

New drug development in metastatic breast cancer: from empirical to molecular approaches

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BSMO-Bordet Symposium 2019

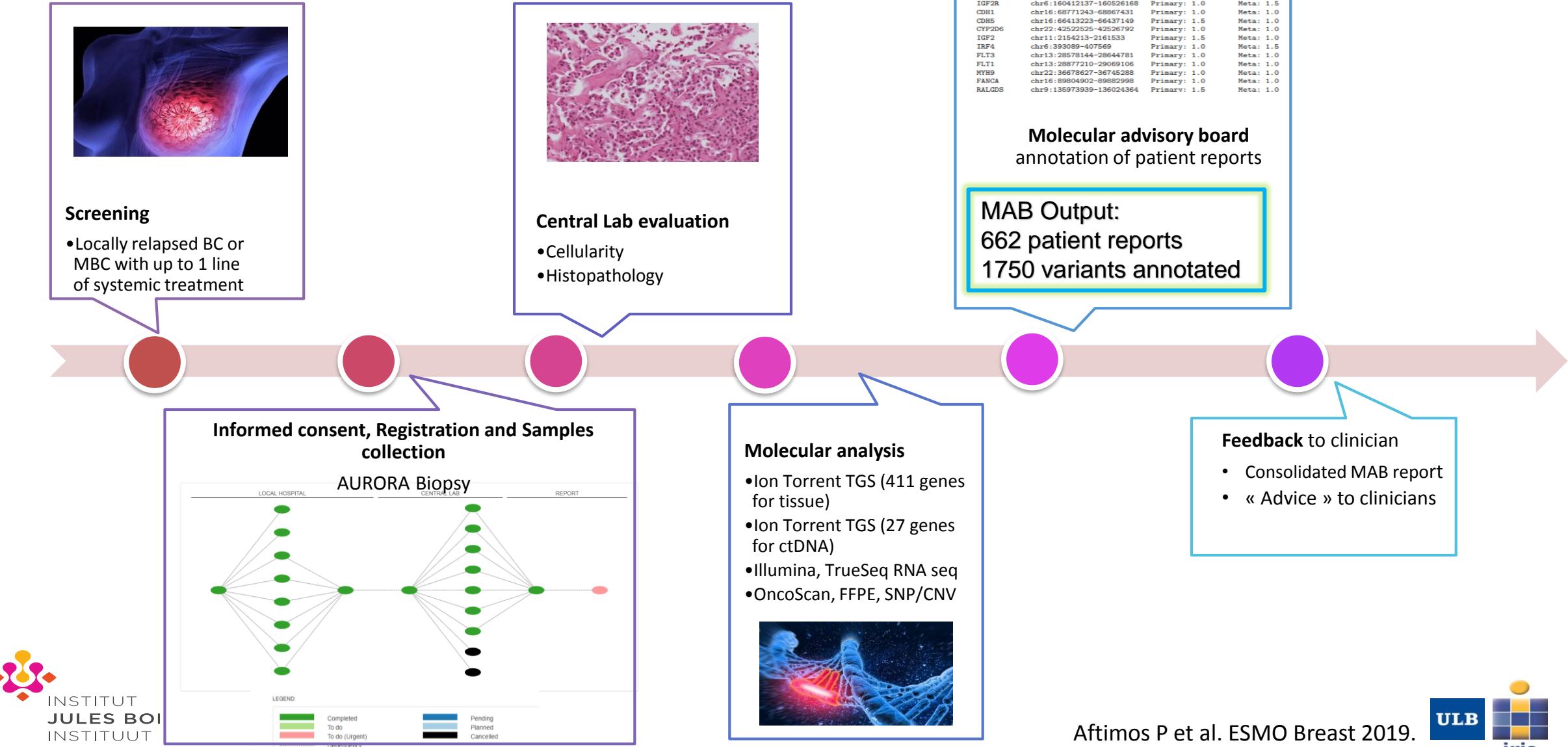
Disclosures

- ◆ **Consulting:** Boehringer Ingelheim, Macrogenics, Roche, Novartis, Amcure, Servier, G1 Therapeutics
- ◆ **Honoraria:** Synthon, Amgen, Novartis
- ◆ **Travel grants:** Amgen, MSD, Pfizer, Roche

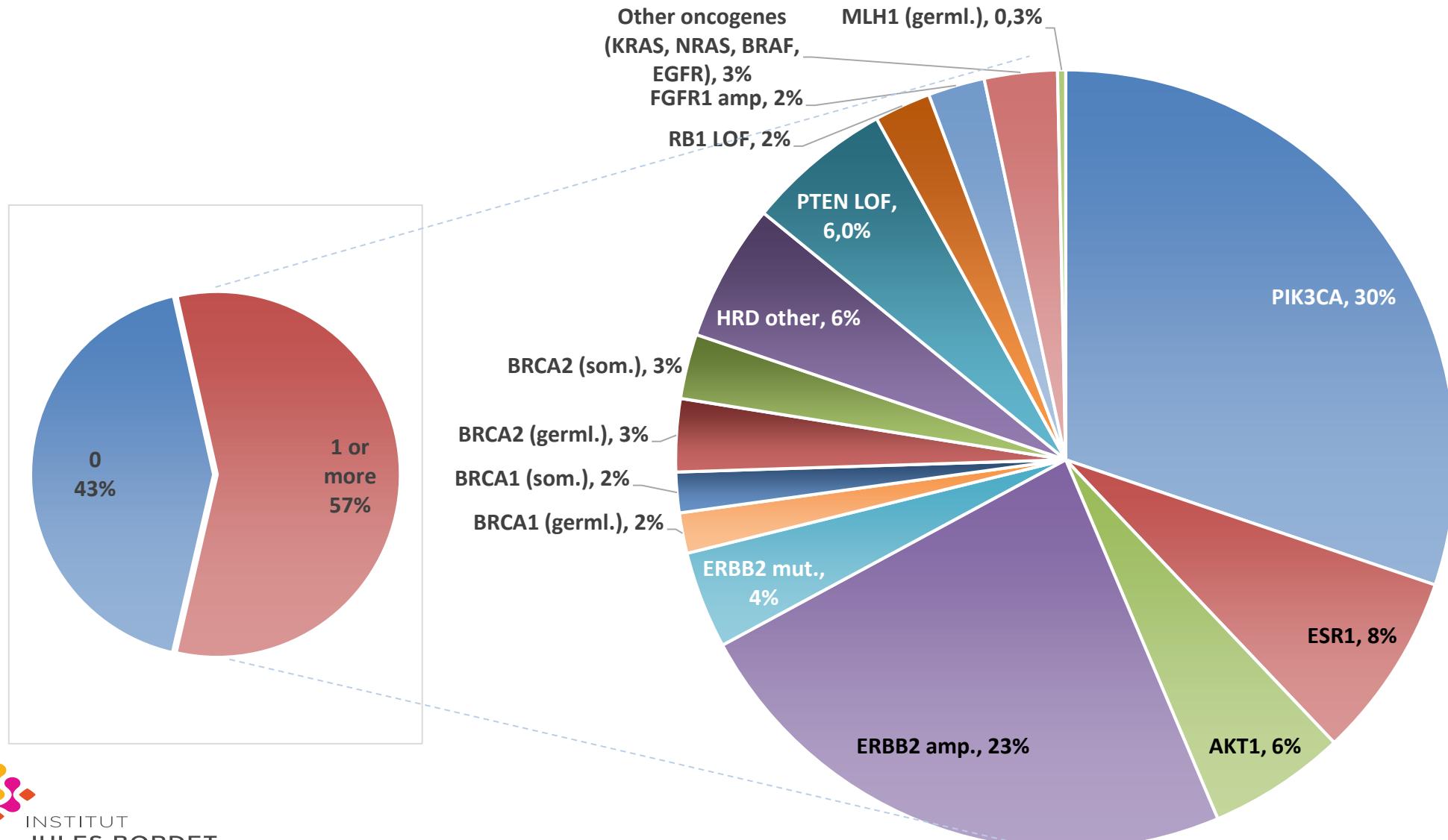
Outline

- ◆ Precision oncology strategies
- ◆ Targeting cancer epigenetics
- ◆ The advent of novel antibody-drug conjugates

AURORA Data Flow



Potentially actionable molecular alterations

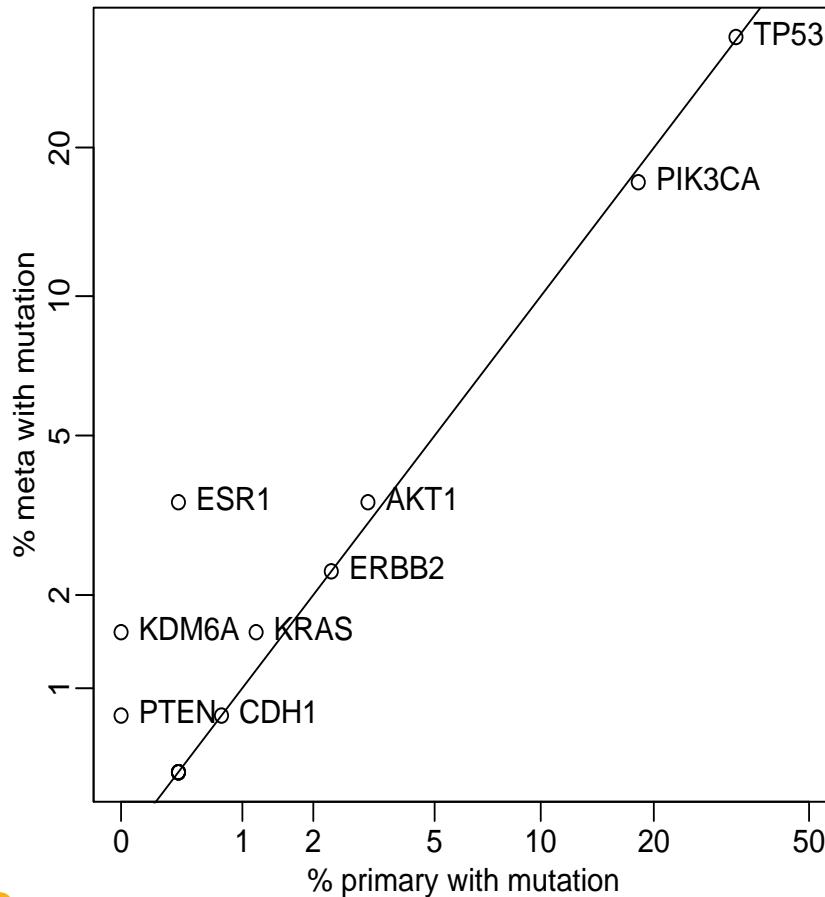


Molecular screening of MBC: ready for daily practice?

| | Readiness of use in clinical practice | ESCAT for alterations in breast cancer | Prevalence in the AURORA population | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Tier I (I-A, I-B, I-C) | Targets ready for implementation in routine clinical decisions | ERBB2 amplification (IA), germline BRCA1/2 mutations (IA), PIK3CA mutations (IA), MSI (IC), TRK fusions (IC) | 149 (39.4%) | At least 1 alteration identified in 51.6% of patients. |
| Tier II (II-A, II-B) | Investigational targets likely to define patients who benefit from a targeted drug, but additional data needed | PTEN loss (IIA), ESR1 mutations (IIA), AKT1 mutations (IIB), ERBB2 mutations (IIB) | 66 (17.5%) | |
| Tier III (III-A, III-B) | Clinical benefit previously demonstrated in other tumour type or for similar molecular targets | Somatic BRCA1/2 mutations (IIIA), MDM2 amplification (IIIA), ERBB3 mutations (IIIB) | 13 (3.4%) | |
| Tier IV (IV-A, IV-B) | Preclinical evidence of actionability | ARID1A/B, ATM/ATR/PALB2, CDH1, IGF1R, INPP4B loss, MAP2K4/MAP3K1, MT4, MYC, NF1, PIK3R1, RUNXB1/CBFB, SF3B1, TP53 (IVA) | 169 (44.7%) | |
| Tier V | Evidence supporting co-targeting approaches | | | |
| Tier X | Lack of evidence of actionability | CCND1 amplification, FGFR1 amplification | 15 (4%) | |

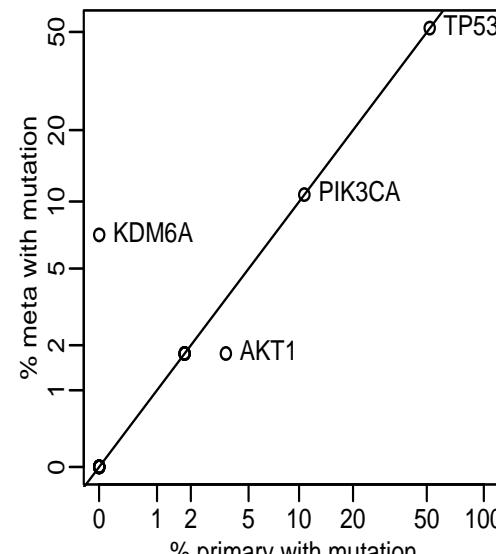
Single Nucleotide Variants based on TGS: Primary vs Metastases

All patients

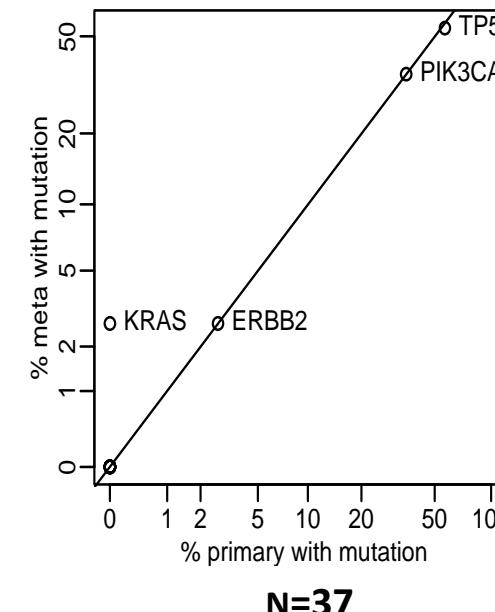


No change in truncal mutations but an enrichment in resistance mechanisms such as ESR1, PTEN and MAPK pathway genes

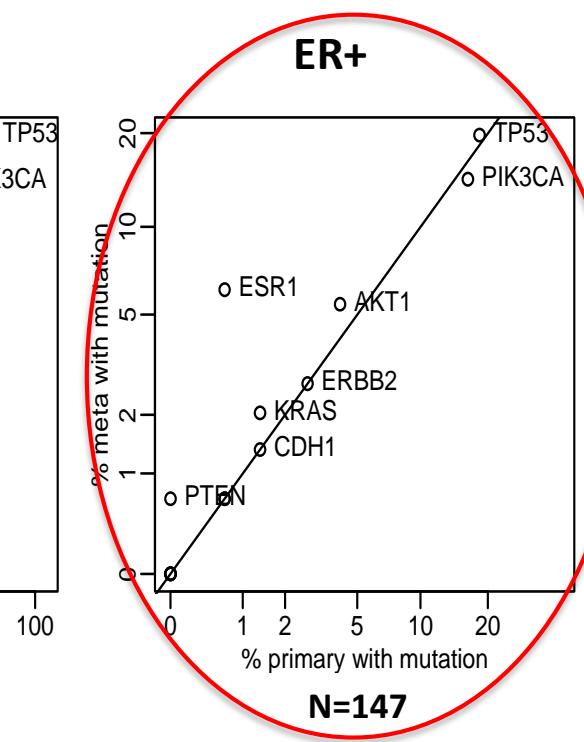
TNBC



HER2+



ER+



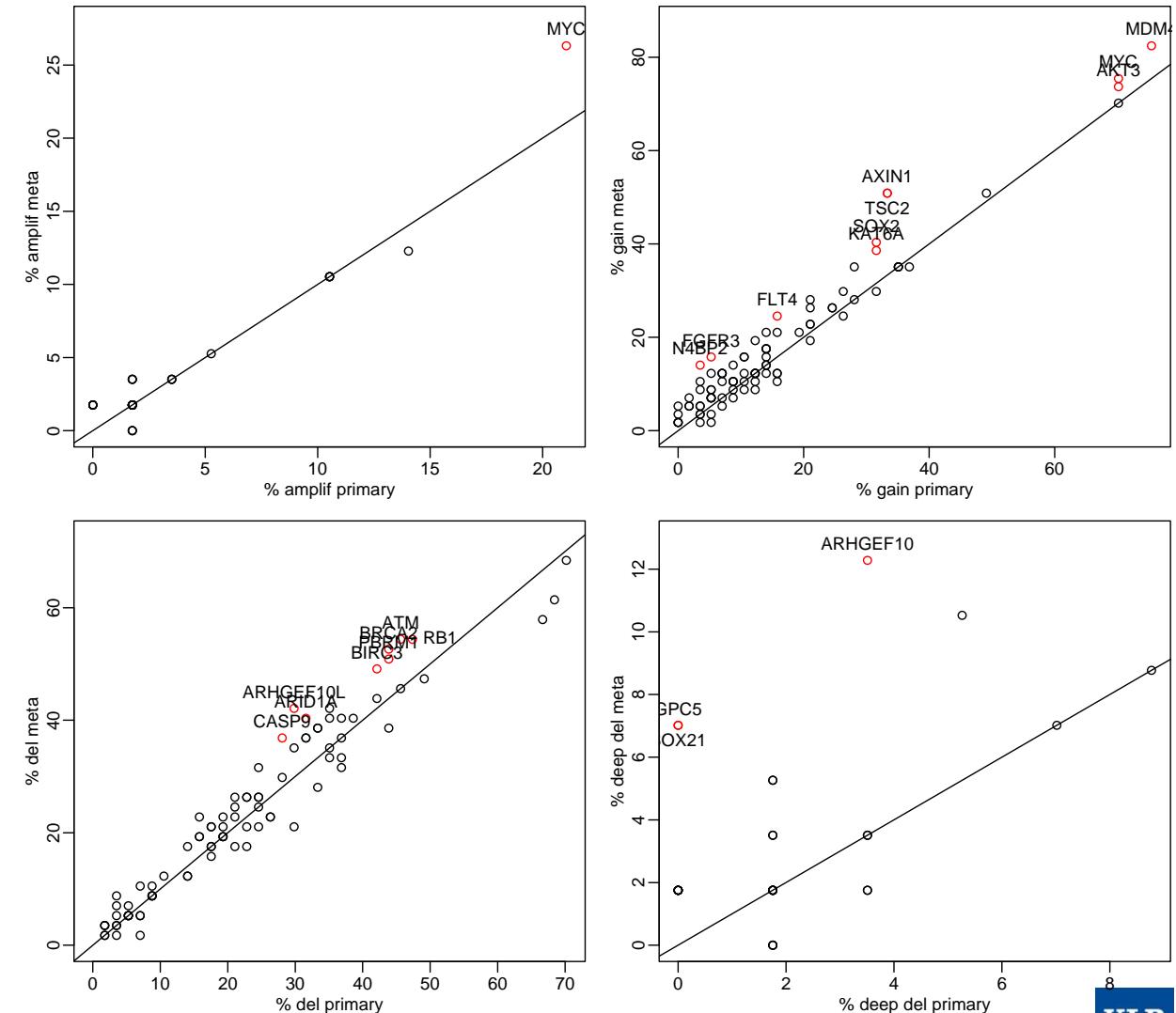
Copy Number Alterations: Primary vs Metastases (N=57)

CN gains (**KAT6A**, **MYC**) and CN losses (**RB1**) in genes promoting endocrine resistance

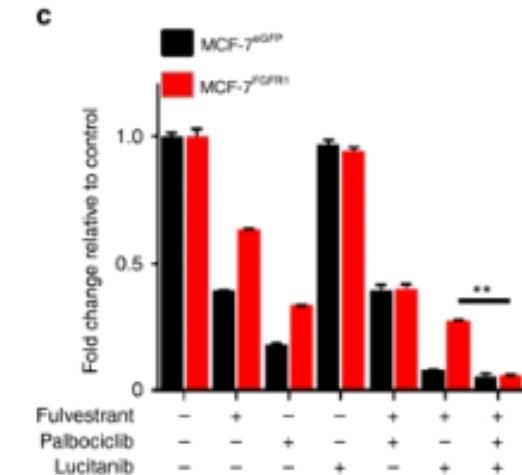
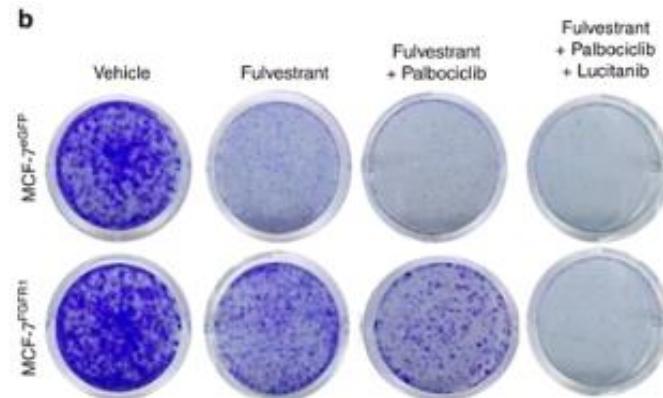
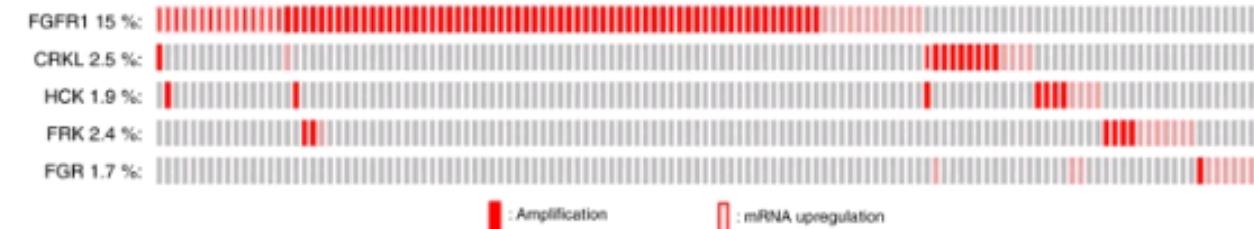
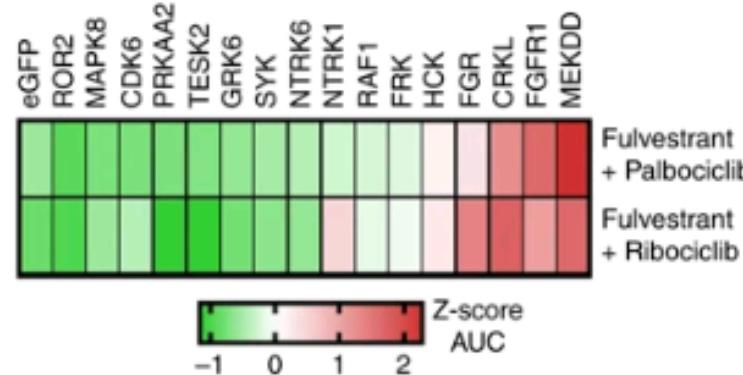
CN gains in genes promoting cell cycle arrest evasion (**MDM4**), treatment resistance via DNA repair (**AKT3**)

CN losses in **ARID1A** is correlated with microsatellite instability, a mutator phenotype and PD-L1 expression ¹

¹Shen J et al. Nature Medicine 2018.

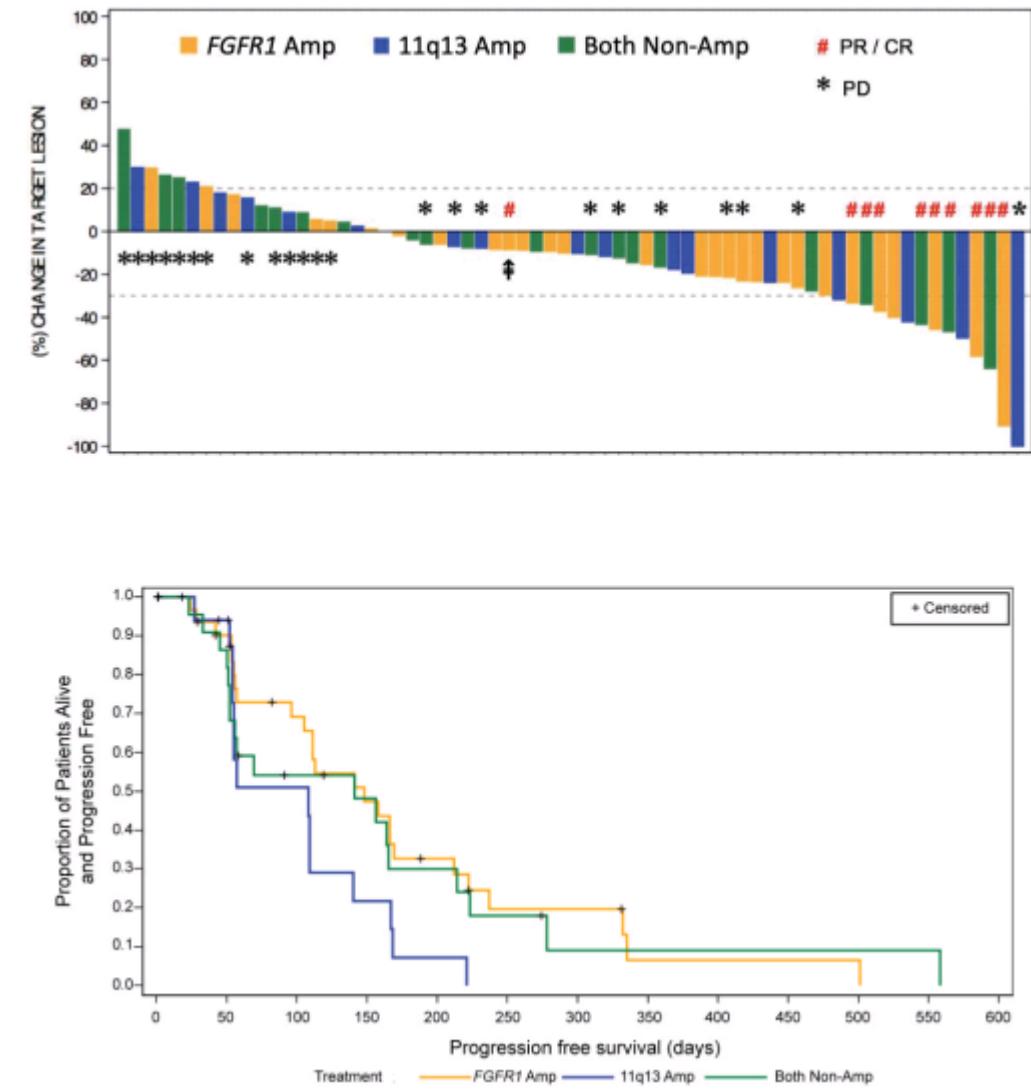
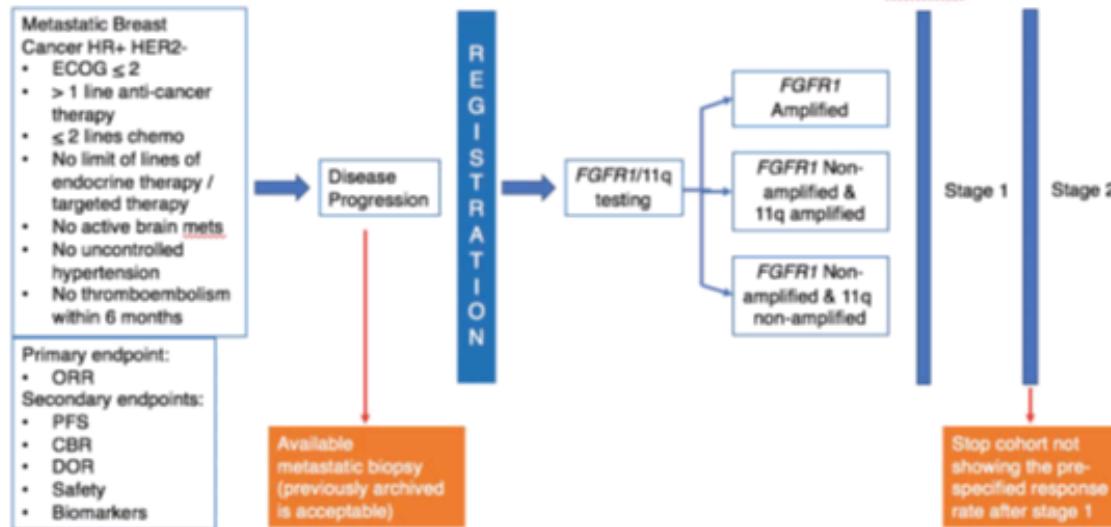


Aberrant FGFR signaling mediates resistance to CDK4/6 inhibitors in ER+ breast cancer

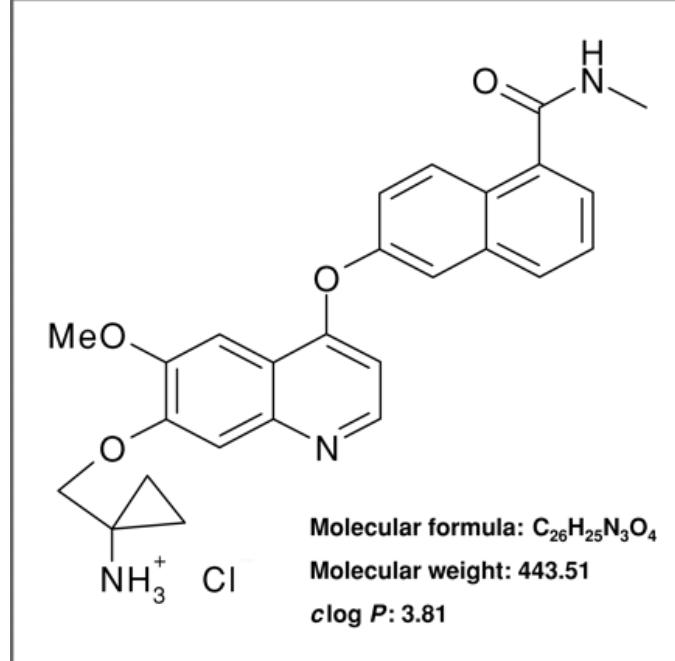


Lucitanib in ER+/HER2- MBC

FINESSE: Study Design



A need for a new generation of targeted drugs



Lucitanib potently and selectively inhibits **VEGF receptor (VEGFR)-1, -2, and -3** and FGF receptor (FGFR)-1 and -2 kinases in the nanomolar range.



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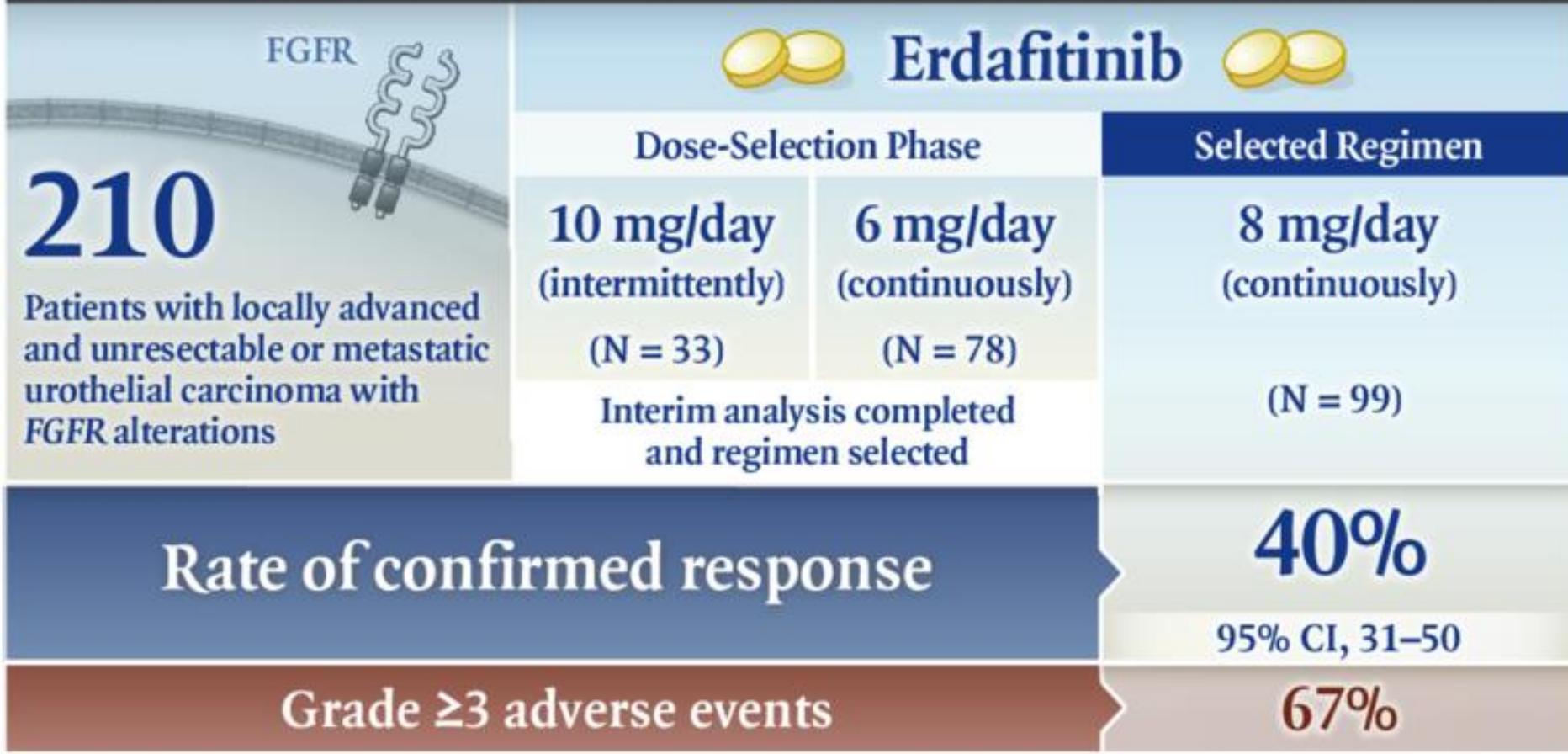
Bello E et al. Cancer Res 2011.

| | Cohort 1 FGFR1 Amp (n = 32) | | Cohort 2 11q13 Amp (n = 18) | | Cohort 3 Both Non-Amp (n = 26) | | All (n = 76) | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------|----|---|----|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | n | % | n | % | n | % | n all grades (grade 3-4) | % all grades (grade 3-4) |
| Hypertension | 28 | 88 | 14 | 78 | 24 | 92 | 66 (50) | 87 (66) |
| Hypothyroidism | 20 | 63 | 4 | 22 | 10 | 39 | 34 (0) | 45 (0) |
| Nausea | 14 | 44 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 35 | 25 (1) | 33 (1) |
| Proteinuria | 12 | 38 | 6 | 33 | 6 | 23 | 24 (0) | 32 (0) |
| Fatigue | 15 | 47 | 3 | 17 | 5 | 19 | 23 (3) | 30 (4) |
| Diarrhoea | 12 | 38 | 4 | 22 | 7 | 27 | 23 (1) | 30 (1) |
| Headache | 9 | 28 | 2 | 11 | 7 | 27 | 18 (0) | 24 (0) |
| Asthenia | 7 | 22 | 3 | 17 | 6 | 23 | 16 (2) | 21 (3) |
| AST increased | 11 | 34 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 8 | 15 (1) | 20 (1) |
| ALT increased | 10 | 31 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 8 | 14 (2) | 18 (3) |
| Vomiting | 6 | 19 | 2 | 11 | 5 | 19 | 13 (0) | 17 (0) |
| Thrombocytopenia | 6 | 19 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 19 | 12 (2) | 16 (3) |
| Reduced Appetite | 6 | 19 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 19 | 12 (0) | 16 (0) |
| GGT increased | 5 | 16 | 3 | 17 | 3 | 12 | 11 (6) | 15 (8) |
| Abdominal pain | 6 | 19 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 12 | 10 (0) | 13 (0) |
| Abdominal pain upper | 5 | 16 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 12 | 10 (0) | 13 (0) |
| ALP increased | 4 | 13 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 7 (1) | 9 (1) |
| Myalgia | 2 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 8 | 6 (1) | 8 (1) |

Hui R et al. CCR 2019.

Erdafitinib for Urothelial Carcinoma

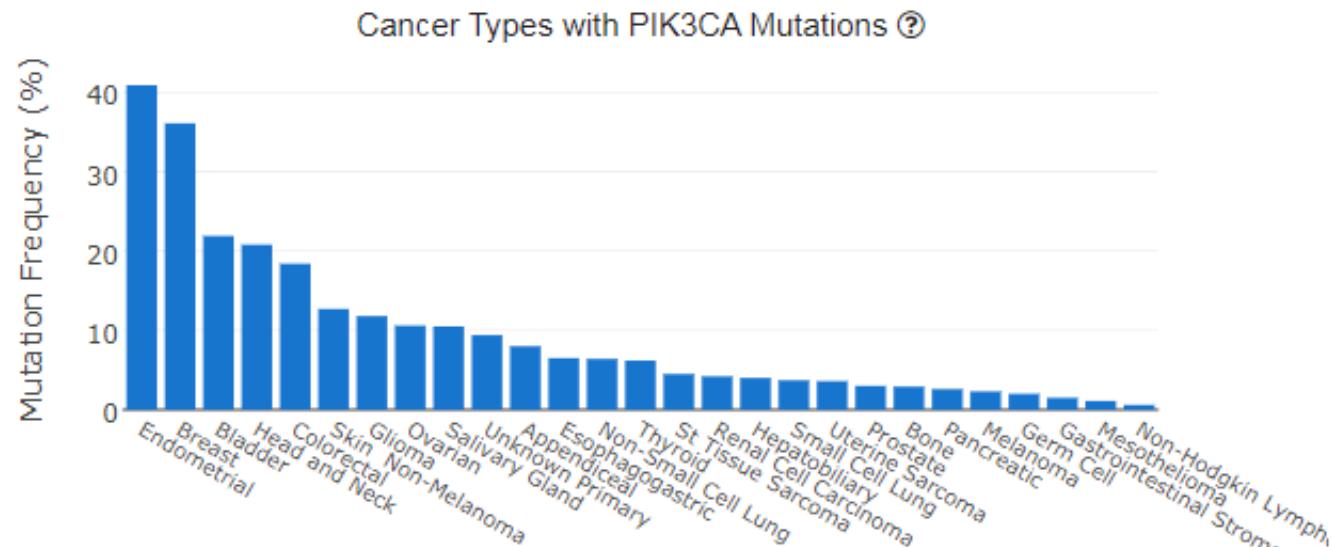
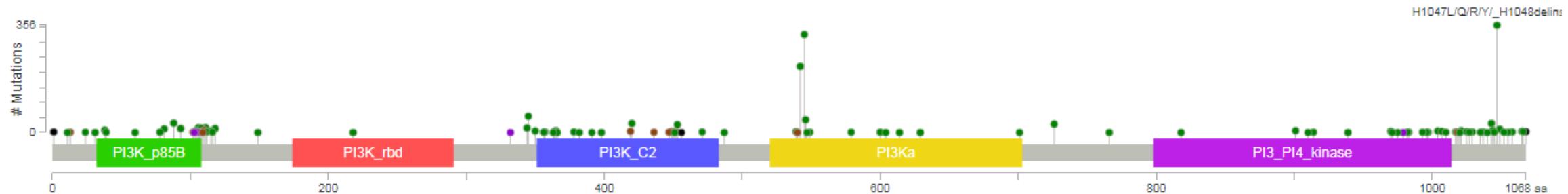
MULTICENTER, OPEN-LABEL, PHASE 2 STUDY



Y. Loriot et al. 10.1056/NEJMoa1817323

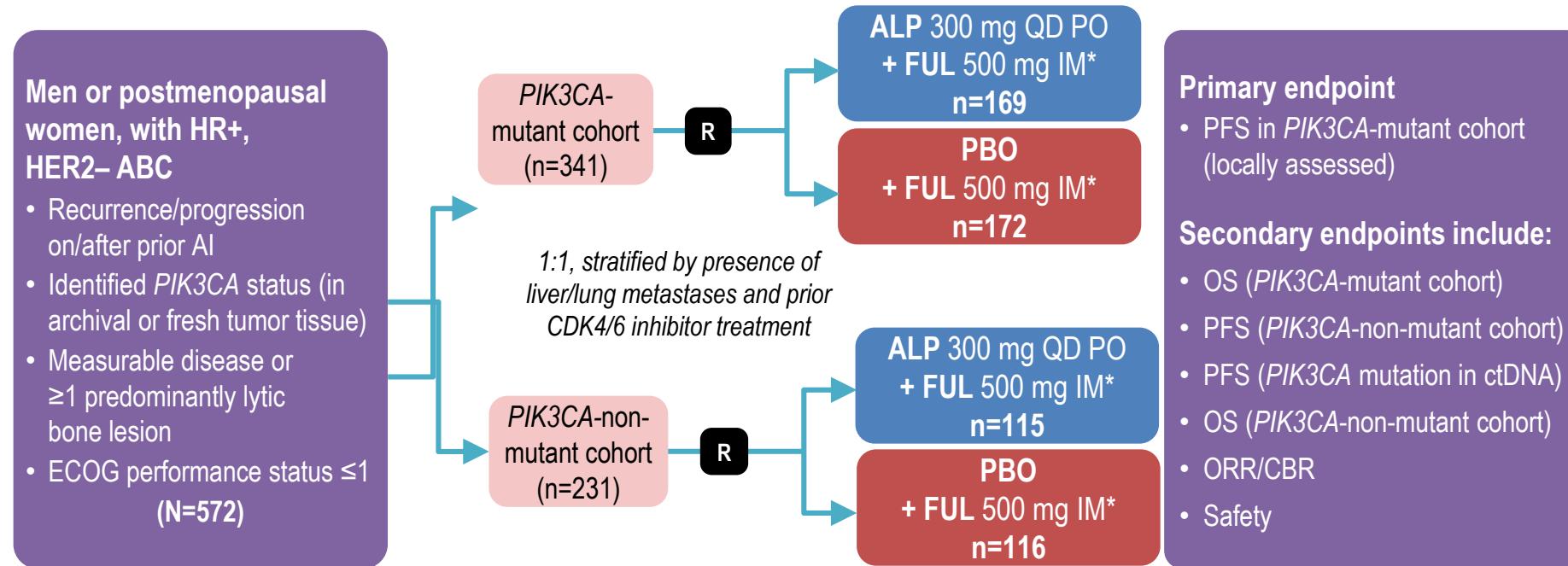
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PIK3CA is an actionable oncogene



OncoKB based on Zehir A et al. Nat Med 2017.

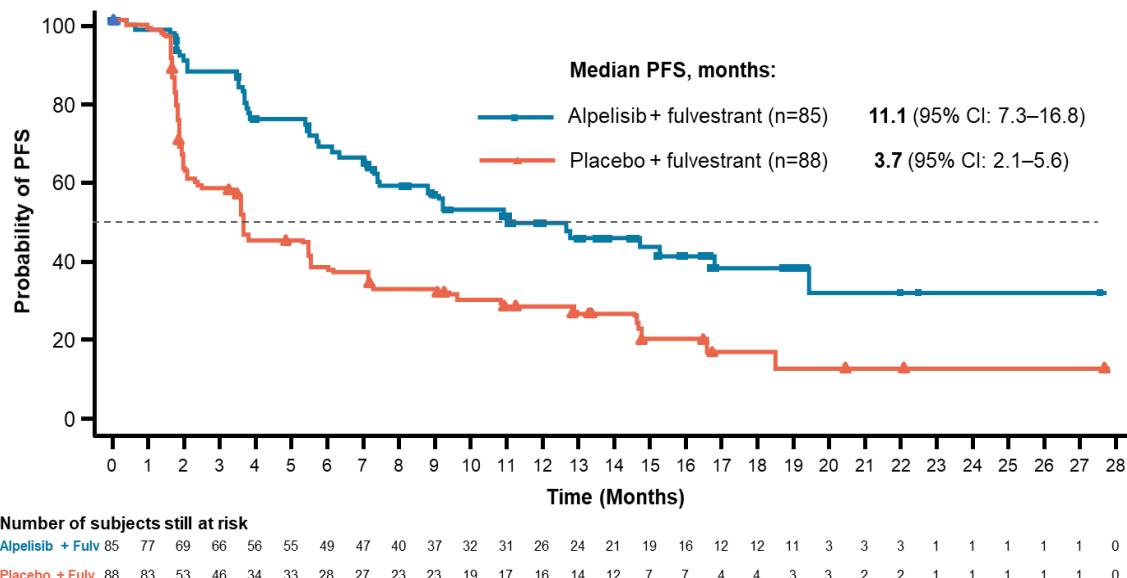
SOLAR-1: A Phase III randomized, controlled trial (NCT02437318)



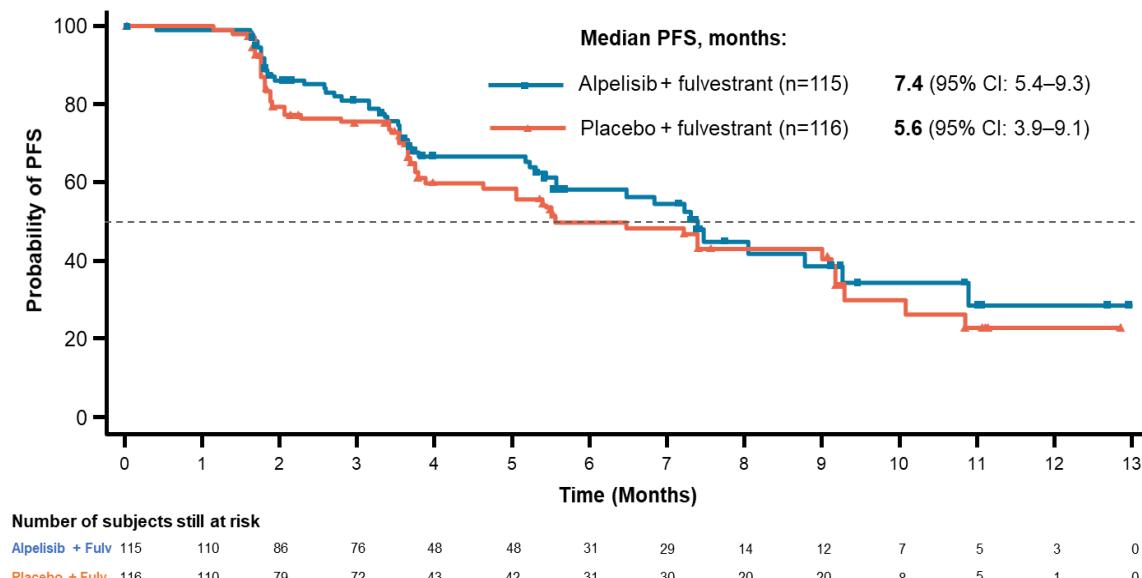
• *Fulvestrant given on Day 1 and Day 15 of the first 28-day cycle, then Day 1 of subsequent 28 day cycles.

SOLAR-1: Alpelisib proof of concept and regulatory approval

PIK3CA-mutated



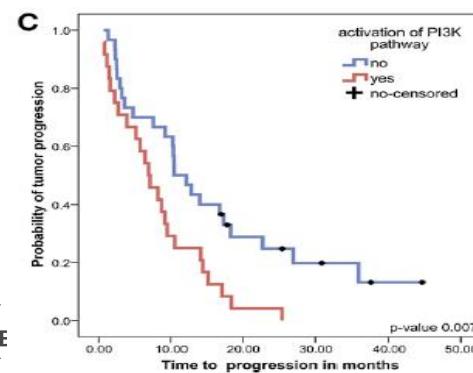
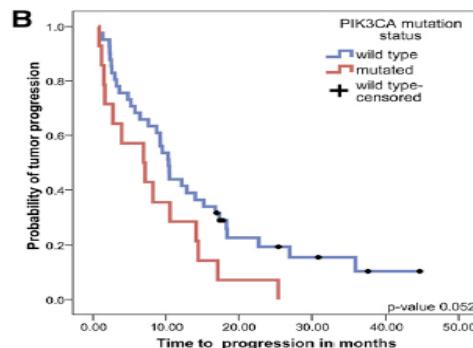
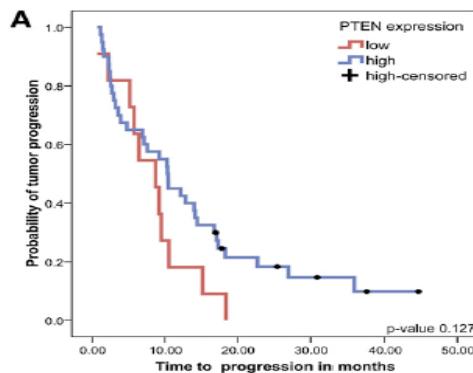
PIK3CA WT



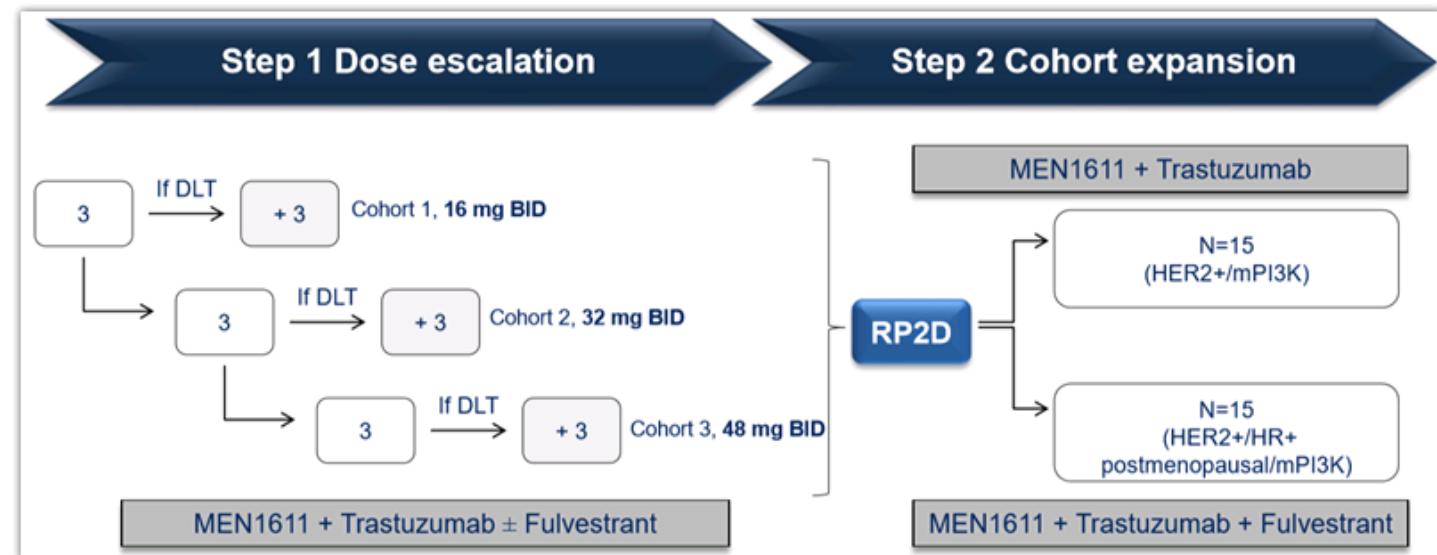
| Data cut-off: Jun 12, 2018 | Alpelisib + fulvestrant (N=85) | Placebo + fulvestrant (N=88) |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Number of PFS events, n (%) | 43 (50.6) | 63 (71.6) |
| Median PFS (95% CI) | 11.1 (7.3–16.8) | 3.7 (2.1–5.6) |
| HR (95% CI) | 0.48 (0.32–0.71) | |

| Data cut-off: Dec 23, 2016 | Alpelisib + fulvestrant (N=115) | Placebo + fulvestrant (N=116) |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Number of PFS events, n (%) | 49 (42.6) | 57 (49.1) |
| Median PFS (95% CI) | 7.4 (5.4–9.3) | 5.6 (3.9–9.1) |
| HR (95% CI) | 0.85 (0.58–1.25) | |

PI3K-AKT-mTOR and Trastuzumab Resistance



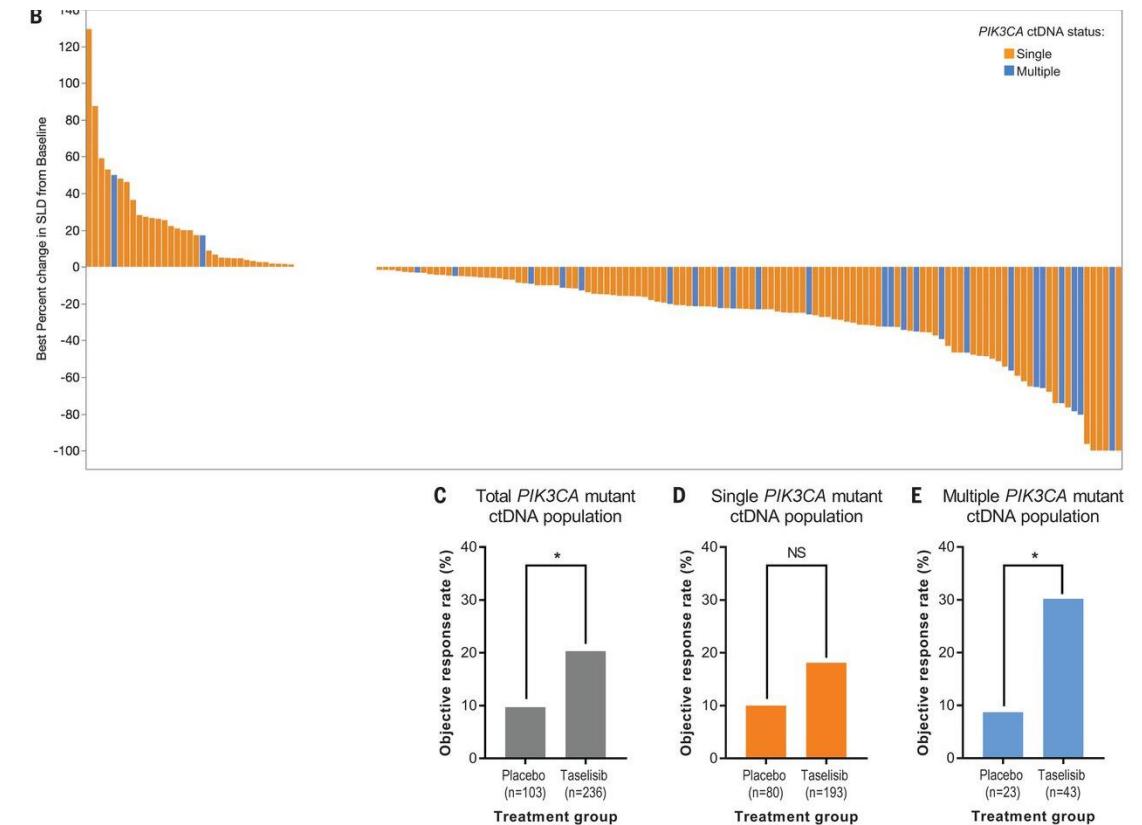
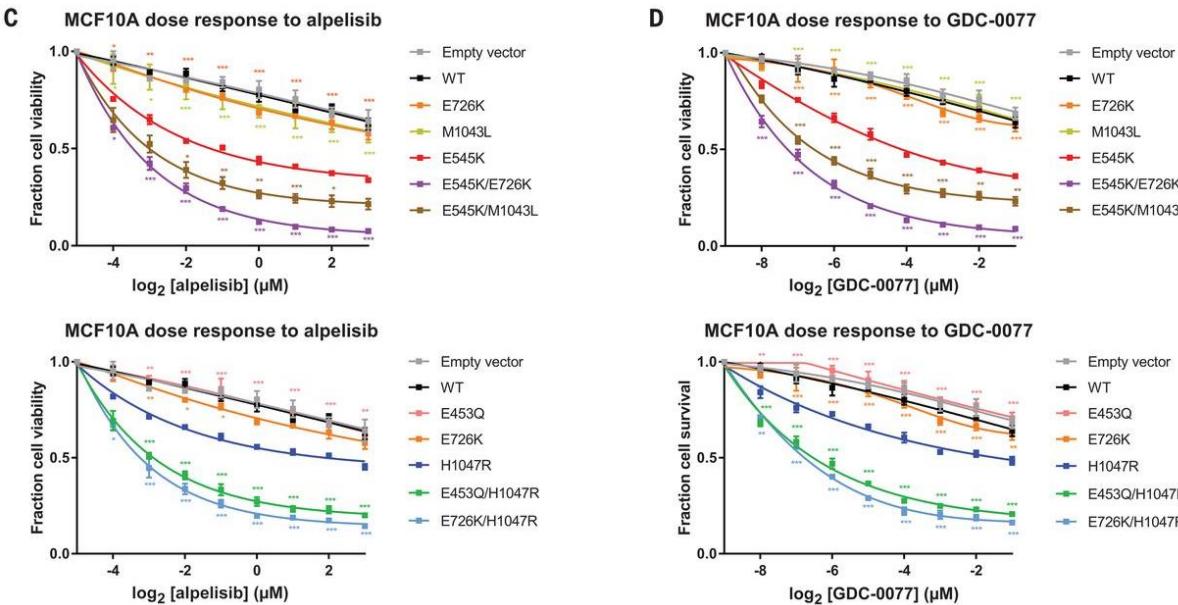
BREAST-A PI3K INHIBITOR WITH TARGETED COMBINATIONS IN SOLID TUMORS TREATMENT



NCT03767335

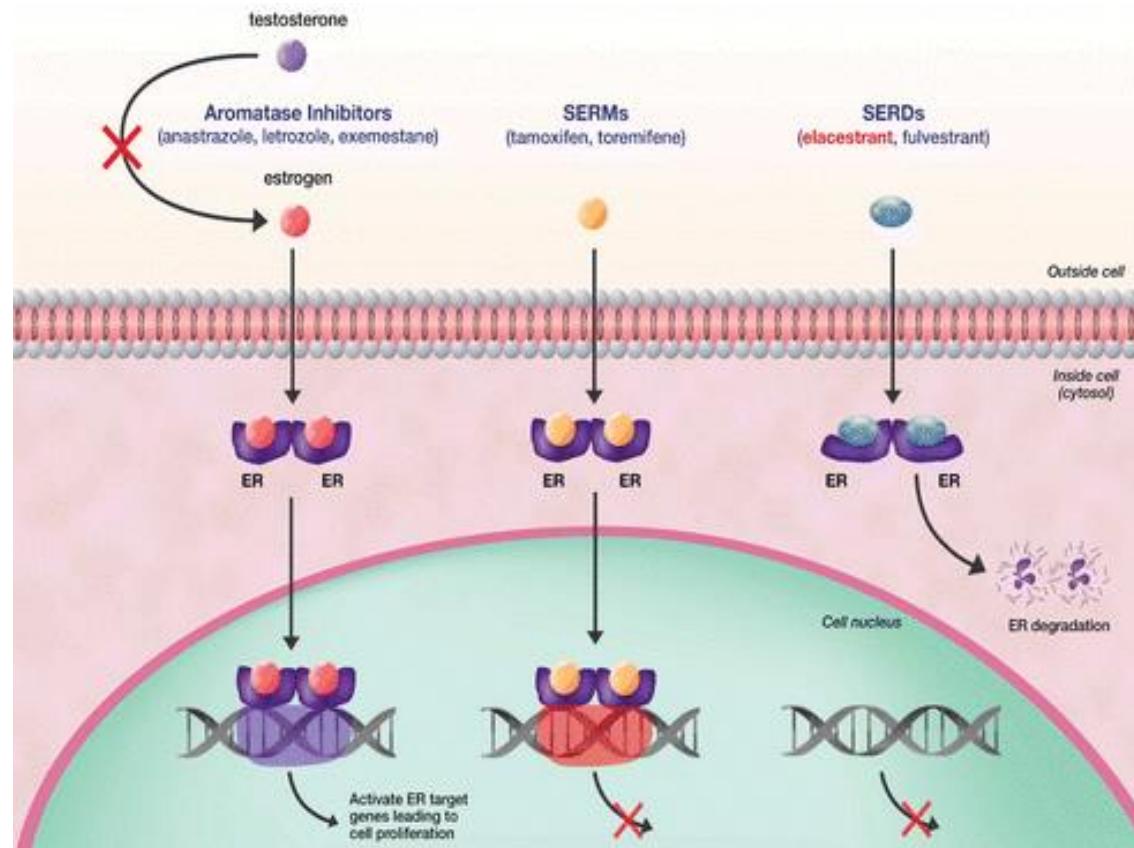
Piccart M et al. ASCO 2019.

Double PIK3CA mutations and the concept of « super-oncogene »



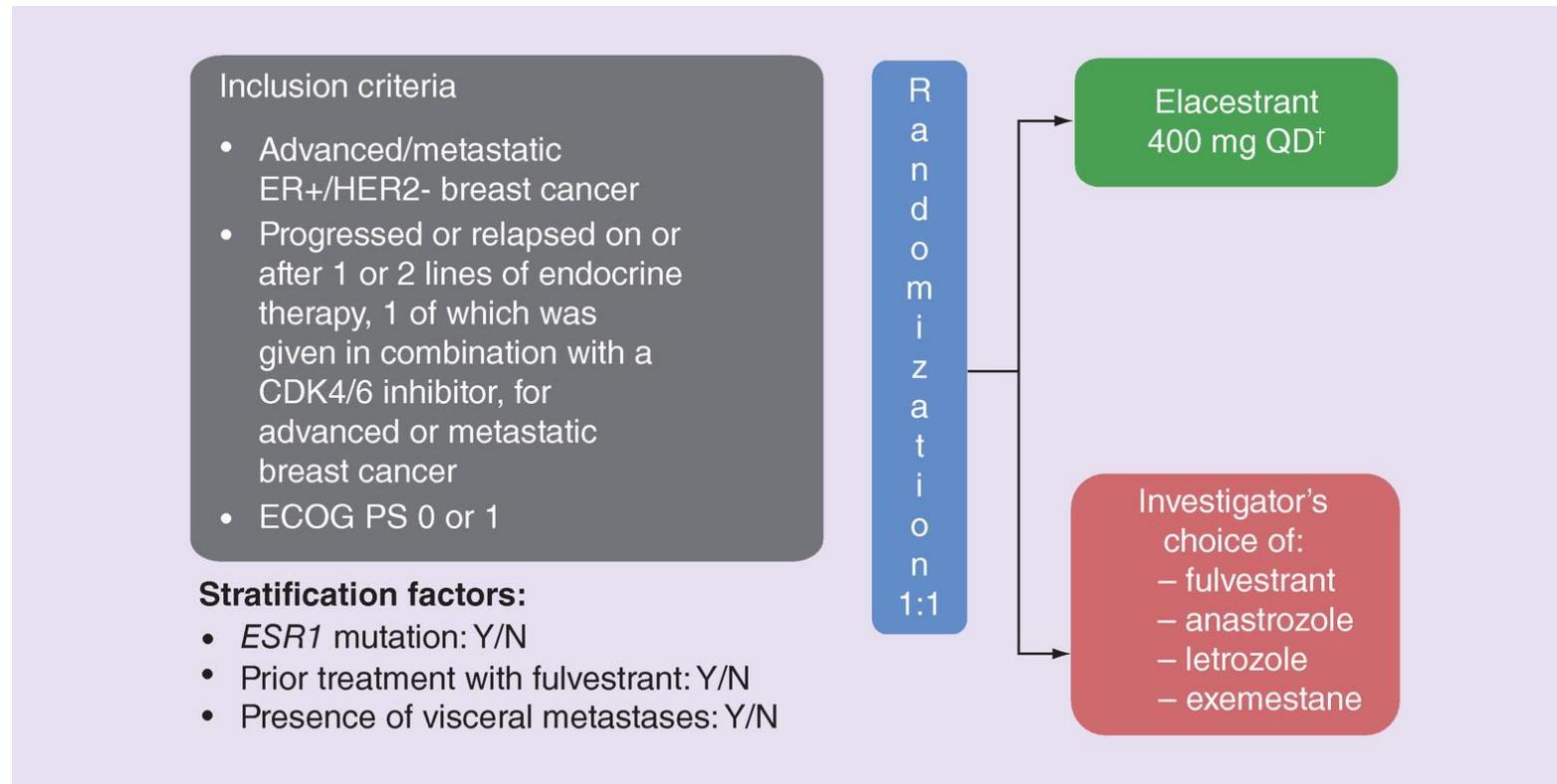
Vasan N et al. Science 2019.

Selective Estrogen Receptor Degraders (SERDs)

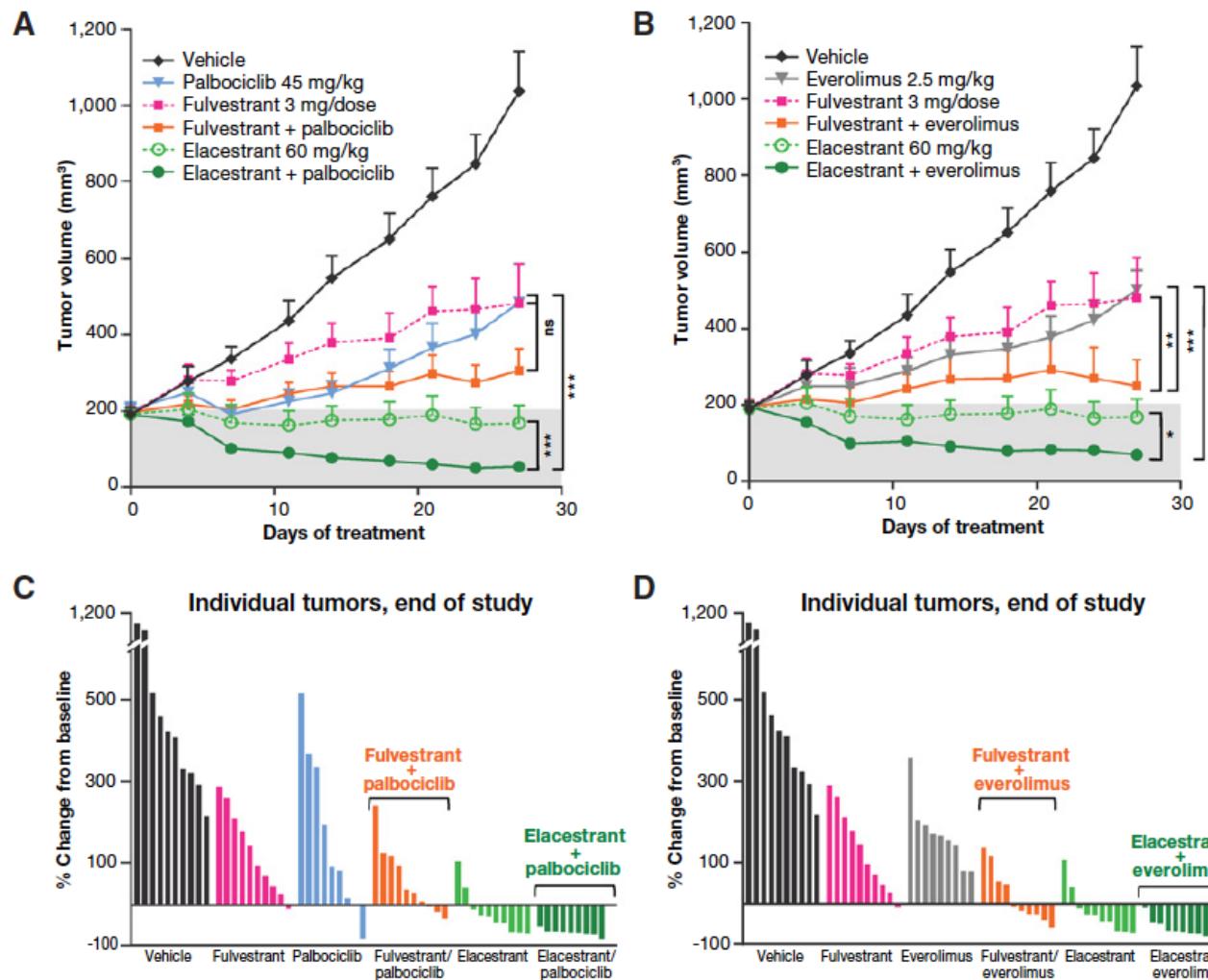


Also G1T48, LSZ102, SAR439859, AZD9833, GDC-9545

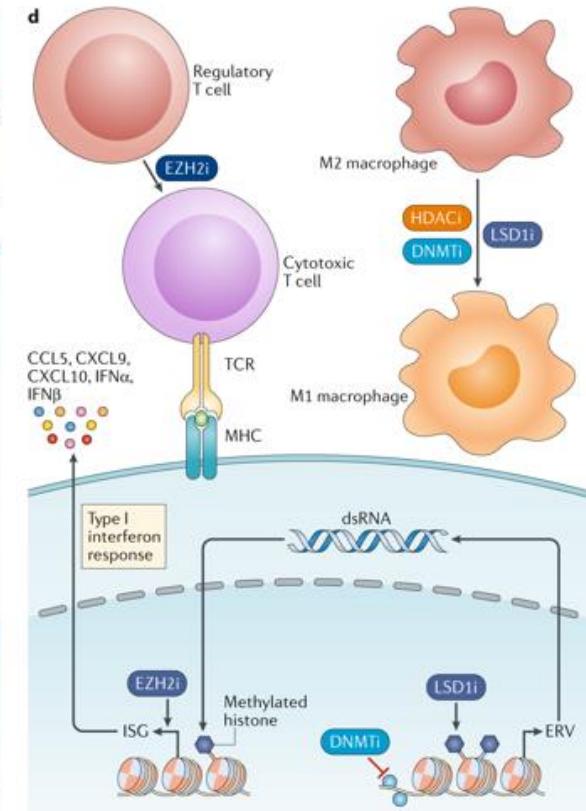
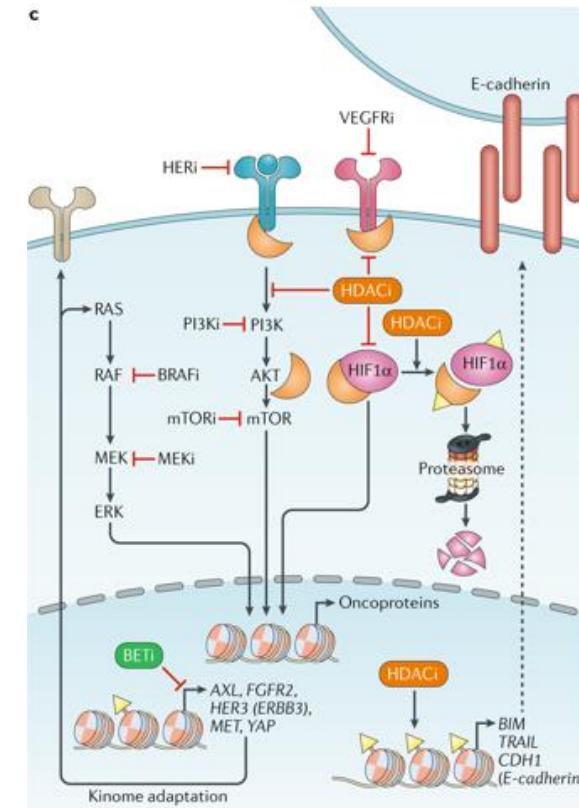
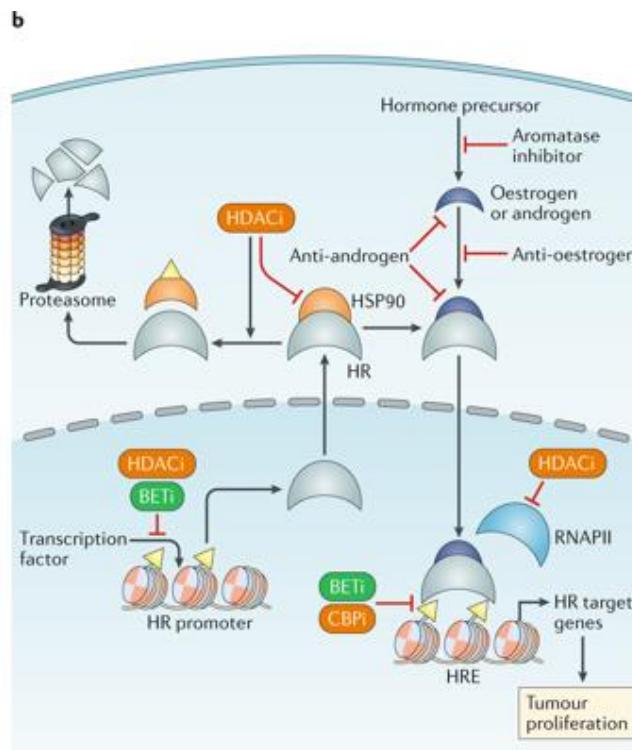
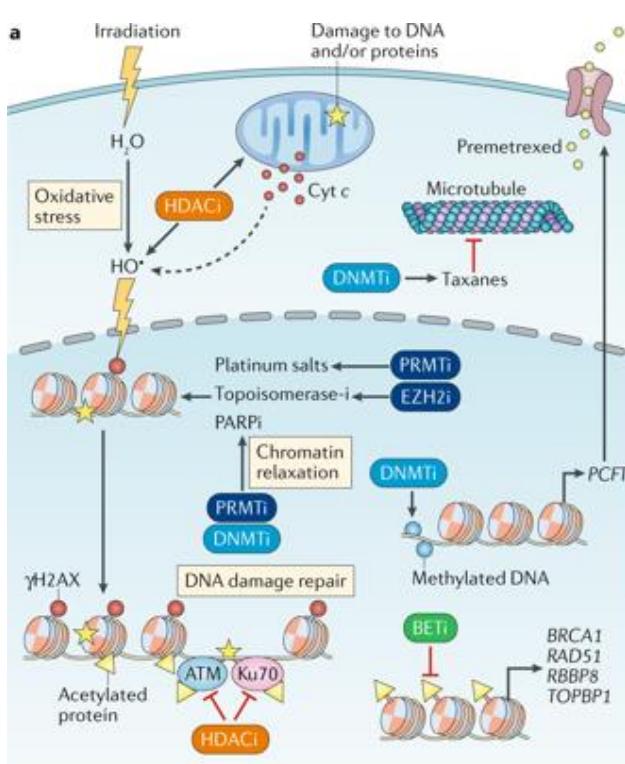
EMERALD: Phase III trial of elacestrant (RAD1901) vs endocrine therapy for previously treated ER+ advanced breast cancer



Promise as combination therapy

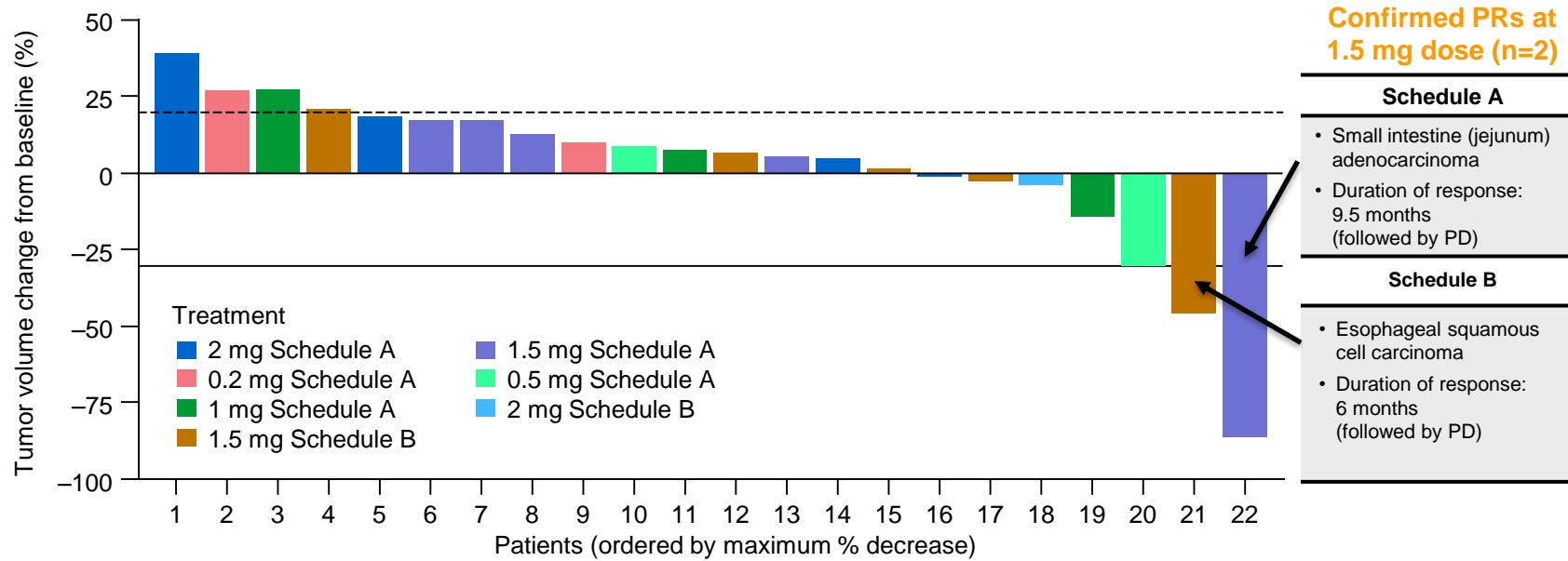


A variety of combinations based on epigenetics-targeting drugs



Tumor responses

- Overall*, 3 patients had a PR (2 were confirmed) and 9 had SD[†]



*22 patients were evaluable according to RECIST 1.1; [†]SD lasted for >10 cycles in one patient. PD, progressive disease

CANCER

Repression of BET activity sensitizes homologous recombination-proficient cancers to PARP inhibition

Article

Cancer Cell

BRD4 Inhibition Is Synthetic Lethal with PARP Inhibitors through the Induction of Homologous Recombination Deficiency

Report

Cell Reports

BET Bromodomain Inhibition Synergizes with PARP Inhibitor in Epithelial Ovarian Cancer

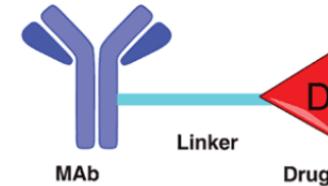
| CLINICAL STUDY PROTOCOL | |
|--|---|
| TITLE | A Phase 2 Study of ZEN003694 in Combination with Talazoparib in Patients with Triple-Negative Breast Cancer |
| INVESTIGATIONAL NEW DRUG NUMBER | 141108 |
| EUDRACT NUMBER | |
| STUDY DRUG | ZEN003694 |
| PROTOCOL NUMBER | ZEN003694-004 |
| SPONSOR | Zenith Epigenetics Ltd. |

48mg Zen-3694 1mg tala
(3+3)

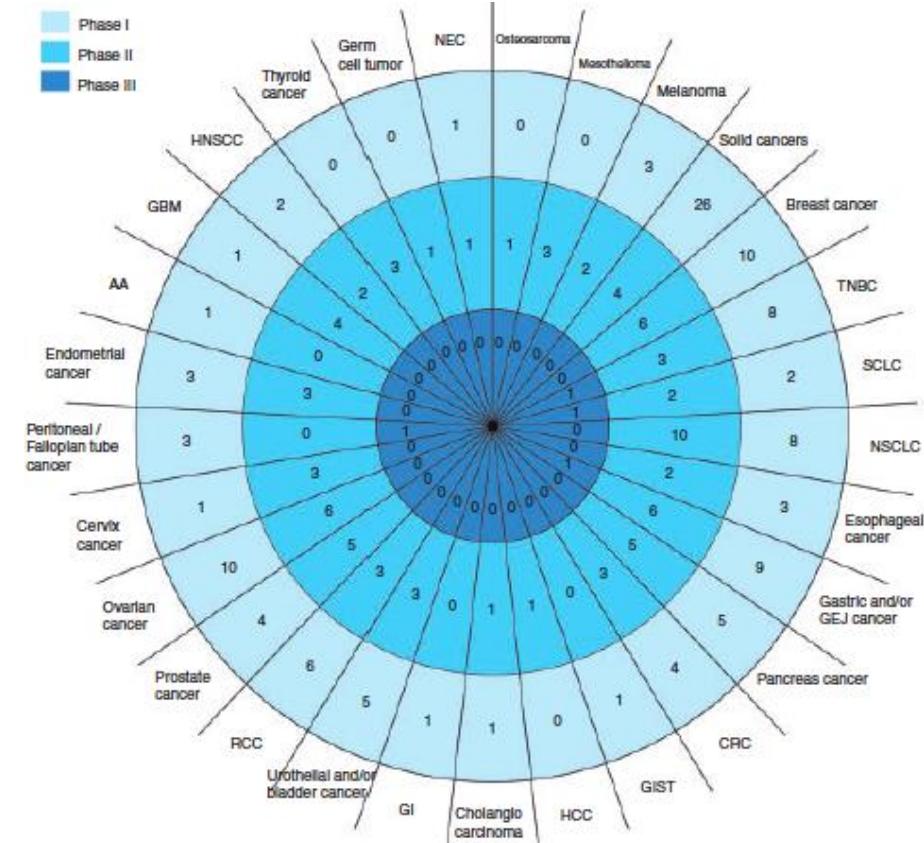
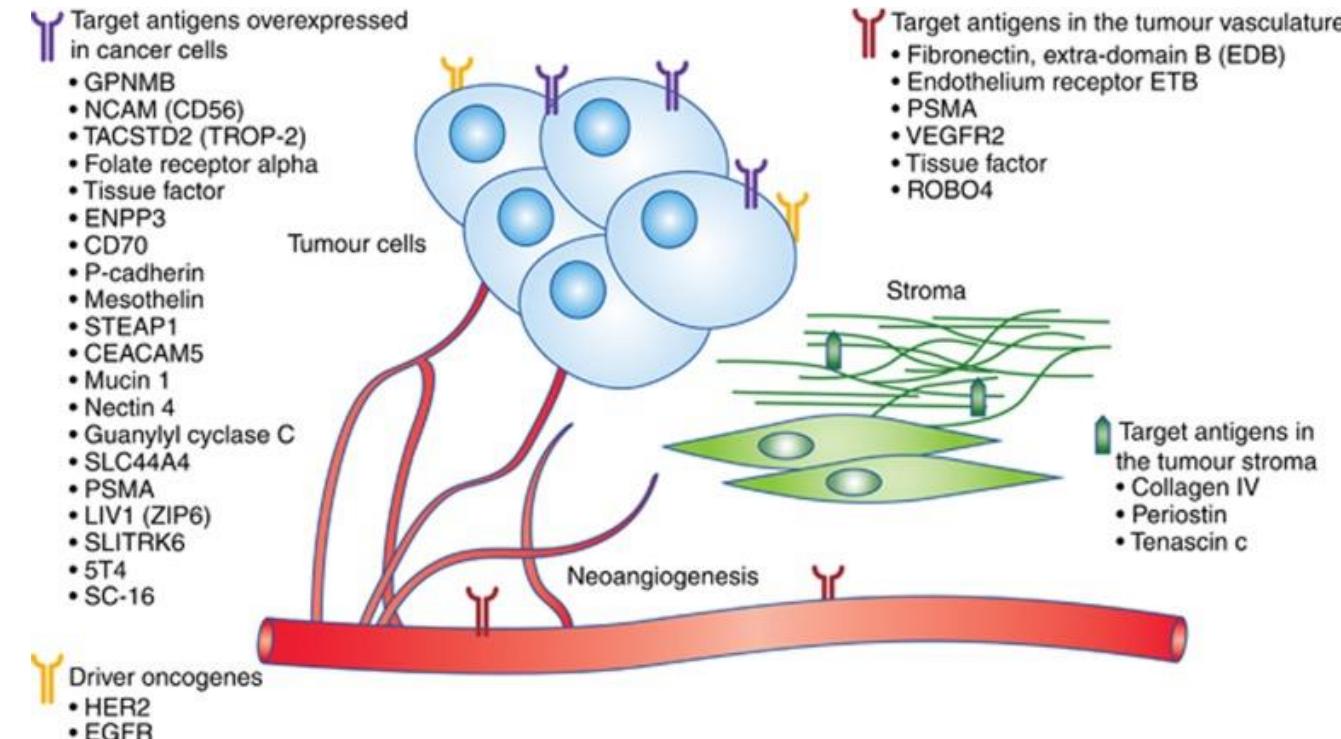
Simon Two Stage Part 1
RP2D 48mg ZEN-3694 + 1mg talazoparib

End Simon 2-stage, n=20
(12/20)

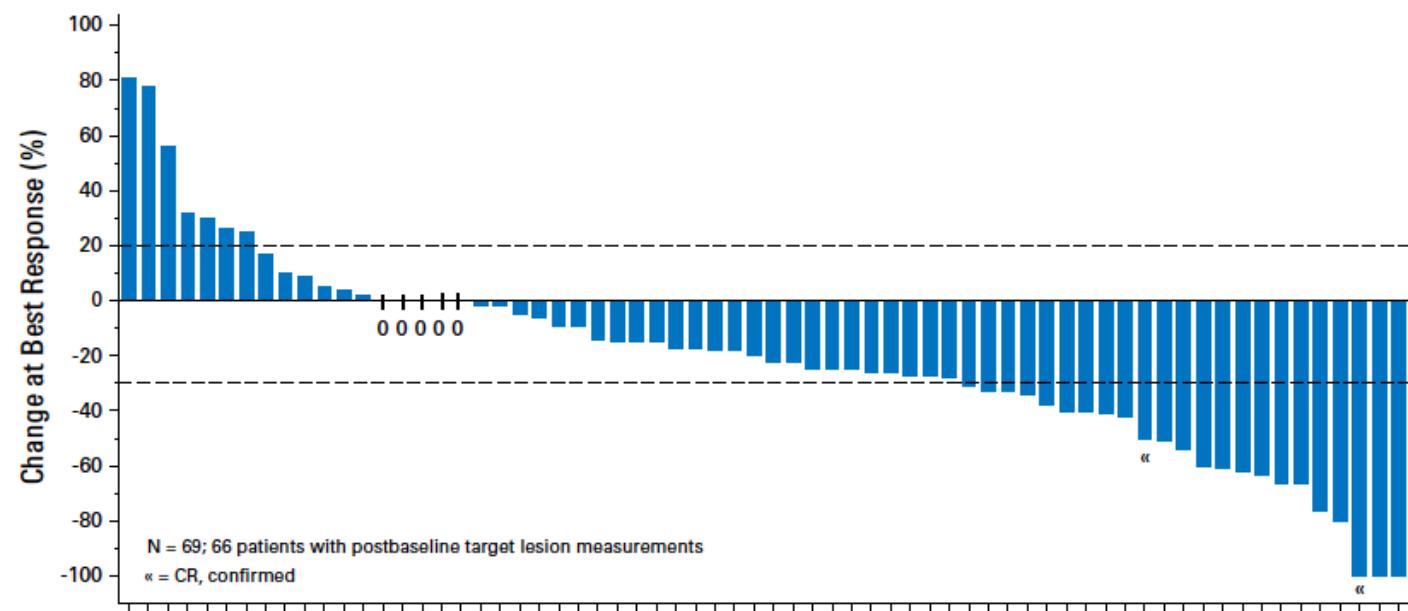
The ADC approach



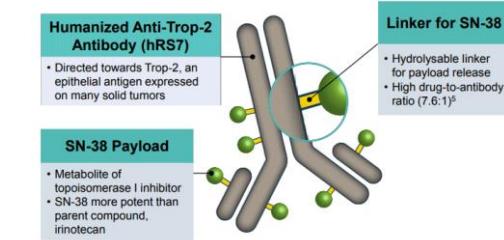
Trojan horse



Sacituzumab Govitecan (anti-Trop 2 ADC) in heavily pretreated metastatic TNBC

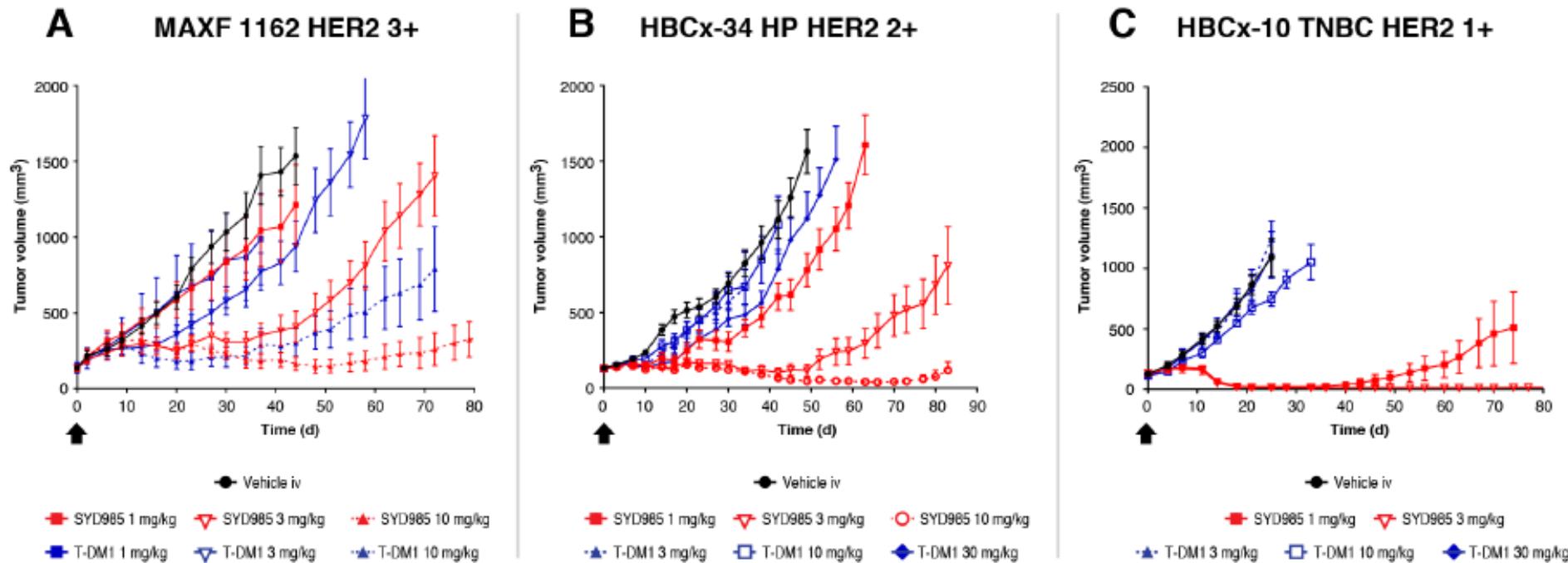


Bardia A et al. J Clin Oncol 2017.



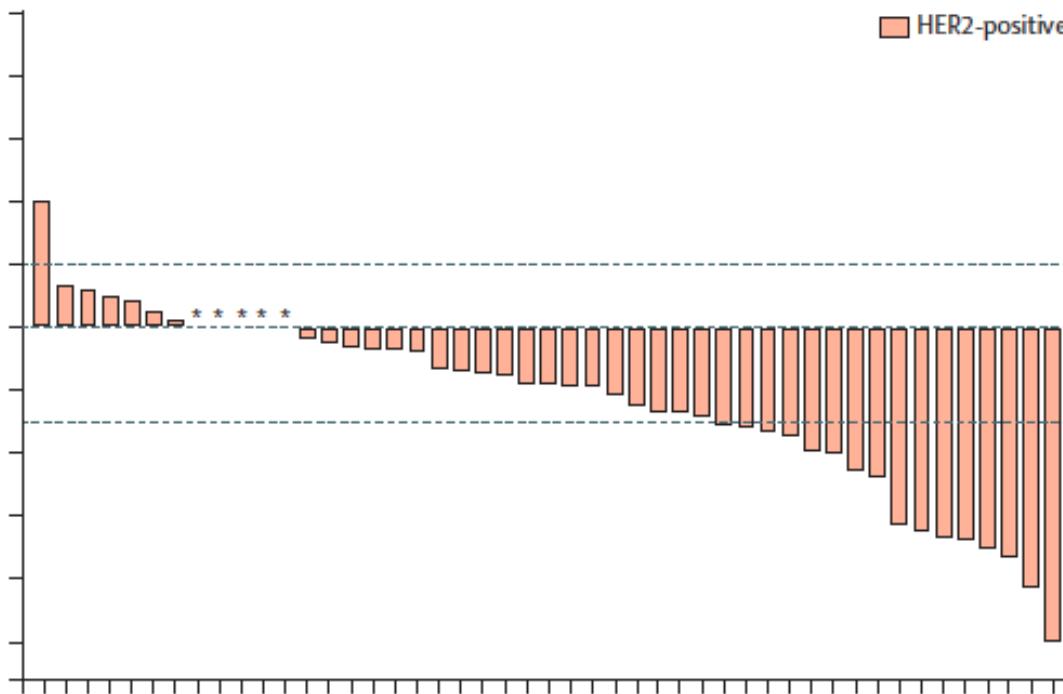
| Compound | Indication | Research / Preclinical | Phase 1 | Phase 2 | Phase 3 | Approval |
|--|---|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|
| Sacituzumab govitecan (IMMU-132) | mTNBC (3L+) | | | | | Re-submit BLA |
| | mTNBC (3L) – ASCENT | | | | | |
| | Urothelial (3L) – TROPHY U-01 | | | | | |
| | HR+/HER2- mBC | | | | | |
| | CPI combo (mBC / mUC / mNSCLC) | | | | | |
| | PARPi combo (mBC / mUC / ovarian) | | | | | |
| | Basket (mNSCLC / H&N / mSCLC / endometrial / HCC) | | | | | |

SYD985 vs T-DM1 in the pre-clinical setting



Novel ADCs in heavily pretreated HER2+ MBC

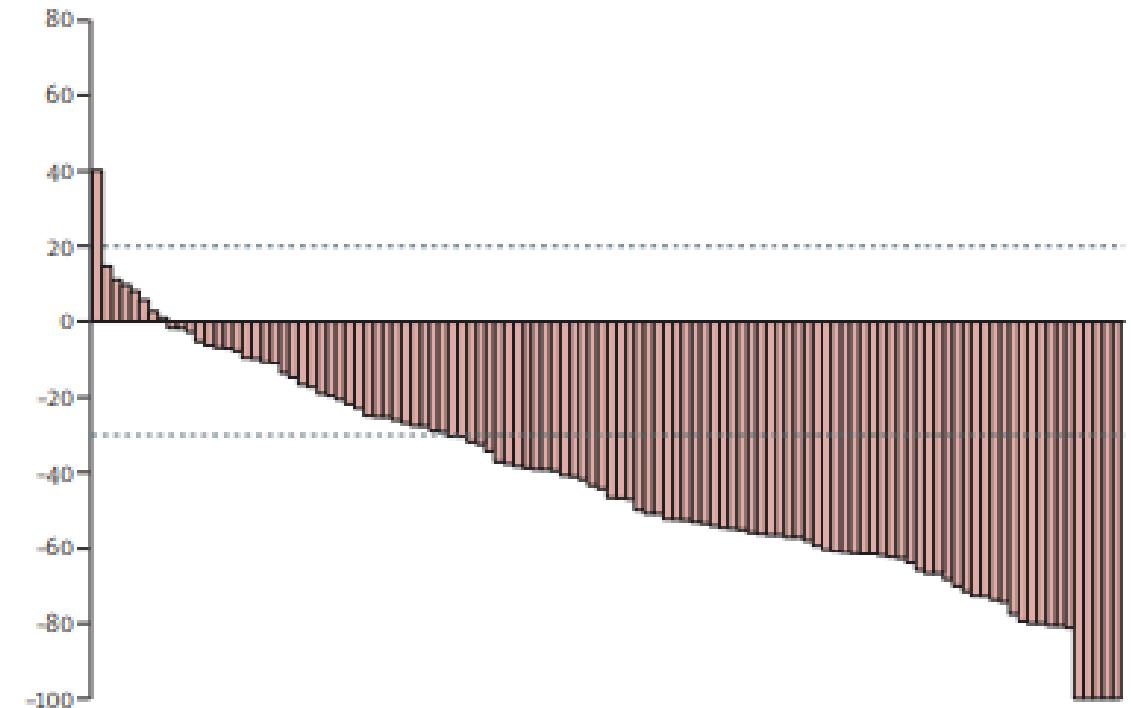
Trastuzumab Duocarmazine (SYD985)



ORR = 33%

PFS = 7.6 months

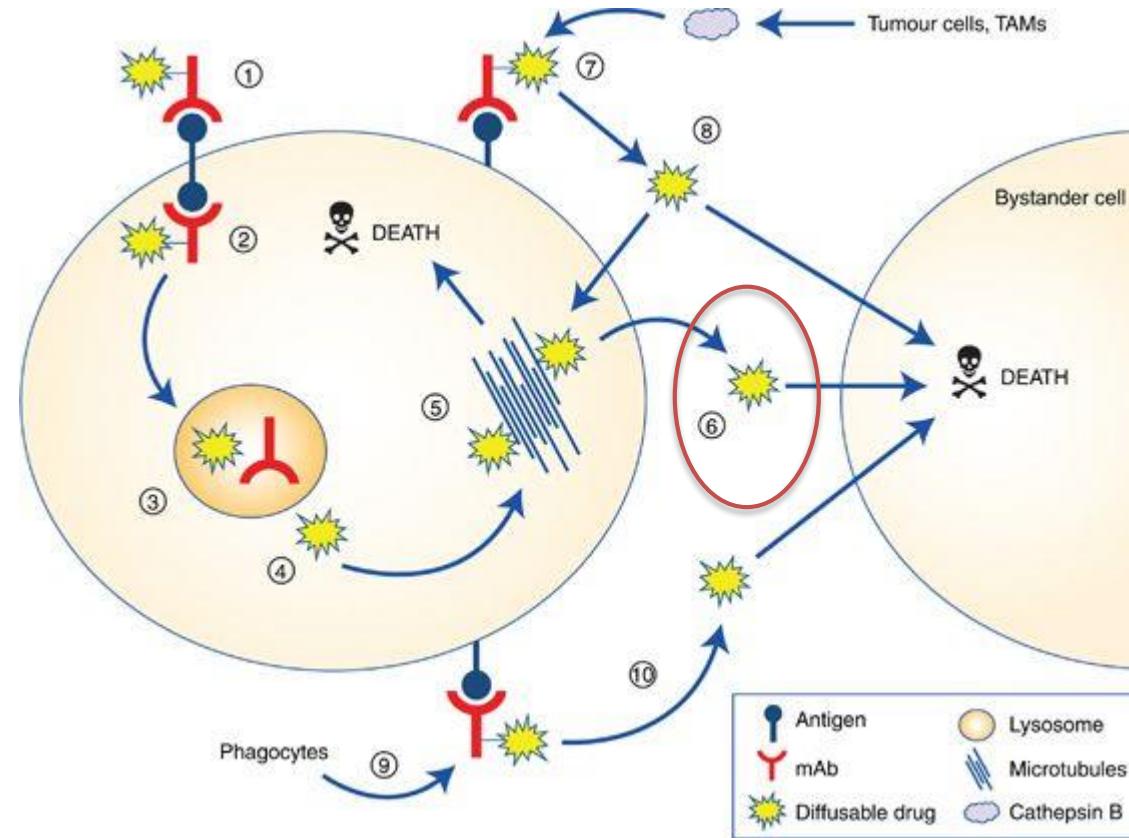
Trastuzumab Deruxtecan (DS-8201)



ORR = 59.5%

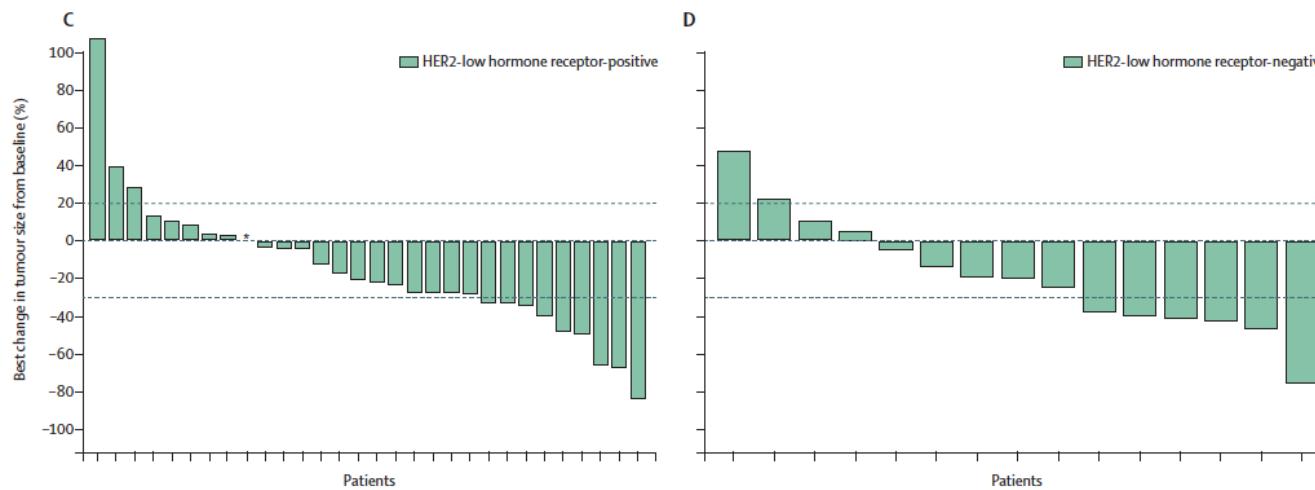
PFS = 22.1 months

Bystander killing: anti-HER2 ADCs in HER2- (low) breast cancer

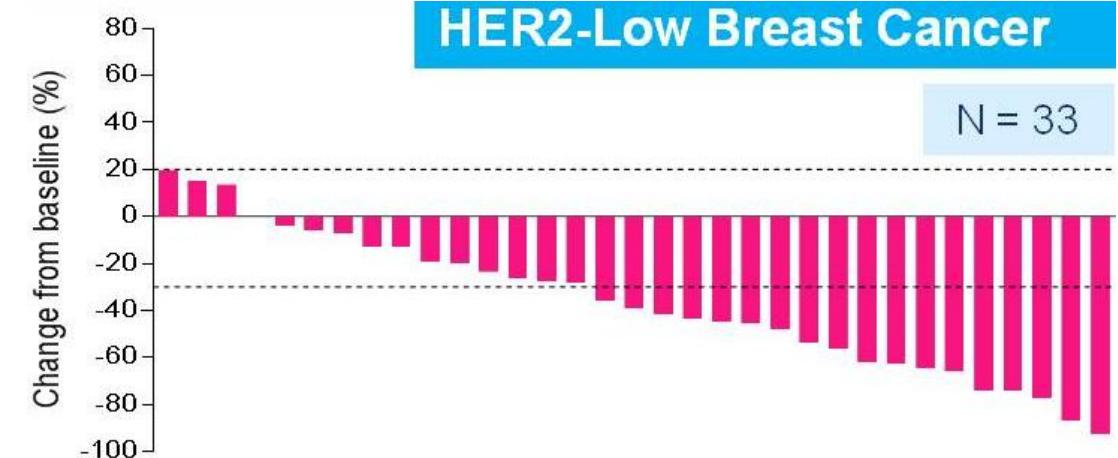


Novel anti-HER2 ADCs and the concept of HER2-low

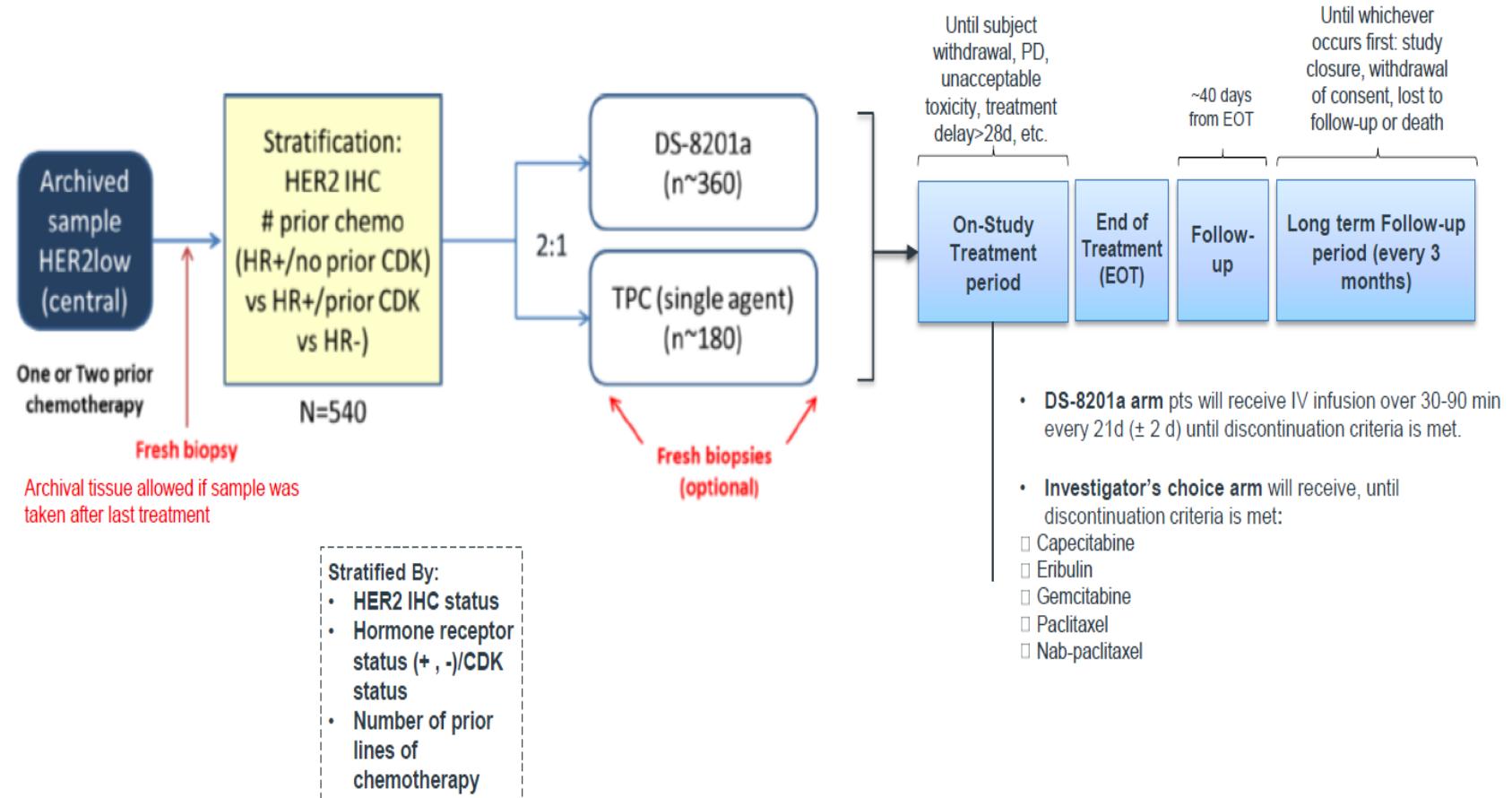
Trastuzumab Duocarmazine (SYD985)



Trastuzumab Deruxtecan (DS-8201)



DESTINY-Breast04 randomized phase 3 trial in HER2-low MBC





Let's interact...  @aftimosp

Clinical trial referrals: trials.ijbctcu@bordet.be