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Targeted therapies

Advanced oesophagogastric cancers

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Disclosure

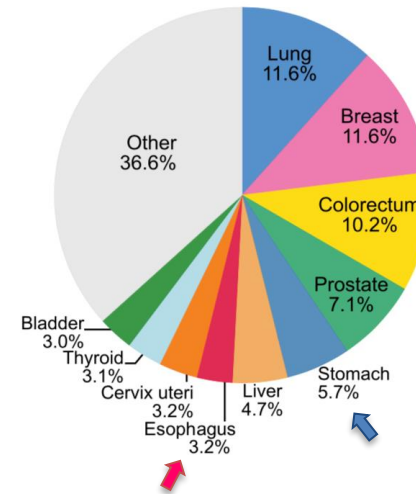
- Travel expenses: Bayer

Incidence and mortality of OGCs worldwide

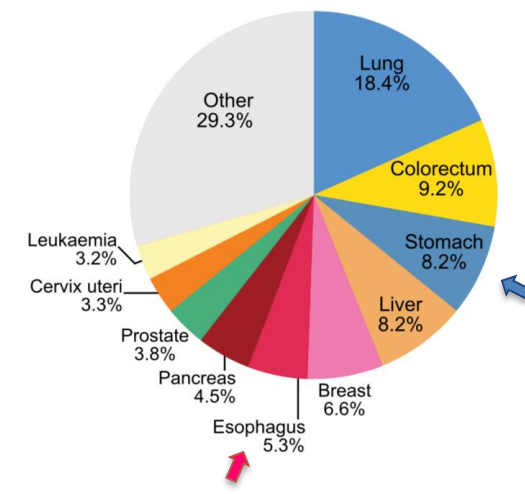
- **Oesophageal cancer**
 - 7th most common cancer
 - 6th cause of cancer-related death

- **Gastric cancer**
 - 5th most common cancer
 - 3rd cause of cancer-related death

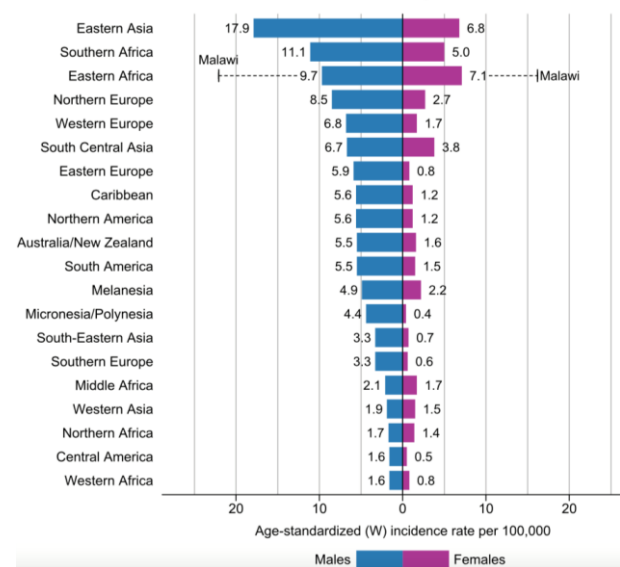
Incidence



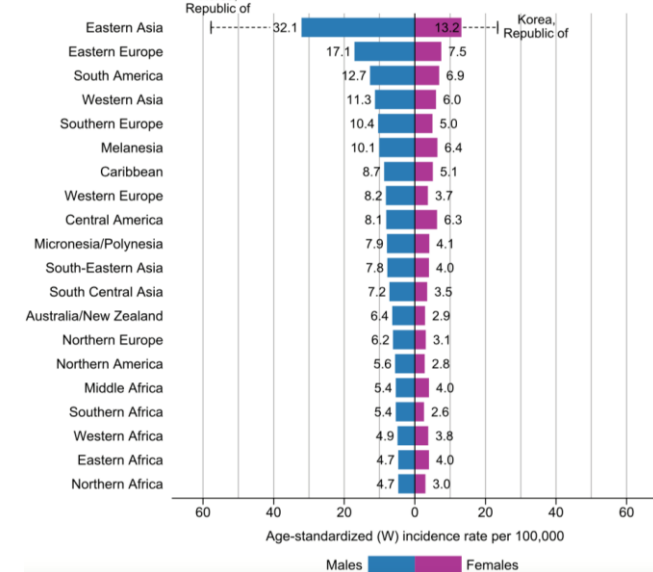
Mortality



Esophagus

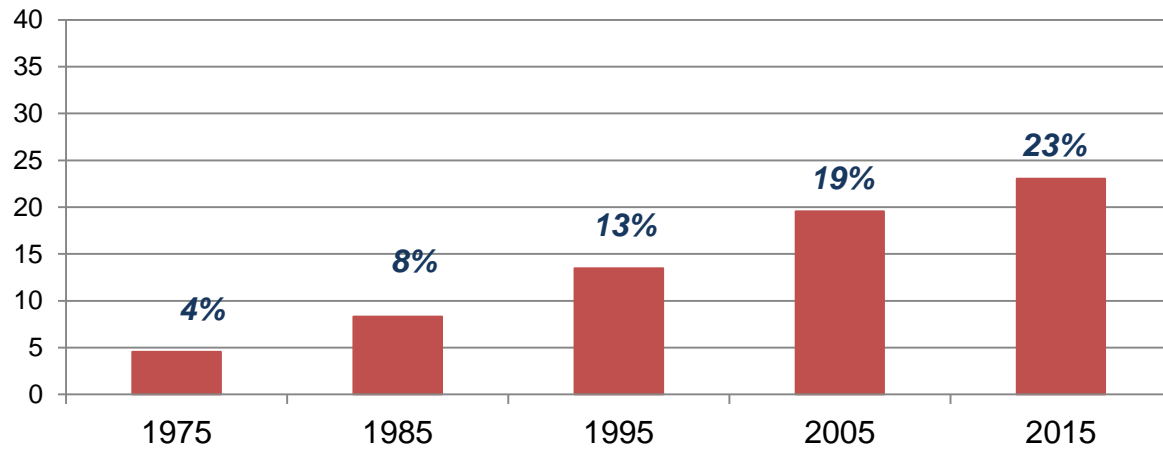


Stomach



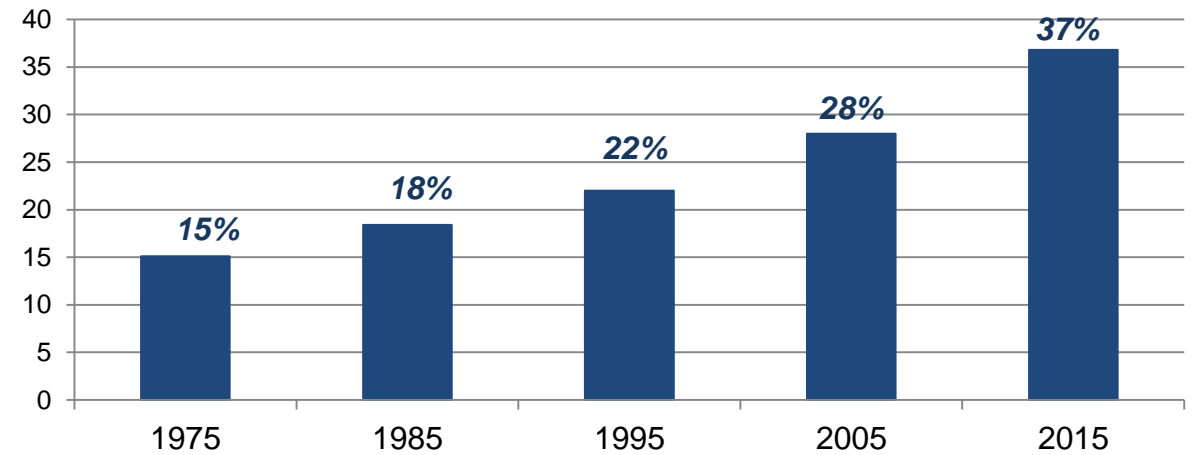
Trends in 5-year relative survival for OGCs in the US

Oesophageal cancer



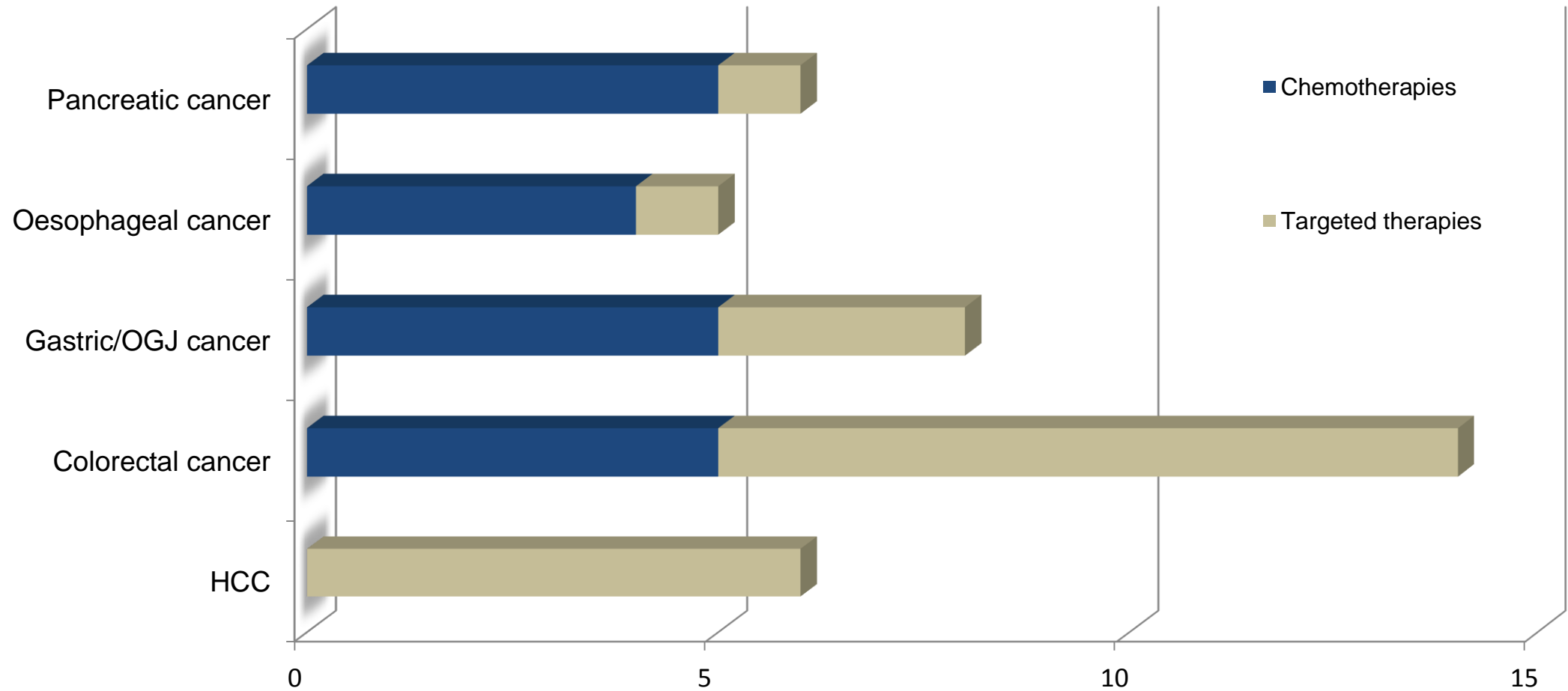
+19%

Gastric cancer



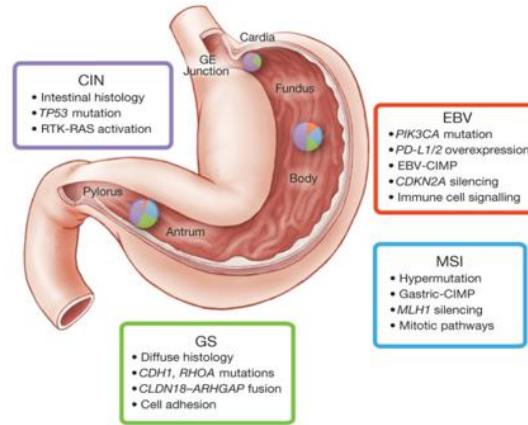
+22%

Type of drugs approved by FDA for main GI cancers

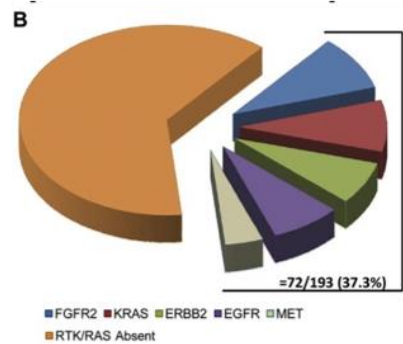
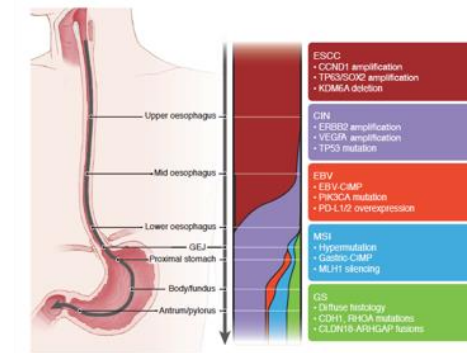


Evolution of understanding the biology of OGCs

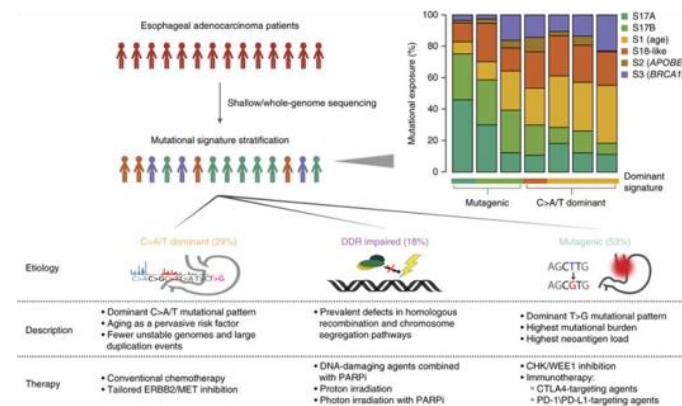
2011
Identification of RTK amplification



2016
Subclassification of oesophageal adenocarcinoma

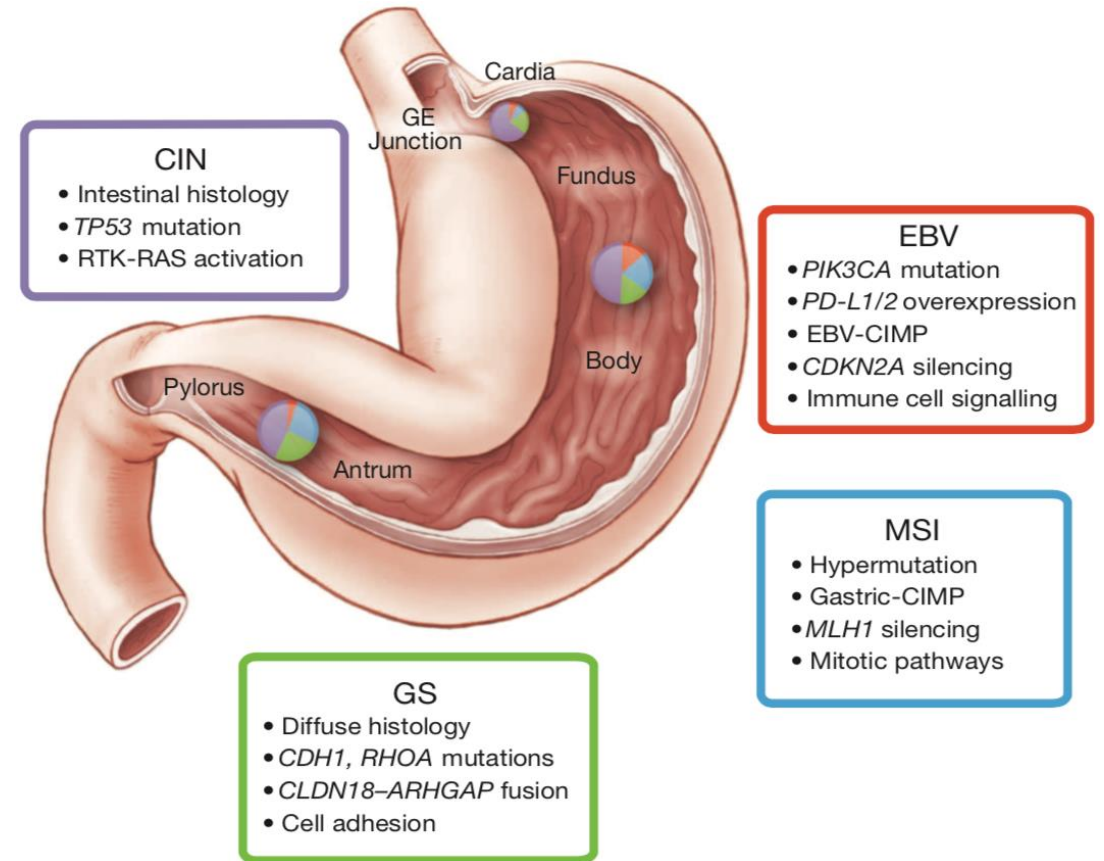
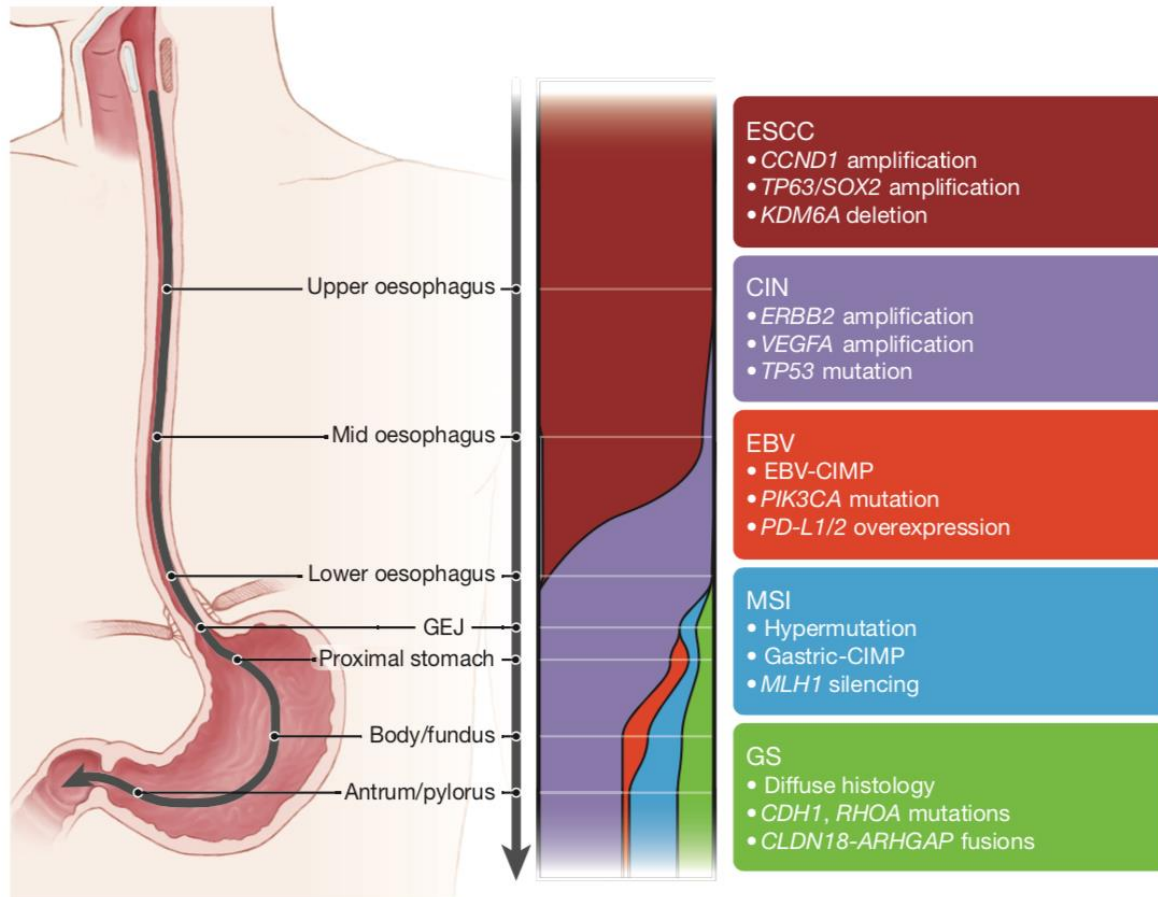


2014
Gastric cancer
TCGA

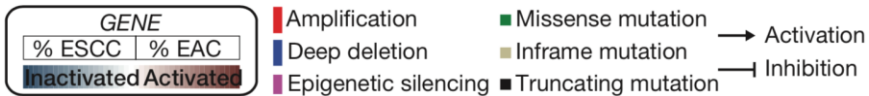
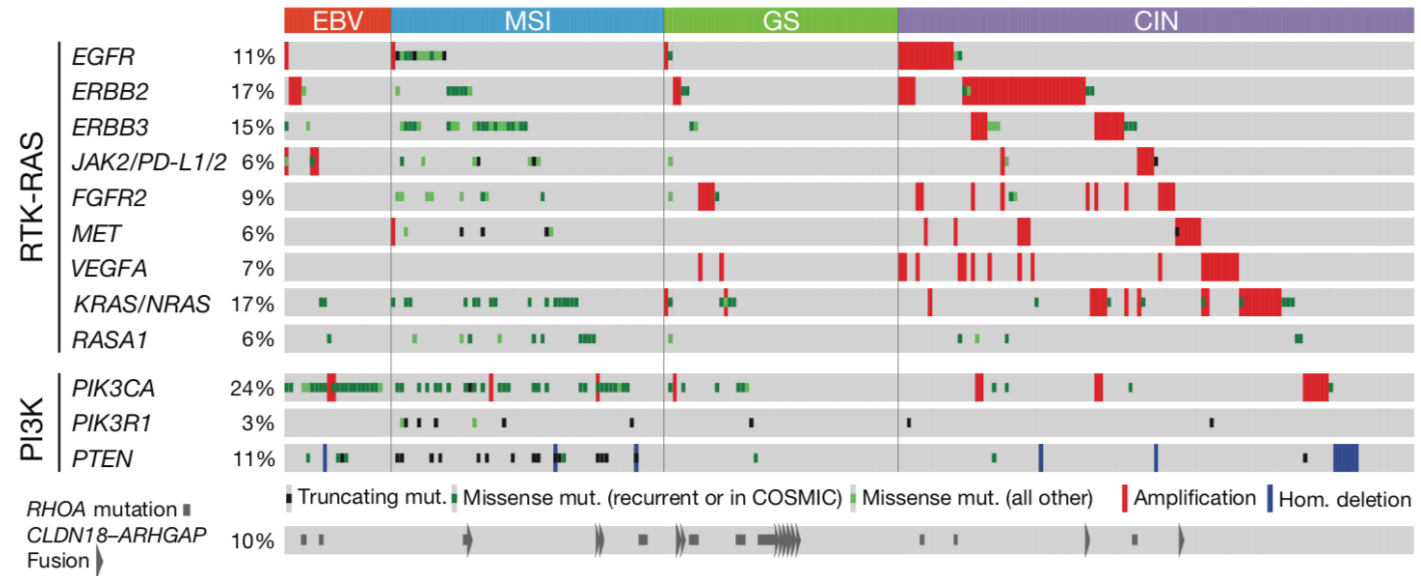
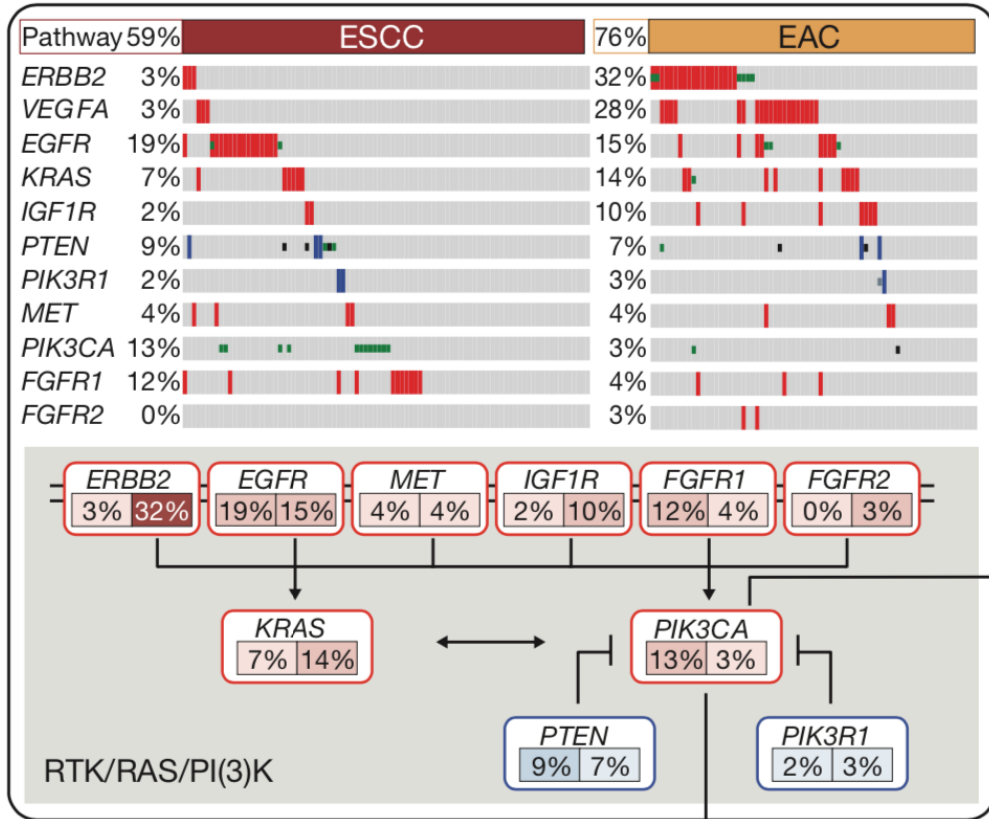


2017
Oesophageal
cancer TCGA

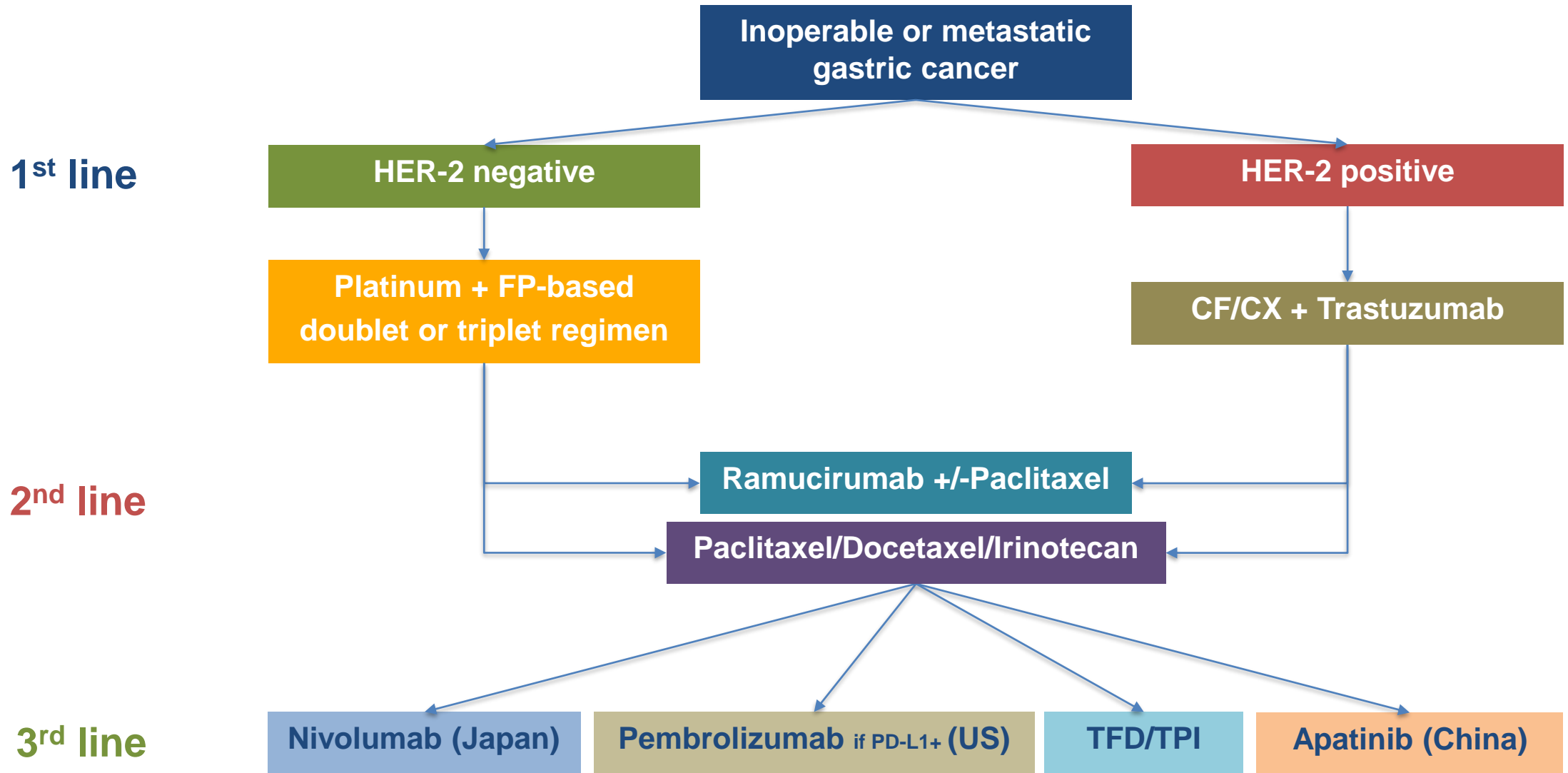
Integrated genomic characterisation of OGCs



Rationale for using/investigating targeted therapies in OGCs

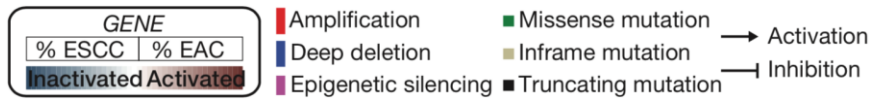


Treatment algorithm for advanced gastric cancer



HER-2

Oesophageal TCGA



Gastric TCGA



Successful inhibition of HER-2 in OGCs

TOGA trial

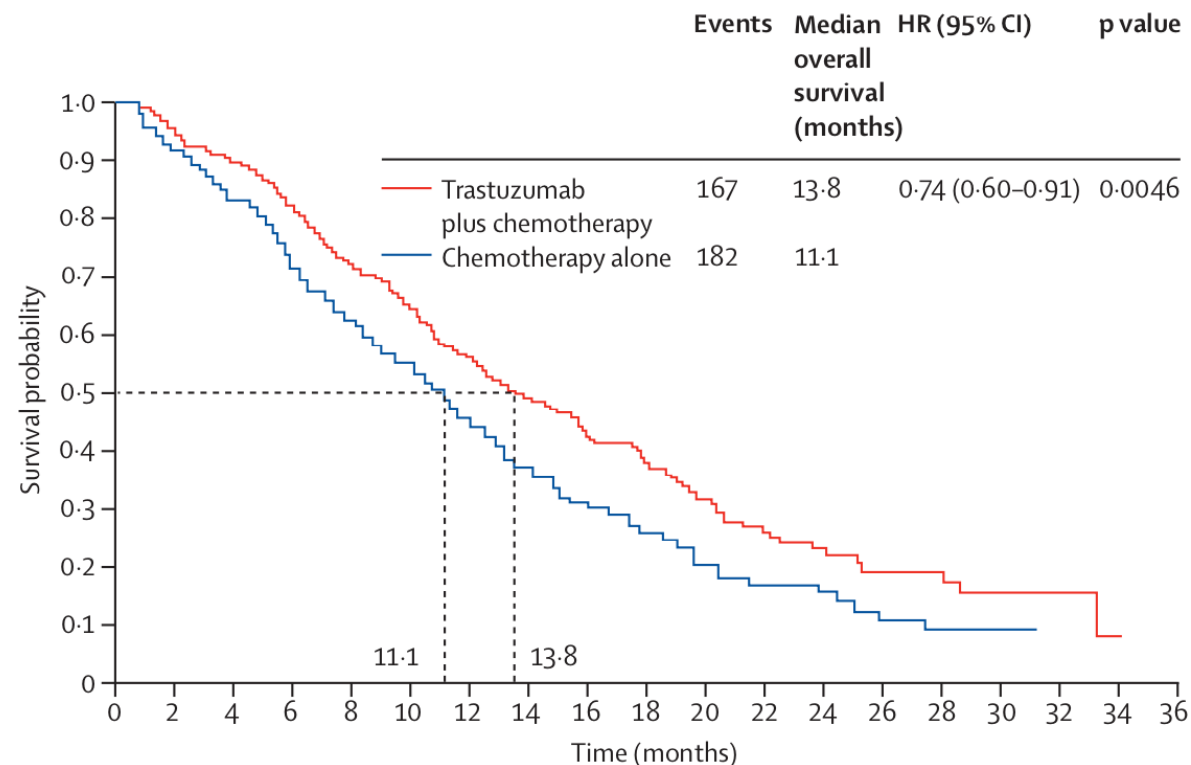
Primary endpoint OS

Treatment naïve advanced HER2+* gastric cancer

Cisplatin-5FU/X
(n=296)

Cisplatin-5FU/X + Trastuzumab
(n=298)

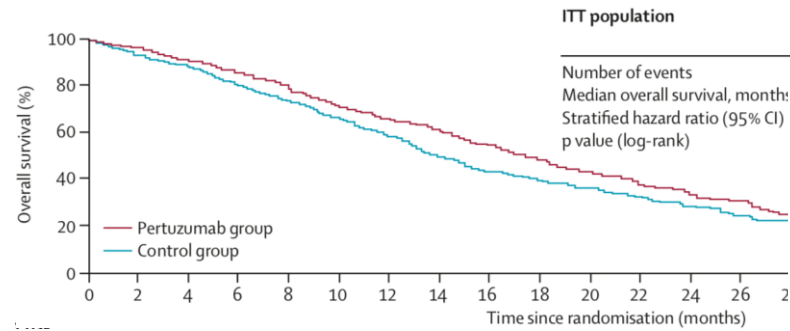
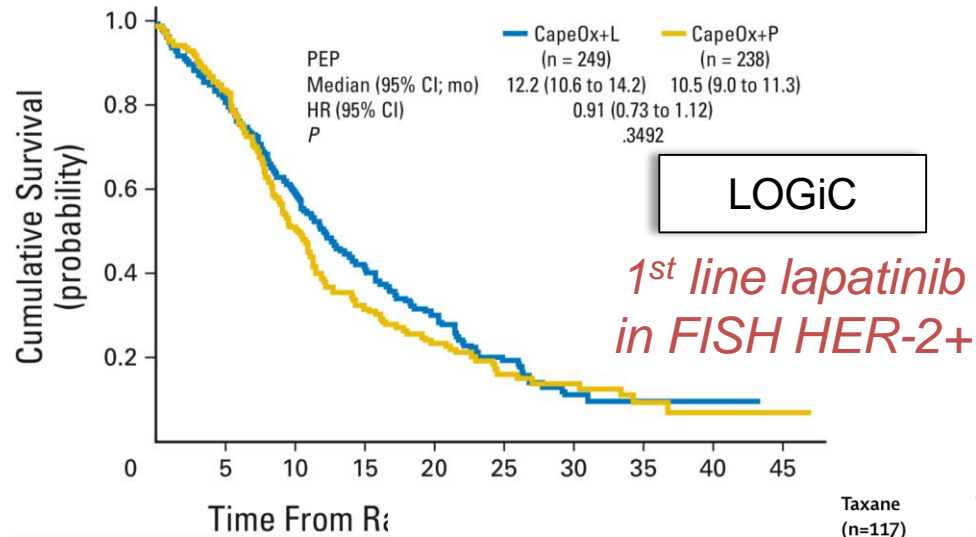
*IHC 3+ or FISH positive



Addition of trastuzumab to CF/X ↑ RR, PFS and OS

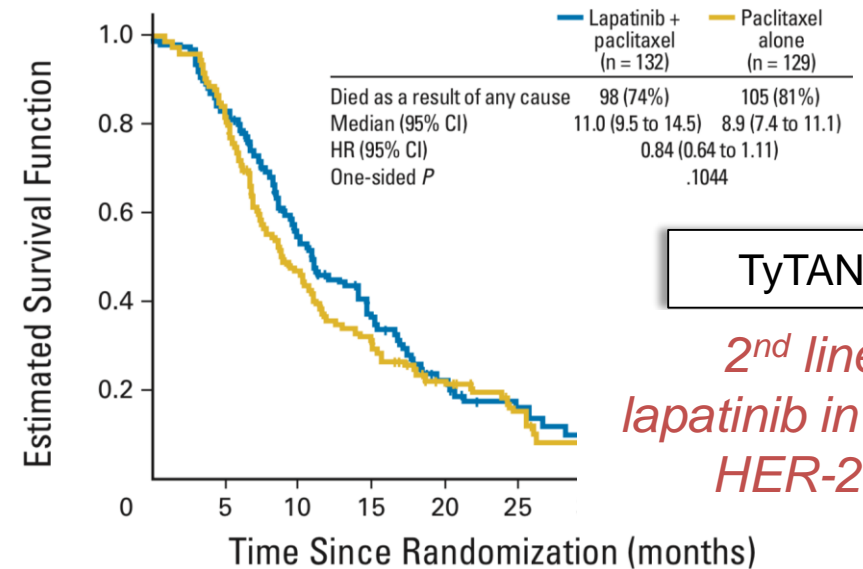
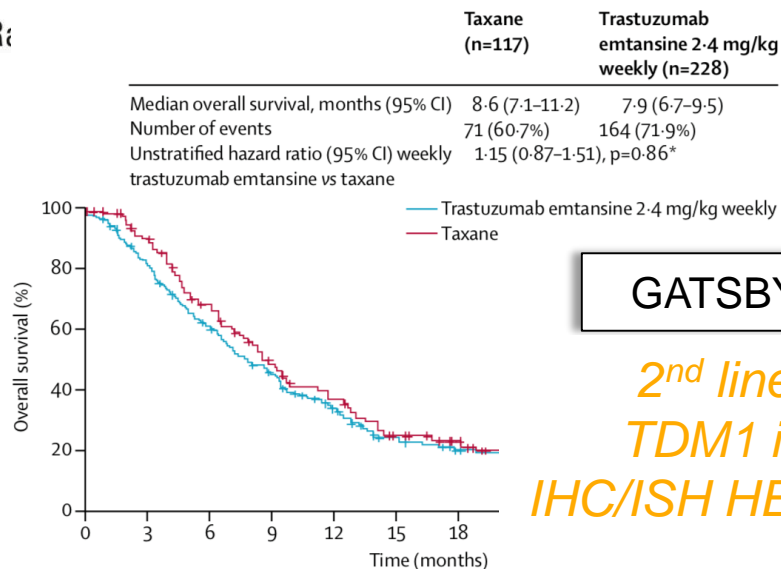
mOS 13.8 m vs. 11.1 m
HR 0.74 (95% CI: 0.60 – 0.91)
p=0.0046

Unsuccessful trials of HER-2 inhibitors in OGCs



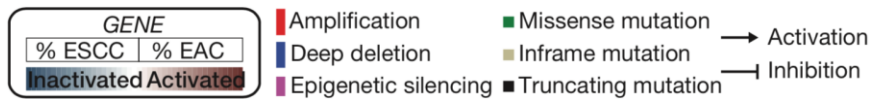
JACOBS

1st line
pertuzumab +
trastuzumab in
IHC/ISH HER-2+



VEGF

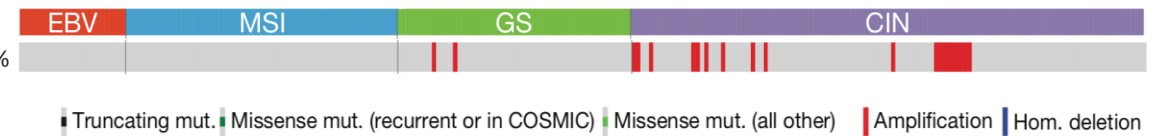
Oesophageal TCGA



Gastric TCGA

VEGFA

7%



Successful trials of anti-angiogenic therapy in OGCs

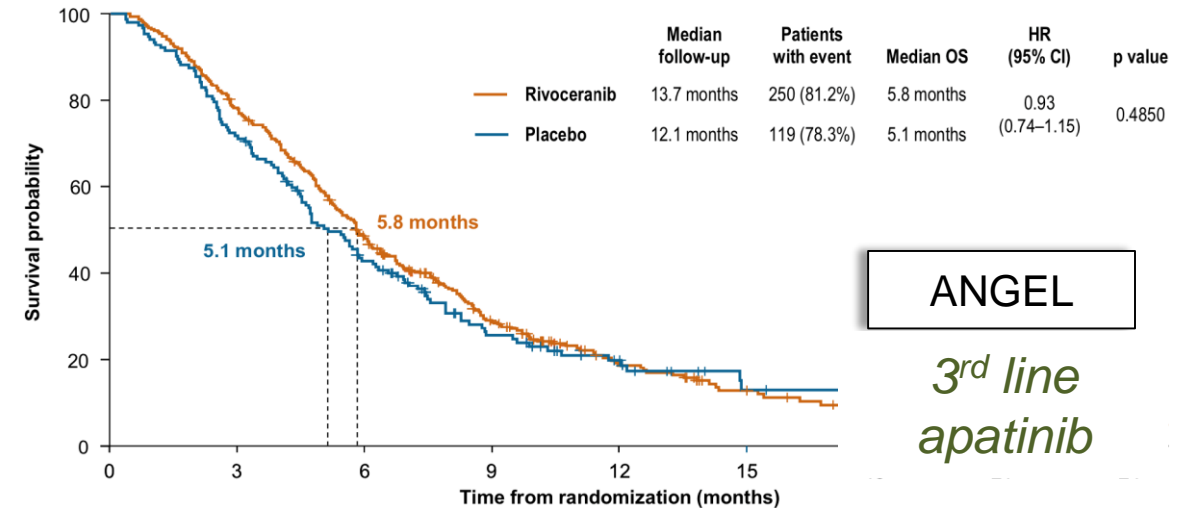
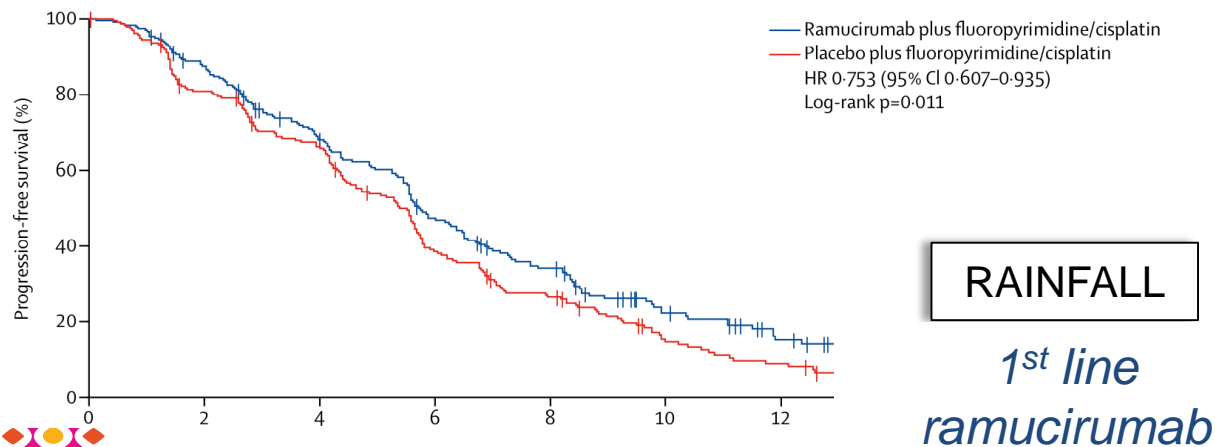
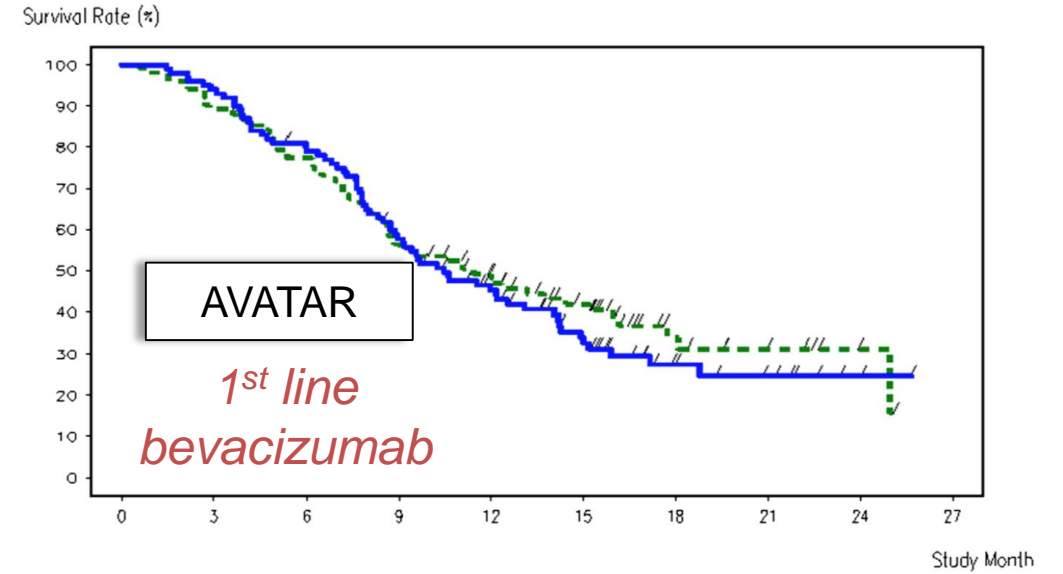
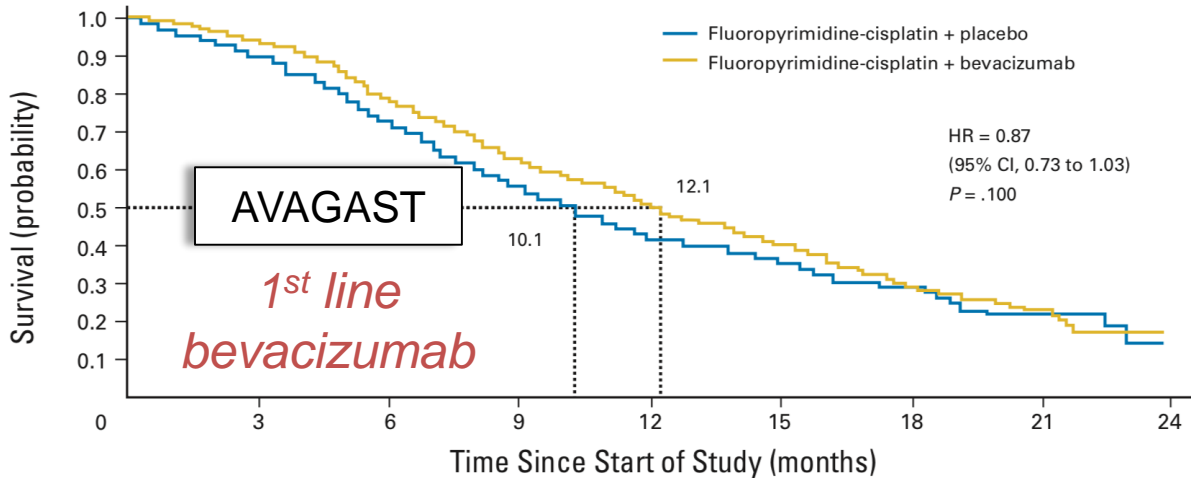
Trial	Patients	Comparison	Endpoint	Outcomes	HR / p value
REGARD*	2nd line advanced GC/GEJ	Ramucirumab BSC	OS	5.2 m 3.8 m	HR 0.776 p=0.047
RAINBOW°	2nd line advanced GC/GEJ	Paclitaxel + Ramucirumab Paclitaxel	OS	9.6 m 7.4 m	HR 0.807 p=0.017
APATINIB[^] (China)	≥3rd line advanced GC/GEJ	Apatinib BSC	OS	6.5 m 4.7 m	HR 0.709 p=0.0149

* Also statistically significant improvement in PFS

° Also statistically significant improvement in RR and PFS

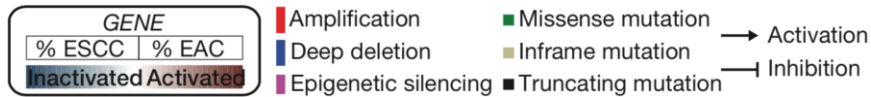
^ Also statistically significant improvement in DCR and PFS

Unsuccessful trials of anti-angiogenic therapy in OGCs



EGFR

Oesophageal TCGA

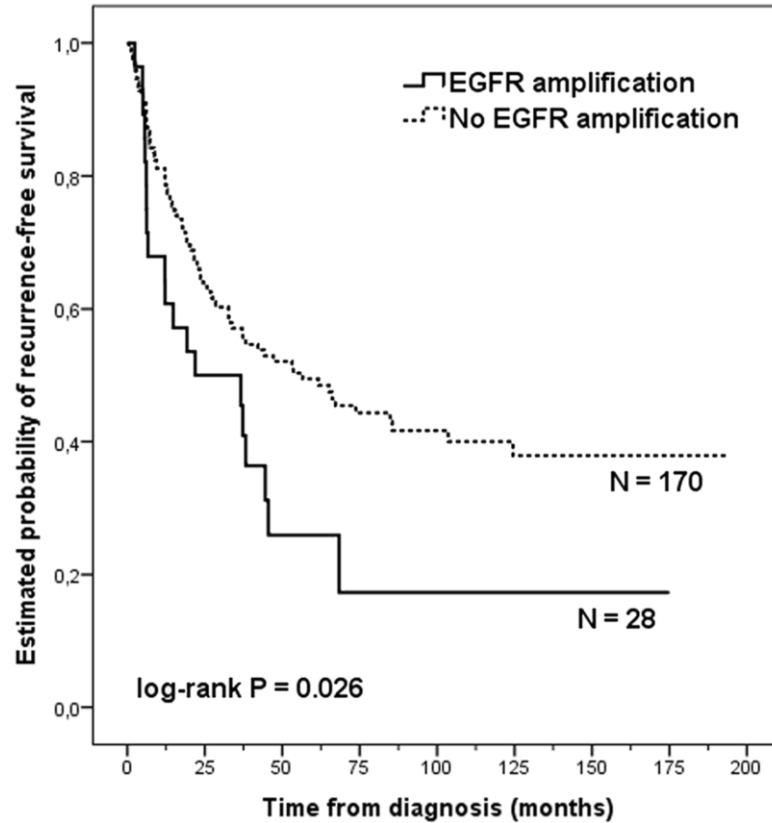


Gastric TCGA

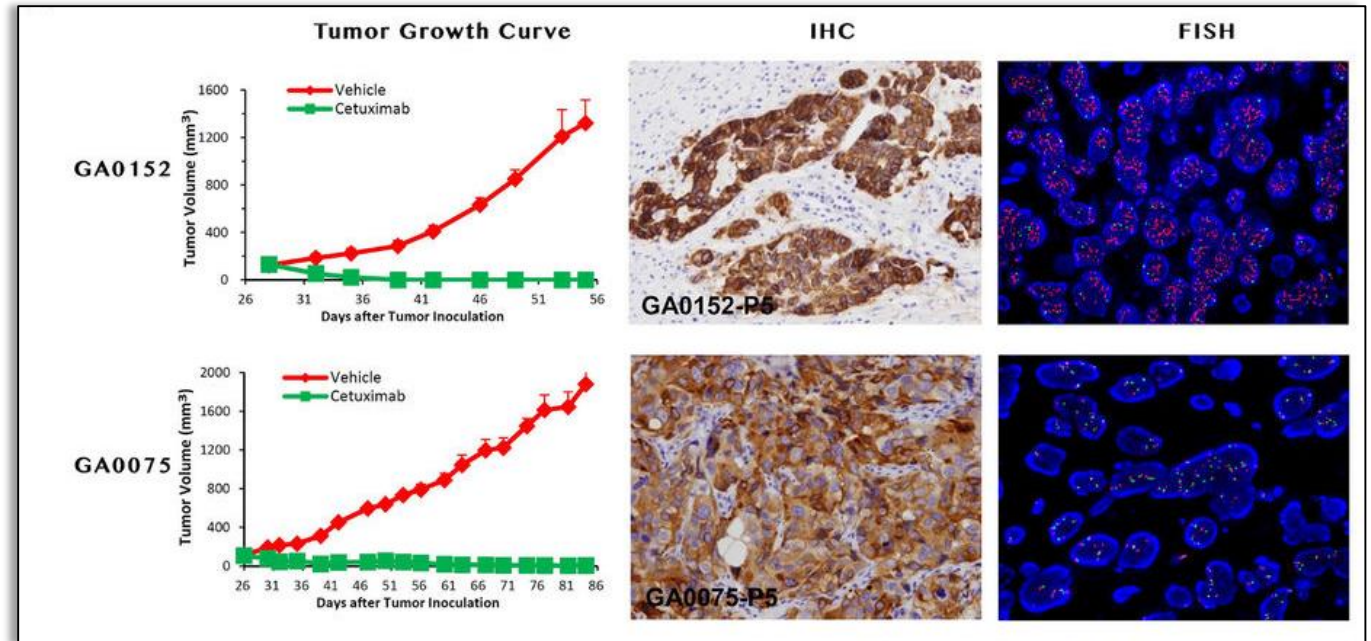
EGFR



Prognostic and predictive role of EGFR in OGCs

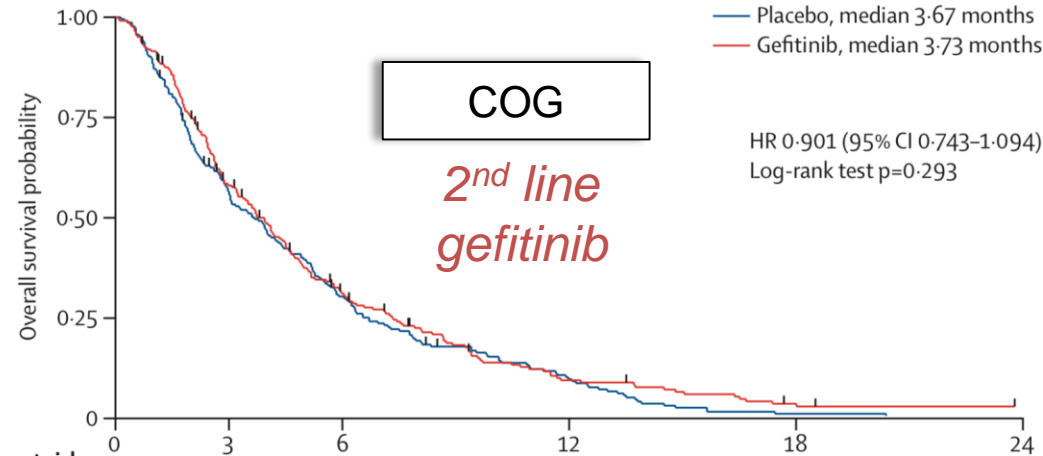
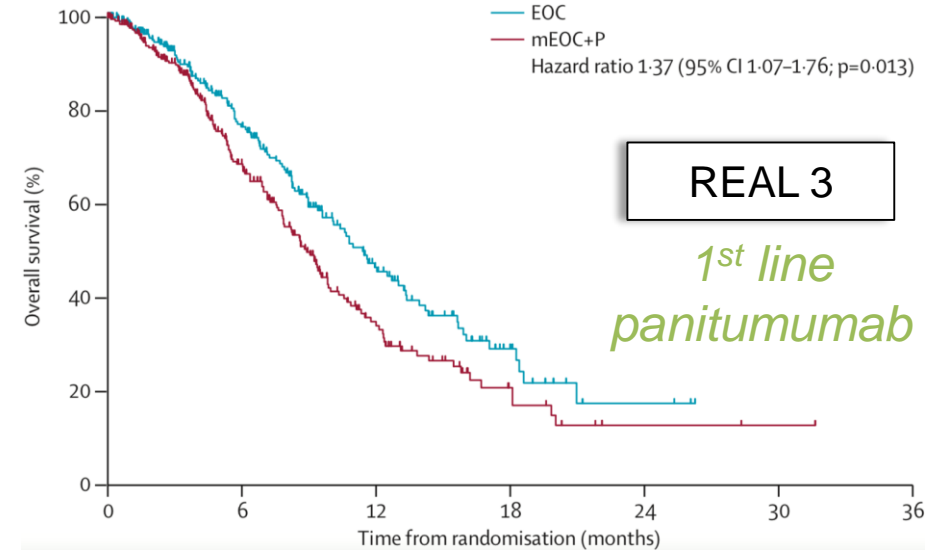
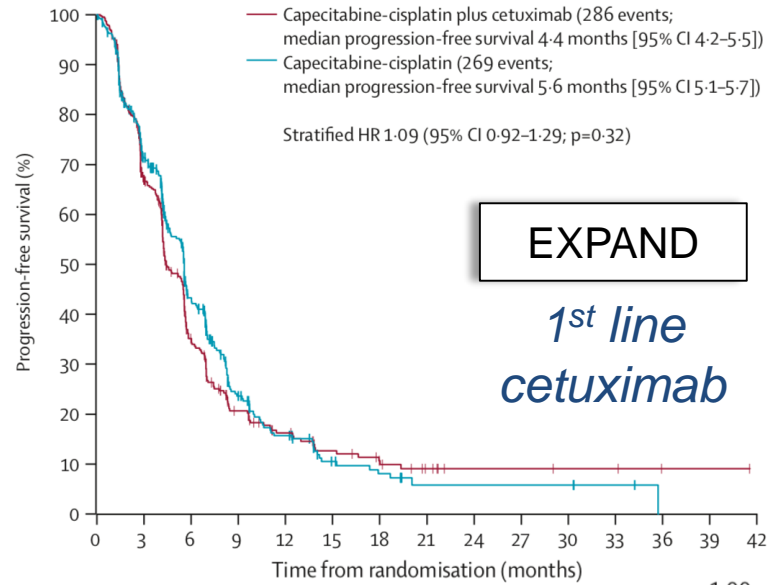


EGFR amplification is negatively prognostic



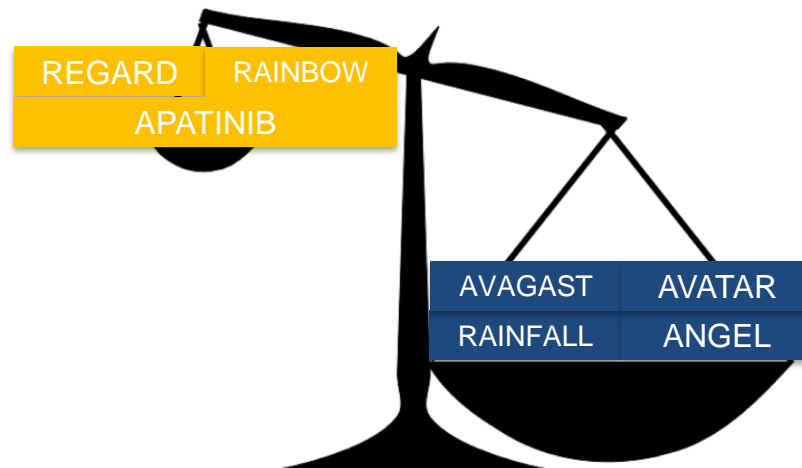
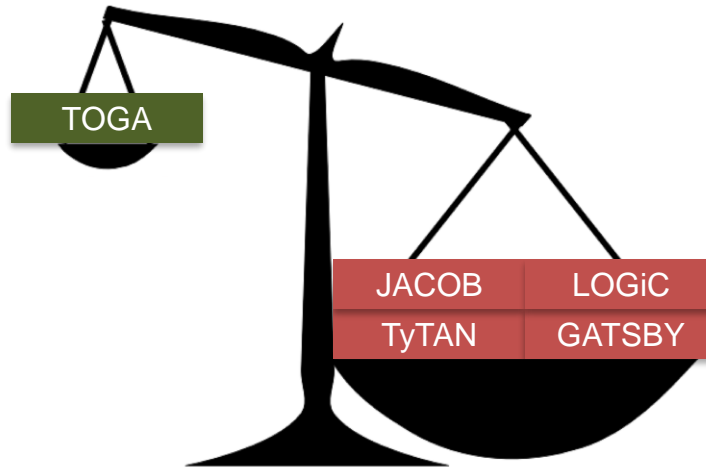
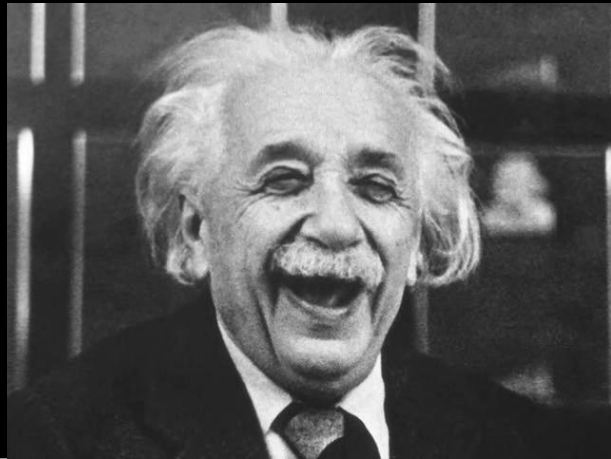
EGFR amplified GC PDX models are addicted to EGFR signalling

Unsuccessful trials of anti-EGFR agents in OGCs



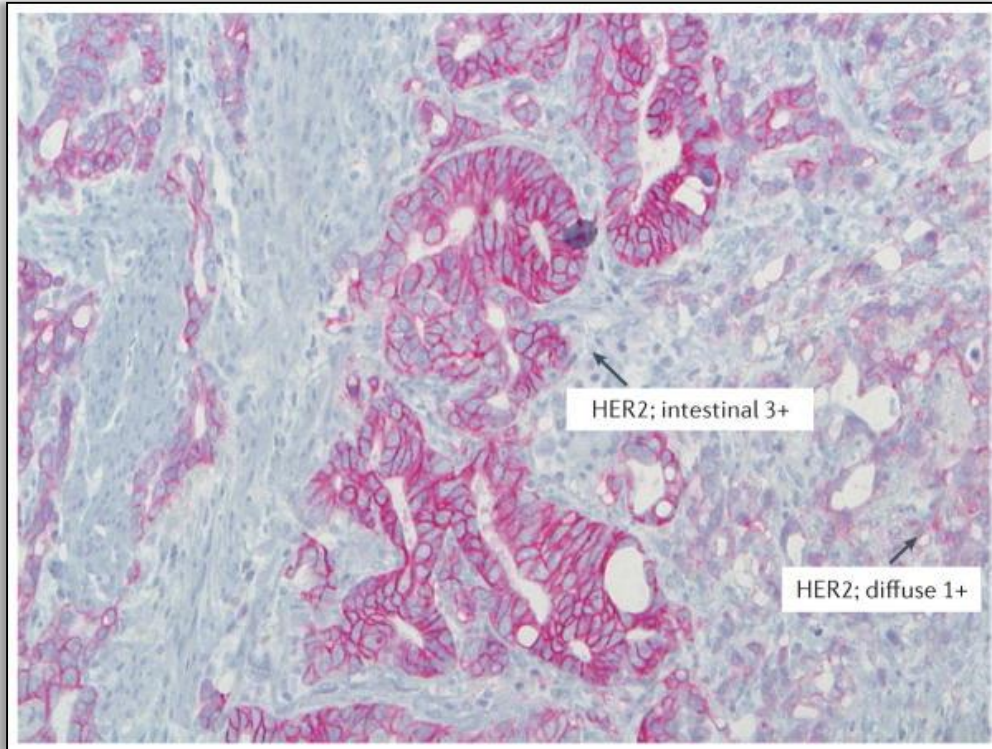
HER-2, EGFR and VEGF: still useful therapeutic target?

“Insanity is doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results”



Mind the intratumour HER-2 heterogeneity in OGCs

And the impact that this may have in terms of treatment outcomes



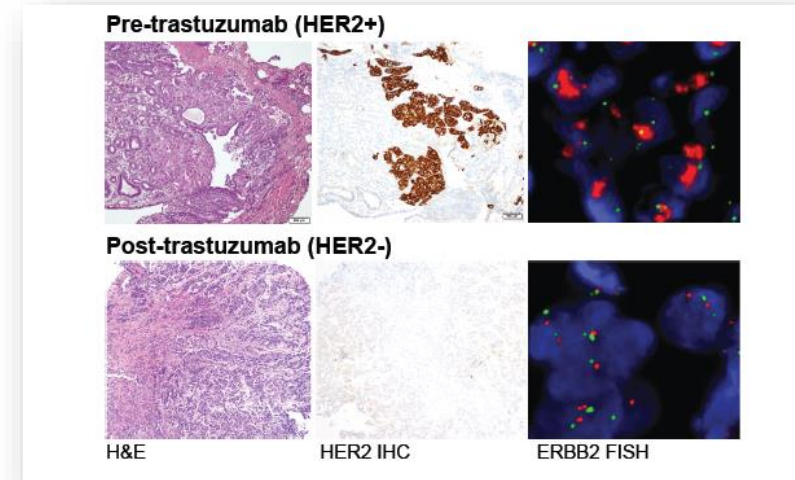
HER2 % of positive cells in IHC 3+ patients from TOGA trial				
% cells	<10%	10-30%	31-79%	≥80%
% patients	3%	27%	31%	39%

Survival outcome according to HER-2 heterogeneity in TOGA trial				
	Chemo		Chemo + T	
% stained cells	mOS	mOS	HR	95 % CI
IHC 2+				
0 % to ≤30 %	11.7	11.4	0.83	0.50–1.41
>30 % to 100 %	9.2	12.5	0.66	0.36–1.18
IHC 3+				
0 % to ≤30 %	13.6	18.0	0.71	0.40–1.25
>30 % to 100 %	12.3	17.9	0.55	0.37–0.81

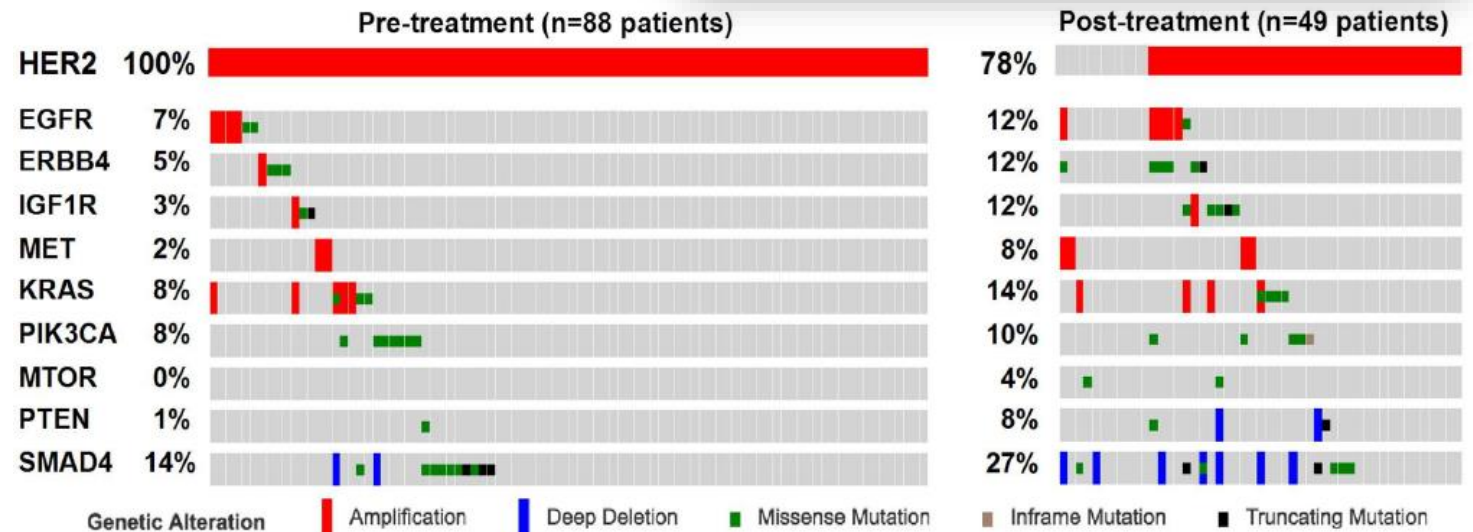
HER-2 is not a static biomarker

Something to consider when investigating anti-HER-2 strategies beyond progression

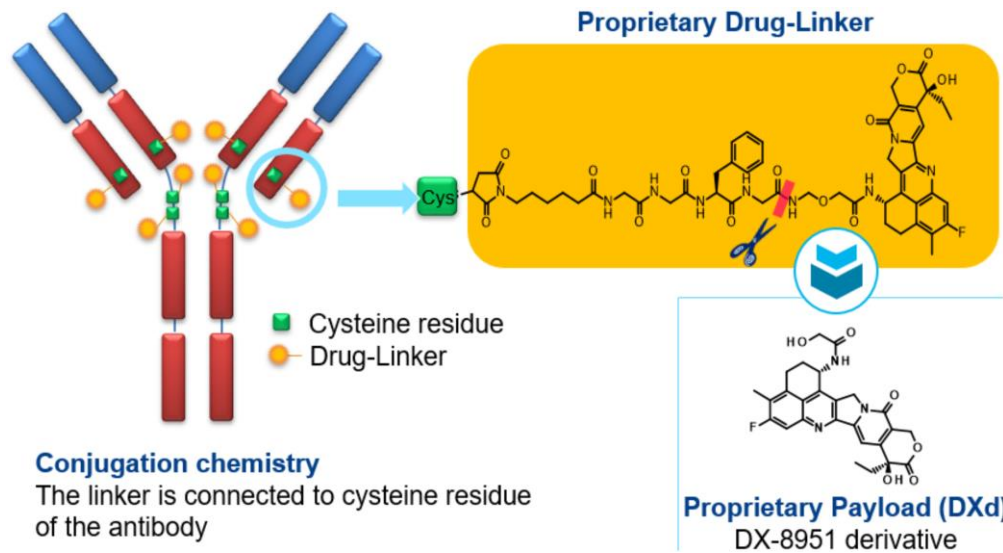
- HER-2 status changes post trastuzumab therapy (up to 32% of HER-2 positive tumours become HER-2 negative following anti-HER-2 treatment, more common in IHC2+ vs IHC3+)



- Non-HER-2 biomarkers become important when HER-2 changes



Bypassing HER-2 heterogeneity: trastuzumab deruxtecan

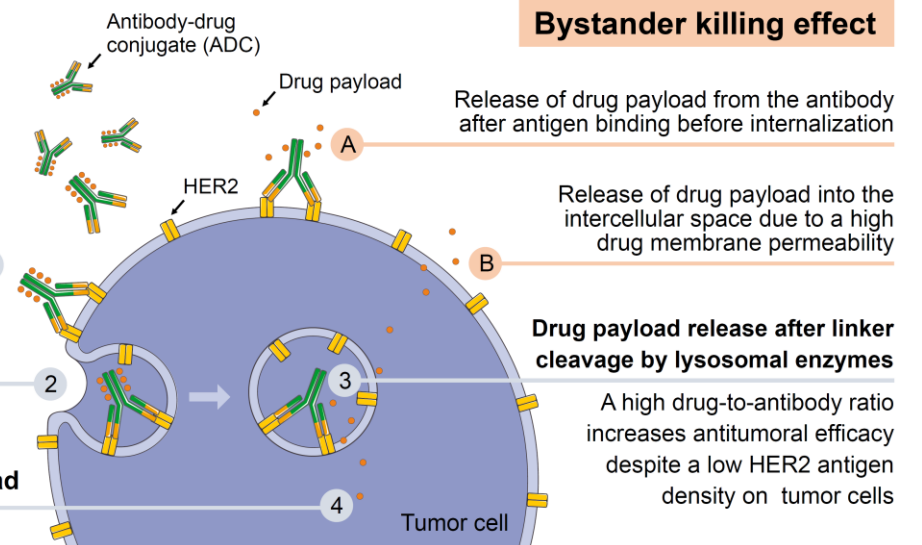


Classical ADC mode of action

ADC binding to HER2 receptor

Internalization by endocytosis

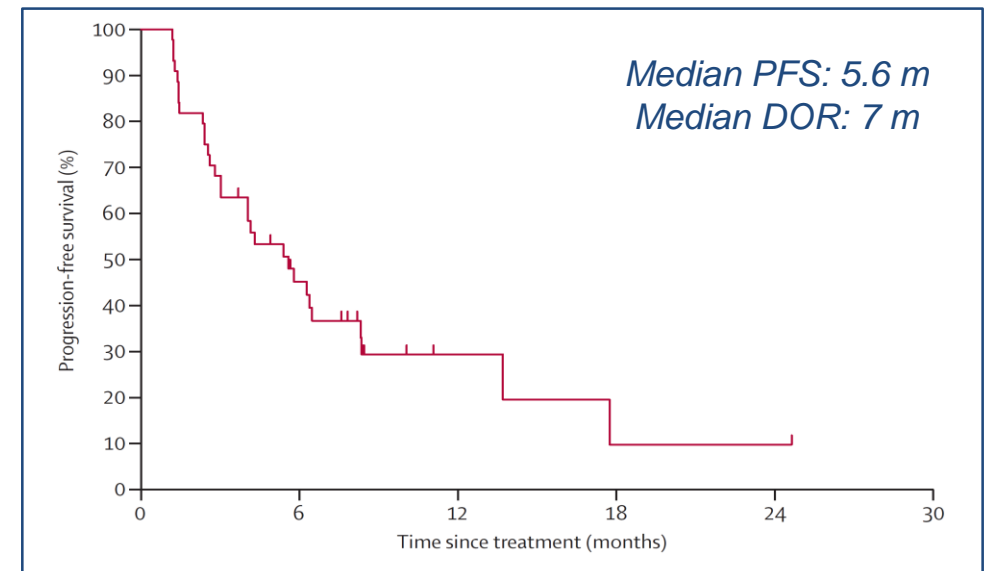
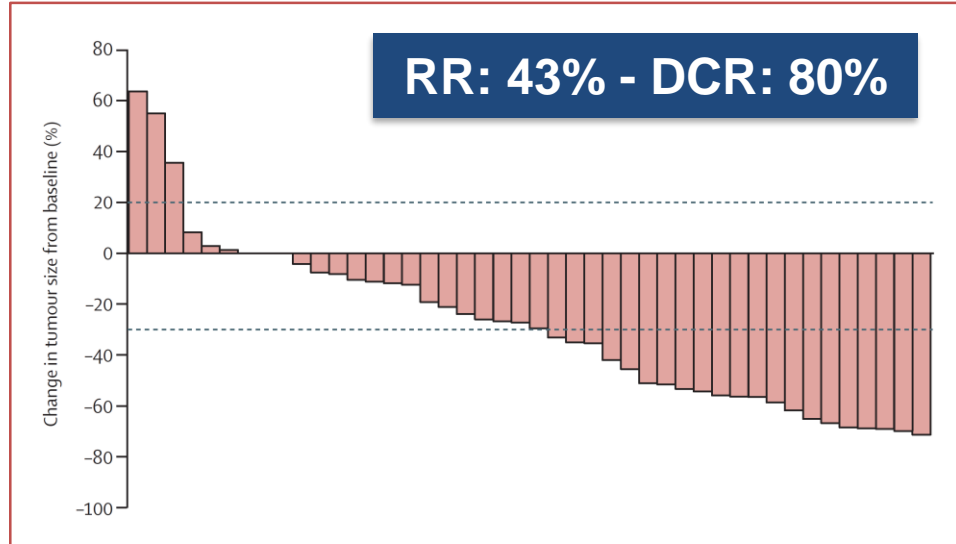
Cytotoxic effect induced by drug payload



Bypassing HER-2 heterogeneity: trastuzumab deruxtecan

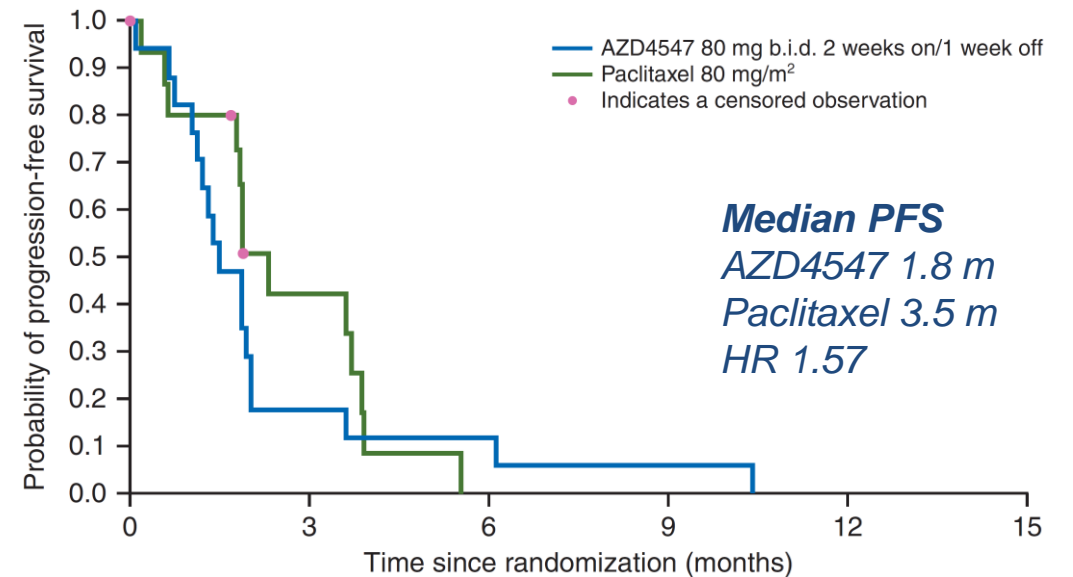
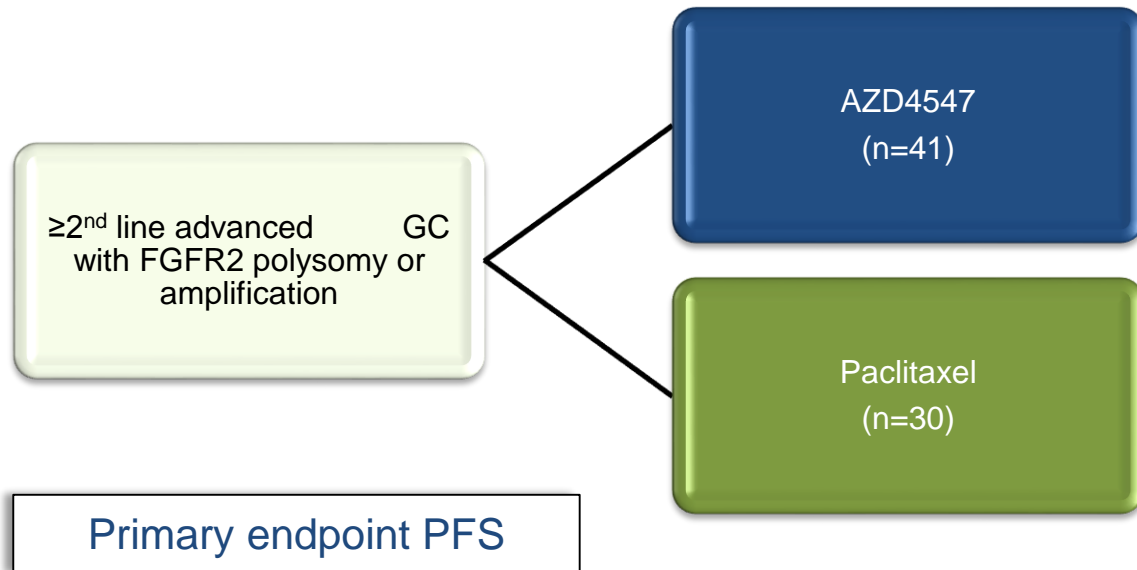
- Dose expansion phase I trial (n=44)
- OGJ/Gastric cancer, HER-2 3+ or 2+/ISH+
- Median number of prior therapy 3 (2-5)
- 100% prior trastuzumab
- 55% prior irinotecan

Randomised phase II trial ongoing
(DESTINY-GASTRIC01)
≥3rd line trastuzumab deruxtecan vs
investigator's choice



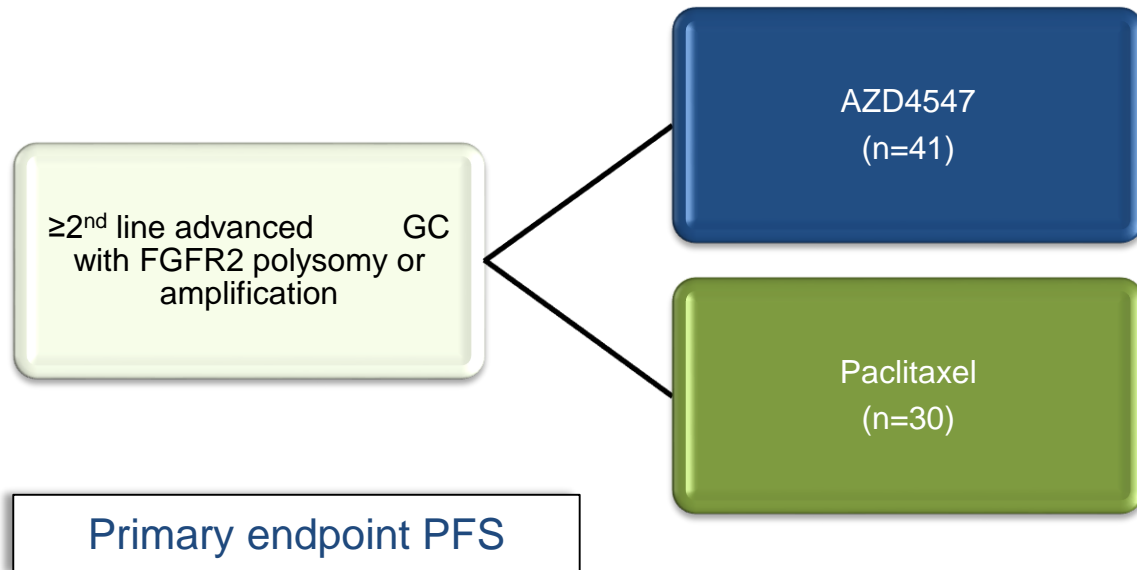
Intratumour heterogeneity in OGCs – the case of FGFR2

SHINE Trial



Intratumour heterogeneity in OGCs – the case of FGFR2

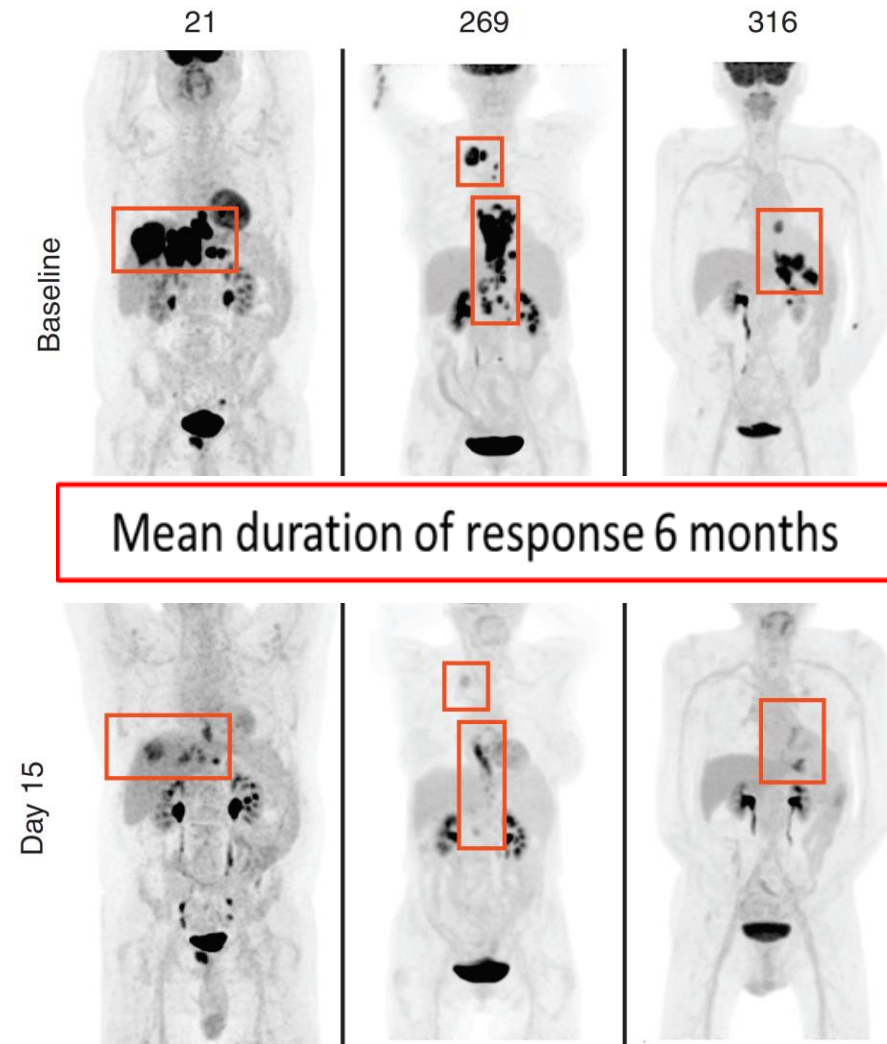
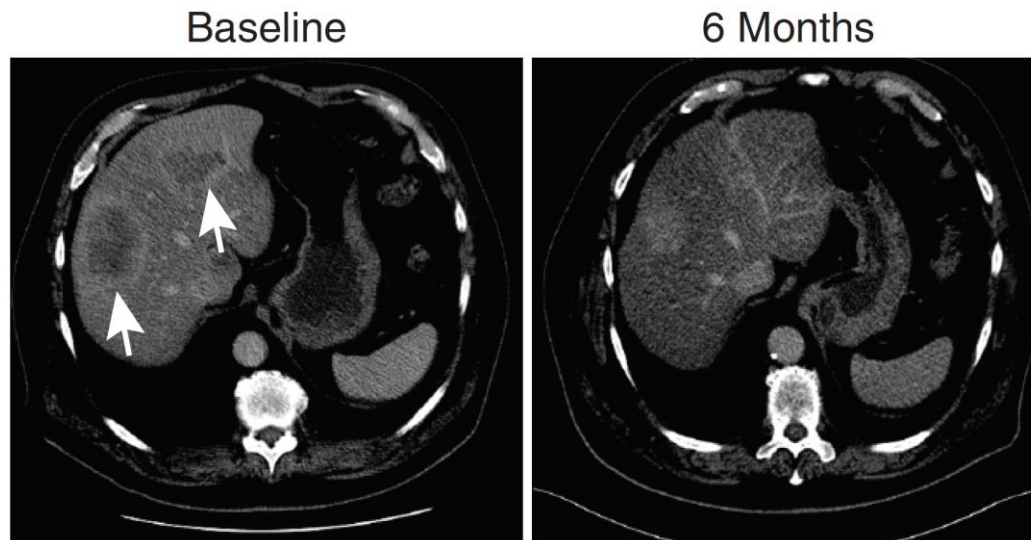
SHINE Trial



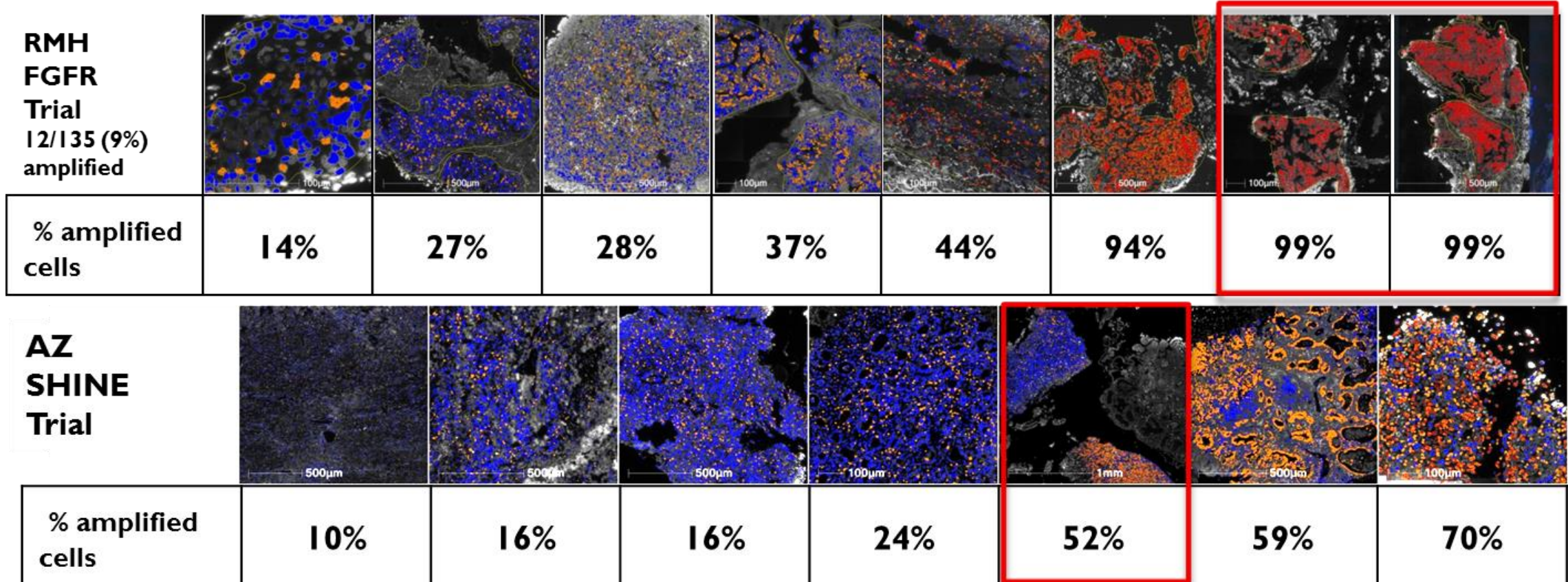
Best response	AZD4547		Paclitaxel	
	FISH L-amp	FISH H-amp	FISH L-amp	FISH H-amp
CR (%)	0	0	0	0
PR (%)	0	0	1 (10%)	2 (40%)
SD (%)	1 (11%)	2 (25%)	3 (30%)	2 (40%)
PD (%)	8 (89%)	6 (75%)	6 (60%)	1 (20%)

Intratumour heterogeneity in OGCs – the case of FGFR2

- RMH FGFR trial (n=9)
- Refractory, FGFR2 amplified OGC patients treated with AZD4547
- Objective response in 3/9 patients

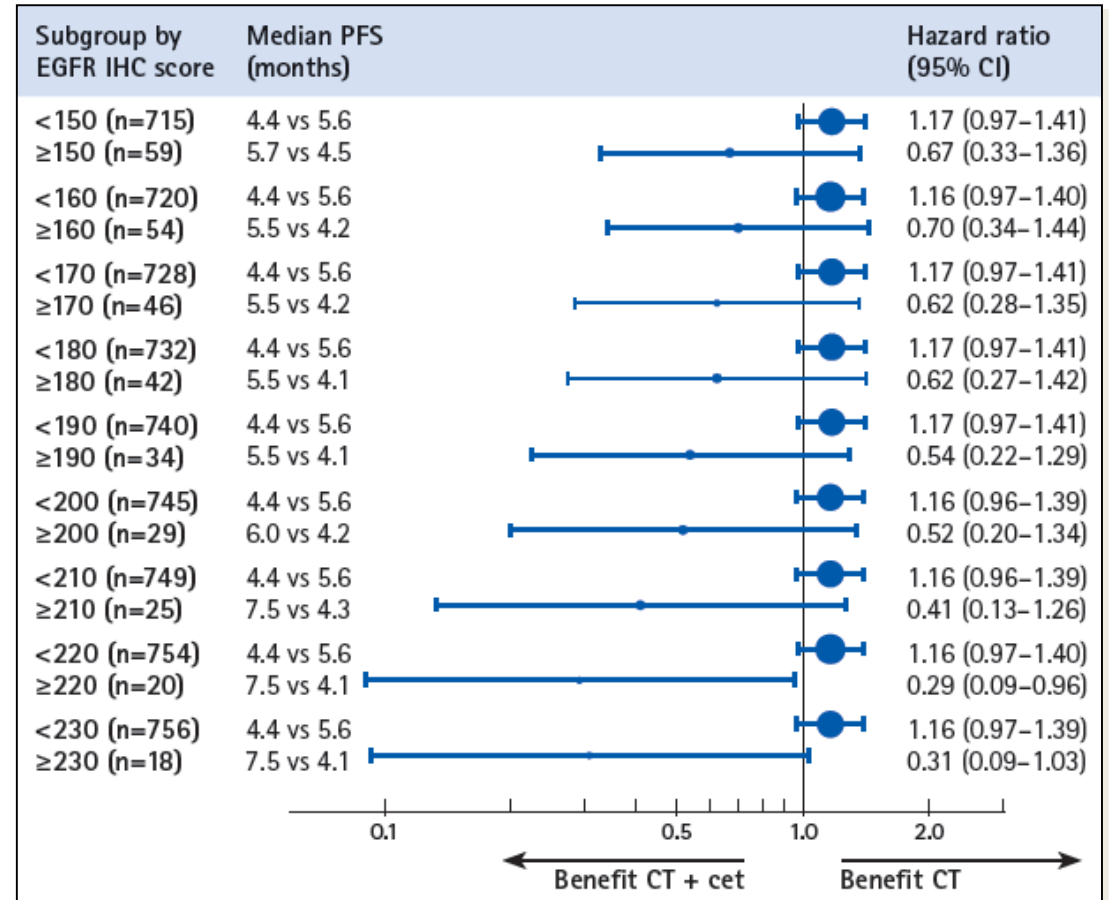
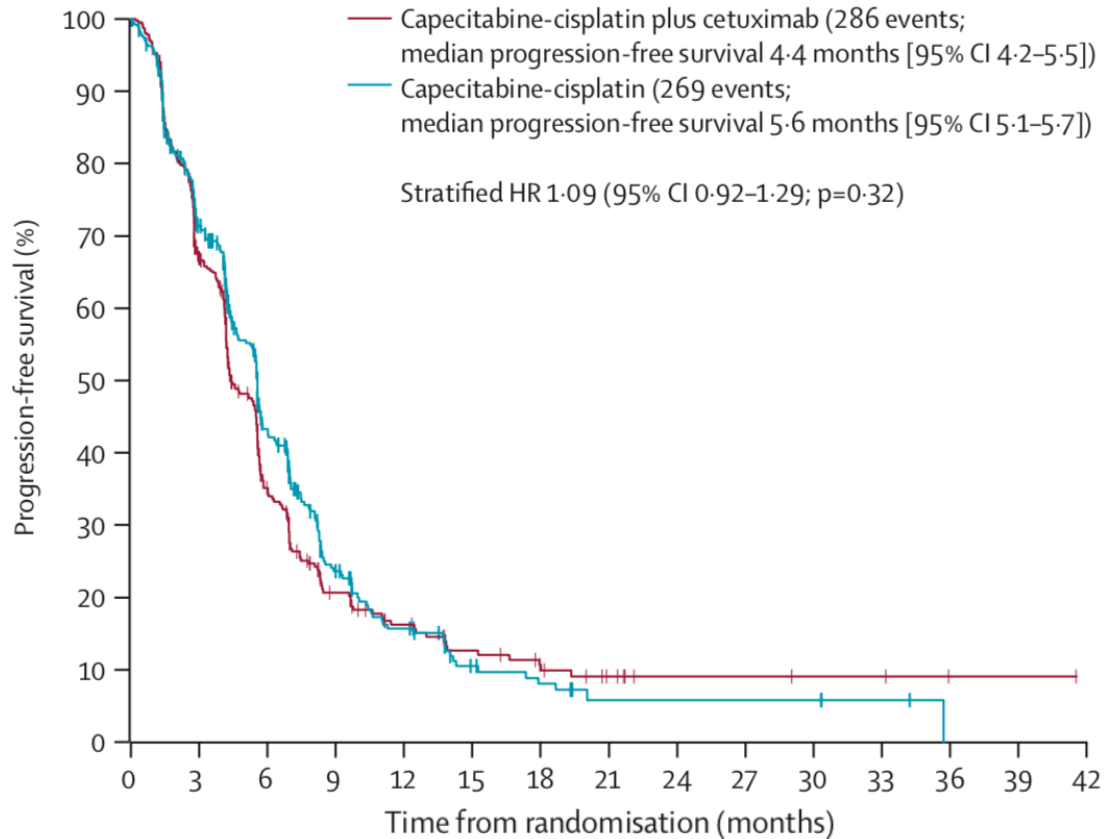


Intratumour heterogeneity in OGCs – the case of FGFR2



Anti-EGFRs in OGCs: missing out on a good opportunity

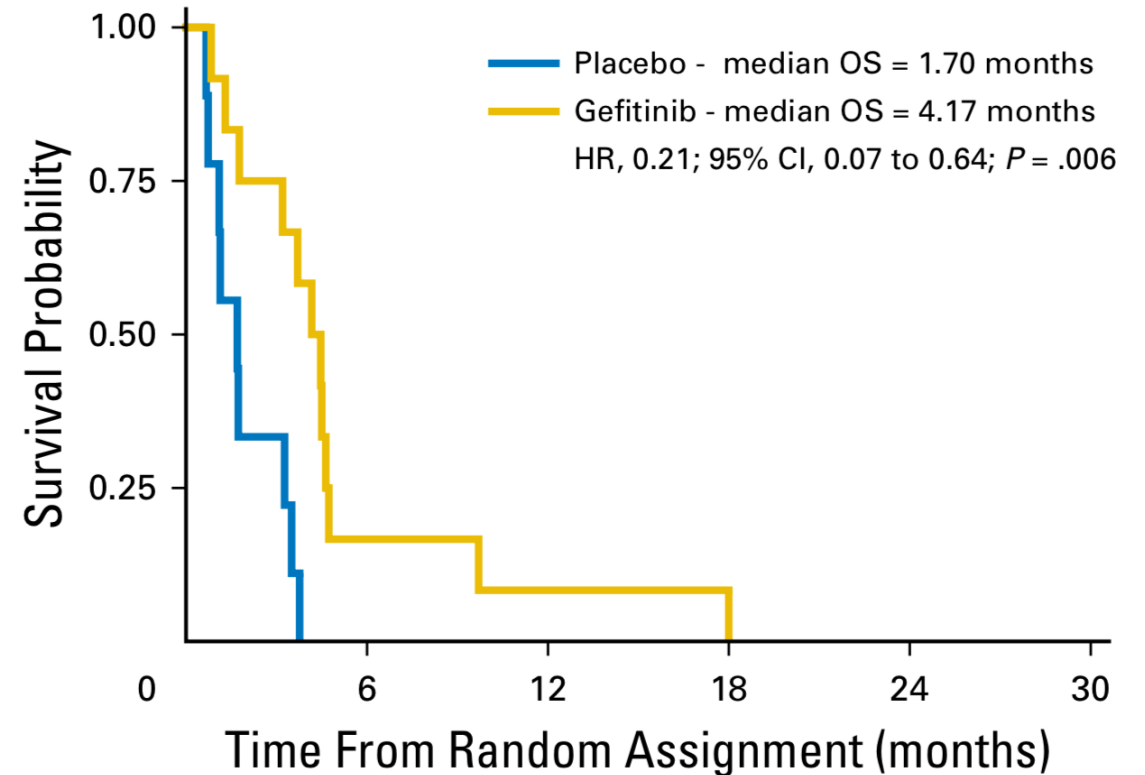
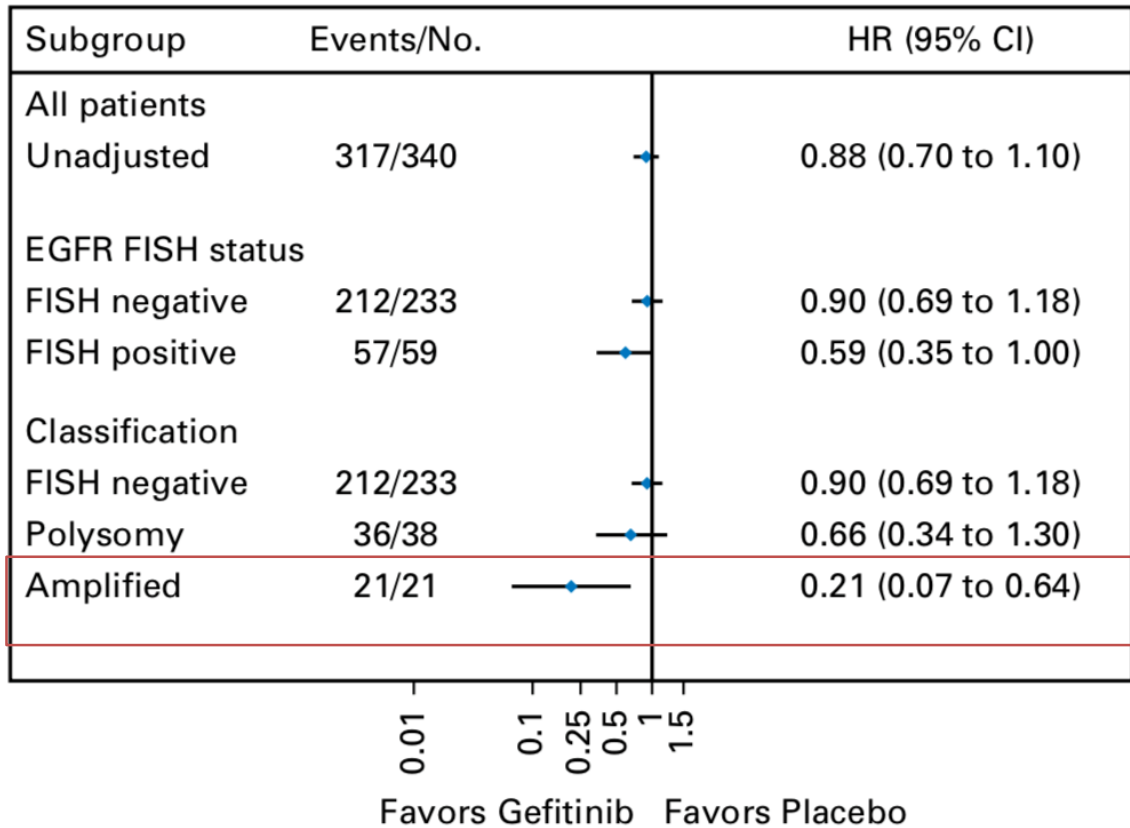
Subgroup analysis of the EXPAND trial



Anti-EGFRs in OGCs: missing out on a good opportunity

Subgroup analysis of the COG trial

Overall Survival









Beyond HER-2, VEGF and EGFR

Other randomised phase III trials of targeted therapies in OGCs

Trial	Patients	Setting	Comparison	1° endpoint	Outcome	HR – p value
RILOMET-1	609 (100% MET pos)	1 st line	ECX + Rilotumumab ECX	PFS	8.8 10.7	HR 1.34 p=0.003
METGastric	562 (100% MET pos)	1 st line	FOLFOX + Onartuzumab FOLFOX	OS	11.0 11.3	HR 0.82 p=0.24
GAMMA-1	432	1 st line	FOLFOX + Andecaliximab FOLFOX	OS	12.5 11.8	HR 0.93 p=0.56
GOLD	643 (15% ATM neg)	2 nd line	Paclitaxel + Olaparib Paclitaxel	OS	8.8 6.9	HR 0.79 p=0.026
BRIGHTER	714	2 nd line	Paclitaxel + Napabucasin Paclitaxel	OS	6.9 7.4	HR 1.01 p=0.86
GRANITE	656	≥2 nd line	Everolimus Placebo	OS	5.4 4.3	HR 0.90 P=0.124









Other randomised phase III trials of targeted therapies in OGCs

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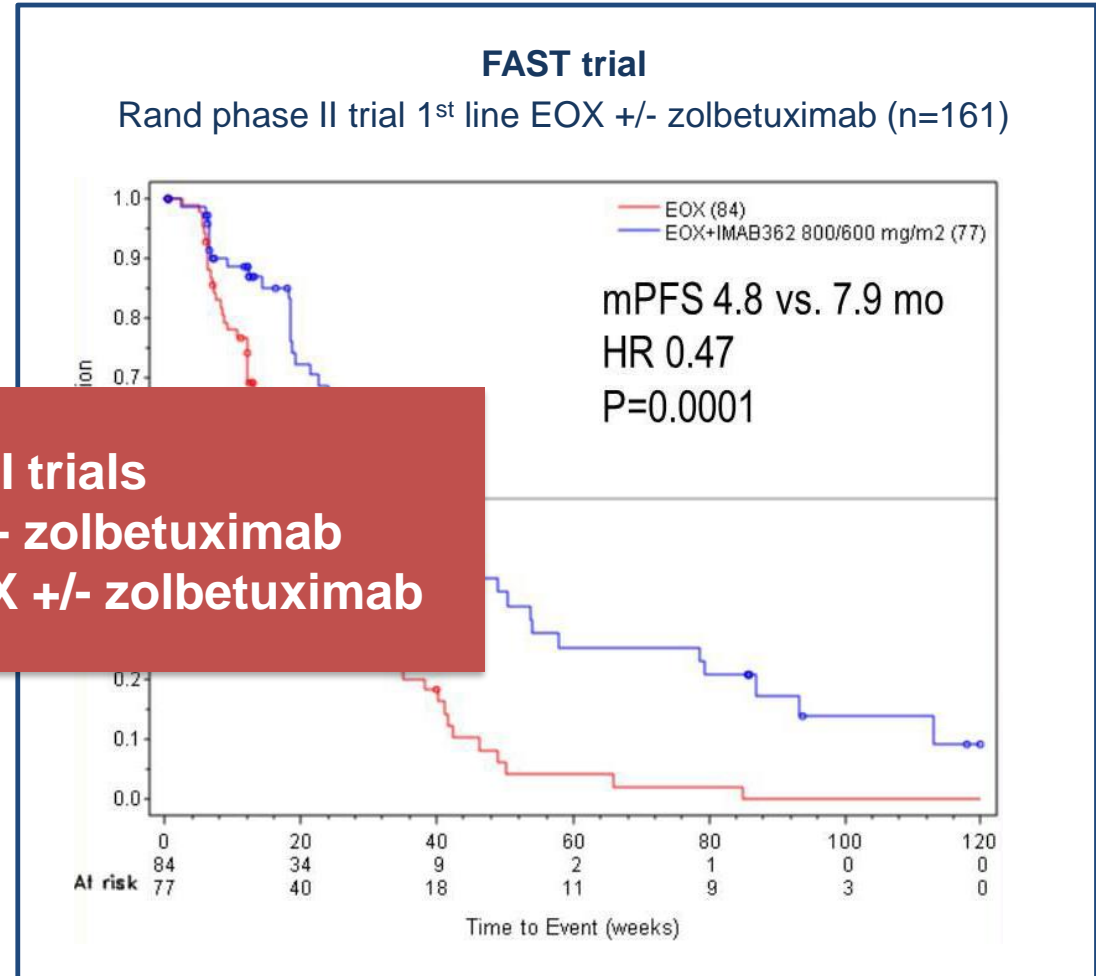
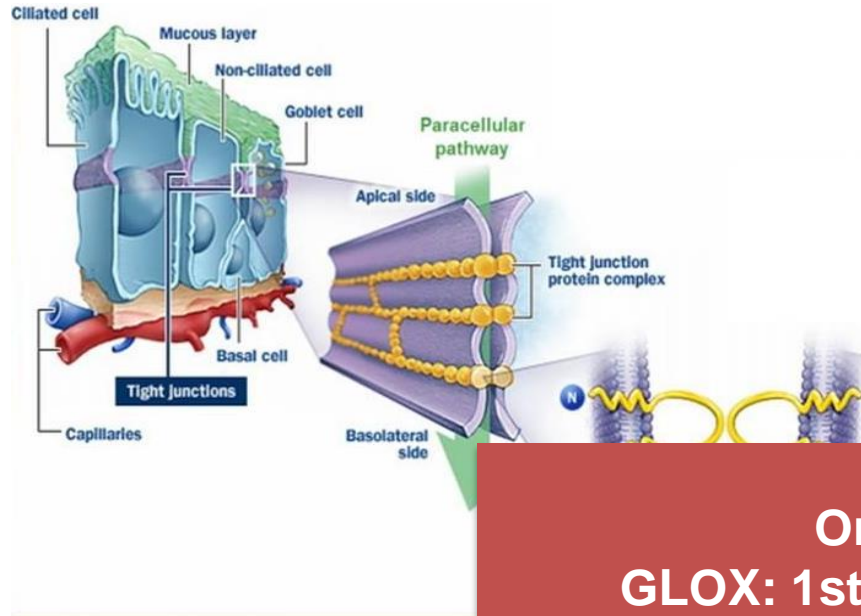
Randomised phase II trials of targeted therapies in oGCs: anything promising?

Trial	Patients	Setting	Comparison	1° endpoint	Outcome	HR – p value
STARGATE	195	1 st line	CX + Sorafenib CX	PFS	5.6 5.3	HR 0.92 p=0.609
FAST	161 (100% CLDN18.2)	1 st line	EOX + Zolbetuximab EOX	PFS	7.5 5.3	HR 0.44 p<0.0005
NCT00982592	124	1 st line	FOLFOX + Vismodegib FOLFOX	PFS	7.3 8.0	HR na p=0.64
PaFLO	87	1 st line	FLO + Pazopanib FLO	6m PFS	31.4% 25.9%	HR 0.93 p=NS
ZAMEGA	64	1 st line	FOLFOX + Afibercept FOLFOX	6m PFS	60.5% 57.1%	HR 1.11 p=0.72
NCT01238055	107	2 nd line	Docetaxel + Sunitinib Docetaxel	TTP	3.9 2.6	HR 0.77 p=0.206
SHINE	71 (FGFR2 amplified)	2 nd line	AZD4547 Paclitaxel	PFS	1.8 3.5	HR 1.57 p=NS
INTEGRATE	152	2 nd /3 ^o line	Regorafenib Placebo	PFS	2.6 0.9	HR 0.40 p<0.001

Randomised phase II trials of targeted therapies in oGCs: anything promising?

Trial		Patients	Setting	Comparison	1° endpoint	Outcome	HR – p value
STARGATE		195	1 st line	CX + Sorafenib CX	PFS	5.6 5.3	HR 0.92 p=0.609
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SHINE		71 (FGFR2 amplified)	2 nd line	AZD4547 Paclitaxel	PFS	1.8 3.5	HR 1.57 p=NS
INTEGRATE		152	2 nd /3 ^o line	Regorafenib Placebo	PFS	2.6 0.9	HR 0.40 p<0.001

CLDN18.2: a potential new therapeutic target

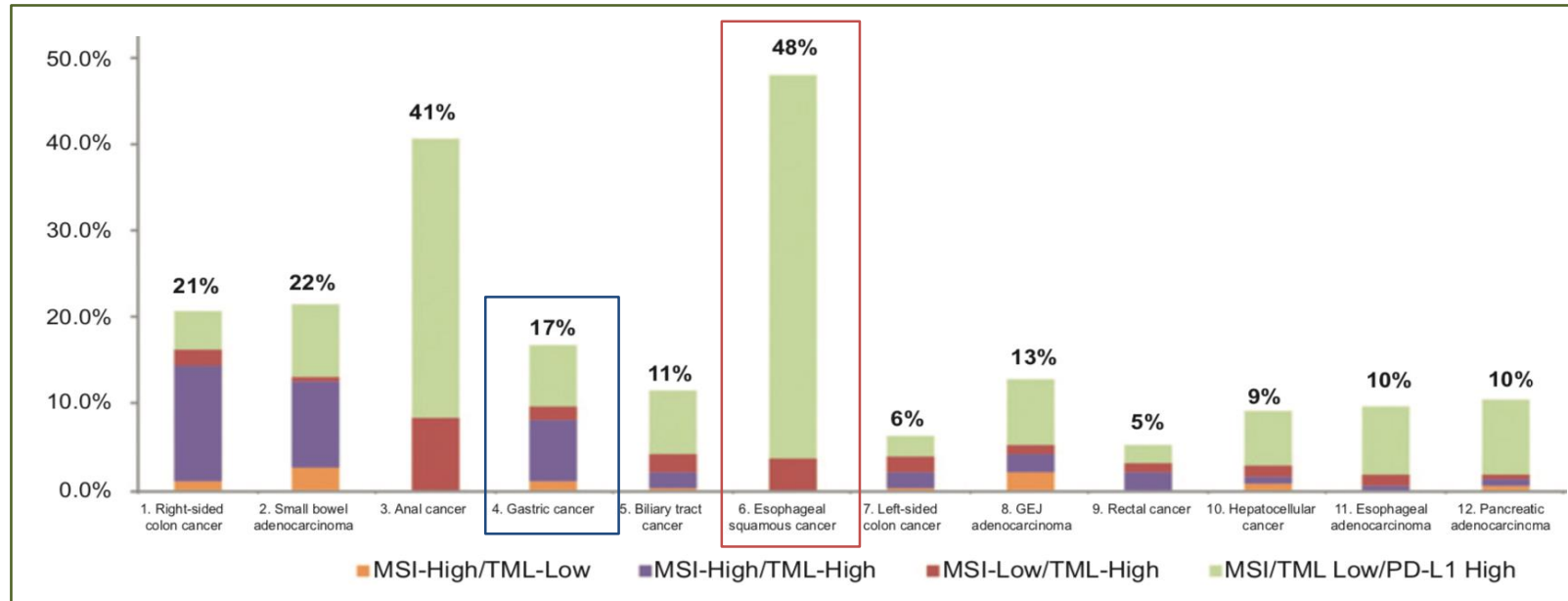
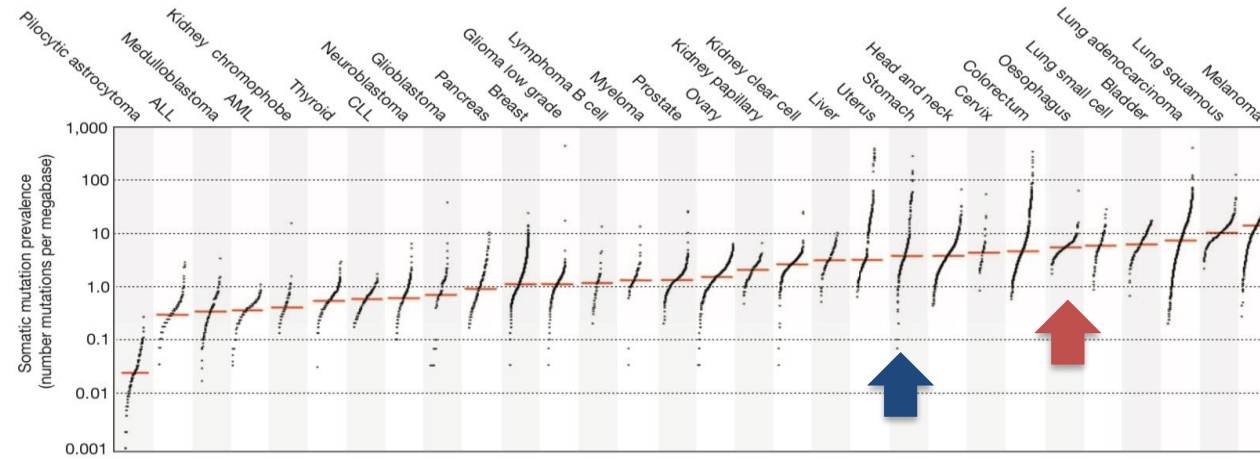


Ongoing phase III trials
GLOX: 1st line CAPOX +/- zolbetuximab
SPOTLIGHT: 1st line FOLFOX +/- zolbetuximab

Gastric tumour type (n=817)	Any positivity	
	Any positivity	≥2+ in >40% of tumour cells
All	81%	50%
Diffuse	89%	60%
Intestinal	73%	43%
Mixed	49%	30%

Immunotherapy

Rationale for using/investigating immunotherapy in OGCs



Alexandrov, Nature 2013; Salem, Mol Cancer Res 2018

Summary of phase III trials of immunotherapy in OGCs

Trial	Setting	Patients	Comparison	Endpoint	Outcome
KEYNOTE-062	1 st line	OGJ & gastric (CPS≥1)	Pembro Pembro + CF/X CF/X	PFS/OS	Pembro non inferior to CF/X Pembro non superior to CF/X (CPS≥10) Pembro + CF/X non superior to CF/X
KEYNOTE-061	2 nd line	OGJ & gastric (CPS≥1)	Pembro Paclitaxel	PFS/OS	Pembro non superior to Paclitaxel
ATTRACTION-3	2 nd line	Oesophageal SCC (PD-L1 unselected)	Nivolumab Paclitaxel/Docetaxel	OS	Nivo superior to Paclitaxel/Docetaxel
KEYNOTE-181	2 nd line	Oesophageal & OGJ (PD-L1 unselected)	Pembro Investigator's choice CT	OS	Pembro superior to CT in CPS≥10) Pembro non superior to CT in SCC Pembro non superior to CT in all pts
JAVELIN GASTRIC 300	≥3 rd line	OGJ and gastric (PD-L1 unselected)	Avelumab Paclitaxel/Irinotecan	OS	Avelumab non superior to Paclitaxel/Irinotecan
ATTRACTION-2	≥3 rd line	OGJ and gastric (PD-L1 unselected)	Nivolumab Placebo	OS	Nivo superior to Placebo

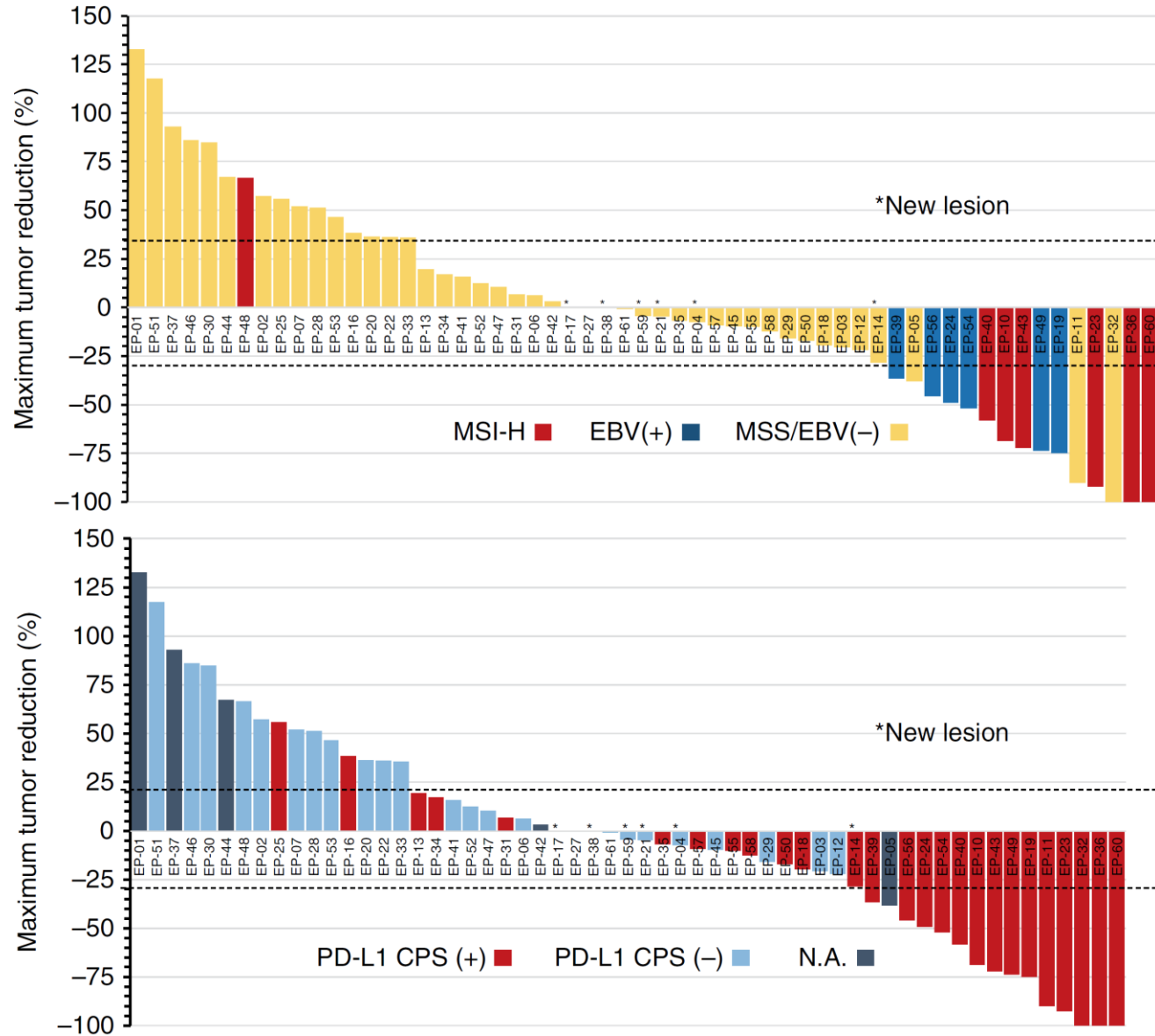
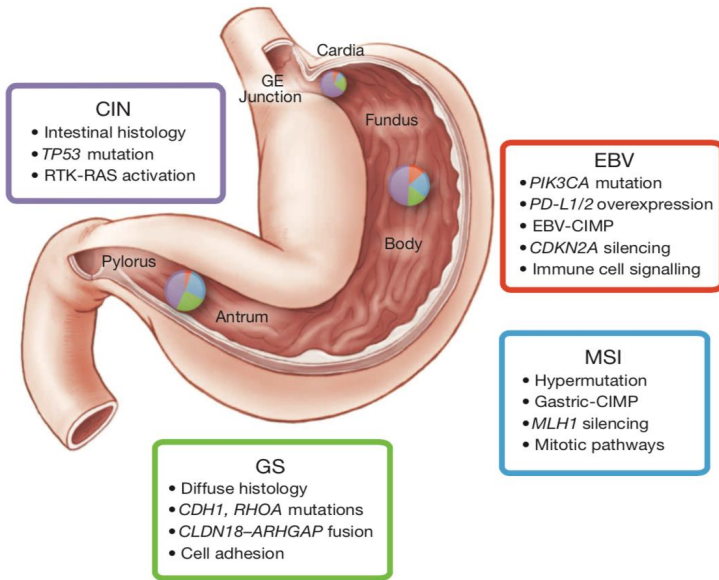
PD-L1 expression and benefit from immunotherapy in OGCs

Trial	Setting	Patients	Comparison	HR Any/CPS<1/ PD-L1<1%	HR CPS≥1/ PD-L1 ≥1%	HR CPS≥10/ PD-L1 ≥10%
KEYNOTE-062	1 st line	OGJ & gastric (CPS≥1)	Pembro vs CT Pembro + CT vs CT	- -	0,91 0.85	0,69 0.85
KEYNOTE-061	2 nd line	OGJ & gastric	Pembro vs CT	1.20	0.82	0.64
ATTRACTION-3	2 nd line	Oesophageal SCC (PD-L1 unselected)	Nivolumab vs CT	0.84	0.69	0.69
KEYNOTE-181	2 nd line	Oesophageal & OGJ (PD-L1 unselected)	Pembro vs CT	0.85	-	0.67
JAVELIN GASTRIC 300	≥3 rd line	OGJ and gastric (PD-L1 unselected)	Avelumab vs CT	1.22	0.94	-
ATTRACTION-2	≥3 rd line	OGJ and gastric (PD-L1 unselected)	Nivolumab vs BSC	0.72	0.51	-

PD-L1 expression and benefit from immunotherapy in OGCs

Trial	Setting	Patients	Comparison	HR Any/CPS<1/ PD-L1<1%	HR CPS≥1/ PD-L1 ≥1%	HR CPS≥10/ PD-L1 ≥10%
KEYNOTE-062	1 st line	OGJ & gastric (CPS≥1)	Pembro vs CT Pembro + CT vs CT	- -	0,91 0.85	0,69 0.85
KEYNOTE-061	2 nd line	OGJ & gastric	Pembro vs CT	1.20	0.82	0.64
ATTRACTION-3	2 nd line	Oesophageal SCC (PD-L1 unselected)	Nivolumab vs CT	0.84	0.69	0.69
KEYNOTE-181	2 nd line	Oesophageal & OGJ (PD-L1 unselected)	Pembro vs CT	0.85	-	0.67
JAVELIN GASTRIC 300	≥3 rd line	OGJ and gastric (PD-L1 unselected)	Avelumab vs CT	1.22	0.94	-
ATTRACTION-2	≥3 rd line	OGJ and gastric (PD-L1 unselected)	Nivolumab vs BSC	0.72	0.51	-

Better biomarkers for immunotherapy in OGCs

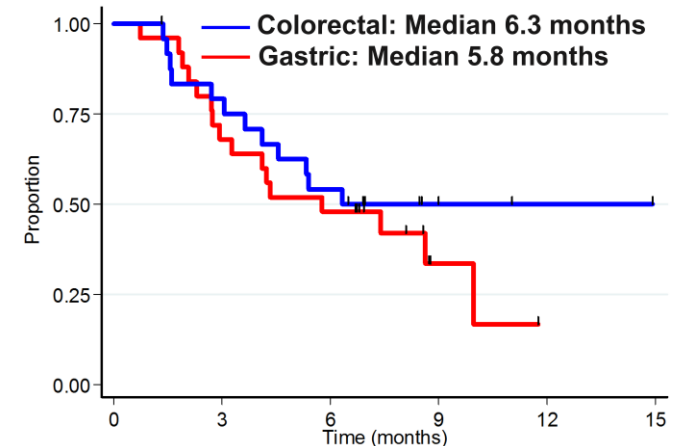
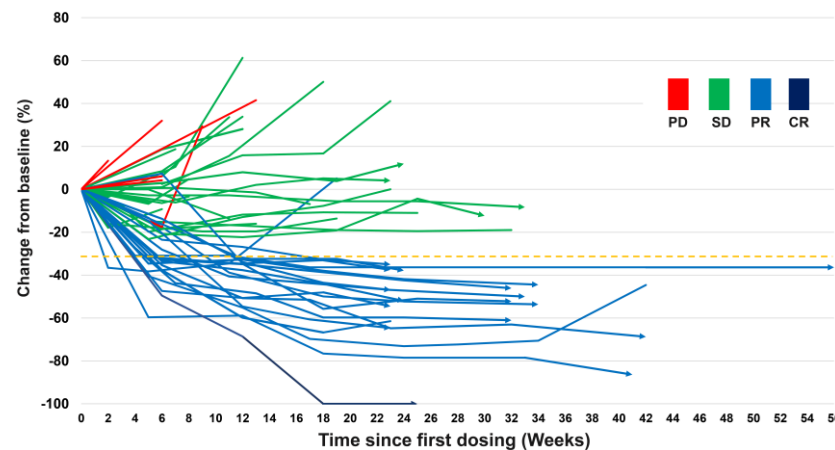
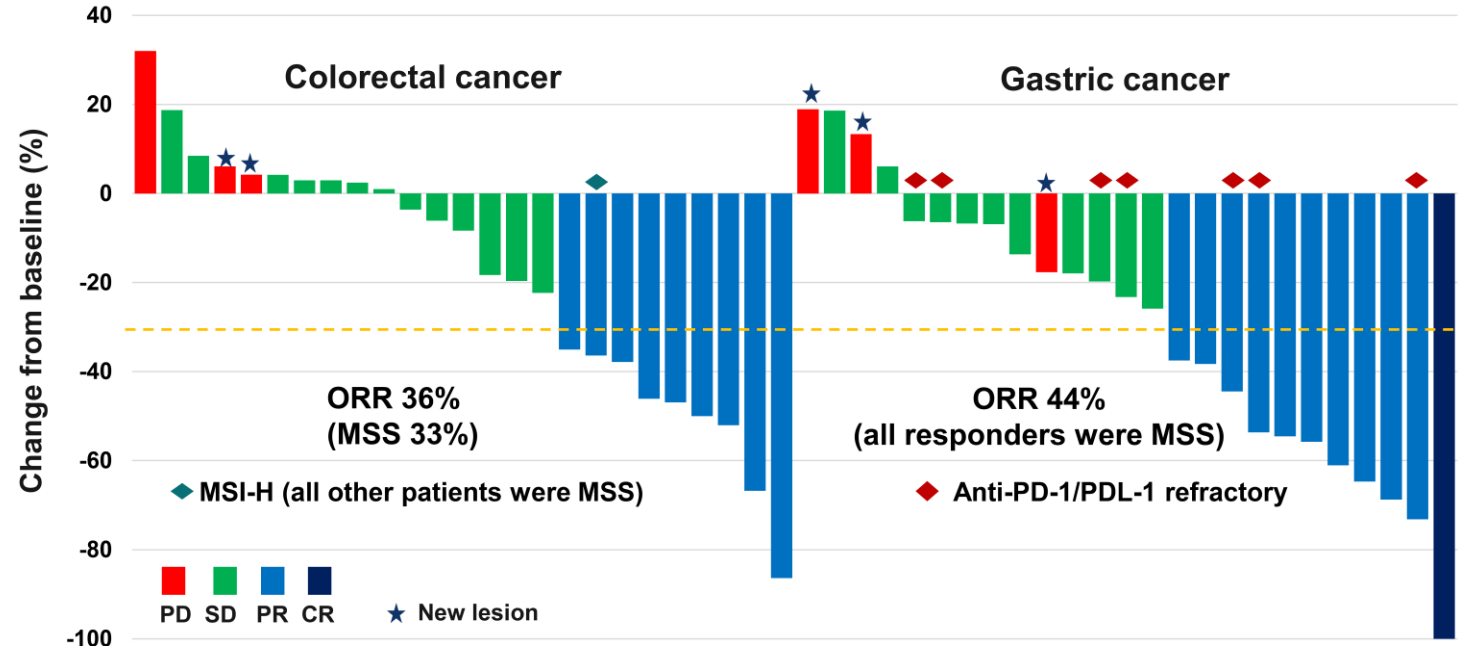


Combination treatment: anti-angiogenic + anti-PD-1 agents

Potentially extending the benefit of immunotherapy to MSS tumours

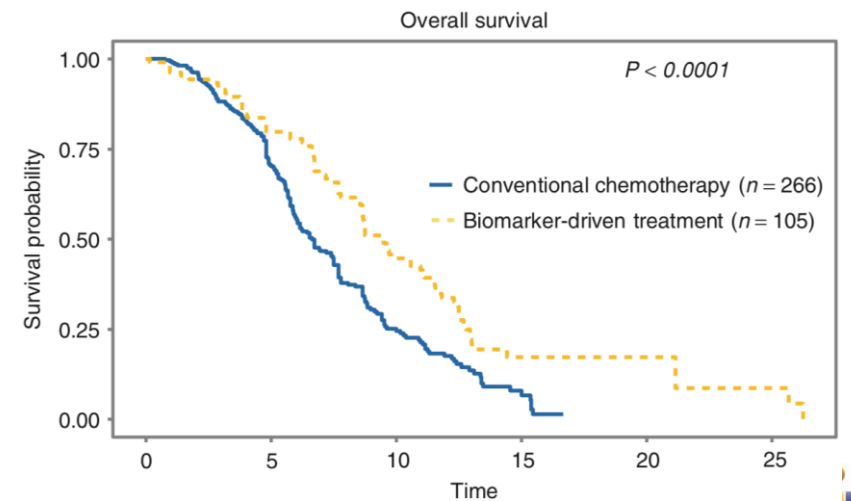
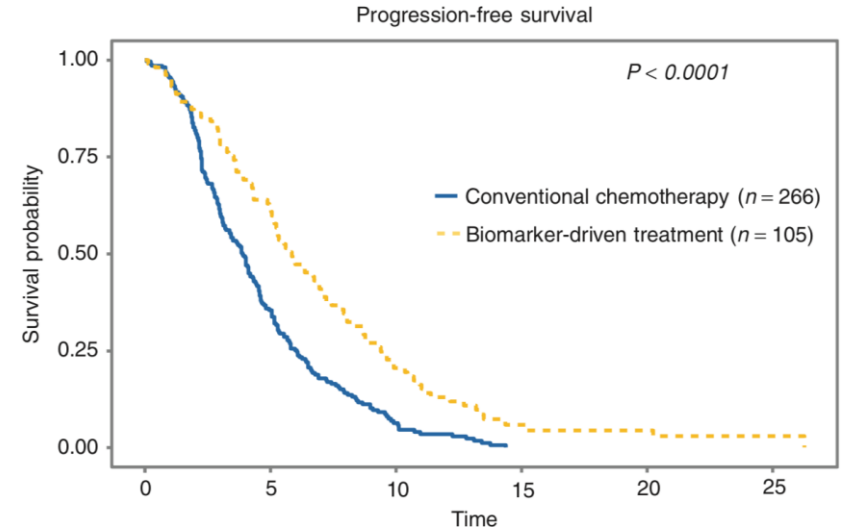
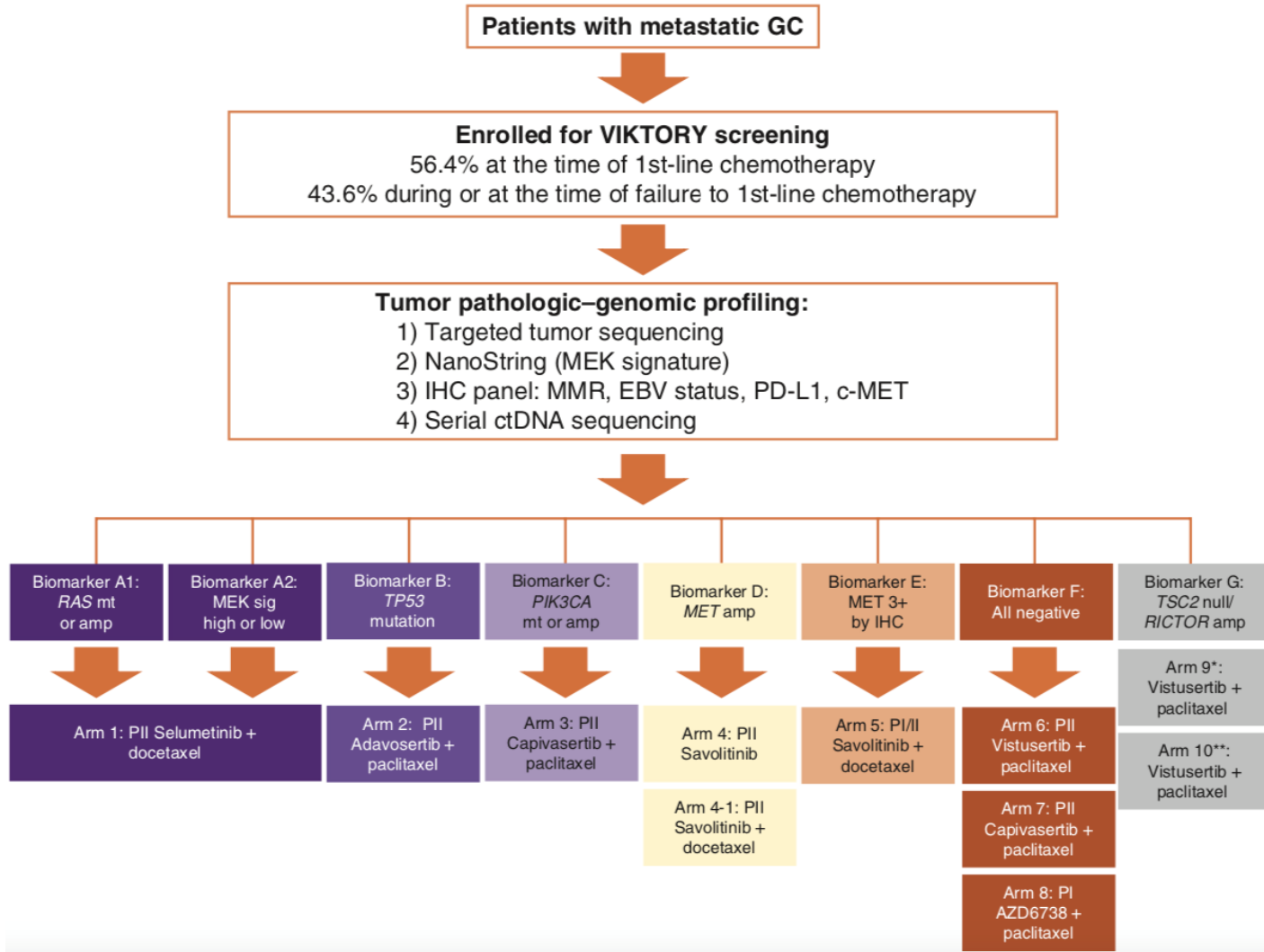
REGONIVO/EPOC 1603 trial

- Phase I trial in Japan (n=50)
- Gastric and colorectal cancer
- 98% MSS
- Median prior therapies: 3 (2-8)
- 98% had prior anti-angiogenic therapy
- 14% had prior PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors



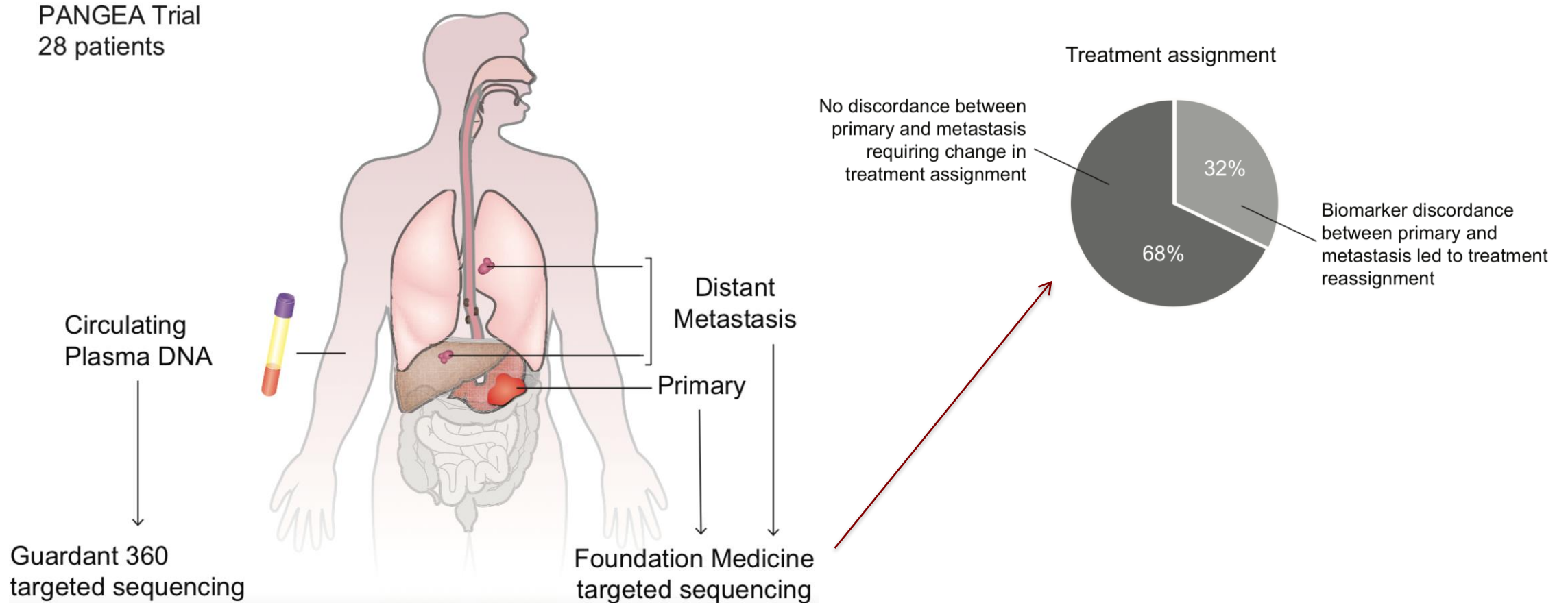
The ideal scenario

Biomarker screening and molecularly matched therapies



Inter-tumoral lesions genomic heterogeneity

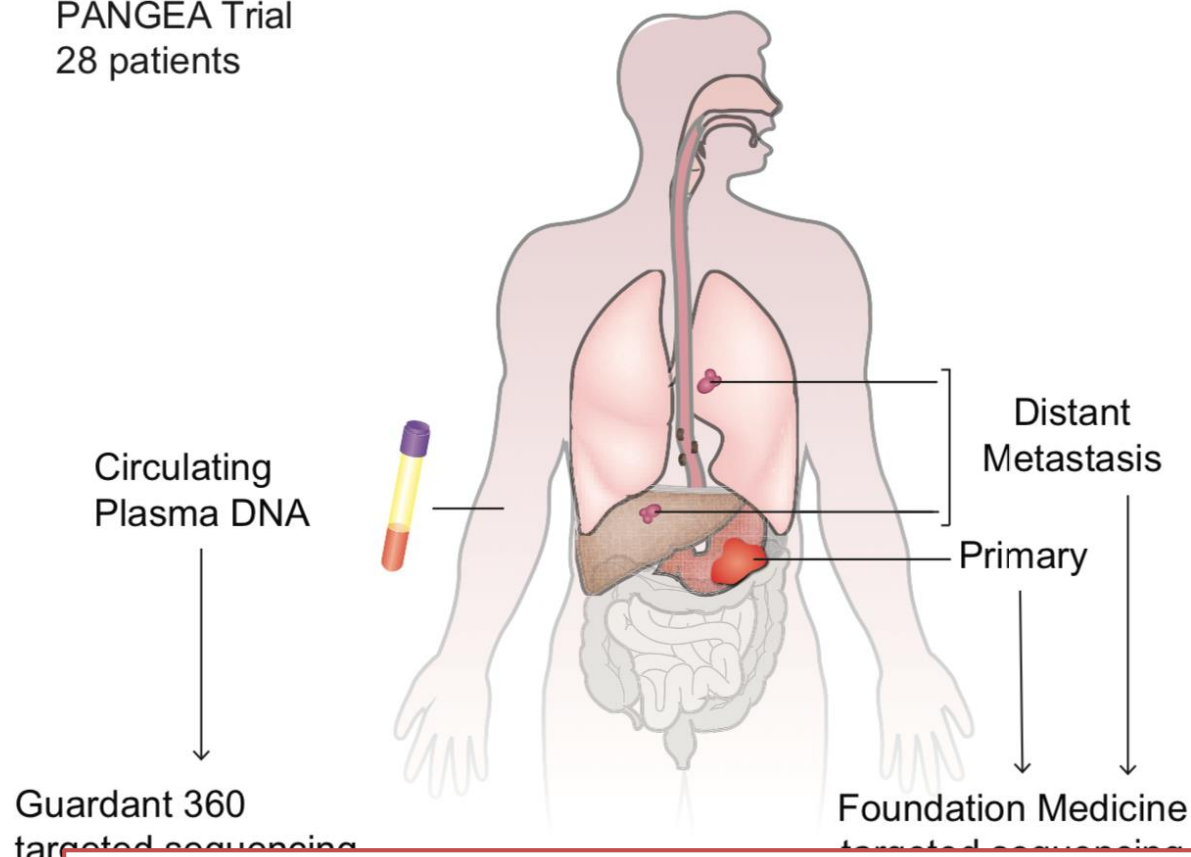
A cautionary note and useful insight for future drug development and trial designs



Inter-tumoral lesions genomic heterogeneity

Genomic profiling of ctDNA may help to address inter-tumoral lesion heterogeneity

PANGEA Trial
28 patients

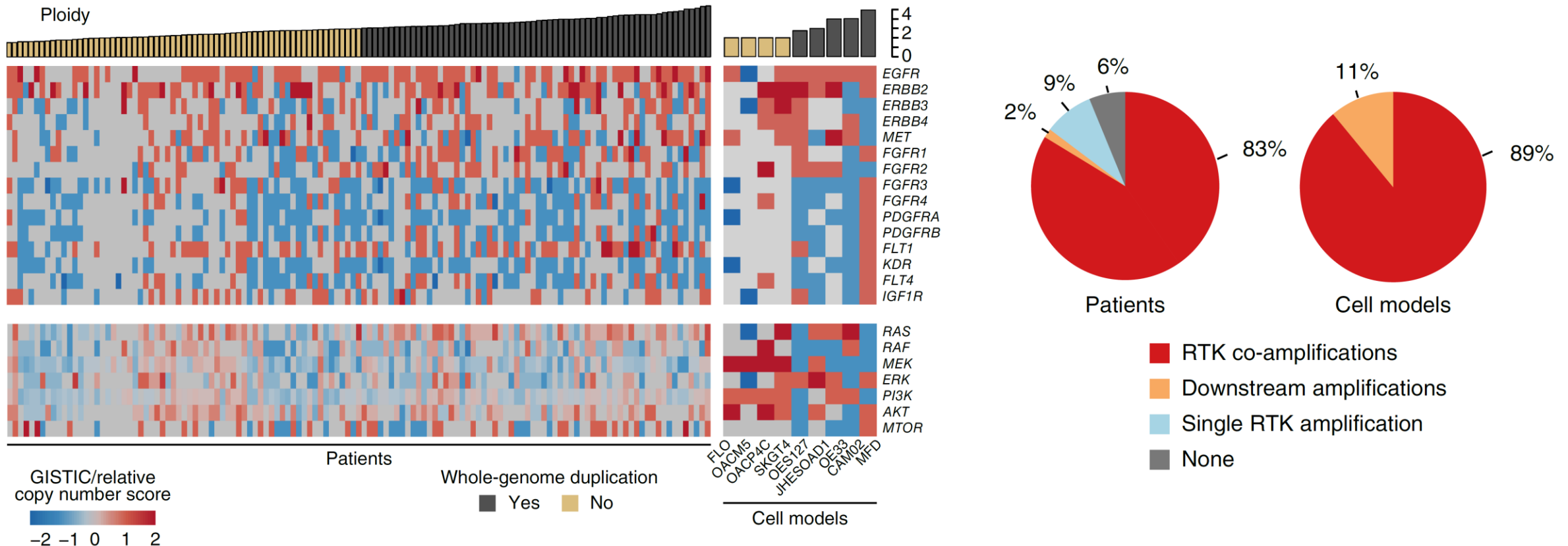


			primary	metastasis	cfDNA
PANGEA 1	TP53	NGS	R175H	R175H	R175H
	EGFR	MS	POS		
	MET	NGS	NEG	AMP	AMP
PANGEA 2	TP53	NGS	R175H	R175H	R175H
	KRAS	NGS	AMP	AMP	AMP
	ERBB2	NGS	NEG	AMP	AMP
	ERBB2	IHC/FISH	NEG	POS	
PANGEA 3	TP53	NGS	NGR175H	R175H	R175H
	ERBB2	NGS	AMP	NEG	NEG
	ERBB2	IHC/FISH	POS	NEG	NEG
	EGFR	NGS	AMP	AMP	AMP
	EGFR	IHC/FISH	POS	AMP	POS
PANGEA 4	TP53	NGS	R273C	R273C	R273C
	EGFR	NGS		AMP	AMP
PANGEA 5	TP53	NGS	R282G	R282G	R282G
	ERBB2	NGS	NEG	AMP	AMP
	ERBB2	IHC/FISH	NEG	AMP	AMP
PANGEA 6	TP53	NGS	C176F		C176F
	FGFR2	NGS	NEG		AMP
PANGEA 7	TP53	NGS	N239D	N239D	N239D
	ERBB2	NGS	AMP	NEG	NEG
	ERBB2	IHC/FISH	POS	NEG	
	FGFR2	NGS	NEG	AMP	AMP
PANGEA 8	EGFR	NGS	POS	NEG	NEG
	EGFR	MS		POS	
PANGEA 9	ARID1A	NGS	R1335insQ	R1335insQ	R1335insQ
	TP53	NGS	R342*	NEG	R342*
	EGFR	NGS	AMP	NEG	NEG
	EGFR	NGS	FUSION	NEG	L858M

In 88% of cases where discrepant genomic alterations between primary tumour and metastasis were found, results were concordant between metastasis and ctDNA

The genomic complexity of OGCs

Another cautionary note and useful insight for future drug development and trial designs



Co-amplification of RTKs and/or downstream mitogenic activation is almost ubiquitous!

Conclusions

- ◆ Targeted therapies are an important component of the therapeutic algorithm of advanced OGCs and will possibly shape the treatment paradigm of early stage tumours
- ◆ Lack of optimal, biomarker-driven patient selection, intratumour heterogeneity and genomic complexity of OGCs are likely responsible for the failure of unsuccessful trials and should be kept in mind when designing future studies
- ◆ ctDNA-based genomic profiling and combination target treatment may represent successful strategies to pursue in future clinical trials

Thanks



Questions?

