



ESMO

GOOD SCIENCE
BETTER MEDICINE
BEST PRACTICE

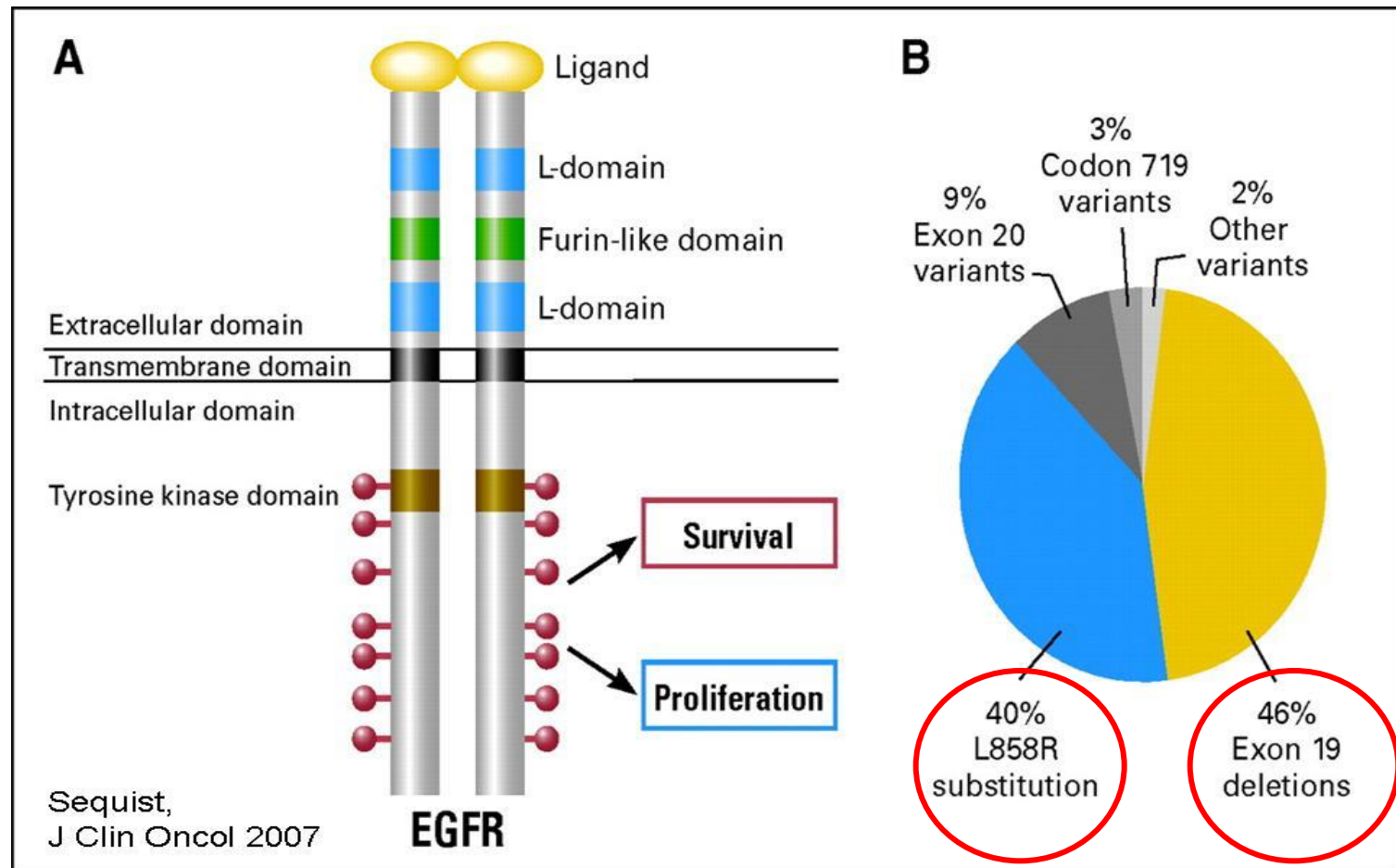
PERSONALISED MEDICINE SYMPOSIUM
SIGNALLING PATHWAYS IN CANCER

Sitges-Barcelona, Spain
4-5 MARCH 2016

Mechanisms of resistance to HER targeting drugs Lung cancer

Fortunato Ciardiello
Second University of Naples

EGFR mutations

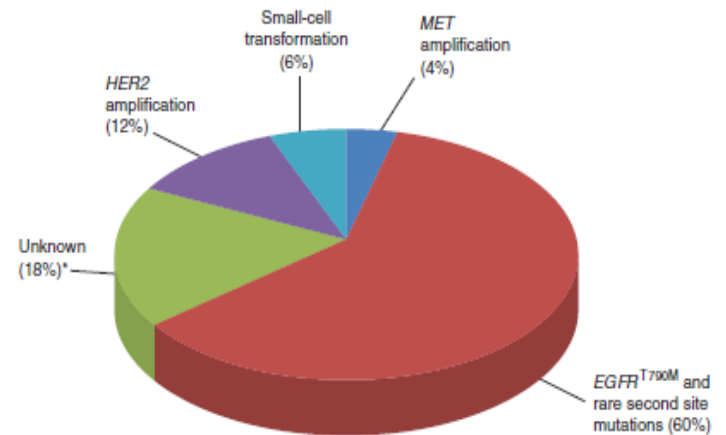


1st line: EGFR-TKIs vs CT

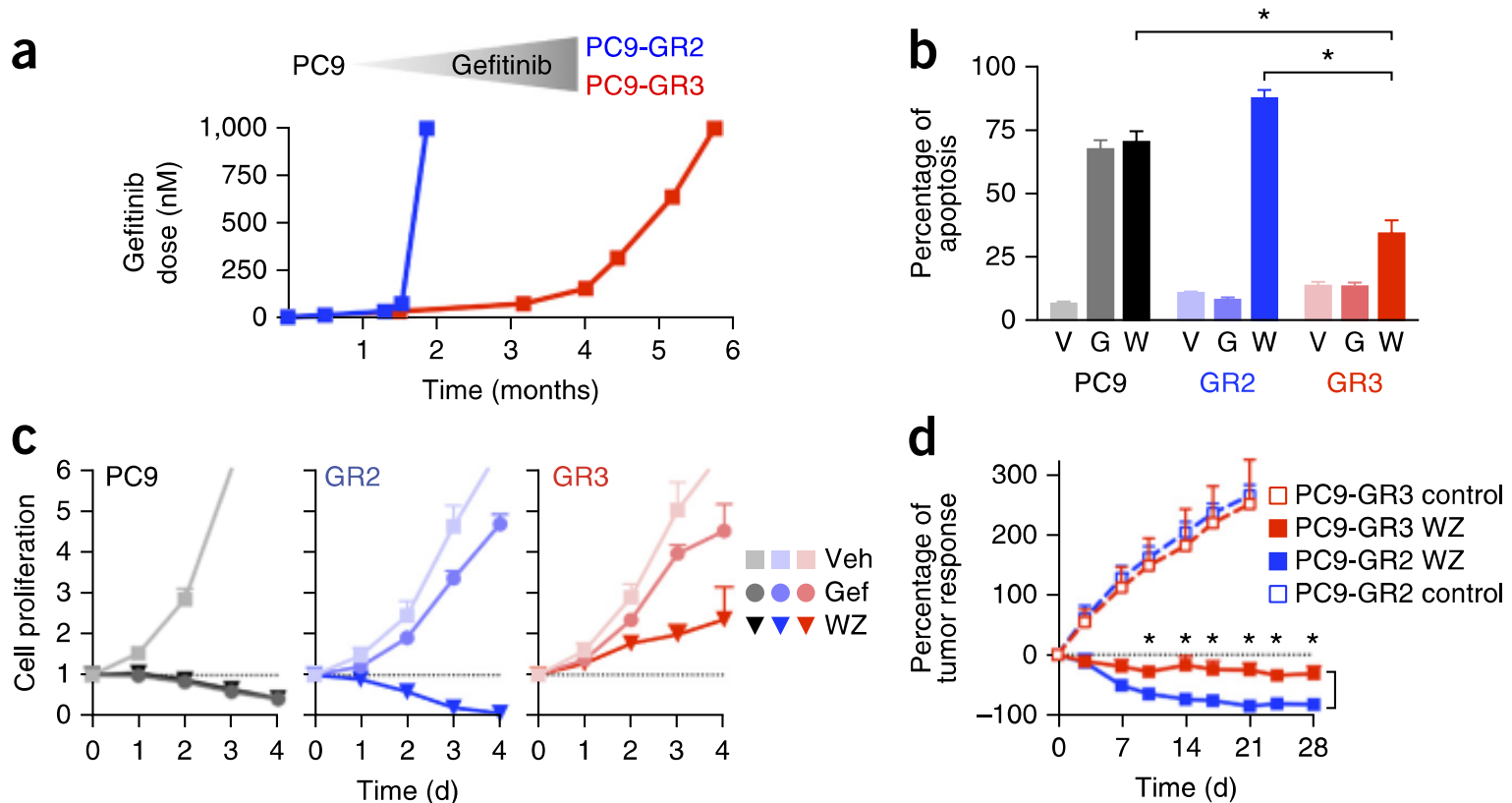
Author	Study	N (EGFR mut. +)	EGFR-TKI	Median PFS* (months)	PFS* HR
Mok	IPASS	261	Gefitinib	9.8 vs. 6.4	0.48
Lee	First-SIGNAL	42	Gefitinib	8.4 vs. 6.7	0.54
Mitsudomi	WJTOG 3405	177	Gefitinib	9.2 vs. 6.3	0.49
Maemondo	NEJGSG002	228	Gefitinib	10.8 vs. 5.4	0.30
Zhou	OPTIMAL	154	Erlotinib	13.1 vs. 4.6	0.16
Rosell	EURTAC	175	Erlotinib	9.7 vs. 5.2	0.37
Yang	LUX-Lung 3	345	Afatinib	11.1 vs. 6.9	0.58
Wu	LUX-Lung 6	364	Afatinib	11.0 vs 5.6	0.28
Yang	Pooled analysis LL3-LL6	1340	Afatinib		Median OS 27.3 vs 24.3 months
Shi	CONVINCE	296	Icotinib	NA	NA
Park	LUX-Lung 7	319	Afatinib vs Gefitinib	11 vs 10.9	0.73

Resistance to EGFR TKI

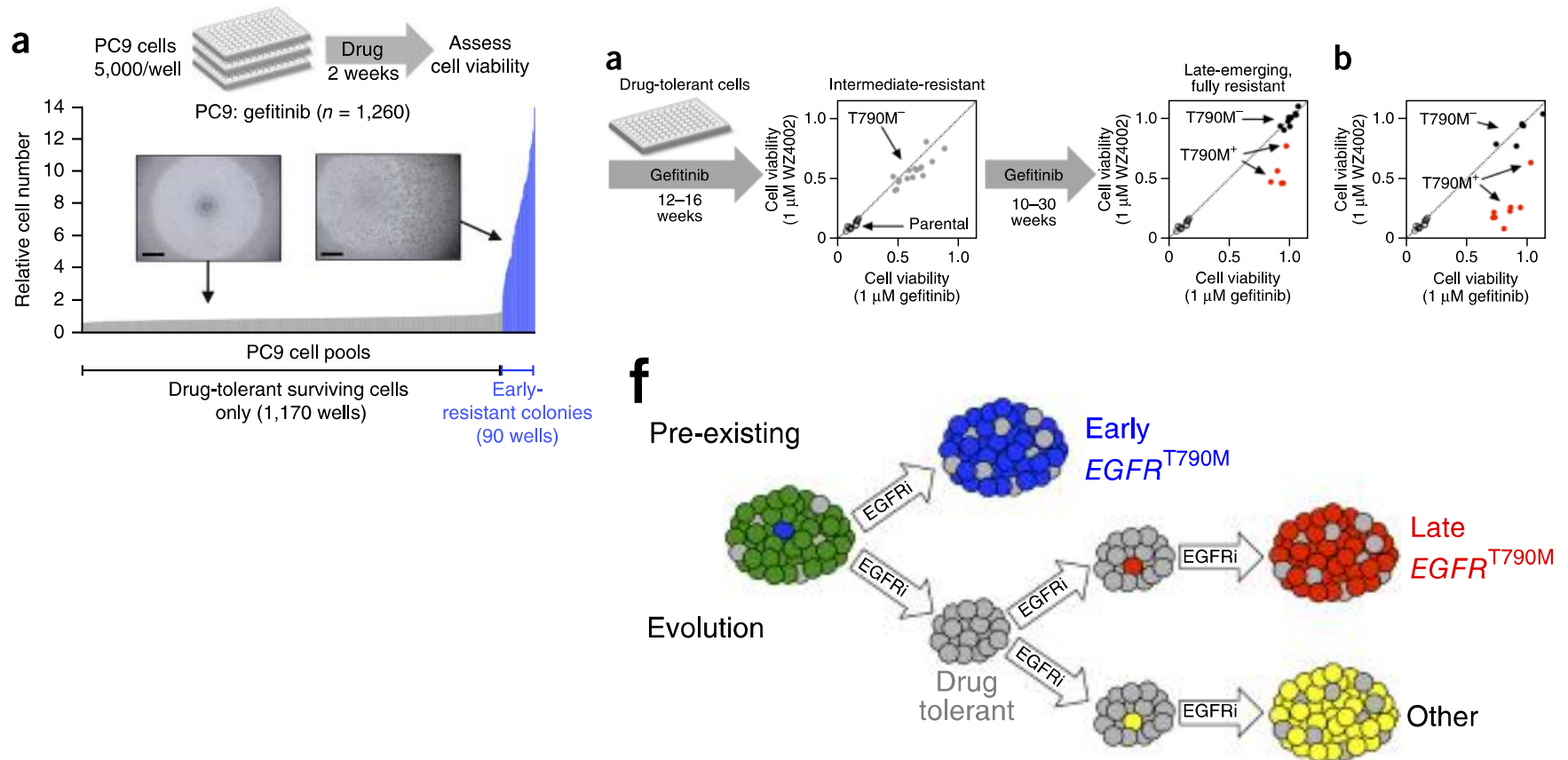
- Regardless of extent of initial response, resistance to TKI develops invariably due to
 - T790 mutation (~ 50% to 60%)
 - HER 2 mutation (8%-12%)
 - MET amplification (~ 5% to 20%)
 - Conversion to SCLC (< 5%)
- EGFR mutated tumors might progress rapidly upon withdrawal of TKI
- Role of continuation of TKI beyond progression is under evaluation
- Afatinib, AZ9291, CO1686, HM-61713 targets T790 mutation



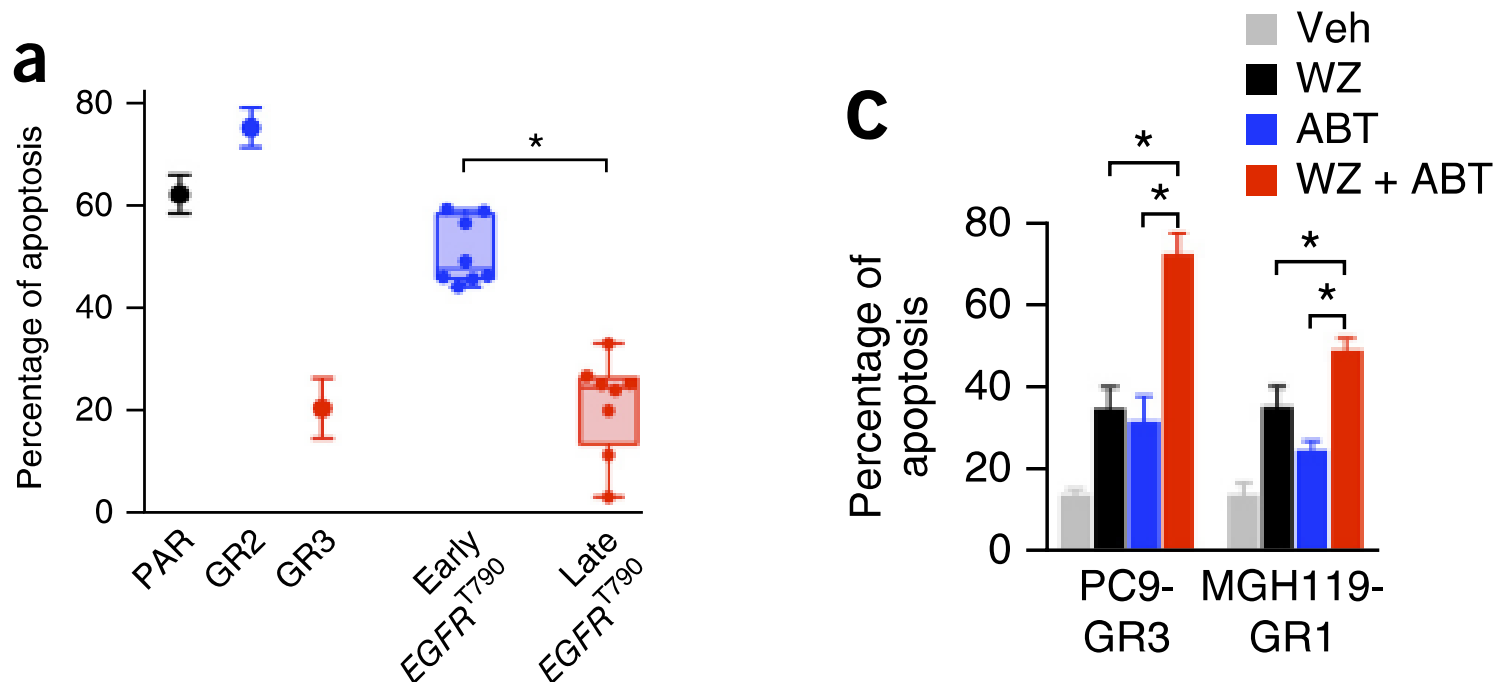
Variable sensitivity of gefitinib-resistant *EGFRT790M*-positive PC9 cell lines to EGFR inhibition



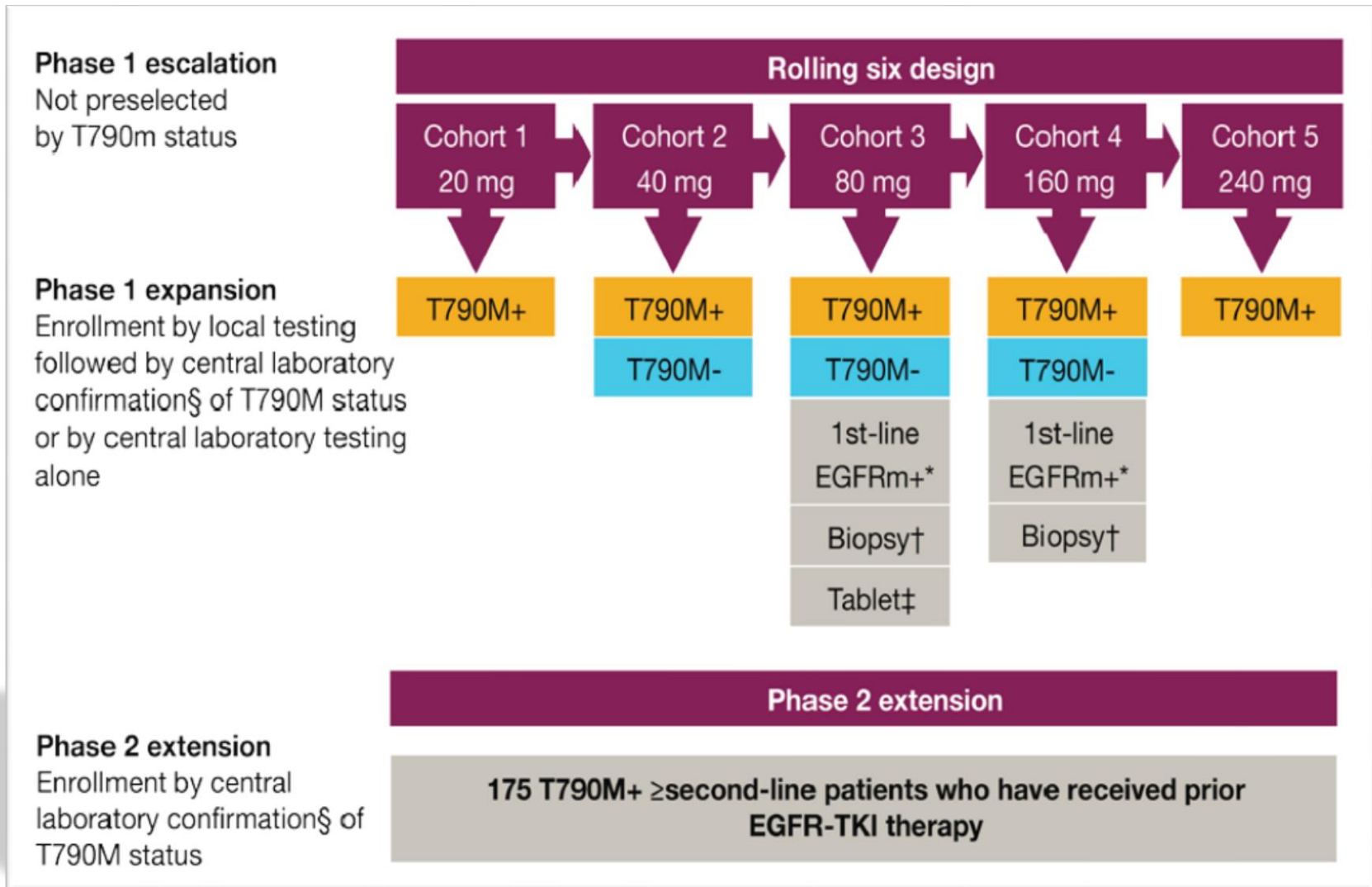
Tumor cells can follow distinct evolutionary paths to become resistant to EGFR inhibition



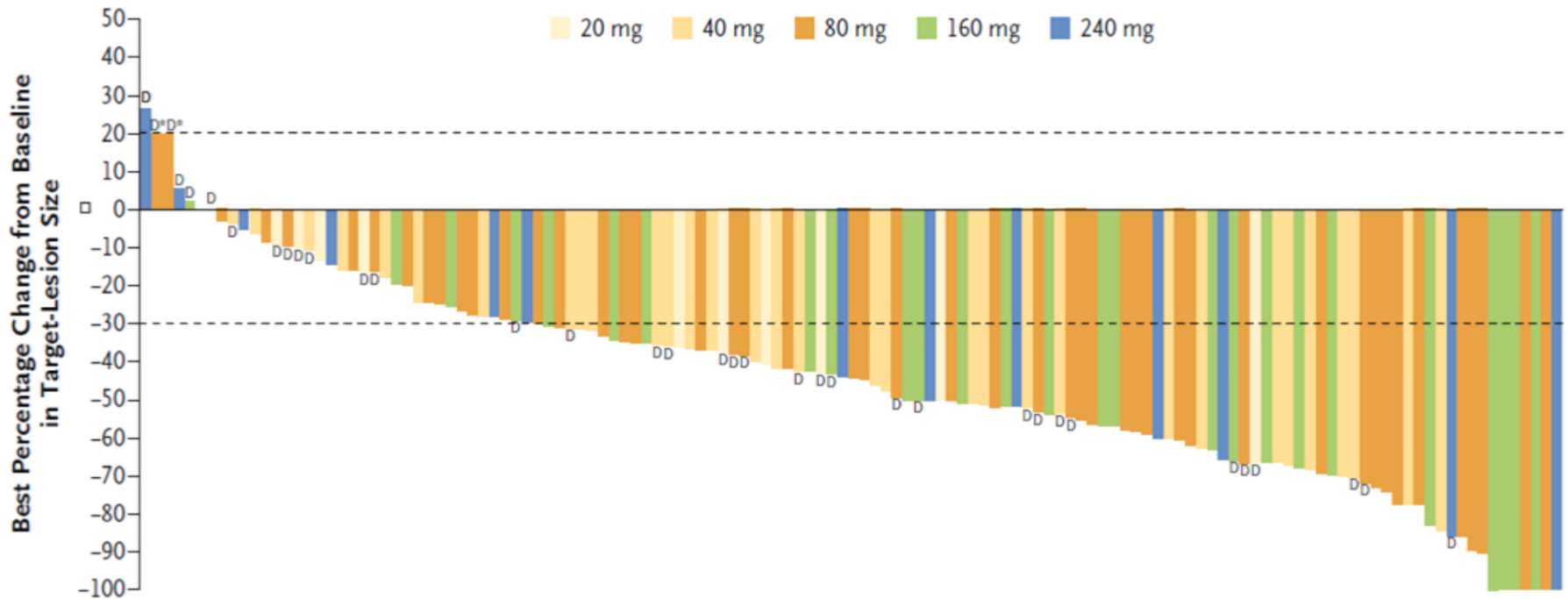
Inhibition of BCL-XL and BCL-2 restored sensitivity to third generation EGFR inhibitor



AURA (AZD9291): *Overall study schema*

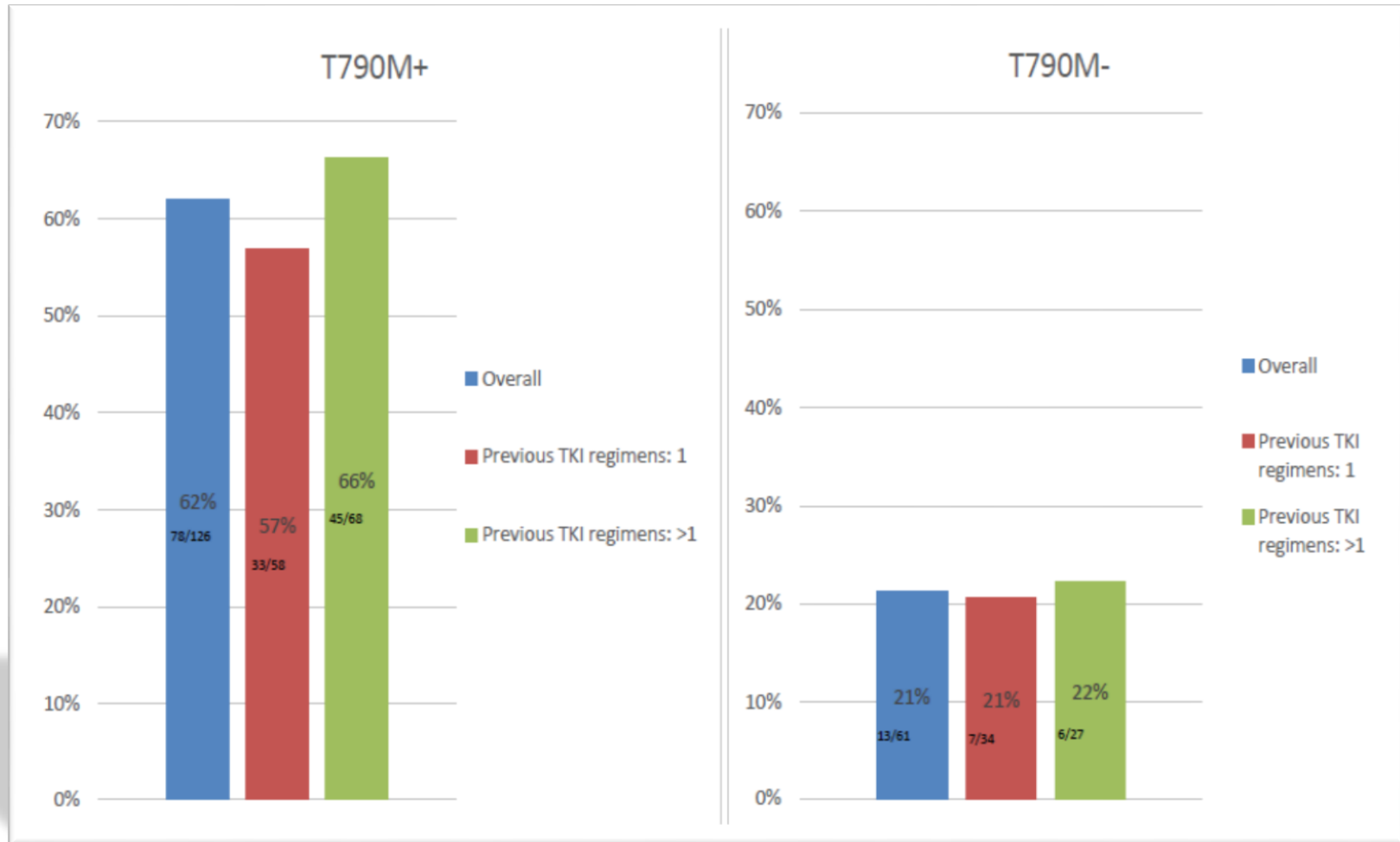


Best % change in target-lesion size



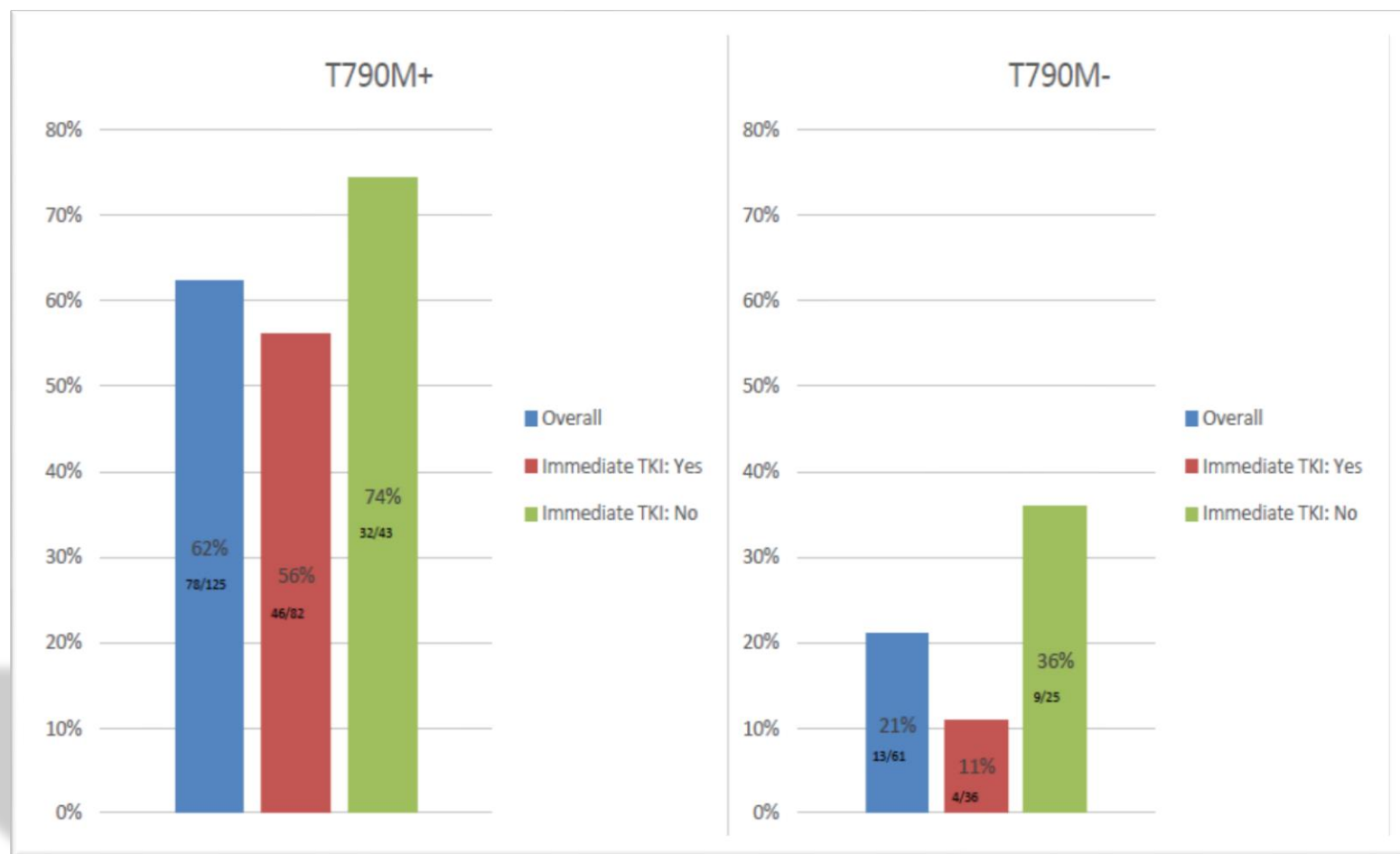
AURA (AZD9291):

*RR in patients treated with 1 or >1 prior EGFR-TKI
and centrally tested T790M status*



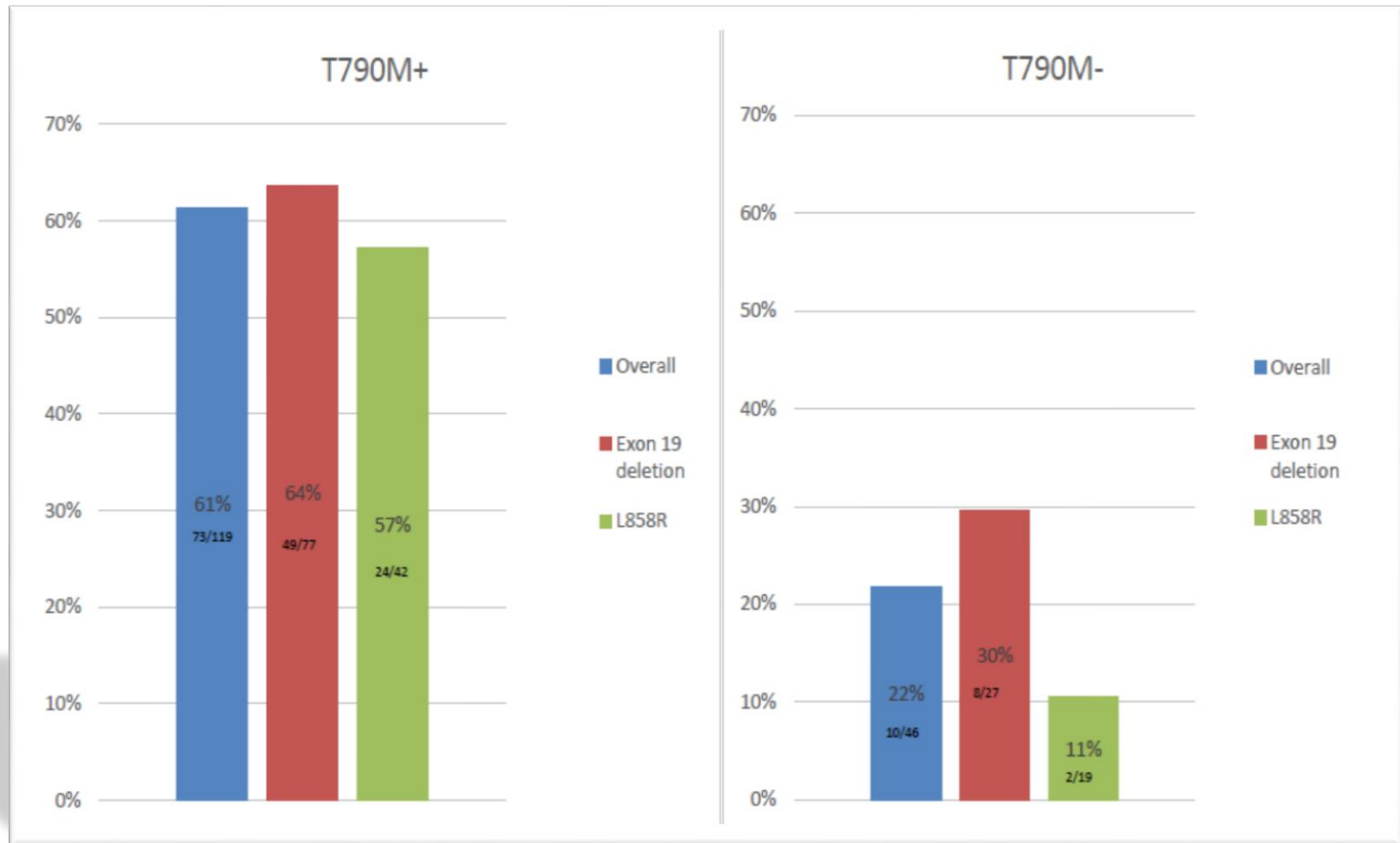
AURA (AZD9291):

RR in treated patients immediate vs no immediate prior EGFR-TKI and centrally tested T790M status



AURA (AZD9291):

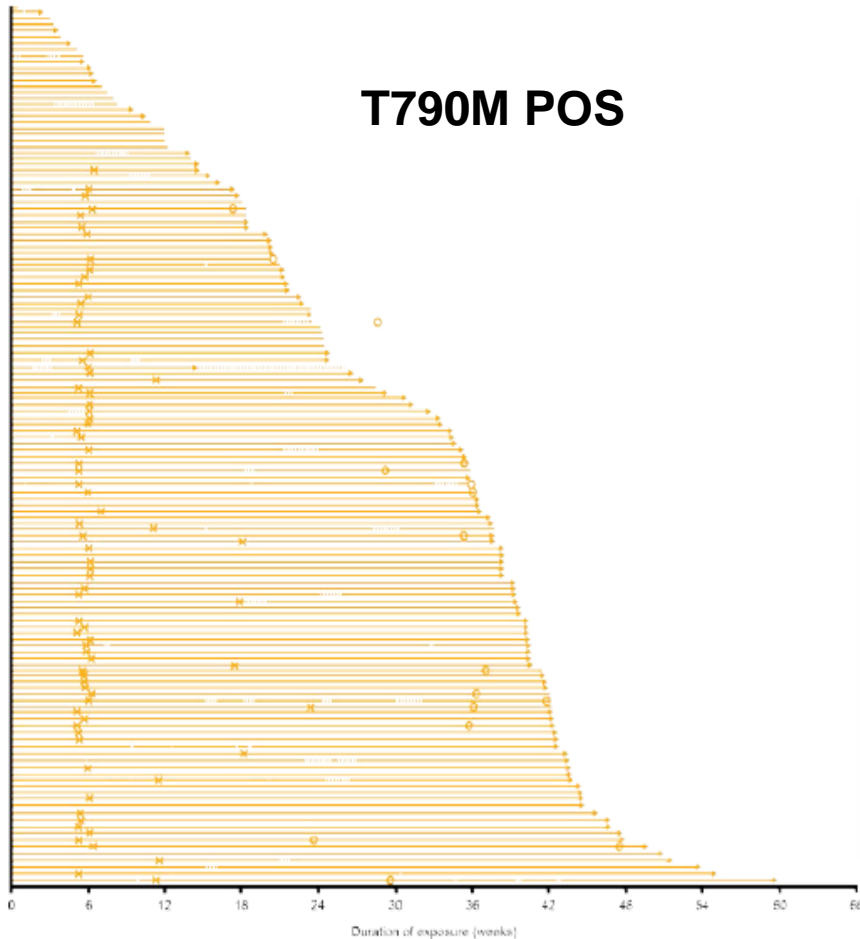
RR in patients with EGFR mutation type L858R versus exon 19 deletion and T790M status



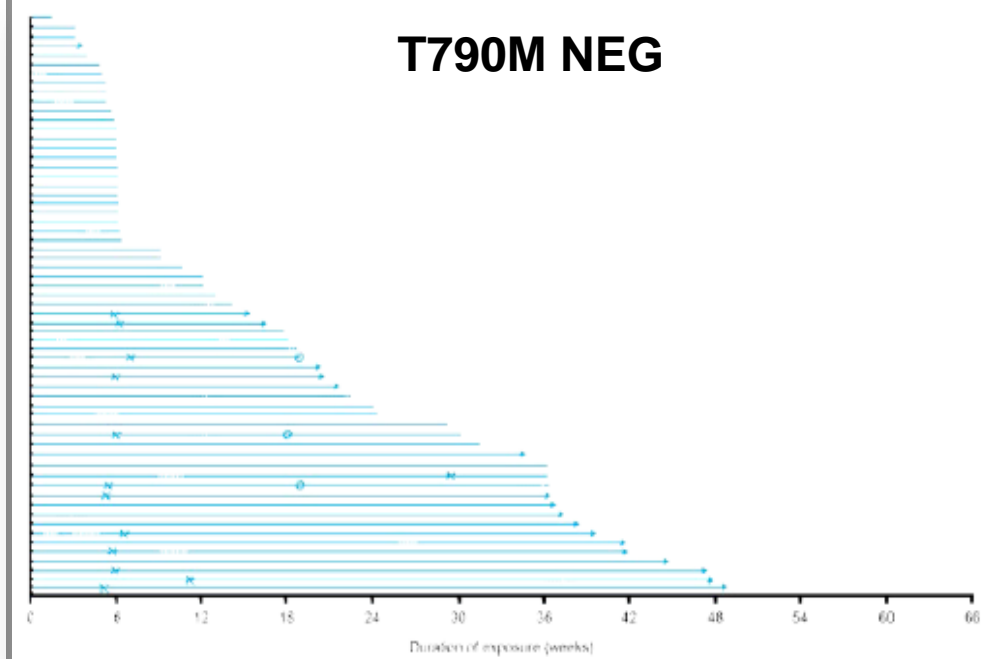
AURA (AZD9291):

Duration of treatment and response by centrally tested T790M

T790M POS

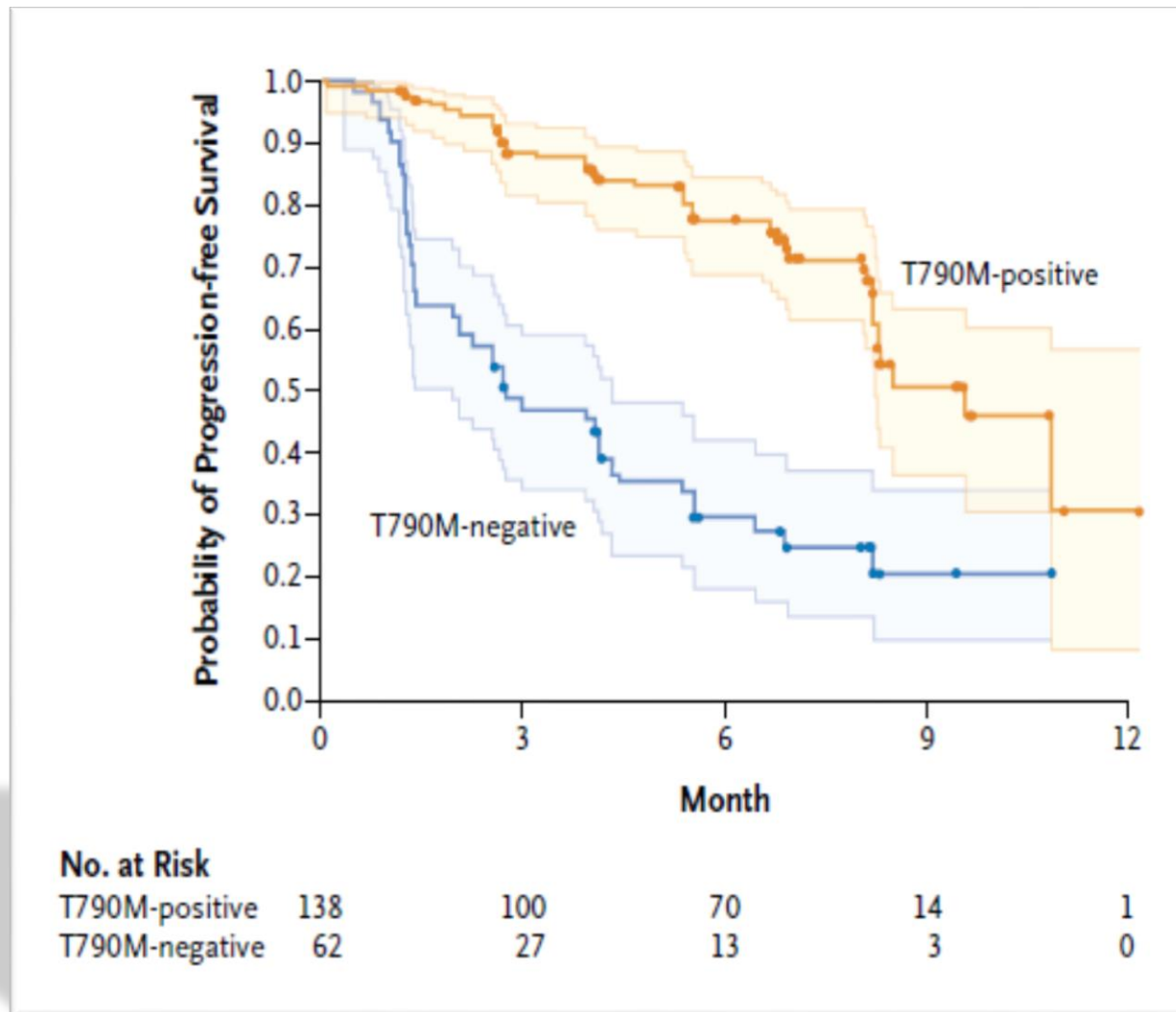


T790M NEG



AURA (AZD9291):

PFS according to status with respect to EGFR T790M



Osimertinib



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Approvals & Safety Notifications

Approved Drug Products
with Therapeutic
Equivalence Evaluations
(Orange Book)



Osimertinib



SHARE



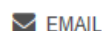
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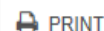
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PIN IT



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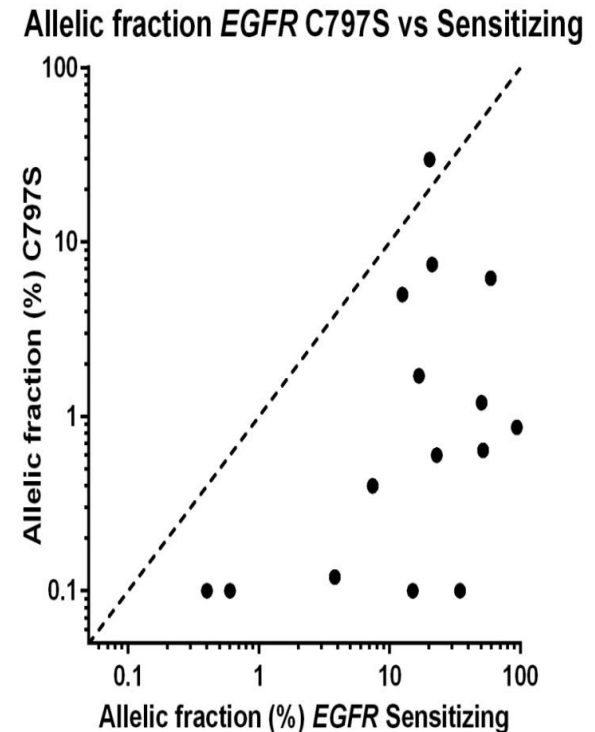


PRINT

On November 13, 2015, the U. S. Food and Drug Administration granted accelerated approval to osimertinib (TAGRISSO) once daily tablets, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, for the treatment of patients with metastatic epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) T790M mutation-positive non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), as detected by an FDA-approved test, who have progressed on or after EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) therapy.

C797S for acquired resistance to 3rd generation TKIs

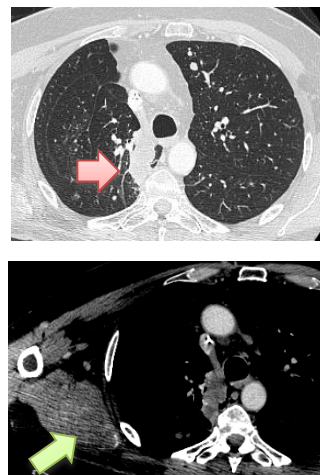
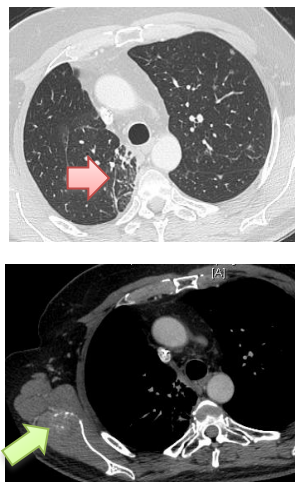
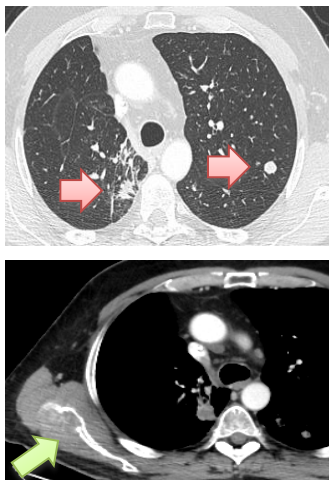
- 67 patients met the following two eligibility criteria for acquired resistance analysis:
 - T790M positive on plasma or tumor genotyping at enrollment
 - Detectable EGFR-TKI-sensitizing mutation in plasma at progression on AZD9291
- Of those, **15 (22%) had detectable C797S on ddPCR**, all with detectable T790M
- C797S was more common with EGFR exon 19 del (13/43, 30%) vs those with L858R (2/24, 8%, $p=0.06$)



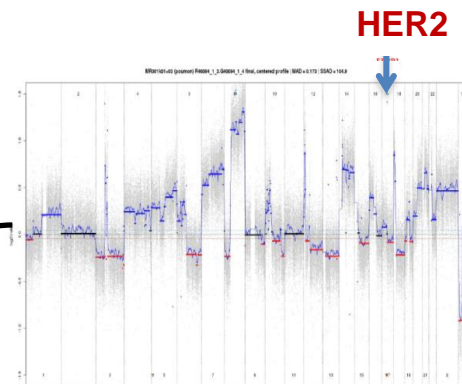
HER2 amplification at PD after AZD 9291

- 54-year-old man
- Former smoker (20 patient-years)
- Adenocarcinoma
- Metastatic to brain, bone
- EGFR Ex19del

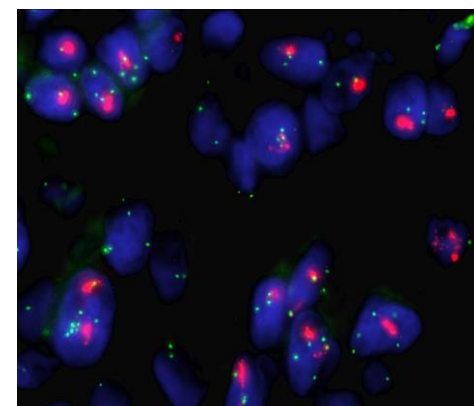
PRE-GEFITINIB
IMAGING
UNAVAILABLE



at PD after AZD 9291



HER2 amplification by CGH:
log ratio x3.32



HER2/CEP17: 6.65
HER2 in red; centromere 17 in green

NGS: Ion Torrent Personal
Genome Machine®
CGH: Agilent technology
HER2-FISH: Dako DNA probe
kit

Gefitinib

LUNG

EGFR Ex19del
T790M negative



**LUNG
BIOPSY**

EGFR Ex19del and
T790M positive
No HER2 amplification (CGH)



AZD9291 (80 mg)

**LUNG
BIOPSY**

EGFR Ex19del
T790M negative
C797S negative
HER2 amplification

SCAPULAR

EGFR Ex19del
T790M negative



**SCAPULAR
BIOPSY**

EGFR Ex19del
T790M negative

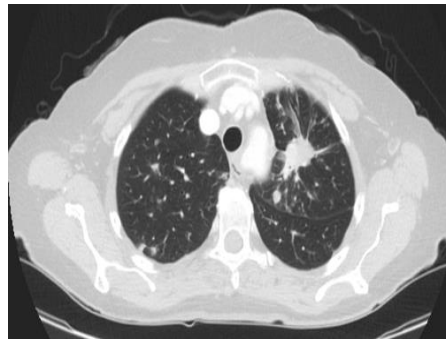
MET amplification at PD after AZD 9291

- 69-year-old female with EGFR-mutant NSCLC metastatic to liver, adrenal, bones who had progression after first-line chemotherapy and subsequent erlotinib
- Resistance biopsy was inadequate for genotyping, but plasma genotyping positive for L858R (26%) and T790M (4%)
- Initiated AZD9291 and responded on the first scan (-40%) but progressed after 24 weeks
- Resistance biopsy undergone for targeted NGS:
 - Positive for L858R, negative for T790M, positive for MET amplification
 - MET protein overexpression also seen on IHC

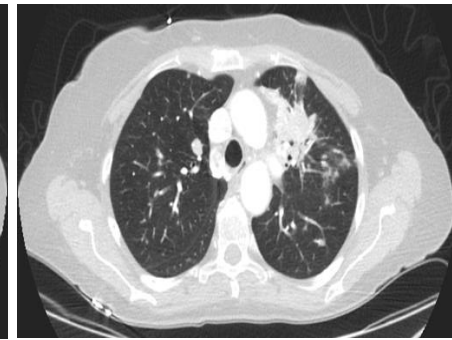
Pre-AZD9291
plasma
genotype:
L858R (26%)
T790M (4%)



Baselin



**4
months**



**6
months**

**Progressio
n
tumor
genotype:**
L858R
T790M
negative
MET
amplified

BRAF V600E at PD after AZD 9291

- 49-year-old male with metastatic NSCLC positive for EGFR exon 19 deletion
- Developed resistance to first-line erlotinib after 11 months, T790M positive biopsy
- Had a confirmed PR to AZD9291 but growth of lung mass, effusion after 5 months
- Targeted NGS of progression biopsy shows exon 19 deletion (8% of reads), no T790M, BRAF V600E (6% of reads)
 - A patient-derived xenograft is in development



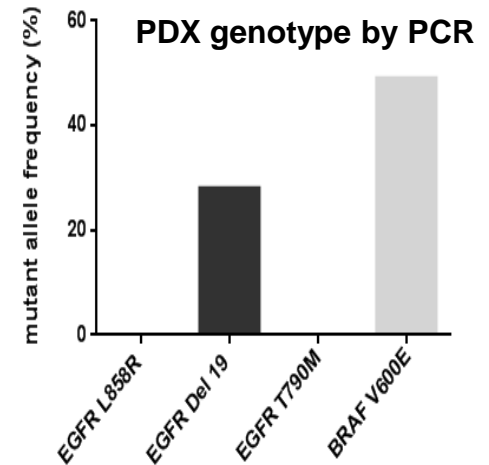
Pre-AZD9291
Ex19del/T790M



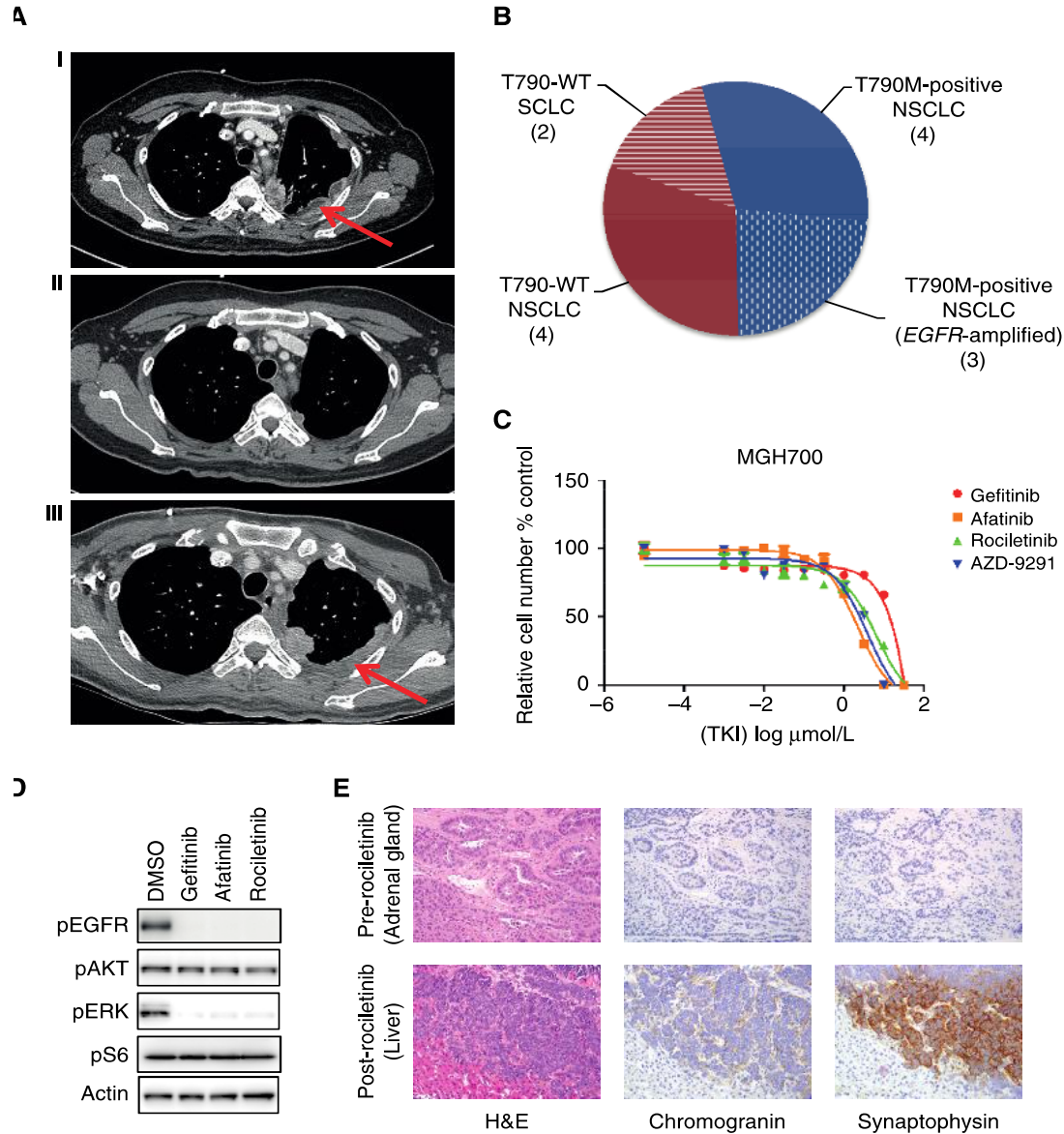
2 months



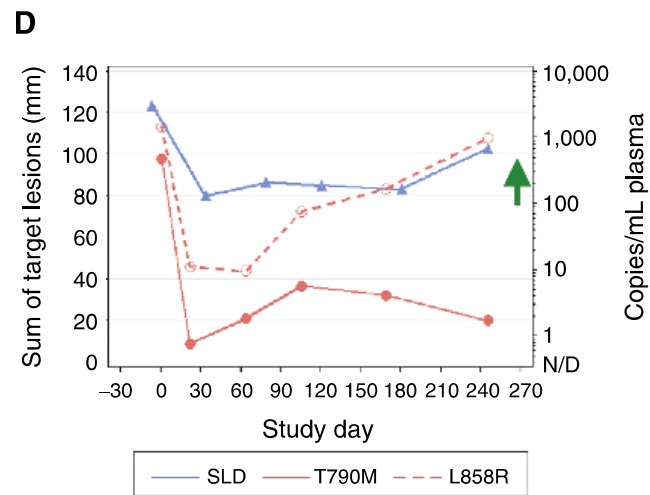
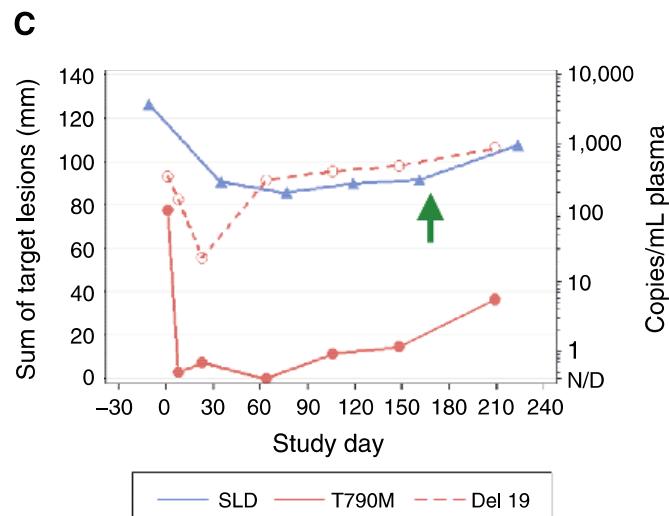
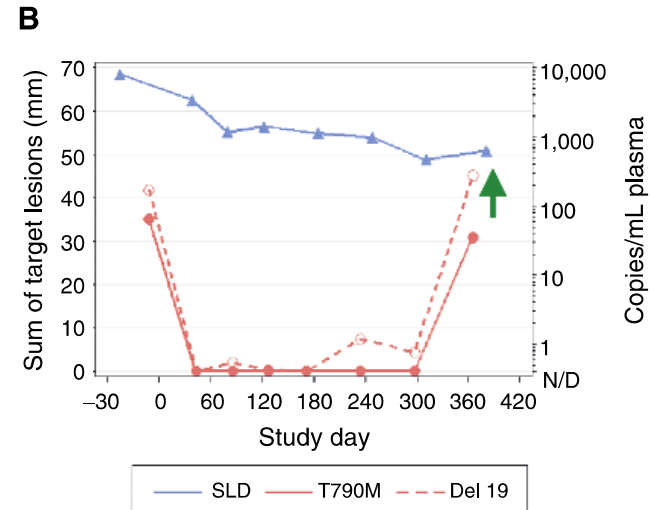
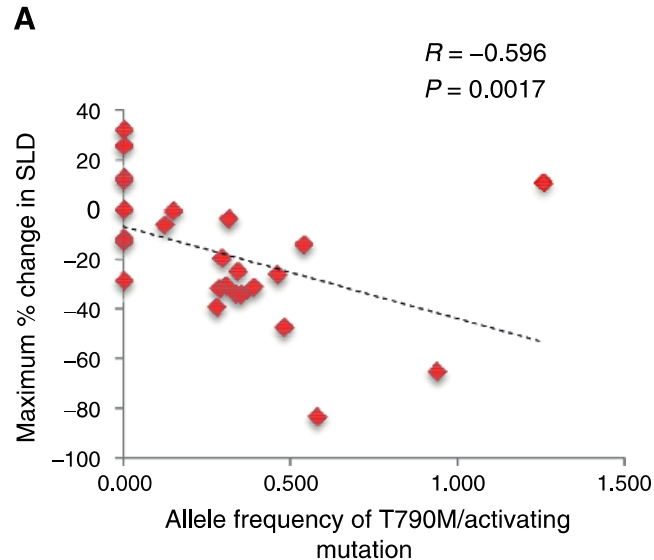
6 months
Ex19del/BRAF
V600E



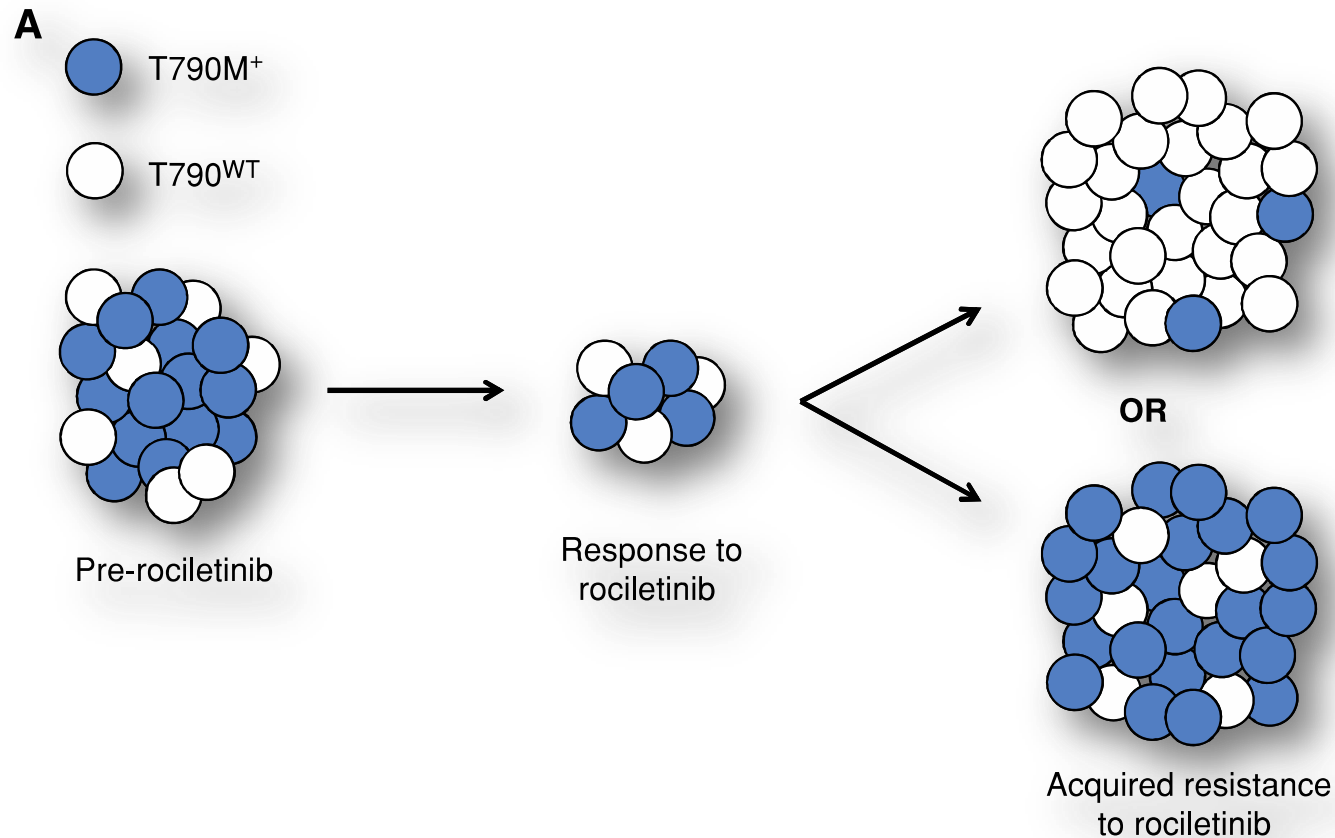
Rociletinib resistance: 12 case series



Correlation with allelic fraction of T790M and maximum reduction in tumor volume

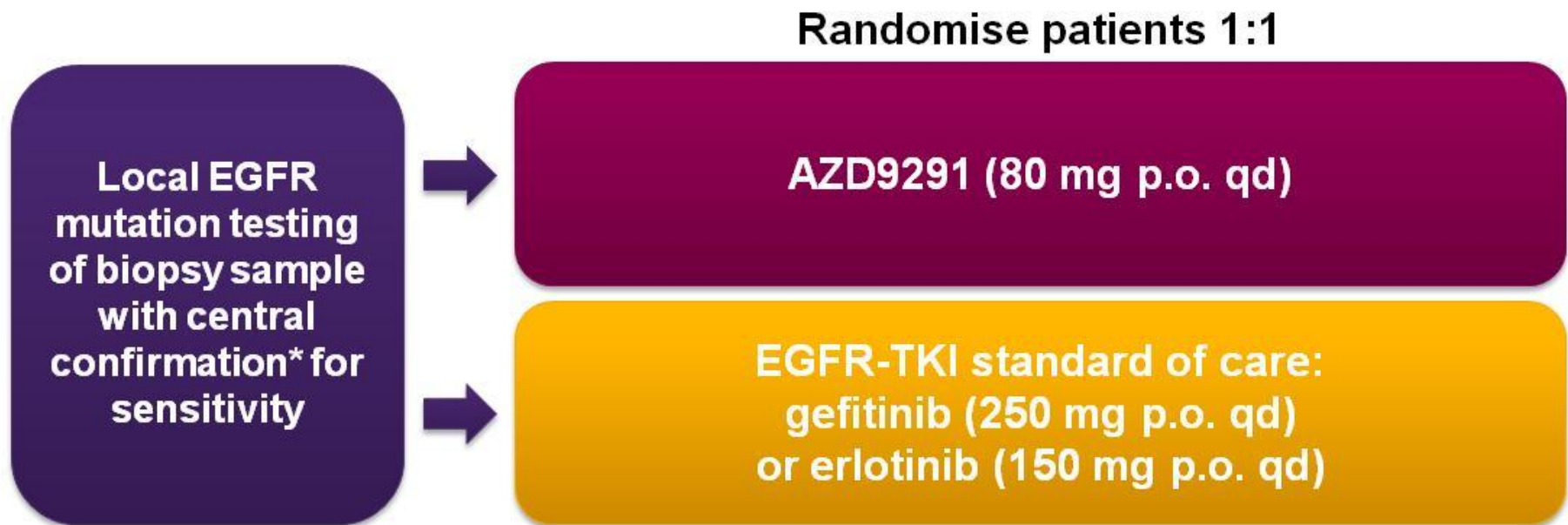


Rociletinib resistance: intratumoral heterogeneity



FLAURA:

Study design



Algorithm at PD during EGFR TKIs

