Modulation of Plasma Metabolite Biomarkers of the MAPK Pathway with MEK Inhibitor RO4987655: Pharmacodynamic and Predictive Potential in Metastatic Melanoma

Joo Ern Ang1,2, Akos Pal1, Yasmin J. Asad1, Alan T. Henley1, Melanie Valenti1, Gary Box1, Alexis de haven Brandon1, Victoria L. Revell3, Debra J. Skene3, Miro Venturi4, Ruediger Rueger5, Valerie Meresse6, Suzanne A. Eccles1, Johann S. de Bono1,2, Stanley B. Kaye1,2, Paul Workman1, Udai Banerji1,2, and Florence I. Raynaud1,2

Abstract

MAPK pathway activation is frequently observed in human malignancies, including melanoma, and is associated with sensitivity to MEK inhibition and changes in cellular metabolism. Using quantitative mass spectrometry–based metabolomics, we identified in preclinical models 21 plasma metabolites including amino acids, propionylcarnitine, phosphatidylycholines, and sphingomyelins that were significantly altered in two B-RAF–mutant melanoma xenografts and that were reversed following a single dose of the potent and selective MEK inhibitor RO4987655. Treatment of non–tumor-bearing animals and mice bearing the PTEN-null U87MG human glioblastoma xenograft elicited plasma changes only in amino acids and propionylcarnitine. In patients with advanced melanoma treated with RO4987655, on-treatment changes of amino acids were observed in patients with disease progression and not in responders. In contrast, changes in phosphatidylycholines and sphingomyelins were observed in responders. Furthermore, pretreatment levels of seven lipids identified in the preclinical screen were statistically significantly able to predict objective responses to RO4987655. The RO4987655 treatment–related changes were greater than baseline physiological variability in nontreated individuals. This study provides evidence of a translational exo-metabolomic plasma readout predictive of clinical efficacy together with pharmacodynamic utility following treatment with a signal transduction inhibitor. Mol Cancer Ther. 16(10), 2315–23. ©2017 AACR.

Introduction

The MAPK cascade (the Ras/Raf/MEK/ERK pathway) is a receptor tyrosine kinase–mediated signaling pathway that regulates cell proliferation, cell-cycle progression, and cell migration (1). The frequent constitutive activation of RAS and RAF proteins has been well-established in human malignancies (2). Mutations in the genes encoding members of the RAF protein family have been documented in 20% of cancers and 66% of melanomas (2–6). This pathway has been targeted at various loci, and inhibitors of B-RAF, MEK, and ERK have been developed (7). A number of MEK inhibitors such as trametinib and RO4987655 have shown activity in B-RAF– and N-RAS–mutant metastatic melanoma (8, 9). In these studies, currently utilized biomarkers including B-RAF and N-RAS mutations are not completely predictive, with responses observed in patients not harboring these mutations (10).

We have previously shown that plasma metabolite markers of PI3K inhibition identified in mouse models were confirmed in a phase I clinical trial of pictilisib (GDC-0941). The changes observed are consistent with the insulin resistance phenotype developing upon treatment with PI3K inhibitors (11). In the present study, we evaluated whether circulating metabolites also represent attractive biomarkers to assess the sensitivity and response to MEK inhibitors. We implemented an exploratory screen for plasma metabolites exhibiting changes associated with MAPK modulation using a validated quantitative LC/MS–MS–based metabolomic analysis (Biocrates Absolute IDQ p180 kit). We first compared plasma samples from female athymic mice bearing xenografts of B-RAF–mutant WM266.4 and A375 human melanoma with their non–tumor-bearing age-matched littermates. We next evaluated the effect of a single dose of RO4987655 on the plasma metabolite concentrations in treated animals compared with vehicle controls. We identified a metabolomics
signature consistent with MAPK activation and reversed by treatment with the MEK inhibitor. We then evaluated this signature in U87MG glioma xenografts which are driven by loss of PTEN (and thus an activated PI3 kinase pathway) following treatment with the MEK inhibitor RO4987655.

We tested the hypothesis that the levels of these plasma metabolites may reflect the degree of MAPK pathway activation (e.g., via B-RAF mutation) and that these novel biomarkers may be predictive of clinical outcome in addition to having pharmacodynamic utility following MEK inhibitor therapy. We tested our preclinical metabolomic signature in 35 evaluable patients with relapsed, metastatic melanoma treated with RO4987655, at the MTD in a nonrandomized open-label phase I clinical trial (12). We examined the effect of treatment on metabolite concentrations and the relationship between pretreatment baseline levels of the metabolite biomarker candidates and objective response determined by RECIST criteria (12) in 35 patients. Time-of-day variation can affect significantly the plasma metabolome (13, 14). To assess the potential confounding impact of this factor on the candidate biomarkers, we studied the degree of variation of these metabolites in 35 subjects with advanced melanoma and in 12 healthy male volunteers over 24 hours.

We show that the metabolomics signature identified in the preclinical setting in the sensitive melanoma xenografts is recapitulated in patients and that baseline levels of seven candidate biomarkers are prognostic of clinical response.

Materials and Methods

In the exploratory preclinical screening studies, we compared plasma from female athymic mice 6 to 8 weeks of age inoculated subcutaneously with human WM266.4 or A375 (B-RAF–mutant) melanoma cells with samples from their age-matched non–tumor-bearing controls. Next, tumor-bearing and non–tumor-bearing animals were randomized to receive the MTD of RO4987655 (6 mg/kg) or cremaphor/methanol/water (1/1/3) by addition of a single dose of the MEK inhibitor in both xenograft with non–vehicle. RO4987655 was provided by Chugai. We selected plasma metabolites in 35 evaluable patients with relapsed, metastatic melanoma treated as part of the PTEN(−/−)-null U87MG human glioblastoma xenograft. The signature was also tested in the phase I clinical study with RO4987655 in patients with advanced metastatic melanoma. Finally, we applied the MEK signature to patients with advanced solid tumors in a phase I clinical study of the PI3K inhibitor pictilisib (clinicaltrials.gov identifier: NCT00876122; refs. 15, 16).

Preclinical human tumor xenograft studies

All animal experiments were conducted in accordance with local and UK National Cancer Research Institute guidelines (17). WM266.4 melanoma cells (ATCC lot #3272826, 02/13/2003), A375 (ATCC lot #61573377 07/07/2015 2015), and U87MG glioblastoma cells (ATCC lot unavailable; obtained 07/10/2008) were profiled and authenticated in house (2015). Cell lines were analyzed by short tandem repeat (STR) profiling. Polymorphic STR loci were amplified using a PCR primer set. The PCR product (each locus was labeled with a different fluorophore) was analyzed simultaneously with size standards by using an automated fluorescent detection technique. The number of repeats at 7 to 10 different loci defines the STR profile and was cross-referenced with online databases to confirm authenticity. All cell lines showed 100% match and were mycoplasma negative.

For pharmacodynamic and metabolomic experiments, 2 million cells were injected subcutaneously bilaterally into the flanks of female NCR athymic mice 6 to 8 weeks of age, bred in-house. During the experiment, food pellets (Certified Rodent Diet 5002, Labdiet) and water were available ad libitum. Dosing of the animals was undertaken synchronously under sterile conditions in the same experiment when tumors were well-established and approximately 8 to 10 mm in diameter. A single dose of 6 mg/kg RO4987655 was administered p.o. in cremaphor/methanol/water. Control animals received an equivalent volume of vehicle. Blood and tumor samples were collected at the following times after drug administration: 2, 4, 8, and 24 hours (WM266.4): 2, 4, and 8 hours (A375), and 2, 8, and 24 hours (U87MG). Five mice were used for each time point per treatment. For therapy studies, 3 million cells were injected subcutaneously into right flanks, and mice (10/group) were dosed p.o. with 6 mg/kg RO4987655 or with vehicle for 12 (WM266.4) or 16 days (A375).

In pharmacodynamics, metabolomics, and therapy studies, blood samples were collected (using sodium heparin as anticoagulant) and tumors were snap frozen. The blood samples were centrifuged at 13,000 rpm for 2 minutes, and the plasma transferred onto dry ice; the entire process from collection to storage in dry ice took less than 5 minutes per sample. Plasma and tumor samples were stored at −80°C until further analysis.

Meso Scale Discovery assay

Meso Scale Discovery ( MSD) 96-well multiplex assays were carried out according to the manufacturer's protocol with minor modifications. Briefly, ERK1/2 (duplex) plate was blocked ( MSD blocking solution, as recommended by the manufacturer, plus 0.1% BSA) for 1 hour at room temperature with shaking and then washed 4 times. Ten microliter of total protein of tumor homogenates was added in duplicate wells and incubated overnight at 4°C. Plates were washed as previously; then 25 μL of detection antibody was added and incubated at room temperature for 2 hours with shaking. Plates were washed 4 times, 150 μL of read buffer was added, and the plates were analyzed on a Meso QuickPlex SQ 120. The two additional spots in each well coated with BSA were used to correct for the background and for any effects of the lysis buffer. Data shown are the mean values of left and right tumors of the pharmacodynamic experiments (five tumors per time point per treatment).

Phase I expansion trial of RO4987655

Plasma samples for metabolic analysis were obtained from 35 patients with advanced metastatic melanoma treated as part of an expansion phase I study with RO4987655 (10). Patients received 8.5 mg RO4987655 twice daily for 28-day cycles, and metabolomic samples were collected before dose, and 8 and 24 hours after dose on day 1 and cycle 2 day 1 (day 29). Plasma was separated from blood (using sodium heparin as anticoagulant) following centrifugation at 1,500 g for 15 minutes at 4°C; it was then stored at −80°C until further analysis. All aspects of the study were conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and the International Conference on Harmonization Good Clinical Practice Guidelines. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants. The details of the phase I study, the
metabolomics sample collection, and analysis of pictilisib responses have been described previously (15, 16).

**Plasma metabolomics analysis**

We carried out targeted, quantitative metabolomic analysis by electrospray ionization tandem MS using the AbsoluteIDQ p180 Kit (Biocrates Life Sciences AG). Samples were anonymized and randomized, and analyses were carried out on a Waters Acquity H-class UPLC coupled to Xevo TQ-S triple-quadrupole MS/MS System (Waters Corporation). Quantification of the metabolites of the biological sample was achieved by reference to appropriate internal standards. The method follows the United States Food and Drug Administration Guidelines “Guidance for Industry – Bioanalytical Method Validation (May 2001),” providing proof of reproducibility within a given error range.

**Data analysis**

The analytical process to derive metabolite concentrations was performed using MassLynx (Waters corporation) and the MetIDQ software package (Biocrates Life Sciences) Multivariate metabolomics analysis was performed using SIMCA v.14.1 software (MKS Umetrics AB) to determine metabolite features that were differentially expressed between defined groups of mice: (1) WM266.4 tumor-bearing mice versus non-tumor-bearing animals; (2) non-tumor-bearing mice treated with vehicle or 6 mg/kg RO498766; and (3) RO-treated (6 mg/kg) versus vehicle-treated mice bearing WM266.4 tumors. The same analysis was carried out in mice bearing A375 tumors. Metabolites responsible for differences were identified using orthogonal partial least square-discriminant analysis (OPLS-DA; ref. 18) with a threshold of variable importance in the projection value >0.5 and cross-validation by permutation analysis carried out. To pass the exploratory preclinical screen and establish the metabolomics workflow is summarized in Fig. 2A.

**Results**

**Preclinical models**

**RO4987655 inhibits ERK phosphorylation and tumor growth in human melanoma xenografts.** Following a single dose of 6 mg/kg RO4987655 to female athymic mice bearing s.c. human B-RAF-mutant melanoma xenograft WM266.4 or A375, a complete inhibition of ERK phosphorylation was observed in tumors at 2, 6, and 8 hours after treatment in both models (Fig. 1A and B). This target modulation resulted in significant growth inhibition following daily treatment with RO4987655 at 6 mg/kg with T/C of 16% and 3.5%, respectively (Fig. 1C). This schedule was well tolerated with no body weight loss.

The metabolomics workflow is summarized in Fig. 2A.

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**Figure 1.**

A and B. Inhibition of ERK phosphorylation by RO4987655 in WM266.4 and A375 human melanoma xenografts. Ratio of phosphorylated (pERK) and total ERK (tERK) demonstrates total inhibition of phosphorylation of ERK in both melanoma models after RO4987655 (RO) administration compared with vehicle control (VEH), measured by MSD. Values are mean ± SEM of left and right tumors. C. Tumor growth inhibition following daily treatment with RO4987655 in WM266.4 and A375 human melanoma xenografts. Target modulation resulted in significant growth inhibition following daily treatment with RO4987655 at 6 mg/kg with T/C of 16% and 3.5% in WM266.4 and A375 tumor-bearing mice, respectively. Values are mean ± SEM.
Identification of the metabolomic signature. We compared plasma samples from mice bearing WM266.4 and A375 melanomas with their non–tumor-bearing age-matched littermates. OPLS-DA revealed 11 metabolites which were increased in these MAPK-driven tumors and decreased following RO4987655 treatment plus 10 metabolites which were decreased in the plasma of tumor-bearing mice and increased following treatment (summarized in Fig. 2B and C). Hence, a total of 21 metabolites including propionylcarnitine, arginine, asparagine, isoleucine, leucine, phenylalanine, tryptophan, tyrosine, valine, methylsulfoxide, 7 phosphatidylcholines (PC aa C30:0, PC aa 36:6, PC aa 40:1, PC ae 42:0, PC ae 44:1, and PC ae 44:6), and 4 sphingomyelins (SM 16:0, SM 20:2, SM C24:1, SM C26:1) were different in plasma of animals bearing B-RAF–mutant melanomas compared with controls and inversely affected by treatment with the MEK inhibitor. Reversed changes of lipid levels following RO4987655 treatment were observed only in melanoma xenograft models. The metabolic effects following RO4987655 are different in clinical responders and patients with disease progression. We examined the relationship between all 182 metabolites and objective responses determined by RECIST criteria (12) in 35 evaluable patients treated with 8.5 mg/kg (i.e., the MTD) of RO4987655. The OPLS-DA model revealed a high degree of separation between plasma of tumor-bearing mice and decreased with treatment (Fig. 2D). In tumor-bearing mice, the metabolic effects were most pronounced at 4 and 8 hours and were different from those observed in non–tumor-bearing mice (Fig 2D). In the PTEN(null) human glioblastoma xenograft (U87MG), which is not MAPK-dependent, a single dose of the MEK inhibitor had different effects on the plasma metabolites identified in melanoma models (Fig. 2D, fifth column) with only amino acids and propionylcarnitine increased following treatment with the MEK inhibitor. Reversed changes of lipid levels following RO4987655 treatment were observed only in melanoma xenograft models.
the response categories of disease progression and objective RECIST response (Fig. 3A). The most significant effects were observed on propionylcarnitine and amino acids that showed an increase at all time points. The sphingomyelins and one phosphatidylcholine (PC aa C38:6) showed an overall decrease at 24 hours, but this was not statistically significant (Table 1, Fig. 3B, PD-PR-SD column). In addition, the metabolic alterations were significantly different between patients with disease progression and those who achieved an objective response (Fig. 3B, PD and PR columns). Overall, progressors showed a significant increase in amino acids relative to predose levels, whereas responders showed no significant increase in these amino acids up to cycle 2 at 24 hours. In addition, a significant decrease in 7 phospholipids was observed from cycle 2, which was not observed in patients who progressed. The metabolite changes observed in responsive patients were consistent with the effects observed in mice bearing the sensitive WM266.4 and A375 melanoma xenografts, and the effects in nonresponsive patients were in line with the effects in non–tumor-bearing mice or the U87MG xenograft model (Figs. 2C and 3B; Table 2). In addition, the effect of the PI3K inhibitor pictilisib on the MEK signature also showed an increase in the amino acids but no decrease in phospholipids, which is comparable with that observed in patients with progressive disease (PD) following RO4987655 administration. The effect on amino acids following pictilisib was not observed below 80 mg (suggesting that it is genuinely associated with PI3K inhibition and not disease progression; Supplementary Fig. S1).

Baseline levels of seven plasma metabolites predict clinical response to RO4987655. We examined the relationship between pretreatment baseline levels of the metabolite biomarker candidates and objective response determined by RECIST criteria (12) in 35 evaluable patients. Of 21 biomarker candidates, 7 plasma
metabolites were significantly different between patients who responded and those who progressed (P values < 0.05), and all 7 metabolites exhibited an estimated area under the receiver operating characteristic curve of ≥ 0.75 (Table 3). The plasma levels of all these lipid metabolites were higher in patients who subsequently achieved an objective response to RO4987655 (Fig. 3B). In contrast, a poor separation between the metabolic profiles of patients harboring B-Raf–mutant and B-Raf wild-type melanomas was observed with only three metabolites correlating with B-Raf mutational status. The lack of a significant difference in these plasma metabolites between the two groups is summarized in Table 3.

A heatmap of an unsupervised analysis of the pretreatment levels of selected lipids (based on preclinical signature, Fig. 3C) shows clustering of 7 of 8 patients with partial response and 11 of 12 patients with PD (Fig. 3C).

Collectively, these results suggest hitherto-unknown biological pathways involving the panel of metabolite biomarkers being implicated in mechanisms underlying vulnerability of melanoma cells to MEK inhibition. A summary of the levels of four representative metabolites throughout the course of treatment is presented in Fig. 3D.

Changes in the metabolite biomarkers following RO4987655 exceed time-of-day variations. Time-of-day variation can affect significantly on the plasma metabolome (13, 14). To assess the potential confounding impact of this factor on the candidate biomarkers, we studied the degree of variation of these metabolites in an additional study (Supplementary Table S1). One study examined the variability of these metabolites in 35 subjects with advanced melanoma and the second evaluated time-of-day variation over a 24-hour period using the same clinical sample scheduling in 12 healthy male volunteers. Reassuringly, 90% of RO4987655-related changes (19 of 21) of the metabolite biomarkers were greater than the variability observed in these physiologic/time-of-day studies.

Discussion

This study provides evidence of plasma metabolites as biomarkers predictive of objective response to a molecularly targeted anticancer drug with good discrimination. The prior identification of biomarker candidates in molecularly characterized preclinical tumor screens where control animals were included significantly increases confidence that these metabolites represent genuine exo-metabolomic changes associated with MAPK pathway modulation.

We demonstrated that basal levels of 21 metabolites including amino acids, glycerophosphocholines, and sphingomyelins were differentially affected in clinical responders and progressors following treatment with RO4987655. In patients with PD, we observed an increase in amino acids and no decrease in lipids. This significant increase in amino acids was also observed following treatment with the PI3K inhibitor pictilisib where no therapeutic benefit was observed in all but one patient (15, 16). In patients responding to the MEK inhibitor, the amino acids and lipids were decreased. In addition, basal levels of seven metabolites (glycerophosphocholines and sphingomyelins) were significantly able to predict response with higher levels in responders. In contrast to the metabolite biomarker changes, the median decrease in ERK phosphorylation in tumors was higher in patients with a B-Raf mutation than those without, but there was no evidence of a significant difference in pERK inhibition between different response outcome groups (12). A previous study showed that reduction of p-ERK was correlated with response to the B-Raf inhibitor vemurafenib (20); however, there is published evidence that this is not the case for MEK inhibitors (12). In addition, the
metabolic responses measured by FDG-PET confirmed the negative predictive value of FDG-PET for MEK inhibition (10). In this context, it is notable that we observe an increase in branched chain amino acids in nonresponders and following treatment with pictilisib which is consistent with the insulin-resistant phenotype (16). In addition, our previous studies showed a decrease in glycerophosphocholine in PI3K-activated tumors and an increase following PI3K inhibition with pictilisib (16). The fact that low levels of these phospholipids are predictive of resistance to the MEK inhibitor is consistent with the PI3K-activated metabolotype. It has been shown that de novo PI3K activation is associated with resistance to MEK inhibitors (21), which is consistent with our metabolic findings. PI3K activation is also known to be induced as a result of MEK inhibition, but our metabolic response to doses of drug inhibiting the MAPK pathway does not recapitulate that observed upon PI3K activation whatever the therapeutic outcome. Studies aiming at the prediction of sensitivity to MEK inhibition by gene expression profiling have also shown compensatory signaling through RAS effectors other than PI3K (22). Tumors often harbor genetic abnormalities in both PI3K and MAPK pathways as observed in WM266.4 (although they are known to be driven primarily by MAPK). In addition, PI3K pathway abnormalities in the patients enrolled in the clinical study have not been determined, and melanomas have a high mutational load in addition to the known PI3K and MAPK drivers (23–25). Our exo-metabolomic data in sensitive human tumor xenograft models and clinical responders are in agreement with cellular metabolic studies by NMR reporting decreased glycerophosphocholine levels which were associated with increased expression of choline-kinase ß following MEK inhibition (26). Increased levels of phosphatidylcholines, delivered by nanoparticles, in the cellular plasma membrane are able to activate EGFR, which is one of the major mechanisms of resistance to MEK inhibition suggesting effectors for these molecules upstream and downstream of MAPK (23, 27, 28). Similarly, previous studies established that activated sphingomyelinase leads to ceramide-mediated activation of MAPK (29). In our study, we show a decrease in sphingomyelins following MEK inhibition, suggesting complex regulation of sphingomyelins on the MAPK network.

We and others have demonstrated that levels of plasma metabolites vary throughout the day (12, 13). Reassuringly, we have demonstrated that the variations observed in the biomarker metabolites following treatment with the MEK inhibitor exceed time-of-day variations both in patients and healthy volunteers. We found that over 70% (15 of 21) of the metabolites identified preclinically translate to the clinical setting, and we also found additional metabolites that could be associated with responses using the clinical data alone. The metabolic profiling of plasma (as opposed to tumor tissue) circumvents significant limitations of many current standard biomarkers (for example, lack of stability of phospho signals) and importantly is readily amenable to repeated sampling. In addition, the use of a mass spectrometry-based platform crucially allows for up-scaling and implementation in large studies. We emphasize, however, that this is a retrospective study with a limited sample size, and hence cannot be regarded as definitive at this time. Further investigations in an independent cohort are needed. This is challenging given the fact that MEK inhibitors are now administered in combination in the clinical setting. Although the mechanistic links between MAPK
pathway modulation and the panel of plasma metabolite biomarkers are currently poorly understood, we anticipate that our novel findings may be helpful in guiding future investigations including those of MEK inhibitor resistance.

In summary, using LC-MS metabolomics, we showed that plasma metabolite markers of MEK inhibition can be identified in mice bearing human melanoma xenografts. In patients with advanced melanoma treated with RO4987655, the pretreatment levels of seven candidate plasma metabolite biomarkers identified in the preclinical screen were statistically significantly able to retrospectively predict objective responses to RO4987655. Our current findings and those we reported previously (10) provide a rational study design for the determination of metabolomic signatures of drug sensitivity/activity and resistance which is directly translatable to the identification of preclinical and clinical metabolomic biomarkers for other new classes of drug. Thus, metabolomics analysis can be added to the technical approaches to support the use of The Pharmacological Audit Trail for biomarker-led decision making in cancer therapeutics (30).

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest

V.L. Revel is scientific consultant at Lumie Ltd. J.S. de Bono is a consultant/advisory board member for Astrazeneca, Genentech/Roche, GSK, Merck, and Pfizer. No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed by the other authors.

Authors’ Contributions


Development of methodology: J.E. Ang, A.Pal, Y.J. Asad, F.I. Raynaud

Acquisition of data (provided animals, acquired and managed patients, provided facilities, etc.): J.E. Ang, A.Pal, Y.J. Asad, A.T. Henley, M. Venturi, G. Box, A. de haven Brandon, V.L. Revel, J.S. de Bono, S.B. Kaye

Analysis and interpretation of data (e.g., statistical analysis, biostatistics, computational analysis): J.E. Ang, A.Pal, Y.J. Asad, M. Meresse, J.S. de Bono, P. Workman, F.I. Raynaud

Writing, review, and/or revision of the manuscript: J.E. Ang, A. Pal, Y.J. Asad, M. Venturi, V. Meresse, J.S. de Bono, S.B. Kaye, P. Workman, U. Banerji, F.I. Raynaud

Administrative, technical, or material support (i.e., reporting or organizing data, constructing databases): J.E. Ang, A. Pal, G. Box, P. Workman

Study supervision: M. Venturi, J.S. de Bono, F.I. Raynaud

Other (designed protocol and provided samples for time of day study): D.J. Skene

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References


Plasma Metabolites Predict Response to MEK Inhibitor