# Localized molecular analysis of lung cancer tissue sections using the microfluidic probe

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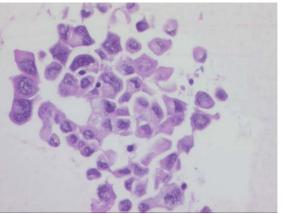
University Hospital Zurich Inst Sur

Institute of Surgical Pathology **Govind Kaigala** 

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## Personalized targeted therapy in lung cancer

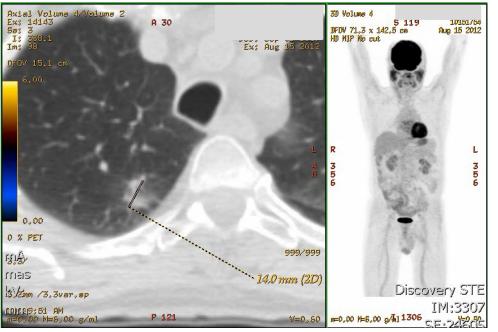




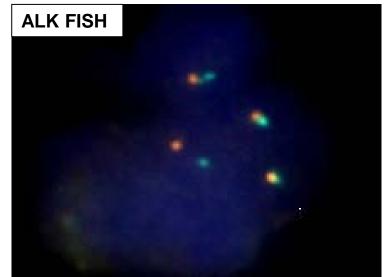


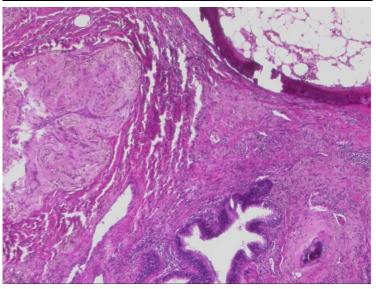
- Oct 2011: Male, 75y, nicotine 4 py, stopped 40 yrs ago
- Poorly diff. adenocarcinoma of the right upper lung lobe, widespread lymph node metastasis
- TNM 7th edition: cT4 cN3 cM0, UICC stage 3b
- Nov 2011 Dec 2011: 3 cyles cisplatin, pemetrexed and bevacizumab → no response

## **Complete metabolic and histologic remission**

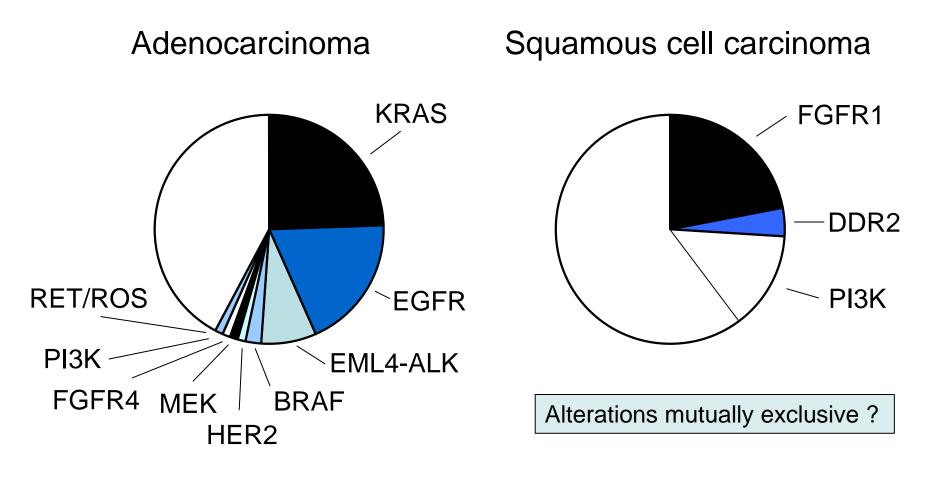


- Molecular pathology: No EGFR mutation, break-apart in ALK gene, >95% of cells
- Mar 2012: Crizotinib (ALK + ROS-1 inhibitor)
- Mar 2013: Complete remission, scarring fibrosis, dyspnea at >2000m altitude



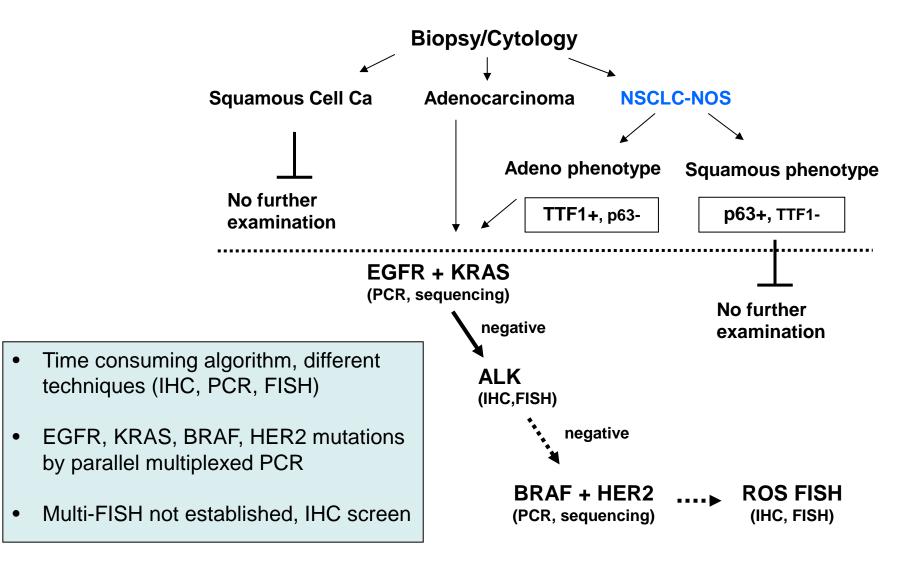


#### **Predictive biomarkers in lung cancer**



EGFR:	Epidermal growth factor receptor	FGFR1/4:	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 1/4	
KRAS:	Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog	DDR2:	Discoidin domain rezeptor 2	
EML4-ALK:	Echinoderm microtubule-associated protein-like 4, anaplastic lymphoma kinase	PI3K(-CA):	Phospatidyl-inositol-3 kinase, catalytic subunit alpha	
BRAF:	v-Raf murine sarcoma viral oncogene homolog B1	MEK:	Mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase	4
HER2:	Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2	RET/ROS	RET proto-oncogene, C-ros oncogene 1	

## Mol path work-up for lung cancer in Switzerland

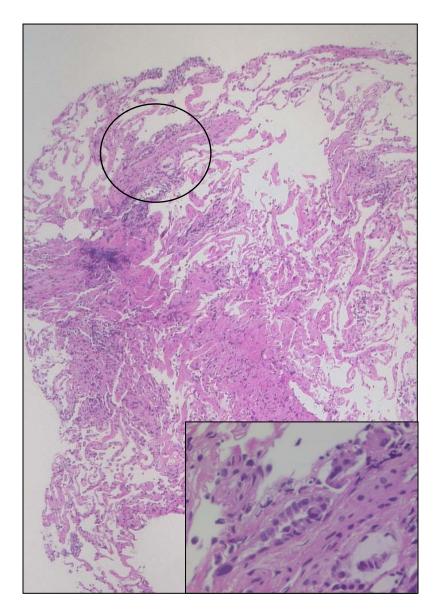


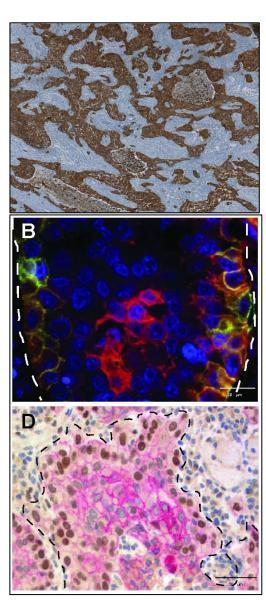
Swiss Lung Pathology Working Group

## **Current main issues in molecular pathology**

- Single predictive driver mutation versus "systems pathology"
  - Oncogenic addiction (EGFR-HER1, HER2, HER3, HER4)
  - EGFR downstream kinome, multikinase inhibitors
- Tumor heterogeneity
  - Different histosubtypes, e.g. lepidic, acinar, micropapillary, papillary and solid adenocarcinoma
  - Carcinoma: Tumor epithelia and stroma (tumor microenvironment)
  - Tumor invasion front versus tumor center
- Limited amount of tumor cells
  - Only biopsy/FNA in case of palliative treated cT4 cN3 tumor
  - Bronchial cryobiopsy may yield up to 50'000 cells

## Localized analysis biopsy vs. surgical specimen





Cytokeratin IHC

Ratio tumor cells versus stroma 40% to 60%

Epithelialmesenchymal transition EMT invasion front

E-cadherin L1CAM

Double IHC: E-cadherin Slug

# **Vision for TF-IBM**





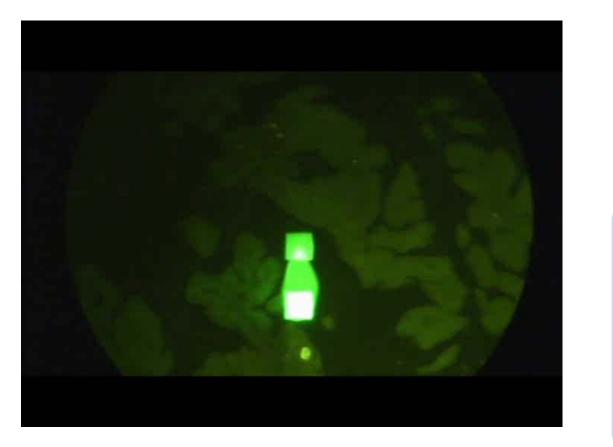
To develop a multifunctional tool to aid researchers and pathologists to investigate cells and critical tissue samples accurately for disease diagnostics and predictive genomic alterations.

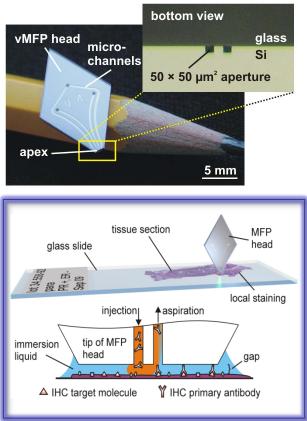
Objective

- Ability to perform spatial and localized genetic profiling.
- Visualize multiple marker stainings at high resolution.
- More data from less sample.
- Framework: Convergence of two areas of expertise at ISP-USZ and IBM-Zurich, combining Pathology and MFP technology.

## Microfluidic probe (MFP) technology

The MPF precisely shapes liquid in order to localize (bio)chemical events on surfaces.

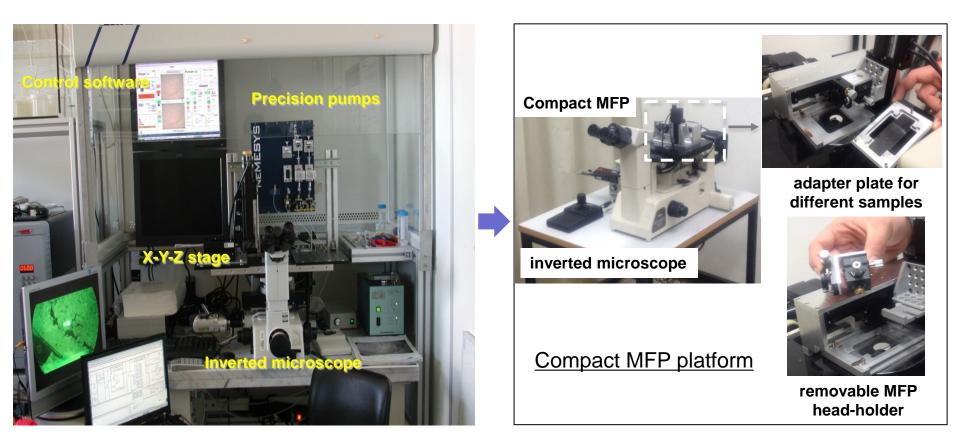




#### The liquid is confined in 100 picoliter volume over the tissue section and has a footprint of 100 $\mu$ m<sup>2</sup>

G. Kaigala, R. Lovchik, U. Drechsler, E. Delamarche, "A vertical microfluidic probe," *Langmuir*, 2, 2011, 5686–5693. D. Juncker, H. Schmid, E. Delamarche, "Multifunctional microfluidic probe," *Nature Materials*, 4, 2005, 622–628.

## **MFP** instrumentation



#### As part of the TF project, IBM-Zurich will

- Help set-up the MFP platform at ISP/USZ
- Provide general support for the MFP technology
- Provide existing microfabricated MFP heads and new designs
- Provide access to the MFP platform at IBM-Zurich and host the PhD student

#### **Planned activities**

- Development of new protocols for localized tissue analysis:
  - DNA extraction
  - Micro-immunohistochemistry (µ-IHC)
- Provide multi-modal analysis of scarce amount of tumor cells:
  - Biopsies and cell blocks of fine needle aspiration
  - Genetic alterations in tumor cells vs. stroma and at the invasion front

#### • Student training:

- PhD student, transferring technology from IBM to ISP
- Masters thesis student from ETHZ-Bioengineering (Aditya Kashyap)

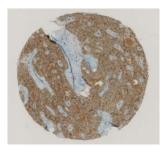
#### • Dissemination:

- Conferences, workshops, peer-reviewed publications, journal clubs

## **BRAF und DDR2**

#### • BRAF = v-Raf murine sarcoma viral oncogene homolog B1

- Mutations in up to 5% of <u>lung adenocarcinoma</u>
- 50% V600E mutation in exon 15
- Predominantly in micropapillary lung adenocarcinoma
- BRAF sensitizes cancer cells to TGF-b induced EMT
- Specific inhibitor vemurafenib (70% RR in melanoma)
- DDR2 = discoidin domain receptor 2
  - Mutations in 4% of lung squamous cell carcinoma
  - Membranous DDR2 is a direct collagen receptor
  - TGF-b promotes increase of type I collagen and DDR2
  - DDR2 siRNA k.o. inhibits collagen induced EMT
  - Specific inhibitors like dasatinib and sorafenib

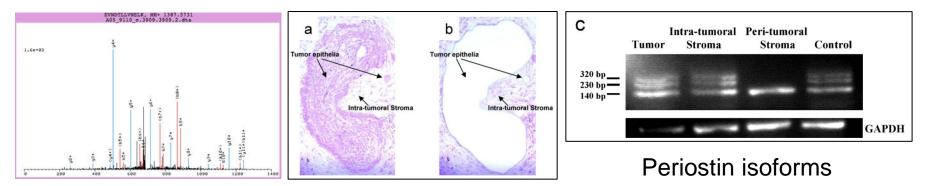


IHC BRAF V600E mut

## **Relation to other enrichment techniques**

- 1. Macrodissection by punch core
- 2. Macrodissection by scalpel scratching
- 3. Laser capture microdissection (LCM)



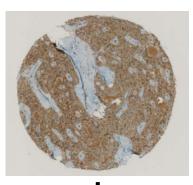


Soltermann et al. Cancer Cytopathol 2008, Morra et al. Lung Cancer 2012

#### Strengths of the microfluidic probe (MFP)

- Aqueous-based. No drying, freezing, organic solvents, boiling, burning
- Reversible stainings following cell removal on defined area with 1 device

## **Combined localized molecular analysis**





#### **Genomic DNA mutation**

- Single exon sequencing
- Next generation sequencing

#### **Genomic translocations**

• Fluorescent in-situ hybridization

#### Single protein marker

Immunohistochemistry

#### **Protein profile**

Mass spectrometry

#### RNA

In-situ hybridization

Burg und Sonne - Paul Klee, 1928

#### Personnel

## Thanks!

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#### IBM

Govind Kaigala Emmanuel Delamarche



SystemsX The Swiss Initiative in Systems Biology



