Best Practice Example of Personalised Medicine Research & Implementation - From Basic Research to the Patient:

Genomic Medicine Sweden (GMS) - Acceleration of Implementation of Personalised Medicine for Rare Diseases and Cancer

Office for Life Sciences

2018-11-20

Jenni Nordborg, PhD National Life Science Coordinator, Government Offices of Sweden

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Roadmap Life Sciences - towards a national strategy





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Holistic and long-term perspective

- Systems transformation
- Knowledge and competence
- Patient / user co-creation
- Prevention health focus
- International attractiveness
- Next-generation strengths









Efficient use of health data





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Precision medicine future diagnostics, therapy and cure



Government Offices of Sweden

Future care improved integration of innovation and R&D



Government Offices of Sweden

Office for Life Sciences

Thank you!

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Government Offices of Sweden

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INTRODUCING



The social network for cancer

Φ

Fabian Bolin

CEO & Co-founder, WarOnCancer

@fabianbolin @waroncanceruntd







Fabian Bolin Published by Fabian Bolin [?] Like This Page · July 5, 2015 · Edited · @

Hello my friends, family and followers,

On the 2nd of July I was diagnosed with leukemia. For those of you who are not familiar with this term, it's blood cancer.

I apologize in advance for the lengthiness of this letter.... See More — 🔅 feeling broken with Fabian Bolin at **Q** Karolinska Institutet.





Sebastian Hermelin

COO & Co-founder, WarOnCancer

@sebhermelin @waroncanceruntd



Social Network...



Gamification of Altruism Track your impact



...meets Patient-reported data



Biopharma partnership





WARONCANCER Healthcare partnership





Link PRO- and clinical data





- WarOnCancerUnitedWarOnCancerUntd
- in WarOnCancer AB



Personalised Medicine Research & Implementation - From Basic Research to the Patient

Joachim Reischl, Precision Medicine & Genomics

November 2018



Focus on science is driving innovation and quality: 4 fold improvement in success rates since 2012



2005-2010 (Industry) 2005-2010 (AZ) 2013-2015 (Industry) 2012-2016 (AZ)

nature REVIEWS DISCOVERY

OUTLOOK

Impact of a five-dimensional framework on R&D productivity at AstraZeneca

Paul Morgan, Dean G. Brown, Simon Lennard, Mark Anderton, J. Carl Barett, Ulf Eriksson, Mark Fidock, Bengt Hamrén, Anthony Johnson, Ruth E. March, James Matcham, Jay Mettetal, David J. Nicholls, Stefan Platz, Steve Rees, Michael A. Snowden and Menelas N. Pangalos

Abstract | In 2011, AstraZeneca embarked on a major revision of its research and development (R&D) strategy with the aim of improving R&D productivity, which was below industry averages in 2005-2010. A cornerstone of the revised strategy was to focus decision-making on five technical determinants (the right target, right tissue, right safety, right patient and right commercial potential). In this article, we describe the progress made using this '5R framework' in the hope that our experience could be useful to other companies tackling R&D productivity issues. We focus on the evolution of our approach to target validation, hit and lead optimization, pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic modelling and drug safety testing, which have helped improve the quality of candidate drug nomination, as well as the development of the right culture, where 'truth seeking' is encouraged by more rigorous and quantitative decision-making. We also discuss where the approach has failed and the lessons learned. Overall, the continued evolution and application of the 5R framework are beginning to have an impact, with success rates from candidate drug nomination to phase III completion improving from 4% in 2005-2010 to 19% in 2012-2016.



Integrating genomics across the portfolio can transform discovery and development

DISCOVERY

Innovative drug targets linked to molecular mechanisms: discover new biology and new targets

DEVELOPMENT

The right clinical trials: new patient populations matched to causative treatment



Delivering better medicines, faster: launching new, more effective medicines for the right patients









AstraZeneca & MedImmune Genomics Initiative



We are harnessing the power of genomics through our integrated Genomics Initiative

2 million

We have the bold ambition to analyse up to two million genomes by 2026

500,000

Up to 500,000 genomes will be sequenced from genomic samples collected from AstraZeneca and MedImmune clinical trials

The power of genomics



Understand more about the biology of disease

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Identify new targets for medicines



Support selection of patients for clinical trials



Allow patients to be matched with treatments more likely to benefit them



Approximately 90% of our NME clinical pipeline follows a **Precision Medicine approach**

 $\sim 90\%$ of our clinical pipeline follows a **Precision Medicine** approach, compared with 10% in 2009

Includes significant fixed
dose combination projects,
and parallel indications that
are in a separate therapeutic
area. Individual studies and
indications not displayed.
Partnered
¶ Registrational PI / PII study
Disaling correct on of Od 2017

RIA CVRM Oncology Other Project with PMG Approach PMG Not Applicable

PMG adoption acro	ss As	traZeneca pipeline	
Phase I - 27 New Mole	cular E	ntibes	
IMED		Medimmune	
AZD4573 CDK9 haematalogical malignancies	0	MEDI9197# TLR 7/8 solid tumours	0
AZD2811# AUBN solid tumouts		MEDI0562# hOX40 solid tumours	.0
AZD0156 ATM solid tumours		MEDI1873 GITR solid tumours	
AZD4785	.0	MEDI3726# PSMA prostrate cancer	-9
AZD5153		MEDI4276 HER2 solid turnours	6
AZD5991 MCL1 haematalogical		MEDI5083 immune activator solid tumours	
AZD1390 ATM-BBB_GBM	0	MEDI-565# CEA BITE GI tumours	C
AZD9496 SERD breast	.0	MEDI7247 antibody drug conjugate haematological malignancies	•
AZD1402# IL4 / Anticalin® asthma		MEDI9447 CD73 mAb solid tumours	
AZD5634 ENaC cystic fibrosis	0	MEDI3506 IL-33 mAb COPD	
AZD9567 oSGRM	0		
AZD0284 RORg psoriasis	0		
AZD4831 Myeloperoxidase	0		
AZD8601# VEGF-A	.0		
MEDI1814# amyloidβ Alzheimer's disease	0		
MEDI1341 Alpha-synuclein Parkinsons Disease	.0		
MEDI7352 NGF/TNF osteoarthritis pain	0		
29			

Phase II and Life Cycle I	lanager	nent–31 Nev	
IMED		Medimmu	
AZD1775# WEE1 solid tumours	0	MEDI0382 GLP-1/gluc	
AZD6738 ATR solid tumours	0	MEDI5884	
AZD9150# STAT3	0	MEDI8012	
AZD5069 STAT3 CXCR2		LCAT card	
AZD8186 P13Kβ solid tumours	0	CD19 neu Mavrilinu	
AZD4635 A2aR inhibitor solid	0	GM-CSFR arthritis	
AZD5363# AKT breast cancer	0	B7RP1 m/ Sjögren's	
AZD4547 FGFR solid tumours		MEDI3903 Psl/PcrV F pneumonia	
vistusertib TORC 1/2 solid tumours	0	MEDI8852	
AZD7594# iSGRM asthma/COPD	0	MEDI8897	
AZD1419# TLR9 asthma	0	RSV propi	
AZD8871# MABA COPD	0	mAb Stapl aureus pri	
abediterol# LABA asthma/COPD	0	enifrolum Type I IFN	
AZD7986# DPP1 COPD	0	systemic li erythemat (subcutery	
PT010 Triple MDI asthma	0		
PT027 asthma	0		
AZD5718 FLAP coronary artery disease	0		
verinurad URAT-1 chronic kidney disease	•		

PMG adoption across AstraZeneca pipeline tolecular Entities 0 agon type-2 I modulation iovascular disease 0 omyelitis optica rheumatoid Ab primary syndrome 0 seudomonas 0 nza A treatment 0 YTE passiwve nylaxis 0 nylococcus eumonia receptor upus osus eous)

Phase III and Life Cycle Management - 20 Entities IMED Medimmune savolitinib# durvalumab# MET pRCC PD-L1 solid tumours moxetumomab# olaparib 0 CD22 hairy cell leukaemia solid tumours osimertinib BACE early Alzheimer's EGFR disease acalabrutinib# 0 **BTK** inhibitor Type I IFN receptor SLE selumetinib **MEK** differentiated tezepelumab# TSLP atopic dermatitis thyroid cancer benralizumab# fulvestrant 0 IL-5R COPD ER antagonist advanced breast PT010 0 LABA/LAMA/ICS COPD **ZS-9** 0 potassium binder hyperkalaemia 0 HIFPH anaemia CKD/ ESRD omega-3-carboxylic acids ticagrelo 0 P2Y12 0 SGLT2 saxadliptin 0 DPP4 Type 2 diabetes exenatide 0 GLP1



Figure from 2017 AZ IMED Annual Report 27

This has enabled 26 Diagnostic test approvals to date

- AstraZeneca has achieved 26 diagnostic test approvals since 2014, in three major global markets (US, EU and Japan).
- These innovative diagnostics are linked to five therapies, including four AstraZeneca precision medicines.





Diagnostics linked to four AZ medicines to guide therapy



Build a patient-centric cross-sector ecosystem to bring innovation to patients fast



What is needed?

- Ensure access to high quality testing
- Move testing to earlier stages of disease, linked to treatment decisions
- Build national and international databases with large patient cohorts, linking genomic and clinical data
- Harness the power of data for research and clinical decision making – apply AI / machine learning



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Clinical Implementation of Whole Genome Sequencing

Anna Wedell, MD, PhD, Professor

Head, Centre for Inherited Metabolic Diseases









Inborn Errors of Metabolism (IEM): around 1 000 rare diseases

Affect all clinical disciplines. Often treatable.

Acute, neonatal





Adult



Gradual, progressive









KAROLINSKA Universitetssjukhuset Centre for Inherited Metabolic Diseases, CMMS

Cross-disciplinary organisation

Laboratory medicine: clinical genetics, clinical chemistry

Clinical medicine: pediatrics, neurology, endocrinology

Biochemical + genetic investigations + treatment controls

Mitochondrial investigations: Muscle biopsy

ATP synthesis, ativities of enzyme complexes, morphology, RC assembly



National registry for patient follow-up

KI - Max Planck lab for molecular metabolism

PKU laboratory

National neonatal screening program 115 000 Swedish newborns/year 24 diseases as of Nov, 2010









SciLifeLab

A national center for high-throughput bioscience

SciLifeLab

Focus on genomics, protein profiling, bioimaging and bioinformatics with relevance for environment and health





Clinical whole genome sequencing

- Stringent and ethically acceptable
- Quality assured
- Restricted to relevant information
- Accurate medical interpretation
- Rapid translation into clinical action





List of variants

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Custom data processing strategy







- Automated bioinformatics pipeline for processing raw data to annotated and ranked variants ready for clinical interpretation.
- Enables individualized analysis based on patient phenotypes (HPO)
- Exomes 2-3 hours, WGS 24 hours.
- Developed by *Henrik Stranneheim* (CMMS) and *Måns Magnusson* (CMMS, Clinical Genomics)
- Sample specific quality report addressing coverage on gene and transcript level. Identifies regions with insufficient coverage.
- Developed by Robin Andeer (Clinical Genomics)
- Custom-developed, browser-based reporting tool enabling clinicians to view the ranked variants
- Enables data sharing between teams

.

- Developed by Robin Andeer, Måns Magnusson, and Henrik Stranneheim.
- <u>https://github.com/Clinical-Genomics/scout</u>



Henrik Stranneheim



Robin Andeer



Måns Magnusson



Collaboration SciLifeLab Clinical Genomics - Karolinska



Clinical WGS, > 4000 Rare Disease samples processed



Turnaround time approximately 10-12 days on average (5 - 21 days)



Results, Clinical IEM track (known genes)

790 patients with suspected IEM266 solved180 different genes. Extreme heterogeneity!

21 newborn screening positive18 solved cases15 different genes119 abnormal mitochondrial biochemistry52 solved cases

46 different genes

270 epileptic encephalopathies
95 solved cases
54 different genes
380 other
101 solved cases (of 380)
65 different genes



Case Clinical track (*dbCMMS*):

- Boy born healthy, at 5 weeks lethargy and lack of appetite
- Seizures 2 days later
- Develops severe brain damage (MRI)
- Dies at 2 months
- Younger brother born healthy 1.5 years later
- Lethargy at 5 weeks
- MRI: first signs of similar brain damage
- Clinical WGS in 4 days, mutations in *SLC19A3*
- Diagnosis: Biotin-responsive basal ganglia disease
- Treatment: High dose thiamine & biotin





Newly discovered diseases & metabolic pathways:

Wibom R et al: **AGC1** deficiency associated with global cerebral hypomyelination. N Engl J Med (2009): 361:489-495

Bjursell MK et al: **ADK** *deficiency disrupts the methionine cycle and causes hypermethioninemia, encephalopathy and abnormal liver function. Am J Hum Genet. (2011) 89:507-515*

Freyer C et al: Rescue of primary ubiquinone deficiency due to a novel **COQ7** defect using 2,4-dihydrobensoic acid. J Med Genet (2015) 52:779-783

Kishita Y et al: Intra-mitochondrial methylation deficiency due to mutations in **SLC25A26** (**SAMC**) Am J Hum Genet. (2015) 97:761-768

Stödberg T et al: Mutations in **SLC12A5** in epilepsy of infancy with migrating focal seizures Nature Commun. (2015) 6:8038

Haack TB et al: Absence of the Autophagy Adaptor **SQSTM1/p62** Causes Childhood-Onset Multisystem Neurodegeneration with Ataxia Am J Hum Genet. (2016) 97:761-768



Clinical genome sequencing in rare diseases

- Dramatic clinical impact!
- A new landscape of monogenic diseases is emerging
- Early identification of treatable disorders
- Identification of pathways relevant for human pathology
- Discovery of novel disorders and disease mechanisms
- Discovery of biomarkers and drug targets / treatment
- Relevance for common disorders





Genomic Medicine Center Karolinska (GMCK)

a part of

Genomic Medicine Sweden (GMS)







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Institute



MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE FOR BIOLOGY OF AGEING

Genomic Medicine Sweden

Richard Rosenquist Brandell Karolinska Institutet & Karolinska University Hospital



New tool box for diagnostics & research



3 000 000 000 bp

21 000 genes

100 genes

Whole-genome sequencing, exome sequencing and targeted sequencing are now offered as clinical tests



Developed NGS-based tests for healthcare since 2013 (WGS, WES, gene panels) Collaborative effort between healthcare, universities & SciLifeLab (at 4 sites) Initiated Genomic Medicine Sweden

What Genomic Medicine Sweden aims to accomplish?

Through a nation-wide collaborative effort offer all patients equal care regardless of healthcare region

- Front edge diagnostics—e.g. with next-generation sequencing technologies
- Precision medicine the right treatment to the right patient and the right time
- A national research database
- Innovation and industry cooperation



How do we create a leading PM infrastructure?

Building on existing national resources:

- Science for Life Laboratory (SciLifeLab)
- Biobank Sweden
- Swedish National Quality Registries
- Regional Cancer Centres
- Centres for Rare Diseases
- Clinical studies in Sweden (trial alliancies)



GMS focus areas



Rare Diseases:

- Whole-genome sequencing
- Samples per year in routine diagnostics:
 - Today: <2,000 samples/year
 - In 5 years: 5,000 samples/year



Cancer:

- Solid tumors and leukemia:
 - Gene panels
 - RNA-sequencing/WGS
- Samples per year in routine diagnostics:
 - Today: >5,000 samples/year
 - In 5 years: 45,000 samples/year

Genomic Medicine Sweden – Time line



Basic concepts - organisation

National infrastructure

Regional infrastructure



Genomic Medicine Centers



- At the university hospital in collaboration with the university
- Build on regional expertise and investments
- Broad competence in advanced molecular diagnostics
- Build expert PM teams
- Node for inclusion in clinical trials
- Promote coordination at national level

Genomic Medicine Center Karolinska







Clinical Diagnostics



Cancer sequencing – future challenges





- ✓ 1st generation gene panels (5-50 genes)
- In 2nd generation gene panels (500 genes) All treatable targets, all forms of cancer

3rd generation - global sequencing WES, WGS, RNA-Seq

Implementing WGS in acute leukemia









Tran et al, PLOS ONE 2018

GMS – Pediatric Cancer

- National collaborative effort:
 - Swedish Childhood Tumor Biobank
 - Pediatric hematology and oncology
 - Genomic Medicine Sweden
 - Swedish Childhood Cancer Society
- WGS on 350 children per year







Thank you for listening!





The first step is to listen to what those needs might be

Support for our cross-disciplinary approach, allowing deep integration of laboratory medicine, clinical medicine, and basic science

Access to high quality tests for patients early in the disease journey

Joint union between industry, healthcare and acedemia to strengthen PM.

