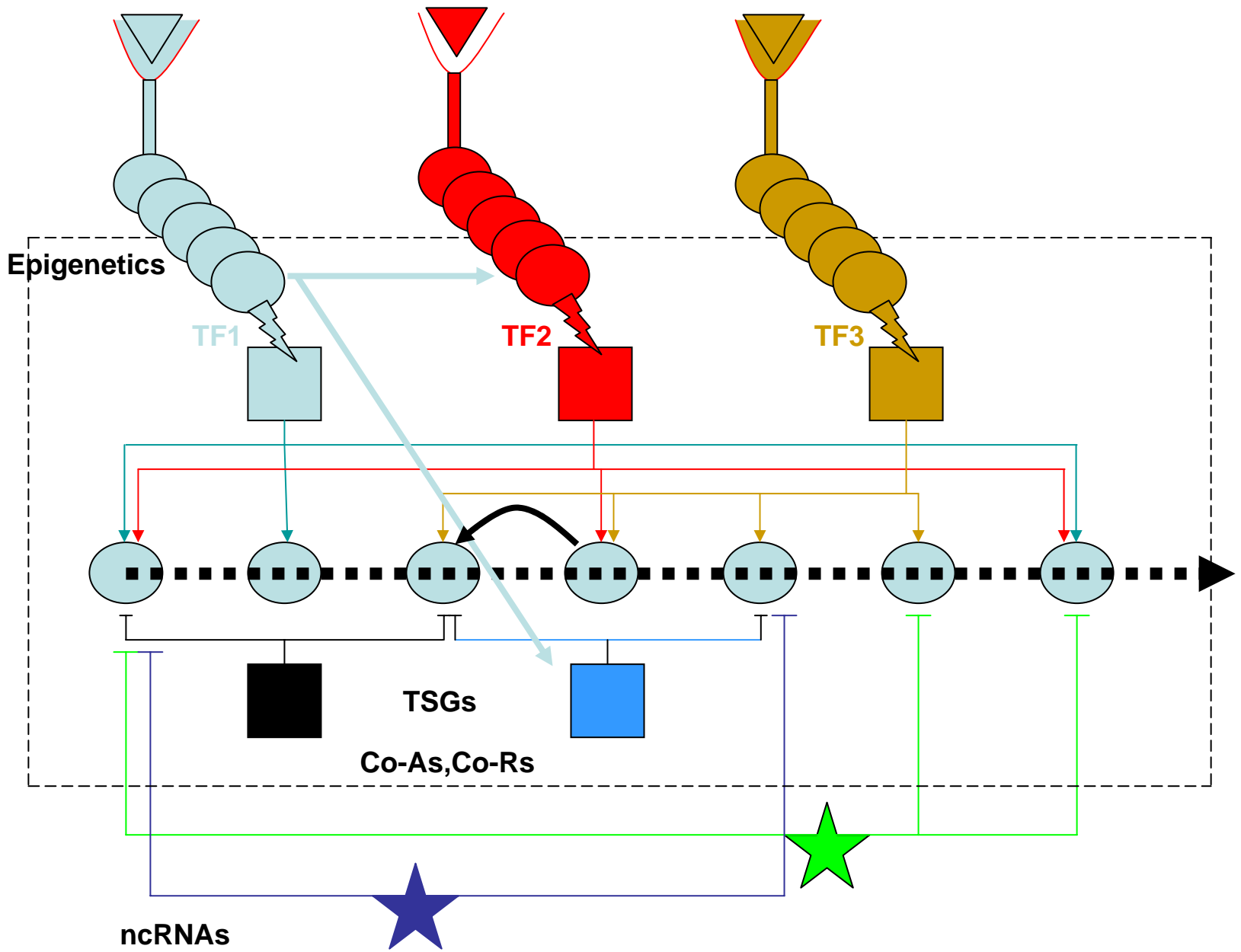


# Cancer Genetics and the Prospects for Cancer Therapeutics

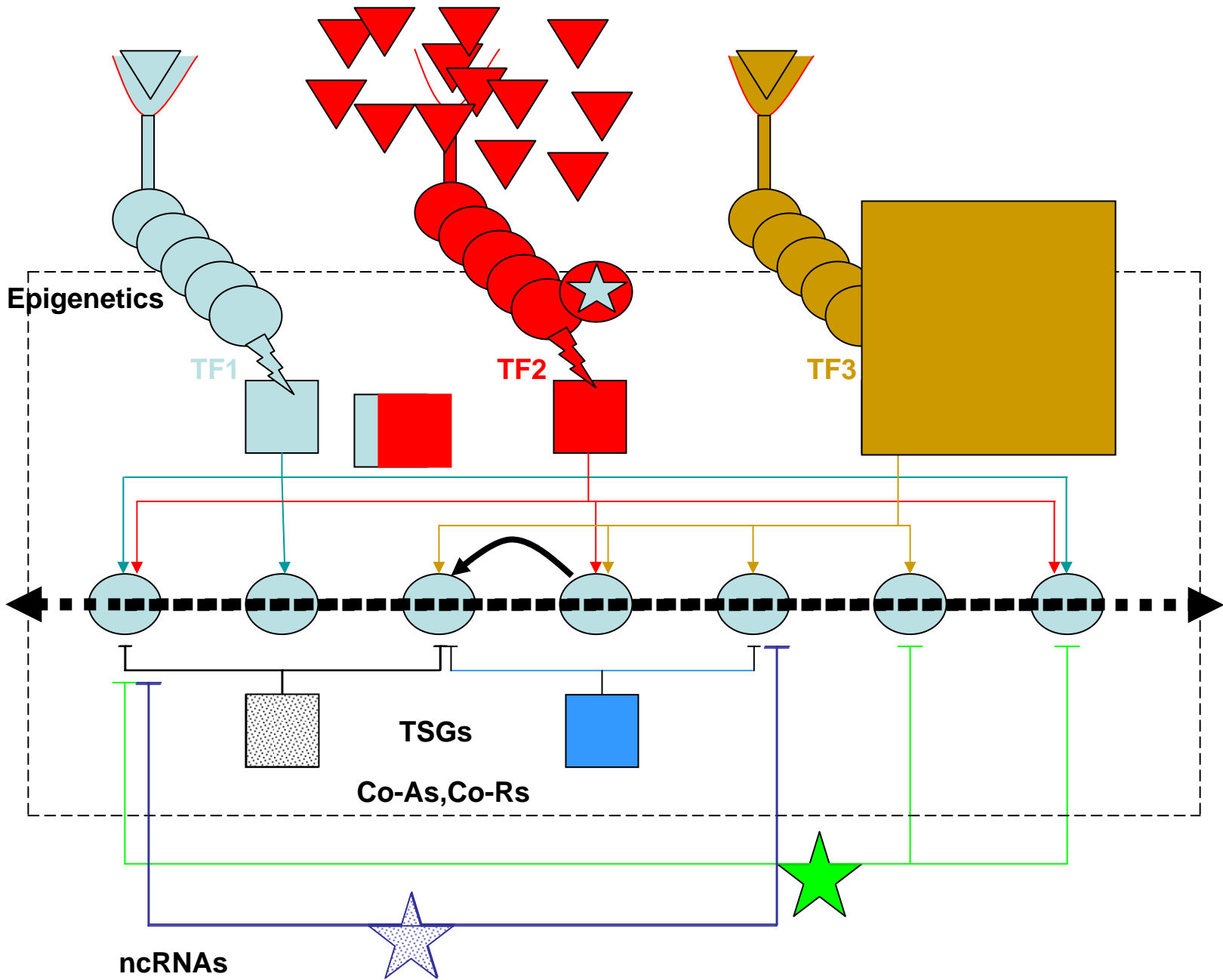
Theodore G. Krontiris

HBA-USA Conference

October 11, 2009



1. To integrate multiples inputs across multiple cooperating entities (genes) to produce a coherent, reproducible output (phenotype)
2. To resist disruption; to serve as the mechanism of homeostasis—that is, to keep that phenotype stable



How many lesions are enough?

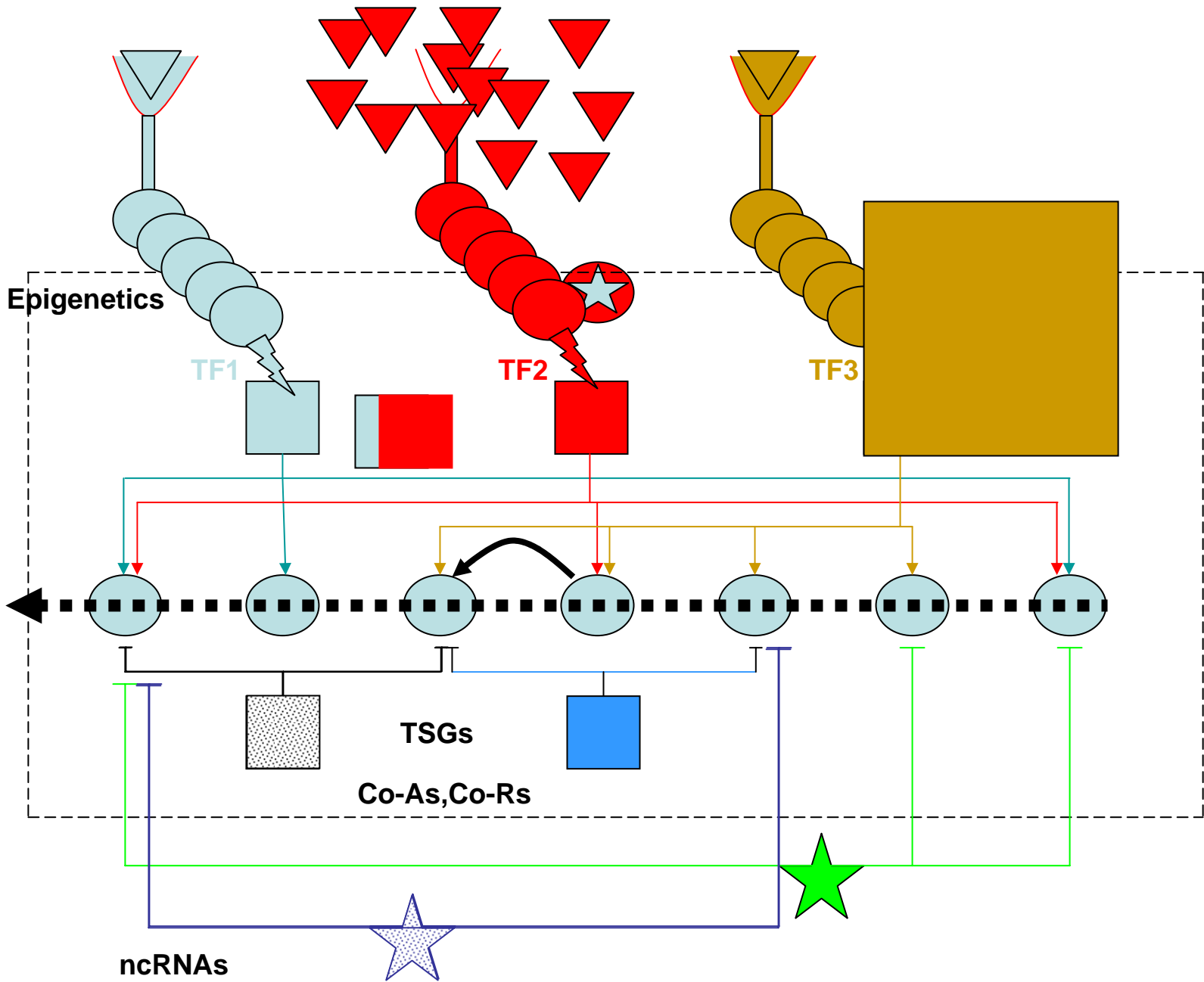
Weinberg data—4 to 6 genes

Deep sequencing data—over  
60 mutated genes, affecting  
at least 12 *known* pathways

Why the discrepancy?

Tumor (cell) heterogeneity

New organ, hell-bent on homeostasis



**Successes:** imatinib (*Gleevec*)

erlotinib (*Tarceva*), sorafenib (*Nexavar*),  
sunitinib (*Sutent*),...

**Failures:** many, many



**Validate target**



**Screen for small molecule modulator**



**Pre-clinical tox studies; "drugability"/formulation**



**Phase I, II trials:  
PK, PD, toxicity, efficacy**

Ideal combination cancer therapy  
of the past:

Non-overlapping targets

Non-overlapping toxicities

Non-overlapping mechanisms  
of resistance

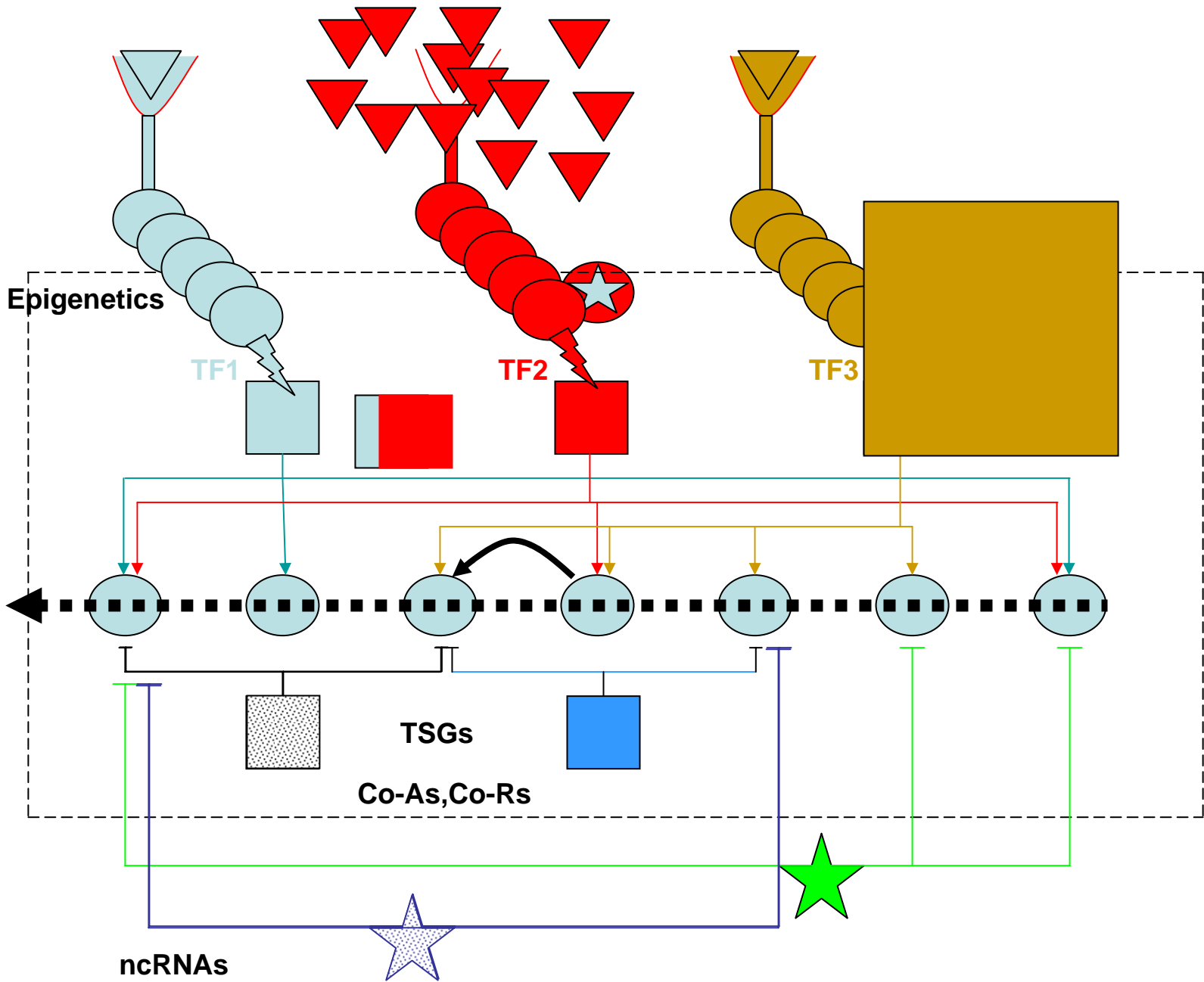
# Ideal combination cancer therapy for the future:

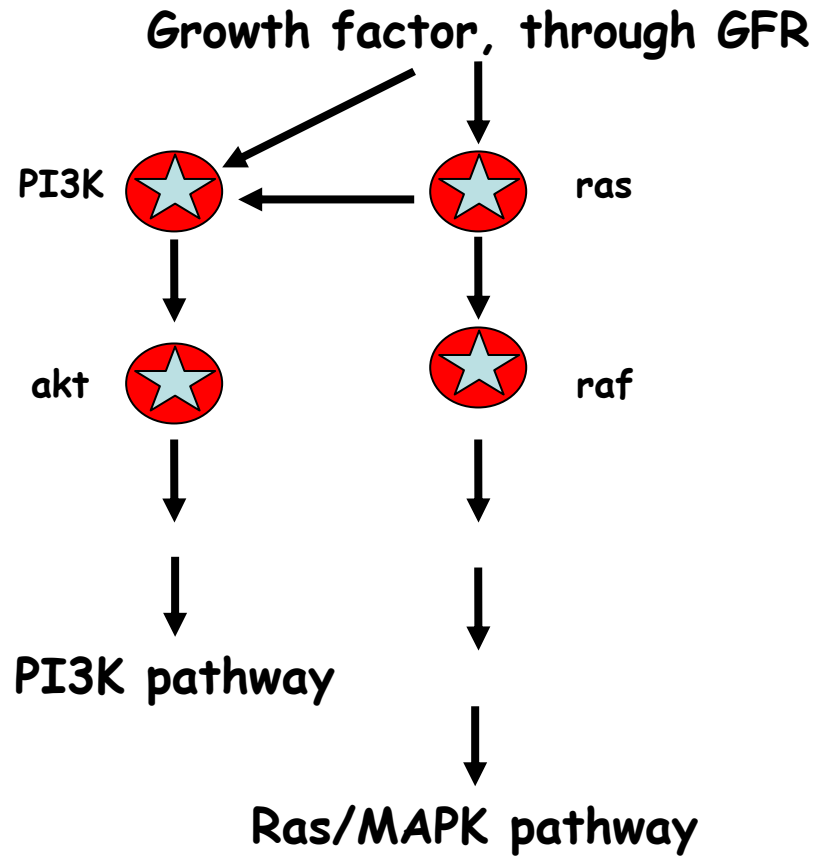
Interdependent targets

"oncogene/pathway addiction"

"synthetic lethality"

interdicted by-pass





# Ideal combination cancer therapy for the future:

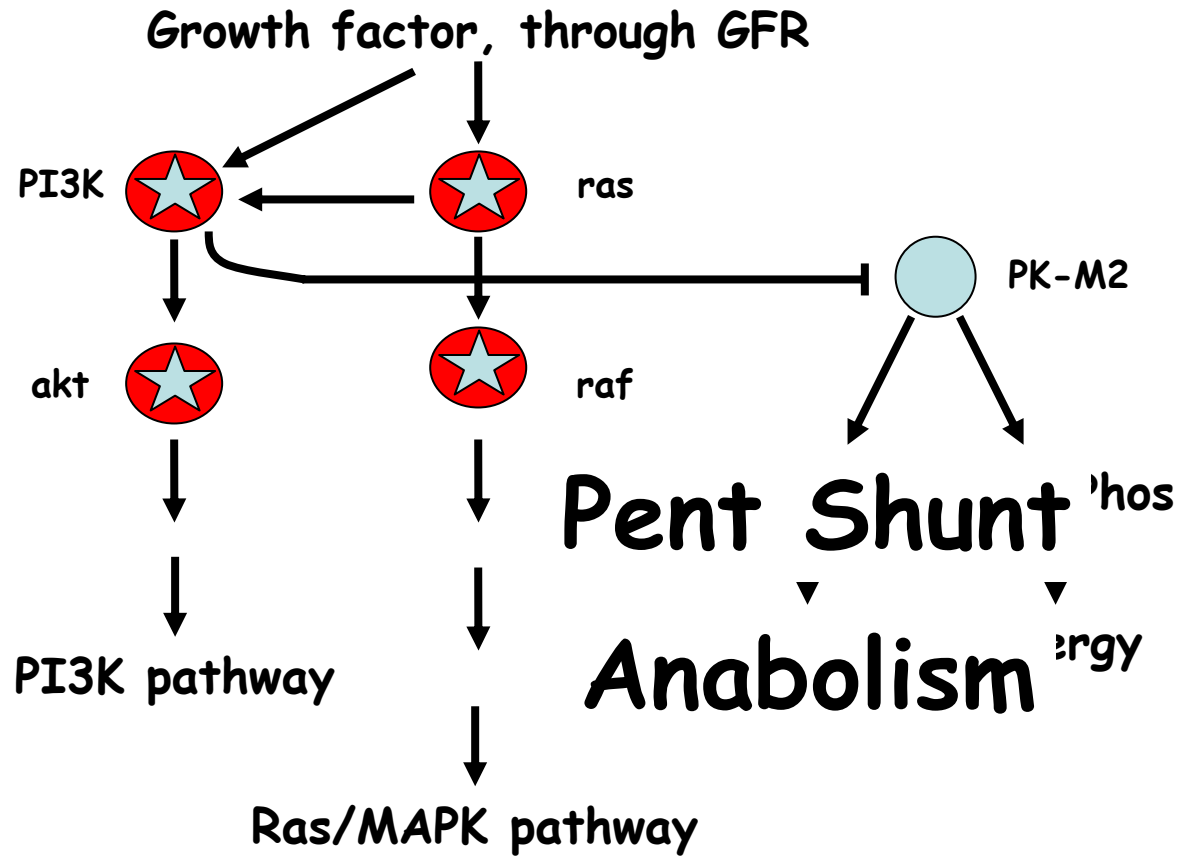
Interdependent targets

"oncogene/pathway" addiction

"synthetic lethality"

interdicted by-pass

exploitation of cancer metabolism



Cantley/Rosen  
Tsichlis

# Ideal combination cancer therapy for the future:

Interdependent targets

“oncogene/pathway” addiction

“synthetic lethality”

interdicted by-pass

exploitation of cancer metabolism

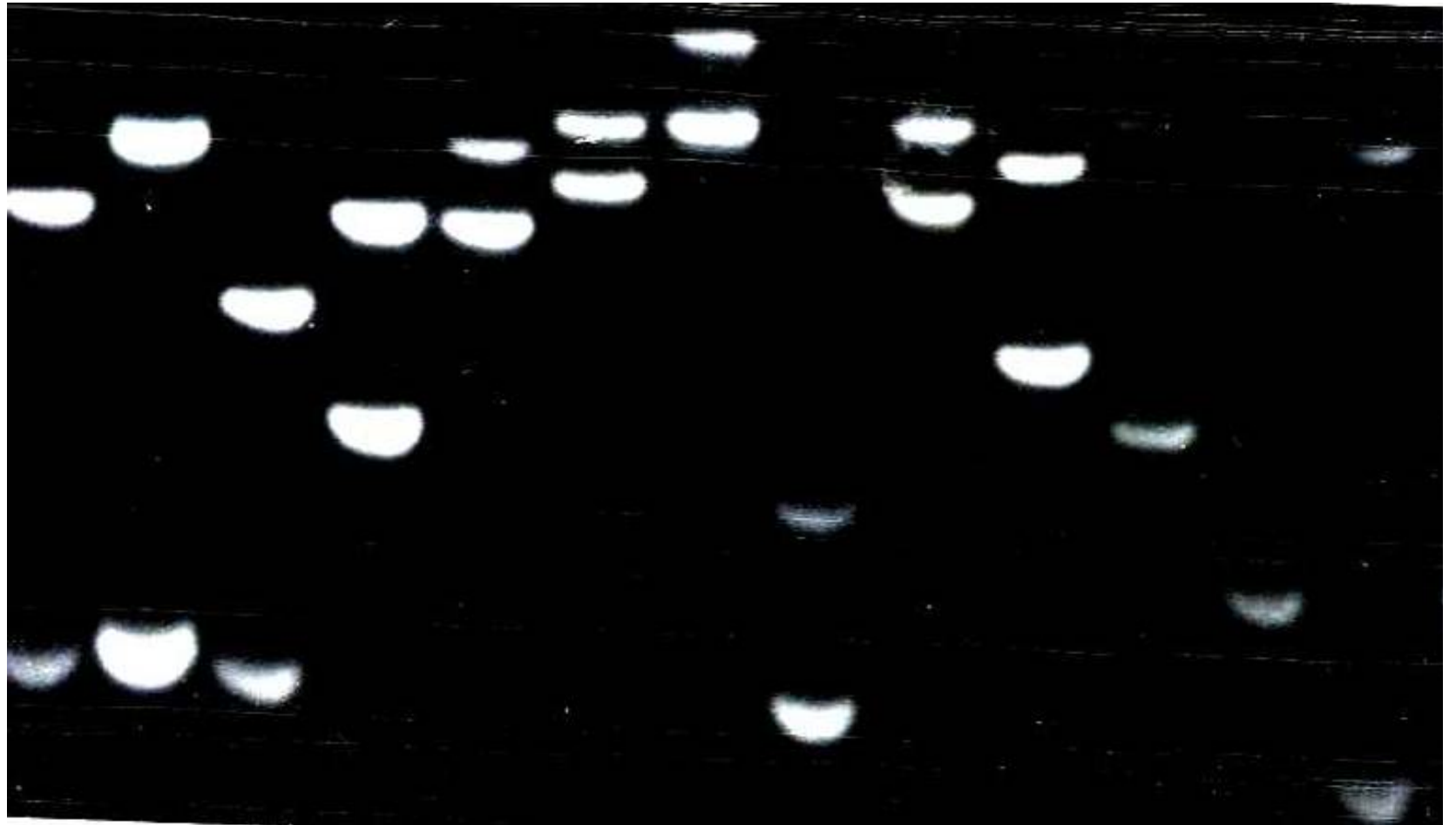
cues to the microenvironment

Defined patient responder subset

## Parting message:

The wiring diagram of the therapy has to be at least as complex as the wiring diagram of the disease state.

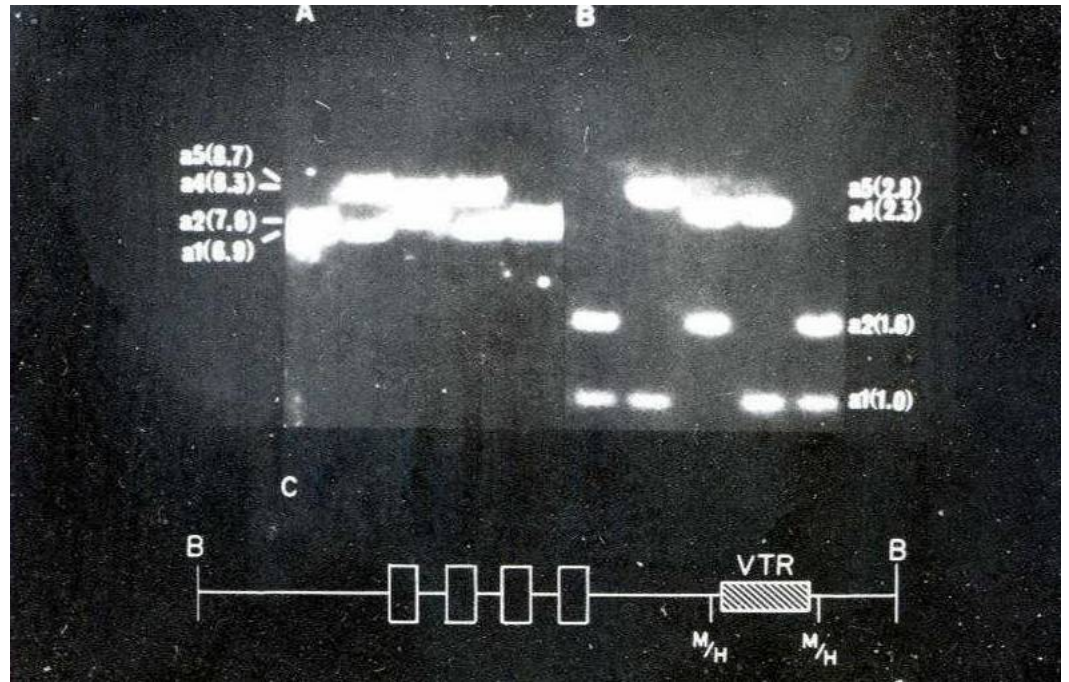
# Human Minisatellites and Human Disease





5'-CCAGGGGACGCCACACTC~~X~~CCCTTCT~~X~~T-3'

28 bp consensus sequence of  
the human *HRAS* minisatellite



# The *HRAS* Minisatellite—initial considerations

- Can such an unstable region, located 1500 bp from the (then known) polyadenylation signal of the proto-oncogene, *HRAS*, influence cancer risk?

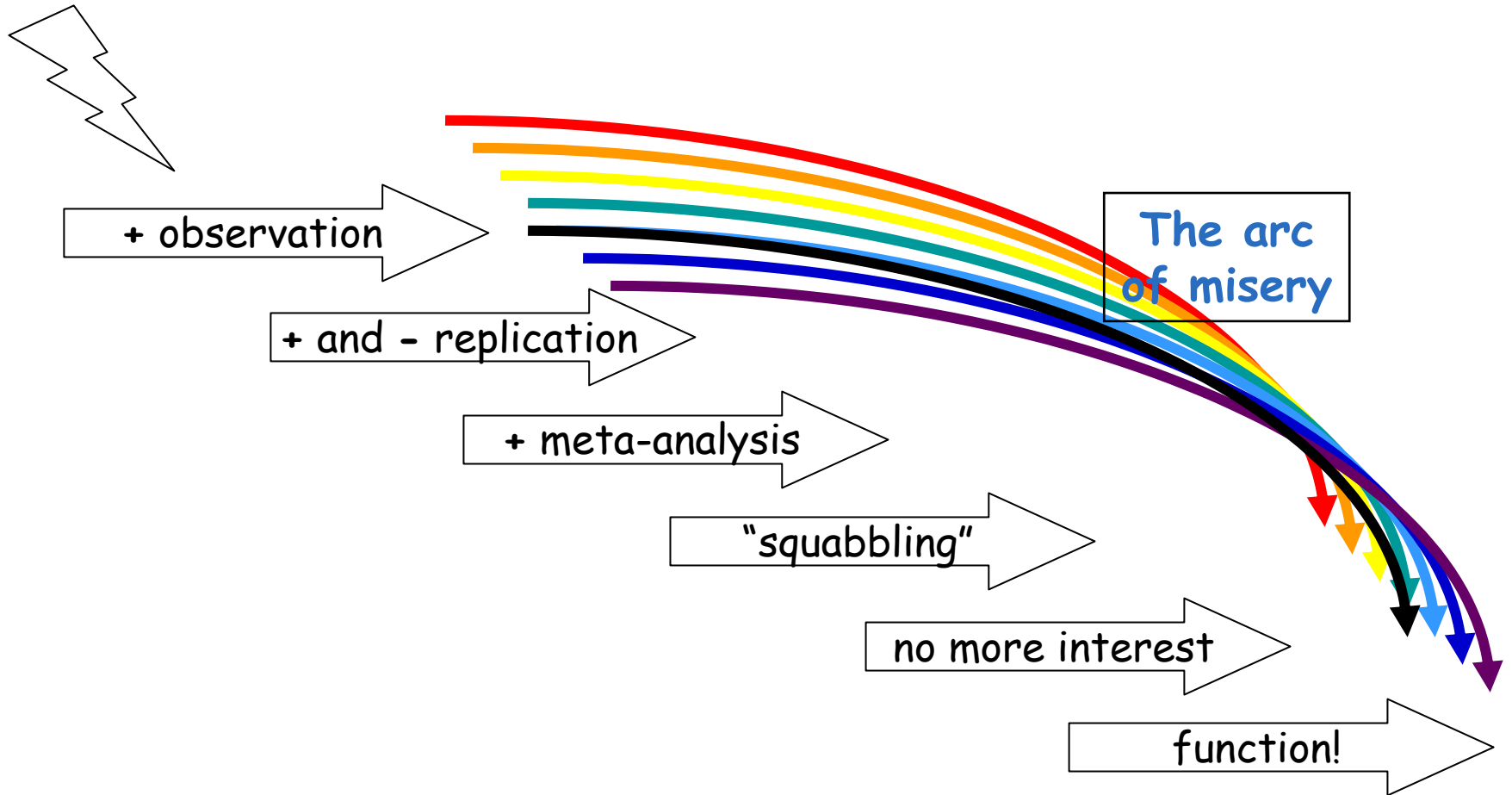
# Cancer Association and the *HRAS* Minisatellite

	<u>a1</u>	<u>a2</u>	<u>a3</u>	<u>a4</u>	<u>rare</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>P value</u>
<u>Original study*</u>							
Cases	.62	.11	.07	.08	.12	164	0.005
Controls	.69	.12	.11	.06	.04	230	
<u>Follow-up<sup>+</sup></u>							
Cases	.60	.11	.11	.07	.12	736	0.002
Controls	.60	.12	.11	.10	.07	652	
<u>Both studies</u>							
Cases	.60	.11	.10	.07	.12	900	<0.001
Controls	.62	.12	.11	.09	.06	882	

\* *Nature*, 1985

+ *NEJM*, 1993

# The natural history of an observation from genetic epidemiology of a positive disease association



# The *HRAS* Minisatellite—current considerations

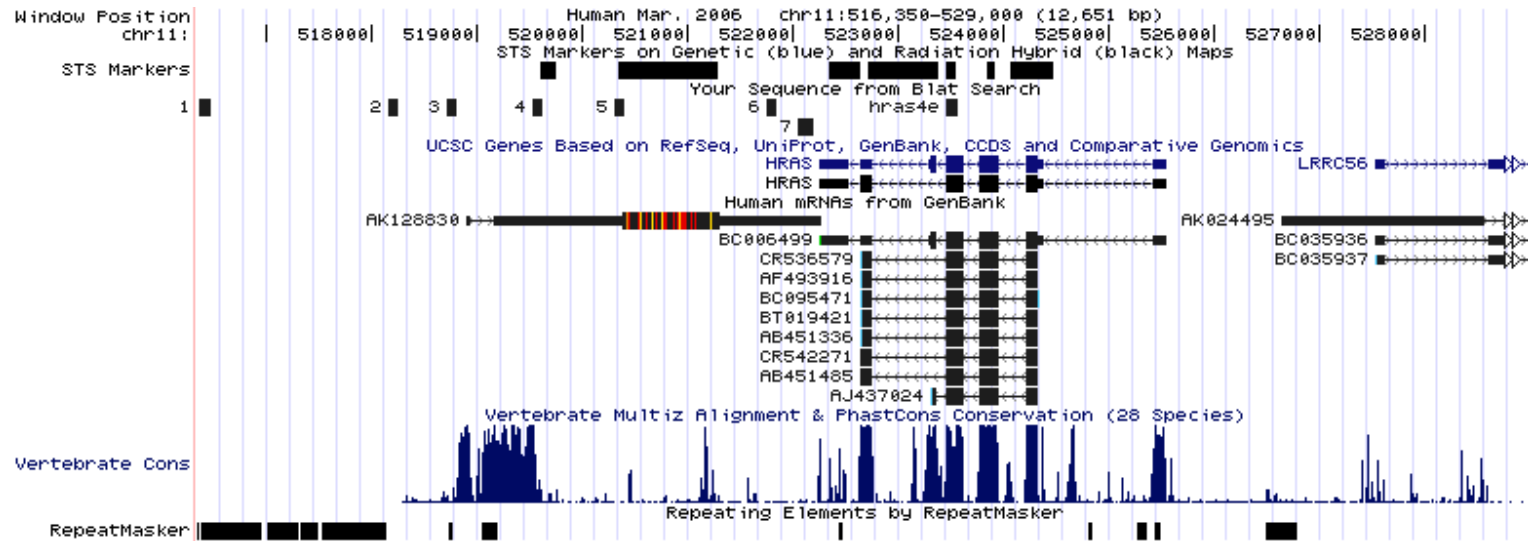
- Can such an unstable region, located 1500 bp from the (then known) polyadenylation signal of the proto-oncogene, *HRAS*, influence cancer risk?
- Can there be intrinsic functional properties of such an unstable region?

# *HRAS* Minisatellite For?



- **Against:**
  - Instability
  - Only appears in higher primates
  - Monotonous, though open, reading frame
- **For?**
  - Detected on an independent, capped, spliced, polyadenylated RNA transcript

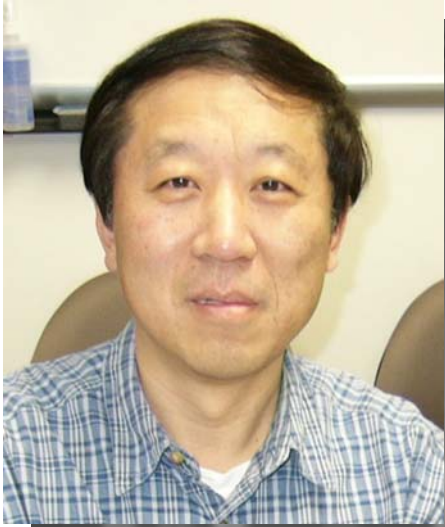
# Expression (RT-PCR) across the *HRAS* VNTR-containing LD Block



Testes hexamer-synthesized cDNA  
 Three 100-bp amplicons in ENCODE transcriptionally silent regions (chr16)  
 Eight 100-bp amplicons across the *HRAS* LD block (chr11)

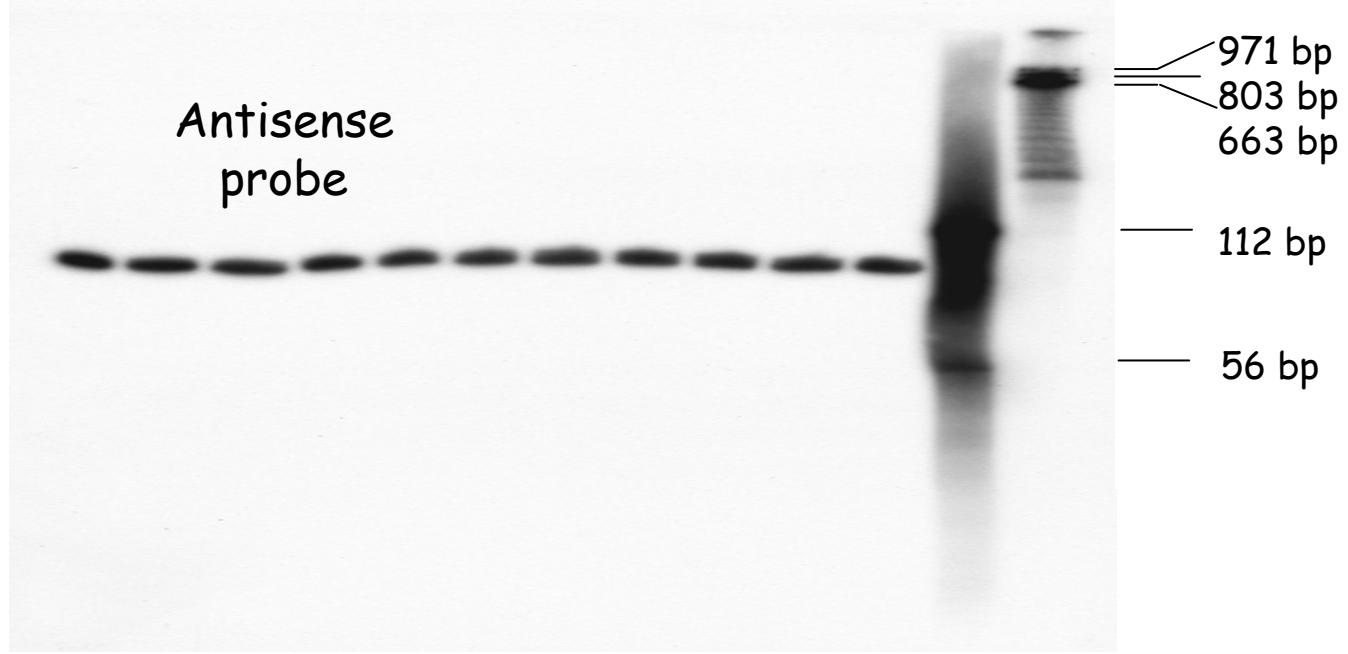
-- : no template  
 G: 10 ng genomic DNA  
 R: 10 ng total RNA (-RT)  
 C: 10 ng cDNA

Figure 5A

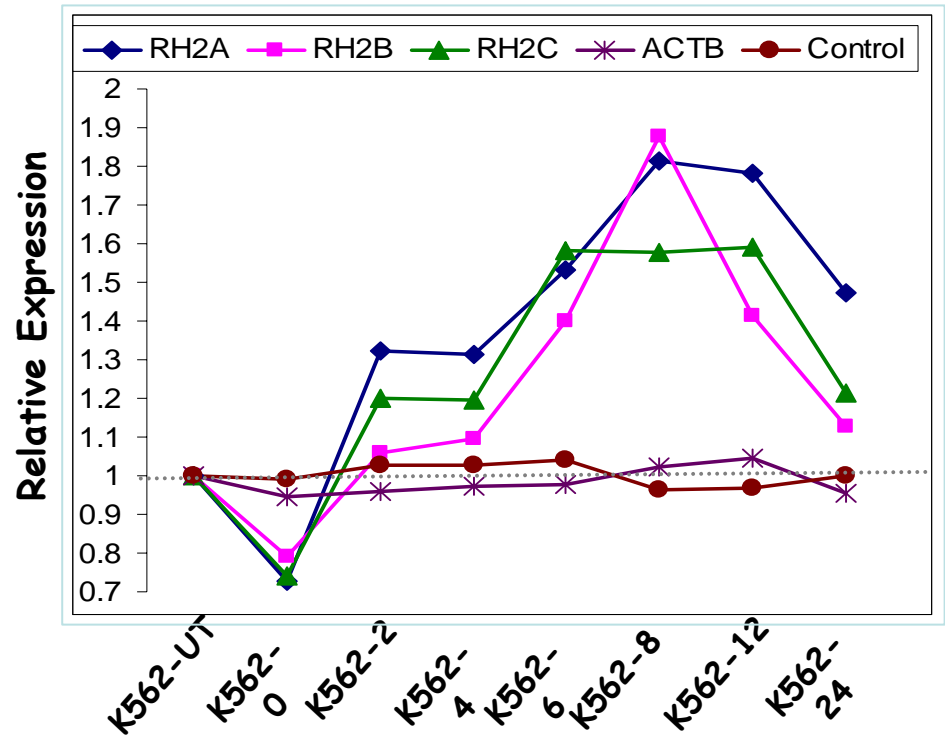
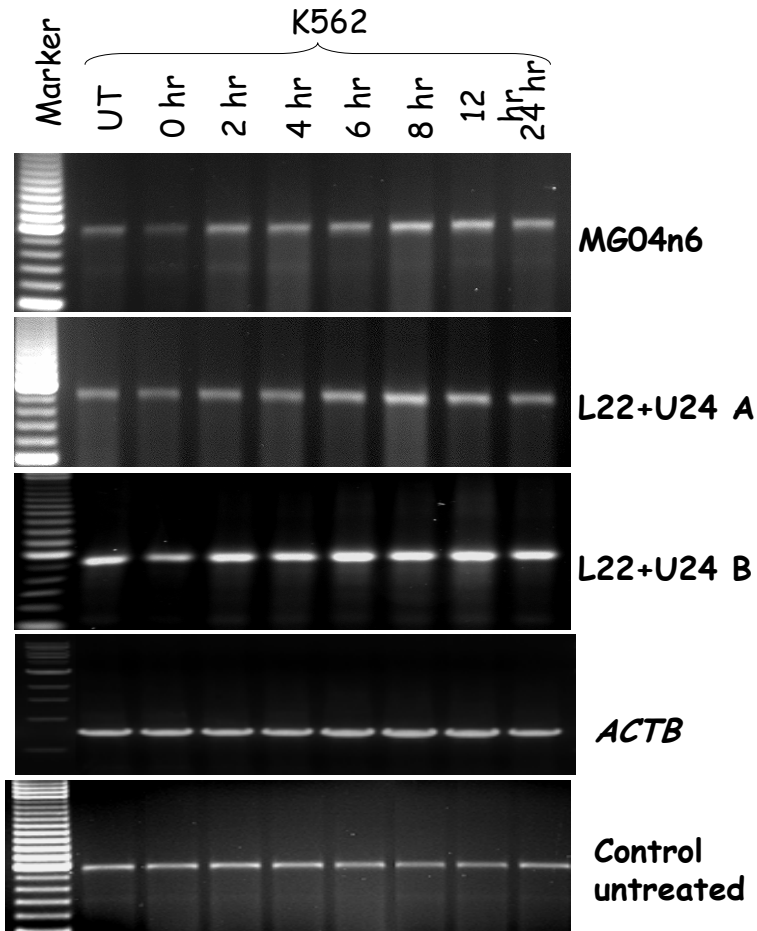


No RT  
Random priming  
Antisense  
Sense

No RT  
Random priming  
Antisense  
Sense



## Relative transcription of HRAS-VNTR in control K562 cells & after UV treatment



## UV radiation & HRAS-VNTR transcripts

