



# **“Lo studio delle cellule tumorali circolanti: esperienze e controversie“**

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- ✓ **the concept behind CTC**
- ✓ **experiences and perspectives:**
  - breast cancer**
  - prostate cancer**
  - head and neck cancer**
- ✓ **controversies**



✓ **the concept behind CTC**

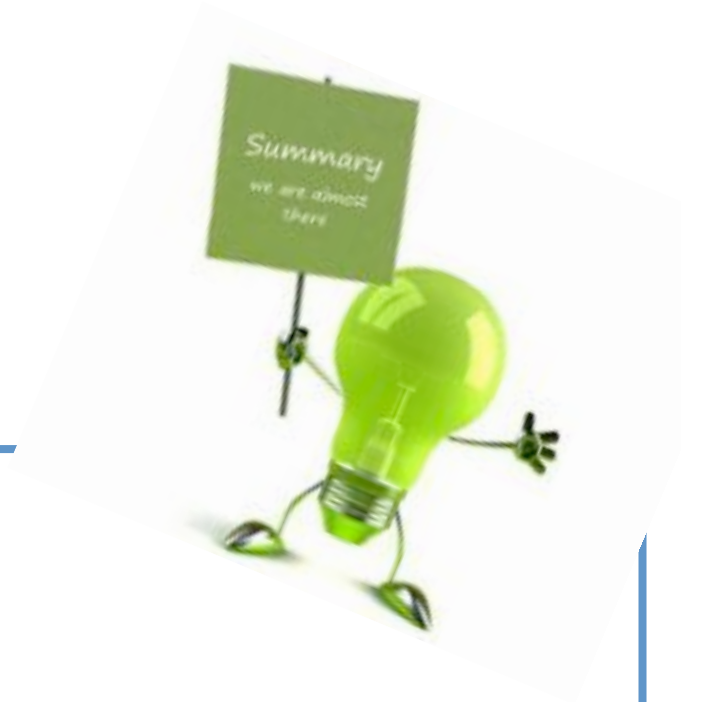
✓ experiences and perspectives:

breast cancer

prostate cancer

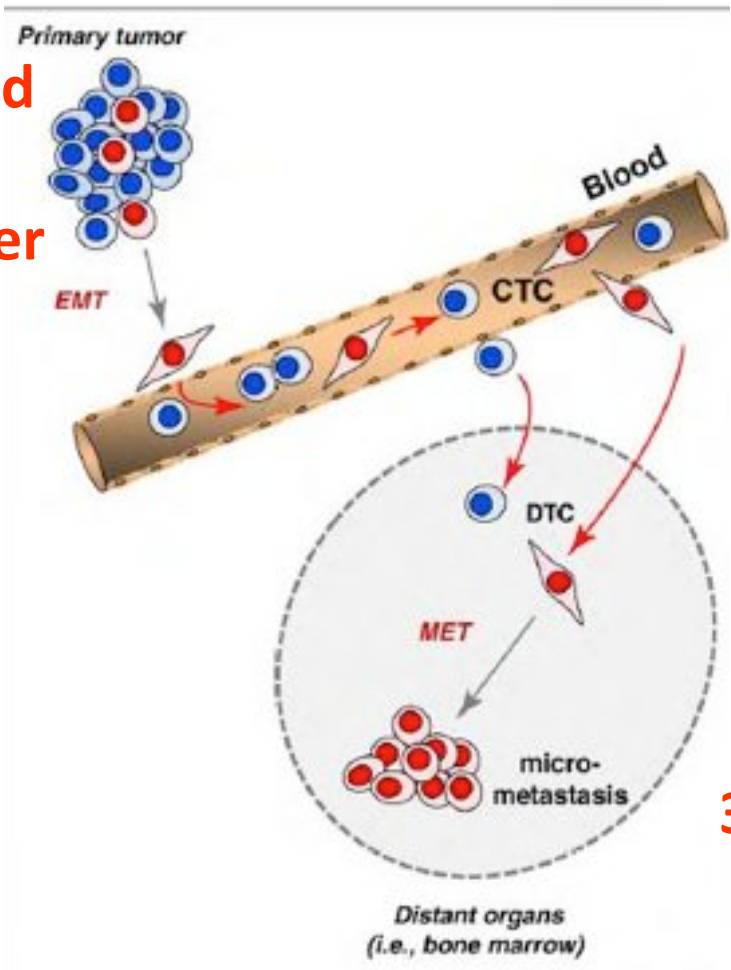
head and neck cancer

✓ controversies



# Disseminated Tumor Cells (DTCs) and Circulating Tumor Cells (CTC)

**1: Proliferating and non-proliferating cancer cells (Cancer Stem Cells)**



**2: Circulating TCs (CTC)**

**3: Disseminated TCs (DTC)**

**Four “broad areas”:**

- 1. stratification of patients with early disease**
- 2. clinical subdivision of patients with advanced cancer into different prognostic groups**
- 3. as an intermediate endpoint (‘surrogate’) of survival for therapeutic efficacy studies**
- 4. molecular sub-classification of advanced cancer patients**

- ✓ **the CTC: the concept behind CTC**
- ✓ **experiences and perspectives:**
  - breast cancer**
  - prostate cancer
  - head and neck cancer
- ✓ controversies



*breast cancer*



- ✓ DTC in the bone marrow (BM) and CTC in blood are considered a valuable surrogate marker of Minimal Residual Disease (MRD)
- ✓ DTC presence in the BM at the time of diagnosis independently predicts poor clinical outcome
- ✓ Is it possible to enhance the prognostic value of CTC in early and advanced breast cancer in order to avoid BM biopsy?

## Adjuvant setting Early breast cancer

- ✓ Reports on the prevalence of CTC detection and their prognostic impact are incoherent

Author	Year	N	Method	Positivity rate (%)	Follow-up (months)	Prognostic relevance
Franken <i>et al</i> [26]	2012	404	CellSearch	19 <sup>4</sup>	48	DFS <sup>5</sup> , BCSS <sup>6</sup>
Molloy <i>et al</i> [27]	2011	733	RT-PCR	8	91	DFS, BCSS
Rack <i>et al</i> [28]	2010	2,026	CellSearch	22 <sup>1</sup>	35	DFS, OS
Rack <i>et al</i> [29]	2010	1,489	CellSearch	9 <sup>4</sup>	32	DFS <sup>2</sup> , OS <sup>1</sup>
Bidard <i>et al</i> [30]	2010	115	CellSearch	23	36	DFS, OS
Daskalaki <i>et al</i> [31]	2009	165	RT-PCR	55 <sup>1</sup> , 52 <sup>2</sup>	59	OS <sup>1</sup>
Pierga <i>et al</i> [32]	2008	118	CellSearch	23 <sup>1</sup> , 17 <sup>2</sup>	18	DFS <sup>3</sup>
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Nieto <i>et al</i> [36]	2004	242	ICC	7	84	DFS, OS
Zach <i>et al</i> [37]	2002	218	RT-PCR	2	>12	DFS
Stathopoulou <i>et al</i> [38]	2002	148	RT-PCR	30	28	DFS, OS

<sup>1</sup> Before chemotherapy.

<sup>2</sup> After chemotherapy.

<sup>3</sup> Combined positivity before and/or after neoadjuvant chemotherapy.

<sup>4</sup> At least one CTC.

<sup>5</sup> Multivariate analysis.

<sup>6</sup> Univariate analysis.

ICC: Immunocytochemistry.

**Range 9-23% Cell search**  
**8-55% RT-PCR**



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CTC + →  
DFS HR 1.88  
OS HR 1.91

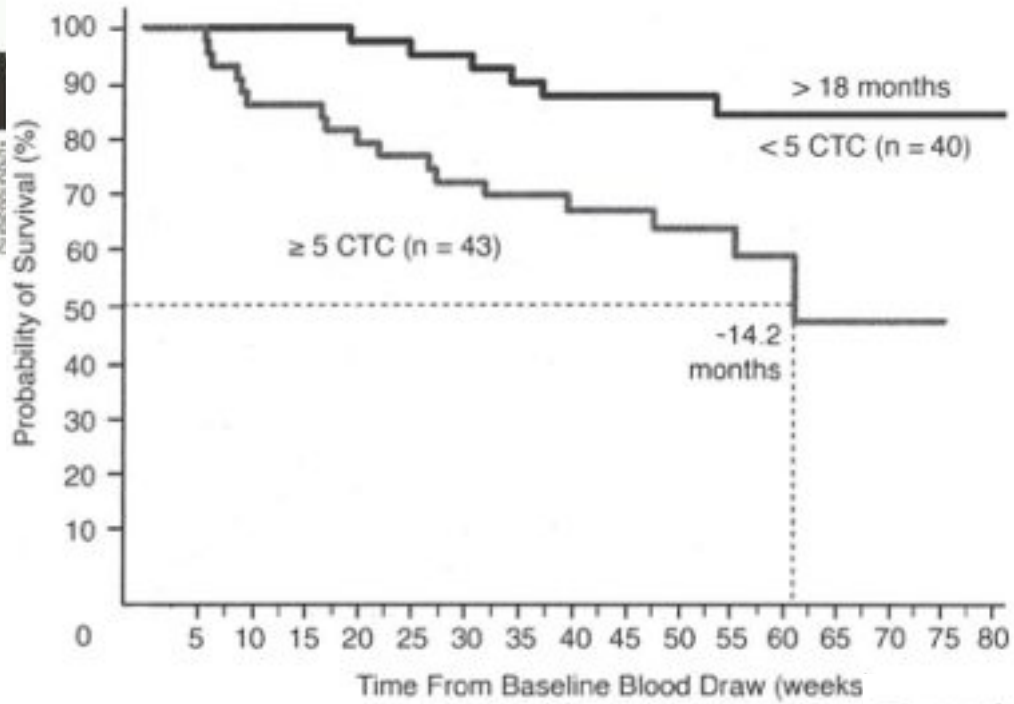
## **Neo-Adjuvant setting breast cancer**

- ✓ **Patients can have a relapse despite pathological complete remission**
- ✓ **Most of the studies indicate that CTC/DTC detection after neo-adjuvant systemic treatment is independent from the primary tumor response and not associated to any clinico-pathological characteristics of breast cancer**
- ✓ **...DTC detection after neo-adjuvant treatment is prognostic of survival, the CTC status has no impact on prognosis...**

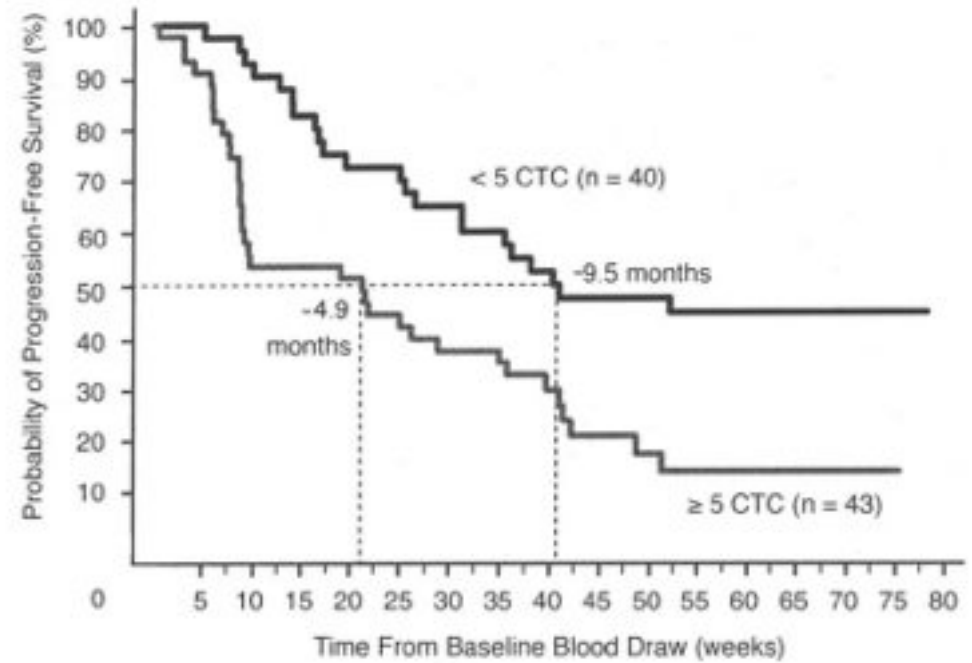


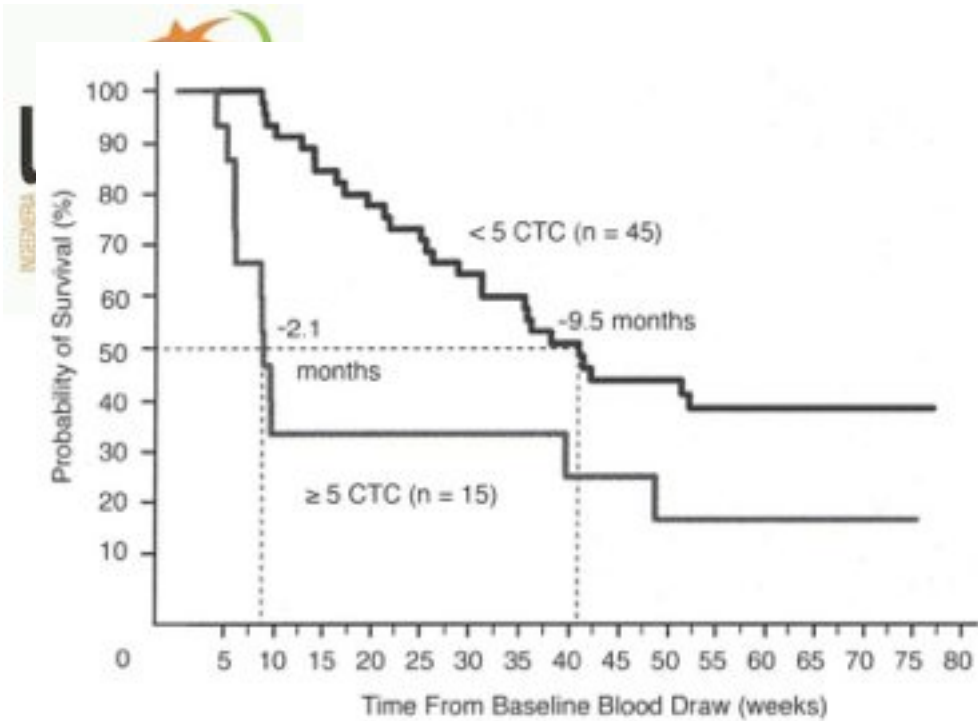
## **Advanced breast cancer**

- ✓ **40-80% of metastatic breast cancer present with CTC in PB**
- ✓ **Cut-off  $\geq 5$  CTC**
- ✓ **Prognostic significance of CTC's has been demonstrated**
  
- ✓ **CTC dynamics during chemotherapy may serve as a new therapy monitoring tool**

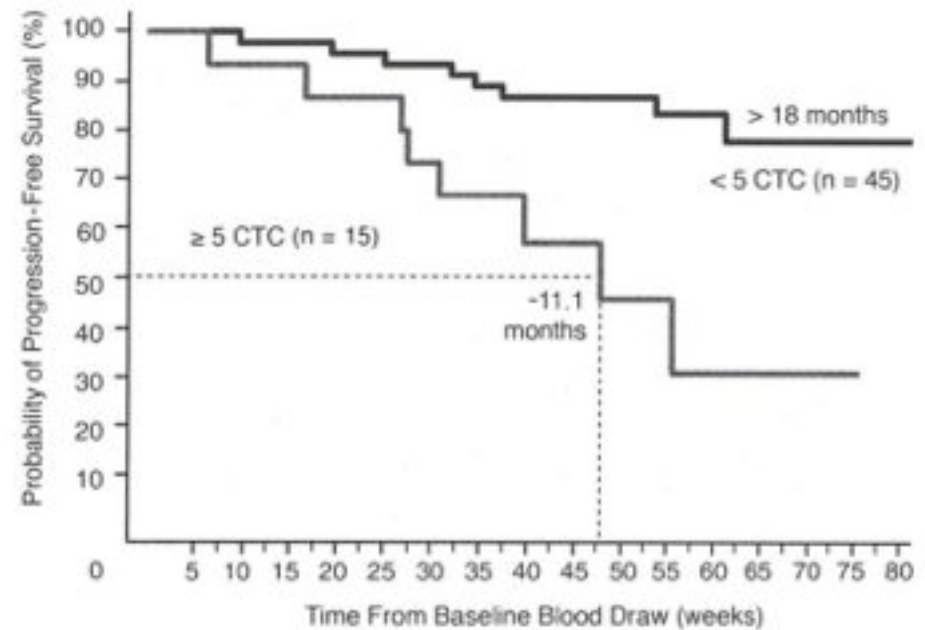


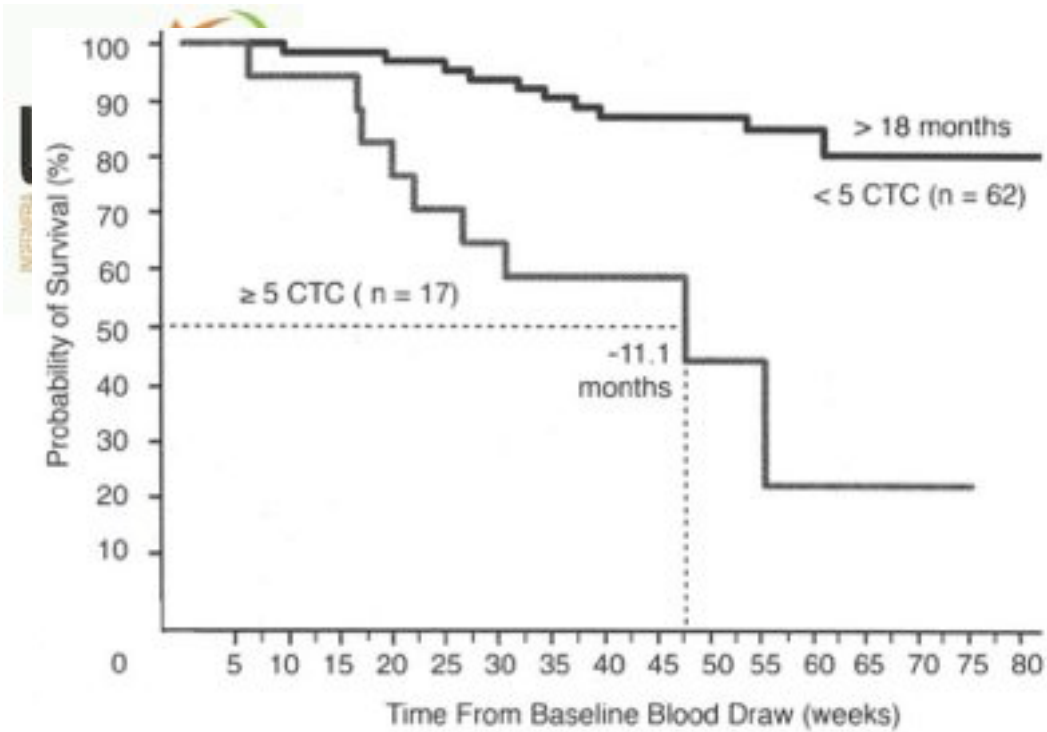
**baseline**



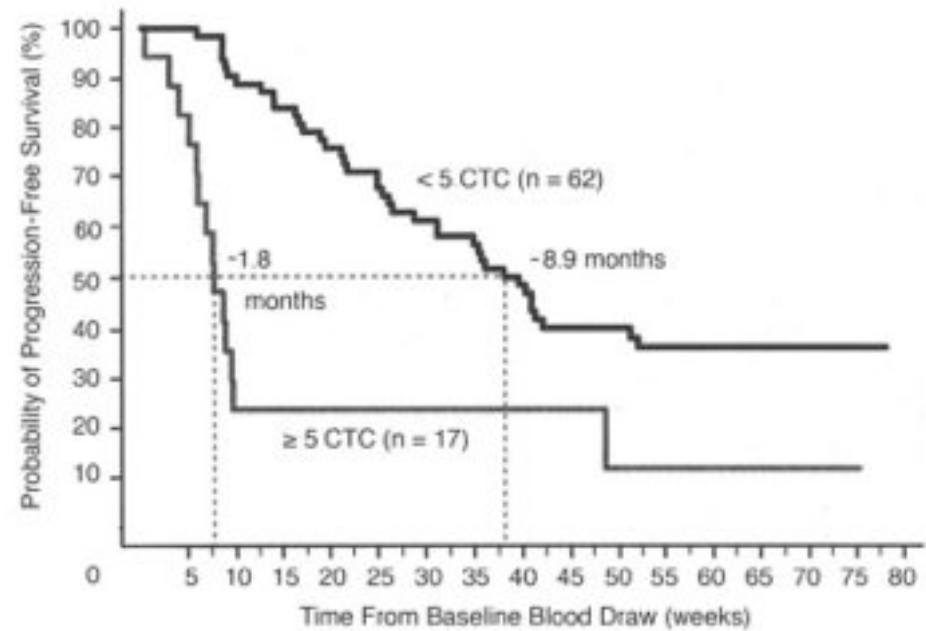


1° follow-up

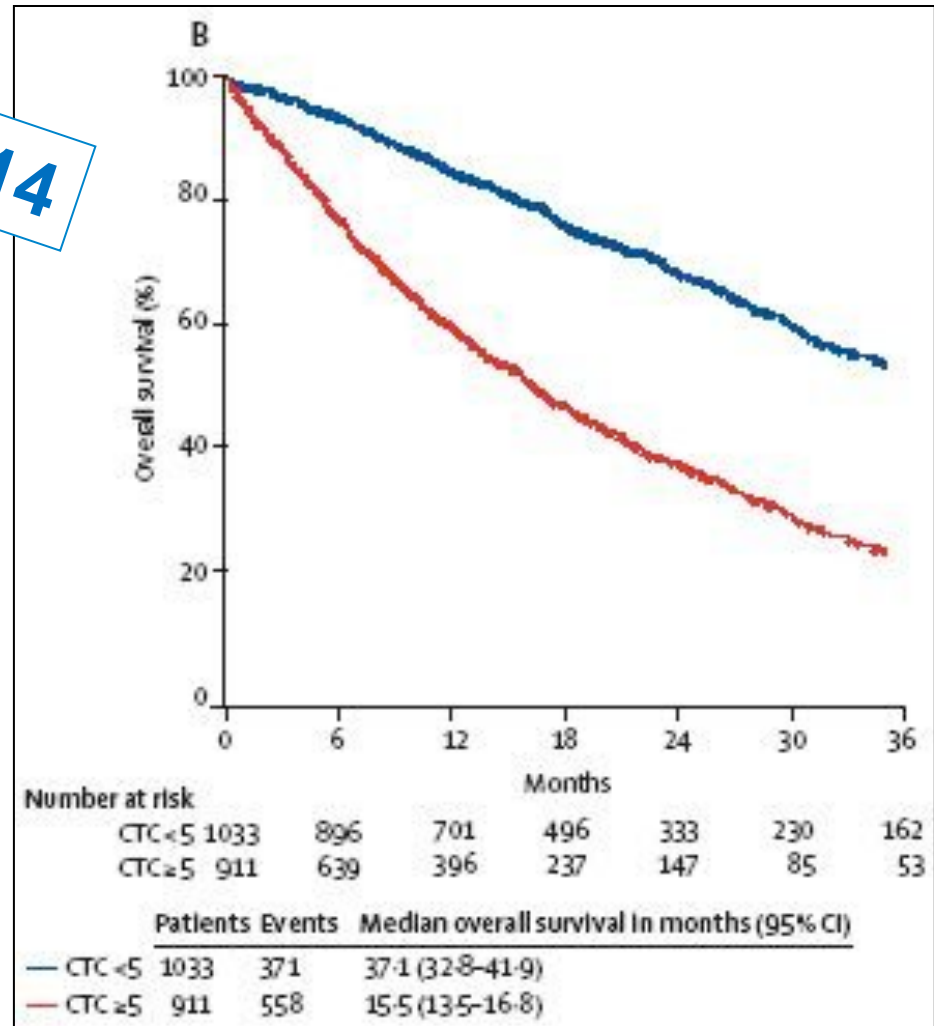
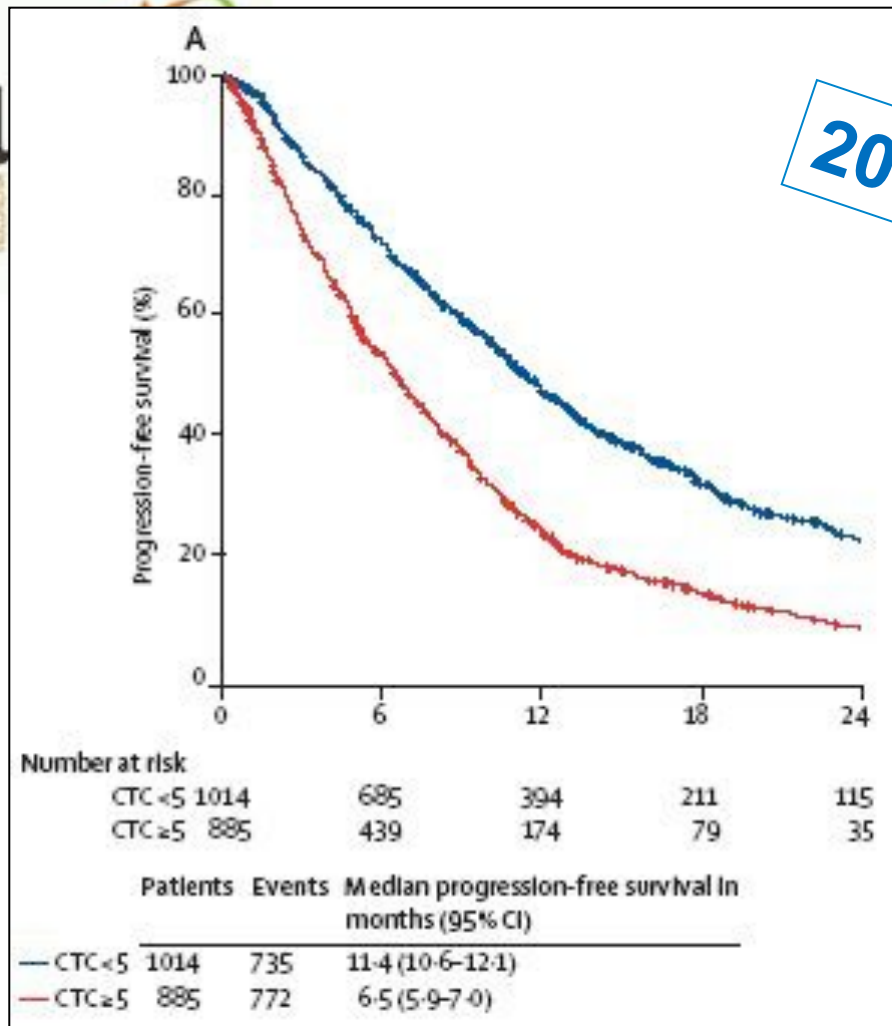




restaging







**CTC count also improves prognosis definition of metastatic breast cancer when added to existing clinico-pathological predictive models, whereas serum tumor markers do not (CEA, Ca15.3)**



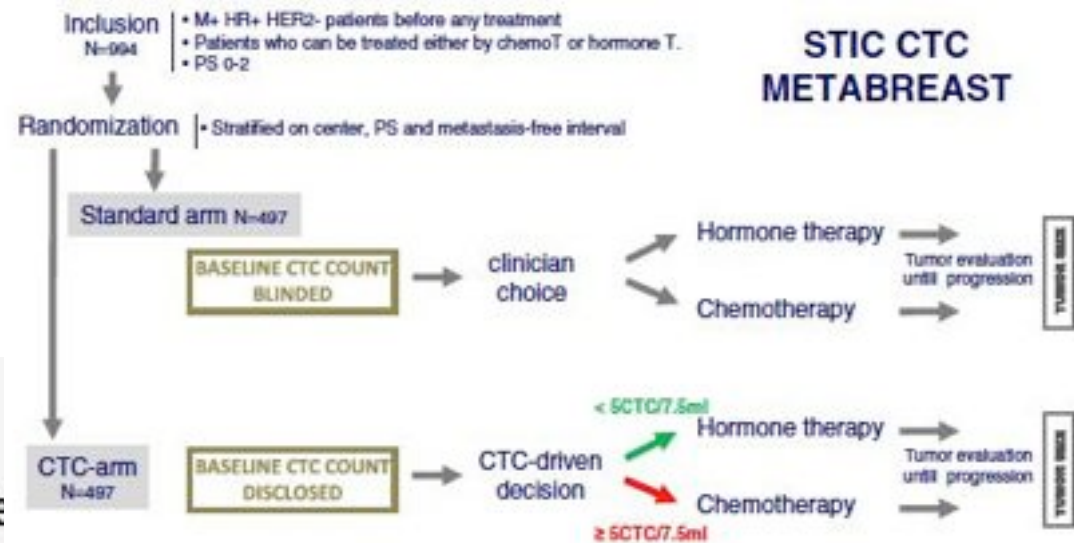
## Future clinical perspective: breast cancer

- ▼ Clinical application of circulating tumor cells in breast cancer: overview of the current interventional trials
  - Abstract
  - Introduction
  - STIC CTC METABREAST (France)
  - SWOG 0500 (USA)
  - CirCe01 (France)
  - Treat CTC (Europe)
  - DETECT III (Germany)



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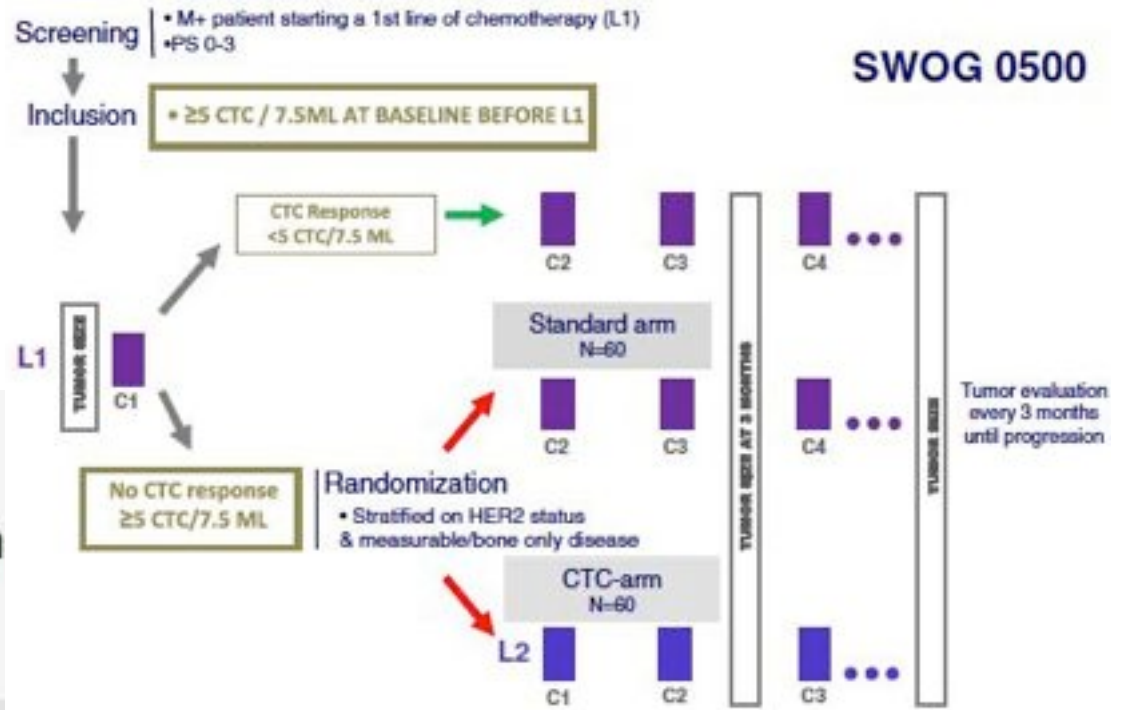
- Primary medical endpoint: PFS (non-inferiority)
- Co-primary economical endpoint: cost/benefit ratio
- 2nd endpoints: OS, toxicities, GoL, subgroup analyses
- The study will also adress what is the optimal strategy (centralized vs local CTC lab.) from the economical viewpoint



M1 ER+ pz; CTC-guided hormone therapy vs chemotherapy decision in M1 patients

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- To avoid early treatment discontinuation in the standard arm, patients and clinicians are blinded to the second CTC test
- Randomization stratified on HER2 status & measurable/bone only disease
- Primary endpoint: OS (superiority; hypotheses HR=0.59, P=81%)
- 2nd endpoints: PFS, toxicities, ...
- After clinical progression, pts may continue to subsequent lines of therapy as clinically appropriate.

assess the CTC count changes during treatment in metastatic patients



Clinical applicati  
circulating tumo  
breast cancer: ov  
current intervent

Abstract

Introduction

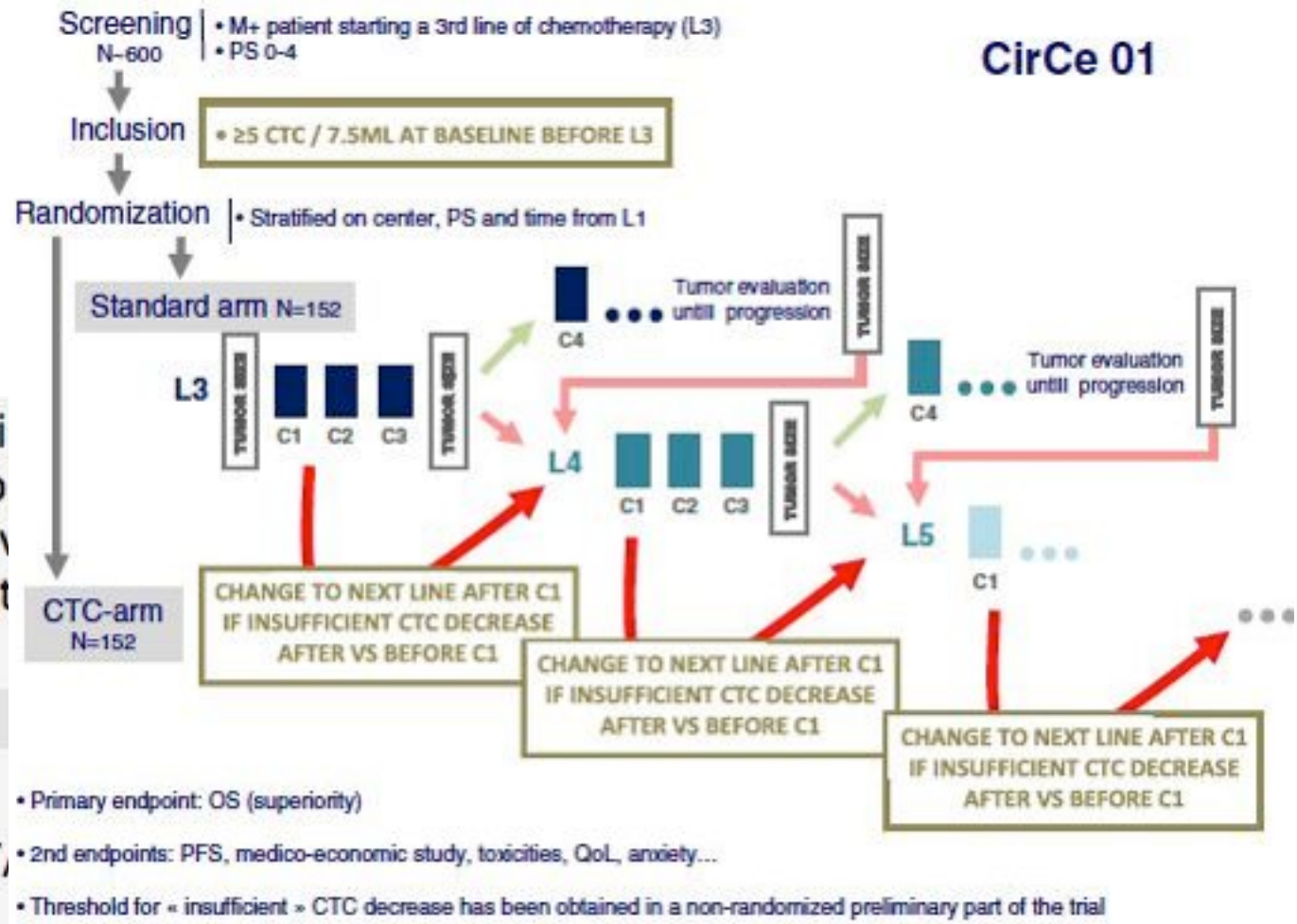
STIC CTC MET  
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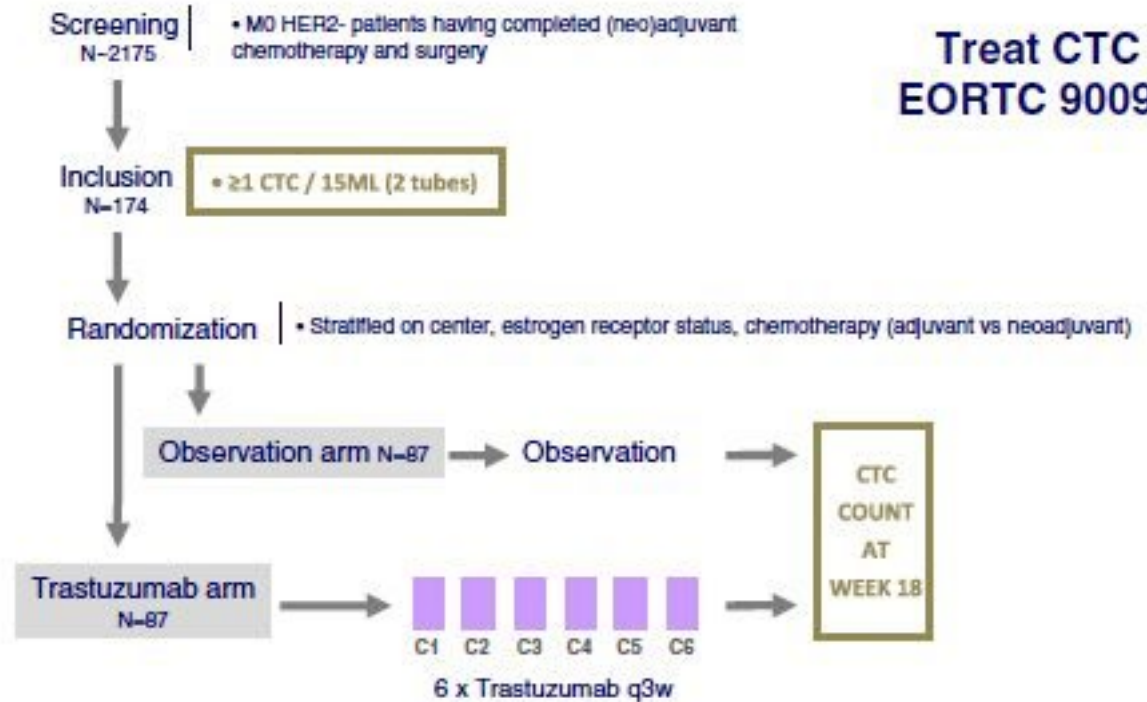


assess the CTC count  
changes during treatment  
in metastatic patients





# Treat CTC EORTC 90091

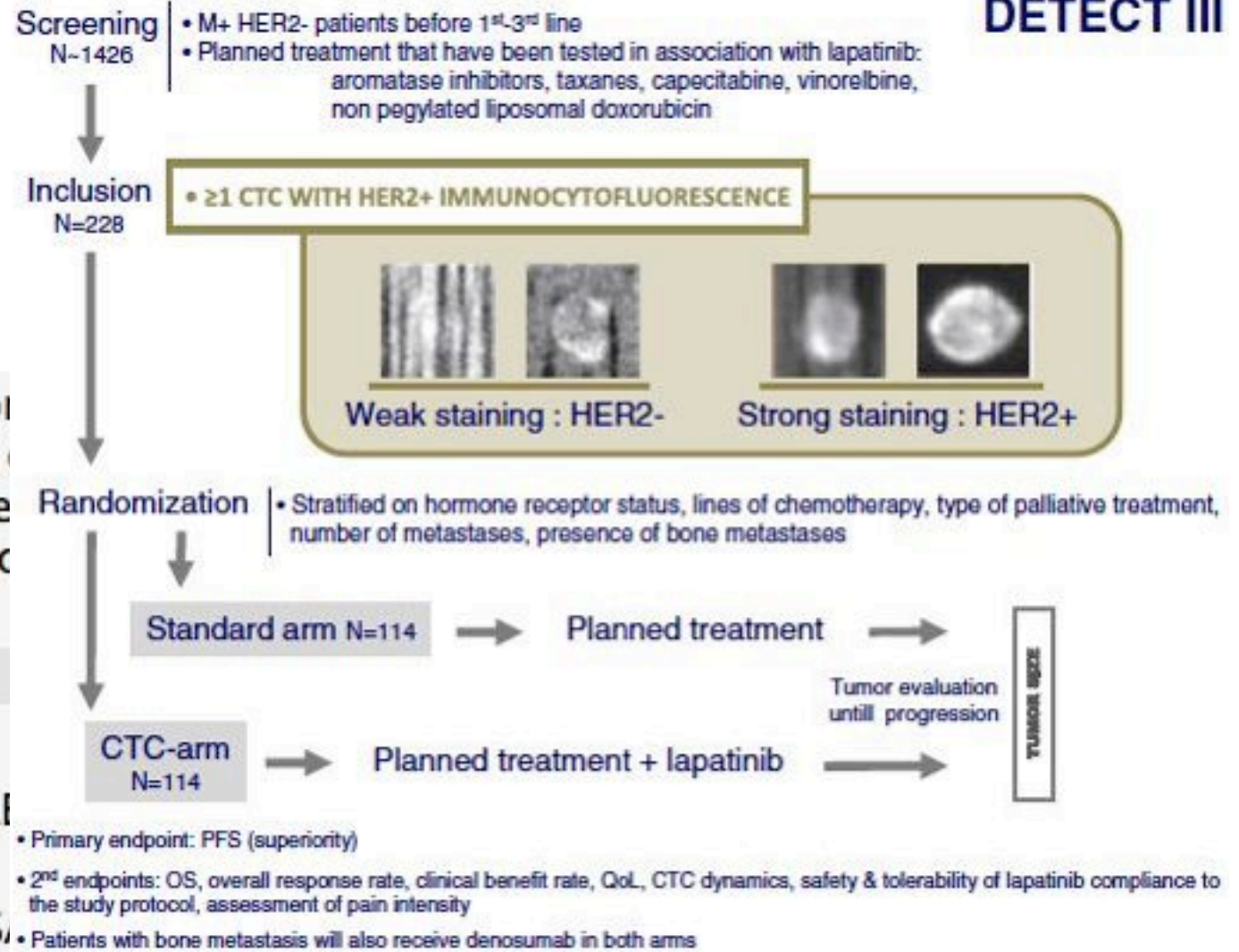


- Primary endpoint: CTC detection at week 18
- Secondary endpoint: Recurrence-free survival
- HER2 overexpression on CTCs will also be studied in all patients, but it is not required to enter the study

- ▼ Clinical application of circulating tumor cells in breast cancer: overview current interventional trials
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cM0(i+) patients, assess the use of anti-HER2 treatments in HER2 negative breast cancer patients selected on the basis of CTC detection/characterization



▼ Clinical application circulating tumor breast cancer: over current interventional

- Abstract
- Introduction
- STIC CTC METASTASIS (France)
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## Future clinical perspective: breast cancer

▼ Clinical application of circulating tumor cells in breast cancer: overview of the current interventional trials

Abstract

Introduction

STIC CTC METABREAST (France)

SWOG 0500 (USA)

CirCe01 (France)

Treat CTC (Europe)

DETECT III (Germany)

*Waiting for the results*





## Future biological perspective: breast cancer

### ✓ Identify CTC subpopulations

- *Stem like CTC:*

stem cells signature (CD44<sup>+</sup>/CD24<sup>-/low</sup>) → poor prognosis

Problem: many of these stem like CTC do not have EpCAM expression but show evidence of EMT and would be missed by most epithelial platforms

- *Mesenchymal CTC:*

relevancy of EMT subpopulation to cancer progression, invasion and metastases

mRNA in situ hybridization to detect the presence of transcripts associated with either an epithelial or mesenchymal state → this status increase with resistance to target therapy

- Relationship between *cluster formation* and stemness, EMT, tumor progression

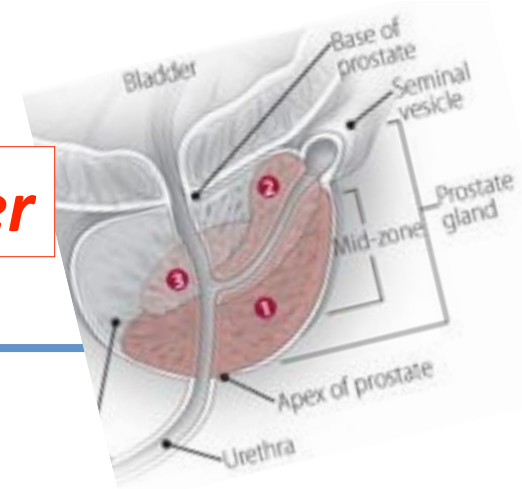
- ✓ **CTC culture** → .....determination of sensitivity to CT;  
xenotransplantation

- ✓ **the CTC: the concept behind CTC**
- ✓ **experiences and perspectives:**
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- ✓ controversies





## *prostate cancer*



✓ **PSA** is routinely used as serum marker

but

✓ low positive predictive value in localized stage disease

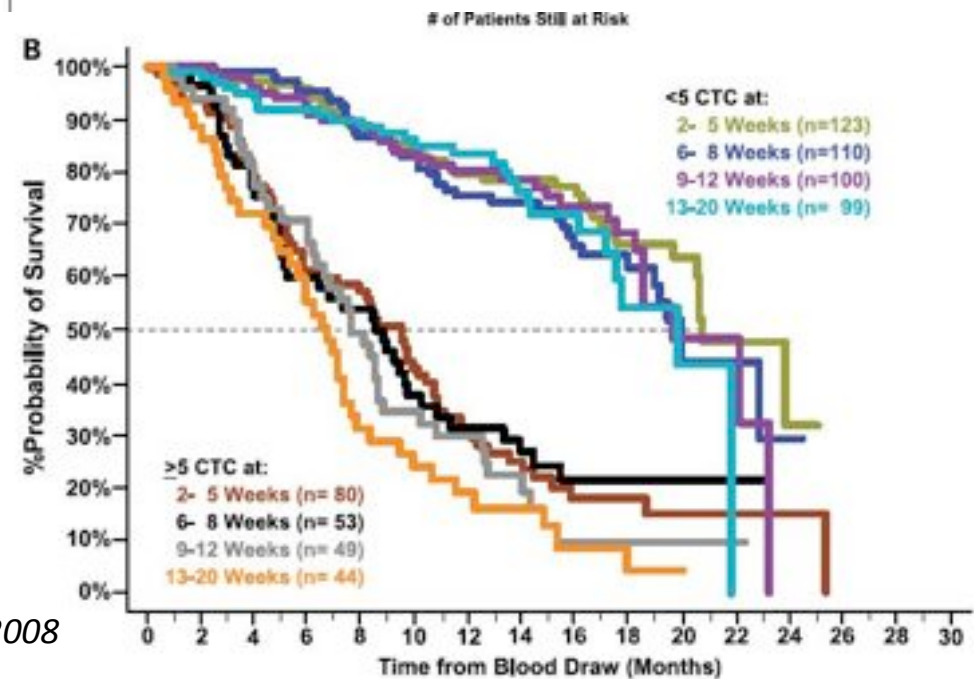
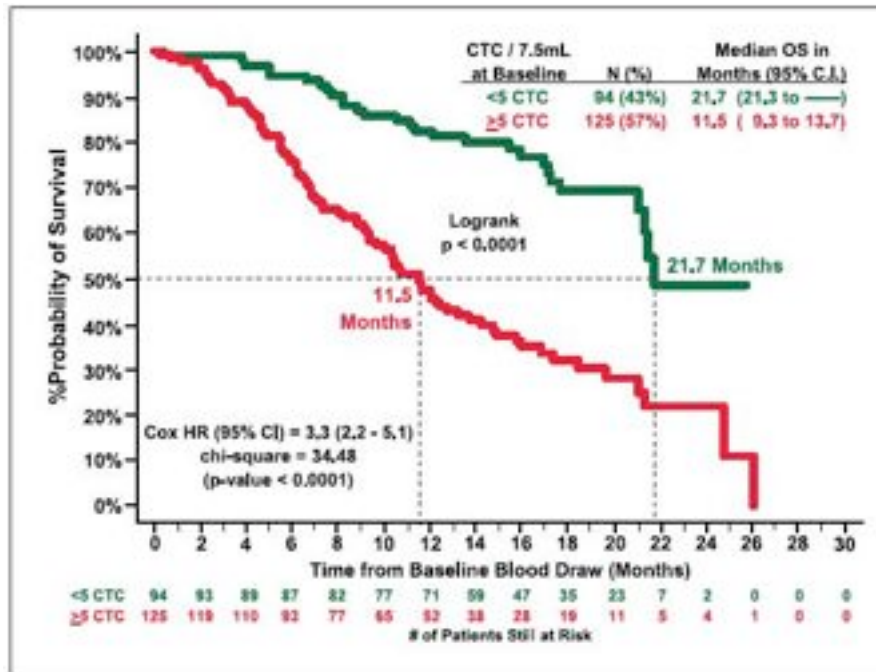
✓ it is unable to differentiate stage

✓ It is incoherent with imaging results in metastatic disease during treatment monitoring

✓ is weakly related with survival in castration-resistant PC with bone metastases, so it is not adequate to guide treatment in the first 12 weeks

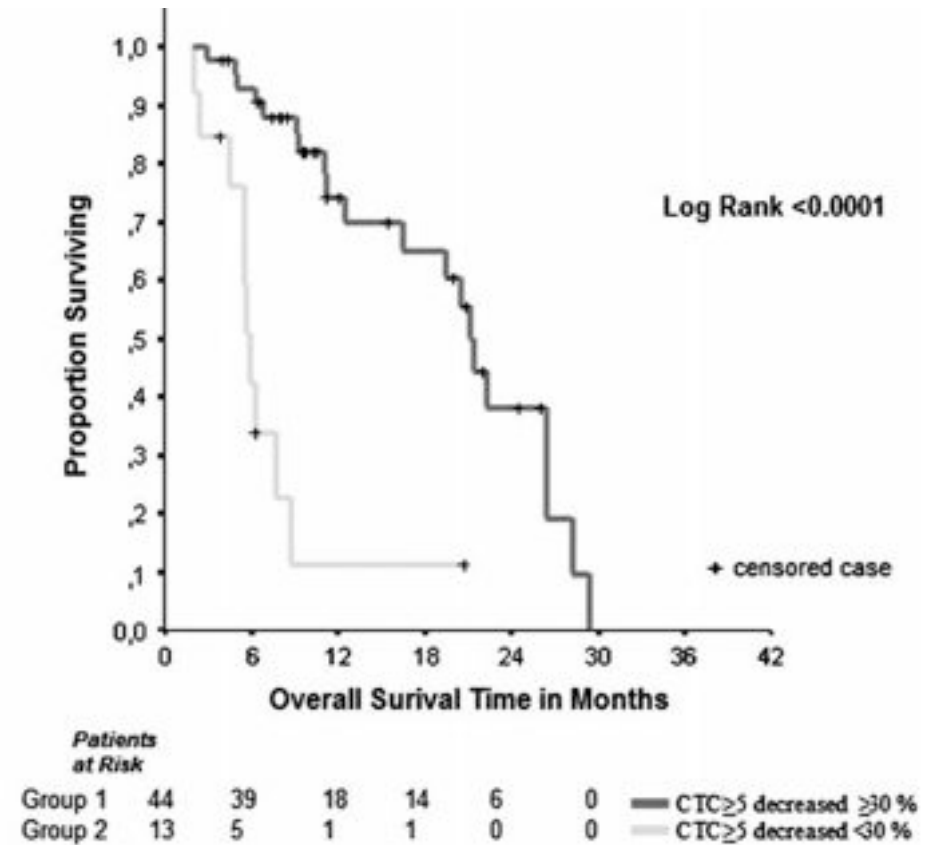
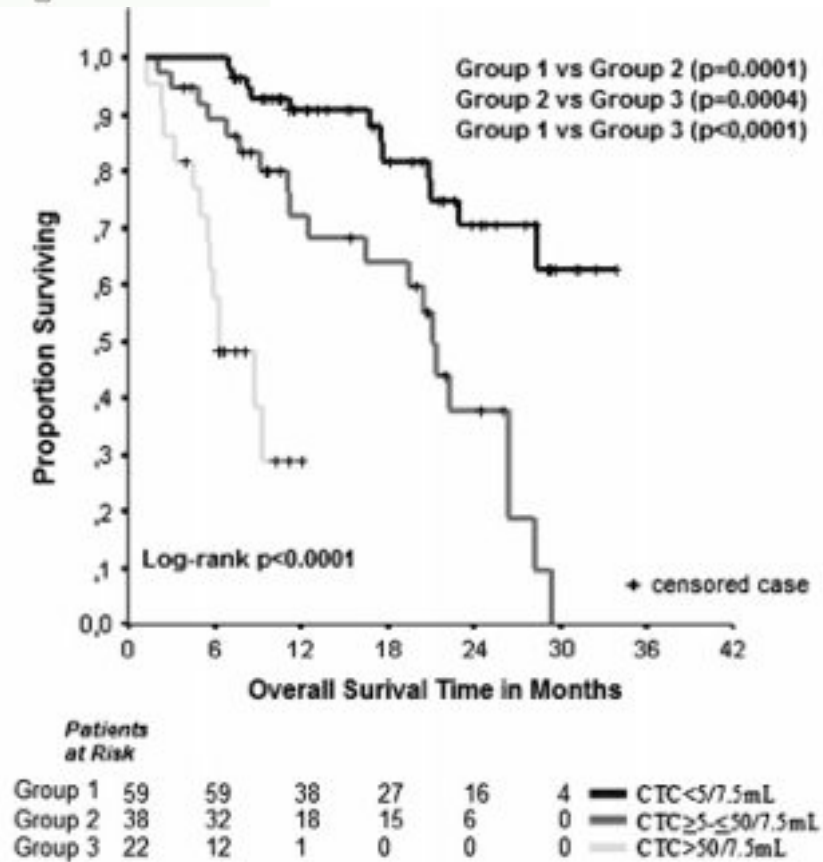
## Metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer

✓ CTC can be used as a surrogate of survival ?



## Metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer

✓ CTC can be used as a surrogate of survival ?





# CTC's as prognostic/predictive factor

# Prostate M -

Prostate biopsy neg  
PSA 2.5-10 ng/ml

EpCam  
linked  
method

Localized prostat cancer → radical prostatectomy			
CTC	Caso	Controllo	p
Pos	20/97 (21%)	5/25 (20%)	0.946
Neg	77/97 (79%)		
Pos→Pos	3/20 (16%)		0.51
Neg→Pos	8/77 (10%)		
Pos→ Neg	18/20		

✓ No correlation with factors related to disease (GS, T stage )



# CTC's as prognostic/predictive factor

# Prostate M -

EpCam linked method

Localized prostat cancer → radical prostatectomy

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Fizazi K, Morat L, Chauveinc L, Prapotnich D, De Crevoisier RD and Escudier B: High detection rate of circulating tumor cells in blood of patients with prostate cancer using telomerase activity. Ann Oncol 2007; 18: 518.

55/70 (79%)

from 20 to 100 CTCs/ml

✓ No correlation

Nagrath S, Sequist LV, Maheswaran S, Bell DW, Irimia D, Ulkus L et al: Isolation of rare circulating tumour cells in cancer patients by microchip technology. Nature 2007; 450: 1235.

## CTC in different stages of prostate cancer

✓ 20 Locally advanced prostate cancer (no RT o OT)

✓ 40 castration resistant metastatic (PSA raising or M1 during OT) → docetaxel

✓ 15 taxane refractory



✓ before radical prostatectomy



✓ before the first cycle of docetaxel



✓ at diagnosis of progression

## CTC in different stages of prostate cancer

### ✓ 20 Locally advanced prostate cancer

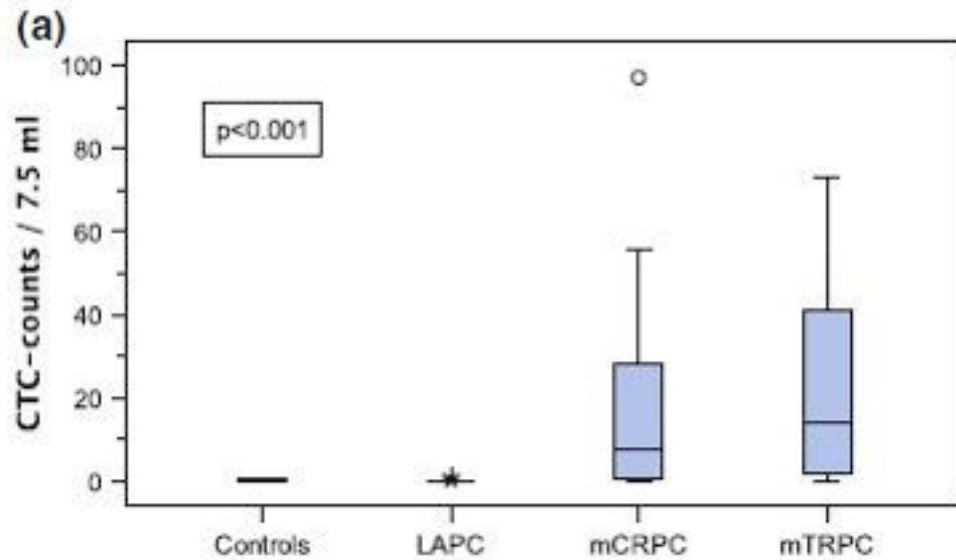
Median risk of tumor recurrence of 90 % (range 45–95 %) within 5 years according to the Kattan nomogram.

Despite an elevated preoperative median PSA level of **21 ng/ml** and a tumor stage of  **$\geq$ cT3a in 95 % of LAPC cases, only one subject (5 %) presented a characteristic CTC**. Hence, LAPC patients displayed no difference in CTC counts compared to controls ( $p = 0.66$ ).



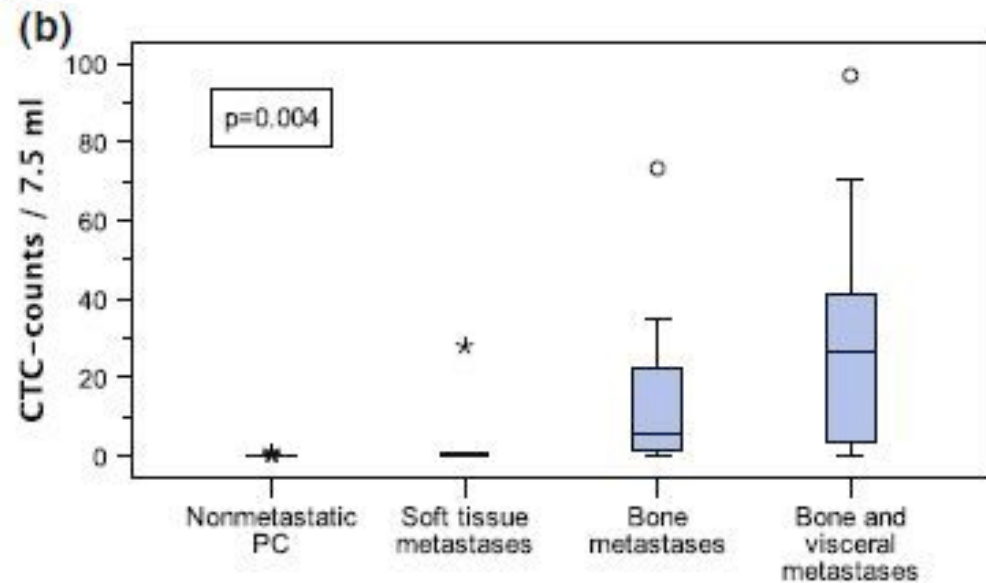


## CTC in different stages of prostate cancer



Metastatic : CR or TR

CTC counts showed no correlation with bone tumor burden, but a significant association with PSA-DT ( $p=0.01$ )





## **CTC in different stages of prostate cancer**

**Metastatic : CR or TR**

- ✓ **CTC counts showed no correlation with bone tumor burden**
  - ✓ **significant association with PSA-DT ( $p=0.01$ ) (first report)**
- confirmed the association with**
- ✓ **LDH ( $p<0.001$ )**
  - ✓ **ALP ( $p<0.001$ )**
  - ✓ **low Hb ( $p=0.004$ )**



## **CTC in different stages of prostate cancer**

### **What about biochemical recurrence?**

#### **RUOLO DELLE CELLULE TUMORALI CIRCOLANTI NEL CARCINOMA PROSTATICO IN PROGRESSIONE SERIOLOGICA**

##### **STUDIO OSSERVAZIONALE PROSPETTICO**

*U.O. Oncologia Medica, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Università degli Studi di Brescia.*

*U.O. Radioterapia, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Università degli Studi di Brescia*

*U.O. Urologia, Spedali Civili di Brescia, Università degli Studi di Brescia*

*Laboratorio manipolazione e Criopreservazione Cellule Staminali, Servizio di  
Immunematologia e Medicina Trasfusionale, Spedali Civili di Brescia*

## *CTC in different stages of prostate cancer*

### What about biochemical recurrence?

#### **Obiettivo primario :**

Obiettivo primario è valutare, nei pazienti con carcinoma prostatico in progressione biochimica, il ruolo prognostico e predittivo delle cellule tumorali circolanti, cioè l'impatto della presenza e del numero di CTC sulla sopravvivenza globale, sulla mortalità tumore specifica e sulla probabilità di sviluppare una malattia metastatica.

#### **Obiettivi secondari**

Obiettivi secondari sono la valutazione del ruolo dei cambiamenti delle CTC come segno di risposta alla terapia e il ruolo delle CTC durante terapia e in occasione della ripresa del PSA, come marcatore predittivo di malattia metastatica.

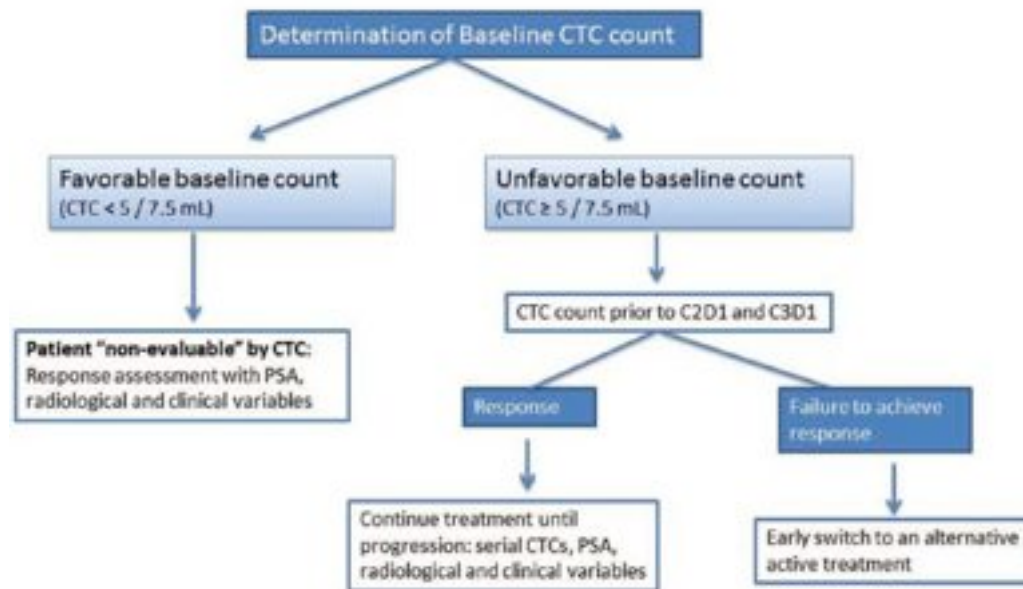
## 1. CHANGES IN CTC COUNTS AS **SURROGATE OF SURVIVAL** IN CRPC

- biomarker is evaluated in therapies that *provide survival benefit*
- the treatment has *an effect on the proposed biomarker*
- the biomarker has an effect on the clinical endpoint
- the *full effect of treatment on the endpoint is captured by the biomarker*
- these criteria must be met **in a number of large prospective trials**, and a meta analytic approach must prove surrogacy at the trial level as well as at individual level

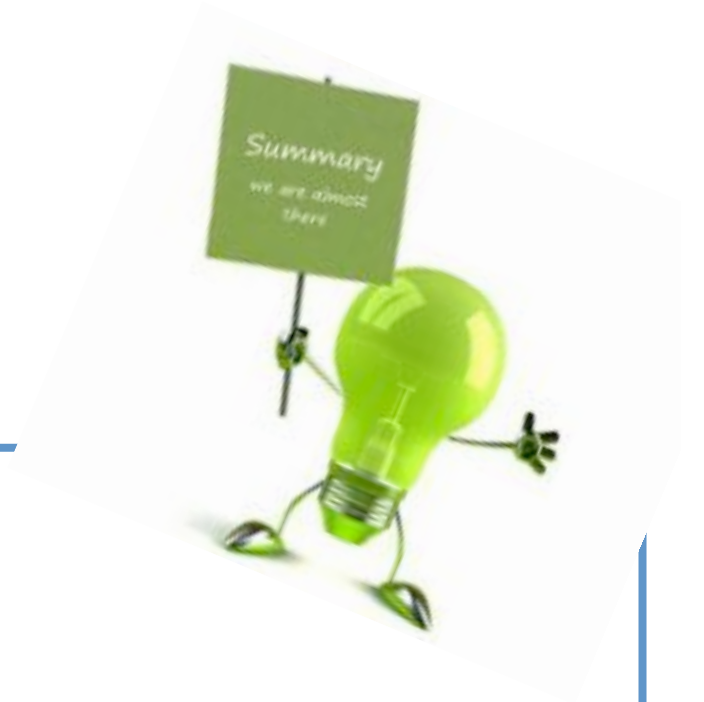
## **2. MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF CTC**

- **Qualitative assessment of CTC at genomic and proteomic levels could provide an insight into biologic processes of the disease** and could have applications in diagnostic, staging, biomarker discovery, and treatment individualization
- **CTC could permit longitudinal analyses by collecting sequential samples over time to assess the effect of treatments in tumor evolution.**
- molecular characterization of CTCs in parallel to **new drug development** should bring advances in the current lack of biomarker driven individualization of treatment (eg: erythroblast transformation-specific-related gene (*ERG*)-based translocations, *PTEN*, *PI3K/AKT*)

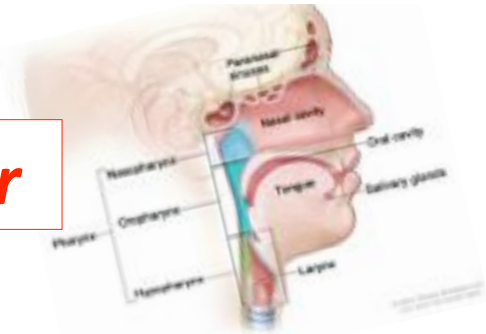
#### 4. PROPOSAL OF “CLINICAL DECISION MAKING “ ALGORITHM”



- ✓ the CTC: the concept behind CTC
- ✓ experiences and perspectives:
  - breast cancer
  - prostate cancer
  - head and neck cancer**
- ✓ controversies



## *Head and neck cancer*



✓ patients treated locally advanced head and neck tumors (LAHNC) frequently show recurrence after complete response (CR) (20-30%);  
✓ 10% of newly diagnosed patient already present with distant metastases

✓ the main already defined prognostic system is the tumor-node-metastasis (TNM) schema

✓ other biological prognostic factors are EGFR (epidermal growth factor receptor) or HPV (human papilloma virus) positivity

Great demand for a less invasive method to determine the state of disease

✓ **identification of CTC in the blood could ameliorate the prognostic profile**



## **Correlation with clinico-pathological features**

- T → data about primary site are not comparable in the different studies<sup>(1)</sup>

- T1-4 → trend to an increase in the number of CTC<sup>(1)</sup> along with increasing T stage

- N → the frequency of CTC is significantly increased in cases with worse lymph-nodal status <sup>(2)</sup>

- Stage → 18% pos in stage IV vs 6% in other stages<sup>(1)</sup>

- As a prognostic marker → to define the risk profile of each single patient → better DFS in patients without CTC (p=0.04)<sup>(3)</sup>

1) M Buglione, S Grisanti, C Almici et al *Eur J Cancer* 48:3019, 2012

2) T Hristozova, Konschak R et al *Ann Oncol* 22(8): 1878, 2011

3) Jatana KR, P Balasubramanian, JC Lang et al *Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 136: 1274, 2010

## **Correlation to the treatment**

- **response → Partial or complete response in patients with decreased number of CTC or negative for CTC (p=0.017)<sup>(1)</sup>**

**correlation biology/treatment →** Before treatment, CTC were detected in 9 /31 patients (29%). EGFR was detected in 55% of the CTC + cases. CTC detection was not influenced by induction CHT, but an observed RT-induced increase in CTC numbers was less pronounced when radiotherapy was combined with cetuximab compared to its combination with cisplatin/5-fluorouracil. The former treatment regimen was also more effective in reducing pEGFR expression in CTCs. <sup>(2)</sup>

1) M Buglione, S Grisanti, C Almici et al *Eur J Cancer* 48:3019, 2012  
2) I Tinhofer, T Hristozova, C Stromberger *IJROBP* 83(5): e685, 2012

## *Conclusions.....and controversies*



### ✓ **Breast cancer**

- Prognostic and predictive value of CTC is well defined in metastatic breast cancer
- it is not still clear their utility in non metastatic patients
- clinical prospective application under investigation

### ✓ **Prostate cancer**

- Clear data in metastatic disease
- Poor data in locally advanced disease
- Clinical prospective application not evident

### ✓ **H&N cancer**

- Preliminary data on locally advanced disease
- No published data on metastatic disease
- Very far from clinical application

## **Conclusions.....and controversies**



### ✓ Breast cancer

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**The future: Not only IDENTIFY CTC but CHARACTERIZE them**

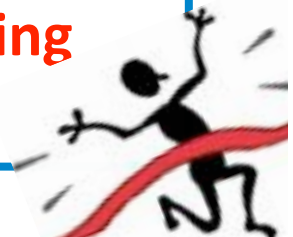
**Much remain to be learned about CTC'S and their clinical potential as biomarkers and therapeutic target**

- ✓ **CTC** are larger than the blood vessels... the site of blood collection for CTC detection may be critical
- ✓ lymphatic spread is still poorly understood but could also be a route for tumor cell dissemination
- ✓ Not all CTC are clinically relevant (can be present in benign inflammatory disease)



**Much remain to be learned about CTC'S and their clinical potential as biomarkers and therapeutic target**

- ✓ CTC with high metastatic potential might be CSC's
- ✓ Ongoing discussion on whether tumor cells undergo EMT during dissemination resulting in a more mesenchymal or more stem like phenotype
- ✓ That some CTC's are undetectable and not all detected CTC's have metastatic potential indicate that enumeration is not a good marker for disease staging and prognosis
- ✓ It is important to define the genomic profile of CTC's
- ✓ **The potential clinical value of CTC's is clear but elucidating CTC biology is indispensable.**







Thank you for your attention

