

Cholangiocarcinoma

From Epidemiology to Therapy Through Its Biology

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Conflict of interests

Relationship	Company/organisation
Consulting/advisory role	Albireo Pharma, CIMABay, Ikan Biotech, OWL-Rubió Metabolomics, Jazz, Astra Zeneca, Servier
Honoraria/lectures	Incyte, Intercept, Astra Zeneca
Research funding	Albireo, Incyte, Roche

CHOLANGIOCARCINOMA (CCA)

1. Epidemiology and general features

2. Natural course

3. Novel therapeutic strategies

CHOLANGIOCARCINOMA (CCA)

1. Epidemiology and general features

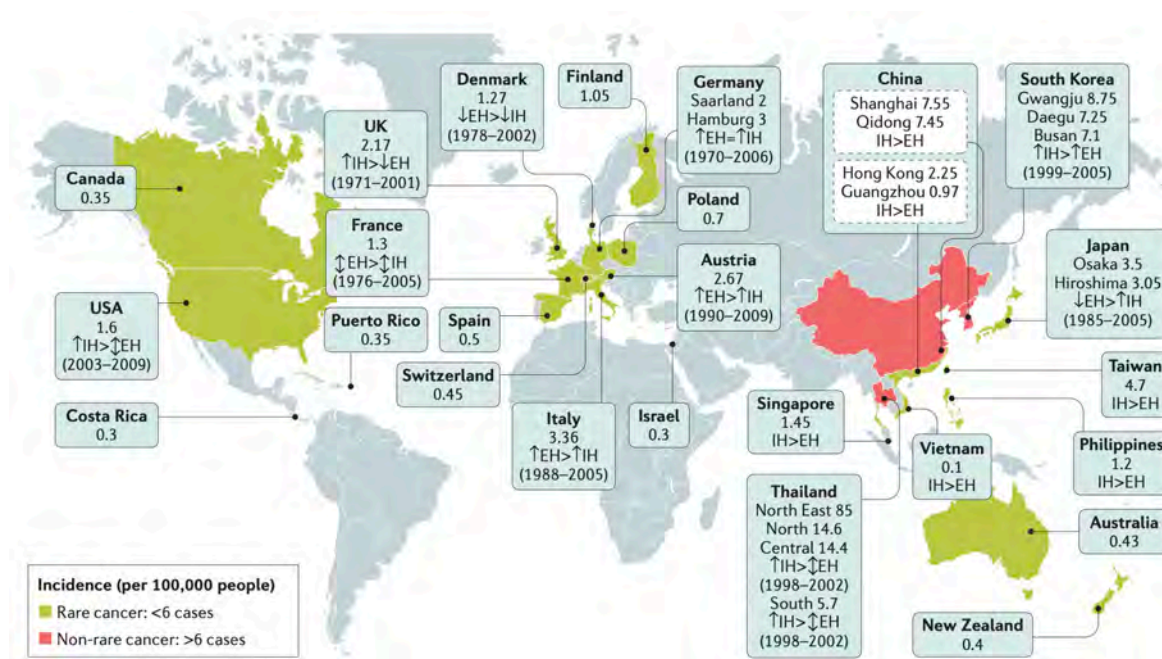
2. Natural course

3. Novel therapeutic strategies

Cholangiocarcinoma (CCA)

- **Heterogeneous** group of malignancies with features of biliary tract differentiation
- **Second** most common primary liver cancer; CCA incidence is increasing worldwide

Worldwide CCA incidence rates



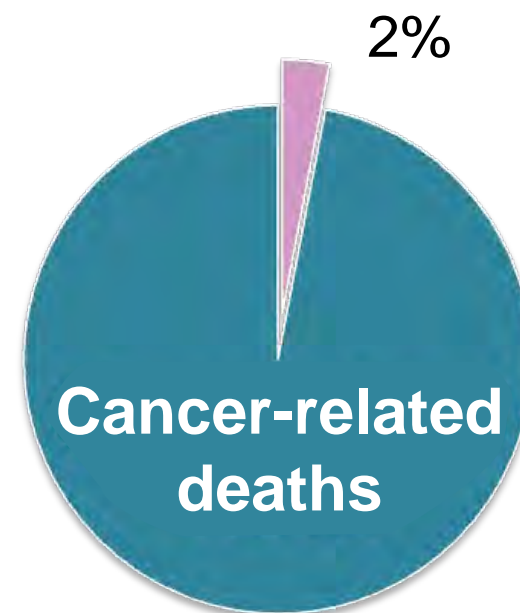
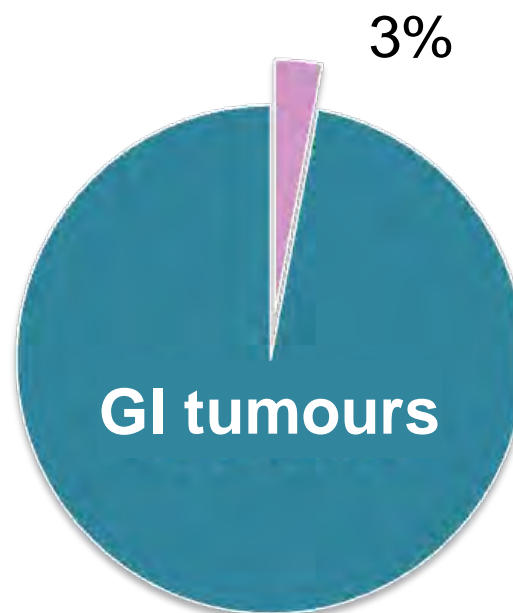
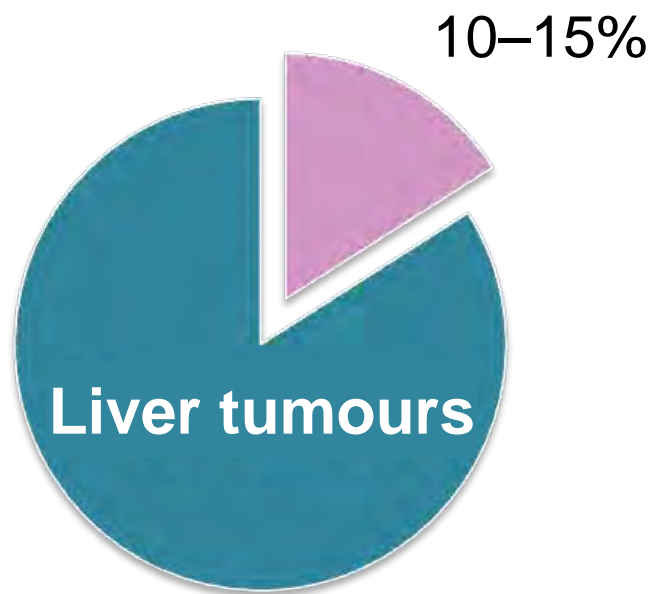
Eastern countries (Thailand, China and S Korea: >6/100,000)

Western countries (<4/100,000)

CCA, cholangiocarcinoma; EH, extrahepatic; IH, intrahepatic; S, South.

Banales JM, et al. *Nat Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol*. 2016

CCA



Underestimated: errors in diagnosis, coding and data retrieval

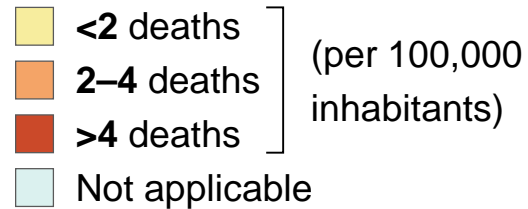
Annual mortality

PERIOD

2000–2004 (**2002**)

2005–2009 (**2007**)

2010–2014 (**2012**)



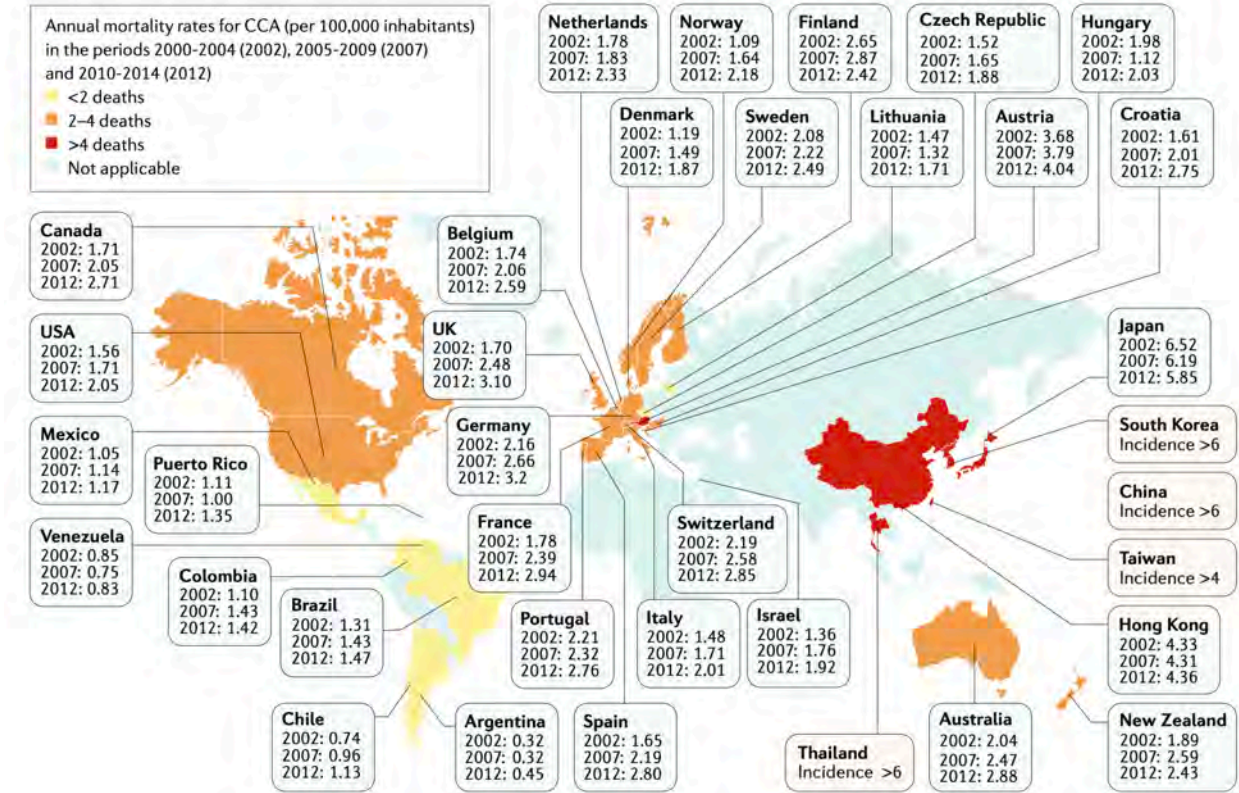
DATABASES

World Health Organization (WHO)
Pan-American Health Organization

32 COUNTRIES²

(Europe, Americas, Asia and Oceania)

Worldwide CCA mortality rates

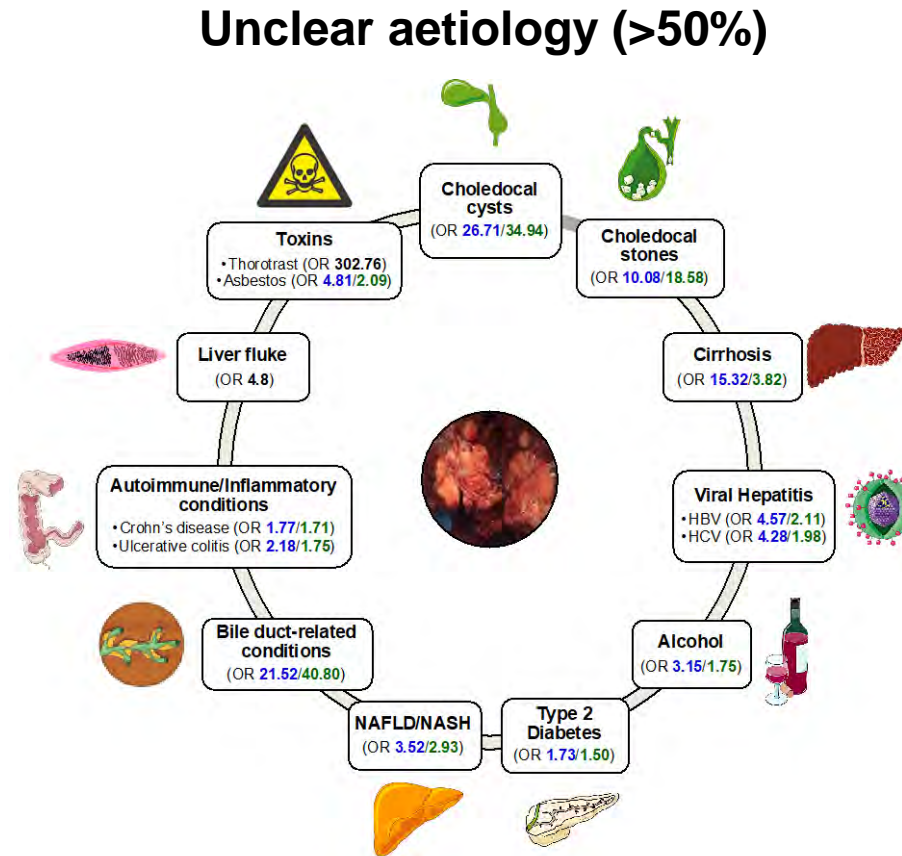


POTENTIAL CAUSES: increased knowledge/awareness, better diagnosis and increasing incidence

Risk factors

HIGH RISK¹

- Choledochal cysts
- Gallstones
- Cirrhosis
- Biliary diseases (Caroli, **PSC**)
- Virus (HBV, HCV)
- **Liver flukes** (*O. viverrini* and *C. sinensis* in Asia)



MODERATE RISK but **HIGHLY PREVALENT¹**

- Alcoholic liver disease
- Type II diabetes
- Tobacco use
- MASLD/MASH

AGE²: median age = 66 years (75% >58 years)

GERMLINE MUTATIONS^{3,4}: *BRCA1/2, ATM, BAP1* ⇒ ↑ CCA risk (5% of cases)

GWAS in CCA

Coordinator: Dr. Lewis Roberts (Mayo Clinic, Rochester, USA)



- >3000 CCA
- >1000 GBC



SNPs (genotyping)
National Cancer Institute (NCI, USA)

Next: Validation Phase (on going)

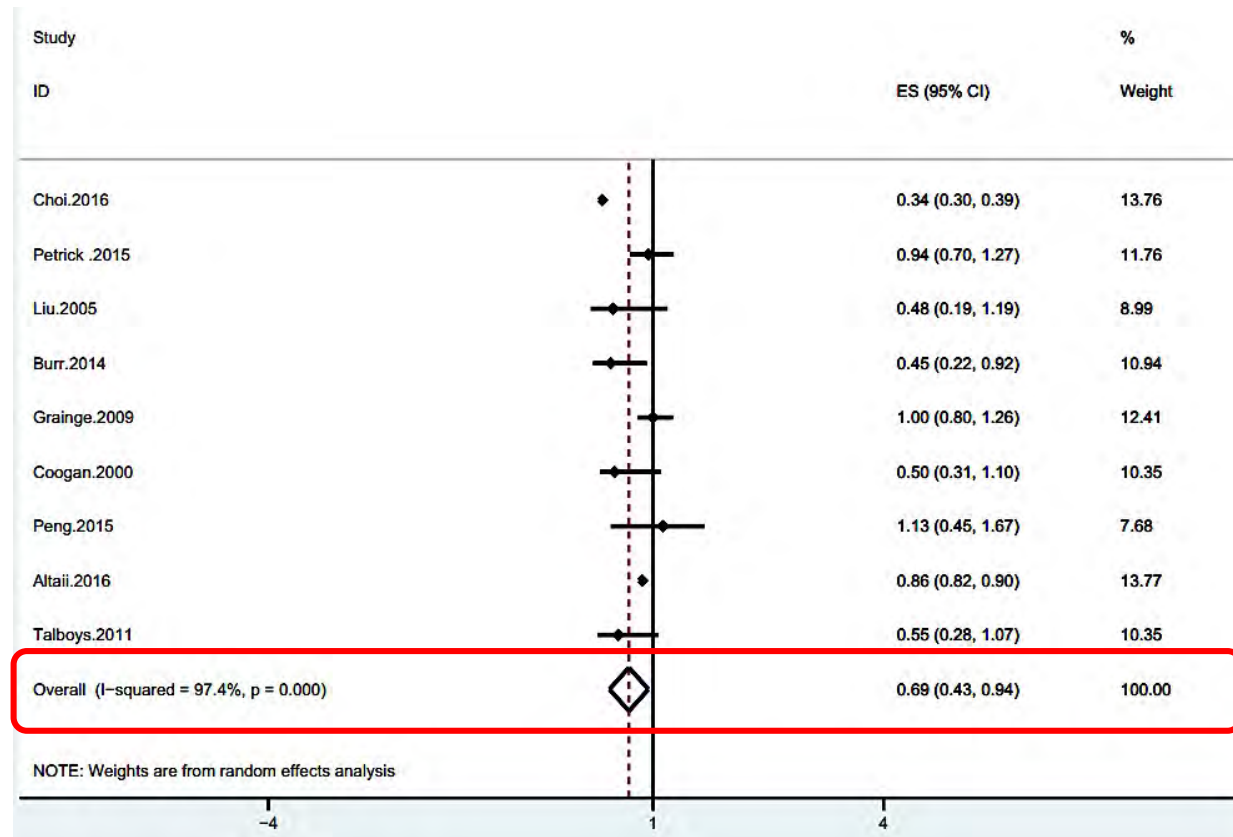


RISK

Aspirin: preventive?



Systematic review and meta-analysis (9 studies)
12,535 CCAs
92,970,450 Controls



Aspirin:




iCCA (OR=0.33)

eCCA (OR=0.56)

Aspirin: preventive?

The Asp-PSC trial

Asp-PSC: effect of aspirin on reducing cancer & improving outcomes in primary sclerosing cholangitis

Submission date 19/09/2023	Recruitment status Not yet recruiting	 Prospectively registered
		 Protocol not yet added
Registration date 14/11/2023	Overall study status Ongoing	 SAP not yet added
		 Results not yet expected
Last Edited 01/12/2023	Condition category Digestive System	 Raw data not yet expected
		 Record updated in last year



Prof. Shahid
Khan



Prof. Simon
Rushbrook



Statins & CCA

Taiwan¹

Case-control study (2002-2011)

3,174 CCAs and 3,174 Controls

Variable	Cases/Controls 3174/3174	OR	(95% CI)
Medications	<i>n1/n2</i>		
All statins	720/840	0.80	(0.71, 0.90)***
Individual statin			
Simvastatin	262/368	0.68	(0.57, 0.80)***
Lovastatin	244/337	0.69	(0.58, 0.83)***
Pravastatin	131/197	0.65	(0.52, 0.82)***
Fluvastatin	143/183	0.77	(0.61, 0.96)*
Atorvastatin	357/489	0.69	(0.60, 0.80)***
Rosuvastatin	141/210	0.65	(0.52, 0.82)***

n, number of persons on the medicine. ***P* < 0.01, ****P* < 0.001

UK²

Case-control study (1990-2017)

3,118 CCAs and 15,519 Controls

Characteristic	Case (n=3118)	Control (n=15 519)	Adjusted OR (95% CI)*
Any statin use			
Non-users	2159 (69.2)	10934 (70.5)	Ref
Ever	959 (30.8)	4585 (29.5)	0.92 (0.83 to 1.02)
Former†	199 (6.4)	831 (5.4)	1.10 (0.92 to 1.31)
Current	760 (24.4)	3754 (24.2)	0.88 (0.79 to 0.98)

Statins

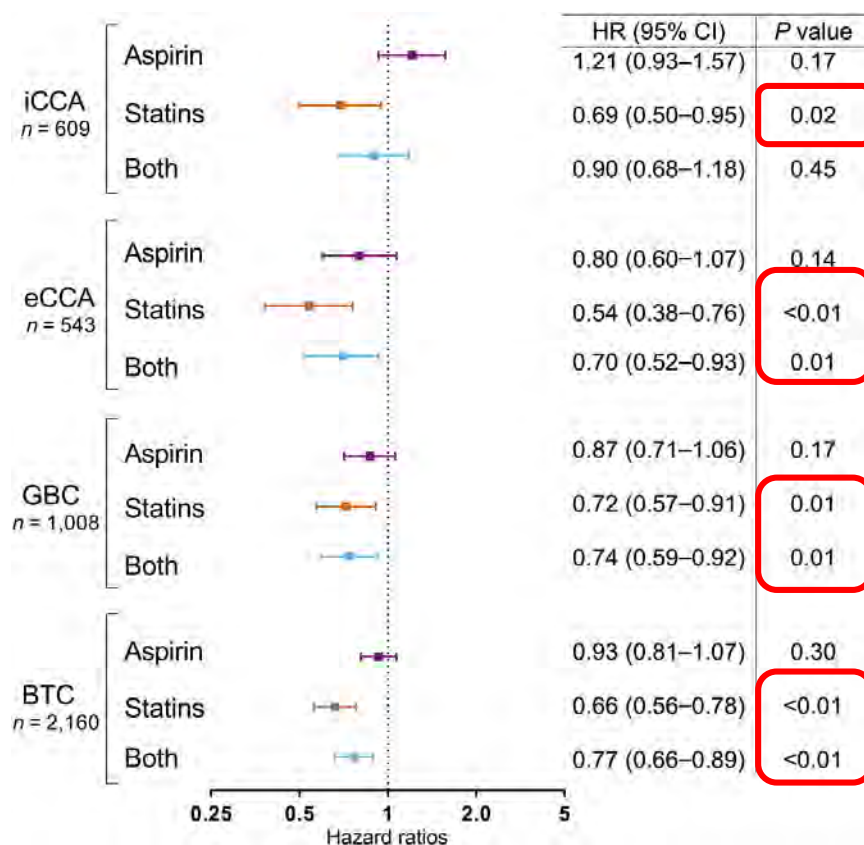
↓ CCA risk (12-20%)

More pronounced among long-term users

Aspirin and/or Statins: preventive?

Swedish population-based cohort

5.7 M people (without personal history of cancer)



2,160 individuals developed BTC

Low-dose aspirin → NOT associated with CCA risk

Statins +/- low-dose aspirin → ↓ risk iCCA & eCCA

CHOLANGIOCARCINOMA (CCA)

1. Epidemiology and general features

2. Natural course

3. Novel therapeutic strategies

Diagnosis

- **Incidental finding** (~25% of cases)
- **Unspecific symptoms**



Jaundice



Fever



Weight loss



Fatigue

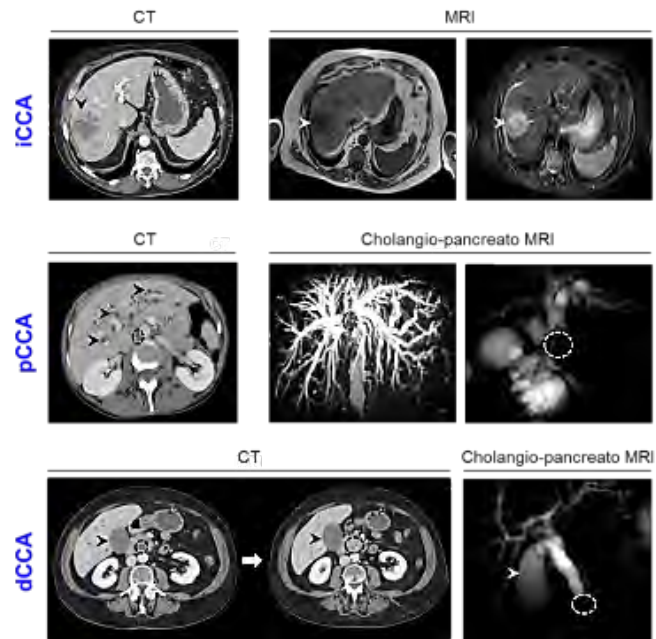


Abdominal pain

Diagnosis

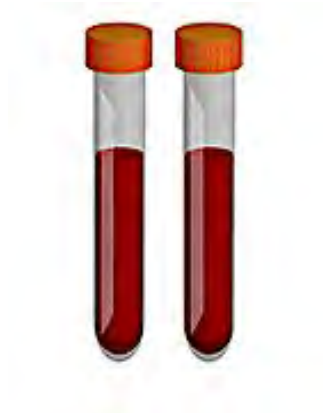
IMAGING^{1,2}

(CT, MRI, MRCP, PET)



NON-SPECIFIC TUMOUR MARKERS¹

(CA19-9, CEA)



BIOPSY/CYTOLOGY³



CA, carbohydrate antigen; CCA, cholangiocarcinoma; CEA, carcinoembryonic antigen; CT, computed tomography; dCCA, distal CCA; iCCA, intrahepatic CCA; MRCP, magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; PET, positron-emission tomography.

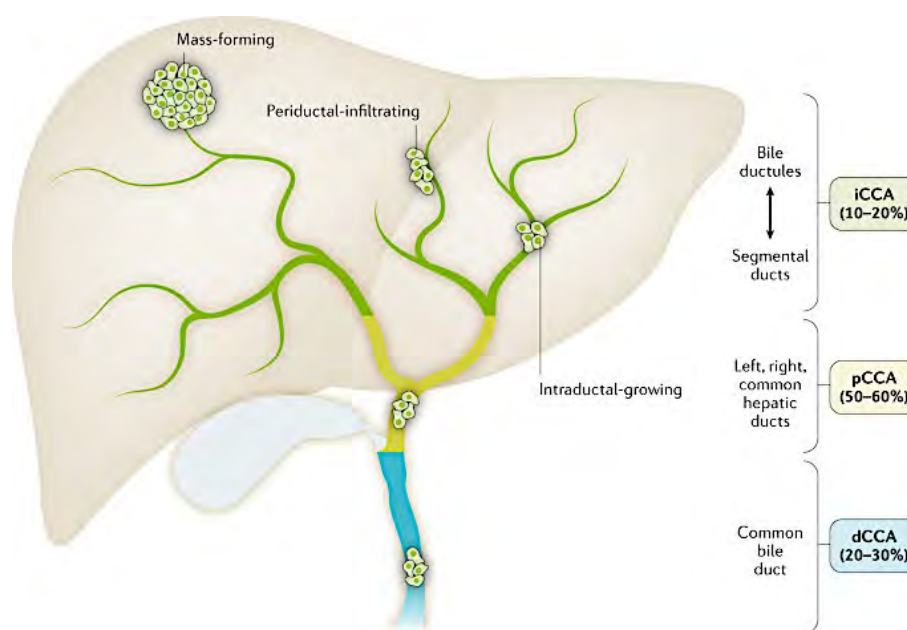
1. Van Beers BE. *HPB (Oxford)*. 2008; 2. Oihane E,..., Banales JM. *Curr Drug Targets*. 2017; 3. Banales JM, et al. *Nat Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol*. 2020

Classification

International Classification of Diseases, 11th Edition (**ICD-11, 2019**)¹

Effective: January 2022

ANATOMICAL ORIGIN²



Potential differences²

Etiopathogenesis

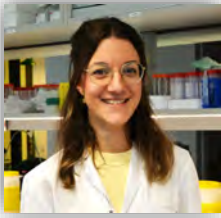
Risk factors

Incidence

Prognosis

CCA, cholangiocarcinoma; dCCA, distal CCA; iCCA, intrahepatic CCA; pCCA, perihilar CCA.

1. World Health Organization. International Classification of Diseases 11th Revision. Version 02/2022. <https://icd.who.int/browse11/l-m/en> (accessed July 2022); 2. Banalles JM, et al. *Nat Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol*. 2020



Dr. Laura Izquierdo



European Network for the Study
of Cholangiocarcinoma
Database

ARTICLE IN PRESS

Research Article
Hepatic and Biliary Cancer

JOURNAL
OF HEPATOLOGY

Cholangiocarcinoma landscape in Europe: Diagnostic, prognostic and therapeutic insights from the ENSCCA Registry

Graphical abstract

Baseline characteristics
Median age: 66 years Male:female ratio = 1.29
Risk factors: cholestasis (CCA), diabetes (CCA, ICCA), cirrhosis (CCA), viral hepatitis (CCA), PBC (CCA), PSC (CCA), Wilson's (CCA)

Tumor features & biomarkers
Tumor size: ICCA vs ICCA
Growth pattern: intrahepatic (CCA), perihilar-ductal (CCA), CA19-9: Early disease stages Low diagnostic sensitivity (<5% EUS) - Advanced disease, increased levels

Management
Tumor resection: R0/R1: nOS = 52.1 R2/R3: nOS = 23.3
R1/R2: nOS = 29.3 R1/R3: nOS = 21.8
Active palliative therapy: nOS = 15.8
BSC: nOS (median) = 4.0 (CCAngioCCA)

Independent prognostic factor
ECOG-PS (performance, HR = 1.52)
Tumor markers: CA19-9 (vs. local disease, HR = 4.03)
CA19-9 (vs. <5% EUS, HR = 2.78)

Authors
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jesus.banales@biodonostia.org (J.M. Banales).

Lay summary
This is, to date, the largest international (pan-European: 26 hospitals and 11 countries) observational study, in which the course of cholangiocarcinoma has been investigated, comparing the 3 subtypes based on the latest International Classification of Diseases 11th Edition (ICD-11) (i.e., intrahepatic [2C12], perihilar [2C18], or distal [2C15] affected bile ducts), which come into effect in 2022. General and tumor-type specific features at diagnosis, risk factors, biomarker accuracy, as well as patient management and outcomes, are presented and compared, outlining the current clinical state of cholangiocarcinoma in Europe.

Highlights

- CCA subtypes present different risk factors and tumor features.
- CA19-9 shows low sensitivity in early stages but increased sensitivity in advanced disease.
- Under surgery, positive margins and lymph node invasion compromise survival.
- ECOG-PS, disease status and CA19-9 are independent prognostic factors.



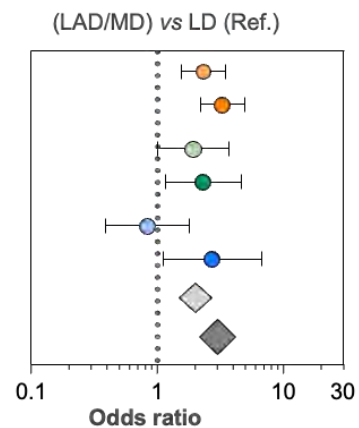
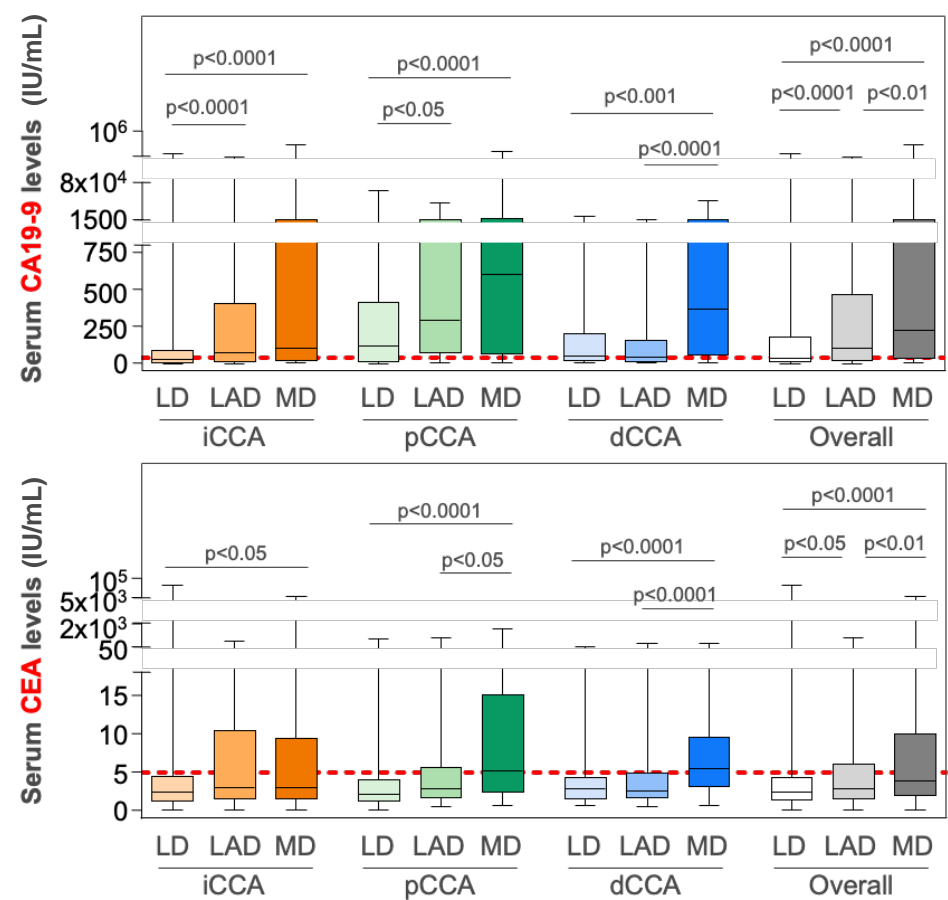
AIM

Investigate the **natural course** of CCA and its **subtypes** in hospitals from the ENSCCA

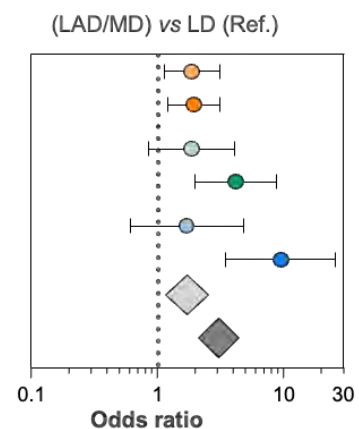
CA, carbohydrate antigen; CCA, cholangiocarcinoma; ECOG-PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; ENSCCA, European Network for the Study of CCA.

Izquierdo-Sanchez L,...,Banales JM. *J Hepatol.* 2022

Serum tumour biomarkers – CA19.9 and CEA



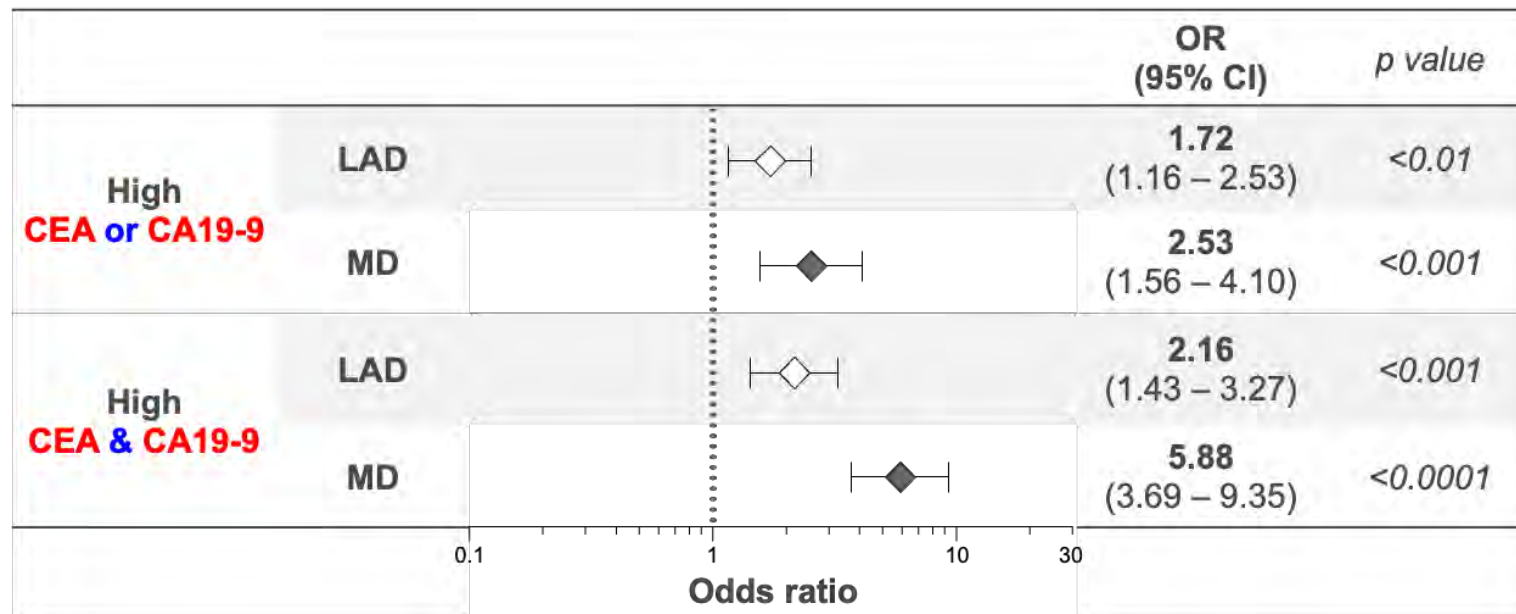
	LAD	MD
iCCA	2.33 (1.56–3.48)	3.30 (2.20–4.95)
pCCA	1.93 (1.00–3.70)	2.31 (1.16–4.61)
dCCA	0.84 (0.39–1.81)	2.73 (1.11–6.76)
CCA (overall)	1.99 (1.47–2.70)	3.04 (2.21–4.17)



	LAD	MD
iCCA	1.86 (1.13–3.07)	1.92 (1.19–3.09)
pCCA	1.85 (0.84–4.03)	4.12 (1.96–8.68)
dCCA	1.69 (0.60–4.78)	9.40 (3.44–25.64)
CCA (overall)	1.71 (1.16–2.51)	3.03 (2.11–4.35)

CA, carbohydrate antigen; CCA, cholangiocarcinoma; CEA, carcinoembryonic antigen; dCCA, distal CCA; iCCA, intrahepatic CCA; LAD, locally advanced disease; LD, local disease; MD, metastatic disease; pCCA, perihilar CCA.

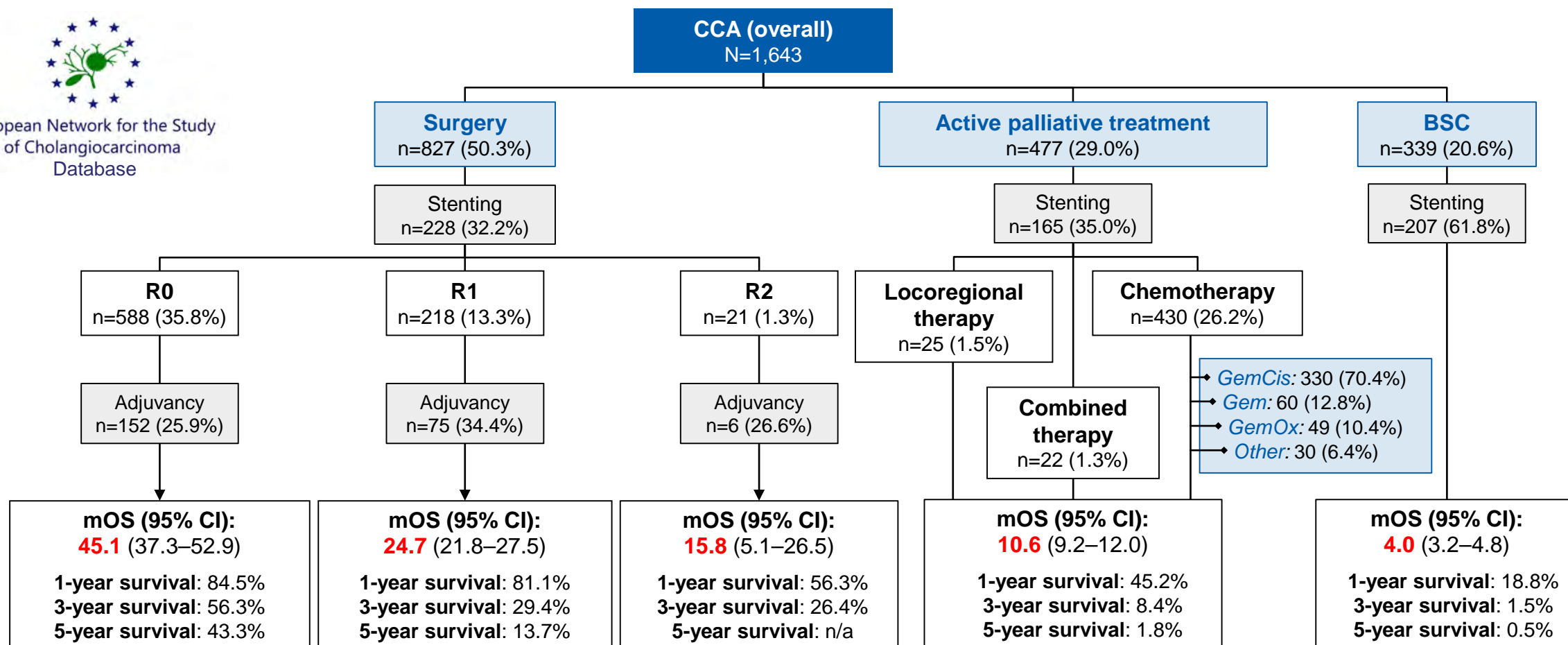
Serum tumour biomarkers – *CA19.9 and CEA*



Note: **CA19.9 (Lewis Ag A)** is not expressed in 10% population (*FUT3* fucosyltransferase deficiency)

CA, carbohydrate antigen; CEA, carcinoembryonic antigen; CI, confidence interval; LAD, locally advanced disease; MD, metastatic disease; OR, odds ratio.

Clinical management and survival



Prognosis

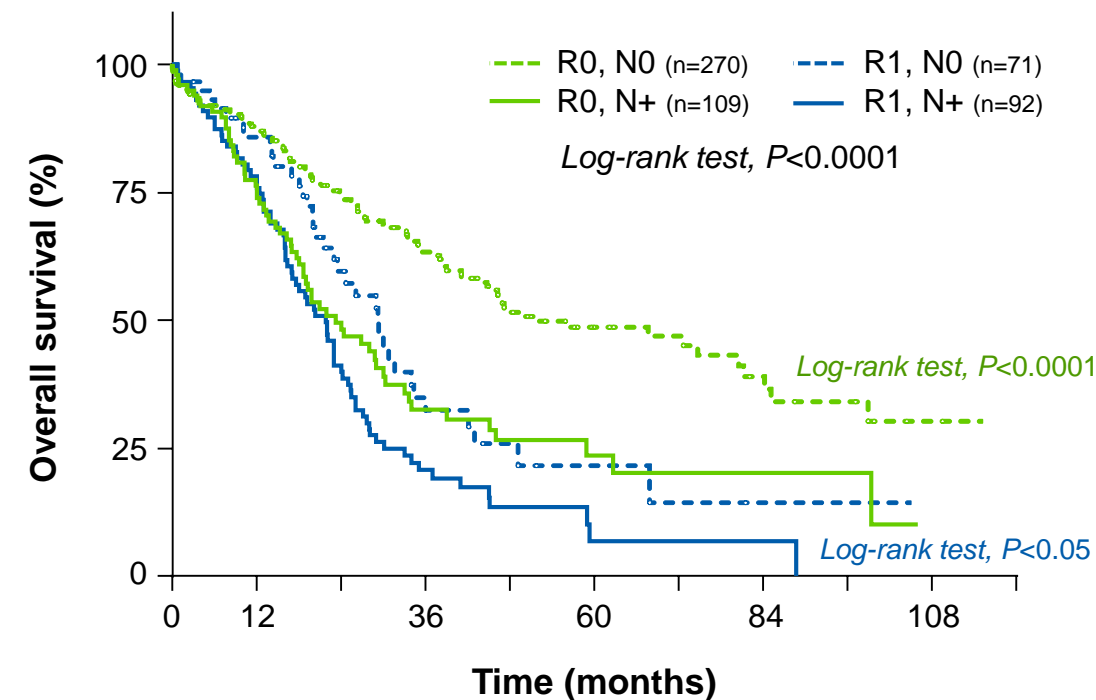
COVARIABLES	UNIVARIATE				MULTIVARIATE		
	Deaths, n(%)	HR	95% CI	p value	HR	95% CI	p value
Subtype of CCA, (vs pCCA)							
iCCA	1,348 (68.7)	0.74	0.65 – 0.84	<0.0001	1.48	0.74 – 2.97	ns
dCCA		0.67	0.57 – 0.78	<0.0001	1.31	0.50 – 3.44	ns
Age, ≥65 (vs <65)	1,348 (68.7)	1.28	1.15 – 1.42	<0.0001	1.24	0.70 – 2.22	ns
Sex, male (vs female)	1,348 (68.7)	1.12	1.00 – 1.24	<0.05	0.99	0.58 – 1.70	ns
ECOG-PS, (continuous)	1,247 (72.2)	1.66	1.56 – 1.78	<0.0001	1.52	1.01 – 2.31	<0.05
Disease status, (vs local disease)							
locally advanced disease	1,098 (72.9)	1.91	1.65 – 2.22	<0.0001	1.68	0.87 – 3.25	ns
metastatic disease		3.46	2.98 – 4.02	<0.0001	4.03	1.82 – 8.92	<0.01
CEA, ≥5 (vs <5)	487 (62.0)	2.02	1.67 – 2.43	<0.0001	1.19	0.65 – 2.19	ns
CA19-9, ≥37 (vs <37)	660 (61.1)	2.02	1.70 – 2.37	<0.0001	2.79	1.46 – 5.33	<0.01
ALT, ≥45 (vs <45)	853 (63.5)	1.15	1.00 – 1.31	<0.05	1.26	0.62 – 2.59	ns
AST, ≥40 (vs <40)	1,180 (69.8)	1.43	1.27 – 1.61	<0.0001	0.48	0.21 – 1.09	ns
GGT, ≥71 (vs <71)	1,189 (70.1)	1.96	1.68 – 2.28	<0.0001	1.51	0.69 – 3.31	ns
ALP, ≥129 (vs <129)	1,014 (70.2)	1.80	1.57 – 2.06	<0.0001	1.24	0.57 – 2.71	ns
Albumin, <5.2 (vs ≥5.2)	556 (71.5)	0.26	0.08 – 0.82	<0.05	0.28	0.03 – 2.64	ns
Bilirubin, ≥1.3 (vs <1.3)	1,209 (70.0)	1.41	1.26 – 1.58	<0.0001	0.98	0.49 – 1.95	ns

Note: **bold and red** text signifies data of interest.

ALT, alanine aminotransferase; ALP, alkaline phosphatase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; CA, carbohydrate antigen; CCA, cholangiocarcinoma; CEA, carcinoembryonic antigen; CI, confidence interval; dCCA, distal CCA; ECOG-PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; GGT, gamma glutamyltransferase; HR, hazard ratio; iCCA, intrahepatic CCA; ns, not significant; pCCA, perihilar CCA.

Izquierdo-Sanchez L,...,Banales JM. *J Hepatol.* 2022

Post-surgical evaluation: Lymph node invasion

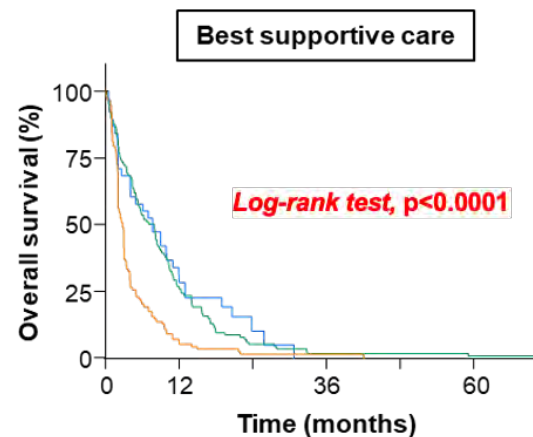
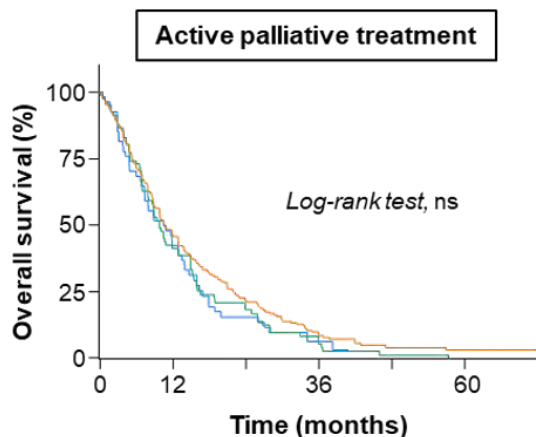
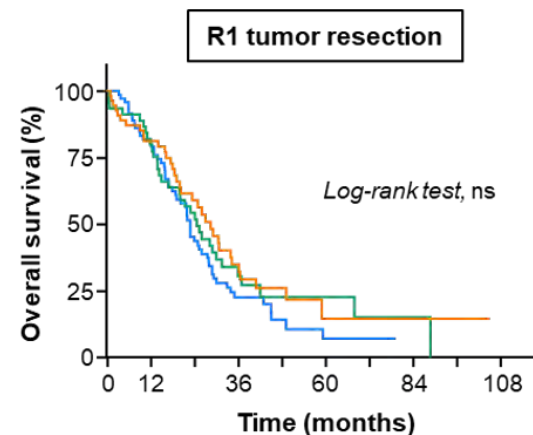
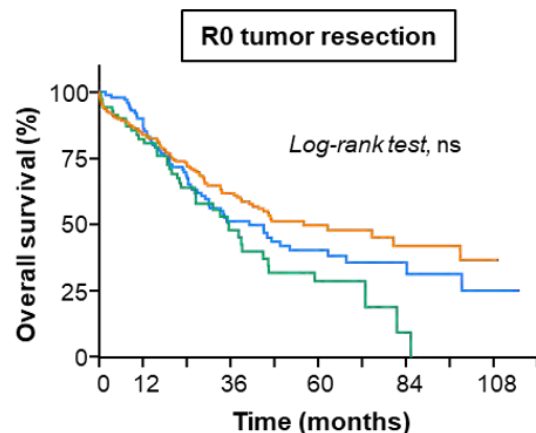


R0			R1	
	N0	N+	N0	N+
mOS, months (95% CI)	52.2 (33.5–71.0)	23.3 (15.5–31.0)	29.3 (23.1–35.5)	21.8 (17.9–25.8)
HR (95% CI)	1 (Ref)	2.13 (1.55–2.94)	1.88 (1.28–2.76)	3.02 (2.22–4.11)
	0.33 (0.24–0.45)	0.71 (0.50–0.99)	0.62 (0.42–0.93)	1 (Ref)

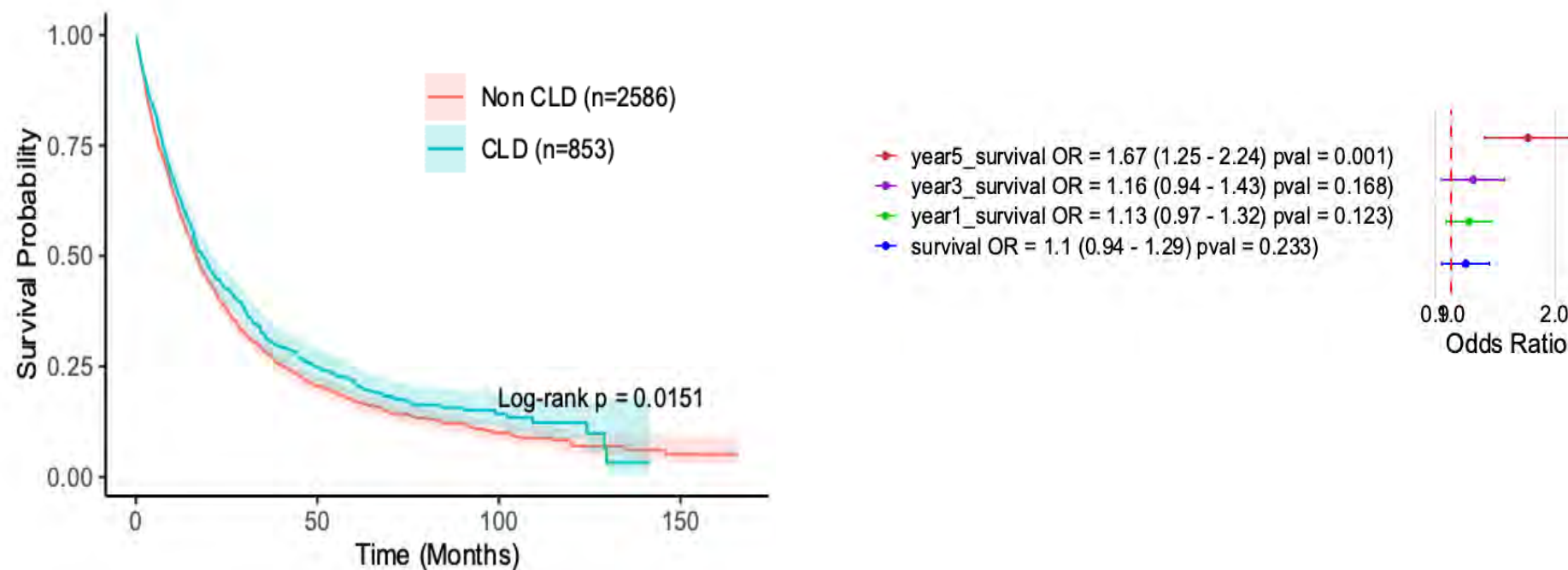
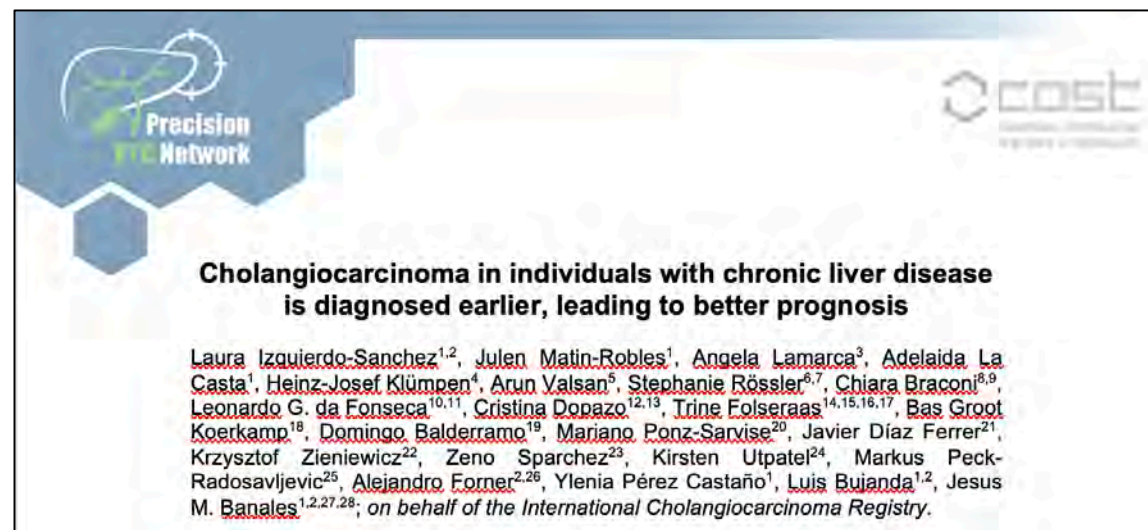
CI, confidence interval; ENSCCA, European Network for the Study of CCA; HR, hazard ratio; mOS, median overall survival; N+, evidence of node invasion; N0, no evidence of node invasion; R0, null margin tumour resection; R1, microscopic residual disease tumour resection; ref, reference datapoint.

Clinical management and survival – CCA subtypes

■ iCCA
■ pCCA
■ dCCA



CCA, cholangiocarcinoma; dCCA, distal CCA; iCCA, intrahepatic CCA; ns, not significant; pCCA, perihilar CCA; R0, null margin tumour resection; R1, microscopic residual disease tumour resection.



Cholangiocarcinoma in Latin America: a multicentre observational study alerts on ethnic disparities in tumour presentation and outcomes

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Cholangiocarcinoma



Median age: 64 years

Female:male = 1.17

Main risk factors (%): overweight/obesity (32.1), diabetes (18.5), MASLD (10.1), bile duct stones (8.7), cholecystitis (7.7)

Ethnicity-related disparities



CAUCASIAN

↑ ECOG 0-1
↓ Metastatic disease
↑ Resectable disease

OS = 12.6 months



AFRICAN

↓ BMI
↓ ECOG ≥ 2
↑ Metastatic disease

OS = 8.3 months



HISPANIC

↑ Cholecystitis / Bile duct stones
↓ Metastatic disease
↓ Anti-cancer therapy

OS = 6.0 months

Health challenges

Advocate for health parity and equity, considering:

- Education on risk factors and symptoms
- Equitable public health coverage
- Primary care waitlist on each geographical context
- Patients' socioeconomic statuses
- Prompt referral to tertiary hospitals
- Improve systemic treatment adherence: awareness campaigns highlighting the benefit of treatment, and socioeconomic support for treatment visits



Dr. Leo Da
Fonseca



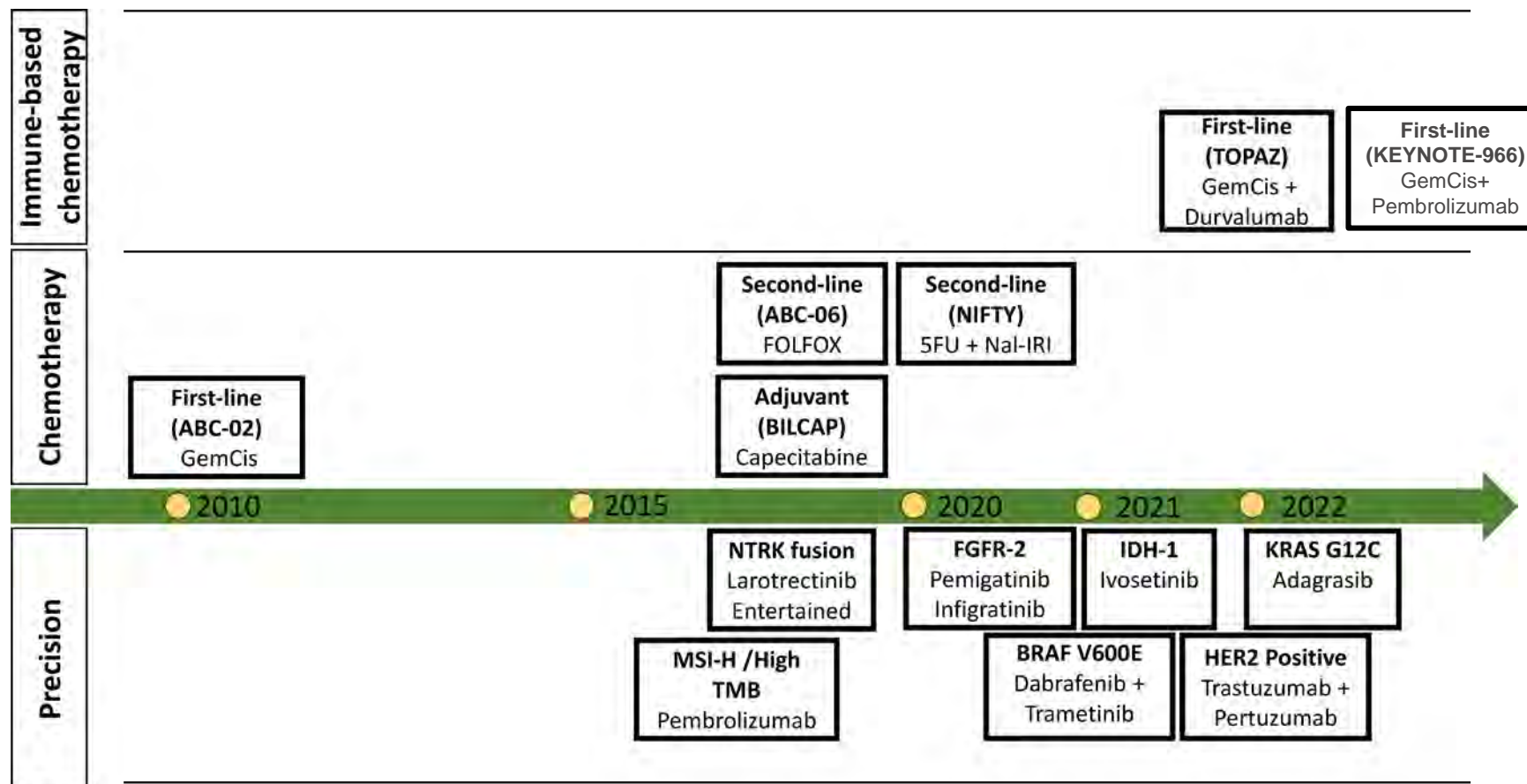
Dr. Laura Izquierdo



The ESCALON team



Systemic therapies



Immunotherapy – Monotherapy

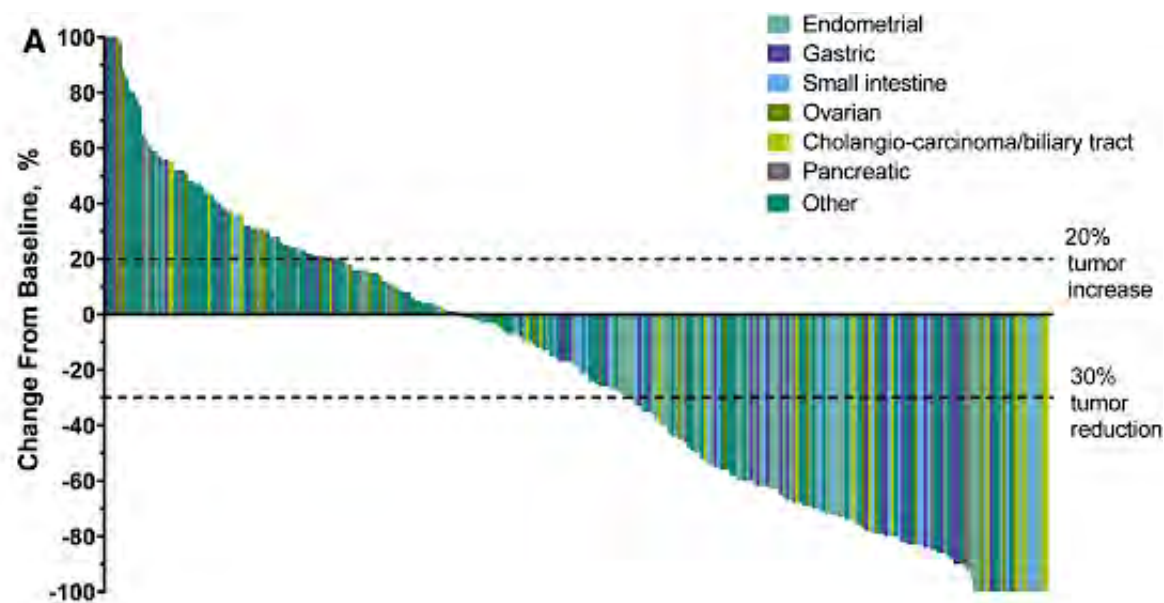
- Low efficacy in BTC (CCA)

Immune Check-point Inhibitors (ICI) (PD-1, PD-L1, CTLA-4)

TREATMENT	POPULATION OF STUDY	ORR	REFERENCES
Durvalumab (Anti-PD-L1)	Unselected BTC <i>Asia</i>	4.8% (2/42)	Ioka et al. 2019 (NCT01938612)
Durvalumab + tremelimumab (Anti-PD-L1 + anti-CTLA4)	Unselected BTC <i>Asia</i>	10.8% (7/65)	Ioka et al. 2019 (NCT01938612)
Atezolizumab (Anti-PD-L1)	Unselected BTC <i>North America</i>	2.9% (1/34)	CTEP10139 (NCT03201458)
Nivolumab (Anti-PD1)	Unselected BTC <i>China</i>	20.0% (6/30)	Gou et al. 2019
Nivolumab (Anti-PD1)	Unselected BTC <i>USA</i>	22% (10/45)	Kim et al. 2019 (NCT02829918)
Nivolumab (Anti-PD1)	Unselected BTC <i>Japan</i>	3.3% (1/30)	Ueno et al. 2019 (JapicCTI-153098)
Pembrolizumab (Anti-PD1)	Unselected BTC <i>International</i>	5.8% (6/104)	Ueno et al. 2018 (KEYNOTE-158/NCT02628067)
Pembrolizumab (Anti-PD1)	PD-L1* BTC <i>Korea</i>	11.1% (4/36)	Kang et al. 2019 (NCT03201458)

Immunotherapy – Monotherapy in patients with **MSI-H/dMMR**

Pembrolizumab (anti-PD1)



Keynote-158 study

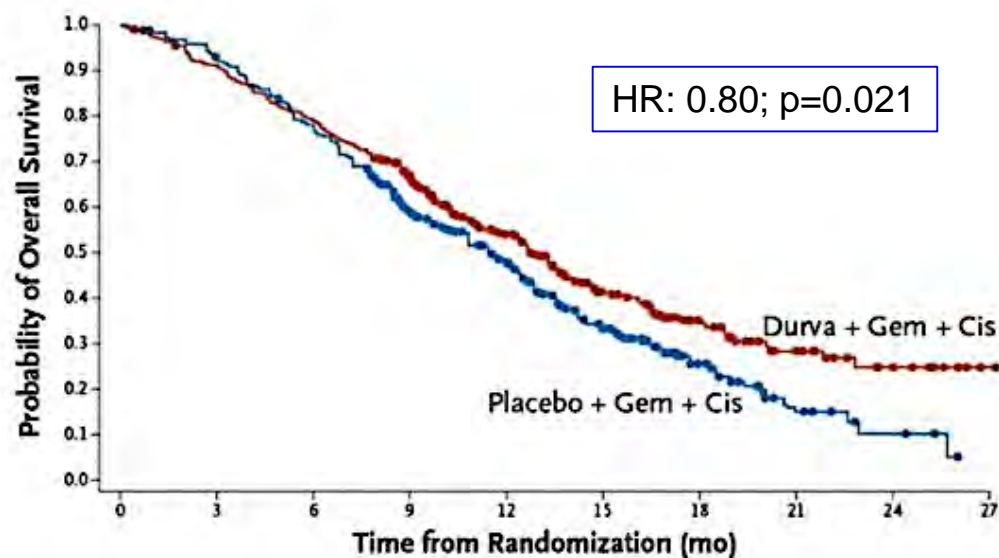
22/351 patients with CCA

- **Response rate: 40.9%**
- **Duration of response: 30.6 mo**
- **mPFS: 3.5 mo**
- **mOS: 19.4 mo**

Immunotherapy – combination therapies (1st line)

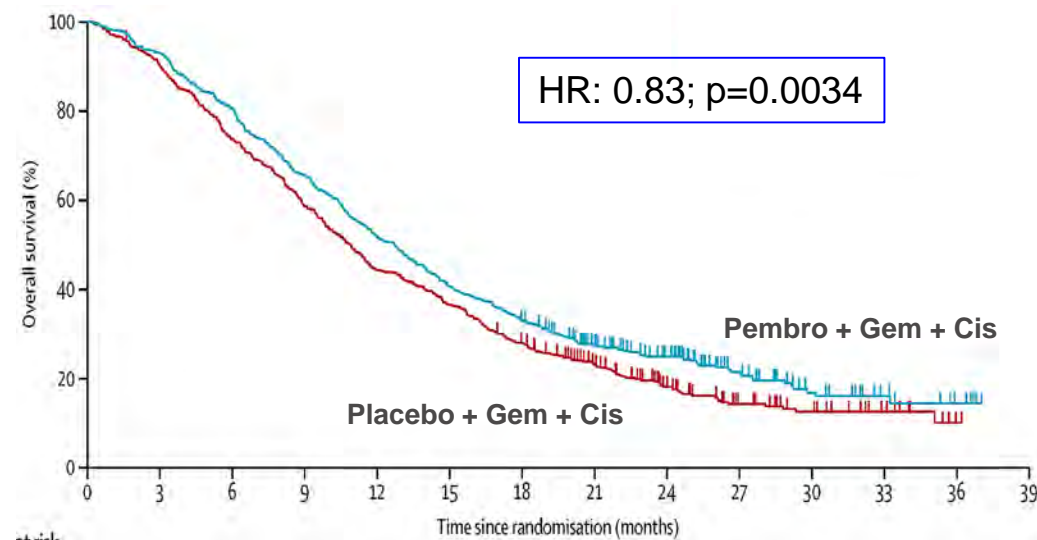
TOPAZ-1¹

Durvalumab (Anti-PD-L1) + GemCis
vs Placebo + GemCis



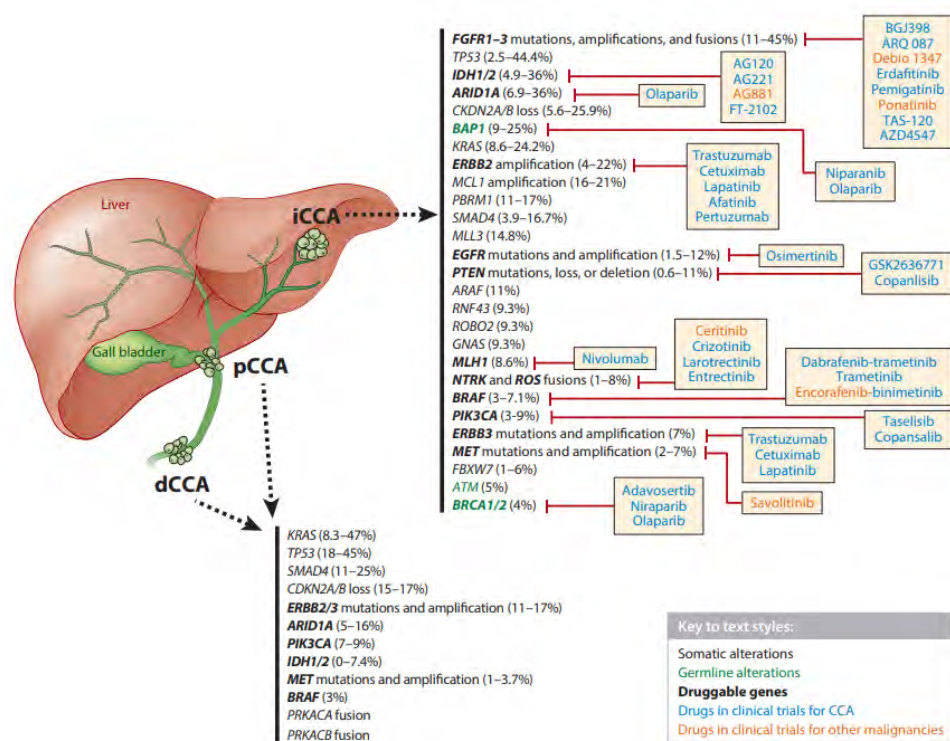
KEYNOTE-966²

Pembrolizumab (Anti-PD-1) + GemCis
vs Placebo + GemCis

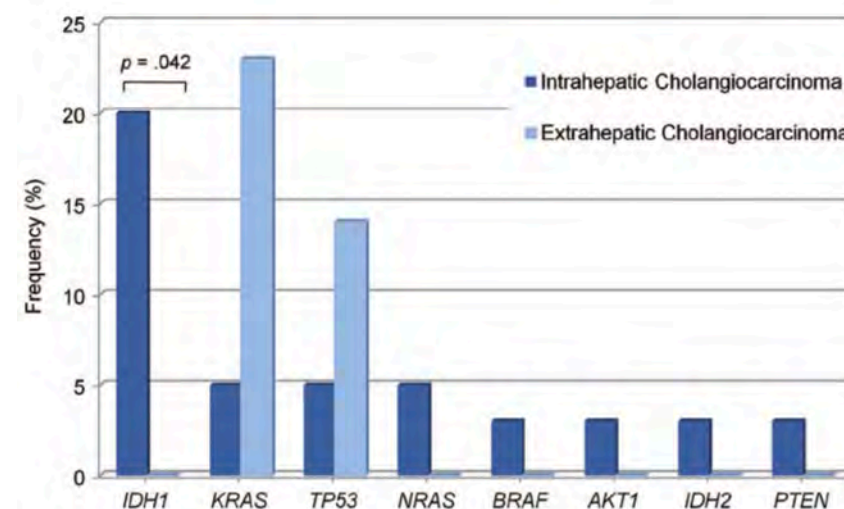


CCA tumors – *highly heterogeneous* (mut level)

Frequencies of most common genomic alterations in CCA and potential targeted therapies¹



Frequency across CCA subtypes: iCCA vs eCCA (p/dCCA)²

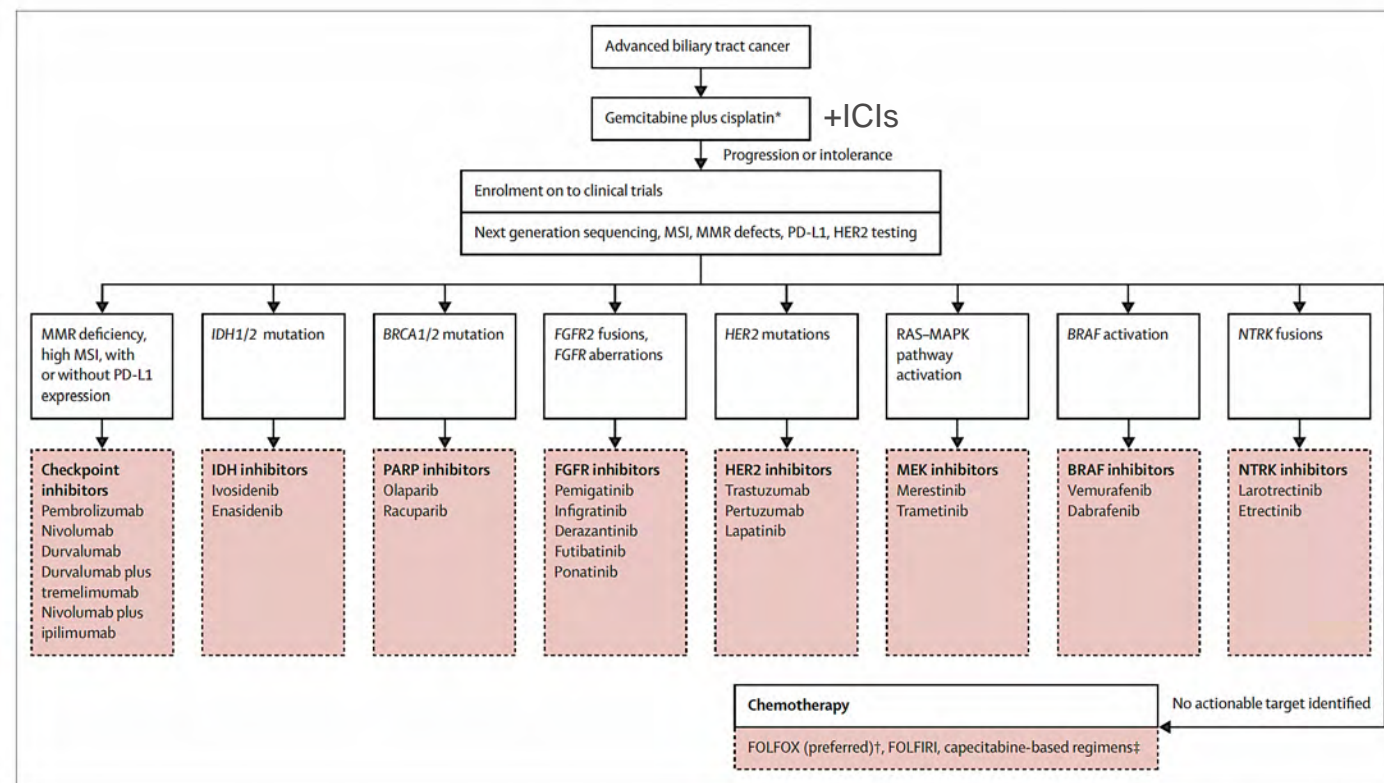
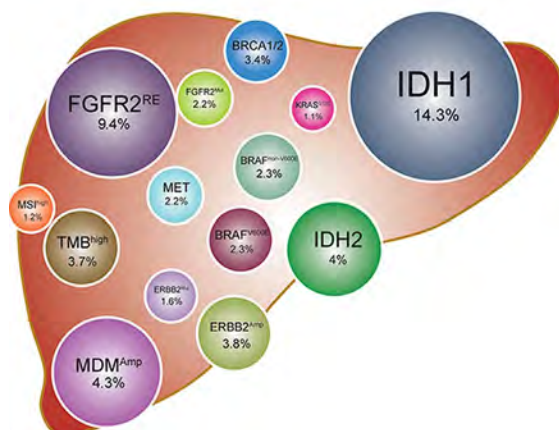


**+FGFR2 fusions
(10-15%) in iCCAs**

CCA tumors – actionable alterations

2nd line drugs for advanced BTC²

Precision medicine
(40% mutated genes are actionable)¹



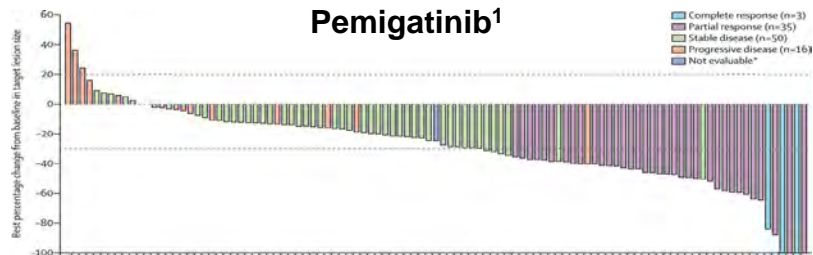
BTC, biliary tract cancer

1. Kendre G, et al. *J Hepatol*. 2023; 2. Modified from Tella SH, et al. *Lancet Oncol*. 2020

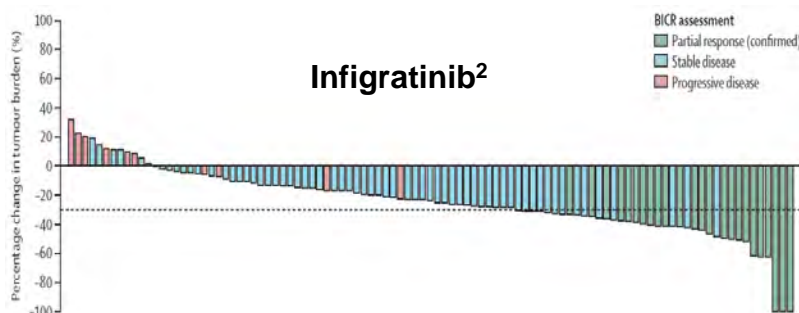
Targeted therapies – 2nd line

FGFR2-fusions

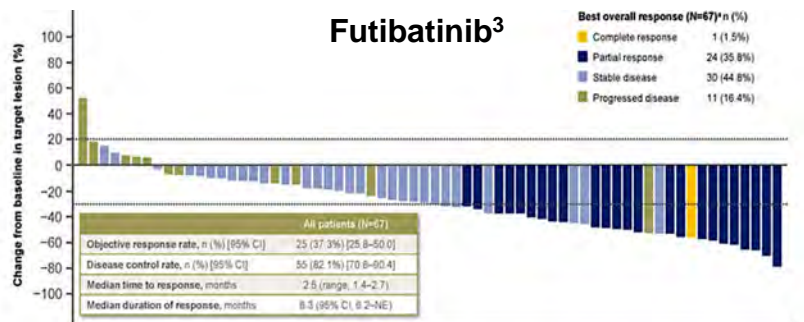
Pemigatinib¹



Infgratinib²

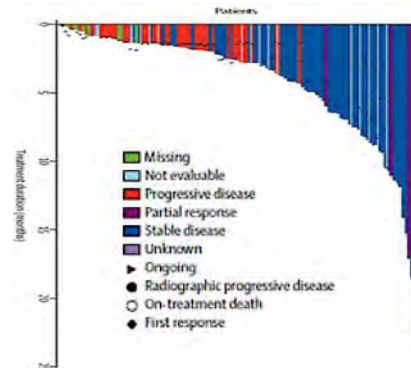


Futibatinib³



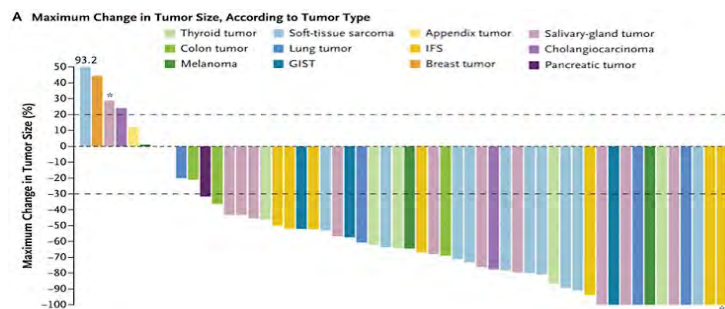
IDH1-mut

Ivosidenib⁴



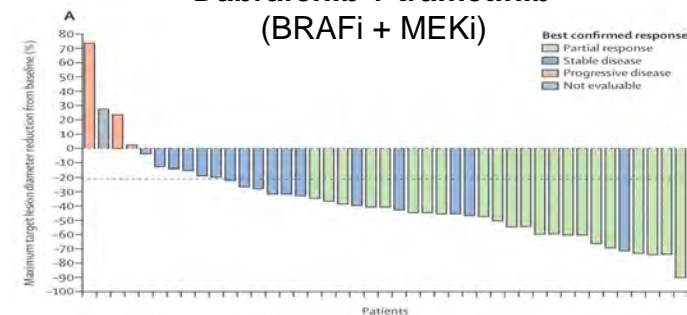
NTRK-fusions

Larotrectenib⁵



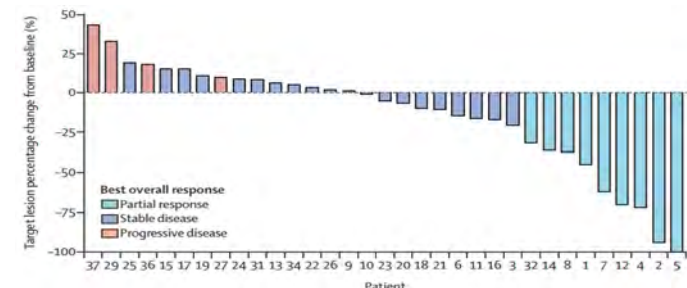
BRAF^{V600E}-mut

Dabrafenib + trametinib⁶ (BRAFi + MEKi)



ERBB2 mut/amplify

Pertuzumab + trastuzumab⁷ (Anti-HER2 Abs)



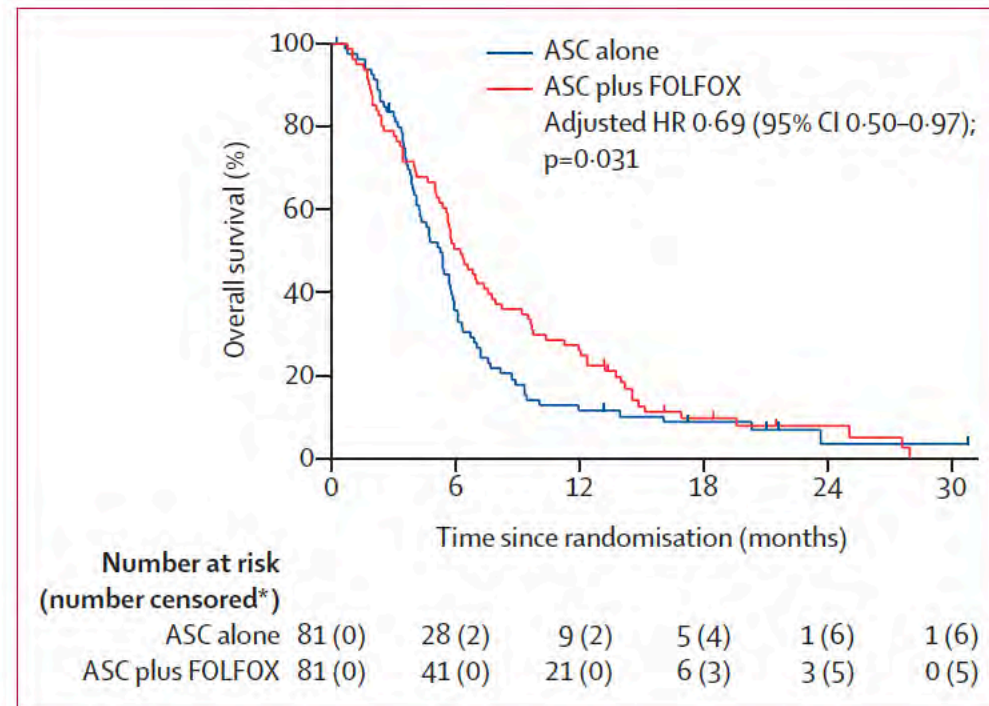
1. Abou-Alfa GK, et al. *Lancet Oncol.* 2020; 2. Javle M, et al. *Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol.* 2021; 3. Meric-Bernstam F, et al. *Cancer Discov.* 2022; 4. Abou-Alfa GK, et al. *Lancet Oncol.* 2020; 5. Drilon A, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2018; 6. Subbiah V, et al. *Lancet Oncol.* 2020; 7. Javle M. *Lancet Oncol* 2021

Systemic therapies – 2nd line

ABC-06 (UK): Phase III

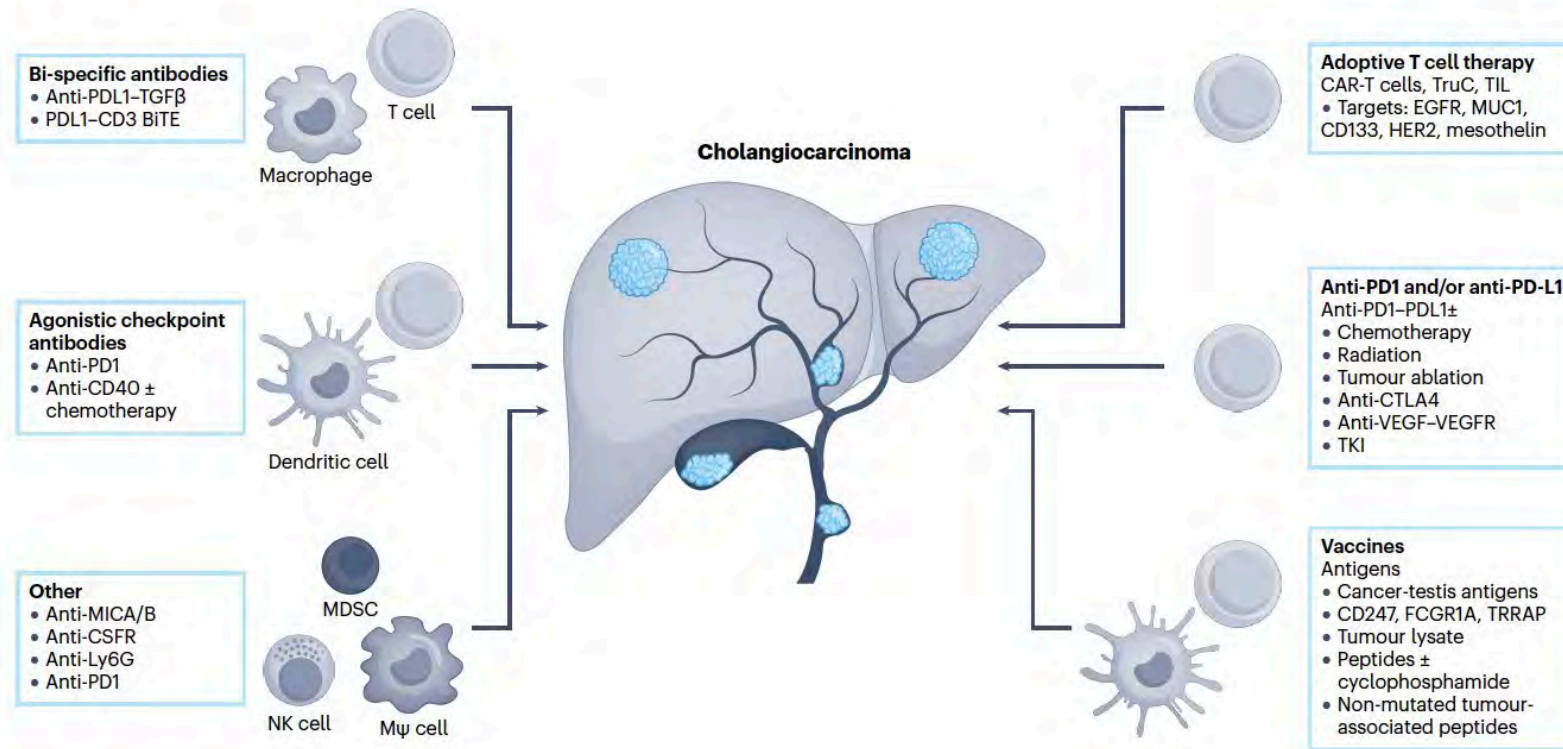
CCA & GBC (n=162)

Fluorouracile + Oxaliplatine (FOLFOX) vs Observational



Group	mOS
FOLFOX	6.2
Observational	5.3

Immunotherapy – *next directions*



CHOLANGIOCARCINOMA (CCA)

1. Epidemiology and general features

2. Natural course

3. Novel therapeutic strategies

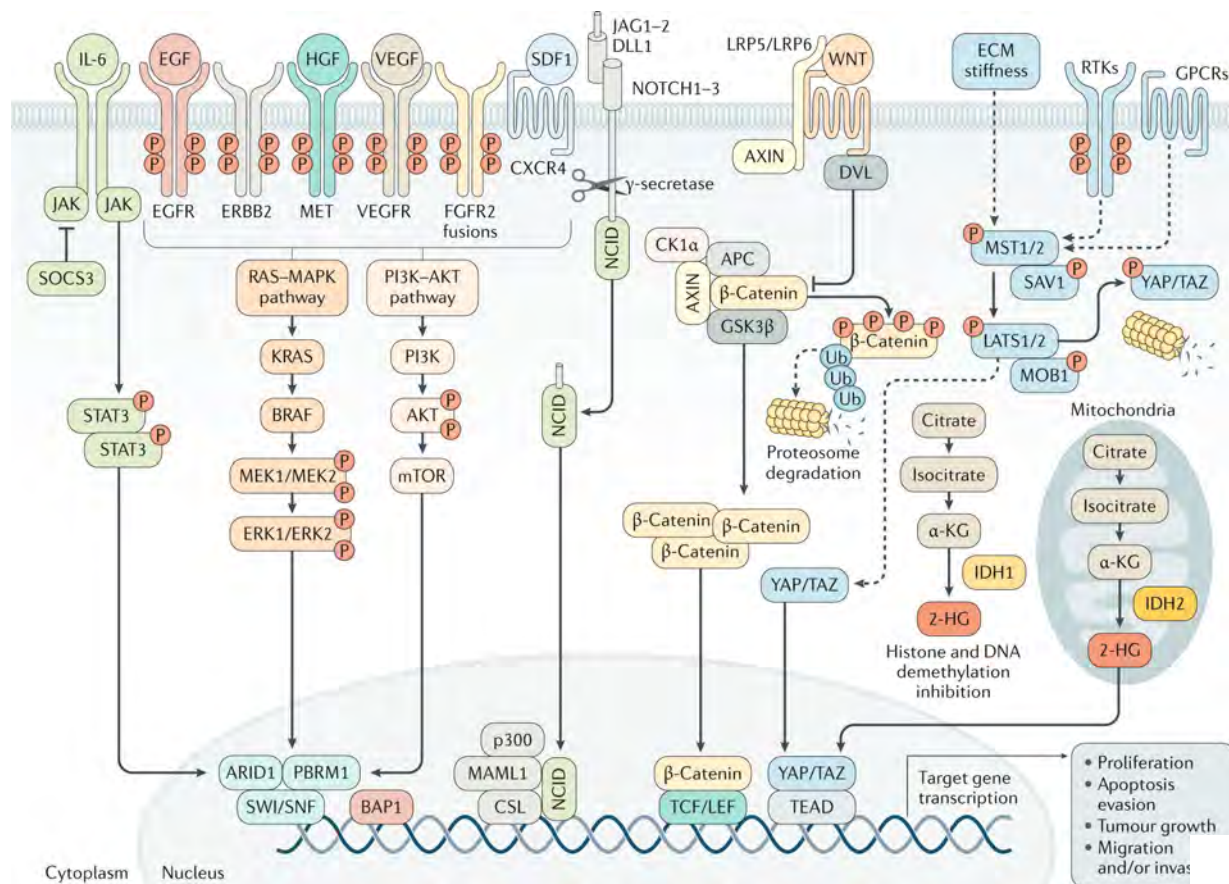
Signaling pathways and molecular networks



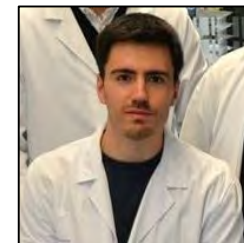
CCA development, evolution and progression

KEY SIGNALING PATHWAYS

- Inflammatory cytokines
- Growth factors
- NOTCH
- WNT/ β -catenin
- HIPPO (YAP/TAZ)
- Bile acids



CCA – metabolic reprogramming

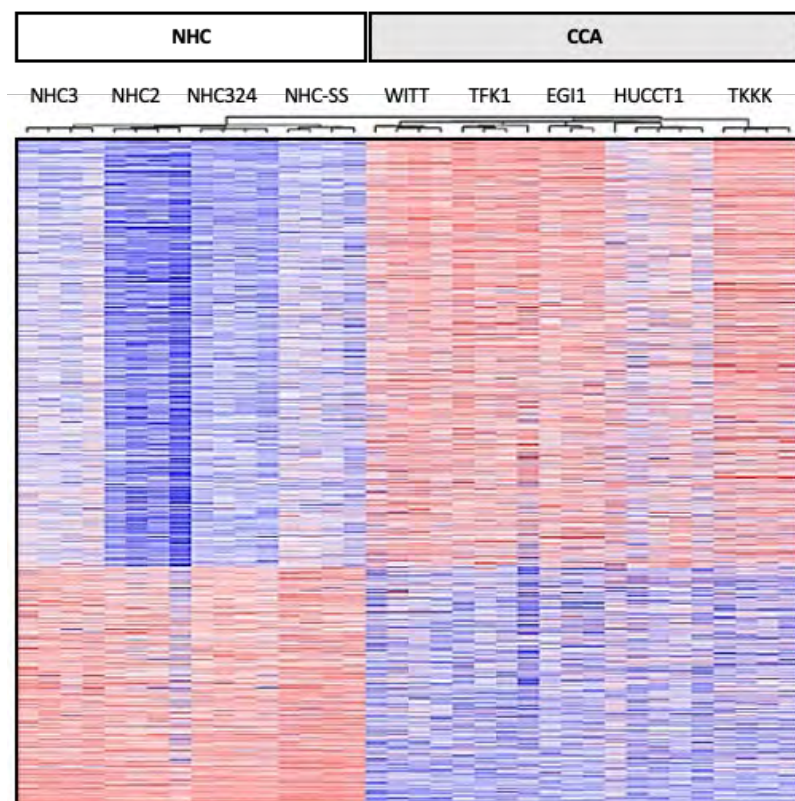


Dr. M. Ruiz de Gauna
(UPV/EHU)

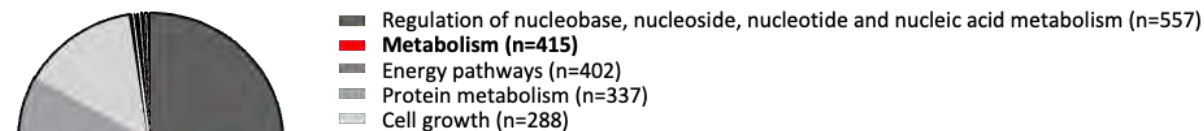


Prof. P. Aspichueta
(IIS Biobizkaia)

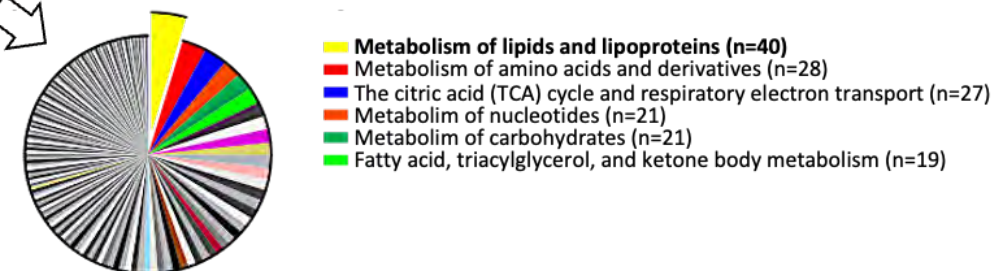
PROTEOME



Biological processes dysregulated in
CCA vs NHC



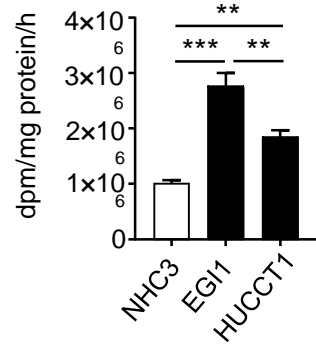
Metabolic pathways dysregulated in
CCA vs NHC



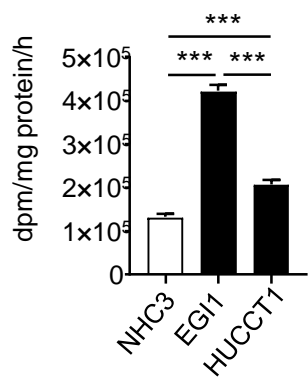
CCA – increased lipid uptake

Free fatty acids uptake of

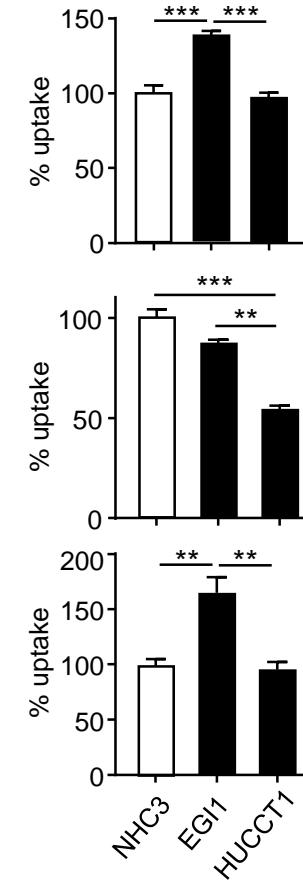
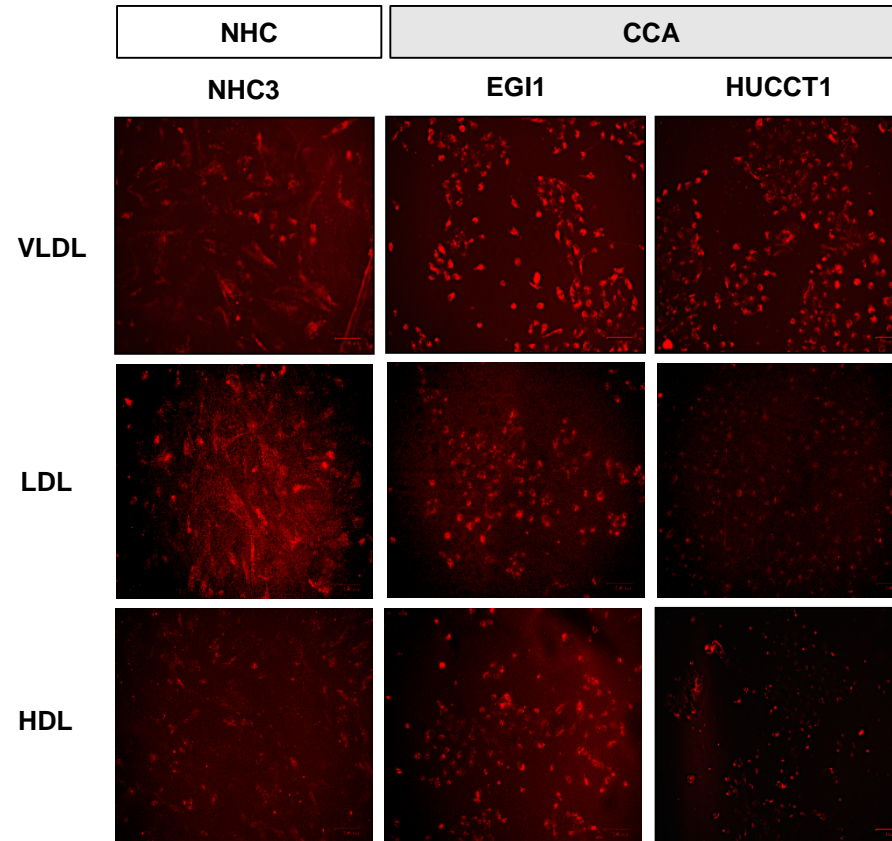
[³H]-OLEATE UPTAKE



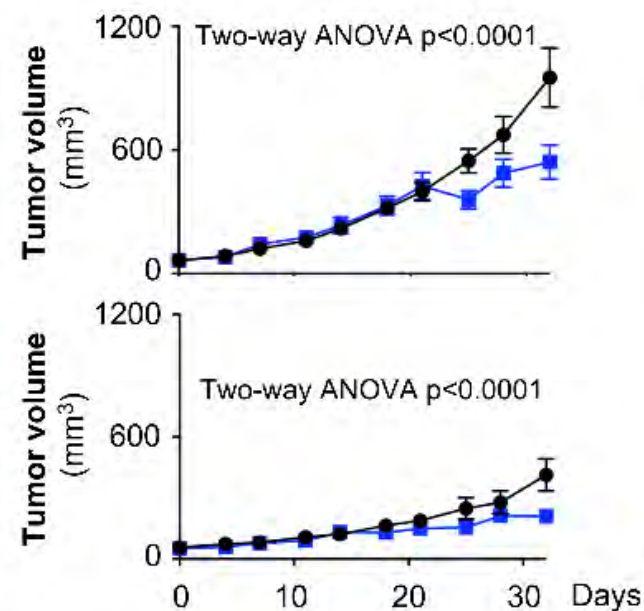
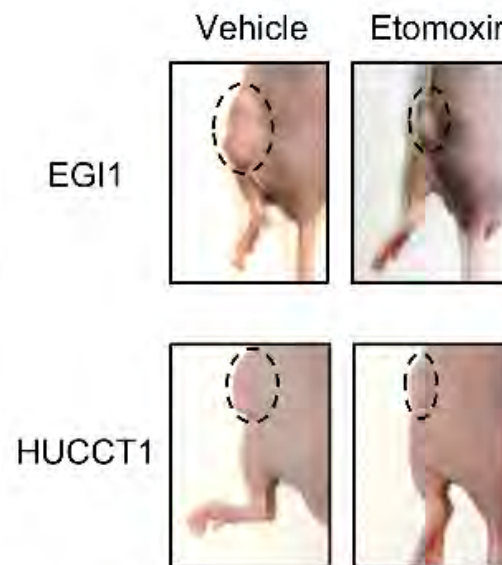
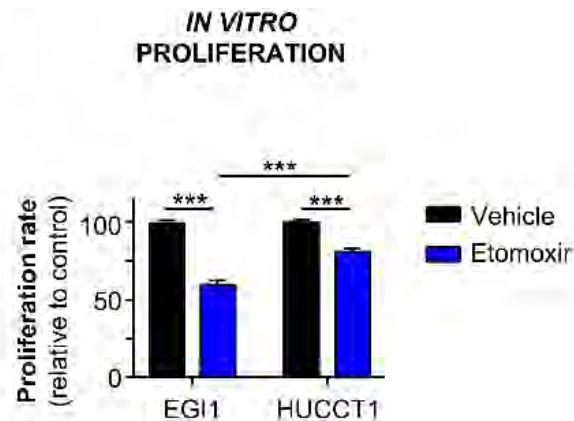
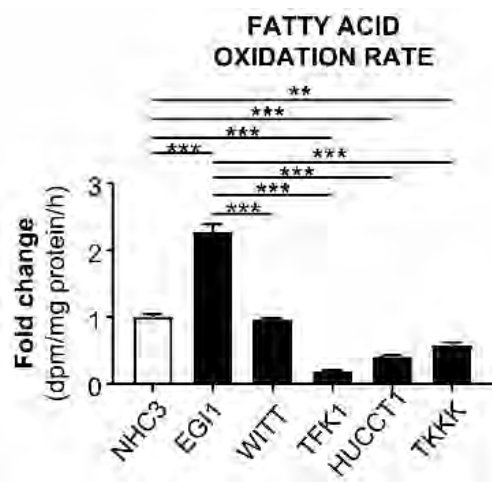
[¹⁴C]-PALMITATE UPTAKE



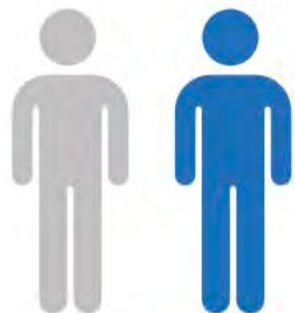
Lipoprotein uptake



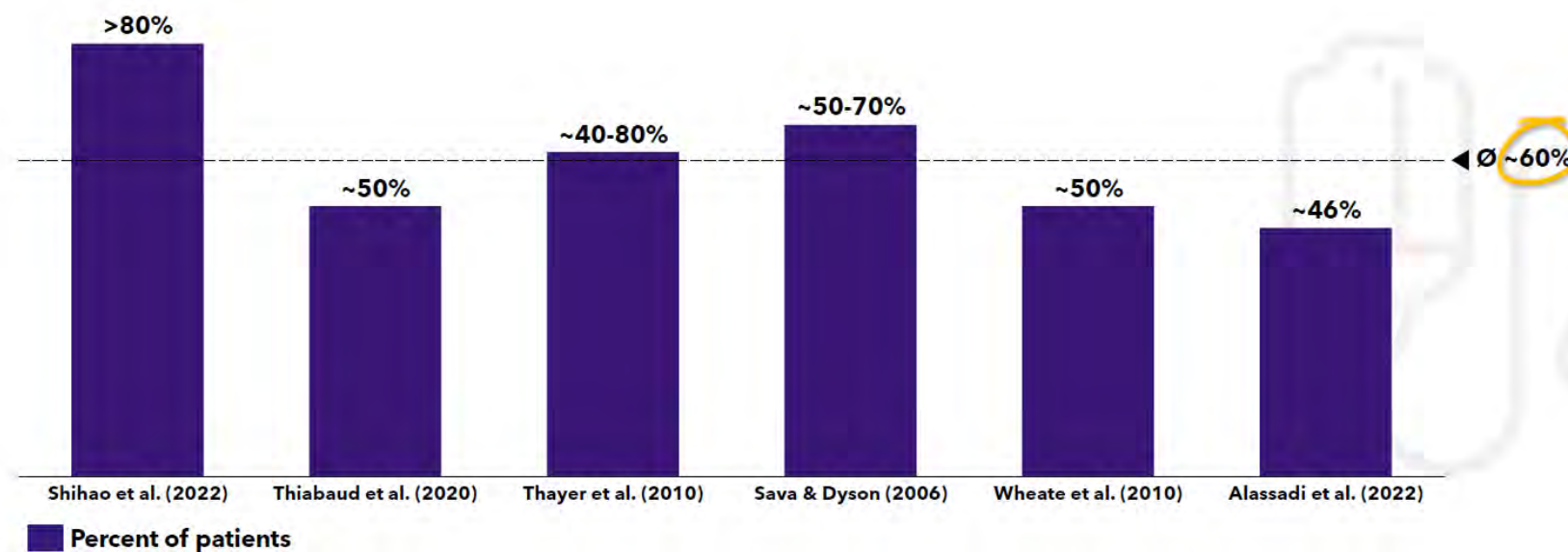
CCA – energy source



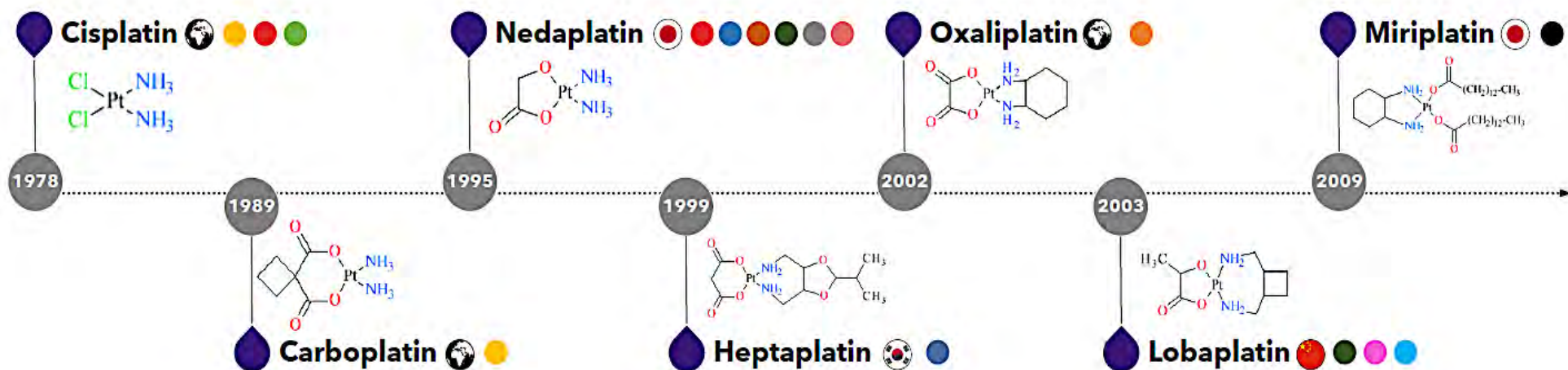
Use of platinum-based drugs in cancer treatment



1 in every 2 patients with **cancer** is currently being treated with platinum derivatives



Evolution of approved platinum-based drugs over time



Approved indications (no off-label included)

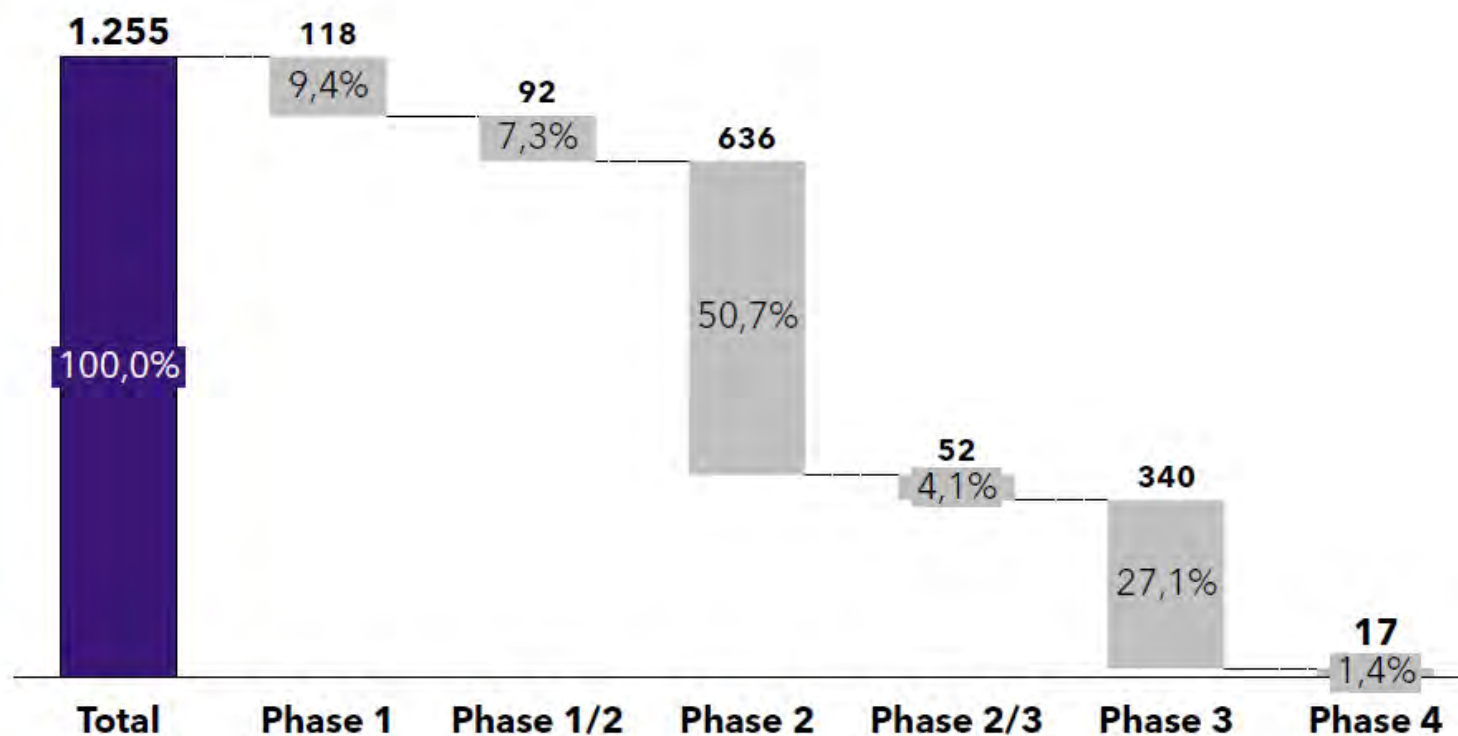
- | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| ● Ovarian cancer | ● Head & Neck cancer | ● Cervical cancer | ● Colorectal cancer | ● Liver cancer |
| ● Testicular cancer | ● Oesophagus cancer | ● Prostate cancer | ● Breast cancer | |
| ● Bladder cancer | ● Lung cancer | ● Gastric cancer | ● Leukaemia | |

Cisplatin, Carboplatin & Oxaliplatin (worldwide approval)

Nedaplatin (Japan), Lobaplatin (China), Heptaplatin (Korea, iriplatin (Japan)

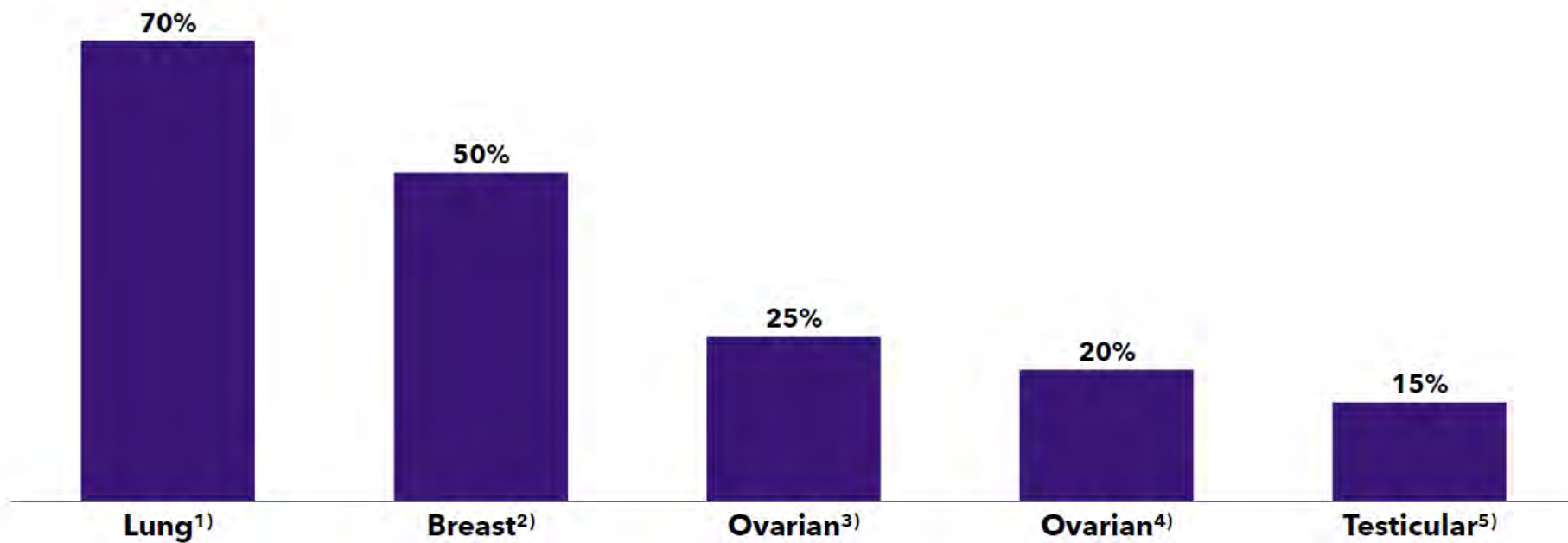
Cisplatin – *clinical trials (in 2024)*

- Cisplatin is still under investigation in multiple clinical trials: **1.255** (mostly Phase 2)



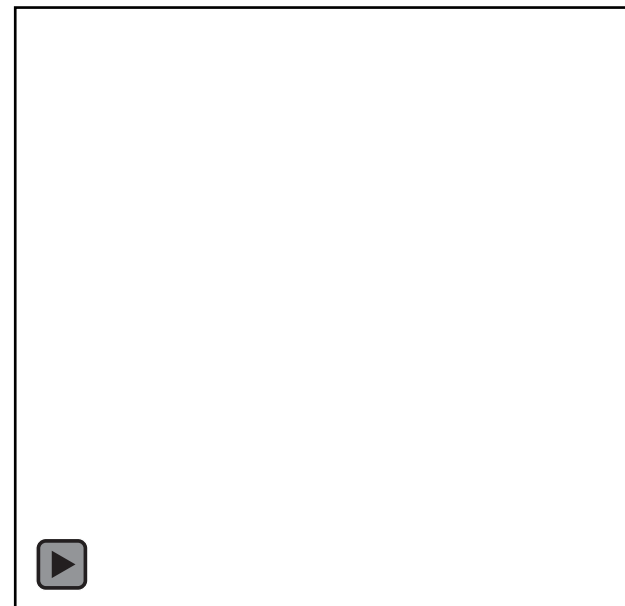
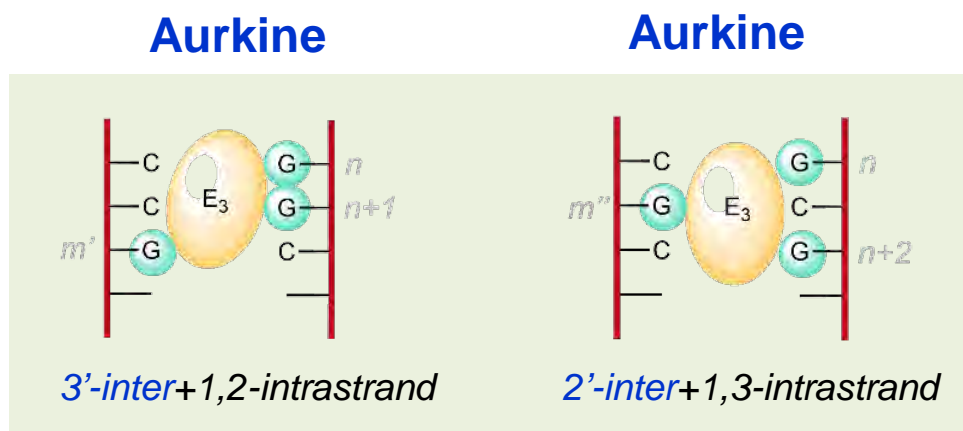
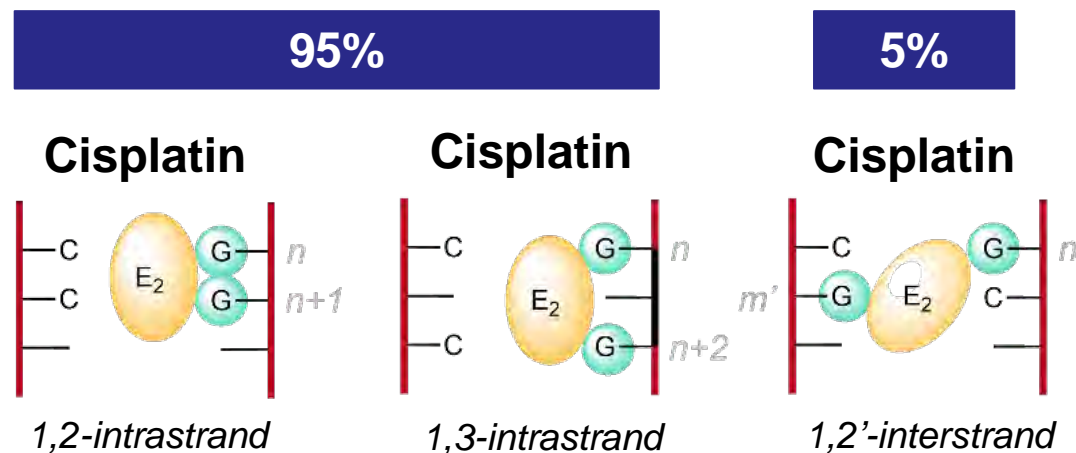
Cisplatin – *resistance*

Major limitation in cancer treatment



1. Gonzalez Rajal A, et al. *Elife*. 2021; 2. Pogribny PI, et al. *Cancer Cell Biology*. 2010; 3. Atallah GA, et al. *Int. J. Mol. Sci*. 2023; 4. Pothuri B. *Clin. Adv. Hematol. Oncol*. 2023; 5. González-Barrios R, et al. *Cancers*. 2022.

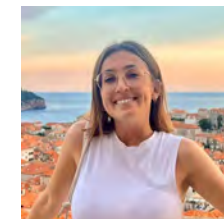
New chemotherapeutic agents – *Aurkine* (Basque: to find/against to)



Prof. Fernando
Cossío
(UPV/EHU)

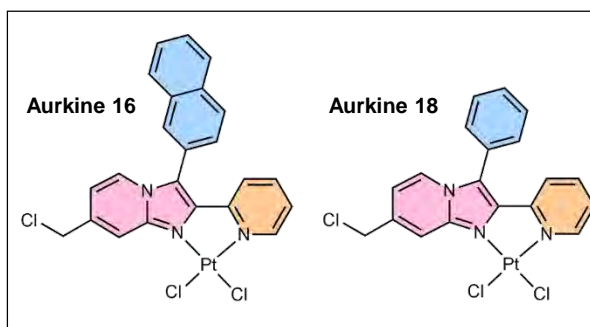
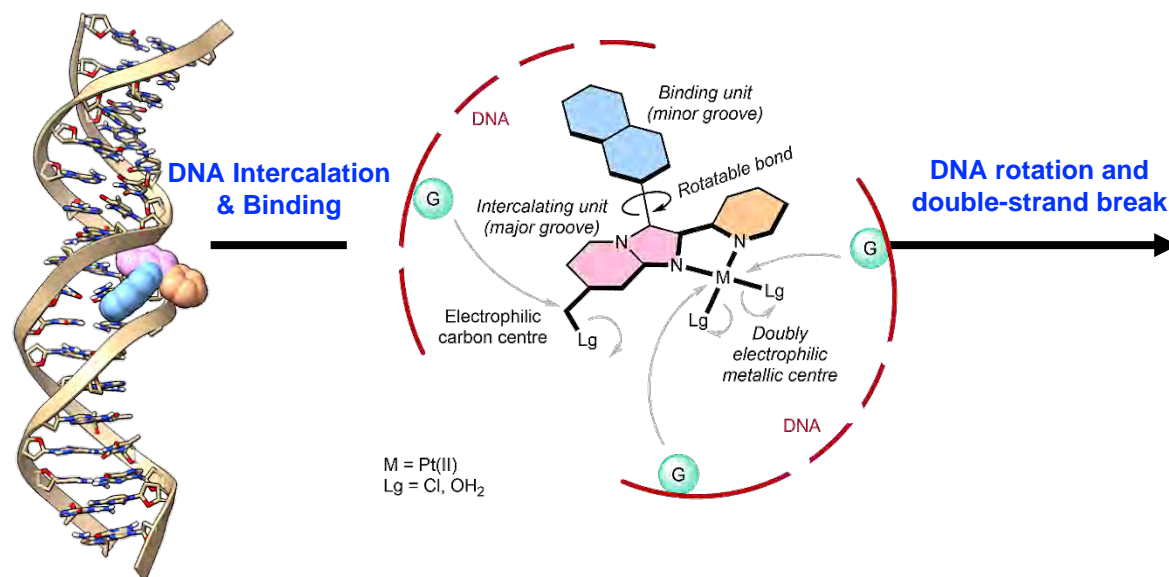


Dr. Ivan Rivilla
(DIPC)



Dr. Irene Olaizola
(IIS Biogipuzkoa)

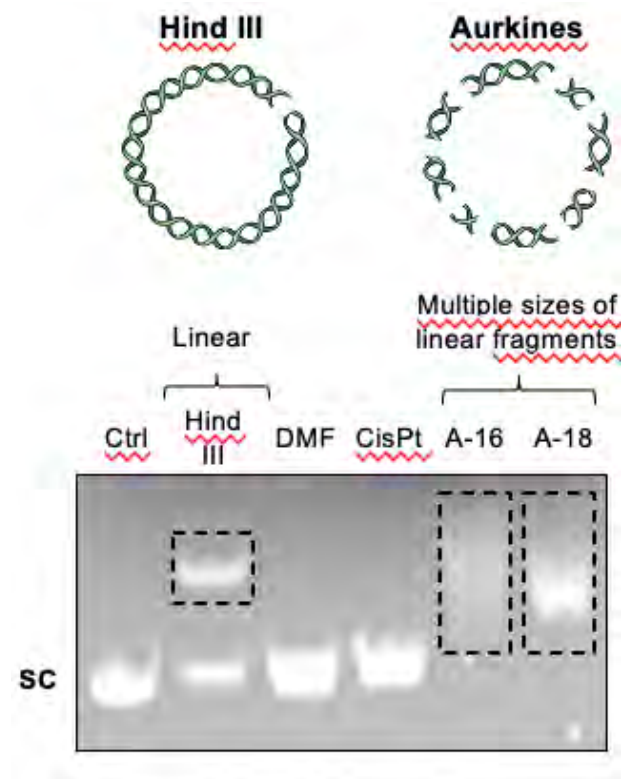
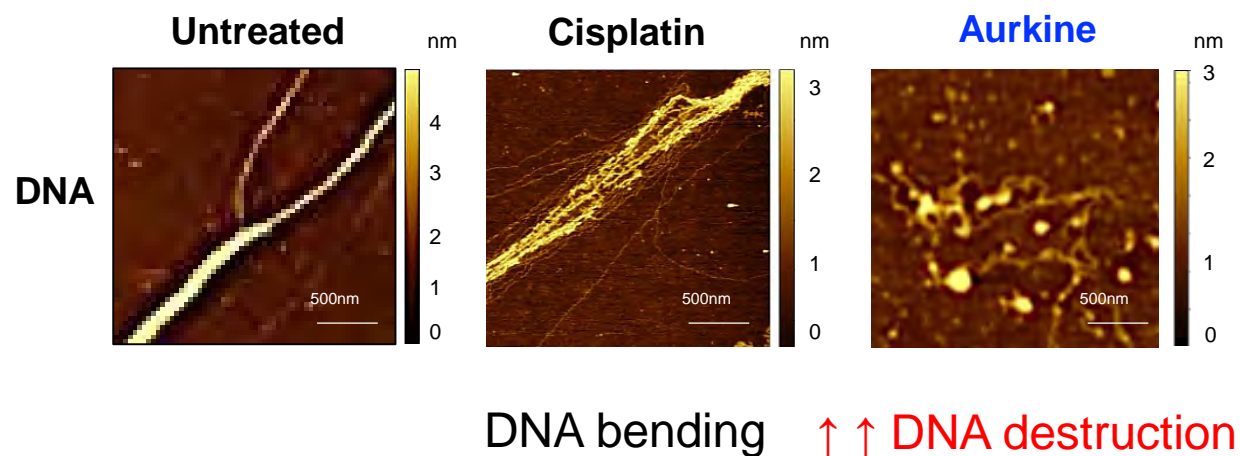
New chemotherapeutic agents – *Aurkine*



Aurkines completely disrupt the DNA structure

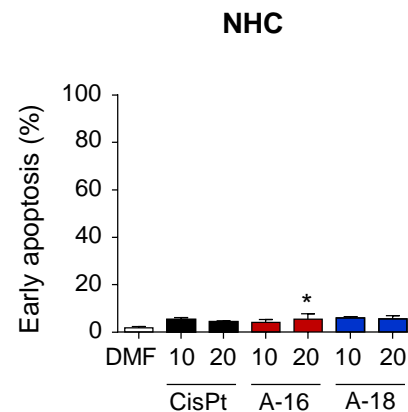
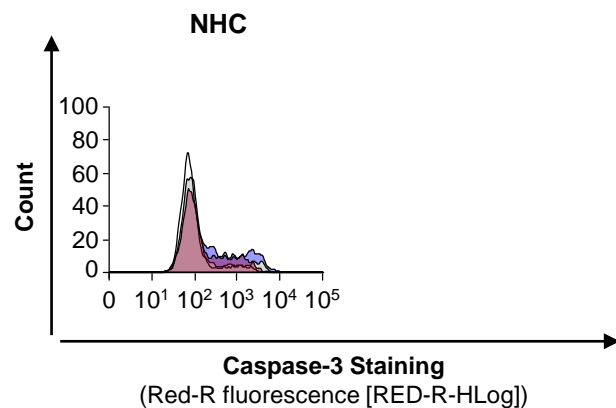
- Isolated DNA from *Escherichia Coli*

AFM studies (Atomic Force Microscopy)

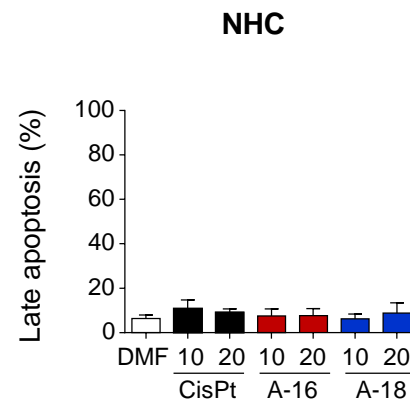
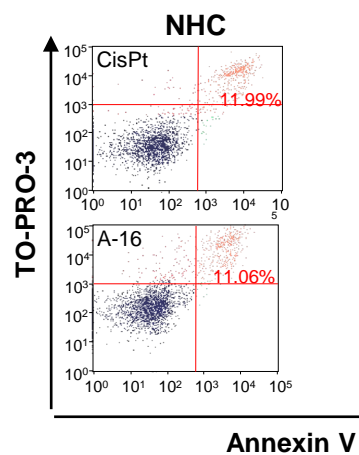


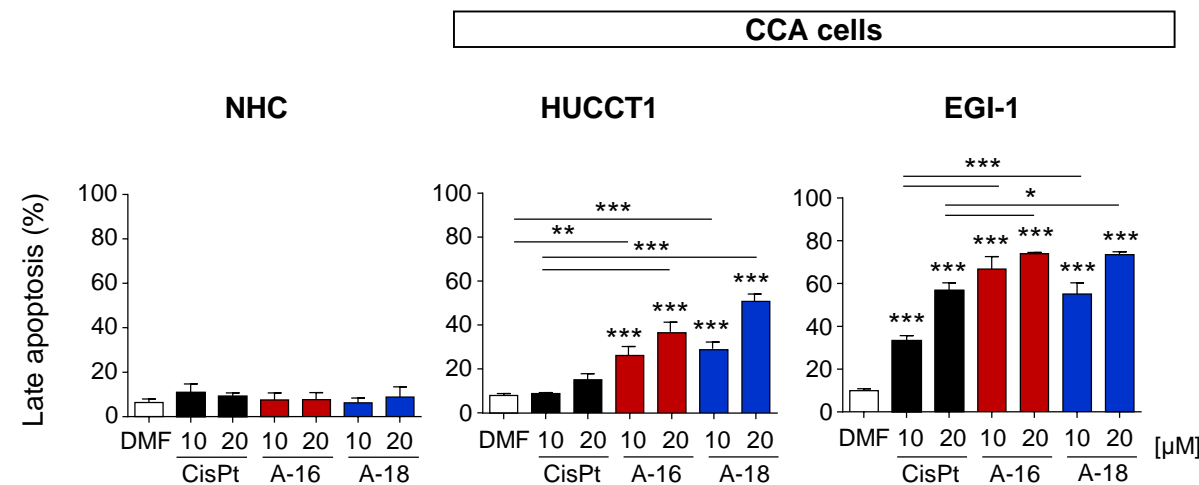
Aurkines promote apoptosis specifically in CCA cells

Early cell death (caspase-3)



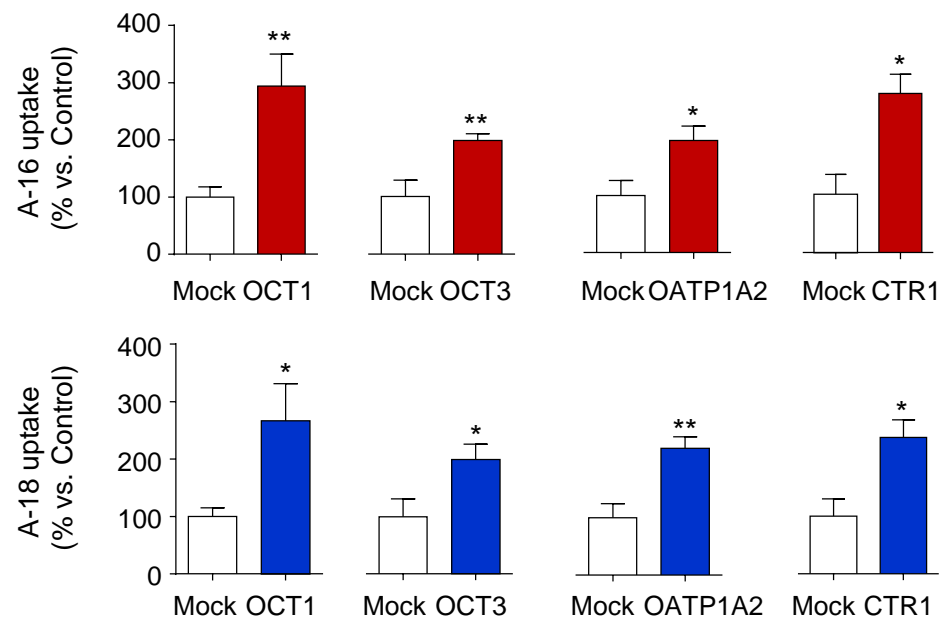
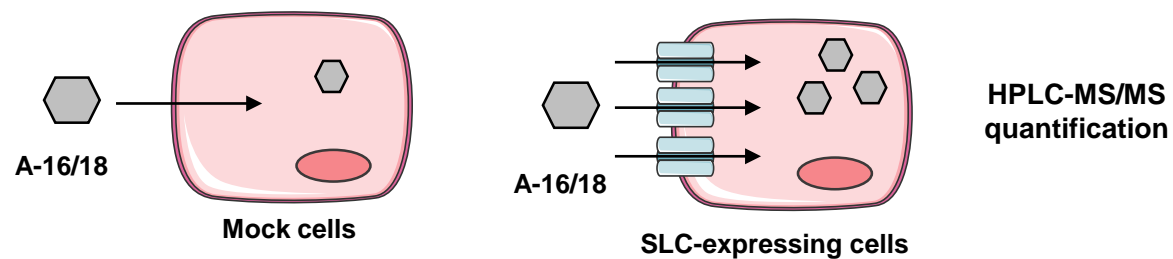
Late cell death (annexin-V – TO-PRO-3)



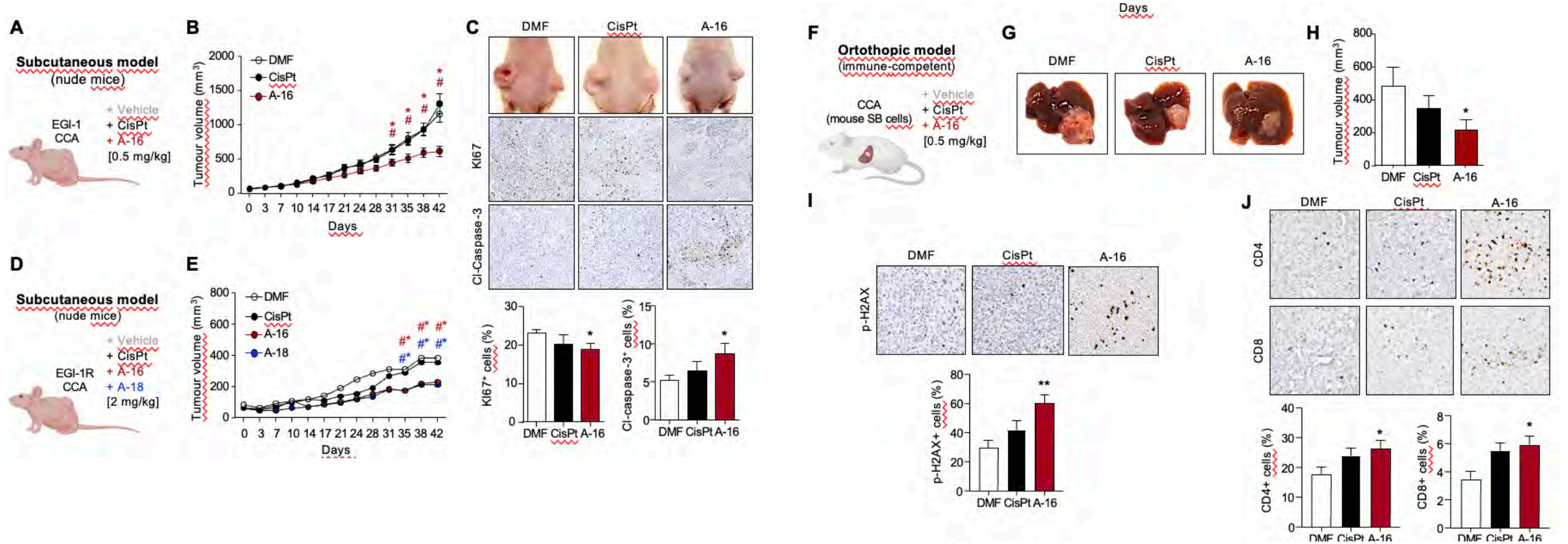


Aurkines uptake by cancer cells

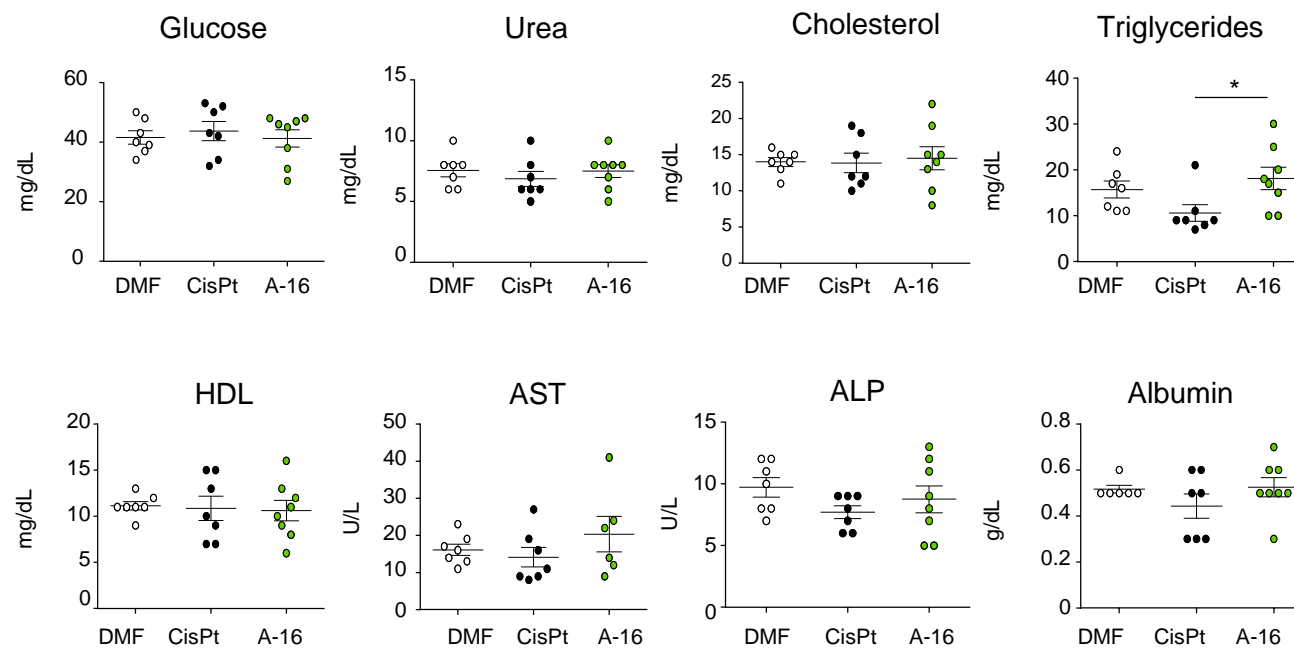
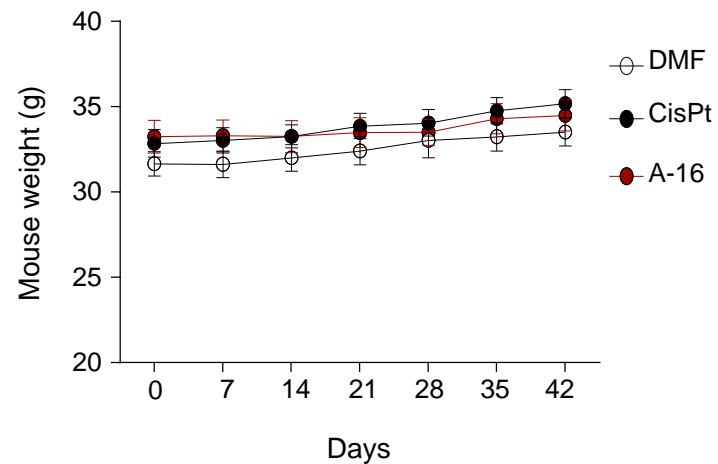
Direct transport assay



Aurkines inhibit CCA growth *in vivo*



No evidence of toxicity



New platinum derivatives selectively cause double-strand DNA breaks and death in naïve and cisplatin-resistant cholangiocarcinomas.

Olaizola I, Odriozola-Gimeno M, Olaizola P, Caballero-Camino FJ, Pastor-Toyos N, Tena-Garitaonandia M, Lapitz A, Val B, Guimaraes AR, Asensio M, Huici-Izagirre M, Rae C, de Sancho D, Lopez X, Rodrigues PM, Herraéz E, Briz O, Izquierdo-Sanchez L, Eleta-Lopez A, Bittner AM, Martínez-Amesti A, Miranda T, Ilyas SI, Braconi C, Perugorria MJ, Bujanda L, Rivilla I, Marin JJG, Cossio FP, Banales JM.

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WO 2024/115550 A1

WIPO | PCT

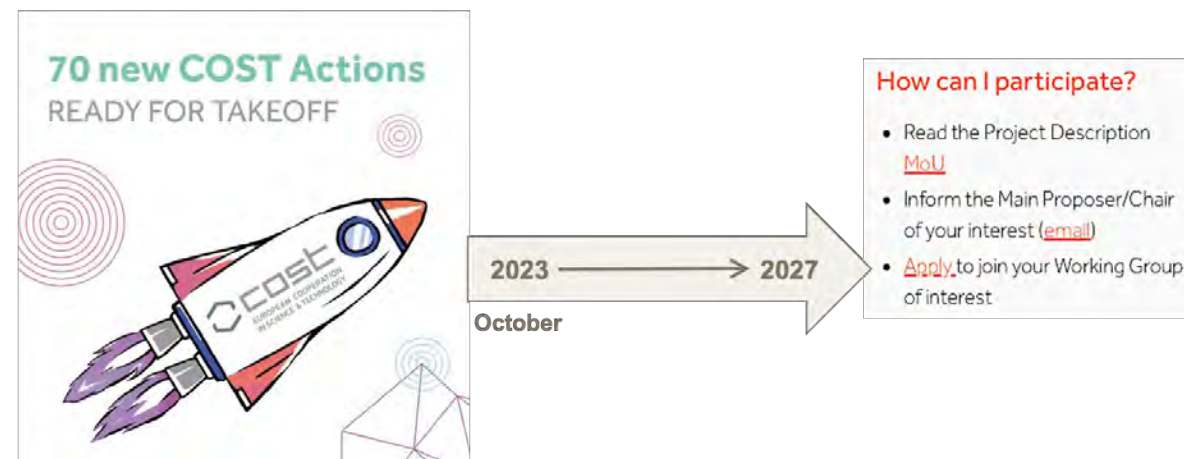
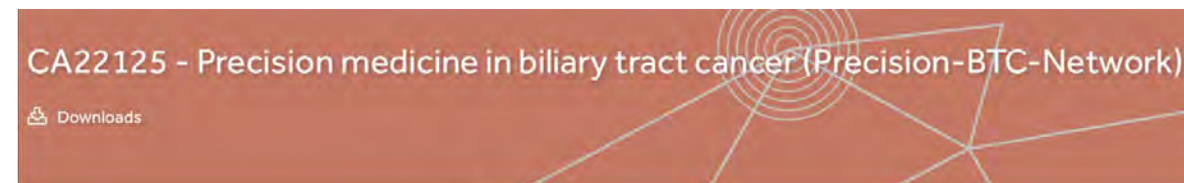
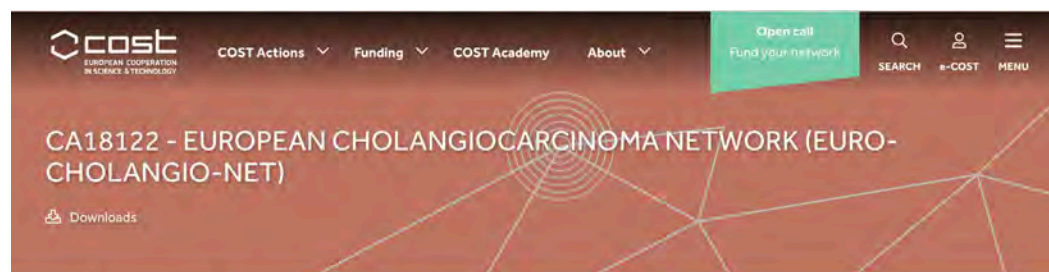
- (51) International Patent Classification:
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C07F 15/00 (2006.01) C07D 471/04 (2006.01)
A61K 33/243 (2019.01) C07D 471/16 (2006.01)
- (21) International Application Number:
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- (25) Filing Language: English
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- (71) Applicants: UNIVERSIDAD DEL PAÍS VASCO/EUSKAL HERRIKO UNIBERTSITATEA [ES/ES]; Barrio Sarriena, s/n, E-48940 LEIOA - VIZCAYA (ES). ADMINISTRACIÓN GENERAL DE LA COMUNIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE EUSKADI [ES/ES]; Donostia - San Sebastián, 1, E-01010 Vitoria - Gasteiz, Álava (ES). UNIVERSIDAD DE SALAMANCA [ES/ES]; Patio de Escuelas, 1, E-37008 Salamanca (ES).
- (72) Inventors: ODRIOZOLA GIMENO, Mikel; UNIVERSIDAD DEL PAÍS VASCO/EUSKAL HERRIKO UNIBERTSITATEA, Edificio Rectorado, OTRI, Barrio Sarriena, s/n, E-48940 Leioa, Vizcaya (ES). RIVILLA DE LA CRUZ, Iván; UNIVERSIDAD DEL PAÍS VASCO/EUSKAL HERRIKO UNIBERTSITATEA, Edificio Rectorado, OTRI, Barrio Sarriena, s/n, E-48940 Leioa, Vizcaya (ES). RIBEIRO GUIMARÃES, Amanda; UNIVERSIDAD DEL PAÍS VASCO/EUSKAL HERRIKO UNIBERTSITATEA, Edificio Rectorado, OTRI, Barrio Sarriena, s/n, E-48940 Leioa, Vizcaya (ES). COSSIO MORA, Fernando Pedro; UNIVERSIDAD DEL PAÍS VASCO/EUSKAL HERRIKO UNIBERTSITATEA, Edificio Rectorado, OTRI, Barrio Sarriena, s/n, E-48940 Leioa, Vizcaya (ES). OLAIZOLA REBÉ, Irene; ADMINISTRACIÓN GENERAL DE LA COMUNIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE EUSKADI, Donostia - San Sebastián, 1, E-01010 Vitoria, Gasteiz, Álava (ES). OLAIZOLA REBÉ, Paula; ADMINISTRACIÓN GENERAL DE LA COMUNIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE EUSKADI, Donostia - San Sebastián, 1, E-01010 Vitoria, Gasteiz, Álava (ES). RODRIGUES, Pedro; ADMINISTRACIÓN GENERAL DE LA COMUNIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE EUSKADI, Donostia - San Sebastián, 1, E-01010 Vitoria, Gasteiz, Álava (ES).

- CABALLERO CAMINO, Javier; ADMINISTRACIÓN GENERAL DE LA COMUNIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE EUSKADI, Donostia - San Sebastián, 1, E-01010 Vitoria, Gasteiz, Álava (ES). BANALES ASURMENDI, Jesús M.; ADMINISTRACIÓN GENERAL DE LA COMUNIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE EUSKADI, Donostia - San Sebastián, 1, E-01010 Vitoria, Gasteiz, Álava (ES). ASENSIO MARTÍN, Maitane; UNIVERSIDAD DE SALAMANCA, Patio de Escuelas, 1, E-37008 Salamanca (ES). BRIZ SÁNCHEZ, Óscar; UNIVERSIDAD DE SALAMANCA, Patio de Escuelas, 1, E-37008 Salamanca (ES). HERRAÉZ AGUILAR, Elisa; UNIVERSIDAD DE SALAMANCA, Patio de Escuelas, 1, E-37008 Salamanca (ES). GARCÍA MARÍN, José Juan; UNIVERSIDAD DE SALAMANCA, Patio de Escuelas, 1, E-37008 Salamanca (ES).
- (74) Agent: ABG INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW, S.L.; Avda. de Burgos, 16D, Edificio EUROMOR, E-28036 Madrid (ES).
- (81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CV, CZ, DE, DJ, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IQ, IR, IS, IT, JM, JO, JP, KE, KG, KH, KN, KP, KR, KW, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MU, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, WS, ZA, ZM, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, CV, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SC, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

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— before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments (Rule 48.2(h))

Conclusions

- The **incidence** of CCA is increasing globally
- **Highly heterogenous** (intra- & inter-tumor)
- **Imaging** methods (CT/MRI) may suggest the diagnosis but are not conclusive (biopsy needed)
- **Surgery with curative intent**, including **liver transplantation** in selective cases, is still the only potential curative options (but only ~30% candidates and high recurrence)
- **↑CA19.9**: Disease stage (disseminated), Prognosis, Surrogate marker (treatment)
- **Adjuvant chemotherapy**: **Capecitabine** (6 months)
- **Chemotherapy** (Unresectable Tumors):
 - 1st line** {
 - Immunotherapy + GemCis
 - Immunotherapy (**MSI**)
 - GemCis
 - 2nd line** {
 - FOLFOX
 - FGFR2 inh; IDH1 inh
 - others: BRAF mut; HER2 mut/amp: NTRK fus
- **RECOMENDATION**: tumor mutational profile (tissue/serum) at diagnosis!!



<https://www.cost.eu/actions/CA22125/>



Horizon Europe
2021-2027



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E CIÊNCIA





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