PARP Inhibitors as radiosensitizers Could Particle therapy be the best irradiation modality?

ENLIGHT MEETING Caen, 07/02/2019







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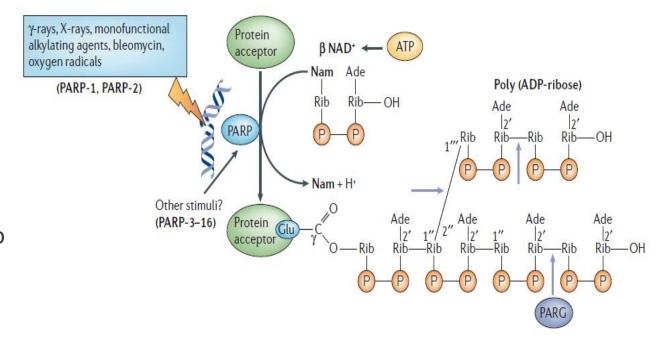
Radiation oncology and proton therapy Department

François Baclesse Center.

ISTCT Cyceron

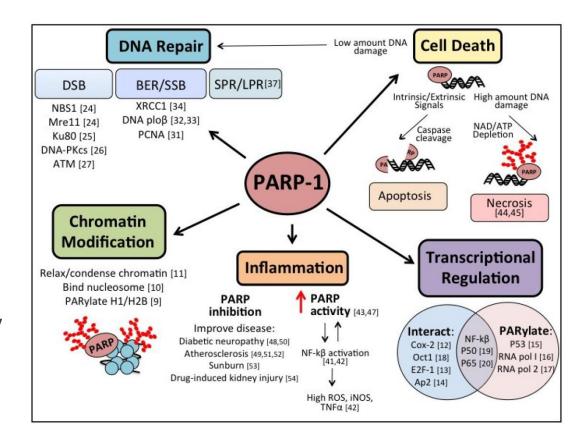
PARP: What are we talking about?

- ☐ PAR polymerases (PARPs also known as ADP-ribosyl transferases (ARTDs))
- SuperFamily of 17 cytoplasmic or nuclear proteins
- ☐ Few sub families: Tankyrase, CCCH-type zincfinger PARP, Macro-PARP and **DNA-damagedependent PARPs**
- ☐ Enzymes that generate ADPr modifications on to acceptor proteins
- ☐ Add negatively charged polymers of ADP-ribose (PAR), and recruits other proteins



PARP: What are we talking about?

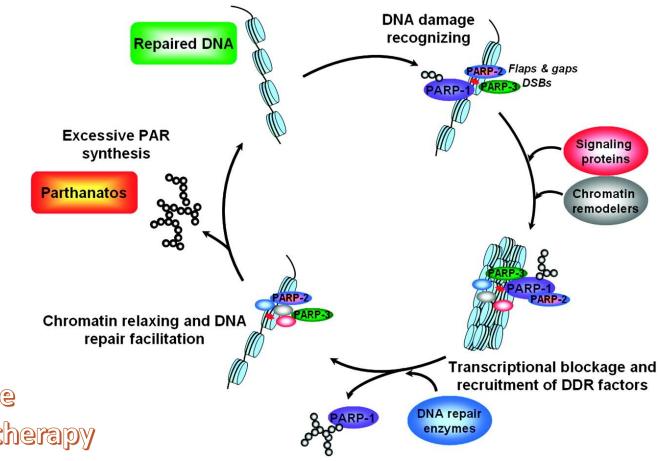
- Important roles in various cellular processes:
 - modulation of chromatin structure
 - Transcription
 - replication
 - recombination
 - and DNA repair
- ☐ But...physiological function of the majority of PARPs have not been established



Implication in DNA repair

- Recognize DNA damages
- ☐ Recruit DNA damages repair factors
- □ Activate Base excision repair and single strand break repair +++
- ☐ Facilitate Chromatin relaxation and access of DNA repair agents
- ☐ Favor acurate Homologous recombination instead of mutagenic NHEJ.
- □PARP-1, PARP-2 and PARP-3

> PARPi could potentiate
the cytotoxic effect of chemotherapy



Beginning of the story: 2005, the concept of synthetic lethality.

- □ "BRCA1 or BRCA2 dysfunction unexpectedly and profoundly sensitizes cells to the inhibition of PARP enzymatic activity, resulting in chromosomal instability, cell cycle arrest and subsequent apoptosis"
- ☐ Inhibition of PARP leads to the persistence of DNA lesions normally repaired by homologous recombination
- Concept of synthetic lethality appears
- ☐ the combined lethal effect of two genetic variations that are otherwise non-lethal when occurring in isolation



Letter | Published: 14 April 2005

Targeting the DNA repair defect in BRCA mutant cells as a therapeutic strategy

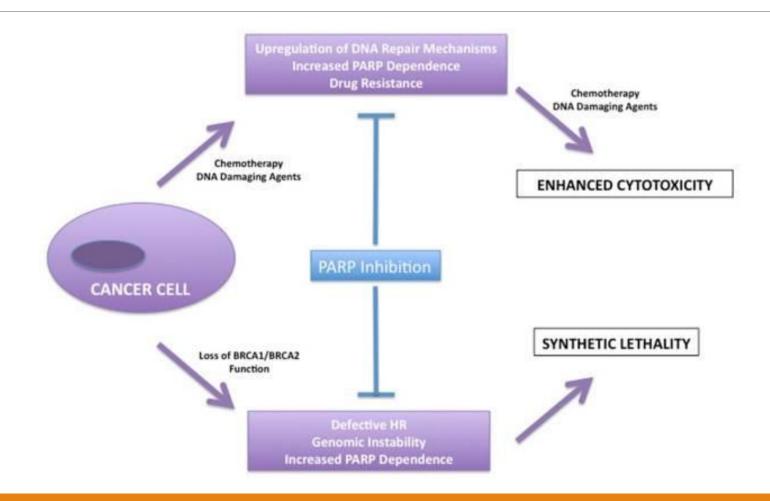


Letter | Published: 14 April 2005

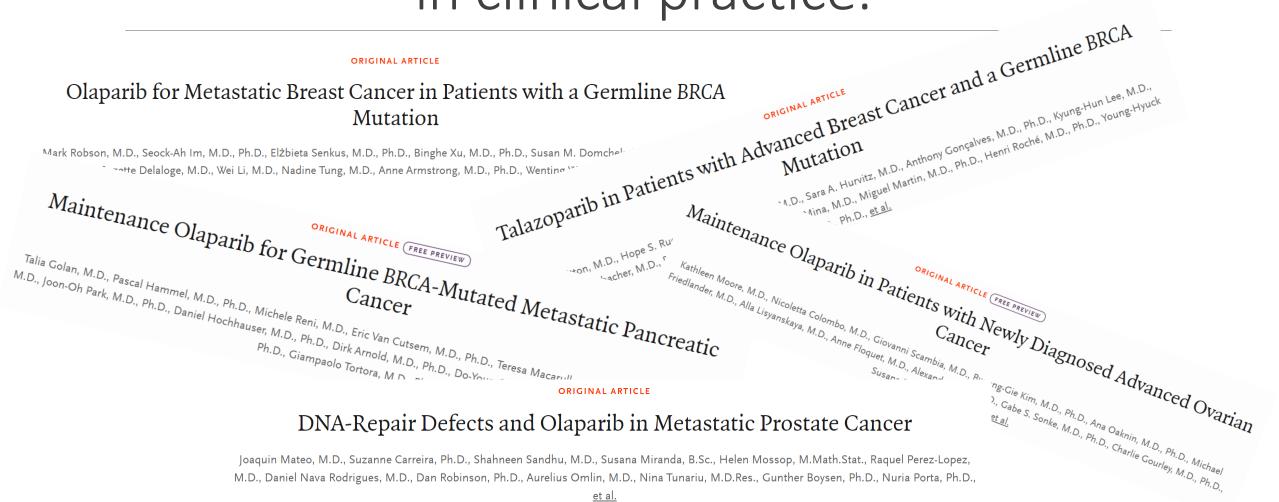
Specific killing of BRCA2-deficient tumours with inhibitors of poly(ADPribose) polymerase

> Farmer et al ,Nature. 2005 Apr 14;434(7035):917-21 Bryant el al, Nature. 2005 Apr 14;434(7035):913-7.

Treating cancer by the use of PARPi?



From 2005 to 2019, PARP inhibitor in clinical practice.



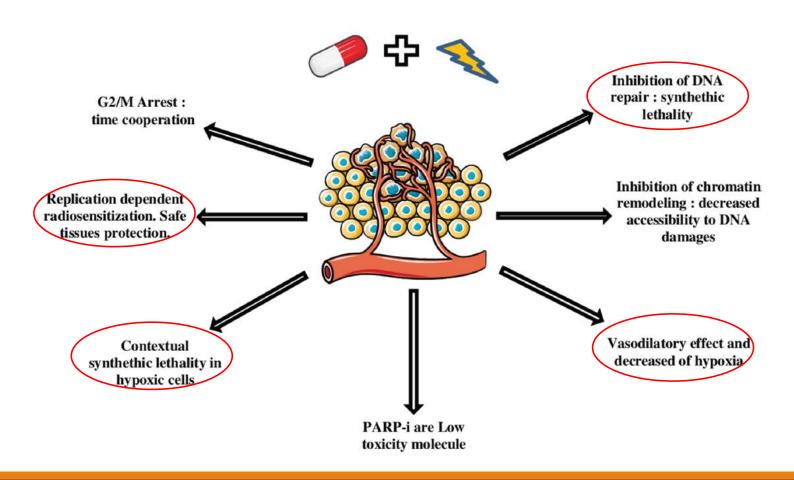
<u>et al.</u>

So, Could PARPi interest radiation oncologists?

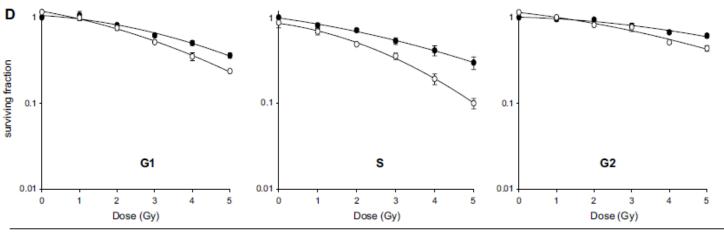
- Radiotherapy is a cytotoxic agent
 - → DNA damages is the main way
 of irradiation efficacy

So... For sure, PARP-I should be investigated as radiosensitizer!

So, Could PARPi interest radiation oncologists?



Replication-dependent radiosensitization

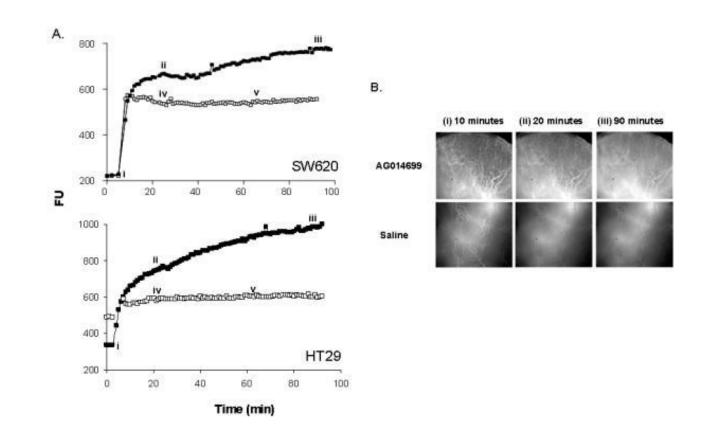


| Experiment | Cell line | Mean plating efficiency (%) | SER ₅₀ | SER ₃₇ | S phase (%) | Figure |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------|
| Exponential phase | U373-MG | 50 | 1.25 | 1.28 | 24 | 1 |
| | T98G | 43 | 1.32 | 1.30 | 23 | |
| | U87-MG | 48 | 1.17 | 1.08 | 19 | |
| | UVW | 66 | 1.38 | 1.36 | 33 | |
| Replication inhibition | T98G | | 1.34 | _ | 23 | 2B |
| • | T98G + APH | | 1.09 | _ | 23 | |
| Synchronization | T98G, G ₁ | | 1.27 | 1.24 | 14 | 2D |
| • | T98G, S | | 1.60 | 1.56 | 73 | |
| | T98G, G ₂ /M | | 1.33 | 1.30 | 16 | |
| Fractionation | T98G, single dose | | 1.27 | 1.26 | 23 | 3A |
| | T98G, fractionated | | 1.55 | 1.56 | 23 | |

- ☐ Increase radiosensitivity in exponential growth population
- Radiosensitizing effects of PARP inhibition are replication dependent and likely to be tumor specific in the context of the brain.
- ☐ Increase differential effect between the tumor and late reactions tissues

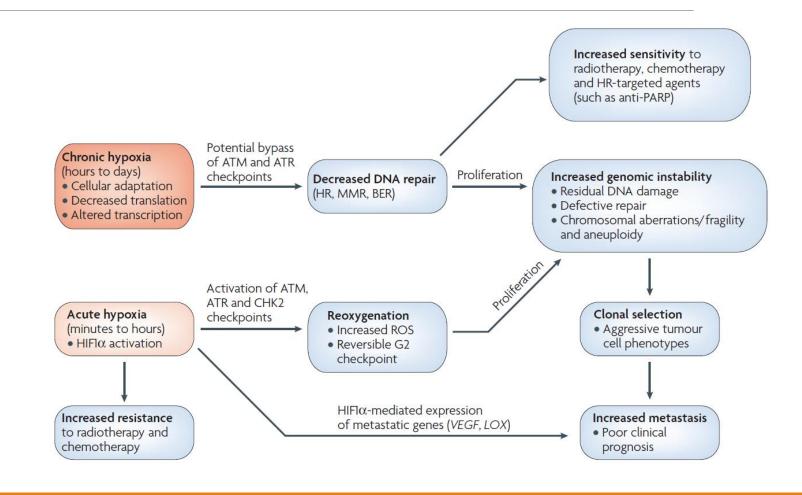
Radiosensitizing hypoxic radioresistant cancer cells

- ☐ Help to bypass the hypoxia-induced radioresistance
- ☐ Structural similarities with nicotinamide, a vaso-dilatory component
- ☐ Increasing tumor bloodflow, enhancing drug penetration, and increasing oxygen concentrations



Radiosensitizing hypoxic radioresistant cancer cells

- ☐ Contextual synthetic lethality: HR is altered by hypoxia
- ☐ Hypoxic cells can acquire a mutator phenotype that consists of decreased DNA repair
- Defects in Homologous recombination and MMR have been documented in tumour cells that are exposed to chronic hypoxia.



In 2019, Do radiation therapists use PARPi-in routine such as medical oncologists?

- □ 80-90 published studies (in vitro, in vivo...) evaluating combination of PARP and ionizing irradiation.
- ☐ Enhancement ratio comprised between 1,04 and 2,87 for *in vitro* data
- But only few phase I trials published:
 - ☐ Inflammatory or recurrent breast cancer
 - Locally advanced rectal cancer
 - Locally advanced pancreatic cancer
 - ☐ Brain metastases
 - Ovarian cancer
 - ☐H&N HPV+ cancer

The association is safe

→ Late toxicity have to be monitored

At Caen, we believe in PARPi!

Lesueur et al. BMC Cancer (2019) 19:198 https://doi.org/10.1186/s12885-019-5413-y

BMC Cancer

STUDY PROTOCOL

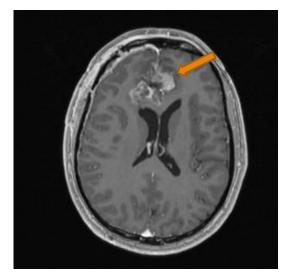
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Phase I/lla study of concomitant radiotherapy with olaparib and temozolomide in unresectable or partially resectable glioblastoma: OLA-TMZ-RTE-01 trial protocol

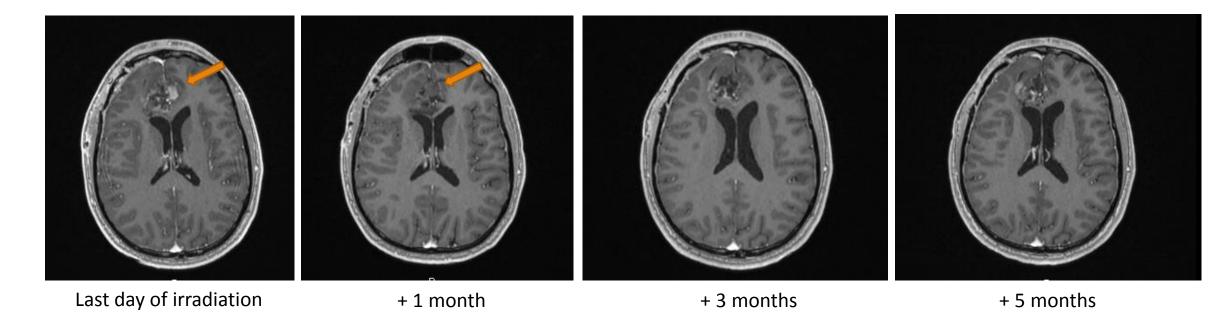


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Baseline : Before radiotherapy



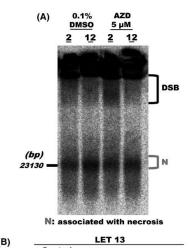
Could we increase the therapeutic ratio with the use of particle irradiation?

MAIN RATIONALE:

The ballistic advantage of particle

But...

Only few studies exploring combination of particle therapy and PARPi...



Gy 0 1 3 5 0 1 3 5 0 1 3 5

(bp)

23130 **—**

2320

(bp) 23130—

9420-

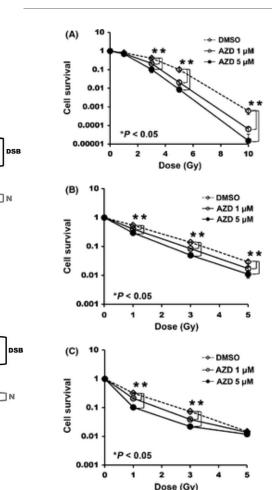
Marker : λ/HindⅢ

N: associated with necrosis

AZD 1 µM AZD 5 µM

AZD 1 μM AZD 5 μM

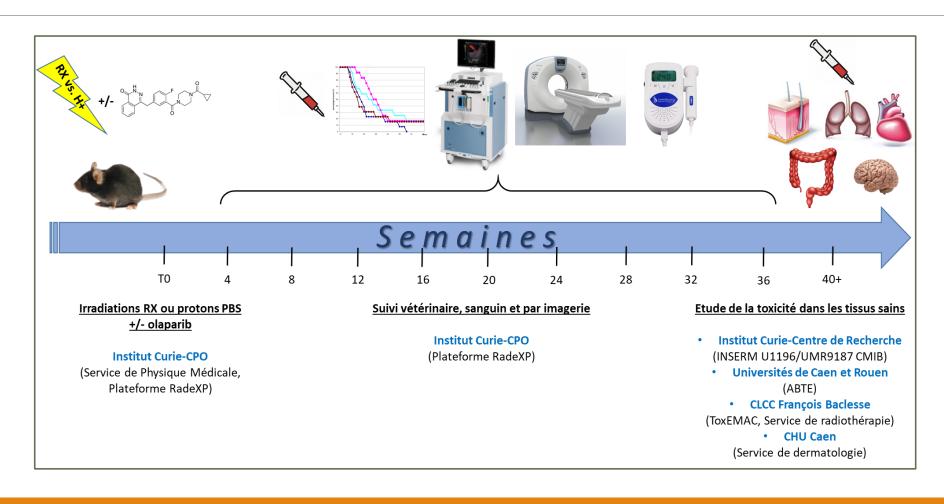
First study published



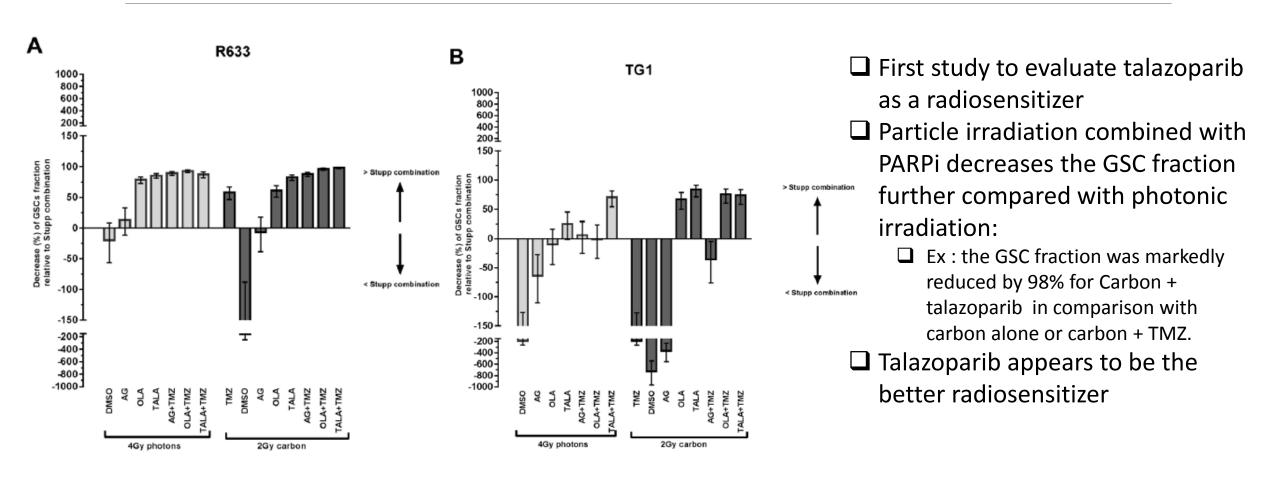
| | γ-ray | Carbon-ion beam | | |
|--------------|-------|-----------------|---------------|--|
| | | LET 13 keV/μm | LET 70 keV/μm | |
| AZD2281 1 μM | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | |
| AZD2281 5 μM | 1.7 | 1.5 | 2.5 | |

- □ DDR and DSB processing, which leads to increased S phase arrest and a subsequent arrest at the G2/M phase
- ☐ X / C Let 13 / C Let 70 + olaparib
- ☐ doses <5 Gy of LET 70 carbon-ion irradiation could be the appropriate range of radiosensitization with a blockade of DNA repair by PARP inhibitor

At Caen...

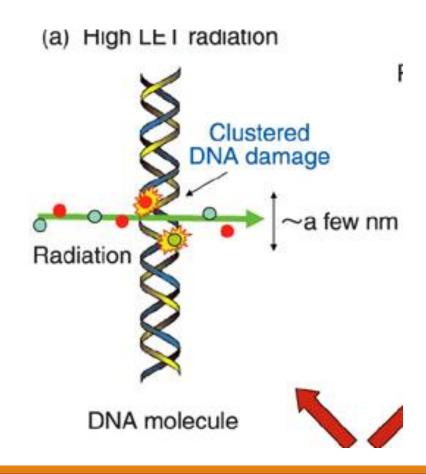


Our experience: PARPi +/- TMZ + Photons Or Carbon irradiation on GSC.



Why Radiosensitizing effect of PARPi is higher with high LET irradiation?

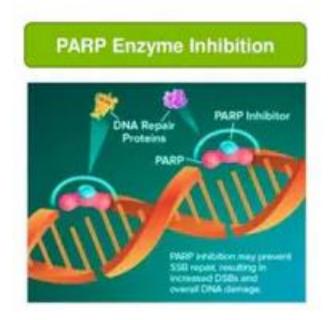
- ☐ High LET irradiations induce more complex DNA damages than photons: oxidative clustered DNA lesions (OCDLs).
- ☐ OCDLs include oxidized bases, apurinic-apyrimidinic sites, and SSBs.
- ☐ Repaired mainly by BER, in which PARP plays a significant role!
 - → Decrease of OCDL repair
- → Conversion of OCDL to lethal DSB by binding of the PARP inhibitor to PARP at strand break ends

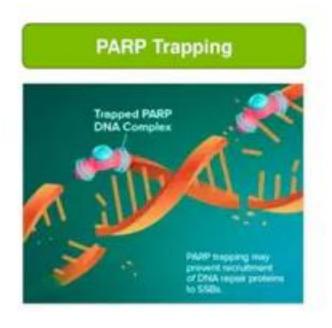


To choose the best PARPi

We should favor inhibitors with:

- ☐ Specific ability to stay bound to the PARP1-DNA complex, increasing the DSB rate while the replication fork progresses
- ■Anti PARP-3 activity:
 - □>>> G4 quadruplex
 - ☐ inhibition of c-NHEJ
 - ☐ Inhibition EMT





Conclusion

- PARPi are now well know radiosensitizers for Low and high LET irradiation
- > High LET irradiation probably a best partner:
 - ➤ Ballistic advantage
 - > Type of DNA damages induced
- > In vivo studies and phase I studies have to be proposed
- > Radiation therapist should appropriate themselves PARPi.
- ➤ So PARPi... The new ciplatine? (Dinu Stefan, MD)

Thank you for your attention!

