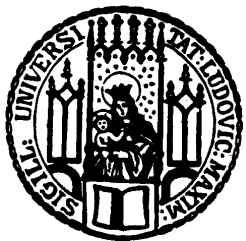
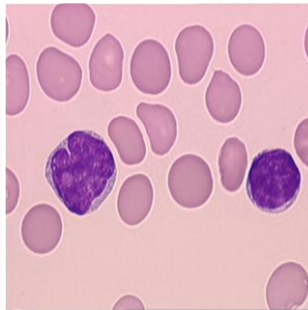


*Molecular targets in malignant lymphoma * ESMO 2012*

mTOR inhibitors and beyond: Targeting a critical pathway



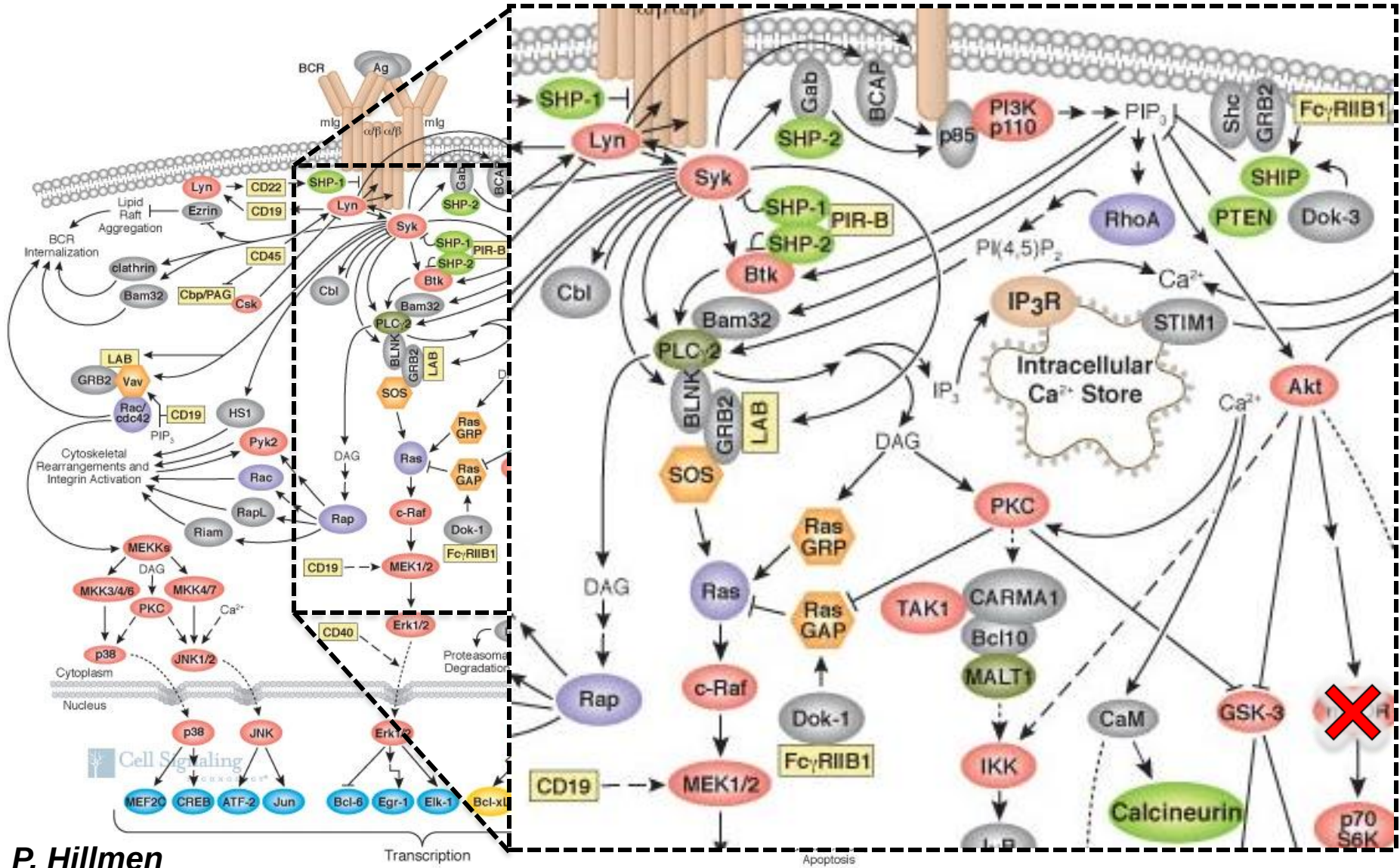
Prof. Dr. Martin Dreyling
Medizinische Klinik III
LMU München

Disclosures

Research Support	Celgene, Janssen, Mundipharma, Pfizer, Roche
Employee	-
Major Stockholder	-
Speakers Bureau	Celgene, Janssen, Pfizer, Roche
Honoraria	-
Scientific Advisory Board	Celgene, Janssen, Pfizer, Roche

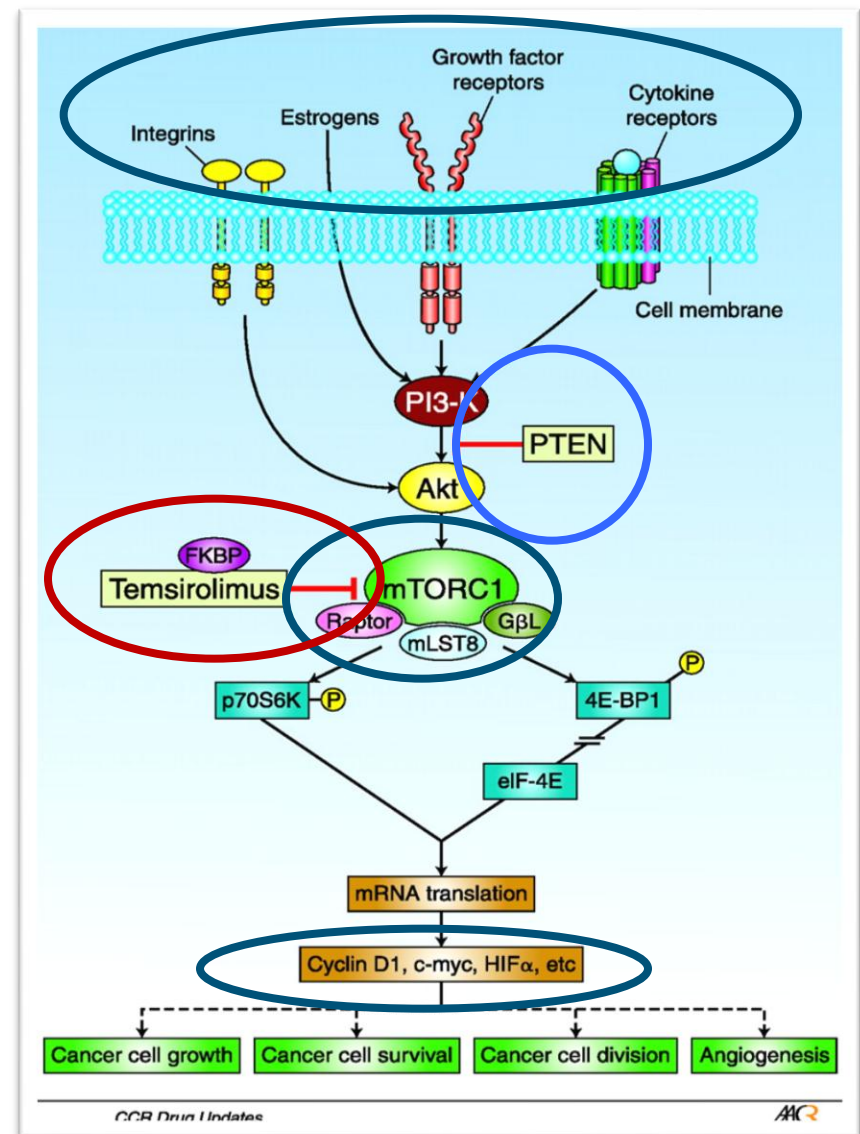


mTOR and beyond

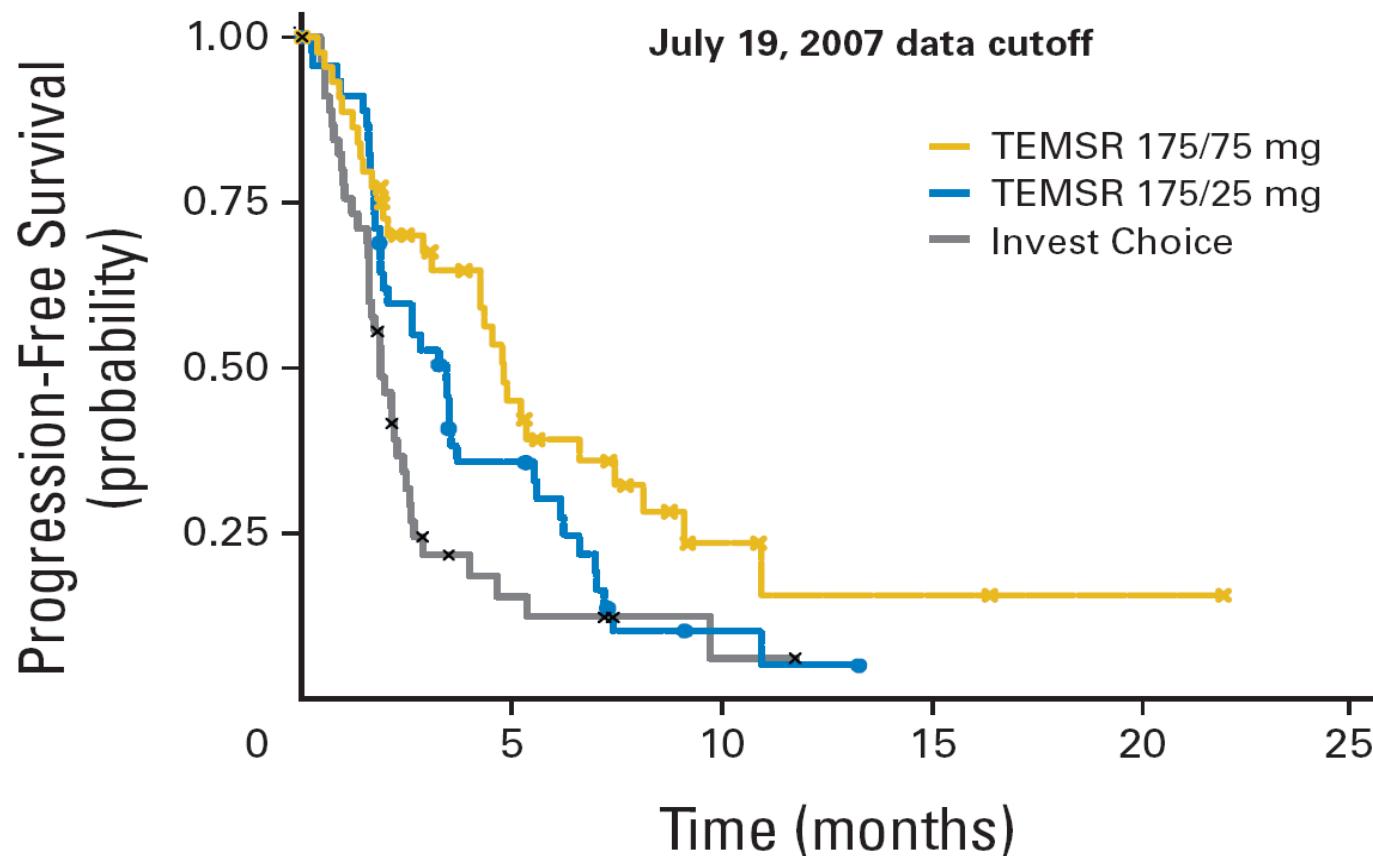


mTOR-signal pathway in lymphoma

- Highly conserved Ser/Thr-kinase
 - mTORC1 + Raptor
 - Nutrition sensitive signal pathway
 - PI3K/Akt signal pathway
 - normal function
 - Cell growth
 - translation initiation
 - Cell motility
 - adaptation to cellular stress
 - neoangiogenesis
 - mTORC2 + Rictor
 - Function:
 - reorganisation of cytoskeleton



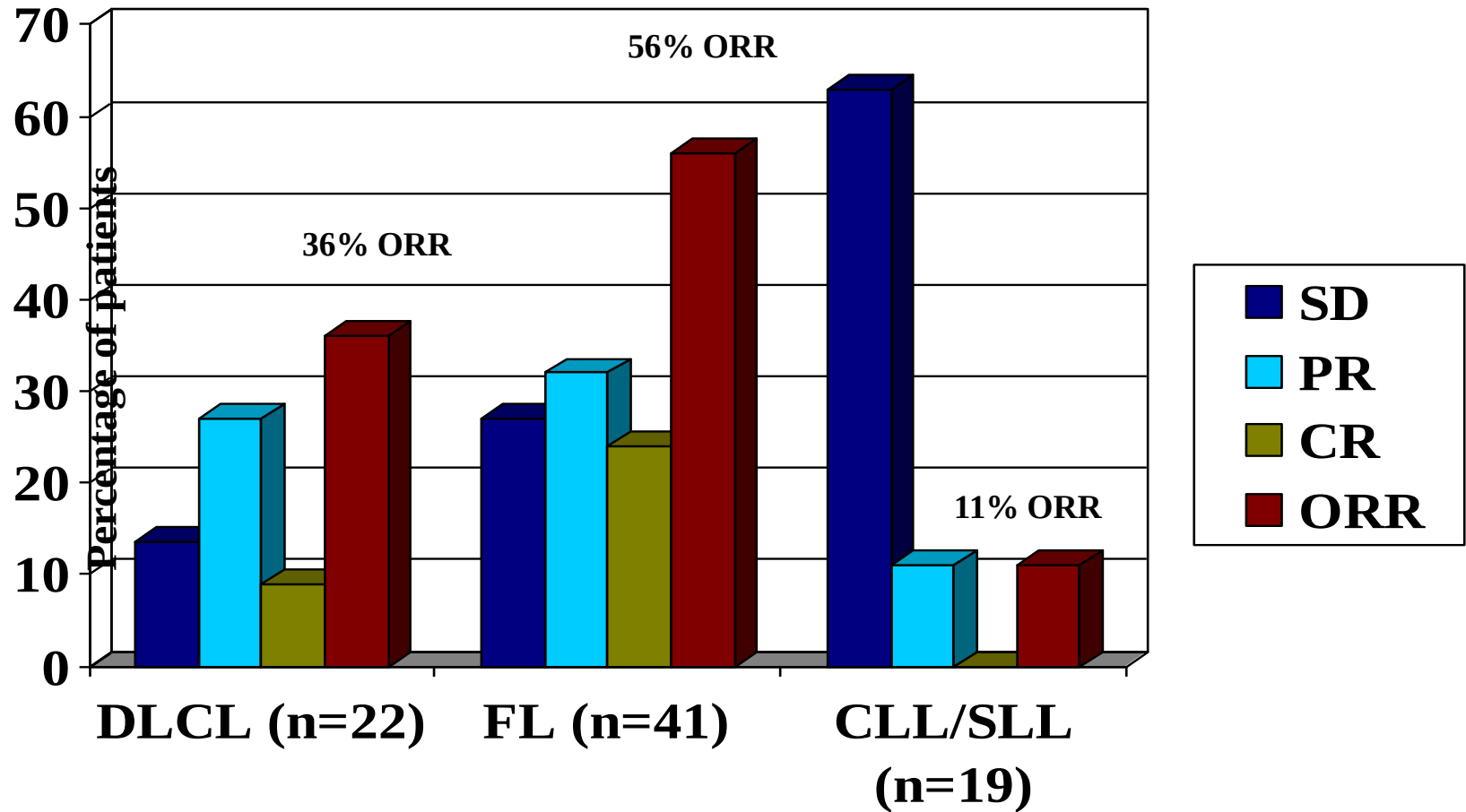
Progression-free survival (ITT) in MCL



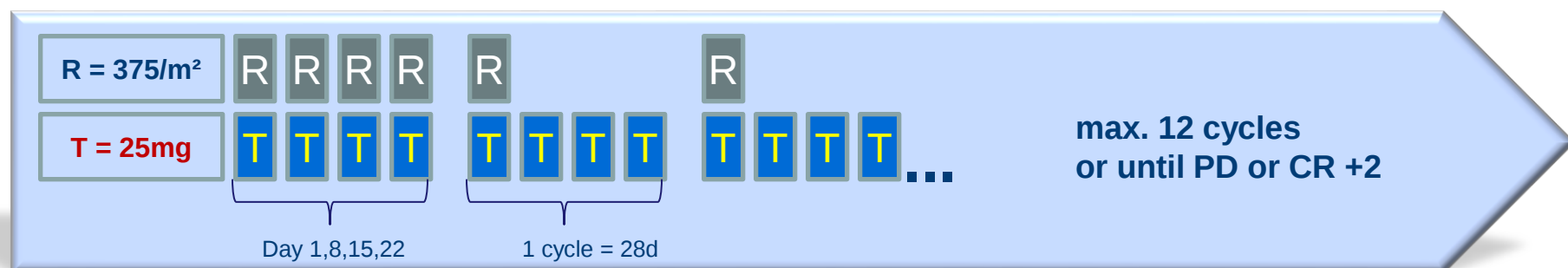
No. of patients at risk

TEMSR 175/75 mg	54	16	4	2	1	0
TEMSR 175/25 mg	54	14	2	0	0	0
Invest Choice	54	5	1	0	0	0

Response by Histology



Temsirolimus with Rituximab in MCL



	Rituximab-sensitive patients (n=48)	Rituximab-refractory patients (n=21)	Total (n=69)*
Complete response + partial response	30 (63%; 47-76)	11 (52%; 30-74)	41 (59%)
Complete response	8 (17%; 8-30)	5 (24%; 8-47)	13 (19%)
Partial response	22 (46%; 31-61)	6 (29%; 11-52)	28 (41%)

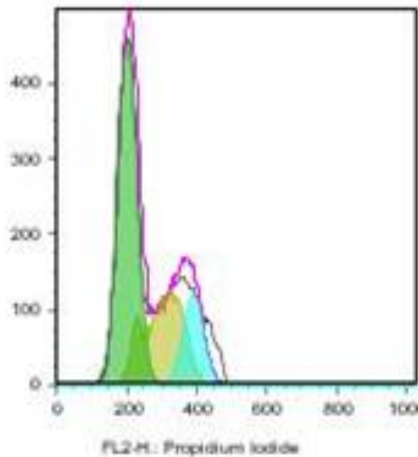
Data are number (%; 95% CI) or number (%). *95% CIs are not appropriate statistically for the whole group because patients in the two cohorts were analysed separately and with different designs.

Table 2: Response rates

In vitro combination Temsirolimus – chemotherapy

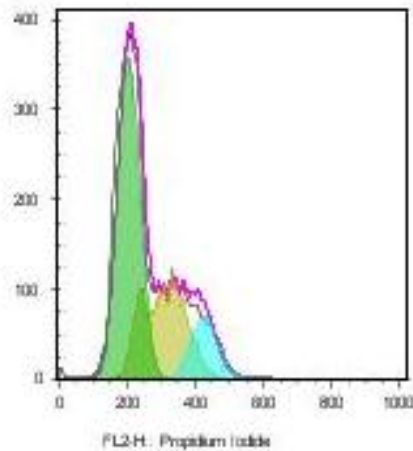
Cell cycle dysregulation

control



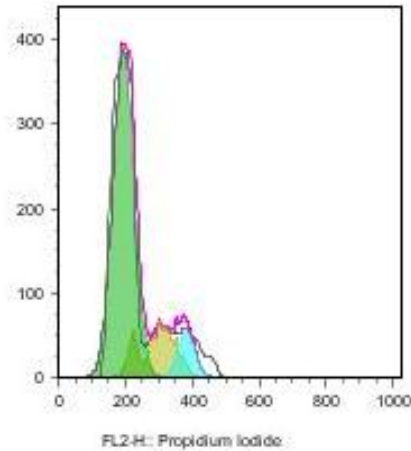
G1	G2/M
55,7%	14,4%

Cisplatin



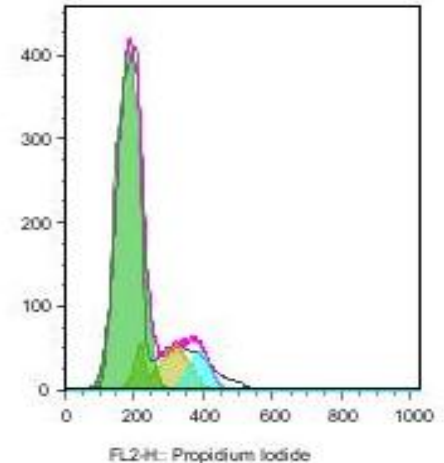
G1	G2/M
55,2%	13,2%

Temsirolimus



G1	G2/M
75,4%	5,8%

Temsirolimus + Cisplatin



G1	G2/M
74,6%	6,6%

Zoellner, DGHO 2011



BeRT: Benda/Rituximab/Temsirolimus

Bendamustin
90 mg/m²

Be Be

Be Be

Rituximab
375 mg/m²

R

R

Temsirolimus
25/50/75 mg

T

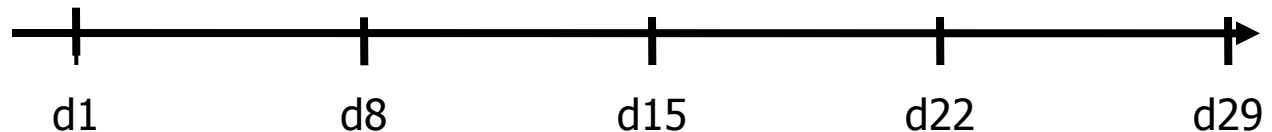
T

T

G-CSF

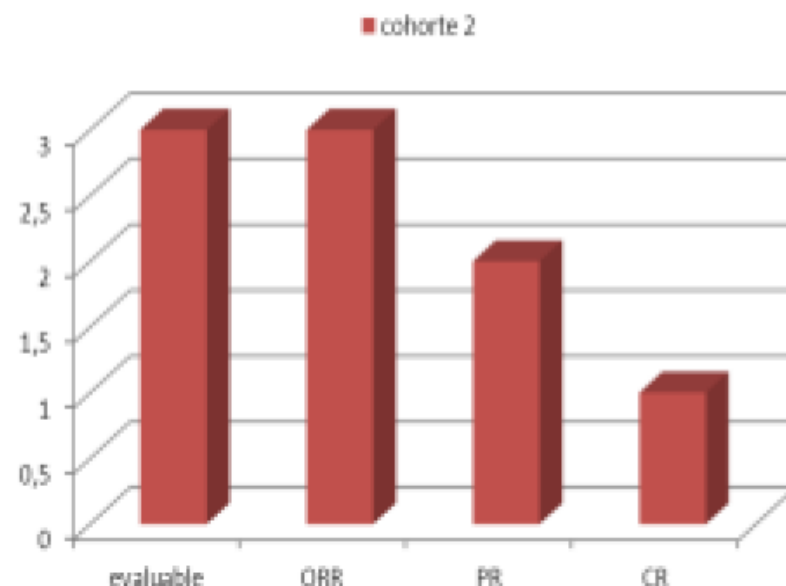
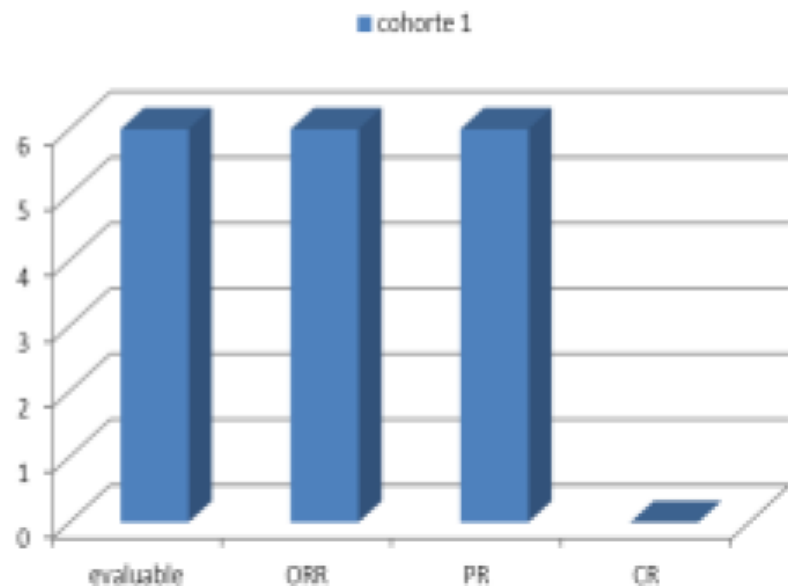


T

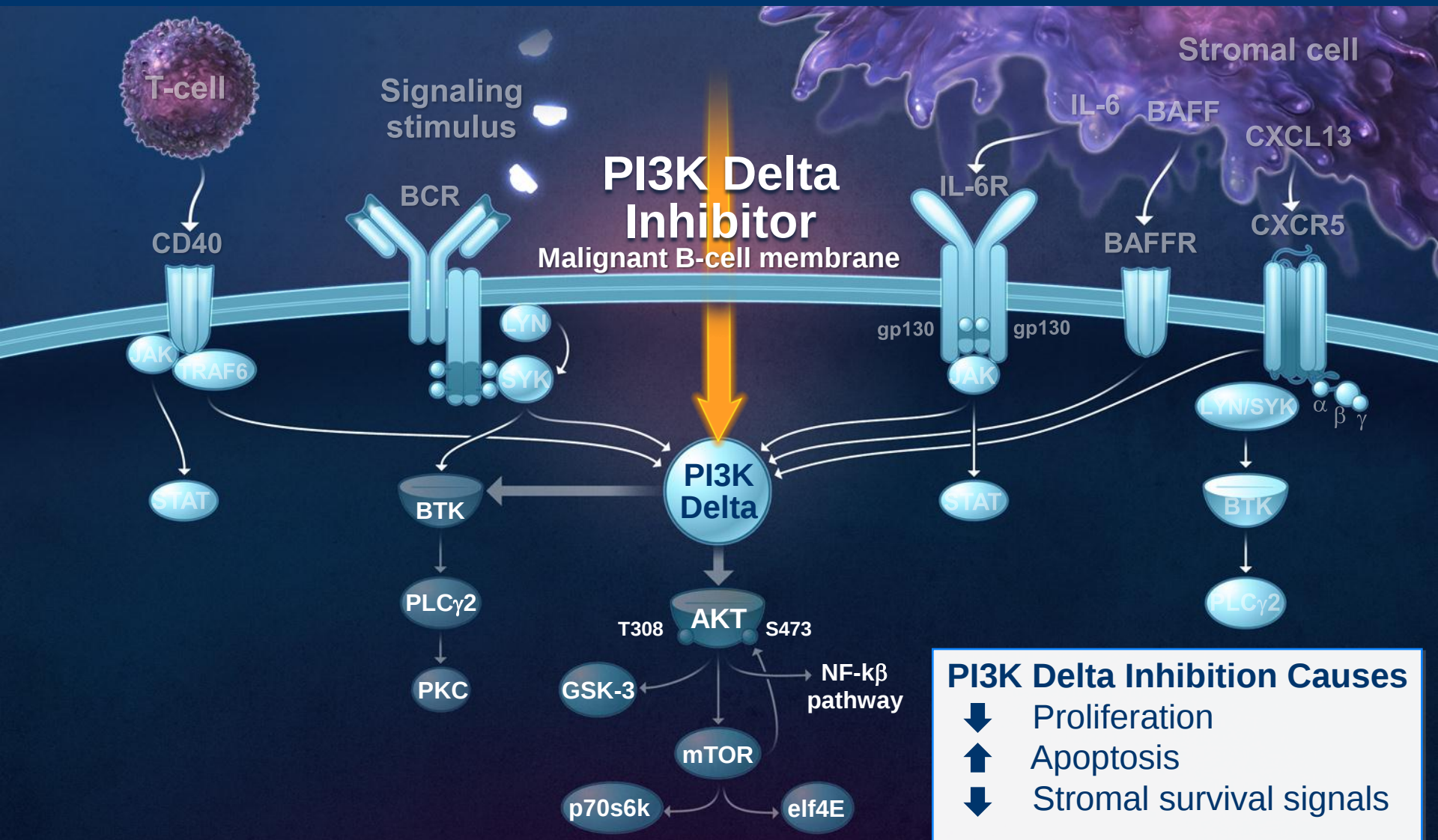


BeRT: Benda/Rituximab/Temsirolimus

Response rate in MCL



PI3K Delta Inhibition Offers a Novel Targeted Therapeutic Approach in B-Cell Malignancies

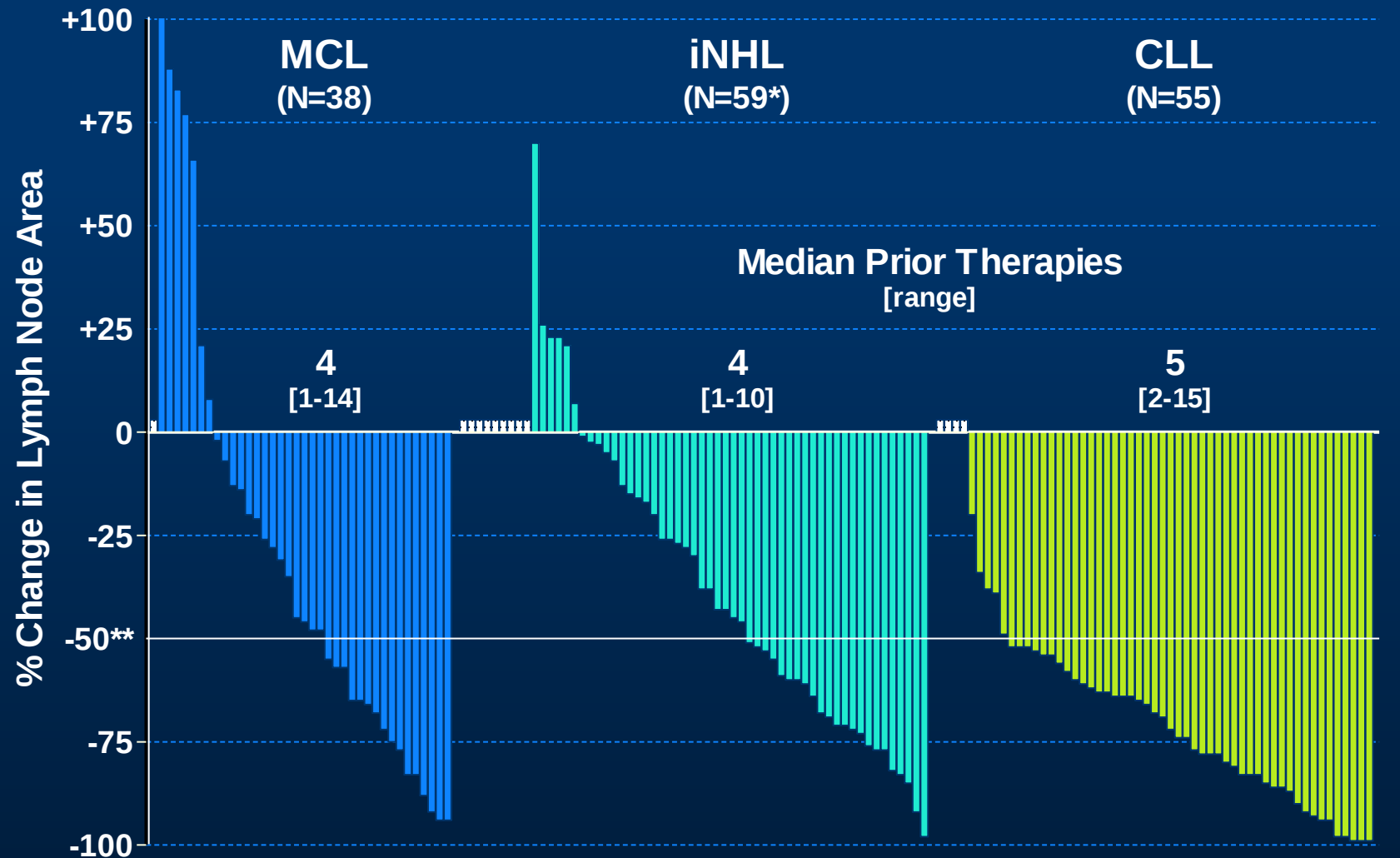


PI3K promotes survival and cell growth

Class I PI3K Isoform	Cellular Expression	Primary Physiological Role
Alpha (α)	Broad	Insulin signaling and angiogenesis
Beta (β)	Broad	Platelet function
Gamma (γ)	Leukocytes	Neutrophil and T-cell function
Delta (δ)	Leukocytes	B-cell signaling, development and survival



GS-1101 in relapsed MCL, iNHL, and CLL



■ Inevaluable (patients without a follow-up tumor assessment; includes 6 patients with LPL and no adenopathy)

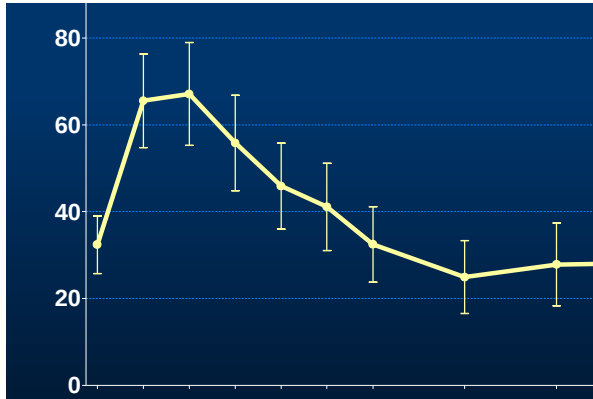
* Some patients have not had any tumor assessments recorded (MCL, N=2; iNHL, N=4)

** Criterion for response [Cheson 2007, Hallek 2008]

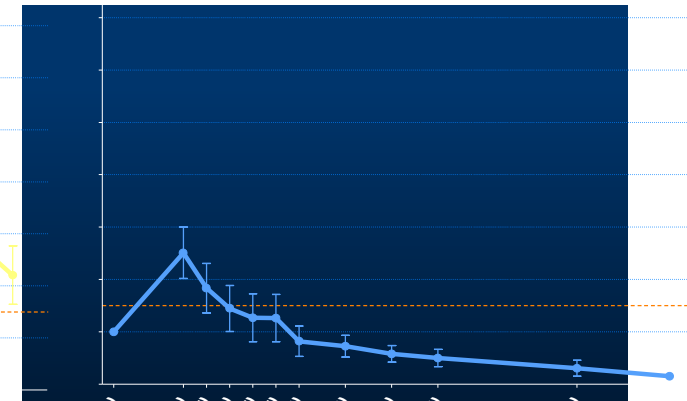
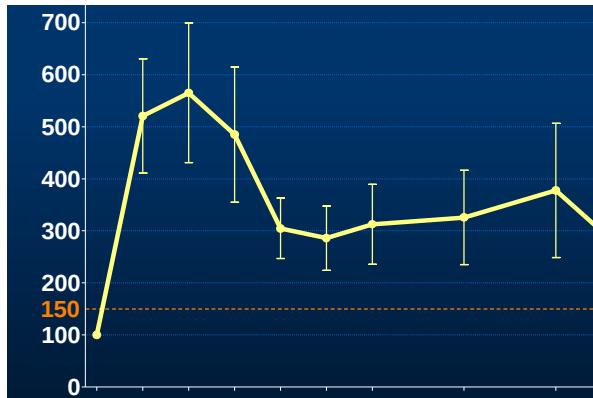
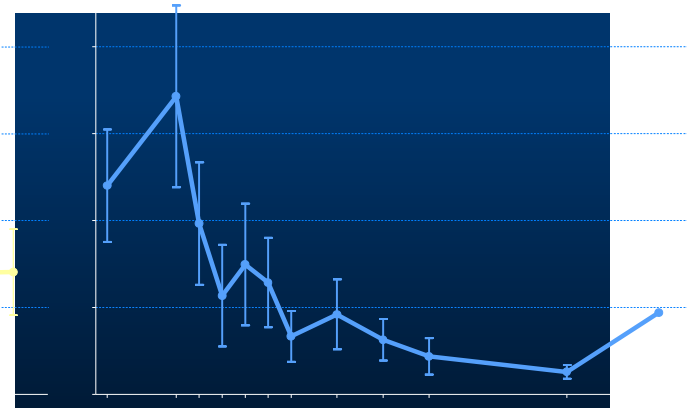
Mono- and combination therapy in CLL

GS-1101: Leukocyte values

GS-1101 Mono



GS-1101 + O



Cycle (N)

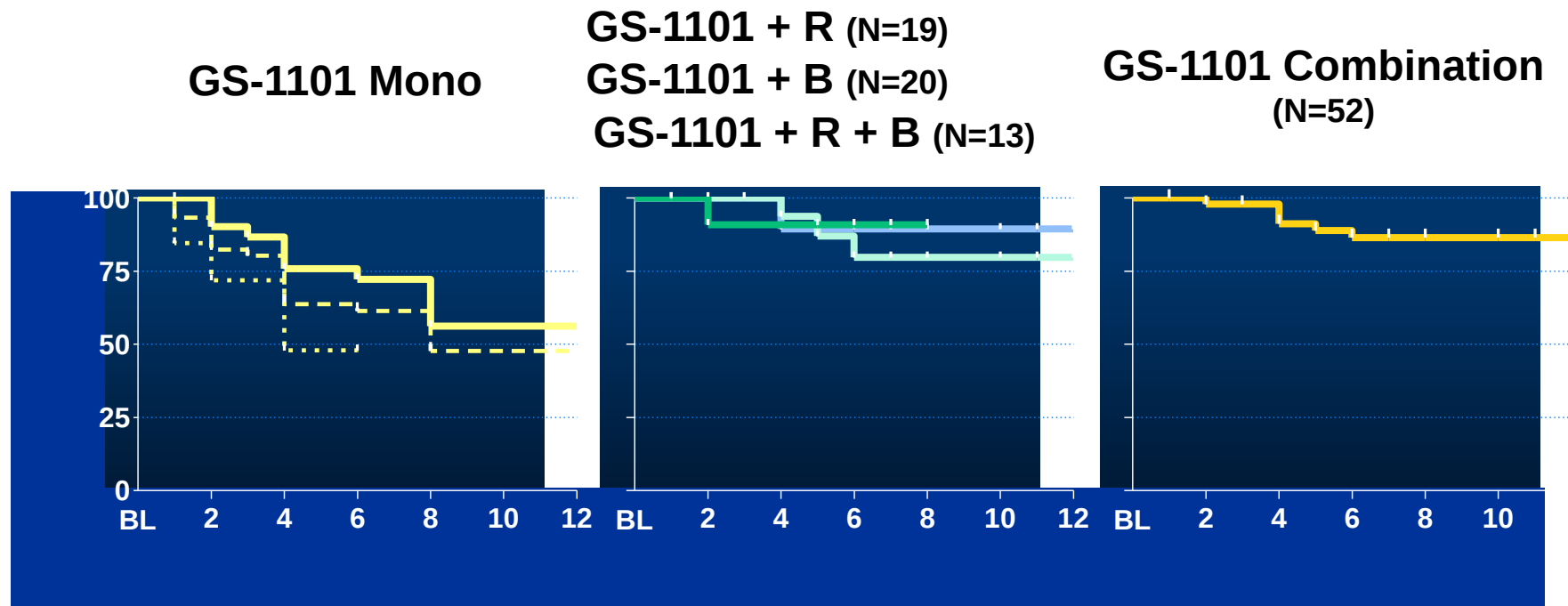
GS-1101 in r/r CLL

Toxicity

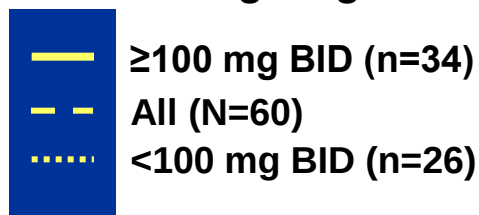
Grade $\geq$3 Adverse Events % (n)	Mono GS-1101	Combo GS-1101+O	All
	(N=55)	(N=21)	(N=76)
Anemia	7% (4)	5% (1)	7% (5)
Neutropenia	18% (10)	19% (4)	18% (14)
Febrile neutropenia	7% (4)	5% (1)	7% (5)
Neutropenic sepsis	–	5% (1)	1% (1)
Thrombocytopenia	5% (3)	5% (1)	5% (4)
ALT/AST elevated	5% (3)	14% (3)	8% (6)
ARDS	–	5% (1)	1% (1)
Colitis	–	5% (1)	1% (1)
Diarrhea	–	5% (1)	1% (1)
Endocrine disorder/hyperglycemia	–	10% (2)	3% (2)
Pneumonia/Pneumonitis	24% (13)	10% (2)	20% (15)
Rash/Infusion reaction	2% (1)	5% (1)	3% (2)

Mono- and combination therapy in NHL

GS-1101: Progression-free survival

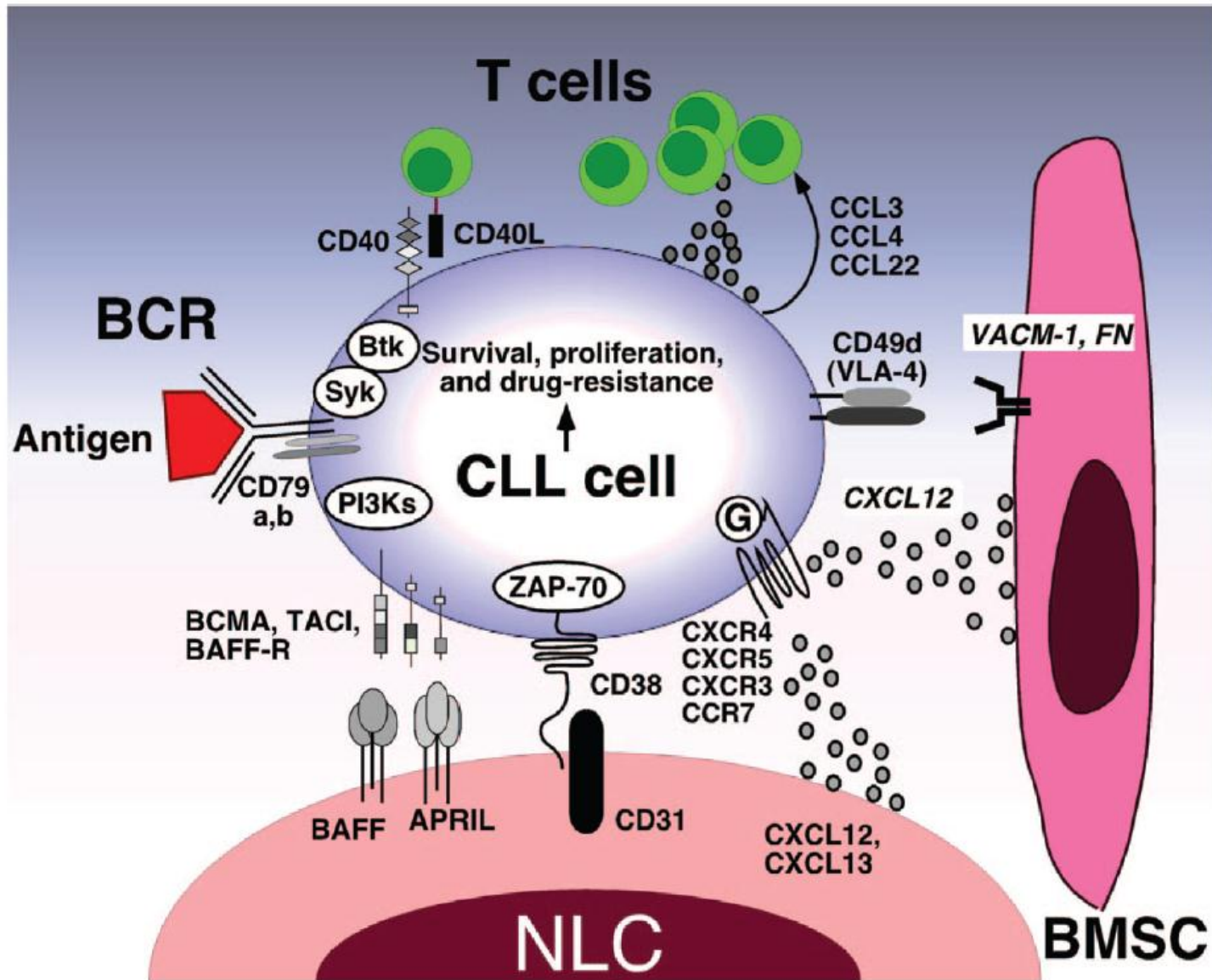


GS-1101 single agent:



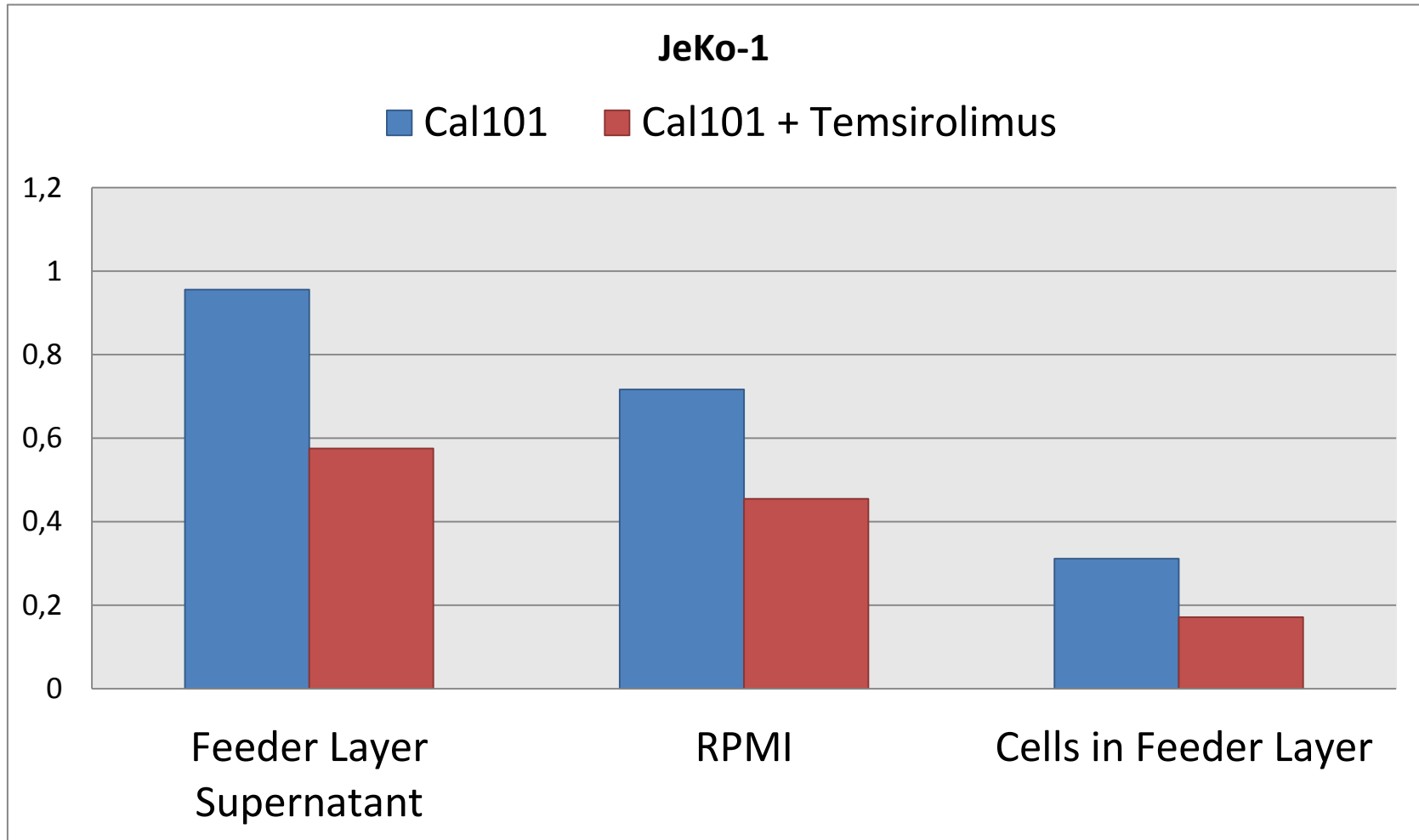
Mono- and combination therapy

CLL and microenvironment



Mono- and combination therapy in DLCL

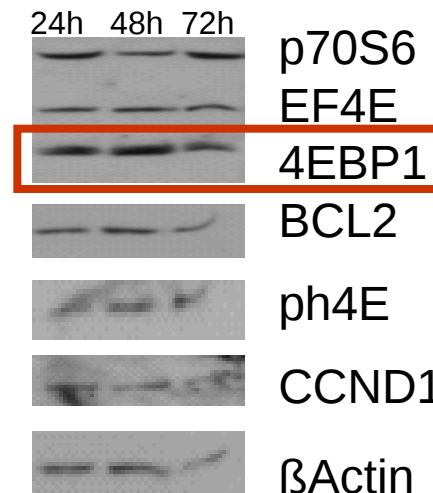
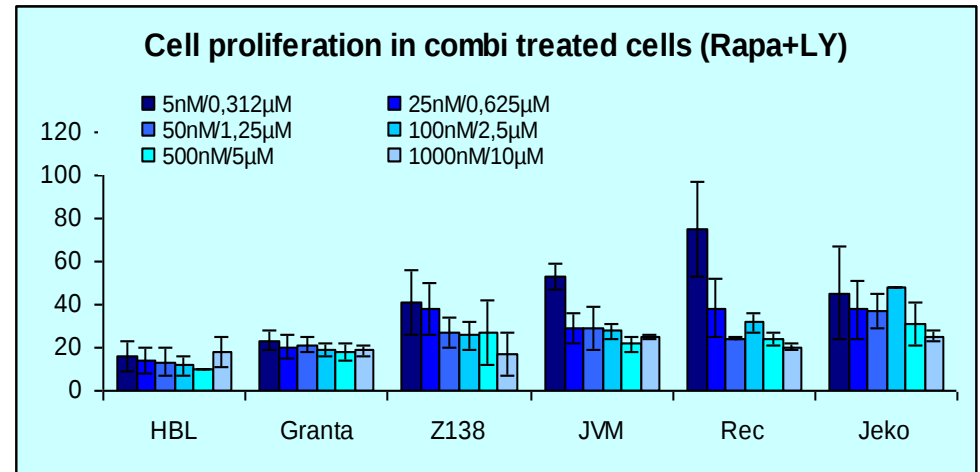
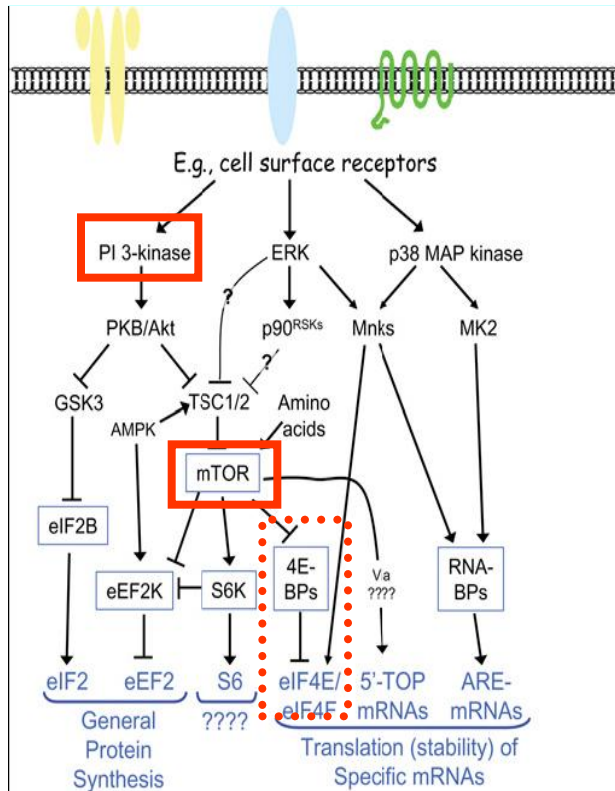
PI3K Inhibitor and microenvironment



Zoellner, unpublished data

Synergism of PI3K and mTOR inhibitors

Dephosphorylation of 4EBP1

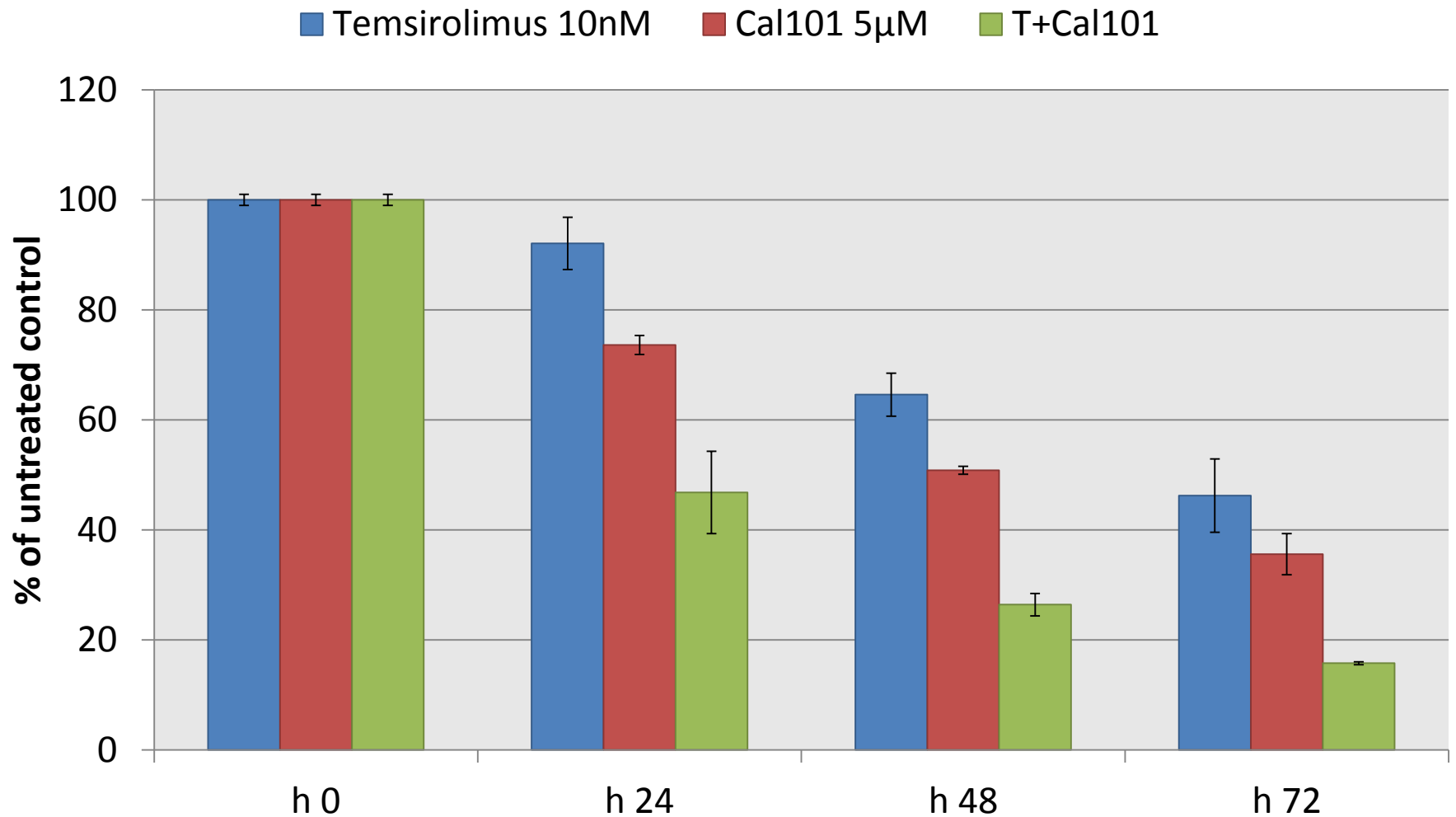


*Hutter, ASH 2008;
Hutter, Leukemia 2012*

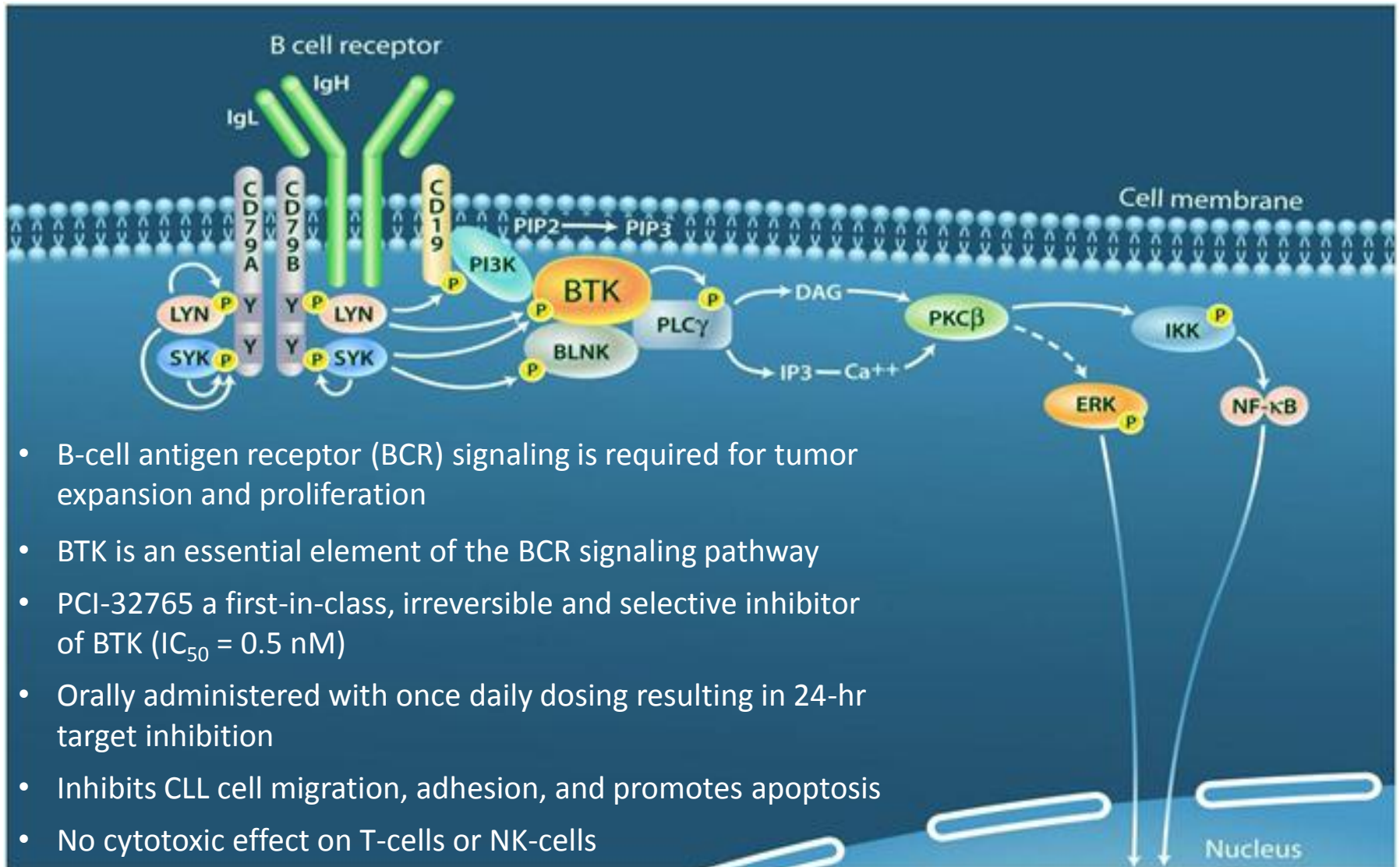
B-cell receptor in GCB DLCL

Synergy of mTOR and GS 1101

SU-DHL-5

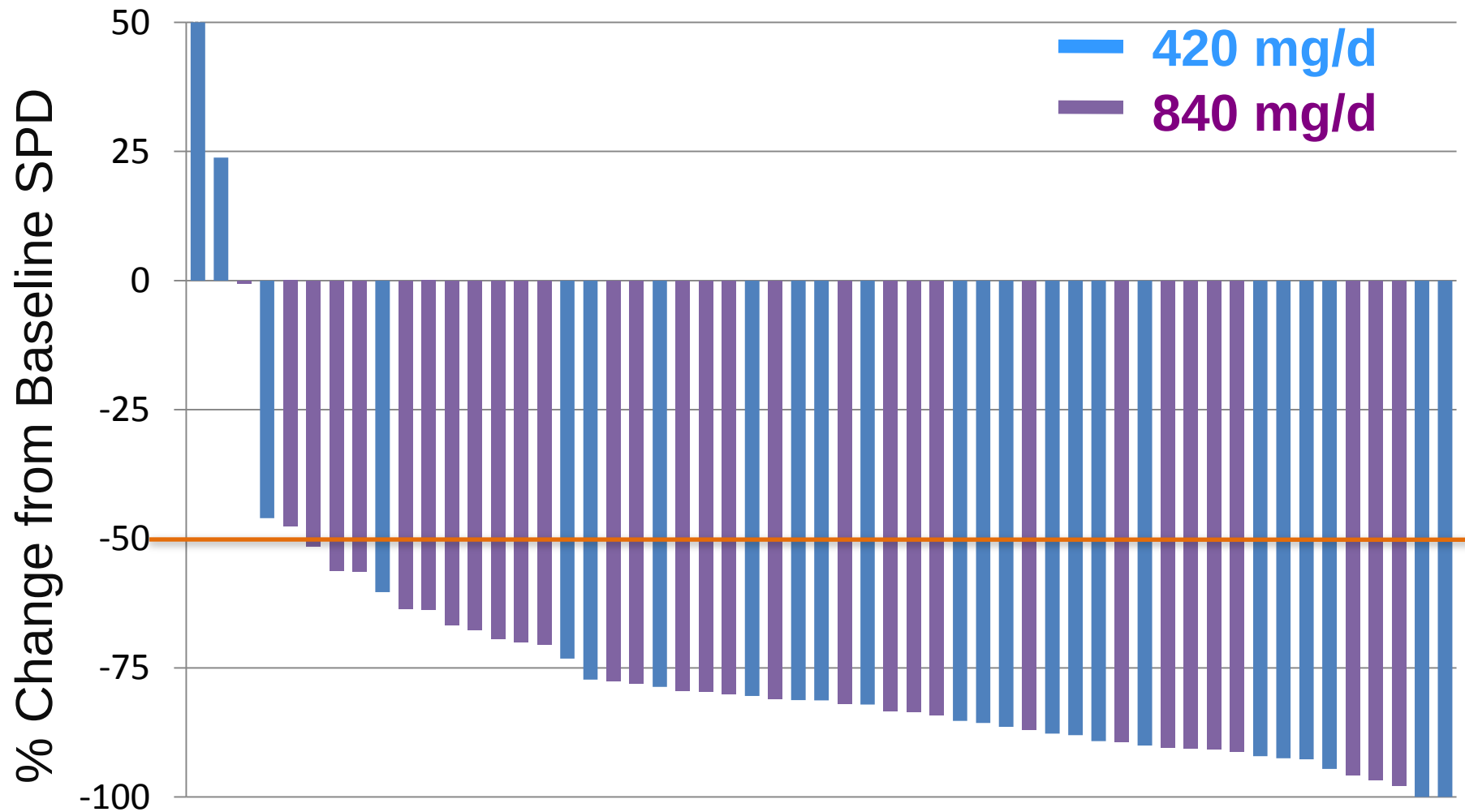


Bruton's Tyrosine Kinase (BTK)

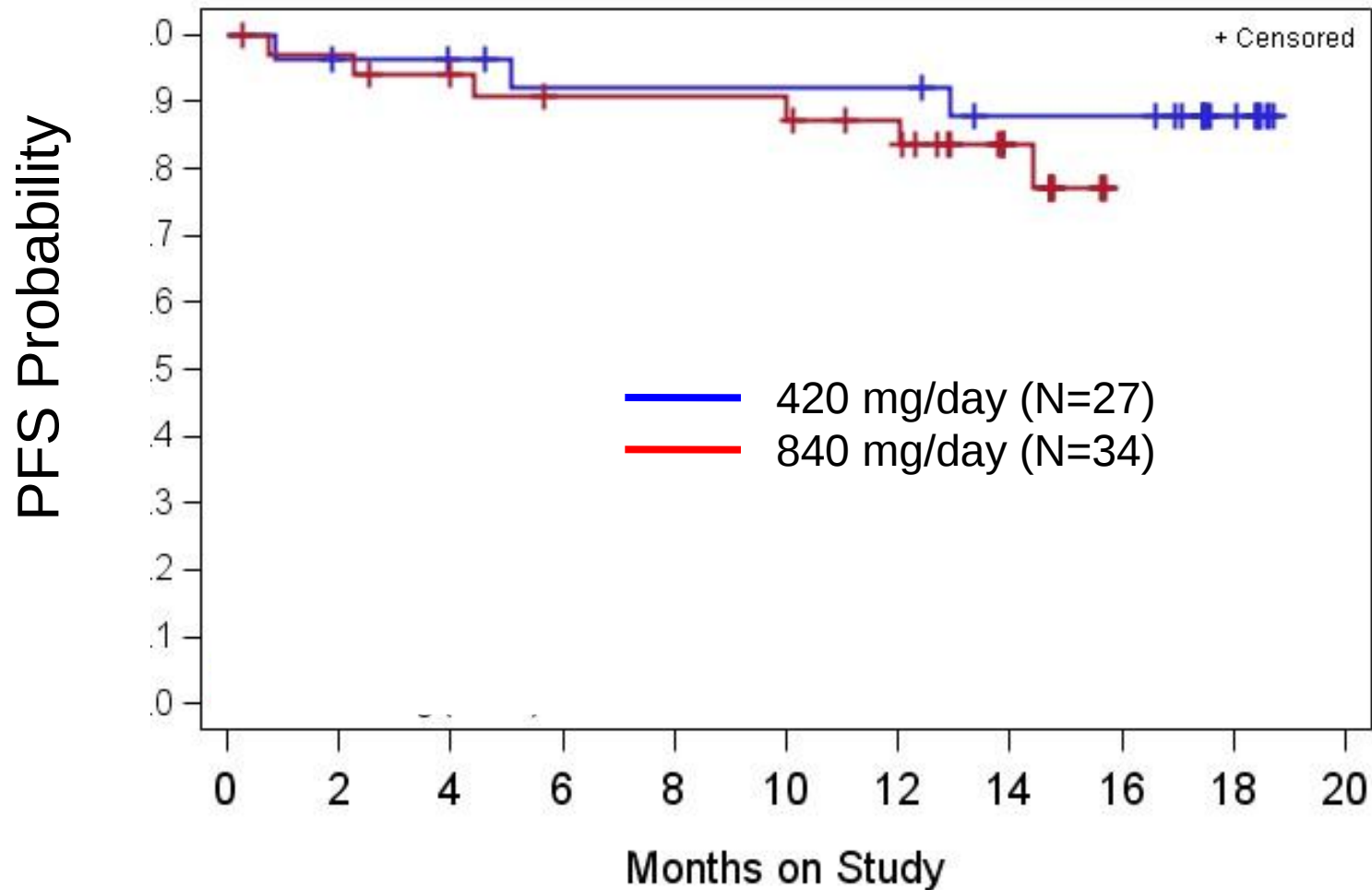


Ibrutinib: Nodal response in r/r CLL

(n=55)

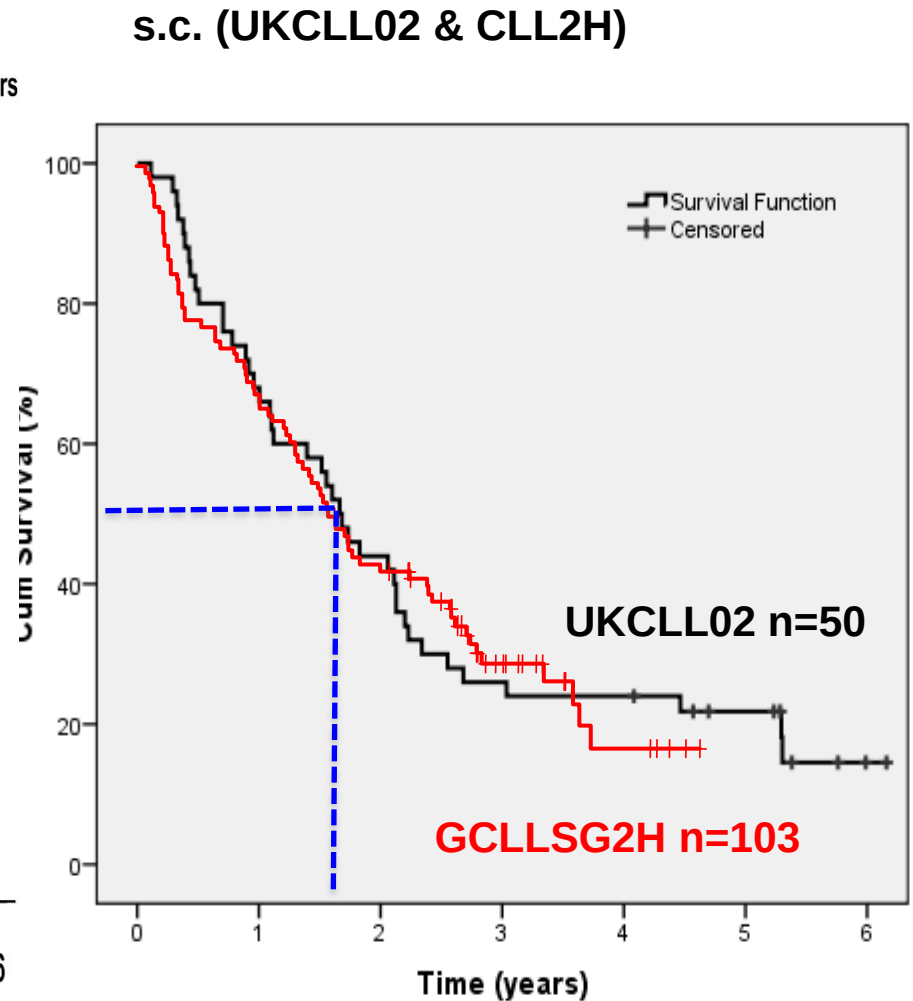
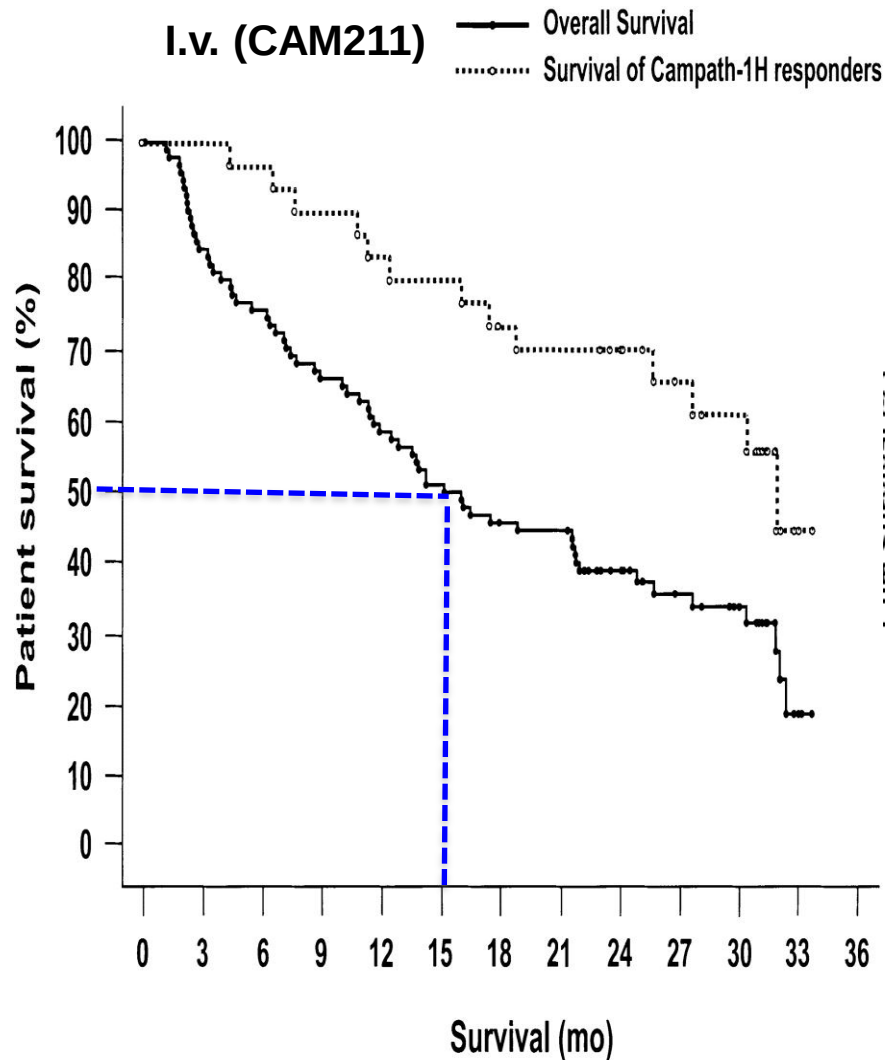


Ibritumomab in r/r CLL: **Progression-free Survival**



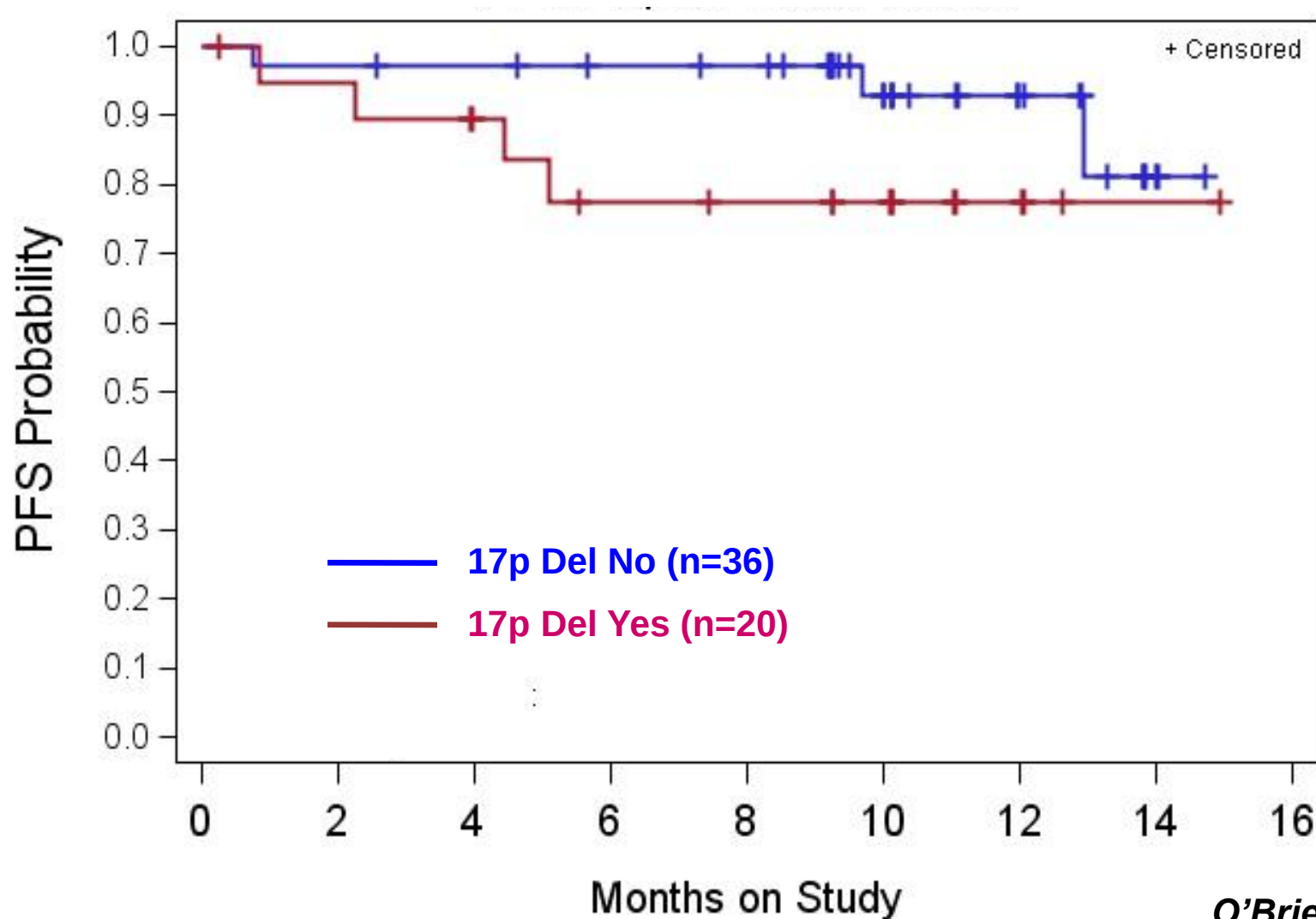
alemtuzumab – flud refr CLL

Overall Survival



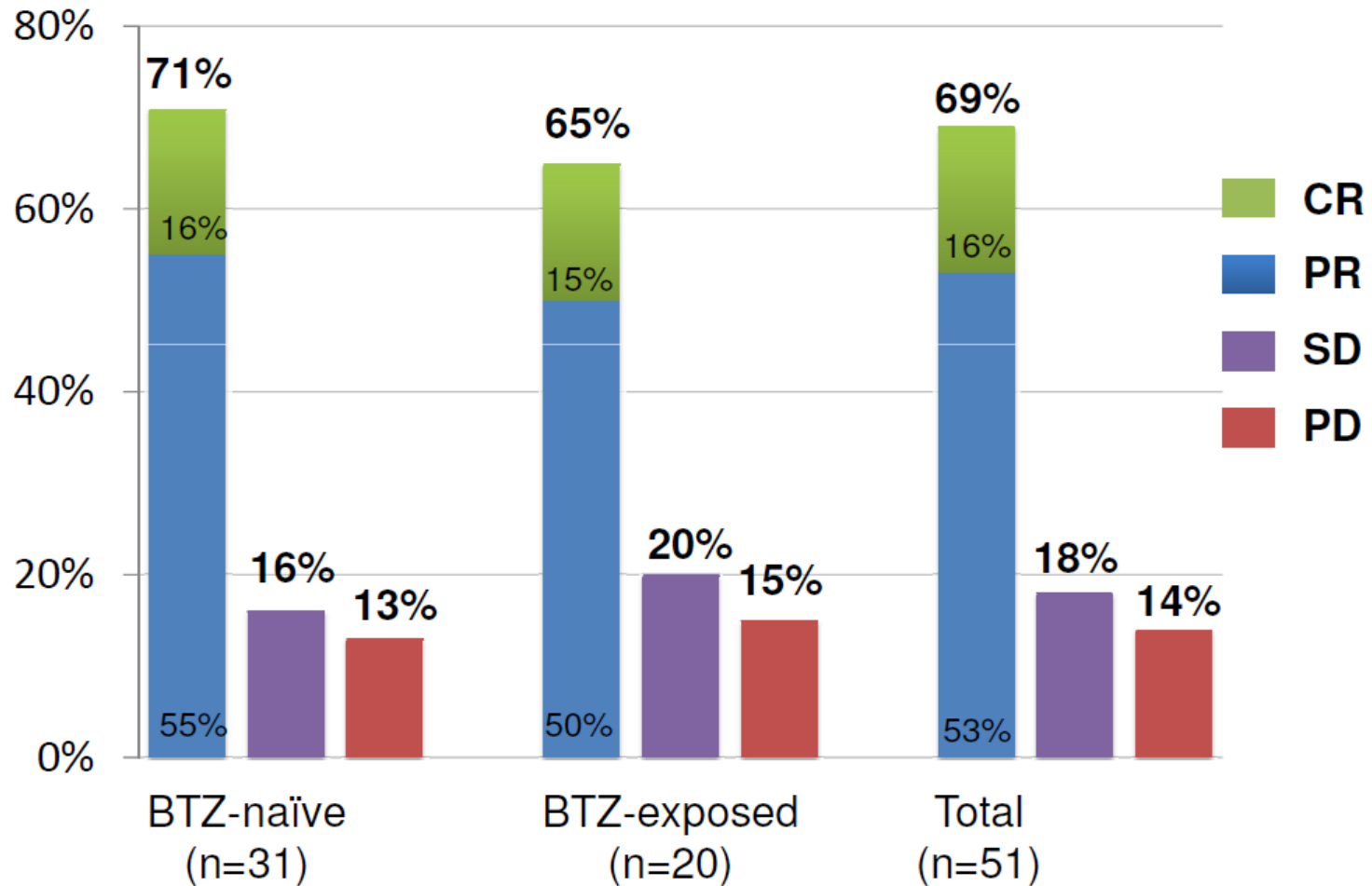
Ibrutinib monotherapy

Progression-free Survival in 17p del CLL

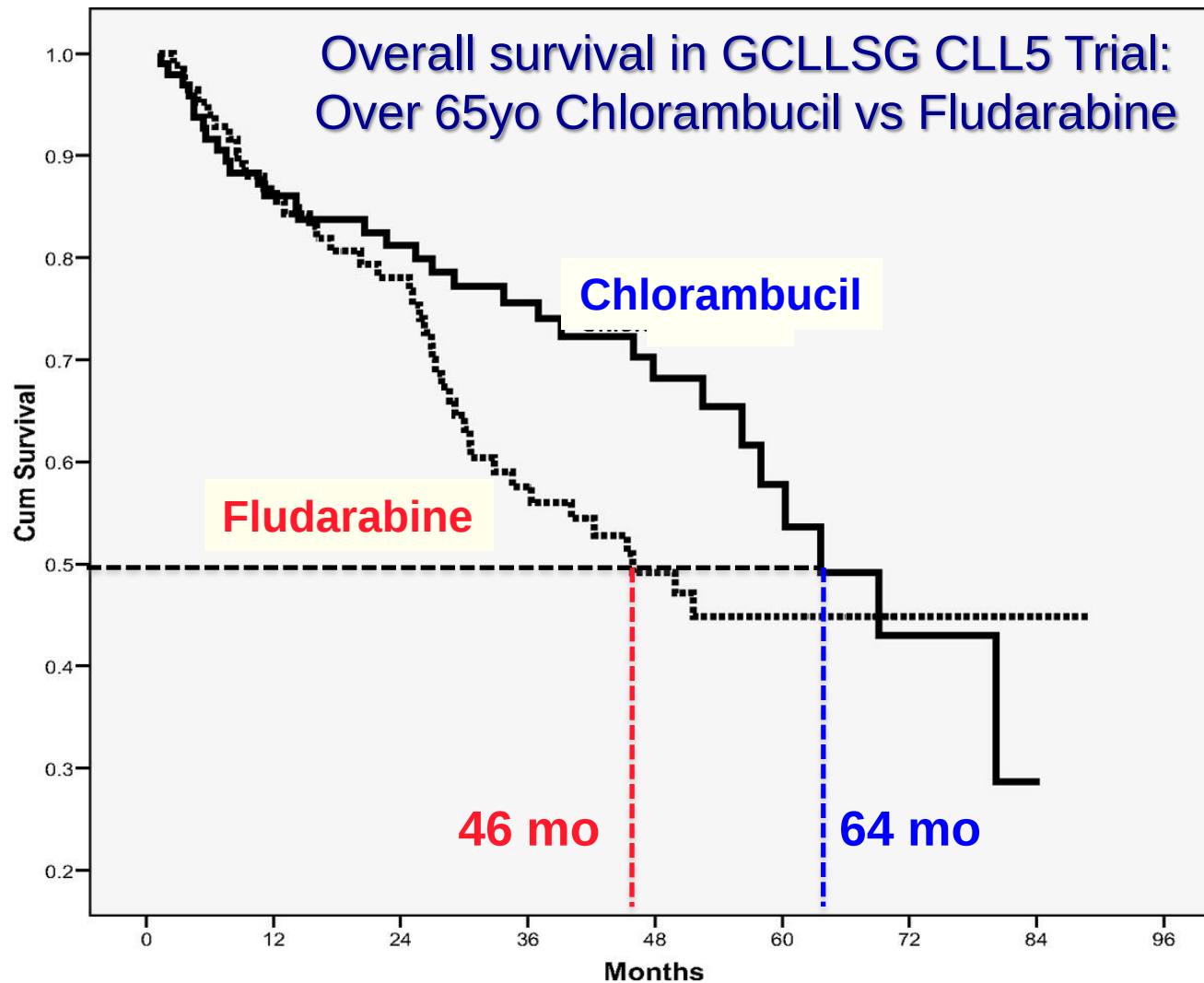


BTK inhibitor

Response rates in MCL



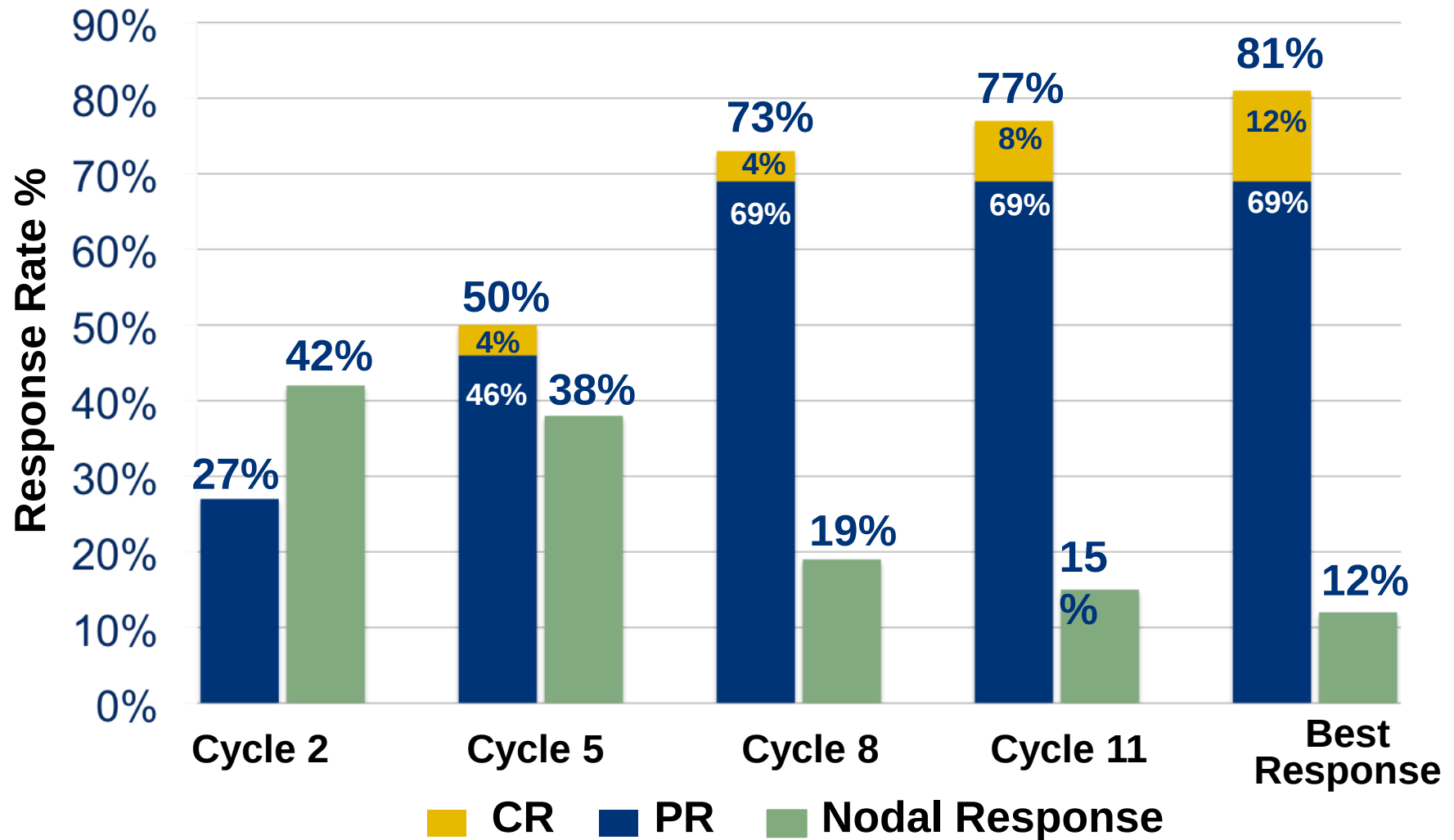
First line therapy in CLL



Patients at risk

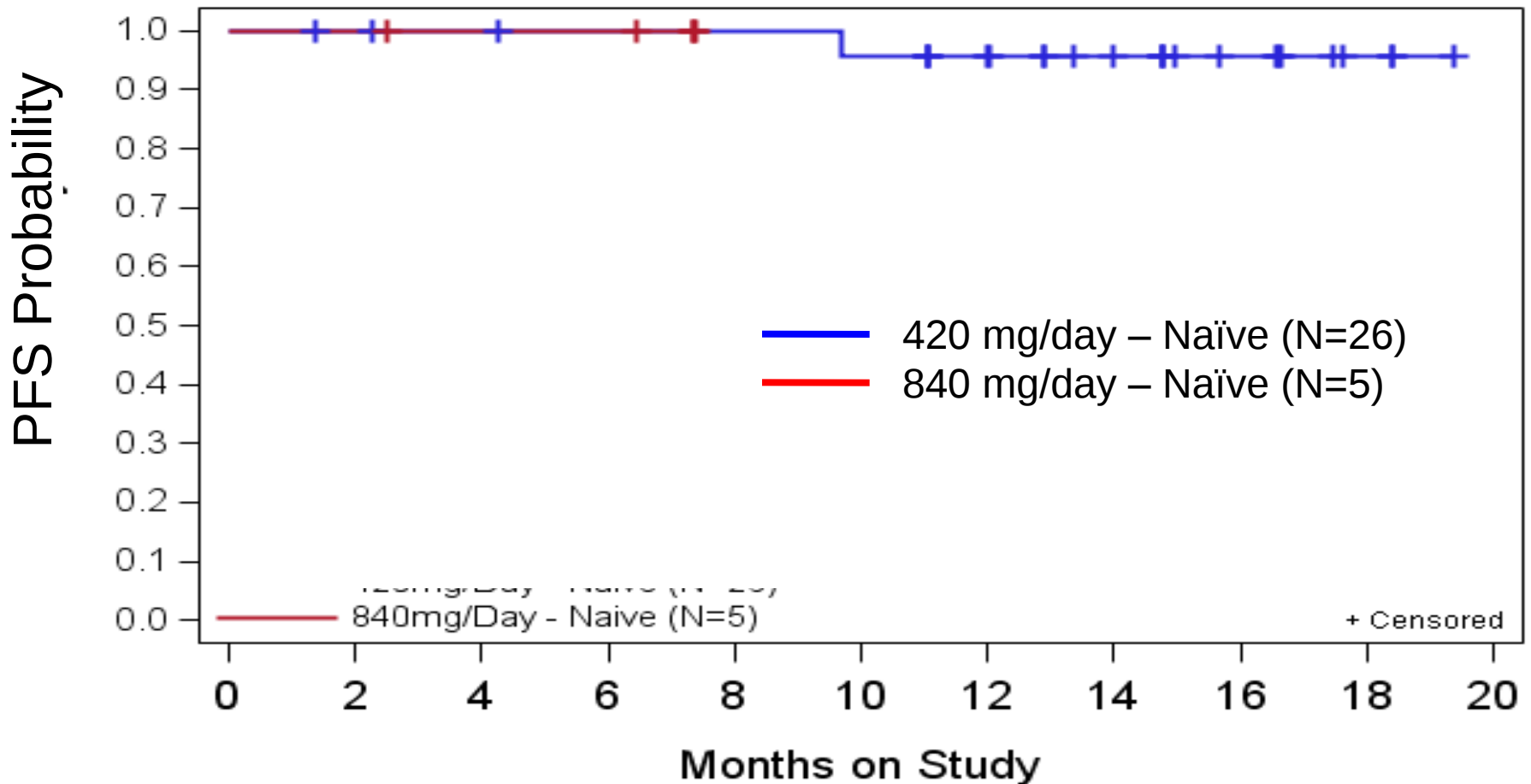
Chlorambucil	98	75	63	47	33	14	7	1
Fludarabine	87	71	59	39	26	16	6	1

Firstline ≥ 65 yrs Ibrutinib: Response in CLL



Firstline ≥ 65 yrs

Ibrutinib: Progression-free survival in CLL



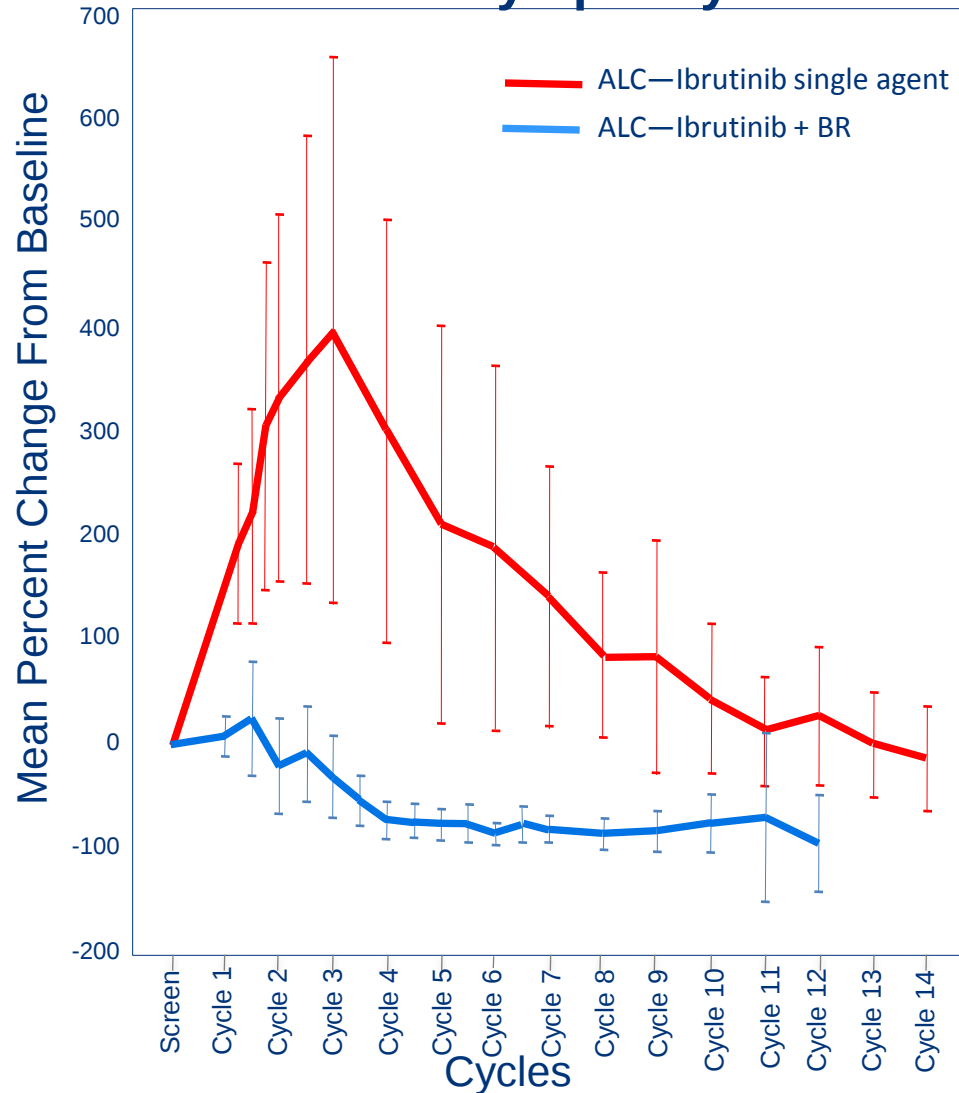
Firstline $\geq$ 65 yrs

Ibrutinib: Toxicity in CLL

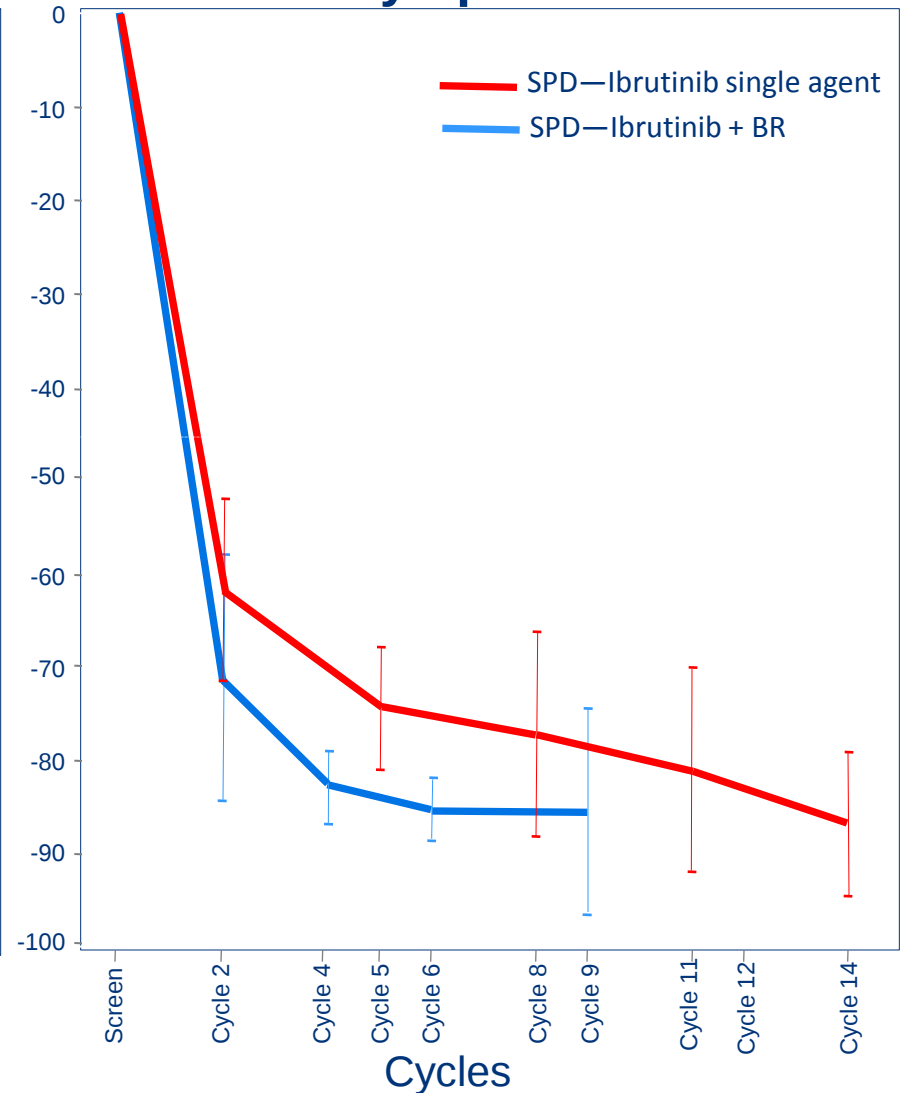
	Total (N=31)	
	Grade 3	Grade 4
Grade 3/4 hematology toxicity, # (%)	2 (6)	2 (6)
Neutropenia	0	0
Anemia	1 (3)	1 (3)
Thrombocytopenia	1 (3)	1 (3)
Grade 3/4 non-hematology toxicity regardless of relatedness	6 (19)	0
Diarrhea	4 (13)	0
Hyponatremia	2 (6)	0
Enterocolitis hemorrhagic	1 (3)	0
Grade 3/4 infections	3 (10)	0

Lymphocytosis after ibrutinib in CLL

Blood Lymphocytes

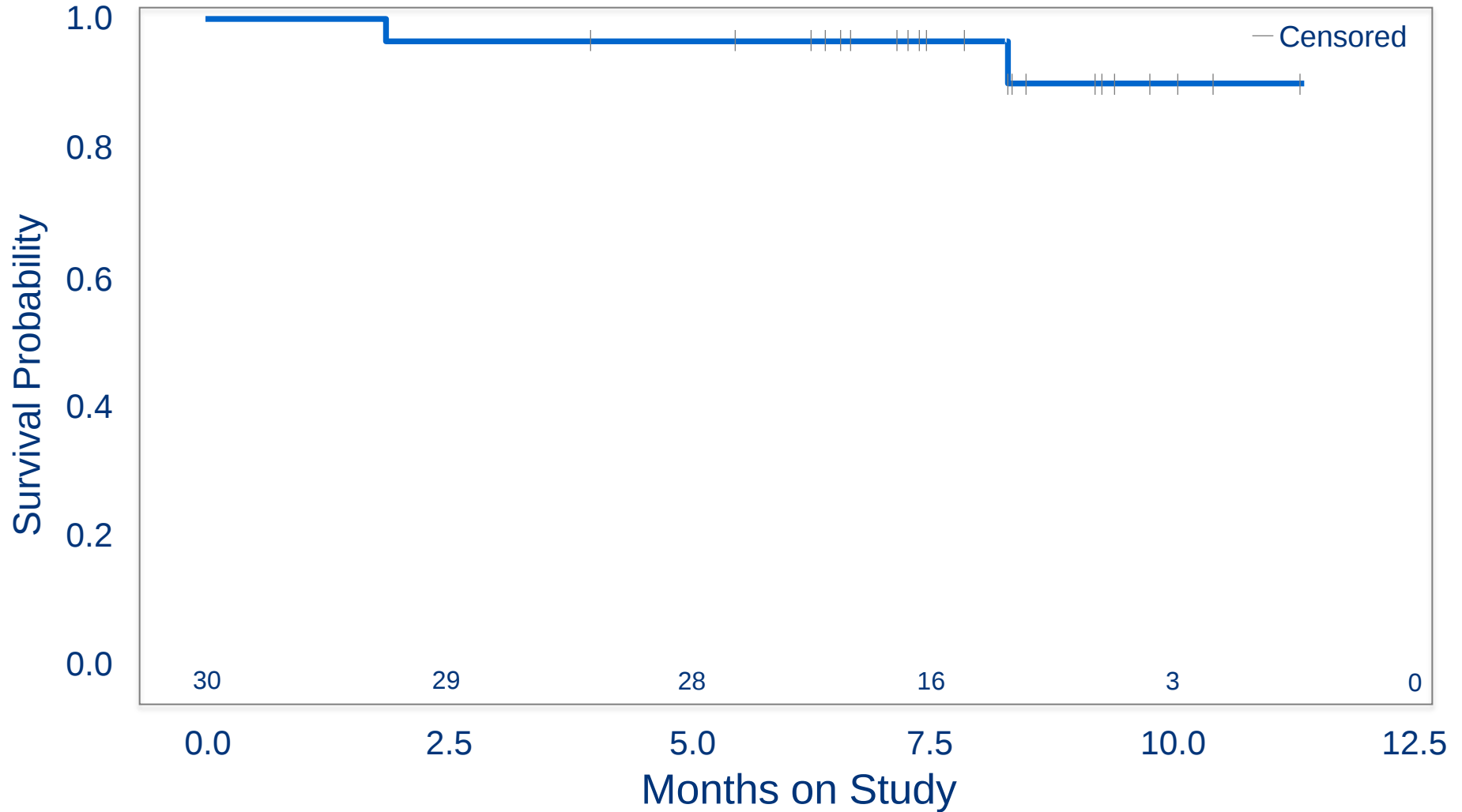


Lymph Nodes



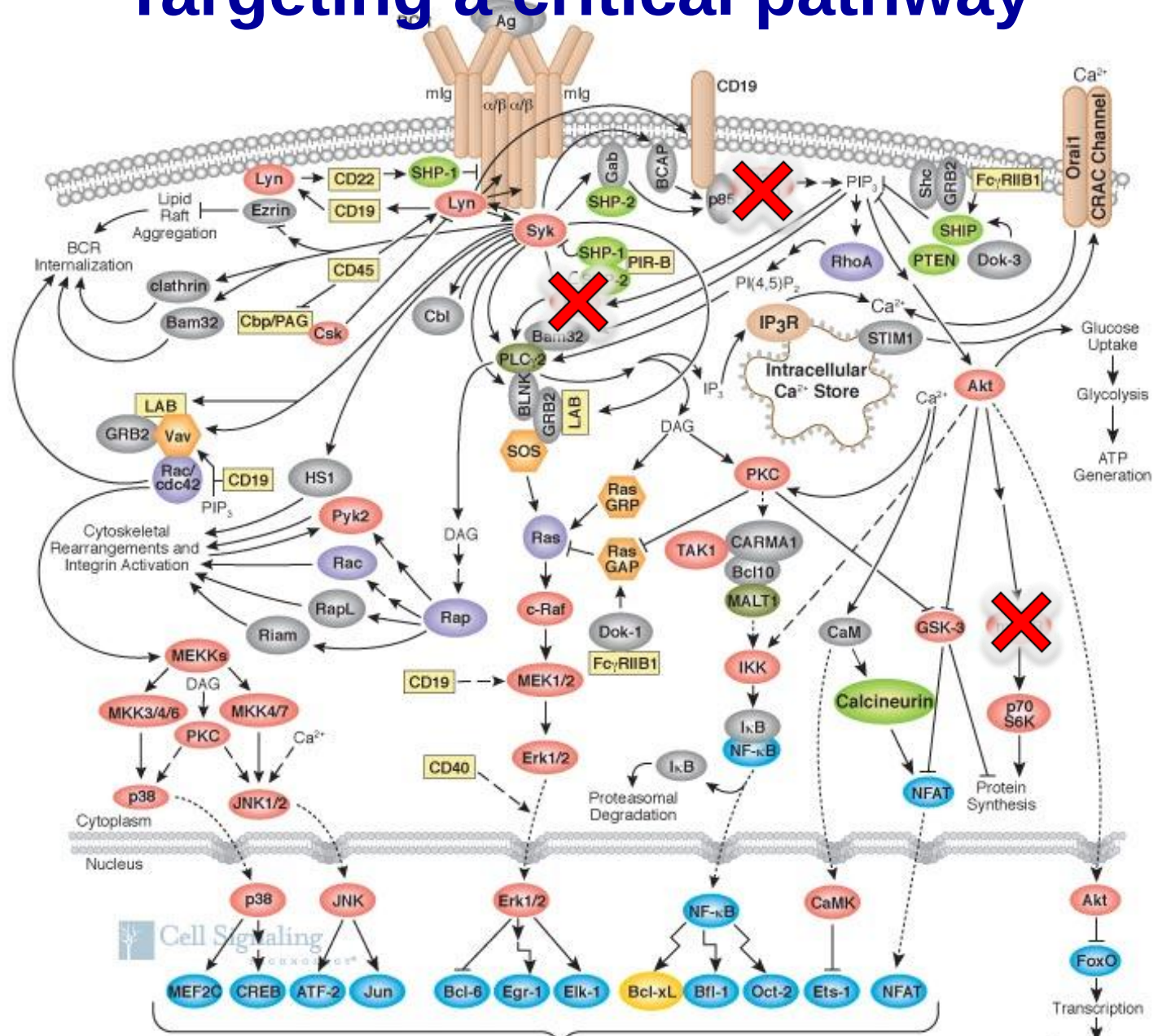
Ibrutinib + BR in CLL

Progression-free Survival



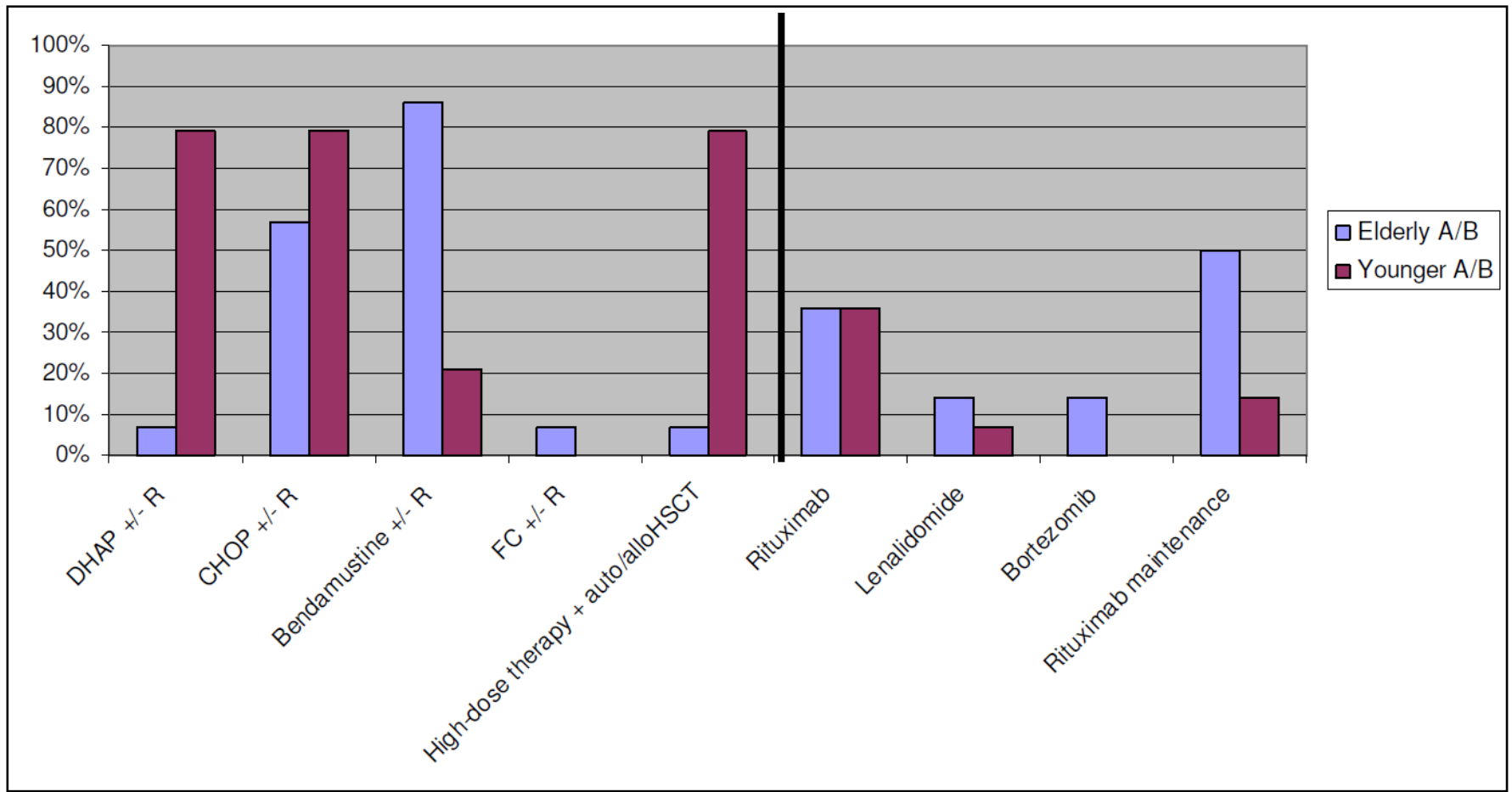
mTOR and beyond

Targeting a critical pathway

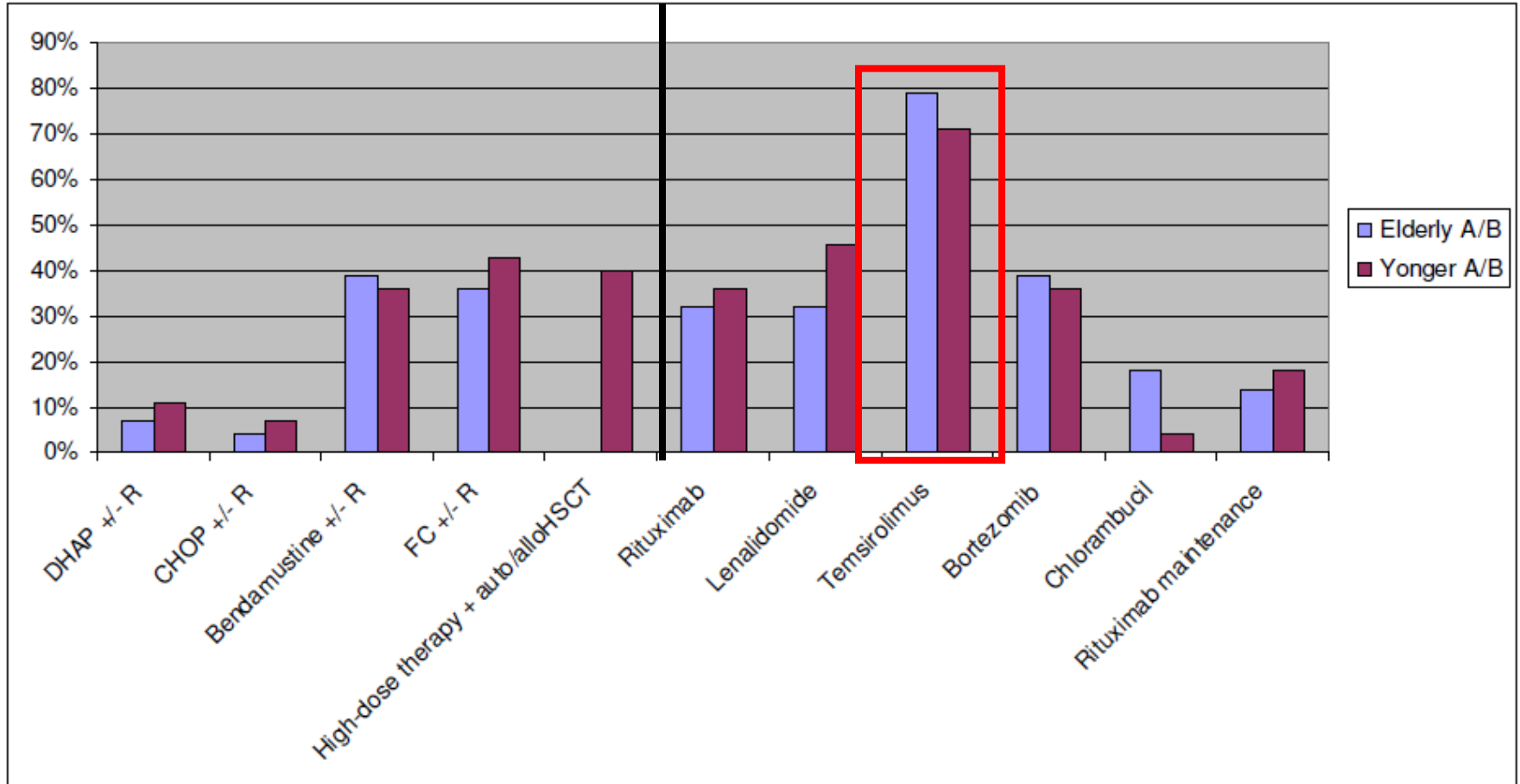


Mantle cell lymphoma

First line therapy



Mantle cell lymphoma >2 line therapy



Acknowledgements

