

Randomized phase II study of capecitabine and cisplatin with or without sorafenib in patients with metastatic gastric cancer: STARGATE study

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On behalf of the STARGATE investigators

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Disclosure

- Min-Hee Ryu: No relevant conflict of interest to disclose

Background (I)

- Gastric cancer (GC) is the 3rd leading cause of cancer death worldwide¹
- Capecitabine + cisplatin (XP) is one of the most commonly used 1st line regimens for advanced GC
 - Non-inferiority of XP vs 5-FU + cisplatin (FP) shown in ML17032 study² (median PFS 5.6mo vs 5.0mo; HR 0.81)
 - A commonly used backbone chemotherapy for combining targeted agents in advanced GC

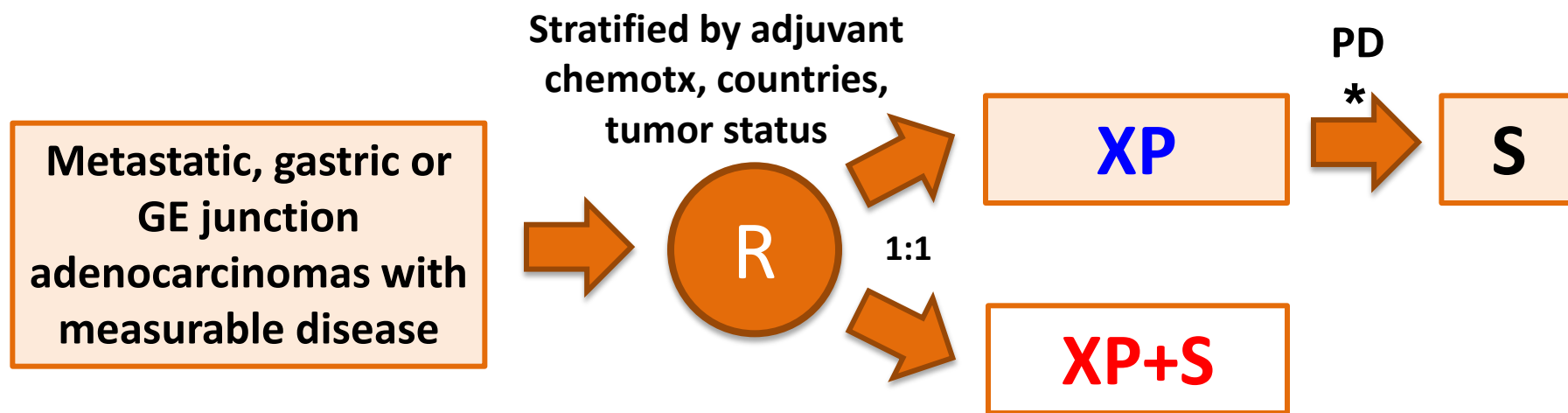
Background (II)

- Sorafenib: multikinase inhibitor of VEGFR and RAF-MEK-ERK
 - Approved in HCC, RCC, and RAI refractory TC
 - Encouraging efficacy was suggested in AGC when combined with cytotoxic chemotherapy (DP¹, XP²)
- Recommended dose for sorafenib + XP in a Phase I study²
 - Sorafenib (400 mg bid D1-21) + capecitabine (800 mg/m² bid D1-14) + cisplatin (60 mg/m² D1), every 3 weeks

1. Sun et al, J Clin Oncol 2010

2. Kim et al, Invest New Drugs 2012

Study Design



- **XP every 3 wks**
 - Capecitabine 1000mg/m² p.o. bid D1-14
 - Cisplatin 80mg/m² i.v. D1
 - Until 8 cycles
- **XP+S every 3 wks**
 - Capecitabine 800mg/m² p.o. bid D1-14
 - Cisplatin 60mg/m² i.v. D1
 - Sorafenib 400mg p.o. bid D1-21
 - Until 8 cycles, and then S alone

* Allowed to cross-over to S after PD

Endpoints & Statistical Assumption

- Primary endpoint: PFS by independent central review
 - Expected median PFS: 5.6 mo (**XP**) vs 7.4 mo (**XP + S**)
 - 2 yr of accrual and 1 yr of follow-up
 - 80% power, one-sided alpha 0.05, 10% drop out
 - Planned total N = 194
- Secondary endpoints
 - OS, RR, and safety of XP vs XP+S
 - RR and PFS of 2nd line sorafenib in XP arm
 - Biomarker analyses

Study Conduct

- A total of 195 patients were randomized from 12 centers in 3 countries (10 in Korea, 1 in China, 1 in Taiwan) between Jan 2011 and Feb 2013
- Safety interim analysis with 30 patients in Oct 2011
- Data cut-off for final analysis with 154 events in Nov 2013

Baseline Characteristics (I)

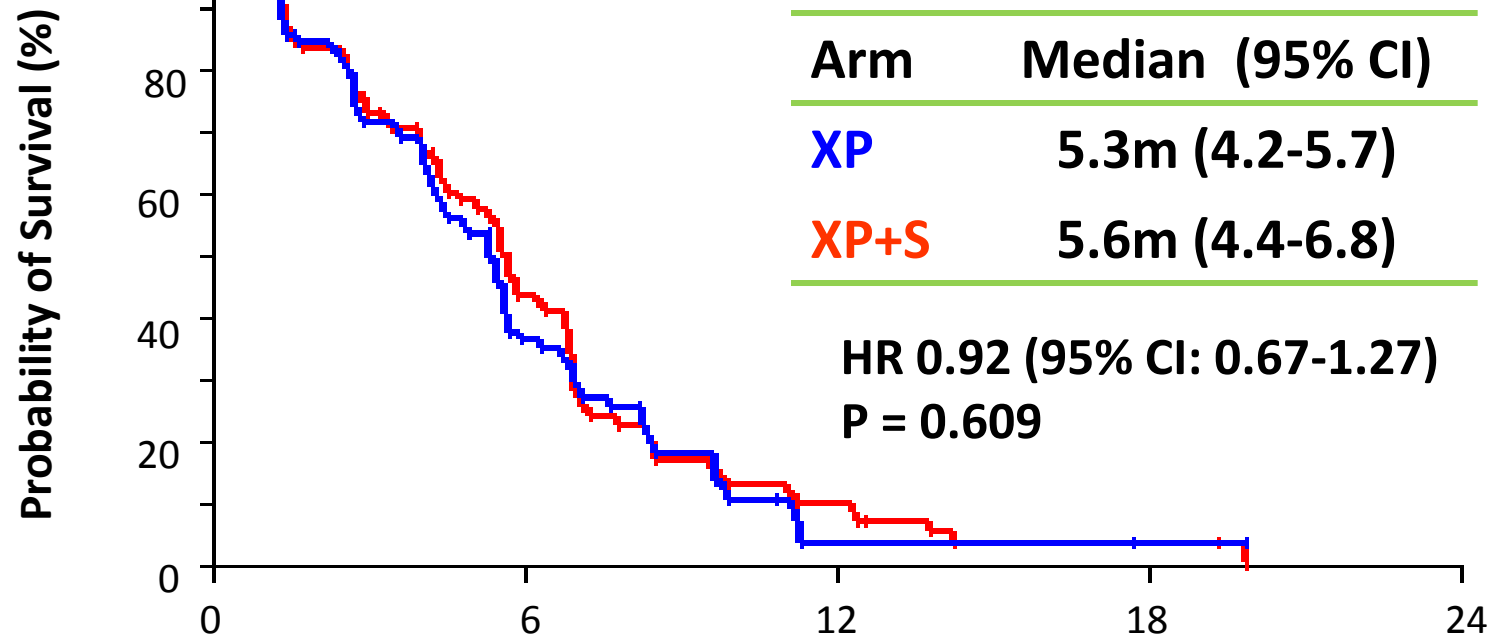
		XP (n=98)	XP+S (n=97)	P-value
		n (%)	n (%)	
Median age (range)		56 (19-73)	55 (19-72)	0.605
Gender	Male	69 (70)	76 (78)	0.204
	Female	29 (30)	21 (22)	
ECOG PS	0	29 (30)	32 (33)	0.609
	1	69 (70)	65 (67)	
Disease Status	Metastatic	86 (88)	85 (88)	0.979
	Recurrent	12 (12)	12 (12)	
Primary Site	GE junction	10 (10)	20 (21)	0.044
	Gastric	88 (90)	77 (79)	
Differentiation	Well	3 (3)	6 (7)	0.433
	Moderately	34 (39)	38 (44)	
	Poorly	50 (57)	43 (49)	

Baseline Characteristics (II)

		XP (n=98)	XP+S (n=97)	P-value
		n (%)	n (%)	
No. of metastasis	1	38 (39)	42 (43)	0.521
	≥2	60 (61)	55 (57)	
Metastatic sites	Liver	52 (53)	44 (45)	0.282
	Peritoneum	29 (30)	26 (27)	0.665
	Lymph node	78 (80)	78 (80)	0.886
	Lung	6 (6)	3 (3)	0.497
	Bon	3 (3)	5 (5)	0.497
Adjuvant chemotherapy		7 (7)	7 (7)	0.984
Countries	Korea	87 (89)	87 (90)	0.837
	China or Taiwan	11 (11)	10 (10)	

Primary Endpoint: PFS (by Independent Review)

Median follow-up of 12.6m (range, 0.1-29.2)



Number at risk

XP	98	27	2	1	0
XP+S	97	31	7	2	0

Months from Randomization

Characteristics

HR for PFS (95% CI)

HR (95% CI)

Gender

Male (145)

Female (50)

Age

<60 (121)

≥60 (74)

ECOG PS

0 (61)

1 (134)

Disease Status

Initially metastatic (171)

Recurrent (24)

Differentiation

Well (9)

Moderately (72)

Poorly (93)

Primary site

GE junction (30)

Gastric (165)

No. of metastasis

1 (80)

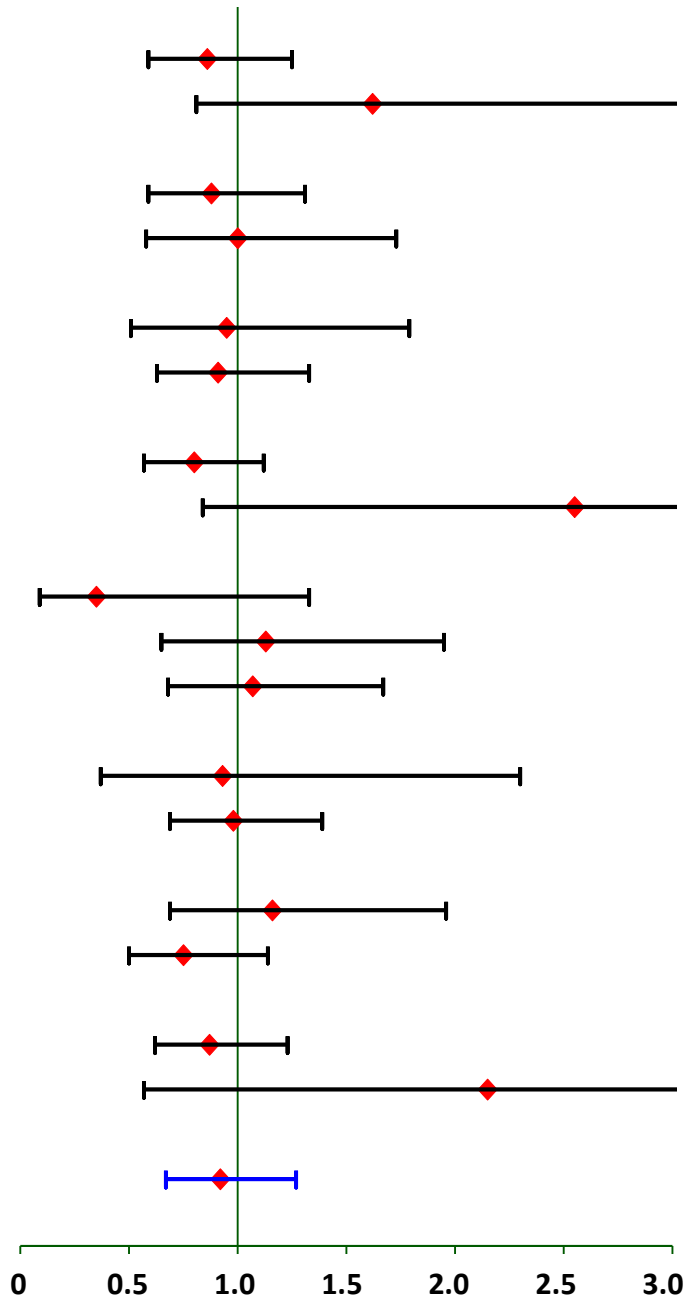
≥2 (115)

Countries

Korea (174)

China or Taiwan (21)

Total (195)

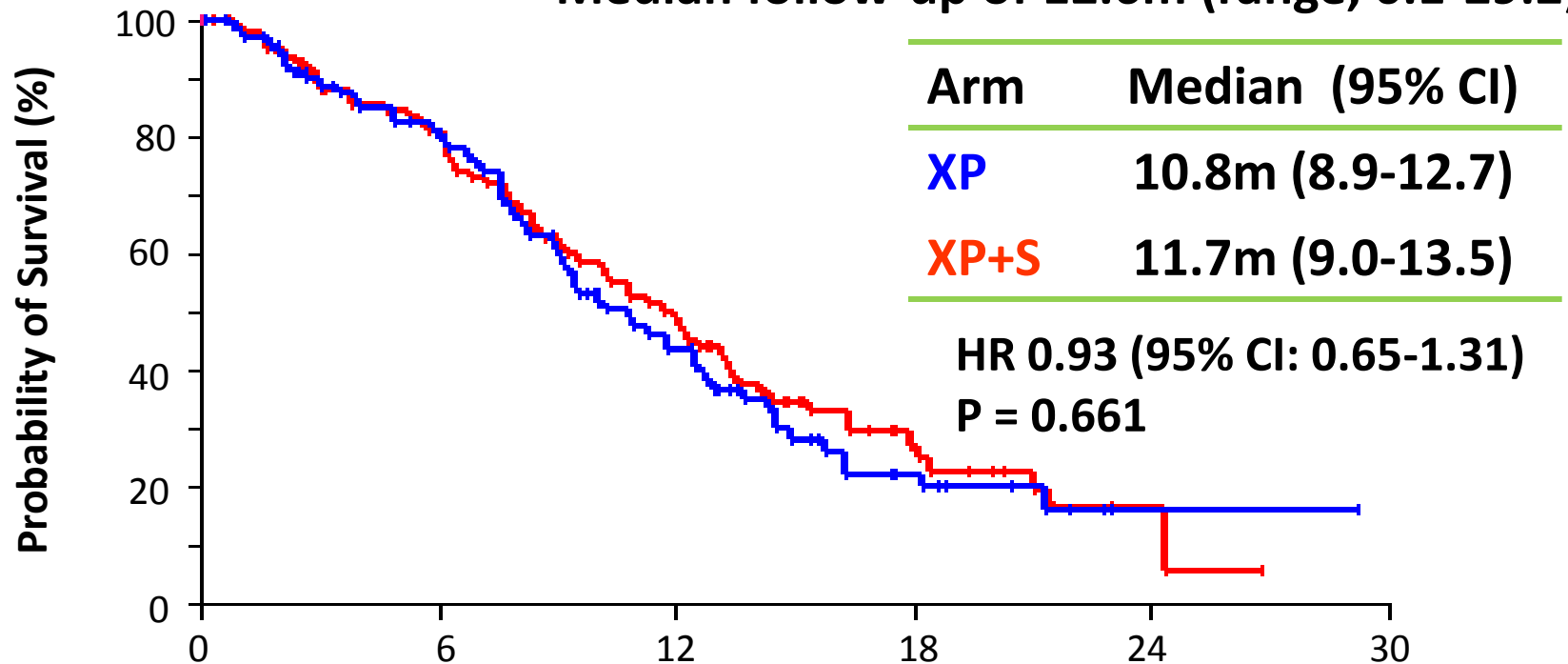


Favor XP+S

Favor XP

Overall Survival

Median follow-up of 12.6m (range, 0.1-29.2)



Number at risk

XP	98	66	32	9	1
XP+S	97	70	40	12	3

Months from Randomization

Response by RECIST v1.1

(by Independent Review)

Best Response	XP (n=98)	XP+S (n=97)
CR	1 (1%)	1 (1%)
PR	50 (51%)	51 (53%)
SD	28 (29%)	24 (25%)
PD	11 (11%)	13 (13%)
Not evaluable	8 (8%)	8 (8%)
ORR*	52%	54%

*P = 0.826

Adverse Events $\geq$ Grade 3 in $\geq 5\%$

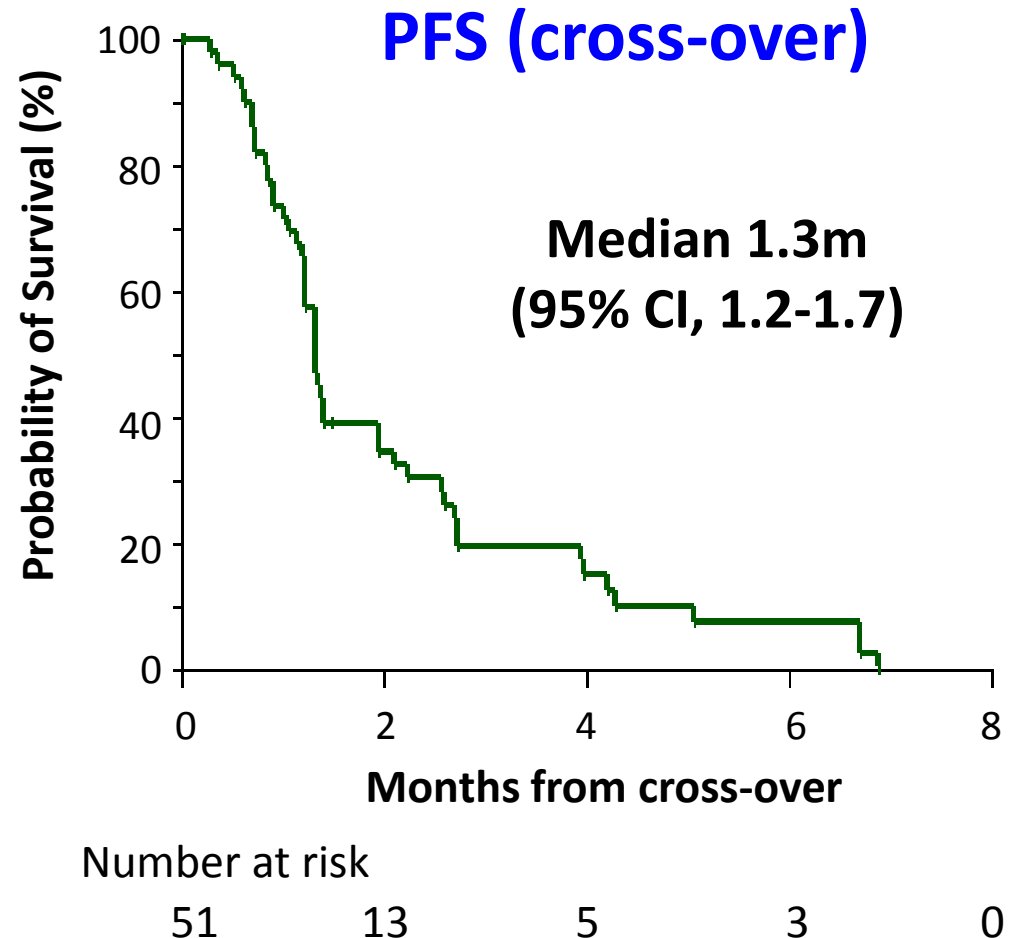
	XP (n=96)	XP+S (n=97)	P-value
Leucopenia	6.3%	2.1%	0.144
Neutropenia	36.5%	20.6%	0.015
Anemia	13.5%	10.3%	0.488
Thrombocytopenia	5.2%	8.2%	0.400
Febrile neutropenia	6.3%	2.1%	0.144
Thromboembolic events	5.2%	5.2%	0.987
Hand Foot Skin Reaction	1.0%	7.2%	0.031
Fatigue	5.2%	3.1%	0.461
Bilirubin increase	2.1%	5.2%	0.254
Anorexia	5.2%	0.0%	0.023

Dose Intensity and Modification

	XP	XP+S
Median number of cycles	6	6
Relative dose intensity		
Capecitabine	85%	83%
Cisplatin	82%	85%
Sorafenib	-	90%
Dose reductions due to toxicity		
Capecitabine	68%	63%
Cisplatin	68%	57%
Sorafenib	-	20%
Discontinuation due to toxicity	3%	10%

Cross-over to Sorafenib in **XP** arm

Best Response	Cross-over (n=51)
CR	0 (0%)
PR	0 (0%)
SD	19 (37%)
PD	30 (59%)
NE	2 (4%)



Biomarkers for Sorafenib

	Plasma soluble protein	Tumor Tissue*
Angiogenesis	sVEGFR1,2,3 VEGF-A, VEGF bFGF, TIE-1 PDGFR β	VEGF, VEGFR2 PDGF β Neuropilin
RAF-MEK-ERK		pERK
Others		HER2

***by H-score for angiogenesis and RAF-MEK-ERK**

Biomarkers

HR for PFS (95% CI)

HR (95% CI)

Tissue pERK H-score

≤median (86)

>median (67)

Tissue VEGF H-score

≤median (76)

>median (75)

Tissue neuropilin H-score

1st quarter (41)

2nd – 4th quarter (112)

Tissue PDGFβ H-score

≤median (83)

>median (69)

HER2 IHC

0-1 (121)

2-3 (32)

sVEGFR2

≤median (86)

>median (85)

sVEGFR3

≤median (86)

>median (86)

Plasma VEGF-A

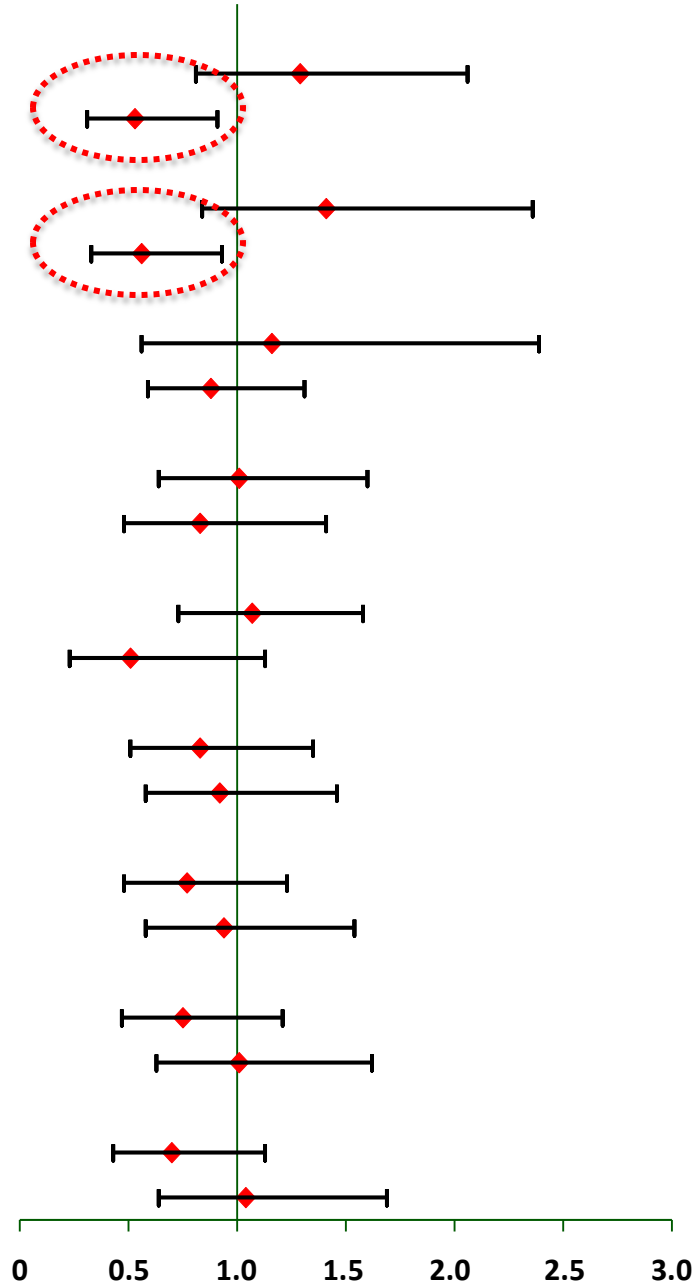
≤median (86)

>median (86)

Plasma VEGF

≤median (85)

>median (85)



Favor XP+S

Favor XP

Conclusions

- Combination of sorafenib with XP was tolerable, but not more effective than XP alone in unselected patients with advanced GC.
- Sorafenib does not appear to be effective after failure of XP.
- Tissue expression level of pERK and VEGF may have a predictive role for PFS with XP + sorafenib.

Acknowledgement

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