





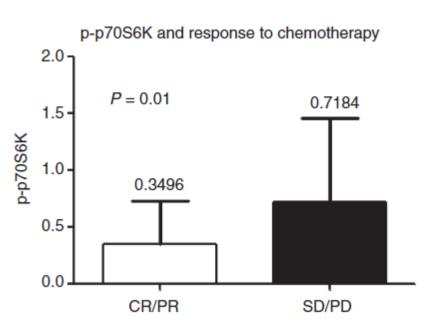
TAX-TORC: an ECMC story

Udai Banerji, Mona Parmar, Bristi Basu, Matthew Krebs, Johann de Bono

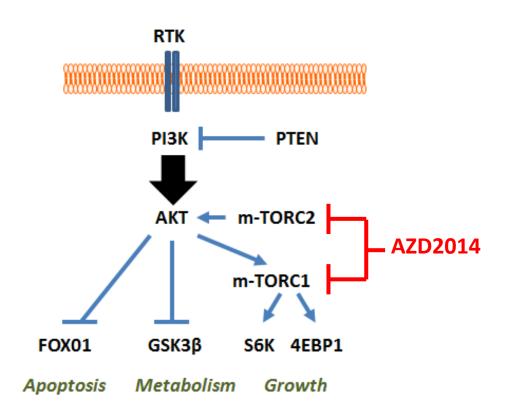
> 10th Annual ECMC meeting 10th May 2017



Background

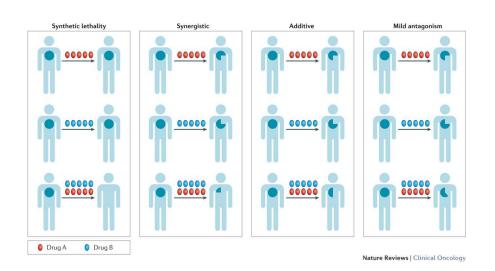


 Elevated p-S6K in cancer cells derived from ascites in patients with ovarian cancer is associated with resistance to future chemotherapy



 AZD2014 is a dual m-TORC1/2 inhibitor and targets signalling upstream of S6K

Combination therapy



PERSPECTIVES

has been successfully overcome by a

combination therapy approach, either with chemotherapy (for example, by combining

rituximab with chemotherapy as therapy for diffuse large-B-cell lymphoma)9,10,

or with other targeted treatments (such as everolimus and letrozole in the treatment of

hormone-receptor-positive breast cancer)11. In addition, a large number of mechanisms of acquired resistance have been discovered in tumour-cell clones that have evolved and

Combine and conquer: challenges for targeted therapy combinations in early phase trials

Juanita S. Lopez and Udai Banerji

OPINION

VOLUME 31 · NUMBER 12 · APRIL 20 2013

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

Development of Therapeutic Combinations Targeting Major Cancer Signaling Pathways

Timothy A. Yap, Aurelius Omlin, and Johann S. de Bono

nature biotechnology

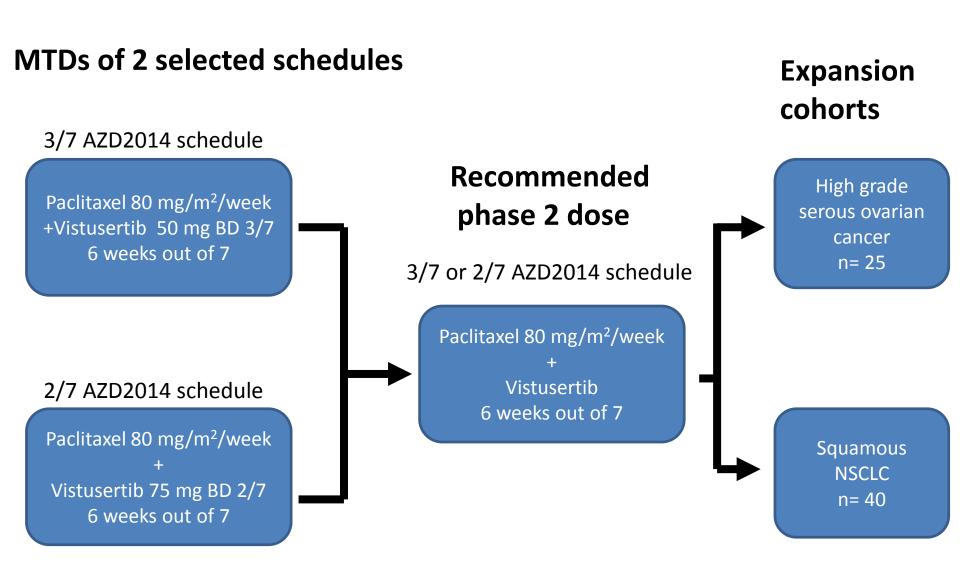
Combinatorial drug therapy for cancer in the post-genomic era

Bissan Al-Lazikani¹, Udai Banerii¹⁻³ & Paul Workman¹

- Multiple signalling inhibitors are developed in combination
- Critical to have sound hypothesis
- High rates of toxicity and attention to scheduling, PK and PD critical to trial design

Lopez J, Banerji U Nature Rev Clin Oncol 2017, 14:57-66 Yap T, de Bono J JCO 2013, 31:1592-605 Al-Lazikani B, Banerji U Workman P Nat Biotechnology 2012, 30:679-92

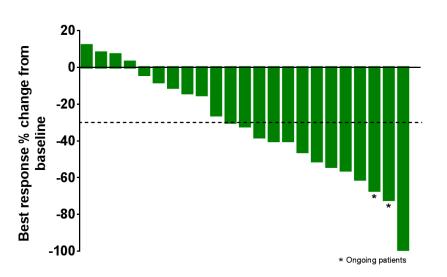
Study Design

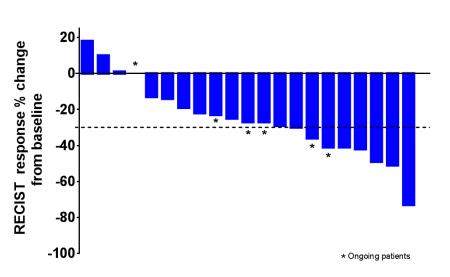


Results – expansions

Ovarian cancer expansion

Squamous NSCLC expansion



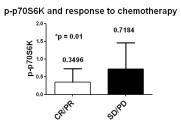


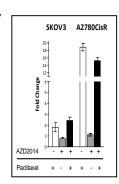
- 52% RECIST and 60% GCIG CA125 response rate in high grade serous ovarian cancer
- Results led to randomized phase 2 study OCTOPUS study of paclitaxel vs paclitaxel + vistusertib under the auspices of the NIHR
- 43% RECIST response rate in squamous NSCLC
- Biomarker data to further enrich populations likely to respond in squamous NSCLC ongoing

Banerji U # 362 PD ESMO 2016 Banerji U # 03.2 TAT 2017

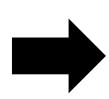
ECMC network a conduit for rapid translation of scientific ideas

2012 pre clinical studies

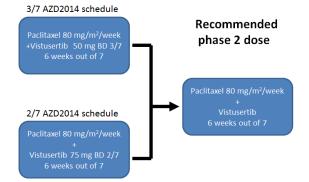








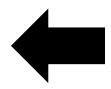
2013-2014 dose escalation

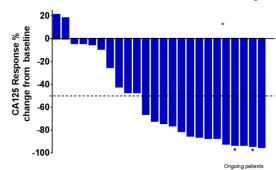




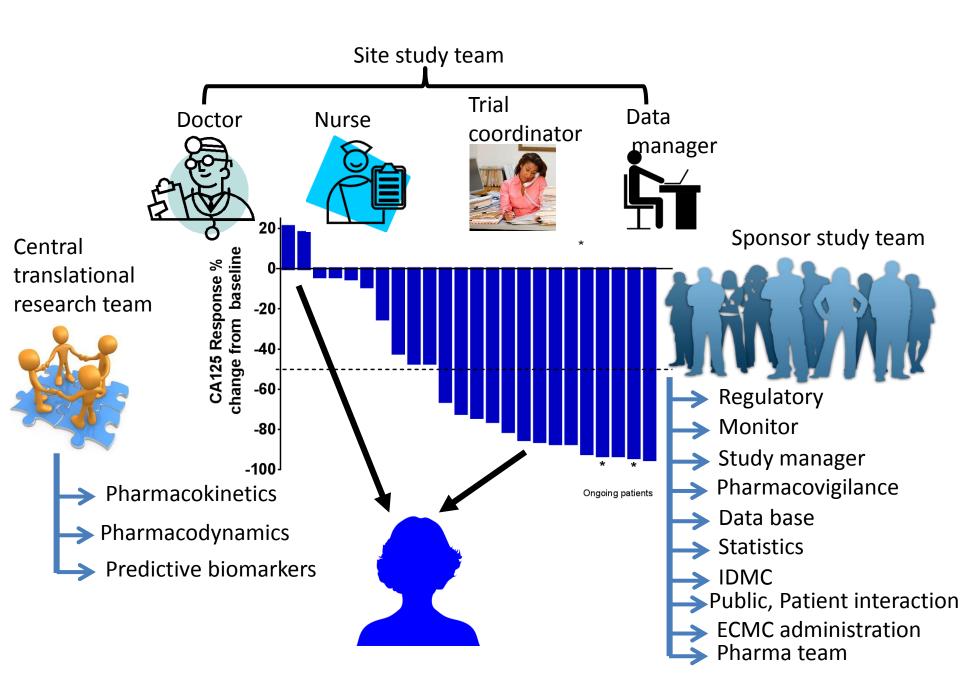
2014-2015 dose expansion

2015 Randomized phase 2 NIHR study

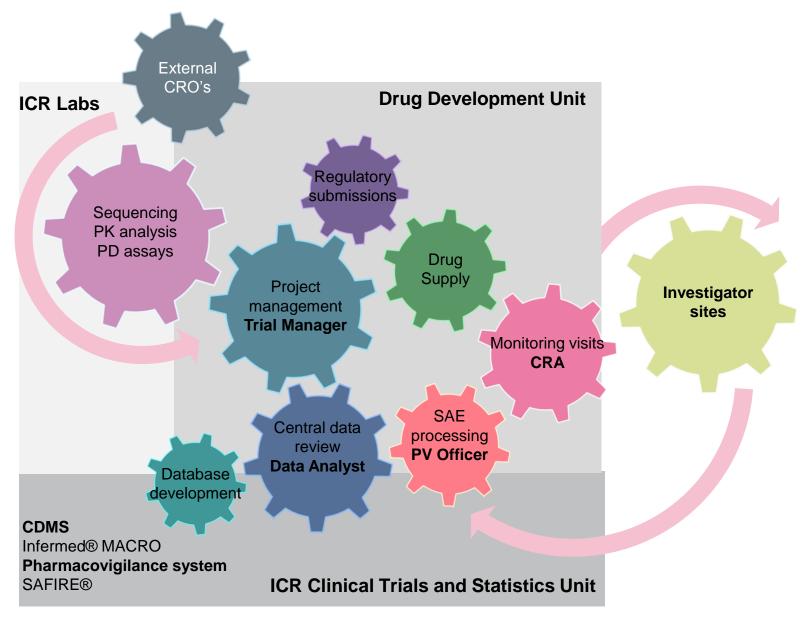




Clinical trials are team work



IIT team: Sponsor-level management



TAX-TORC major changes

FPI May 2013

LPI exp. May 2015

LPI exp. Dec 2016

Initial Plan MAY 2013

ESC 22 (2 schedules) / EXP 10 + 10 Ovarian 3 Centres 2 IIT staff

Am 03 APR 2014

EXP 10 Ovarian + 15 Lung (+15 optional) 4th Centre added 3 IIT staff

Am 04 OCT 2014

EXP 10 Ovarian + 40 Lung (+15 optional) 5 more Centres added 5 IIT staff

Am 06 JUL 2015

EXP 25 Ovarian + 40 Lung (+15 optional) 6 IIT staff Recruitment completed Ovarian LPI <u>JUNE</u>

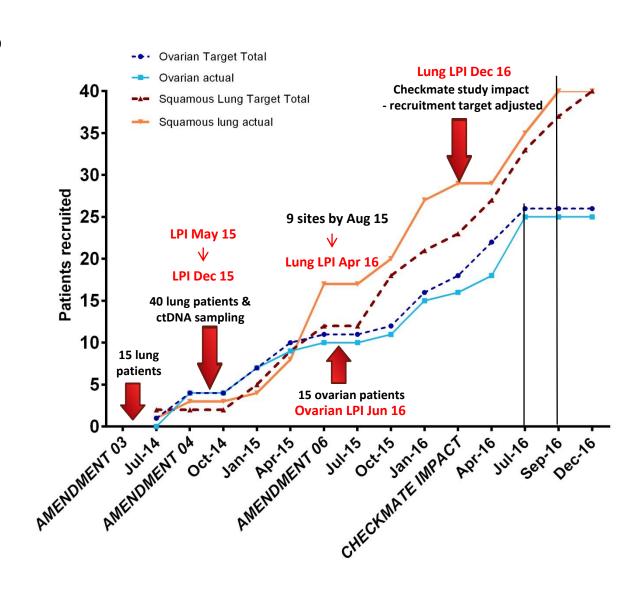
2016 Lung LPI <u>DEC</u> 2016

11 IIT staff

- Original trial design:
 - > sequential dose escalation of 3/7 days and 2/7 days schedules
 - 2 expansion cohorts 10 patients with ovarian cancer per schedule
 - > Total 42 patients
- Amendments to expand 3/7 schedule (whilst 2/7 schedule ongoing) adding:
 - > 15 patients with squamous cell lung cancer (SqCLC) (Am 03 Apr-2014)
 - 40 patients with SqCLC (Am 04 Oct-2014)
 - > 15 additional patients with ovarian cancer (Am 06 Jul-2015)
- Final design:
 - ➤ 40 patients with SqCLC
 - 25 patients with ovarian cancer
 - Total 87 patients

TAX-TORC challenges: recruitment

- 40 SqCLC patients decreasing population, co-morbidities, high drop out rate
- 3 sites to 9 set up and SIV's took 6 months: all open by August 2015
- Monitoring resource increased
- Re-forecasted accrual rates at 3 main points in the study
 - Frequent contact CI to PI's
 - TAX-TORC newsletters
- Data cleaning for 87 patients and
 9 close out visits
- · Final timelines:
 - LPI: 21-Sept-2016
 - Data cut off: 21-Mar-2017
 - Clean data: 21-June-2017
 - Final report: by 21-Sept-2017



TAX-TORC challenges: samples

- Archival Tumour → 87 patients
 - → DNA extracted → Sequenced ~ 70 genes including PI3K mutations and oncogenes
- Pharmacokinetics
 - » Blood plasma \rightarrow 704 samples
- Pharmacodynamics
 - Blood → Platelet rich plasma (PRP) → 396 samples
 - Blood Serum → 176 samples
 - Fresh biopsies → 9 samples
- Buccal swabs → 65 patients
 - → baseline comparator sequencing
- Serial bloods → 780
 - → 6 time points: baseline, C1D1, C1D43, PR, PD, EOS
 - → DNA extracted → Sequenced ~ 70 genes including PI3K mutations and oncogenes

All shipped/posted from 8 sites around the UK to the ICR to be logged, stored and analysed. Analysis completed by 1 May-2017.

TAX-TORC Successes



Recruitment completed early:

LPI 21⁻Sept-2016

Follow-on: national, randomized Phase II trial in progress (Octopus).

Recruitment target exceeded thanks to our ECMC investigators:

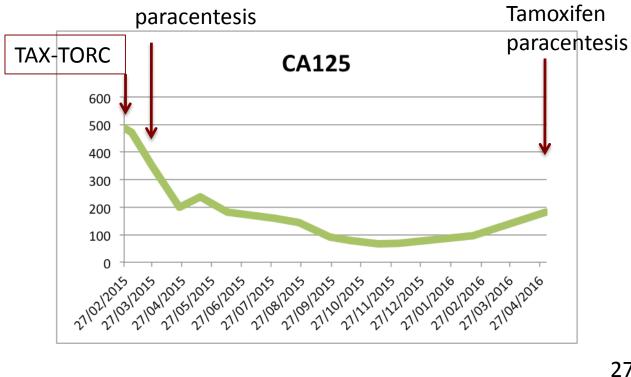
- Addenbrooke's (PI: Dr Bristi Basu)
- Belfast (PI: Prof. Richard Wilson)
- Guys Hospital (PI: Dr. James Spicer)
- Cardiff (PI: Dr Rob Jones)
- Manchester (PI: Dr Matt Krebs)
- Clatterbridge (PI: Prof. Mike Brada)
- Oxford (PI: Dr Dennis Talbot)
- Glasgow (PI: Dr Nicola Steele)

Patient in high grade serous ovarian cancer expansion cohort

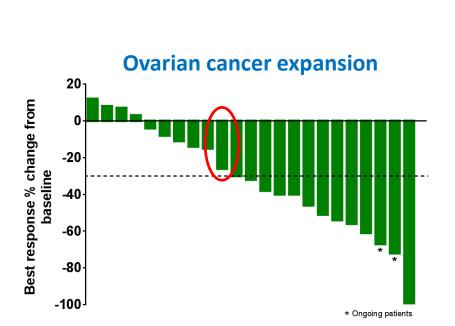
Platinum and paclitaxel refractory disease

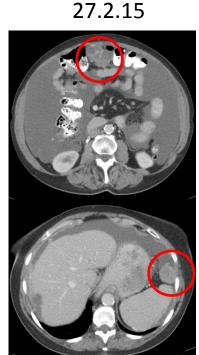
Oncology History

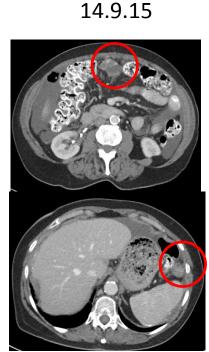
- Oct 2006 Initial stage IV HGSOC (malignant pleural effusion)
 - platinum-based therapy with good partial response
- May 2008 relapse: ascites, diffuse peritoneal disease
 - carboplatin + paclitaxel
 - > Oct 2008 TAH, BSO, omentectomy: **HGSOC ER + residual disease**
 - > adjuvant carboplatin + paclitaxel then maintenance letrozole
- Oct 2010 progressive disease with ascites, hydronephrosis and peritoneal disease
 - Oct 2010 Apr 2011 carboplatin + caelyx
- Nov 2011 progression of ascites and intra-abdominal disease
 - ➤ Nov 2011 Mar 2012 carboplatin + paclitaxel followed by maintenance exemestane
- Feb 2013 Disease progression
 - ➤ Feb 2013 Apr 2013 3 cycles of weekly paclitaxel
- Apr 2013 Increase in intra-abdominal disease, ascites and CA125
 - ➤ May 2013 Oct 2013 Carboplatin + caelyx
- July 2014 Progressive diseae
 - ➤ July 2014 Sep 2014 Gemcitabine + carboplatin x 3 cycles
- Oct 2014 Progressing disease
 - > Oct-2014 Dec 2014 Carboplatin + caelyx
- Jan 2015 Progressive peritoneal disease, large volume ascites, hydronephrosis
 - ➤ Feb 2015 Dec 2016 TAX-TORC trial: weekly paclitaxel 80mg/m² + AZD2014 50 mg bd 3/7 x 6 cycles
 - > Best response stable disease by RECIST 1.1, GCIG CA125 response
- May 2016 progression of ascites



Best radiological response 24% Stable Disease



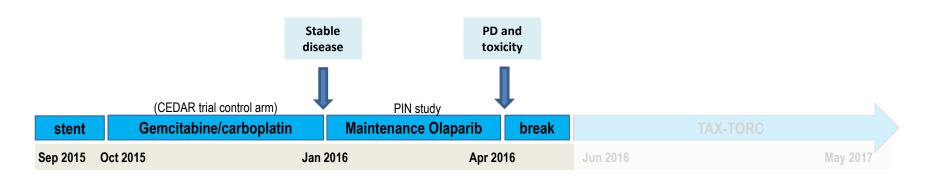




Case study – Squamous Cell Lung Cancer



- 71 year old female
- Hospital Chaplain (local hospital)
- Ex smoker 53 pack-years
- Diagnosed Sep 2015: Stage IV Squamous cell carcinoma of right lung T2BN3M1a (small pericardial effusion). Extensive mediastinal LN, displacement trachea and partial obstruction right main bronchus at presentation



Presentation

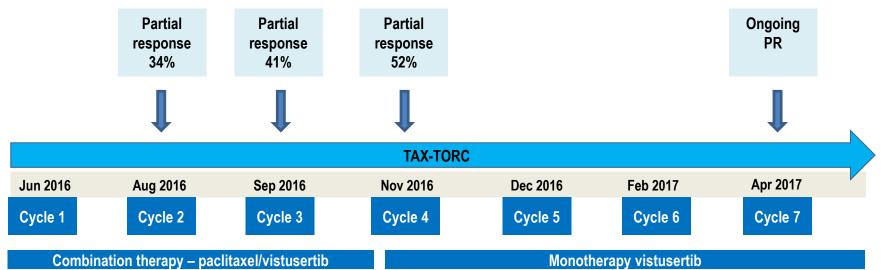


Post 1st line maintenance

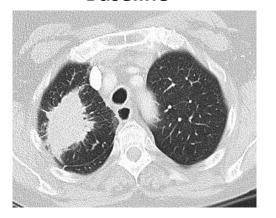


TAX-TORC TRIAL





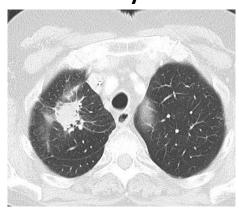
Baseline



Post cycle 1



Post cycle 4



TOXICITY AND QUALITY OF LIFE



- Remained largely asymptomatic
- Continued to work part-time throughout and attend weekly hospital visits
- Excellent QOL
- Almost 1 year on treatment
- Series of G1/2 toxicities during C1 and C2 diarrhoea, nausea, anorexia, fatigue, anaemia
- G2 neutropenia and anaemia during cycle 3 with 1-2 doses deferred
- Tolerated step-down monotherapy well

Promising combination therapy for SqCC lung cancer with manageable toxicity profile

The ICR/RM ECMC

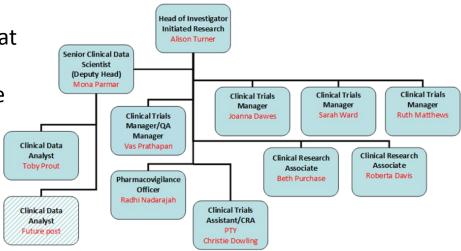
- This ECMC Combinations Alliance trial is one of several investigator-initiated trials sponsored by our Phase I group at The Institute of Cancer Research.
- The ECMC has been key to our serving men and women suffering from cancer to try and impart benefit from early phase clinical trials.
- We are running our investigator-initiated trials across the whole ECMC network collaborating with almost all the ECMC sites.

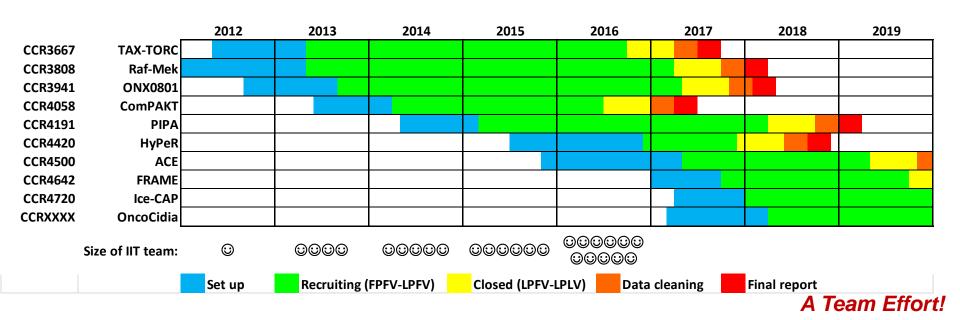
Our Investigator-initiated trials (2017)

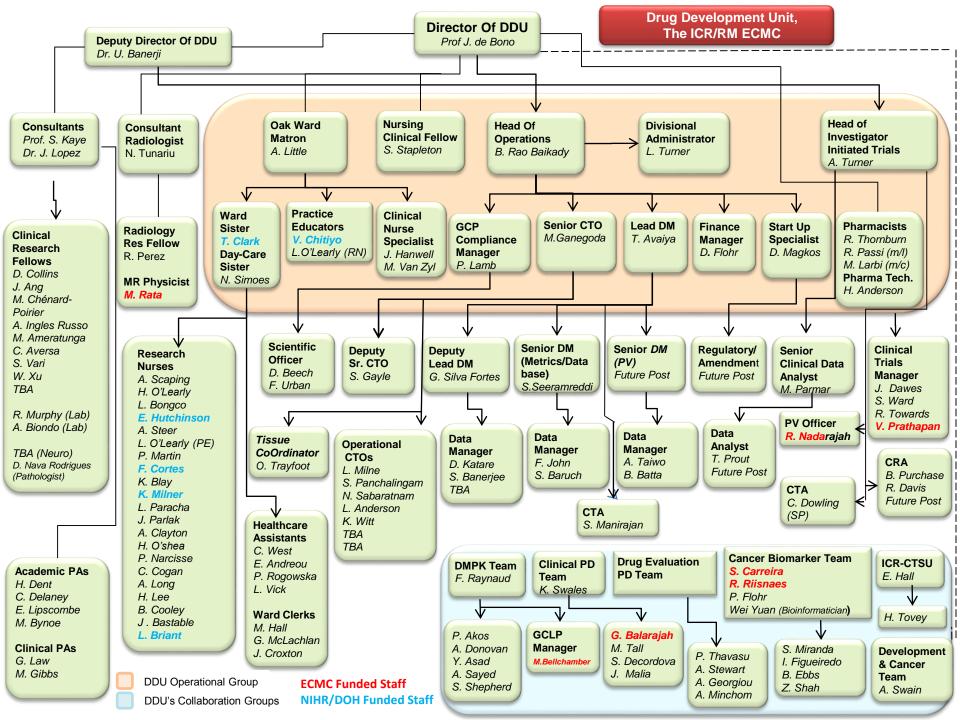
 To deliver these trials we set up a 'sponsor' team for our Phase I portfolio, aiming to treat 25-30% of our Phase I patients on IIT's

 Our IIT team has expanded to accommodate a growing portfolio of IMP trials and is affiliated with The ICR CTSU

 We work with sites across ECMC network, opening trials rapidly (eg COMPAKT trial)







A Big Thank You

- To the ECMC Secretariat
- To the whole ECMC Network
- To Cancer Research UK and the NCRI/DOH
- To our multidisciplinary team
- To our patients and families
- Many many others