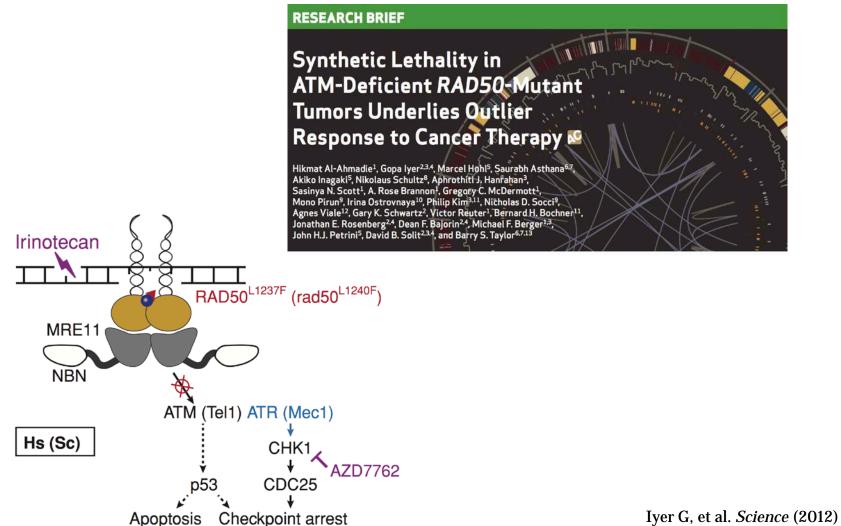


Small cell carcinoma genomics

A convergent but distinct pathogenesis

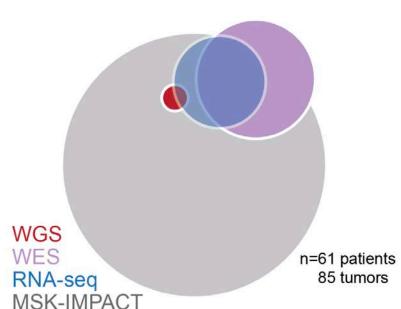
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Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center
March 15, 2018

Small cell genomics by way of exceptional responders



Bladder, cell lineage, or organspecific differences?

Multi-modality sequencing of a rare histology



Mix of frozen and FFPE, primary untreated and post-treatment disease, patients with multi-histology disease or matched primary and metastatic specimen pairs

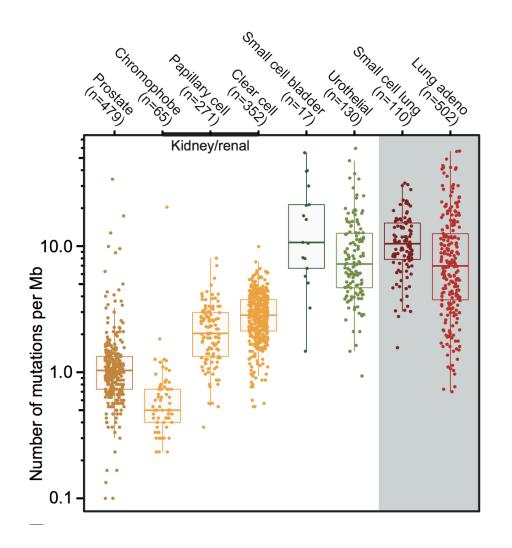
+

500 retrospectively sequenced bladder and SCLC tumors for comparative analysis

Iyer G, et al. *J Clin Oncol* (2013) Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network, *Nature* (2014) Al-Ahmadie H, et al. *Nat Genet* (2016) Donahue TF, et al. *JCO Precis Oncol, in press* Lee SH, et al. *Cell, in press*

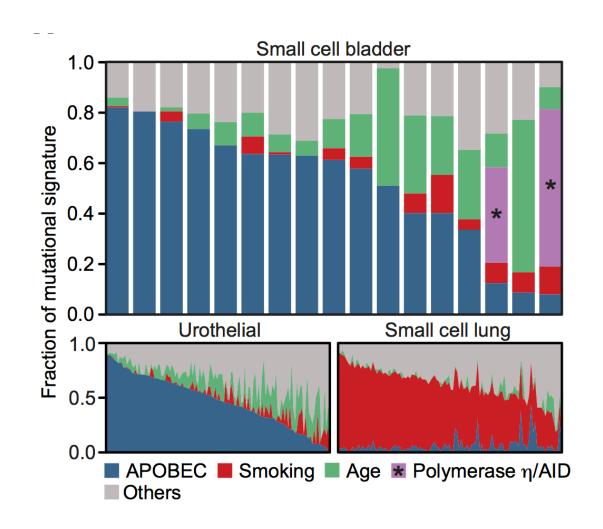
High somatic mutational burden

A consistent story emerging...



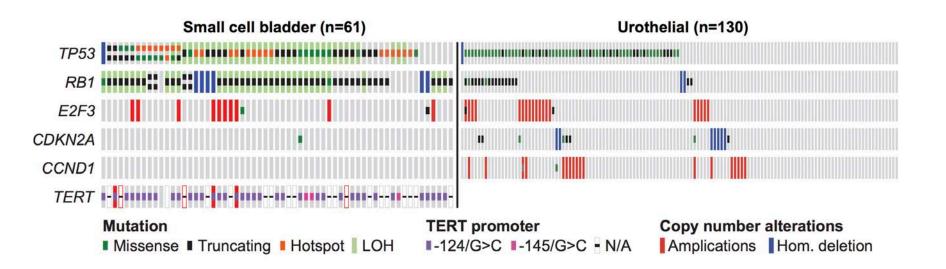
APOBEC-driven

And not tobacco-associated mutagenesis



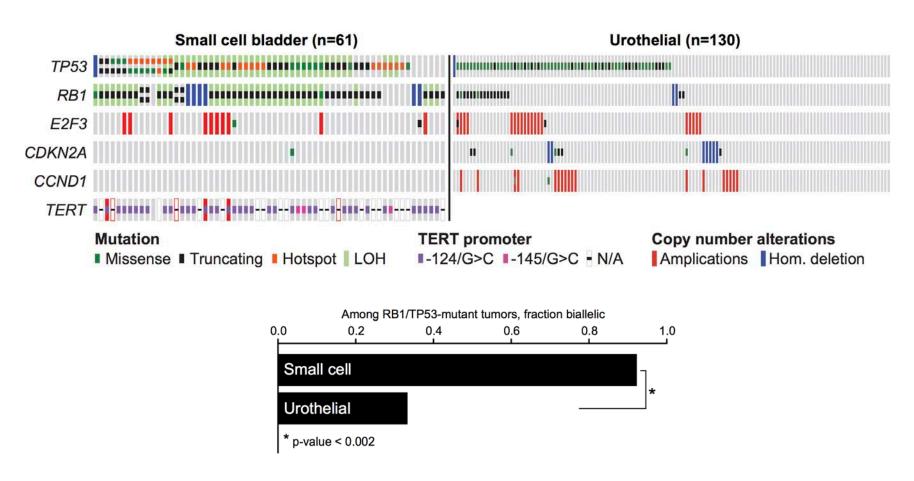
Pattern and frequency of key lesions

Obligate TP53, RB1, TERT



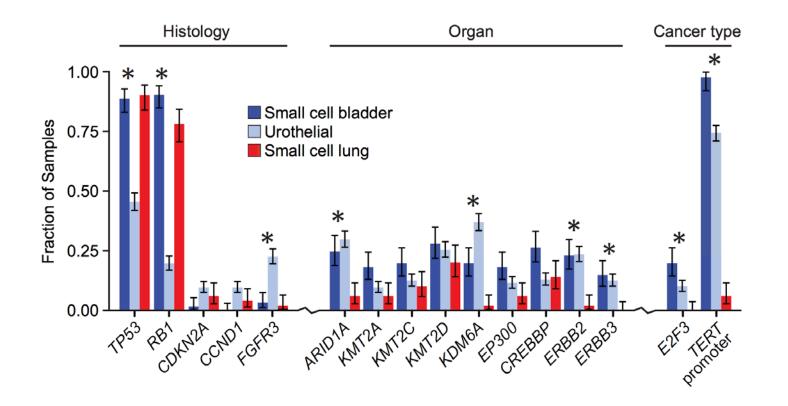
Not absent but rare in urothelial

TP53+RB1



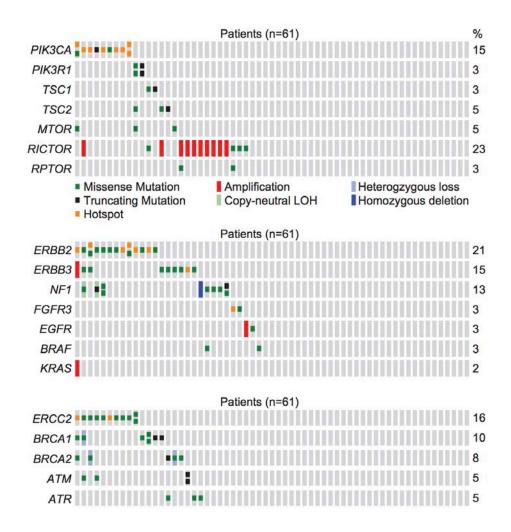
Different differences

Histology, organ, and cancer type



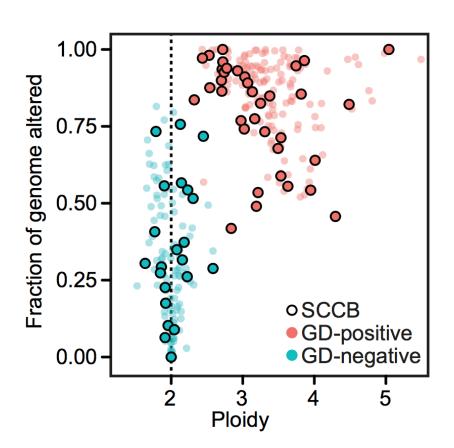
Potential therapeutic significance

46% of patients



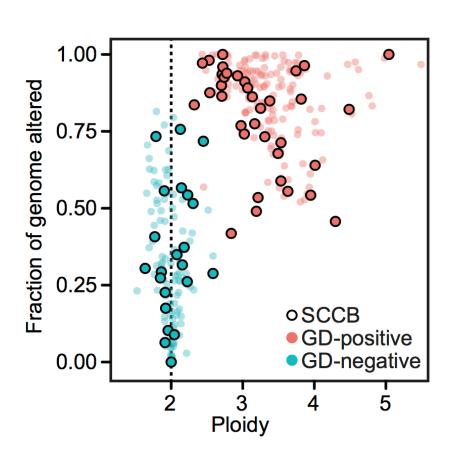
High CNA burden was common

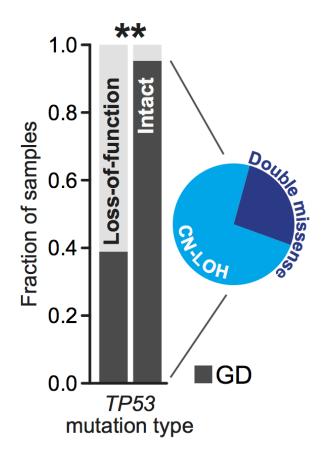
Driven by whole-genome doubling



WGD+ and biallelic missense TP53

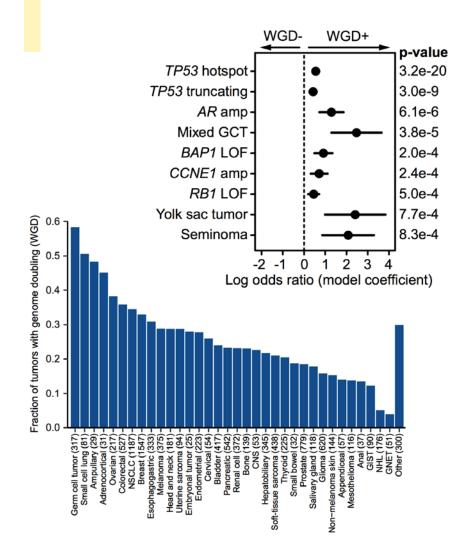
Here, but not pan-cancer...

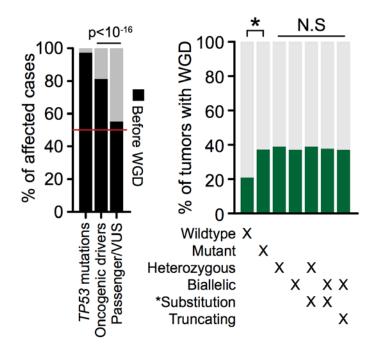




WGD pan-cancer, a digression

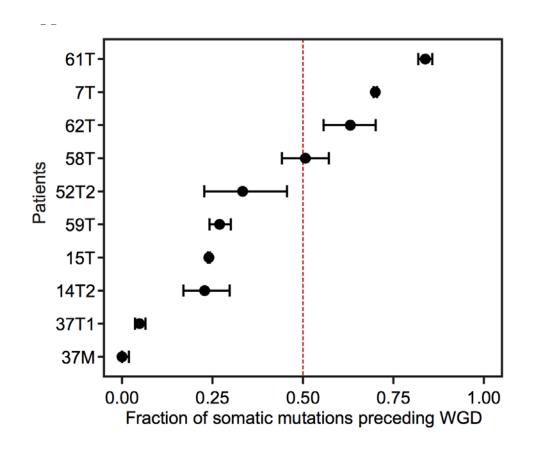
Common, but 46% of WGD in cancer arise in TP53-wildtype tumors





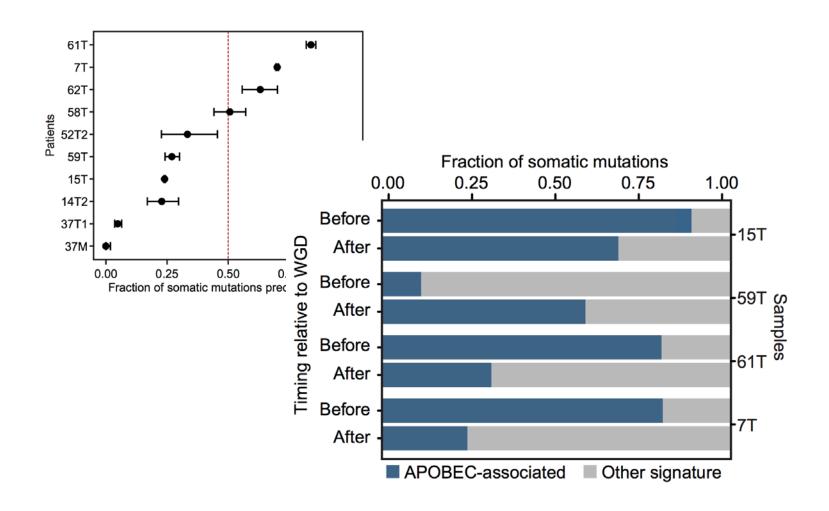
Timing of WGD can vary

Rather than absolute timing, relative to somatic mutations...



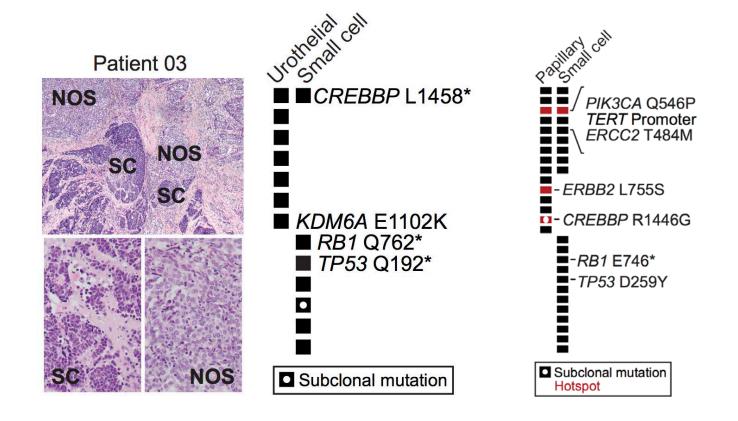
Waxing and waning APOBEC

Before or after WGD



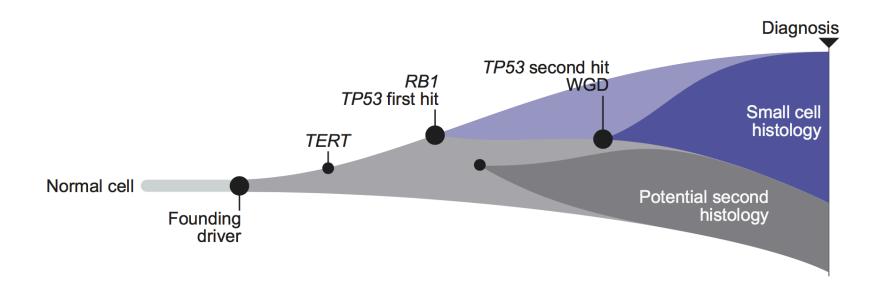
Mixed histology tumors

Branching evolution, RB1 and TP53 are histology-specific and come after a founding driver



Obligate, but not the founder?

Something else initially transforms and leads to clonal outgrowth?



Conclusions

- Small cell carcinomas of the bladder and lung have a convergent but distinct pathogenesis.
- Obligate likely early-arising lesions in *RB1* and *TP53*
 - Necessary but alone insufficient to drive small cell differentiation
- A founding driver along with other truncal driver mutations can precede histology-specific lesions in *RB1* and *TP53*.
 - Small cell and urothelial bladder cancers have a shared cellular origin where the former represents de-differentiation from UC
- Overall, aside from *RB1* and *TP53* alterations, genomic alterations present in SCCB more closely resemble UC than small cell lung cancers, indicating that most alterations contribute to oncogenesis in an organ-specific manner rather than cell type-specific manner.

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