



PERSONAL RESPONSE TO TREATMENT

A NEW BLOOD BIOMARKER TO MONITOR TUMOR ACTIVITY [1]
 PROVIDES PHYSICIANS WITH KEY NEW INFORMATION:

hPG₈₀

DIAGNOSIS

SURGERY
MONITORING

TREATMENT
MONITORING

RELAPSE
MONITORING

hPG₈₀ FOR TREATMENT RESISTANCE MONITORING

SCIENTIFIC & CLINICAL BACKGROUND



After several weeks, months or years, resistance to the treatment appears in many patients, causing a relapse. Resistance to treatment means that the drug is no longer effective in controlling the disease¹. The resistance can be primary if the patient is resistant from the outset, or secondary if the treatment was initially efficient but became inefficient with time. Resistance can occur when the target of the drug is altered by a mutation in the DNA of the tumor cells. This will limit the effectiveness of the initial treatment. It can also be the consequence of tumor heterogeneity, with a subset of tumor cells not able to respond to the treatment.

CHALLENGES



Early detection of treatment resistance is important to protect the patient from side effects, and to modify ineffective treatment for potentially effective treatment. It is also important to avoid unnecessary cost of inefficient treatments

OPPORTUNITIES



hPG₈₀ is detected in the blood of 83% of all cancer patients, whatever the stage of the cancer. Its level varies upon disease evolution, making of hPG₈₀ a biomarker capable of detecting treatment resistance

hPG₈₀ KEY FACTS

In cancer, hPG₈₀ is overexpressed in the tumor and detectable in the patient's blood²

- ✓ **Cancer stem cells express elevated levels of hPG₈₀ (circulating progastrin)^{3,4}**
- ✓ **Secretion of hPG₈₀ maintain tumor-initiating and self-renewal capabilities of cancer stem cells⁴**
- ✓ **hPG₈₀ (circulating progastrin) is released from the tumor and becomes detectable in the blood^{4,5}**
- ✓ **Plasma hPG₈₀ is elevated in a wide range of cancer patients¹**

hPG₈₀ (circulating progastrin) is produced by all cancer cells, but in quantities 100 to 1000 times higher by cancer stem cells³, making hPG₈₀ the only blood biomarker that not only detect the presence but also the activity of the tumor.

hPG₈₀ AND RESISTANCE TO TREATMENT HIGHLIGHTS

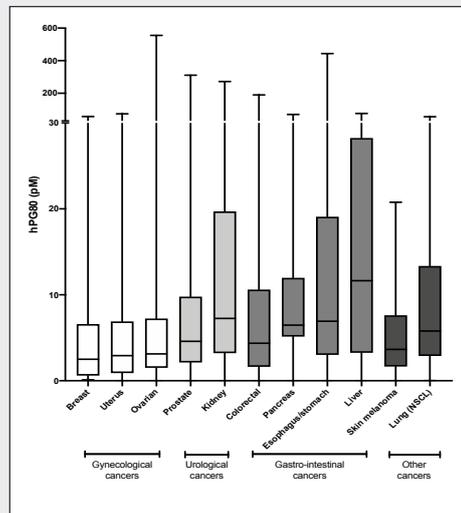
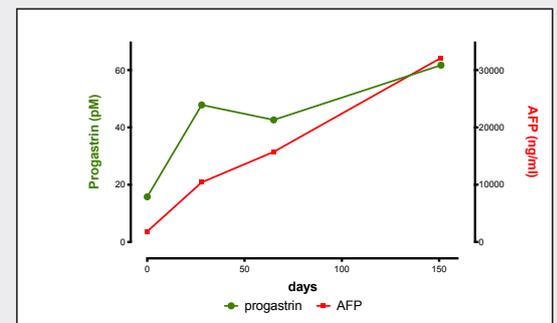


Figure 1: Comparison of median hPG₈₀ concentrations between all types of cancers tested: breast (n = 62), CRC (n = 305), esophagus/stomach (n = 74), kidney (n = 184), liver (n = 110), lung (n = 60), skin melanoma (n = 38), ovary (n = 44), pancreas (n = 34), prostate (n = 558), uterus (n = 77).

Figure 2: hPG₈₀ and AFP blood levels in an HCC patient treated with intra-arterial chemo-embolism, then radiofrequency and then Nexavar. The patient resisted to all the treatments as attested by the imaging follow-up, in agreement with the increased levels of hPG₈₀ and AFP.

✓ hPG₈₀ is expressed in multiple cancers (Figure 1)
 If the patient is positive for hPG₈₀ at diagnosis, variation of hPG₈₀ level can be monitored all along patient's treatments.
 When level increases during treatment, it is an indication of resistance as hPG₈₀ is linked to the tumor activity.
 In the example of Figure 2, the patient has a hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). He is treated with intra-arterial chemo-embolism, radiofrequency and Nexavar. hPG₈₀ level increased upon the first treatment and remained high thereafter. Disease progressed at all time points, indicating resistance to treatments. hPG₈₀ kinetic was in agreement with that of alpha-foeto protein (AFP), showing the coherence of both biomarkers.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

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2. You et al, EBioMedicine, 2020 Jan;51:102574
3. Giraud et al, Cancer Res, 2016;76(12):3618-28
4. Siddheshwar et al, Gut, 2001 Jan; 48(1): 47-52
5. Prieur et al, Clin Cancer Res. 2017;23(17):5267-5280.

PROGASTRIN
cancer control

Association of Health Professionals
 for Health Professionals



The Progastrin Cancer Control association has already published the white paper on the interactions between hPG₈₀ (circulating progastrin) and cancer in French and English. This white paper can be downloaded from our website at:
<https://www.progastrin-cancer-control.org>

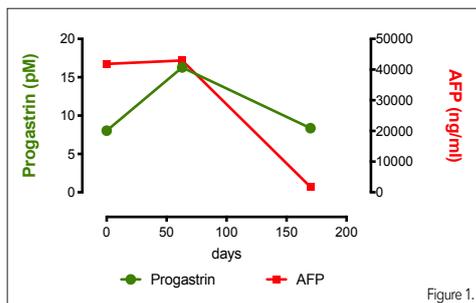
Any health professional can join the association.



CLINICAL CASES ANALYSIS

Case Report – Patient 1

This is a 69 years old patient diagnosed of locally advanced HCC with past medical history of a stent myocardial, a stroke and diabetes without signs of cirrhosis. The patient was treated with Nexavar®. As he did not respond to the treatment, he then received gemox, which stabilized the disease. hPG₈₀ increased upon Nexavar® and returned to baseline upon gemox, when the patient responded to the treatment.



This example shows that the kinetic of hPG₈₀ variation follows disease evolution, as did AFP for this patient that was positive for AFP at baseline.

Dr. Thierry COUSIN, MD

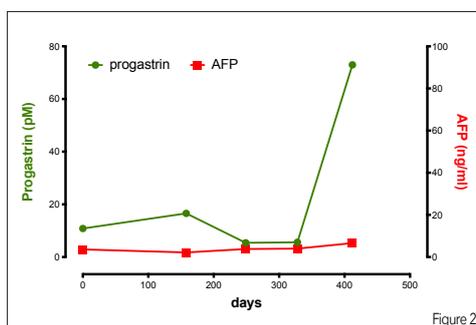
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Case Report – Patient 2

This is a 56 years old man diagnosed with a multifocal HCC (3 nodules). The patient presented as medical history of type 2 diabetes and cirrhosis due to high alcohol consumption.

The patient was treated with 3 successive intra-arterial chemo-embolism rounds. The disease remained stable at the first treatment



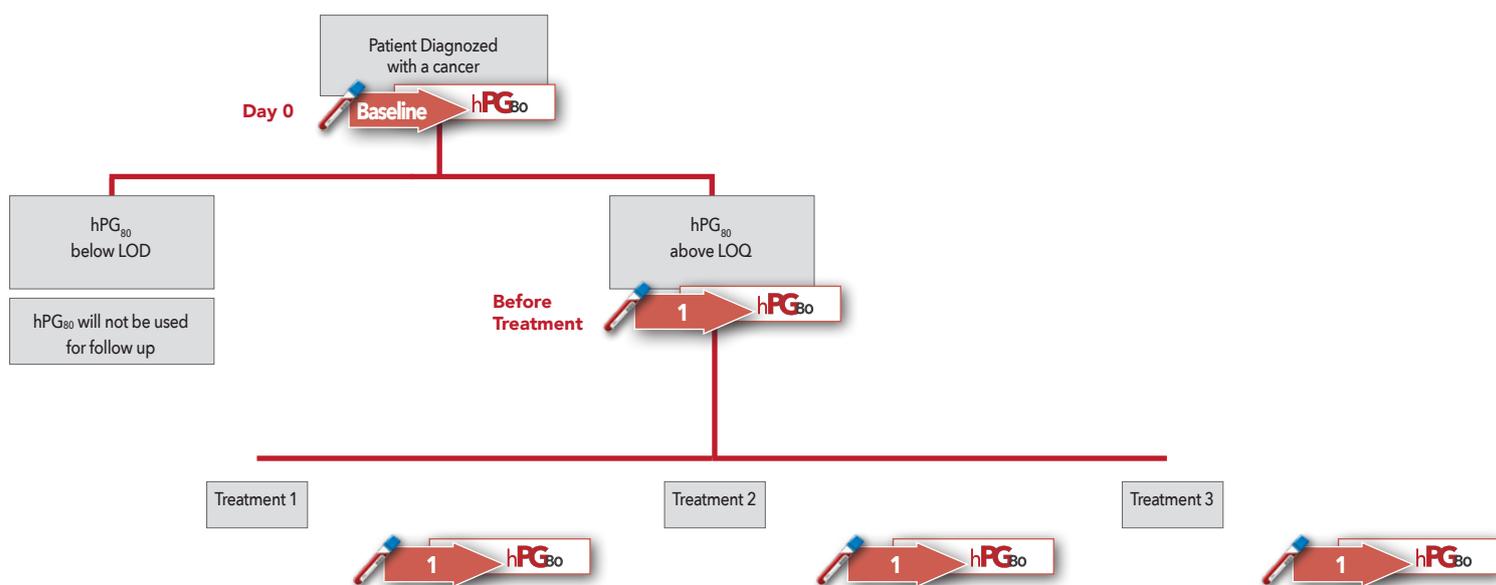
before regressing during the two others. At the control visit for surveillance, the CT scan showed a progression.

Level of hPG₈₀ followed disease evolution. After an initial slight increase from 10.8 to 16.6 pM when the disease was stable, it decreased up to 5.4 pM, but was still detectable. Upon clinical relapse, it increased up to 73 pM, showing an intense tumor activity.

AFP was below 20 ng/ml at all time points. Therefore, for this patient, hPG₈₀ provides a reliable information on disease evolution that AFP does not, suggesting strongly that hPG₈₀ can be used for HCC patient follow-up, at least for those AFP-negative patients.

Dr. Thierry Cousin MD

SUGGESTED USE OF hPG₈₀ FOR RESISTANCE TREATMENT MONITORING



- If the level of hPG₈₀ remains high or increase, it suggests resistance to treatment.
- If there is another clinical observation leading to the same conclusion, change the treatment if possible.