Breast cancer brain metastases show increased levels of genomic aberration based homologous recombination deficiency scores relative to their corresponding primary tumors

Background: Based on its mechanism of action, PARP inhibitor therapy is expected to benefit mainly tumor cases with homologous recombination deficiency (HRD). Therefore, identification of tumor types with increased HRD is important for the optimal use of this class of therapeutic agents. HRD levels can be estimated using various mutational signatures from next generation sequencing data and we used this approach to determine whether breast cancer brain metastases show altered levels of HRD scores relative to their corresponding primary tumor. Patients and methods: We used a previously published next generation sequencing dataset of twenty-one matched primary breast cancer/brain metastasis pairs to derive the various mutational signatures/HRD scores strongly associated with HRD. We also performed the myChoice HRD analysis on an independent cohort of seventeen breast cancer patients with matched primary/brain metastasis pairs. Results: All of the mutational signatures indicative of HRD showed a significant increase in the brain metastases relative to their matched primary tumor in the previously published whole exome sequencing dataset. In the independent validation cohort the myChoice HRD assay showed an increased level in 87.5% of the brain metastases relative to the primary tumor, with 56% of brain metastases being HRD positive according to the myChoice criteria. Conclusions: The consistent observation that brain metastases of breast cancer tend to have higher HRD measures may raise the possibility that brain metastases may be more sensitive to PARP inhibitor treatment. This observation warrants further investigation to assess whether this increase is common to other metastatic sites as well, and whether clinical trials should adjust their strategy in the application of HRD measures for the prioritization of patients for PARP inhibitor therapy.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Bio and Health Informatics, Cancer Genomics, Department of Biotechnology and Biomedicine, Center for Biological Sequence Analysis, Semmelweis University, Myriad Genetics, National Institute of Oncology, University of Szeged, Bacs-Kiskun County Teaching Hospital, Eotvos Lorand University, Boston Children's Hospital
Pages: 1948-1954
Publication date: 2018
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Annals of Oncology
Volume: 29
Issue number: 9
ISSN (Print): 0923-7534
Ratings:
BFI (2019): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2019): Indexed yes
BFI (2018): BFI-level 2
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 8.97 SJR 5.599 SNIP 3.46
Web of Science (2017): Impact factor 13.926
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 8.09 SJR 5.096 SNIP 3.123
Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 11.855
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 7.39 SJR 4.337 SNIP 2.839
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): CiteScore 6.2 SJR 3.723 SNIP 2.539
Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 7.04
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1