



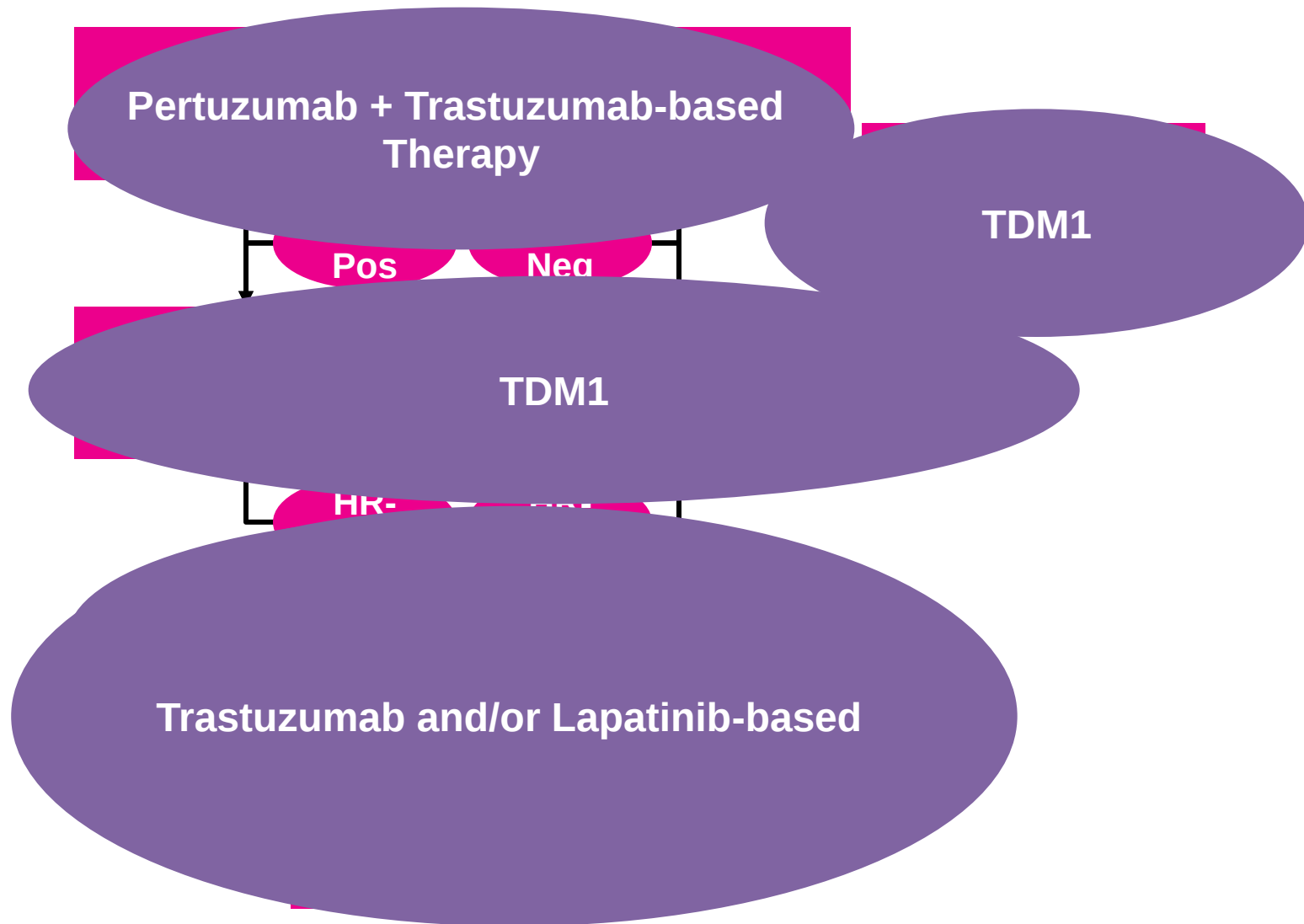
More potent HER-2 inhibition: New EGFR/HER family-directed strategies

Javier Cortes,
Vall d'Hebron Institute of Oncology (VHIO),
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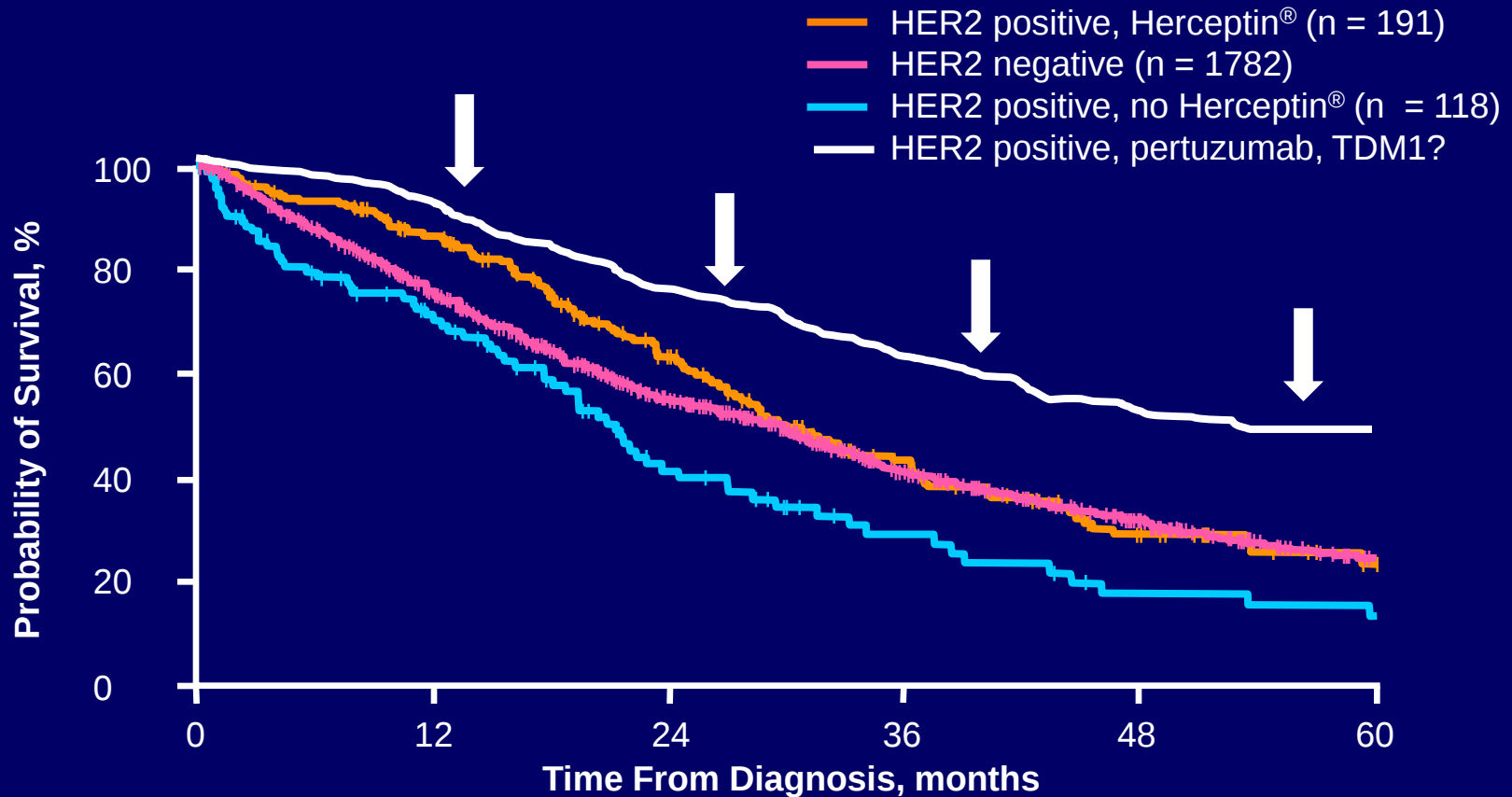
Disclosures

- Advisor
 - Roche, Novartis, Celgene
- Honoraria
 - Roche, Novartis, Celgene, Eisai
- Partner
 - MedSIR ARO

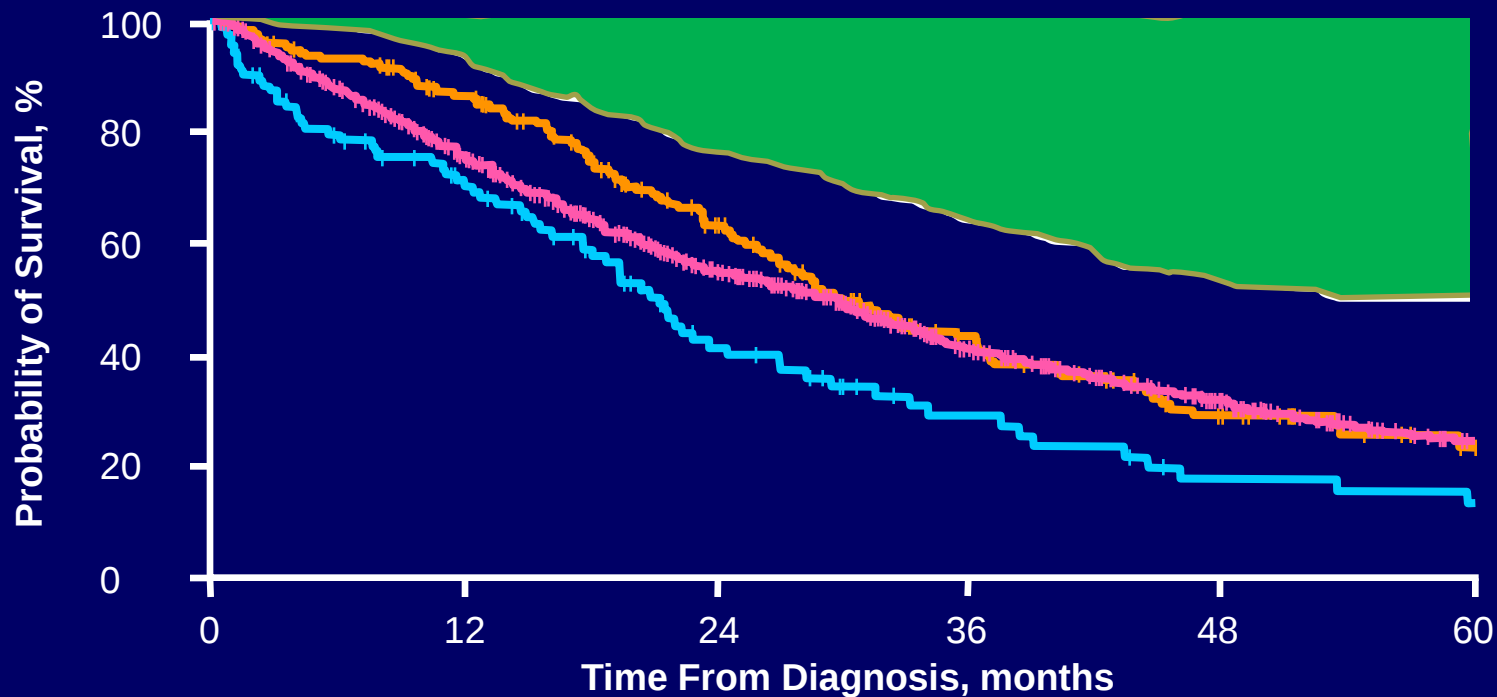
HER2+MBC: Current approach



HER2+MBC: Current prognosis



HER2+MBC: Still an unmet need...

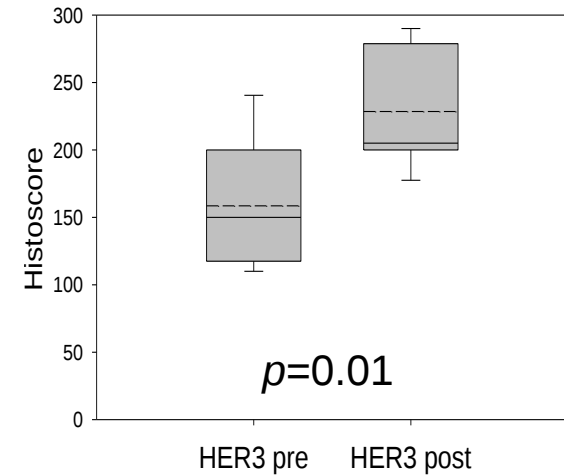
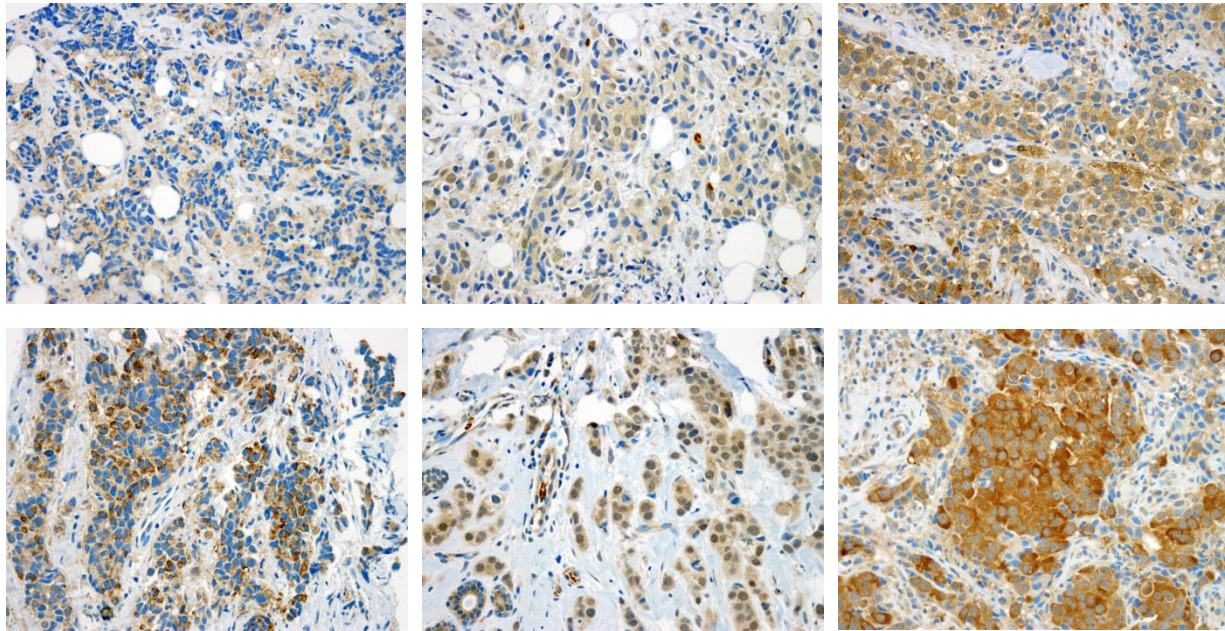


Novel HER2-directed agents in clinical development

Class	Example(s)
HER2-targeted TKI	Neratinib, afatinib, ARRY-380
HER2-targeted liposome	MM-302
Anti-HER3	AMG-888, MM-121, EZN-3920
Anti-HER2 monoclonal antibody with enhanced immune properties	Margetuximab

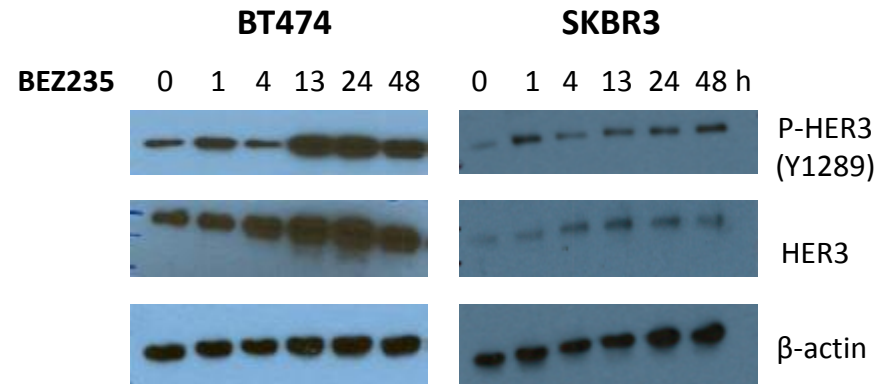
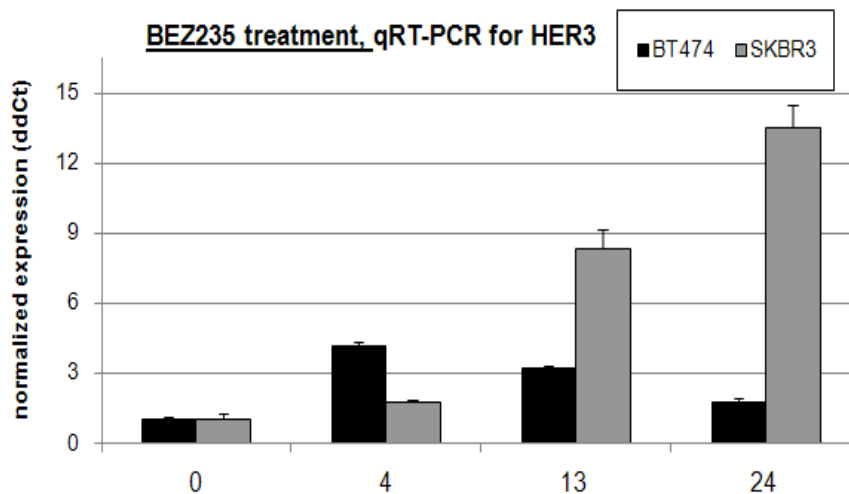
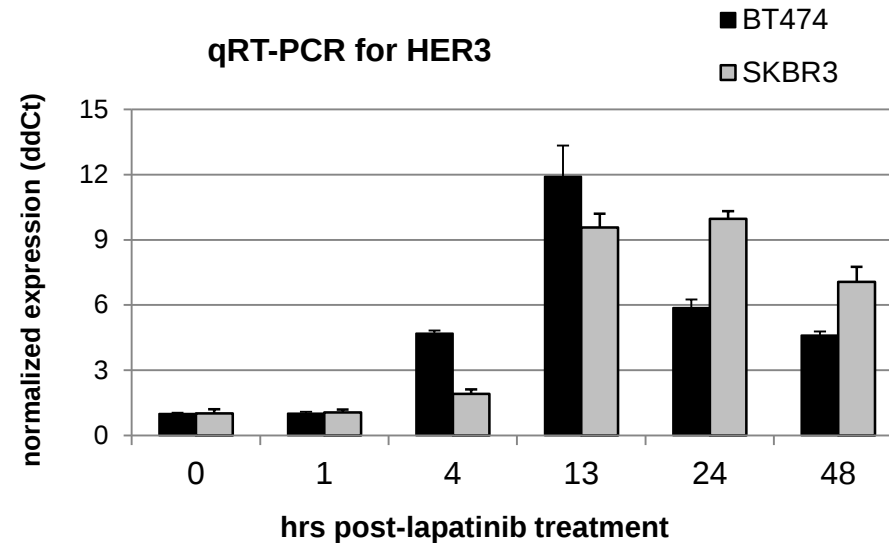
HER2 inhibition with lapatinib is followed by upregulation of HER3 in HER2+ tumors

HER3 IHC

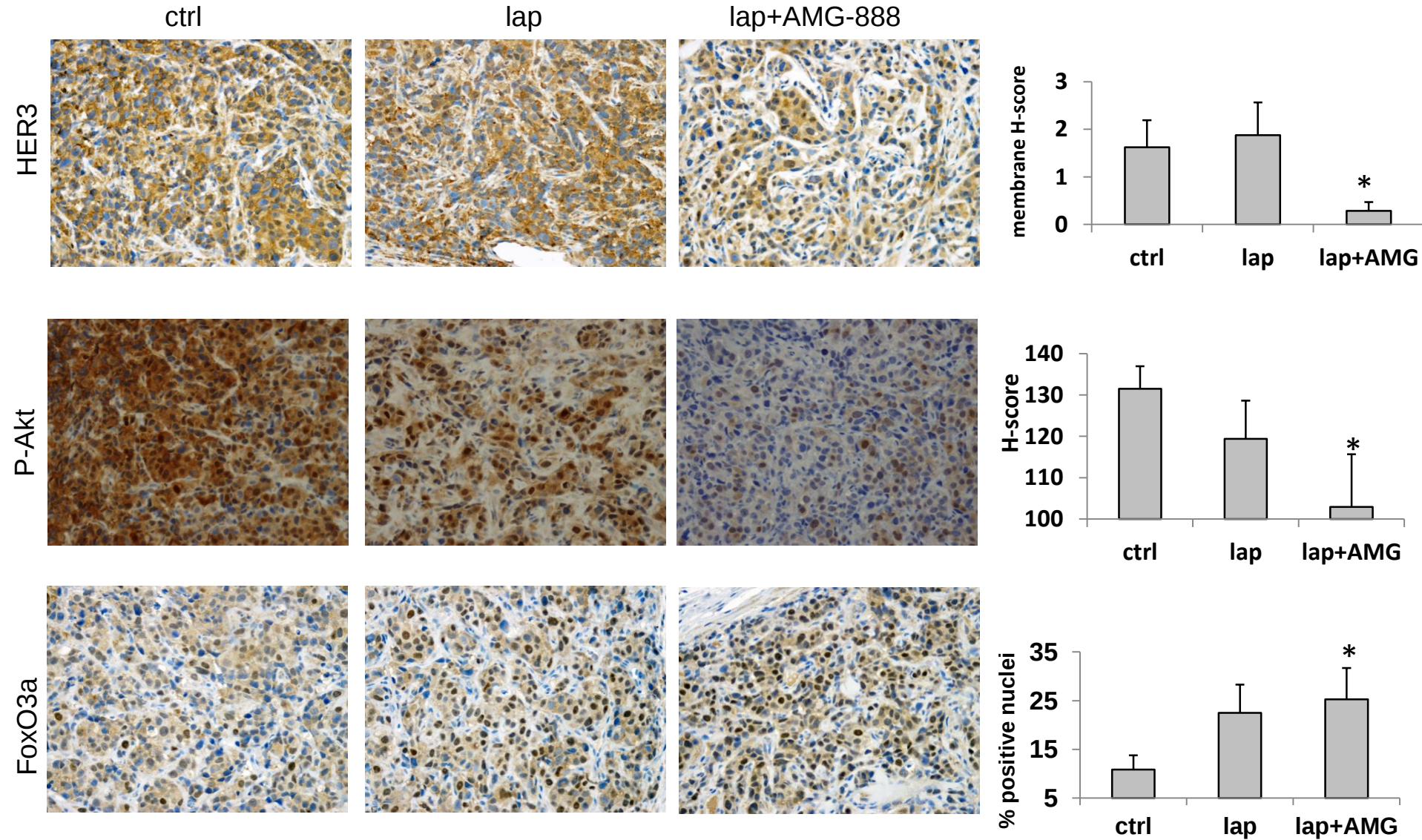


P-HER3 was also upregulated upon tx

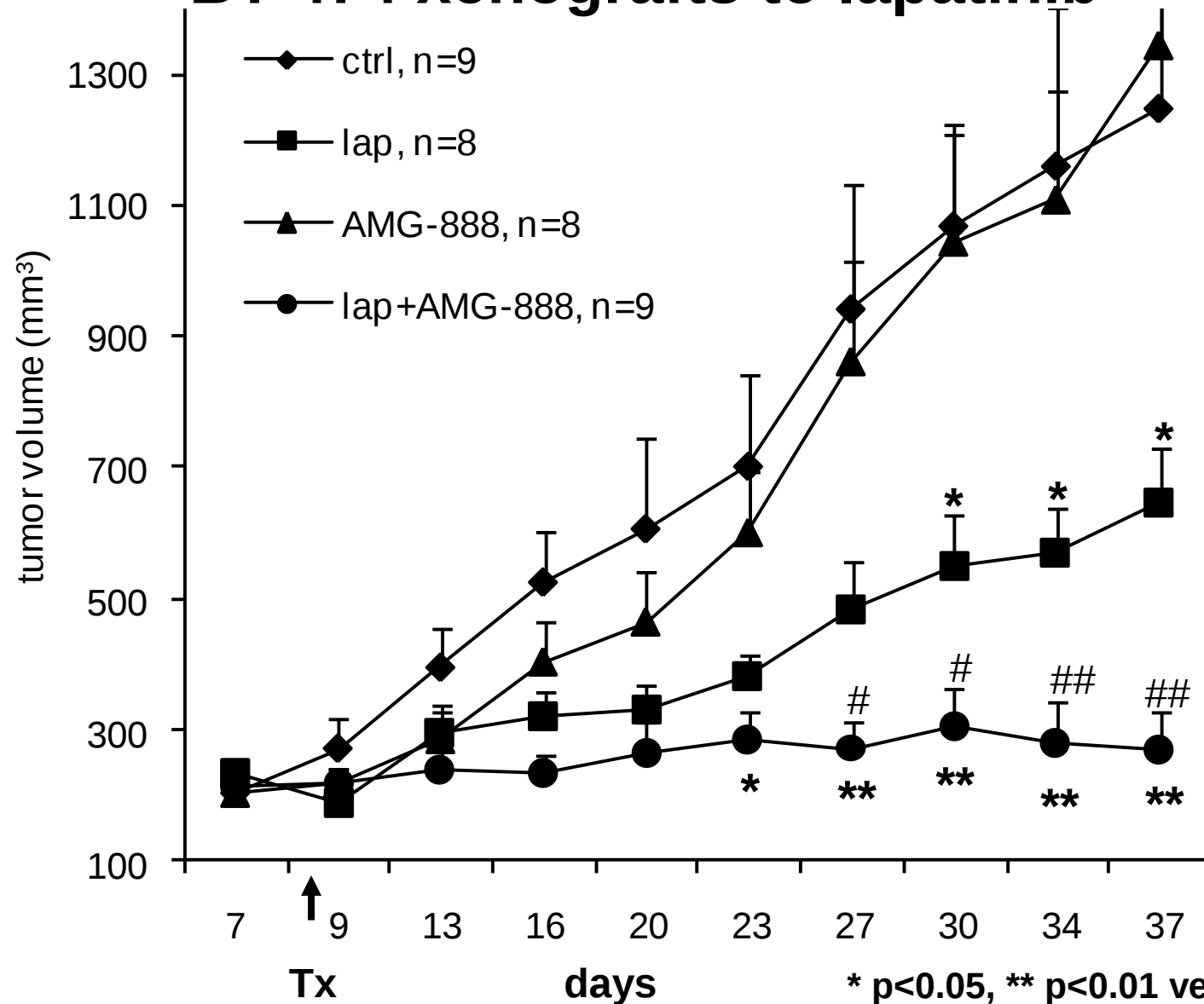
Inhibition of either HER2 or PI3K/Akt results in upregulation of HER3 RNA and protein and P-HER3



Biomarkers of combined HER2 and HER3 inhibition

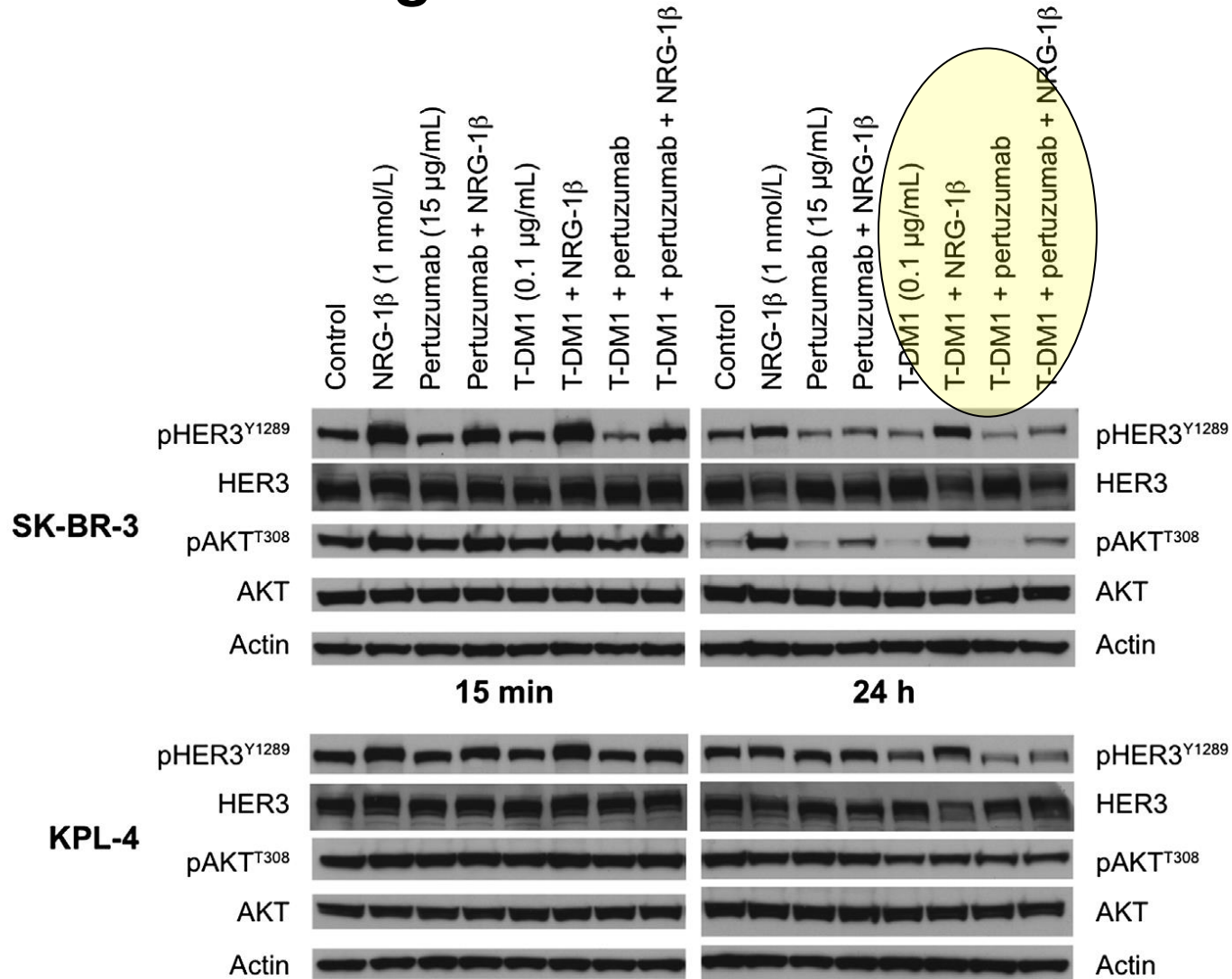


Neutralizing HER3 monoclonal antibody sensitizes BT-474 xenografts to lapatinib



* p<0.05, ** p<0.01 versus control
p<0.05, ## p<0.01 versus lapatinib

TDM1 and pertuzumab on HER2-HER3 mediated signal transduction



pan-HER-2 – Targeting TKIs for HER2/neu +++BC

Neratinib: Orally Available, Irreversible Inhibitor of the EGFR- and Her-2 Receptor Tyrosine Kinases and Inhibitor of Proliferation of EGFR-Dependent Cells

Phase II¹

Phase II, Randomised^{2,3}

Phase III⁴

Afatinib: Orally Available, Irreversible pan-ErbB Family Blocker and Blocker of Homo- and Heterodimerisation

Phase II⁵

Phase II, Randomised, (LUX-Breast 3)⁶

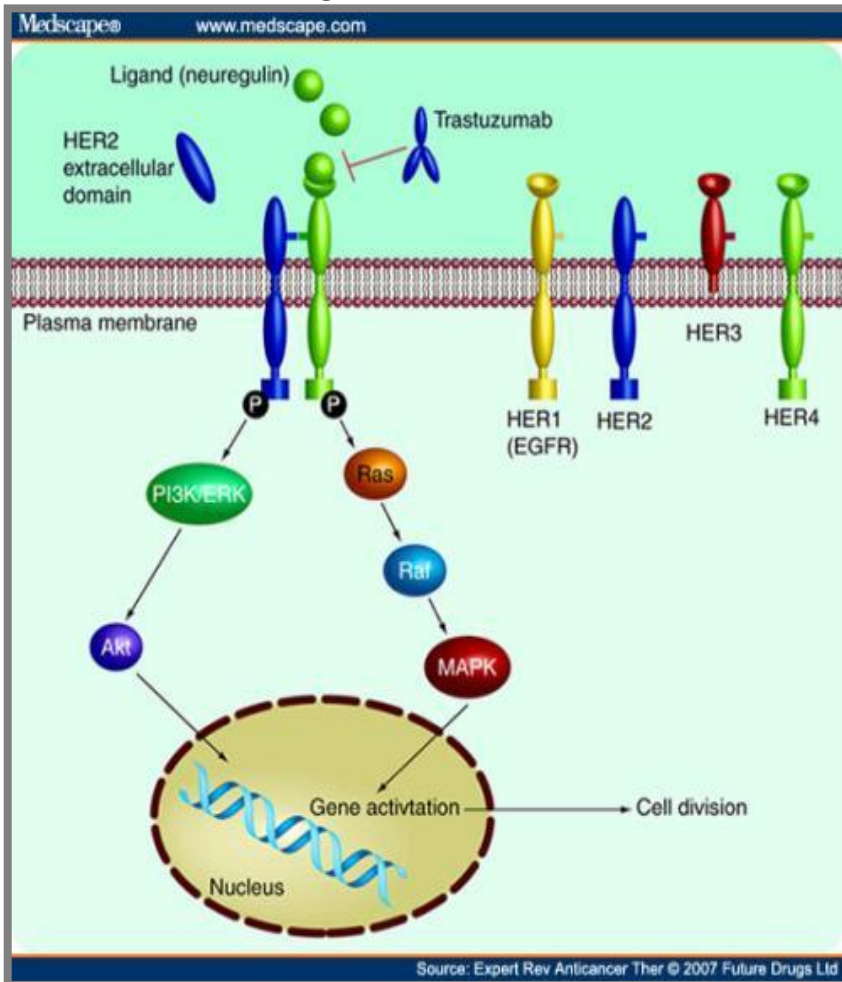
Phase III (LUX-Breast 1 and 3)⁷

¹ Burstein et al., J Clin Oncol 2010; ² M. Martin et al., Europ J Cancer, 2013; ³ Awada A et al., Proc Am Soc Clin Oncol 2015, Abstract #610; ⁴ Chan et al., ASCO 2015 & Lancet Oncol 2016

⁵ Lin et al., Breast Cancer Res Treat 2012; ⁶ Cortes et al., Lancet Oncol. 2015; ⁷ Harbeck et al., SABCC 2014, closed for recruitment (IDMC)

Neratinib Overview

Neratinib Inhibits Receptor Tyrosine Kinases and Signal Transduction



Inhibition of erbB Receptor Kinases

Kinase	IC ₅₀ (nM)
erbB1	92
erbB2	59
erbB4	19

Inhibition of erbB Signaling Pathways

Kinase	IC ₅₀ (nM)
Phospho-erbB1	3
Phospho-erbB2	5
Phospho-MAP Kinase	2
Phospho-AKT	2

Neratinib: a pan-HER Inhibitor

	IC ₅₀ (nM)		
Compound	erbB1	erbB2	erbB4
erbB1-specific inhibitor			
Erlotinib	2	350	-
erbB2-specific inhibitor			
CP-724,414	4300	8	-
Dual ErbB inhibitor			
Lapatinib	11	9	367
Pan ErbB inhibitor			
Neratinib	92	59	19

Neratinib Breast Cancer Program

Study	Design	Indication / Population		n	Response Rate (%)	Clinical Benefit Rate (%)	PFS (months) (95% CI)
102	Neratinib FIH	Advanced tumor (ErbB1+ or ErbB2+)		25	32 (15-54)	36 (18-58)	3.6 (1.7-5.6)
2205	Neratinib + Temsirolimus	Breast Cancer		12	17 (2-48)	25 (5-57)	
201	Neratinib	HER2+ mBC	Prior Trastuzumab	63	24 (14-36)	33 (22-46)	5.1 (3.7-7.3)
			No Prior Trastuz.	64	56 (43-69)	69 (56-80)	9.1 (7.1-12.7)
202	Neratinib + Trastuzumab	HER2+ LABC or mBC		28	29 (13-49)	36 (19-56)	3.7 (3.5-7.2)
203	Neratinib + Paclitaxel	HER2+ mBC	≤ 1 cytotoxic reg.	68	71 (58-81)		
			≥2 cytotoxic regs	31	77 (59-90)		
2204	Neratinib + Vinorelbine	HER2+ mBC	Prior Lapatinib	12	8 (0-38)	42 (15-72)	5.2 (2.8-9.4)
			No Prior Lapatinib	56	41 (28-55)	70 (56-81)	11.0 (7.1-15.0)
2206	Neratinib + Capecitabine	HER2+ mBC	Prior Lapatinib	7	57 (18-90)	71 (29-96)	8.3 (4.4-13.8)
			No Prior Lapatinib	61	64 (51-76)	72 (59-83)	9.3 (7.0-15.2)
3003	Neratinib	HER2+ LRBC / mBC		117	29 (21-38)	44 (35-54)	4.5 (3.1-5.7)
	Lapatinib + Capecitabine			116	41 (32-50)	64 (54-73)	6.8 (5.9-8.2)

Neratinib-induced diarrhea

Primary Diarrhea prophylaxis initiated with start of Neratinib therapy significantly reduces the frequency & severity of AEs

Study	Therapy / Indication	Prophylaxis	≥ Grade 3 Diarrhea Rate (%)
202	Trastuzumab-refractory	None	30
2206	Neratinib + Capecitabine	None	26
2205	Neratinib + Temsirolimus	None	23
10-005	Neratinib + Temsirolimus	Imodium 4 mg/day	22
TBCRC 022	Neratinib in CNS+ disease	Imodium 8 mg/day	7.5
NSABP FB-8	Neratinib + Paclitaxel + Trastuzumab	Imodium 16 mg/day	< 5

Neratinib vs. Lapatinib + Capecitabine in Her-2/neu+++ Trastuzumab-Resistant MBC

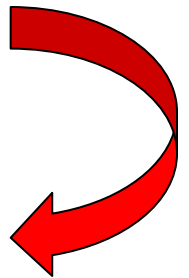
Randomized Phase II Study (117 vs. 116 patients)

PFS: 4.5 vs. 6.8 months

OS: 19.7 vs. 23.6 months

Inconclusive Result: Neither Inferiority nor Non-Inferiority
(HR: 1.19)

BUT: Single-agent clinical activity of Neratinib confirmed



Randomized Phase II Trial of Paclitaxel plus Ner or Trastuzumab as First-Line Treatment for HER2+ MBC (NEfERTT)

479 pts, MBC, Her2-positive, First-Line

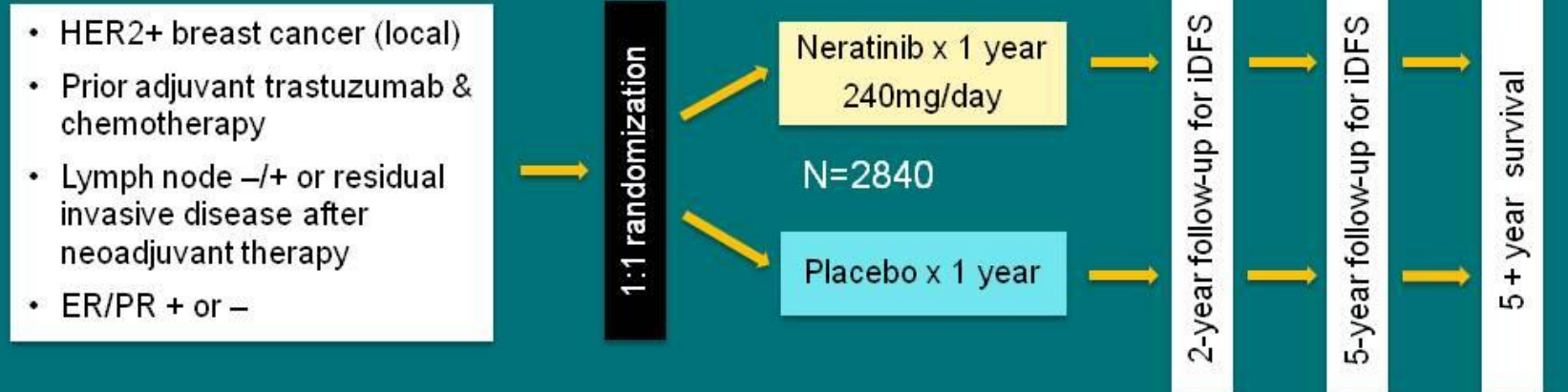
PFS (median) 12.9 Mos. (11.0-4.8) vs 12.9Mos. (11.1-14.7)

CNS Progression 8% *versus* 16%; $p=0.0037$

Diarrhoea Grade 3: 30% vs 4%

One Year Neratinib Extends Invasive DFS in HER2-Positive EBC following Chemo + Trastuzumab: The ExteNET Trial

Study Design



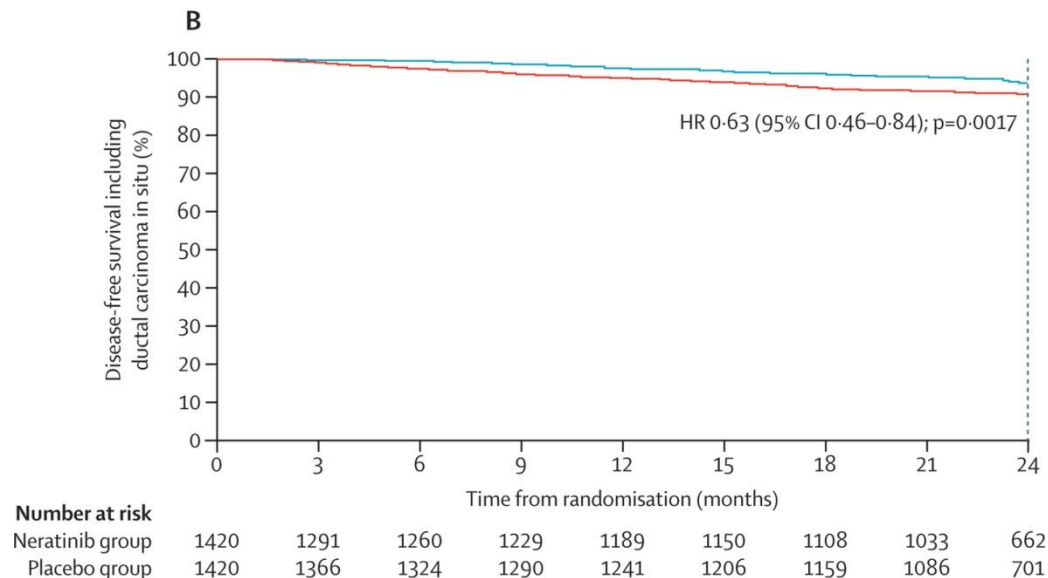
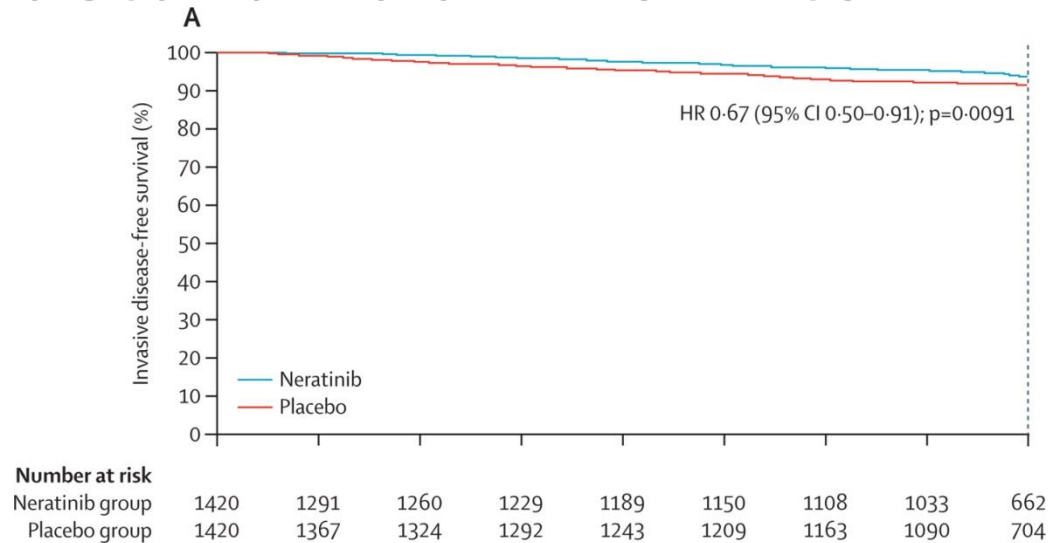
- Primary endpoint: invasive disease-free survival (iDFS)
- Secondary endpoints: DFS-DCIS, time to distant recurrence, distant DFS, CNS metastases, overall survival, safety
- Other analyses: biomarkers, health outcome assessment (FACT-B, EQ-5d)
- Stratified by: nodes 0, 1–3 vs 4+, ER/PR status, concurrent vs sequential trastuzumab

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PRESENTED AT:

ASCO[®] | Annual¹⁵ Meeting

One Year Neratinib Extends Invasive DFS in HER2-Positive EBC following Chemo + Trastuzumab: The ExteNET Trial



Neratinib Clinical Development Plan

HER2 AMPLIFICATION / OVEREXPRESSION

3rd line MBC:

- NC vs LC

4th line MBC:

- NT vs N vs PI's choice

Neoadjuvant - breast cancer:

- NSABP FB-7:
[P+T] vs [P+N] vs [P+N+T]
> [AC4] > Sx > T for 1yr
- I-SPY2:
[P+N+T] > AC

HER2 DRIVER MUTATIONS

N monotherapy:

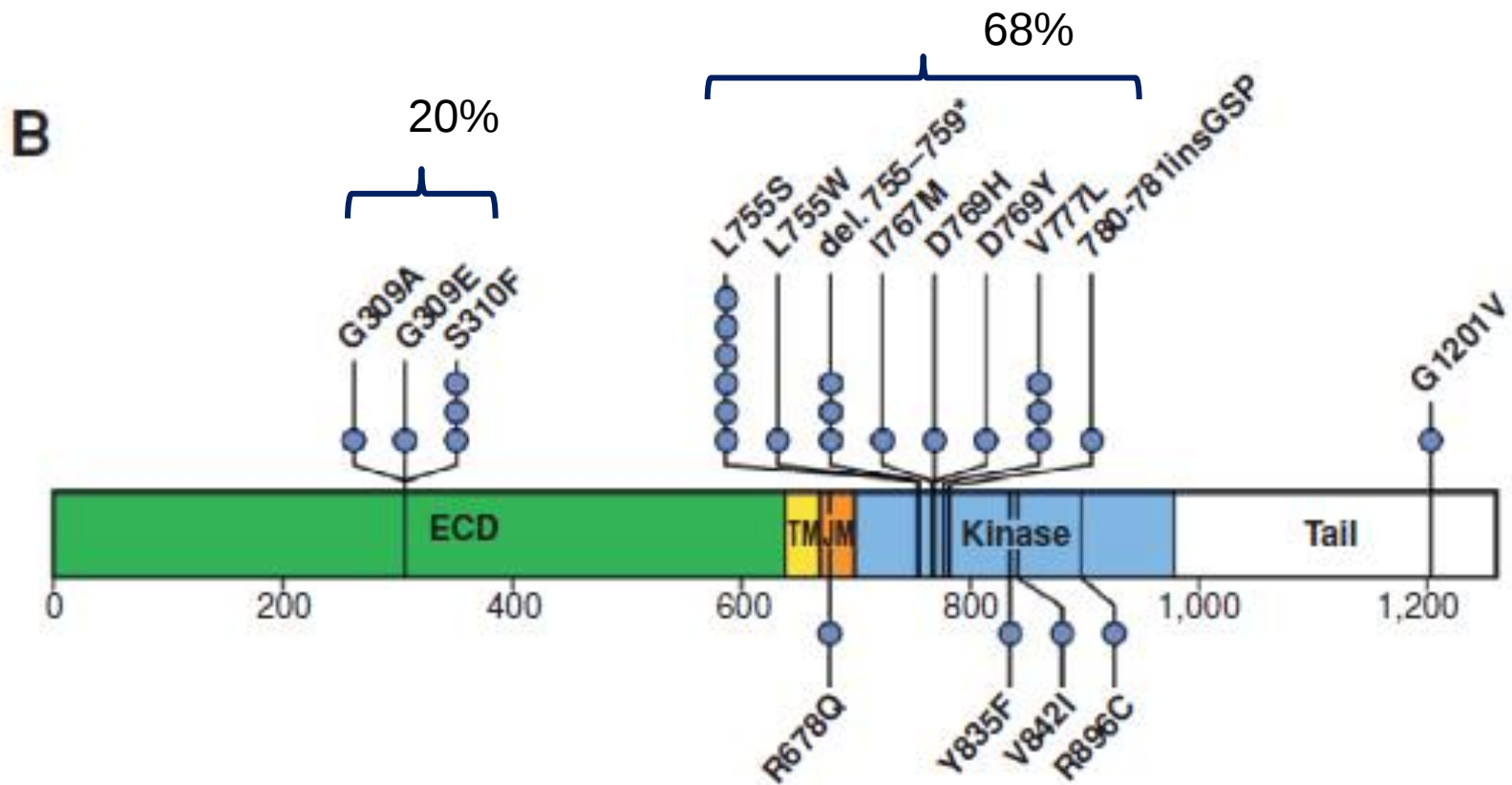
- “basket” study
- advanced breast cancer
 - WashU
 - Europe

N + temsirolimus:

- NSCLC

HER2 Mutations in HER2 Neg. MBC

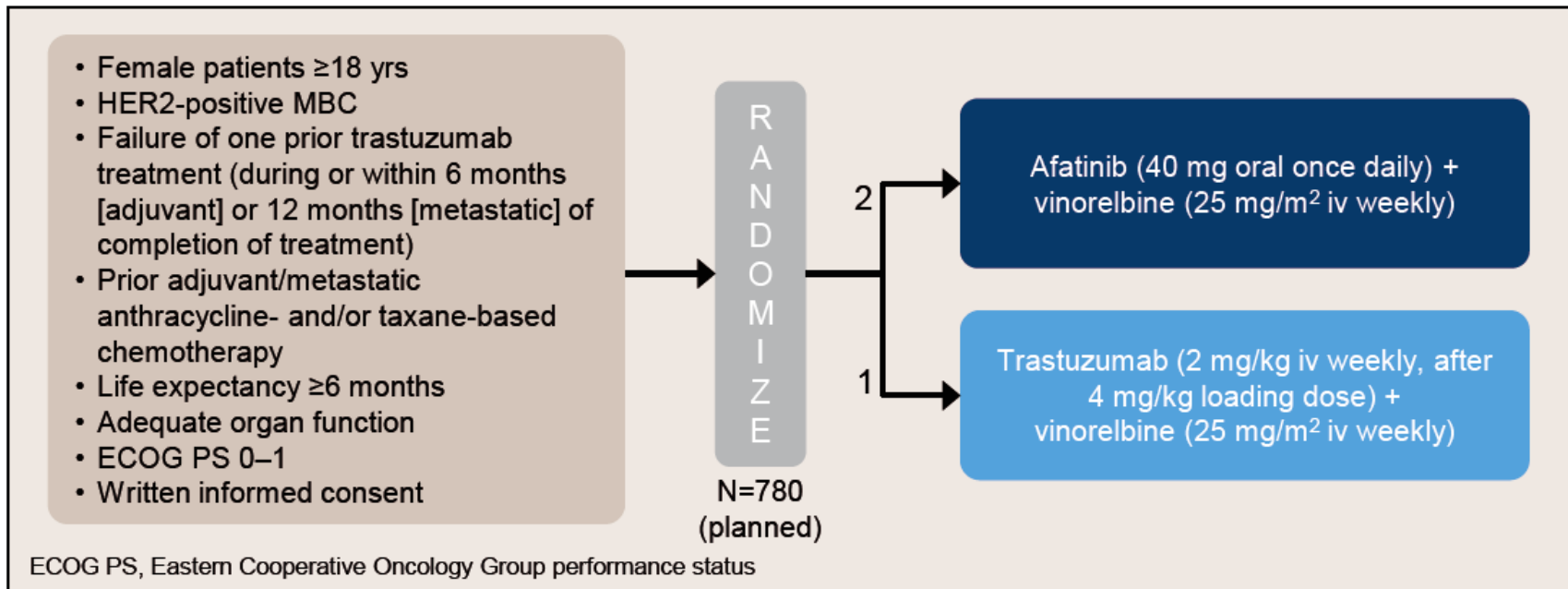
HER2 mutant BC = 1.6% of 220,000 US cases/year = 4000 cases



Afatinib Breast Cancer Program

Randomized Phase III trial of afatinib plus vinorelbine versus trastuzumab plus vinorelbine in patients with HER2-overexpressing MBC who had progressed on one prior trastuzumab treatment (LUX-Breast 1)

Figure 1. LUX-Breast 1 study design

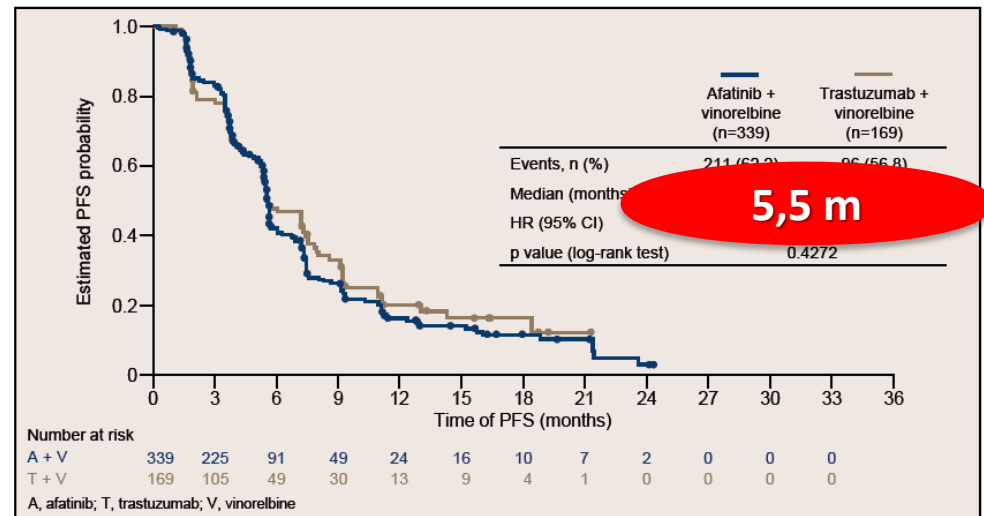


Afatinib Breast Cancer Program

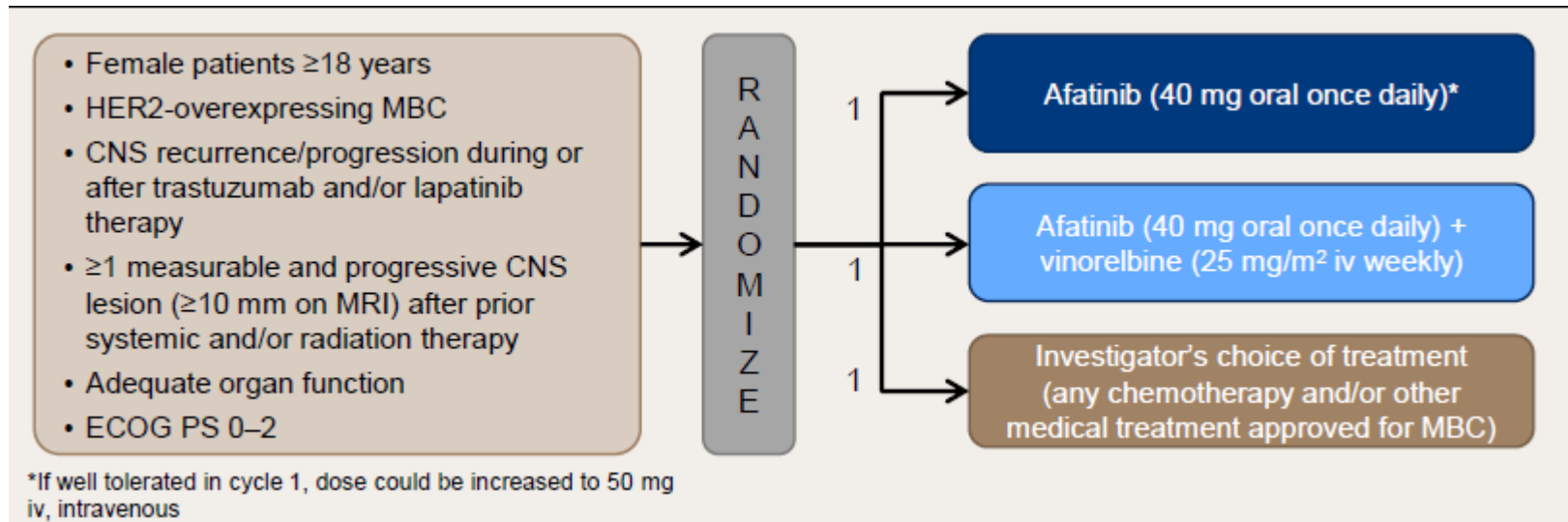
Randomized Phase III trial of afatinib plus vinorelbine versus trastuzumab plus vinorelbine in patients with HER2-overexpressing MBC who had progressed on one prior trastuzumab treatment (LUX-Breast 1)

	Afatinib + VNB	Trastu + VNB
Dose reduction	55.2%	3.0%
Discontinuation	15.4%	7.1%
Fatal AE	5.3%	3.0%
G $\geq$ 3 diarrhea	17.8%	0%
G $\geq$ 3 acne	4.7%	0%

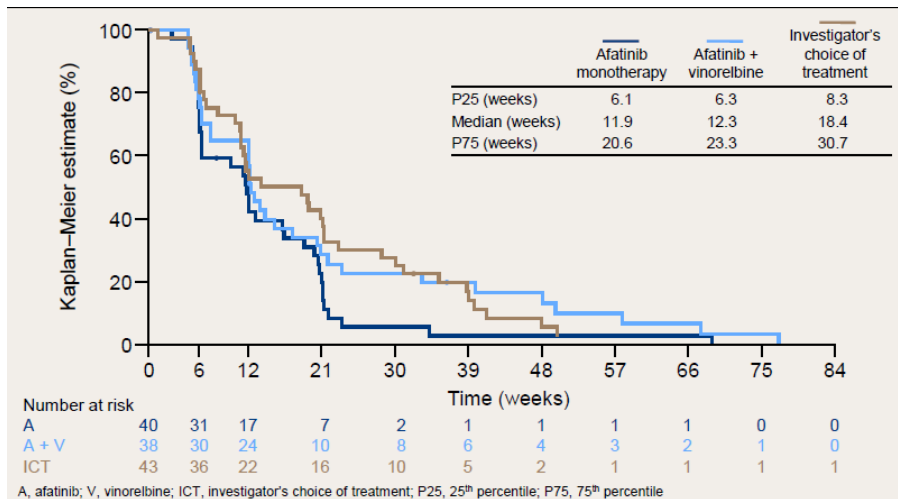
Figure 2. PFS for all randomized patients (data cut-off June 2013)



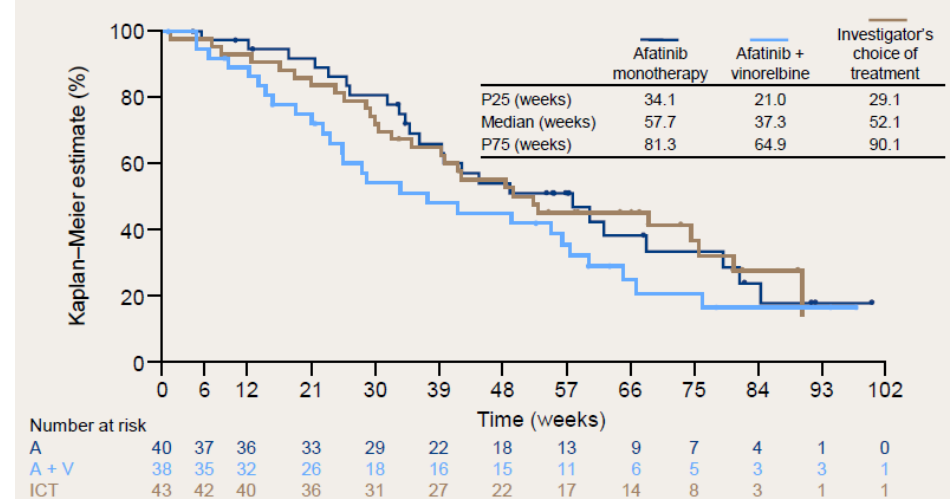
Afatinib vs Afatinib + VNB vs TPC



PFS



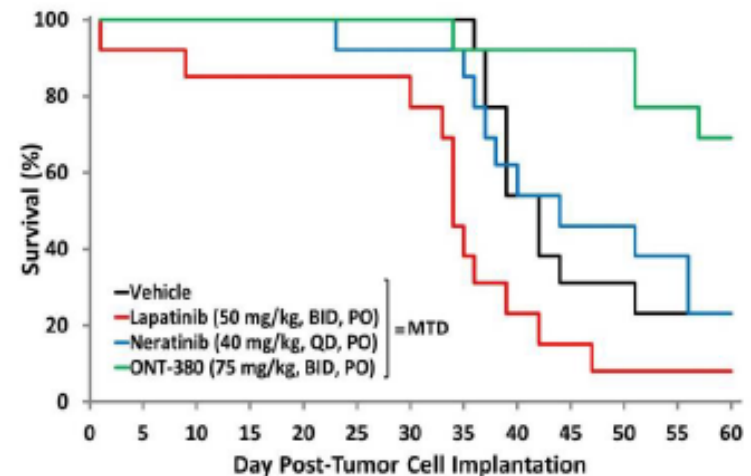
OS



ONT-380: an Oral HER2-Specific Inhibitor

- › **ONT-380 is a HER2 selective small molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitor with nanomolar potency**
 - › 500-fold more selective for HER2 compared to EGFR
 - › HER2 IC_{50} : 8 nM; EGFR IC_{50} : 4000 nM
- › **HER2 selectivity leads to decreased potential for EGFR-related toxicities compared to dual inhibitors**
- › **In a model of HER2+ CNS metastases, ONT-380 was associated with improved survival compared to either lapatinib or neratinib (Figure 1)**
- › **ONT-380 is currently being evaluated in two ongoing Phase 1b combination studies [+ T-DM1 and $\pm$ capecitabine [C] $\pm$ trastuzumab [T])**

Figure 1 BT-474 CNS Metastases Model



Dinkel et al, AACR 2012

ONT-380 Breast Cancer Program

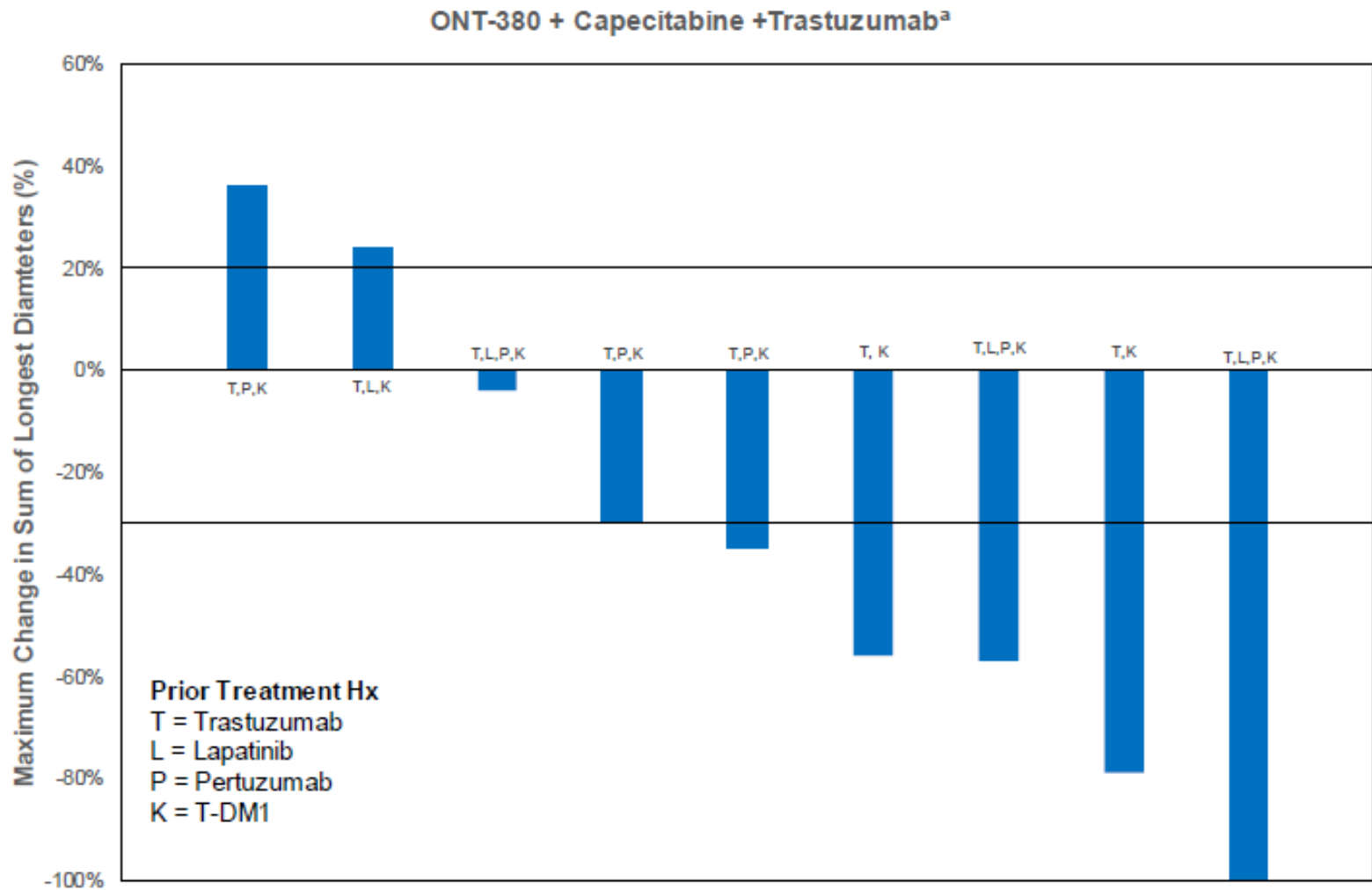
- › **ONT-380-004: Phase 1b, open-label study of ONT-380 + ado-trastuzumab emtansine (trastuzumab emtansine; T-DM1)**
 - › **Population: Patients with HER2+ breast cancer with progression after prior therapy with both T and a taxane**

- › **ONT-380-005: Phase 1b, open-label study of ONT-380 +/- C and +/- T**
 - › **Population: Patients with HER2+ breast cancer with progression after prior therapy with both T and T-DM1**

	ONT-380 +					
	C (n = 7)		T (n = 13)		C + T (n = 12)	
	Any Grade	Grade 3	Any Grade	Grade 3	Any Grade	Grade 3
Diarrhea	5	0	8	0	8	0
Nausea	4	0	3	0	7	0
Constipation	4	0	5	0	2	0
Fatigue	5	0	1	0	4	0
PPE	4	1	0	0	6	0
Vomiting	2	0	2	0	4	0

No Grade 4 or 5 AEs among most common AEs

ONT-380 + Capecitabine + Trastuzumab

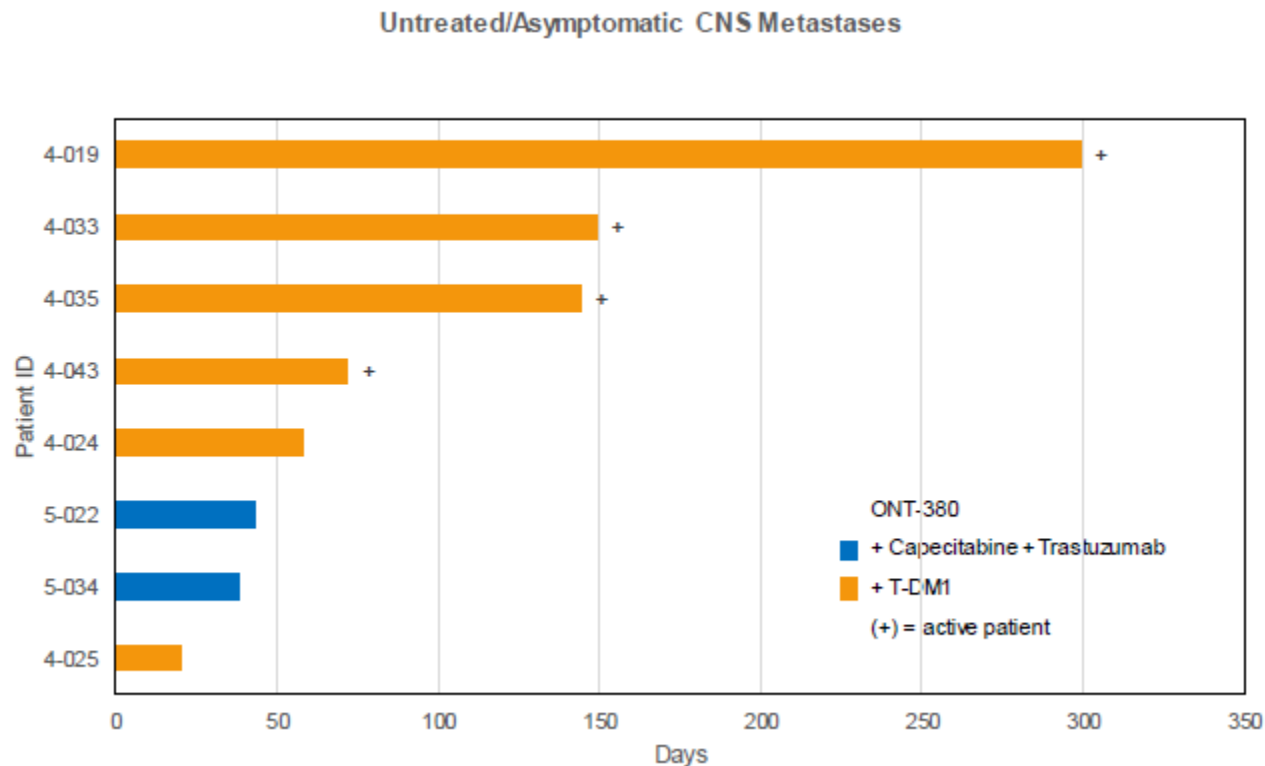


a. 3 pts active on study do not yet have a follow up scan

ONT-380 + Capecitabine + Trastuzumab

ONT-380 + TDM1

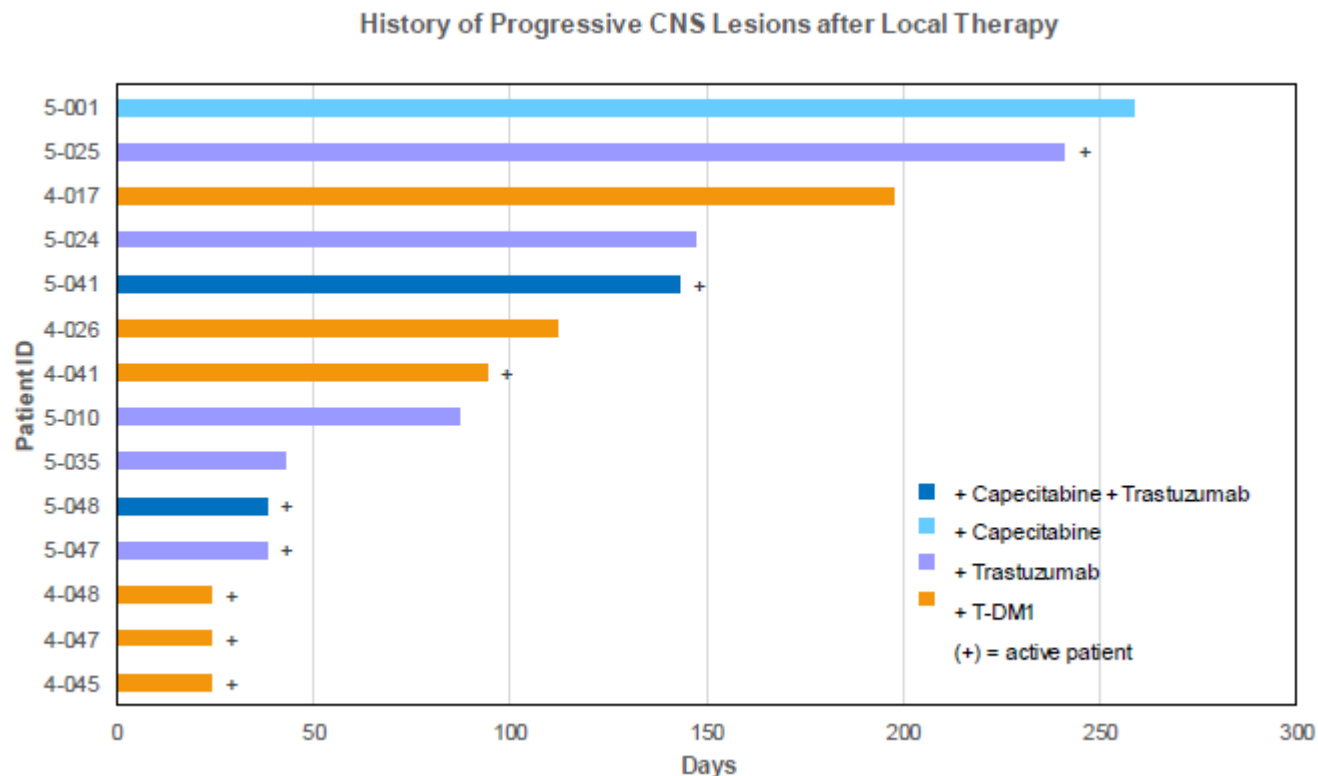
- › Untreated, asymptomatic lesions in patients who had never received radiotherapy or surgery to the CNS
- › Progressive or new lesions in patients who had received previous radiotherapy and/or surgery to the CNS



ONT-380 + Capecitabine + Trastuzumab

ONT-380 + TDM1

- › Untreated, asymptomatic lesions in patients who had never received radiotherapy or surgery to the CNS
- › Progressive or new lesions in patients who had received previous radiotherapy and/or surgery to the CNS



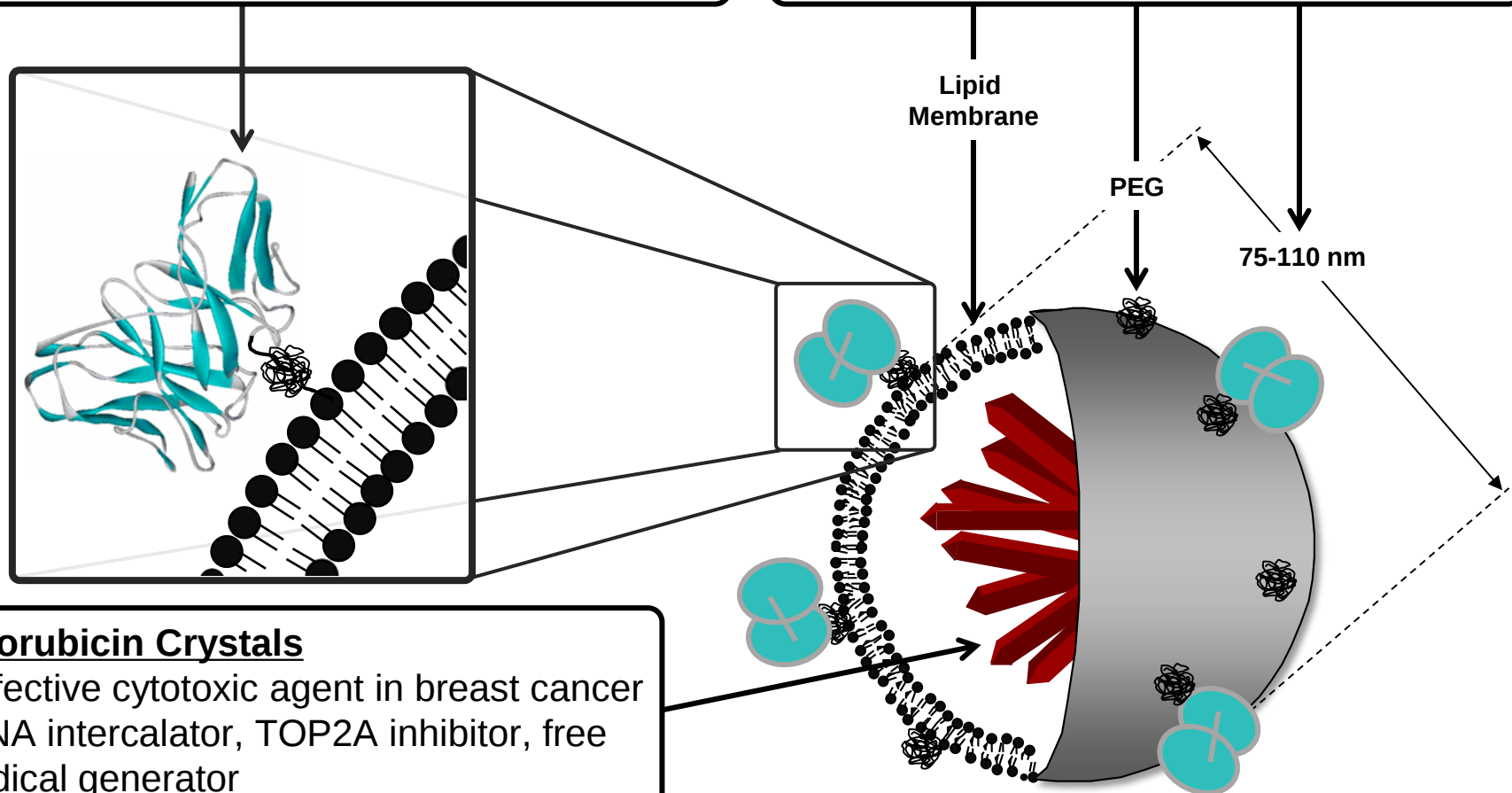
MM-302: HER2-targeted PEGylated liposomal doxorubicin

anti-HER2 scFv

- Targets liposome to HER2-overexpressing cells
- Promotes internalization
- Binds to a different epitope than trastuzumab
- Does not bind to cardiomyocytes

Liposome

- Extended half-life
- Stably encapsulates doxorubicin
- Passive accumulation in tumors
- Size precludes delivery to cardiac tissue

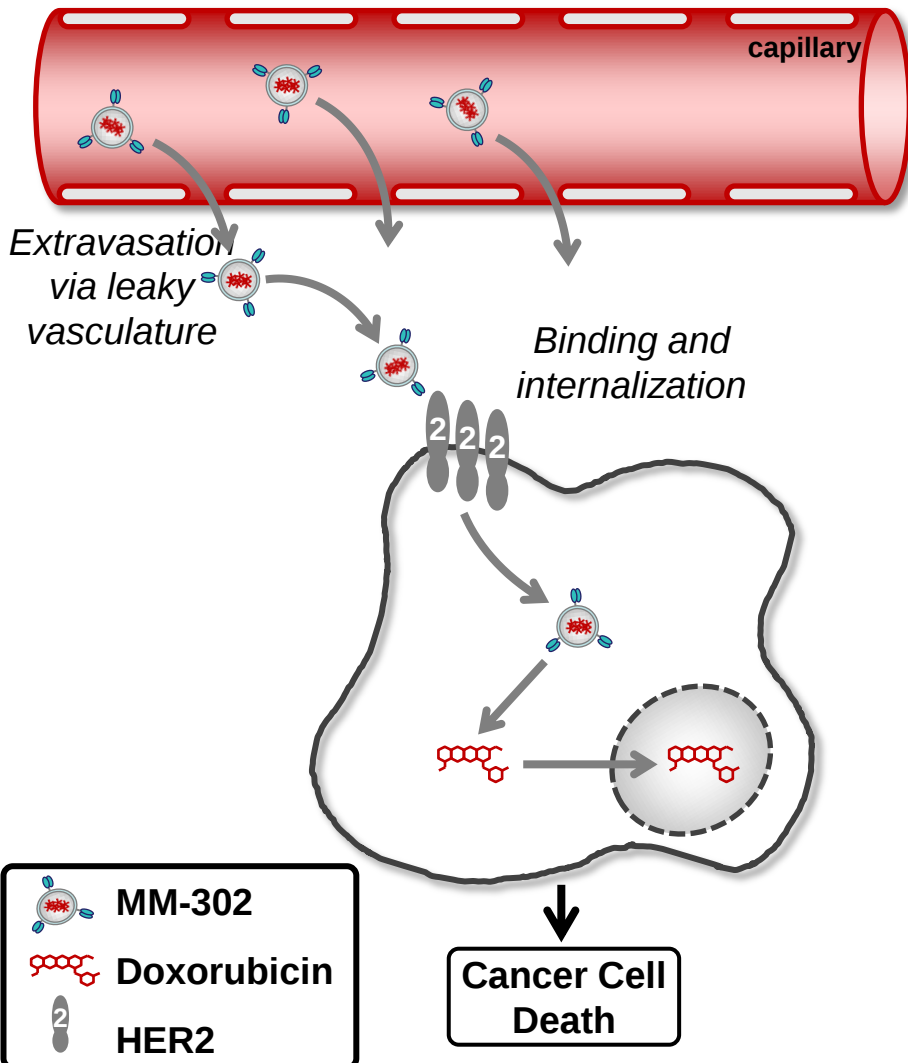


Doxorubicin Crystals

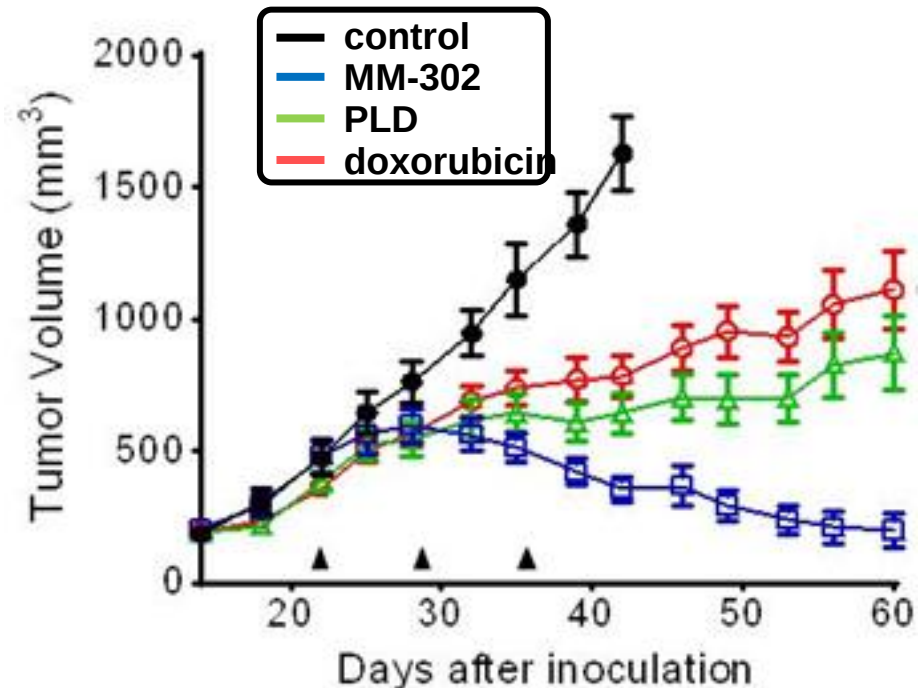
- Effective cytotoxic agent in breast cancer
- DNA intercalator, TOP2A inhibitor, free radical generator

MM-302: Proposed mechanism of action

HER2-positive tumor

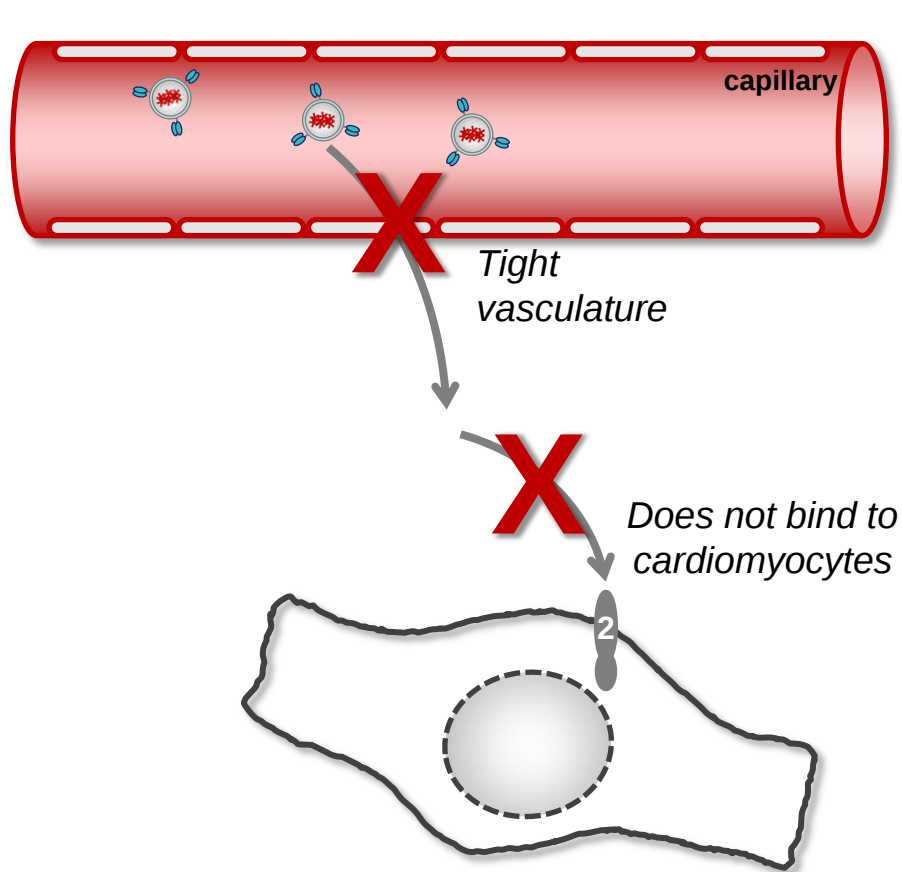


SUM190 cells (HER2-positive)

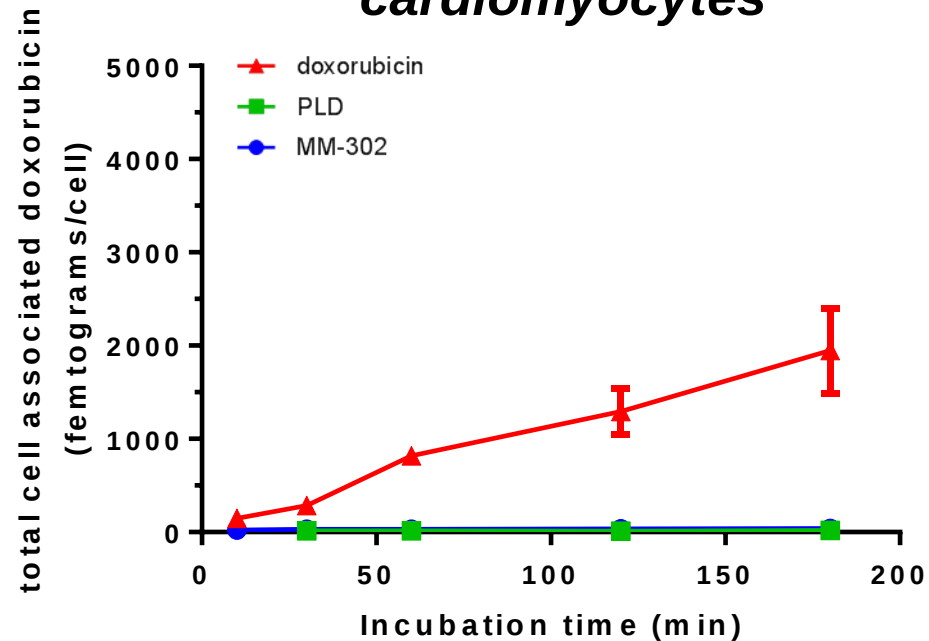


MM-302: Proposed mechanism of action

Cardiac tissue

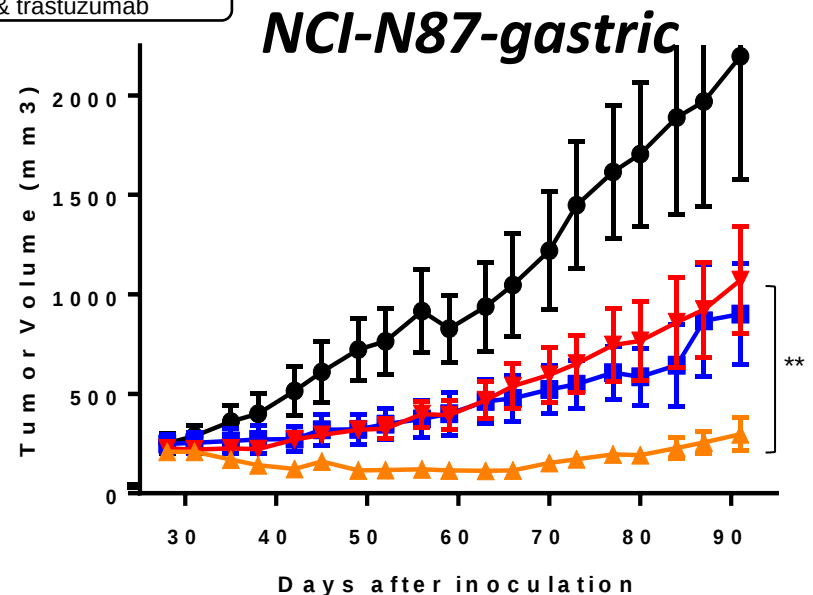
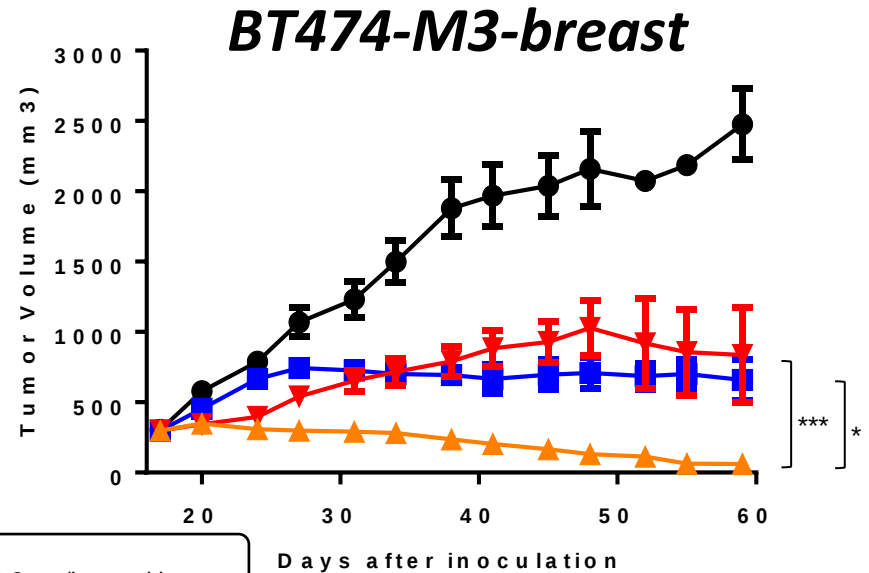
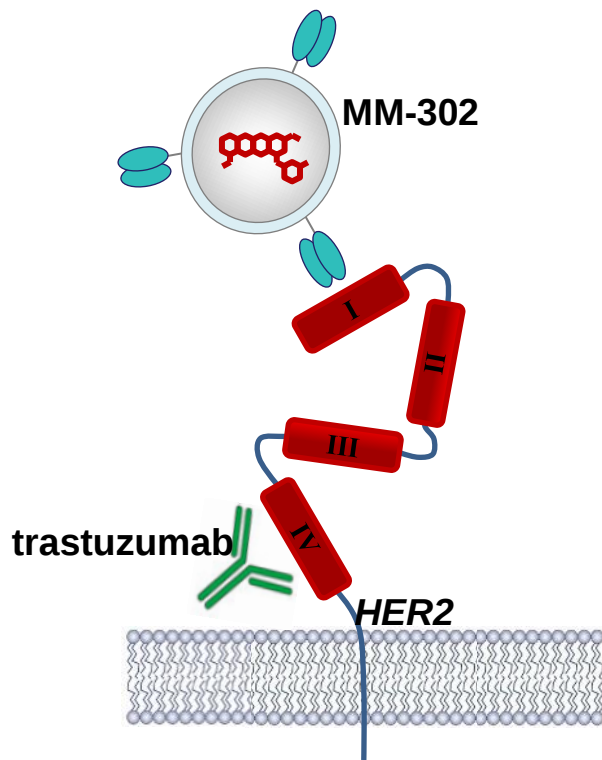


Human stem cell-derived cardiomyocytes

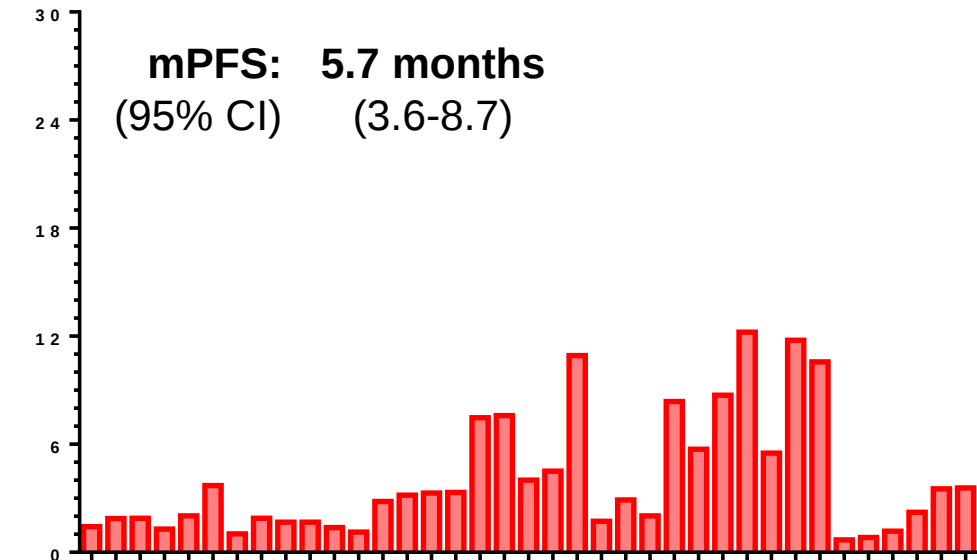
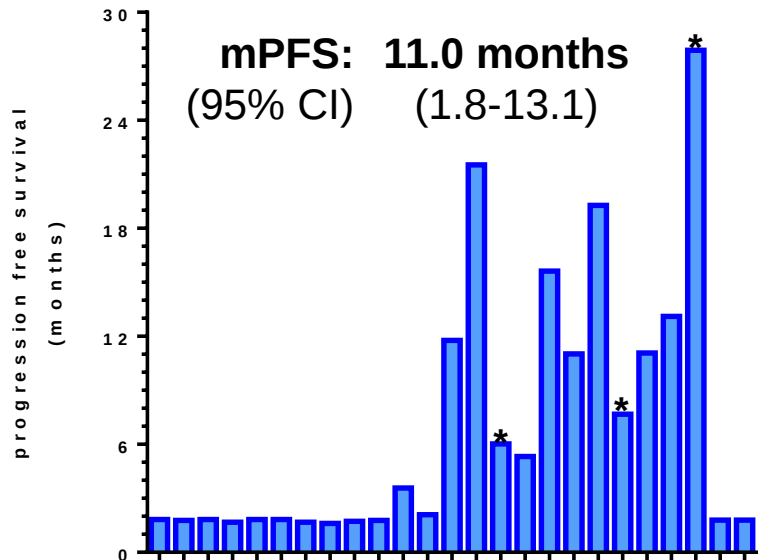
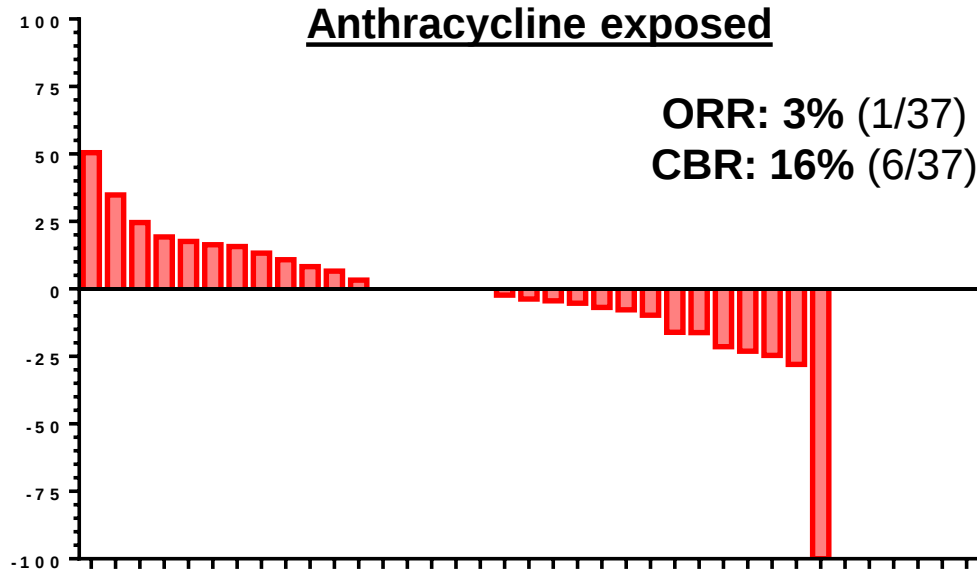
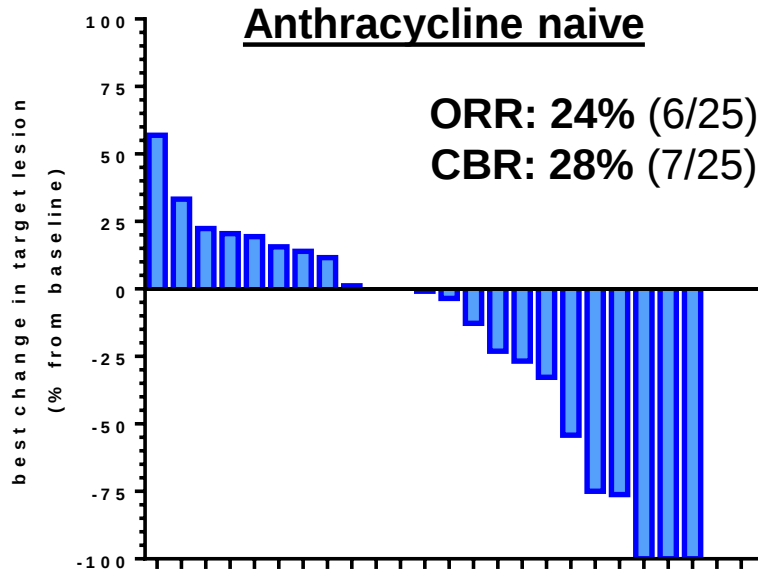


MM-302: Proposed mechanism of action

MM-302 binds to a different epitope than trastuzumab



MM-302: Data from phase I study

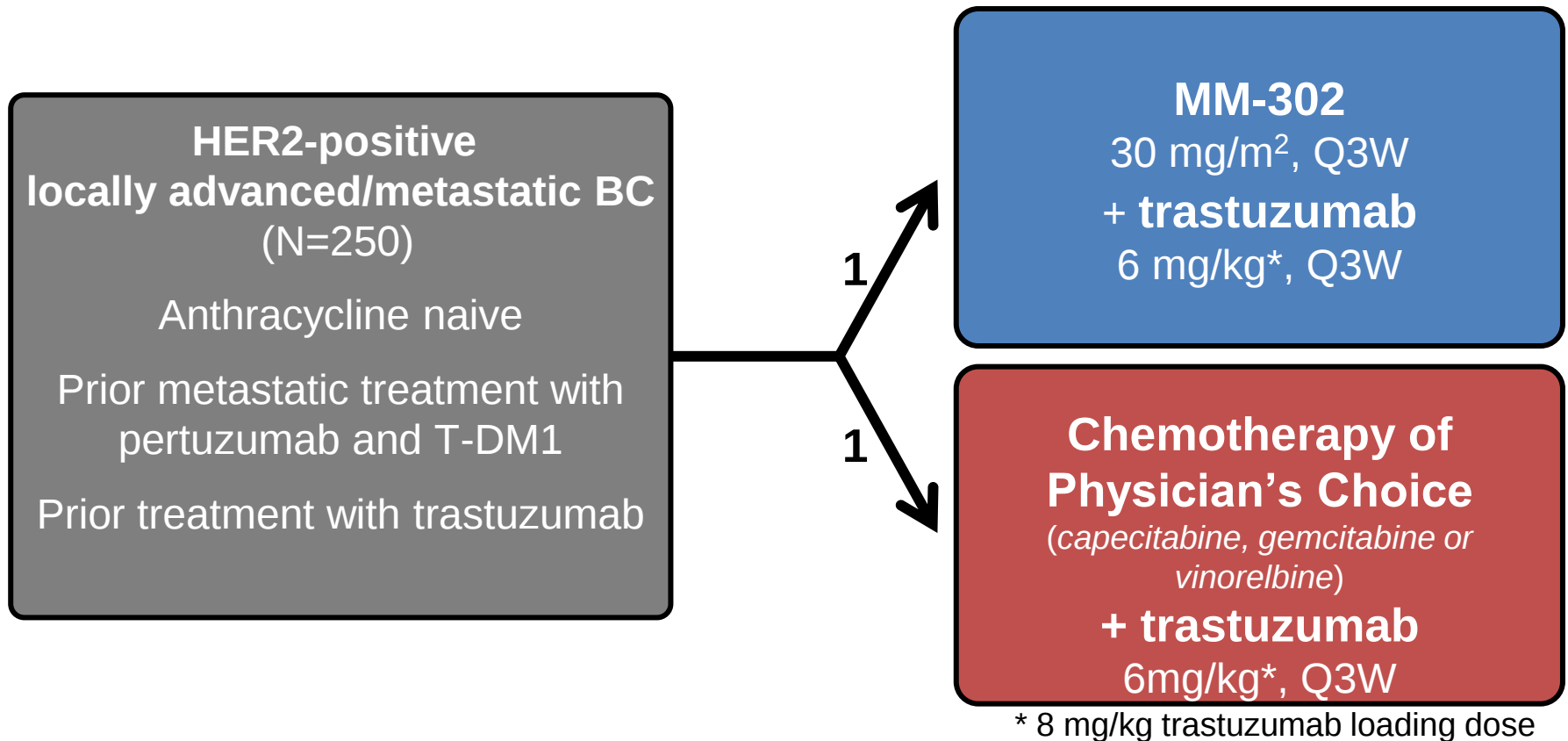


+ trastuzumab	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
+ cyclophosphamide				●	●					●			●		●

	●	●		●				●	●	●		●	●	●		●	●	●	●				●	●	●	●			
	●			●					●				●			●			●					●	●	●	●		

*: patients still on study, ORR: Overall Response Rate, CBR: Clinical Benefit Rate (CR, PR and Stable Disease (SD) at 24 weeks)

HERMIONE Study Schema (NCT02213744)

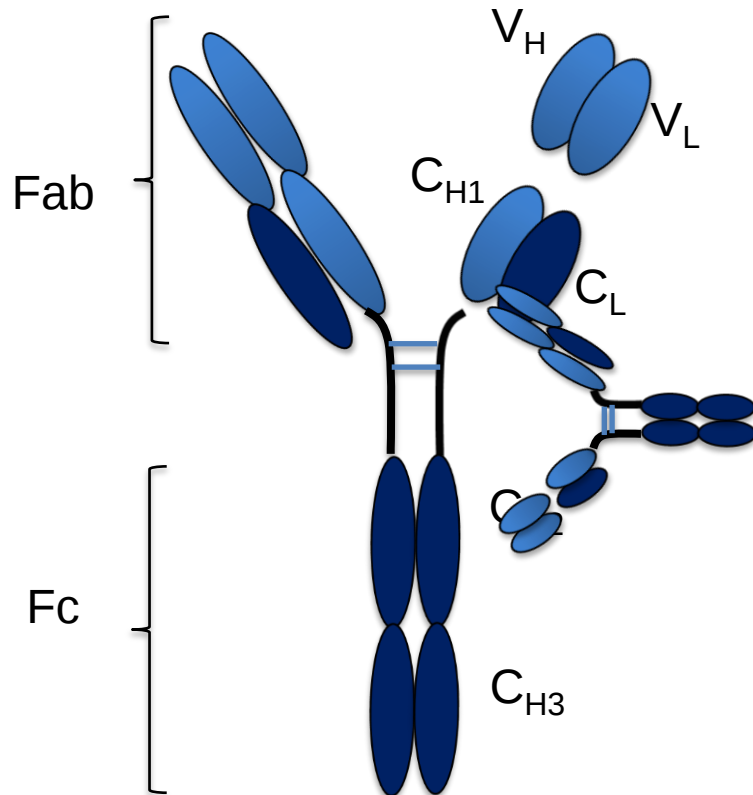


- 70 participating sites (46 in the US, 4 in Canada and 20 in Europe)
- Study currently open and enrolling patients
- Enrollment expected to be completed late 2017

Margetuximab

To evaluate the safety of margetuximab using two dosing regimens

Trastuzumab



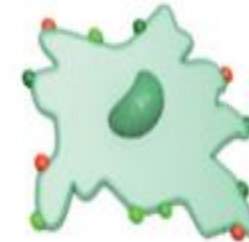
FcγRs on Immune Effector Cells

NK Cell



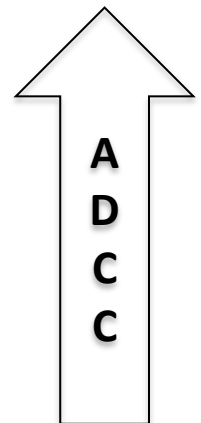
Express CD16A
(Activating FcγR)

Monocytes/Macrophages



Express CD16A and CD32A (Activating FcγR)
and CD32B (Inhibitory FcγR)

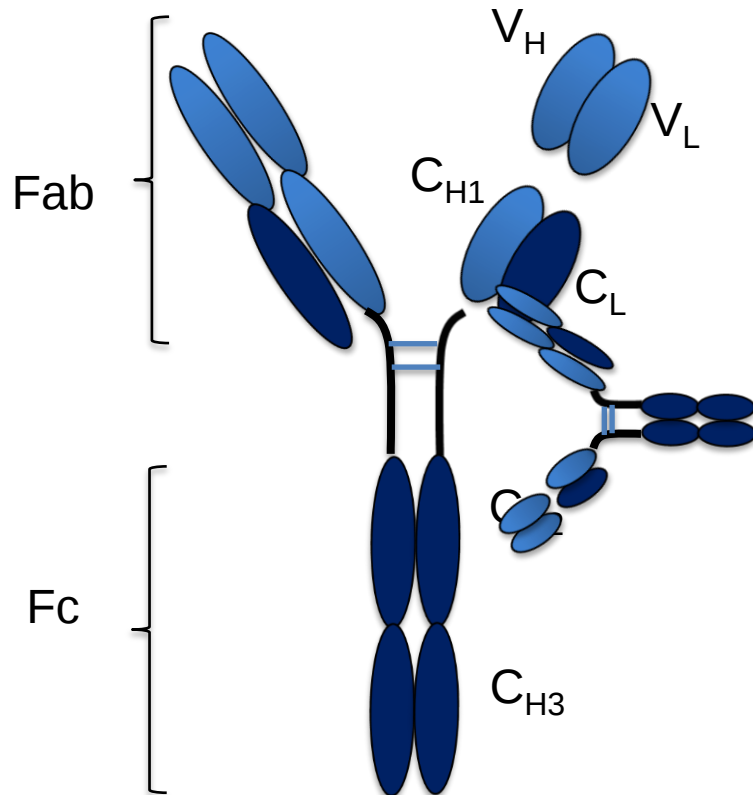
- CD16A
- CD32A
- CD32B



Margetuximab

To evaluate the safety of margetuximab using two dosing regimens

Margetuximab



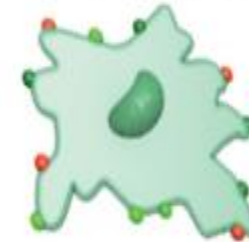
FcγRs on Immune Effector Cells

NK Cell



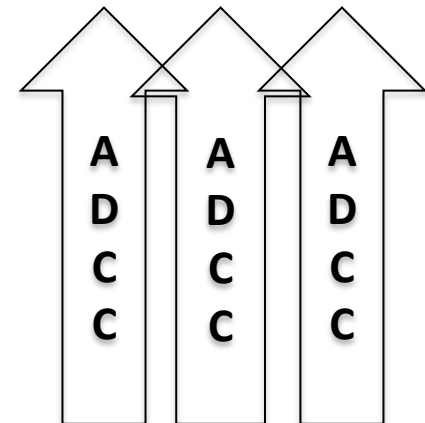
Express CD16A
(Activating FcγR)

Monocytes/Macrophages



Express CD16A and CD32A (Activating FcγR)
and CD32B (Inhibitory FcγR)

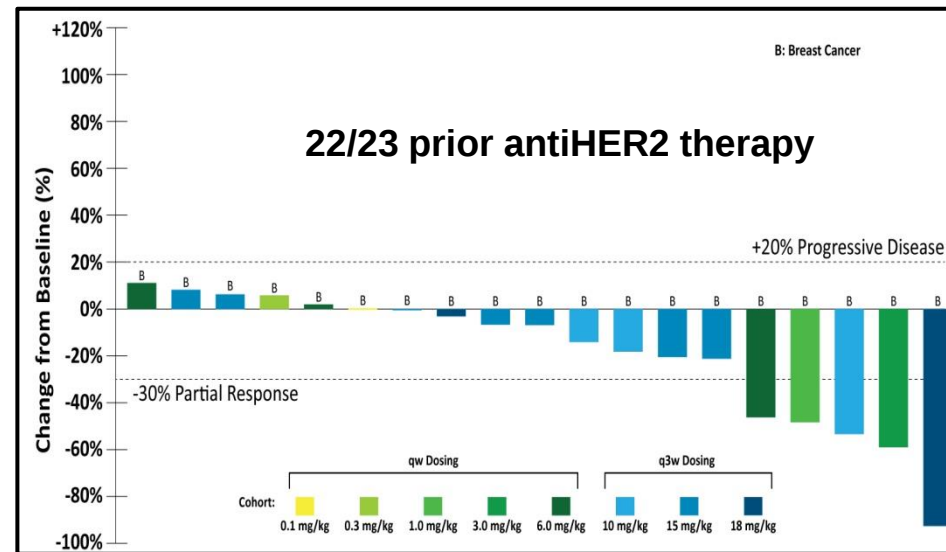
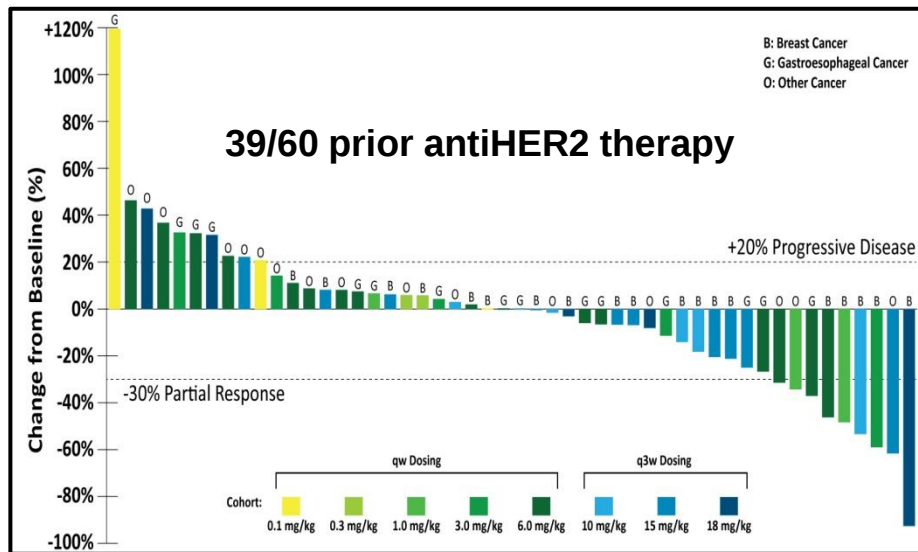
CD16A
CD32A
CD32B



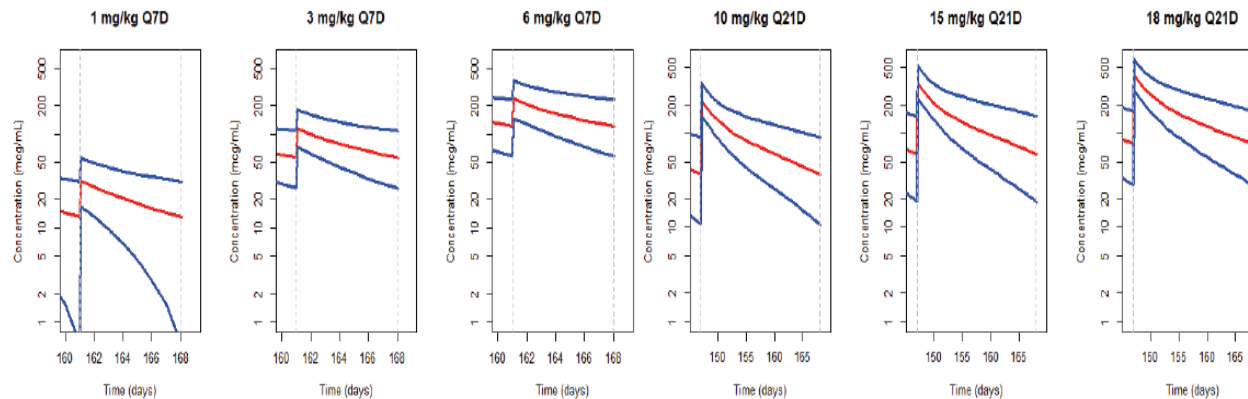
FIH phase 1 Study with Margetuximab

All evaluable pts

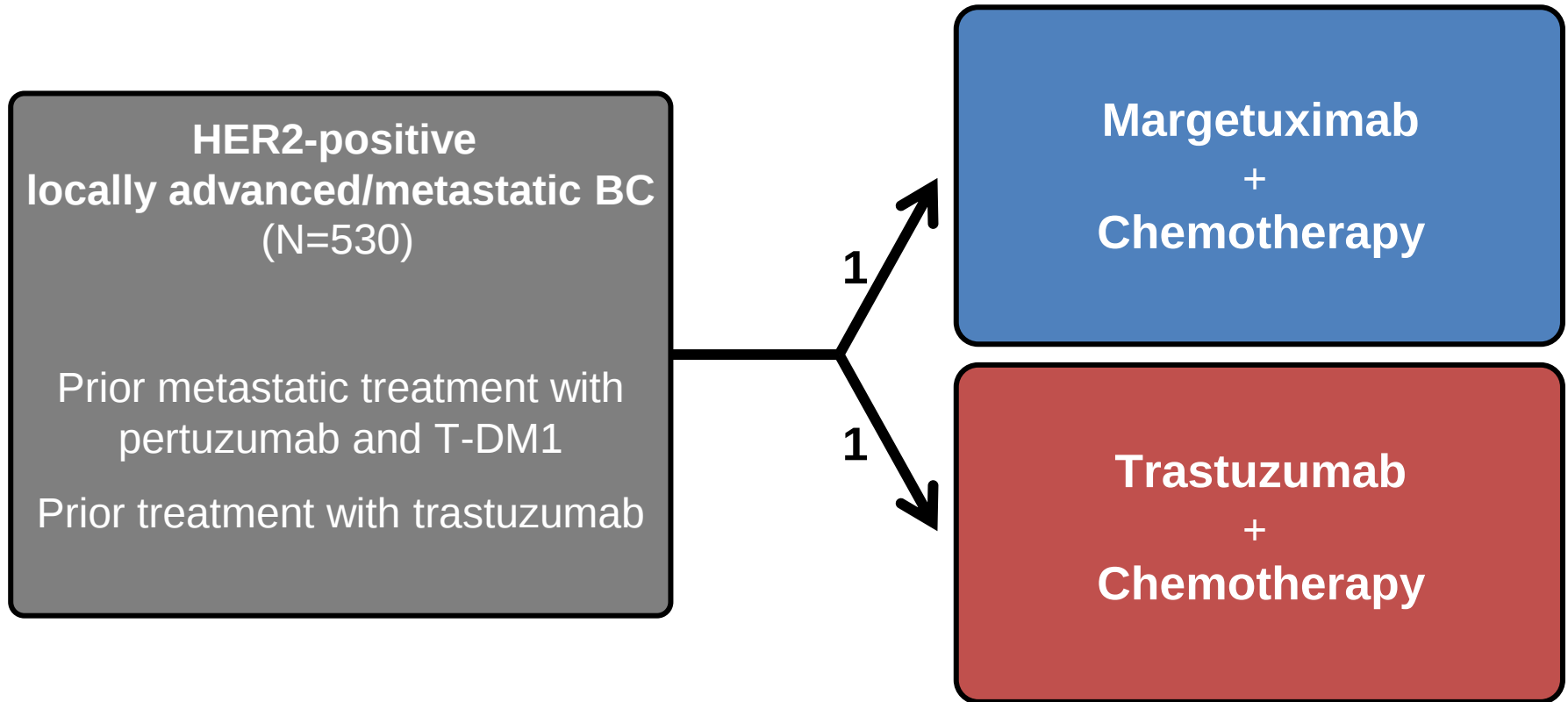
Evaluable MBC



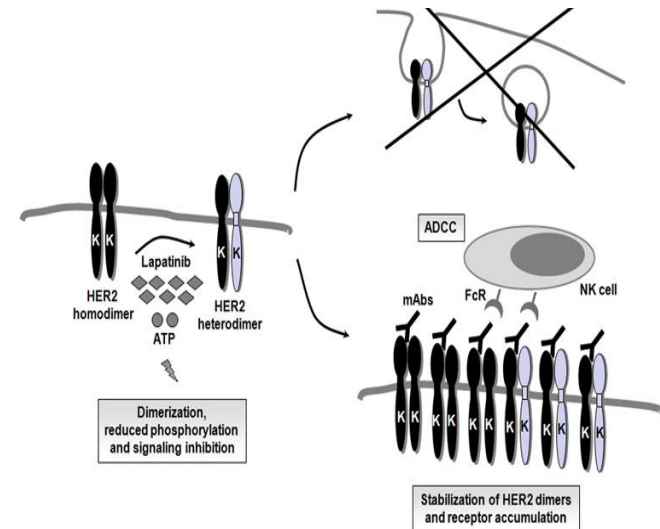
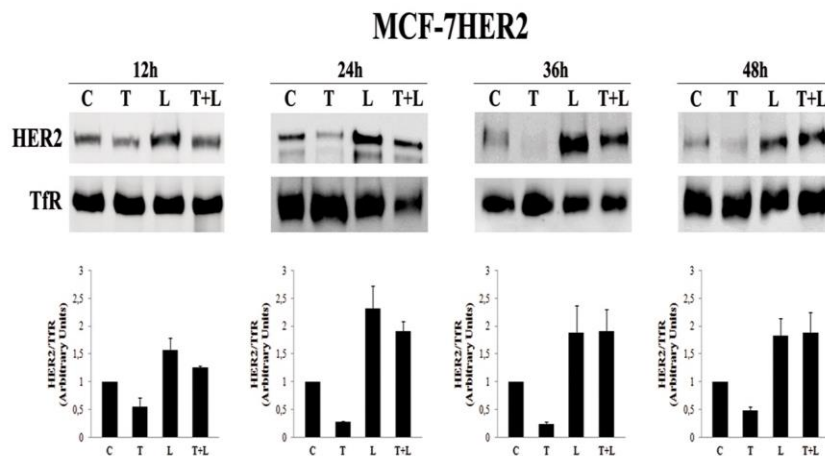
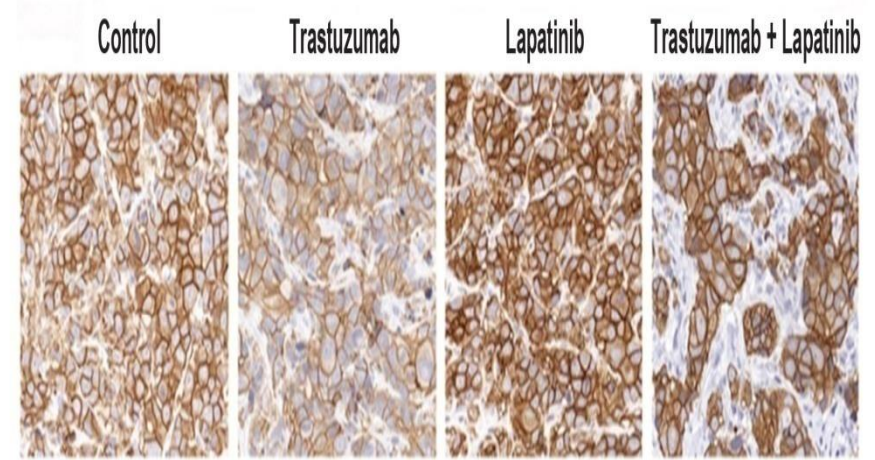
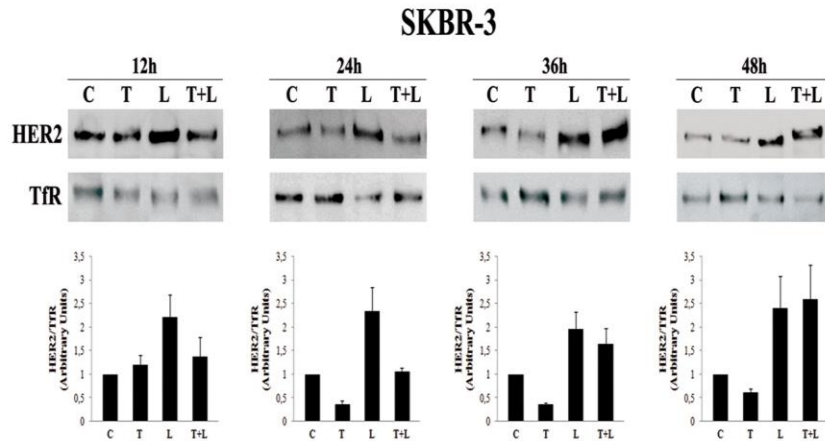
Pharmacokinetics



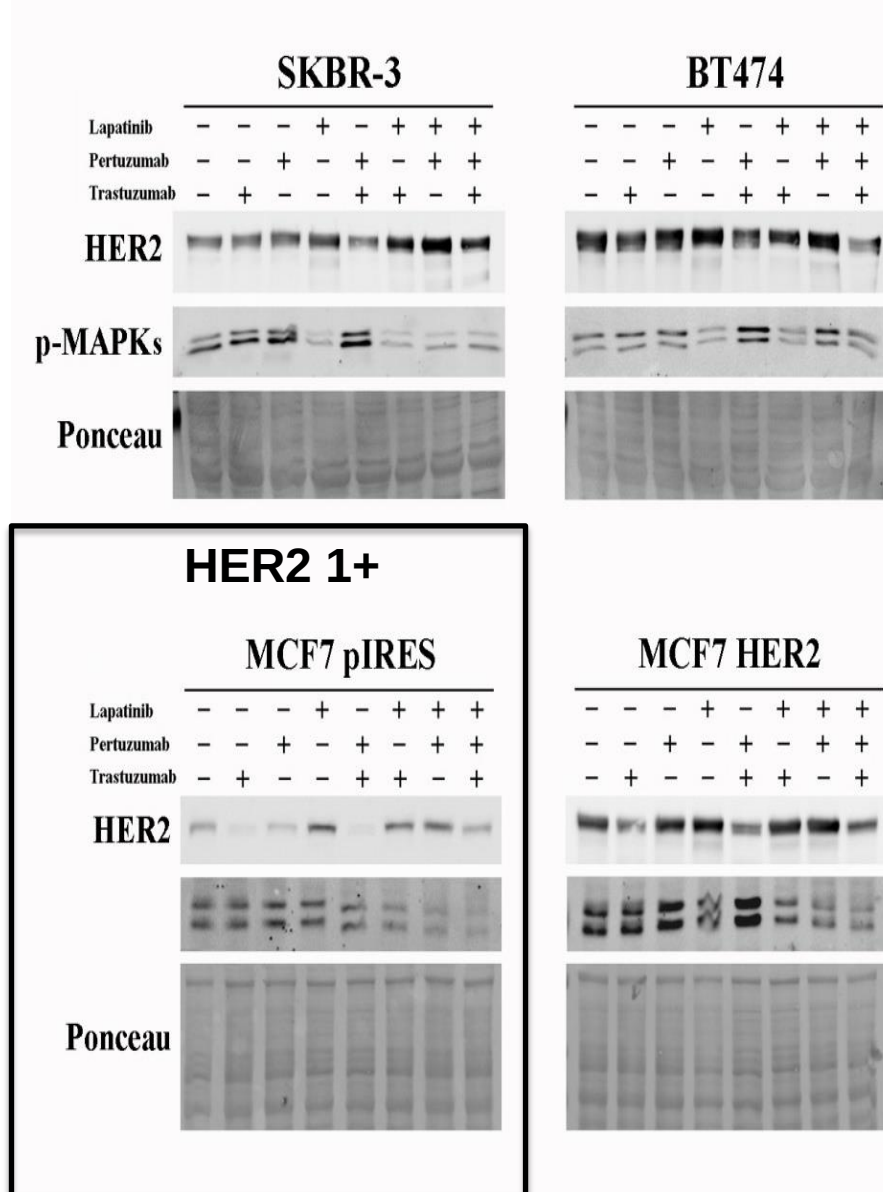
SOPHIA phase III Study Schema



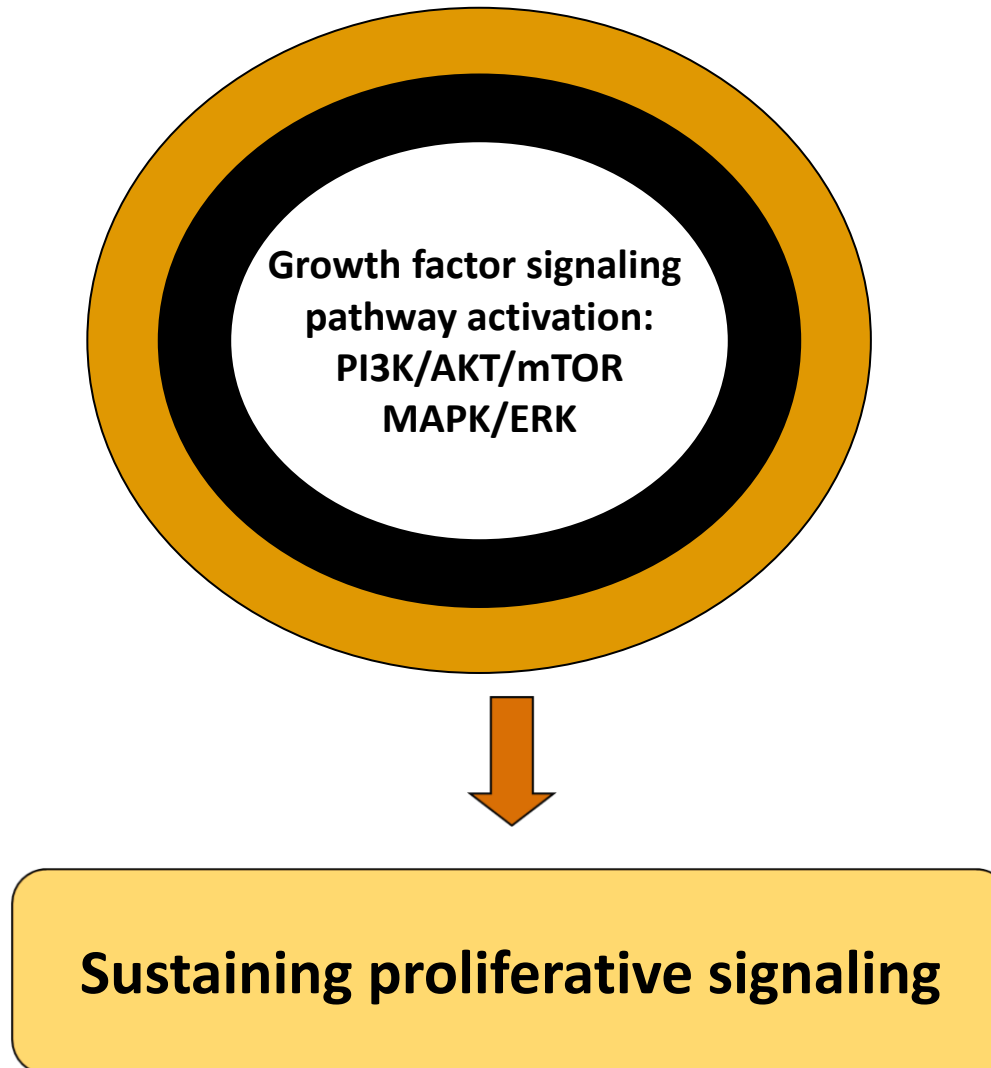
New opportunities with Margetuximab



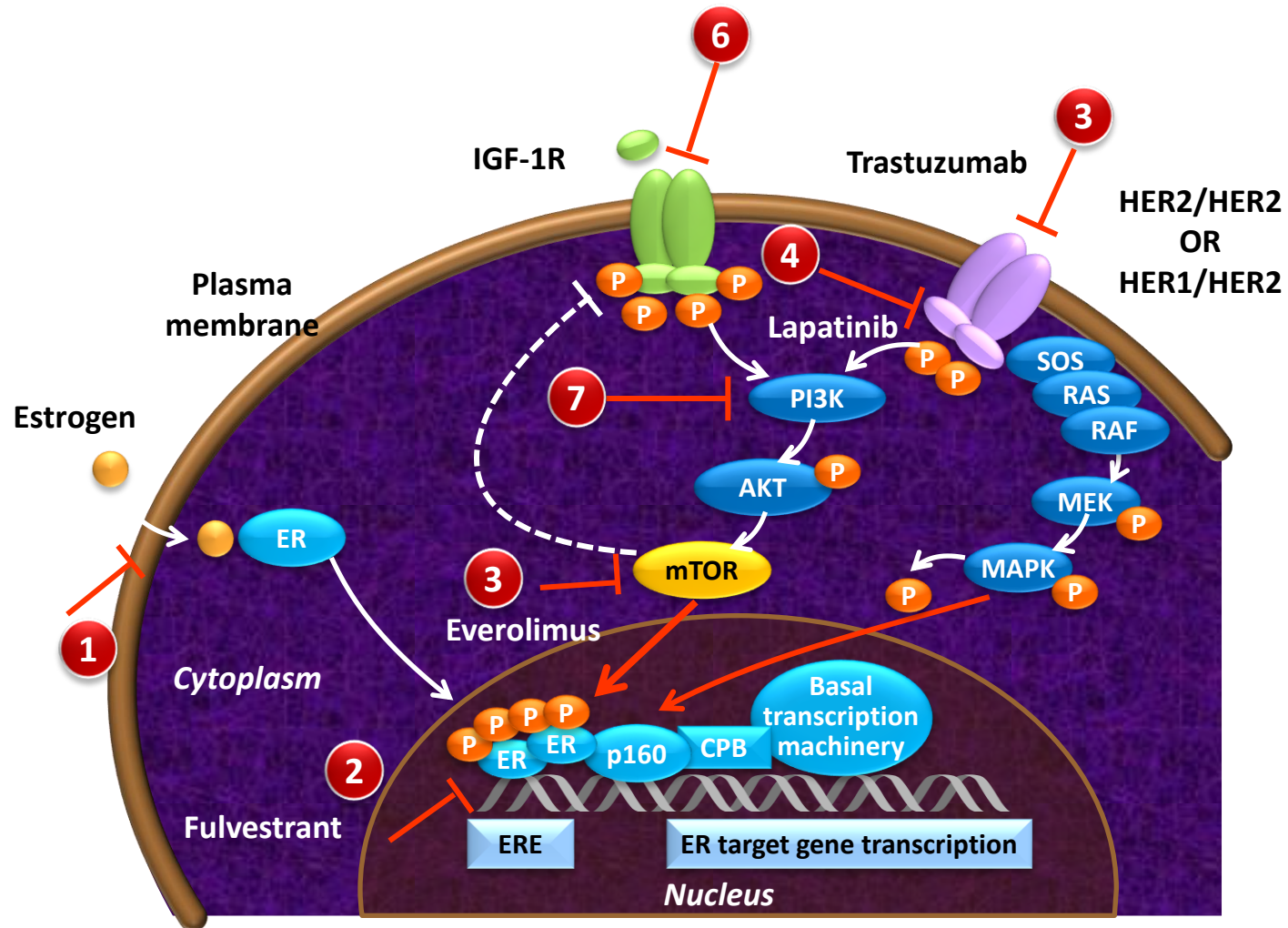
Margetuximab in HER2 1+/2+ (FISH neg)?



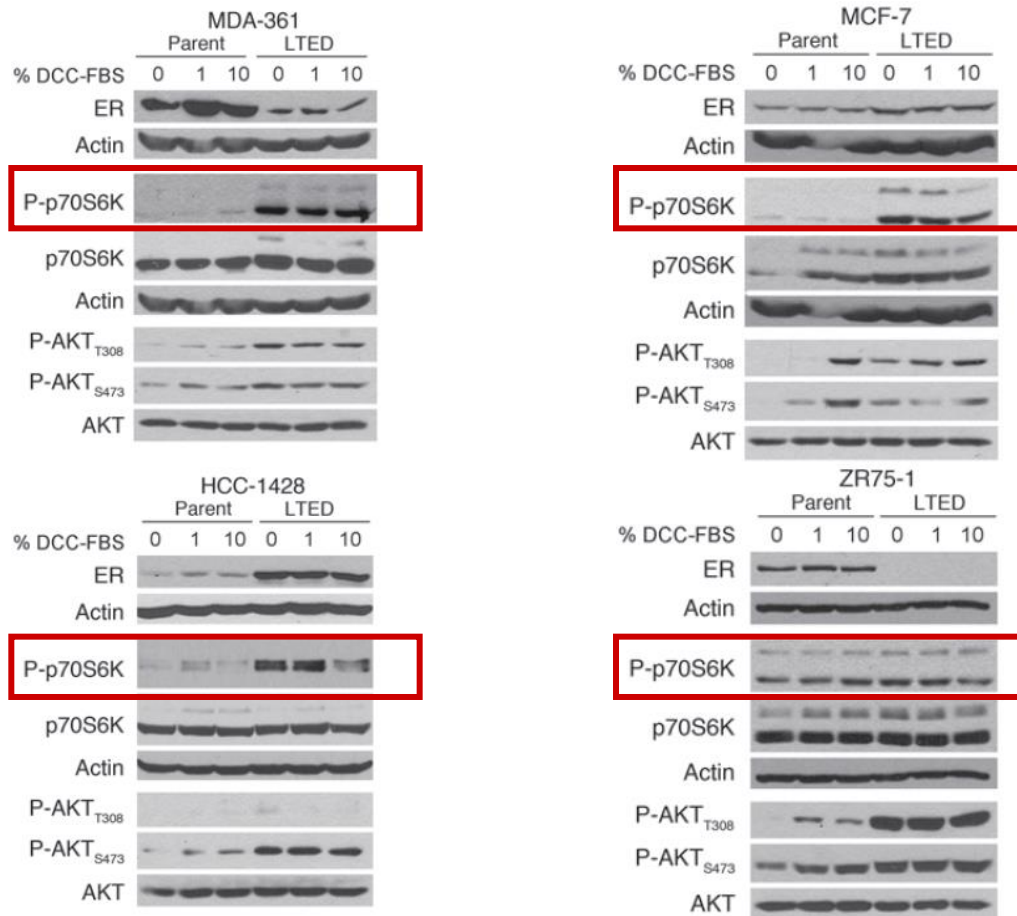
Is there a role for EGFR/HER2 inhibitors in HER2-neg BC?



PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway



LTED is associated with acquired endocrine resistance



Cell lines resistant after long-term estrogen deprivation present $\uparrow$ activation of the PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway¹

Pivotal BOLERO-2 study: exemestane ± everolimus in ABC progressing after NSAI

N = 724

PMW with HR+ HER2– ABC refractory to LET or ANA, defined as

- Recurrence during or within 12 months after end of adjuvant treatment, or
- Progression during or within 1 month after end of treatment for advanced disease

Everolimus 10 mg/day +
Exemestane 25 mg/day
(n = 485)

Placebo +
Exemestane 25 mg/day
(n = 239)

Primary endpoint:
PFS

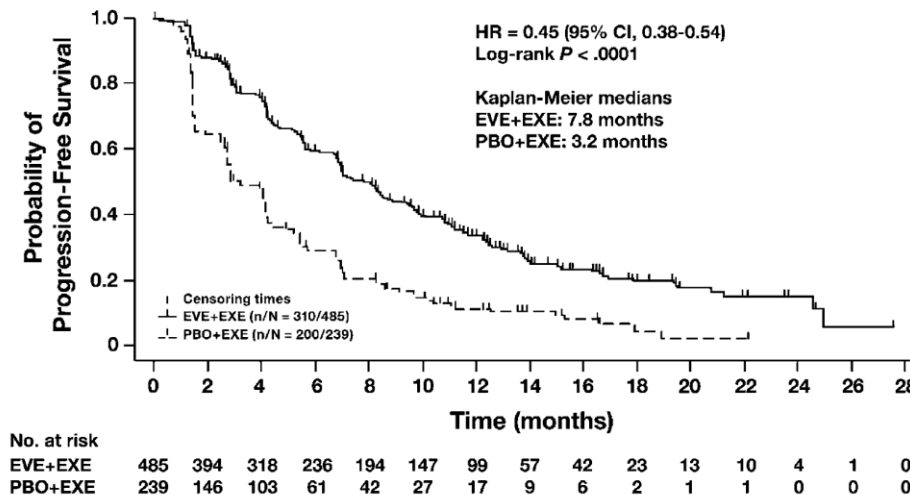
Secondary endpoints:
OS, ORR, CBR, safety,
QOL, bone markers

- Stratification
 1. Sensitivity to prior hormonal therapy
 2. Presence of visceral disease
- No cross-over

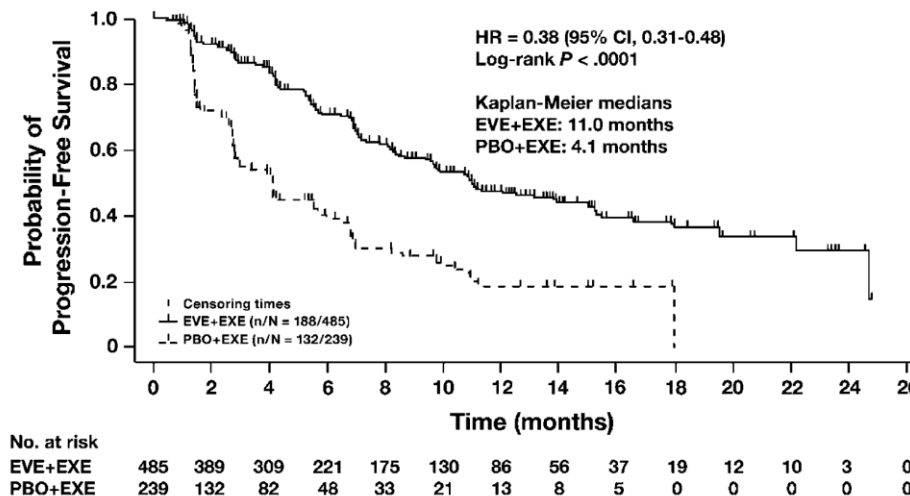
ANA, anastrozole; CBR, clinical benefit rate; HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor; HR+, hormone receptor-positive; LET, letrozole; NSAI, nonsteroidal aromatase inhibitor; ORR, overall response rate; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; PMW, postmenopausal women; QOL, quality of life.

BOLERO-2: progression-free survival by (A) local and (B) central assessment

A.



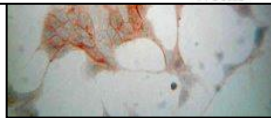
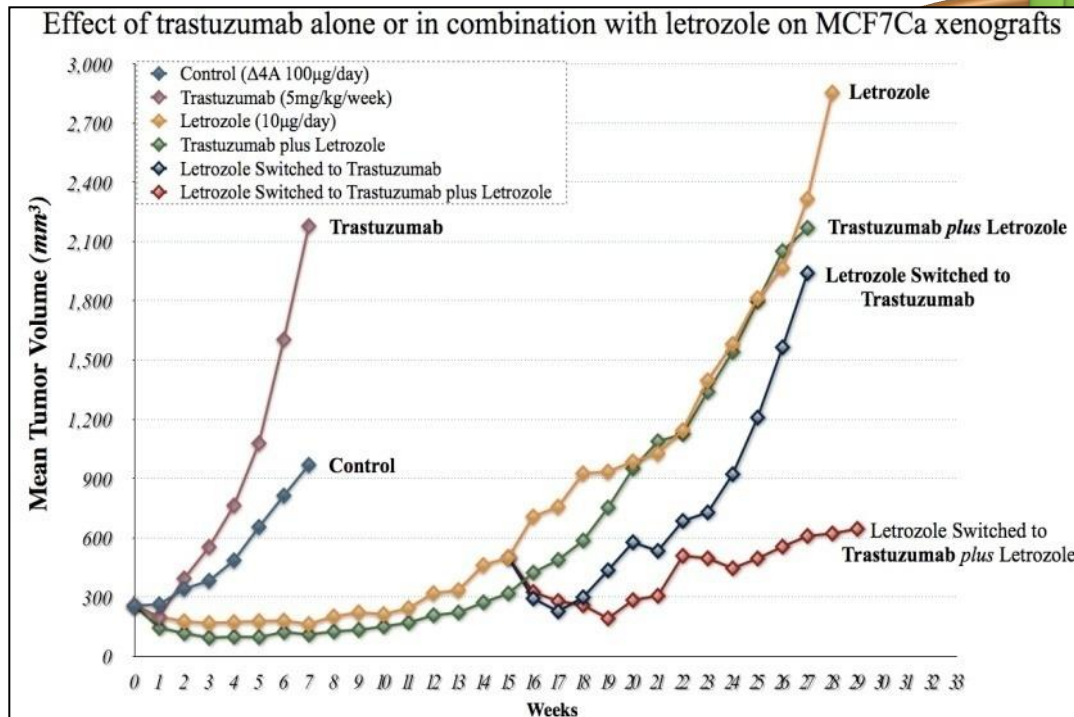
B.



HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; EVE, everolimus; EXE, exemestane; PBO, placebo; mo, months.

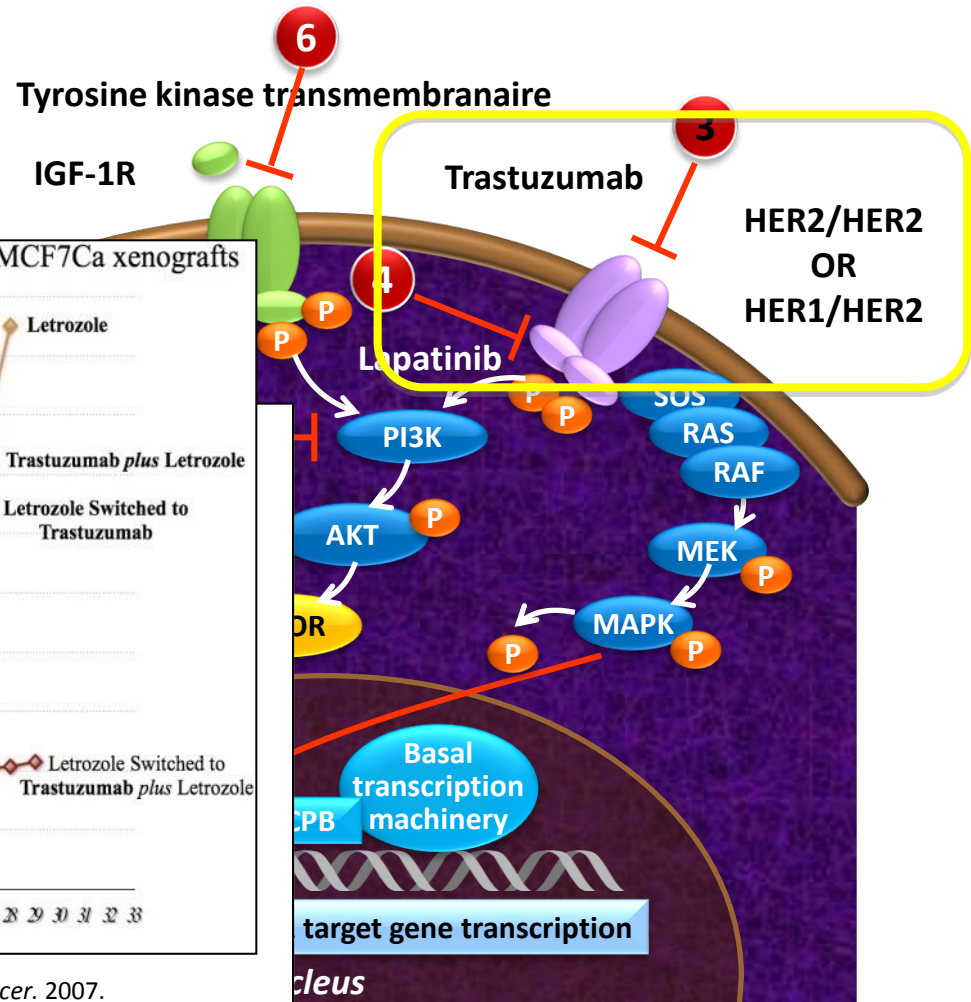
Baselga J, et al. N Engl J Med 2012

EGFR/HER2 in HER2- tumors



Brodie et al. *Cancer*. 2007.

Knowlden JM, et al. *Endocrinology*. 2003

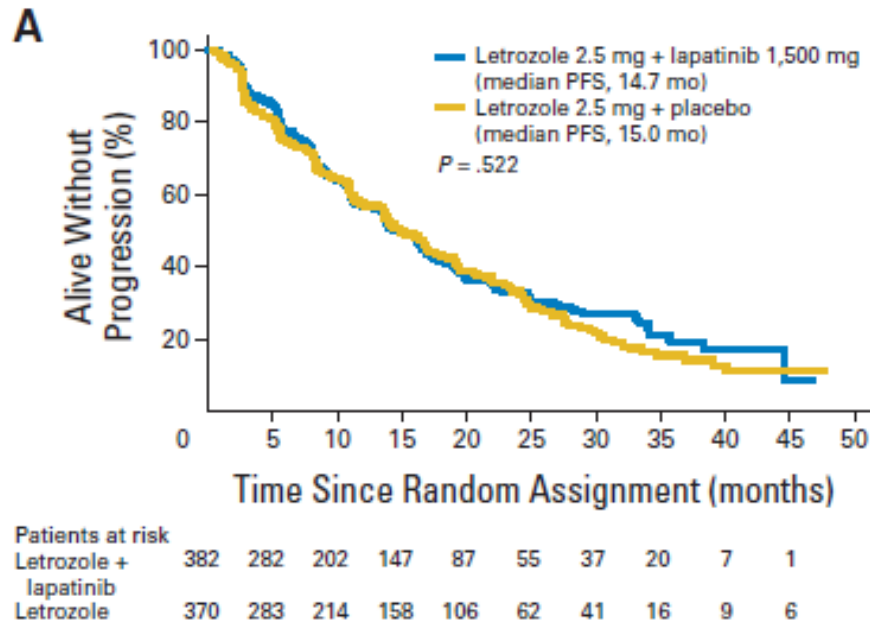


Di Cosimo. *Nat Rev Clin Oncol*. 2009.

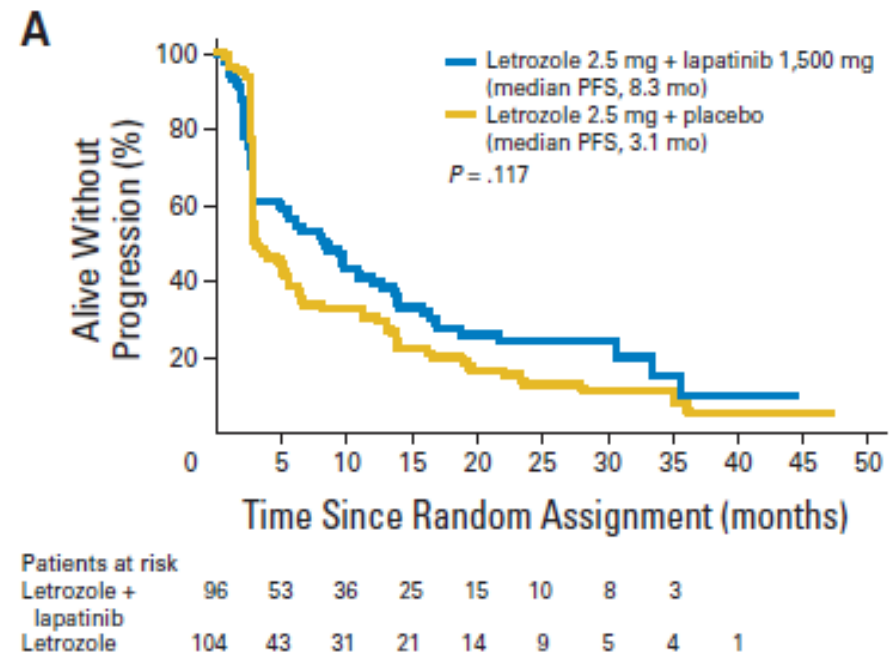
Growth factor signaling pathway activation

Letrozole ± lapatinib

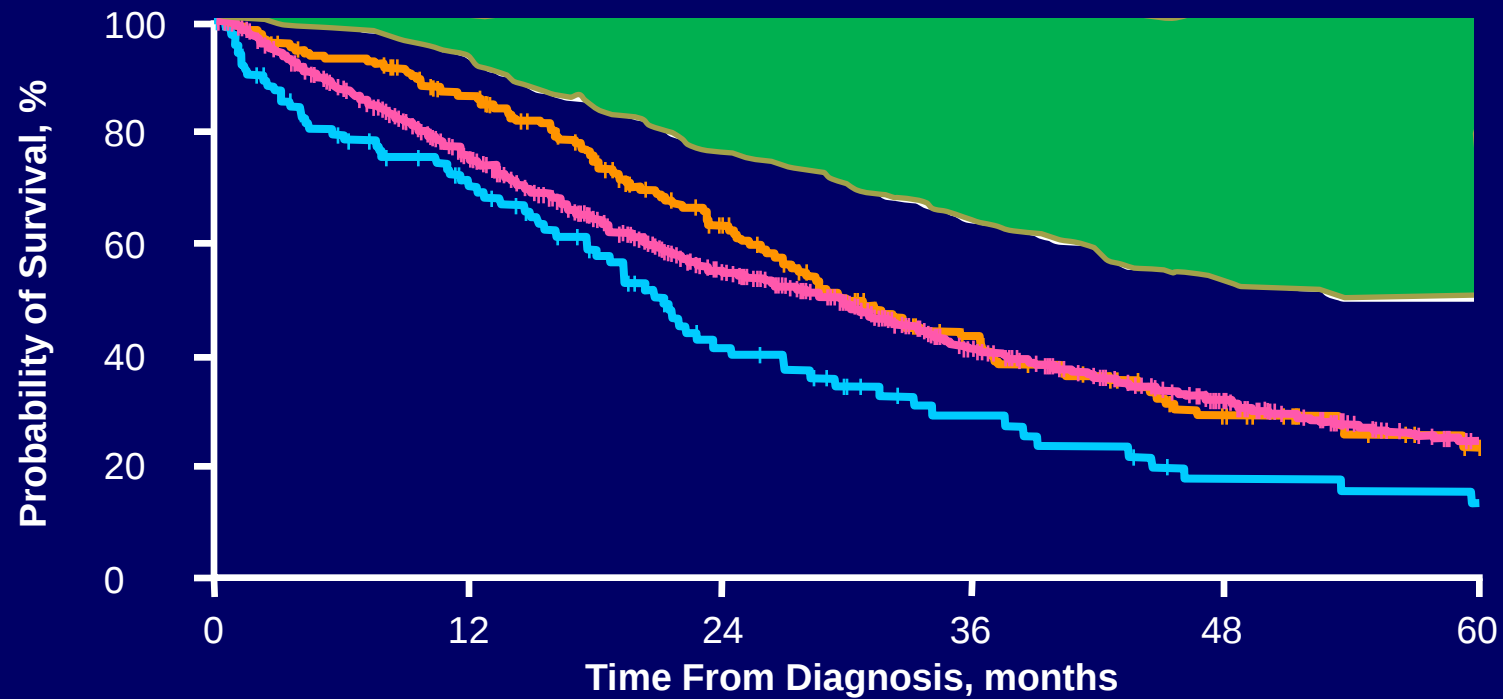
HR+, HER2-
DFI > 6 m



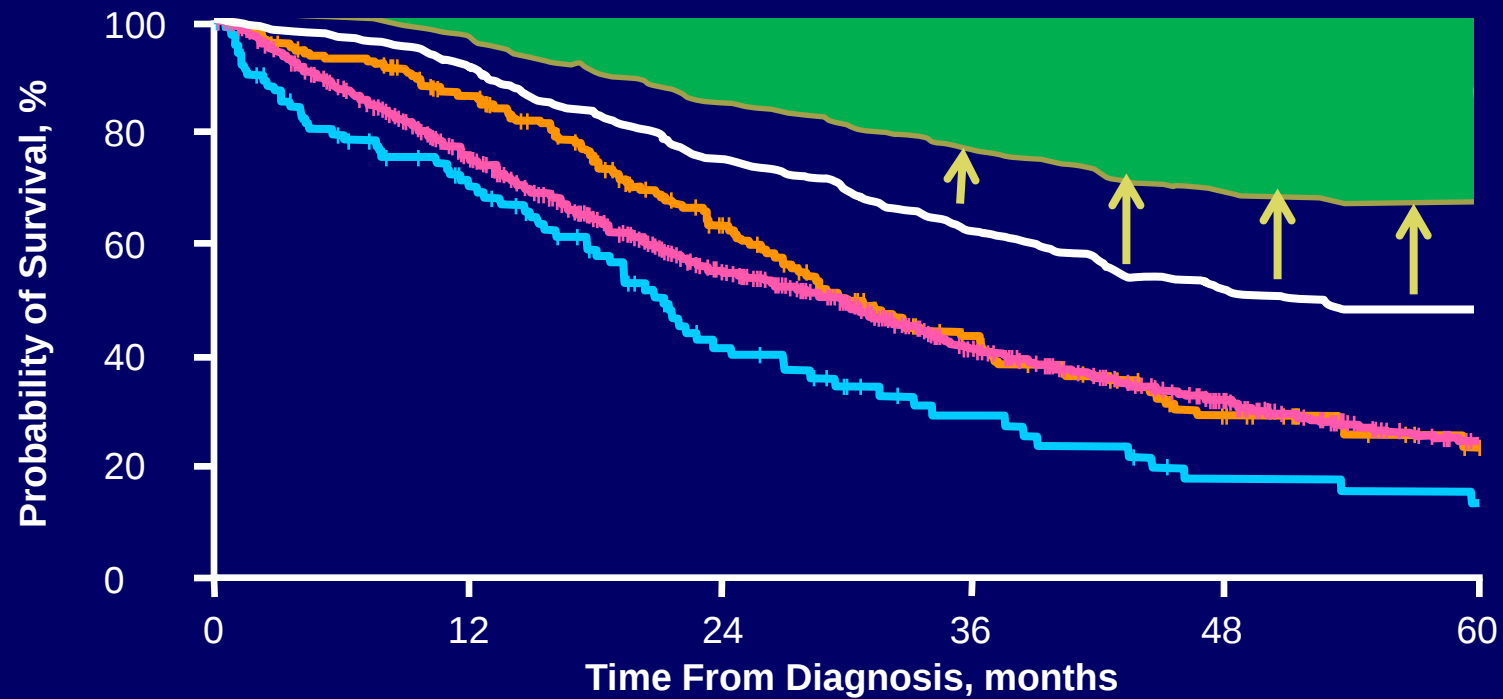
HR+, HER2-
DFI < 6 m



Conclusion



Conclusion



Conclusion: BCSS~100%

