

Circulating tumor cells (CTCs) and CTC-clusters in patients with early-stage breast cancer (eBC) using enrichment-free technology: increased sensitivity for an improved cellular residual disease (CRD) detection

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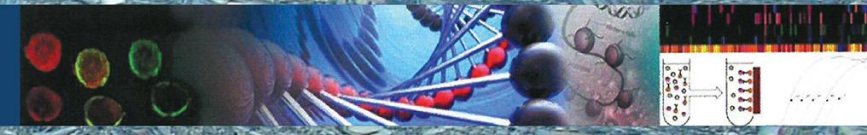
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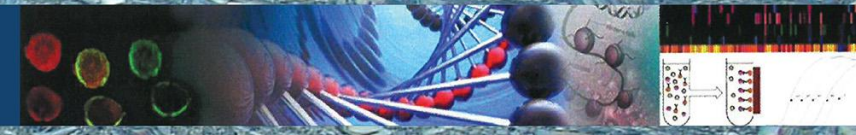
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Conflicts of Interest Disclosure

- No scientific COI to disclose



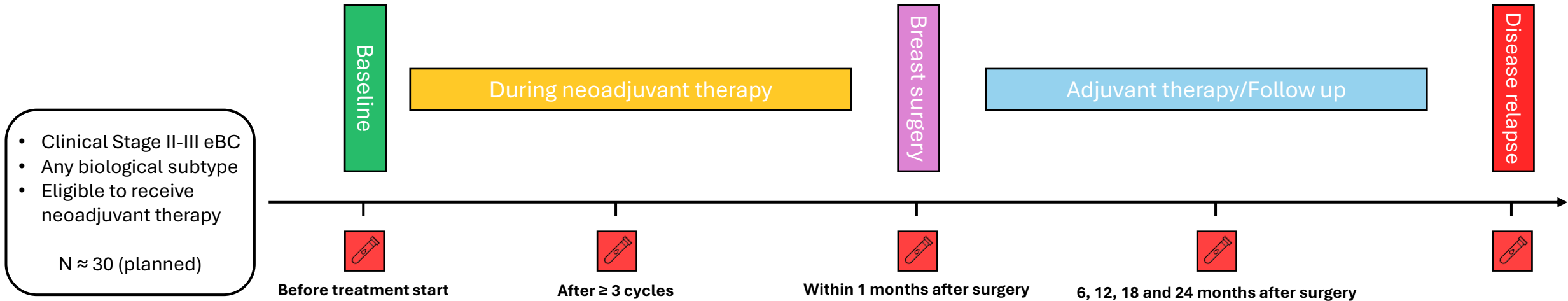
Background

- Approximately **2/3 of all breast cancer cases** are diagnosed at an **early stage**¹
- Treatment has a **potential curative intent**, but relapse could still develop in up to 15-30% of cases²
- **Minimal residual disease** is gaining recognition as a **molecular predictor of relapse**^{3,4}
 - Molecular residual disease (**MRD**) → cell-free DNA (**cfDNA**) evaluation
 - Cellular residual disease (**CRD**) → circulating tumor cells (**CTCs**) enumeration
- CRD has **prognostic value** in early breast cancer^{5,6}, but **low CTCs detection rates** have limited its use so far
- **Aim of this study:** investigate a **novel, semi-automated, enrichment-free** CTCs detection assay as a contributor to CRD definition

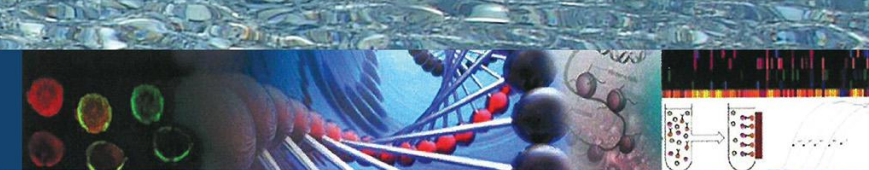
¹ Siegel RL, Kratzer TB, Giaquinto AN et al., CA Cancer J Clin. 2025 Jan-Feb;75(1):10-45. doi: [10.3322/caac.21871](https://doi.org/10.3322/caac.21871); ² Geurts YM, Witteveen A, Bretveld R et al., Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2017 Oct;165(3):709-720. doi: [10.1007/s10549-017-4340-3](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10549-017-4340-3); ³ Medford AJ, Moy B, Spring LM et al., Clin Cancer Res. 2023 Nov 14;29(22):4540-4548. doi: [10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-23-0757](https://doi.org/10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-23-0757); ⁴ Serafini MS, Molteni E, Nicolò E et al., J Liq Biopsy. 2023 Dec 12;3:100132. doi: [10.1016/j.jlb.2023.100132](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jlb.2023.100132); ⁵ Janni WJ, Rack B, Terstappen LW et al., Clin Cancer Res. 2016 May 15;22(10):2583-93. doi: [10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-15-1603](https://doi.org/10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-15-1603); ⁶ Rack B, Schindlbeck C, Jückstock J et al., Natl Cancer Inst. 2014 May 15;106(5):dju066. doi: [10.1093/jnci/dju066](https://doi.org/10.1093/jnci/dju066)



Methods



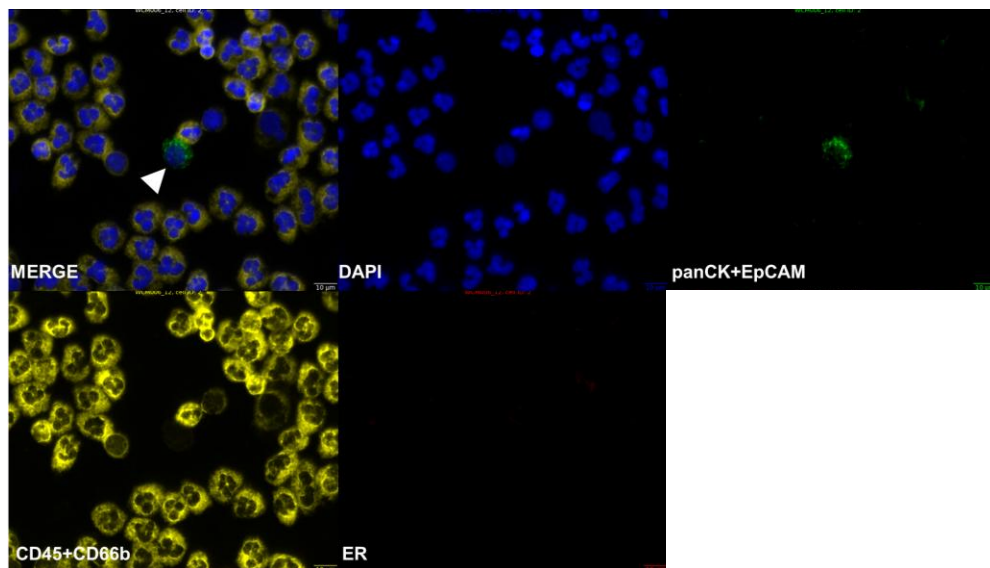
- Prospective, monocentric, observational study
- Treatment and disease assessments as per clinical practice
- 18 mL blood samples collected at each timepoint
- Processing with See.d[®] platform (Tethis S.p.A.) for:
 - plasma collection → stored for downstream cfDNA analyses
 - CTCs identification and phenotyping → staining on SBS slides



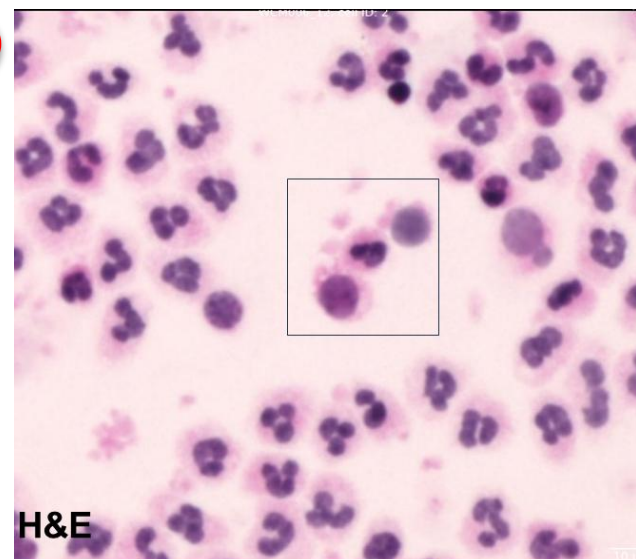
Methods

- CTCs evaluation through 3 staining steps:
 - 1) Immunofluorescence using...
 - epithelial (**EpCAM/panCK**), nuclear (**DAPI**), and leukocyte (**CD45/CD66**) markers for CTCs identification → **Epithelial^{POS} CTCs**
 - additional tumor markers (HER2/ER/PD-L1), according to tissue subtype, for CTCs phenotyping → **Tumor^{POS} CTCs**
 - 2) Cytological staining to confirm CTCs malignancy
 - 3) Fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) for HER2

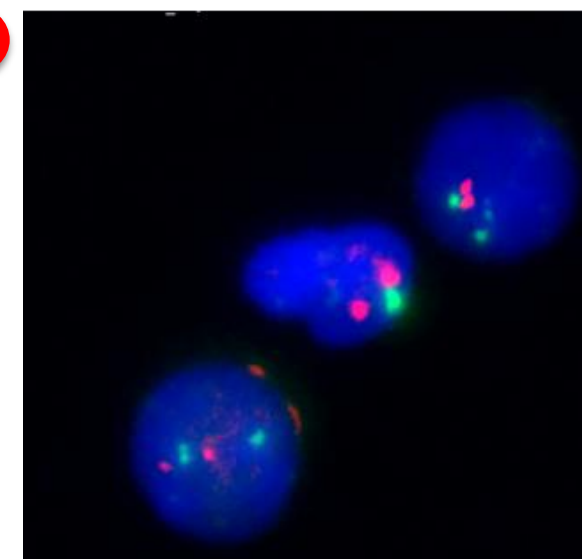
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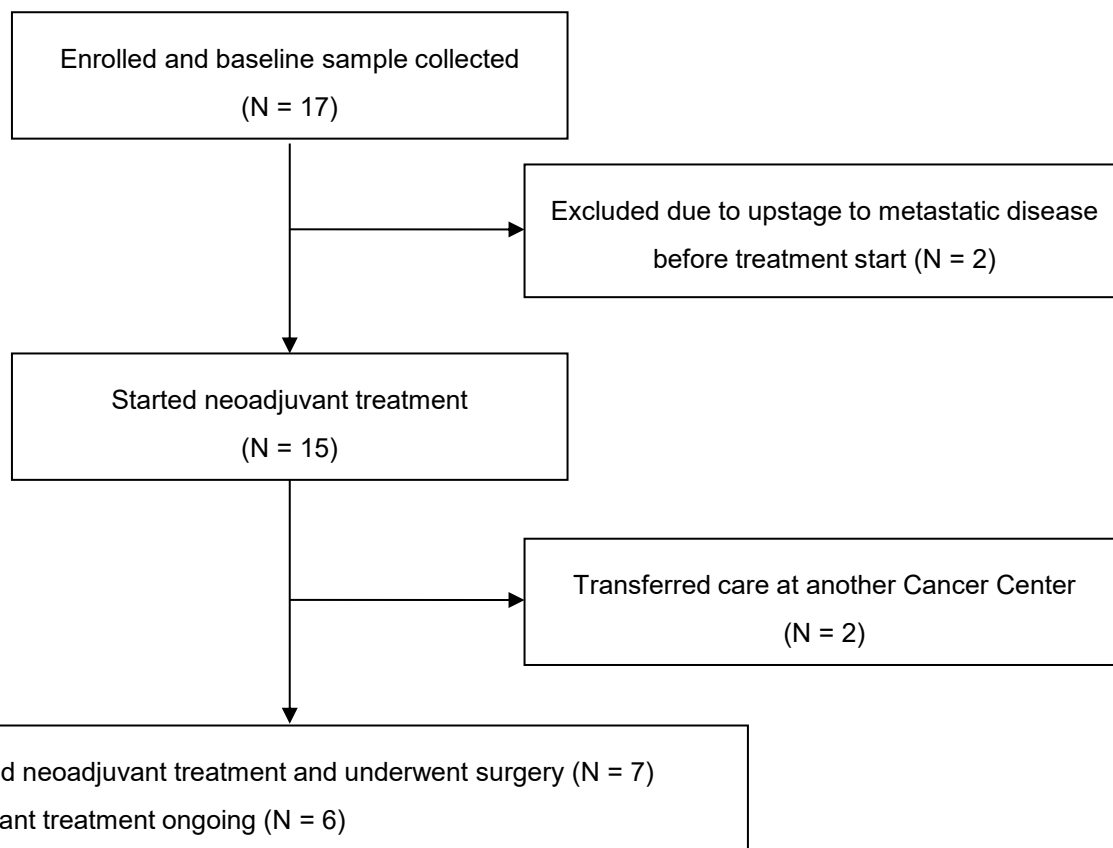
3





Results

Patient disposition and sample collection



Database lock: September 18, 2025

Enrollment timeframe: September 2024 – September 2025

Timepoint	N° of samples collected
Baseline	17*
During therapy	10°
Post surgery	5^
TOTAL	32

Notes:

*3 baseline run failures due to technical issues

°1 patient with missing «During therapy» timepoint, 2 patients awaiting collection

^1 patient refused «Post surgery» timepoint, 1 patient awaiting collection



Results

Baseline characteristics – neoadjuvant treatment cohort (N = 15)

	N	%
Age at diagnosis		
< 50	7	46.7
≥ 50	8	53.3
Sex		
Female	14	93.3
Male	1	6.7
Race		
White	10	66.7
Asian	2	13.3
Unknown/Not declared	3	20.0
Ethnicity		
Hispanic or Latino	2	13.3
Not Hispanic or Latino	12	80.0
Unknown/Not declared	1	6.7
Menopausal status		
Pre-menopausal	8	53.3
Post-menopausal	6	40.0
Men	1	6.7

	N	%
Stage at diagnosis		
II	10	66.7
III	5	33.3
Inflammatory breast cancer		
Yes	2	13.3
No	13	86.7
Histotype		
NST – Ductal	13	86.7
Lobular	1	6.7
Mixed	1	6.6
Biological subtype		
HR-positive/HER2-negative	6	40.0
HER2-positive	4	26.7
Triple negative	5	33.3
Pathological complete response (pCR) achieved		
Yes	1	40.0
No	6	6.7
Not available	8	53.3

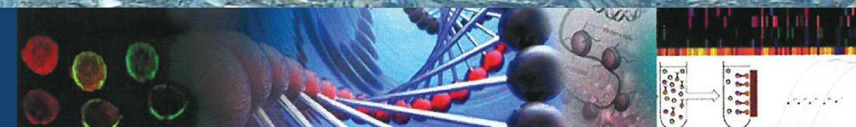


Results

Baseline samples – 14 processed, 8 analyzed

Sample	Timepoint	Biological subtype	Tumor marker	Blood volume (mL)	Epithelial ^{pos} CTCs (n°/mL)	Epithelial ^{pos} /Tumor ^{pos} CTCs (n°/mL)	Tumor ^{pos} CTCs (n°/mL)	CTC clusters (≥ 2 Epithelial ^{pos} CTCs)
LB134	Baseline	TNBC	PD-L1	5.85	2.6	0.0	0.2	no
LB135	Baseline	TNBC	PD-L1	3.80	3.7	0.0	0.0	yes
LB153	Baseline	HR ⁺ /HER2 ⁻	ER	3.10	2.9	0.3	1.6	no
LB157	Baseline	HR ⁺ /HER2 ⁺	ER	2.30	0.4	0.0	0.0	no
			HER2	2.30	0.9	0.0	0.0	no
LB164	Baseline	HR ⁻ /HER2 ⁺	HER2	2.07	1.0	0.0	0.0	no
LB167	Baseline	HR ⁺ /HER2 ⁺	ER	5.80	0.5	0.0	0.0	no
LB168	Baseline	TNBC	PD-L1	3.80	0.5	0.0	0.0	no
LB172	Baseline	HR ⁺ /HER2 ⁺	ER	6.30	0.0	0.0	0.0	no

- Epithelial^{pos} CTCs detected in **7/8 baseline samples** (median **0.9/mL**, range 0.0 – 3.7)
- **CTC-clusters** detected in 1 patient with triple-negative disease
- **Tumor^{pos} CTCs with ER staining in aggregates** detected in 1 baseline sample, no detection of HER2 and PD-L1

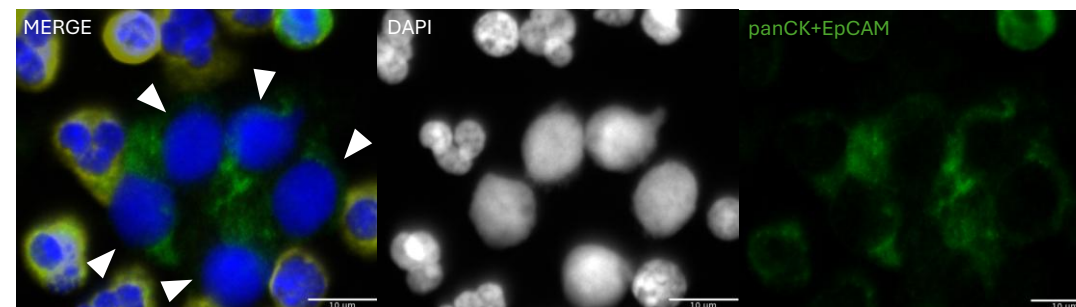
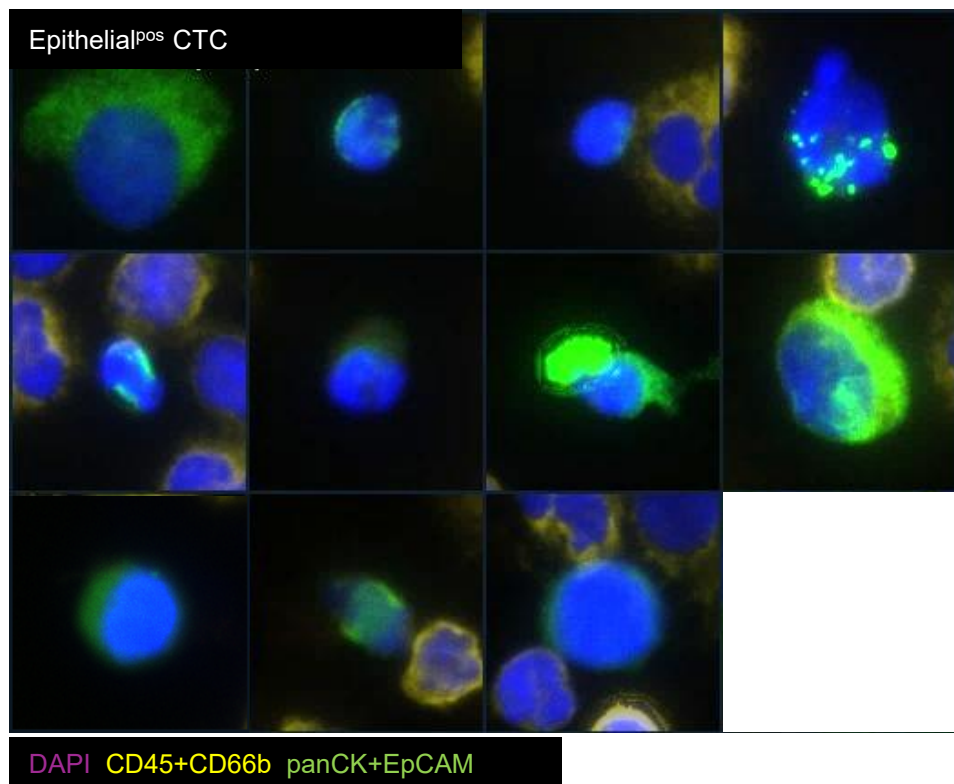


Results

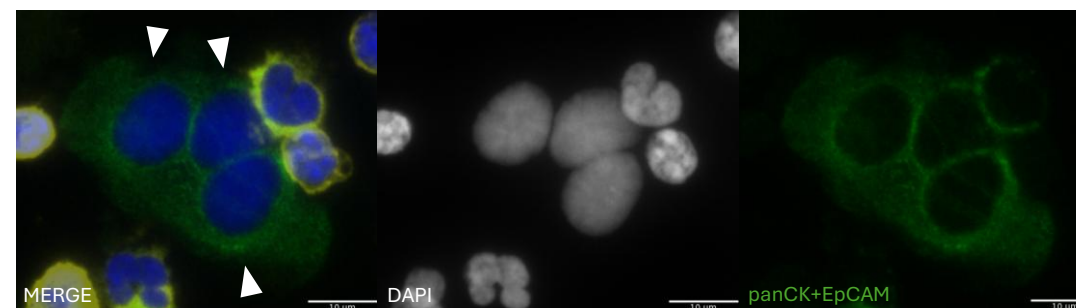
Epithelial^{pos} CTCs and CTC-clusters

LB135

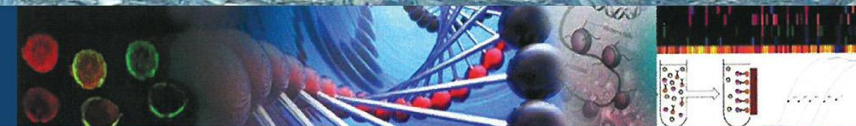
- Female, 35 y.o. at diagnosis
- **Stage at diagnosis:** II (cT2 cN0)
- **Biological subtype:** TNBC



A cluster of 5 CTCs, with low epithelial markers' expression



A cluster of 3 CTCs

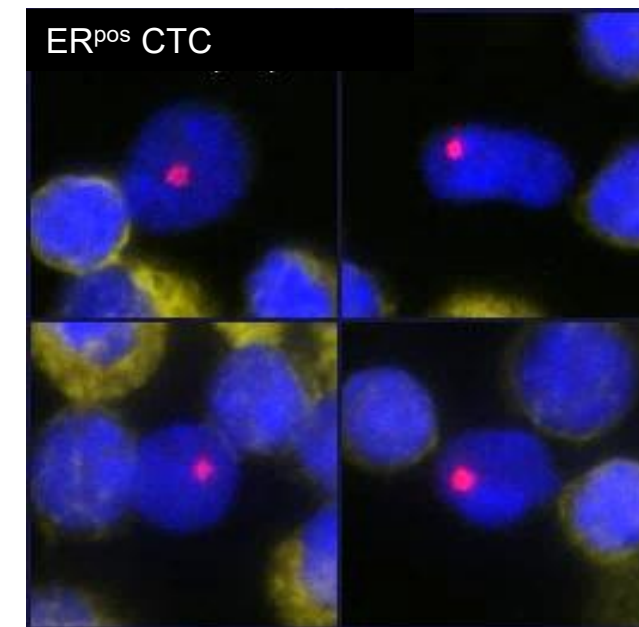
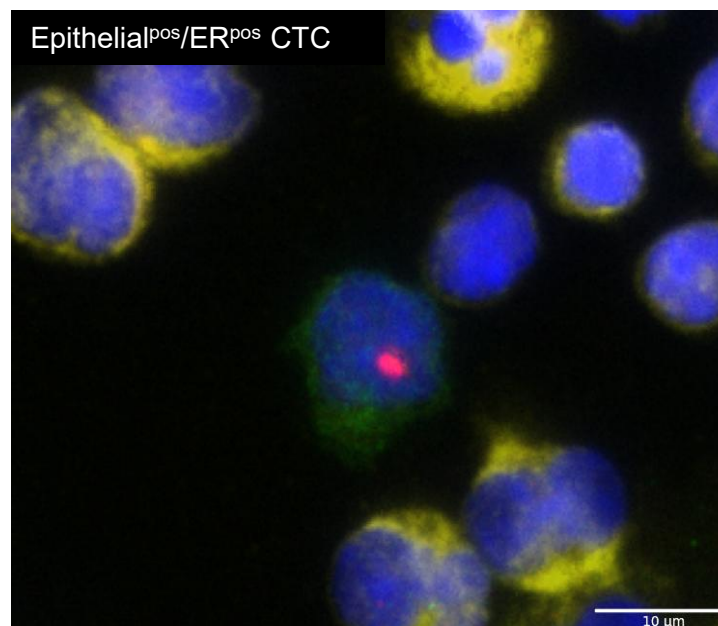
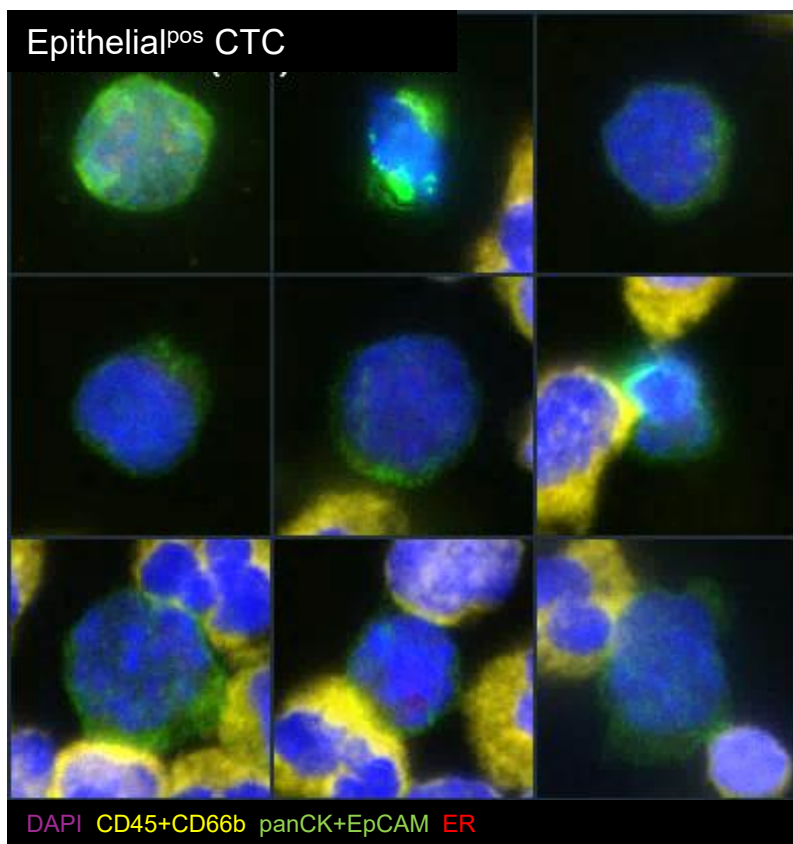


Results

ER phenotyping

LB153

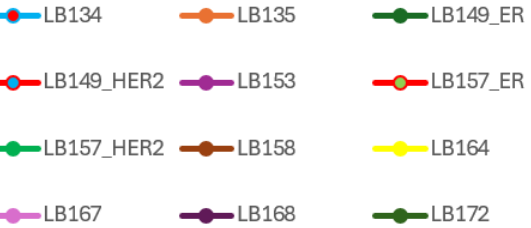
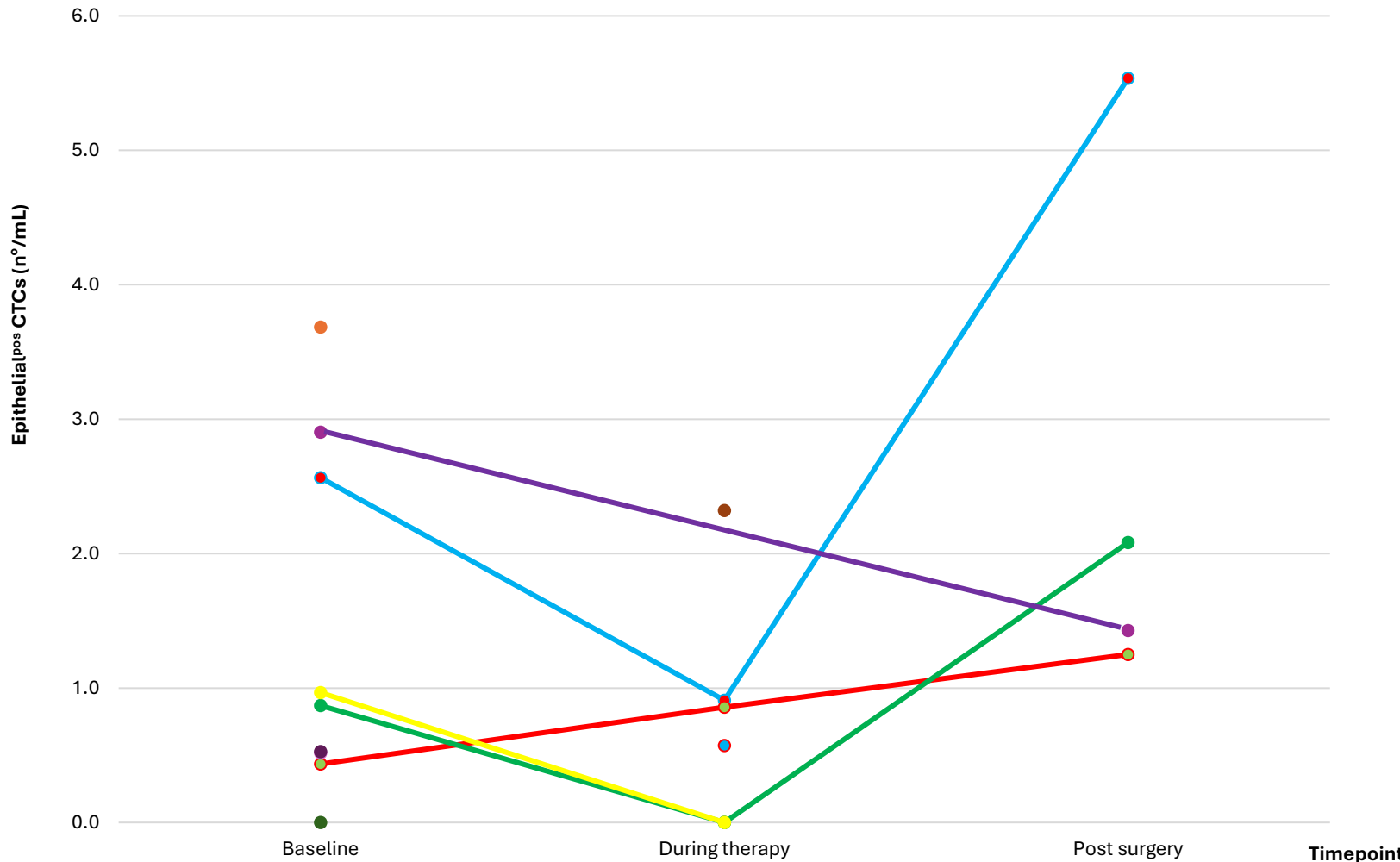
- Female, 65 y.o. at diagnosis
- **Stage at diagnosis:** II (cT2 cN0)
- **Biological subtype:** HR⁺/HER2⁻





Results

All samples – 29 collected, 16 analyzed



- Early trends on Epithelial^{pos} CTCs count:
 - **decrease** at «During therapy» timepoint (3/4 samples)
 - **increase** at «Post surgery» timepoint (3/4 samples)
- **To be further investigated and assessed for association with response and survival**, with additional follow-up



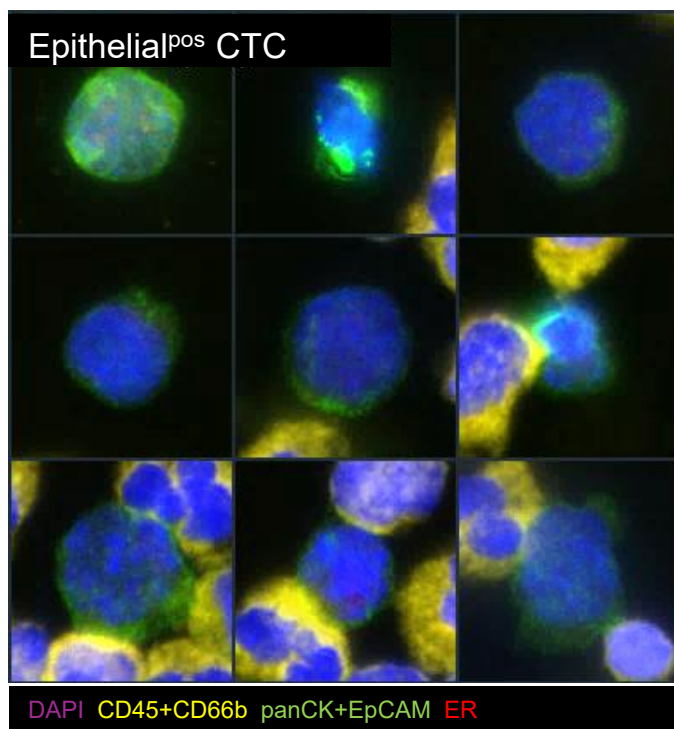
Results

LB153

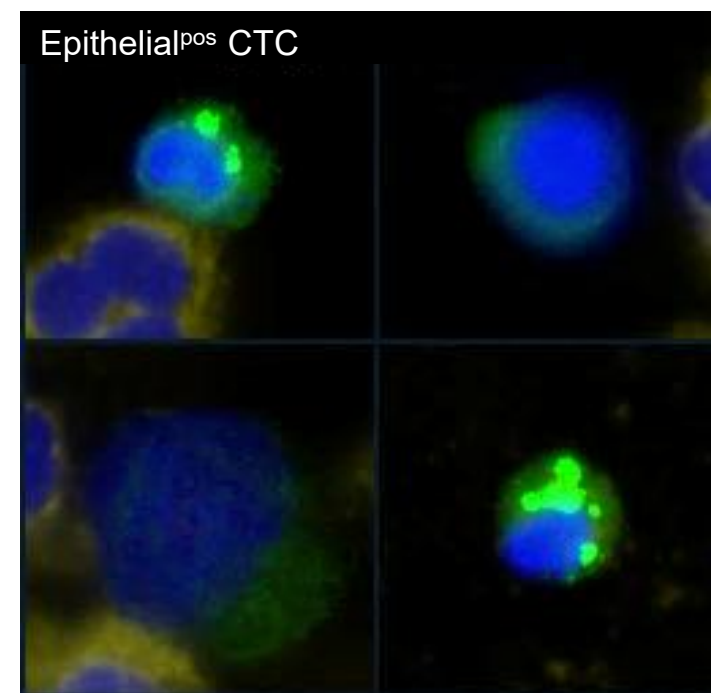
Morphological changes under treatment pressure

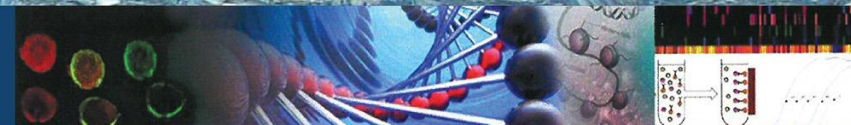
- Female, 65 y.o. at diagnosis
- **Stage at diagnosis:** II (cT2 cN0)
- **Biological subtype:** HR⁺/HER2⁻
- **Neoadjuvant treatment:** endocrine therapy + radiation therapy within clinical trial
- **Stage after surgery:** I (ypT1c ypN0), RCB-II

Baseline



Post surgery





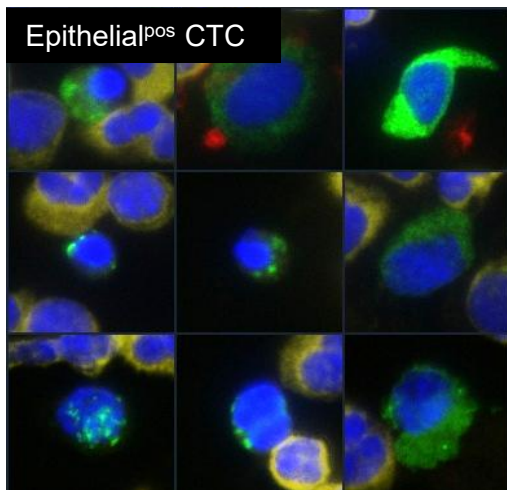
Results

LB134

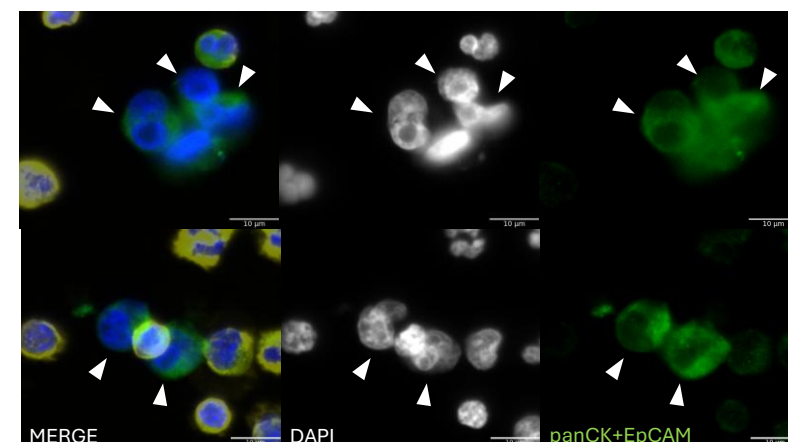
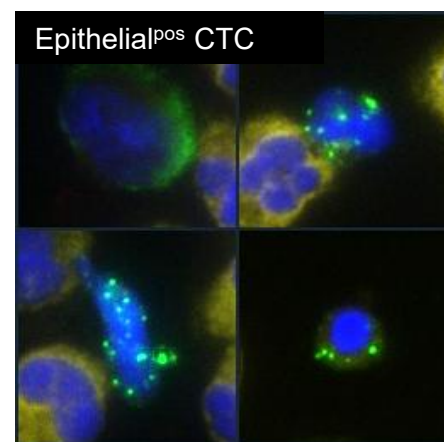
Longitudinal monitoring, CTC-clusters detection and heterogeneity capture

- Female, 70 y.o. at diagnosis
- **Stage at diagnosis:** III (cT4 cN3) – IBC
- **Biological subtype:** TNBC
- **Neoadjuvant treatment:** chemotherapy + immunotherapy (KEYNOTE-522 scheme)
- **Stage after surgery:** 0 (ypT0 ypN0), pCR

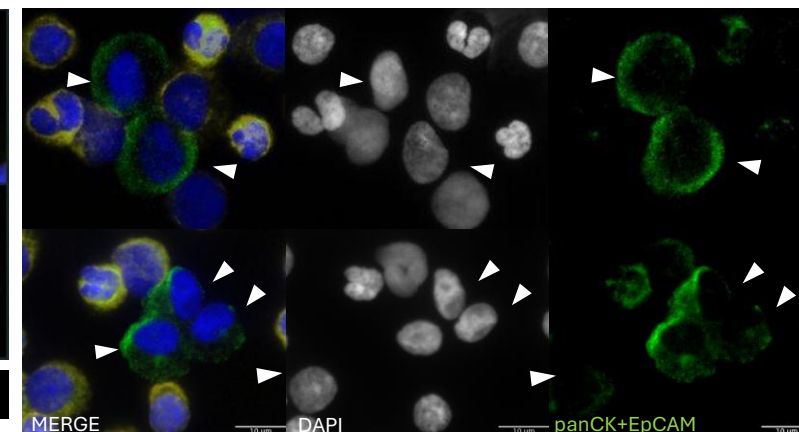
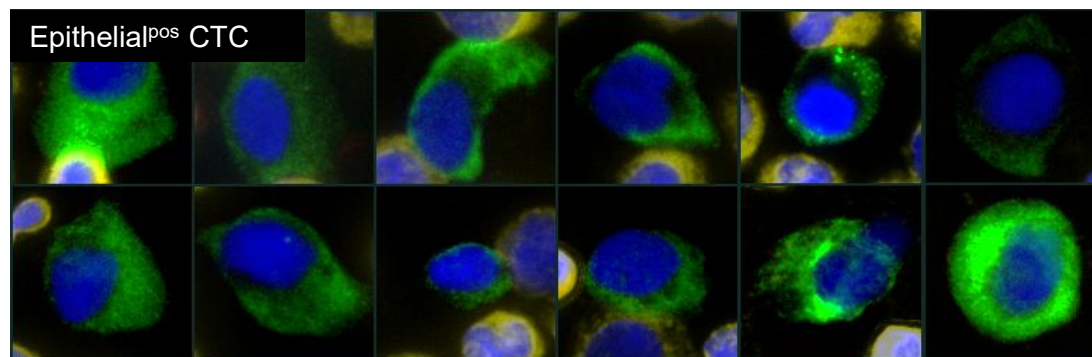
Baseline



During therapy



Post surgery



DAPI CD45+CD66b panCK+EpCAM



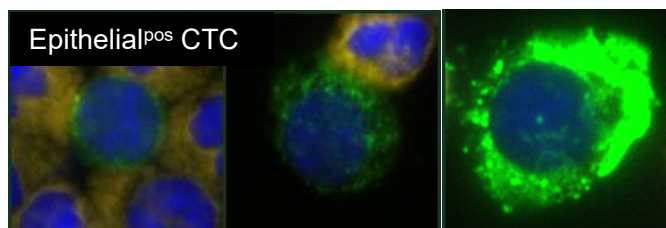
Results

Multimodal analysis

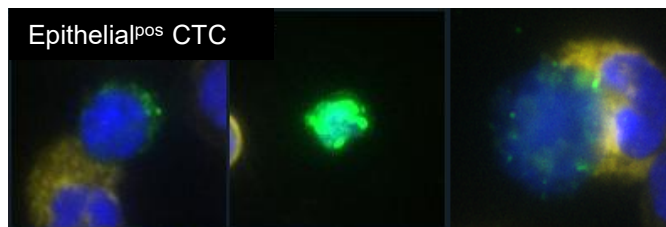
LB157

- Female, 45 y.o. at diagnosis
- **Stage at diagnosis:** II (cT2 cN0)
- **Biological subtype:** HR⁺/HER2⁺
- **Neoadjuvant treatment:** chemotherapy + antiHER2 therapy (TRAIN-2 scheme)
- **Stage after surgery:** I (ypT1c ypN0), RCB-II

Baseline

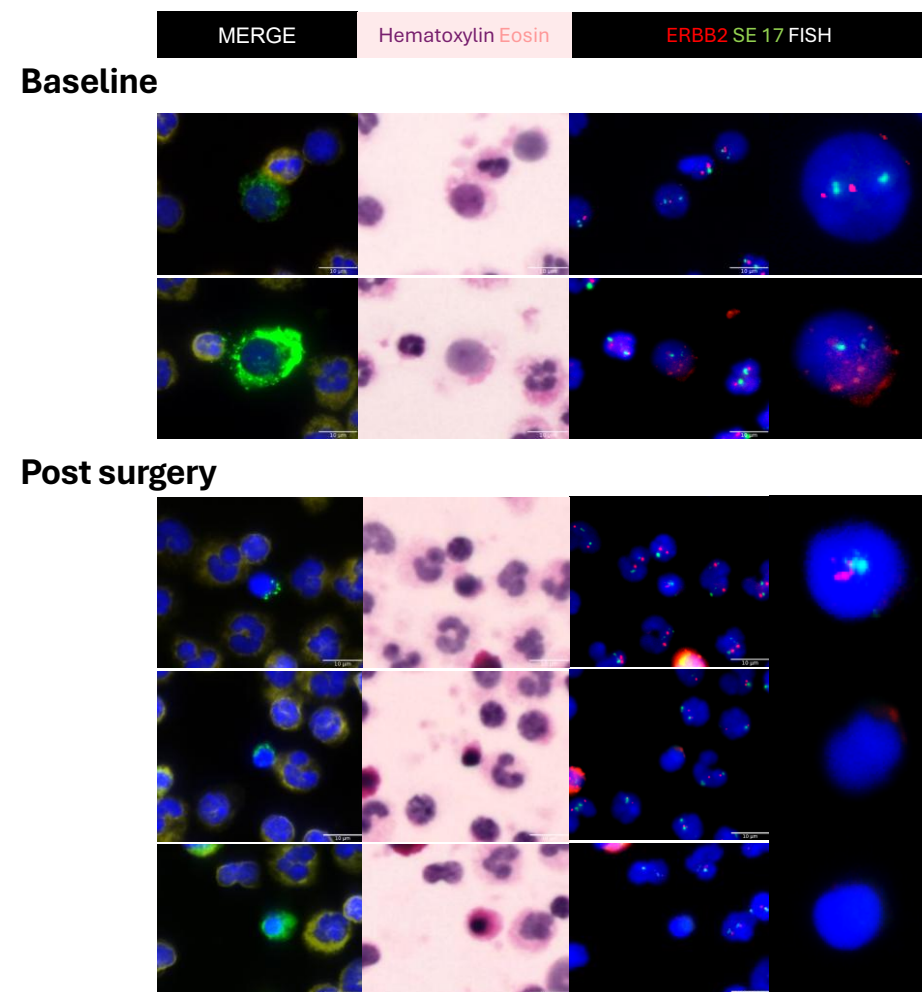
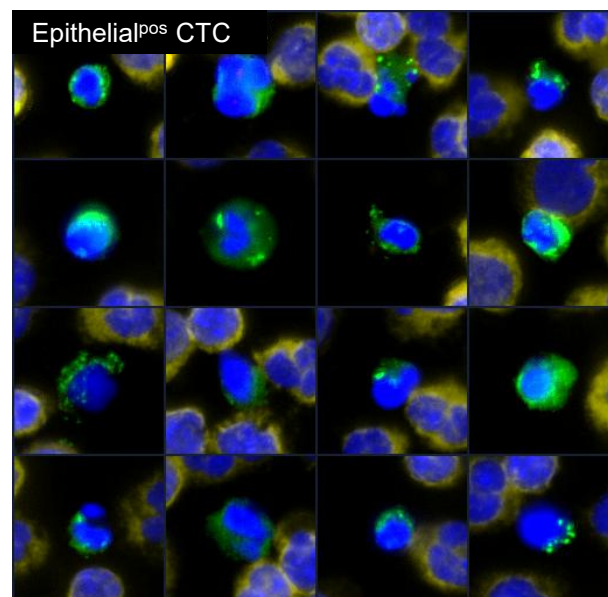


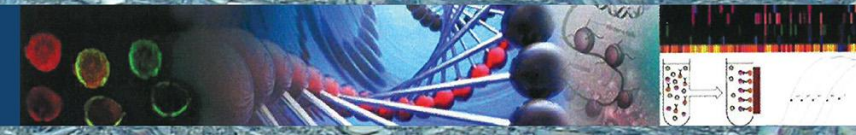
During therapy



DAPI CD45+CD66b panCK+EpCAM

Post surgery





Conclusions

- These results suggest that this **semi-automated, enrichment-free assay** is **informative** in the setting of early breast cancer
- Staining on SBS slides allows for:
 - **Enhanced CTCs detection**
 - **CTC-clusters identification**
 - **CTCs phenotyping with some biomarkers**
 - **In-depth evaluation of morphological heterogeneity**
 - **Multimodal downstream analyses**
- CTCs **evolve under treatment pressure**, not only in terms of enumeration, but also on their morphology and phenotypes
- **Expanding opportunities for CRD monitoring in early breast cancer**
- **Combining MRD and CRD information will provide further insights into disease biology**
- **Further step towards precision in treatment planning**



Acknowledgements

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 - Fabio Puglisi, MD, PhD
 - Carolina Reduzzi, PhD





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Thank you for
your attention!

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