

Animal Models of Liquid Biopsy in Hepatocellular Carcinoma

Reveal Clone-dependent Release of Circulating Tumor DNA

LABGAA^{1,2}, VON FELDEN J^{* 1,3}, CRAIG AJ^{1,4}, MARTINS-FILHO SN^{1,5}, VILLACORTA-MARTIN C¹, DEMARTINES N², DORMOND O², D'AVOLA D^{1,6}, VILLANUEVA A¹

¹ Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, USA

³ University Medical Center Hamburg Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany

⁵ University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada

* Equal contribution

² University Hospital of Lausanne, Switzerland

⁴ Center for Cancer Research, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, USA

⁶ Clinica Universidad de Navarra, Madrid, Spain

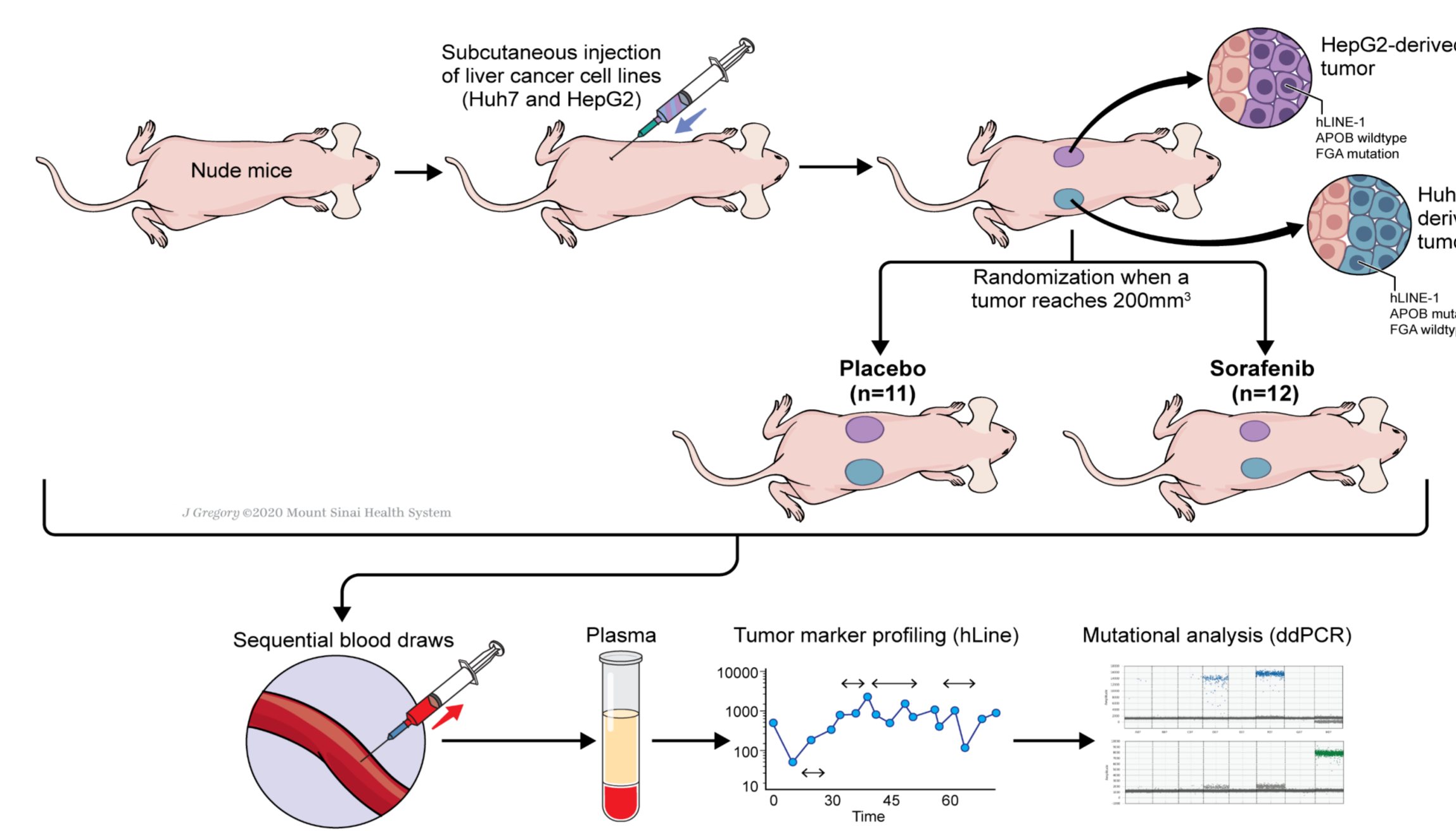
INTRODUCTION

- Liquid biopsy has emerged as a promising tool in cancer management.
- However, studies exploring liquid biopsy in basic research are scarce., particularly in hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)
- How circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) is released into blood remains unclear.

AIMS

- To use ctDNA as a surrogate of tumor progression.
- To trace cancer clonal composition.

DESIGN

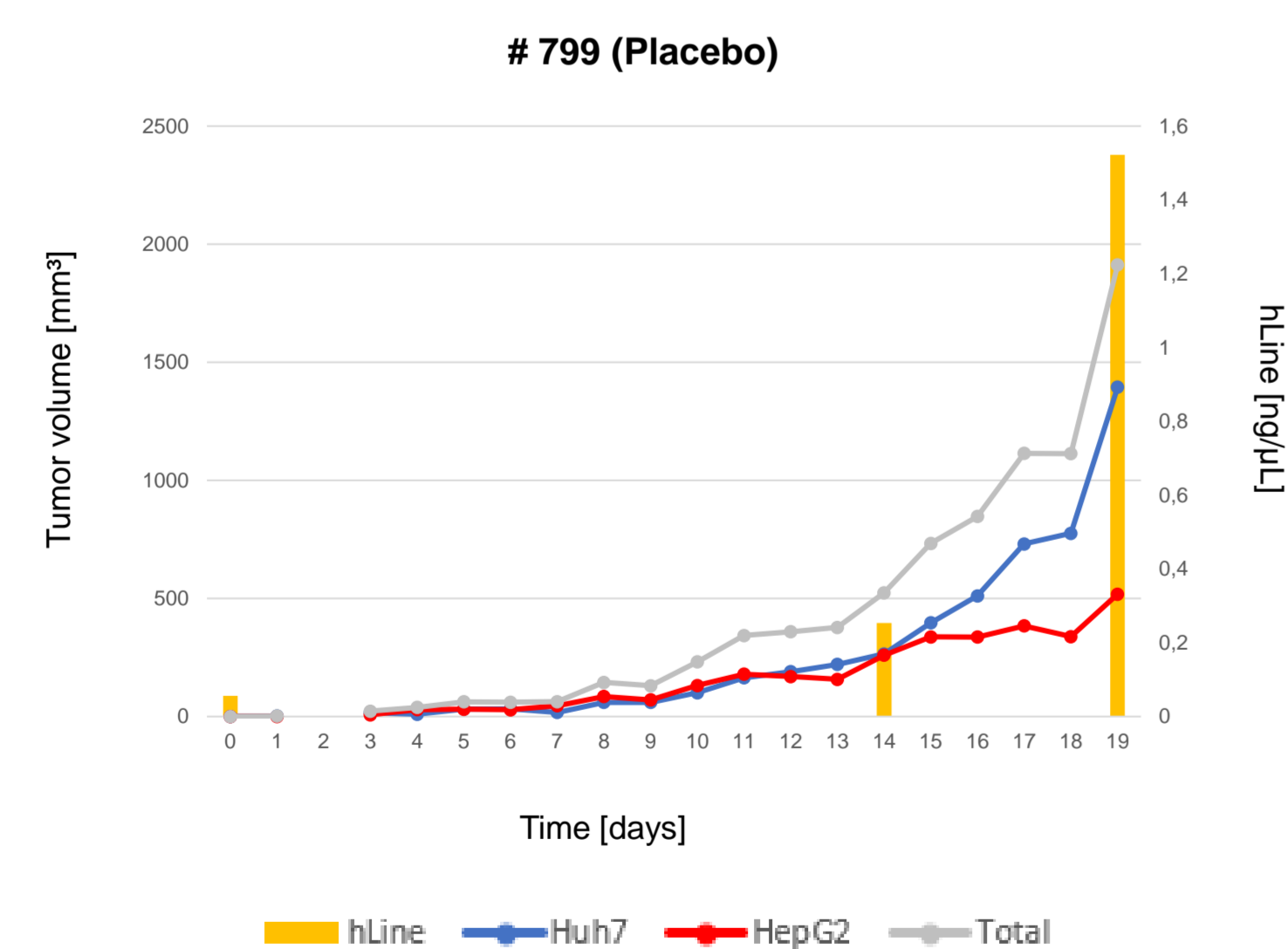


METHOD

- Female athymic nude mice were subcutaneously xenografted with HCC cell lines (Huh7 and HepG2), in each flank.
- When tumors reached 200 mm³, mice were randomized to either receive placebo (n=11) or sorafenib (n=12).
- Blood samples were sequentially collected in each animal. DNA was extracted from plasma and submitted to real-time PCR (qPCR) and digital droplet PCR (ddPCR).
- The human long interspersed nuclear element-1 (hLINE-1), a human specific DNA product, was quantified by qPCR in 7 mice.
- DdPCR was performed to detect selected mutations specific to each of the cell lines injected (APOB for Huh7 and FGA for HepG2) in 22 mice.

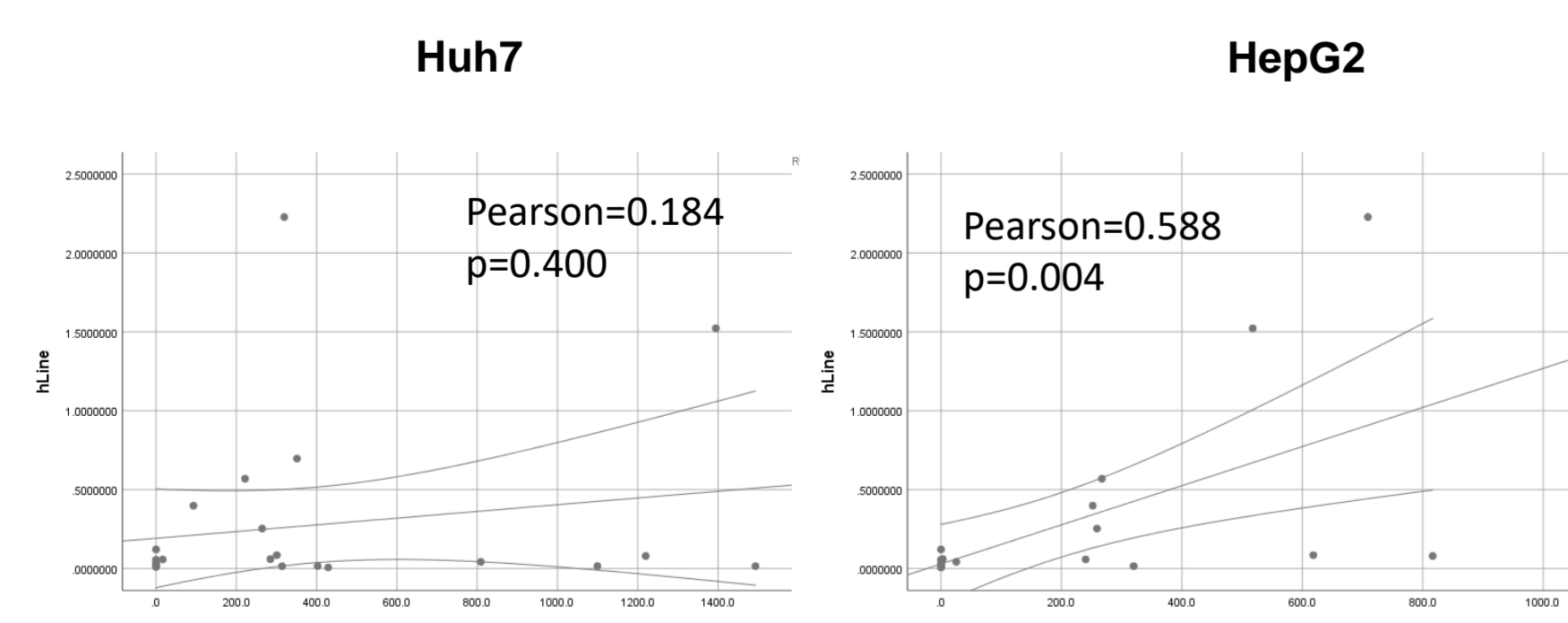
RESULTS

Tumor marker profiling (hLINE-1)

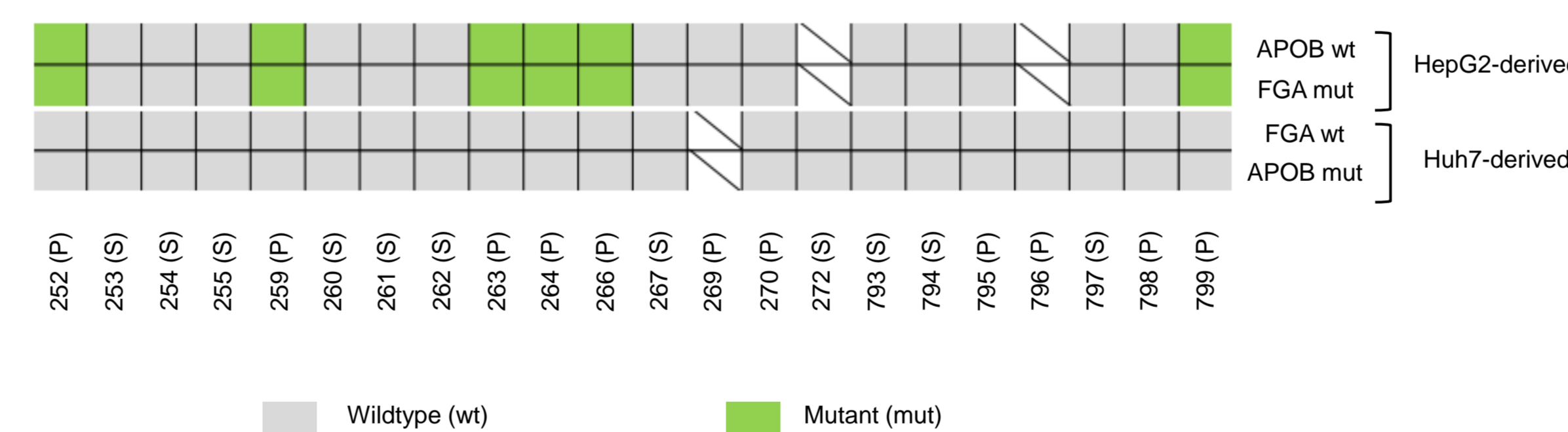


- 7 mice
 - 23 plasma samples
 - ctDNA correlated with tumor progression
 - ctDNA recapitulates clinical events
 - Response to therapy
 - Tumor ulcers
- Only in mice with HepG2 tumors

hLINE-1 showed a stronger correlation with tumor progression and events related to HepG2, compared to Huh7.



Mutational analysis (ddPCR)



Detection of mutations in plasma:

- Derived from HepG2 (FGA mutations) => 6/20
 - Derived from Huh7 (APOB mutations) => 0/21
- p=0.031**

Higher detection rate of mutations deriving from HepG2, compared to Huh7

CONCLUSIONS

- Modelizing liquid biopsy in xenografts is feasible and insightful.
- The yield of DNA released from tumors varied between different cancer cell clones.
- These results stress the need to nuance our interpretation of ctDNA analyses.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Ismail.Labgaa@chuv.ch
Augusto.Villanueva@mssm.edu