

**Title: The Rosalind study: A Multi-Omic blueprint from Cancer's Long-Term survivors**

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**Introduction:** Long-term survival remains rare in cancers with poor prognosis, such as metastatic pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (mPDAC), glioblastoma (GBM-IDHwt), and extensive-stage small cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC). Understanding their unique biology may hold the key to improving outcomes for a broader patient population. The ROSALIND study (NCT06160596) is an initiative designed to build a comprehensive clinical and multi-omic database, aiming to uncover molecular signatures that could lead to novel therapeutic targets.

**Study design:** This retrospective, multi-center, case-control study, compares clinical and multi-omic profiles of longterm survivors (cases) to patients with standard survival outcomes (controls). Cases are defined by survival exceeding 5 years in mPDAC, ES-SCLC, and GBM-IDHwt. Controls are matched by tumor stage, sample type, and treatment history. All biological samples are centralized at Gustave Roussy, France.

A dedicated multi-omic laboratory network supports the study, including spatial transcriptomics (Xenium/Visium HD), scRNA-seq (Flex Single Cell multiplex), genomics (WES), microbiomics (16S rRNA), and proteomics (mass spectrometry). Clinical and radiomics data are collected via a dedicated platform developed by Cure51.

**Results:** Through a global network in 30 countries, 1300 long-term survivors have been identified for inclusion. Since October 2024, 280 patients have been enrolled across the three cohorts: 73 mPDAC, 53 ES-SCLC, and 82 GBMIDHwt. Data and imaging collection are ongoing. Over 550 tumor samples have been biobanked, and are undergoing the sequencing workflow (sample exploitation of 29% mPDAC, 28% ES-SCLC, and 5% GBM-IDHwt).

**Conclusion:** The ROSALIND study aims to guide the development of novel treatments that replicate the biology of long-term survivors.

## **SPEAKER BIOSKETCH** -Julieta E. RODRIGUEZ (Gustave Roussy Institut)

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### **CURRENT AND PAST POSITIONS:**

Current position: Medical Oncologist at the Drug Development Department (DITEP), Gustave Roussy Institut, Villejuif, France.

#### Past positions:

- Medical researcher, Drug Development Department (DITEP), Gustave Roussy, Villejuif, France
- Medical Resident in Clinical Oncology, Oncology Department, German Hospital, Buenos Aires, Argentina
- Medical Resident in Internal Medicine, Internal Medicine Department, HIGA Pedro Fiorito, Buenos Aires, Argentina

### **EDUCATION:**

- 2025 Master in Methodology and Statistics for Biomedical Research, Paris-Saclay University, France
- 2023 ESMO certification in Oncology
- 2022 European University Diploma in Translational Research in Oncology, Paris-Saclay University, France
- 2022 European University Diploma in Clinical Oncology, Paris-Saclay University, France
- 2021 Doctor in Clinical Oncology, Salvador University, Argentina
- 2018 Doctor in Internal Medicine, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina
- 2014 Medical Degree (MD), University of Buenos Aires, Argentina
- 2004 Bachelor's Degree in Biological Sciences, BAC, Buenos Aires, Argentina

### **AWARDS AND HONORS:**

- Recipient of a research grant from the Bristol-Myers Squibb Foundation.

### **OTHER RELEVANT PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:**

Dr. Julieta Rodriguez is a medical oncologist by training who joined Gustave Roussy in 2021 to focus on oncology research and precision medicine. As a member of the Drug Development Department (DITEP), she contributes to both patient care in early-phase clinical trials and translational research studies. Her work bridges clinical data with molecular biomarkers to better understand cancer biology and treatment response. She is actively involved in the UNLOCK program, which investigates mechanisms of action and resistance to innovative therapies, and is also a member of IHU PRISM, France's national precision oncology initiative. Crucially, she leads the pancreatic cancer cohort of the ROSALIND study, which aims to uncover molecular signatures in long-term cancer survivors to guide future therapeutic strategies.