

ESMO Preceptorship Program

Gastric Cancer

Multidisciplinary management, standards of care,
therapeutic targets and future perspectives-
New targets (including cMET, FGF, mTOR, ...)

Salah-Eddin Al-Batran

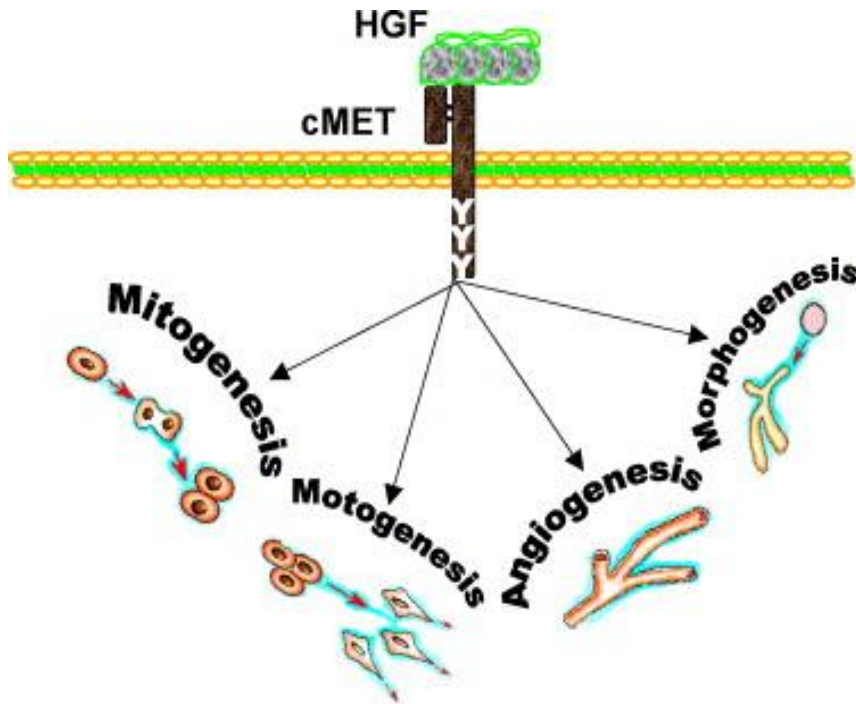
Krankenhaus Nordwest

University Cancer Center Frankfurt

Selected Biomarker for Gastric Cancer

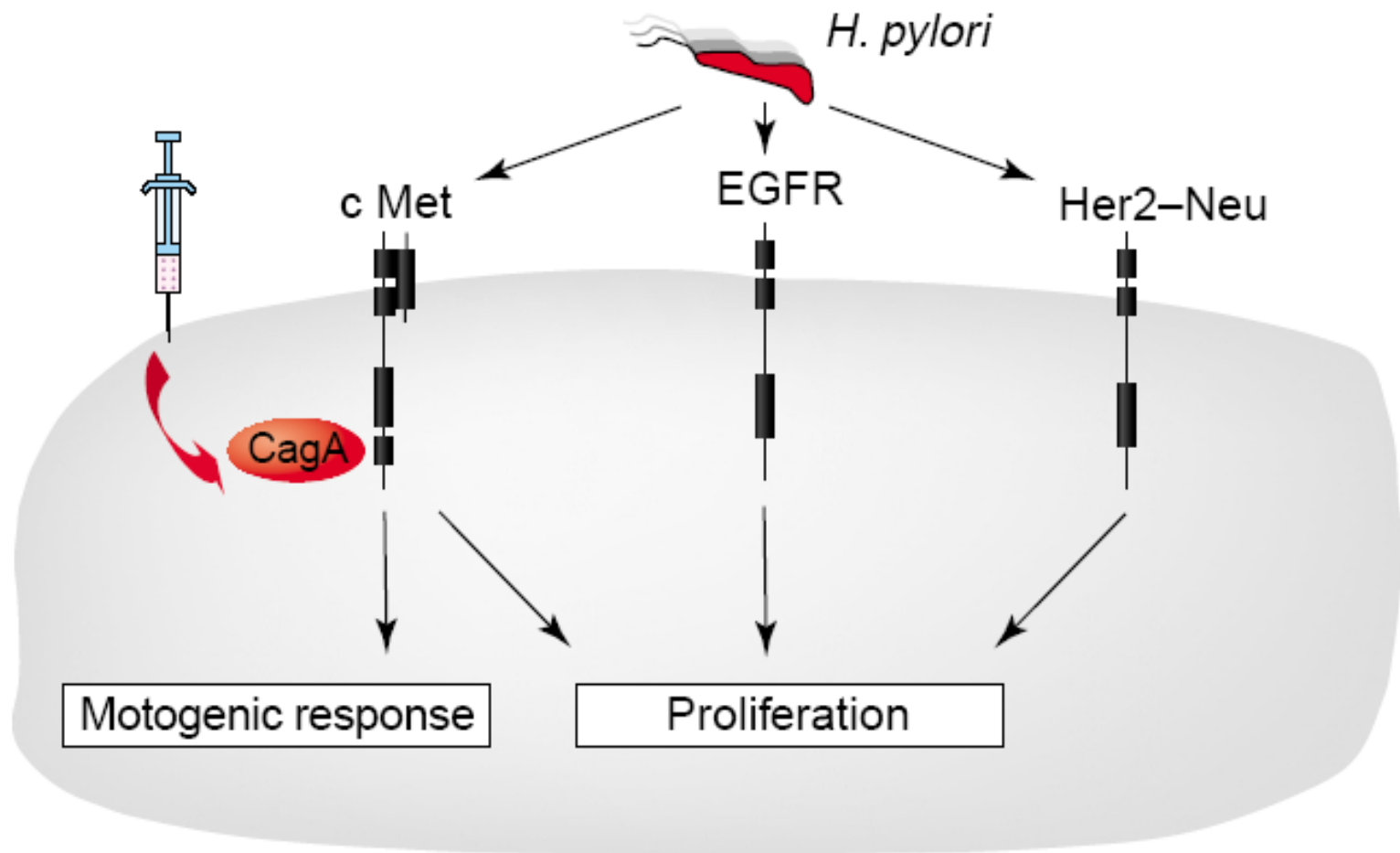
Biomarker	Predictive	Prognostic	Drugs	Phase III Trials
C-MET/HGF	(yes)	yes	Rilotumumab, Onartuzumab, Trivantinib Foretinib AMG 337	Phase III trials on Rilotumumab and Onartuzumab have started Ongoing phase I/II with Tivantinib plus FOLFOX Foretinib failed in a phase I study AMG 337 is in a phase I/II study
PI3K/mTOR	?	?	RAD001	Granit-1: PFS improved, OS not RADPAC: ongoing
FGFR2	(yes)	(Yes)	AZD4547 Ponatinib	AZD4547: Shine phase II study ongoing Ponatinib: phase II trial in FGFR amplified patients in Asia ongoing

Mesenchymal Epithelial Transition Factor Receptor (c-MET)

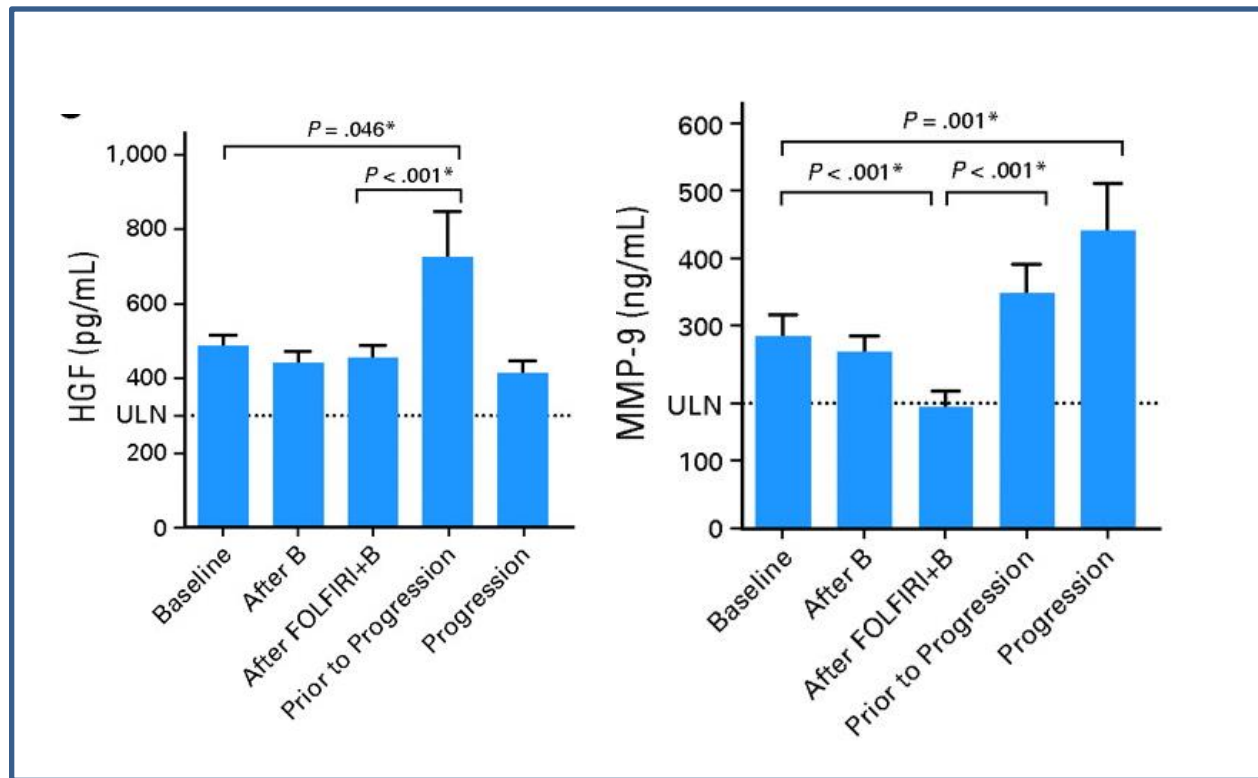


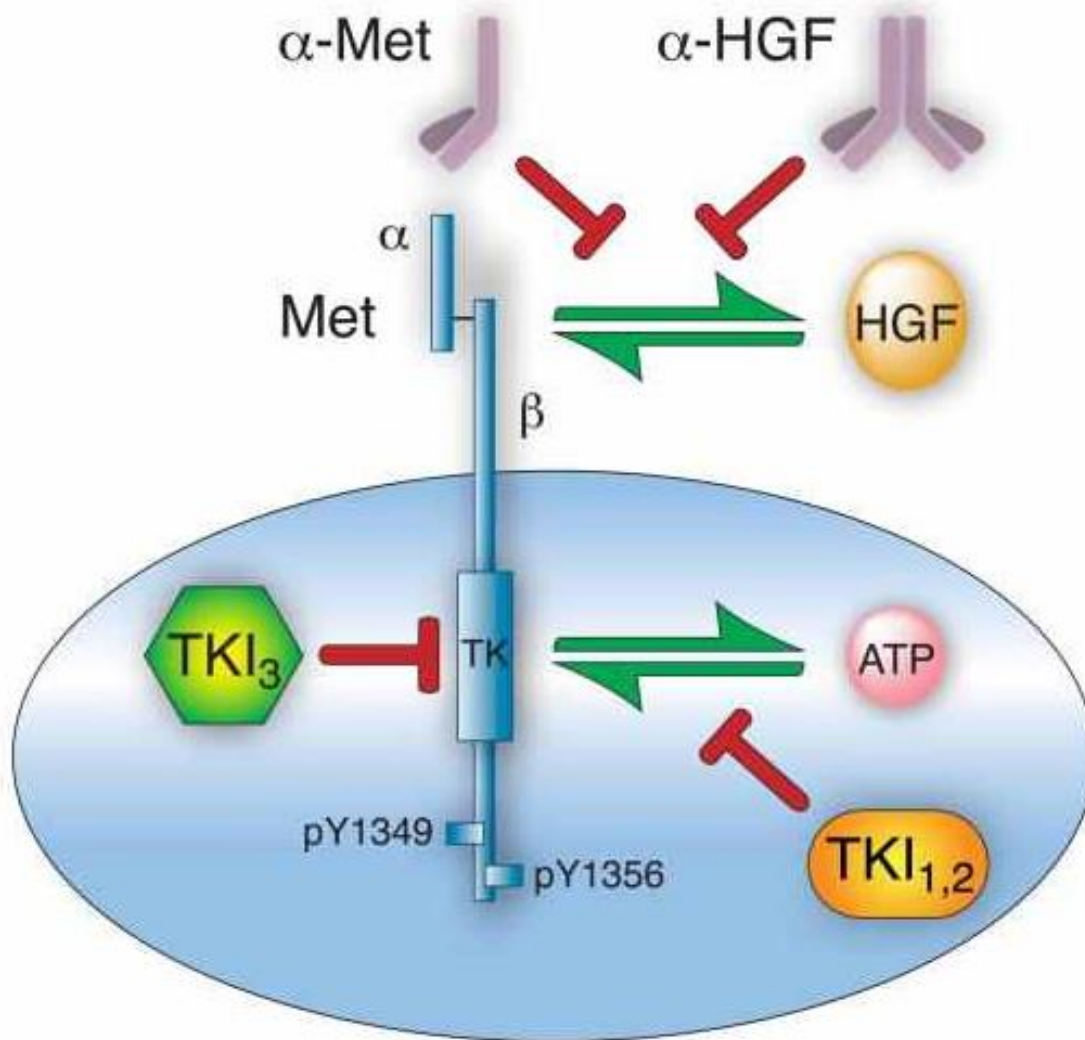
- Activated by HGF (hepatocyte growth factor)
- Regulates multiple steps of cell survival and proliferation
- MMPs and Osteopontin upregulation

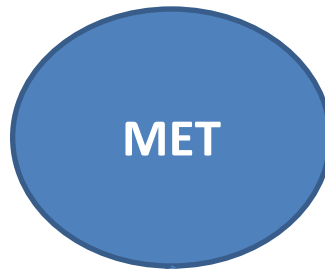
HP aktiviert c-met, EGFR und HER2/neu



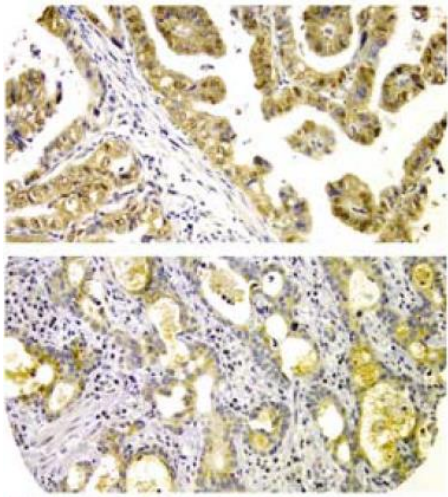
HGF/MET pathway as a mechanism of resistance against VEGF therapies





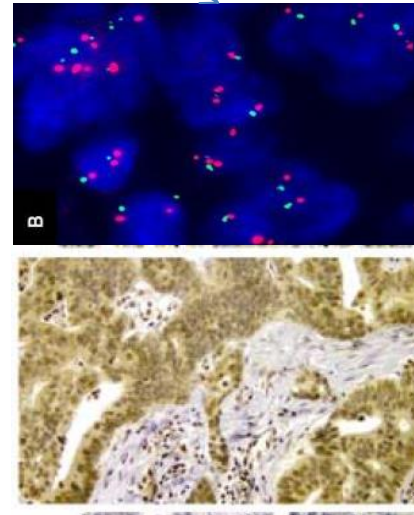


C-MET expression (IHC)
40-60% of patients



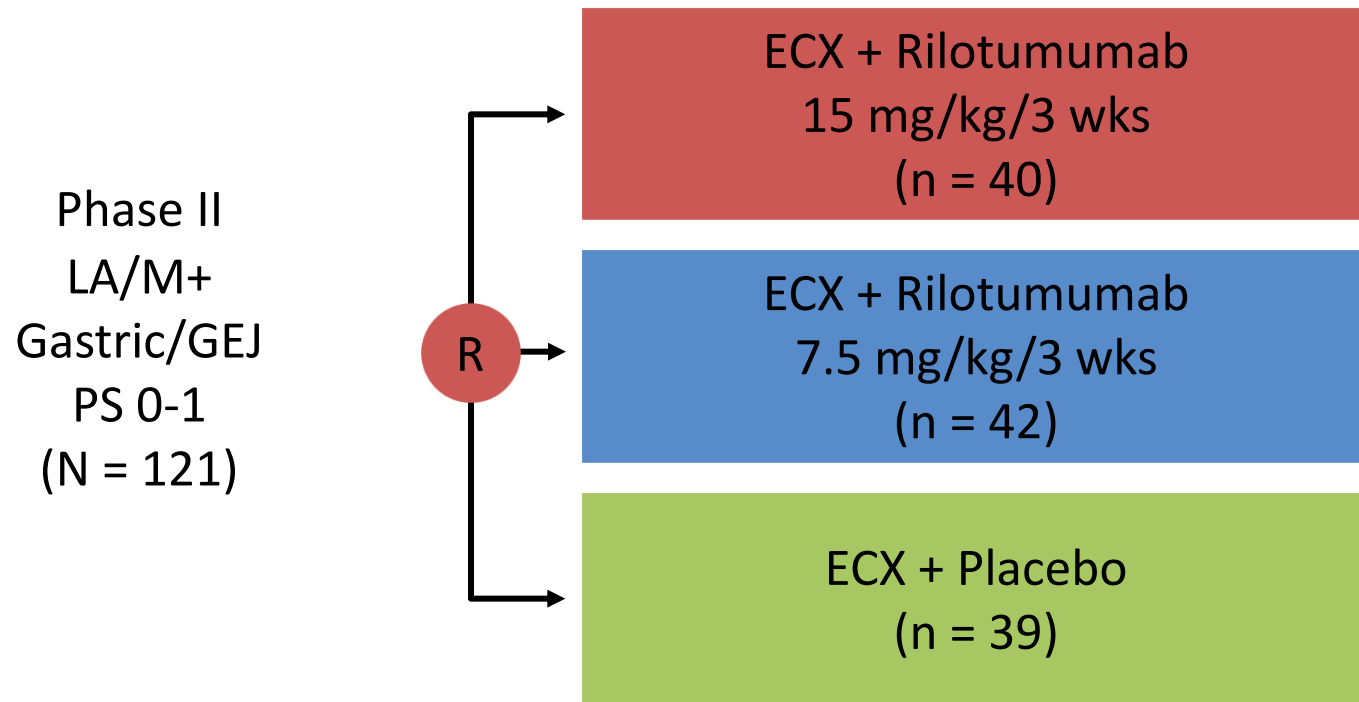
Target population for Met antibodies

C-MET gene amplification
<10% of patients



Target population for Met TKIs

First-line CT: Rilotumumab

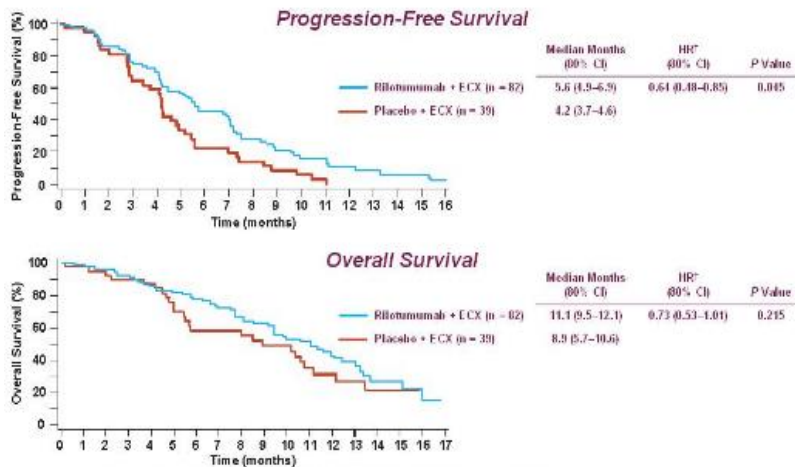


- primary endpoint: PFS
- secondary endpoints: ORR, OS, toxicity, biomarkers

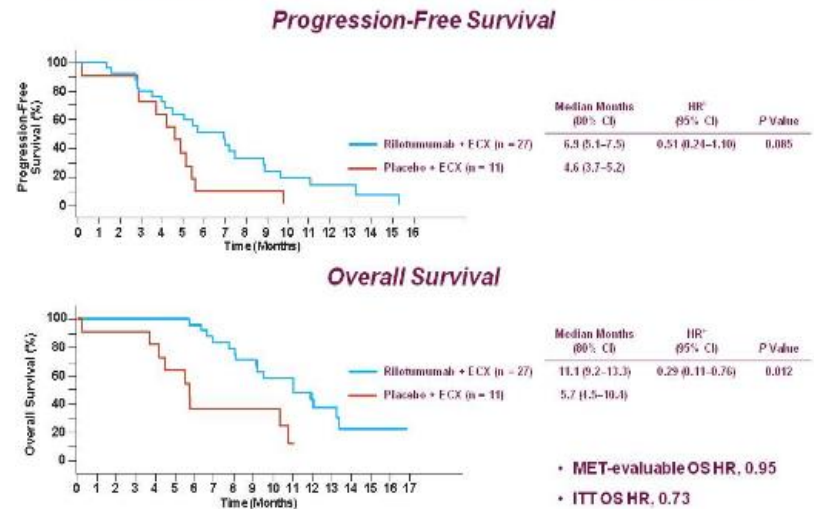
First-line CT: Rilotumumab

PFS and OS by Met expression and in the ITT population

Clinical Efficacy in the Intent-to-Treat Population*



Improved PFS and OS in MET^{High} Patients



First-line CT: Rilotumumab

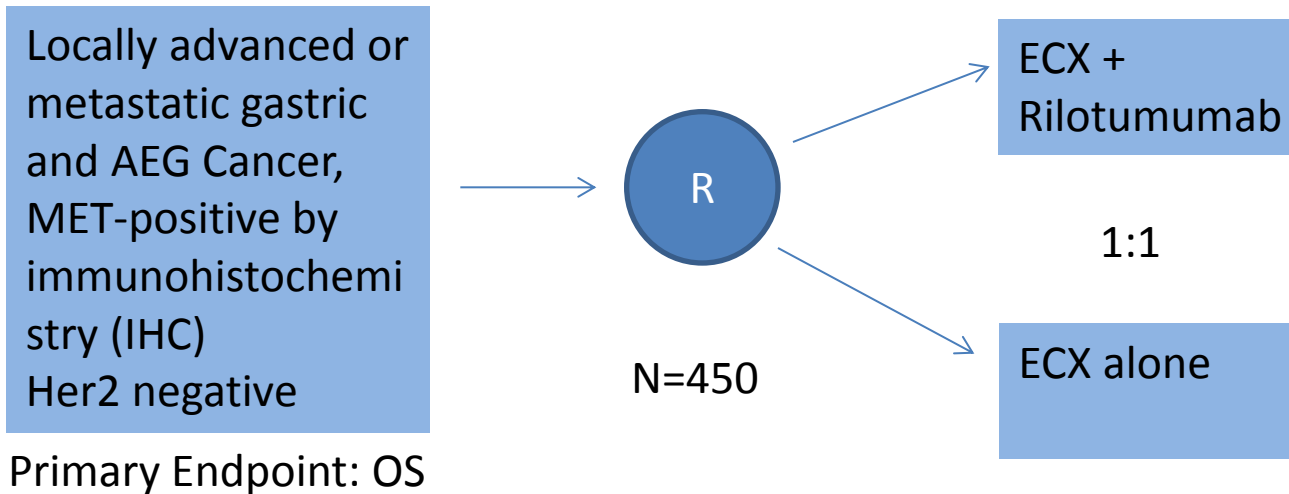
Biomarker population (n = 90)

Median OS by c-MET Status, Mos	ECX + Rilotumumab	ECX + Placebo	HR (95% CI)	P Value
IHC c-Met > 50% tumor cells (n = 38/90)	11.1	5.7	0.29 (0.11-0.76)	.012
IHC c-MET ≤ 50% tumor cells (n = 52/90)	NR	NR	1.84 (0.78-4.34)	NR

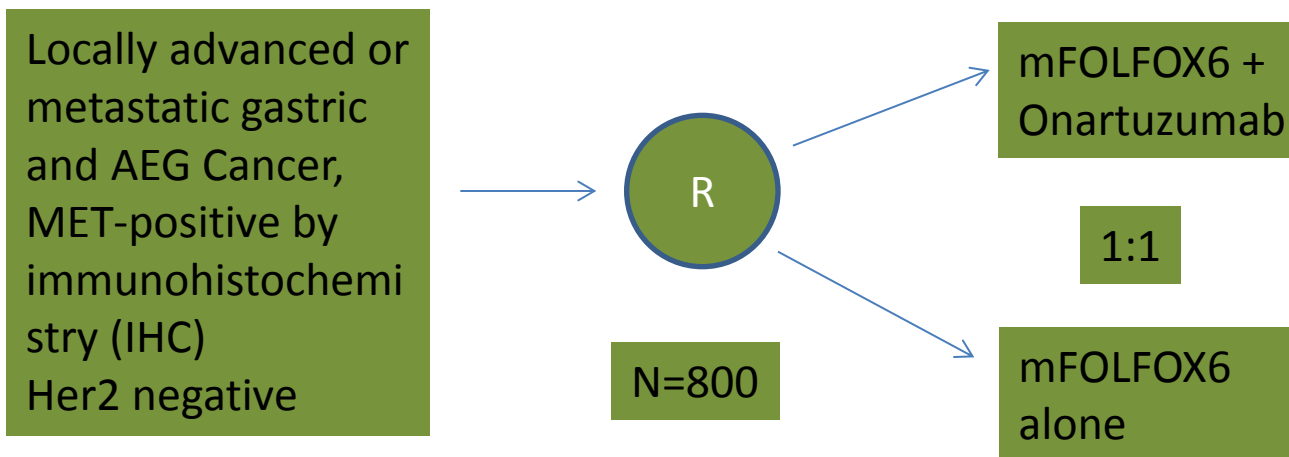
- In ECX + placebo arm, high c-Met associated with shorter OS vs low c-Met
 - HR: 3.22 (95% CI: 1.08-9.63)

Oliner KS, et al. ASCO 2012. Abstract 4005. Note that these data were available in abstract form only at the time of drafting this slideset and are subject to change at the presentation on June 2, 2012.

RILOMET-1 ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT01697072



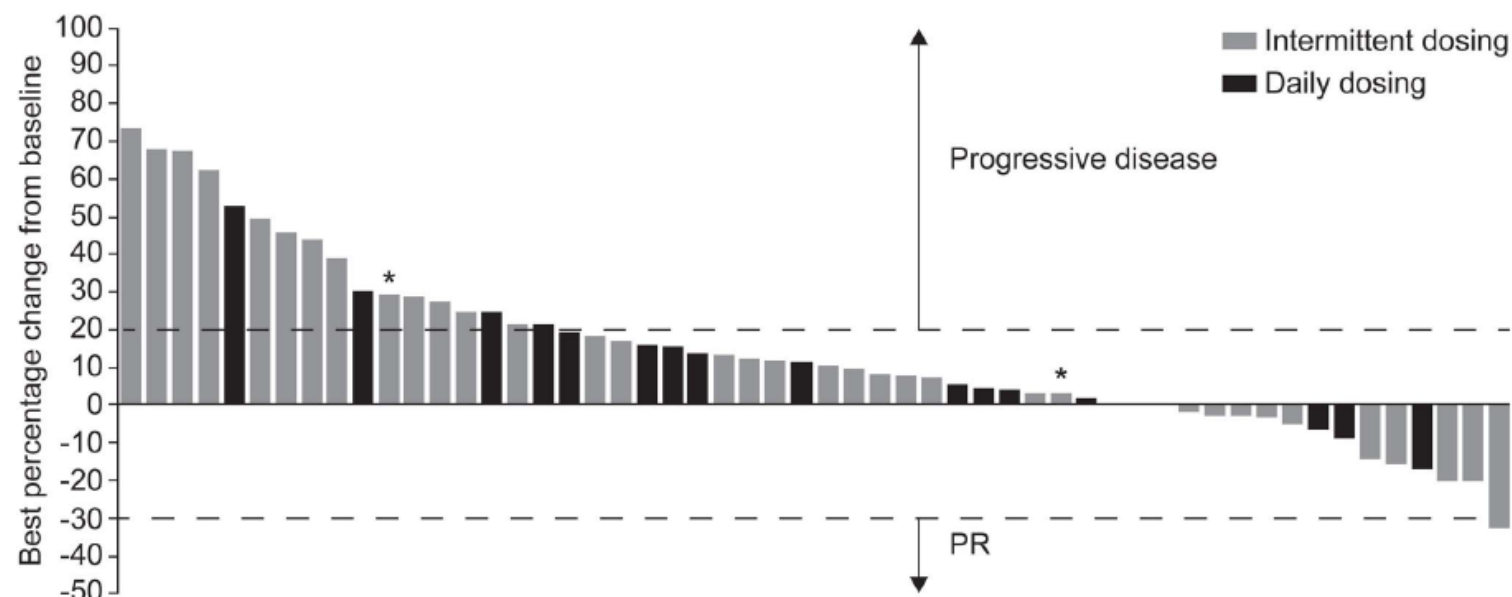
MetGastic ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT01662869



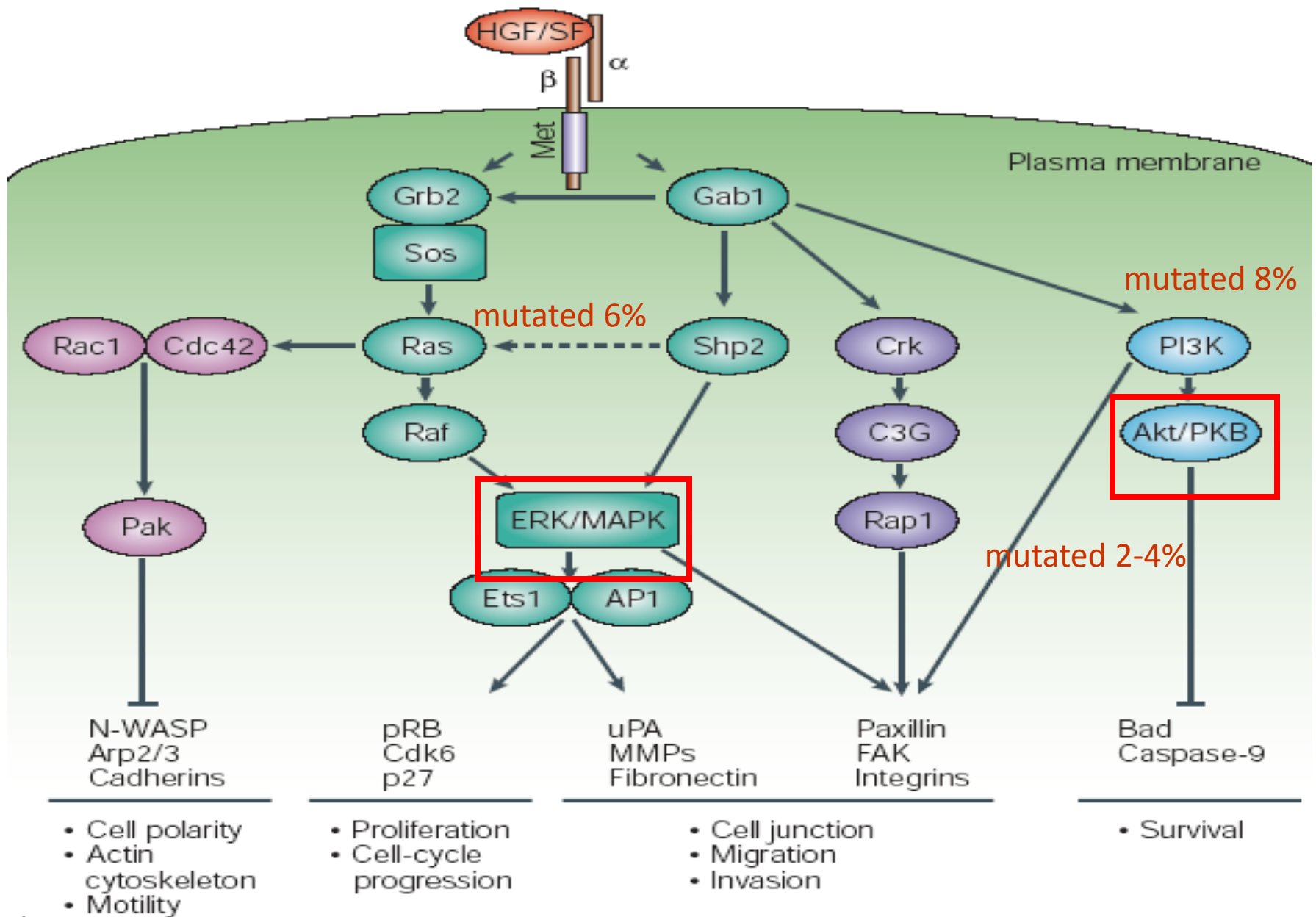
Primary Endpoint: OS in the Met IHC 2+/3+ patient subgroup

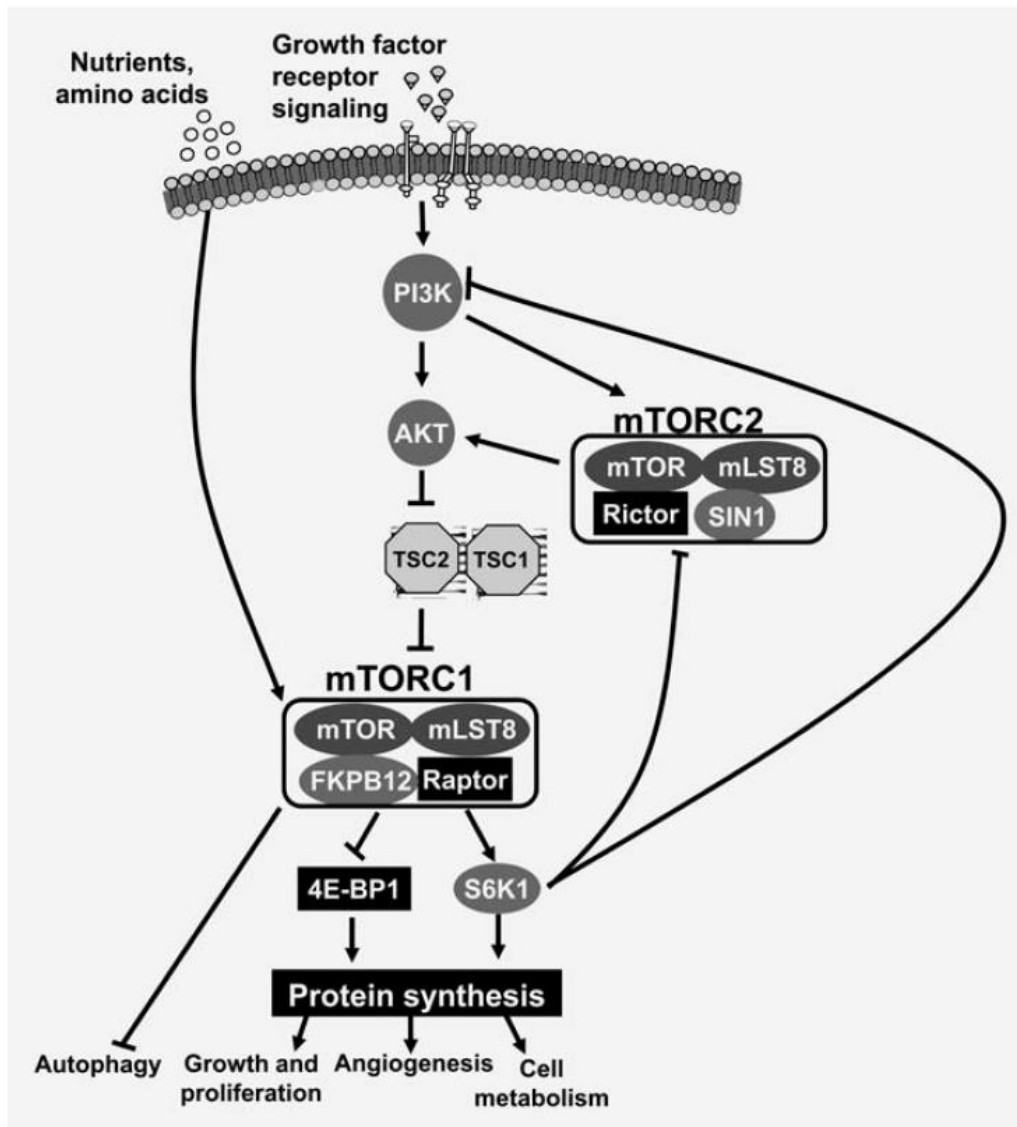
Phase II Study Evaluating 2 Dosing Schedules of Oral Foretinib (GSK1363089), cMET/VEGFR2 Inhibitor, in Patients with Metastatic Gastric Cancer

Manish A. Shah^{1*}, Zev A. Wainberg², Daniel V. T. Catenacci³, Howard S. Hochster⁴, James Ford⁵, Pamela Kunz⁵, Fa-Chyi Lee⁶, Howard Kallender⁷, Fabiola Cecchi⁸, Daniel C. Rabe⁸, Harold Keer⁹, Anne-Marie Martin⁷, Yuan Liu⁷, Robert Gagnon⁷, Peter Bonate¹⁰, Li Liu⁷, Tona Gilmer¹⁰, Donald P. Bottaro⁸



3 patients had c-MET amplification: 1, had SD (2,1 months); 1 PD, and 1 NE

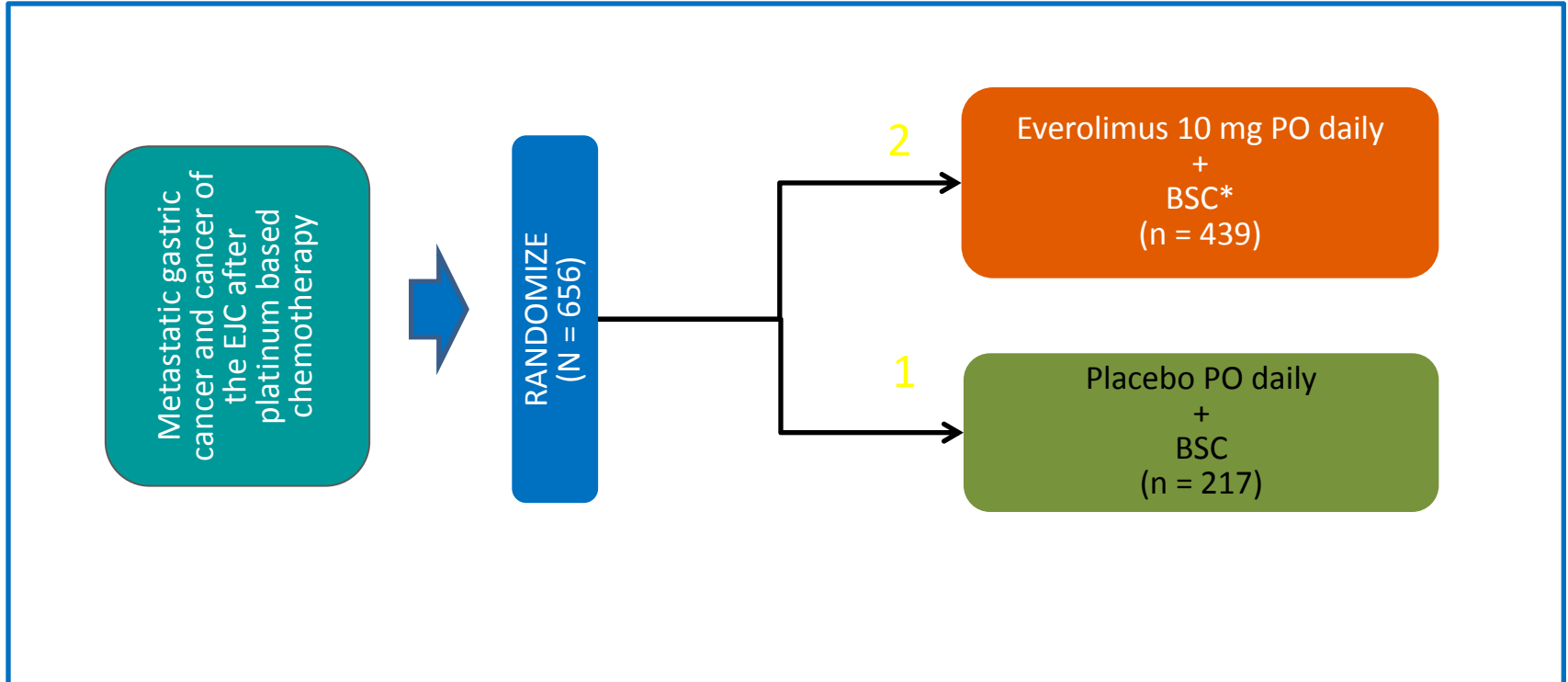




mTOR: activation of mTOR or upstream molecules is frequent in gastric cancer

Phase II trials: favourable disease control rates

Phase 3 GRANITE-1 Study Design

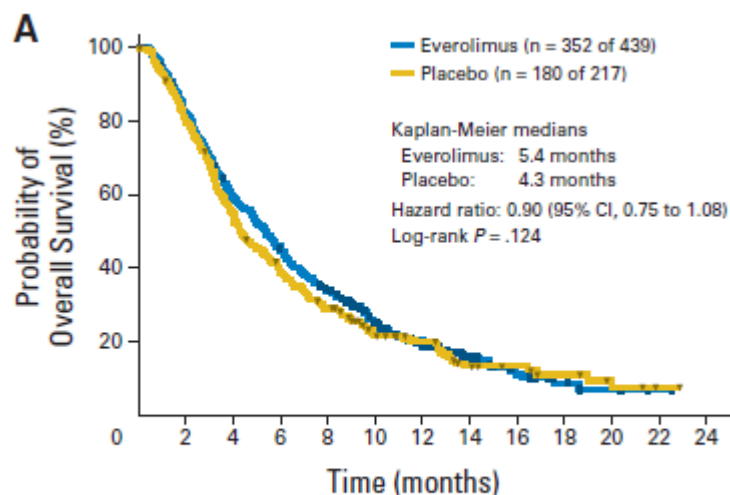


BSC, best supportive care

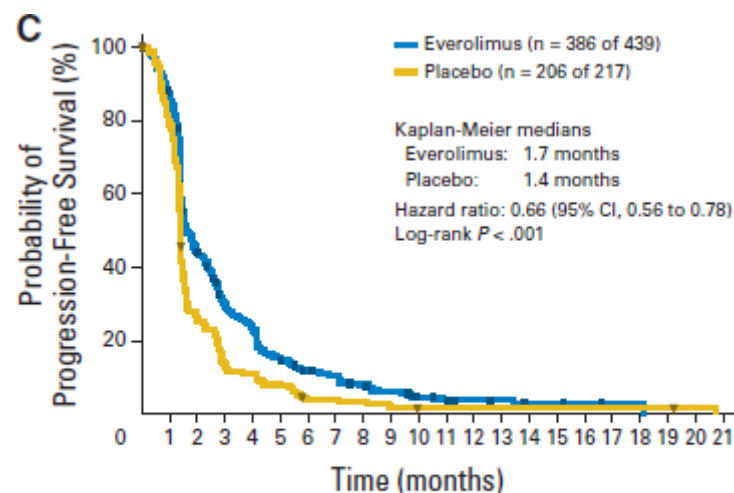
ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT00879333.

Everolimus for Previously Treated Advanced Gastric Cancer: Results of the Randomized, Double-Blind, Phase III GRANITE-1 Study

Atsushi Ohtsu, Jaffer A. Ajani, Yu-Xian Bai, Yung-Jue Bang, Hyun-Cheol Chung, Hong-Ming Pan, Tarek Sahmoud, Lin Shen, Kun-Huei Yeh, Keisho Chin, Kei Muro, Yeul Hong Kim, David Ferry, Niall C. Tebbutt, Salah-Eddin Al-Batran, Heind Smith, Chiara Costantini, Syed Rizvi, David Lebwohl, and Eric Van Cutsem



No. at risk	439	355	253	195	139	87	52	30	13	6	3	1	0
Everolimus	439	355	253	195	139	87	52	30	13	6	3	1	0
Placebo	217	172	117	82	60	35	28	16	12	8	4	1	0

[illegible]

Everolimus for Previously Treated Advanced Gastric Cancer: Results of the Randomized, Double-Blind, Phase III GRANITE-1 Study

Atsushi Ohtsu, Jaffer A. Ajani, Yu-Xian Bai, Yung-Jue Bang, Hyun-Cheol Chung, Hong-Ming Pan, Tarek Sahmoud, Lin Shen, Kun-Huei Yeh, Keisho Chin, Kei Muro, Yeul Hong Kim, David Ferry, Niall C. Tebbutt, Salah-Eddin Al-Batran, Heind Smith, Chiara Costantini, Syed Rizvi, David Lebwohl, and Eric Van Cutsem

Table 3. Best Overall Tumor Response According to RECIST for Patients With Measurable Disease

Response	Everolimus Plus BSC (n = 379)		Placebo Plus BSC (n = 191)	
	No. of Patients	%	No. of Patients	%
Best overall response				
CR	1	< 1	0	0
PR	16	4	4	2
SD	147	39	38	20
PD	157	41	119	62
Unknown*	58	15	30	16
ORR (CR and PR)	17	4	4	2
DCR (CR, PR, and SD)	164	43	42	22

Abbreviations: BSC, best supportive care; CR, complete response; DCR, disease control rate; ORR, overall response rate; PD, progressive disease; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease.

*Tumor response data not available.

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Phase I study of everolimus and mitomycin C for patients with metastatic esophagogastric adenocarcinoma

Dominique Werner^{1*}, Akin Atmaca^{1*}, Claudia Pauligk¹, Anette Pustowka², Elke Jäger¹ & Salah-Eddin Al-Batran¹

¹Krankenhaus Nordwest, UCT-University Cancer Center, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

²Novartis Pharma GmbH, Nürnberg, Germany



February 2009



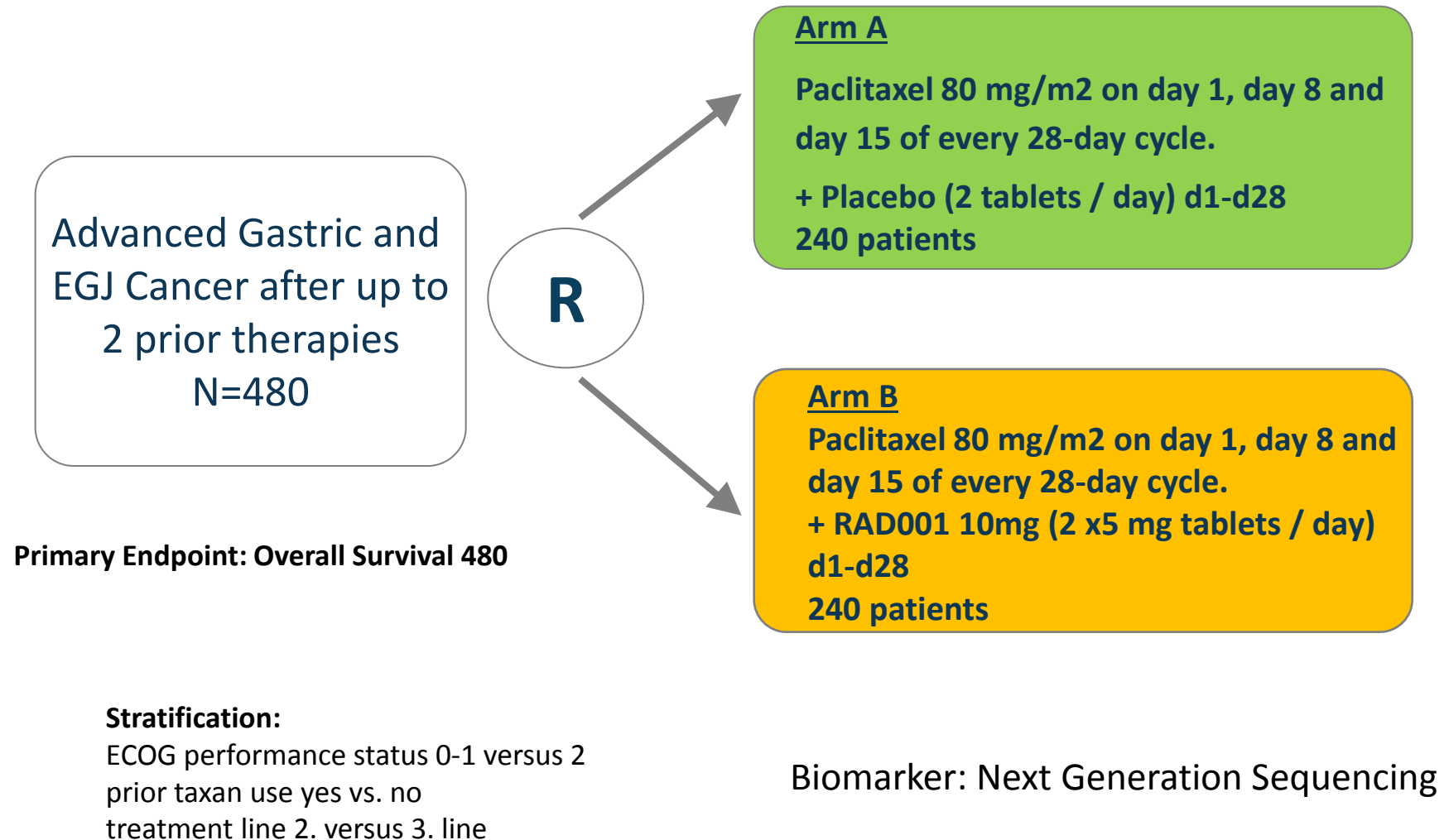
March 2009



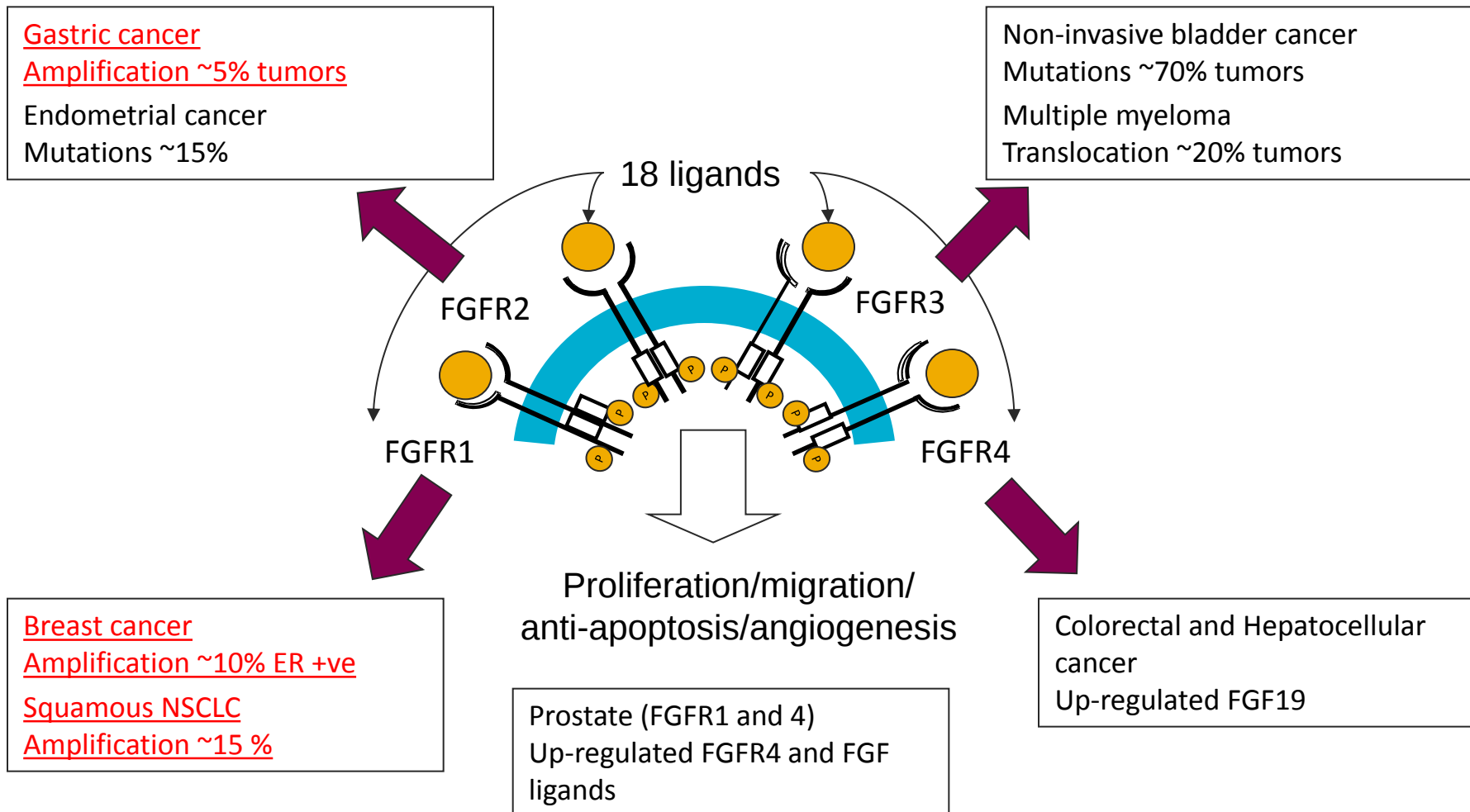
June 2009



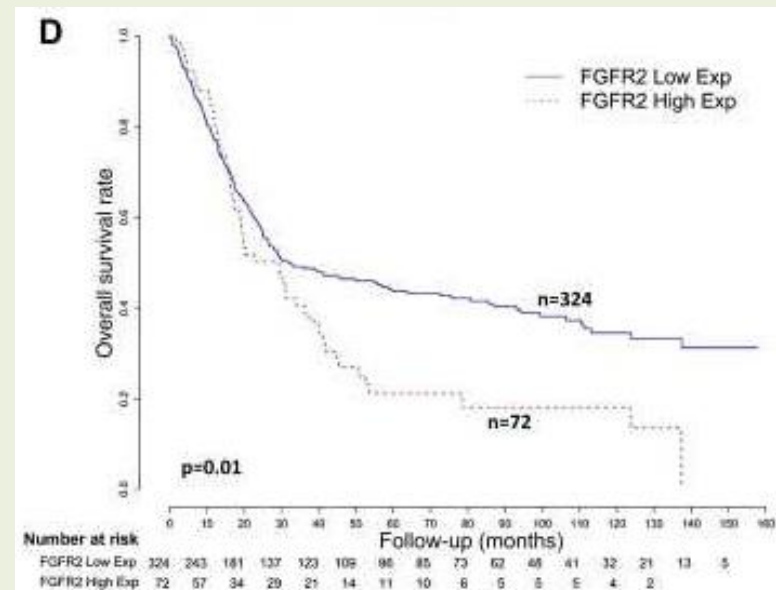
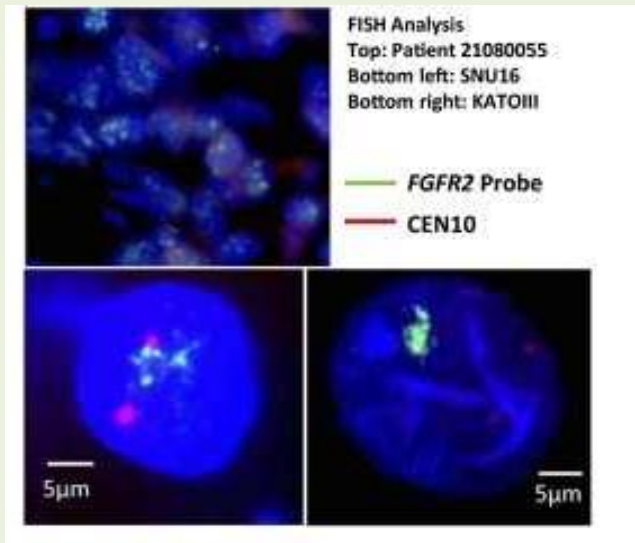
mTOR: The RADPac Trial (AIO-STO-0111)



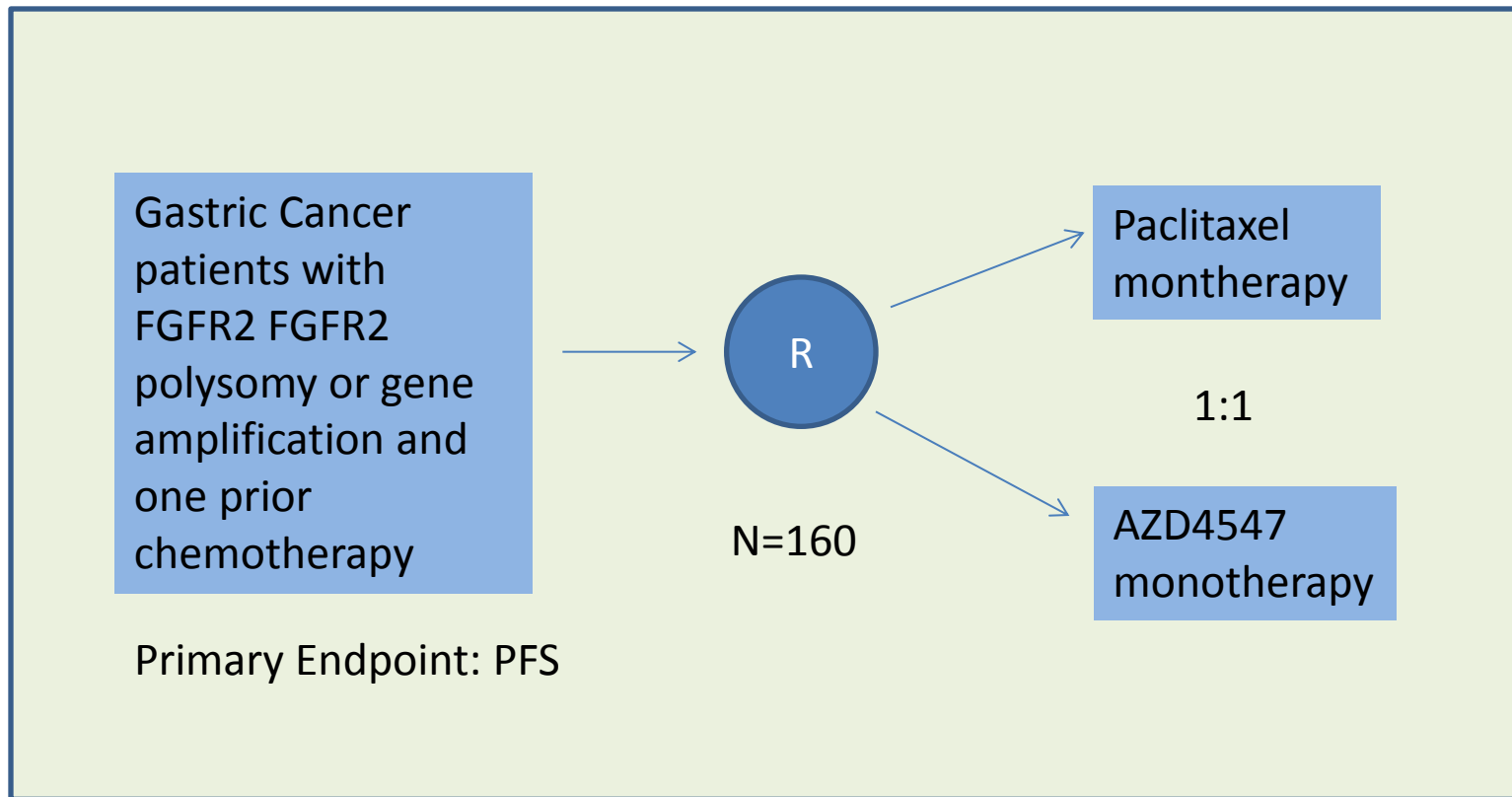
FGFR



FGFR2 gene amplification in gastric cancer



Safety and Efficacy of AZD4547 Versus Paclitaxel in Advanced Gastric or Gastro-oesophageal Junction Cancer Patients (SHINE)

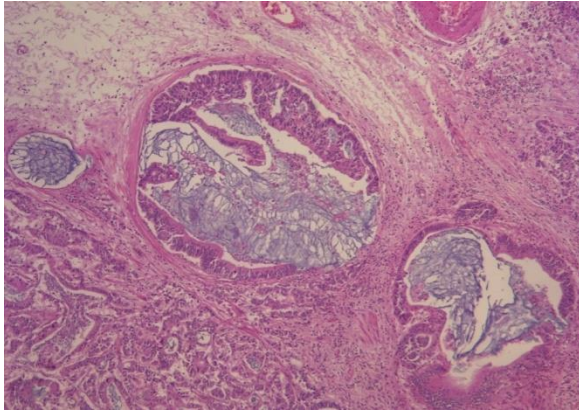


Phase I - Emerging Safety and Tolerability Profile of AZD4547

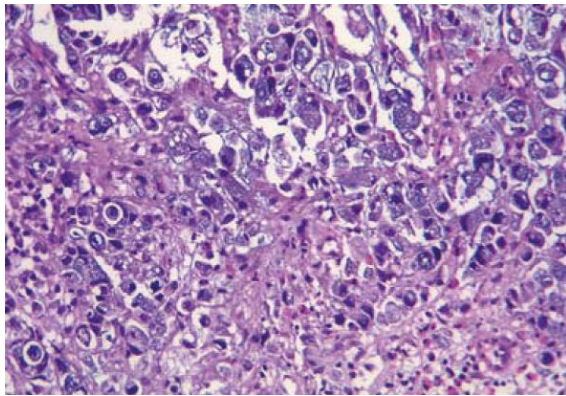
Side effects include:

- Ophthalmological
 - Pre-clinical data: Corneal epithelial degeneration and keratitis
 - Clinical data:
 - Dry eyes , keratitis but no corneal ulceration
 - Retinal Pigmented Epithelium Detachment (RPED)
- Keratin-related
 - nail bed changes - brittle nails – onycholysis – nail bed detachment
 - increased hair (at low dose) alopecia (at higher doses)
 - Trichomegaly

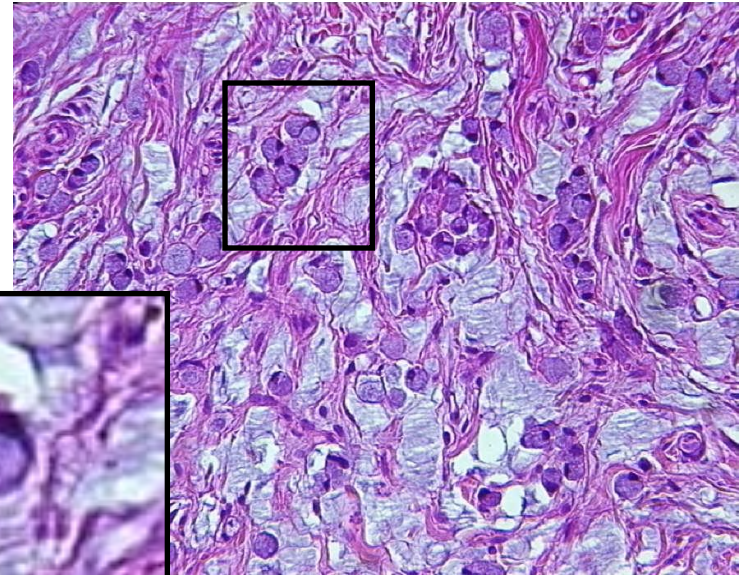
The heterogeneity of Gastric Cancer Histology



Intestinal Type



Diffuse Type



Signet Cell Type

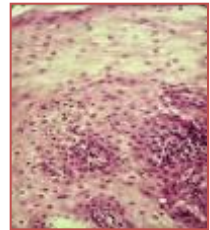
GEJ Adenocarcinoma = Barrett's Ca

Reflux
(GERD)

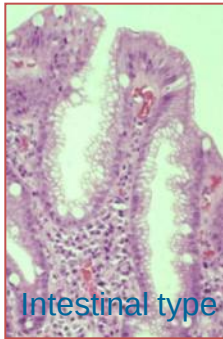
Barrett's
Metaplasia

Dysplasia

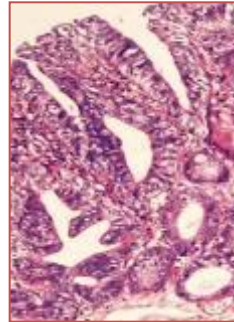
Adenocarcinoma



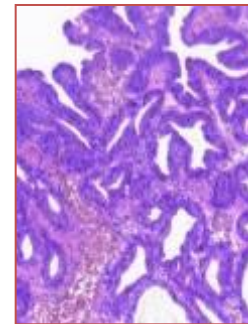
Normal
Mucosa



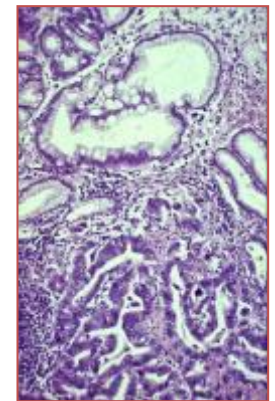
Barrett's
Mucosa



Low-grade
IEN



High-grade
IEN



Adeno-
carcinoma

Accumulation of chromosomal Aberrations

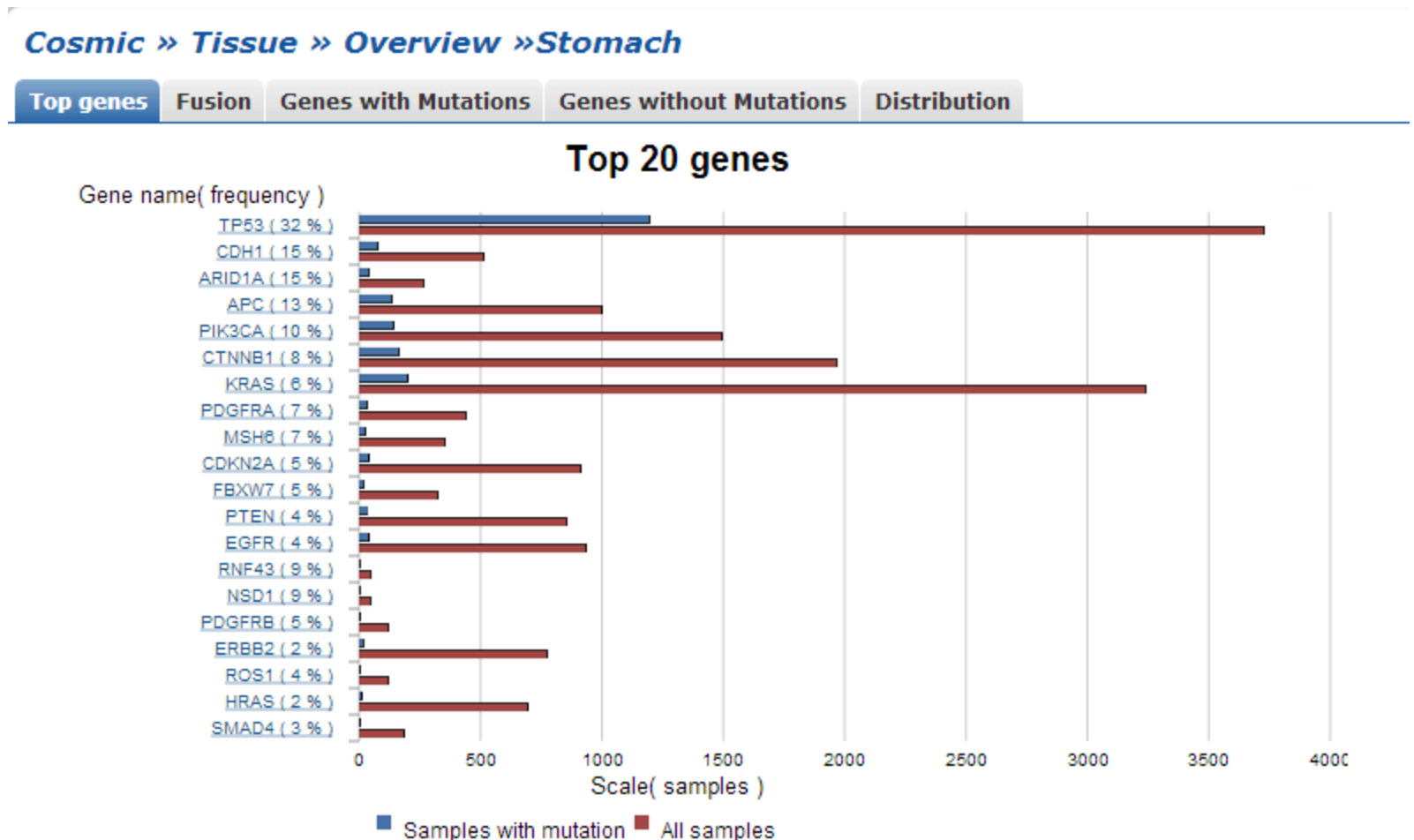
LOH 18q
Telomerase rT ↑

p16 Hypermeth.
DNA Aneuploidy
Polysomy 17
LOH p53

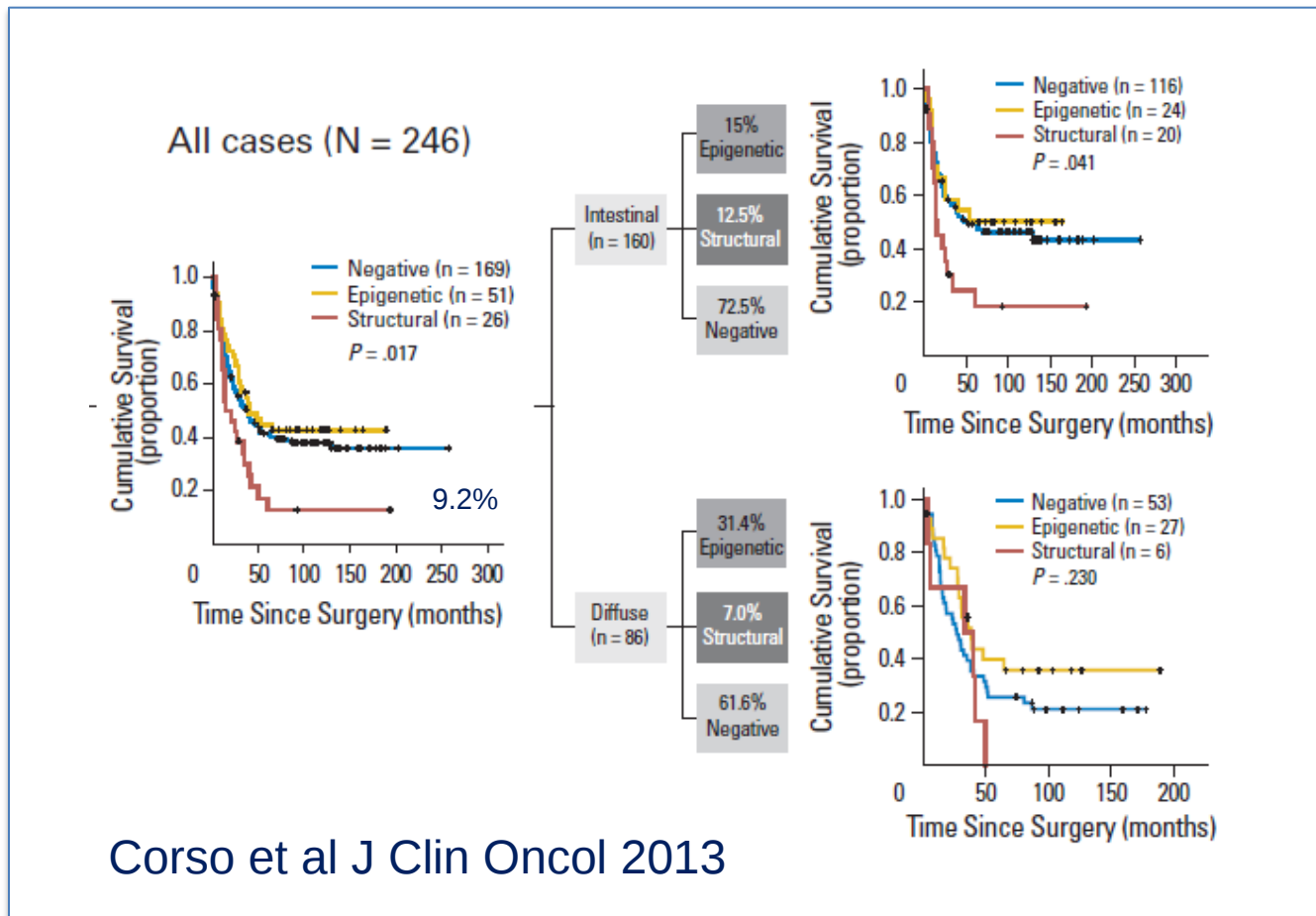
Mutation p53
Cox2 ↑
C-myc ↑
Her2-neu/EGFR/
C-MET ↑

Loss of E-cad

Gene alternations in Gastric Cancer



Somatic CDH1 mutations are prognostic for gastric cancer



Thank you very much!