Plasma proteomics-based models for predicting immunotherapy- and chemotherapy-related toxicity in NSCLC patients

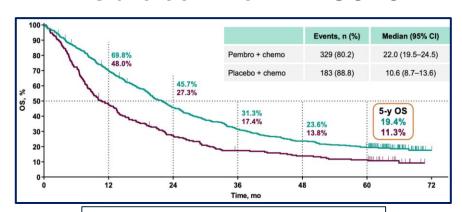
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Introduction: irAEs from ICI Therapy

irAEs are common in NSCLC



KN189: Pembro-Chemo

All grade irAE: 27.9% G3+ irAE: 12.3%

KN024: Pembro mono

All grade irAE: 18%

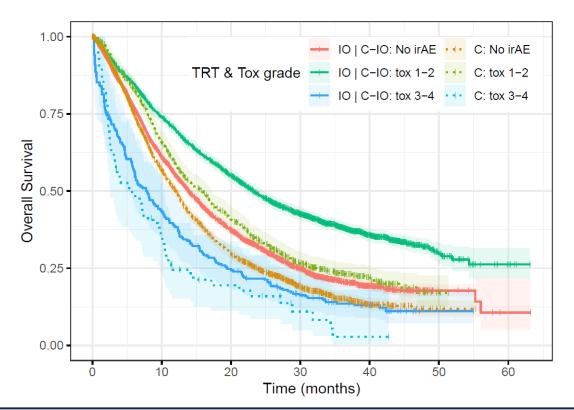
G3+ irAE: 9%

CM227: Ipi/Nivo

All grade irAE: 38%

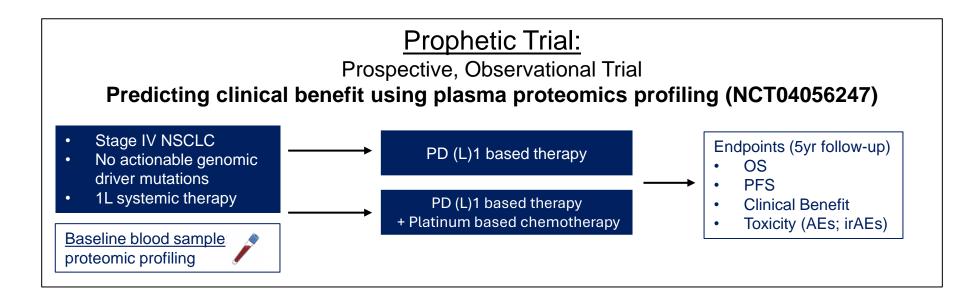
G3+ irAE: 19%

High-grade irAEs are associated with poor OS



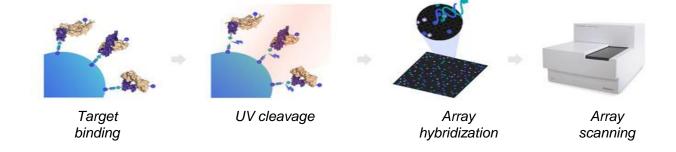
There are no validated biomarkers for irAEs, an area of increasing clinical relevance

Methods: Study Schema

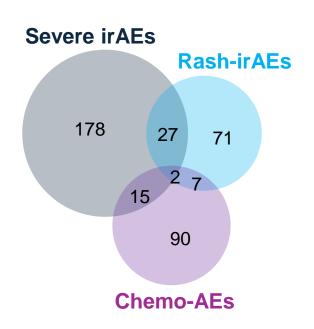


Proteomics profiling

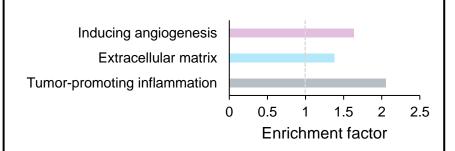
- SomaScan technology (Aptamer-based)
- Examines protein expression levels
- >7000 proteins/sample



Results: The 3 models differ in the proteomic signatures

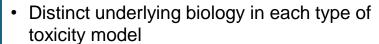


- Unique proteins in each model
- Large overlap between severe and rash irAEs, fewer with chemo AEs

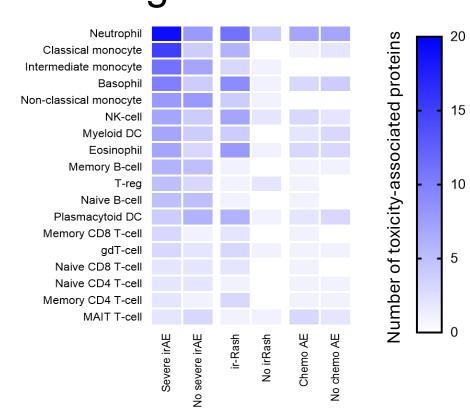


Enrichment analysis (Fisher Exact test, FDR<0.1)

Chemo-AEs
Rash-irAEs
Severe irAEs



 Models include correction for multiple hypothesis testing

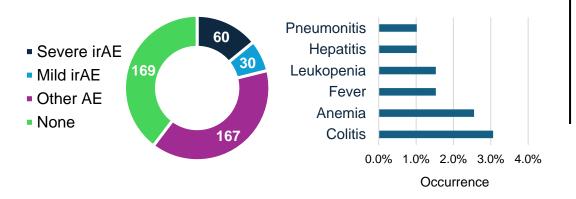


- Larger number of neutrophil-related proteins in patients with severe irAEs and rash irAEs
- **

Results: Severe-irAE Prediction

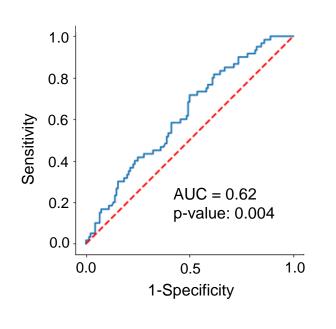
Prophet Trial: irAE Cohort (n= 426)

Category	Parameter	irAE cohort
Sex	Male	249
	Female	177
ECOG	0	136
	1	240
	2	47
	Unknown	3
Histology	Non-squamous	312
	Squamous	97
	Unknown	17
Treatment type	ICI+Chemo	151
	ICI monotherapy	275

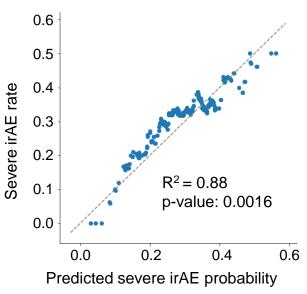


Definition:

Severe irAE: grade ≥3 irAEs within the first 100 days that leading to treatment discontinuation





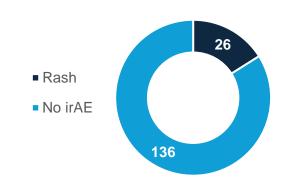


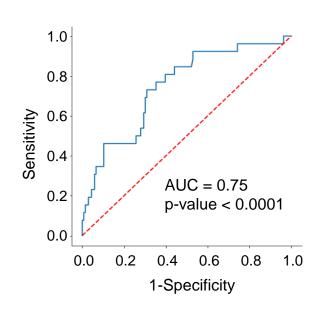
High correlation between predicted severe irAE probability and the observed severe irAE rate

Results: Specific-irAE Prediction (Test Case: Rash)

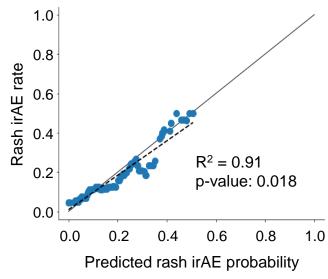
Prophet Trial: Rash Cohort (n= 162)

Category	Parameter	Rash cohort
Sex	Male	96
	Female	66
ECOG	0	55
	1	96
	2	11
Histology	Non-squamous	120
	Squamous	38
	Unknown	4
Treatment type	ICI+Chemo	50
	ICI monotherapy	109
	Ipi Nivo	3







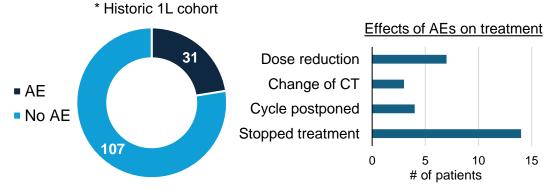


High correlation between predicted rash probability and the observed rash rate

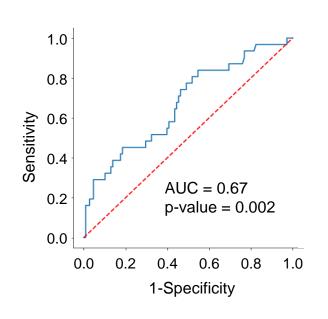
Results: Chemo-Associated AE Prediction

Prophet Trial: Chemo Cohort (n= 138)*

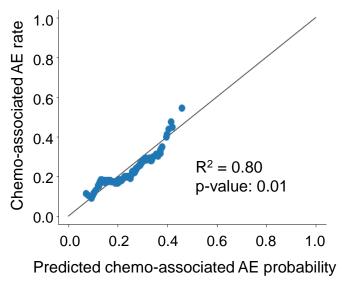
Category	Parameter	Chemo cohort
Sex	Male	96
	Female	42
ECOG	0	68
	1	68
	2	1
	Unknown	1
Histology	Non-squamous	92
	Squamous	45
	Unknown	1
Treatment	Platinum doublet 138	



23 patients (74% of those who experienced chemo AEs) modified / stopped treatment due to AE



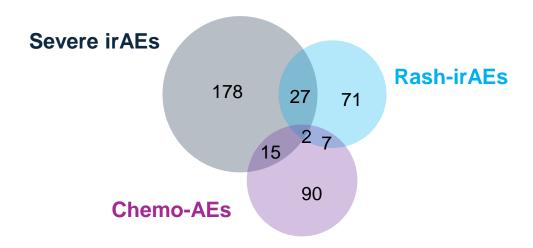
Chemo-AE model demonstrated statistically significant predictive capabilities



High correlation between predicted chemo-AE probability and the observed chemo-AE rate

Summary

- Three novel proteomic models for predicting AEs based on baseline plasma sample
- The model for specific irAE (Rash) shows the potential to develop a model for additional specific irAEs
- The three models differ in the proteins and the underlying biology
- The signatures may enable targeting potential AEs in high-risk patients



Colleagues and Collaborators

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- Andreas Polychronis, Mount Vernon Cancer Centre and Lister Hospital
- Maya Gottfried, Meir Medical Center
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- Ido Wolf, Sourasky Medical Center
- Ella Tepper, Assuta Medical Center

All the patients who participated in this study