



QUALI INFORMAZIONI DEVE FORNIRE OGGI L'ANATOMO- PATOLOGO AL CLINICO? QUALI SOTTOGRUPPI SONO OGGI IDENTIFICABILI?

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 @NicolaFuscoMD

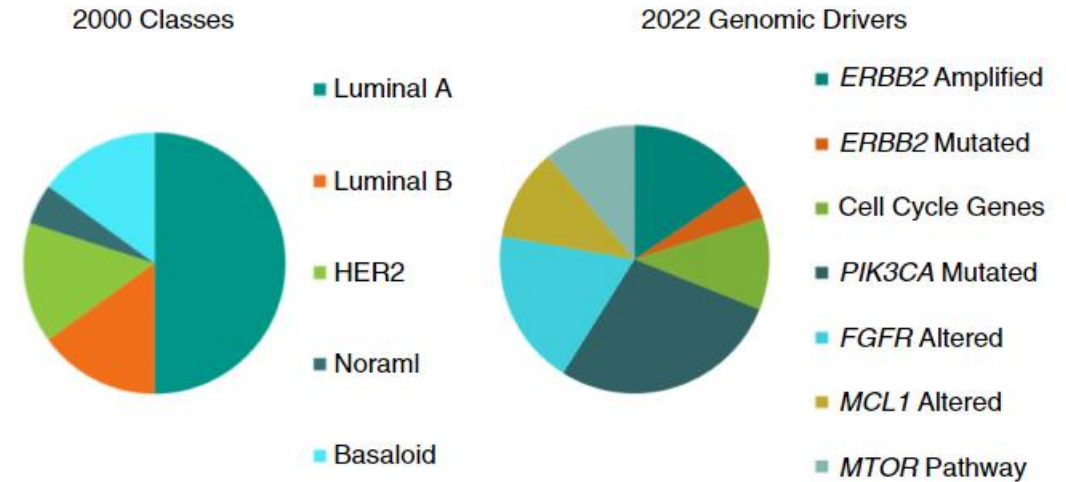

PATHOLOGYFORONCOLOGY

DISCLOSURES

Commercial Interest	Relationships
MSD, Novartis, AstraZeneca, Adicet Bio, Sermonix, Roche, Menarini, Gilead, Veracyte Inc.	Consulting/advisory role
MSD, Novartis, AstraZeneca, Daiichi Sankyo, GSK, Gilead, Roche, Leica Biosystems, Lilly	Speaker bureau
Novartis, Reply	Research grants
Roche	Travel grants

NOVEL AND EMERGING BIOMARKERS IN BREAST CANCER

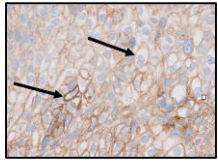
- **PD-L1 (CPS/IC)** → **IHC**
- **HER2-low** → **IHC/ISH**
- **PIK3CA** → **SEQ**
- **ESR1** → **SEQ**
- **g/s/tBRCA** → **SEQ**
- **TROP-2** → **tbd**



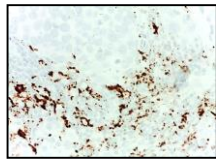
Immune-related biomarkers in TNBC



PD-L1

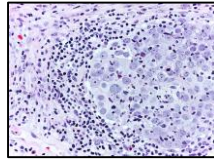


CPS



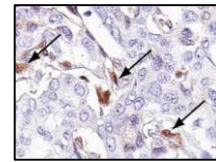
IC

TILs



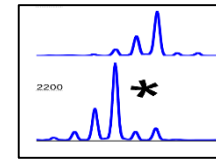
sTILs

MMR

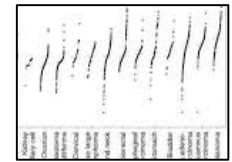


MLH1, MSH2
MSH6, PMS2

MSI

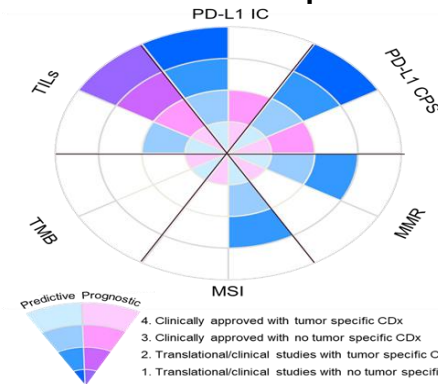
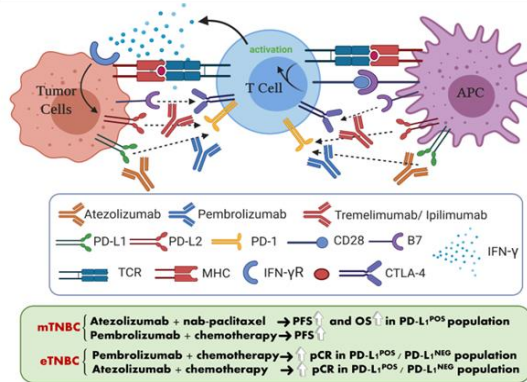


CGP



Histology-based

Sequencing-based

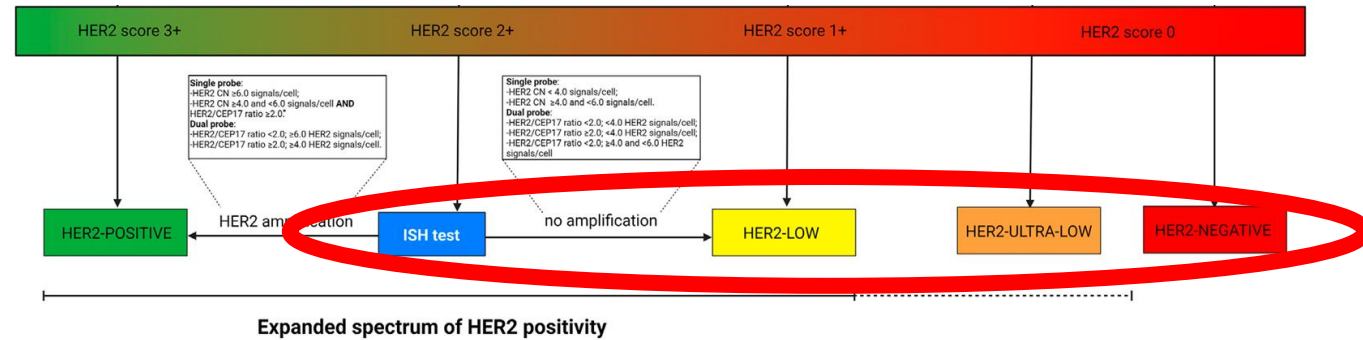
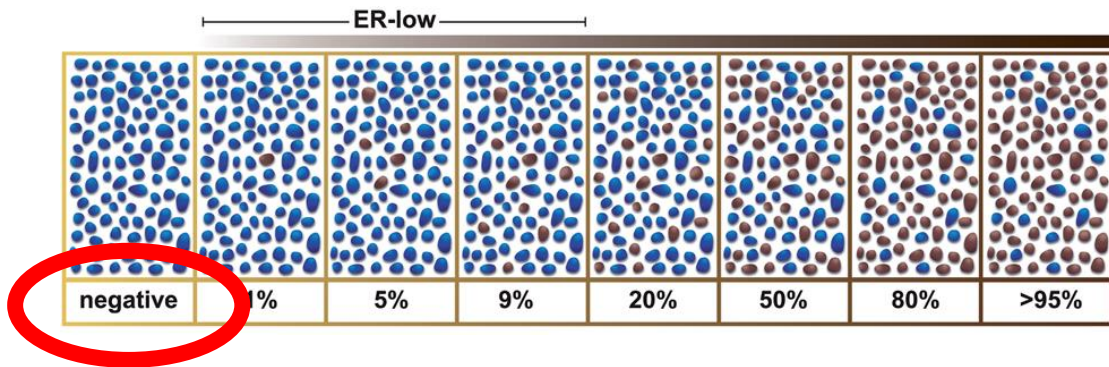


Immunotherapy in Breast Cancer Patients: A Focus on the Use of the Currently Available Biomarkers in Oncology

Author(s): Carmen Criscitiello, Elena Guerini-Rocco, Giulia Viale, Caterina Fumagalli, Elham Sajjadi, Konstantinos Venetis, Roberto Piciotti, Marco Invernizzi, Umberto Malapelle and Nicola Fusco*

Volume 22, Issue 4, 2022





ER-, PgR-

HER2-



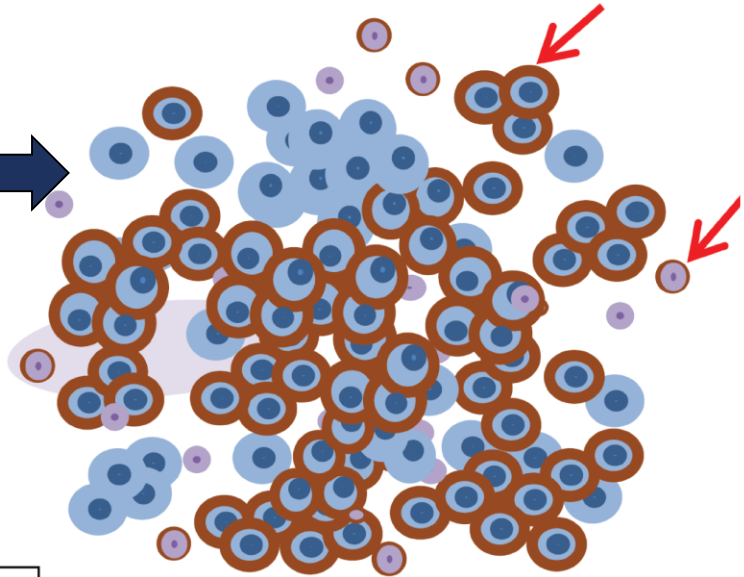
TNBC





Metastatic/locally advanced (biomarker-based)
Neoadjuvant (not biomarker-based)

PD-L1 CPS ≥ 10
PD-L1 IC ≥ 1

PD-L1 TEST IN mTNBC

PEMBROLIZUMAB



- Unstained mononuclear cell 
- PD-L1pos mononuclear cell 
- Unstained tumor cell 
- PD-L1 pos Tumor cell 

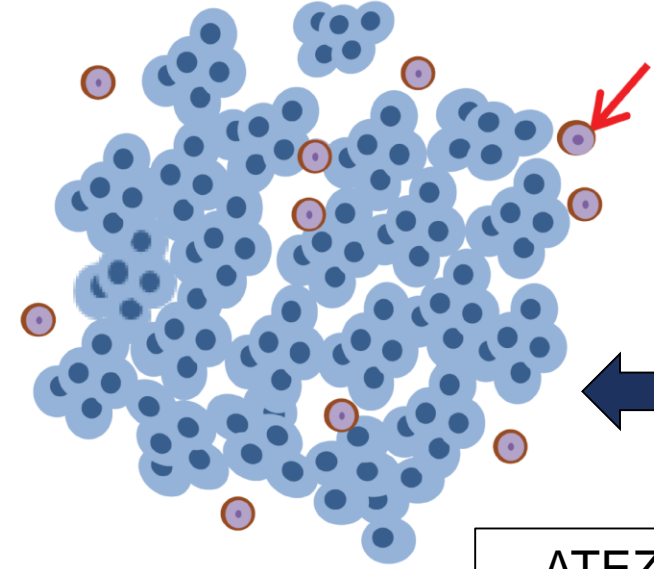
CPS

$$\text{CPS} = \frac{\text{PD-L1 staining} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Tumor cells} \\ \text{Lymphocytes} \\ \text{Macrophages} \end{array} \right.}{\text{viable tumor cells}} \times 100$$

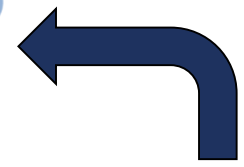
- Validated assays for CPS:
- Ventana SP263
 - Dako 22-C3

TNBCs are scored and divided into:

CPS < 10	IC < 1
CPS ≥ 10	IC ≥ 1



ATEZOLIZUMAB



IC

$$\text{IC} = \frac{\text{PD-L1 staining} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Lymphocytes} \\ \text{Macrophages} \end{array} \right.}{\text{tumor area}} \times 100$$

- Validated assays for IC:
- Ventana SP142

ecancermedicalscience

Biomarkers for precision immunotherapy in the metastatic setting: hope or reality?

Elham Sajjadi^{1,2}, Konstantinos Venetis^{1,2}, Cristian Scatena³ and Nicola Fusco^{1,2}

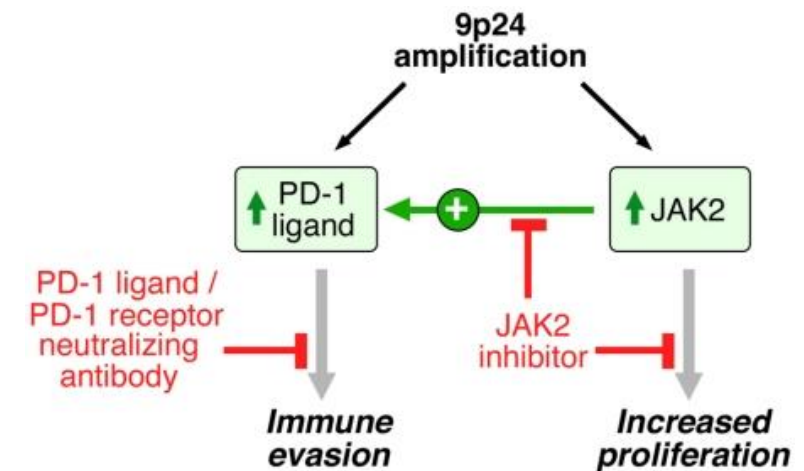
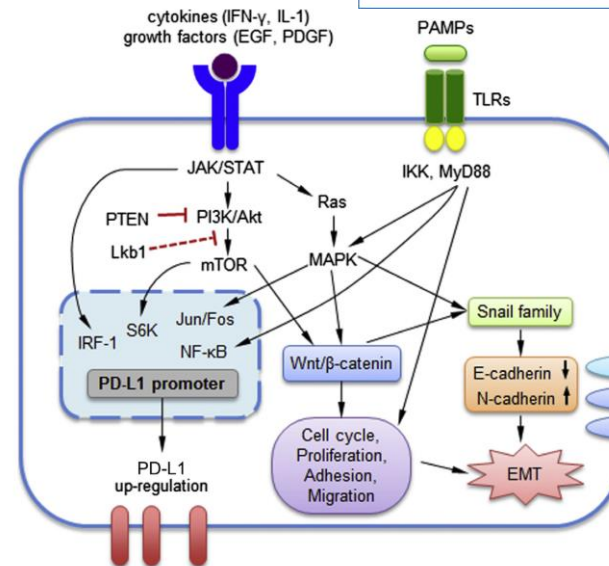
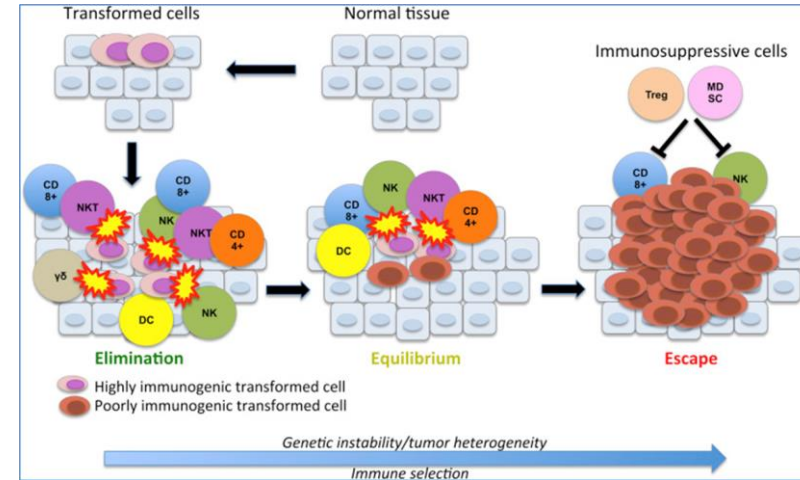
PREDICTIVE ROLE OF PD-L1 EXPRESSION: PITFALLS

- **Assay variability**

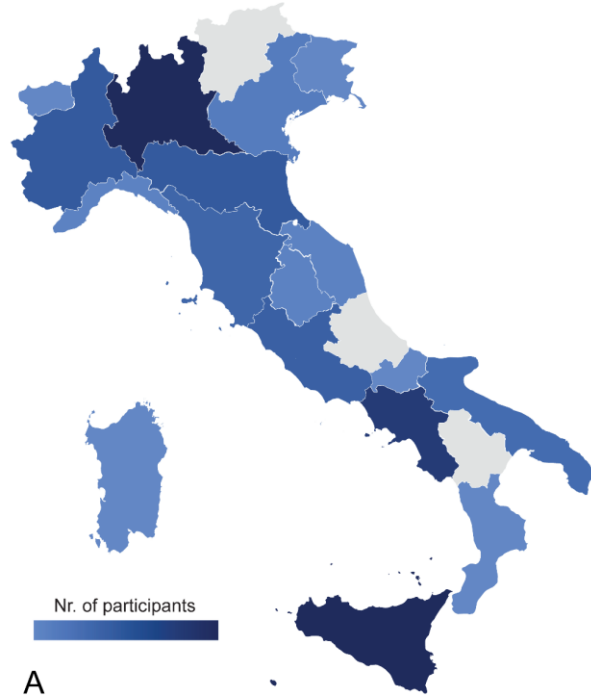
- Different antibodies
- Different platforms
- Different scoring systems

- **Biological variability**

- Spatial variability
- Temporal variability
- Tumor or microenvironment
- Constitutive vs. inflammation-induced



PD-L1 CPS in mTNBC: A REAL-LIFE ITALIAN PORTRAIT



Region	Nr. of participants
North-west	31
Valle d'Aosta	1
Piemonte	9
Lombardia	19
Liguria	2
North-east	13
Veneto	3
Friuli Venezia Giulia	1
Emilia Romagna	9
Center	19
Toscana	7
Umbria	2
Marche	2
Lazio	8
South and islands	43
Molise	1
Campania	15
Puglia	6
Calabria	1
Sardegna	1
Sicilia	19

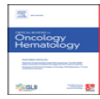
A

Critical Reviews in Oncology / Hematology 190 (2023) 104103

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

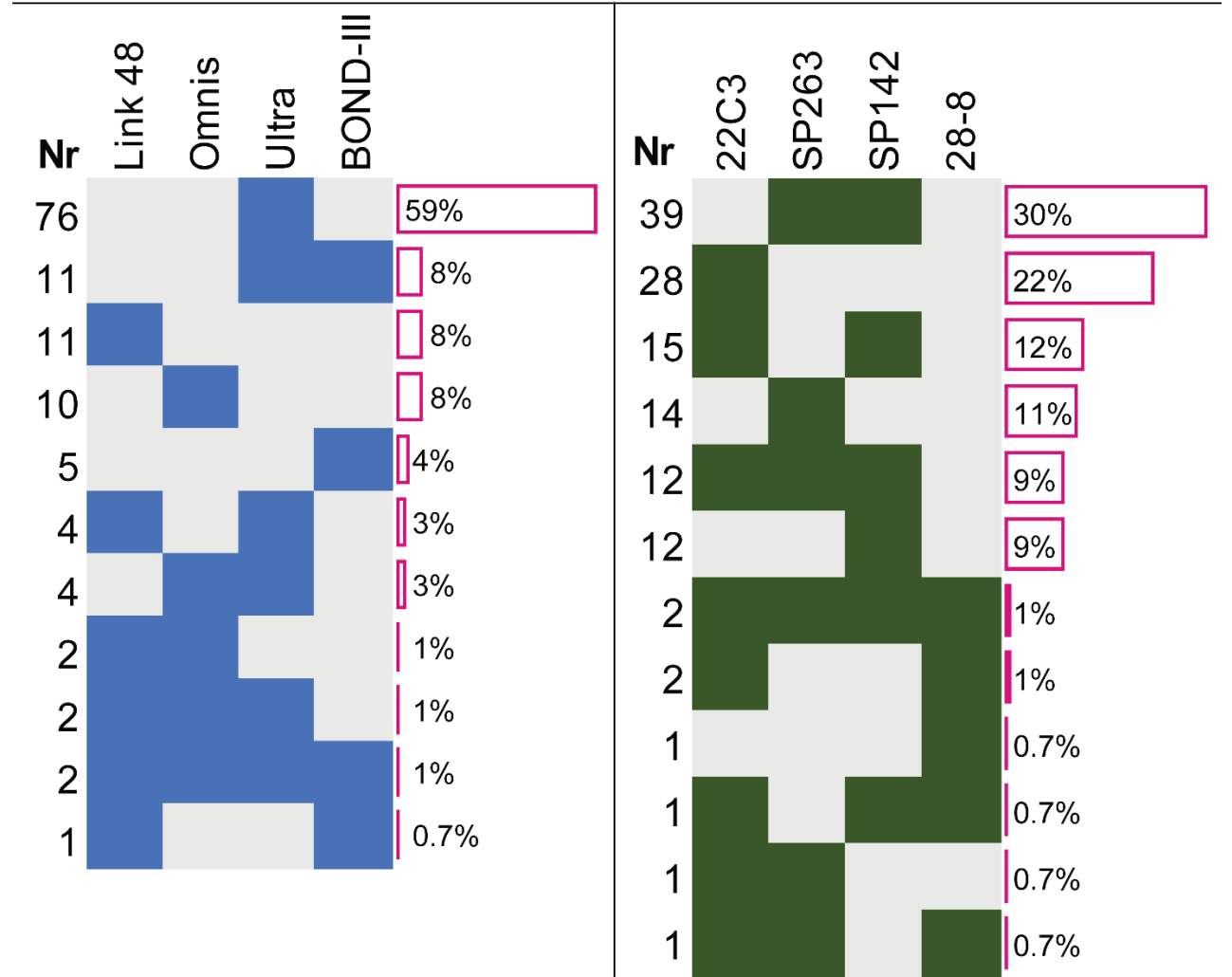
Critical Reviews in Oncology / Hematology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/critrevonc



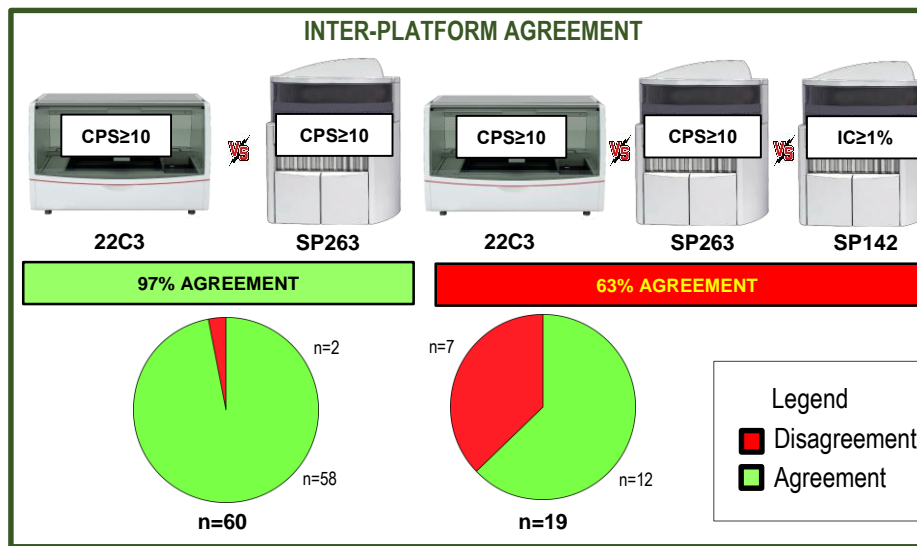
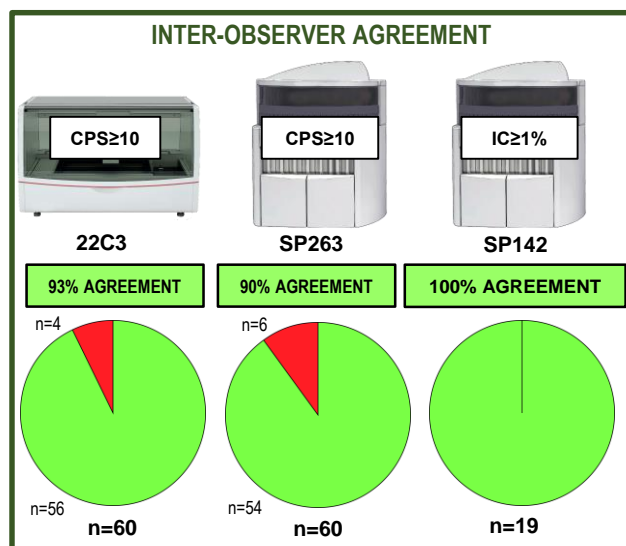
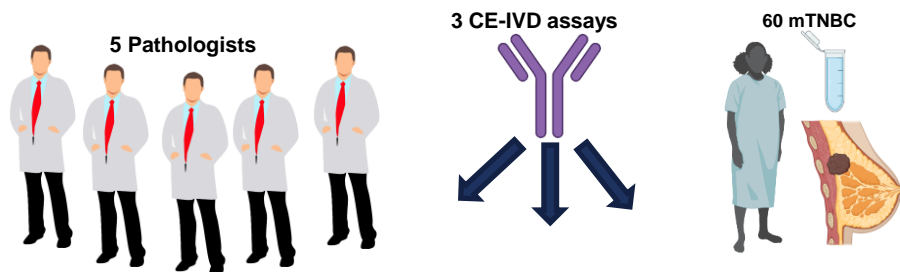
Advancing the PD-L1 CPS test in metastatic TNBC: Insights from pathologists and findings from a nationwide survey

Nicola Fusco^{a,b,*}, Mariia Ivanova^a, Chiara Frascarelli^{a,b}, Carmen Criscitello^{a,c}, Bruna Cerbelli^d, Maria Gemma Pignataro^d, Angelina Pernazza^d, Elham Sajjadi^{a,b}, Konstantinos Venetis^e, Giulia Cursano^e, Fabio Pagni^{a,f}, Camillo Di Bella^g, Marina Accardo^g, Michelina Amato^h, Paolo Amicoⁱ, Caterina Bartoli^j, Giuseppe Bogina^k, Laura Bortesi^k, Renzo Boldorini^l, Sara Bruno^m, Daniela Cabibiⁿ, Pietro Caruana^o, Emanuele Dainese^p, Elisa De Camilli^q, Vladimiro Dell'Anna^r, Loren Duda^r, Carmela Emmanuele^s, Giuseppe Nicolò Fanelli^t, Bethania Fernandes^u, Gerardo Ferrara^v, Letizia Gnetti^w, Alessandra Gurrera^w, Giorgia Leone^x, Raffaella Lucci^y, Cristina Mancini^z, Grazia Marangi^z, Mauro G. Mastropasqua^{aa}, Lorenzo Nibid^{ab,ac}, Sandra Orrù^{ad}, Maria Pastena^{ae}, Monica Peresi^{af}, Letizia Perracchio^{ag}, Angela Santoro^{ah}, Vania Vezzosi^{ai}, Claudia Zambelli^{aj}, Valeria Zuccalà^{ak}, Antonio Rizzo^{al}, Leopoldo Costarelli^h, Francesca Pietribiasi^{ai}, Alfredo Santinelli^{am}, Cristian Scatenaⁱ, Giuseppe Curigliano^{b,c}, Elena Guerini-Rocco^{a,b}, Maurizio Martini^{an}, Paolo Graziano^{ao}, Isabella Castellano^{ap}, Giulia d'Amati^d



Conclusions (1): a reproducibility study

- In mTNBC, CPS can be reliably assessed either by 22C3 (which was used in the KEYNOTE studies) or SP263, providing the use of the dedicated platform (i.e. Dako and Ventana).
- CPS and IC are not interchangeable tests in mTNBC
- PD-L1 test in mTNBC is reproducible when assessed by specifically trained pathologists using CE-IVD assays, i.e. 22C3 and SP263 for CPS and SP142 for IC score.



Test (Assay)	ICC	Kappa
CPS (22C3)	0.939 (CI 0.913-0.96)	0.938 (CI 0.857-1.018)
CPS (SP263)	0.972 (CI 0.96-0.982)	0.972 (CI 0.890-1.052)
CPS (22C3 vs SP263)	0.909 (CI 0.874-0.938)	0.907 (CI 0.869-0.945)
IC (SP142)	1	1 (CI 0.725-1.274)
CPS (22C3 vs SP263) vs IC (SP142)	0.634 (CI 0.455-0.816)	0.619 (CI 0.537-0.700)

PD-L1 testing in mTNBC: Interplatform and interobserver reproducibility of CE-IVD assays for CPS and IC scores

Nicola Fusco^{1,2}, Mariia Ivanova¹, Chiara Frascarelli^{1,2}, Bruna Cerbelli³, Gemma Pignataro³, Carmen Criscitello^{1,4}, Konstantinos Venetis^{1,2}, Elham Sajjadi^{1,2}, Elena Guerini-Rocco^{1,2}, Paolo Graziano⁵, Maurizio Martini⁶, Giulia d'Amati³

¹Division of Pathology, IEO, European Institute of Oncology IRCCS Milan, Italy, ²Department of Oncology and Hemato-Oncology, University of Milan, Italy, ³La Sapienza, University of Rome, Italy, ⁴ Division of Early Drug Development for Innovative Therapy, IEO, European Institute of Oncology, Milan, Italy, ⁵ Pathology Unit, Foundation IRCCS "Casa Sollievo della Sofferenza", San Giovanni Rotondo, Foggia, Italy, ⁶ Department of Human Pathology of the Adult and Developmental Age "Gaetano Barresi", University of Messina, Italy.

ESMO BREAST CANCER Annual Congress

BERLIN GERMANY 11-13 MAY 2023 Poster #22P



35th European Congress of Pathology

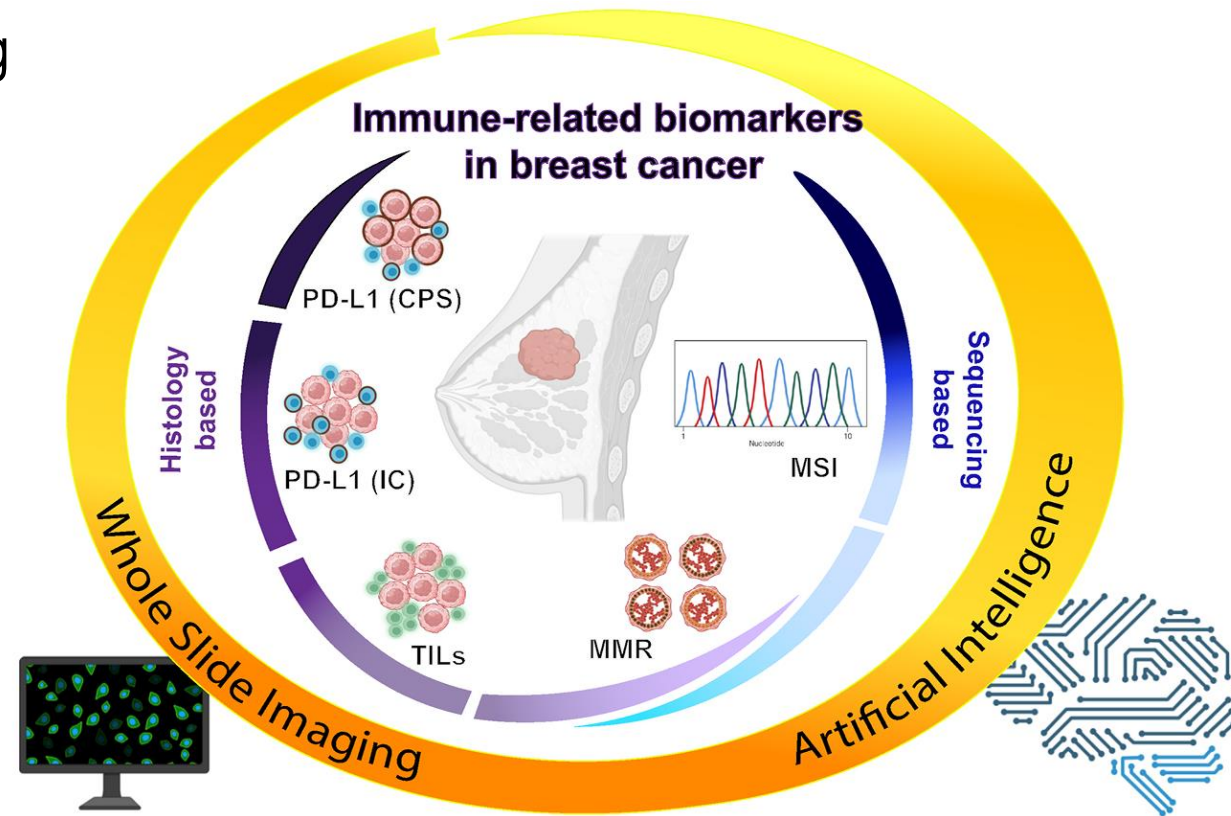
9 – 13 September 2023

Convention Centre Dublin, Ireland



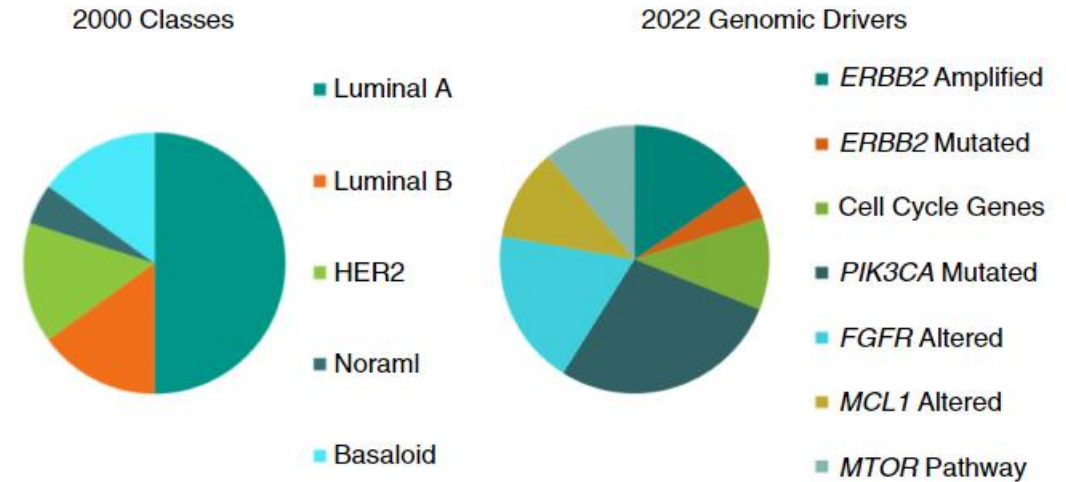
Conclusions (2): The role of Digital Pathology

- Harmonization efforts aim to standardize PD-L1 testing for better patient selection.
- TILs correlate with favorable outcomes in TNBC.
- MMR alterations are rare but predictive, indicating potential ICI response.
- AI plays a growing role in enhancing biomarker assessment and precision medicine.
- Standardized practices and validation are essential for successful AI application.



NOVEL AND EMERGING BIOMARKERS IN BREAST CANCER

- PD-L1 (CPS/IC) → I-A
- HER2-low → I-A
- **PIK3CA** → **I-A**
- **ESR1** → **II-A**
- TROP-2 → I-C



PIK3CA mutations in breast cancer

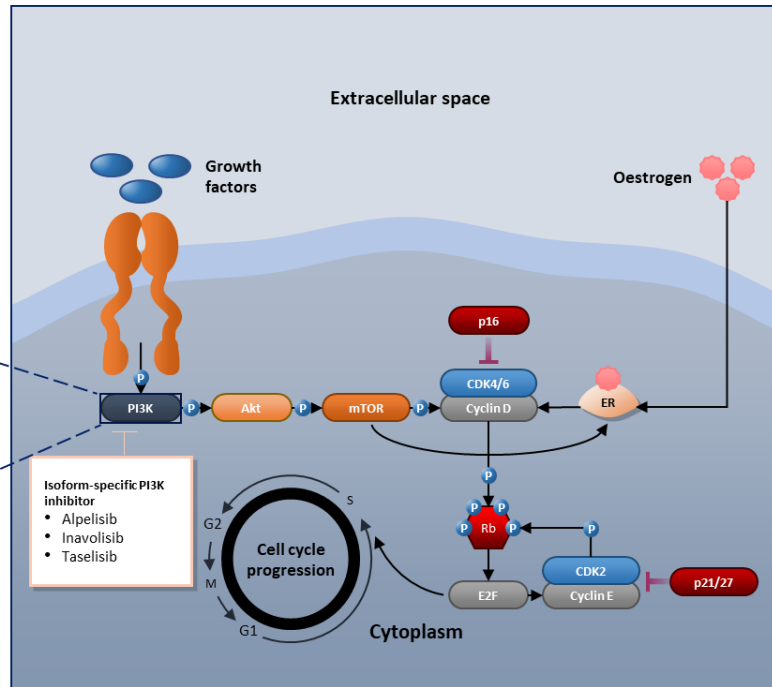
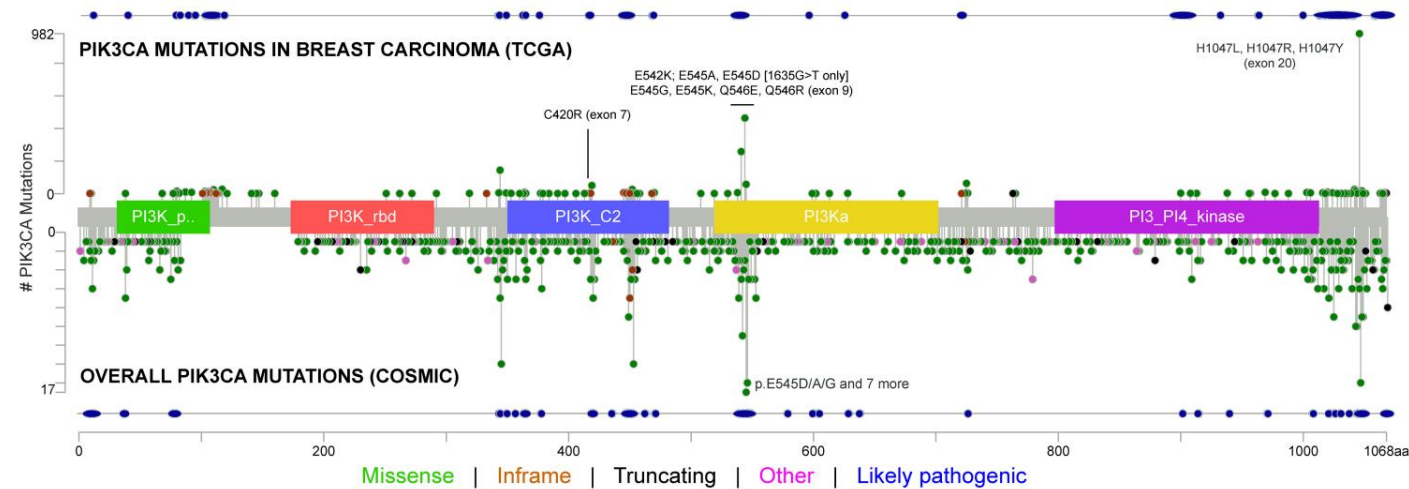


Image adapted from: Brufsky AM & Dickler MN. *Oncologist*. 2018; **23**:528.
1.Hanah et al *J. Med. Chem.* 2022, 65, 16589–16621



- ~40% of HR+/HER2- aBC patients have a *PIK3CA* mutation, and can have endocrine resistance and/or shorter mPFS
- Hotspot regions: ex 7, 9, 20
- *PIK3CA* mutations can be detected in tissue (FFPE) or plasma samples.

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Alpelisib for *PIK3CA*-Mutated, Hormone Receptor–Positive Advanced Breast Cancer

F. André, E. Ciruelos, G. Rubovszky, M. Campone, S. Loibl, H.S. Rugo, H. Iwata, P. Conte, I.A. Mayer, B. Kaufman, T. Yamashita, Y.-S. Lu, K. Inoue, M. Takahashi, Z. Pápai, A.-S. Longin, D. Mills, C. Wilke, S. Hirawat, and D. Juric, for the SOLAR-1 Study Group*

N Engl J Med 2019;380:1929-40.
DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1813904

CANCER DISCOVERY JANUARY 2022

RESEARCH ARTICLE

RTK-Dependent Inducible Degradation of Mutant *PI3Kα* Drives GDC-0077 (Inavolisib) Efficacy

Kyung W. Song¹, Kyle A. Edgar¹, Emily J. Hanan², Marc Hafner³, Jason Oeh⁴, Mark Merchant¹, Deepak Sampath¹, Michelle A. Nannini⁴, Rebecca Hong⁴, Lillian Phu⁵, William F. Forrest³, Eric Stawiski³, Stephen Schmidt⁶, Nicholas Andres⁶, Jane Guan¹, Jeffrey J. Wallin⁴, Jonathan Cheong¹, Emile G. Plise⁴, Gail D. Lewis Phillips¹, Laurent Salphati⁷, Timothy P. Heffron⁸, Alan G. Olivero⁹, Shiva Malek¹, Steven T. Staben⁹, Donald S. Kirkpatrick⁹, Anvesha Dey¹, and Lori S. Friedman¹

frontiers published: 25 March 2021
in Oncology doi: 10.3389/fonc.2021.644737

PIK3CA Mutations as a Molecular Target for Hormone Receptor-Positive, HER2-Negative Metastatic Breast Cancer

Nicola Fusco^{1,2*}, Umberto Malapelle^{3*}, Matteo Fassan^{4,5}, Caterina Marchiò^{6,7}, Simonetta Buglioni⁸, Simonetta Zupo⁹, Carmen Criscitello^{2,10}, Paolo Vigneri^{11,12}, Angelo Paolo Dei Tos^{4,5}, Eugenio Maiorano¹³ and Giuseppe Viale^{1,2*}

PIK3CA: RATIONALE FOR CLINICAL TESTING 2024?

Compound Generic Name	Trade Name	Combination	Indication	Phase 1 2 3 F	Expected Filing
◆ RG6114 Inavolisib		plus palbociclib plus fulvestrant	1L metastatic ER- positive and HER2- negative breast can- cer (1L HR+ mBC)	■ ■ ■ □	2024

Description/ Summary:

Inavolisib (RG6114, GDC-0077) is a small molecule PI3 kinase (PI3K) inhibitor. Dysregulation of PI3K signaling is implicated in a broad range of human cancers, and activating mutations in the PI3K alpha-isoform gene (PIK3CA) are common oncogenic drivers. The PI3K/Akt/mTOR pathway regulates cell growth and survival.

Managed By:

Roche Late Stage Product Development

Inavolisib is a PI3K α -specific inhibitor that also promotes degradation of mutant p110 α . It has demonstrated encouraging preliminary antitumor activity in pts with PIK3CA-mutated HR+ BC as a monotherapy, and in combo with other anticancer agents

ctDNA IN MBC

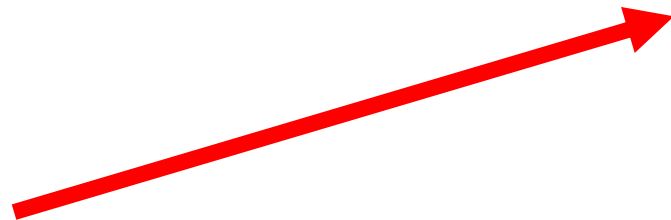
- As in early breast cancer, the quantity of ctDNA correlates with poor survival
- serial measurement of ctDNA has the potential to monitor and predict treatment response.
- PADA-1 trial (NCT03079011) is currently investigating the utility of serial ESR1 ctDNA measurements in HER2-negative MBC patients treated with palbociclib and AI
- mutation status of specific genes

- HER2

- ESR1

- TP53

- **PIK3CA**



Tumor type	Recommendation	FDA-approved assays
NSCLC ^{1,2}	Testing of plasma ctDNA should be performed by a clinically validated, NGS platform for genotyping of all guideline-recommended and treatable oncogenic drivers in patients with newly diagnosed NSCLC, as a plasma first approach: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ALK rearrangements• ROS1 rearrangements• BRAF alterations• MET alterations• RET rearrangements• ERBB2 (formerly HER2) alterations	Roche cobas EGFR Mutation Test v2
		Guardant360 CDx (EGFR and KRAS) ³
		FoundationOne Liquid CDx (EGFR, ALK, and MET) ^a
Advanced HR-positive, ERBB2-negative breast cancer ⁴	Assessment of PIK3CA alterations in patients under consideration for treatment with alpelisib or fulvestrant	FoundationOne Liquid CDx ^a

JAMA Oncol, yesterday, ahead of print

Practical Considerations for the Use of Circulating Tumor DNA in the Treatment of Patients With Cancer

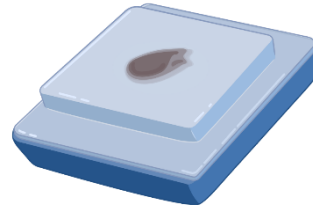
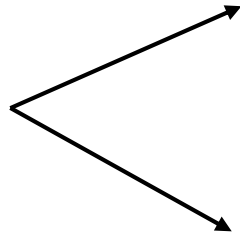
A Narrative Review

Matthew G. Krebs, MD, PhD; Umberto Malapelle, PhD; Fabrice André, MD, PhD; Luis Paz-Ares, MD, PhD; Martin Schuler, MD; David M. Thomas, PhD; Gilad Vainer, MD, PhD; Takayuki Yoshino, MD, PhD; Christian Rolfo, MD, PhD, MBA

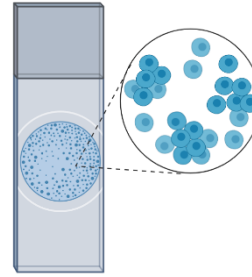
ESTABLISHED PREDICTIVE BIOMARKER

PIK3CA mutational analysis

Which sample?



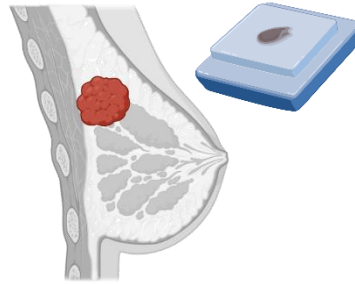
Histological specimen



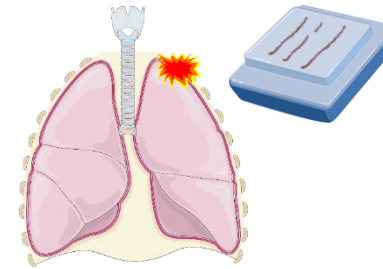
Cytological specimen



Liquid biopsy

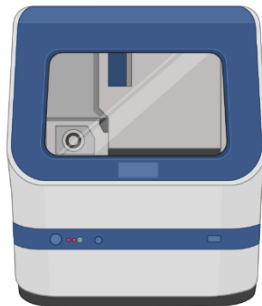


Primary tumor



Metastatic sample

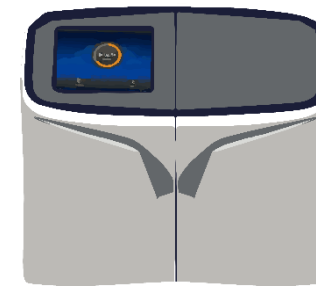
Which method?



Direct sequencing

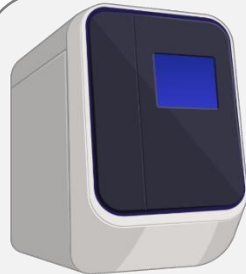


Real Time PCR



Next-Generation Sequencing

Pros and cons of the *PIK3CA* molecular testing methods



Real Time PCR

PROS

- Cost-effective
- Short turnaround time
- Widely available
- High sensitivity
- Wide choice of panels

CONS

- High amount of material required
- Affected by low tumor cell content
- Variable reference range
- No allele frequency
- Affected by the pre-analytical phase



Next-Generation Sequencing

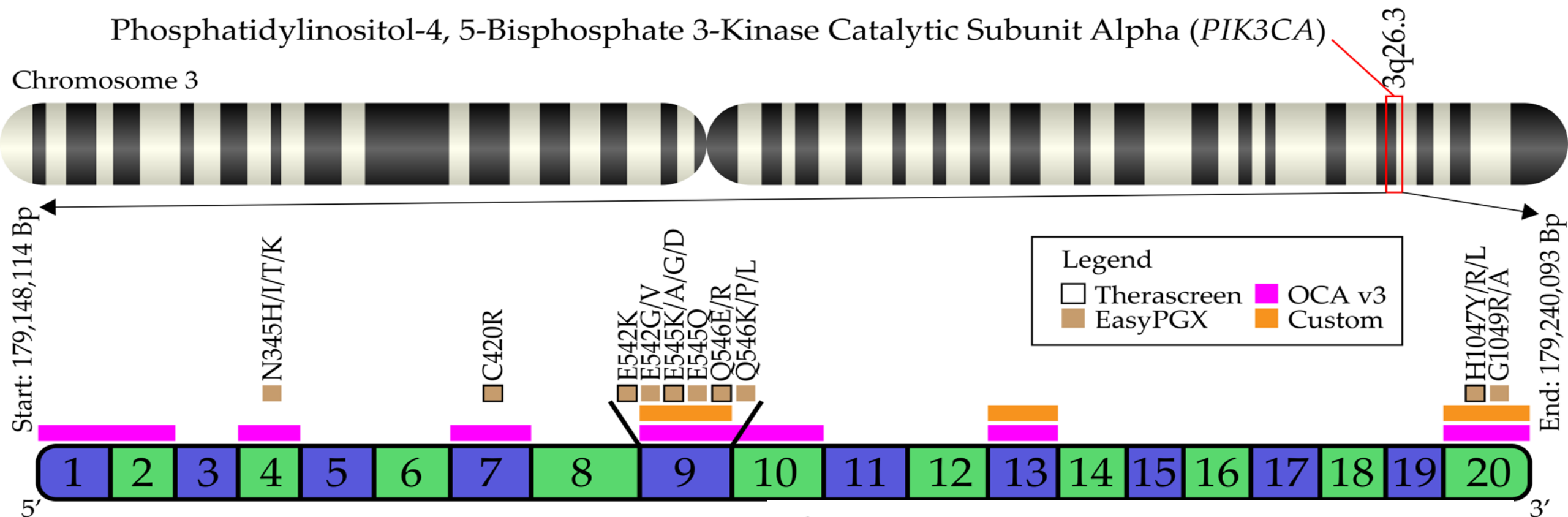
PROS

- Higher sequencing depth for increased sensitivity (down to 1%)
- Multi-target panels
- Low input of nucleic acid needed
- Wide choice of panels

CONS

- Expensive
- Long turnaround time
- Not widely available
- Affected by the pre-analytical phase
- Dedicated personnel required

PIK3CA MUTATIONS IN BREAST CANCERS: TESTING STRATEGIES



Article

Analytical Performance of Next-Generation Sequencing and RT-PCR on Formalin-Fixed Paraffin-Embedded Tumor Tissues for *PIK3CA* Testing in HR+/HER2- Breast Cancer

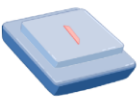
Konstantinos Venetis ^{1,2,†}, Francesco Pepe ^{3,†}, Elisabetta Munzone ⁴, Elham Sajjadi ^{1,2}, Gianluca Russo ³, Pasquale Pisapia ³, Mariia Ivanova ¹, Giuseppina Bonizzi ¹, Davide Vacirca ¹, Alessandra Rappa ¹, Alberto Ranghiero ¹, Sergio Vincenzo Taormina ¹, Giuseppe Viale ^{1,2}, Giancarlo Troncone ³, Massimo Barberis ¹, Elena Guerini-Rocco ^{1,2}, Umberto Malapelle ^{3,*} and Nicola Fusco ^{1,2,*}


BC samples tested for PIK3CA
n=120 (100%)

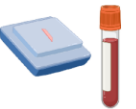
Internal cases
n=88 (73,3%)

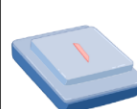
External cases
n=32 (26,7%)


Biospecimen


 n=80 (91,0%)

 n=4 (4,5%)

 n=4 (4,5%)

 n=28 (87,5%)

 n=4 (12,5%)

 n=0

PT
n=36 (45%)

Both
n=1 (1,3%)

MTS
n=43 (53,7%)

PT
n=1 (25%)

MTS
n=3 (75%)

PT
n=17 (60,7%)

MTS
n=11 (39,3%)

Mut n=10 (27,7%)
WT n=24 (66,6%)
INAD n=2 (5,5%)

Mut n=12 (28,0%)
WT n=30 (69,7%)
INAD n=1 (2,3%)

WT n=1 (100%)

Mut n=8 (47%)
WT n=9 (53%)

Mut n=1 (25%)
WT n=2 (50%)
INAD n=1 (25%)

WT n=1 (100%)

Mut n=2 (50%)
WT n=2 (50%)

Mut n=1 (66,6%)
WT n=2 (33,3%)

Mut n=1 (9%)
WT n=9 (82%)
INAD n=1 (9%)

Legend
PT = Primary Tumor
MTS = Metastasis
INAD = Inadequate

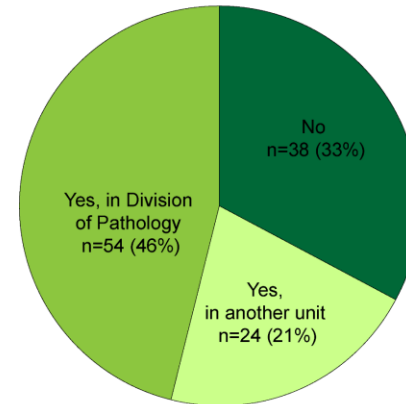
PIK3CA status

Landscape of *PIK3CA* mutation testing in Italy – Nationwide survey

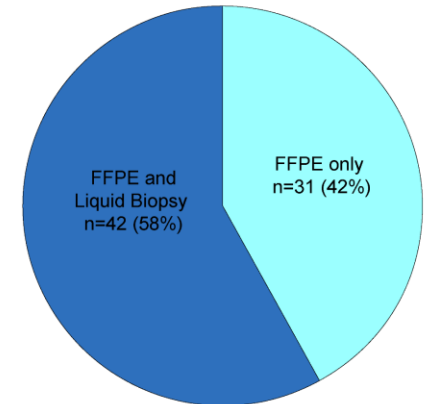


North-west	52
Valle d'Aosta	2
Piemonte	7
Lombardia	38
Liguria	5
North-east	15
Veneto	7
Friuli Venezia Giulia	1
Emilia Romagna	7
Center	18
Toscana	3
Umbria	5
Marche	5
Lazio	2
Abruzzo	3
South and islands	53
Campania	24
Puglia	8
Calabria	8
Sardegna	1
Sicilia	12

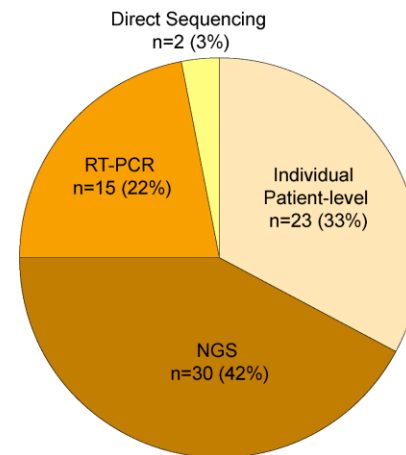
Q1: Do you have the possibility to carry out the test in your center?
n=116 answers



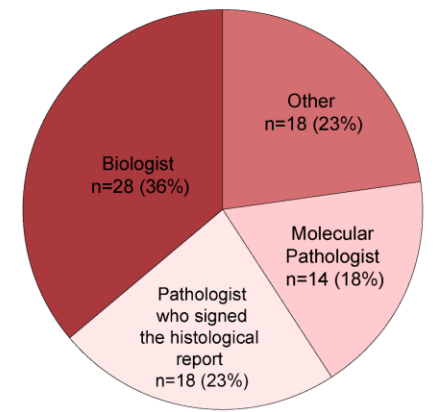
Q2: On which biomaterial can you conduct the analysis?
n=73 answers



Q3: Which technology is adopted for this test?
n=70 answers

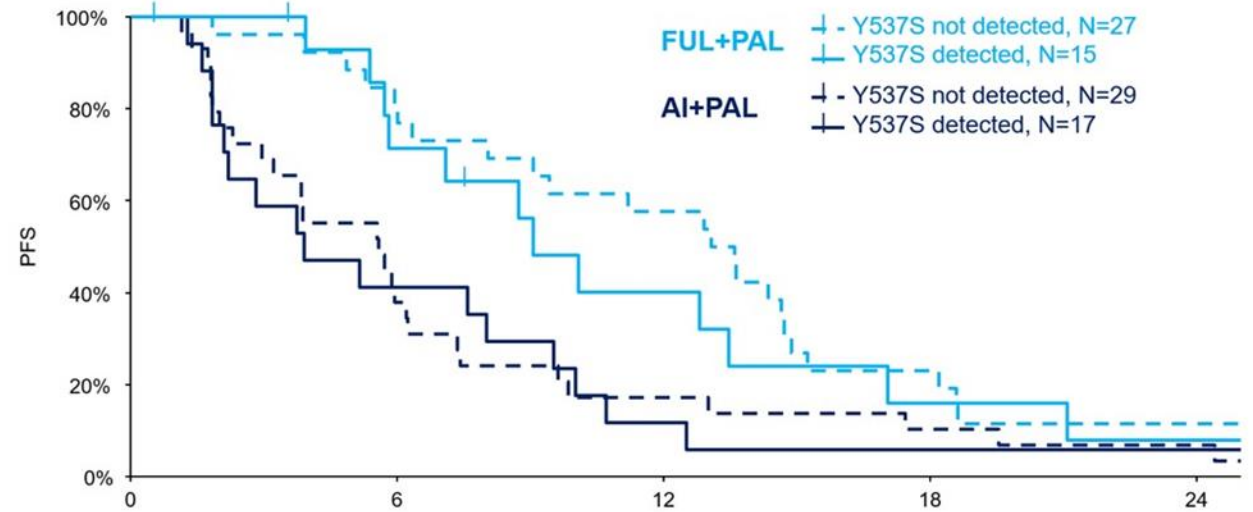
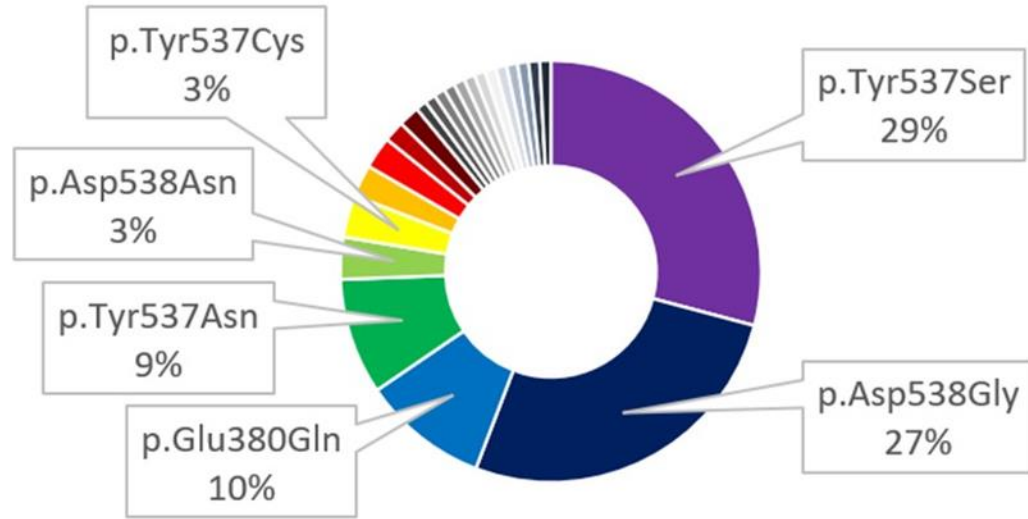


Q4: Which professionals sign the clinical report of this molecular test for breast cancer in your center?
n=78 answers



Mutation features & dynamics did not significantly predict switch benefit

- No difference by which *ESR1*mut



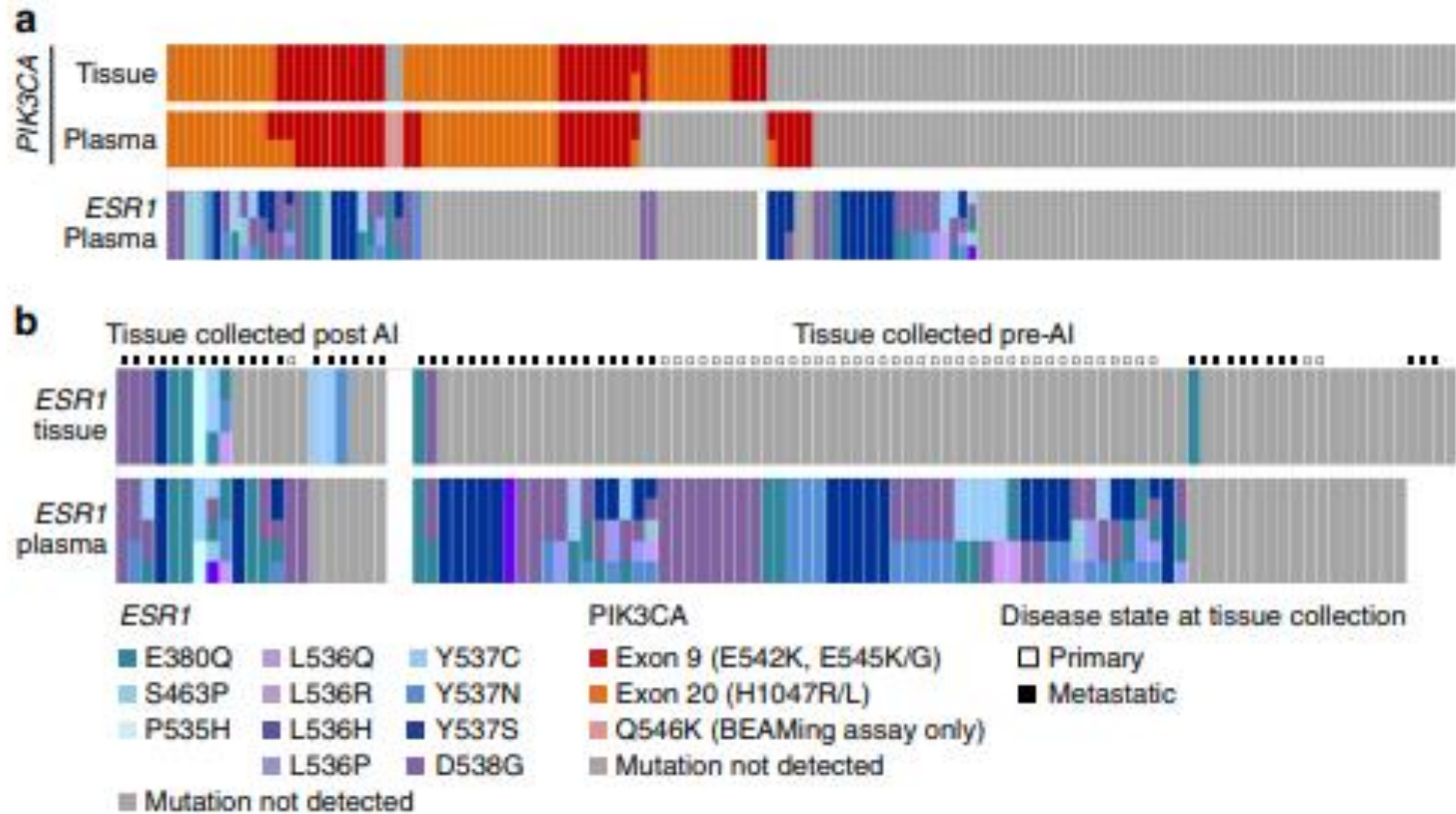
*ESR1*_{mut} & PADA-1 design

ESR1 mutations

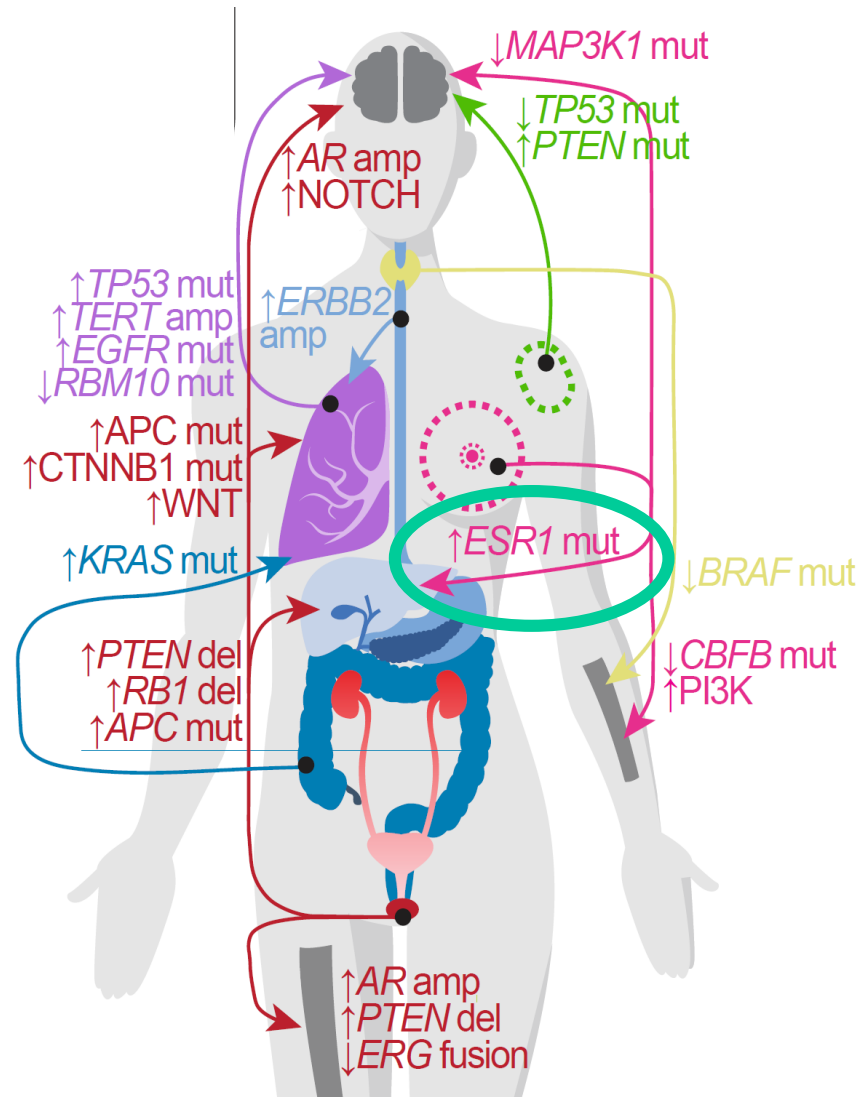
- are acquired during aromatase inhibitors (AI) therapy in ~40% of ER+ HER2- mBC pts and drive resistance
- can be detected by ctDNA analysis in blood (*bESR1*_{mut})
- retain partial sensitivity to fulvestrant (FUL), a selective estrogen receptor degrader (SERD)

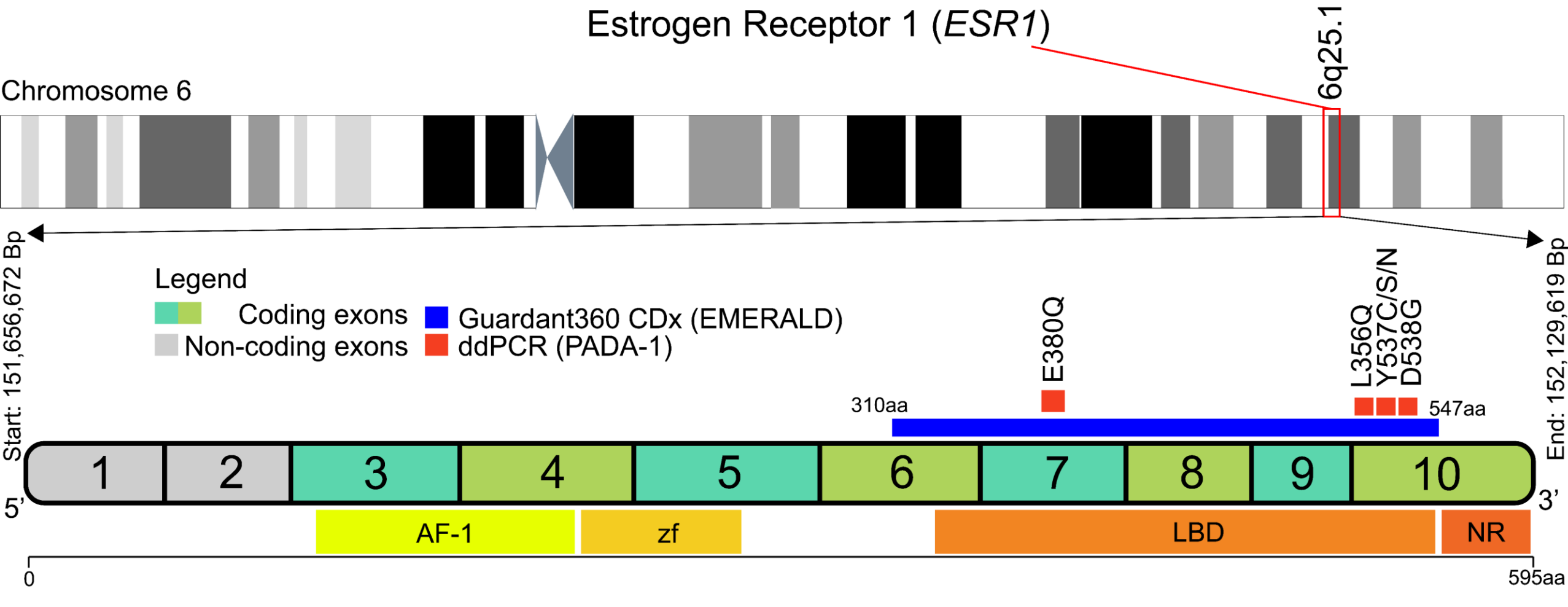
PADA-1

- Strategy: **targeting rising *bESR1*_{mut} when they become detectable** under AI+Palbociclib (PAL) [1]



ESR1 mutations associated with increased metastatic spread and liver metastasis





ctDNA for the detection of *PIK3CA* mutations in breast cancer

ARTICLES

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s43018-020-0047-1>

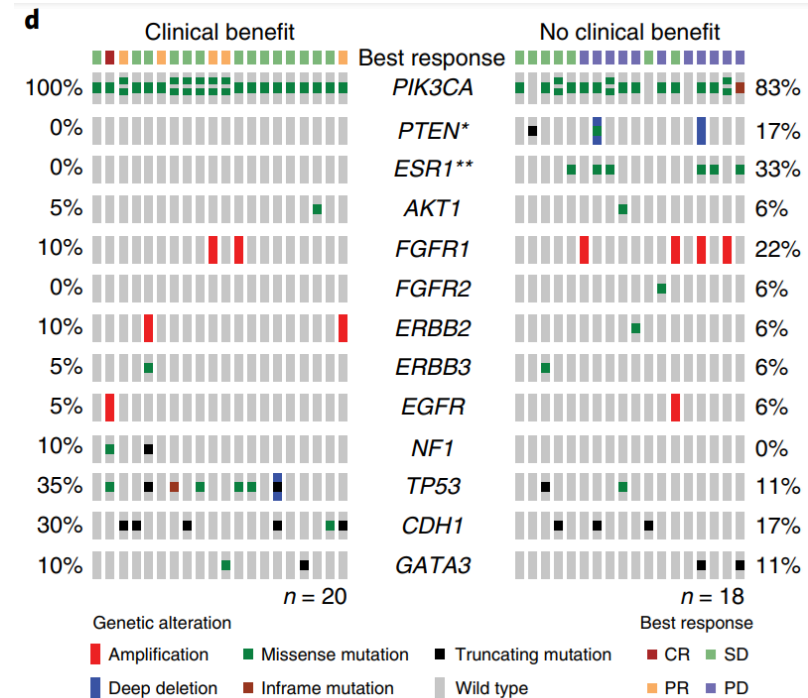
nature
cancer



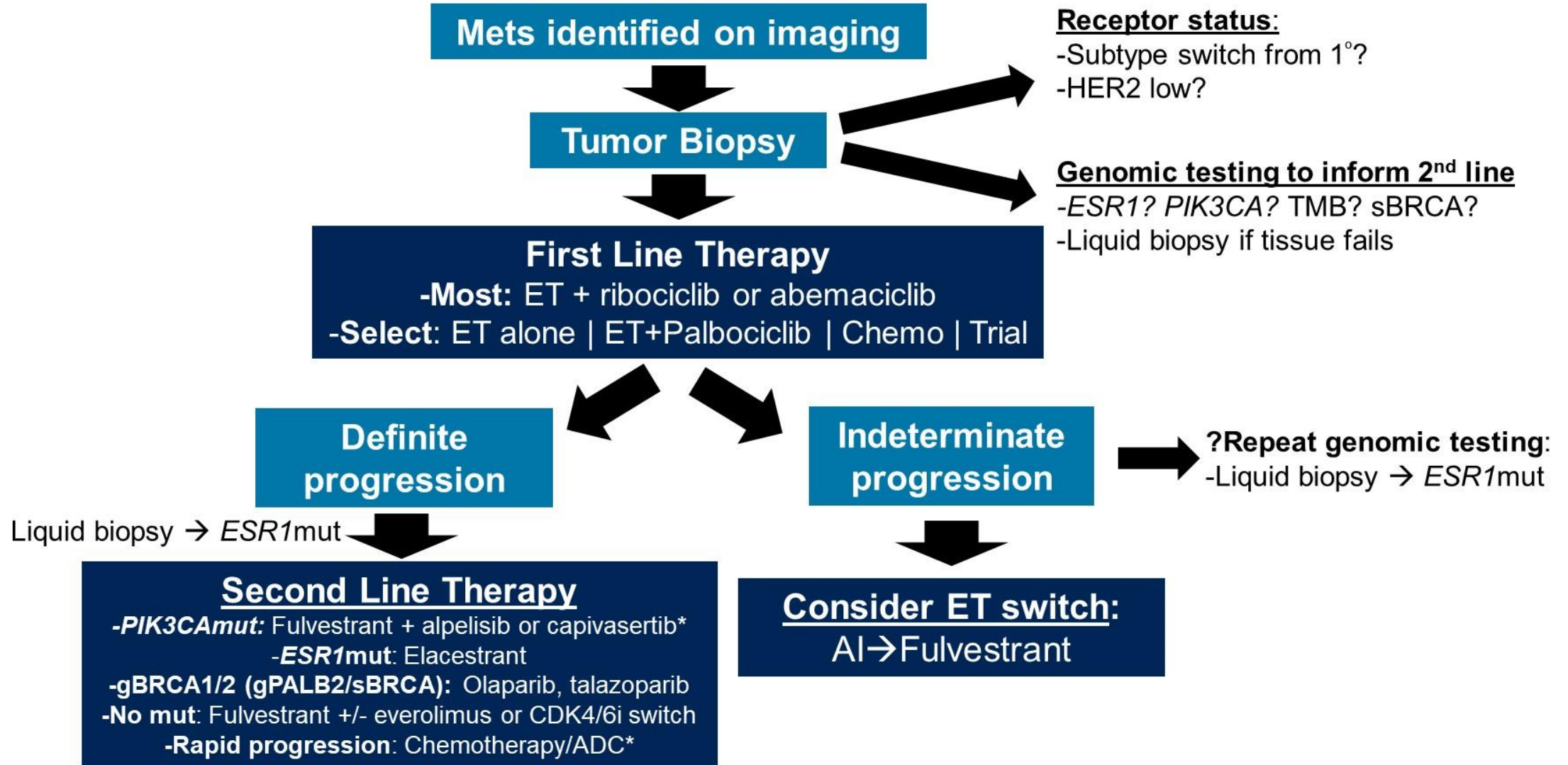
Alterations in *PTEN* and *ESR1* promote clinical resistance to alpelisib plus aromatase inhibitors

Pedram Razavi^{1,2,3}✉, Maura N. Dickler^{1,11}, Payal D. Shah⁴, Weiyi Toy², David N. Brown⁵, Helen H. Won⁶, Bob T. Li¹, Ronglai Shen⁷, Neil Vasan^{1,3}, Shanu Modi^{1,3}, Komal Jhaveri^{1,3}, Betty Ann Caravella^{8,3}, Sujata Patil^{3,7}, Pier Selenica⁵, Stephen Zamora¹, Aimee M. Cowan¹, Elizabeth Comen^{1,3}, Andy Singh⁹, Anne Covey⁸, Michael F. Berger^{2,3,5,6}, Clifford A. Hudis^{1,3,10}, Larry Norton^{1,3}, Rebecca J. Nagy⁹, Justin I. Odegaard⁹, Richard B. Lanman⁹, David B. Solit^{1,2,3,6}, Mark E. Robson^{1,3}, Mario E. Lacouture^{1,3}, Edi Brogi^{3,5}, Jorge S. Reis-Filho^{2,5}, Mary Ellen Moynahan^{1,3}, Maurizio Scaltriti^{2,3,5} and Sarat Chandralapaty^{1,2,3}✉

- Uncover mechanisms of resistance doing a longitudinal analysis of tumor and plasma circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) among such *PIK3CA*-mutant, HR+ metastatic breast cancer patients from a phase I/II trial combining alpelisib with an aromatase inhibitor



Approach to newly diagnosed HR+/HER2- MBC





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Thank you!

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la lotta contro il cancro non si ferma

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Allo sviluppo del progetto IEO contribuiscono in maniera significativa le Fondazioni e Associazioni, tra cui AIRC (Associazione Italiana per la Ricerca sul Cancro) che ha finanziato il progetto IEO.

Un anno che ha segnato il 100° anniversario della nascita dell'Università degli Studi di Milano, che ha celebrato il 100° anniversario della nascita dell'Università degli Studi di Milano, che ha celebrato il 100° anniversario della nascita dell'Università degli Studi di Milano.