

How can we incorporate proteomic and other 'omic data into clinical oncology?

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The banner features a dark blue background with a large, multi-colored starburst graphic on the right side, composed of numerous thin lines radiating from a central point, with some lines ending in small colored dots.

Fundamental problems with treating cancer

- Cancers are derived from own cells
- Cancer is caused by multiple mutations in DNA
 - Genetic instability → many changes, most random
 - heterogeneity within tumours
 - treatment resistance
- Every cancer is different
 - need to “**personalise**” treatment

The very long history of personalised cancer treatment

- **Tumour type**
e.g., oophorectomy for breast cancer (Beatson, Lancet 1896)
- **Histopathology**
e.g., testicular cancer
 - seminomas → respond to radiotherapy
 - non-seminomatous germ cell tumours
→ respond to platinum regimens (FDA approved 1978)
- **Molecular data**
e.g., oestrogen receptor in breast cancer
→ predicts response to antioestrogens
(Tamoxifen was approved for use in the UK in 1972)

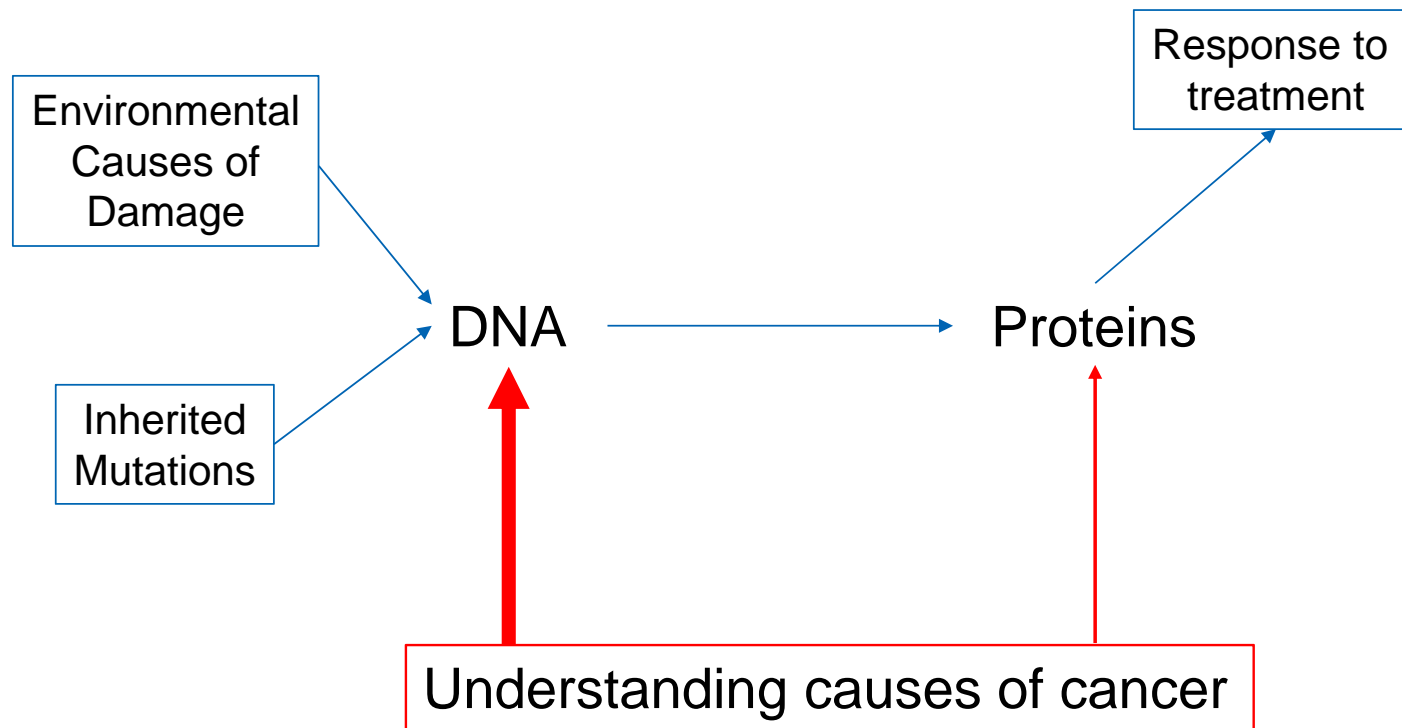
“Big” molecular data = ‘omics

- **Genomics – DNA**
- **Epigenomics**
- **Transcriptomics – RNA**
- **Proteomics**
- **Glycomics**
- **Metabolomics**
etc.

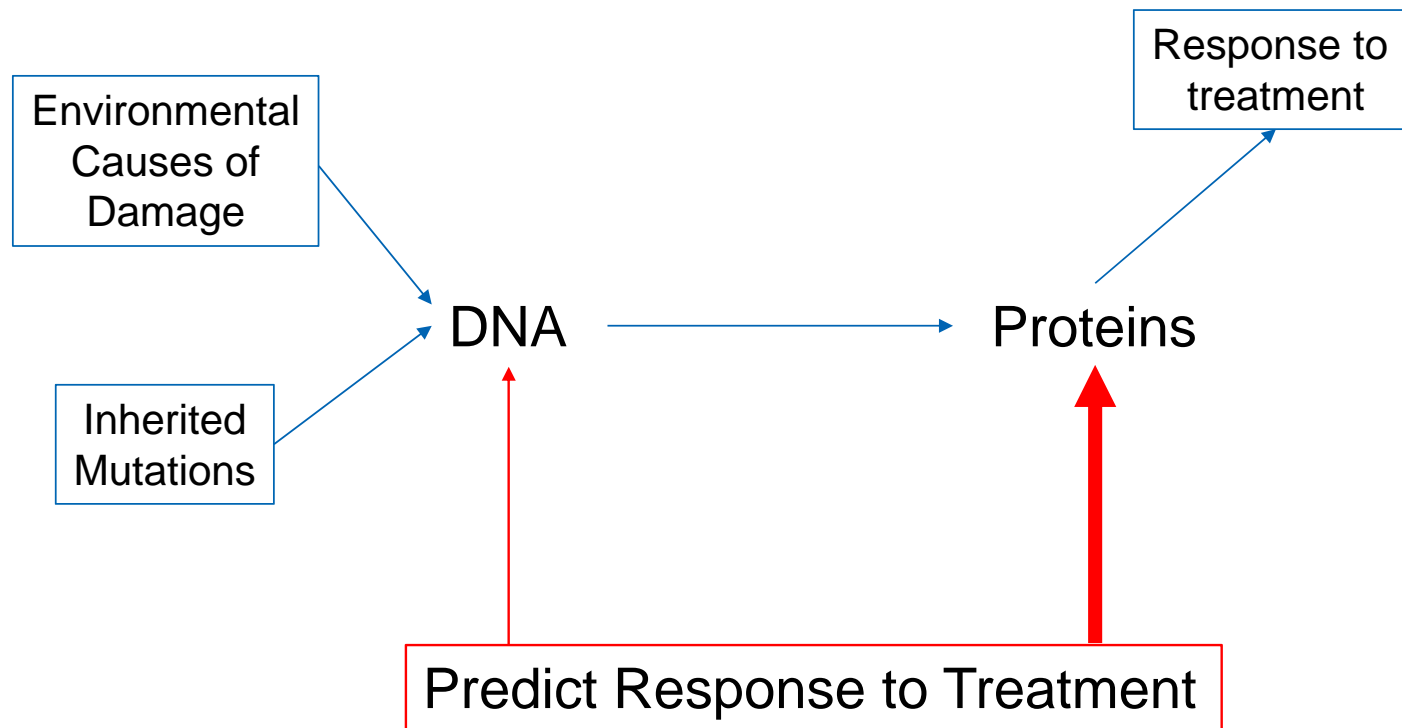
‘omics studies have transformed our understanding of cancer

but how can we incorporate 'omics into clinical oncology practice?

Genes and Proteins in Cancer



Genes and Proteins in Cancer





The ACRF International Centre for the **Pro**teome of Human **Cancer**



**Professor
Phil Robinson**



ProCan's Very Simple Concept

The Problem: Every cancer has a different pattern of 'omics (esp. proteins)

Response to
treatment

Proteins (+other 'omics?)

The ProCan Concept: For every newly diagnosed cancer, search a global database for the cancers with the most similar 'omics pattern, and find out what treatments worked, and which treatments didn't work

Simple concept – complex project



ProCan's Very Simple Concept

Proteomics is not new (the word was coined in Australia in 1994)
so why hasn't this been done before?

The Barrier: Up until now, it has only been possible to study the proteome of small numbers of cancers, using relatively large samples, and the results were not always reproducible from one lab to another

Project plan:
analyse the proteome of 70,000 cancers of all types
with known outcomes of treatment
over the next 5-7 years



ProCan's technology

1. New “disruptive” technology
2. Purpose-built data factory



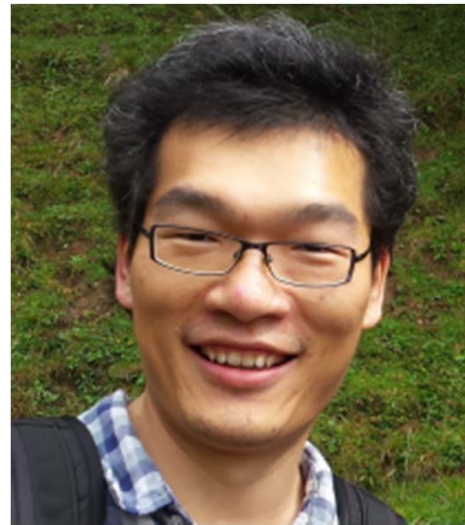
ProCan's technology

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**Professor
Rüdi Aebersold**
(ETH Zurich)



Dr Tiannan Guo

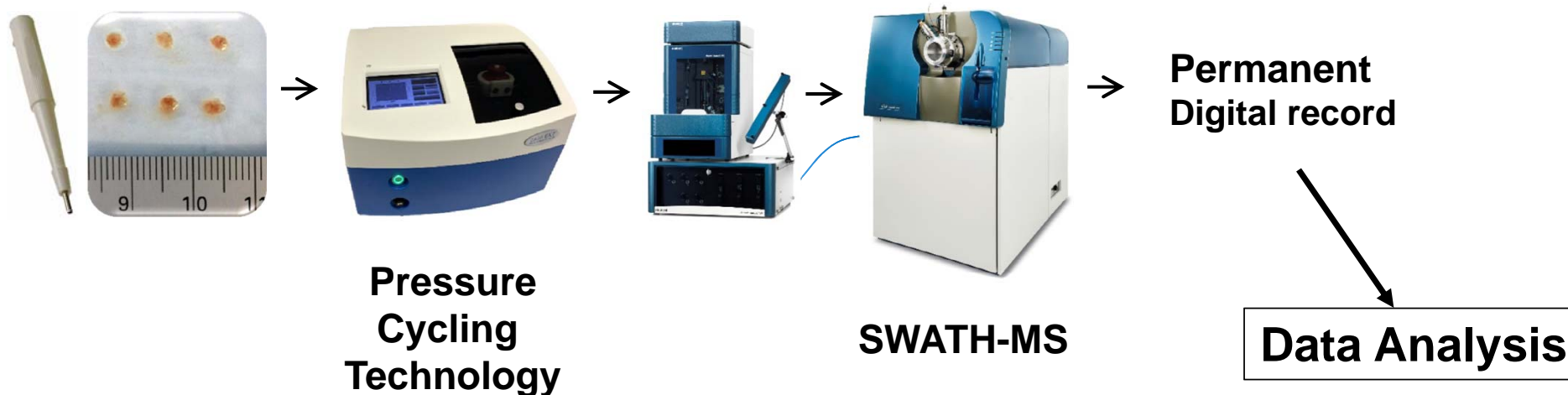




ProCan's technology

1. New “disruptive” technology
2. Purpose-built data factory

- Very small samples
- Highly reproducible
- Fast
- Complete record of all proteins





ProCan's technology

1. New “disruptive” technology
2. Purpose-built data factory

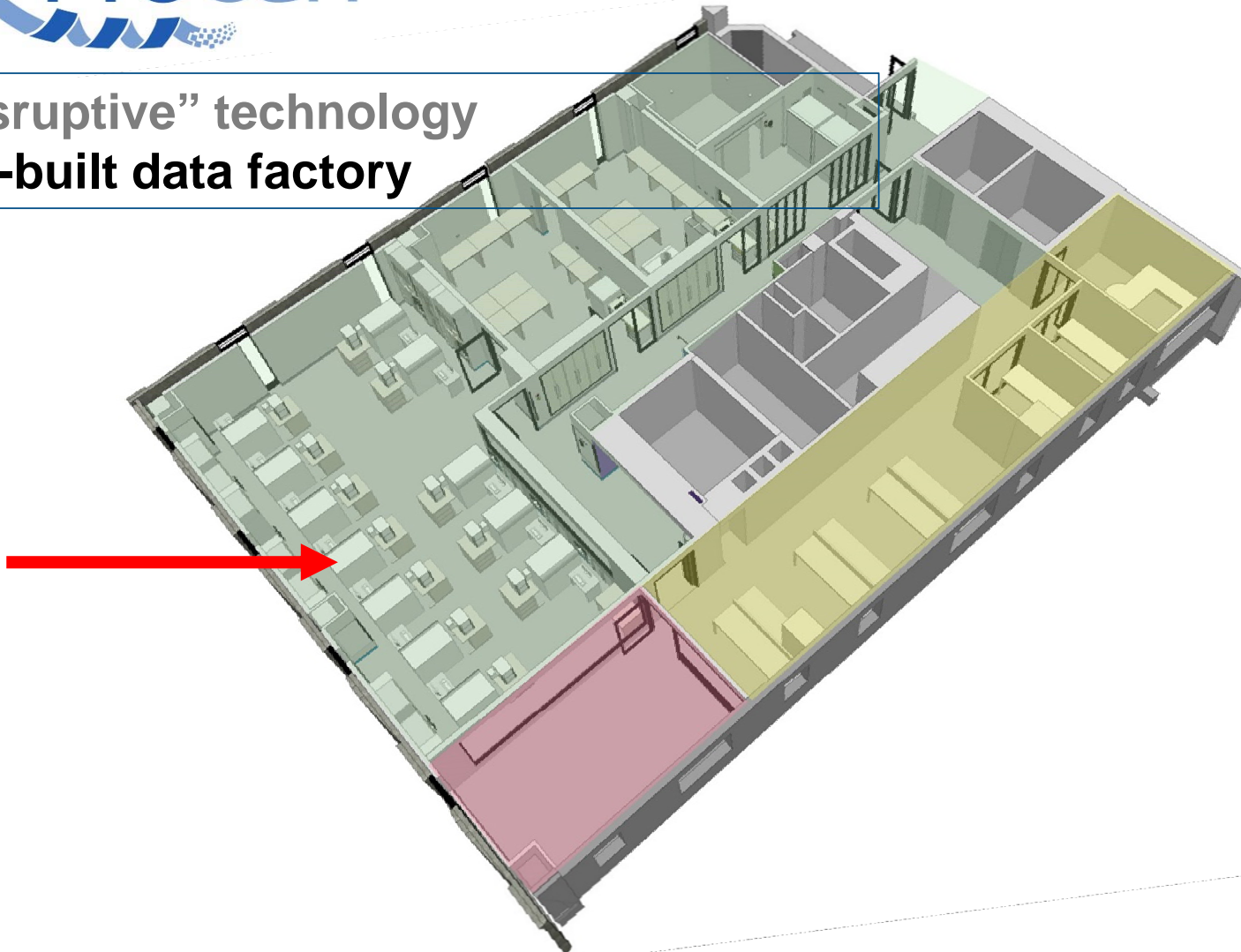


ProCan



ProCan's technology

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ProCan's technology

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“Industrial” scale



One of only two “industrialised” proteomics centres globally
and the only one focused on cancers



ProCan's timeline



-10 years: PCT
-5 years: SWATH-MS

PCT-SWATH MS

2015: Proof of principle (kidney cancer)

Dec 2015: \$10 million ACRF Award to ProCan

Sept 2016: ProCan launch

Feb 2017: First project

5-7 years: 70,000 cancers analysed



Outcomes

Year 2-3: replace most or all existing cancer diagnostics

Year 5: computation-based diagnosis and individualised treatment-decision report





Outcomes

Name:	Jane Citizen
Med Rec No.:	12345678
Sample:	1 mg lower medial quadrant L. breast
Procedure date:	26 August 2022
Report date:	28 August 2022
Classification:	Adenocarcinoma breast Luminal-B “Metastatic Risk-3”
Proteins:	Estrogen Receptor – positive (xxx Units) Progesterone Receptor – positive HER-2 – negative BRCA1 – low “Protein YY – high”
Responds to:	Antiestrogen – 95% PARP inhibitor – 78% “New drug XX” – 88%

DNA data also?
Other ‘omics?



Outcomes

- **Replace most or all existing cancer diagnostics**
- **Faster**
- **More objective – same quality for patient in rural Australia as in major city hospital**
- **Cheaper?**
- **Enhanced ability to predict best treatment for individual patient**
- **Discovery of new cancer treatment targets?**



ProCan Collaborations

Every aspect of the ProCan project is designed to be collaborative on a national and international scale

The 70,000 tumours will be supplied by ~100 different collaborating research groups

Data will be made available to other researchers and clinicians globally



ProCan Collaborations

CANCER MOONSHOT



ProCan collaboration with Cancer Moonshot announced by Vice-President Joe Biden on 17 July 2016



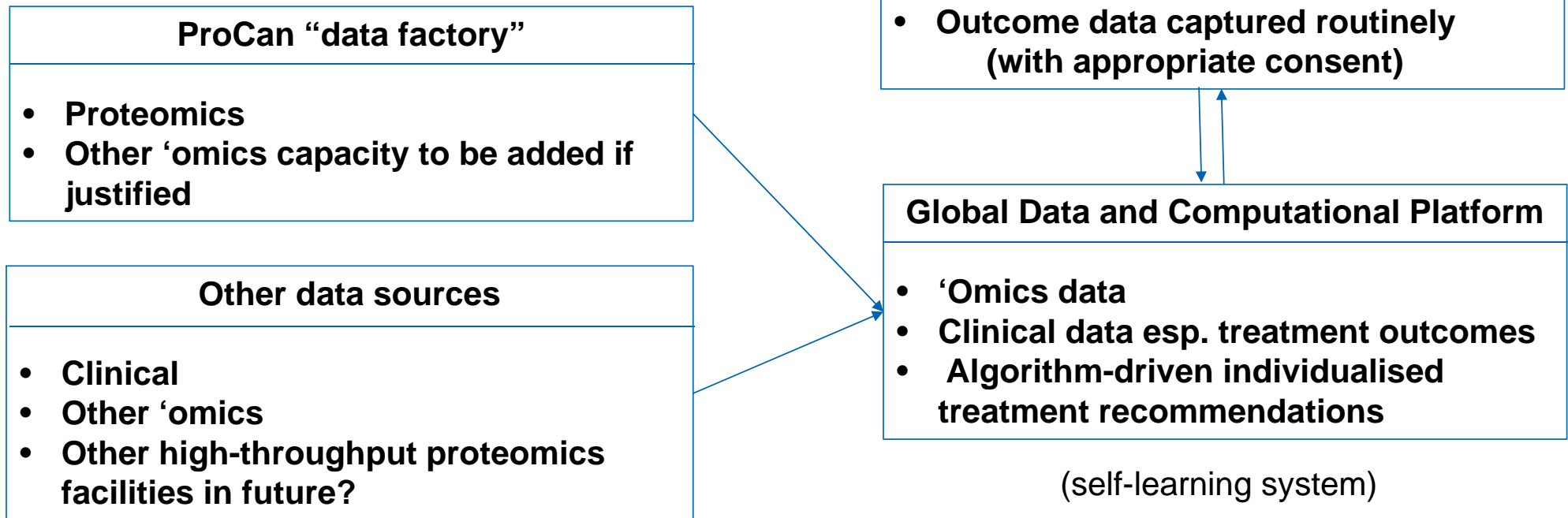
ProCan Collaborations

Ideal collaborations:

- **Clinical expertise!**
- **Retrospective collection of tumours with treatment outcomes already known (or prospective collection where outcomes will be known within a few years)**
- **Cohort has been collected for the purpose of addressing an important clinical question (e.g., as part of a clinical trial)**
- **Other 'omic data already available (e.g. whole genome sequencing)**
- **Tumours contribute to a balanced representation of all cancer types within ProCan's 70,000 tumour capacity**



Data Platform





Skills of core facility team include:

- proteomics
- anatomical pathology
- laboratory management
- software engineering
- bioinformatics
- health economics

Team leaders

Proteomics (Scientific Director): Tiannan Guo

Anatomical Pathology: Rosemary Balleine

Software Engineering: Brett Tully

Bioinformatics: to be appointed soon

ProCan Personnel

Many opportunities for involvement of PhD students and clinical trainees, especially :

- medical oncology
- radiation oncology
- surgical oncology
- anatomical pathology
- biochemical pathology
- clinical bioinformatics





Funding model

It is our intention to source all of the funds needed to provide the proteomics data to our collaborators “in exchange” for everything that they bring to the collaboration (clinical expertise, tumour sets and associated data).



We will also be very happy to submit joint grant applications to help obtain operating expenses for proteomics.

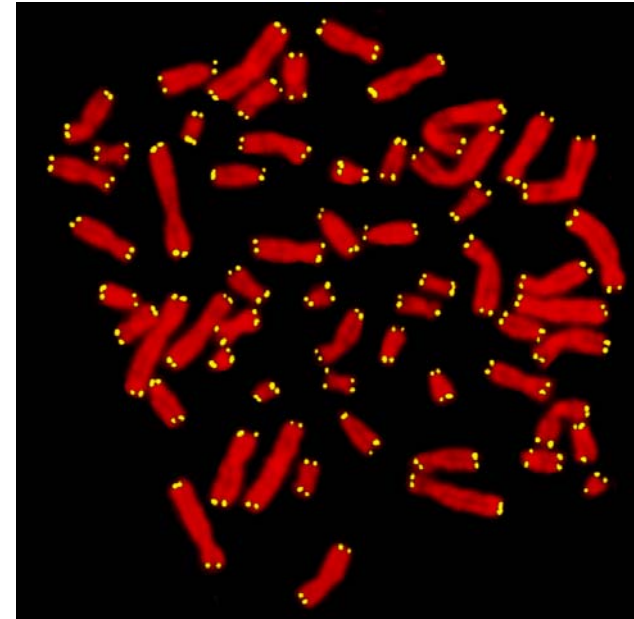


CMRI has substantial expertise in telomere research and DNA repair.

Telomere length, telomere length maintenance mechanisms, and DNA repair processes are very likely to contribute to outcomes of cytotoxic chemotherapy and radiation treatment.

All of these parameters will be explicitly measured as part of the ProCan project.

Finally





Outcomes

Name:	Jamie Smith
Medicare No.:	12345678
Sample:	Brain tumour
Date of procedure:	16 Sept 2021
Date of report:	18 Sept 2021
Tissue classification:	Glioblastoma De novo Molecular category 4
Response markers:	MGMT – low (xxx Units) EGFRvIII – high VEGF - high PDGFR – high PML - low Protein XX – high
Likely response to:	1. Temozolomide 2. Tyrosine kinase inhibitor 3. Cancer-killing virus treatment 4. New treatment targeting protein XX



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