



Integration of Clinical and Molecular Biomarkers for Skin Melanoma Survival: Challenges and opportunities identified through the Biospecimen Core at MSK

Jessica Kenney¹, Keimya Sadeghi¹, Kelli O'Connell¹, Isidora Autuori¹, Klaus Busam¹, Cecilia Lezcano¹, Arshi Arora¹, Agnes Viale¹, Marianne Berwick², Nancy Thomas³, and Irene Orlov¹

¹Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY; ²University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM; ³University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC

Background

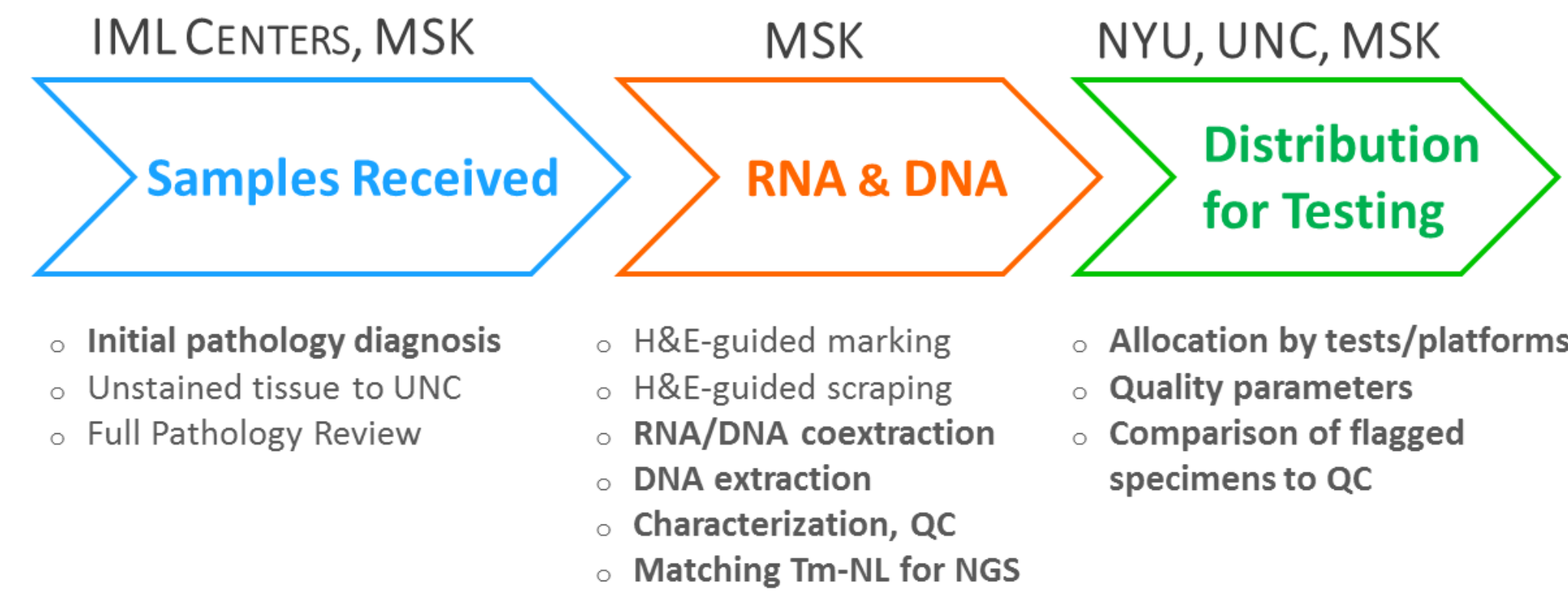
While most melanomas are localized at presentation, heterogeneity exists in patients' outcomes and treatment-responses. We are currently conducting a multicenter study on primary melanomas to identify robust classifiers predictive of melanoma-specific survival using multiple omics-platforms (P01CA206980).

The Aims of the MSK Biospecimens Core (BC) for this P01 are to establish the optimal collection and handling of archived paired primary melanomas/normal tissue, confirm diagnosis, perform histology-guided co-extraction of nucleic acids (NA), distribute well-characterized quality-NA for genetic and epigenetic testing, and immune-profiling in 1000 patients identified through the international InterMEL consortium. Here, we present the progress and unique aspects of optimizing a multicenter study of small-size pigmented tumors.

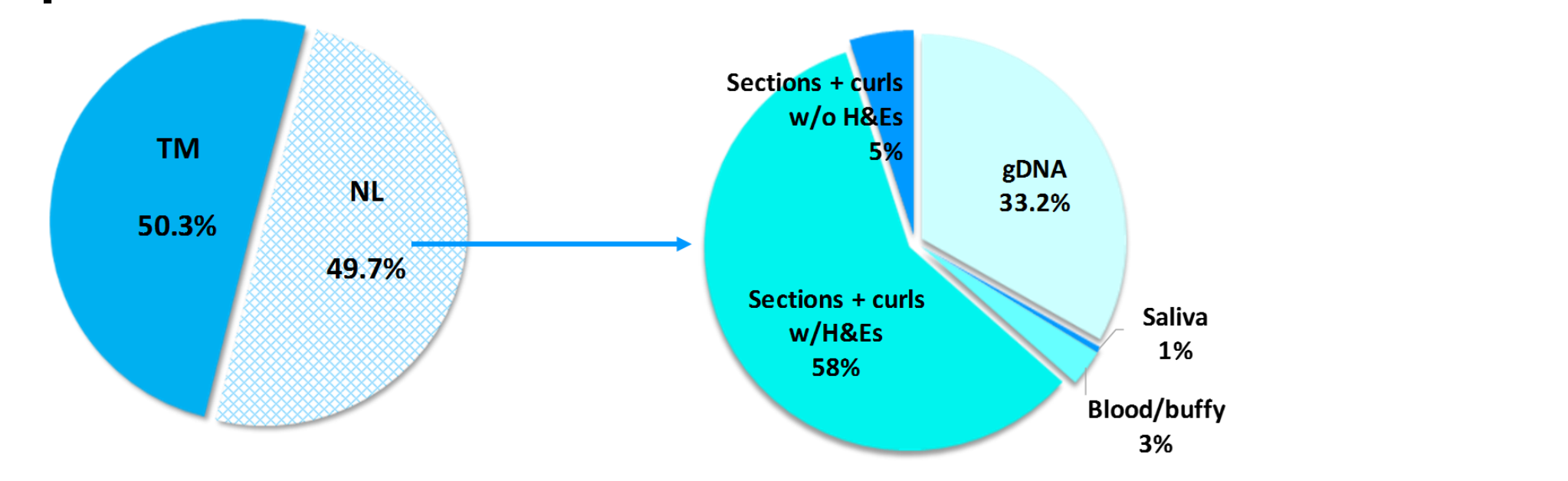
Methods

- Tumor and Normal tissues from melanoma patients stages II/III (50% survived within 5 years)
- 9 centers contribute with 2xH&Es (for diagnosis+), 7x10µm FFPE sections (for DNA/RNA extractions), unstained FFPE sections (for IHC)
- RNA & DNA samples are co-extracted from common lysates (Qiagen ALLprep)
- Tumor-RNAs are distributed for miRNA-characterization, tumor-DNAs for methylation-profiling, and paired tumor-normal DNA for mutation screening with MSK-IMPACT™

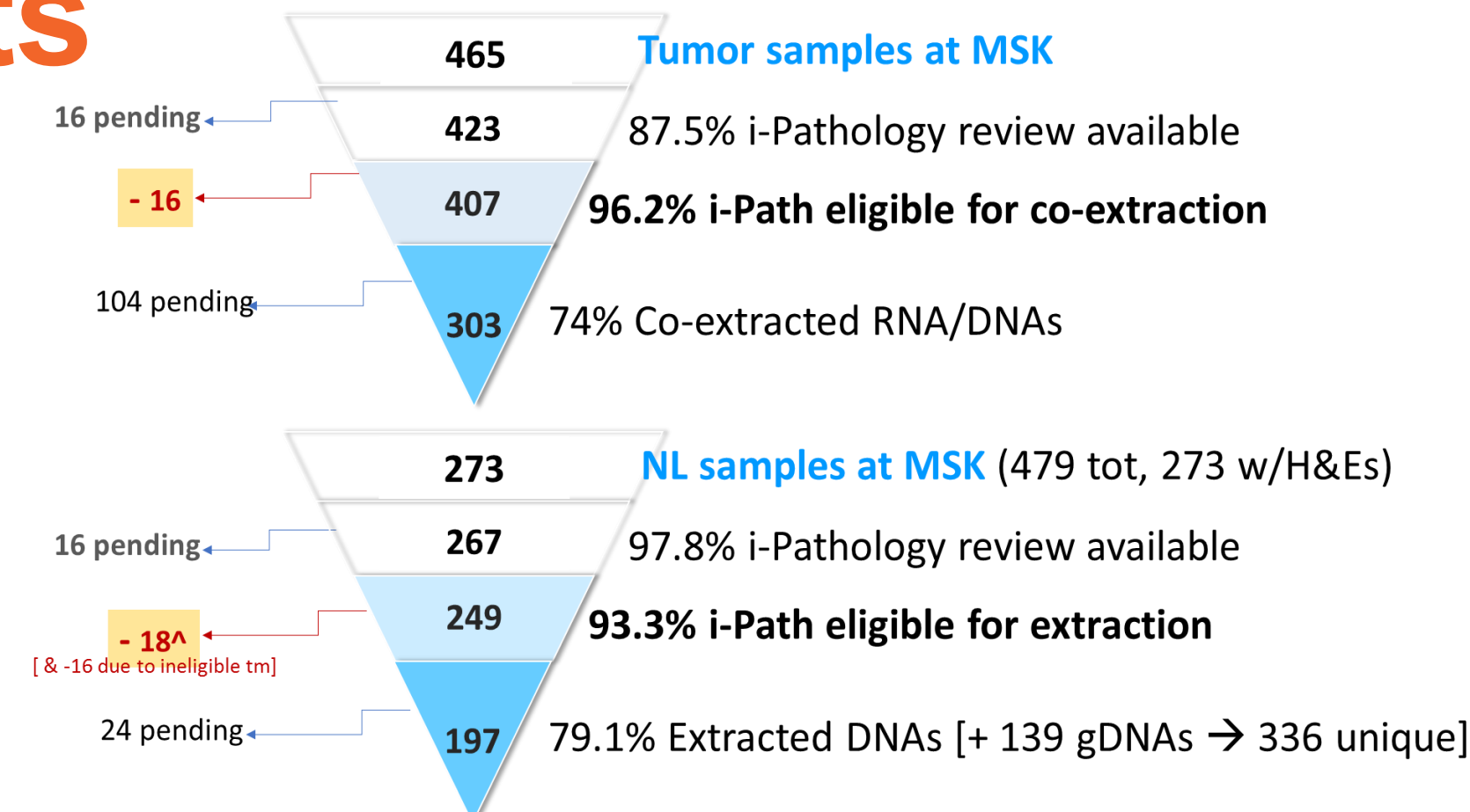
Overview of the workflow



Samples received to date



Results



Total Tumor RNA obtained per patient

	Nanodrop [^]			Tape Station [*]			
	Tot ng	A260/280	A260/230	Tot ng	RIN	Fraction >200nt (%)	Tot ng >200nt
Mean	11047	1.9	0.8	2552	2	45.1	1162
Median	6134	1.9	0.8	1535	2	45.6	558
Range	344 – 101,905	1.3-2.5	0-1.9	216 – 4032	1-4	7.9 -100	7.2-10,255

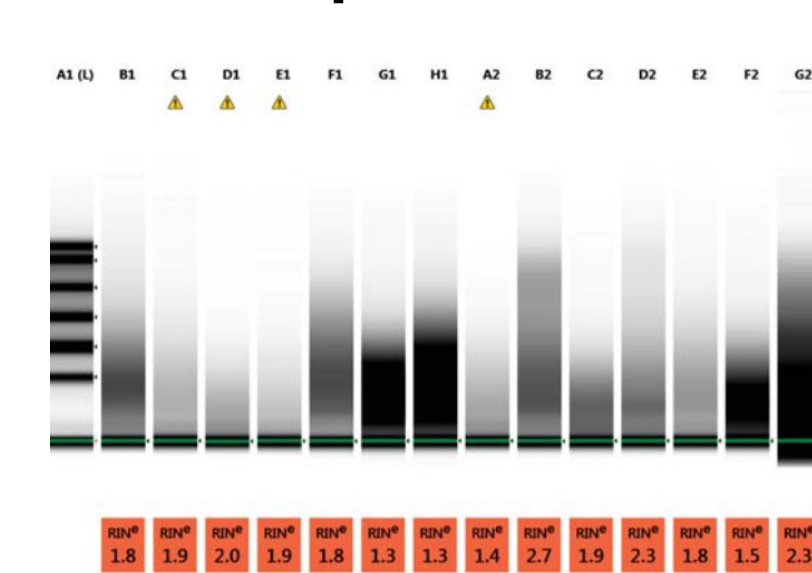
Values are for sum of Elution 1 & 2; ^{*}TapeStation values are for Elution 1 only; nt, nucleotides; n-10 RNAs failed, were not remeasured to avoid degradation

Total Tumor DNA obtained per patient

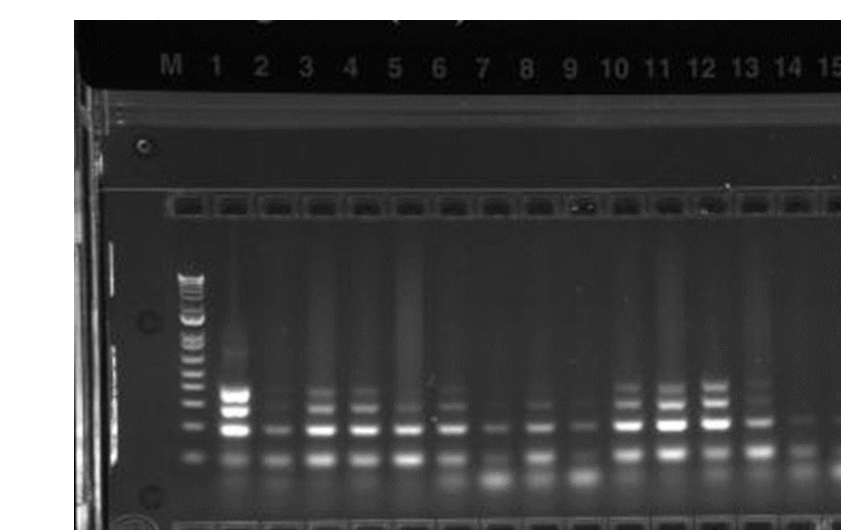
	Nanodrop (tot DNA) [^]			Qubit ~ (dsDNA)	% dsDNA	QC-PCR
	Tot ng	A260/280	A260/230	Tot ng		# bands
Mean	5,933	1.9	1.0	1599	27	2.2
Median	3,570	1.8	0.8	821	27	2.5
Range	86 – 64,852	1.3-8.8	0-13.2	17-25,842	2.9-58	0-4

[^] values are for sum of Elution 1 & 2. ~ Qubit values mostly Elution 1. % dsDNA = fraction of dsDNA (100 x dsDNA/totDNA). QC-PCR values are for Elution 1 and/or 2; bands correspond to amplicon sizes 100 to 400bp. Smears were recorded.

Quality assessment of RNA: TapeStation

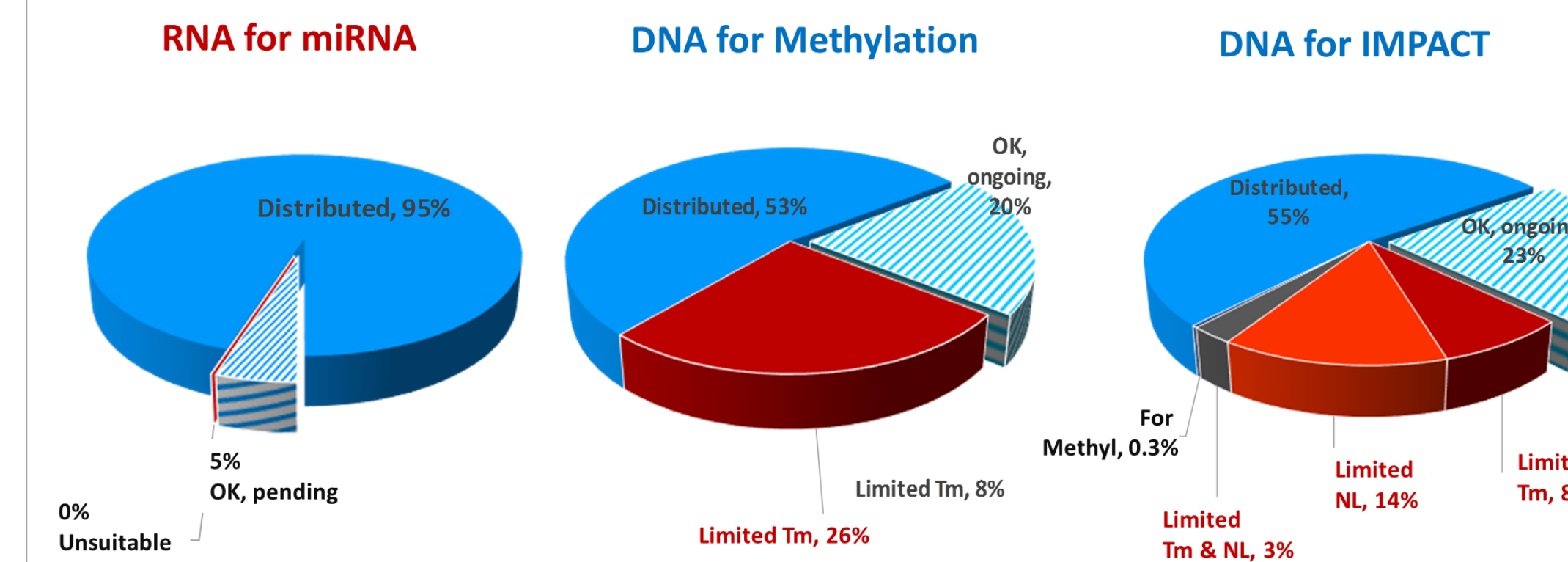


Quality assessment of DNA: QC-PCR



QC-PCR targets amplicons of 100bp, 200bp, 300bp, and 400bp

Distribution of samples for testing by different platforms



- 288 (~95.1%) Tm RNA for miRNA expression
- 161 (~53.1%) Tm DNA for methylation
- 156 (~51%) Tm DNA for MSK-IMPACT™

RNA and DNA samples distributed for testing by all 3 platforms for 121 InterMEL cases

Discussion:

In this ongoing study, we continue to:

Receive specimens, extract and co-extract NL-DNA and Tm RNA/DNA.

Adjust conditions (e.g., elution volumes) and include additional quality parameters as more data from the different genetic and epigenetic platforms become available.

Distribute additional RNAs for miRNA, tm DNA for Methylation, and NL-Tm paired DNAs for MSK-IMPACT™ testing

In addition:

We will provide additional feedback to centers to guide them with the procurement/sectioning of adequate tissues; cellularity and quality of tissue (no scaring, no necrosis) are stressed

NL-DNA will be extracted from the surrounding of Tm tissues as needed and when initial pathology review deems it appropriate.

We will evaluate QC parameters specific to each testing platform against our sample-specific features

Acknowledgements: Big thanks to our InterMEL colleagues! Funding provided through the NIH P01CA206980 (Berwick/Thomas) and the MSK Core Grant P30CA008748 All centers received IRB approval