

Non-BRCA DNA Damage Repair Gene Alterations and Response to the PARP Inhibitor Rucaparib in Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer: Analysis From the Phase II TRITON2 Study

Wassim Abida¹, David Campbell², Akash Patnaik³, Jeremy D. Shapiro⁴, Brieuc Sautois⁵, Nicholas J. Vogelzang⁶, Eric G. Voog⁷, Alan H. Bryce⁸, Ray McDermott⁹, Francesco Ricci¹⁰, Julie Rowe¹¹, Jingsong Zhang¹², Josep Maria Piulats¹³, Karim Fizazi¹⁴, Axel S. Merseburger¹⁵, Celestia S. Higano¹⁶, Laurence E. Krieger¹⁷, Charles J. Ryan¹⁸, Felix Y. Feng¹⁹, Andrew D. Simmons²⁰, Andrea Loehr²⁰, Darrin Despain²¹, Melanie Dowson²², Foad Green²⁰, Simon P. Watkins²³, Tony Golsorkhi²⁴, and Simon Chowdhury²⁵

ABSTRACT

Purpose: Genomic alterations in DNA damage repair (DDR) genes other than *BRCA* may confer synthetic lethality with PARP inhibition in metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC). To test this hypothesis, the phase II TRITON2 study of rucaparib included patients with mCRPC and deleterious non-*BRCA* DDR gene alterations.

Patients and Methods: TRITON2 enrolled patients who had progressed on one or two lines of next-generation androgen receptor-directed therapy and one taxane-based chemotherapy for mCRPC. Key endpoints were investigator-assessed radiographic response per modified RECIST/PCWG3 and PSA response ($\geq 50\%$ decrease from baseline).

Results: TRITON2 enrolled 78 patients with a non-*BRCA* DDR gene alteration [*ATM* ($n = 49$), *CDK12* ($n = 15$), *CHEK2* ($n = 12$), and other DDR genes ($n = 14$)]. Among patients evaluable for

each endpoint, radiographic and PSA responses were observed in a limited number of patients with an alteration in *ATM* [2/19 (10.5%) and 2/49 (4.1%), respectively], *CDK12* [0/10 (0%) and 1/15 (6.7%), respectively], or *CHEK2* [1/9 (11.1%) and 2/12 (16.7%), respectively], including no radiographic or PSA responses in 11 patients with confirmed biallelic *ATM* loss or 11 patients with *ATM* germline mutations. Responses were observed in patients with alterations in the DDR genes *PALB2*, *FANCA*, *BRIPI1*, and *RAD51B*.

Conclusions: In this prospective, genomics-driven study of rucaparib in mCRPC, we found limited radiographic/PSA responses to PARP inhibition in men with alterations in *ATM*, *CDK12*, or *CHEK2*. However, patients with alterations in other DDR-associated genes (e.g., *PALB2*) may benefit from PARP inhibition.

See related commentary by Sokolova et al., p. 2439

Introduction

PARP inhibitors are approved for use in *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* (*BRCA*)-mutant breast and ovarian cancers (1, 2), and have also shown evidence of activity in patients with *BRCA*-mutant metastatic

castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC), based on a well-described synthetically lethal effect (3). Confirmed radiographic and PSA responses were observed in 25 (43.9%) of 57 and 51 (52.0%) of 98 patients with a deleterious *BRCA* alteration, respectively, in the phase

¹Genitourinary Oncology Service, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, New York. ²Medical Oncology, Barwon Health, University Hospital Geelong, Geelong, Victoria, Australia. ³Hematology and Oncology, University of Chicago Comprehensive Cancer Center, Chicago, Illinois. ⁴Medical Oncology, Cabrini Hospital, Malvern, Victoria, Australia. ⁵CHU Sart Tilman, University of Liège, Liège, Belgium. ⁶Medical Oncology, Comprehensive Cancer Centers of Nevada and US Oncology Research, Las Vegas, Nevada. ⁷Medical Oncology, Clinique Victor Hugo Centre Jean Bernard, Le Mans, France. ⁸Hematology/Oncology, Mayo Clinic, Phoenix, Arizona. ⁹Genito-Urinary Oncology, Adelaide and Meath Hospital (Incorporating the National Children's Hospital), Tallaght, Dublin, Ireland. ¹⁰Department of Drug Development and Innovation (D3i), Institut Curie, Paris, France. ¹¹Division of Oncology, Department of Internal Medicine, The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston and Memorial Hermann Cancer Center, Houston, Texas. ¹²Genitourinary Oncology, H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center, Tampa, Florida. ¹³Medical Oncology, Institut Català d'Oncologia, Institut d'Investigació Biomèdica de Bellvitge (IDIBELL); ONCO-BELL; Centro de Investigación Biomédica en Red de Cáncer (CIBERONC); Hospitalet de Llobregat, Barcelona, Spain. ¹⁴Department of Cancer Medicine, Institut Gustave Roussy, Université Paris-Saclay, Villejuif, France. ¹⁵Department of Urology, University Hospital Schleswig-Holstein, Lübeck, Germany. ¹⁶Department of Medicine, Division of Oncology, University of Washington and Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle, Washington. ¹⁷Oncology, Northern

Cancer Institute, St Leonards, New South Wales, Australia. ¹⁸Department of Medicine, University of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis, Minnesota. ¹⁹Department of Radiation Oncology, Helen Diller Family Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, California. ²⁰Translational Medicine, Clovis Oncology, Inc., Boulder, Colorado. ²¹Biostatistics, Clovis Oncology, Inc., Boulder, Colorado. ²²Study Operations, Clovis Oncology UK, Ltd, Cambridge, United Kingdom. ²³Clinical Science, Clovis Oncology UK, Ltd, Cambridge, United Kingdom. ²⁴Clinical Development, Clovis Oncology, Inc., Boulder, Colorado. ²⁵Medical Oncology, Guy's Hospital and Sarah Cannon Research Institute, London, United Kingdom.

Note: Supplementary data for this article are available at Clinical Cancer Research Online (<http://clincancerres.aacrjournals.org/>).

Corresponding Author: Wassim Abida, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, 1275 York Ave, New York, NY 10065. Phone: 646-422-4633; Fax: 646-227-2417; E-mail: abidam@mskcc.org

Clin Cancer Res 2020;26:2487-96

doi: 10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-20-0394

©2020 American Association for Cancer Research.

Translational Relevance

Deleterious alterations in *BRCA1*, *BRCA2*, and other DNA damage repair genes are thought to sensitize tumor cells to PARP inhibition. In this analysis of patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer from TRITON2, loss of function alterations in *ATM*, *CDK12*, or *CHEK2* alone did not significantly confer synthetic lethality with the PARP inhibitor rucaparib, as measured by objective radiographic and PSA responses. Responses were observed, however, in a number of patients with alterations in *FANCA*, *PALB2*, *BRIPI1*, or *RAD51B*, genes associated with homologous recombination repair; these promising results warrant further studies. This analysis expands current understanding of predictive genomic biomarkers for treatment with a PARP inhibitor in patients with prostate cancer, but also in patients with other malignancies, including breast, pancreatic, and ovarian cancer, where these biomarkers are also being explored.

II TRITON2 study (CO-338-052; NCT02952534) evaluating the PARP inhibitor rucaparib in men who progressed on an androgen receptor (AR)-directed therapy and chemotherapy (4). Olaparib and niraparib also have reported activity in patients with *BRCA*-mutant mCRPC (5–8). Rucaparib, olaparib, and niraparib have received breakthrough therapy designations from the FDA for the treatment of patients with *BRCA*-mutant mCRPC (9–11).

Beyond *BRCA*, deleterious alterations in other genes may also lead to DNA damage repair (DDR) deficiency and are hypothesized to render tumor cells sensitive to PARP inhibition. For example, *ATM* and *CHEK2* are sensors of DNA damage, *CDK12* is a positive regulator of *BRCA* genes, and *PALB2* and *FANCA* interact with *BRCA1* and/or *BRCA2* during DNA repair (12–16). Clinical responses, defined variably as a radiographic response, or a decline in PSA or circulating tumor cell count, have been reported in patients with mCRPC with alterations in *ATM*, *CHEK2*, *FANCA*, *PALB2*, or other non-*BRCA* DDR genes in studies evaluating olaparib [TOPARP-A (NCT01682772), TOPARP-B (NCT01682772)], and niraparib [GALAHAD (NCT02854436)], and patients with alterations in these genes were included in a randomized study comparing olaparib to physician's choice of abiraterone or enzalutamide [PROfound (NCT02987543); refs. 5, 6, 8, 17]. Notably, the co-occurrence of alterations in different non-*BRCA* DDR genes, as seen in the TOPARP and PROfound studies (5, 6, 18), makes it difficult to attribute PARP inhibitor sensitivity to a given gene.

The available data provide a compelling rationale to explore PARP inhibition in men with mCRPC and a DDR gene alteration, and to define the set of DDR gene deficiencies that confer a synthetically lethal effect with PARP inhibitors. The TRITON2 study is investigating the PARP inhibitor rucaparib in patients with mCRPC associated with alterations in 15 DDR genes. Here, we report an *ad hoc* analysis of patients with deleterious alterations in non-*BRCA* DDR genes, including *ATM*, *CDK12*, *CHEK2*, *FANCA*, and *PALB2*.

Patients and Methods

Study design

TRITON2 is an open-label, phase II study evaluating the safety and efficacy of rucaparib in men with mCRPC associated with DDR deficiency. This trial is being conducted at 144 centers in 12 countries. Eligible patients at least 18 years old had histologically or cytologically confirmed adenocarcinoma or poorly differentiated carcinoma of the

prostate that was metastatic and that had progressed on second-generation, AR-directed therapy (e.g., abiraterone acetate, enzalutamide, or apalutamide) for prostate cancer and one prior line of taxane-based chemotherapy for mCRPC. Disease progression on prior therapy was based on any of the following criteria: rise in PSA (minimum of two consecutive rising levels, with an interval of 1 week or more between each determination; the most recent screening measurement must have been greater than or equal to 2 ng/mL); transaxial imaging with new or progressive soft tissue masses on CT or MRI as defined by RECIST version 1.1; or radionuclide bone scan with at least two new metastatic lesions. Patients were surgically or medically castrated, with serum testosterone levels of 50 ng/dL or less.

Patients with and without measurable visceral or nodal disease per RECIST criteria were eligible for the study; patients without measurable disease were required to have PSA levels of greater than 2 ng/mL on the most recent measurement. Patients had an Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status of 0 or 1 and adequate organ function. Patients who had prior treatment with any PARP inhibitor, mitoxantrone, cyclophosphamide, or any platinum-based chemotherapy were excluded.

The study was approved by national or local institutional review boards and was carried out in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and Good Clinical Practice Guidelines of the International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Pharmaceuticals for Human Use. Patients provided written informed consent before participation.

Procedures

Patients were screened for the presence of a deleterious somatic or germline alteration in *BRCA1*, *BRCA2*, *ATM*, *BARD1*, *BRIPI1*, *CDK12*, *CHEK2*, *FANCA*, *NBN*, *PALB2*, *RAD51*, *RAD51B*, *RAD51C*, *RAD51D*, or *RAD54L* through central genomic testing of plasma or tumor tissue (archival or contemporaneous), or through local testing. Central testing was performed by Foundation Medicine, Inc (19, 20). To classify alterations as somatic or germline, whole-blood samples were tested by Color Genomics using an assay validated to detect germline alterations (21, 22).

Patients received oral rucaparib 600 mg twice daily until confirmed radiographic disease progression as assessed by investigator on the basis of modified RECIST and/or Prostate Cancer Clinical Trials Working Group 3 (PCWG3) criteria, unequivocal clinical disease progression, death, or other reason for discontinuation. Dose reductions were permitted if a patient had a grade 3 or greater or a persistent grade 2 adverse event (AE).

Tumor assessments (CT/MRI and bone scans) were performed every 8 weeks for 24 weeks, then every 12 weeks, and at treatment discontinuation. PSA was evaluated at baseline and every 4 weeks thereafter.

After discontinuation, all patients had a 28-day follow-up visit, and subsequent treatment and survival information was collected every 12 weeks from the last dose of rucaparib until death, loss to follow-up, or withdrawal of consent from study. For patients who discontinued for a reason other than disease progression, tumor assessments continued as above.

Outcomes

The proportion of patients achieving a confirmed complete or partial response per modified RECIST/PCWG3 criteria as assessed by the investigator is reported for patients with measurable disease at baseline (hereafter, "evaluable patients"). The proportion of patients with a confirmed PSA response (50% or greater decrease from baseline

confirmed by a second consecutive measurement at least 3 weeks later) is reported for patients with or without measurable disease at baseline. Additional outcomes reported here include clinical benefit rate [proportion of patients without radiographic progression per RECIST/PCWG3 criteria who were receiving treatment at a given time point (e.g., at 6 or 12 months)] and time to PSA progression.

The tumor responses were assessed by investigators per modified RECIST/PCWG3 criteria. Modified RECIST allows up to 10 target lesions, with a maximum of five per site, not including prostatic bed or bone lesions; MRI is allowed. For PSA response ($\geq 50\%$ decrease from baseline confirmed by a second consecutive measurement at least 3 weeks later), measurements were performed by local laboratories. Early rises in PSA (before 12 weeks following the first dose of study drug) were not considered in determining PSA progression.

The clinical benefit rate was calculated as the number of patients without radiographic progression who were on study through the given time interval divided by the number of patients who had the given amount of follow-up time. Time to PSA progression was defined as the time from the first dose of rucaparib to the date that a 25% or greater increase and absolute increase of at least 2 ng/mL above the nadir (or baseline if there was no PSA decline after baseline) in PSA was measured, plus 1 day.

Safety was assessed by monitoring AEs and vital signs, laboratory testing, and physical examination.

Statistical analysis

For this *ad hoc* analysis, data are reported for patients with a non-*BRCA* DDR gene alteration enrolled in TRITON2 as of January 4, 2019, using a visit cutoff date of April 29, 2019; therefore, patients in this analysis had a minimum of 16 weeks of follow-up, allowing for at least two radiographic tumor assessments and for confirmation of response. The safety population included all patients who received at least one dose of study treatment.

Time to PSA progression was summarized using Kaplan–Meier methodology. Statistical analyses were performed using SAS version 9.4 (SAS Institute).

Results

Patients and genomic characteristics

Between February 15, 2017, and January 4, 2019, 78 patients were enrolled on the basis of a non-*BRCA* DDR gene alteration identified during screening. Patients were allowed to submit multiple tissue and plasma samples for genomic testing. The majority of patients had

results from one genomic test [44 (56.4%) patients], with the remainder having results from two [31 (39.7%) patients] or three [3 (3.8%) patients; Supplementary Table]. Patients were grouped by gene alteration (*ATM*, *CDK12*, *CHEK2*, and other DDR gene), and patients with co-occurring alterations were included in multiple gene groups. For example, a patient with co-occurring *CDK12* and *CHEK2* alterations was included in both the *CDK12* and *CHEK2* groups.

Including cases of co-occurring alterations identified prior to enrollment or in samples tested after enrollment, 49 patients had an *ATM* alteration, 15 patients had a *CDK12* alteration, and 12 patients had a *CHEK2* alteration (Fig. 1; Supplementary Table). Among 14 patients with other DDR gene alterations, 4 had a *FANCA* alteration, 4 had an *NBN* alteration, 2 had a *BRIP1* alteration, 2 had a *PALB2* alteration, and 1 each had a *RAD51*, *RAD51B*, or *RAD54L* alteration (Fig. 1). Among 49 patients with an *ATM* alteration, 11 (22.4%) had a germline alteration; the most frequent type of *ATM* alteration was a frameshift mutation (36.1% of alterations; Supplementary Table and Supplementary Figs. S1 and S2). Zygosity could be determined for 17 (34.7%) patients with an *ATM* alteration, 11 of whom had a biallelic alteration and 6 had a monoallelic alteration. Among the 15 patients with *CDK12* alterations, 7 (47%) had two distinct *CDK12* alterations presumed to result in biallelic inactivation, and an additional 2 (13%) had LOH of the other allele. We could not confirm that these alterations were somatic due to the absence of *CDK12* from our germline panel, but *CDK12* alterations have not been reported to occur in the germline (16). Of the 12 patients with *CHEK2* alterations, 4 had germline alterations and 8 somatic, and biallelic inactivation was identified in three of four evaluable cases, two of which were germline (Fig. 2; Supplementary Table).

Patients with an *ATM* alteration generally had lower Gleason scores at diagnosis and less measurable disease at study entry than those in the other groups (Table 1). At the visit cutoff date, patients still receiving treatment included 13 (26.5%) with an *ATM* alteration, 6 (50.0%) with a *CHEK2* alteration, and 7 (50.0%) with another DDR gene alteration.

Efficacy outcomes

ATM cohort

Among 19 evaluable patients with an *ATM* alteration, 2 (10.5%) had confirmed partial radiographic responses, including 1 with a co-occurring *CHEK2* alteration (Table 2; Fig. 2A). Both patients had ongoing responses (1.8+ and 2.0+ months from the date of radiographic response) at the time of the visit cutoff (Fig. 3A). A confirmed PSA response was observed in 2 (4.1%) of 49 overall patients with an

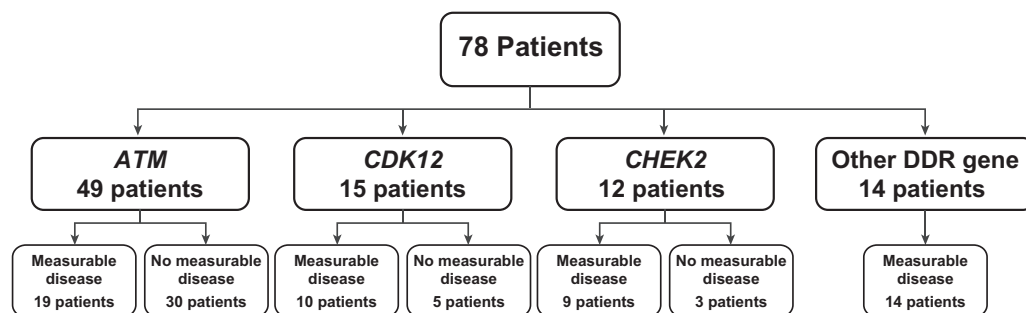


Figure 1.

Overview of analysis groups for patients from TRITON2 with non-*BRCA* DDR gene alterations. Groups are not mutually exclusive and contain patients with co-occurring DDR gene alterations (see Supplementary Table). The “other DDR gene” group includes patients with an alteration in *FANCA* ($n = 4$), *NBN* ($n = 4$), *BRIP1* ($n = 2$), *PALB2* ($n = 2$), *RAD51* ($n = 1$), *RAD51B* ($n = 1$), and/or *RAD54L* ($n = 1$). Abbreviation: DDR, DNA damage repair.

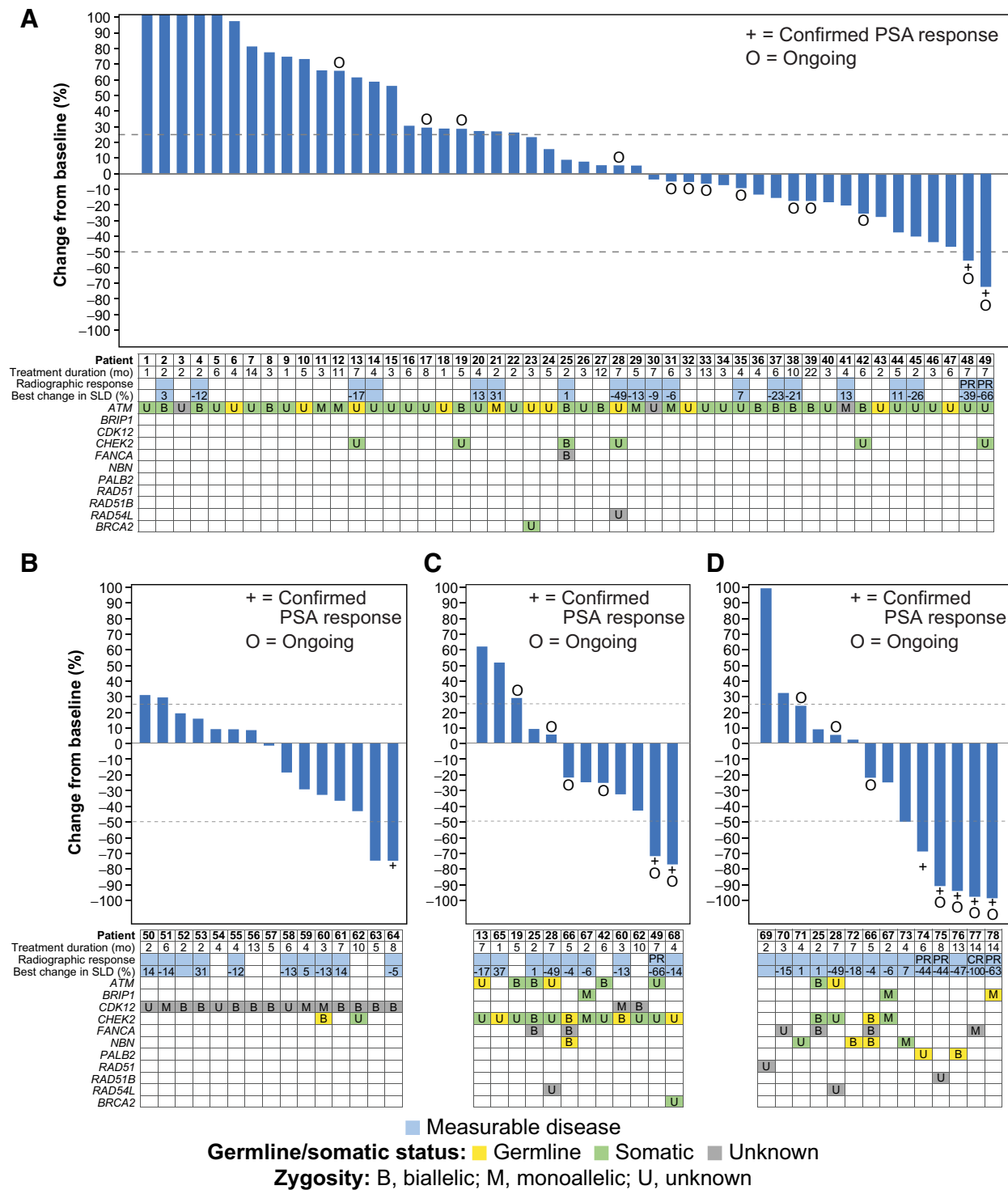


Figure 2. Best change from baseline in PSA in patients with an *ATM* alteration (A), *CDK12* alteration (B), *CHEK2* alteration (C), or other DDR gene alteration (D). PSA increases for patients 1–5 were 319%, 142%, 126%, 109%, and 106%; bars were capped at 100% for visual clarity. Patients 55, 56, 57, 61, 62, 63, and 64 had two distinct *CDK12* alterations identified through tissue and/or plasma testing and were considered to have biallelic loss. Abbreviations: CR, complete response; mo, months; PR, partial response; SLD, sum of the longest diameter.

Table 1. Baseline patient demographics and disease characteristics.

	DDR gene group			
	ATM (n = 49)	CDK12 (n = 15)	CHEK2 (n = 12)	Other ^a (n = 14)
Age, median (IQR), years	73.0 (68.0–77.0)	64.0 (56.0–72.0)	71.5 (64.5–75.0)	66.5 (61.0–72.0)
Race, n (%)				
White	35 (71.4)	6 (40.0)	6 (50.0)	11 (78.6)
Black or African American	3 (6.1)	2 (13.3)	1 (8.3)	0
Unknown	11 (22.4)	7 (46.7)	5 (41.7)	3 (21.4)
ECOG PS, n (%)				
0	21 (42.9)	7 (46.7)	5 (41.7)	2 (14.3)
1	27 (55.1)	8 (53.3)	7 (58.3)	11 (78.6)
≥2	1 (2.0)	0	0	1 (7.1)
Baseline PSA, median (IQR), ng/mL	108.7 (19.7–286.8)	72.7 (37.2–615.0)	119.9 (33.2–256.5)	98.8 (33.2–255.8)
Baseline alkaline phosphatase, median (IQR), U/L	102.0 (72.0–198.0)	107.0 (78.0–172.0)	88.5 (66.5–164.5)	84.5 (72.0–126.0)
Baseline albumin, median (IQR), g/L	38.6 (36.0–41.0)	39.0 (35.0–44.0)	37.0 (34.5–40.0)	38.5 (35.0–42.0)
Baseline lactate dehydrogenase, median (IQR), ukat/L	3.9 (3.2–6.3)	4.4 (2.8–6.7)	4.2 (3.6–7.3)	4.4 (3.3–7.2)
Gleason score ≥ 8 at diagnosis, n (%)	20 (40.8)	14 (93.3)	6 (50.0)	8 (57.1)
No. prior CRPC therapies, median (IQR) ^b	2 (2–3)	3 (2–4)	3 (2–4)	2 (2–3)
Prior therapies, n (%) ^c				
Abiraterone	34 (69.4)	11 (73.3)	11 (91.7)	12 (85.7)
Enzalutamide	36 (73.5)	14 (93.3)	9 (75.0)	7 (50.0)
Abiraterone and enzalutamide	23 (46.9)	10 (66.7)	8 (66.7)	5 (35.7)
Docetaxel	46 (93.9)	13 (86.7)	12 (100)	13 (92.9)
Cabazitaxel	4 (8.2)	2 (13.3)	0	2 (14.3)
Sipuleucel-T	6 (12.2)	1 (6.7)	1 (8.3)	0
Radium-223	11 (22.4)	2 (13.3)	3 (25.0)	1 (7.1)
Measurable disease status and type (per investigator), n (%)				
Measurable disease	19 (38.8)	10 (66.7)	9 (75.0)	14 (100)
Only measurable nodal disease	9 (47.4)	6 (60.0)	8 (88.9)	9 (64.3)
Measurable visceral ± nodal disease	10 (52.6)	4 (40.0)	1 (11.1)	5 (35.7)
Nonmeasurable disease	30 (61.2)	5 (33.3)	3 (25.0)	0
Bone-only disease	25 (83.3)	2 (40.0)	1 (33.3)	0
Other nonmeasurable disease	5 (16.7)	3 (60.0)	2 (66.7)	0

Note: Visit cutoff date: April 29, 2019.

Abbreviations: CRPC, castration-resistant prostate cancer; DDR, DNA damage repair; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status; IQR, interquartile range.

^aIncludes patients with an alteration in *FANCA* (n = 4), *NBN* (n = 4), *BRIPI1* (n = 2), *PALB2* (n = 2), *RAD51* (n = 1), *RAD51B* (n = 1), and/or *RAD54L* (n = 1).

^bDoes not include luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone analogues, first-generation antiandrogens, hormones, corticosteroids, bone-targeted agents, hematopoietic growth factors, or docetaxel given for hormone-sensitive disease.

^cCategories are not mutually exclusive.

ATM alteration (**Table 2**; Supplementary Fig. S3A), occurring in the same 2 patients who achieved a radiographic response. The 6- and 12-month clinical benefit rate for patients with an *ATM* alteration with or without measurable disease was 28.6% (12/42 patients) and 16.7% (3/18 patients; **Table 2**).

The 2 patients who had radiographic and PSA responses had somatic *ATM* alterations detected through cell-free DNA (cfDNA) screening, so the possibility of homozygous loss of another DDR gene (e.g., *BRCA2* or *PALB2*) cannot be ruled out. Archival tissue was not available for these patients to assess *ATM* alteration zygosity. However, none of the 11 patients with known biallelic alterations in *ATM* or 11 patients with germline alterations in *ATM* had a radiographic or PSA response.

CDK12 cohort

No confirmed radiographic responses were observed among the 10 evaluable patients with a *CDK12* alteration (**Table 2**). Among 15 overall patients with a *CDK12* alteration, 1 (6.7%) had a confirmed PSA response lasting 1.8 months (**Table 2**; **Fig. 3B**; Supplementary Fig. S3B). The 6- and 12-month clinical benefit rate in the *CDK12* cohort was 20.0% (3/15 patients) and 7.1% (1/14 patients; **Table 2**).

The patient with a PSA response had two distinct *CDK12* alterations that are presumed to be biallelic and were identified in both cfDNA and tissue (Supplementary Table; Supplementary Fig. S2B).

CHEK2 cohort

Among 9 evaluable patients with a *CHEK2* alteration, 1 (11.1%) with a co-occurring *ATM* alteration had a confirmed partial radiographic response, as described previously (**Table 2**). A confirmed PSA response was observed in 2 (16.7%) of 12 overall patients with a *CHEK2* alteration, 1 of whom was the patient with a radiographic response. Both were still on study as of the visit cutoff date and had ongoing PSA responses (3.7+ and 0.9+ months; **Fig. 3C**; Supplementary Fig. S3C). The 6-month clinical benefit rate for patients with a *CHEK2* alteration was 37.5% (3/8 patients); no patients with a *CHEK2* alteration were still receiving treatment at 12 months (**Table 2**).

CHEK2 alterations for both patients with PSA responses were identified through cfDNA screening; one was somatic and the other was germline. The PSA responder with a germline *CHEK2* alteration (patient 68) was found to have a somatic *BRCA2* alteration through tissue analysis conducted after study enrollment (Supplementary Table).

Table 2. Response by DDR gene alteration.

	By DDR gene group			
	<i>ATM</i> (n = 49)	<i>CDK12</i> (n = 15)	<i>CHEK2</i> (n = 12)	Other ^a (n = 14)
Confirmed investigator-assessed objective response ^b	2/19 (10.5) (1.3–33.1)	0/10 (0) (0.0–30.8)	1/9 (11.1) (0.3–48.2)	4/14 (28.6) (8.4–58.1)
Complete response	0/19 (0.0)	0/10 (0)	0/9 (0)	1/14 (7.1)
Partial response	2/19 (10.5)	0/10 (0)	1/9 (11.1)	3/14 (21.4)
Stable disease	9/19 (47.4)	6/10 (60.0)	6/9 (66.7)	8/14 (57.1)
Progressive disease	7/19 (36.8)	3/10 (30.0)	2/9 (22.2)	1/14 (7.1)
Not evaluable	1/19 (5.3)	1/10 (10.0)	0/9 (0)	1/14 (7.1)
6-month clinical benefit rate ^c	12/42 (28.6) (15.7–44.6)	3/15 (20.0) (4.3–48.1)	3/8 (37.5) (8.5–75.5)	6/11 (54.5) (23.4–83.3)
12-month clinical benefit rate ^d	3/18 (16.7) (3.6–41.4)	1/14 (7.1) (0.2–33.9)	0/5 (0) (0.0–52.2)	3/8 (37.5) (8.5–75.5)
Confirmed PSA response ^e	2/49 (4.1) (0.5–14.0)	1/15 (6.7) (0.2–31.9)	2/12 (16.7) (2.1–48.4)	5/14 (35.7) (12.8–64.9)
Median time to PSA progression, mo (95% CI)	3.1 (2.8–4.6)	3.2 (2.8–4.6)	7.4 (2.8–7.4)	11.1 (3.0–NR)

Note: Visit cutoff date: April 29, 2019. Data are n/N (%) (95% CI) unless stated otherwise.

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; DDR, DNA damage repair; NR, not reached; PCWG3, Prostate Cancer Clinical Trials Working Group 3; RECIST, Response Evaluation Criteria In Solid Tumors version 1.1.

^aIncludes patients with an alteration in *FANCA* (n = 4), *NBN* (n = 4), *BRIPI* (n = 2), *PALB2* (n = 2), *RAD51* (n = 1), *RAD51B* (n = 1), and/or *RAD54L* (n = 1).

^bPer modified RECIST/PCWG3 criteria; includes patients who had measurable disease at baseline per the investigator and ≥16 weeks of follow-up.

^cProportion of patients without radiographic progression per RECIST/PCWG3 criteria who were ongoing with treatment at 6 months.

^dProportion of patients without radiographic progression per RECIST/PCWG3 criteria who were ongoing with treatment at 12 months.

^eDefined as ≥50% reduction in PSA from baseline; includes patients who had ≥16 weeks of follow-up.

Other DDR gene cohort

Of the 14 evaluable patients with other DDR gene alterations, 4 (28.6%) had a confirmed radiographic response and 5 (35.7%) had a PSA response (Table 2; Fig. 3D). Both patients with a *PALB2* alteration had PSA responses, and 1 patient also had a partial radiographic response that was ongoing for 3.9+ months as of the visit cutoff; the other patient had a 47% reduction in tumor volume but had not undergone a follow-up scan for confirmation of the response as of the visit cutoff. Of 4 patients with a *FANCA* alteration, 1 patient with a monoallelic truncating alteration had complete radiographic and PSA responses that were ongoing at the time of the visit cutoff. One of 2 patients with a *BRIPI* alteration had a partial radiographic and a PSA response, both ongoing. The patient with a *RAD51B* alteration had a partial radiographic and a PSA response, both ongoing.

Safety

The safety population included 78 patients with a non-*BRCA* DDR gene alteration who received at least one dose of rucaparib. At the visit cutoff date, the median (range) treatment duration was 4.3 (0.7–22.1) months.

A treatment-emergent AE (TEAE) of any grade occurred in 76 (97.4%) patients, the most frequent (reported in at least 20% of patients) were asthenia or fatigue, nausea, decreased appetite, anemia, constipation, vomiting, and diarrhea (Table 3). Among all 39 (50.0%) patients with grade 3 or higher TEAEs, anemia, asthenia or fatigue, and thrombocytopenia were the most frequent (Table 3). No TEAEs of myelodysplastic syndrome or acute myeloid leukemia were reported.

Treatment interruption due to a TEAE occurred in 34 (43.6%) patients, most commonly due to asthenia or fatigue [10 (12.8%) patients] and anemia [8 (10.3%)]. Dose reduction due to a TEAE occurred in 21 (26.9%) patients, most commonly due to asthenia or fatigue [6 (7.7%) patients], anemia [3 (3.8%)], and thrombocytopenia [3 (3.8%)].

Four (5.1%) patients discontinued because of a TEAE (excluding disease progression), 1 each due to asthenia or fatigue, decreased appetite, hematuria, and postoperative respiratory failure. One (1.5%) death due to intestinal ischemia was reported and was considered unrelated to rucaparib by the investigator.

Discussion

PARP inhibitors have shown dramatic responses in heavily pre-treated mCRPC patients with *BRCA* gene alterations; however, the utility of alterations in non-*BRCA* DDR genes as biomarkers for PARP inhibitor sensitivity is not well established. This report describes 78 patients with mCRPC and prospectively identified non-*BRCA* DDR gene alterations treated with the PARP inhibitor rucaparib. The safety profile of rucaparib in these patients was consistent with that in patients with ovarian cancer and other solid tumors (23, 24). A limited number of radiographic and PSA responses was observed in patients with *ATM*, *CDK12*, or *CHEK2* gene alterations, whereas responses were observed in patients with alterations in other DDR genes less frequently altered in mCRPC such as *PALB2*, *BRIPI*, *FANCA*, and *RAD51B*. These results suggest there are non-*BRCA* biomarkers associated with PARP inhibitor activity in mCRPC that warrant further investigation.

Radiographic and PSA responses in the *ATM* cohort of this study were observed in 10.5% and 4.1% of patients evaluable for each endpoint, respectively. The *ATM* cohort included patients with frame-shift mutations, truncating mutations, homozygous deletions, and rearrangements (Supplementary Figs. S1 and S2A) expected to result in complete loss of function of that allele, whereas few patients (11.5%) had missense alterations predicted to be oncogenic. The *ATM* cohort also included patients with confirmed germline *ATM* alterations and patients with biallelic loss of *ATM* (Fig. 2A). Despite the various types and locations of *ATM* alterations observed, there was no clear

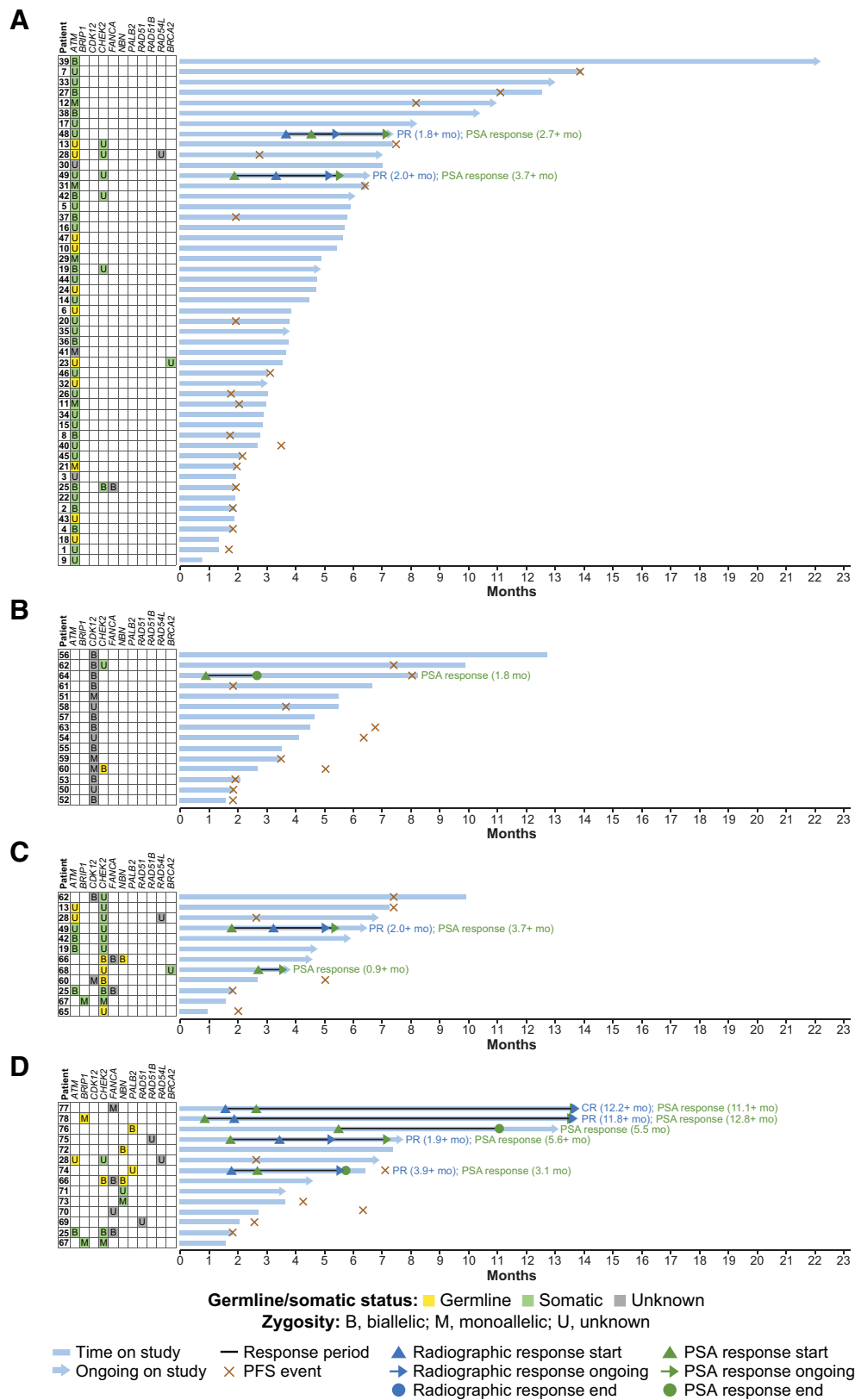


Figure 3. Treatment duration in patients with an *ATM* alteration (**A**), *CDK12* alteration (**B**), *CHEK2* alteration (**C**), or other DDR gene alteration (**D**). Patients 55, 56, 57, 61, 62, 63, and 64 had two distinct *CDK12* alterations identified through tissue and/or plasma testing and were considered to have biallelic loss. Abbreviations: CR, complete response; DDR, DNA damage repair; mCRPC, metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer; mo, months; PR, partial response.

Table 3. Most common (10% or more of patients) TEAEs of any grade in the safety population.

	Overall (n = 78)	
	Any grade	Grade ≥ 3
Asthenia or fatigue	41 (52.6)	7 (9.0)
Nausea	35 (44.9)	1 (1.3)
Decreased appetite	27 (34.6)	1 (1.3)
Anemia ^a	24 (30.8)	12 (15.4)
Constipation	18 (23.1)	0
Vomiting	18 (23.1)	1 (1.3)
Diarrhea	17 (21.8)	1 (1.3)
ALT or AST increased	14 (17.9)	2 (2.6)
Back pain	14 (17.9)	2 (2.6)
Edema, peripheral	14 (17.9)	0
Dizziness	13 (16.7)	0
Weight decreased	13 (16.7)	0
Blood creatinine increased	12 (15.4)	0
Dysgeusia	10 (12.8)	0
Thrombocytopenia ^b	10 (12.8)	4 (5.1)
Arthralgia	9 (11.5)	1 (1.3)
Cough	8 (10.3)	0
Hematuria	8 (10.3)	1 (1.3)
Pain in extremity	8 (10.3)	0

Note: Visit cutoff date: April 29, 2019. Data are n (%).

Abbreviations: ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event.

^aIncludes preferred terms of anemia and decreased hemoglobin.

^bIncludes preferred terms of thrombocytopenia and decreased platelets.

association between response and the characteristics of the genomic alterations. These results suggest that ATM deficiency alone is not sufficient to result in synthetic lethality with PARP inhibition in mCRPC. In the TOPARP-A study, which did not enroll patients based on biomarker selection, although PSA and/or circulating tumor cell responses were observed in 4 patients with an ATM alteration, none of these patients had a radiographic response. In TOPARP-B, RECIST and PSA responses were observed in 8.3% and 5.3% of patients with an ATM alteration (6). Similarly, among 23 men with mCRPC who received olaparib, no PSA responses were observed in 6 patients with an ATM alteration, compared with 13 (76.4%) of 17 patients with a BRCA alteration (25). In PROfound, median radiographic progression-free survival (PFS) was similar in patients with an ATM alteration who received olaparib and those who received enzalutamide or abiraterone (8). In our study, although only a limited number of patients with an ATM alteration had a radiographic or PSA response, most patients had a best response of stable disease. These data, as well as the 6- and 12-month clinical benefit rates, suggest that rucaparib may provide, at best, disease stabilization in patients with an ATM alteration, although it should be noted that TRITON2 was not designed to assess this outcome. Detailed results from randomized studies such as PROfound or the phase III TRITON3 study of rucaparib (NCT02975934) are needed to more fully evaluate the effect of PARP inhibition in this patient subgroup while controlling for a potential prognostic effect of ATM alterations. The apparent lower sensitivity to PARP inhibitors of tumors harboring an ATM alteration may be due to ATM's role as a sensor of DNA damage rather than a mediator of homologous recombination repair (15).

Most patients with CDK12 alterations enrolled in TRITON2 had a best response of stable disease and only 1 patient had a PSA

response; as a result, enrollment of patients with a CDK12 alteration into TRITON2 was halted per protocol. CDK12 plays a role in the elongation phase of transcription, and studies suggest that inactivation of CDK12 can reduce DDR gene expression and sensitize tumor cells to PARP inhibition (26–28). However, a recent study reported that tumors with biallelic inactivation of CDK12 have distinct genomic and transcriptional profiles compared with DDR-deficient tumors (16). In TOPARP-B, no radiographic or PSA responses were observed in the 20 patients with a CDK12 alteration (6). Similarly, in a recent retrospective study, none of 11 men with CDK12-altered advanced prostate cancer had a radiographic or PSA response to PARP inhibitor treatment (29). In PROfound, median radiographic PFS in patients with a CDK12 alteration was longer with olaparib than with enzalutamide or abiraterone, although the statistical significance of this finding is unclear (8). Together, the genomics and clinical data suggest that CDK12 deficiency does not reliably predict response to PARP inhibitors.

We identified one confirmed radiographic response in the CHEK2 cohort, and 2 patients had a PSA response. However, CHEK2 alterations alone do not appear sufficient to render tumor cells responsive to PARP inhibitor treatment as co-occurring alterations in other DDR genes were often observed in TRITON2 patients with a CHEK2 alteration. In particular, both patients with CHEK2 alterations that responded were enrolled from plasma testing, and subsequent tissue testing in 1 patient revealed the presence of a somatic BRCA2 alteration.

Among patients with alterations in other DDR genes, patients with alterations in PALB2, FANCA, BRIP1, and RAD51B had both confirmed radiographic and PSA responses. The duration of response was up to a year in some of these patients, highlighting the durability of the responses. These data are consistent with reports of PARP inhibitor activity in patients with mCRPC (5, 6, 30, 31). For example, radiographic and/or PSA responses were observed in 57% of patients (4/7) with PALB2 alterations in TOPARP-B (6). In addition, reversion mutations in PALB2 have been detected in a patient with mCRPC who progressed on olaparib treatment, providing strong evidence that the original mutation sensitized the tumor to PARP inhibitor treatment (31). Although it is challenging to draw conclusions because of the small sample size, these data strongly support continued examination of patients with alterations in this subset of DDR genes to determine whether the alterations are robustly associated with PARP inhibitor sensitivity.

In this article, we describe a large population of patients with mCRPC who were prospectively enrolled on the basis of a deleterious gene alteration in a non-BRCA DDR gene, enabling analysis of the impact of PARP inhibitor treatment on these relatively infrequent gene alterations. In addition, many patients had genomic test results from two or three assays, helping to overcome some of the limitations inherent to both tissue and plasma profiling and allowing for a more comprehensive, real-world evaluation of genomic alterations. Furthermore, we present results grouped by presence of at least one alteration in a given DDR gene to enable better assessment of the predictive utility of a specific DDR gene alteration.

One limitation of this study is the small sample size for the CDK12, CHEK2, and other non-BRCA DDR gene cohorts. In addition, tissue and plasma test results were not available for all patients. Thus, a complete evaluation of co-occurring alterations cannot be performed, and tumor zygosity could be determined only for a subset of patients with central tissue test results. Loss of heterozygosity may occur more frequently with certain gene alterations than others, calling into question whether a lack of response is related to alteration zygosity

or whether loss of the gene is not truly synthetically lethal with PARP inhibition. Although biallelic DDR gene alterations were identified among these cohorts without apparent association with response, overall the number of biallelic alterations observed for each gene was small. Further research to add to these findings with greater numbers is warranted.

Although PARP inhibitor treatment has demonstrated radiographic and PSA responses in patients with *BRCA* alterations (4–8), the data presented here offer compelling evidence that response to PARP inhibitors is limited in men with mCRPC harboring an *ATM*, *CDK12*, or *CHEK2* alteration. These data provide an optimistic outlook for treatment of prostate cancer with other DDR gene alterations, such as *PALB2*. Further work is needed to determine whether PARP inhibitors provide disease stabilization in patients with an *ATM* or *CDK12* alteration or whether there are other genomic characteristics for patients who achieve a response, and to better define the subset of other DDR gene alterations that confer sensitivity to PARP inhibitors in the setting of mCRPC.

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest

W. Abida is an employee/paid consultant for Clovis Oncology, Janssen, ORIC Pharmaceuticals, and MORE Health. A. Patnaik is an employee/paid consultant for and reports receiving commercial research grants from Clovis. B. Sautois is an employee/paid consultant for Clovis Oncology, Astellas, Janssen, and Sanofi, and reports receiving other commercial research support from Janssen. A.H. Bryce reports receiving speakers bureau honoraria from Astellas and OncoLive. R. McDermott is an employee/paid consultant for Bayer, Pfizer, and Janssen, and reports receiving other commercial research support from Bristol-Myers Squibb, Clovis, Amgen, Merck, and Bayer. J. Rowe reports receiving speakers bureau honoraria from Dendreon. J. Zhang is an employee/paid consultant for Seattle Genetics, Clovis Oncology, Bayer, Janssen, and Dendreon, and reports receiving speakers bureau honoraria from Sanofi and Merck. J.M. Piulats is an employee/paid consultant for Roche, reports receiving commercial research grants from Janssen, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Merck Sharp & Dhome (MSD), Pfizer, and AstraZeneca, and speakers bureau honoraria from Bristol-Myers Squibb, Janssen, Astellas, VCN Biotech, BeiGene, Merck Sharp & Dhome (MSD), and AstraZeneca. K. Fizazi is an advisory board member/unpaid consultant for Clovis, Orion, AstraZeneca, Bayer, CureVac, Janssen, Sanofi, Astellas, Amgen, and ESSA. A.S. Merseburger reports receiving other commercial research support from Clovis Oncology, speakers bureau honoraria from Janssen, Astellas, Bayer, GlaxoSmithKline, Ipsen, Novartis, Pfizer, TEVA, and Wyeth, and is an advisory board member/unpaid consultant for Astellas, Bayer, GlaxoSmithKline, Hexal, and Sanofi Aventis. C.S. Higano is an employee/paid consultant for Pfizer, Janssen, Bayer, Blue Earth Diagnostics, Clovis, Ferring, Carrick Therapeutics, Merck, Hinova, Orion, Myriad, Tolmar, and Astellas. L.E. Krieger is an employee/paid consultant for and is an advisory board member/unpaid consultant for Clovis. F.Y. Feng is an employee/paid consultant for Clovis, Janssen, Sanofi, Astellas, Bayer, and Genentech, and is an advisory board member/unpaid consultant for PFS Genomics. A.D. Simmons, M. Dowson, and S.P. Watkins are employees/paid consultants for and hold ownership interest (including patents) in Clovis. A. Loehr, D. Despain,

F. Green, and T. Golsorkhi are employees/paid consultants for Clovis. S. Chowdhury reports receiving speakers bureau honoraria from Clovis Oncology, Astellas, Janssen, Beigene, and Pfizer, holds ownership interest (including patents) in CurveLife, and is an advisory board member/unpaid consultant for Bayer, Beigene, Janssen, and Novartis. No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed by the other authors.

Authors' Contributions

Conception and design: W. Abida, S.P. Watkins, T. Golsorkhi, S. Chowdhury
Development of methodology: W. Abida, J.D. Shapiro, C.S. Higano, C.J. Ryan, T. Golsorkhi, S. Chowdhury

Acquisition of data (e.g., managed and treatment patients): W. Abida, D. Campbell, A. Patnaik, J.D. Shapiro, B. Sautois, N.J. Vogelzang, E.G. Voog, A.H. Bryce, R. McDermott, F. Ricci, J. Rowe, J. Zhang, J.M. Piulats, K. Fizazi, A.S. Merseburger, C.S. Higano, L.E. Krieger, C.J. Ryan, F.Y. Feng, S. Chowdhury
Analysis and interpretation of data (e.g., statistical analysis, biostatistics, computational analysis): W. Abida, D. Campbell, A. Patnaik, J.D. Shapiro, B. Sautois, N.J. Vogelzang, E.G. Voog, A.H. Bryce, R. McDermott, F. Ricci, J. Rowe, J. Zhang, J.M. Piulats, K. Fizazi, A.S. Merseburger, C.S. Higano, L.E. Krieger, C.J. Ryan, F.Y. Feng, A.D. Simmons, A. Loehr, D. Despain, M. Dowson, F. Green, S.P. Watkins, T. Golsorkhi, S. Chowdhury

Writing, review, and/or revision of the manuscript: W. Abida, D. Campbell, A. Patnaik, J.D. Shapiro, B. Sautois, N.J. Vogelzang, E.G. Voog, A.H. Bryce, R. McDermott, F. Ricci, J. Rowe, J. Zhang, J.M. Piulats, K. Fizazi, A.S. Merseburger, C.S. Higano, L.E. Krieger, C.J. Ryan, F.Y. Feng, A.D. Simmons, A. Loehr, D. Despain, M. Dowson, F. Green, S.P. Watkins, T. Golsorkhi, S. Chowdhury

Administrative, technical, or material support (i.e., reporting or organizing data, constructing databases): A. Patnaik, A. Loehr, F. Green, T. Golsorkhi

Study supervision: W. Abida, A. Patnaik, J.D. Shapiro, A.H. Bryce, J.M. Piulats, L.E. Krieger, T. Golsorkhi

Acknowledgments

TRITON2 was designed by the funder and the first/last authors (W. Abida and S. Chowdhury). This article was written by the authors, with medical writing and copy editing support paid for by the funder. Data were collected by the investigators, analyzed by the funder, and interpreted by all authors. All authors had full access to all trial data and had final responsibility for the decision to submit for publication. Medical writing and editorial support funded by Clovis Oncology were provided by Nathan Yardley and Frederique H. Evans of Ashfield Healthcare Communications. W. Abida is funded by National Cancer Institute (NCI) Cancer Center Support Grant P30 CA 008748, NCI Prostate Specialized Program of Research Excellence (SPORE) grant P50 CA092629-16; Department of Defense Prostate Cancer Research Program grant W81XWH-17-1-0124, and a Prostate Cancer Foundation Young Investigator Award.

The costs of publication of this article were defrayed in part by the payment of page charges. This article must therefore be hereby marked *advertisement* in accordance with 18 U.S.C. Section 1734 solely to indicate this fact.

Received January 30, 2020; revised February 12, 2020; accepted February 18, 2020; published first February 21, 2020.

References

- Cook SA, Tinker AV. PARP inhibitors and the evolving landscape of ovarian cancer management: a review. *BioDrugs* 2019;33:255–73.
- Keung MYT, Wu Y, Vadgama JV. PARP inhibitors as a therapeutic agent for homologous recombination deficiency in breast cancers. *J Clin Med* 2019;8: E435.
- Lord CJ, Ashworth A. PARP inhibitors: synthetic lethality in the clinic. *Science* 2017;355:1152.
- Abida W, Campbell D, Patnaik A, Sautois B, Shapiro J, Vogelzang NJ, et al. Preliminary results from the TRITON2 study of rucaparib in patients (pts) with DNA damage repair (DDR)-deficient metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC): updated analyses. *Ann Oncol* 2019;30 (suppl 5):abst 846PD.
- Mateo J, Carreira S, Sandhu S, Miranda S, Mossop H, Perez-Lopez R, et al. DNA-repair defects and olaparib in metastatic prostate cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2015;373: 1697–708.
- Mateo J, Porta N, Bianchini D, McGovern U, Elliott T, Jones R, et al. Olaparib in patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer with DNA repair gene aberrations (TOPAR-B): a multicentre, open-label, randomised, phase 2 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2020;21:162–74.
- Smith MR, Sandhu SK, Kelly WK, Scher HI, Efstathiou E, Lara P, et al. Phase II study of niraparib in patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) and biallelic DNA-repair gene defects (DRD): preliminary results of GALAHAD. *J Clin Oncol* 2019;37 (suppl 7): abst 202.
- Hussain M, Mateo J, Fizazi K, Saad F, Shore ND, Sandhu S, et al. PROfound: phase III study of olaparib versus enzalutamide or abiraterone for metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) with homologous recombination repair (HRR) gene alterations. *Ann Oncol* 2019;30 (suppl 5):abst LBA12.

9. Clovis Oncology, Inc. Clovis Oncology receives breakthrough therapy designation for Rubraca® (rucaparib) for treatment of BRCA1/2-mutated metastatic castration resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC). Available from: <https://ir.clovisoncology.com/investors-and-news/news-releases/press-release-details/2018/Clovis-Oncology-Receives-Breakthrough-Therapy-Designation-for-Rubraca-rucaparib-for-Treatment-of-BRCA12-Mutated-Metastatic-Castration-Resistant-Prostate-Cancer-mCRPC/default.aspx>; 2018.
10. AstraZeneca PLC. Lynparza™ (olaparib) granted breakthrough therapy designation by US FDA for treatment of BRCA1/2 or ATM gene mutated metastatic castration resistant prostate cancer. Available from: <https://www.astrazeneca.com/media-centre/press-releases/2016/Lynparza-Olaparib-granted-Breakthrough-Therapy-Designation-by-US-FDA-for-treatment-of-BRCA1-2-or-ATM-gene-mutated-metastatic-Castration-Resistant-Prostate-Cancer-28012016.html#>; 2016.
11. Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Janssen announces U.S. FDA breakthrough therapy designation granted for niraparib for the treatment of metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer. Available from: https://www.janssen.com/us/sites/www_janssen_com_usa/files/janssen_announces_us_fda_breakthrough_therapy_designation_granted_for_niraparib.pdf; 2019.
12. Zhang F, Fan Q, Ren K, Andreassen PR. PALB2 functionally connects the breast cancer susceptibility proteins BRCA1 and BRCA2. *Mol Cancer Res* 2009;7:1110–8.
13. Foliás A, Matkovic M, Bruun D, Reid S, Hejna J, Grompe M, et al. BRCA1 interacts directly with the Fanconi anemia protein FANCA. *Hum Mol Genet* 2002;11:2591–7.
14. Zannini L, Delia D, Buscemi G. CHK2 kinase in the DNA damage response and beyond. *J Mol Cell Biol* 2014;6:442–57.
15. Weigelt B, Bi R, Kumar R, Blecua P, Mandelker DL, Geyer FC, et al. The landscape of somatic genetic alterations in breast cancers from ATM germline mutation carriers. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2018;110:1030–4.
16. Wu YM, Cieslik M, Lonigro RJ, Vats P, Reimers MA, Cao X, et al. Inactivation of CDK12 delineates a distinct immunogenic class of advanced prostate cancer. *Cell* 2018;173:1770–82.
17. Smith MR, Sandhu SK, Kelly WK, Scher HI, Efstathiou E, Lara PN, et al. Pre-specified interim analysis of GALAHAD: a phase II study of niraparib in patients (pts) with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) and biallelic DNA-repair gene defects (DRD). *Ann Oncol* 2019; 30 (suppl 5):abst LBA50.
18. de Bono JS, Fizazi K, Saad F, Shore N, Sandhu SK, Mehra N, et al. Central, prospective detection of homologous recombination repair gene mutations (HRRm) in tumour tissue from >4000 men with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) screened for the PROfound study. *Ann Oncol* 2019;30 (suppl 5):abst 847PD.
19. Clark TA, Chung JH, Kennedy M, Hughes JD, Chennagiri N, Lieber DS, et al. Analytical validation of a hybrid capture-based next-generation sequencing clinical assay for genomic profiling of cell-free circulating tumor DNA. *J Mol Diagn* 2018;20:686–702.
20. Frampton GM, Fichtenholtz A, Otto GA, Wang K, Downing SR, He J, et al. Development and validation of a clinical cancer genomic profiling test based on massively parallel DNA sequencing. *Nat Biotechnol* 2013;31:1023–31.
21. Crawford B, Adams SB, Sittler T, van den Akker J, Chan S, Leitner O, et al. Multi-gene panel testing for hereditary cancer predisposition in unsolved high-risk breast and ovarian cancer patients. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2017; 163:383–90.
22. Neben CL, Zimmer AD, Stedden W, van den Akker J, O'Connor R, Chan RC, et al. Multi-gene panel testing of 23,179 individuals for hereditary cancer risk identifies pathogenic variant carriers missed by current genetic testing guidelines. *J Mol Diagn* 2019;21:646–57.
23. Clovis Oncology, Inc. Rubraca (rucaparib) tablets [prescribing information]. Boulder, CO: Clovis Oncology, Inc.; 2018.
24. Clovis Oncology Ireland Ltd. Rubraca (rucaparib) tablets [summary of product characteristics]. Swords, Ireland: Clovis Oncology Ireland Ltd.; 2019.
25. Marshall CH, Sokolova AO, McNatty AL, Cheng HH, Eisenberger MA, Bryce AH, et al. Differential response to olaparib treatment among men with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer harboring BRCA1 or BRCA2 versus ATM mutations. *Eur Urol* 2019;76:452–8.
26. Joshi PM, Sutor SL, Huntoon CJ, Karnitz LM. Ovarian cancer-associated mutations disable catalytic activity of CDK12, a kinase that promotes homologous recombination repair and resistance to cisplatin and poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase inhibitors. 2014;289:9247–53.
27. Ekumi KM, Paculova H, Lenasi T, Pospichalova V, Böskén CA, Rybarikova J, et al. Ovarian carcinoma CDK12 mutations misregulate expression of DNA repair genes via deficient formation and function of the Cdk12/CycK complex. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2015;43:2575–89.
28. Bajrami I, Frankum JR, Konde A, Miller RE, Rehman FL, Brough R, et al. Genome-wide profiling of genetic synthetic lethality identifies CDK12 as a novel determinant of PARP1/2 inhibitor sensitivity. *Cancer Res* 2014;74: 287–97.
29. Antonarakis ES, Velho PI, Agarwal N, Santos VS, Maughan BL, Pili R, et al. CDK12-altered prostate cancer: clinical features and therapeutic outcomes to standard systemic therapies, PARP inhibitors, and PD1 inhibitors. *Ann Oncol* 2019;30 (suppl 5):abst 845PD.
30. Horak P, Weischenfeldt J, von Amsberg G, Beyer B, Schütte A, Uhrig S, et al. Response to olaparib in a PALB2 germline mutated prostate cancer and genetic events associated with resistance. *Cold Spring Harbor Mol Case Stud* 2019;5:pil a003657.
31. Goodall J, Mateo J, Yuan W, Mossop H, Porta N, Miranda S, et al. Circulating cell-free DNA to guide prostate cancer treatment with PARP inhibition. *Cancer Discov* 2017;7:1006–17.