PM1183-B-002-11 Study

Lurbinectedin (PM01183) activity in platinum-resistant/refractory ovarian cancer. Preliminary results of an ongoing Phase II study

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No Conflicts of Interest to declare



Ovarian Cancer Platinum resistant/refractory disease (OPRRD)

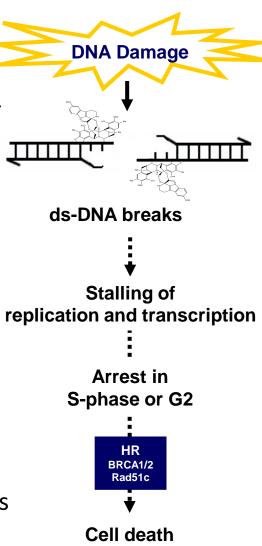
- At first relapse, ~30% of patients have OPRRD; though almost all recurrent ovarian cancer patients (pts) will ultimately develop platinum resistance
- Paclitaxel, PLD and topotecan are approved agents used in OPRRD
 - 10-15% of response
 - Progression-Free Survival (PFS) < 4 months (mo)
 - Median overall survival (OS) is usually < 12 mo
- Results combining any of these agents and an anti-VEGF have recently shown a significant PFS and response rate improvement (though OS data still immature)



Background

- PM01183 (lurbinectedin) is a new synthetic entity, belonging to the tetrahydroisoquinoline family
- It binds to the DNA minor groove inducing primarily ds-DNA breaks and transcription blockade
- Deficient homologous recombination system favors PM01183-induced apoptosis
- Broad antiproliferative activity in vitro and in vivo (orthotopic cisplatin resistant EOC*)
- Extensive liver microsomal metabolism
- PK in humans showed :
 - Linearity across the dose-range explored
 - Clearance did not correlate with BSA thus flat dosing is used

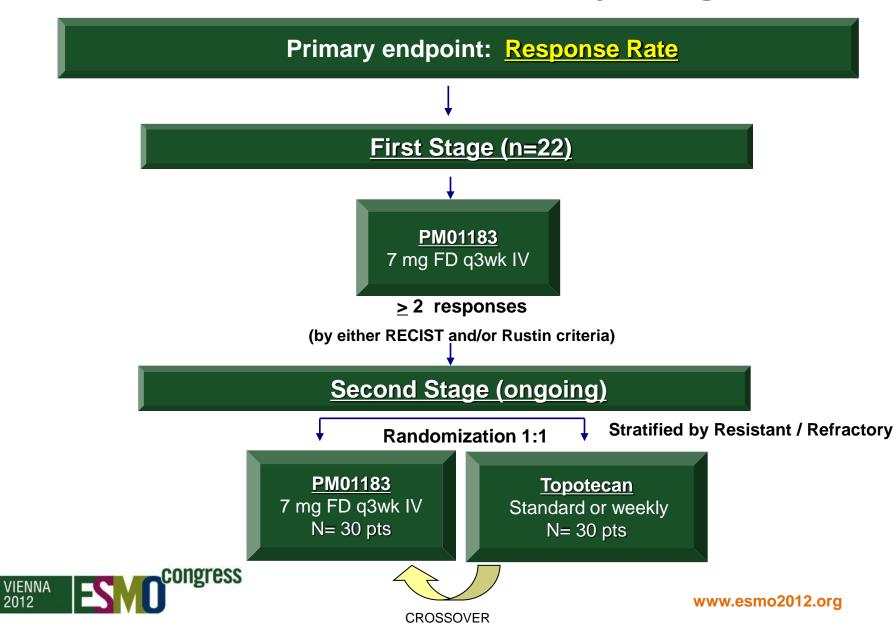




* Clin. Cancer Res. August 15, 2012

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PM1183-B-002-11 - Study Design



PM1183-B-002-11 Main eligibility criteria

- Epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer
- Locally advanced or metastatic
- Measurable disease (either RECIST v1.1 or GCIG)
- Platinum-resistant/refractory disease
 - Resistant: relapse < 6 mo after last platinum-containing chemotherapy
 - Refractory: did not respond during last platinum-containing chemotherapy
- Less than 3 prior lines of chemotherapy for advanced disease
- ECOG-PS 0-2
- No prior topotecan



First Stage: Patient Characteristics

PM01183 treated patients Median Age (range)		59 (35-77)	
Main primary site/Histology	Ovarian / Serous	17 (77%) / 16 (73%)	
# prior lines in adv disease	1/2	12 (55%) / 10 (45%)	
Platinum Status	Resistant Refractory	16 (73%) 6 (27%)	
Median Platinum Free Interval (mo) - PFI < 3 mo - PFI 3-6 mo		3.8 32% 68%	
RECIST v1.1 measurable		18 (82%)	
Median CA-125 at study entry (U/ml) Range		326 13-3860	



First Stage: Efficacy (n=22)

Median administered cycles (range)*	5 (1-10+)	
Overall Response Rate RECIST v1.1 and/or Rustin	6 (27%) 95%CI (11-50%)	
Evaluable pts as per RECIST v1.1 ** (n=18)	4 (22%)	
Disease Control Rate (PR / SD)	16 (73%) 95%CI (50-89%)	
Median PFS (mo)	4.0 95%CI (1.4-5.1)	

^{*2} pts still ongoing



^{**} One complete radiological response

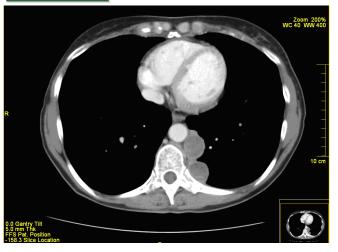
First Stage: Efficacy

58 y old, locally advanced endometrioid ovarian cancer, multiple visceral and serosal metastases.

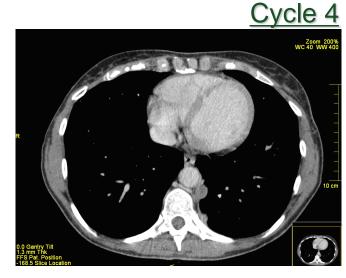
After relapse (PFI: 3.3 mo) received paclitaxel, best response PD.

Completed 7 cycles with PM01183, best response PR.

Baseline







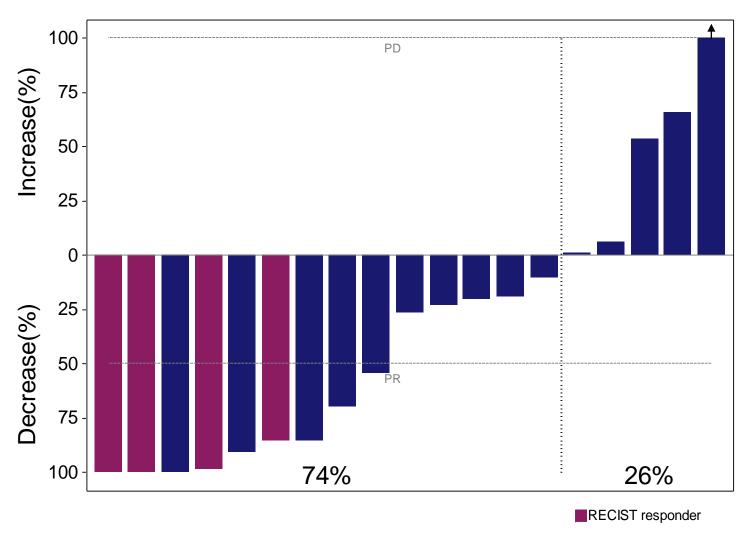








Maximum variation of CA-125 (N=19)*

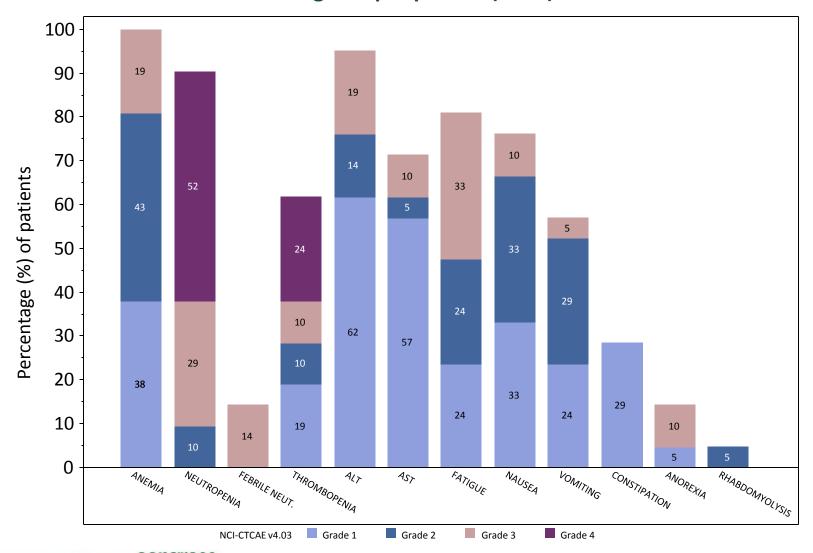


*Patients with abnormally elevated CA-125 levels at baseline. Patients with value normalized (<35 Ul/ml) in treatment, imputed as 100% decrease



First stage safety

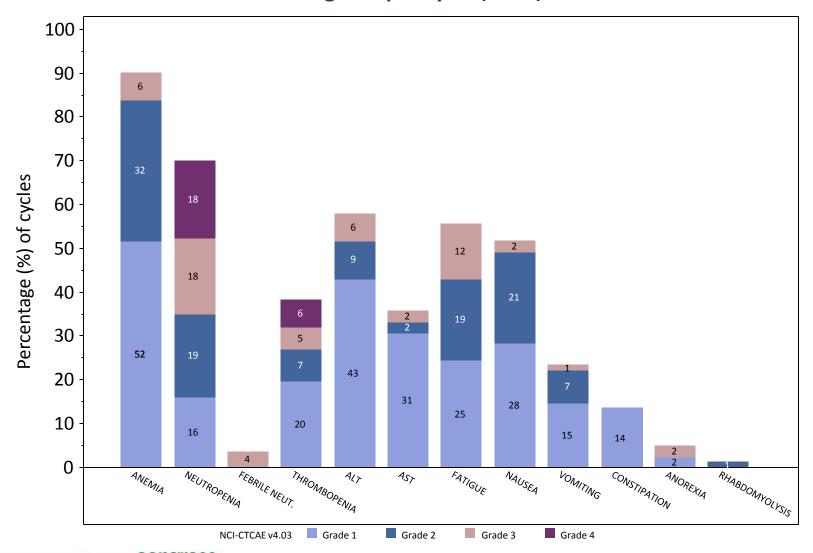
worst grade per patient (n=21)





First stage safety

worst grade per cycle (n=81)





Second Stage (ongoing) Patient Characteristics n=22 (60 are planned)

Characteristic		PM01183 (n=11)	Topotecan (n=11)
Median Age (range)		58 (40-80)	58 (37-73)
ECOG PS 0-1		11	11
Main primary site/Histology	Ovarian/serous	10/10	7/7
# prior lines in advanced disease	1 2	9 2	10 0
Platinum Status	Resistant Refractory	6 5	7 4
Median Platinum Free Interval (mo)		3.2	2.8
RECIST v1.1 measurable		10	9
Median CA-125 at study entry (U/ml) Range		229 10-657	157 11-2002



Summary

- PM01183, in resistant/refractory OC pts is active
- The toxicity is manageable
 - non cumulative hematological toxicity is the most common feature
- The randomized 2nd stage is ongoing to confirm these promising results
- PGx evaluations are being performed to identify potential biomarkers



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