

Modeling Human SDH-Deficient GIST

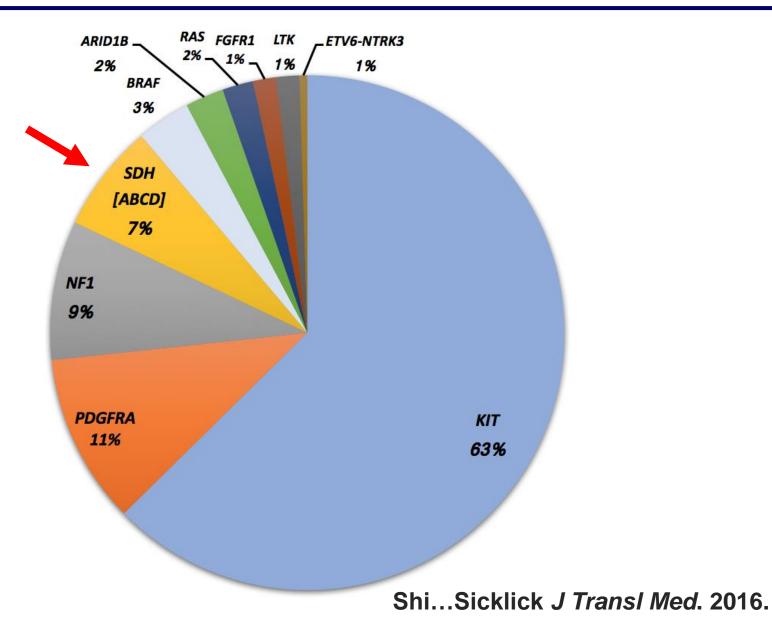
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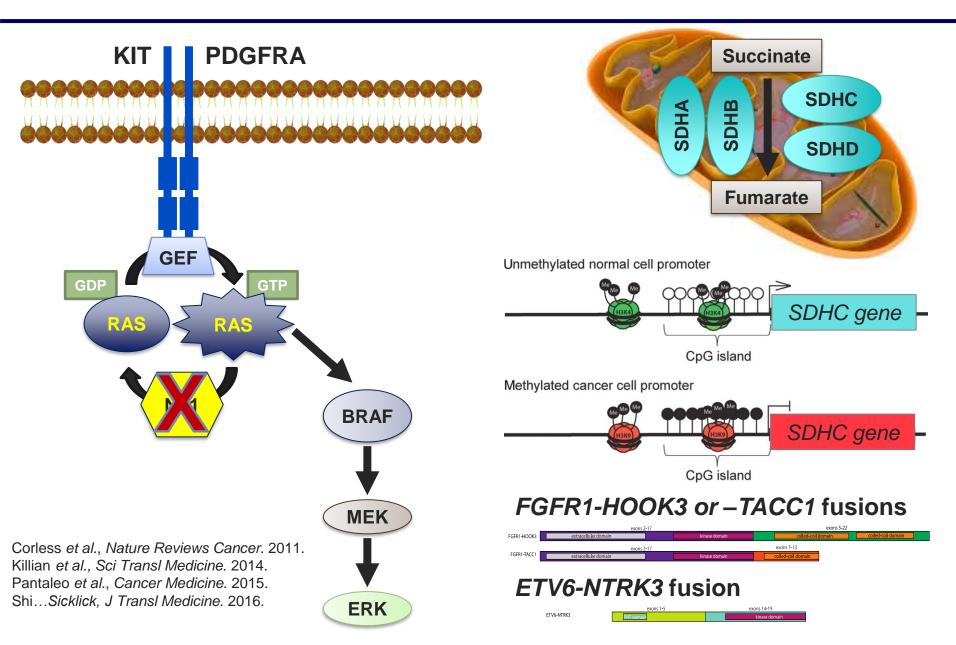


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GIST is Becoming Increasingly Diverse

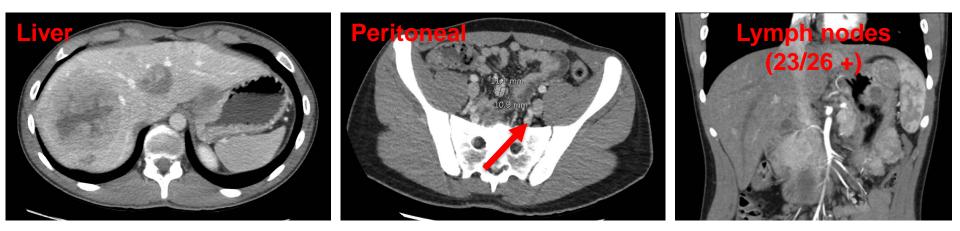


GIST is Becoming Increasingly Diverse



The Problem

- 1. SDH-deficient GIST and PGL often occur in adolescents and young adults
- 2. Since these *SDH* mutations are germline, multiple generations of family members are affected
- 3. Metastasis via blood, peritoneal spread, and lymphatics



4. Lack of TKI Clinical Efficacy

Author	Journal	Year	Study	Imatinib	Sunitinib	Regorafenib	Nilotinib	Sorafenib
Boikos	JAMA Oncology	2016	Retrospective cohort study	1/49 (2.0%)	4/38 (10.5%)			
Ben Ami	Annals of Oncology	2016	GRID Study			2/6 (33.3%)		
Janeway	Pediatric Blood Cancer	2009	Treatment use protocol		1/7 (14.3%)			
Heinrich	JAMA Oncology	2017	SWOG Intergroup Trial S0033	1/12 (8.3%)				
Call	CTOS 2018	2017	Retrospective patient reported	6/41 (14.6%)	10/28 (35.7%)	1/9 (11.1%)	1/7 (14.3%)	2/5 (40%)
Janeway	Life Fest Talk	2018	NIH	7/38 (18.4%)				



Completed Clinical Trials

 Phase II Trial of Vandetanib in Children and Adults With Wild-Type Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors

Targets: VEGFR/EGFR/RET

- Vandetanib was not tolerated by adults at the 300 mg daily dose
- 2 of 9 (22.2%) patients had prolonged SD
- No PR or CR were observed (Glod, ASCO 2016)
- SARC 022, a phase II multicenter study of linsitinib in pediatric and adult wild-type gastrointestinal stromal tumors

Target: IGF-1R

- Linsitinib was well tolerated in patients with WT GIST
- Clinical benefit rate was 45%
- No PR or CR were observed (von Mehren, ASCO 2014)

Currently Enrolling Clinical Trials

 Study of the Glutaminase Inhibitor CB-839 in Solid Tumors

Target: Glutamine Addiction

- Efficacy to be determined
- Phase II Trial of the DNA Methyl Transferase Inhibitor, Guadecitabine (SGI-110), in Children and Adults With Wild Type GIST, Pheochromocytoma and Paraganglioma Associated With Succinate Dehydrogenase Deficiency and HLRCC-associated Kidney Cancer

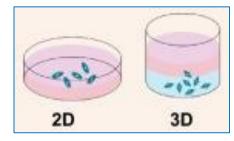
Target: Promoter Hypermethylation

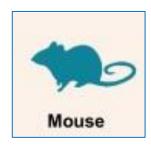
• Efficacy to be determined

Can we better predict drug efficacy in the preclinical setting?

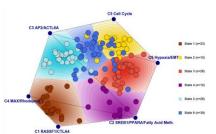
Typical Preclinical Models

- Cell lines
 - Murine
 - Hamster
 - Human
- Animal models
 - Murine
- Human tumor tissue
 - Fresh
 - FFPE
 - Viably frozen
 - Patient-Derived Xenografts (PDX)
- In Silico Bioinformatics



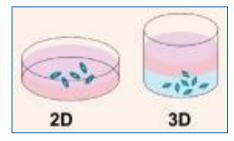


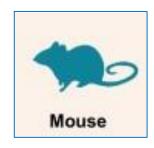




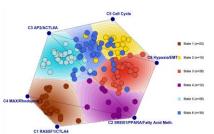
What Exists for SDH-deficient Tumors?

- Cell lines
 - Murine
 - Hamster
 - Human
- Animal models
 - Murine
- Human tumor tissue
 - Fresh
 - FFPE
 - Viably frozen
 - Patient-Derived Xenografts (PDX)
- In Silico Bioinformatics









Nat Cell Biol. 2015 October; 17(10): 1317–1326. doi:10.1038/ncb3233.

Pyruvate carboxylation enables growth of SDH-deficient cells by supporting aspartate biosynthesis

Simone Cardaci¹, Liang Zheng¹, Gillian MacKay¹, Niels J.F. van den Broek¹, Elaine D. MacKenzie¹, Colin Nixon¹, David Stevenson¹, Sergey Tumanov^{1,2}, Vinay Bulusu^{1,2}, Jurre J. Kamphorst^{1,2}, Alexei Vazquez¹, Stewart Fleming³, Francesca Schiavi⁴, Gabriela Kalna¹, Karen Blyth¹, Douglas Strathdee¹, and Eyal Gottlieb^{1,*}

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Abstract

Succinate dehydrogenase (SDH) is a hetero-tetrameric nuclear-encoded complex responsible for the oxidation of succinate to fumarate in the tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle. Loss-of-function mutations in any of the SDH genes are associated with cancer formation. However, the impact of SDH loss on cell metabolism and the mechanisms enabling growth of SDH-defective cells are largely unknown. Here, w **Schb-ablated kidney mouse cells** ative



ARTICLE

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Loss of succinate dehydrogenase activity results in dependency on pyruvate carboxylation for cellular anabolism

Charlotte Lussey-Lepoutre^{1,2,3,*}, Kate E.R. Hollinshead^{4,*}, Christian Ludwig^{4,*}, Mélanie Menara^{1,2,*}, Aurélie Morin^{1,2}, Luis-Jaime Castro-Vega^{1,2}, Seth J. Parker⁵, Maxime Janin^{2,6,7}, Cosimo Martinelli^{1,2}, Chris Ottolenghi^{2,6,7}, Christian Metallo⁵, Anne-Paule Gimenez-Roqueplo^{1,2,3}, Judith Favier^{1,2,**} & Daniel A. Tennant^{4,**}

immortalized Sdhb^{-/-}mouse chromaffin cell (imCC) line

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ARTICLE Mammalian cells with defective mitochondrial functions: a Chinese hamster nutant cell line lacking succinate dehydrogenase activity Kathy L. Soderberg, Gary S. Divertion of Line in the set of the set of the set of Biology, Bird University of California, San Diego La Jolla, California 9: 03 USA PlumX Metrics DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/0092-8674(77)90103-9 Summary References					

Abstract

A mutan **SDH-deficient Chinese hamster fibroblasts**

ergy metabolism. Glucose is

continuously required in the medium. As a result of a block in the Krebs cycle, these cells are auxotrophs for carbon dioxide and asparagine. Several experiments support our conclusion that the mutant cells lack appreciable levels of succinate dehydrogenase activity. Other components of the electron transport chain appear to be fully functional, although there is the possibility that electron transport and oxidative phosphorylation are uncoupled.

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Accepted Preprint (first posted online 2 July 2018) RESEARCH	doi: 10.1530/ERC-18-0115 <u>Endoor Relat Cancer</u> July 2, 2018 ERC-18-0115		
A unique model for SDH-deficient GIST: an endocrine-related cancer	 Abstract Accepted manuscript (PDF) Supplementary Data 		
James F Powers≞, Brent Cochran, James D Baleja, Hadley D Sikes, Xue Zhang,	 Article Metrics Article Usage Statistics 		
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Abstract	Alert me if a correction is posted		
We describe a unique patient derived xenograft (PDX) and cell culture model of Succinate dehydrogenase-deficient gastrointestinal stromal tumor (SDH-deficient GIST), a rare mesenchymal tumor that can occur in association with paragangliomas in hereditary and non-hereditary syndromes This model is potentially important for what it	 Similar articles in this journal Similar articles in PubMed Download to citation manager Request permission 		

SDHB-mutant, KRAS G12D human GIST line (For lan Project)

In Vivo Models

Endocr Relat Cancer. 2015 June ; 22(3): 345–352. doi:10.1530/ERC-15-0069.

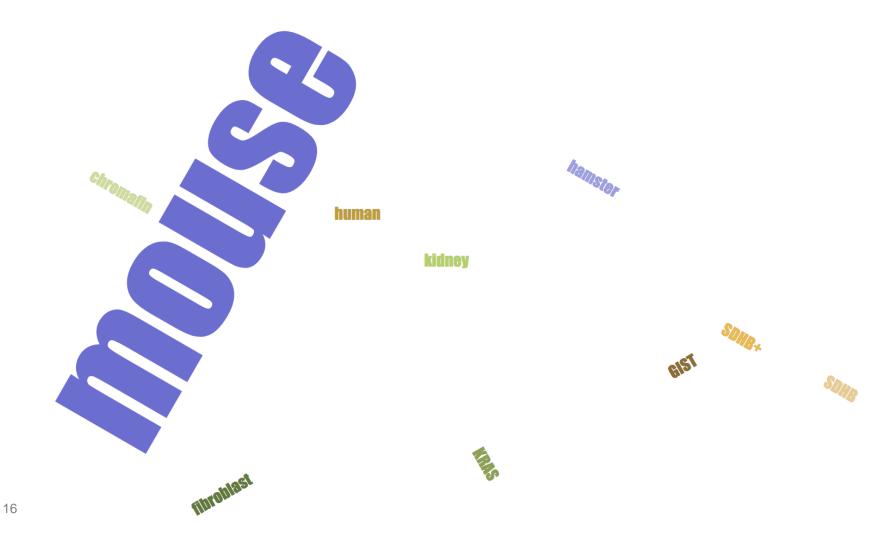
Carney Triad, SDH-deficient tumors, and *Sdhb*^{+/-} mice share abnormal mitochondria

Eva Szarek¹, Evan R. Ball¹, Alessio Imperiale^{2,3}, Maria Tsokos⁴, Fabio R. Faucz¹, Alessio Giubellino⁵, François-Marie Moussallieh^{2,3}, Izzie-Jacques Namer^{2,3}, Mones S. Abu-Asab⁶, Karel Pacak⁵, David Taïeb^{7,8}, J. Aidan Carney⁹, and Constantine A. Stratakis¹

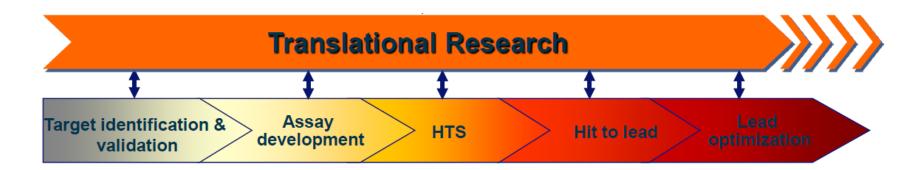
Sdhb+/- mice

Summary of Current Models

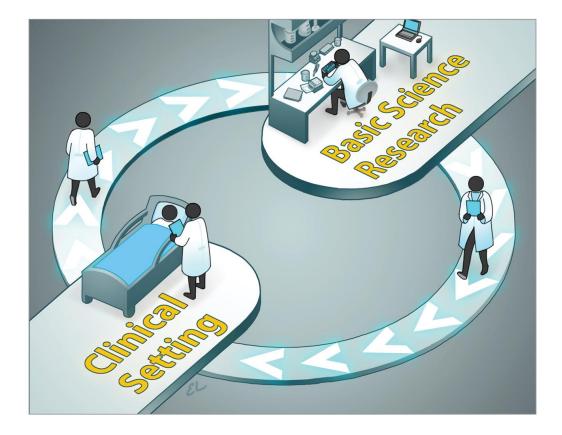
Limited in vitro & in vivo models of SDH-deficient GIST



Can we develop better SDH-deficient models to predict drug efficacy in the preclinical setting?



Full Circle



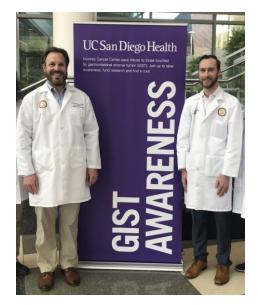
Clinical Trial

Phase II Study of Temozolomide (TMZ) In Advanced Succinate Dehydrogenase (SDH)-Mutant/Deficient Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor

> (ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT03556384)

- IND approval February 2018
- Open to acrual August 2018
- Enrolled 1st patient September 2018
- FDA/NIH R01 funding is pending

UCSD PI: Adam Burgoyne, MD, PhD Medical Oncology





SDH-Deficient GIST Research Advocates

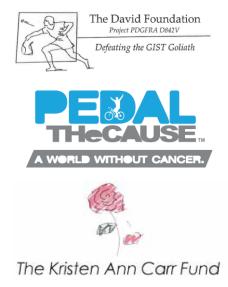














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Acknowledgements

UCSD Science Team

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Clinical Team

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Our Patients and their Families

