THE UNIVERSITY *of* EDINBURGH

Edinburgh Research Explorer

Moving From Poly (ADP-Ribose) Polymerase Inhibition to Targeting DNA Repair and DNA Damage Response in Cancer Therapy

Citation for published version:

Gourley, C, Balmana, J, A. Ledermann, J, Serra, V, Dent, R, Loibl, S, Pujade-Lauraine, E & J. Boulton, S 2019, 'Moving From Poly (ADP-Ribose) Polymerase Inhibition to Targeting DNA Repair and DNA Damage Response in Cancer Therapy', *Journal of Clinical Oncology*. <https://doi.org/10.1200/JCO.18.02050>

Digital Object Identifier (DOI):

[10.1200/JCO.18.02050](https://doi.org/10.1200/JCO.18.02050)

Link:

[Link to publication record in Edinburgh Research Explorer](#)

Document Version:

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Published In:

Journal of Clinical Oncology

General rights

Copyright for the publications made accessible via the Edinburgh Research Explorer is retained by the author(s) and / or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing these publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

Take down policy

The University of Edinburgh has made every reasonable effort to ensure that Edinburgh Research Explorer content complies with UK legislation. If you believe that the public display of this file breaches copyright please contact openaccess@ed.ac.uk providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Moving From Poly (ADP-Ribose) Polymerase Inhibition to Targeting DNA Repair and DNA Damage Response in Cancer Therapy

Charlie Gourley, MD, PhD¹; Judith Balmaña, MD, PhD^{2,3}; Jonathan A. Ledermann, MD⁴; Violeta Serra, PhD³; Rebecca Dent, MD⁵; Sibylle Loibl, MD, PhD⁶; Eric Pujade-Lauraine, PhD, MD⁷; and Simon J. Boulton, PhD^{8,9}

ABSTRACT

The DNA damage response (DDR) pathway coordinates the identification, signaling, and repair of DNA damage caused by endogenous or exogenous factors and regulates cell-cycle progression with DNA repair to minimize DNA damage being permanently passed through cell division. Severe DNA damage that cannot be repaired may trigger apoptosis; as such, the DDR pathway is of crucial importance as a cancer target. Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) is the best-known element of the DDR, and several PARP inhibitors have been licensed. However, there are approximately 450 proteins involved in DDR, and a number of these other targets are being investigated in the laboratory and clinic. We review the most recent evidence for the clinical effect of PARP inhibition in breast and ovarian cancer and explore expansion into the first-line setting and into other tumor types. We critique the evidence for patient selection techniques and summarize what is known about mechanisms of PARP inhibitor resistance. We then discuss what is known about the preclinical rationale for targeting other members of the DDR pathway and the associated tumor cell genetics that may confer sensitivity to these agents. Examples include DNA damage sensors (MLH1), damage signaling molecules (ataxia-telangiectasia mutated; ataxia-telangiectasia mutated-related and Rad3-related; CHK1/2; DNA-dependent protein kinase, catalytic subunit; WEE1; CDC7), or effector proteins for repair (POLQ [also referred to as POLθ], RAD51, poly [ADP-ribose] glycohydrolase). Early-phase clinical trials targeting some of these molecules, either as a single agent or in combination, are discussed. Finally, we outline the challenges that must be addressed to maximize the therapeutic opportunity that targeting DDR provides.

J Clin Oncol 37. © 2019 by American Society of Clinical Oncology

INTRODUCTION

Genomic instability is a hallmark of cancer.¹ Oncogene-induced replication stress (DNA damage occurring during DNA replication) is a major cause of genomic instability in cancer cells. This can lead to additional mutagenesis, bypassing cell-cycle checkpoints that have evolved to protect DNA fidelity. This may directly or indirectly result in slowed or stalled replisome progression and subsequent uncoupling of DNA synthesis from the helicase that unwinds the DNA.

In addition to replication stress, DNA damage can be induced by endogenous (eg, spontaneous or enzymatic reactions, chemical modifications, replication errors) or exogenous (eg, ultraviolet radiation, ionizing radiation, genotoxic chemicals) factors. The DNA damage response (DDR) constitutes a network of proteins that sense, signal, and/or repair DNA damage. The DDR coordinates cell-cycle progression with DNA repair to minimize DNA damage being permanently passed to daughter cells.² Key proteins that signal DNA damage to cell-cycle checkpoints and DNA repair pathways include ataxia-telangiectasia mutated (ATM), ATM- and Rad3-related (ATR), and DNA-dependent protein kinase, catalytic subunit

(DNA-PKcs) kinases (Fig 1).³⁻⁷ The triggered response pathways may involve any of the repair mechanisms, including (1) base excision repair for single-strand breaks (SSBs), (2) nucleotide excision repair for repair of bulky adducts, (3) mismatch repair for mispaired bases, (4) homologous recombination repair (HRR) for double-strand breaks (DSBs) and intra-strand/interstrand crosslinks, (5) nonhomologous end joining (NHEJ) for DSB repair via direct religation of the ends, or (6) microhomology-mediated end joining (MMEJ) for repairing DSBs (Fig 1).⁸ If the DNA damage is too severe or the lesion is irreparable, DDR checkpoints may trigger apoptosis. Abrogation or overwhelming of response pathways can also result in irreparable damage and cellular death. This has been exploited in the development of poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) inhibitors for tumors with defective HRR. With greater understanding of the biology of DNA damage and repair, novel DDR-targeting molecules that exploit replication stress via DDR inhibition are being developed as new anticancer therapies.⁹⁻¹¹ The potential targets are numerous; there are approximately 450 genes coding for proteins involved in the DDR. We review the current role of PARP inhibition in the

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Appendix

Author affiliations and support information (if applicable) appear at the end of this article.

Accepted on January 11, 2019 and published at [jco.org](https://doi.org/10.1200/JCO.18.02050) on May 3, 2019; DOI <https://doi.org/10.1200/JCO.18.02050>

FIG 1. DNA damage response (DDR) signaling pathways and repair mechanisms. DNA damage may be caused by a number of exogenous and endogenous sources. The DDR comprises a network of proteins that are either DNA damage sensors or signaling molecules, or effector proteins that execute repair. Once DNA damage is detected, repair mechanisms can include base excision repair (BER) for single-strand breaks, nucleotide excision repair (NER) for repair of bulky adducts, mismatch repair (MMR) for mispaired bases, homologous recombination repair (HRR), nonhomologous end joining (NHEJ), and microhomology-mediated end joining (MMEJ) for double-strand break (DSB) repair. Cells with excessive or unrepairable DNA may enter cell-cycle arrest and/or trigger apoptosis. There are several hundred proteins implicated in the DDR; factors shown in the schematic are the subset of DDR proteins that are being targeted pharmacologically, including poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP)1/2 by PARP inhibitors. ATM, ataxia-telangiectasia mutated; ATR, ATM- and Rad3-related; DNA-PK, DNA-dependent protein kinase; UV, ultraviolet. (*) Inhibitors in preclinical development.

treatment of cancer and discuss the importance of DDR in cancer cells, as well as potential strategies for increasing the efficacy of DDR-targeted therapies, including new DDR targets and drugs.

THE CURRENT ROLE OF PARP INHIBITION IN THE TREATMENT OF CANCER

Since the discovery of PARP1/2, a family of 17 proteins with structural similarity to the PARP1 catalytic domain has been identified.¹² Several PARPs are involved in repairing SSBs through base excision repair and DSBs through HRR, NHEJ, and alt-NHEJ (also known as MMEJ; Appendix Fig A1, online only). Molecules that inhibit PARP function act not only by inhibiting enzymatic activity, but also by trapping PARP1 on DNA (Appendix Fig A1). On the basis of in vitro data, it is believed that the potency of the various PARP inhibitors is associated with their PARP-trapping efficiency, resulting in stalled replication forks and subsequent DSB formation.¹³ In the clinic, there are no data that compare the efficacy of any PARP inhibitor versus another or rechallenging with a PARP inhibitor after progressing while receiving a prior PARP inhibitor. Four different PARP inhibitors have been approved to date for use in the treatment of ovarian and breast cancer in Europe and the United States, with similar but not completely identical labels (Appendix Table A1, online only). They are

administered as a single agent during maintenance therapy after response to platinum-based chemotherapy or as monotherapy.

Clinical Activity in Ovarian Cancer

Up to 50% of high-grade serous ovarian cancers have genetic or epigenetic defects in HRR (which results in homologous recombination deficiency [HRD]).¹⁴ The most commonly affected genes are *BRCA1* and *BRCA2*, with contributions from other homologous recombination genes, such as *RAD51C*, *RAD51D*, *ATM*, *BARD1*, *PALB2*, and *BRIP1*, responsible for approximately 10% of patients with HRD.¹⁵ There is a strong association between HRD and ovarian cancer platinum sensitivity,¹⁵ which likely explains why platinum sensitivity has been successfully used as a clinical tool for patient selection for PARP inhibitor therapy.¹⁶

Currently, three PARP inhibitors (olaparib, niraparib, and rucaparib) have been approved for ovarian cancer in the maintenance setting after platinum-sensitive relapse in patients with germline *BRCA* (*gBRCA*) mutations (Table 1).¹⁷⁻²⁰ In the pivotal phase III trials (SOLO-2, NOVA, ARIEL-3), median progression-free survival (PFS) was significantly longer for the patients receiving maintenance PARP inhibitor therapy than for those receiving placebo (PARP inhibitor PFS ranged from 16.6 to 21.0 months v5.4

TABLE 1. Key Efficacy Data That Supported the Approval of PARP Inhibitors in Ovarian Cancer

Clinical Endpoint/Patient Subgroup	Median, months (95% CI)
Maintenance Setting	
Olaparib (Study 19): Platinum Sensitive, Recurrent, High-Grade Serous ^{17,21}	
PFS v placebo—all patients	8.4 (7.4 to 11.5) v 4.8 (4.0 to 5.5); HR, 0.35 (95% CI, 0.25 to 0.49); <i>P</i> < .001
PFS v placebo—BRCA mutation	11.2 (8.3 to NC) v 4.3 (3.0 to 5.4); HR, 0.18 (95% CI, 0.10 to 0.31); <i>P</i> < .001
PFS v placebo—BRCA WT	7.4 (5.5 to 10.3) v 5.5 (3.7 to 5.6); HR, 0.54 (95% CI, 0.34 to 0.85); <i>P</i> = .0075
OS v placebo—all patients	29.8 (26.9 to 35.7) v 27.8 (24.9 to 33.7); HR, 0.73 (95% CI, 0.55 to 0.96); <i>P</i> = .025
OS v placebo—BRCA mutation	34.9 (29.2 to 54.6) v 30.2 (23.1 to 40.7); HR, 0.62 (95% CI, 0.41 to 0.94); <i>P</i> = .025
OS v placebo—BRCA WT	24.5 (19.8 to 35.0) v 26.6 (23.1 to 32.5); HR, 0.83 (95% CI, 0.55 to 1.24); <i>P</i> = .37
Olaparib (SOLO-2): Platinum Sensitive, Relapsed, gBRCA1/2 Mutations ¹⁸	
PFS v placebo	19.1 (16.3 to 25.7) v 5.5 (5.2 to 5.8); HR, 0.30 (95% CI, 0.22 to 0.41); <i>P</i> < .001
TFST or death	27.9 (22.6 to NC) v 7.1 (6.3 to 8.3); HR, 0.28 (95% CI, 0.21 to 0.38); <i>P</i> < .001
TTSP or death	NR (24.1 to NC) v 18.4 (15.4 to 22.8); HR, 0.50 (95% CI, 0.34 to 0.72); <i>P</i> < .001
TSST or death	NR (NC) v 18.2 (15.0 to 20.5); HR, 0.37 (95% CI, 0.26 to 0.53); <i>P</i> < .001
Niraparib (NOVA): Platinum Sensitive, Recurrent ¹⁹	
PFS v placebo—gBRCA	21.0 v 5.5; HR, 0.27 (95% CI, 0.17 to 0.41); <i>P</i> < .001
PFS v placebo—non-gBRCA	9.3 v 3.9; HR, 0.45 (95% CI, 0.34 to 0.61); <i>P</i> < .001
PFS v placebo—HRD plus non-gBRCA	12.9 v 3.8; HR, 0.38 (95% CI, 0.24 to 0.59); <i>P</i> < .001
TFST v placebo—gBRCA	21.0 (17.5 to NR) v 8.4 (6.6 to 10.6); HR, 0.31 (95% CI, 0.21 to 0.48); <i>P</i> < .001
TFST v placebo—non-gBRCA	11.8 (9.7 to 13.1) v 7.2 (5.7 to 8.5); HR, 0.55 (95% CI, 0.41 to 0.72); <i>P</i> < .001
PFS2 v placebo—gBRCA	25.8 (20.3 to NR) v 19.5 (13.3 to NR); HR, 0.48 (95% CI, 0.28 to 0.82); <i>P</i> = .006
PFS2 v placebo—non-gBRCA	18.6 (16.2 to 21.7) v 15.6 (13.2 to 20.9); HR, 0.69 (95% CI, 0.49 to 0.96); <i>P</i> = .03
Rucaparib (ARIEL-3): Platinum Sensitive, High Grade, Recurrent, After Two or More Lines of Previous Therapy ²⁰	
PFS v control—g/s BRCA mutation	16.6 (13.4 to 22.9) v 5.4 (3.4 to 6.7); HR, 0.23 (95% CI, 0.16 to 0.34); <i>P</i> < .001
PFS v control—HRD deficient	13.6 (10.9 to 16.2) v 5.4 (5.1 to 5.6); HR, 0.32, (95% CI, 0.24–0.42); <i>P</i> < .001
PFS v control—LOH high	9.7 (7.9 to 13.1) v 5.4 (4.1 to 5.7); HR, 0.44, (95% CI, 0.29 to 0.66); <i>P</i> < .001
PFS v control—LOH low	6.7 (5.4 to 9.1) v 5.4 (5.3 to 7.4); HR, 0.58 (95% CI, 0.40 to 0.85); <i>P</i> = .0049

(continued on following page)

TABLE 1. Key Efficacy Data That Supported the Approval of PARP Inhibitors in Ovarian Cancer (continued)

Monotherapy Setting	
Olaparib (Study 42): <i>gBRCA1/2</i> Mutations, Three or More Lines of Previous Therapy ²²	
PFS—all patients	6.7 (5.5 to 7.6)
PFS–platinum sensitive	9.4 (6.7 to 11.4)
PFS–platinum resistant	5.5 (4.2 to 6.7)
Rucaparib (ARIEL-2 and Study 10): <i>s/gBRCA1/2</i> Mutations, High Grade, Three or More Lines of Previous Therapy ²³	
PFS–platinum sensitive	11.1 (7.3 to 12.8)
PFS–platinum resistant	5.3 (1.7 to NR)

NOTE. Data are months (95% CI) unless otherwise indicated.

Abbreviations: OS, overall survival; g/s, germline or somatic mutations; HRD, homologous recombination deficiency; LOH, loss of heterozygosity; NC, noncalculable; NR, not reached; OS, overall survival; PARP, poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase; PFS, progression-free survival; PFS2, progression-free survival 2; TFST, time to first subsequent therapy; TSST, time to second subsequent therapy; TTSP, time to second progression; WT, wild type.

to 5.5 months for placebo).¹⁸⁻²⁰ The SOLO-2 study¹⁸ was restricted to patients with germline or somatic *BRCA* mutations, but NOVA¹⁹ and ARIEL-3²⁰ (as well as Study 19²¹ in the phase II setting) also recruited patients without *BRCA* mutations. Although the PFS benefit was greater in the context of germline or somatic *BRCA* mutations (hazard ratio [HR], 0.18 to 0.27 in the various studies), patients with *BRCA* wild-type tumors also consistently derived a significant benefit from PARP inhibition (HR, 0.38 to 0.58 in various molecular subgroups; Table 1). In the monotherapy setting, the efficacy in phase II was broadly comparable with other treatment options available in heavily pretreated, relapsed patients (Table 1).^{18,20,22,24} Rucaparib has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of patients with a somatic or germline *BRCA1/2* mutation who have received two or more prior chemotherapeutic agents, whereas olaparib has been approved for patients with a germline *BRCA1/2* mutation who have received three or more prior chemotherapeutic agents.

In the first-line setting, the SOLO-1 trial randomly assigned 391 patients with *BRCA*-mutated, newly diagnosed, stage III or IV high-grade serous or endometrioid ovarian cancer in a 2:1 ratio to olaparib or placebo after a complete or partial response to cytoreductive surgery and platinum-based chemotherapy.²⁵ Olaparib maintenance therapy resulted in a 3-year improvement in median PFS over placebo (HR, 0.30; 95% CI, 0.23 to 0.41; $P < .001$). After a minimum of 36 months of follow-up, the median PFS had not yet been reached in the olaparib arm (compared with 13.8 months in the placebo arm).

The main adverse events (AEs) associated with all three approved PARP inhibitors in ovarian cancer were nausea, fatigue, vomiting, and anemia.¹⁸⁻²⁰ Discontinuation rates ranged between 10% and 15%.¹⁸⁻²⁰ The incidence of myelodysplastic syndrome/acute myeloid leukemia, a potentially serious hematologic toxicity, was 1% to

2% in the PARP inhibitor and placebo arms of the pivotal trials.¹⁸⁻²⁰

Clinical Activity in Breast Cancer

Olaparib was the first PARP inhibitor to demonstrate significant treatment benefit over standard treatment (investigator's choice of one of three standard chemotherapy regimens) in patients with germline *BRCA*-mutated, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-negative metastatic breast cancer and has subsequently been approved for use in the United States (Appendix Table A1). This was on the basis of the phase III OlympiAD trial, which reported a median PFS for olaparib (300 mg twice a day) of 7.0 months compared with 4.2 months for standard of care (HR, 0.58; 95% CI, 0.43 to 0.80; $P < .001$).²⁶ Overall, there were fewer grade 3 and above AEs in the olaparib arm compared with the standard-therapy group (36.6% v 50.5%).

More recently, talazoparib was also approved by the FDA for the treatment of patients with *gBRCA* mutations, HER2-negative locally advanced, or metastatic breast cancer. In the phase III, randomized, open-label EMBRACA trial, talazoparib demonstrated benefit versus chemotherapy, with a median PFS of 8.6 months versus 5.6 months with physician's choice of therapy (HR, 0.54; 95% CI, 0.41 to 0.71; $P < .001$).²⁷ Grade 3 to 4 hematologic AEs occurred in 55% of talazoparib and 38% of standard-therapy patients; nonhematologic grade 3 events were 32% and 38%, respectively.²⁷

The use of PARP inhibition is also being explored in patients with early-stage breast cancer and germline *BRCA* mutations, including in the neoadjuvant and adjuvant settings.²⁸⁻³¹ The randomized OlympiA phase III study will examine adjuvant use of olaparib in patients with high-risk HER2-negative breast cancer with *gBRCA* mutations and should reveal whether PARP inhibition can improve outcomes in breast cancer if given in an earlier setting.³¹

THE FUTURE ROLE OF PARP INHIBITION IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

The therapeutic reach of PARP inhibitors is expanding to other cancer types, many of which are associated with *BRCA* mutations. Trials are ongoing in pancreatic, endometrial, prostate, urothelial, colorectal, small-cell and non-small-cell lung, and gastroesophageal cancers, as well as glioblastoma (Table 2). In 2016, olaparib received FDA breakthrough designation for the treatment of metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) with *BRCA1/2* and *ATM* mutations, followed by rucaparib in 2018. In the phase II TOPARP-A trial, olaparib showed an overall response rate (ORR) of 33% (16 of 49 patients) in patients with mCRPC who no longer responded to standard treatments, with 12 patients receiving olaparib for more than 6 months.³² An analysis of tumor samples from TOPARP-A patients using next-generation sequencing to analyze DNA repair genes found 16 patients with somatic homozygous deletions of both *BRCA1* and *FANCA*, somatic frameshift mutations in *PALB2*, heterozygous *PALB2* deletions, and biallelic aberrations in *HDAC2*; of these 16 patients, 14 responded to olaparib.³² Recently, the phase II TRITON2 study in patients with mCRPC associated with an identified HRR gene alteration reported an ORR of 44% for rucaparib in patients with a *BRCA* mutation, and two of eight patients with either *BRIP1* or *FANCA* mutations also responded, leading to an ORR of 25% in these patients.³³ Thus, for many of these indications, identifying suitable patients with impaired DDR systems seems key to improving treatment outcomes.

Selecting the Right Patients for PARP Inhibition Treatment

Patients whose tumors harbor *BRCA* mutations are likely to respond to PARP inhibition, and identifying these patients is now well established in hospitals. Genomic scars and mutational signatures associated with an HRD phenotype have been identified and can define a wider population that may benefit from DDR-targeting agents.³⁴⁻³⁷ Molecular signature of HRD and accompanying computational analyses are yet to have a direct translation into clinical use. Companion diagnostics, such as the MyChoice HRD assay (Myriad, Salt Lake City, UT)³⁸ and the FoundationFocus CDx*BRCA* loss of heterozygosity test (Foundation Medicine, Cambridge, MA),³⁹ have some value in enriching for patients likely to respond to PARP inhibitors, but as yet are unable to identify patients who will not benefit.^{19,20} In ovarian cancer, platinum sensitivity has been shown to function as a surrogate marker for HRD.¹⁵ However, it is also known that platinum and PARP inhibitor responsiveness is not always overlapping, suggesting differences in the underlying DNA repair mechanism. Inherited mutations in *BRIP1*, *BARD1*, *CHEK2*, *RAD51C*, and *ATM* genes have all been postulated to confer an increased risk of tumor development, but the extent to which these HRR genes contribute to HRD remains

unclear.^{20,40-42} Another patient selection assay for PARP inhibitors identifies non-*BRCA1/2* HRR proteins, such as nuclear RAD51 focus formation by immunofluorescence. RAD51 is essential for HRR, and RAD51 scores have been associated with HRD and therapeutic response to chemotherapy and PARP inhibitors.⁴³⁻⁴⁵ Recently, this type of assay has been established in paraffin-embedded tissue blocks without the need for exogenous DNA damage, allowing its transfer to the clinic to predict the current status of HRD before therapeutic decision making. In terms of patient selection, understanding innate tumor genomics before treatment and combining this knowledge with information from functional analysis assessing sensitivity to PARP inhibition may be applied to generate patient-personalized treatment plans.

Understanding Resistance

Several mechanisms of acquired PARP inhibitor resistance have been described in preclinical settings. However, to date, only restoration of HRR and expression of hypomorphic forms of *BRCA1* have been shown to be clinically relevant.^{46,47} The re-expression of *BRCA* variants may occur via secondary reversion mutations that restore the open reading frame and, consequently, the function of *BRCA1*, *BRCA2*, *PALB2*, or *RAD51C* (also responsible for resistance to platinum).⁴⁶⁻⁴⁹ Notably, documented patients with *BRCA1* reversion mutations exhibit an MMEJ signature, suggesting that POLQ (required for MMEJ) is a driver of resistance.⁵⁰ Hence, POLQ inhibitors, which are in preclinical development, may suppress acquired PARP inhibitor resistance, while conferring synthetic lethality (SL) in HRR- and NHEJ-deficient cancers. Epigenetic changes in HRR genes have also been shown to contribute to PARP inhibitor sensitivity and resistance, with methylation of genes such as *BRCA1* and *RAD51C* conferring PARP inhibitor sensitivity and their subsequent demethylation being associated with protein re-expression and development of resistance.^{45,51,52}

It is likely that in other cancers, different mechanisms of resistance may emerge, likely depending on the germline or other mutational profile or other factors, such as origin of the disease or prior treatment. These mutations may include loss of *PARP1* expression, compromised regulation of end-resection via loss of 53BP1, MAD2L2/Rev7, or the Shieldin complex, and activation of *trans*-lesion DNA synthesis through loss of CHD4, allowing less efficient HRR to proceed.^{47,53,54} A clustered regularly interspersed palindromic repeats–Cas9 mutagenesis screen identified several clusters of mutations in *PARP1* that cause PARP inhibitor resistance.⁵⁵ Recently, the stabilization of stalled replication forks has also emerged as a novel PARP inhibitor resistance mechanism.⁵⁶ Loss of the MLL3/4 complex protein, PTIP, protected *BRCA2*-deficient cells from DNA damage by inhibiting the recruitment of the MRE11 nuclease and subsequent DNA degradation of stalled replication forks, which prevented PARP inhibitor-induced lethality.⁵⁶ In this sense, Yazinski et al⁵⁷ have further

TABLE 2. PARP Inhibitors in Clinical Development in Tumor Types Other Than Ovarian Cancer

Compound	Trial ID	Trial Title	Phase
Niraparib	NCT01905592	A Phase III Trial of Niraparib Versus Physician's Choice in HER2 Negative, Germline BRCA Mutation-Positive Breast Cancer Patients (BRAVO)	III
	NCT03601923	Niraparib in Patients With Pancreatic Cancer	II
	NCT03553004	Niraparib in Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer After Previous Chemotherapy (NIRA-PANC): A Phase 2 Trial (NIRA-PANC)	II
	NCT03016338	Study of Niraparib in Recurrent Endometrial Cancer	II
	NCT03431350	A Study of Niraparib Combination Therapies for the Treatment of Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer (QUEST)	I/II
Olaparib	NCT02184195	Olaparib in gBRCA Mutated Pancreatic Cancer Whose Disease Has Not Progressed on First Line Platinum-Based Chemotherapy (POLO)	III
	NCT01924533	Efficacy and Safety Study of Olaparib in Combination With Paclitaxel to Treat Advanced Gastric Cancer	III
	NCT02810743	Substantially Improving the Cure Rate of High-Risk BRCA1-Like Breast Cancer (SUBITO)	III
	NCT03286842	To Study Clinical Effectiveness and Safety of Olaparib Monotherapy in Metastatic Breast Cancer Patients	III
	NCT02987543	Study of Olaparib (Lynparza™) Versus Enzalutamide or Abiraterone Acetate in Men With Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer (PROfound Study)	III
Rucaparib	NCT02975934	A Study of Rucaparib Versus Physician's Choice of Therapy in Patients With Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer and Homologous Recombination Gene Deficiency (TRITON3)	III
	NCT02042378	A Study of Rucaparib in Patients With Pancreatic Cancer and a Known Deleterious BRCA Mutation	II
	NCT02678182	Planning Treatment of Oesophago-Gastric Cancer: A Maintenance Therapy Trial (PLATFORM)	II
	NCT03533946	Rucaparib in Nonmetastatic Prostate With BRCAness (ROAR)	II
	NCT03397394	Rucaparib in Patients With Locally Advanced or Metastatic Urothelial Carcinoma (ATLAS)	II
	NCT03413995	Trial of Rucaparib in Patients With Metastatic Hormone-Sensitive Prostate Cancer Harboring Germline DNA Repair Gene Mutations (TRIUMPH)	II
	NCT02855944	A Study of Rucaparib Versus Chemotherapy BRCA Mutant Ovarian, Fallopian Tube, or Primary Peritoneal Cancer Patients (ARIEL4)	III
Talazoparib	NCT02282345	Neoadjuvant Talazoparib for Patients With a BRCA Deleterious Mutation	II
	NCT02401347	Talazoparib Beyond BRCA (TBB) Trial	II
	NCT03148795	A Study of Talazoparib in Patients With DNA Repair Defects and Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer	II
Veliparib	NCT02163694	A Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Trial of Carboplatin and Paclitaxel With or Without the PARP Inhibitor Veliparib (ABT-888) in HER2 Negative Metastatic or Locally Advanced Unresectable BRCA-Associated Breast Cancer	III
	NCT01149083	Veliparib With or Without Carboplatin in Treating Patients With Stage III or Stage IV Breast Cancer	II
	NCT01657799	Comparison of Veliparib and Whole Brain Radiation Therapy (WBRT) Versus Placebo and WBRT in Subjects With Brain Metastases From Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)	II
	NCT02890355	FOLFIRI or Modified FOLFIRI and Veliparib as Second Line Therapy in Treating Patients With Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer	II
	NCT03044795	Response to PARP Inhibitor Predicted by the RAD51 Assay (REPAIR)	II
	NCT02106546	Randomized, Double-Blind, Multicenter, Study Comparing Veliparib Plus Carboplatin and Paclitaxel Versus Placebo Plus Carboplatin and Paclitaxel in Previously Untreated Advanced or Metastatic Squamous Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer	III
	NCT01506609	The Study Evaluating Efficacy and Tolerability of Veliparib in Combination With Temozolomide or in Combination With Carboplatin and Paclitaxel Versus Placebo in Subjects With BRCA1 and BRCA2 Mutation and Metastatic Breast Cancer	II
	NCT02470585	Veliparib With Carboplatin and Paclitaxel and as Continuation Maintenance Therapy in Subjects With Newly Diagnosed Stage III or IV, High-Grade Serous, Epithelial Ovarian, Fallopian Tube, or Primary Peritoneal Cancer	III
	NCT02032277	A Study Evaluating Safety and Efficacy of the Addition of ABT-888 Plus Carboplatin Versus the Addition of Carboplatin to Standard Chemotherapy Versus Standard Chemotherapy in Subjects With Early-Stage Triple-Negative Breast Cancer	III

demonstrated that PARP-inhibitor-resistant, BRCA1-deficient cells become dependent on ATR for survival. Another proposed mechanism of resistance is the upregulation of PgP transporter for drug efflux genes resulting in reduced availability of PARP inhibitor.⁵⁸ The PARP inhibitor AZD2461, designed as a next-generation olaparib with poor PgP affinity, may prove to overcome this mechanism of resistance.⁵⁹

MOVING FROM PARP TO DDR INHIBITION IN THE CLINIC

Exploiting Synthetic Lethality

The concept of SL was first described in fruit flies, when two single genetic, loss-of-function events had no effect on viability alone, but when combined resulted in lethality.⁶⁰ The sensitivity of BRCA-deficient cancers to PARP inhibition^{61,62} is not true SL, because loss-of-function mutations in both *BRCA* and *PARP1* genes do not result in lethality.⁵⁵ Instead, it is the trapping of PARP on DNA after its inhibition that confers lethality to HRD. Nevertheless, the potential of SL as an anticancer strategy still holds true, and screens for novel SL interactions have identified numerous opportunities within the DDR (Fig 2).⁶³⁻⁶⁶ For example, POLQ required for MMEJ is upregulated and acts as a backup in cells lacking HRR. Consequently, POLQ inhibition in cancer cells lacking HRR (eg, in *BRCA*-mutated cells) results in SL via a mechanism distinct from PARP inhibition.^{50,67} Loss of RNASEH2B in metastatic prostate cancer and chronic lymphocytic leukemia increases PARP-trapping DNA lesions, offering another therapeutic target on the basis of SL.⁶⁸

Future DDR Treatment Strategies

The clinical validation of tumor killing induced by PARP inhibitors in BRCA-deficient cancers highlights the importance of investigating other DDR deficiencies to help overcome

resistance to current therapies. DDR integrates the regulation of cell-cycle progression and DNA repair, allowing time for repair and preventing permanent DNA damage.⁵⁴ DDR inhibitors are being developed against two classes of molecules involved in DNA damage signaling and DNA repair (Fig 3). ATM, ATR, DNA-PKcs, CHK1, CHK2, and WEE1 are protein kinases that respond to different types of DNA damage and/or regulate specific cell-cycle transitions. ATM and DNA-PKs are recruited to DSBs and execute checkpoint signaling and DNA repair, respectively. ATR is activated by replication stress, where it facilitates fork stabilization and restart. CHK1 and CHK2 are effector kinases that function downstream of ATR and ATM, respectively. WEE1 is a classic checkpoint kinase that negatively regulates entry into mitosis. RAD51 and POLQ are directly involved in the DSB repair processes of homologous recombination and MMEJ, respectively. Poly (ADP-ribose) glycohydrolase (PARG) is an enzyme that catabolizes poly (ADP)ribose chains generated by the PARP family of enzymes. Compounds targeting some of these molecules are already in clinical development in settings of either HRD cancers or in combination with chemotherapies and targeted agents (Table 3). As monotherapy, the efficacy of DDR inhibitors will depend on selected genetic backgrounds for DDR dependency, such as ATR inhibition in ATM-deficient tumors, WEE1 inhibition in cyclin E or MYC-amplified tumors, or POLQ inhibitors in HRD or NHEJD tumors. Abrogation of the G2/M checkpoint by CHK1/2 and WEE1 inhibitors is currently being tested in clinical trials in combination with chemotherapy. As expected, efficacy as part of combination therapy will depend on identifying the timing and dosing regimen with the combination partner, limiting toxicities and maintaining a beneficial therapeutic index.

FIG 2. Induction of cell death in BRCA-deficient cancer cells. Trapping of poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) on DNA after its inhibition confers lethality to homologous recombination repair (HRR)-deficient cells. This concept has been exploited in the clinic and can be applied to other molecules in the DNA damage response (DDR) pathway.

TABLE 3. Compounds Targeting DDR in Clinical Development (other than PARP1/2 inhibitors)

DDR Target	Compound Name	Company Name	Highest Development Stage (phase)	Indication
CHK1/2	CBP-501	CanBas	II	Non-small-cell lung cancer
	Prexasertib	Eli Lilly	II	SCLC, ovarian cancer, triple-negative breast cancer, metastatic castrate-resistant prostate cancer
	GDC-0575	Genentech	I	Solid tumors
	SRA-737	Sierra Oncology	I	Solid tumors
WEE1	AZD-1775	AstraZeneca	II	SCLC, squamous cell lung cancer, ovarian cancer, triple-negative breast cancer, advanced acute myeloid leukemia or myelodysplastic syndrome, gastric cancer, head and neck cancer, pancreatic cancer
ATR	AZD-6738	AstraZeneca	I	Various solid malignancies
	M-4344	Merck KGaA	I	Various solid malignancies
	M6620 (VX-970)	Merck KGaA	II	Various solid malignancies
DNA-PK	CC-115	Celgene	II	Glioblastoma
	LY-3023414	Eli Lilly	II	SCLC, endometrial cancer, prostate cancer, pancreatic cancer, lymphoma
	AsiDNA	Onxeo SA	I	Various solid malignancies
	M-3814	Merck KGaA	I	Various solid malignancies
ATM	AstraZeneca	AZD-0156	I	Various solid malignancies

Abbreviations: ATM, ataxia-telangiectasia mutated; ATR, ATM- and Rad3-related; DDR, DNA damage response; DNA-PK, DNA-dependent protein kinase; PARP, poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase; SCLC, small-cell lung cancer.

ATM inhibition sensitizes cells to ionizing radiation and to DSB-inducing agents.⁶⁹ The ATM inhibitor AZD0156 is being tested in a multiarm phase I trial as monotherapy and in combination with cytotoxic chemotherapies or PARP inhibitors ([ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT02588105) identifier: NCT02588105). For ATR, a synthetically lethal interaction has been established with CHK1 inhibition, making ATR an attractive DDR target.⁷⁰ Multiple phase I studies are ongoing to investigate ATR inhibitors in the clinical setting for advanced cancers. CHK1 and CHK2 kinase inhibitors, which function downstream of ATM and ATR, seem to act synergistically with agents that generate replication stress.⁷¹

Inhibition of WEE1 potentiates the cytotoxic effects of numerous DNA-damaging drugs as a single agent.⁷² In a phase I trial, AZD1775 in combination with chemotherapy showed superior response rates in *TP53* mutated (21%) compared with patients with *TP53* wild-type disease (12%).⁷³ Data from the phase II trial of AZD1775 in combination with carboplatin showed an ORR of 43% and a median PFS and OS of 5.3 months and 12.6 months, respectively, in patients with relapsed/refractory *TP53*-mutated ovarian cancer who had previously received first-line platinum plus paclitaxel-based therapy.⁷⁴ A separate randomized phase II trial of AZD1775 plus paclitaxel and carboplatin in patients with *TP53*-mutated ovarian cancer reported a significant increase in PFS by independent central review with AZD1775 plus paclitaxel-carboplatin versus paclitaxel alone, with a median PFS of 34.1 versus 31.9 weeks, respectively (HR, 0.63; 95%

CI, 0.38 to 1.06).⁷⁵ Several clinical trials of AZD1775 are ongoing; these may better define the subpopulation of patients responding to AZD1775 monotherapy and combination regimens.

Effective repair by NHEJ relies on the activity of DNA-PKcs throughout all phases of the cell cycle. DNA-PK inhibition sensitizes cells to DSB-inducing agents, such as radiotherapy and topoisomerase II inhibitors.⁷⁶ A number of novel DNA-PK inhibitors have recently entered clinical development, as monotherapy, in combination with radiotherapy or liposomal doxorubicin, or using a dual inhibitor of DNA-PK and mammalian target of rapamycin.⁷⁷

POLQ is required for MMEJ (alt-NHEJ), which is upregulated in many cancers promoting error-prone repair and potentially cancer evolution. POLQ-dependent MMEJ repair is particularly important in HRR-deficient cancers (eg, *BRCA1/2*-mutated tumors). Preclinical studies have shown that POLQ deficiency is synthetically lethal with BRCA, ATM, Ku, 53BP1, and FA pathway mutations, and that inhibitors may be effective as single agents, in combination with PARP inhibitors or platinum compounds.⁷⁸ POLQ deficiency also radiosensitizes tumors⁷⁸ and potentially offers an improved therapeutic index compared with DNA-PKcs or ATM inhibitors, because it is not expressed in normal cells.⁷⁹ POLQ small-molecule inhibitors are currently in preclinical development (Artios Pharma, Cambridge, UK; Repare Therapeutics, Boston, MA).

FIG 3. The cell-cycle and potential DNA damage repair (DDR) targets for use in cancer therapy. The three key cell-cycle checkpoints, G1/S-phase, S-phase, and G2/M, and associated proteins are being targeted by small-molecule inhibitors in clinical trials (top right list). Cancer cells have increased susceptibility to S-phase-induced DNA damage that in turn may lead to either replication catastrophe or apoptosis (unsustained levels of S-phase DNA damage) or mitotic catastrophe (double-strand breaks carried into mitosis). ATM, ataxia-telangiectasia mutated; ATR, ATM- and Rad3-related; DNA-PK, DNA-dependent protein kinase.

PARG catalyzes the hydrolysis of poly (ADP-ribose) and therefore reverses the effects of PARP, removing PAR chains. Inhibition of PARG, in a similar fashion to PARP inhibition, leads to DNA damage that depends on HRR for repair.⁸⁰ PARG inhibitors are in development (Ideaya BioSciences, San Francisco, CA), offering an additional clinical opportunity of SL with *XRCC1* mutations that compromise SSB repair.⁸¹

Inhibitors of RAD51 are also being developed (Cyteir Therapeutics, Lexington, MA) to exploit the SL of the activation-induced cytidine deaminase (AID)-RAD51 axis.⁸² RAD51 inhibition has been shown in preclinical studies to potentially activate AID-induced cytotoxicity and to selectively induce cell death in AID-expressing cancer cells.⁸³

The increasing understanding of the DDR network is leading to many novel therapeutic opportunities. As a cautionary aspect, the knowledge of the therapeutic window and biomarkers of all mentioned inhibitors, including PARP inhibitors, remains limited.

Opportunities for Combination Therapy With DDR-Targeting Compounds

The multiple biologic functions of DDR-related molecules underscore the rationale for combination treatment with other therapies, including PARP inhibitors. The primary challenge is the development of overlapping toxicities versus the therapeutic index. In terms of combination therapy, an interesting concept to explore is sequential treatment with DDR inhibitors rather than a standard, parallel combination approach—first induce vulnerability and then prompt selective killing of the targeted tumor cells.

Combination therapy with other DDR-targeting agents possibly provides the most rational option. Several trials are already under way, including a phase II study of olaparib plus AZD6738 (ATR inhibitor; [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT02264678) identifier: NCT02264678), a phase Ib study of olaparib plus AZD1775 (WEE1 inhibitor; [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT02511795) identifier: NCT02511795), and a phase II study assessing either ATR or WEE1 in combination with olaparib versus olaparib monotherapy in triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC; VIOLETTE; [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT03330847) identifier: NCT03330847). Other approaches include combinations with angiogenesis inhibitors, although the rationale for synergy of such combinations is poorly understood. In a phase II study of cediranib, an inhibitor of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor tyrosine kinases, combined with olaparib versus olaparib alone in recurrent platinum-sensitive ovarian cancer, improved PFS in the combination arm, with a significant differential benefit in patients with *BRCA* wild-type disease relative to those with known deleterious *BRCA1/2* mutations.⁸⁴ Additional trials are ongoing in patients with relapsed platinum-sensitive ovarian cancer: niraparib plus bevacizumab (a monoclonal antibody against human vascular endothelial growth factor) in the phase I/II AVANOVA trial ([ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT02354131) identifier: NCT02354131); olaparib plus cediranib in the maintenance setting in the phase III ICON9 ([ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT03278717) identifier: NCT03278717) and NRG-GY004/005 ([ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT02446600) identifier: NCT02446600) trials; and in the first-line setting (olaparib plus bevacizumab in the phase III PAOLA-1 study; [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT02477644) identifier: NCT02477644).

Combining DDR inhibitors with immunotherapy offers another rational and timely combination approach. PARP inhibitors have been shown to upregulate programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) expression and enhance tumor-associated immunosuppression.⁸⁵ Furthermore, *gBRCA1*-mutated tumors show increased levels of lymphocyte infiltrates and neo-antigen expression.⁸⁶ In the phase I/II MEDIOLA trial ([ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study?term=NCT02734004) identifier: NCT02734004), in the patient cohort with relapsed, platinum-sensitive, *BRCA*-mutated ovarian cancer, the combination of olaparib with durvalumab (a monoclonal antibody directed against PD-L1) showed good tolerability, with an ORR of more than 70% (including six complete responses).⁸⁷ The recently launched DORA study ([ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study?term=NCT03167619) identifier: NCT03167619) is a randomized phase II study of olaparib alone versus olaparib plus durvalumab as a maintenance strategy after response to four cycles of first- or second-line platinum therapy in metastatic TNBC.⁸⁸ Another trial (TOPACIO/KEYNOTE-162; [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study?term=NCT02657889) identifier: NCT02657889) of niraparib combined with pembrolizumab (a monoclonal antibody that blocks the programmed death-1 receptor) in patients with advanced TNBC or recurrent ovarian cancer reported an ORR of 25% in all evaluable patients and 45% in patients with *tBRCA* mutations.⁸⁹ In the first-line setting, phase III trials combining PARP inhibitor maintenance with immune checkpoint inhibitors include FIRST (niraparib plus TSR042 [an anti-programmed death-1 antibody]; [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study?term=NCT03602859) identifier: NCT03602859); DUO-O (olaparib plus durvalumab; [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study?term=NCT03737643) identifier: NCT03737643); ATHENA (rucaparib plus nivolumab; [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study?term=NCT03522246) identifier: NCT03522246); JAVELIN ovarian 100 PARP (talazoparib plus avelumab [an anti PD-L1 antibody]; [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study?term=NCT03642132) identifier: NCT03642132); and the MK-7339-001/ENGOT-ov43 trial (olaparib plus pembrolizumab; [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study?term=NCT03740165) identifier: NCT03740165).

OVERCOMING CHALLENGES IN DDR INHIBITION

The molecular heterogeneity among ovarian cancers associated with *BRCA* mutations is well established. In

addition, higher mutational load and better response to platinum were reported in high-grade serous ovarian cancers with *BRCA2* mutations compared with *BRCA1* mutations.⁹⁰ Data from The Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network has shown that ovarian cancers with *BRCA1* promoter hypermethylation do not display the same platinum sensitivity as *BRCA1/2*-mutated ovarian cancers.¹⁴ Understanding the differences between the mechanisms of action for different PARP inhibitors and the influence of specific *BRCA* mutations on their effectiveness will also be important to support the future development of DDR inhibitors.

Resistance mechanisms extend beyond PARP inhibitors and will remain a challenge for the development of novel DDR-inhibitor therapies. DDR deficiencies are common across multiple cancers, and targeting them has already been shown to be effective in the clinic, with a subset of patients experiencing long-term benefit after treatment with DDR inhibitors in clinical trials. Rational combinations will also be found for the treatment of patients with non-HRR-deficient disease, ultimately tailoring DDR-targeting agents for specific patient populations and for specific innate and acquired mechanisms of resistance.

Key questions for the near future include defining the genetic and epigenetic level of HRD, how to incorporate predictive biomarkers of HRD and PARP inhibitor sensitivity, such as functional assays or mutational HRD signatures, into clinically relevant platforms, and how the molecular heterogeneity within tumors affect treatment regimens and resistance mechanisms. Can these be captured in clinically relevant assays?

Finally, the optimal treatment sequence of DDR inhibitors with chemotherapy or other agents is still being determined. However, the recent positive results from the SOLO-1 trial, showing that in the first-line setting, maintenance therapy with olaparib after platinum-based chemotherapy provided a substantial PFS benefit compared with placebo, suggests that moving PARP inhibitors/DDR agents earlier in the treatment course may be appropriate for certain patients.

AFFILIATIONS

¹Nicola Murray Centre for Ovarian Cancer Research, Cancer Research UK Edinburgh Centre, MRC IGMM, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

²Vall d'Hebron University Hospital, Barcelona, Spain

³Vall d'Hebron Institute of Oncology, Barcelona, Spain

⁴UCL Cancer Institute University College London, London, United Kingdom

⁵National Cancer Center and Duke - NUS Medical School, Singapore, Singapore

⁶German Breast Group, Neu-Isenburg, Germany

⁷ARCAGY-GINECO, Paris, France

⁸The Francis Crick Institute, London, United Kingdom

⁹Artios Pharma, Cambridge, United Kingdom

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR

Charlie Gourley, MD, PhD, Cancer Research UK Edinburgh Centre, MRC IGMM, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom; Twitter: @EdinCRC; @TheCrick; e-mail: charlie.gourley@ed.ac.uk.

AUTHORS' DISCLOSURES OF POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AND DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Disclosures provided by the authors and data availability statement (if applicable) are available with this article at DOI <https://doi.org/10.1200/JCO.18.02050>.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Conception and design: Charlie Gourley, Judith Balmaña, Jonathan A. Ledermann, Violeta Serra, Eric Pujade-Lauraine, Simon J. Boulton

Provision of study materials or patients: Simon J. Boulton

Collection and assembly of data: Charlie Gourley, Jonathan A. Ledermann, Violeta Serra, Sibylle Loibl, Eric Pujade-Lauraine

Data analysis and interpretation: Charlie Gourley, Judith Balmaña, Jonathan A. Ledermann, Violeta Serra, Sibylle Loibl, Eric Pujade-Lauraine

Manuscript writing: All authors

Final approval of manuscript: All authors

Accountable for all aspects of the work: All authors

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Medical writing assistance was provided by Nadina Grosios, PhD, Alison Comer, PhD, and Mark English, PhD, of COR2ED, Basel, Switzerland, supported by an independent sponsorship grant from AstraZeneca.

REFERENCES

- Hanahan D, Weinberg RA: Hallmarks of cancer: The next generation. *Cell* 144:646-674, 2011
- Jackson SP, Bartek J: The DNA-damage response in human biology and disease. *Nature* 461:1071-1078, 2009
- Maréchal A, Zou L: DNA damage sensing by the ATM and ATR kinases. *Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol* 5:a012716, 2013
- Pearl LH, Schierz AC, Ward SE, et al: Therapeutic opportunities within the DNA damage response. *Nat Rev Cancer* 15:166-180, 2015
- Corcoran NM, Clarkson MJ, Stuchbery R, et al: Molecular pathways: Targeting DNA repair pathway defects enriched in metastasis. *Clin Cancer Res* 22:3132-3137, 2016
- Blackford AN, Jackson SP: ATM, ATR, and DNA-PK: The trinity at the heart of the DNA damage response. *Mol Cell* 66:801-817, 2017
- Harper JW, Elledge SJ: The DNA damage response: Ten years after. *Mol Cell* 28:739-745, 2007
- Friedberg EC: A brief history of the DNA repair field. *Cell Res* 18:3-7, 2008
- Dobbelstein M, Sørensen CS: Exploiting replicative stress to treat cancer. *Nat Rev Drug Discov* 14:405-423, 2015
- Jeggo PA, Pearl LH, Carr AM: DNA repair, genome stability and cancer: A historical perspective. *Nat Rev Cancer* 16:35-42, 2016
- O'Connor MJ: Targeting the DNA damage response in cancer. *Mol Cell* 60:547-560, 2015
- Schreiber V, Dantzer F, Ame JC, et al: Poly(ADP-ribose): Novel functions for an old molecule. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol* 7:517-528, 2006
- Murai J, Huang SY, Das BB, et al: Trapping of PARP1 and PARP2 by clinical PARP inhibitors. *Cancer Res* 72:5588-5599, 2012
- Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network: Integrated genomic analyses of ovarian carcinoma. *Nature* 474:609-615, 2011 [Erratum: *Nature* 490:298, 2012]
- Pennington KP, Walsh T, Harrell MI, et al: Germline and somatic mutations in homologous recombination genes predict platinum response and survival in ovarian, fallopian tube, and peritoneal carcinomas. *Clin Cancer Res* 20:764-775, 2014
- Fong PC, Yap TA, Boss DS, et al: Poly(ADP)-ribose polymerase inhibition: Frequent durable responses in BRCA carrier ovarian cancer correlating with platinum-free interval. *J Clin Oncol* 28:2512-2519, 2010
- Ledermann JA, Harter P, Gourley C, et al: Overall survival in patients with platinum-sensitive recurrent serous ovarian cancer receiving olaparib maintenance monotherapy: An updated analysis from a randomised, placebo-controlled, double-blind, phase 2 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 17:1579-1589, 2016
- Pujade-Lauraine E, Ledermann JA, Selle F, et al: Olaparib tablets as maintenance therapy in patients with platinum-sensitive, relapsed ovarian cancer and a BRCA1/2 mutation (SOLO2/ENGOT-Ov21): A double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 18:1274-1284, 2017
- Mirza MR, Monk BJ, Herrstedt J, et al: Niraparib maintenance therapy in platinum-sensitive, recurrent ovarian cancer. *N Engl J Med* 375:2154-2164, 2016
- Coleman RL, Oza AM, Lorusso D, et al: Rucaparib maintenance treatment for recurrent ovarian carcinoma after response to platinum therapy (ARIEL3): A randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. *Lancet* 390:1949-1961, 2017
- Ledermann J, Harter P, Gourley C, et al: Olaparib maintenance therapy in patients with platinum-sensitive relapsed serous ovarian cancer: A preplanned retrospective analysis of outcomes by BRCA status in a randomised phase 2 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 15:852-861, 2014
- Domchek SM, Aghajanian C, Shapira-Frommer R, et al: Efficacy and safety of olaparib monotherapy in germline BRCA1/2 mutation carriers with advanced ovarian cancer and three or more lines of prior therapy. *Gynecol Oncol* 140:199-203, 2016
- Oza AM, Tinker AV, Oaknin A, et al: Antitumor activity and safety of the PARP inhibitor rucaparib in patients with high-grade ovarian carcinoma and a germline or somatic BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutation: Integrated analysis of data from Study 10 and ARIEL2. *Gynecol Oncol* 147:267-275, 2017
- Kaufman B, Shapira-Frommer R, Schmutzler RK, et al: Olaparib monotherapy in patients with advanced cancer and a germline BRCA1/2 mutation. *J Clin Oncol* 33:244-250, 2015
- Moore K, Colombo N, Scambia G, et al: Maintenance olaparib in patients with newly diagnosed advanced ovarian cancer. *N Engl J Med* 379:2495-2505, 2018
- Robson M, Im SA, Senkus E, et al: Olaparib for metastatic breast cancer in patients with a germline BRCA mutation. *N Engl J Med* 377:523-533, 2017
- Litton JK, Rugo HS, Ettl J, et al: Talazoparib in patients with advanced breast cancer and a germline BRCA mutation. *N Engl J Med* 379:753-763, 2018
- Litton JK, Scoggins M, Ramirez DL, et al: A feasibility study of neoadjuvant talazoparib for operable breast cancer patients with a germline BRCA mutation demonstrates marked activity. *NPJ Breast Cancer* 3:49, 2017
- Loibl S, Weber KE, Timms KM, et al: Survival analysis of carboplatin added to an anthracycline/taxane-based neoadjuvant chemotherapy and HRD score as predictor of response-final results from GeparSixto. *Ann Oncol* 29:2341-2347, 2018
- Rugo HS, Olopade OI, DeMichele A, et al: Adaptive randomization of veliparib-carboplatin treatment in breast cancer. *N Engl J Med* 375:23-34, 2016
- Tutt A, Kaufman B, Garber J, et al: OlympiA: A randomized phase III trial of olaparib as adjuvant therapy in patients with high-risk HER2-negative breast cancer (BC) and a germline BRCA1/2 mutation (gBRCAm). *J Clin Oncol* 10.1200/jco.2015.33.15_suppl.tps1109 [epub ahead of print on January 31, 2017]
- Mateo J, Carreira S, Sandhu S, et al: DNA-repair defects and olaparib in metastatic prostate cancer. *N Engl J Med* 373:1697-1708, 2015
- Abida W, Bryce AH, Vogelzang NJ, et al: Preliminary results from TRITON2: A phase 2 study of rucaparib in patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) associated with homologous recombination repair (HRR) gene alterations. Presented at the European Society of Medical Oncology 2018 Conference, Munich, Germany, October 19-23, 2018
- O'Kane GM, Connor AA, Gallinger S: Characterization, detection, and treatment approaches for homologous recombination deficiency in cancer. *Trends Mol Med* 23:1121-1137, 2017
- Abkevich V, Timms KM, Hennessy BT, et al: Patterns of genomic loss of heterozygosity predict homologous recombination repair defects in epithelial ovarian cancer. *Br J Cancer* 107:1776-1782, 2012

36. Watkins JA, Irshad S, Grigoriadis A, et al: Genomic scars as biomarkers of homologous recombination deficiency and drug response in breast and ovarian cancers. *Breast Cancer Res* 16:211, 2014
37. Davies H, Glodzik D, Morganella S, et al: HRDetect is a predictor of BRCA1 and BRCA2 deficiency based on mutational signatures. *Nat Med* 23:517-525, 2017
38. Myriad: Tumor BRACAnalysis CDxTM. <https://myriadgenetics.eu/gb/products/tumor-bracanalysis-cdx-2/>
39. U.S. Food & Drug Administration: FoundationFocus CDxBRCA LOH - P160018/S001. <https://www.fda.gov/MedicalDevices/ProductsandMedicalProcedures/DeviceApprovalsandClearances/Recently-ApprovedDevices/ucm605446.htm>
40. Ramus SJ, Song H, Dicks E, et al: Germline mutations in the BRIP1, BARD1, PALB2, and NBN genes in women with ovarian cancer. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 107:djv214, 2015
41. Southey MC, Goldgar DE, Winqvist R, et al: PALB2, CHEK2 and ATM rare variants and cancer risk: Data from COGS. *J Med Genet* 53:800-811, 2016
42. Polak P, Kim J, Braunstein LZ, et al: A mutational signature reveals alterations underlying deficient homologous recombination repair in breast cancer. *Nat Genet* 49:1476-1486, 2017
43. Cruz C, Castroviejo-Bermejo M, Gutiérrez-Enríquez S, et al: RAD51 foci as a functional biomarker of homologous recombination repair and PARP inhibitor resistance in germline BRCA-mutated breast cancer. *Ann Oncol* 29:1203-1210, 2018
44. Graeser M, McCarthy A, Lord CJ, et al: A marker of homologous recombination predicts pathologic complete response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy in primary breast cancer. *Clin Cancer Res* 16:6159-6168, 2010
45. Castroviejo-Bermejo M, Cruz C, Llop-Guevara A, et al: A RAD51 assay feasible in routine tumor samples calls PARP inhibitor response beyond BRCA mutation. *EMBO Mol Med* 10:e9172, 2018
46. Barber LJ, Sandhu S, Chen L, et al: Secondary mutations in BRCA2 associated with clinical resistance to a PARP inhibitor. *J Pathol* 229:422-429, 2013
47. Norquist B, Wurz KA, Pennil CC, et al: Secondary somatic mutations restoring BRCA1/2 predict chemotherapy resistance in hereditary ovarian carcinomas. *J Clin Oncol* 29:3008-3015, 2011
48. Goodall J, Mateo J, Yuan W, et al: Circulating cell-free DNA to guide prostate cancer treatment with PARP inhibition. *Cancer Discov* 7:1006-1017, 2017
49. Kondrashova O, Nguyen M, Shield-Artin K, et al: Secondary somatic mutations restoring *RAD51C* and *RAD51D* associated with acquired resistance to the PARP inhibitor rucaparib in high-grade ovarian carcinoma. *Cancer Discov* 7:984-998, 2017
50. Ceccaldi R, Liu JC, Amunugama R, et al: Homologous-recombination-deficient tumours are dependent on Polθ-mediated repair. *Nature* 518:258-262, 2015
51. ter Brugge P, Kristel P, van der Burg E, et al: Mechanisms of therapy resistance in patient-derived xenograft models of BRCA1-deficient breast cancer. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 108:djw148, 2016
52. Kondrashova O, Topp M, Nesic K, et al: Methylation of all BRCA1 copies predicts response to the PARP inhibitor rucaparib in ovarian carcinoma. *Nat Commun* 9:3970, 2018
53. Gupta R, Somyajit K, Narita T, et al: DNA repair network analysis reveals shieldin as a key regulator of NHEJ and PARP inhibitor sensitivity. *Cell* 173:972-988.e23, 2018
54. Lord CJ, Ashworth A: PARP inhibitors: Synthetic lethality in the clinic. *Science* 355:1152-1158, 2017
55. Pettitt SJ, Krastev DB, Brandsma I, et al: Genome-wide and high-density CRISPR-Cas9 screens identify point mutations in PARP1 causing PARP inhibitor resistance. *Nat Commun* 9:1849, 2018
56. Ray Chaudhuri A, Callen E, Ding X, et al: Replication fork stability confers chemoresistance in BRCA-deficient cells. *Nature* 535:382-387, 2016 [Erratum: *Nature* 539:456, 2016]
57. Yazinski SA, Comaills V, Buisson R, et al: ATR inhibition disrupts rewired homologous recombination and fork protection pathways in PARP inhibitor-resistant BRCA-deficient cancer cells. *Genes Dev* 31:318-332, 2017
58. Rottenberg S, Jaspers JE, Kersbergen A, et al: High sensitivity of BRCA1-deficient mammary tumors to the PARP inhibitor AZD2281 alone and in combination with platinum drugs. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 105:17079-17084, 2008
59. Oplustil O'Connor L, Rulten SL, Cranston AN, et al: The PARP inhibitor AZD2461 provides insights into the role of PARP3 inhibition for both synthetic lethality and tolerability with chemotherapy in preclinical models. *Cancer Res* 76:6084-6094, 2016
60. Lucchesi JC: Synthetic lethality and semi-lethality among functionally related mutants of *Drosophila melanogaster*. *Genetics* 59:37-44, 1968
61. Bryant HE, Schultz N, Thomas HD, et al: Specific killing of BRCA2-deficient tumours with inhibitors of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase. *Nature* 434:913-917, 2005 [Erratum: *Nature* 447:346, 2007]
62. Farmer H, McCabe N, Lord CJ, et al: Targeting the DNA repair defect in BRCA mutant cells as a therapeutic strategy. *Nature* 434:917-921, 2005
63. Pinder J, Salsman J, Dellaire G: Nuclear domain 'knock-in' screen for the evaluation and identification of small molecule enhancers of CRISPR-based genome editing. *Nucleic Acids Res* 43:9379-9392, 2015
64. Hocke S, Guo Y, Job A, et al: A synthetic lethal screen identifies ATR-inhibition as a novel therapeutic approach for POLD1-deficient cancers. *Oncotarget* 7:7080-7095, 2016
65. Ruiz S, Mayor-Ruiz C, Lafarga V, et al: A genome-wide CRISPR screen identifies CDC25A as a determinant of sensitivity to ATR inhibitors. *Mol Cell* 62:307-313, 2016
66. Thompson JM, Nguyen QH, Singh M, et al: Approaches to identifying synthetic lethal interactions in cancer. *Yale J Biol Med* 88:145-155, 2015
67. Mateos-Gomez PA, Gong F, Nair N, et al: Mammalian polymerase θ promotes alternative NHEJ and suppresses recombination. *Nature* 518:254-257, 2015
68. Zimmermann M, Murina O, Reijns MAM, et al: CRISPR screens identify genomic ribonucleotides as a source of PARP-trapping lesions. *Nature* 559:285-289, 2018
69. Hickson I, Zhao Y, Richardson CJ, et al: Identification and characterization of a novel and specific inhibitor of the ataxia-telangiectasia mutated kinase ATM. *Cancer Res* 64:9152-9159, 2004
70. Sanjiv K, Hagenkorf A, Calderón-Montaña JM, et al: Cancer-specific synthetic lethality between ATR and CHK1 kinase activities. *Cell Rep* 14:298-309, 2016 [Erratum: *Cell Rep* 17:3407-3416, 2016]
71. Daud AI, Ashworth MT, Strosberg J, et al: Phase I dose-escalation trial of checkpoint kinase 1 inhibitor MK-8776 as monotherapy and in combination with gemcitabine in patients with advanced solid tumors. *J Clin Oncol* 33:1060-1066, 2015
72. Do K, Doroshow JH, Kummar S: Wee1 kinase as a target for cancer therapy. *Cell Cycle* 12:3159-3164, 2013
73. Leijen S, van Geel RM, Pavlick AC, et al: Phase I study evaluating WEE1 inhibitor AZD1775 as monotherapy and in combination with gemcitabine, cisplatin, or carboplatin in patients with advanced solid tumors. *J Clin Oncol* 34:4371-4380, 2016
74. Leijen S, van Geel RM, Sonke GS, et al: Phase II study of WEE1 inhibitor AZD1775 plus carboplatin in patients with TP53-mutated ovarian cancer refractory or resistant to first-line therapy within 3 months. *J Clin Oncol* 34:4354-4361, 2016

75. Oza AM, Weberpals JI, Provencher DM, et al: An international, biomarker-directed, randomized, phase II trial of AZD1775 plus paclitaxel and carboplatin (P/C) for the treatment of women with platinum-sensitive, TP53-mutant ovarian cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 10.1200/jco.2015.33.15_suppl.5506 [epub ahead of print on January 31, 2017]
76. Zhao Y, Thomas HD, Batey MA, et al: Preclinical evaluation of a potent novel DNA-dependent protein kinase inhibitor NU7441. *Cancer Res* 66:5354-5362, 2006
77. Tsuji T, Sapinoso LM, Tran T, et al: CC-115, a dual inhibitor of mTOR kinase and DNA-PK, blocks DNA damage repair pathways and selectively inhibits ATM-deficient cell growth *in vitro*. *Oncotarget* 8:74688-74702, 2017
78. Higgins GS, Prevo R, Lee YF, et al: A small interfering RNA screen of genes involved in DNA repair identifies tumor-specific radiosensitization by POLQ knockdown. *Cancer Res* 70:2984-2993, 2010
79. Higgins GS, Boulton SJ: Beyond PARP-POL θ as an anticancer target. *Science* 359:1217-1218, 2018
80. Fathers C, Drayton RM, Solovieva S, et al: Inhibition of poly(ADP-ribose) glycohydrolase (PARG) specifically kills BRCA2-deficient tumor cells. *Cell Cycle* 11: 990-997, 2012
81. James D, Jordan A, Hamilton N, et al: Pharmacological characterisation of cell active inhibitors of poly(ADP-ribose) glycohydrolase (PARG). *Cancer Res* 74, 2014 (19 suppl; abstr 2725)
82. Lamont KR, Hasham MG, Donghia NM, et al: Attenuating homologous recombination stimulates an AID-induced antileukemic effect. *J Exp Med* 210: 1021-1033, 2013
83. Lv W, Budke B, Pawlowski M, et al: Development of small molecules that specifically inhibit the D-loop activity of RAD51. *J Med Chem* 59:4511-4525, 2016
84. Liu JF, Barry WT, Birrer M, et al: Combination cediranib and olaparib versus olaparib alone for women with recurrent platinum-sensitive ovarian cancer: A randomised phase 2 study. *Lancet Oncol* 15:1207-1214, 2014
85. Jiao S, Xia W, Yamaguchi H, et al: PARP inhibitor upregulates PD-L1 expression and enhances cancer-associated immunosuppression. *Clin Cancer Res* 23: 3711-3720, 2017
86. Mouw KW, Konstantinopoulos PA: From checkpoint to checkpoint: DNA damage ATR/Chk1 checkpoint signalling elicits PD-L1 immune checkpoint activation. *Br J Cancer* 118:933-935, 2018
87. Drew Y, de Jonge M, Hong SH, et al: An open-label, phase II basket study of olaparib and durvalumab (MEDIOLA): Results in germline BRCA-mutated (gBRCAm) platinum-sensitive relapsed (PSR) ovarian cancer (OC). *Gynecol Oncol* 149:246-247, 2018 (suppl 1)
88. Dent R, Tan T, Kim S-B, et al: The DORA trial: A non-comparator randomised phase II multi-center maintenance study of olaparib alone or olaparib in combination with durvalumab in platinum treated advanced triple negative breast cancer (TNBC). *Cancer Res* 78, 2018 (4 suppl; abstr OT3-04-02)
89. Konstantinopoulos PA, Waggoner SE, Vidal GA, et al: A phase 1/2 study of niraparib + pembrolizumab in patients (pts) with advanced triple-negative breast cancer or recurrent ovarian cancer (ROC)—Results from ROC cohort. *J Clin Oncol* 36, 2018 (suppl; abstr 106)
90. Yang D, Khan S, Sun Y, et al: Association of BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations with survival, chemotherapy sensitivity, and gene mutator phenotype in patients with ovarian cancer. *JAMA* 306:1557-1565, 2011

AUTHORS' DISCLOSURES OF POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**Moving From Poly (ADP-Ribose) Polymerase Inhibition to Targeting DNA Repair and DNA Damage Response in Cancer Therapy**

The following represents disclosure information provided by authors of this manuscript. All relationships are considered compensated. Relationships are self-held unless noted. I = Immediate Family Member, Inst = My Institution. Relationships may not relate to the subject matter of this manuscript. For more information about ASCO's conflict of interest policy, please refer to www.asco.org/rwc or ascopubs.org/jco/site/ific.

Charlie Gourley

Honoraria: AstraZeneca, Tesaro, Cor2Ed, Medscape

Consulting or Advisory Role: AstraZeneca, Nucana (Inst), Tesaro (Inst), Roche (Inst), Foundation One (Inst), Cor2Ed

Research Funding: AstraZeneca (Inst), Novartis (Inst), Aprea (Inst), Nucana (Inst), Tesaro (Inst)

Patents, Royalties, Other Intellectual Property: One patent issued and four pending for a gene expression signature to predict cancer sensitivity to anti-angiogenic therapy (Inst)

Judith Balmaña

Consulting or Advisory Role: AstraZeneca, Clovis Oncology, Tesaro, Bristol-Myers Squibb

Research Funding: AstraZeneca (Inst), PharmaMar (Inst)

Patents, Royalties, Other Intellectual Property: European patent request submitted (EP17382884.9) on a method to identify PARP inhibitor sensitive tumors

Travel, Accommodations, Expenses: AstraZeneca, PharmaMar

Jonathan A. Ledermann

Honoraria: Roche, AstraZeneca/MedImmune

Consulting or Advisory Role: AstraZeneca/MedImmune, Clovis Oncology, Pfizer, Cristal Therapeutics, Artios, Seattle Genetics, Tesaro, Merck/MSD

Speakers' Bureau: Clovis Oncology, Pfizer

Research Funding: AstraZeneca (Inst), MSD Oncology (Inst)

Violeta Serra

Research Funding: AstraZeneca, Tesaro

Patents, Royalties, Other Intellectual Property: Patent based on a method to identify PARP inhibitor sensitive tumors

Rebecca Dent

Honoraria: Genentech, AstraZeneca, Pfizer, Eli Lilly

Consulting or Advisory Role: Roche, Pfizer, Merck, Eisai, AstraZeneca, Novartis

Travel, Accommodations, Expenses: Roche, Pfizer, Amgen, Merck

Sibylle Loibl

Consulting or Advisory Role: Pfizer (Inst), Roche (Inst), Novartis (Inst), Seattle Genetics (Inst), Celgene (Inst), Eli Lilly, AstraZeneca/MedImmune (Inst), Bristol-Myers Squibb (Inst)

Research Funding: AbbVie (Inst), AstraZeneca (Inst), Seattle Genetics (Inst), Teva (Inst), Vifor Pharma (Inst), Amgen (Inst), Celgene (Inst), Novartis (Inst), g: Pfizer (Inst), Roche (Inst)

Patents, Royalties, Other Intellectual Property: Patent Pending EP14153692.0 (Inst)

Eric Pujade-Lauraine

Honoraria: AstraZeneca

Consulting or Advisory Role: AstraZeneca, Roche, Tesaro, Clovis Oncology, Galileo Pharmaceuticals, Pfizer/EMD Serono

Travel, Accommodations, Expenses: Roche, AstraZeneca

Simon J. Boulton

Employment: Artios Pharma Ltd

Leadership: Artios Pharma Ltd.

Stock and Other Ownership Interests: Artios Pharma

No other potential conflicts of interest were reported.

APPENDIX

FIG A1. PARP function in DNA repair and mechanism of pharmacological PARP inhibition. (A) At the molecular level, DNA damage (break) is detected by PARP1 via its DNA binding domain, triggering its activation (formation of homodimer) and cleavage of nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD⁺) generating nicotinamide and ADP-ribose. Successive addition of ADP-ribose units leads to the formation of long and branched chains of poly (ADP-ribose) (PAR), covalently attached to acceptor proteins, including histones and other DNA repair proteins, resulting in PAR polymers adjacent to the DNA breaks. These highly negatively charged polymers form a scaffold that recruits critical proteins for DNA repair. (B) PARP inhibitors act not only by inhibiting the enzymatic activity but also by trapping PARP on DNA; the latter presenting a physical obstacle to the replication machinery. To resolve the PARP-DNA interaction Homologous Recombination Repair (HRR) is necessary. Therefore, in HRR-deficient cancer cells trapped PARP results in replication fork collapse and ultimately cell death. DDR, DNA damage response; DSB, double-strand break; PARP, poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase.

TABLE A1. PARP Inhibitor Approvals and Their Ovarian and Breast Cancer Indications

Product	Approval Indication
Olaparib	EMA (Dec 2014): as monotherapy for maintenance treatment of patients with platinum-sensitive, relapsed, BRCA-mutated (germline and/or somatic), high-grade serous ovarian cancer who are in response (complete or partial) to platinum-based chemotherapy.
	FDA (Dec 2014): treatment of patients with germline BRCA1/2 mutated (as detected by an FDA-approved test) advanced ovarian cancer who have been treated with three or more prior lines of chemotherapy (capsule formulation).
	FDA (Aug 2017): maintenance treatment of adult patients with recurrent epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer who are in a complete or partial response to platinum-based chemotherapy (tablet formulation).
	FDA (Jan 2018): adult patients with deleterious or suspected deleterious germline BRCA-mutated advanced ovarian cancer who have been treated with three or more prior lines of chemotherapy.
Rucaparib	FDA (Dec 2016): treatment of patients with deleterious BRCA mutation (germline and/or somatic) associated with advanced ovarian cancer who have been treated with two or more chemotherapies (patient selection using an FDA-approved companion diagnostic for rucaparib).
	FDA (Apr 2018): maintenance treatment of recurrent epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer for patients who are in a complete or partial response to platinum-based chemotherapy.
	EMA (May 2018): treatment of adult patients with platinum-sensitive, relapsed or progressive, BRCA-mutated (germline and/or somatic), high-grade epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer who have been treated with two or more prior lines of platinum-based chemotherapy and who are unable to tolerate additional platinum-based chemotherapy.
Niraparib	FDA (Mar 2017): maintenance treatment of patients with recurrent epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer, whose tumors have a complete or partial response to platinum-based chemotherapy.
	EMA (Nov 2017): maintenance treatment of adult patients with platinum-sensitive relapsed high-grade serous epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer who are in response (complete or partial) to platinum-based chemotherapy.
Talazoparib	FDA (Oct 2018): treatment of adult patients with deleterious or suspected deleterious germline BRCA-mutated, HER2-negative, locally advanced, or metastatic breast cancer (patient selection using an FDA-approved companion diagnostic for talazoparib).

Abbreviations: EMA, European Medicines Agency; FDA, Food and Drug Administration; HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; PARP, poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase.