

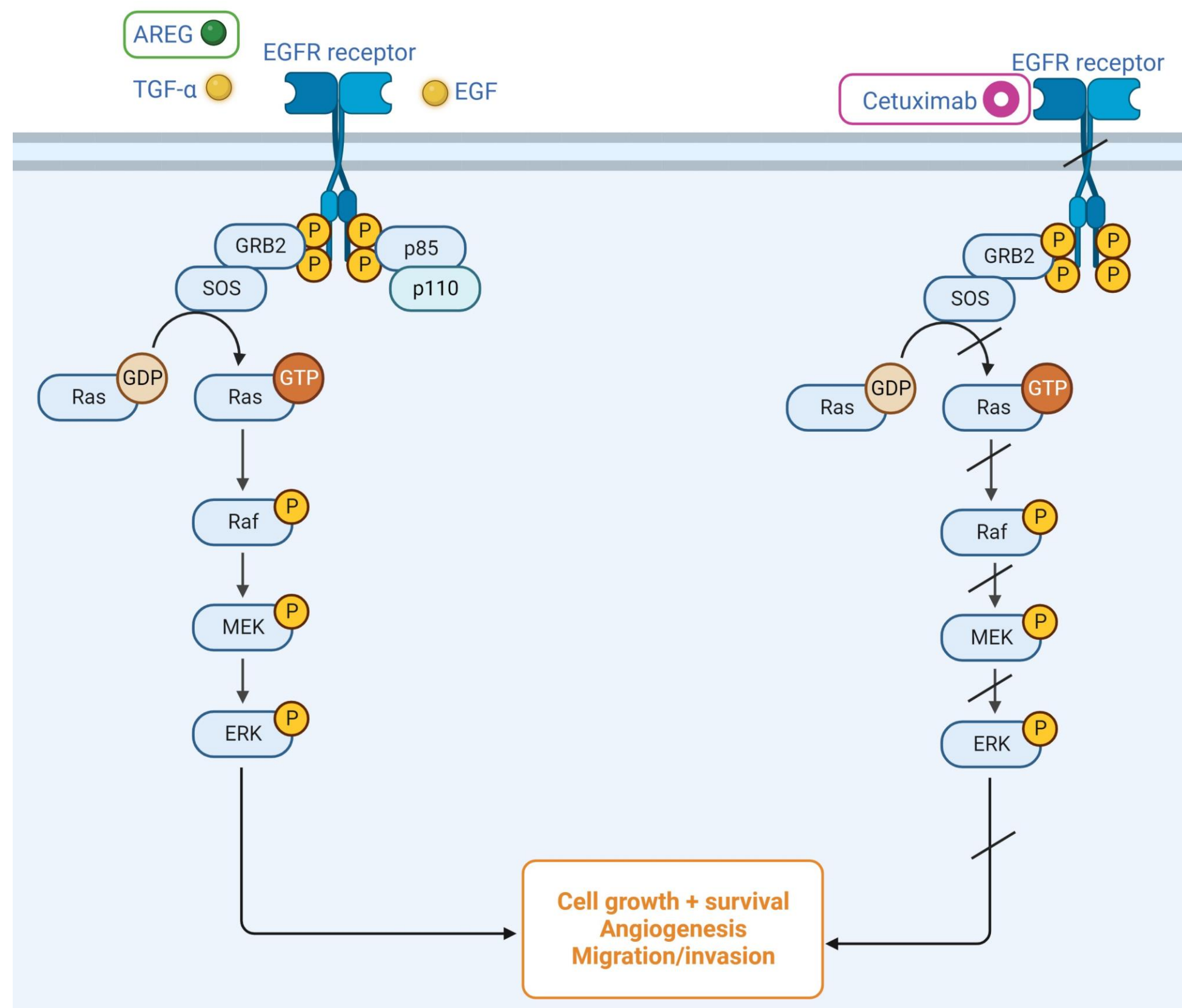
# # 9 AREG EXPRESSION IS ASSOCIATED WITH RESPONSE TO CETUXIMAB IN A NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER PRIMARY CULTURE

Silvia Garcia-Roman<sup>1\*</sup>, Cristina Aguado Esteban<sup>1\*</sup>, Andres Aguilar<sup>2</sup>, Marta Vives Usano<sup>1</sup>, Florencia Garcia Casabal<sup>3</sup>, Beatriz Garcia Peláez<sup>1</sup>, Susana Muñoz<sup>1</sup>, Clara Mayo de las Casas<sup>1</sup>, Maria Gonzalez Cao<sup>2</sup>, Rafael Rosell<sup>2,4</sup>, Miguel A. Molina-Vila<sup>1</sup>

\*These authors contributed equally, <sup>1</sup>Pangaea Oncology S.L., Dexeus University Hospital, Barcelona/Spain, <sup>2</sup>Instituto Oncológico Dr. Rosell Dexeus University Hospital, Barcelona, Spain, <sup>3</sup>Instituto Oncológico Dr. Rosell, Centro Médico Teknon, Barcelona, Spain, <sup>4</sup>Catalan Institute of Oncology and Institut d'Investigació en Ciències de la Salut Germans Trias i Pujol, Badalona, Spain

## BACKGROUND

Amphiregulin, a transmembrane protein coded by the *AREG* gene, is one of the Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR) ligands and induces autophosphorylation of the receptor which, in turn, activates MEK/ERK1/2 and PI3K/AKT pathways. Cetuximab, an anti-EGFR monoclonal antibody, blocks EGFR signaling. Clinical studies in *KRAS* and *BRAF wt* colorectal carcinoma (CRC) patients have shown that high levels of *AREG* in tumor tissue associated with clinical benefit of cetuximab treatment.



## OBJECTIVES

- In this study, we aimed to determine the frequency of *AREG* overexpression in a cohort of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer patients (NSCLC) and the activity of cetuximab in primary cultures (PC) derived from pleural effusions of patients with high *AREG*.

## METHODS

Pleural effusions from NSCLC patients were isolated, centrifuged, submitted to erythrocyte removal and cultured in T25 flasks with RPMI and 20% FBS, culture medium was replaced twice per week until cells density was high enough to expand. mRNA levels in PC and FFPE samples of cancer patients were measured using a commercial panel containing 770 mRNA hybridization probes. mRNA expression data from tumor tissues and cell lines was extracted from The Human Protein Atlas database. Cell viability was determined by MTT.

## RESULTS

Figure 1: Frequency of *AREG* upregulation in lung cancer cell lines and in lung cancer tissue samples

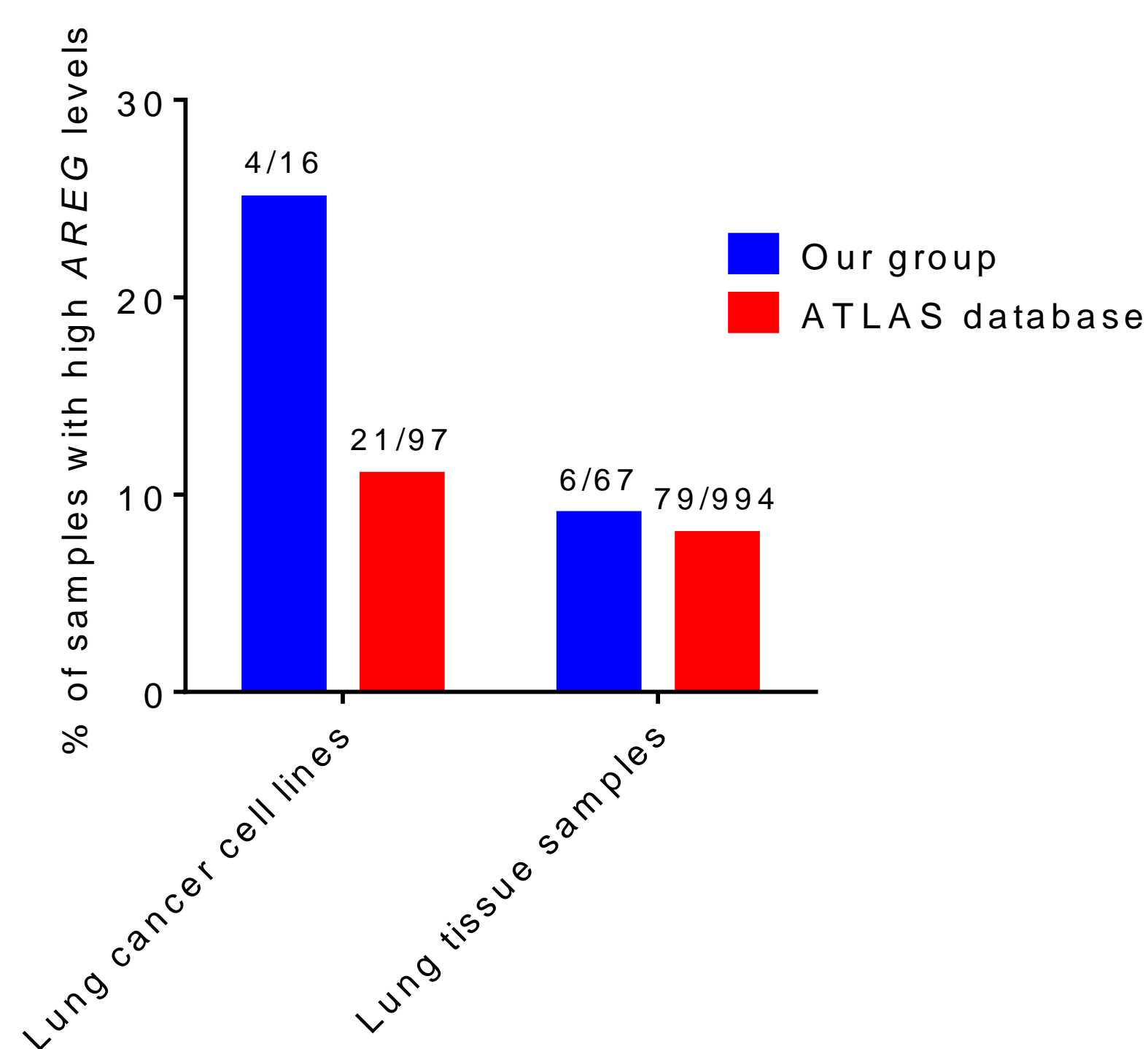


Figure 2: Flow chart of the samples analyzed in the study

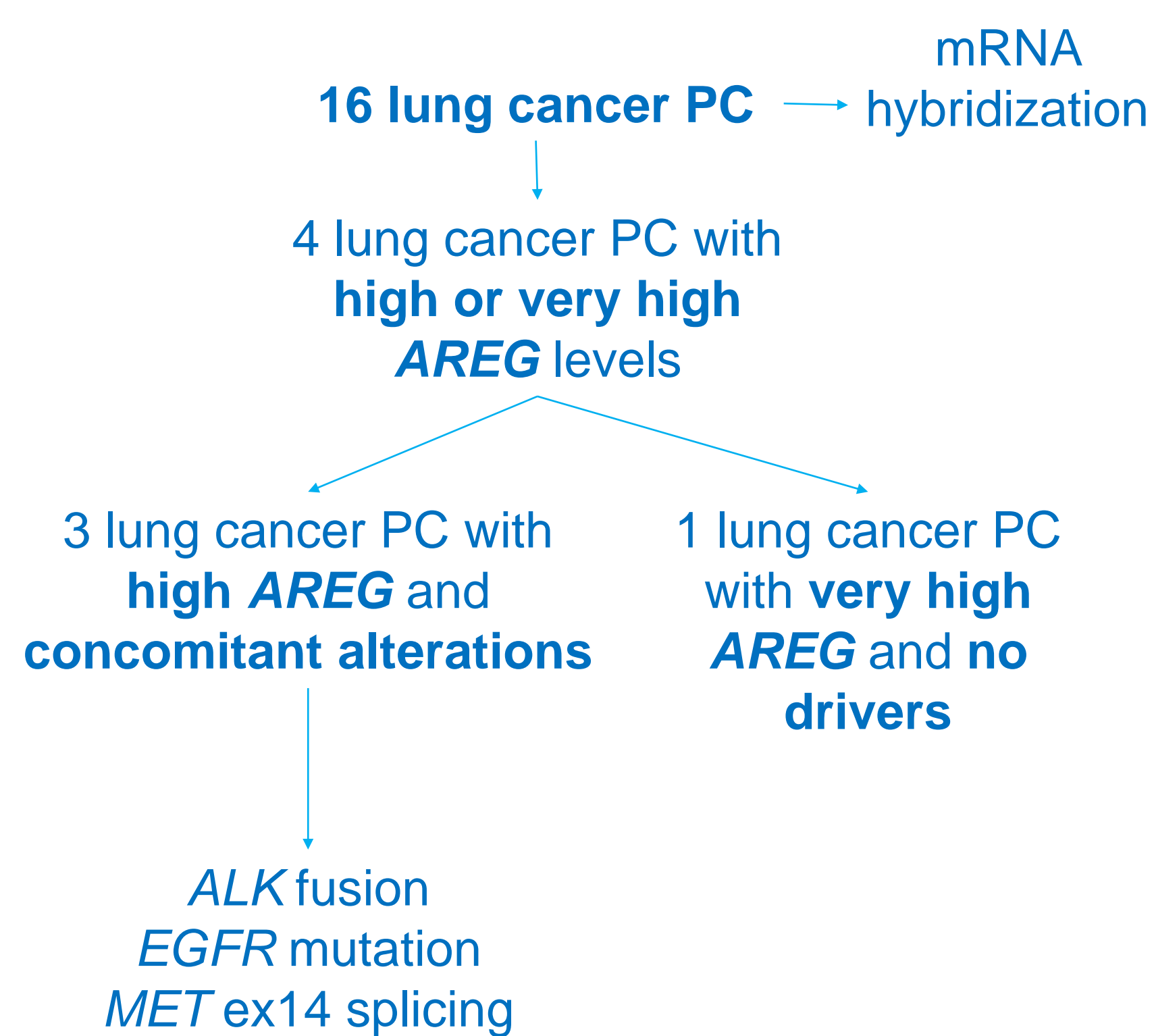


Figure 3: *AREG* levels in the 15 lung cancer PC analyzed

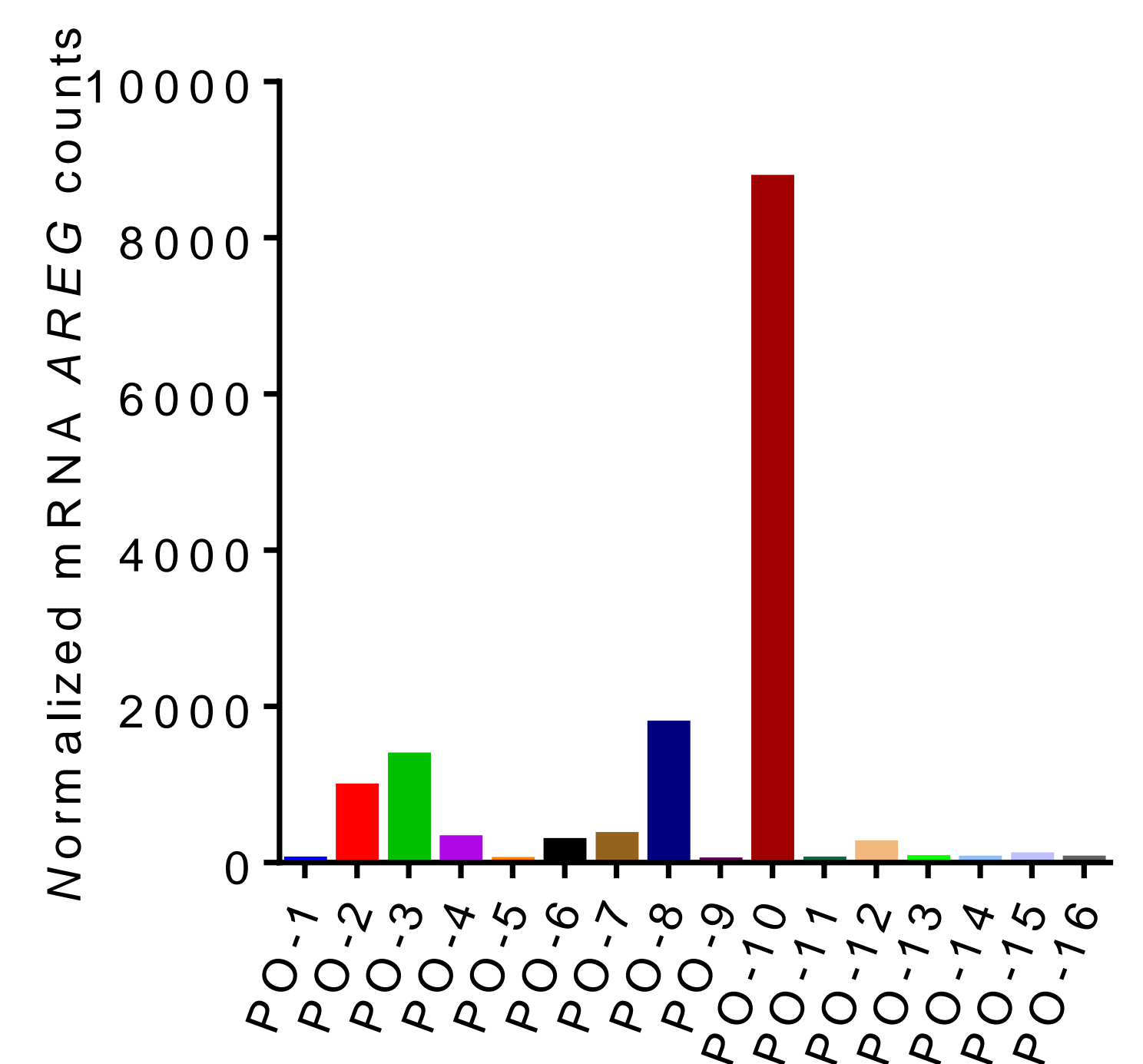


Figure 4: Images of lung cancer PC with high *AREG* levels and an *EML4-ALK* fusion (A), and with very high *AREG* levels with no more alterations (B)

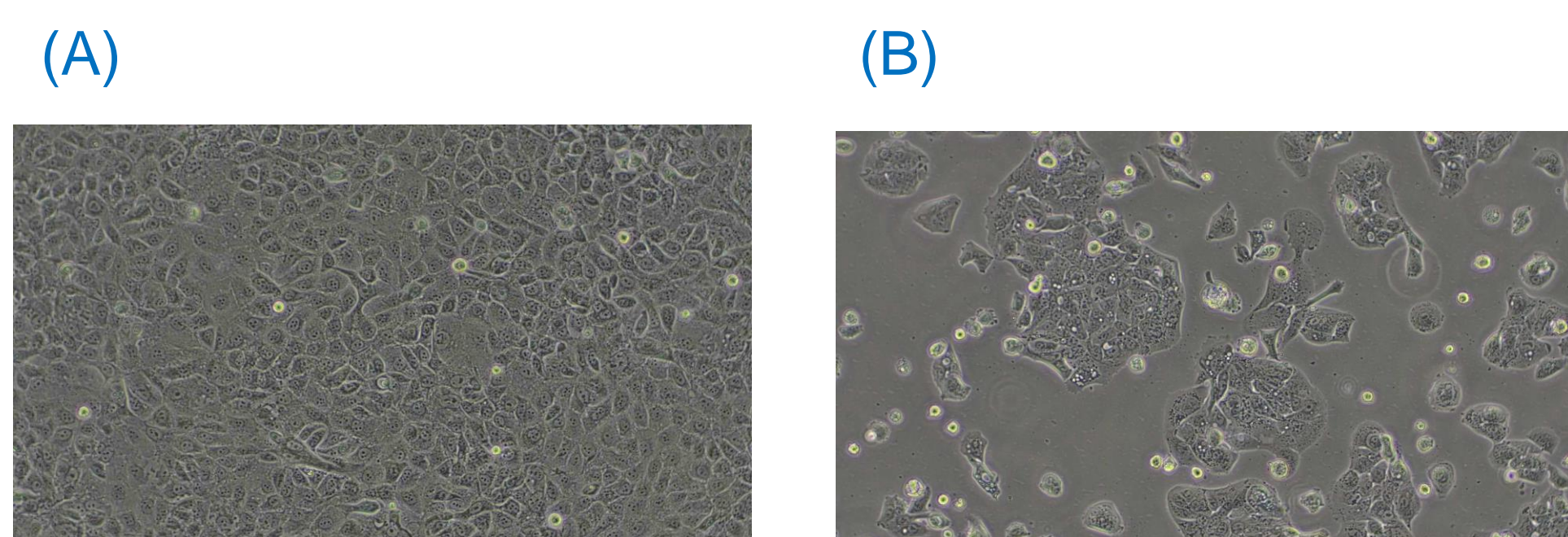
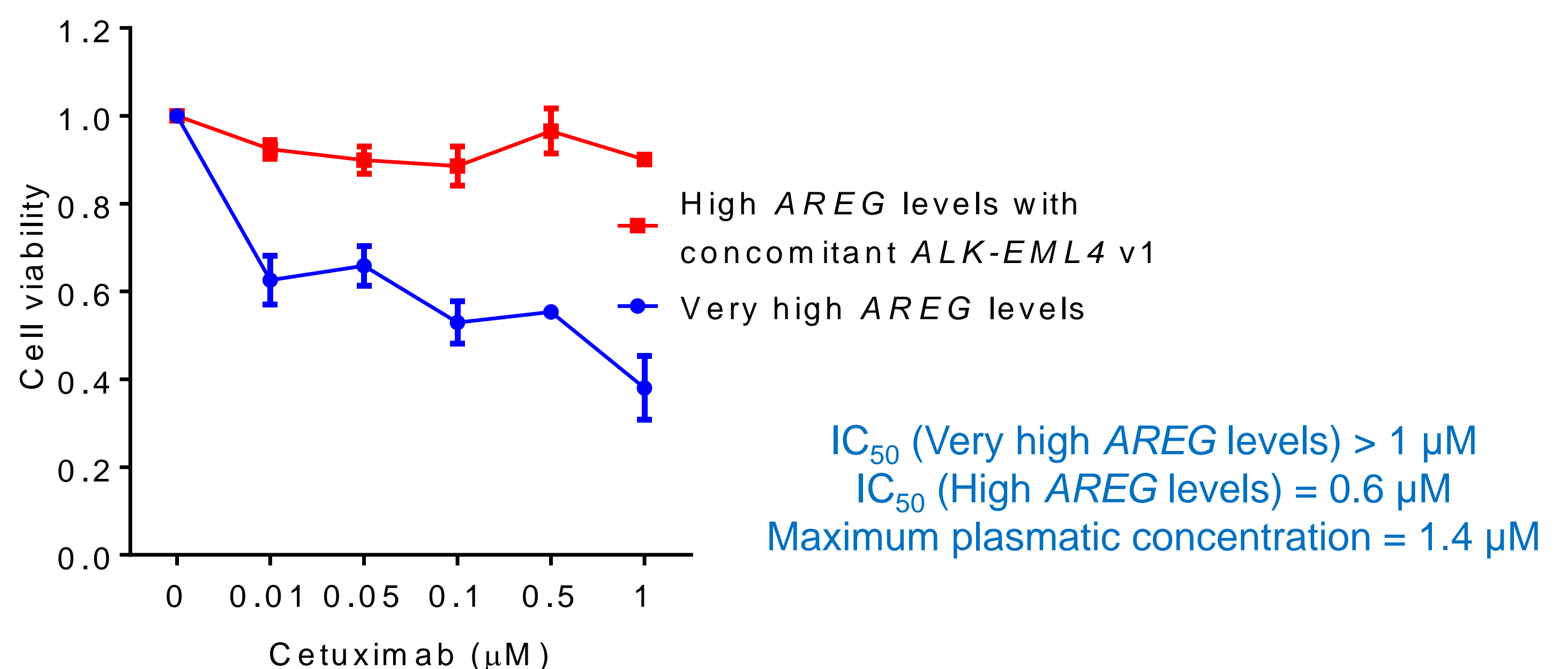


Figure 5: Cetuximab cell viability in cells with very high *AREG* levels and high *AREG* levels with a concomitant *ALK-EML4* fusion



## CONCLUSIONS

*AREG* mRNA upregulation is found in 8% in NSCLC samples. A primary culture from a patient with very high *AREG* mRNA levels was sensitive to cetuximab. Our results warrant further exploration of *AREG* overexpression as a biomarker of sensitivity to EGFR-targeted antibodies.