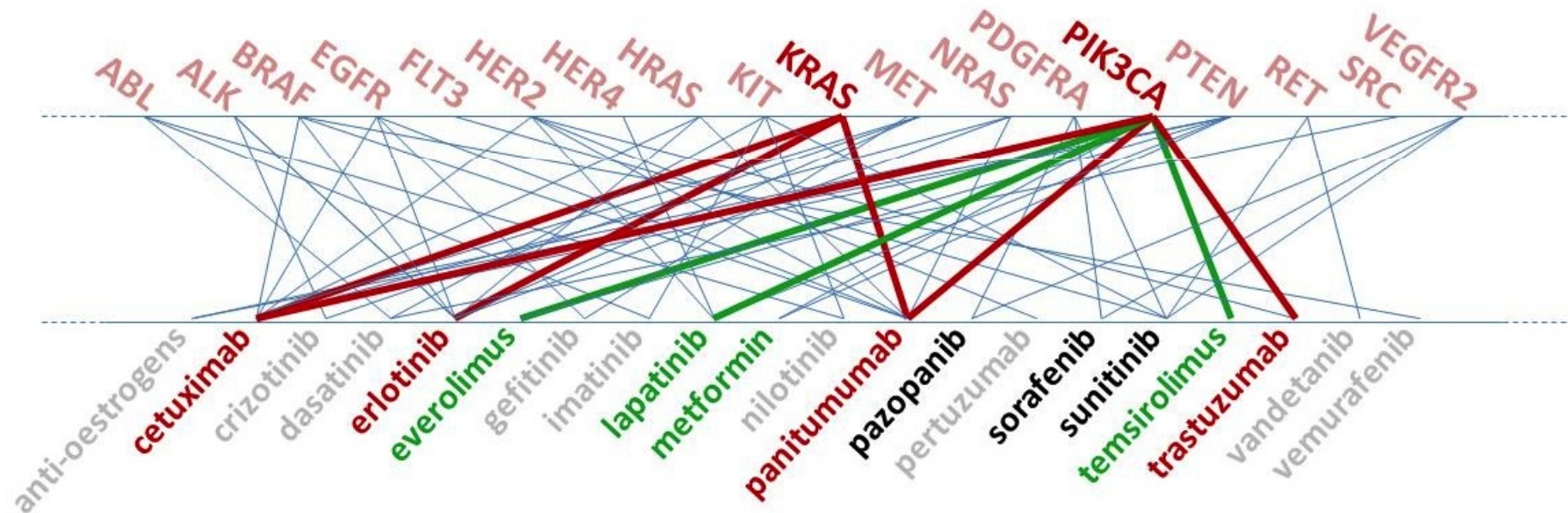
PIONEERING NEXT GENERATION SEQUENCING IN ONCOLOGY



3

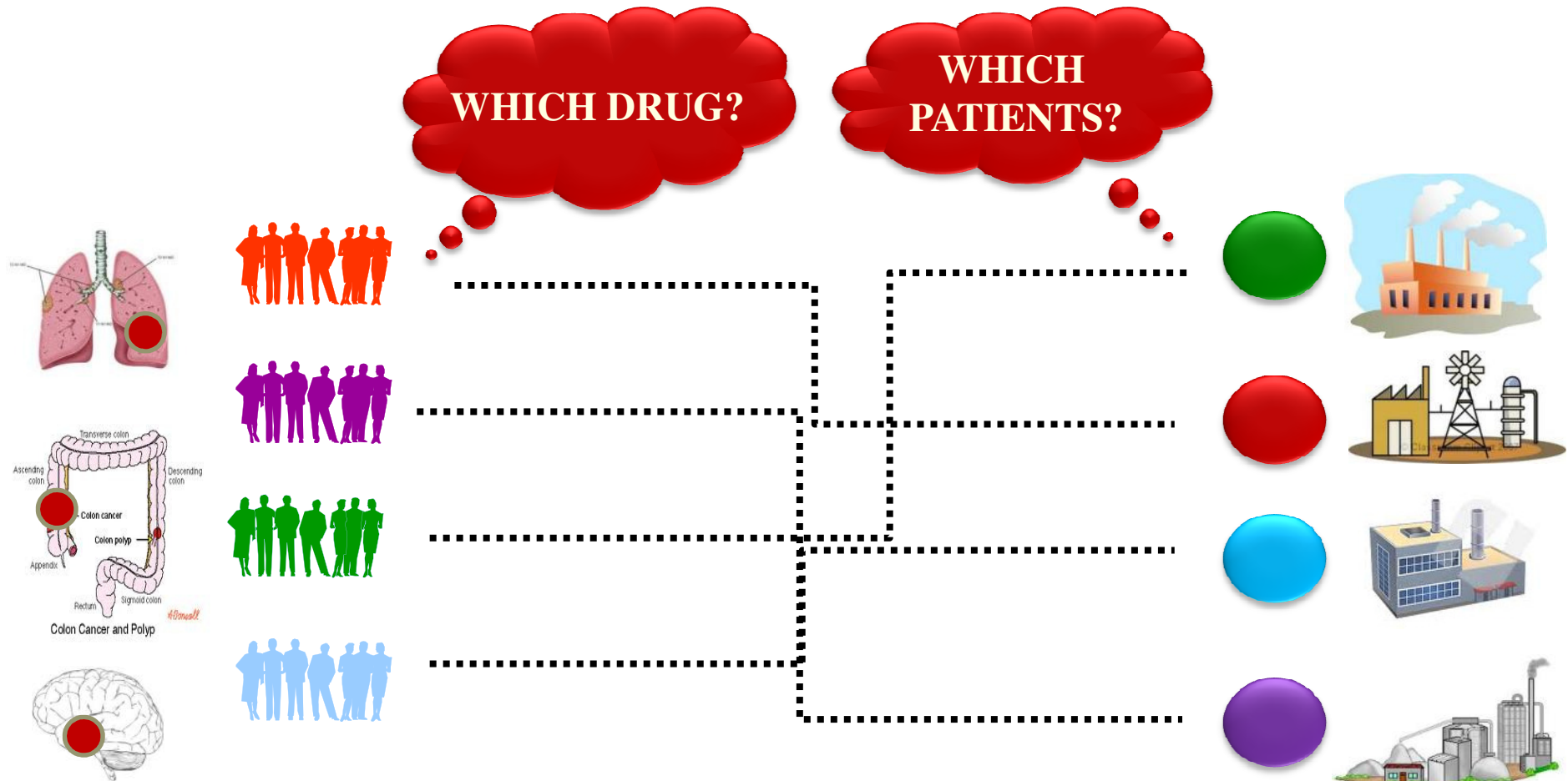


PROPRIATARY TECHNOLOGY TO FIND THE RIGHT DRUG FOR THE MUTATED GENES



~100 TARGETS

~400 DRUGS

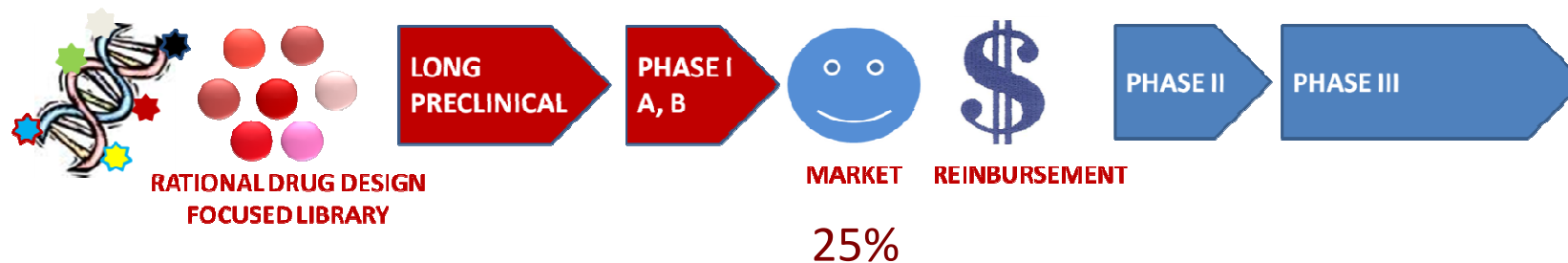


TARGET BASED PHASE 1b TRIALS

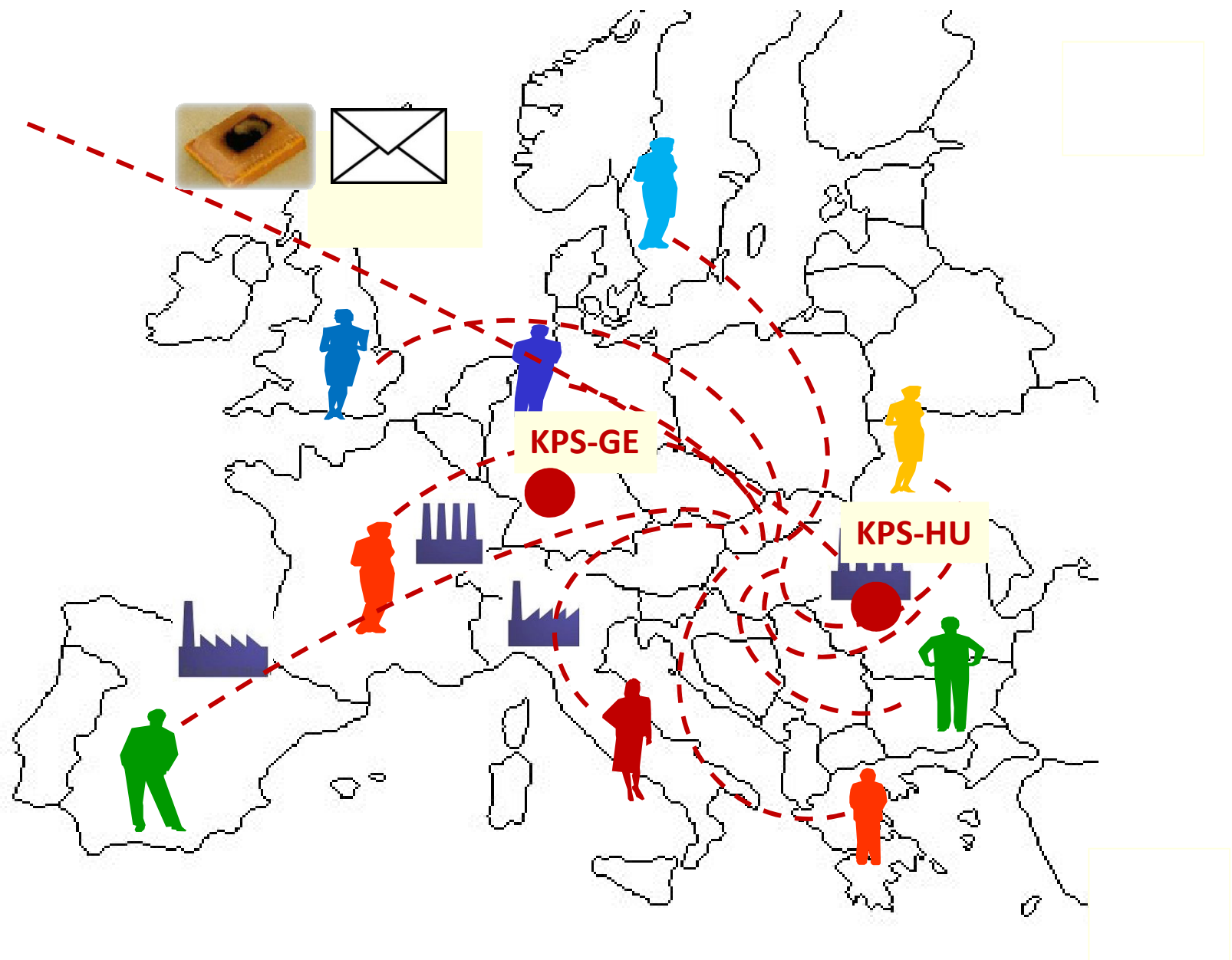
OLD MODEL



NEW MODEL



Oncompass Clinical Trial Navigator and Patient Assistance



Contact Data



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