Plenary Speakers



Razelle Kurzrock, M.D. Chair, Early Therapeutics Committee

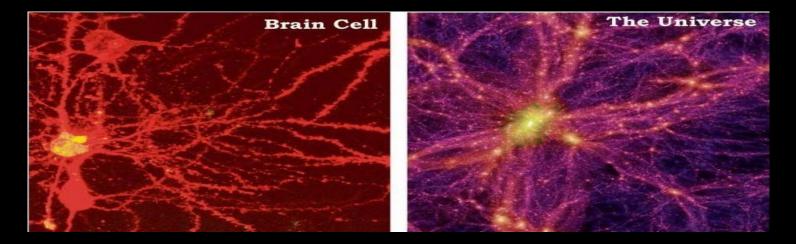




"Precisionalized" Cancer Therapies The Next Frontier

Razelle Kurzrock, MD Chair, Early Therapeutics and Rare Cancers Committee (SWOG) Senior Deputy Director, Clinical Science

Director, Center for Personalized Cancer Therapy Director, Clinical Trials Office Director, Rare Tumor Clinic Team Leader, Experimental Therapeutics Chief, Division of Hematology/Oncology

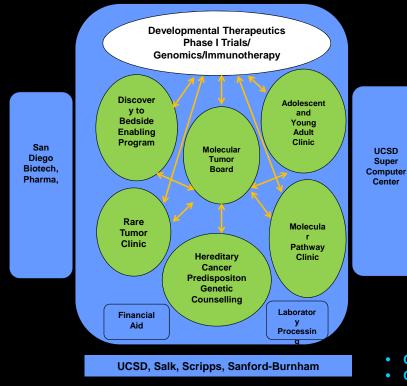


Disclosures

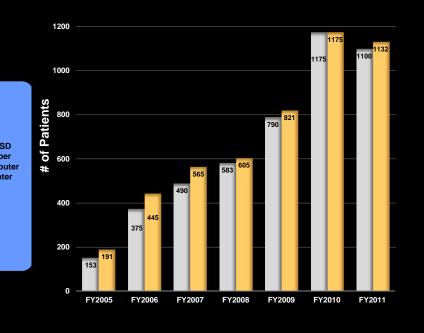
CONSULTING OR ADVISORY ROLE (GAIDO, LOXO, X-BIOTECH, ACTUATE THERAPEUTICS, ROCHE, NEOMED, AND SOLUVENTIS). SPEAKER'S FEE (ROCHE). RESEARCH FUNDING (INCYTE, GENENTECH, MERCK SERONO, PFIZER, SEQUENOM, FOUNDATION MEDICINE, GUARDANT HEALTH, GRIFOLS, KONICA MINOLTA, AND OMNISEQ [ALL INSTITUTIONAL]). EQUITY INTERESTS (IDBYDNA, CUREMATCH, INC.).

Precision Medicine in the Clinic: Experience

Center for Personalized Cancer Therapy at UCSD Moores Cancer Center Director: Razelle Kurzrock, MD



Founder and Chair, MD Anderson (2004-2012) Largest Clinical Trials Department World Wide



Enrolled # Enrolled, including all U01

- Over 750 peer-reviewed publications on pubmed
- Oversight >500 early phase trials, including 7 drugs that have gone to FDA approval
- Clinical-grade genomic profiling >20,000 patients
- Leadership positions: SWOG, WIN, NCCN,

Take-home points Right drug(s) to right patient at right time

- At the genomic level, every metastatic tumor is unique and complex→ malignant snowflakes
- In order to be precise, we must personalize treatment—precisionalized
- The pillars of precision medicine are genomics and immunotherapy and they are married to each other.
- Metastatic disease reguires customized/individualized combination treatments, not single agents

Molecular Tumor Board



- Initiated December 12, 2012
- Weekly and *ad hoc* e-board
- Multidisciplinary discussion
- Molecular profiling (N ~ 16,000)
- Targeted, tailored treatments

PUBLICATIONS

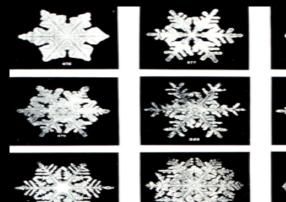
Schwaederle M....Kurzrock, Molecular Tumor Board: The UCSD Moores Cancer Center Experience. Oncologist. 2014 Jun;19(6):631-6.

Parker BA....Kurzrock, Breast Cancer Experience of the Molecular Tumor Board at the UCSD Moores Cancer Center. Journal of Oncology Practice, 2015.

Patel M, Kato S, Kurzrock R, Molecular Tumor Boards: Realizing Precision Oncology Therapy, American Society for Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 2017.



What if every patient with metastatic disease is different?









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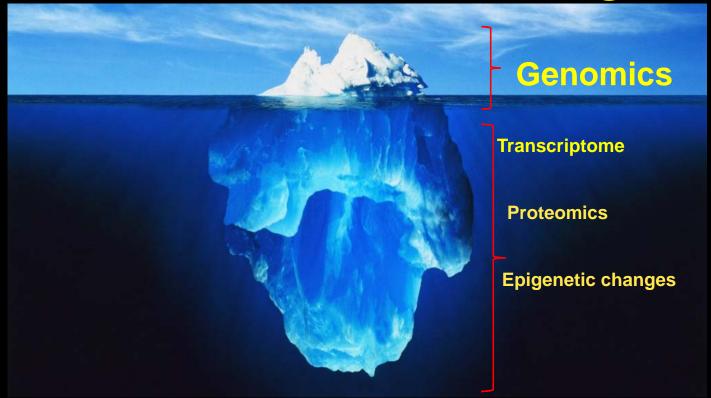
Malignant Snowflakes Metastatic Breast Cancer



Pt number Molecular Results (236 genes; NGS)—Breast Cancer PIK3CA amplification, SOX2 amplification, TP53 G302fs*42, FLT3 L260* 1 2 AKT1 E17K, PIK3CA H1047R EGFR amplification, CCND1 amplification, CDKN2A/B loss, 4 FGFR1 amplification, MYC amplification, TP53 P151A **ERBB2** amplification PIK3CA H1047L, AURKA amplification, TP53 R342P, 42 CREBBP P858S, ZNF217 amplification 25 **ERBB2** amplification, MYC amplification, CDK6 amplification, TP53 R213* 7 **ESR1 Y537S** 13 GATA3 *445fs*2+ , FGF3 amp, FGF4 amp, FGF19 amp 16 RET C634R, GATA3 P436fs*11+ 18 AKT3 amplification, MYC amplification, MYCL1 amplification, TP53 R248Q

Wheler....Kurzrock. Oncotarget. 2014: Wheler....Kurzrock. Cancer Research, 2014; Kurzrock Giles. Cell Cycle. 2015

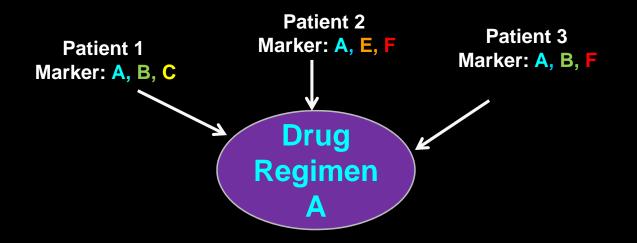
Tip of the Iceberg



Evolution of Clinical Trial Design

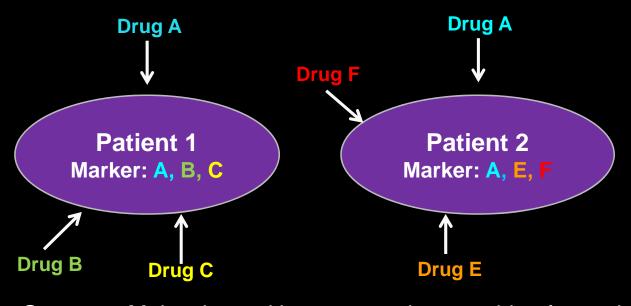


Drug-Centric Trial (Traditional)



<u>Strategy:</u> Find common feature between patients (e.g. type of cancer or type of molecular aberration or immune marker) and place all on same drugs

Patient-Centric Trial (N-of-One)



<u>Strategy:</u> Molecular and immune marker matching for each patient with customized therapy combination

Are combinations of drugs safe?

Patient R with breast cancer HER2+

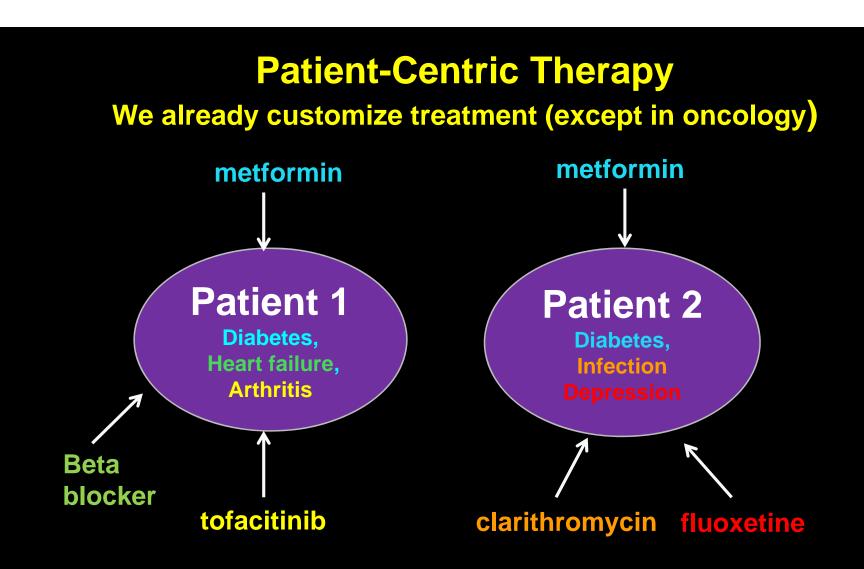
•Ado-trastuzumab emtansine (TDM1)→ remission

•At relapse found to have a PIK3CA mutation

•Everolimus to be added-→but "no phase I study demonsrating the safety of TDM1 and everolimus combination"

Where is the safety data?

- TDM1 (ado-trastuzumab emtansine
- Alprazolam
- Arformoterol tartrate
- ASA
- Levothyroxine
- Beclomethasone dipropionate
- Tiotropium bromide
- Bupropion
- Benzonatate
- Saliva substitutes topical
- Dextromethorphan and guaifenesin
- Ipratropium nasal
- Levalbuterol
- Spironolactone
- Fondaparinux



The Pillars of Precision/Personalized Medicine

Genomics Immunotherapy



MARRIAGE

Genomics and Immunotherapy

Mutanome-Directed Immunotherapy

The more mutated the tumor, the better the response to immunotherapy

- 4% response rate for low mutational burden
- 26% response rate for intermediate
- 45% response rate for high
- 67% response rate for very high mutational burden

Goodman.....Kurzrock. MCT, 2017

Super-Responders and Cutting Edge Technology

High-grade neuroendocrine cervical cancer

49-year-old woman from Saudi Arabia

Past treatments at OSH in Saudi Arabia:

Myomectomy around 4/2015 Cisplatin/etoposide chemo x 3 cycles with progression\ Radiation treatment x 2 sessions with progression last session 11/15/2015

First visit

Exam: Very large abdominal tumor Impending bowel obstruction, Partial ureteral obstruction Urology consult -> stent not indicated, suggest hospice

Liquid Biopsy Program

Doing genomics on DNA from a small tube of blood or from urine

No tissue biopsy

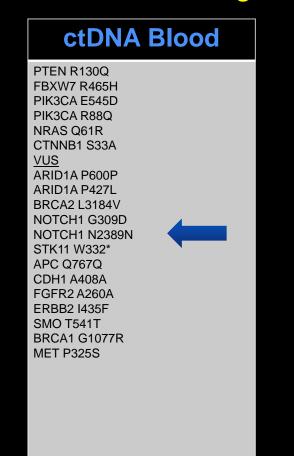
~5000 patient samples





Schwaederle.....Kurzrock. Use of Liquid Biopsies in Clinical Oncology: Pilot Experience in 168 Patients. CCR, 2016

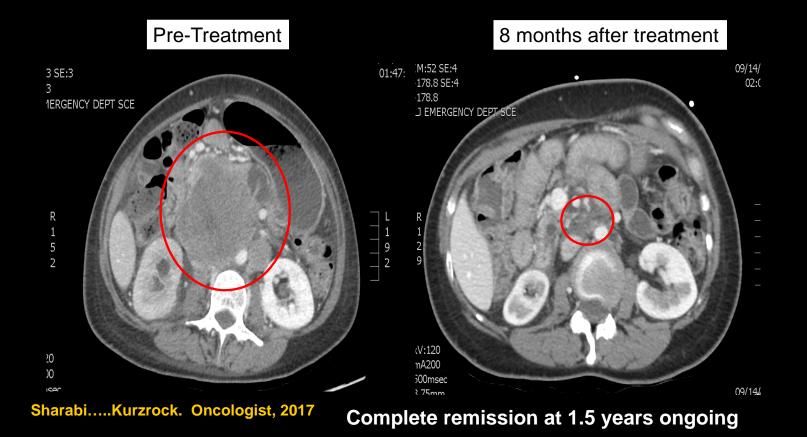
High-grade neuroendocrine cervical cancer Genomic Profiling



Hypermutated ctDNA

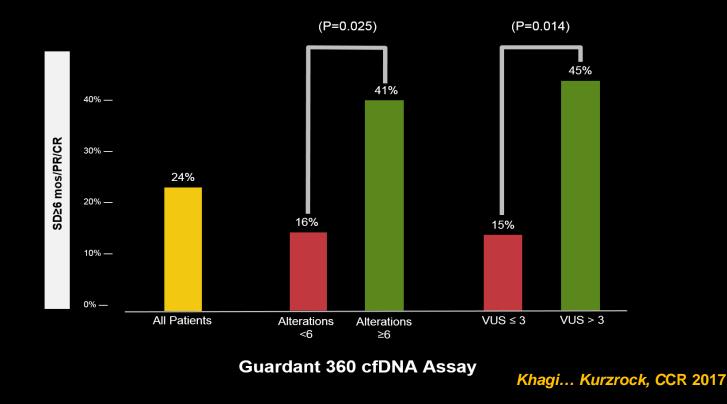
High-grade neuroendocrine tumor of the cervix Ultra Rare

Immunotherapy: Nivolumab plus SBRT (radiation) plus somatostatin



Using hypermutated cfDNA (blood) to predict immunotherapy response

Mutation Burden (cfDNA) Predicts SD≥6 months/CR/PR



I-PREDICT

Prospective

<u>Investigation of Profile-Related</u> <u>Evidence Determining Individualized</u> <u>Cancer Therapy</u>

Study Novelty

- Customized combinations
- Newly diagnosed patients with lethal malignancies

Activation Date: February 13, 2015 Consented: *N* = 410 Treated: *N* = 209 (51%) Matched Therapy: *N* = 175 (43% of total; 84% of treated)

Treatment Decisions Guided by:

FoundationOne (Heme), Foundation ACT (ct DNA), PD-1/PDL-1 IHC, Tumor Mutational Burden, MSI

Nature Medicine, In press



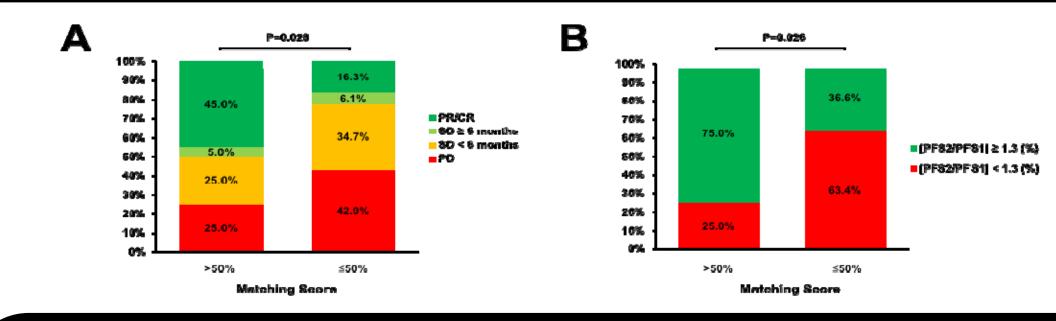
PI: Jason Sicklick, MD, FACS Associate Professor of Surgery Division of Surgical Oncology



Co-PI: Razelle Kurzrock, MD Director, Center for Personalized Cancer Therapy

Avera PI: Brian Leyland-Jones

Higher degrees of matching correlated with higher response rate, progression-free and overall survival



69 F with metastatic ampullary carcinoma

Previous therapies:

Neoadjuvnant FOLFIRINOX Whipple procedure

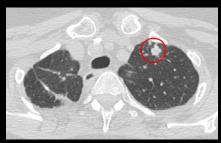
Adjuvant 5-FU

Presented with recurrent disease in lung.

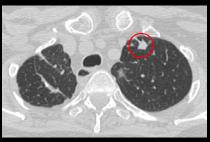
Genomics:

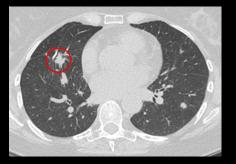
- APC G1499*
- APC S1400*
- CDK6 amplification
- ERBB2 amplification
- → Trastuzumab/Pertuzumab
- ERBB2 T733I
- *TP53* C135G
- (Under MyPathway trial)

69 F with metastatic ampullary carcinoma



Trastuzumab/Pertuzumab (ERBB2 amplification) Genentech Mypathway trial





Partial response 35+ months



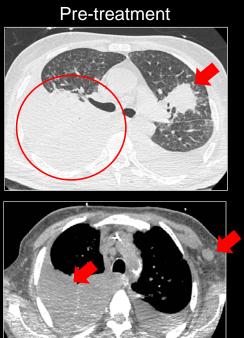
61-year-old man with metastatic anaplastic thyroid carcinoma: Respiratory failure with intubation, on ventilator, intensive care unit

> Molecular profiling BRAF V600E → vemurafenib

Immune profiling

Tumor-infiltrating lymphocyte: low Tumor mutation burden: low Microsatellite instability: stable PD-L1: high positive → nivolumab

61-year-old man with metastatic anaplastic thyroid carcinoma: Respiratory failure with intubation, on ventilator, ICU



Vemurafenib plus nivolumab

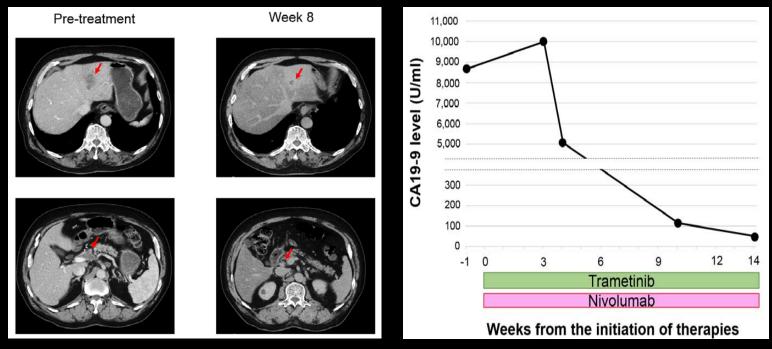
Post-treatment (5 months)





82 year-old man with carcinoma of unknown primary

KRAS G12D \rightarrow Trametinib TMB = 16 mutations/mb \rightarrow Nivolumab



Partial response for 15 months.

Kato Kurzrock, Cancer Research 2017

Early Therapeutics and Rare Cancers (ETRC) Committee SWOG

DART: Dual Anti-CTLA-4 & Anti-PD-1 Blockade in Rare Tumors

Sandip Patel, MD Assistant Professor Co-Lead Experimental Therapeutics UCSD Moores Cancer Center



Young Chae, MD

Assistant Professor Vice Chair, SWOG Early Therapeutics and Rare Cancers Committee Co-Director Developmental Therapeutics Northwestern University

Razelle Kurzrock, MD

Professor Chief, Division of Hematology, Medical Oncology Chair, SWOG Early Therapeutics and Rare Cancers Committee Director, Center for Personalized Cancer Therapy UCSD Moores Cancer Center



THE national immunotherapy trial for rare tumors ~ 22% of cancer burden

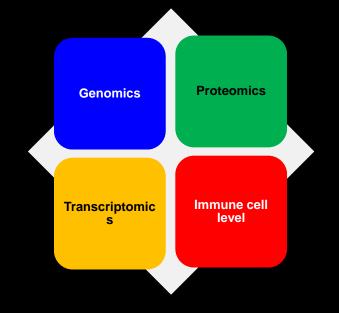


Rare Cancers in DART

Rare cancers included in DART

- Epithelial tumors of nasal cavity, sinuses, nasopharynx
 - Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of nasal cavity, sinuses, and nasopharynx and trachea (excluding laryngeal, nasopharyngeal cancer [NPC], and squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (SCCHN))
 - Adenocarcinoma and variants of nasal cavity, sinuses, and nasopharynx. Some are related to dust inhalation and have p53, RAS, and p16 changes
- Epithelial tumors of major salivary glands
- Salivary gland type tumors of head and neck, lip, esophagus, stomach, trachea and lung, breast and other location
- Undifferentiated carcinoma of gastrointestinal (GI) tract
- Adenocarcinoma with variants of small intestine
- Squamous cell carcinoma with variants of GI tract (stomach small intestine, colon, rectum, pancreas)
- Fibromixoma and low grade mucinous adenocarcinoma (pseudomixoma peritonei) of the appendix and ovary
- Pancreatic tumor including acinar cell carcinoma, mucinous or serous cystadenocarcinoma
- Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma
- Cholangiocarcinoma and extrahepatic bile duct tumors
- Sarcomatoid carcinoma of lung)
- Bronchoalveolar carcinoma lung
- Non epithelia tumors of the ovary
 - Germ cell tumor of ovary
 - Mullerian mixed tumor and adenosarcoma
- Trophoblastic tumor of placenta
 - Choriocarcinoma of placenta

- Transitional cell carcinoma other than renal pelvis uretheral or bladder
 - Cell tumor of the testes and extra gonadal tumors
 - Seminoma and testicular sex cord cancer
 - Non seminomatous tumor
 Teratoma with malignant transformation
 - Epithelial tumors of penis squamous adenocarcinoma cell carcinoma with variants of penis
 - Squamous cell carcinoma variants of the genitourinary (GU) system
 - Spindle cell type of kidney, pelvis and ureter
 - Adenocarcinoma with variants of GU system (excluding prostate cancer)
 - Odontogenic malignant tumors
 - Endodocrine carcinoma of pancreas and digestive tract
 - Neuroendocrine carcinoma including carcinoid of the lung and other sides of other sites
 - Pheochromocytoma, malignant
 - Paraganglioma
 - Carcinomas of pituitary gland, thyroid gland parathyroid gland adrenal cortex
 - Dermoid tumors
 - Peripheral nerve sheath tumors and NFI related tumors
 - Malignant giant cell tumors
- V Chordoma
 - Adrenal cortical tumors
 - Tumor of unknown primary
 - **Other**

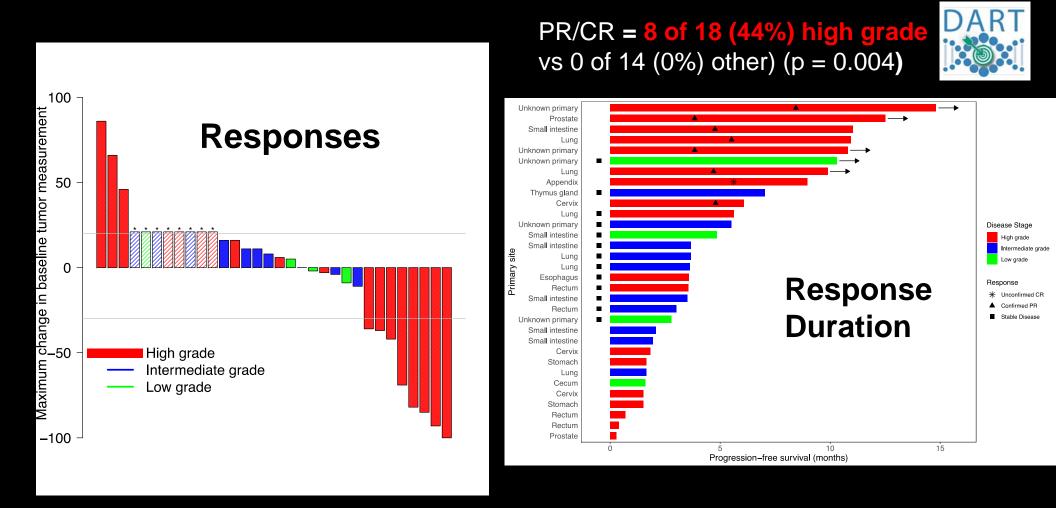


"TCGA" of Rare Tumors

DART by the numbers

- Date of activation = January 2017
- Number of patients accrued >550
- Number of sites >800
- Number of cohorts = 37 (up to 53 with new amendment)
- First cohort to complete stage II = neuroendocrine

Response Rate and Duration by Tumor Grade of Neuroendocrine Neoplasms



Other Innovative Precision Medicine Trials

Lung MAP

- SWOG, NCI, Friends of Cancer Research
- Umbrella trial
- >200 genes
- Assigned to sub studies

Worldwide Innovative Network (WIN) for Personalized Cancer Medicine



Global delivery of precision medicine



WINTHER TRIAL NCT01856296

An International WIN Consortium Precision Medicine Trial Using Genomic and Transcriptomic Analysis in Patients with Advanced Malignancies Nature Medicine, In press

Jordi Rodon, Jean-Charles Soria, Raanan Berger, Wilson H. Miller, Vladimir Lazar, Eitan Rubin, Apostolia M. Tsimberidou, Pierre Saintigny, Aliza Ackerstein, Irene Brana, Yohann Loriot, Mohammad Afshar, Vincent Miller, Fanny Wunder, Catherine Bresson, Jean-François Martini, John Mendelsohn, Richard L. Schilsky, J. Jack Lee, Razelle Kurzrock

First precision medicine trial that includes transcriptomics for solid tumors

303 patients enrolled 107 patients treated (35%)



Worldwide Innovative Networking in personalized cancer medicine

What about the host?

Host and Toxicity/Response/Immunity/Microenvironments



THANK YOU for your time and interest

Questions??

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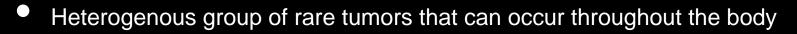
20 minutes plus 10 minutes Q and A Slides corrected for 16:9



Nivolumab 240mg IV (fixed dose) q2 weeks

Ipilimumab 1 mg/kg IV q6 weeks

Neuroendocrine Neoplasms

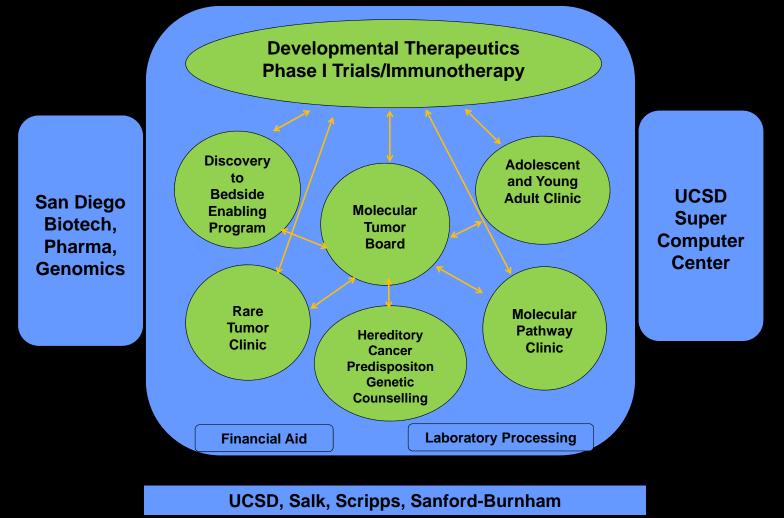


- Many are well-differentiated/low-grade tumors with more indolent biology
- Poorly-differentiated/high-grade (aggressive), usually in lung, GI tract, or unknown primary
- Usually classified based on primary site (i.e. pancreatic), proliferation (mitotic index, Ki-67)

Grade	Gastrointestinal NET (excluding pancreas)	Lung and Thymus
Low Grade (G1)	<2 mitoses/10 HPF AND/OR <3% Ki-67 index	<2 mitoses/10 HPF AND no necrosis
Intermediate Grade (G2)	2–20 mitoses/10 HPF AND/OR 3–20% Ki-67 index	2–10 mitoses/10 HPF AND/OR foci of necrosis
High Grade (G3)	>20 mitoses/10 HPF AND/OR >20% Ki-67 index	>10 mitoses/10 HPF



Center for Personalized Cancer Therapy at Moores Cancer Center



Dr. Blanke re: keynote speaker invitation: I was so impressed by your comments in National Geographic's recent issue on the future of medicine, and I'd welcome a talk on the topic of personalized cancer therapies - where we've been and new directions ahead - for our full membership. Given the depth and breadth of your experience on this topic, you could not only provide examples of innovative SWOG trials, but leading examples globally from the fields of translational science, genetic screening technologies, and clinical trial design. It goes without saying, but you've been a champion of early therapeutics and novel trial designs at SWOG and beyond, and I would be so proud to have you share your expertise directly with our group.