

# Cancer Genomics: Revolution in Medical Practice

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IFCC Cancer Genomics Working Group

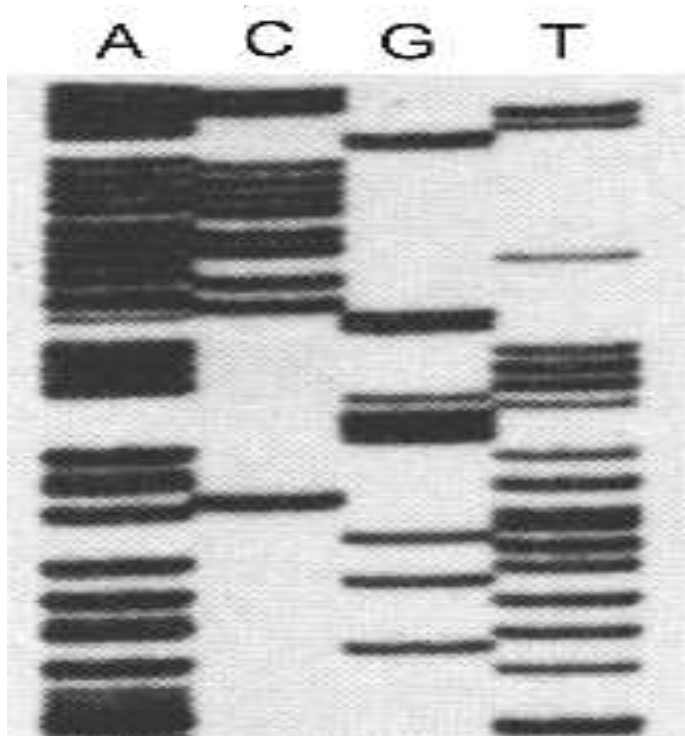
# IFCC Working Group on Cancer Genomics (WG-CG)

- Established under the Educational Management Division (2015)
- Mission Statement:  
To survey the currently used and emerging technologies in clinical cancer genomics and to establish a framework to guide clinical laboratories

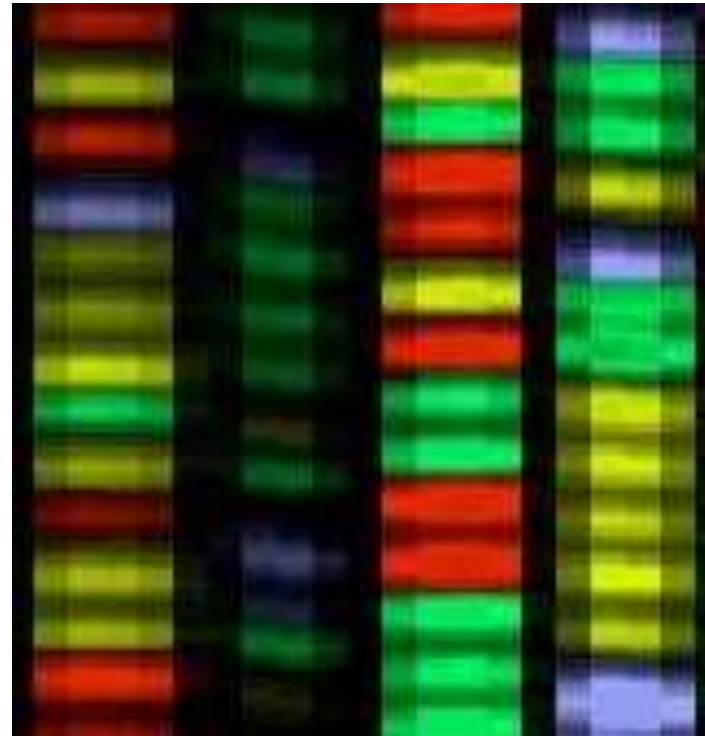
<http://www.ifcc.org/ifcc-education-division/working-groups-special-projects/wg-cg/>

# Genetic Technology: *DNA Sequencing*

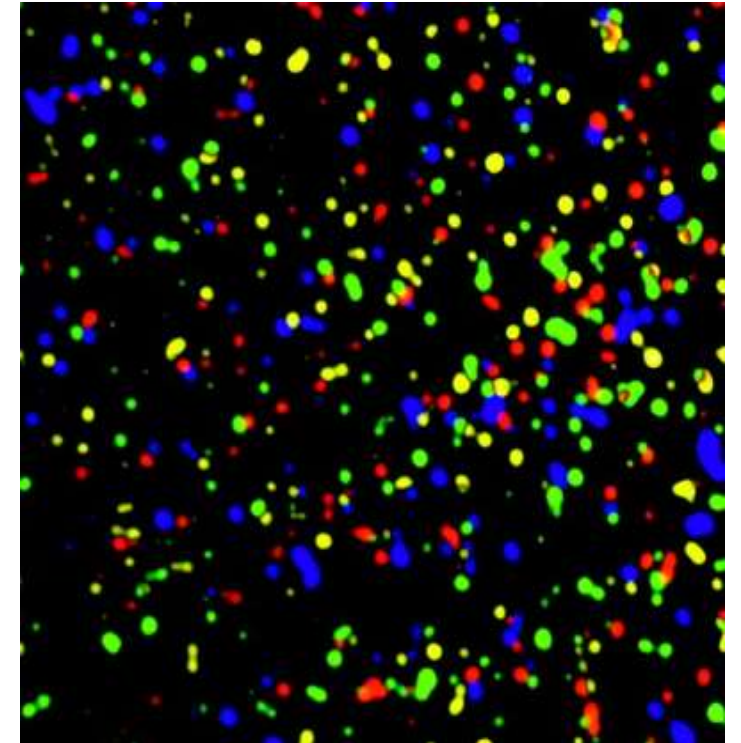
**Sanger  
Radioactive  
100s of bp  
1970s**



**Sanger  
Fluorescent  
1,000,000 bp  
1980-90s**



**Single Molecule  
'Next Gen'  
100s Gbp  
2000s**



# 3730xl

0.002 Gbp/day

\$365,000

(2006)



# NextSeq500

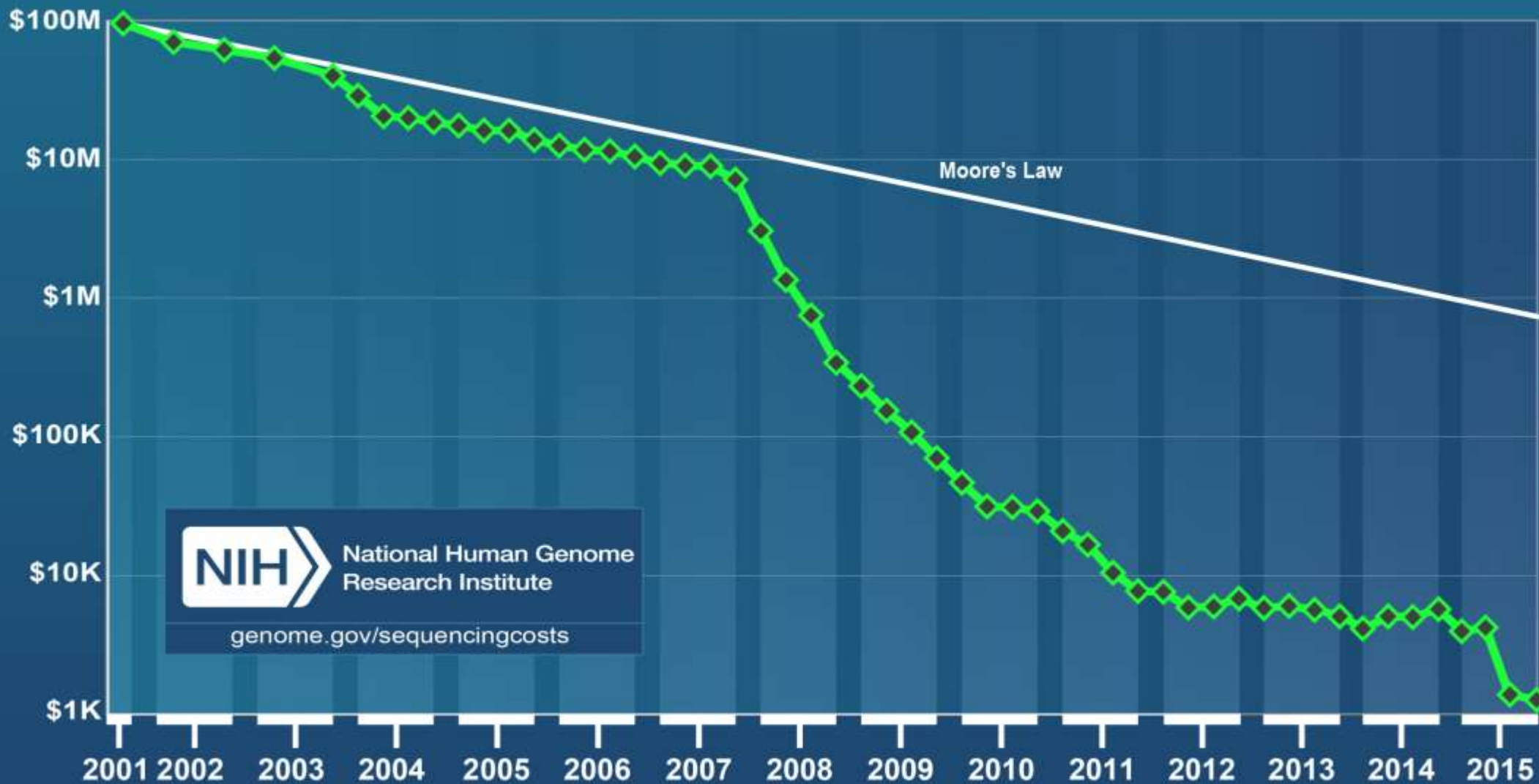
120 Gbp/day

\$250,000

(2015)



## Cost per Genome



**MacroGen = \$1400 for one human genome**

# Millions of Human Genomes

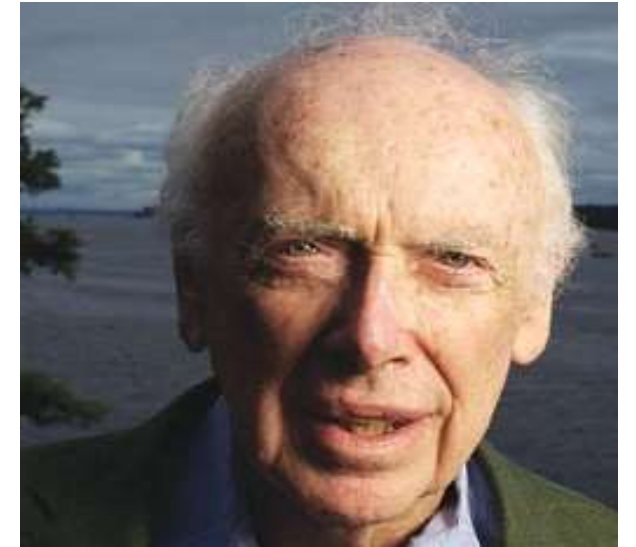
## First human genomes

- US HGP – Anonymous donor
- Celera HGP – Craig Venter
- James Watson

## Total human genomes sequenced

- 2001 1 (1<sup>st</sup> draft)
- 2010 3,000
- 2011 30,000
- 2014 228,000
- 2017 1,600,000 (estimated)

Planned: 1 million Genomes, China-BGI



# Genomic Reference Material

- Reference materials needed for standardization and quality
- Traditional genetic reference materials are for a single DNA change
- Genome is 3 billion nucleotides
- Exome is >30 million nucleotides
- Need reference materials to assess millions of DNA changes



# Genome in a Bottle

US National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) initiated a public-private-academic consortium in 2011

- Genome in a Bottle (GIAB)

NIST Reference Material: NA12878

- Genomic DNA from a cell line (GM12878)

Single reference material with

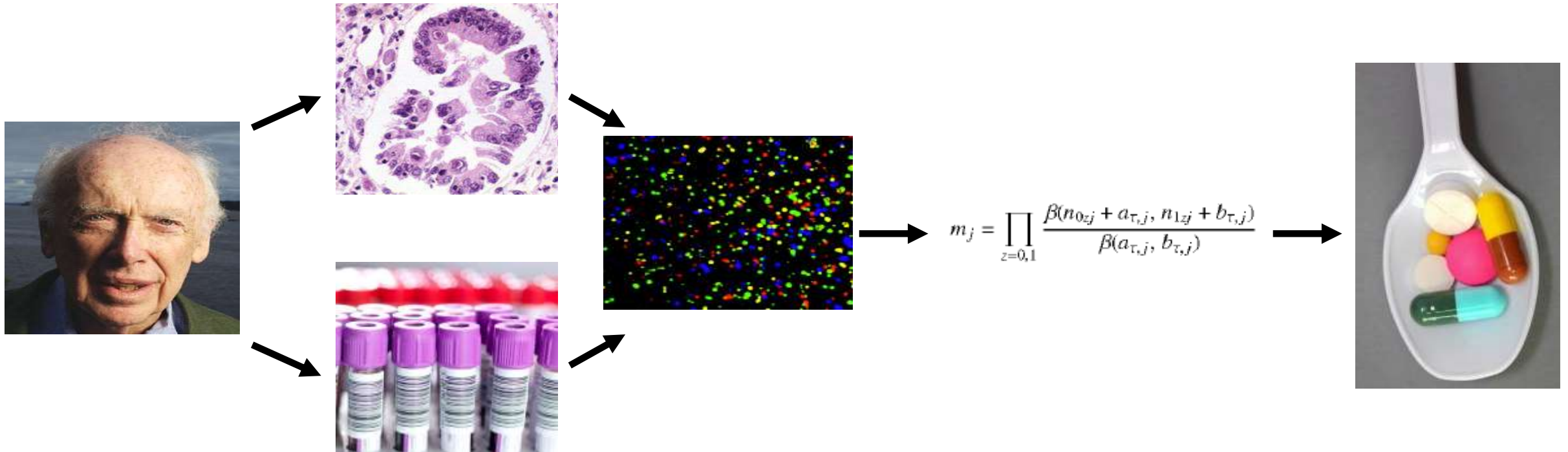
- 2,741,014 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs)
- 174,718 insertions/deletions (indels)

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/variation/tools/get-rm/browse/>  
[ftp://ftp-trace.ncbi.nih.gov/giab/ftp/release/NA12878\\_HG001/](ftp://ftp-trace.ncbi.nih.gov/giab/ftp/release/NA12878_HG001/)





# Cancer Genomics



**Patient**

**Specimen**

**Genomic Test**

**Informatics**

**Diagnosis &  
Treatment**

# Cancer Genomic Testing is Complex

## Laboratory issues:

- Technology for sequencing is often incomplete (90-99% of target)
- Formalin-fixed tissue samples have poor quality
- Interpreting clinical significance is difficult

## Biology:

- Tumor enrichment – Fraction of tumor in the sample
- Tumor heterogeneity – Within the tumor there are subpopulations

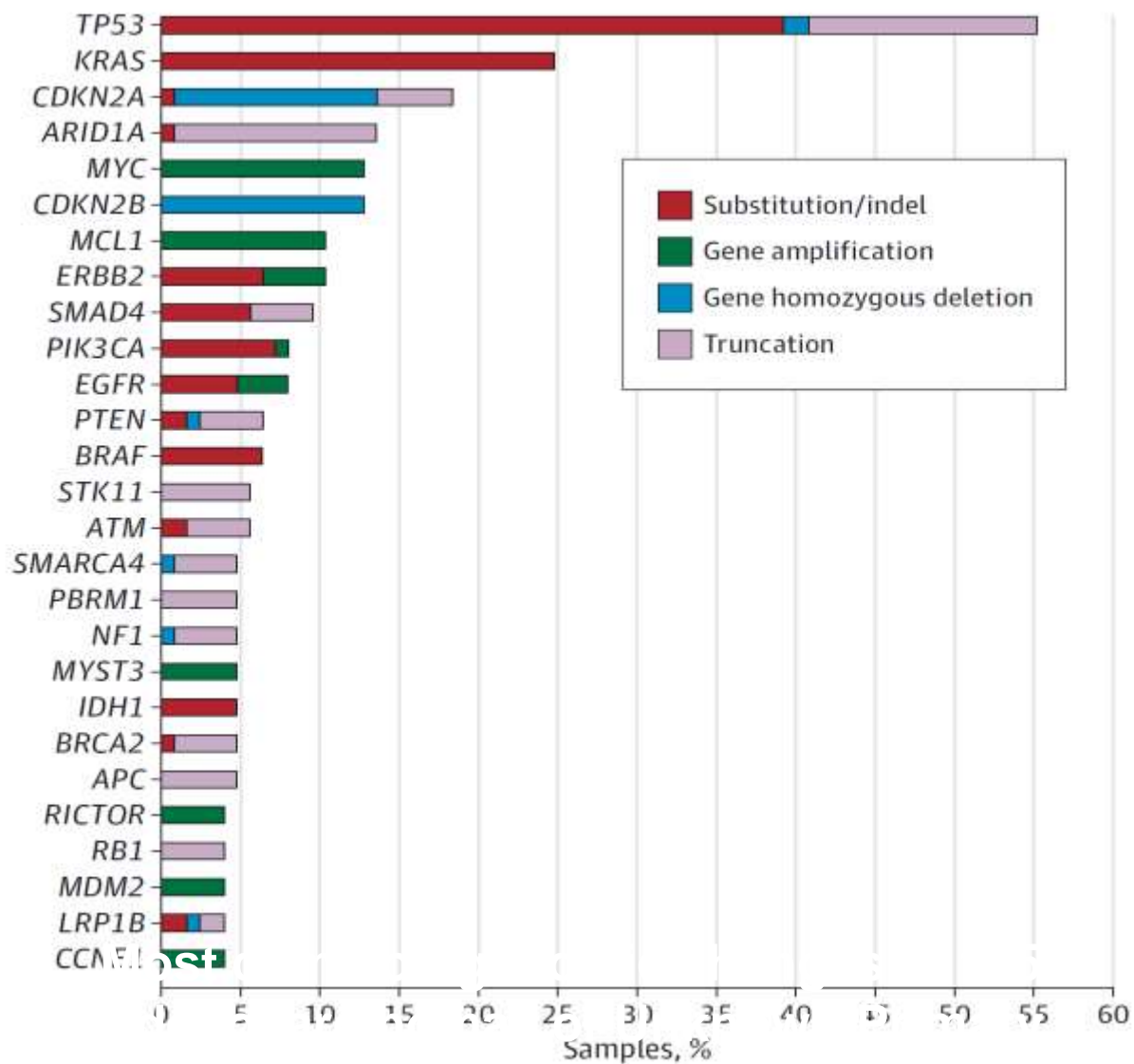
# Targeted Oncology Sequencing (Dallas Children's)

- 25 genes hot-spot panel
- Formalin fixed tissue
- >1,000x minimum coverage
- ~14,000x average coverage

|               |               |             |              |             |               |               |              |              |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>AKT1</b>   | <b>ALK</b>    | <b>APC</b>  | <b>BRAF</b>  | <b>CDH1</b> | <b>CTNNB1</b> | <b>EGFR</b>   | <b>ERBB2</b> | <b>FBXW7</b> |
| <b>FGFR2</b>  | <b>FOXL2</b>  | <b>GNAQ</b> | <b>GNAS</b>  | <b>KIT</b>  | <b>KRAS</b>   | <b>MAP2K1</b> | <b>MET</b>   | <b>NRAS</b>  |
| <b>PDGFRA</b> | <b>PIK3CA</b> | <b>PTEN</b> | <b>SMAD4</b> | <b>SRC</b>  | <b>STK11</b>  | <b>TP53</b>   |              |              |

# Foundation One (FMI)

- 315 genes - full coding
- 28 introns for fusions or other structural variants
- Formalin-fixed tissue
- 229x average coverage
- Turnaround Time = 2-3 weeks



# Actionable Variant

- Key to genomic medicine is to find gene variants that can be linked to a therapeutic
- Several dozen drugs are FDA approved as targeted therapeutics
- **Only ~100 Genes linked with therapeutic intervention**
- Additional resources to find clinically available drugs or active drug trials:

<http://www.mycancergenome.org/>

<http://www.broadinstitute.org/cancer/cga/target>

<https://civic.genome.wustl.edu/#/home>

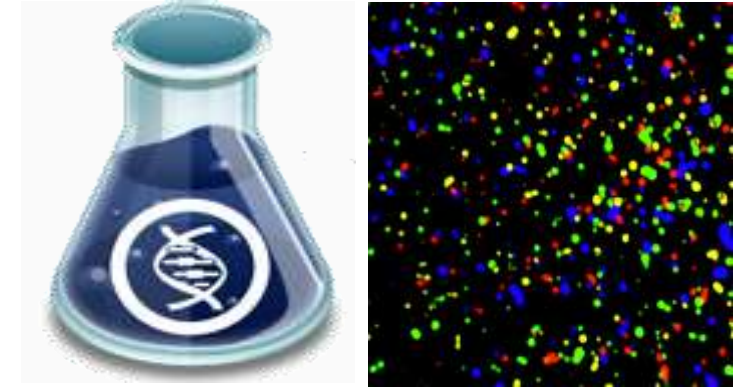
<https://clinicaltrials.gov/>

Wang DH and Park JY (in press) Arch Pathol Lab Med

(<http://www.fda.gov/drugs/scienceresearch/researchareas/pharmacogenetics/ucm083378.htm>)

# Cancer Genomics Summary

- Clinical genomic testing is now common in the United States
- Paper genomic standards and reference materials are emerging
- Testing out paces clinical utility
- IFCC WG will provide an international perspective on clinical cancer genomic testing



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