

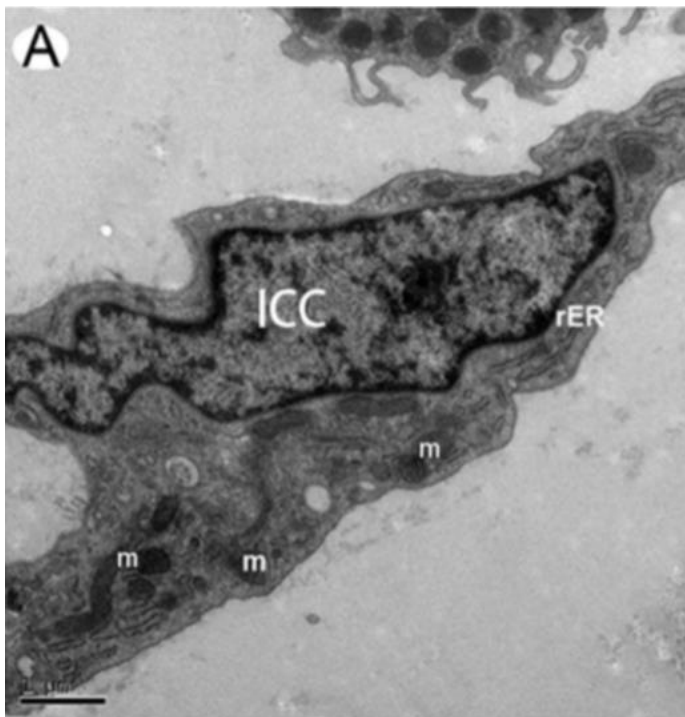


GIST : modèle pour la biologie moléculaire Du diagnostic à la thérapeutique

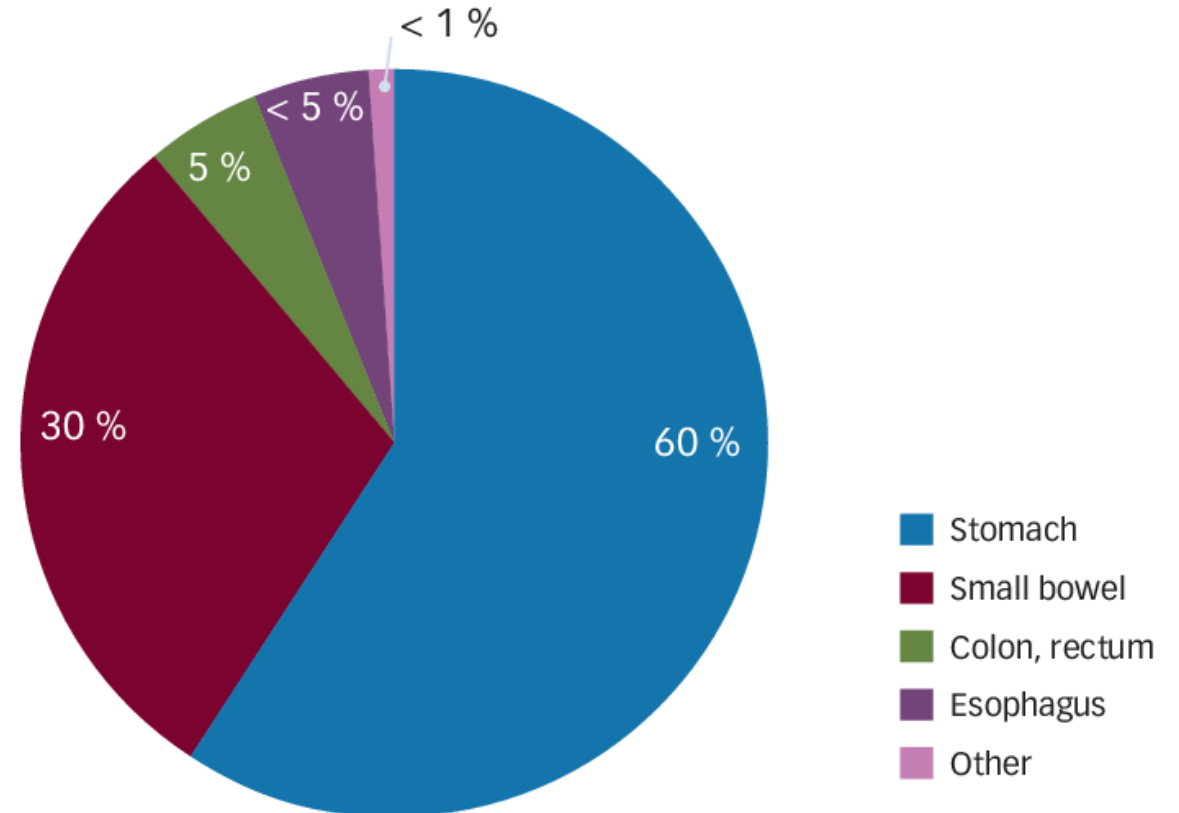
Dr Clément BOLOGNINI
27 avril 2023
Chef de Clinique Oncologie Médicale
CHU Jean Minjot - Besançon

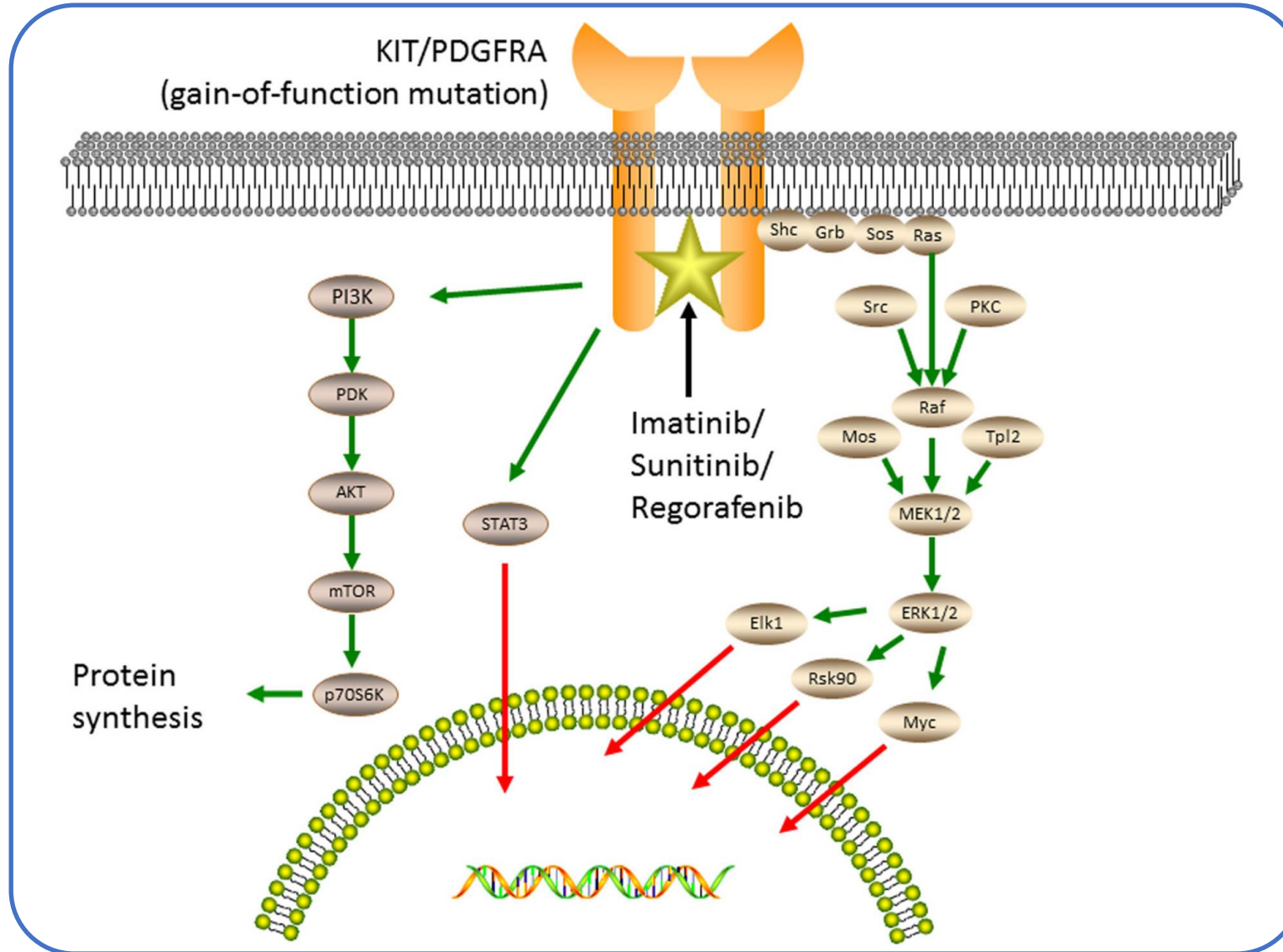
Epidémiologie

- ▷ Rare : **15/million** d'habitants/an
- ▷ Le plus fréquent des sarcomes :
 - ▷ GIST : **600-900 cas/an** (France)
 - ▷ Sarcomes : **4000 cas/an** (France)



Gastro-Intestinal Stromal Tumour (GIST)





Carcinogénèse

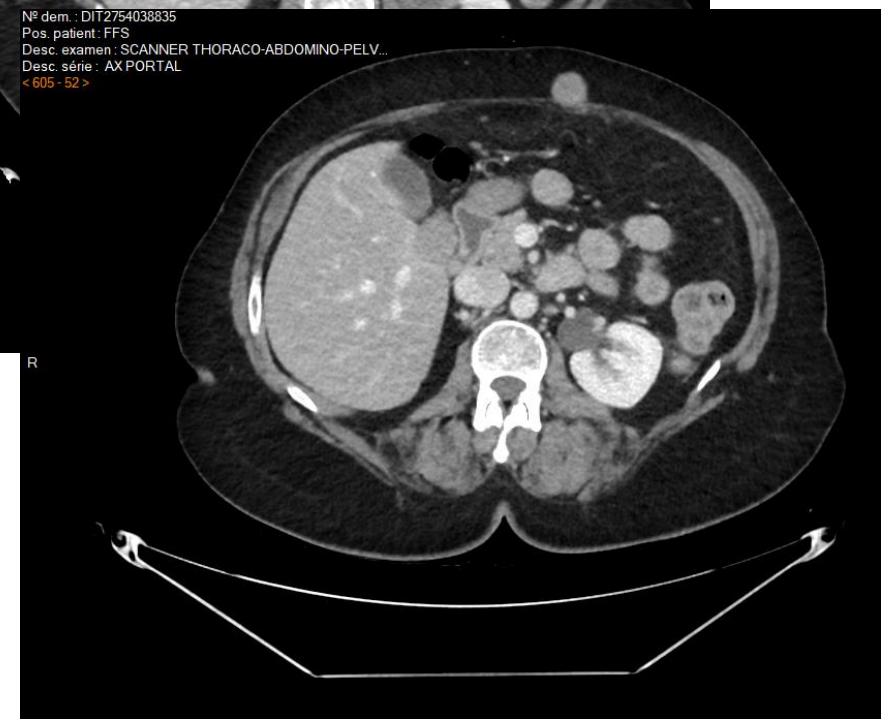
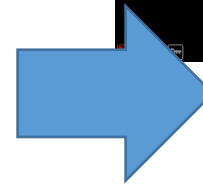
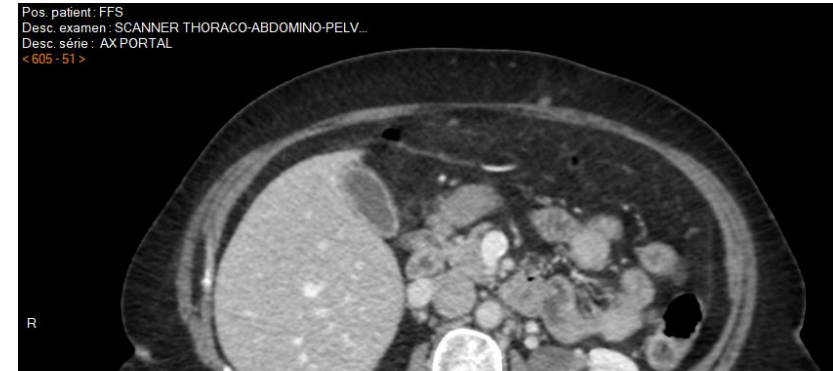
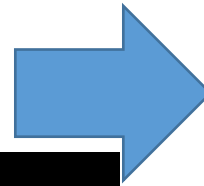
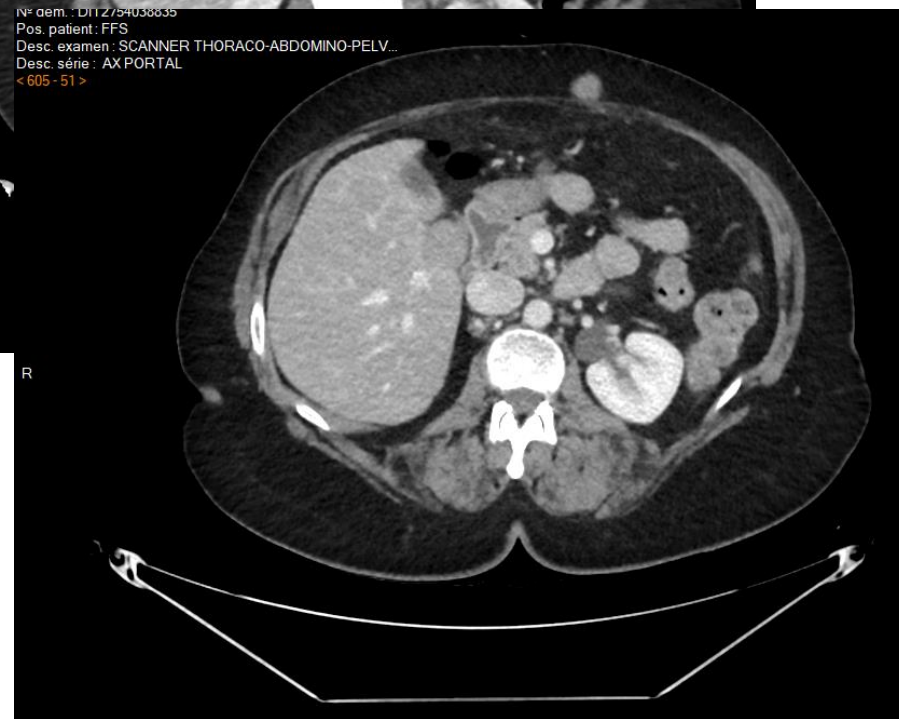
▷ Mutations activatrices de RTK

▷ Voies de prolifération cellulaires

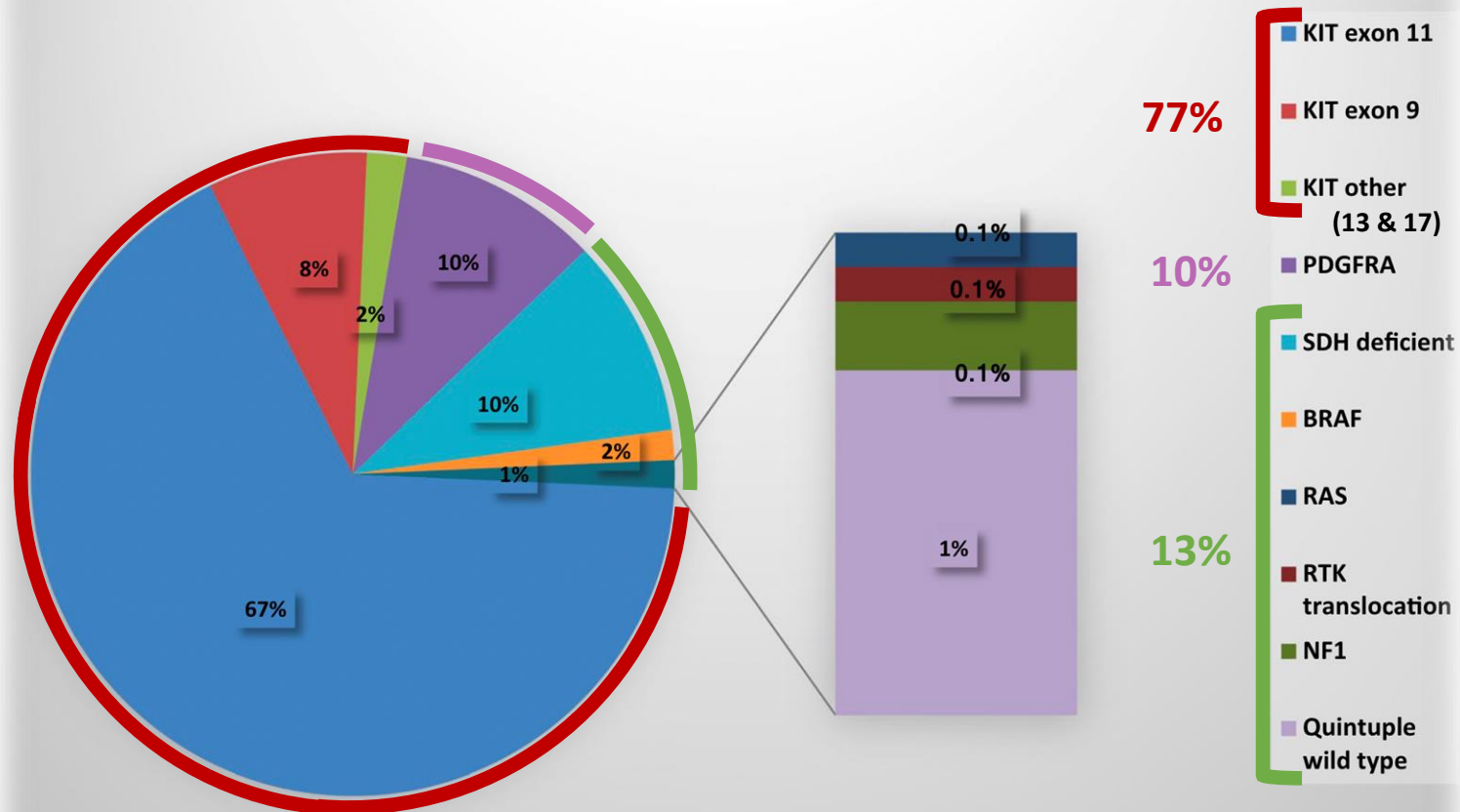
- ▷ JAK-STAT3
- ▷ PI3K-AKT-mTOR
- ▷ RAS-RAF-MAPK

▷ Régulation des fonctions cellulaires

- ▷ Prolifération
- ▷ Apoptose
- ▷ Chemotaxie
- ▷ Adhésion

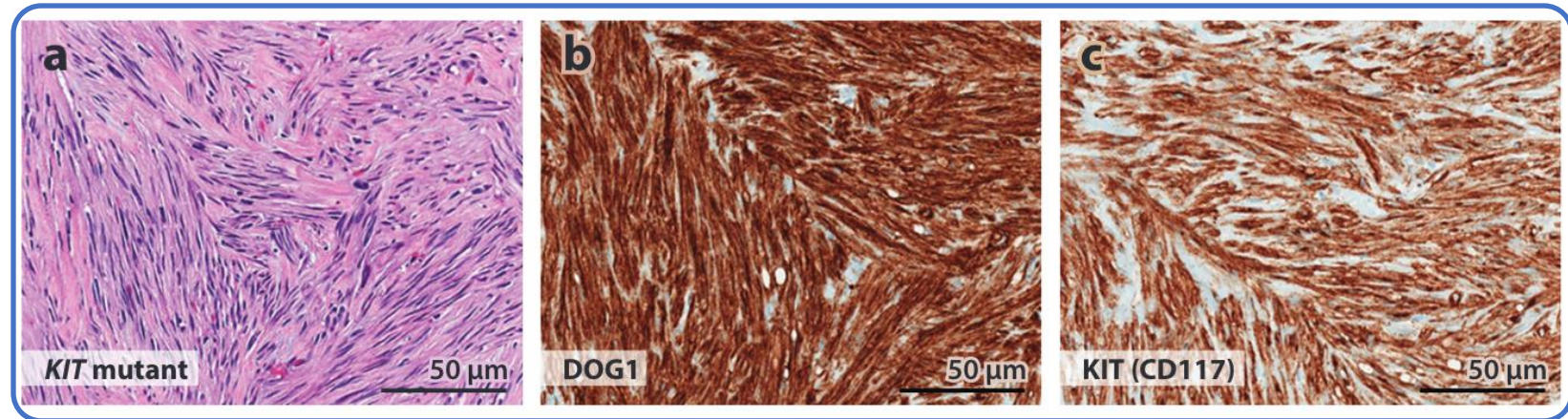


Molecular Sub-Classification of GIST

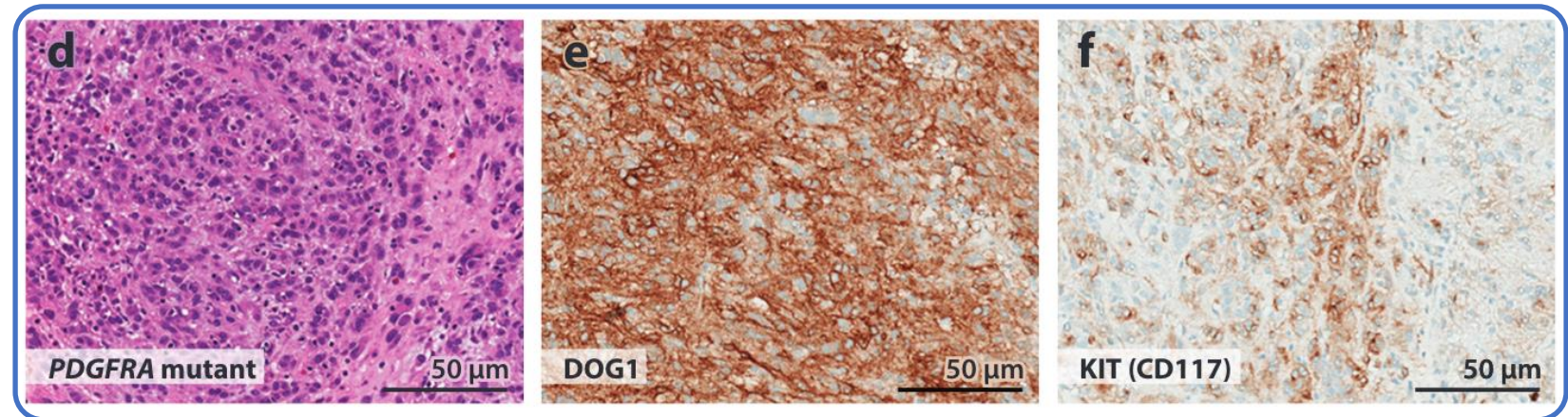


KIT mutant GIST

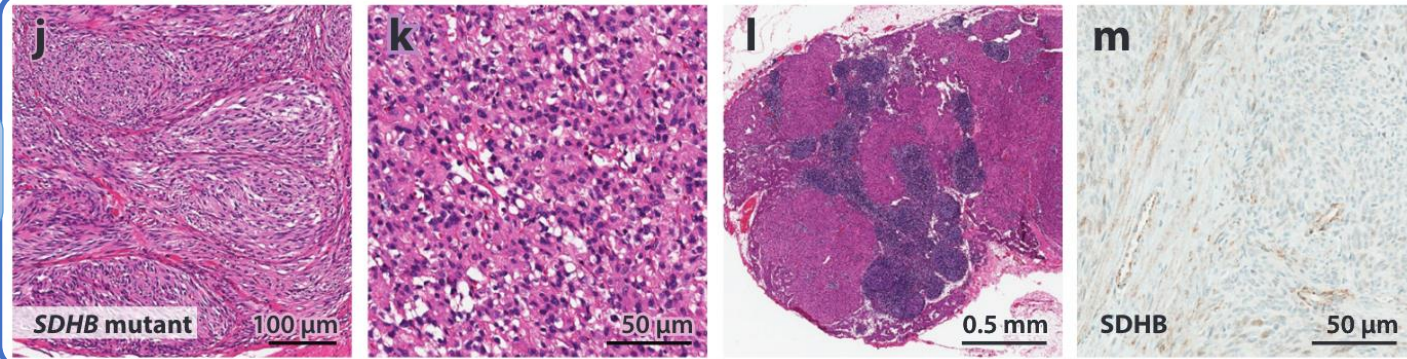
- ▷ Morphologie :
 - ▷ « Spindle cell »

**PDGFR mutant GIST**

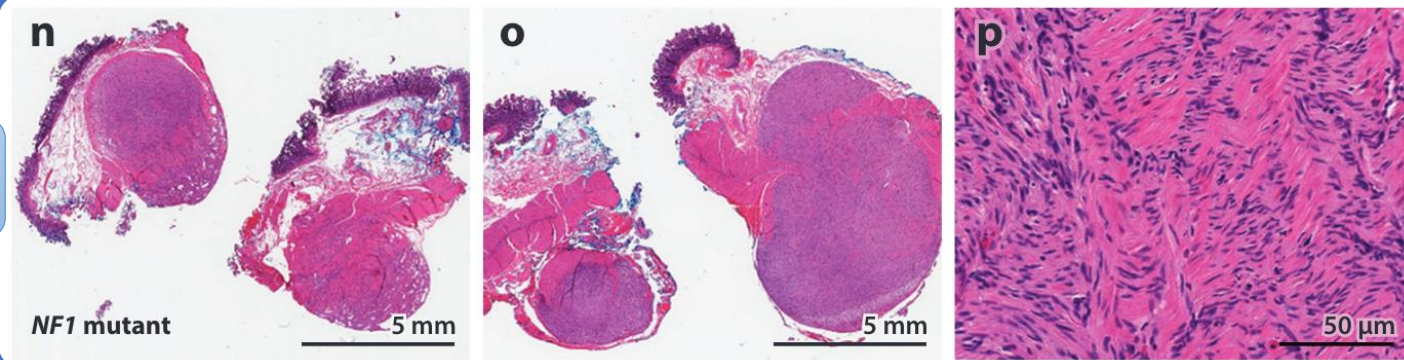
- ▷ Morphologie :
 - ▷ « Epithéloïde »



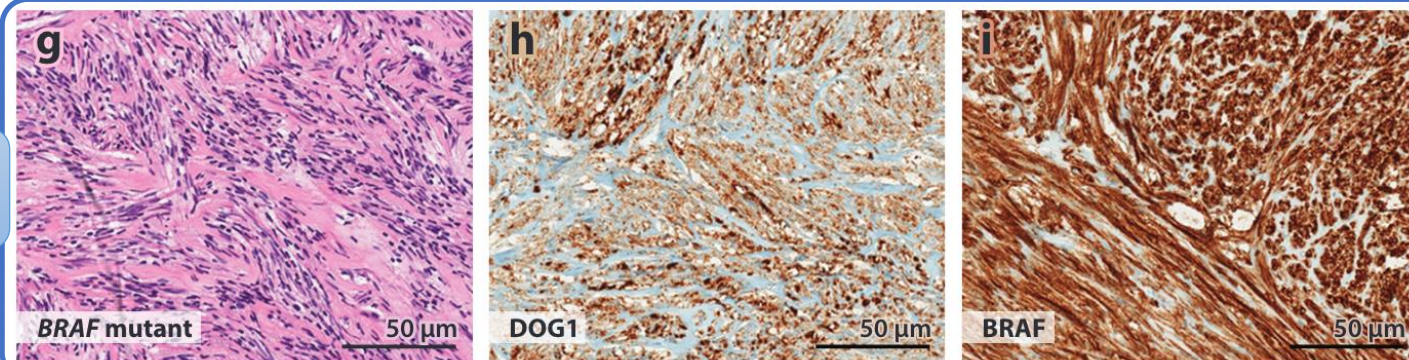
SDHB mutant GIST



NF1 mutant GIST



BRAF mutant GIST



KIT

EC Ig-like domains

D1
D2
D3
D4
D5

Exon 9

JM domain



Exon 11

TK1 domain
(ATP binding pocket)

Exon 13

Exon 14

TK2 domain
(activation loop)

Exon 17/18

- ▷ Physiologiquement : **Maintien des pop cellulaires**
- ▷ Hématopoïèse, Gamétogénèse, Mélanogénèse

PDGFRA

EC Ig-like domains

D1
D2
D3
D4
D5

JM domain



Exon 12

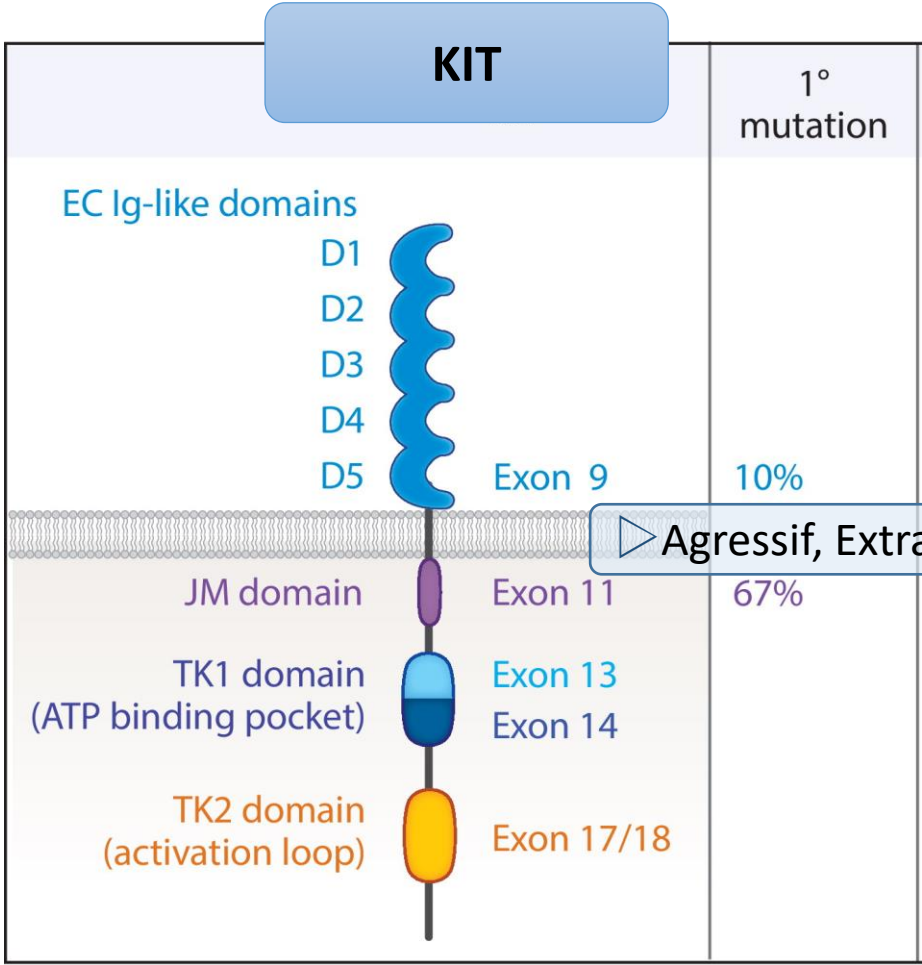
TK1 domain
(ATP binding pocket)

Exon 14

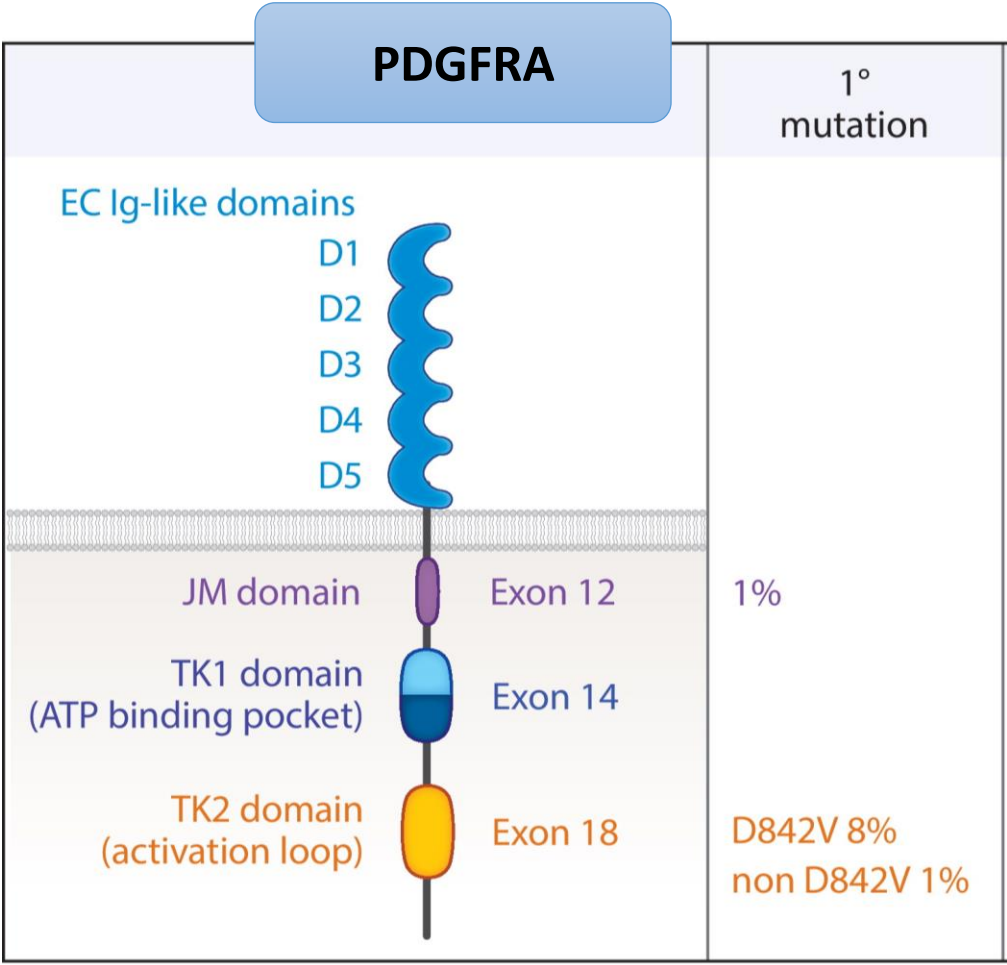
TK2 domain
(activation loop)

Exon 18

- ▷ Physiologiquement : **Neurotransmission**
- ▷ Motilité digestive

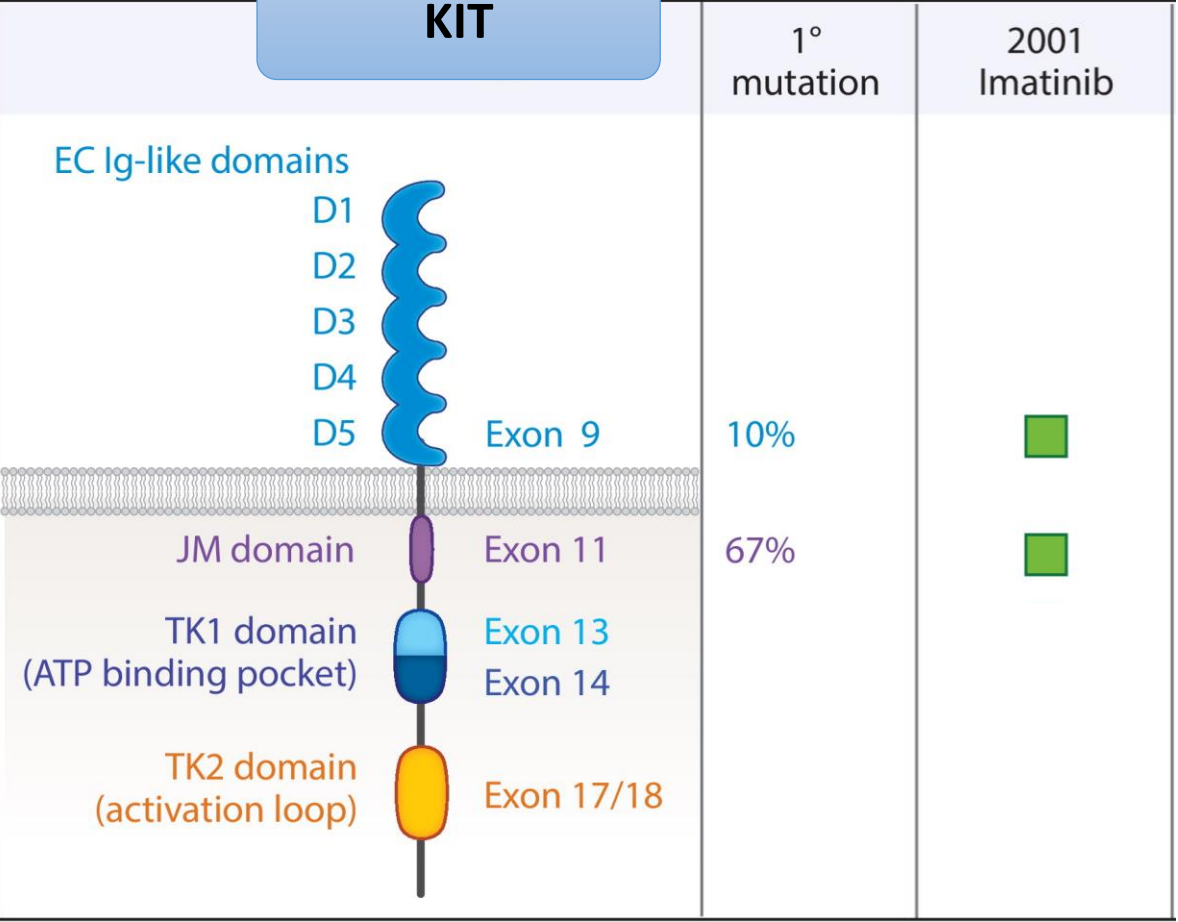


▶ Agressif, Extra-gastrique ++

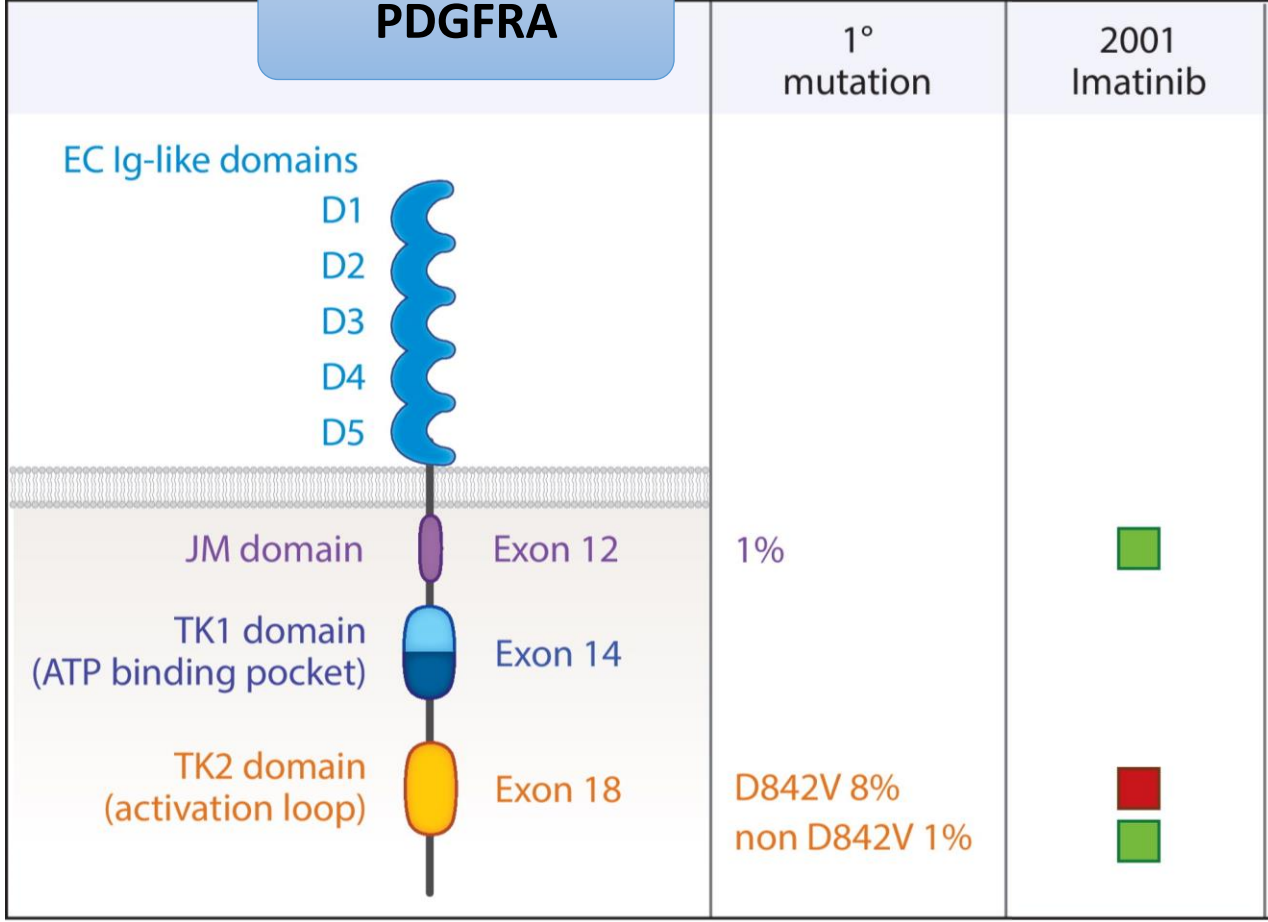


▶ KIT, BCR-ABL, PGDFR alpha/beta

KIT



PDGFRA



Imatinib (GLIVEC®)

- ▷ AMM 2002 :
 - ▷ GIST Kit (CD117) +
 - ▷ **non résecables**
 - ▷ et/ou **métastatiques**
 - ▷ x6-12m +/- résection secondaire

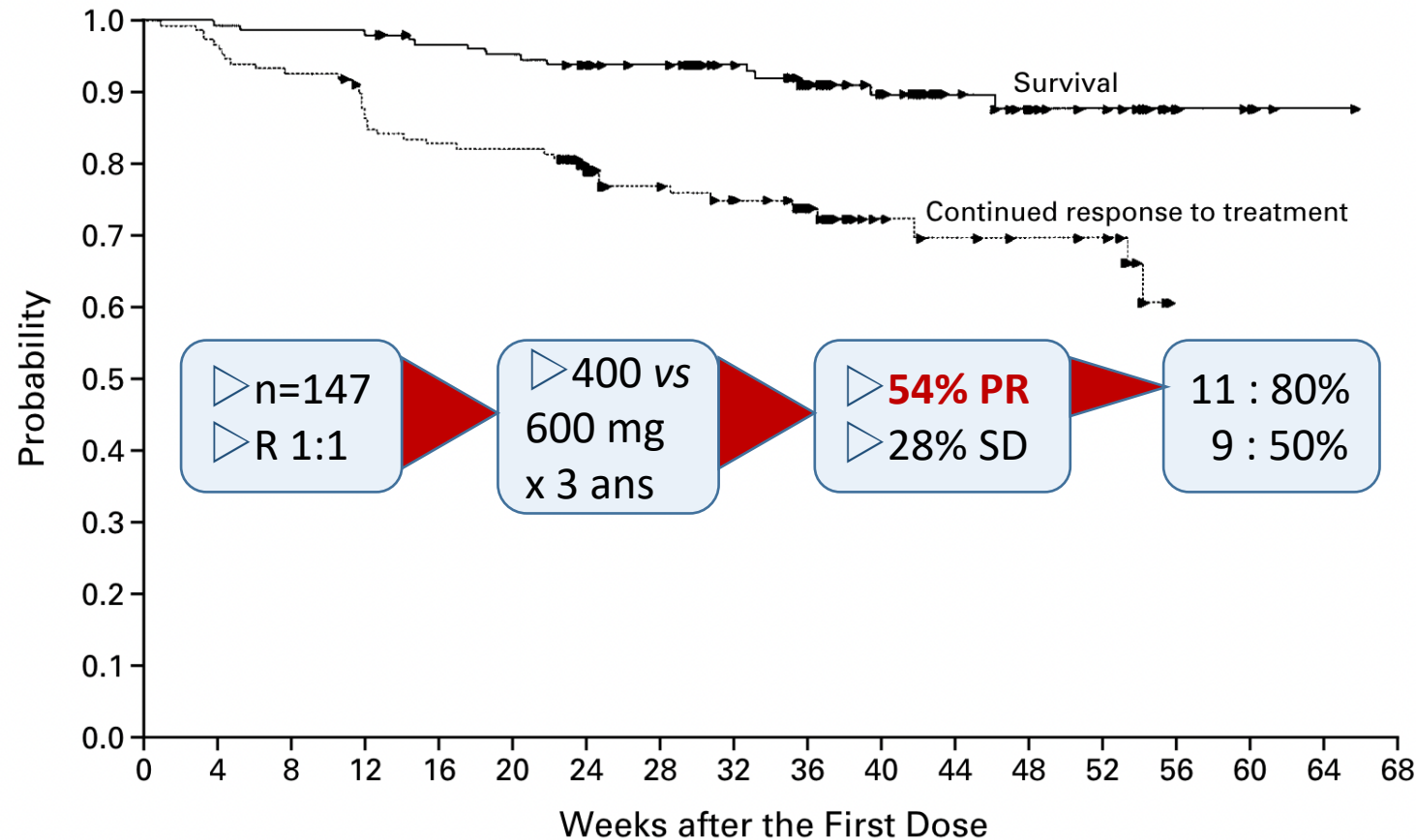
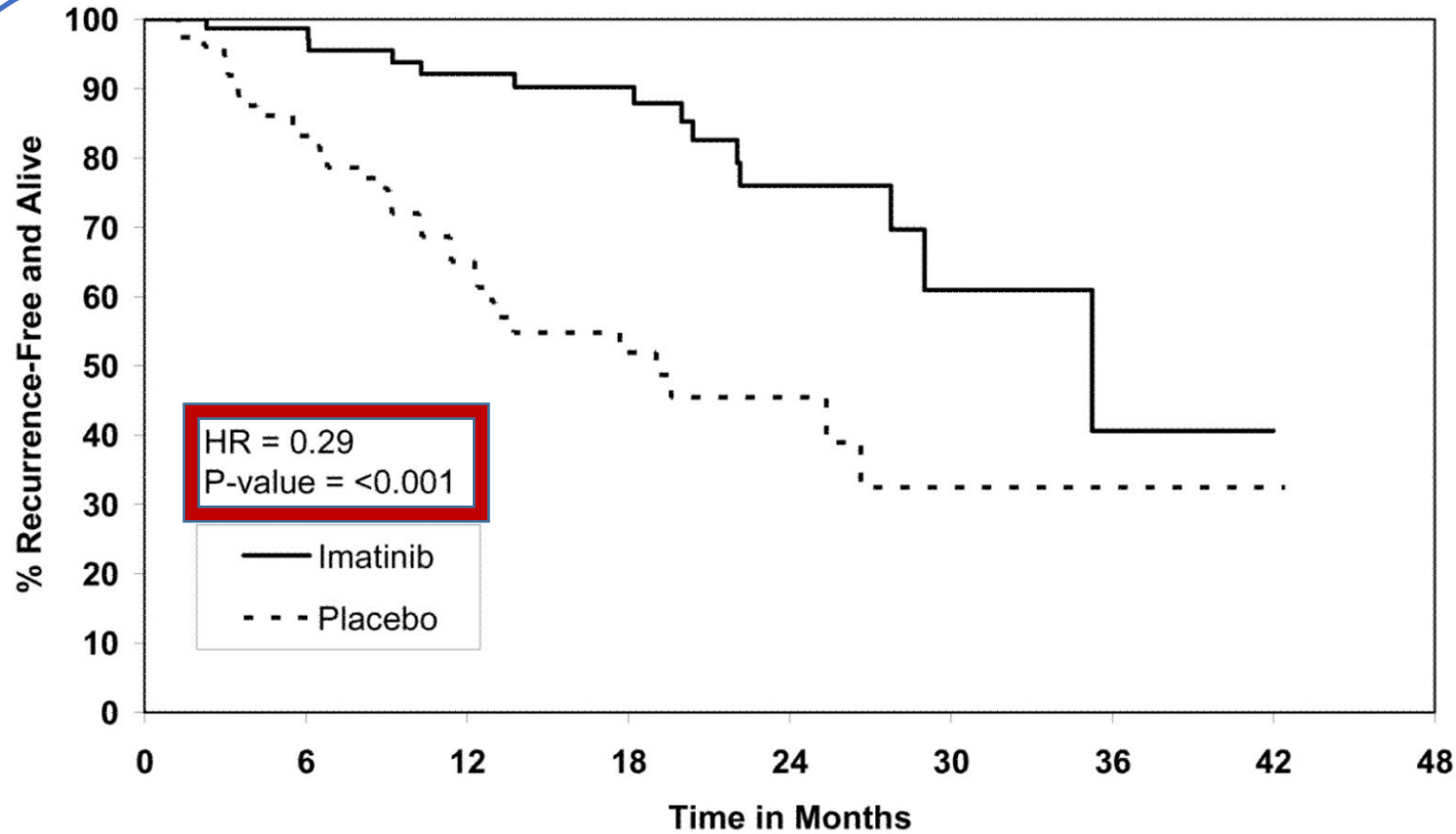


Figure 1. Kaplan–Meier Estimates of Overall Survival and Time to Treatment Failure for All Patients. Each arrowhead represents the point at which a patient’s data were censored.



	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48
Placebo	86	75	65	55	45	35	25	15	5
Imatinib	93	85	75	65	55	45	35	25	15

▷ n=713

▷ R 1:1

▷ Imatinib
vs placebo

▷ **RFS A1**
98 vs 83%

mOS 4,8y

Imatinib (GLIVEC®)

▷ AMM 2002 :

- ▷ GIST Kit (CD117) +
- ▷ **non résecables**
- ▷ et/ou **métastatiques**
- ▷ x6-12m +/- résection secondaire

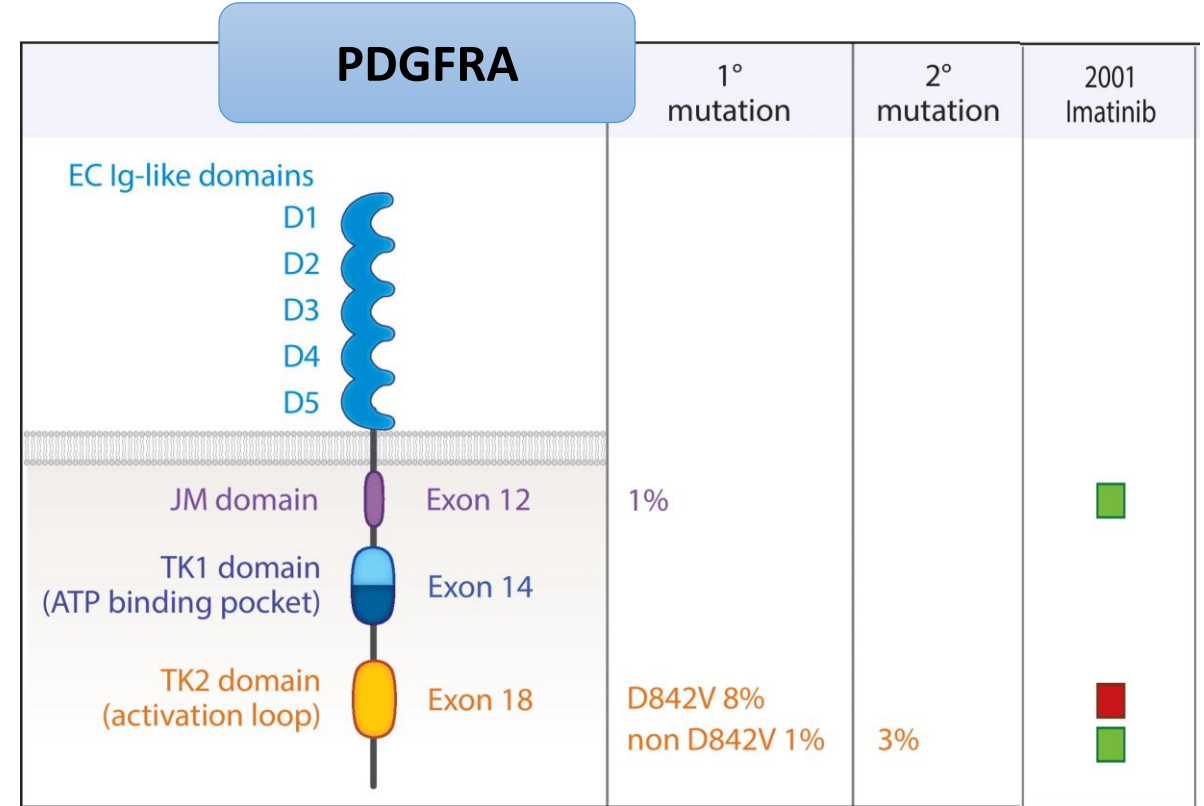
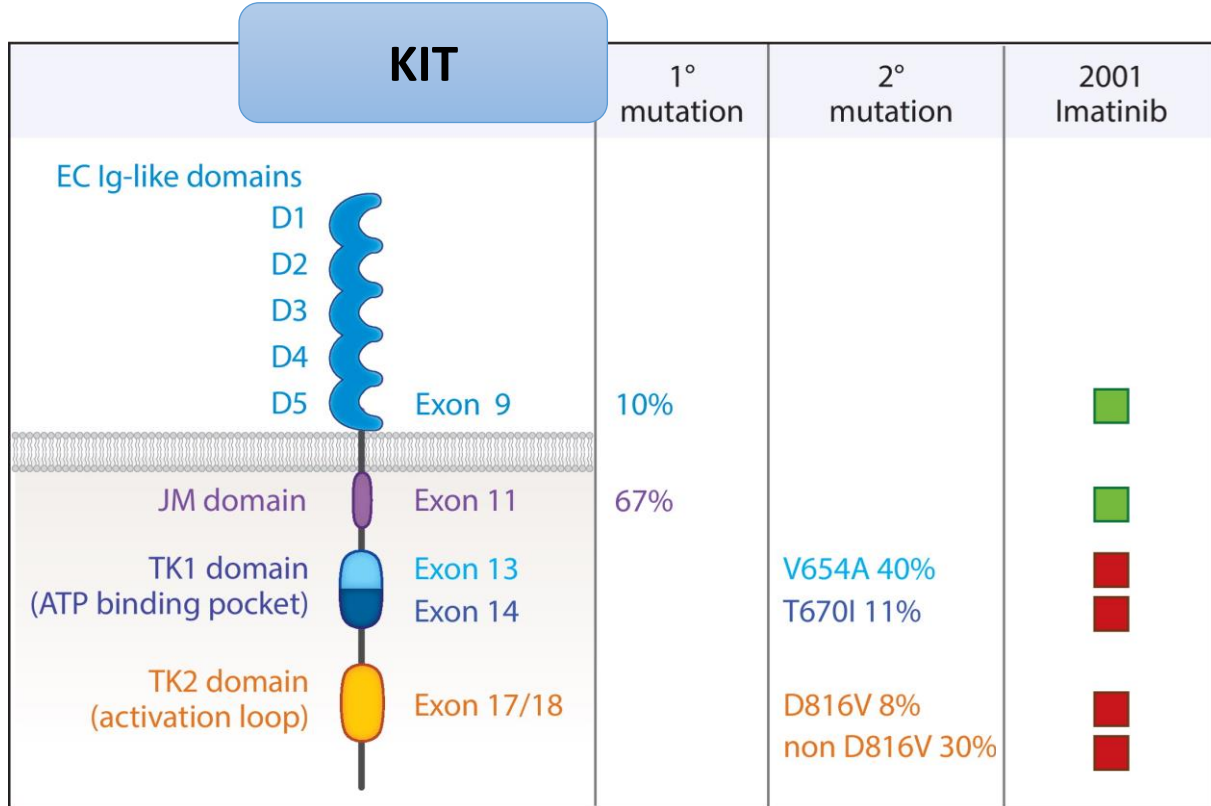
▷ AMM 2009 :

- ▷ GIST Kit (CD117) +
- ▷ **Adjuvant**
- ▷ Risque significatif de rechute
- ▷ **x3 ans**

▷ AMM ? :

- ▷ **Néo-adjuvant ?**
- ▷ **GIST Wild Type ?**

Introduction	Kit/PDGFRα	Résistances	Wild Type	Conclusion
Mécanismes	Sunitinib	Regorafenib & Ripretinib	Avapritinib & autres TKI	Cibles futures ?



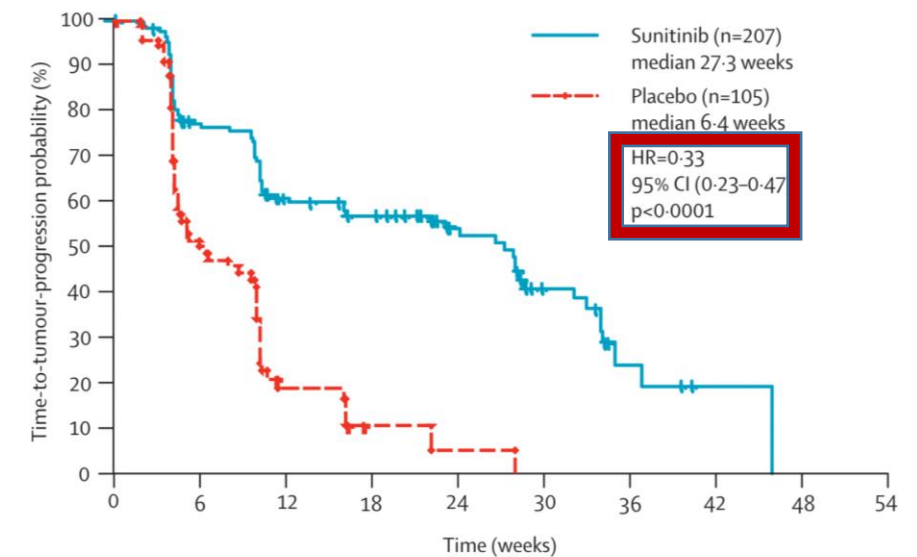
KIT		1° mutation	2° mutation	2001 Imatinib	2006 Sunitinib
EC Ig-like domains D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 Exon 9		10%			
JM domain Exon 11		67%			
TK1 domain (ATP binding pocket) Exon 13 Exon 14			V654A 40% T670I 11%		
TK2 domain (activation loop) Exon 17/18			D816V 8% non D816V 30%		

PDGFRA		1° mutation	2° mutation	2001 Imatinib	2006 Sunitinib
EC Ig-like domains D1 D2 D3 D4 D5					
JM domain Exon 12		1%			
TK1 domain (ATP binding pocket) Exon 14					
TK2 domain (activation loop) Exon 18			D842V 8% non D842V 1%		
			3%		

Sunitinib (SUTENT®)

▷ AMM 2006 :

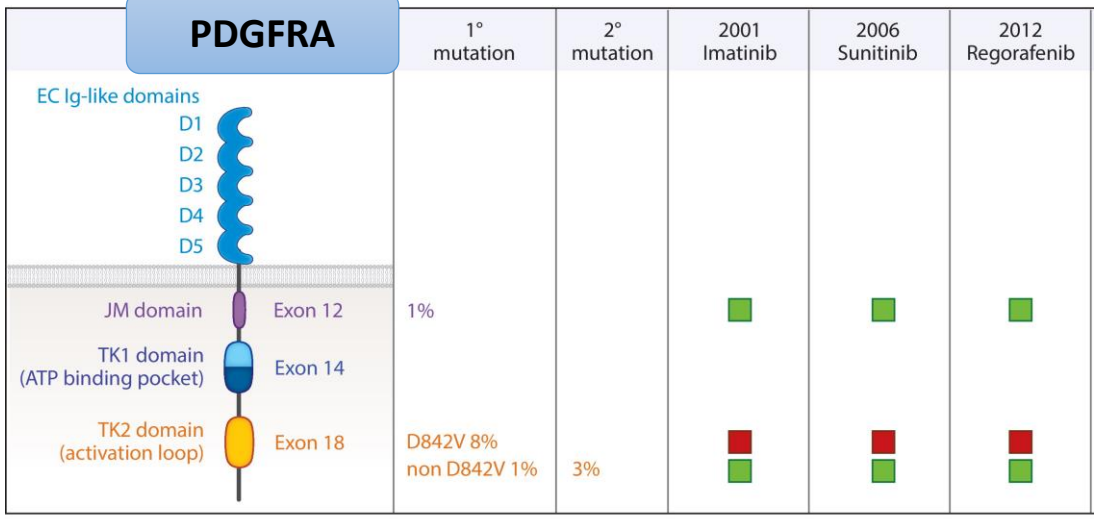
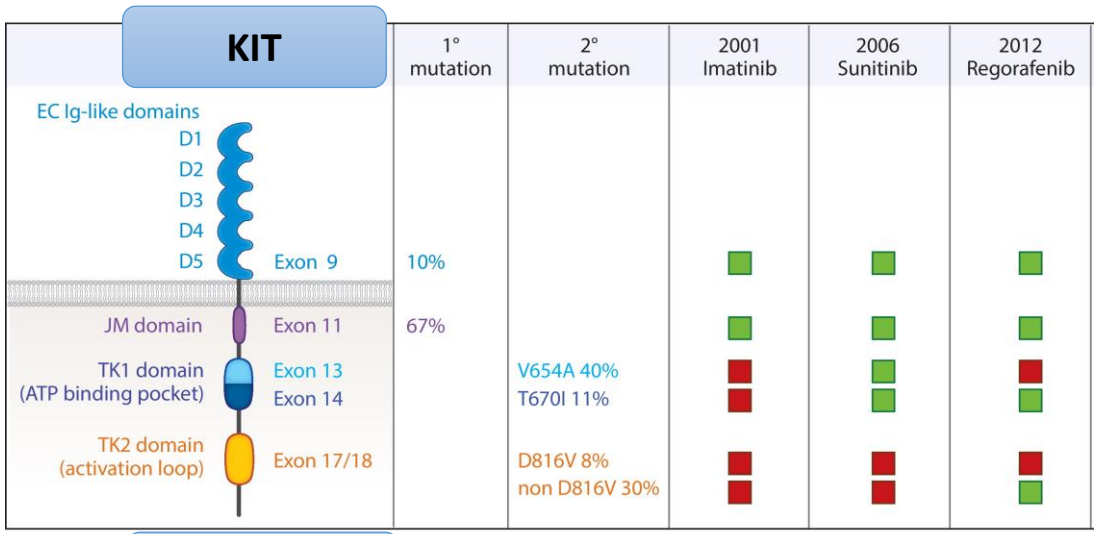
- ▷ L2 non résecables / métastatique
- ▷ Si toxicité / résistance L1 Imatinib



Number at risk

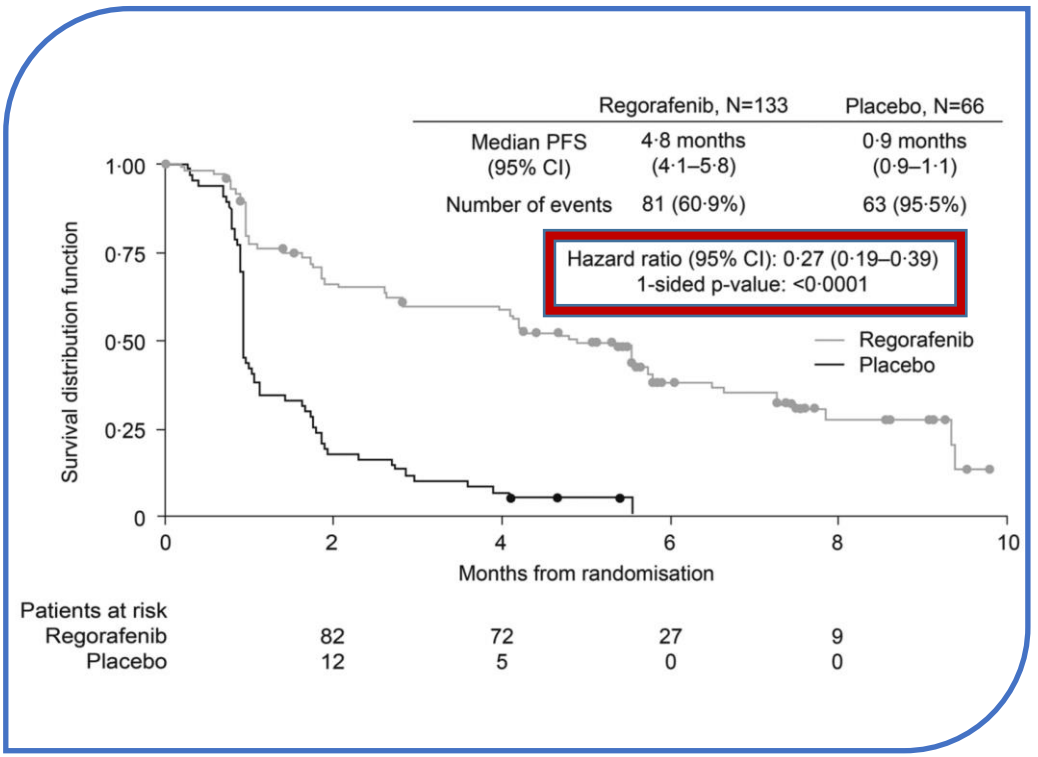
Sunitinib	207	106	67	53	34	18	5	1	0
Placebo	105	36	9	2	1	0	0	0	0

Introduction	Kit/PDGFRα	Résistances	Wild Type	Conclusion
Mécanismes	Sunitinib	Regorafenib & Ripretinib	Avapritinib & autres TKI	Cibles futures ?



Regorafenib (NEXAVAR®)

- ▷ AMM 2016 :
- ▷ L3 non résecables / métastatique
- ▷ Si toxicité / résistance L1-2



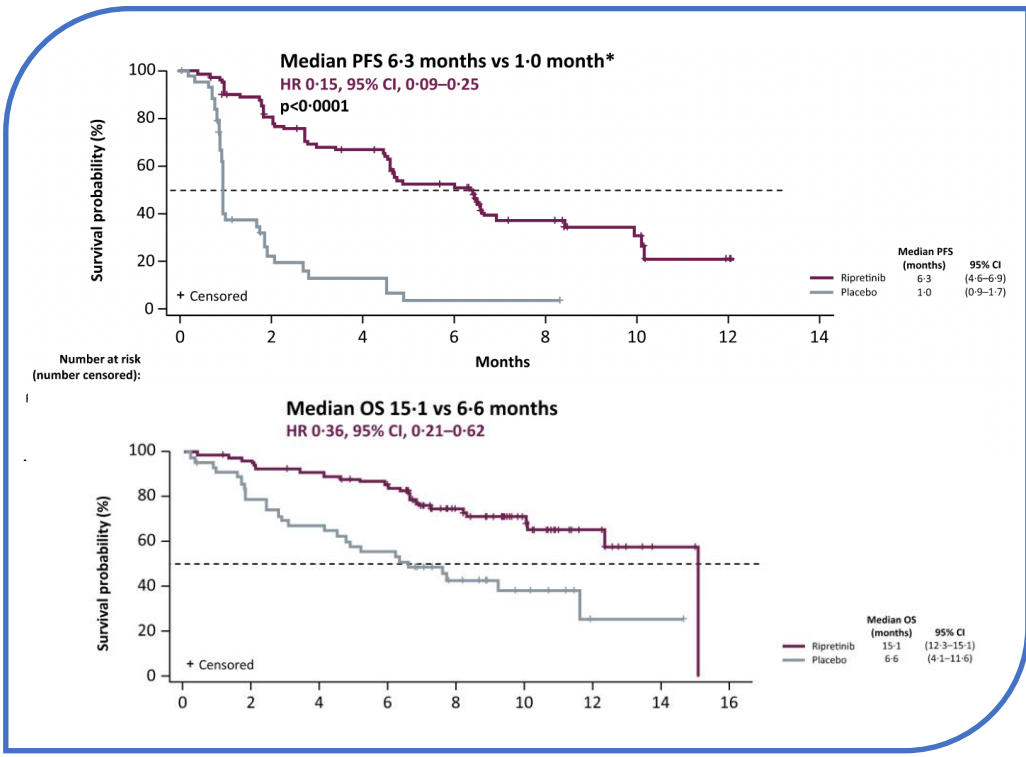
Introduction	Kit/PDGFRα	Résistances	Wild Type	Conclusion
Mécanismes	Sunitinib	Regorafenib & Ripretinib	Avapritinib & autres TKI	Cibles futures ?

KIT		1° mutation	2° mutation	2001 Imatinib	2006 Sunitinib	2012 Regorafenib	2020 Ripretinib
EC Ig-like domains D1 D2 D3 D4 D5	Exon 9	10%		■	■	■	■
JM domain	Exon 11	67%		■	■	■	■
TK1 domain (ATP binding pocket)	Exon 13 Exon 14		V654A 40% T670I 11%	■	■	■	■
TK2 domain (activation loop)	Exon 17/18		D816V 8% non D816V 30%	■	■	■	■

PDGFRA		1° mutation	2° mutation	2001 Imatinib	2006 Sunitinib	2012 Regorafenib	2020 Ripretinib
EC Ig-like domains D1 D2 D3 D4 D5							
JM domain	Exon 12	1%		■	■	■	■
TK1 domain (ATP binding pocket)	Exon 14						
TK2 domain (activation loop)	Exon 18		D842V 8% non D842V 1%	■	■	■	■
			3%	■	■	■	■

Ripretinib (QINLOCK®)

- ▷ AMM 2022 :
- ▷ L4 non résecables / métastatique
- ▷ Si toxicité / résistance L1-2-3

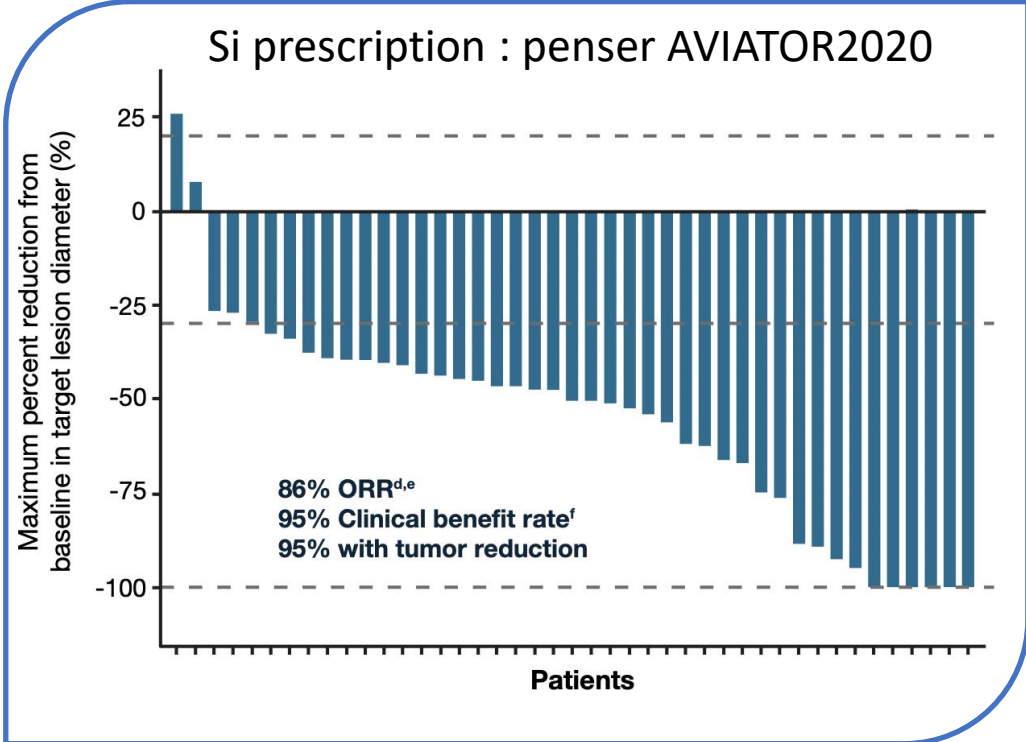


Introduction	Kit/PDGFRα	Résistances	Wild Type	Conclusion
Mécanismes	Sunitinib	Regorafenib & Ripretinib	Avapritinib & autres TKI	Cibles futures ?



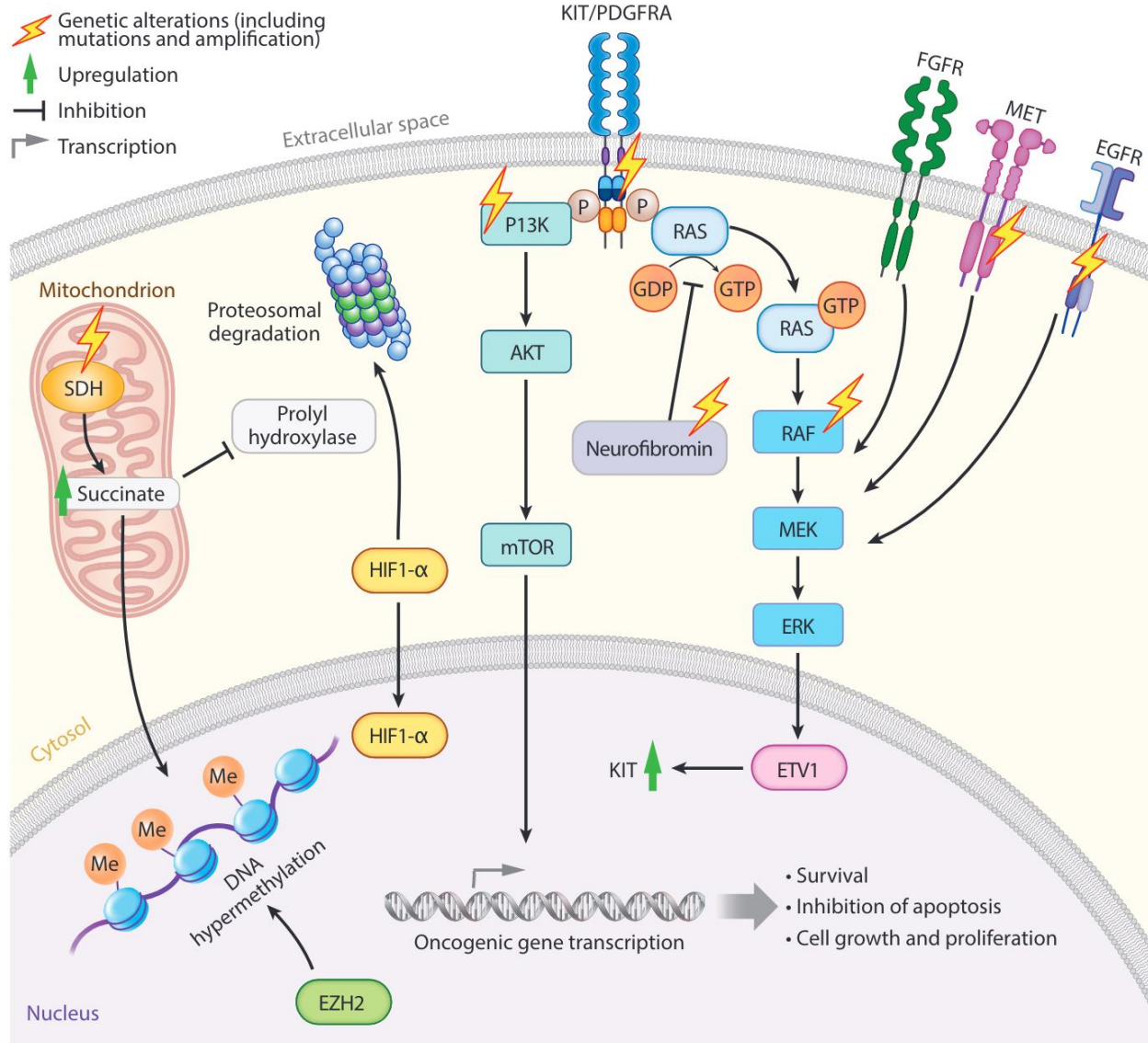
Avapritinib (AYVAKIT®)

- ▷ Accès Précoce 2021 :
 - ▷ L1 non résecables / métastatique
 - ▷ Si mutation D842V de PDGFRα



=> VOYAGER : Ph3 L3-4 vs regorafenib

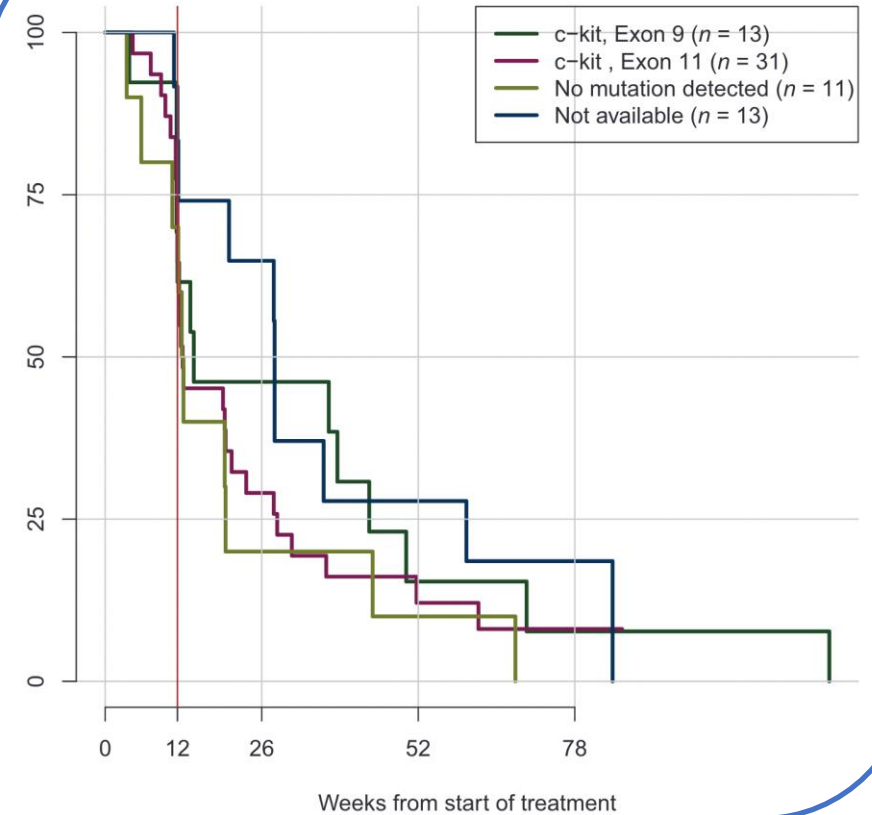
Introduction	Kit/PDGFRα	Résistances	Wild Type	Conclusion
Mécanismes	Sunitinib	Regorafenib & Ripretinib	Avapritinib & autres TKI	Cibles futures ?



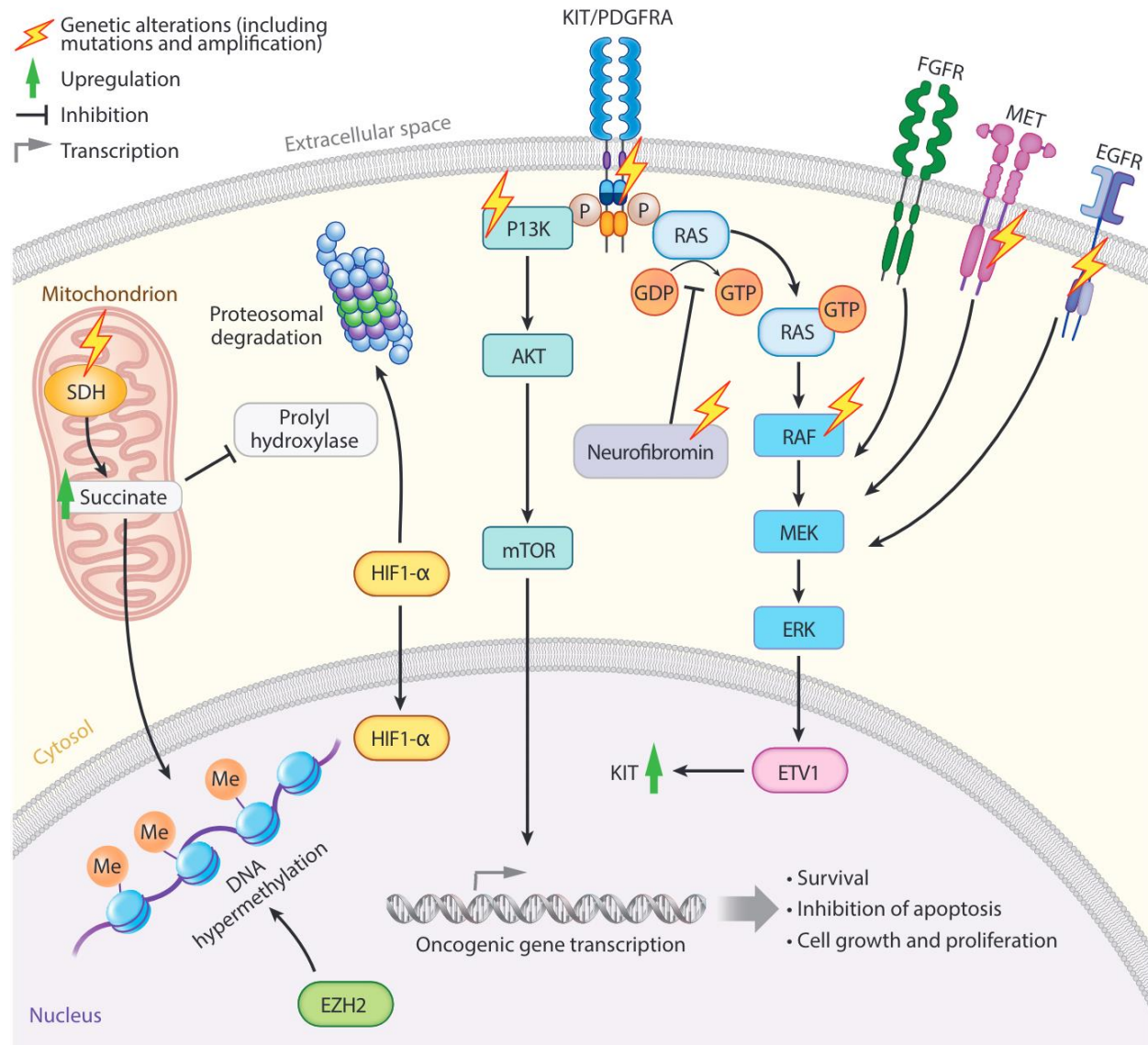
Pazopanib (VOTRIENT®) (FGFR)

▶ PAS D'AMM

Progression-free survival by primary mutational status



Introduction	Kit/PDGFR α	Résistances	Wild Type	Conclusion
Mécanismes	Sunitinib	Regorafenib & Ripretinib	Avapritinib & autres TKI	Cibles futures ?



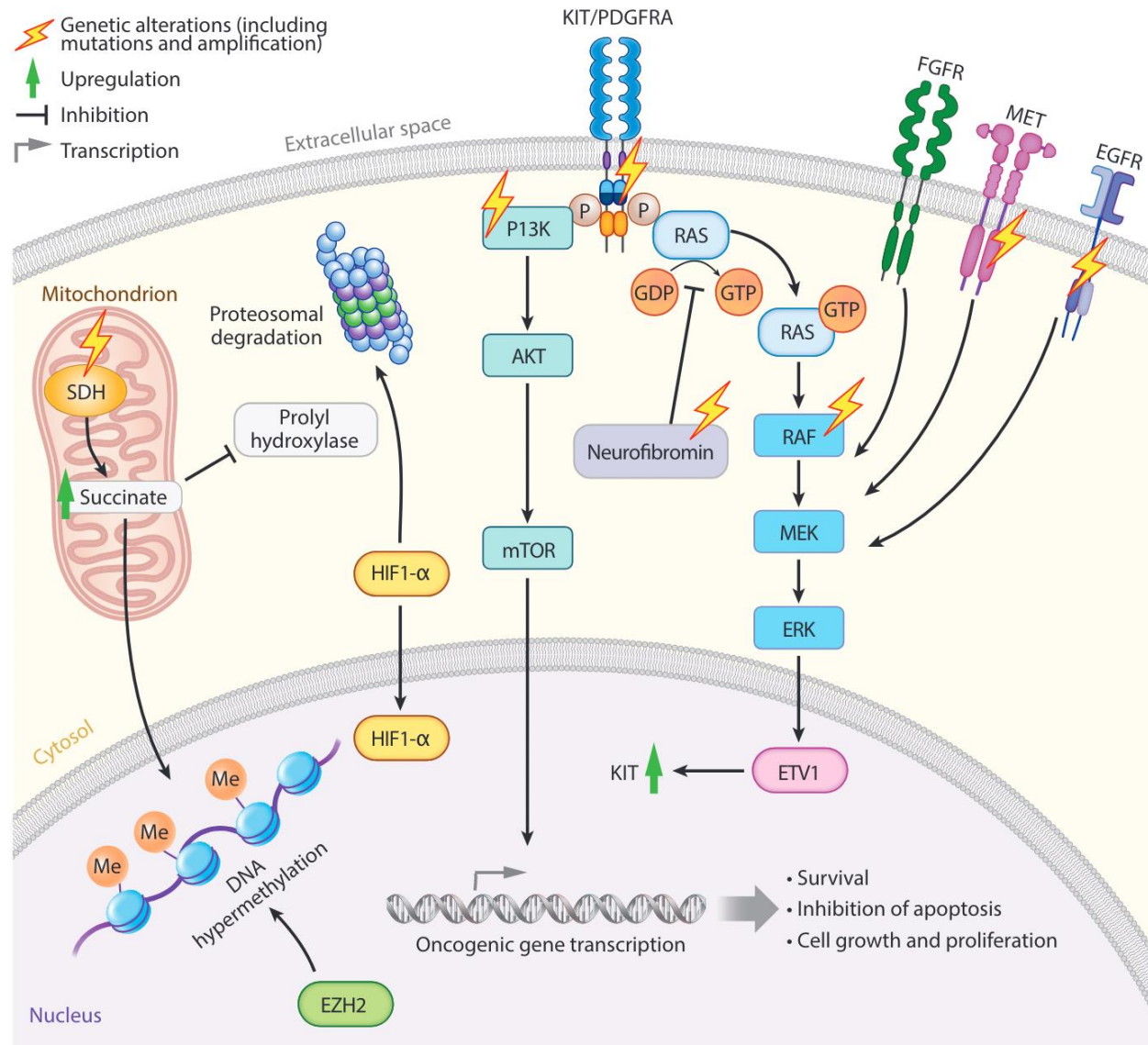
Pazopanib (VOTRIENT®) (FGFR)
 ▷ PAS D'AMM

Masitinib (MASIVET®) (FGFR)
 ▷ // SEP, Asthme, Alz..

Dasatinib (SPRYCEL®)
 ▷ + IMATINIB
 ▷ + IPILIMUMAB

Lenvatinib
 ▷ LENVAGIST (Ph2 L3+)

Introduction	Kit/PDGFR α	Résistances	Wild Type	Conclusion
Mécanismes	Sunitinib	Regorafenib & Ripretinib	Avapritinib & autres TKI	Cibles futures ?



TKI anti MET

- ▷ Crizotinib
- ▷ Cabozantinib

TKI anti MEK

- ▷ Branimetinib + imatinib

TKI anti PI3K & CDK4-6

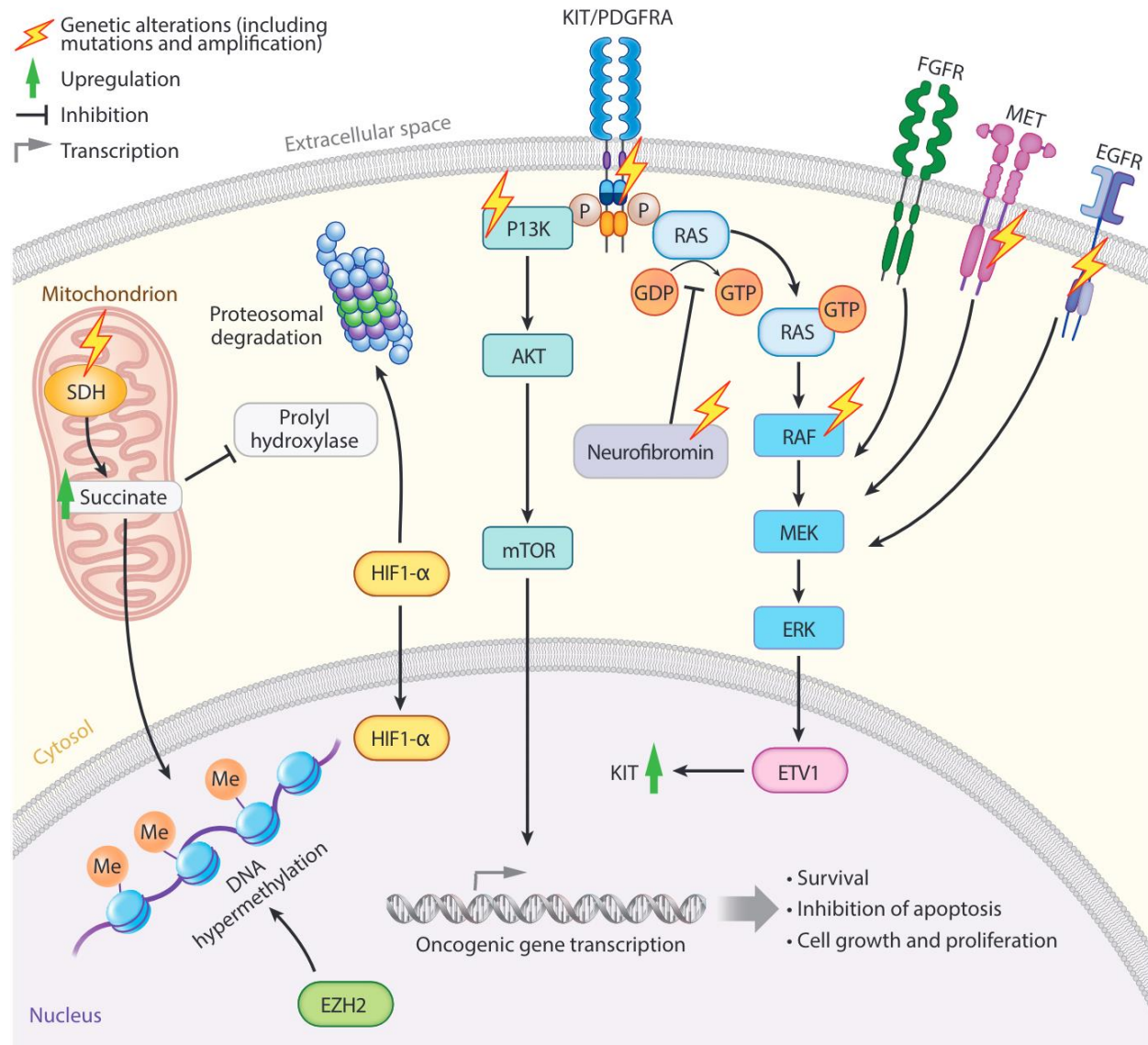
- ▷ Alpelisib
- ▷ Palbociclib

TKI anti HSP90

- ▷ L2 après imatinib ?

...

Introduction	Kit/PDGFR α	Résistances	Wild Type	Conclusion
Mécanismes	Sunitinib	Regorafenib & Ripretinib	Avapritinib & autres TKI	Cibles futures ?



mAB conjugué anti KIT

▷ LOP628 (+ Maytansine)

mAB anti CTLA + anti KIT

▷ Ipilimumab + Imatinib

mAB anti PDL1 + anti VEGF

▷ Avelumab + Axitinib

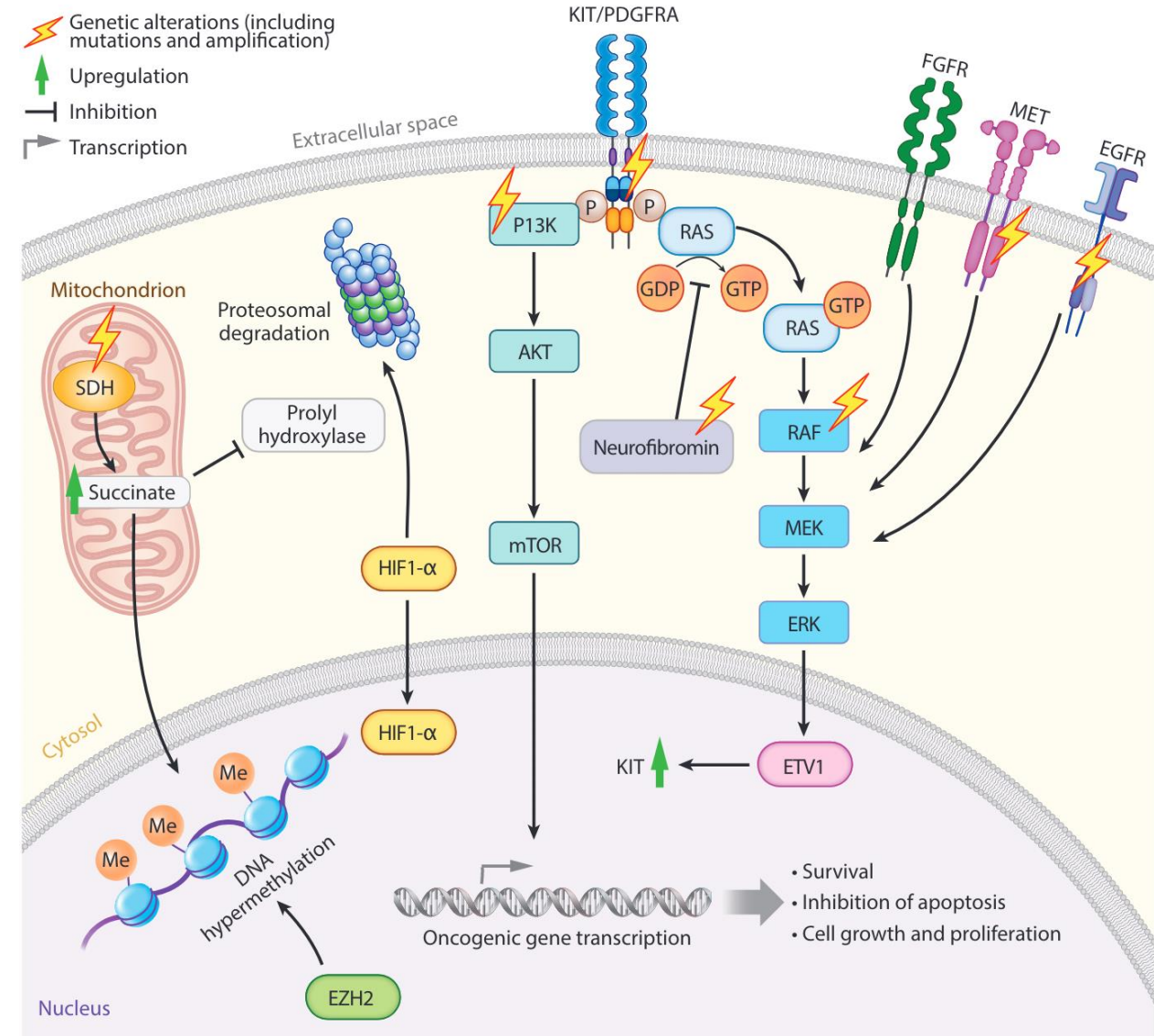
Bloquer la transcription KIT

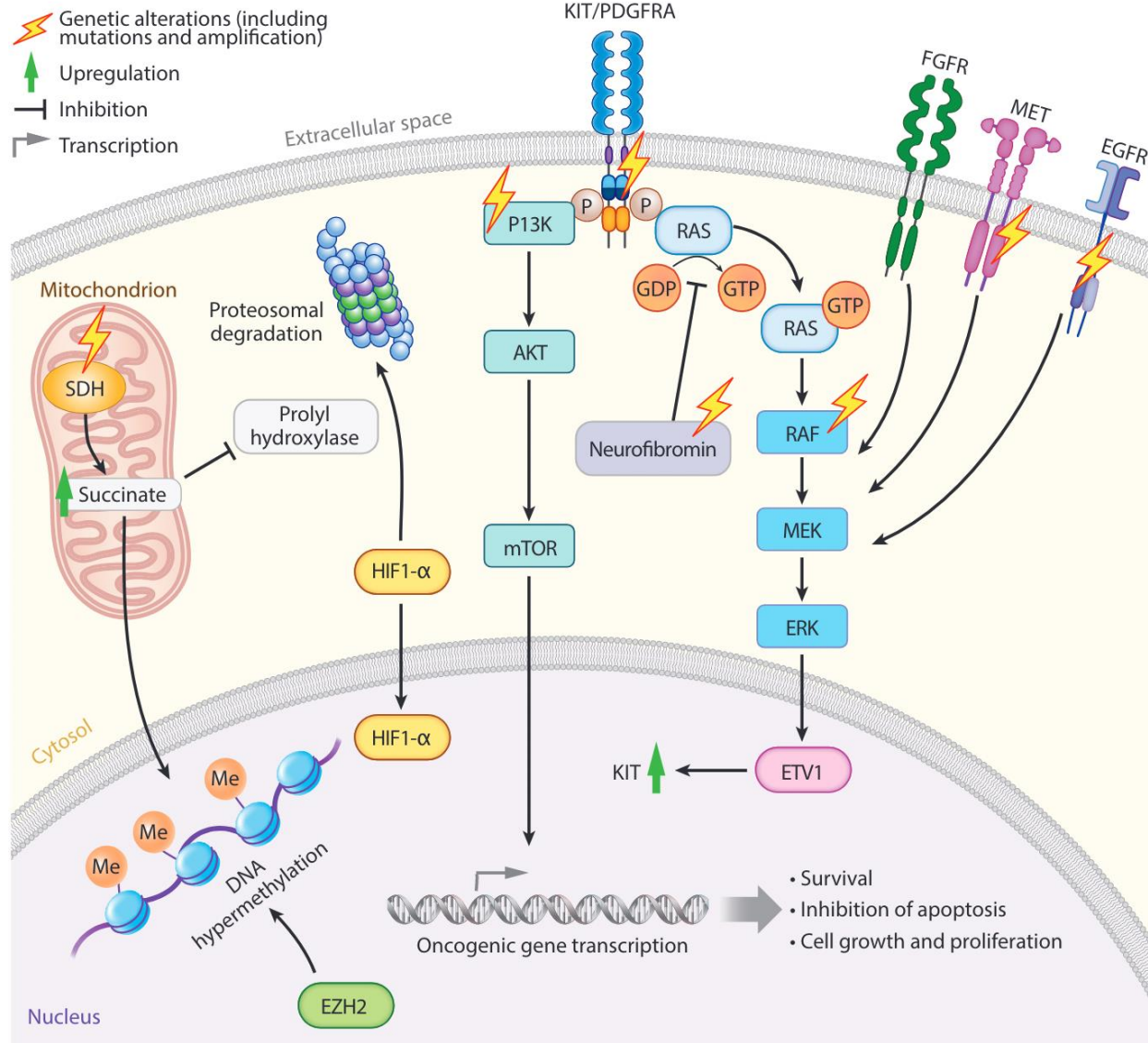
▷ Flavopiridol ALVOCIDIB

...

GIST associées à la SDH

- ▷ Carence en Succinate Dehydrogenase (SDH)
 - ▷ Majorité des **GIST pédiatriques**, 8% totales
 - ▷ **Enfant** & jeunes adultes, prédominance F>M
 - ▷ Quasi exclusivement **Gastriques**
- ▷ Triade de Carney (1977) :
 - ▷ **GIST, Paragangliome, Chondrome pulmonaire**
 - ▷ Quasi exclusivement féminin
 - ▷ Inactivation **épigénétique** par hyperméthylation du promoteur SDHC
- ▷ Diade de Carney = Sd de Carney-Stratakis :
 - ▷ **GIST (gastrique+++), Paragangliome**
 - ▷ Transmission autosomale dominante
 - ▷ Mutation **germinale** inactivatrice d'un gène codant pour une sous unité du complexe SDH





GIST associées à la voie RAS/MAPK

▷ Neurofibromatose de type 1 :

- ▷ Risque : 7% / vie
- ▷ Autosomique dominante (>> somatique)
- ▷ Dysfonction **Neurofibromine**
 - ▷ Inhibe voie RAS/MAPK
- ▷ **GIST multiples, Intestin grêle ++**

▷ Multiplés et rares

- ▷ **BRAF V600E** (driver // mélanome, CCR, CB)
- ▷ **RAS** (collaborative)

SDH

NF1 RAS RAF

Quadruples négatives

GIST quadruples négatives

▶ multiples et rares

▶ Mutations activatrices drivers

▶ **PIK3CA**

▶ Surexpression / Activation

▶ **EGFR**

▶ **IGF1**

▶ Fusions

▶ **FGFR1-HOOK3 & FGFR1-TACC**

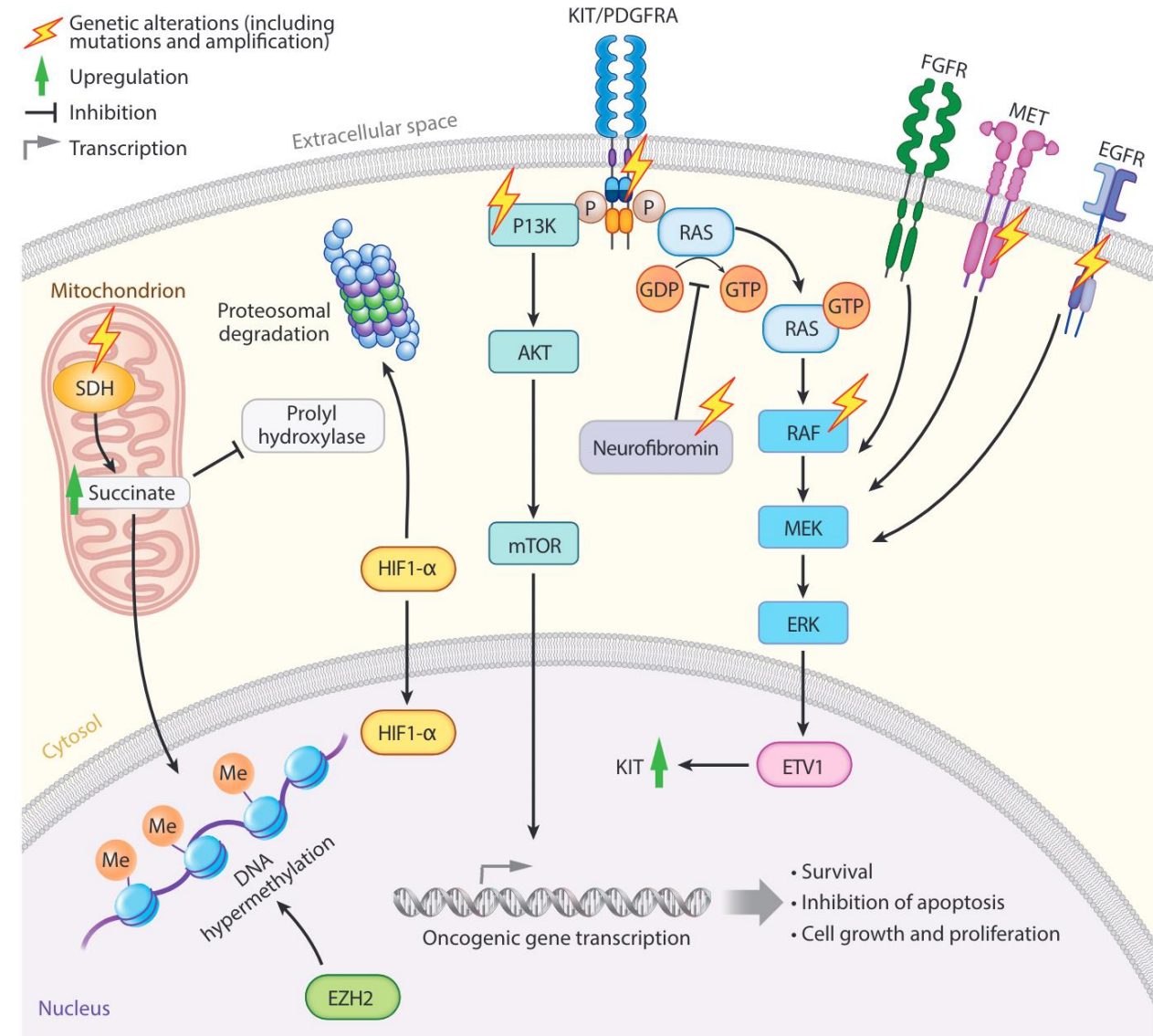
▶ **NTRK3-ETV6 & LMNANTRK1**

▶ Larotrectinib & Entrectinib

▶ Hyperméthylation

▶ **EZH2**

▶ Tazemetostat



GIST & biologie moléculaire

Valeur diagnostique

KIT+, DOG1, SDHB, NF1, BRAF (**IHC**)

Valeur pronostique

Mutation KIT Exon 9 (**Génotypage**)

Valeur prédictive

KIT Exon 9 vs 11, PDGFRA Exon 18 D842V

Valeur théranostique

Nouvelles cibles (selon **Séquençage**)



GIST
AWARENESS
DAY 13/07

Merci pour votre attention



GIST : modèle pour la biologie moléculaire Du diagnostic à la thérapeutique

Dr Clément BOLOGNINI
27 avril 2023
Chef de Clinique Oncologie Médicale
CHU Jean Minjot - Besançon

SDH & NF1/RAS/RAF

Quadruples négatives

Cibles futures ?

Le mystère des micro-GIST

- ▷ 20 à 30% des adultes porteurs
- ▷ Mutations KIT & PDGFRA sans prolifération !
- ▷ Mutations supplémentaires nécessaires ?

CDKN2A, RB1, TP53 & MDM2 ?

- ▷ Cycle cellulaire & Anti-CDK4-6 ?

Dystrophine

- ▷ Rôle de liaison CML & MEC (vs migration/invasion)
- ▷ Valeur pronostique ? Thérapeutique ?

