

INTRODUCTION

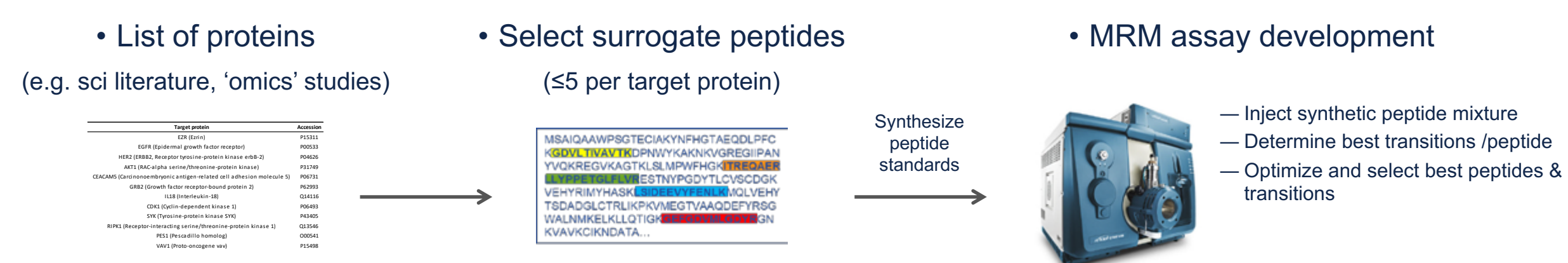
- **Precision oncology and the shift towards biomarker-driven trial designs**
 - Biomarker profiling of individual patients may be useful in guiding patient selection
 - Identification of patients with the target biomarker profile may serve as an enrichment strategy for clinical trials
- **Antibody-based assays for biomarker measurement may not be suitable or available**
 - Lack of specific antibodies, insufficient characterization, false +/- signals, limited multiplexing, etc.
- **Mass spectrometry MRM assays for precise accurate quantitation of biomarkers, proteins of interest and novel markers can be quickly developed and validated**
 - Assay development based on knowledge of the target protein sequence(s)
 - Reliability of MRM biomarker measurements demonstrated through CPTAC analytical validation
- **Feasibility of adopting MRM biomarker assays in clinical trials**
 - Clinician-researchers require ad-hoc, 'sample analysis ready' biomarker panels, often within a short timeframe
 - Sample analysis must be performed in a GCLP environment

GOALS / OBJECTIVES

- **Demonstrate rapid assay development and analytical validation of up to 12-plex cancer protein biomarker panels in FFPE tissue**
- **Generate robust sample analysis protocols for accurate and precise MRM analysis of limiting amounts of clinical FFPE tissue**
- **Perform clinical sample analysis in a GCLP compliant environments**

METHODS

1. Assay Development



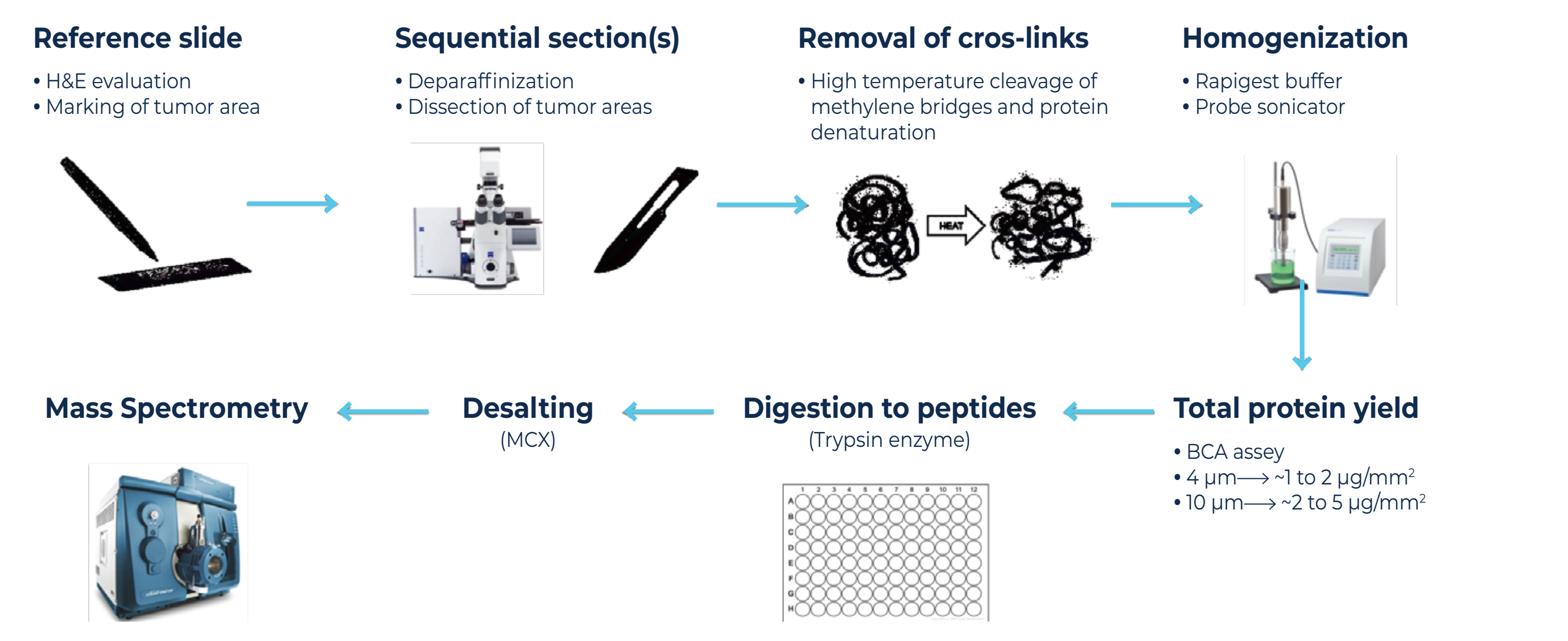
2. Pre-validation in FFPE Tissue

- Assay Performance Assessment
- Client-Specific SOP
- Assay Validation Plan
- QA audit of SOP and Validation Plan
- Analyst Qualification

3. Assay Validation in FFPE Tissue

- CPTAC Guidelines:**
1. Response curve
 2. Repeatability
 3. Selectivity
 4. Stability
 5. Reproducible endogenous detection
- QA Audit:**
1. In-life audit
 2. Raw data & summary tables
 3. Validation report
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4. Clinical Sample Analysis



RESULTS

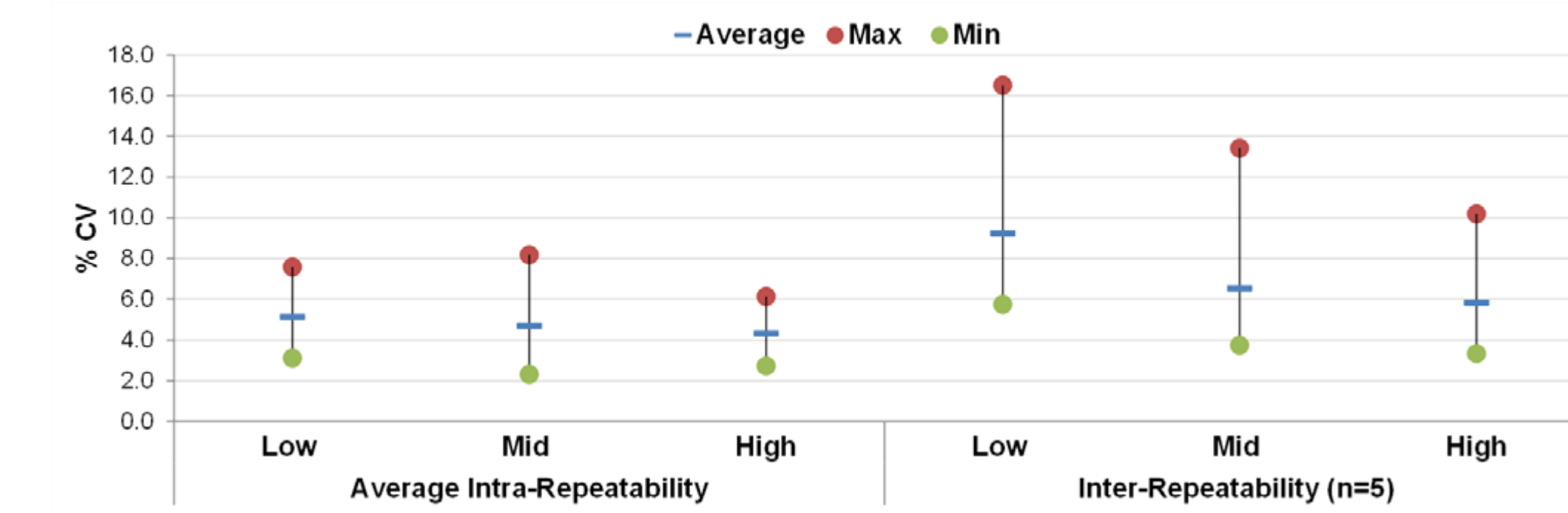
ANALYTICAL VALIDATION OF A 12-PLEX MRM ASSAY

CPTAC Experiment 1: Response Curves

- Sensitivity: LOQ = 0.132 to 1.013 fmol/μg FFPE total protein
- Linearity: r-score > 0.99 (for all curves); Median = 0.9988

CPTAC Experiment 2: Repeatability, 5 Different Days

- Total variability = 20 % criteria met for all peptides



CPTAC Experiment 3: Selectivity

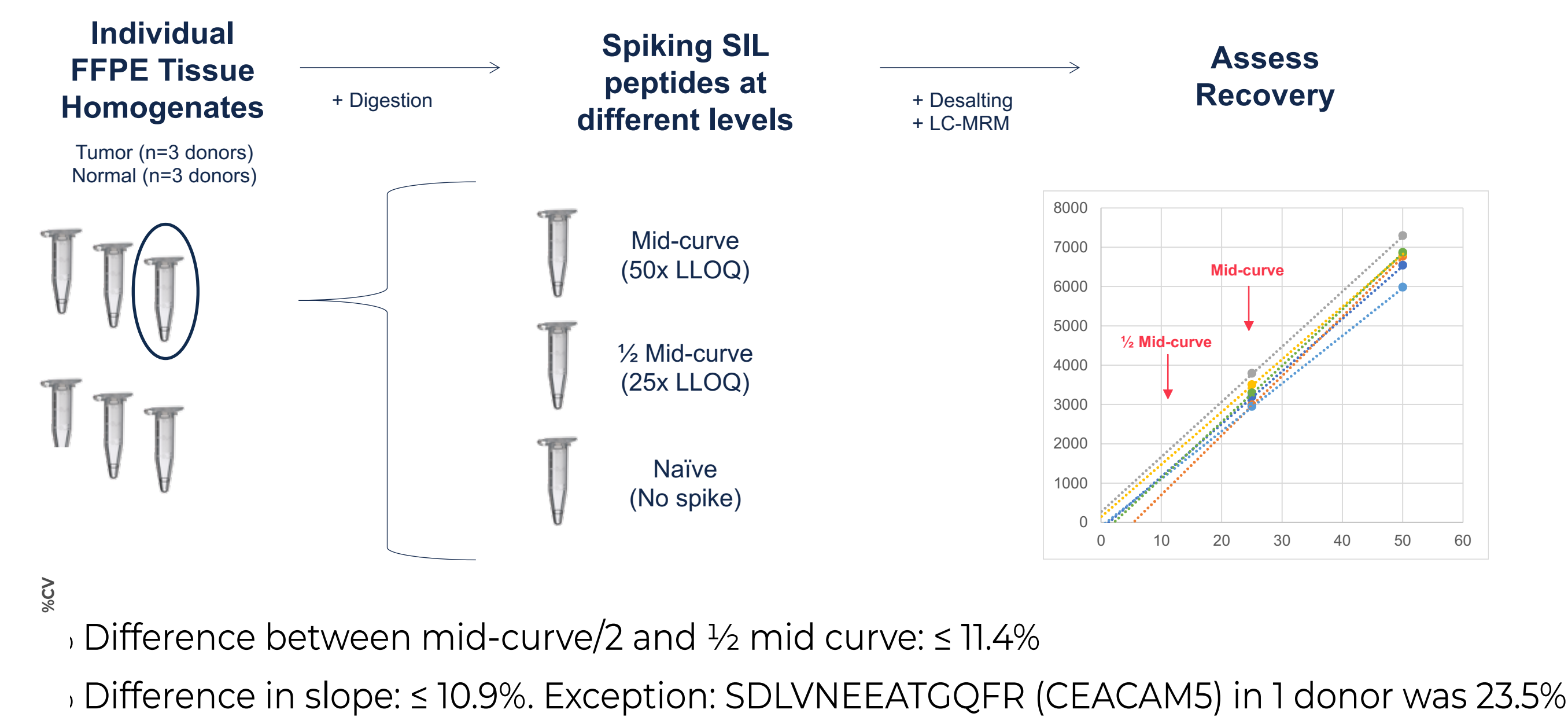


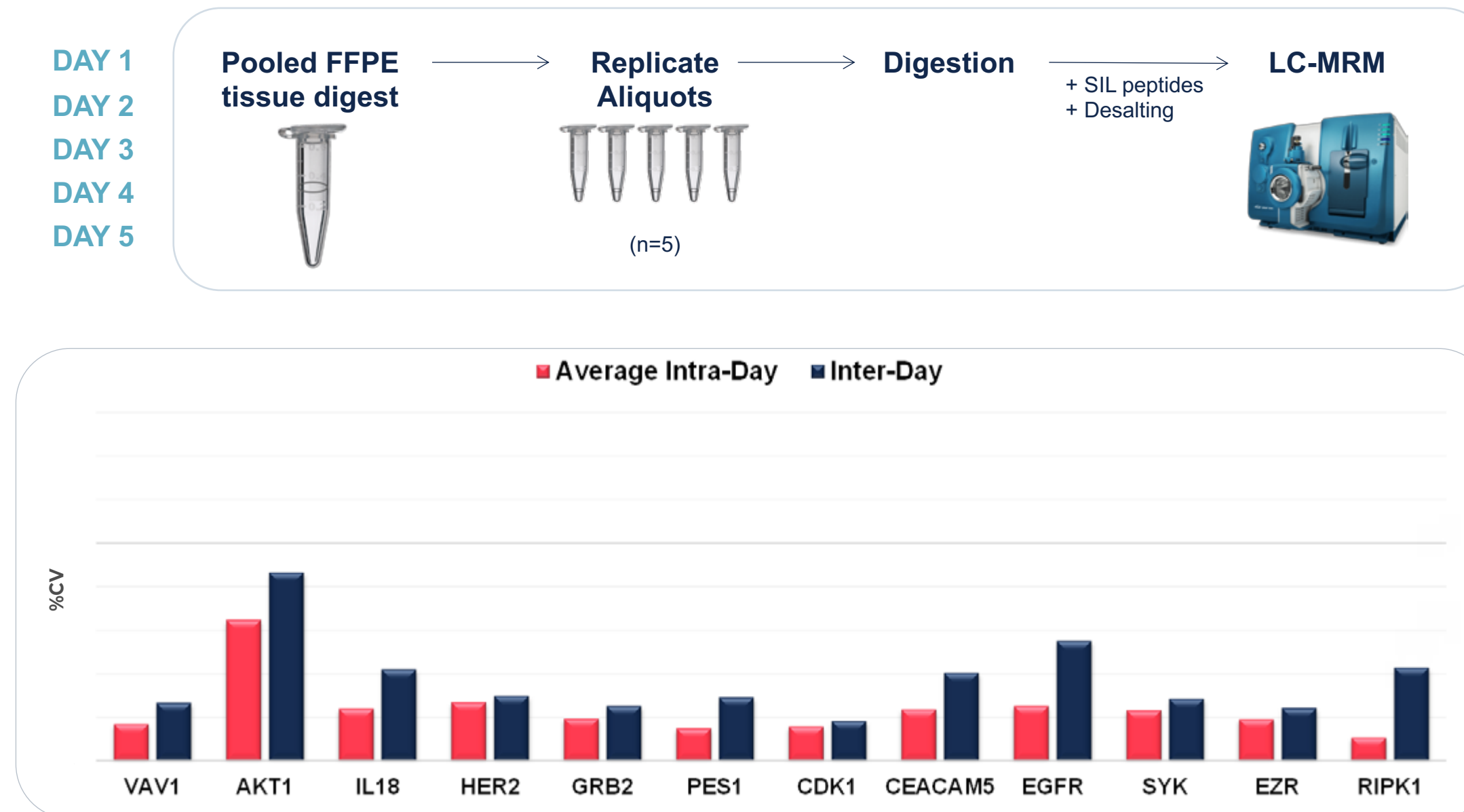
Illustration adapted from CPTAC guidelines. <https://proteomics.cancer.gov/sites/default/files/assay-characterization-guidance-document.pdf>

CPTAC Experiment 4: Stability

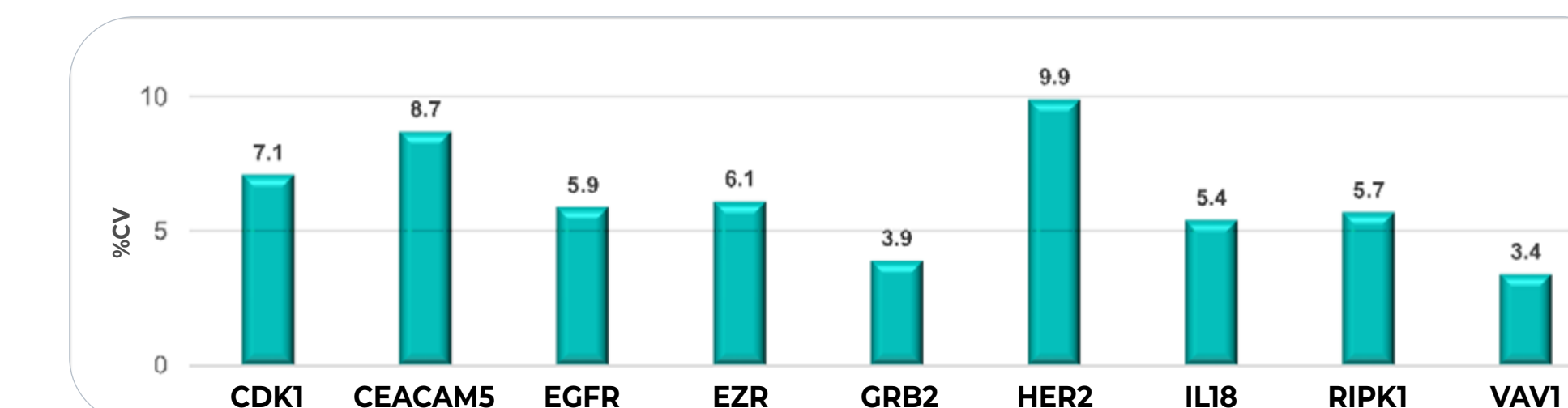
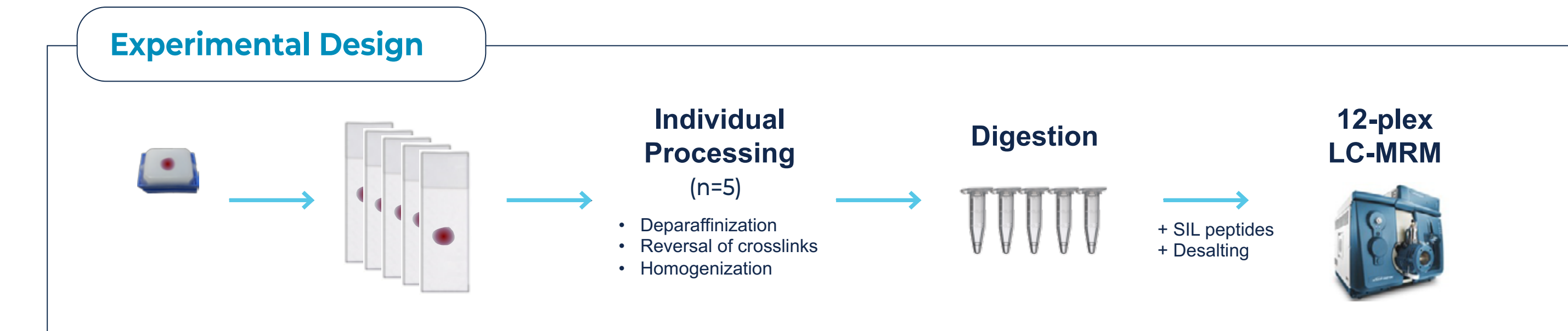
- All peptides were stable (Wet for 48 h; Dry extract: 2X freeze-thaw, 14 d at -20 °C)

CPTAC Experiment 5: Reproducibility of Endogenous Detection

- Median Intra-Day CV 6.5 %; Inter-Day CV: 12.8 %



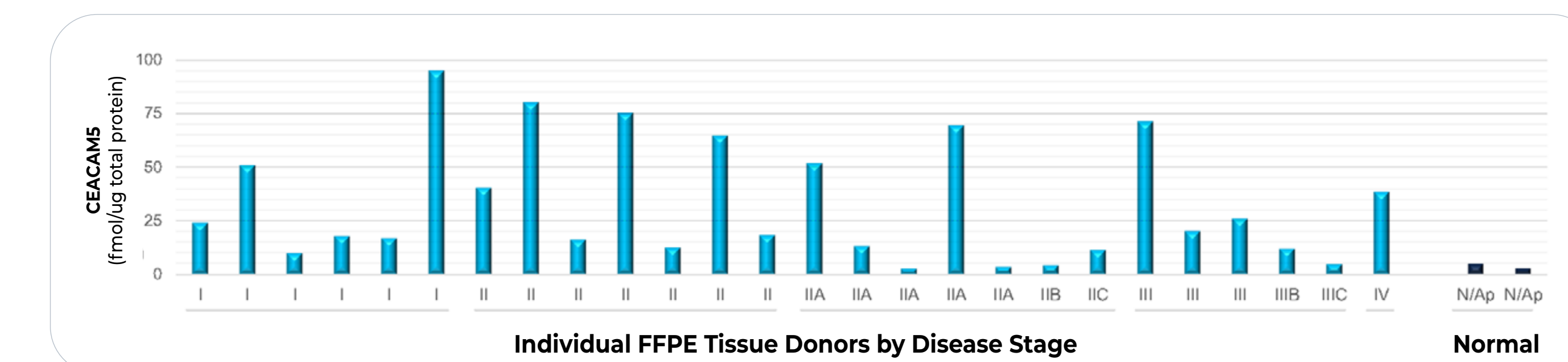
ASSAY REPRODUCIBILITY FOR ENDOGENOUS LEVELS IN FFPE



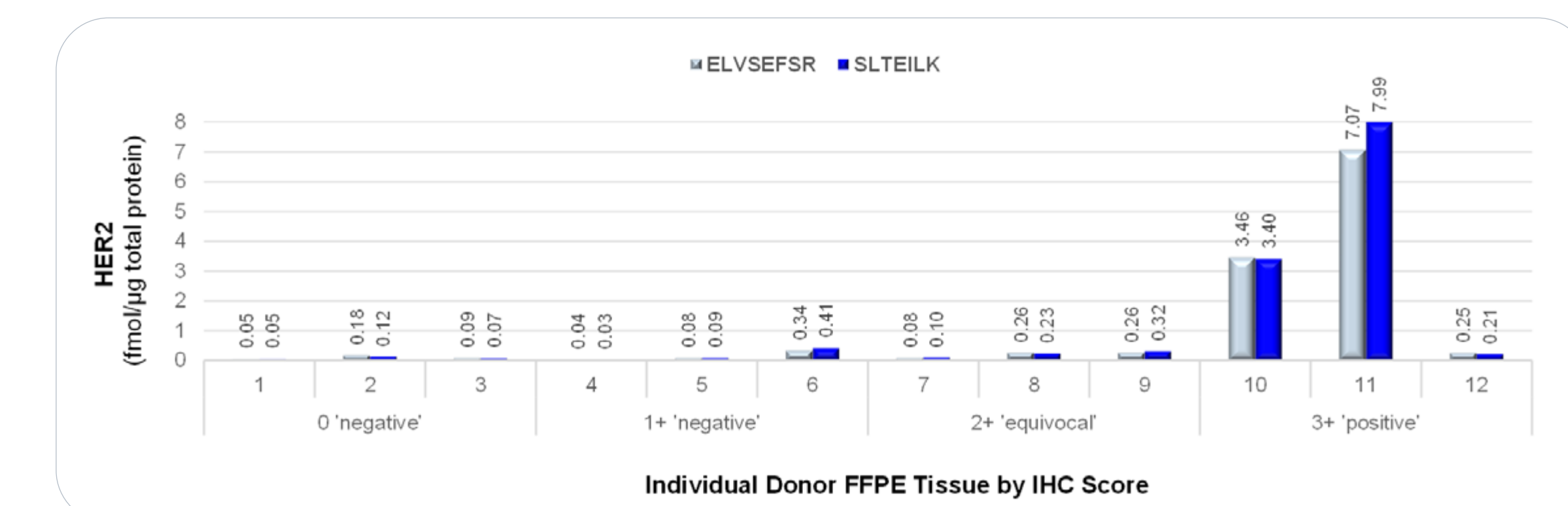
* Not shown: Target biomarker proteins with endogenous levels < LOQ

MRM BIOMARKER MEASUREMENTS VS DISEASE STAGE

[A] Variability of CEACAM5 in CRC I to IV

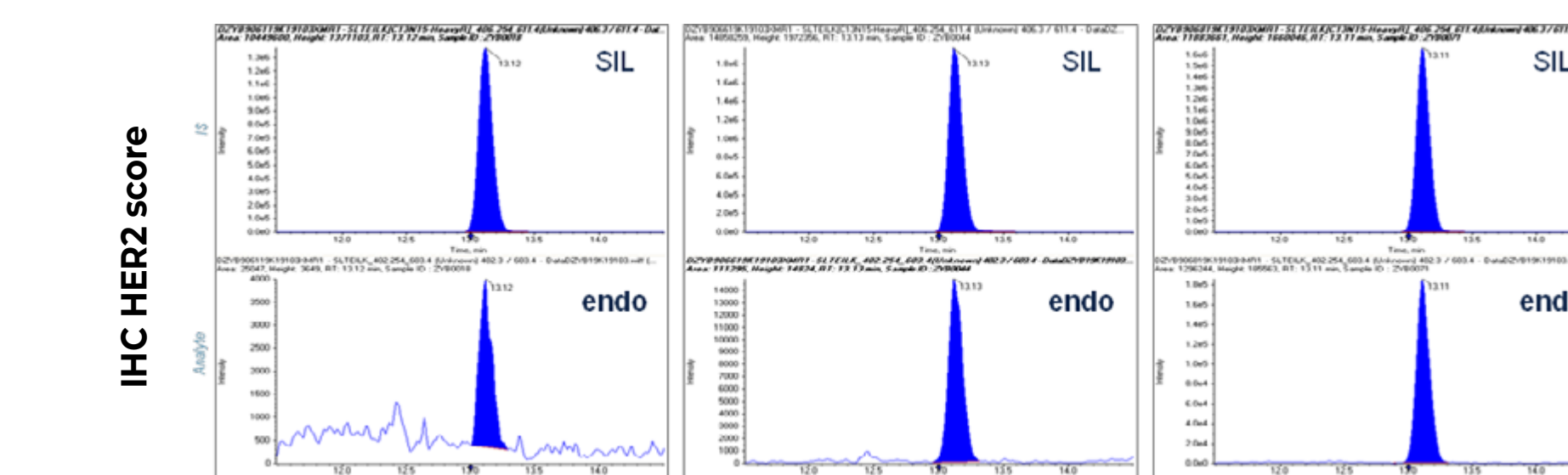


[B] HER2 Concentration by MRM vs IHC Score



* HER2 was detected using both peptides in all 12 study samples with a S/N > 5

- Representative MRM signal quality in FFPE tissues, peptide SLTEIK



CONCLUSION

- **Precise accurate multiplexed quantitation of clinically relevant biomarkers in limiting amounts of FFPE tissue was demonstrated using a custom 12-plex biomarker panel validated to CPTAC guidelines**
- **GCLP-compliant quantitative multiplexed clinical analysis of protein biomarkers by MRM-MS in FFPE tissue is feasible**
- **Approach can be used for patient stratification, optimization of treatment outcomes, drug resistance prediction, and to support clinical development of novel therapies**