

改变生命的轨迹

# cfDNA甲基化在癌症筛查和MRD中的应用

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2022年09月16日



中国癌症居家筛查市场的

# 开创者和领跑者









# 癌症常见筛查技术

注:

技术手段	检测对象	适用阶段	诊断标准	优点	缺点
液体活检	2-10ml外周血	1, 2, 3, 4	数值超过参考值,或与癌症 靶标基因匹配即判定阳性	可用于肿瘤的早期诊断 和定位	捕获技术要求高,成本昂贵
					个体化差异大
				可追踪治疗过程	依赖于肿瘤基因组的认知完善
穿刺活检	病灶组织	2	分子检测,病理实验	准确性高	有创,操作难度大,患者接受度低
分 附 / 白 作业	<b>州</b> 丛组织	Z	刀 了他侧,烟埕头独	/出明 注同	加大肿瘤转移风险
医学影像	病灶怀疑位置	1, 3, 4	组织密度发生变化	准确性高	可观测肿瘤最小尺寸为5 mm,此时肿瘤细胞 数高达10 <sup>9</sup>
肿瘤标记物	10ml外周血	1, 3, 4	肿瘤生殖或机体应答产生的 物质,以蛋白质为主	传统检测手段	假阴性、假阳性率较高

改变生命的轨迹

1.早期筛查; 2.指导治疗方案(诊断分型); 3.治疗监测; 4.复发监控



循环肿瘤细胞(CTC):因自发或者诊疗操作由原发或转移肿瘤中,进入外周血液循环中的肿瘤细胞。可在基因组、转录组、蛋白组和代谢组水平分析CTC特性,在癌症的诊断和治疗领域拥有广阔的发展潜力

检测难度:难。 捕获率低、灵敏度差。

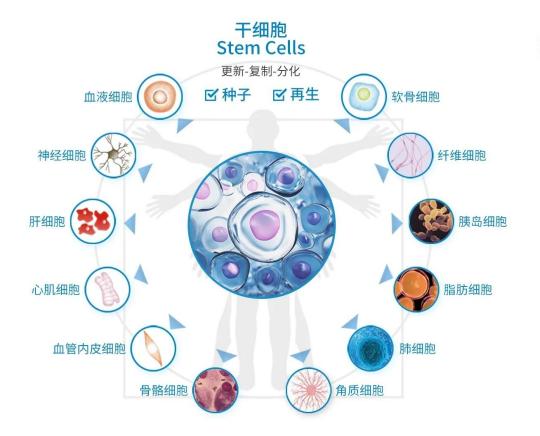
**肿瘤细胞外泌体(Exosomes):**即肿瘤细胞脱落的囊泡,携带肿瘤细胞的DNA、RNA和蛋白质等。介导肿瘤细胞增生、肿瘤微环境血管的形成、肿瘤细胞的免疫耐受和化学抵抗,且其miRNA在肿瘤中有重要应用

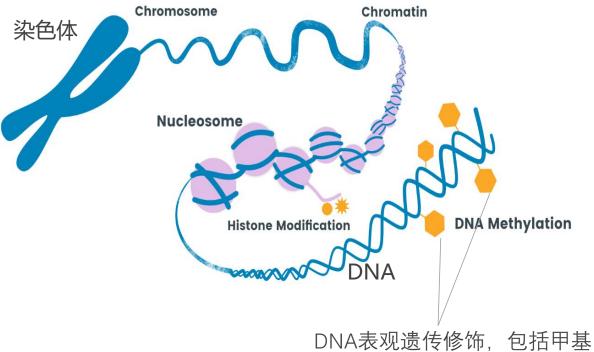
检测难度:较难。起步阶段,技术非常不成熟。优势:稳定性强,可长期储存。

循环肿瘤DNA(cfDNA):坏死或者凋亡的肿瘤细胞释放到外周血中的肿瘤DNA片段。可以通过特定的PCR引物设计,或全基因组测序后比对已知肿瘤基因突变库进行超早期诊断或者肿瘤定位

检测手段:易。较为成熟的技术手段,技术依赖肿瘤基因组认知水平。







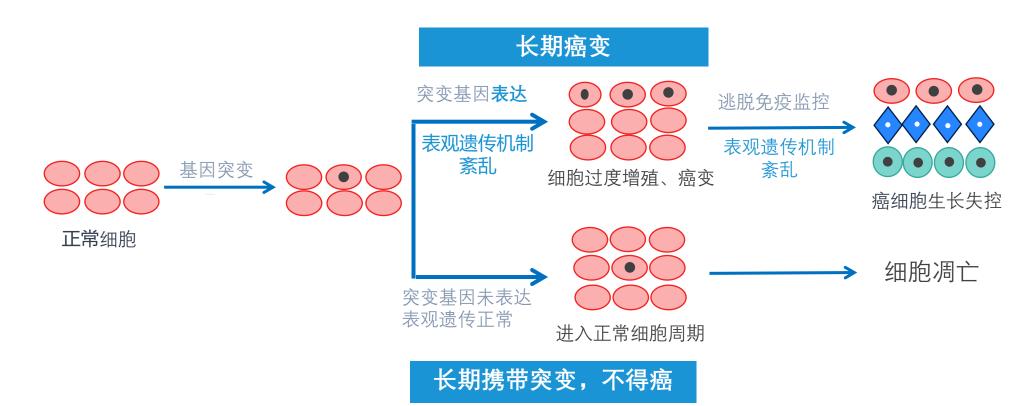
DNA上存在一系列表观遗传修饰(如甲基化、衍生甲基化),表观遗传在胚胎发育过程中告诉不同细胞该表达哪些基因和抑制哪些基因的表达,指引不同细胞向不同组织方向分化

化和各种衍生甲基化等



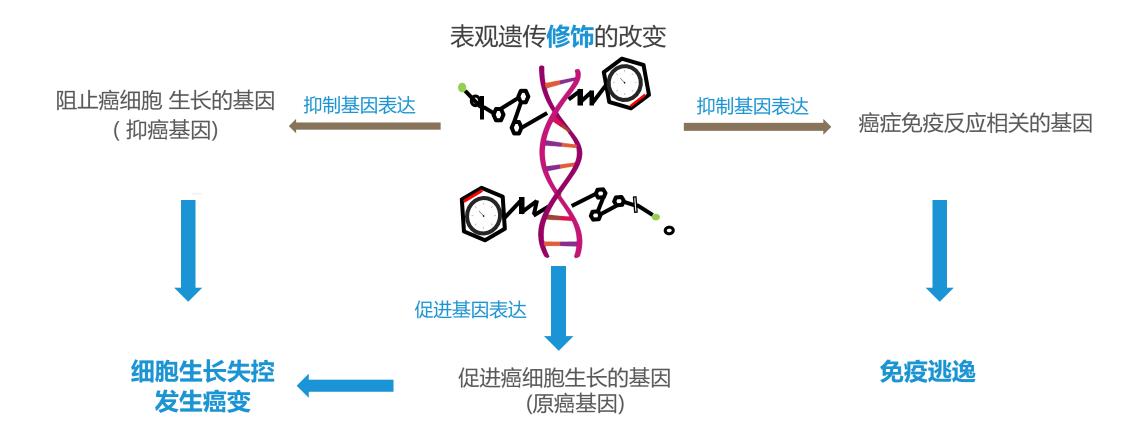
# 表观遗传学与癌症

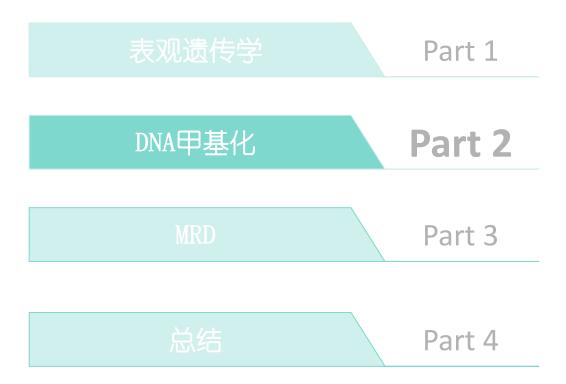
### 检测基因的表观遗传修饰,反映基因的表达状态





# 表观遗传学与癌症



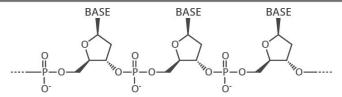






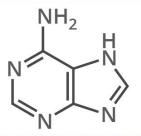
# 什么是甲基化

### THE SUGAR PHOSPHATE 'BACKBONE'



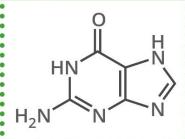
DNA is a polymer made up of units called nucleotides. The nucleotides are made of three different components: a sugar group, a phosphate group, and a base. There are four different bases: adenine, thymine, guanine & cytosine.

### **A** ADENINE



### **1** THYMINE

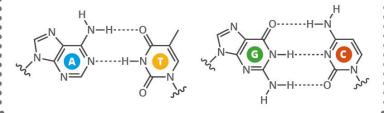
### **G** GUANINE





### WHAT HOLDS DNA STRANDS TOGETHER?

DNA strands are held together by hydrogen bonds between bases on adjacent strands. Adenine (A) always pairs with thymine (T), whilst guanine (G) always pairs with cytosine (C).



### FROM DNA TO PROTEINS



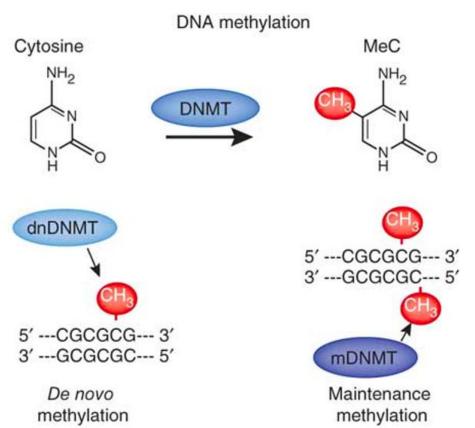
The bases along a single strand of DNA act as a code. The letters form three letter 'words', or codons, which code for different amino acids - the building blocks of proteins.

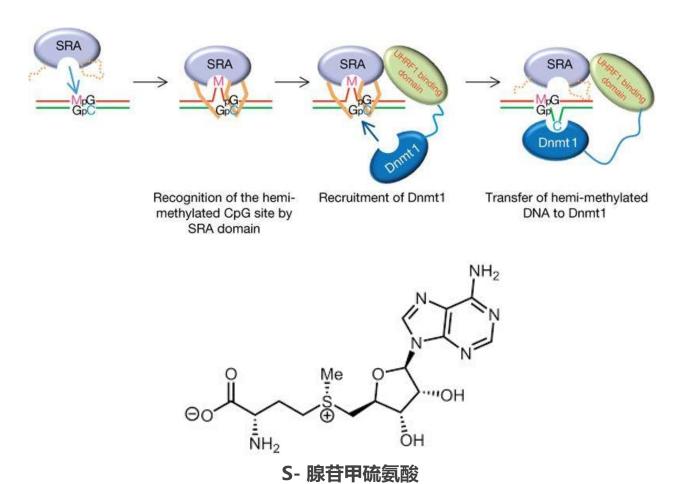
An enzyme, RNA polymerase, transcribes DNA into mRNA (messenger ribonucleic acid). It does this by splitting apart the two strands that form the double helix, then reading a strand and copying the sequence of nucleotides. The only difference between the RNA and the original DNA is that in the place of thymine (T), another base with a similar structure is used: uracil (U).

In multicellular organisms, the mRNA carries genetic code out of the nucleus, to the cell's cytoplasm. Here, protein synthesis takes place. 'Translation' is the process of converting turning the mRNA's 'code' into proteins. Molecules called ribosomes carry out this process, building up proteins from the amino acids coded for.



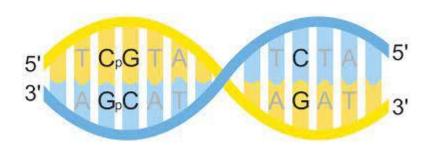
# 甲基化的结构与产生



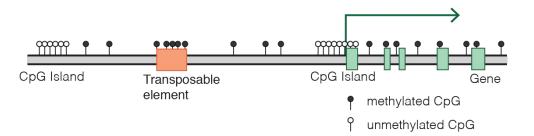


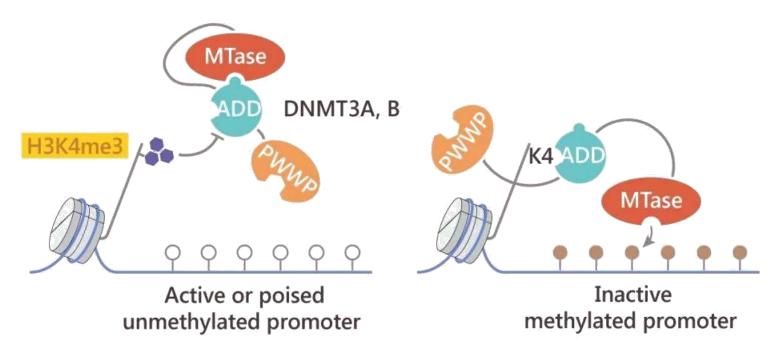
Arita et al., 2008, *Nature*Day and Sweatt, *Nat Neuro*, 2010





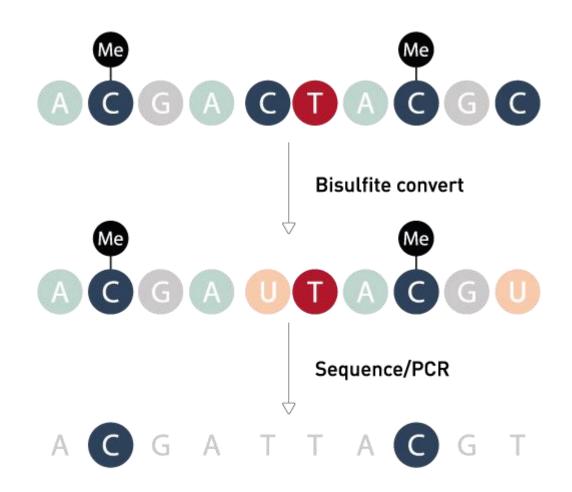
### Typical mammalian DNA methylation landscape







# 甲基化的检测技术



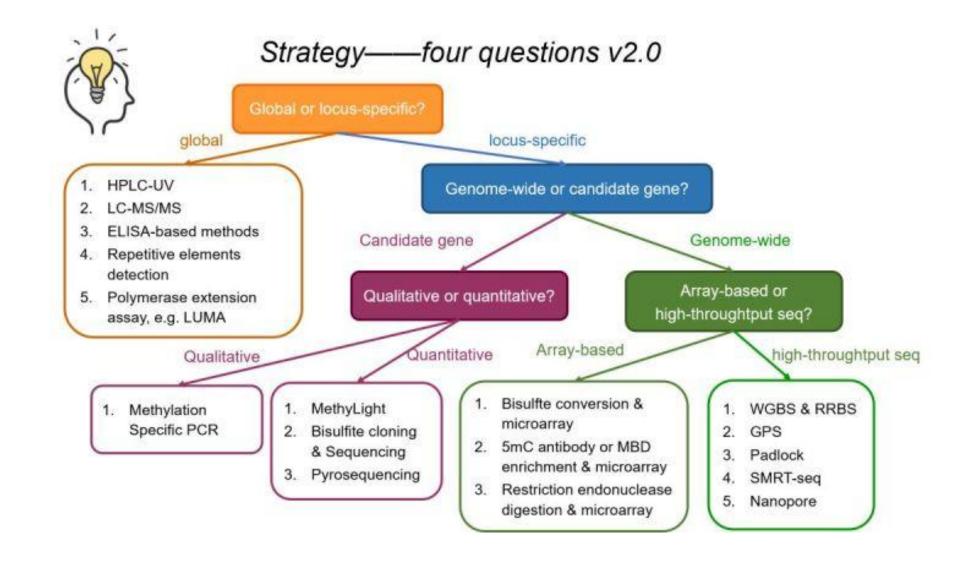
Compare with reference genome

# 亚硫酸氢盐转化

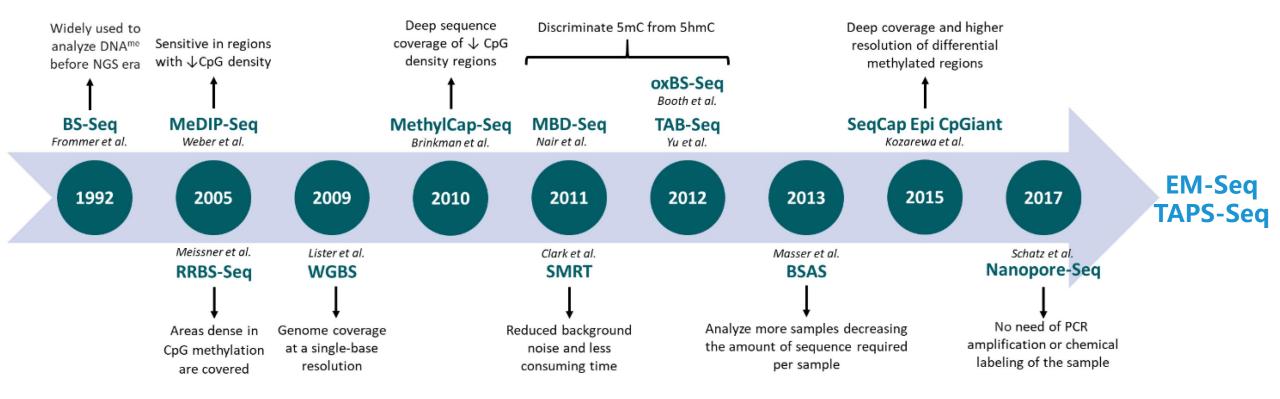
KRAS 基因突变及BMP3/NDRG4 基因甲基化和便隐血联合检测试剂盒(PCR 荧光探针法-胶体金法)



# 甲基化的检测技术



# NGS检测技术发展线

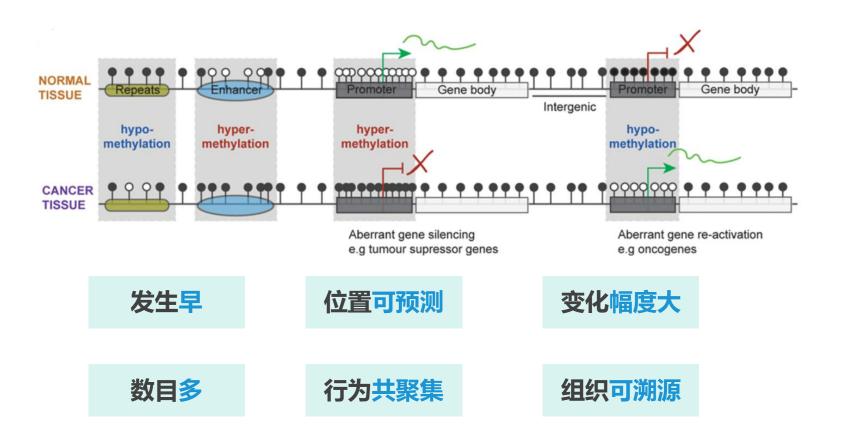


Carmen et al., 2018, Genes



# 甲基化信号在癌症检测中优于突变

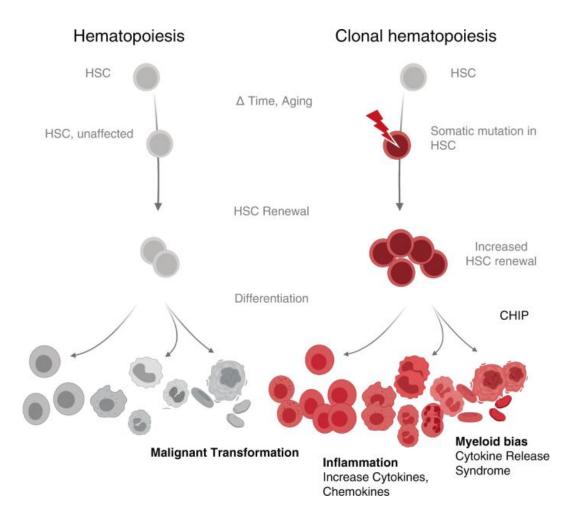
- DNA甲基化参与细胞功能调节,人基因组约28 Million的CpG中有70%~80%的胞嘧啶被甲基化
- DNA甲基化和多种人类疾病密切相关,包括癌症



驱动基因突变 3-6个 期结 重 不容基因突变 33-66个 肠 心 即基化位点改变 约2000个

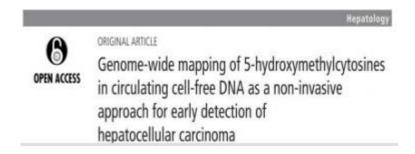


# 血液基因突变检测易受克隆性造血的干扰

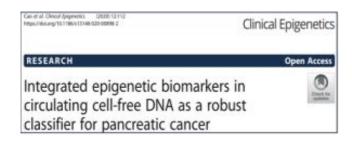


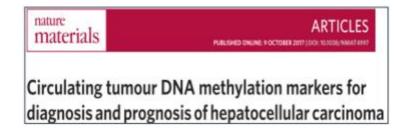
- 突变丰度低,90%的克隆性造血丰度<1%;
- 克隆性造血的负荷与年龄的增长呈正相关;
- 正常人和患者之间通常没有显著差异,且具有个体特异 性, 因此必须通过同深度配对白细胞进行过滤;
- 克隆性造血带有的基因变异一般是非恶性的。

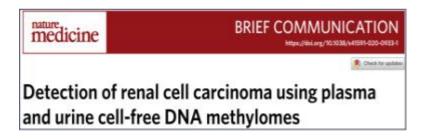


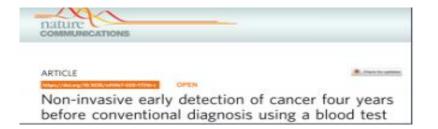






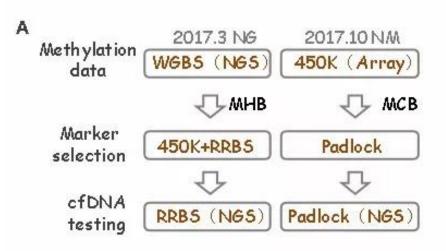


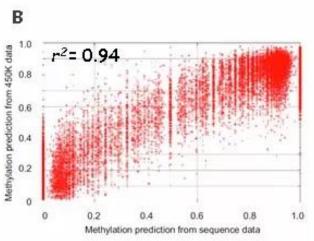






时间	作者	杂志	意义
2017年3月	张鹍教授团队	Nature Genetics (NG)	利用更灵敏的算法配合组织甲基化模式开发的无创诊断技术,可以检测并定位肿瘤
2017年10月	张康教授和 徐瑞华教授团队	Nature Materials (NM)	报道了一项更大规模的肝癌诊断和预后研究,与NG文章的结论相互印证,该研究成果就像是破译了肿瘤的特异指纹,使得肝癌无处遁形







# Grail研发技术路线对比

### 基于超深度测序的靶向突变检测:

通过检测到血液游离DNA中明确的体细胞突变位点作为阳性信号,采用超高深度测序(60 000X),并配合对克隆性造血突变的过滤

### 全基因组甲基化检测:

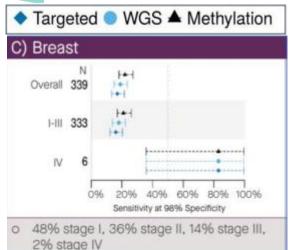
通过检测到血液游离DNA中有别于正常分布的甲基化谱作为阳性信号,采用全基因组甲基化检测,中等深度测序(~200X)

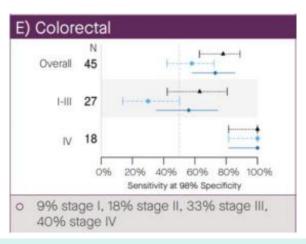
### CNV检测:

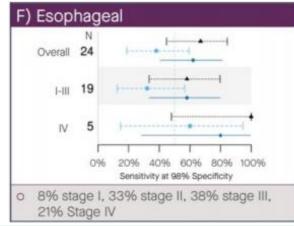
通过检测到血液游离DNA中有别于正常分布的CNV谱作为阳性信号,采用WGS全基因组测序,~50X

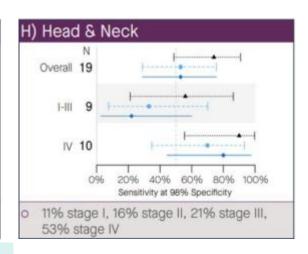


# DNA甲基化敏感性更佳

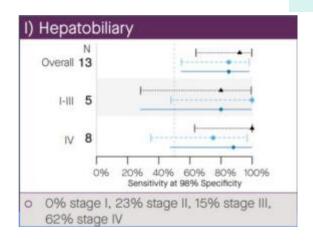


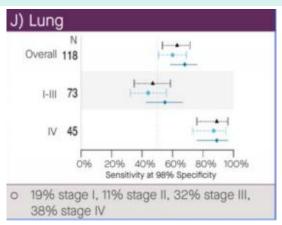


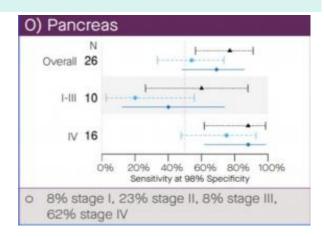


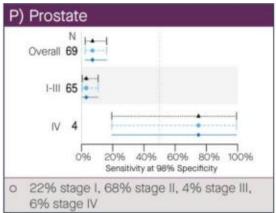


### 大多数癌症中的敏感性: DNA甲基化>突变>CNV







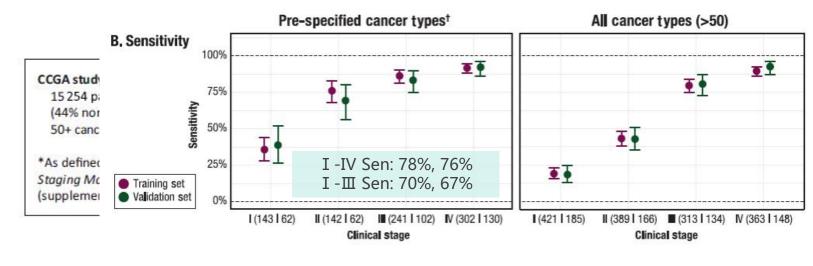




# Grail-实验结果

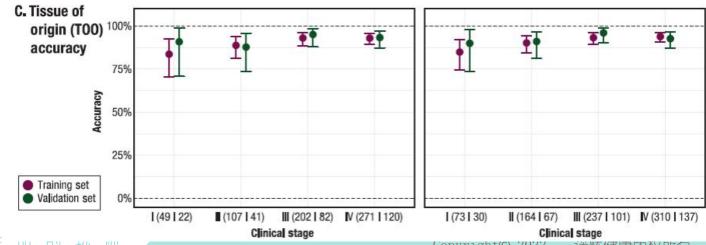
A. Specificity

	N	Specificity
Training set	1521	99.8% (99.4–99.9%)
Validation set	610	99.3% (98.3-99.8%)



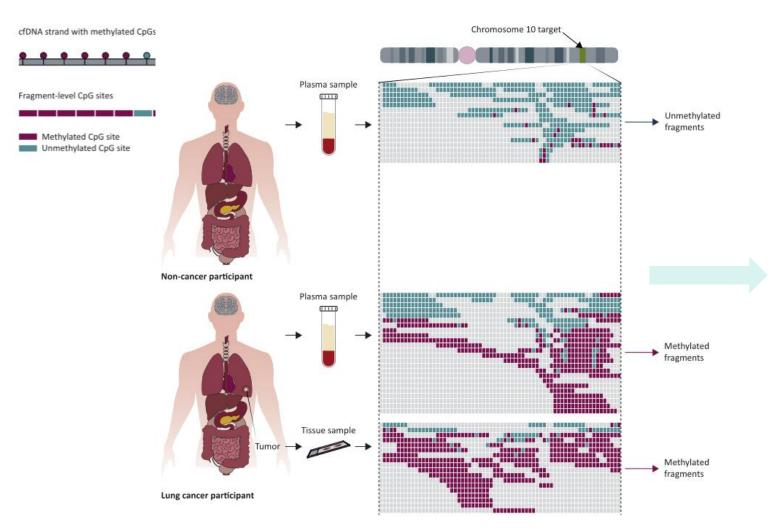
ı**ylation assay** ative methylation regions

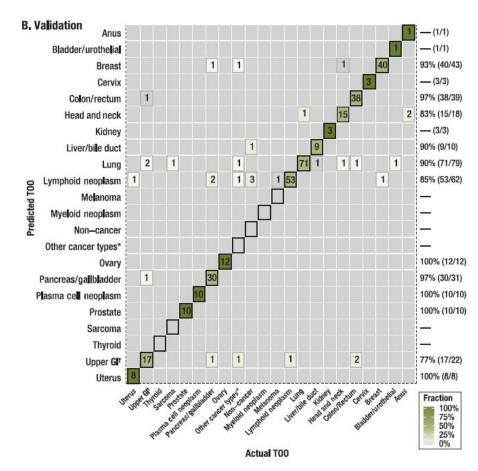
n assay on of targeted methylation classifier





# DNA甲基化可用于组织溯源

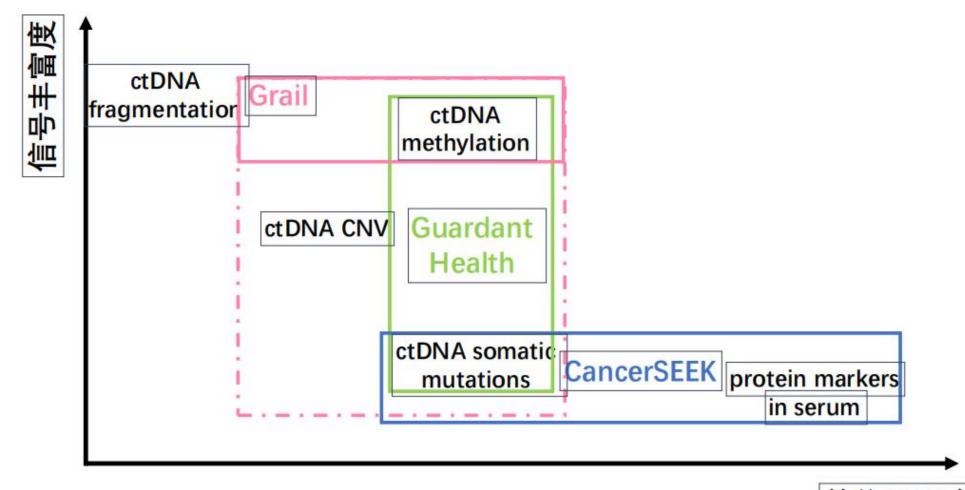




单癌种准确率90%



# 组织溯源技术对比



单信号强度



# DNA甲基化应用于早期肿瘤诊断的商业化探索



# **EXACT SCIENCES**





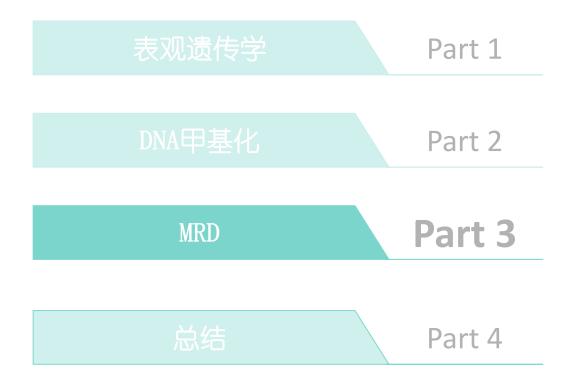
悉癌症全周期







- ◆ 2014年8月, Exact Sciences的粪便DNA甲基化结直肠 癌早筛早诊检测试剂盒Cologuard获得FDA批准。是第 一款真正意义上用于I-II期癌症筛查的体外诊断试剂盒。
- 2016年2月, Epigenomics的结直肠癌血液DNA甲基化 早筛早诊检测试剂盒获得FDA批准。
- ◆ 2019年5月, Grail的血液DNA甲基化早筛早诊检测获得 FDA的"突破性设备认定"
- ◆ 2019年11月, Exact Sciences的**肝癌血液DNA甲基化** 早筛早诊检测获得FDA的"突破性设备认定"
- ◆ 2020年4月, Grail发布数据可通过血液DNA甲基化检测 50多种癌症
- ◆ 2020年9月, Exact Sciences发布数据可通过血液DNA 甲基化检测6种癌症
- ◆ 2020年11月9日,诺辉健康科技有限公司的KRAS 基因 突变及BMP3/NDRG4 基因甲基化和便隐血联合检测试 **剂盒(PCR 荧光探针法-胶体金法)**获得国家药监局批准, 获得中国首个癌症早筛产品证。



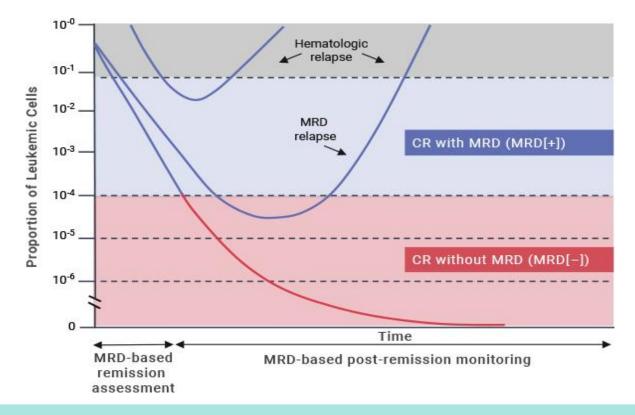




# Minimal/Measurable Residual Disease

MRD (Minimal Residual Disease) ,即微小残留病灶,是指癌症治疗后残留在体内的少量癌细胞 (对治疗无反应或耐药的癌细胞) 。

残留的癌细胞数量可能很少,不会引起任何体征或症状(但它们有可能导致癌症复发),甚至无法通过传统方法检测到,例如在显微镜下观察细胞和/或追踪血液中的异常血清蛋白标志物(肿瘤标志物)

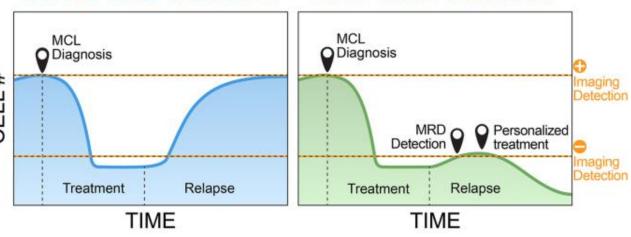




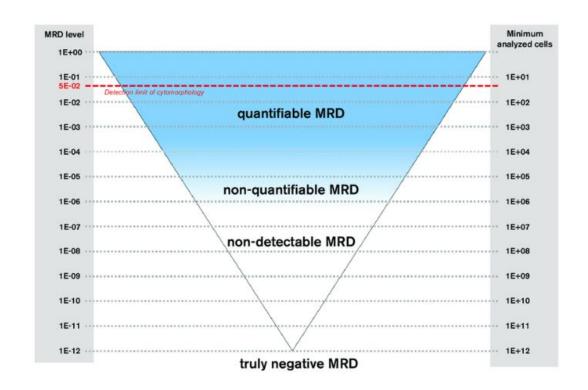
# MRD检测的意义: 术后复发前干预

### Minimal Residual Disease (MRD)

### Before MRD Detection After MRD Detection

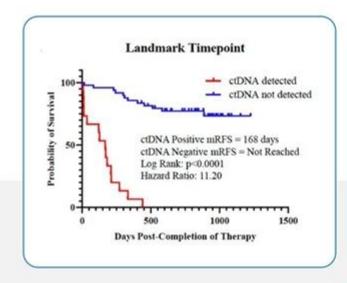


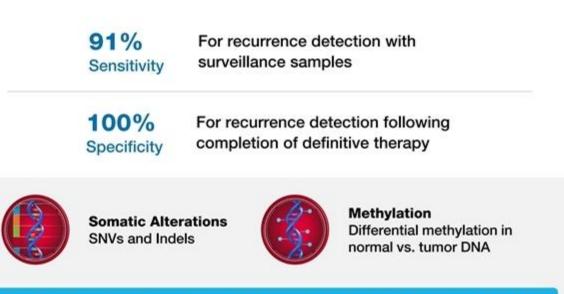
Visual Art: © 2020The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center





# LUNAR-1 CRC Data Demonstrates Industry-Leading Performance in the Detection of Minimal Residual Disease Without Need for Tissue Biopsy<sup>1</sup>



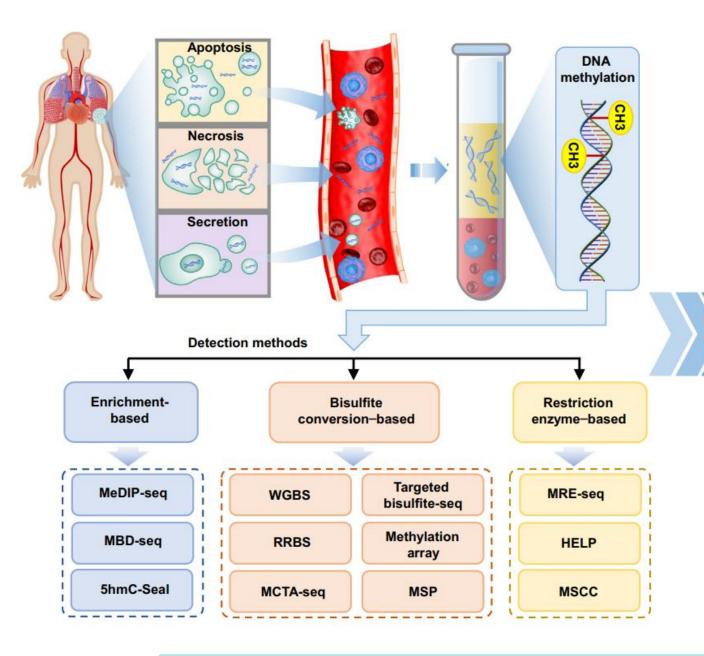


Integration of genomic and epigenomic ctDNA signals increased sensitivity by 36%









Cancer detection: screening or earlier diagnosis

Molecular profiling or prognostication

Minimal residual disease monitoring

Assessing treatment response

Tracing the tissue origin of ctDNA

Trends in Molecular Medicine

# Liquid Biopsy Competitor Timeline

### **Upcoming Liquid Biopsy Trials**



### Mar-2018

GenomicTree, Inc. completed study to produce Stool DNA- based test, EarlyTect® Colon Cancer.



### Feb-2020

Epigenomics, Inc. is the leading liquid biopsy alternative for colorectal cancer screening. This trial seeks to develop new biomarkers.



### Jun-2020

GRAIL, Inc. was mentioned by our expert as a lab "going after it all" with their goal of a Multi- Cancer Early Detection Test.



# GUARDANT Patera

Natera, Inc. will complete its BESPOKE study to join the likely vast field of competitors in liquid biopsy CRC screening.

### Jan-2022

Guardant Health, Inc. received a specific call out from EXAS given the potential for its Lunar-2 test to affect CRC screening and current enrollment status.

# freenome

### Nov-2019

Freenome, Inc. completed AI-EMERGE study after having raised an additional \$160M of Series B funding in July 2019.

### Mar-2017

DiaCarta, Inc. completed RADTOX study to produce ColoScape™ Colorectal Cancer Mutation Detection Kit.



Thrive Earlier Detection Corp estimated

completion of their CancerSEEK trial

aimed at sequencing many different

types of cancer through blood.

### Sept-2020

Singlera Genomics, Inc. has extended their clinical trial in an effor to produce a blood- based cancer test.



### Mar-2022

Volition Rx will complete its clinical trial for its Nu.Q assay in 2022.

Nov-2023



### Dec-2026

Nucleix Ltd. will complete its trial in order to further develop its existing blood- based Nucleix EpiCheck® test.





# 谢谢