Molecular Pathology applied to Breast Cancer « The HER2 revolution? »

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Terminology « HER-2 »

 Gene: oncogene HER-2/neu (isolated from rat neuroblastoma) also named c-erbB-2 (human DNA)

Coded onco-protein: P185^{HER2}

 Protein function: Human Epidermal growth factor Receptor-2 (EGFR family)

The epidermal growth factor receptor family

GENE



LIGAND EGF TGF-α Beta cellulin Heparin-binding Growth Factor Amphiregulin Epiregulin

EGF = Epidermal Growth Factor TGF- α = Transforming Growth Factor Alpha

Structure of monomeric oncoprotein P185HER2



Cellular activity of the dimeric P185^{HER2} oncoprotein



Consequences of HER2 amplification in human breast cancer cell lines



Relation between HER2 and Breast Cancer

 Oncogene HER2 is amplified and/or P185^{HER2} is overexpressed in 25 to 30% of IDC and in 60 to 70% of DCIS but rarely in non malignant lesions.

 Oncogene HER2 is amplified and/or P185^{HER2} is overexpressed in 30% of metastatic breast cancer

Relation between HER2 and Breast Cancer

	Univariate		Multivariate	
Prognostic factor	Survival	Recurrence	Survival	Recurrence
nb N+	0,0001	0,0002	0,0003	0,001
HER2	0,0011	<0,0001	0,02	0,001
RP	0,05	0,05	N/A	N/A
Tumor size	0,06	0,06	N/A	N/A
RE	0,15	0,10	0,03	N/A

n = 86 patients N+/Southern blot assay/median follow-up 46 months

Slamon DJ. et al. Science 1987; 235:177-182

Overall survival of N- breast cancer patients and HER2 status



Ross JS. Fletcher JA. Stern Cells 1998; 16 : 413-428

Disease free survival of N+ breast cancer patients and HER2 status



Seshadri R et al. J Clin Oncol 1993 ; 11 : 1936-1942

HER2 – A predictive factor for the response to hormono-chemotherapy?

Hormonotherapy

Anthracyclins

CMF

Undetermined HER2 positivity might be significant for resistance

Possible HER2 positivity might indicate response to high dose anthracyclins chemotherapy

Undetermined HER2 positivity might be significant for resistance

HER2 a potential target for immunotherapy of breast cancer patients



Mechanism of action of Trastuzumab

 Non clinical pharmacology studies suggest trastuzumab may antagonize the function of the growth properties of the HER2 system, enlist
immune cells to attack and kill the tumor target

Sliwkowski et al. Seminars in Oncol 1999; 26 : 60-70

Clinical trials: effects of Trastuzumab treatment

 Trastuzumab will be an important new treatment option for women with HER2-overexpressing metastatic breast cancer

 NSABP B-31 protocol initiated to test the advantage of adding Herceptin to adjuvant chemotherapy in stage II breast cancer with HER2 overexpression

Shak S et al. Semin Oncol 26: 71-77, 1999 – Vogel C et al. J Clin Oncol 20: 719-26, 2002 Paik S et al. J Natl Cancer Inst 94: 852-4; 2002

Clinical trials: Protocol BIG 01-01/BO16348B

 HERA: A randomized three-arm multicentre comparison of 1 year and 2 years Herceptin versus no-Herceptin in women with HER2-positive primary breast cancer who have completed adjuvant chemotherapy

 Started september 2002. Total enrollment 3192 patients

Method of detection of HER2 overexpression

Methode of detection	Target HER2 molecule	Mechanisms
ІНС	P185 ^{HER2}	Overexpression
FISH ELISA	HER2 oncogene P185 ^{HER2}	Amplification Circulating HER2 receptor
Western Blot	P185 ^{HER2}	Overexpression
Northern Blot	HER2 RNAm	Overexpression
Southern, slot blots	HER2 oncogene	Amplification
RT-PCR	HER2 oncogene	Amplification

IHC : Immunohistochimie - FISH : Fluorescence in situ hybridation - ELISA : Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

IHC Interpretation HER2 over-expression

Staining Pattern HercepTest	Score	Assessment & Example
No staining is observed or membrane staining is observed in less than 10% of the tumour cells.	0	Negative
A faint/barely perceptible membrane staining is seen in more than 10% of the tumour cells. The cells are only stained in part of their membrane.	1+	Negative
A weak to moderate complete membrane staining is observed in more than 10% of the tumour cells.	2+	Weak +
A strong complete membrane staining is observed in more than 10% of the tumour cells.	3+	Strong +

IHC "0" Score (Negative)

No staining is observed or membrane staining is observed in less than 10% of the tumour cells.



IHC "0" Score (Negative)

Diffuse non specific homogenous stain specifically confined to the cytoplasm



IHC "1+" Score (Negative)

A faint / barely perceptible membrane staining is seen in more than 10% of the tumour cells. The cells are only stained in part of their membrane.



IHC "2+" Score (Positive)

A weak to moderate complete membrane staining is observed in more than 10% of the tumour cells.



IHC "3+" Score (Positive)

A strong complete membrane staining is observed in more than 10% of the tumour cells.



Eligibility for anti-HER2 according to IHC



HER2 FISH or IHC ?



IHC 0



IHC 1+



IHC 2+



IHC 3+









No amplification

No amplification

Weak amplification

Strong amplification

IHC images courtesy of MJ Kornstein, MD, Medical College of Virginia

HER2 FISH versus IHC ?

 Concordance between both methods varies from 80.3% to 92.4% depending on studies, antibodies,...

 Sensitive standardized IHC remains the first choice but all specimens scored 2+ should be evaluated by FISH. The results of both assays should be considered before recommending anti-HER2 therapy

Paik S et al. J Natl Cancer Inst - Perez E et al. Mayo Clin Proc - Kobayashi M et al. Hum pathol 2002 Tsuda H et al. Cancer 2001

Perspectives: HER2 positivity in other cancers

Primary cancers (n)	P185 ^{HER2} overexpression (%)	
Ovary (n = 73)	32%	
Stomach (n = 459)	12 - 55%	
Lung NSC (n = 207)	27 - 56%	
Sarcoma (n = 94)	37%	
Bladder (n = 141)	36%	
Oesophagus (n = 25)	60 - 73%	
Salivary glands (n = 27)	32 - 62%	

Conclusions & Perspectives

 Immunotherapy of human malignancies is begining to realize the promise expected more than 20 years ago.

 Anti-HER2/neu trastuzumab should be regarded as the first efficient Mab treatment in Phase II-III clinical trials of metastatic breast cancer patients

 Antibody-based strategies are proned to develop in the very next future

Conclusions & Perspectives

 The incidence of MolPath assessments in routine pathology should dramatically increase soon (CD20 & malignant B cells, EGFR & colon cancer, HER2 in non-breast cancer,...)

 The pathologists should be aware of the analysis procedures and consequences for clinical applications

 These developments pose critical problems in terms of financing and quality assurance