

Evaluation of combination therapies using temporal data

Non-Clinical Statistics

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T cell lymphocyte with receptors to kill cancer cell in cancer immunotherapy 3D render





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Imagine the start of a new collaboration...







The scientist performed an in-vitro experiment and would like you to analyze the data.





The scientists has asked you for a dose response analysis.





Concentration





The scientist has asked you for some post-hoc estimates from the analysis.



Concentration



You're thinking...





But wait, it is not as easy as you thought...





The data collected from the assay needs to be summarized ("flattened") for a dose response analysis.







In the next 10-12 minutes... **OUR GOAL:**

- Learn pragmatic approaches to "flatten" temporal assay data for 1 dose response modeling.
- **2** Determine how these approaches perform in a simulation study.
- Use this knowledge to recognize the upstream consequences of 3 biases of these approaches.

We will end with a specific recommendation.



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An alternative approach to "flatten" the data that does not discard data. Area under the curve (AUC)





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Baseline adjusted AUC





24





Gompertz Model

$$y = y_0 exp \left\{ \frac{A}{r} (1 - exp \{ -r \}$$



Cells



•t})



$$y = y_0 exp \left\{ \frac{A}{r} (1 - exp\{-r$$





't})



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t})



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t})



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't})



Introducing a drug into the system through a link with the Gompertz model parameters.

Change the initial proliferation rate





Introducing a drug into the system through a link with the Gompertz model parameters.

Change the rate of decay of the proliferation rate





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Introducing a drug into the system through a link with the Gompertz model parameters.

Kill cells





Introducing a drug into the system through a link with the Gompertz model parameters.



Kill cells with drug resistance over time



Drug concentration







Drug concentration







Drug concentration







Drug concentration







All methods resulted in biased EC50 estimates.







Can we modify the different "flattening" methods to decrease the bias of the EC50 estimate?

Cross sectional – log transform the measured responses.

AUC/Baseline adj. AUC – log transform AUC prior to normalization.



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Does including a logarithmic transformation decrease the bias of the EC50 estimate?







What is the impact of the logarithmic transformation on the estimation of the upper asymptote?



All methods biased (EC50) on original data scale.

Cross sectional and AUC estimated of EC50 less biased on logarithmic scale; however, max cytotoxicity extremely biased.

Baseline adj. AUC (with log-transformed AUC) balances the biases of EC50 and max cytotoxicity.



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Reducing the bias of EC50 estimate is important for upstream analyses.





Take home messages...

Under simulation, log transformed AUC (adjusted for baseline) is the best (as measured by EC50 and max cytotoxicity) method to use for "flattening" temporal assay data in order to estimate dose response.

Bias in the EC50 estimate inflates type I error of meanR and maxR statistic.





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