

Sequential Therapy and Mechanisms of Resistance

Stephan Stilgenbauer

Homburg / Ulm

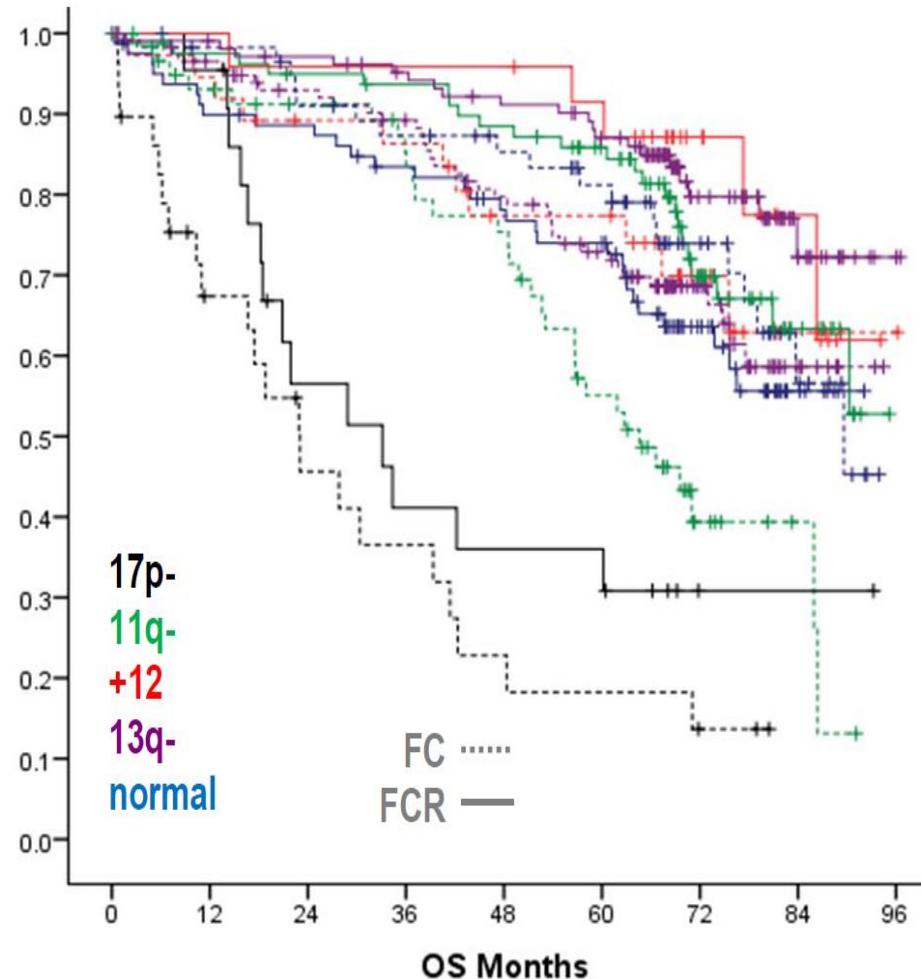
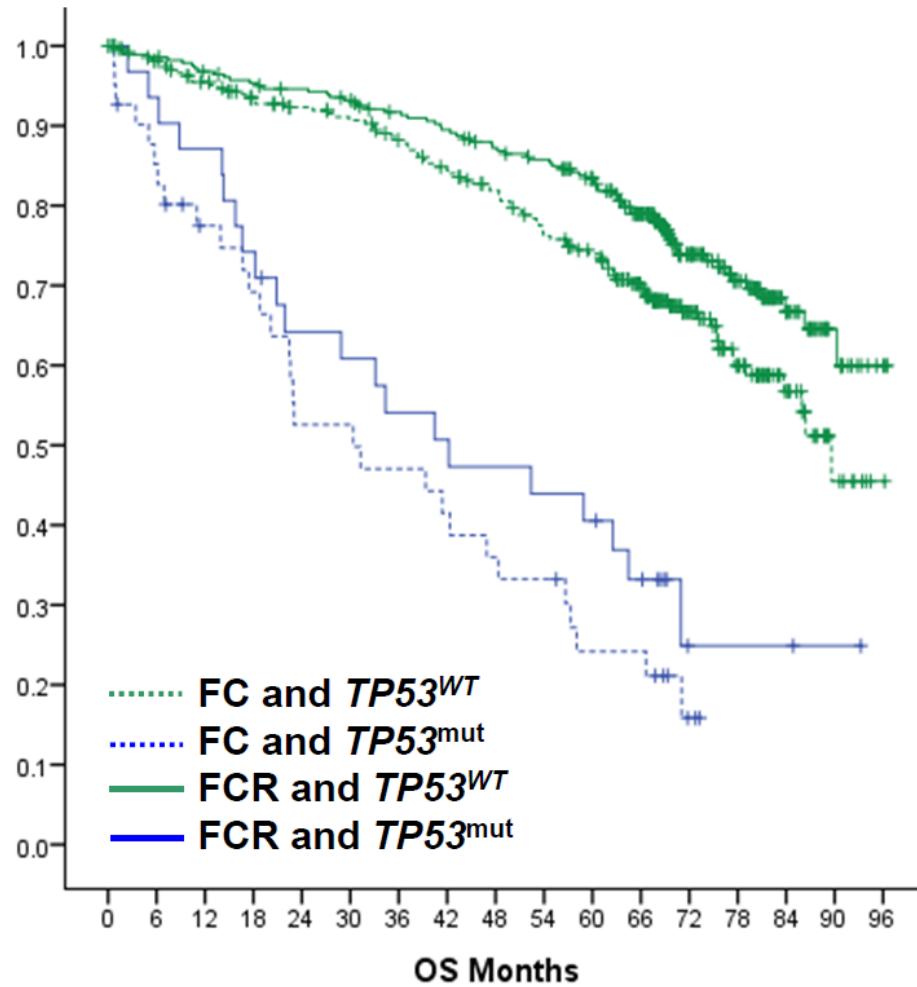
Disclosures Stephan Stilgenbauer:

- Advisory board member
- Speaker honoraria
- Research grants
- Travel support

**AbbVie, Amgen, Celgene, Gilead, GSK,
Hoffmann-La Roche, Janssen, Novartis,
Pharmacyclics, Sunesis**

CLL8 Trial: Overall Survival by Genetic Subgroup and Treatment

Stilgenbauer et al. Blood 2014



From Biology to Therapy: Model System CLL

Antibodies:

Rituximab (CD20)
Ofatumumab (CD20)
Blinatumomab (CD19/CD3)
XmAb5574 (CD19)
HCD122 (CD40)
Obinutuzumab (CD20)

Signal transduction inhibitors:

Idelalisib (PI3K)
Duvelisib (PI3K)
Ibrutinib (BTK)
Fostamatinib (Syk)
A-443654, GSK690693 (Akt)

Microenvironment modulation:

Lenalidomide (Imids)
CXCR4 antagonists

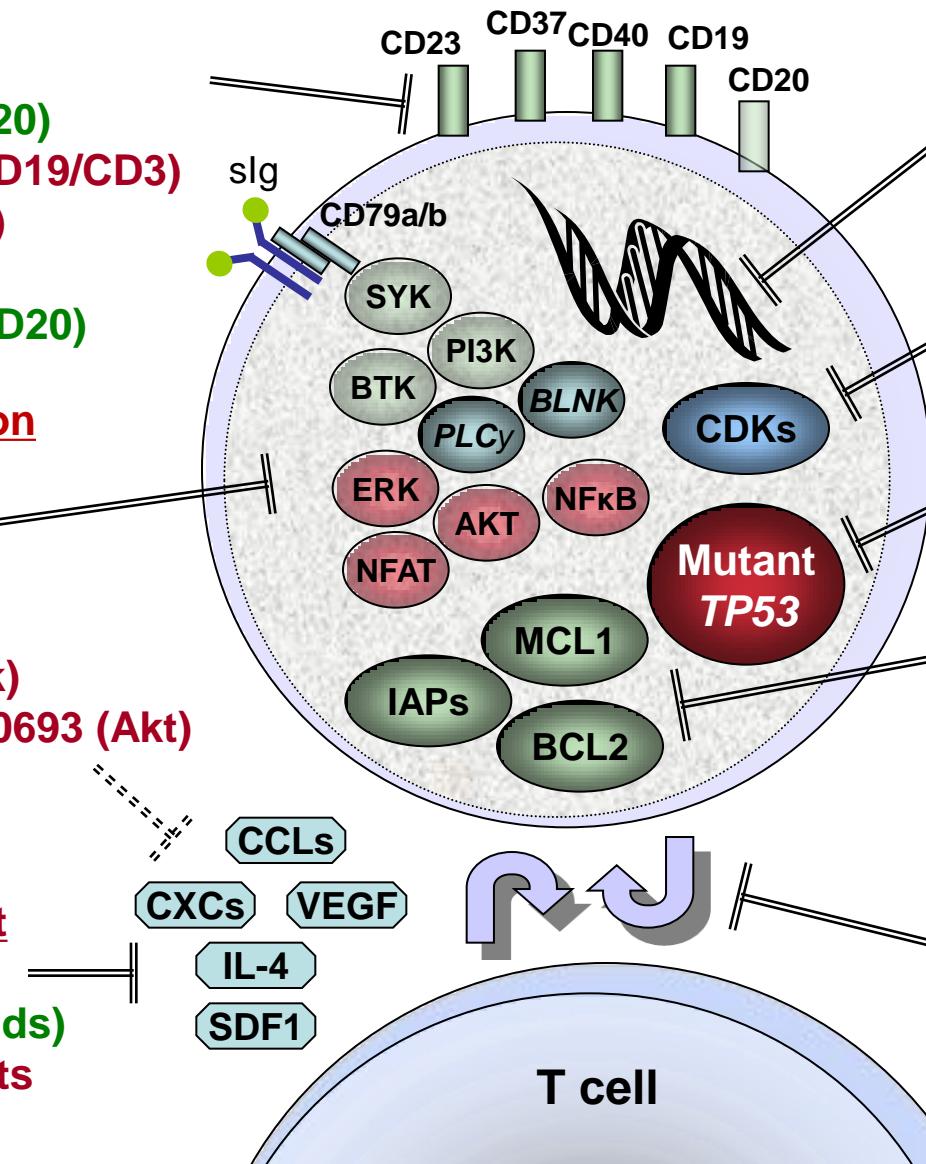
Classical treatment:
Chemotherapy

CDK inhibitors:
Flavopiridol
Dinaciclib

Aberrant p53:
PRIMA, RITA
HDAC inhibitors

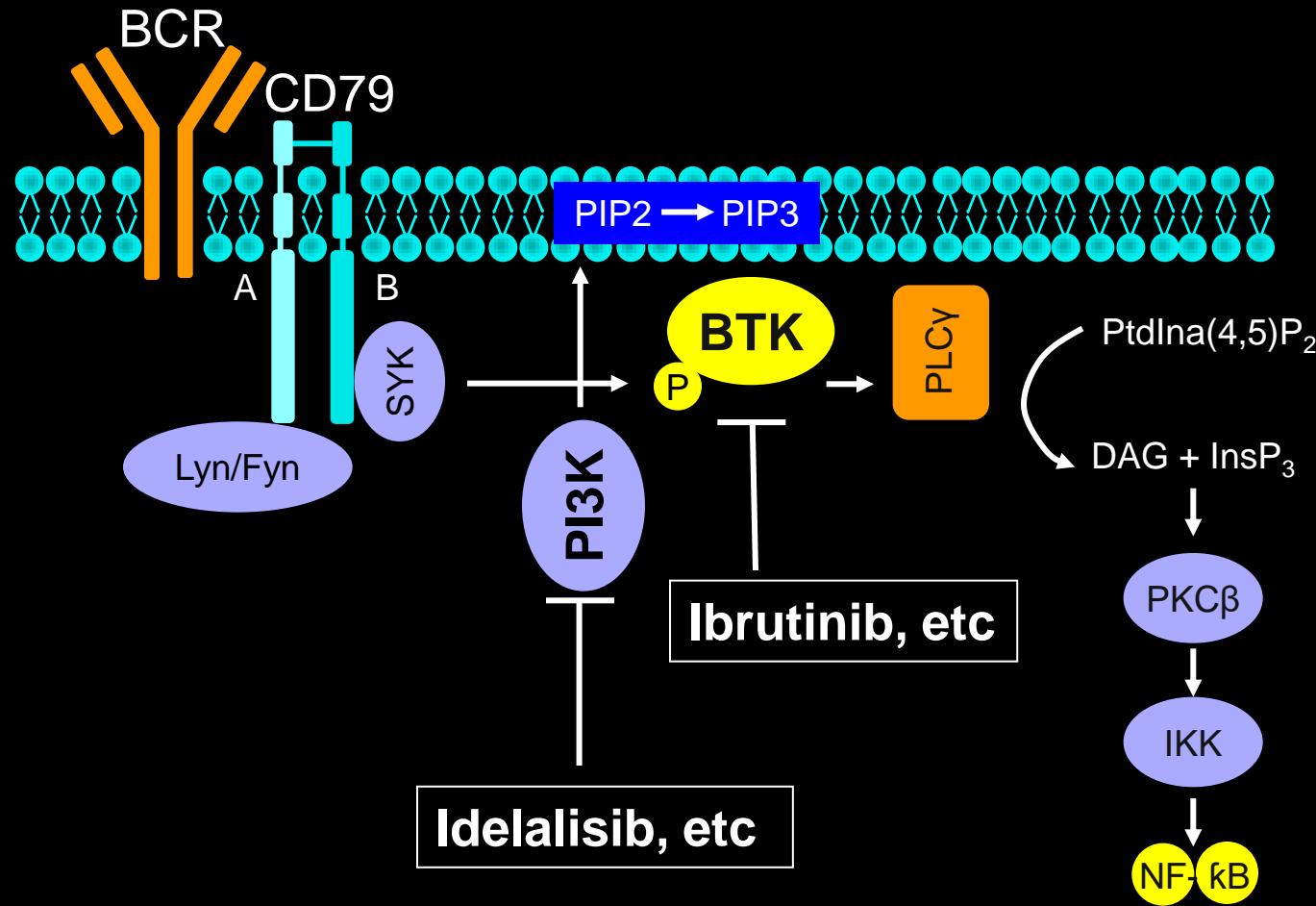
Apoptosis machinery:
SMAC-mimetics
Obatoclax GX15-070
Venetoclax (BCL2)

T cell - CLL interaction:
Lenalidomide (Imids)
CAR T-cells (CD19)
Allo-SCT (GvL effect)



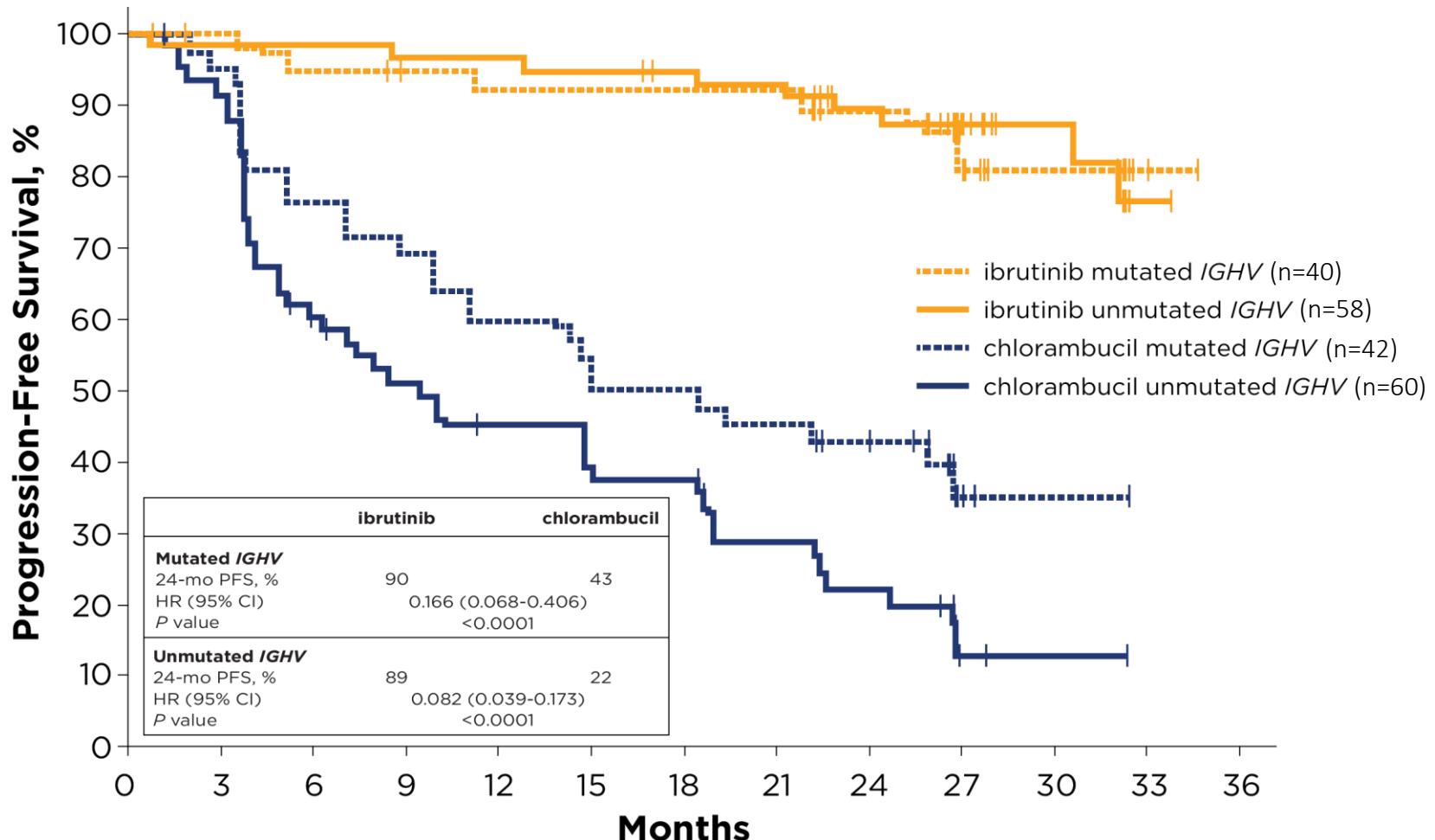
B Cell Receptor Signaling Inhibition as Therapeutic Principle in CLL

Wiestner A et al. ASH 2014



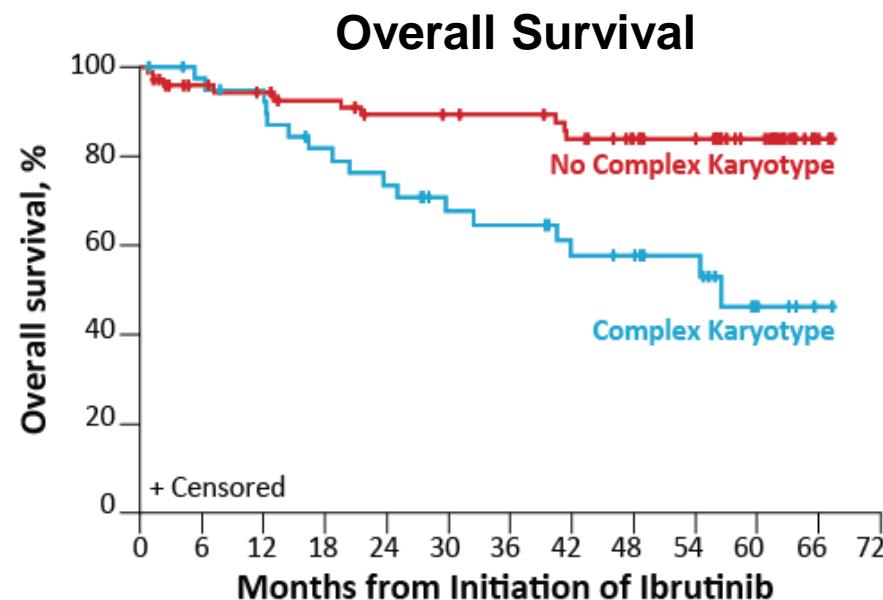
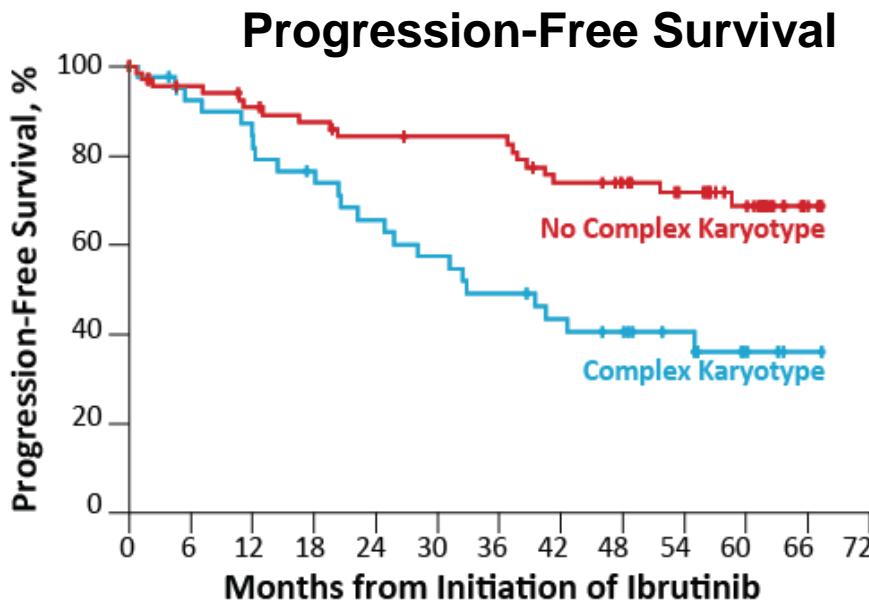
Frontline Ibrutinib vs. Chlorambucil in CLL Patients ≥ 65 Years CLL, no 17p- RESONATE-2 Trial (n=269)

Burger et al. NEJM 2015; Barr et al., ASH 2016



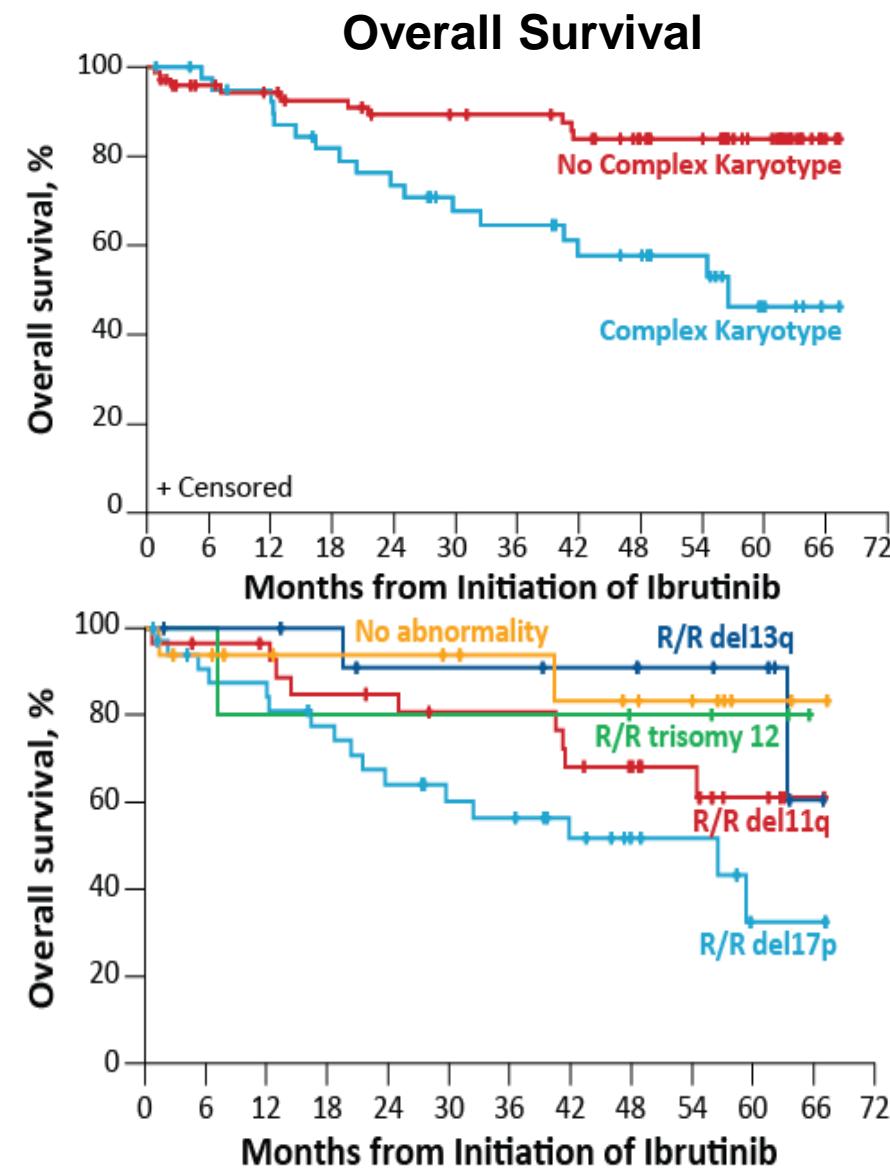
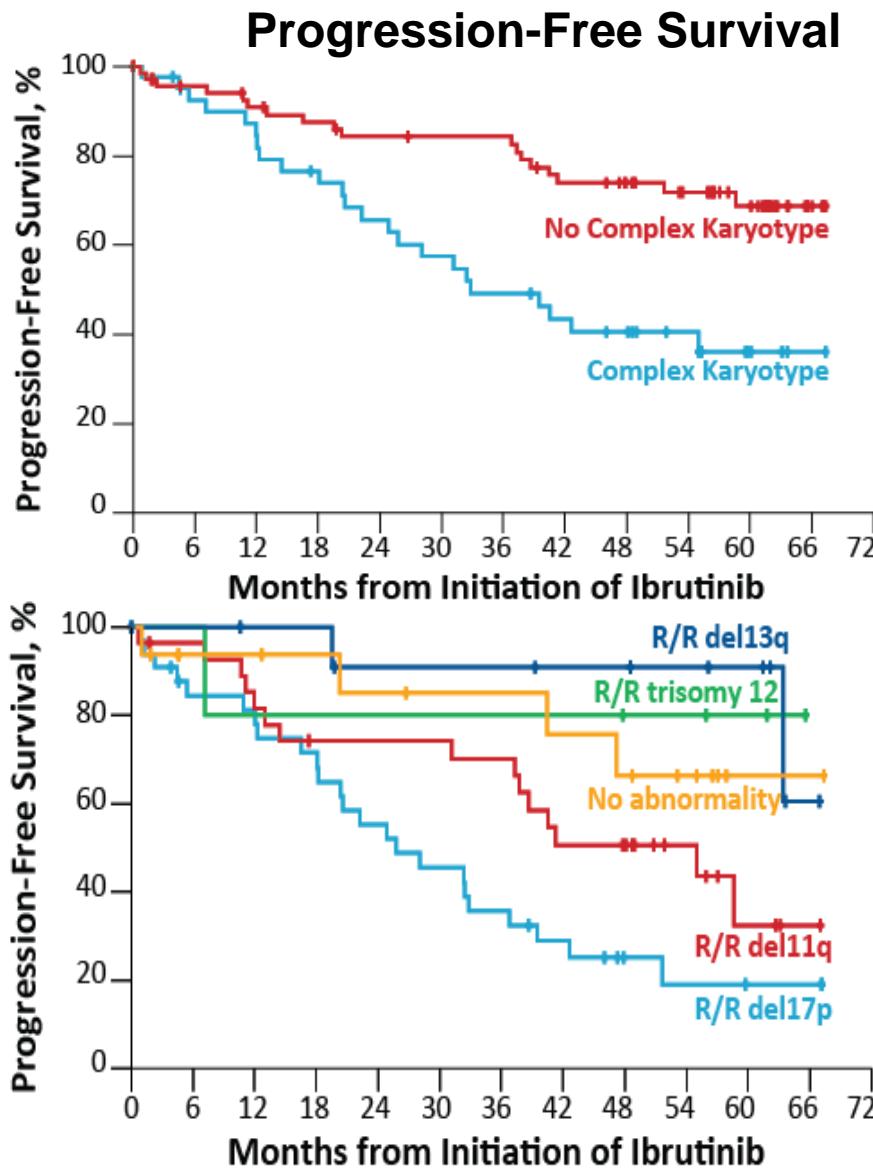
Ibrutinib & Genomic Complexity (PCYC 1102/03)

O'Brien et al. ASH 2016; similar data from RESONATE: Moreno et al. EHA 2017



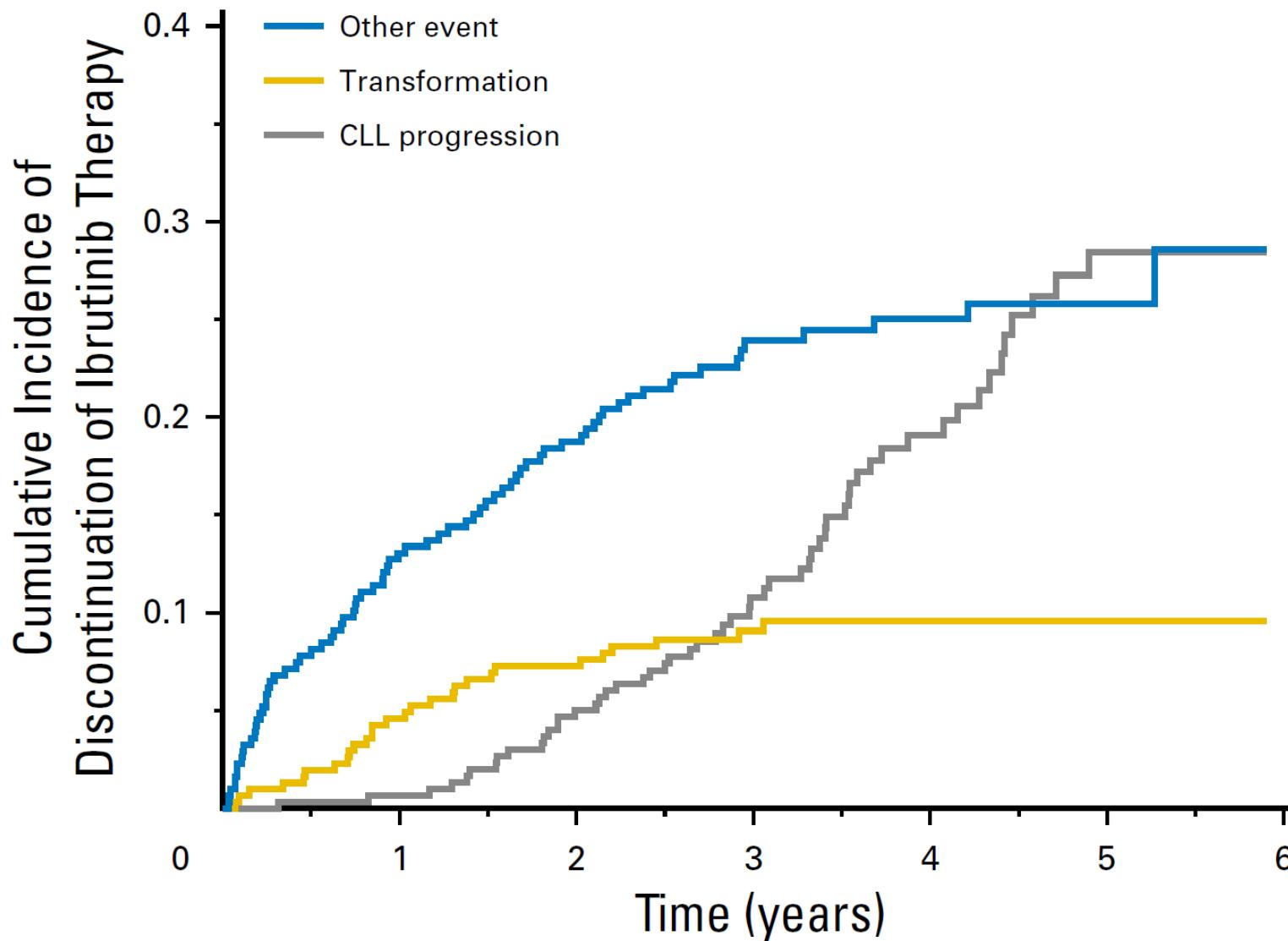
Ibrutinib & Genomic Complexity (PCYC 1102/03)

O'Brien et al. ASH 2016; similar data from RESONATE: Moreno et al. EHA 2017



Rates of Ibrutinib Discontinuation

Woyach et al. JCO 2017



Targeted Cancer Therapy: From Bench to Bedside to Patient

Walid F. Gellad, *Center for Health Equity Research and Promotion, VA Pittsburgh Healthcare System; University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA*

See accompanying article on page 306

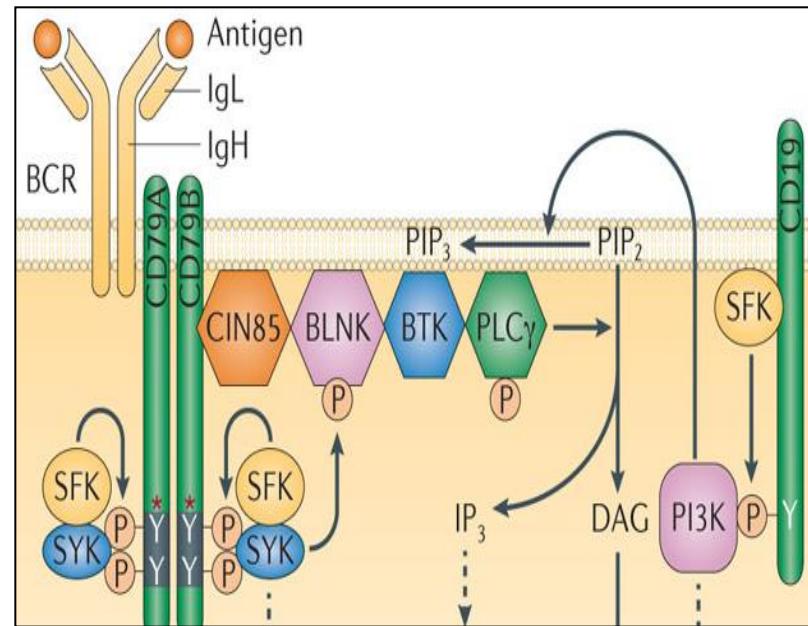
ing the market for advanced cancers to replace intravenous chemotherapy (eg, crizotinib in non–small-cell lung cancer).²⁸ Oncologists will not be able to rely on a visit to their office to ensure that treatment is taken. Drug development, as well, will need to pay more attention to the issue of adherence, to ensure that scientific discoveries actually reach patients and are used optimally.

Mechanisms of Resistance to Ibrutinib

Woyach et al., NEJM 2014; Maddocks et al. JAMA Oncol 2015; Woyach et al. JCO 2017

WES of samples at relapse vs. baseline:

Patient	Cytogenetics	Duration on Ibrutinib	Best Response	Identified Mutation
1	del(17p13.1), +12	621 d	PR	C481S BTK
2	del(17p13.1), complex karyotype	673 d	PR	R665W PLC γ 2
3	del(11q22.3)	388 d	CR	C481S BTK
4	complex karyotype	674 d	CR	C481S BTK
5	del(17p13.1), complex karyotype	868 d	PR	C481S BTK
6	del(17p13.1), complex karyotype	505 d	PR	L845F PLC γ 2, C481S BTK

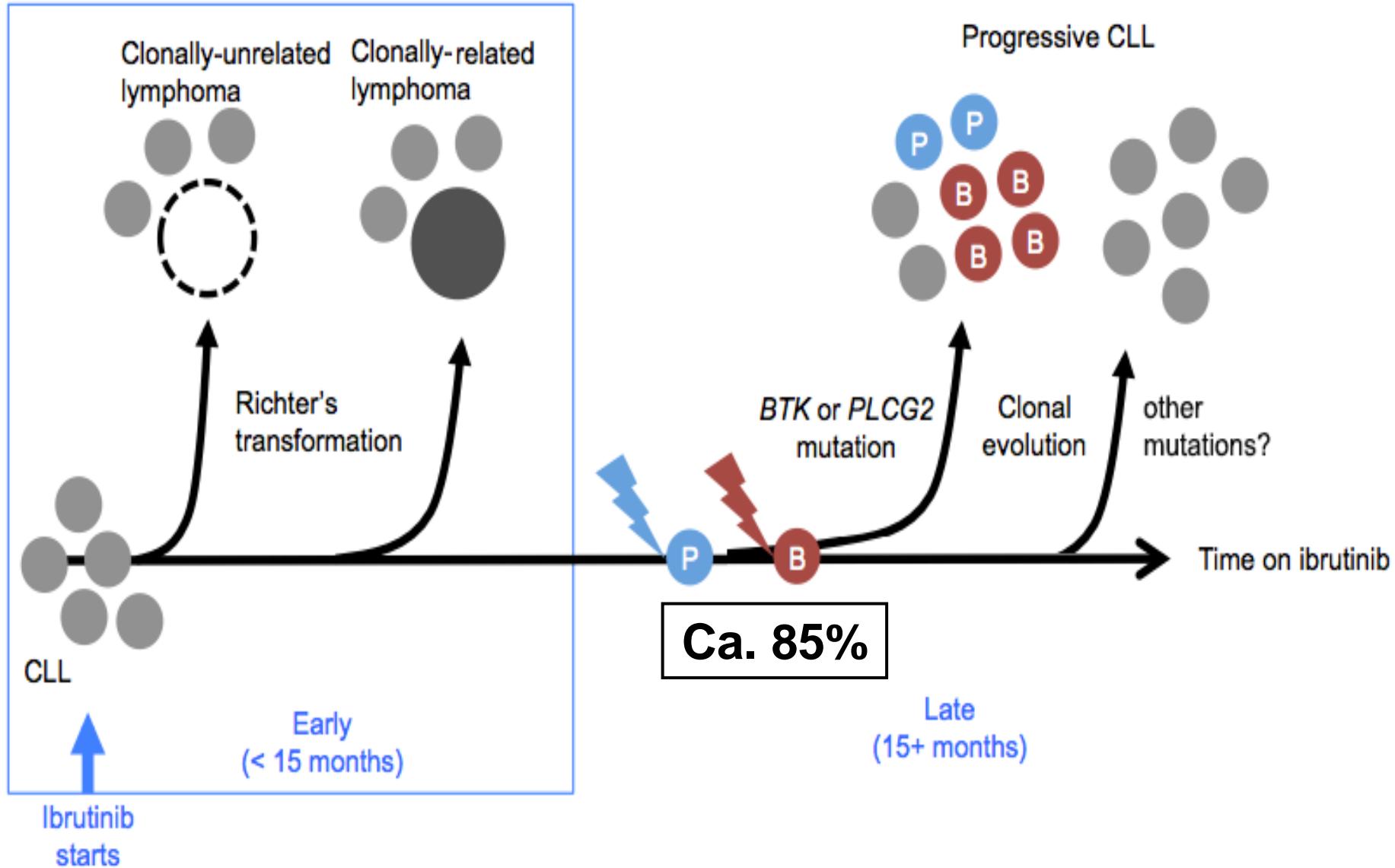


C481S BTK Mutation:
Prevents covalent binding but leaves BTK functional

PLC γ 2 Mutation:
Hypermorphic activation of downstream signaling

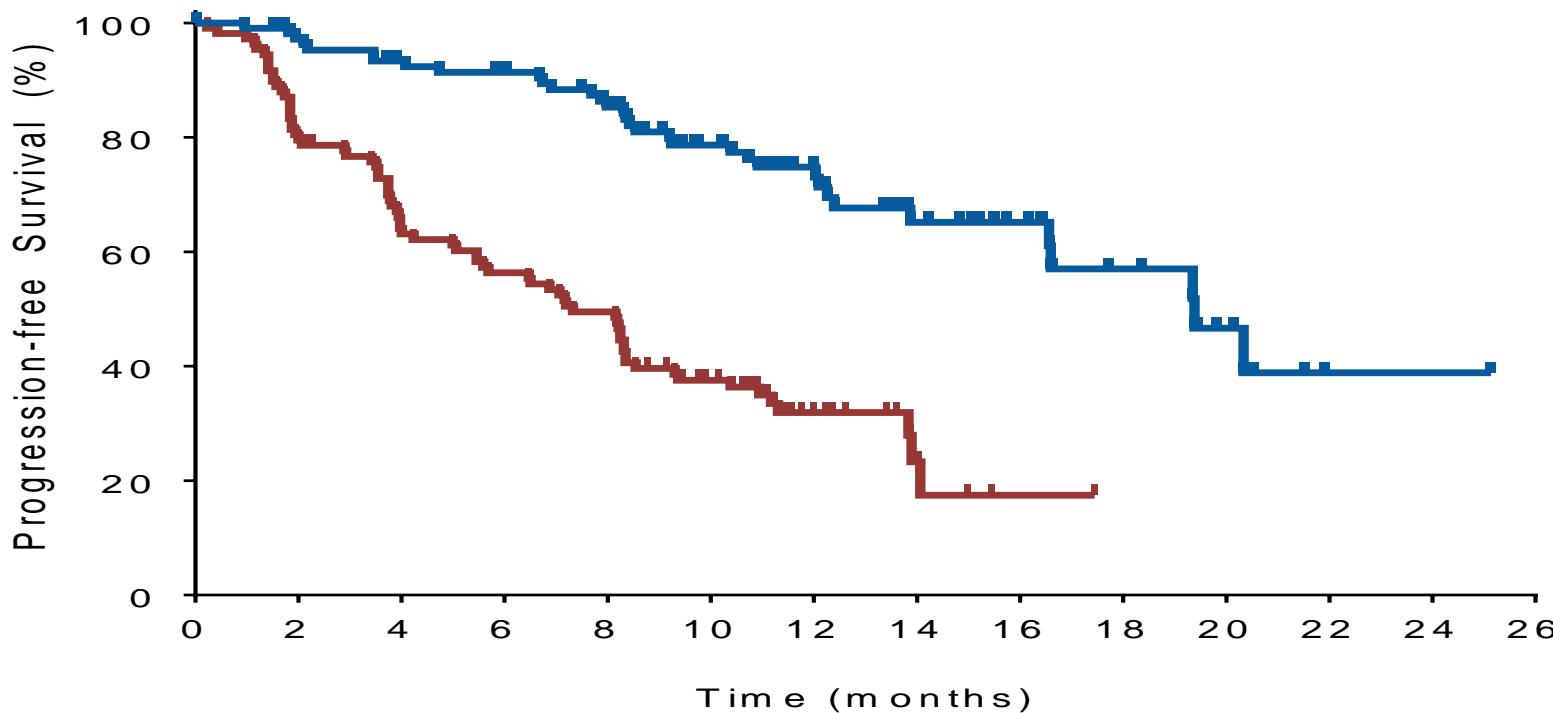
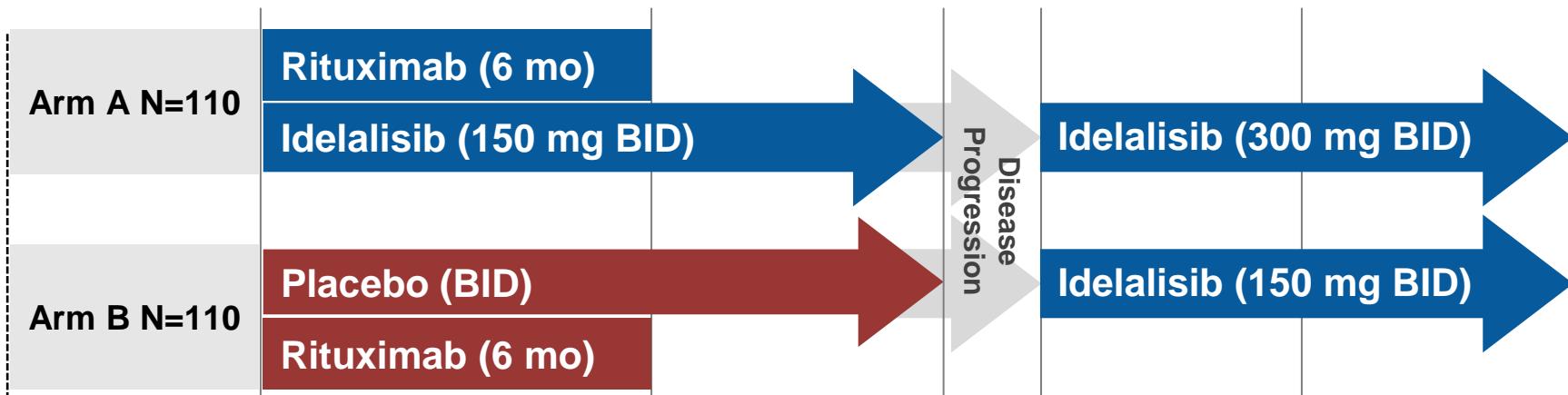
Mechanisms of Resistance to Ibrutinib

Woyach et al. JCO 2017; Ahn et al., Blood 2017 (modified)



Gilead 116: PI3K Inhibitor Idelalisib

Furman, Sharman, Coutre, et al. NEJM 2014; Sharman et al. In revision 2018



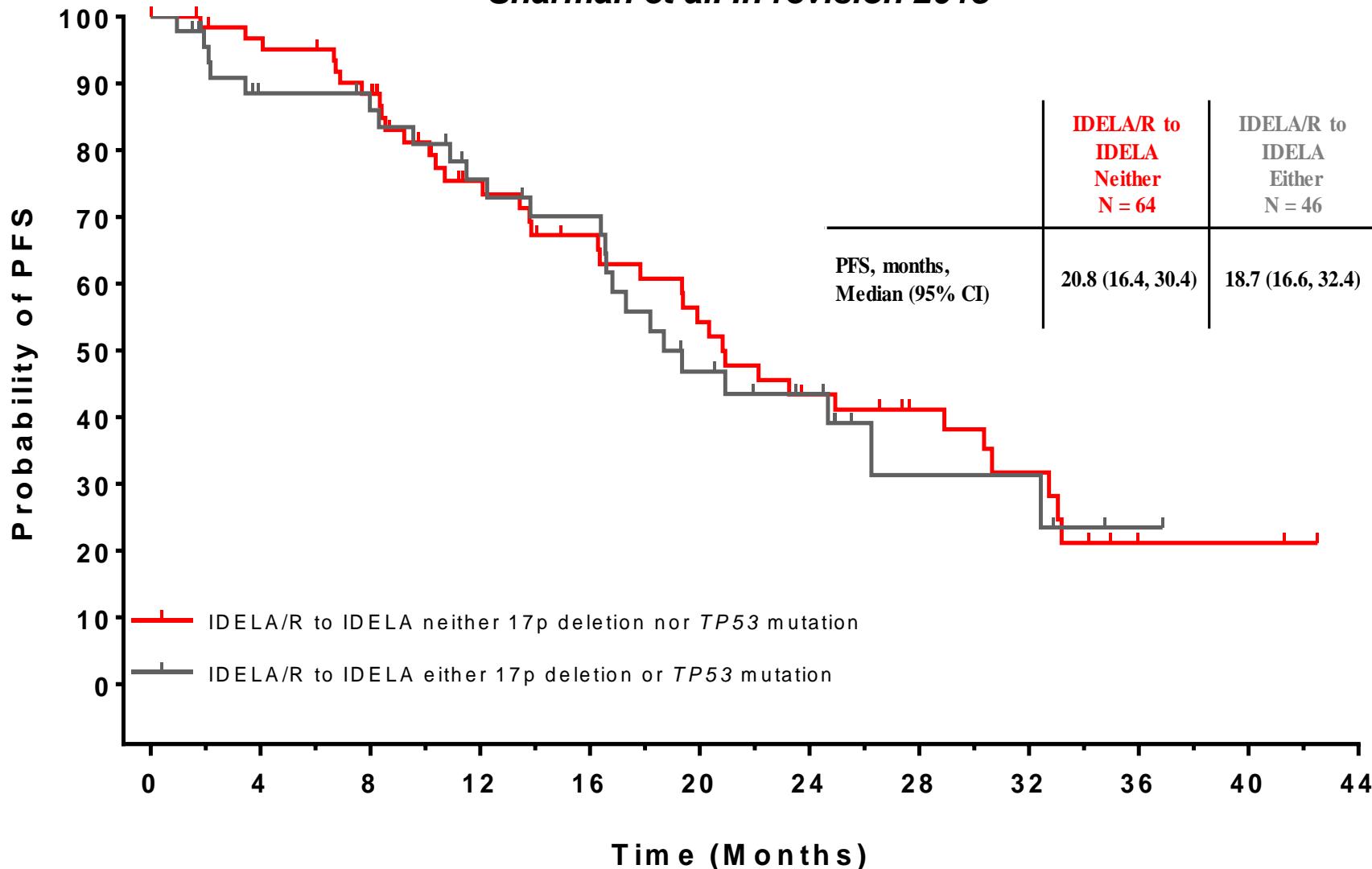
Gilead 116: AEs > 15% (incl. Cross-over)

Sharman et al. In revision, 2018

AE by Preferred Term	IDELA + R (N=110)				PBO + R → IDELA (N=108)			
	Any Grade, %		Grade ≥3, %		Any Grade, %		Grade ≥3, %	
	2 nd IA	Update	2 nd IA	Update	2 nd IA	Update	2 nd IA	Update
Any AE	96	98	64	80	98	100	52	78
Pyrexia	35	44	3	6	17	32	1	3
Diarrhea/colitis	21	42	6	16	16	44	–	13
Fatigue	26	36	5	5	28	43	3	5
Cough	17	34	1	2	28	44	2	2
Nausea	26	31	–	2	21	36	–	1
Chills	21	26	2	2	16	22	–	–
Infusion reaction	19	20	–	–	30	32	4	4
Constipation	13	19	–	–	11	21	–	1
Decreased appetite	12	19	–	2	10	17	2	3
Pneumonia	10	18	8	13	13	31	9	20
Dyspnea	13	17	3	6	19	25	3	5
Rash	10	17	1	3	5	12	–	1
Vomiting	13	17	–	–	8	21	–	1
Upper respiratory infection	7	15	2	1	11	24	2	2
Edema, peripheral	10	15	–	–	9	19	2	3
Night sweats	11	14	–	2	10	20	–	–
Asthenia	7	12	1	–	9	19	4	6
Abdominal pain	7	10	1	2	9	19	1	2

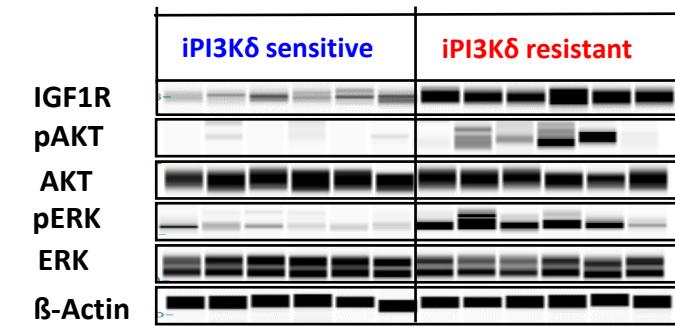
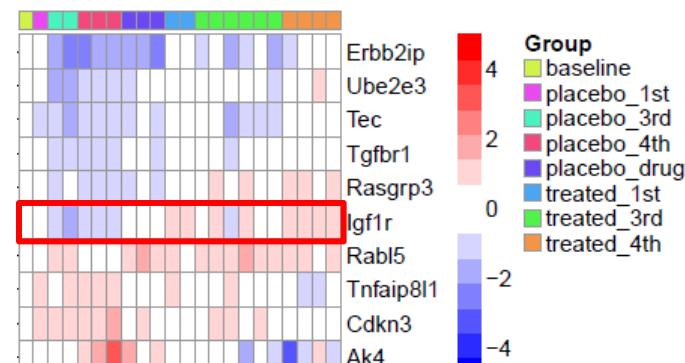
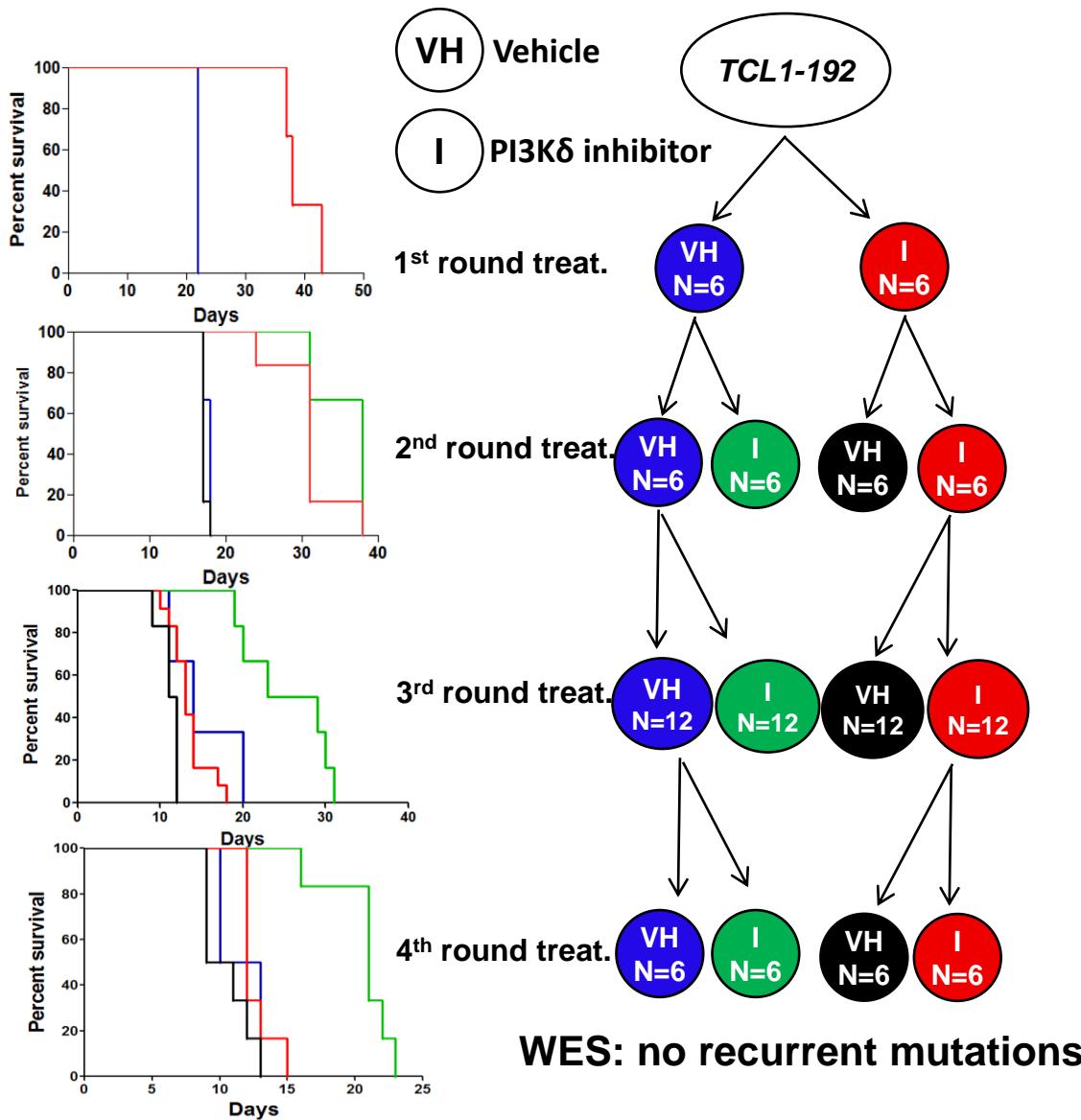
Gilead 116/117 R-Idelalisib Subgroup: Impact of *TP53* Mutation/Deletion

Sharman et al. In revision 2018

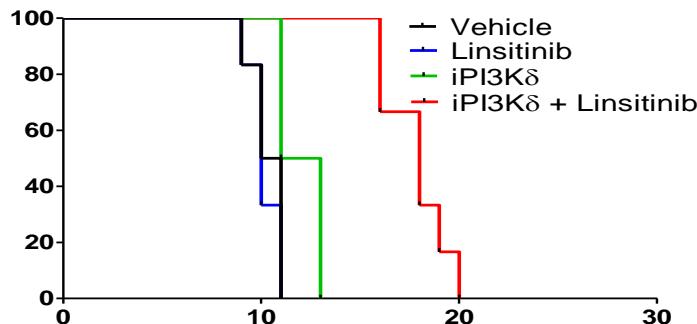


In-vivo Modeling of Resistance to PI3K Inhibitor Idelalisib: Towards the “Refractome”

Scheffold et al. ASH 2016; similar data in human CLL: Ghia et al. ASH 2016

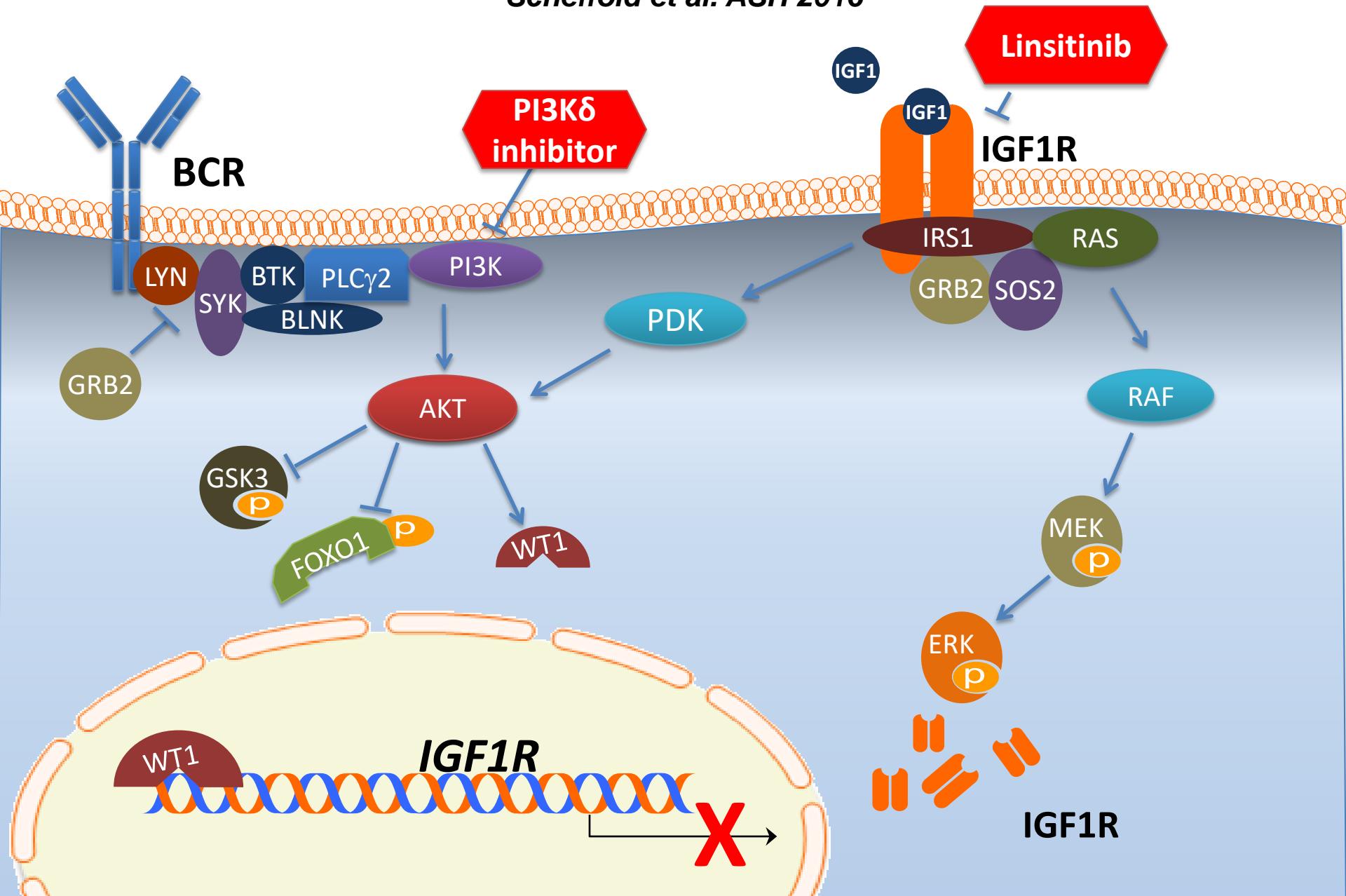


Treatment of PI3K δ -I resistant tumors



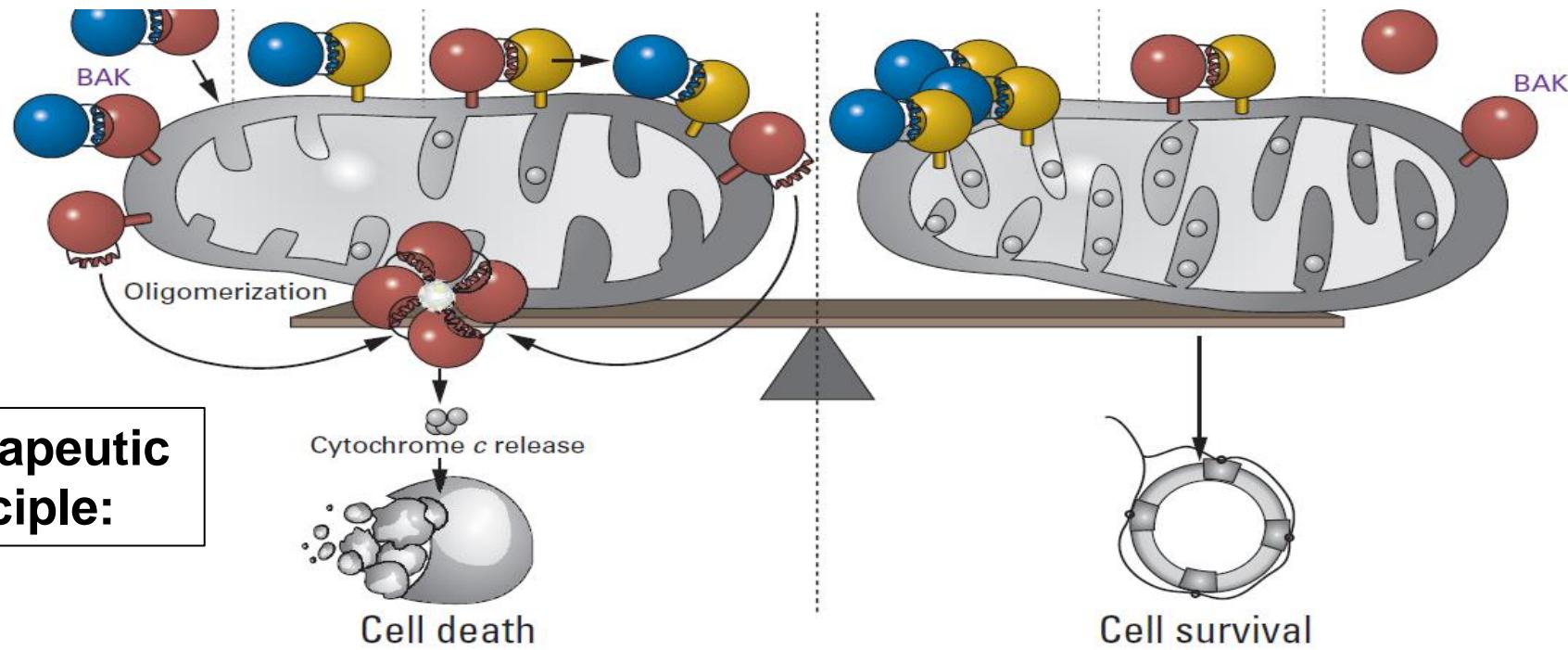
PI3K-Inhibitor “Refractome” Model

Scheffold et al. ASH 2016



Venetoclax: BCL2 Antagonist

Walensky et al. J Clin Oncol 2012; Roberts et al. NEJM 2016; Seymour et al. NEJM 2018



Dosing:

Week 1

20 mg*

Week 2

50 mg

Week 3

100 mg

Week 4

200 mg

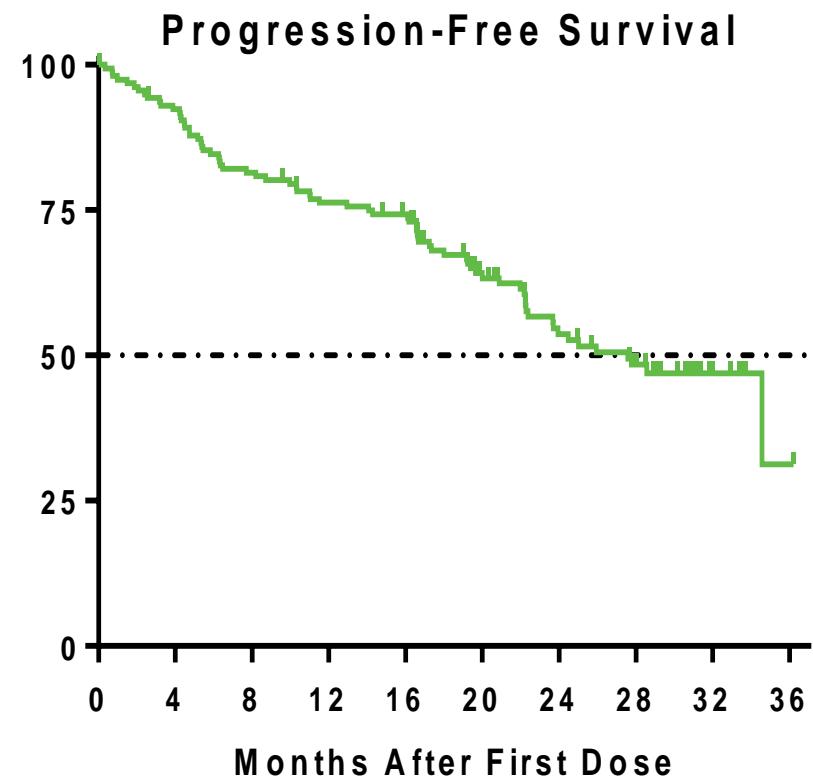
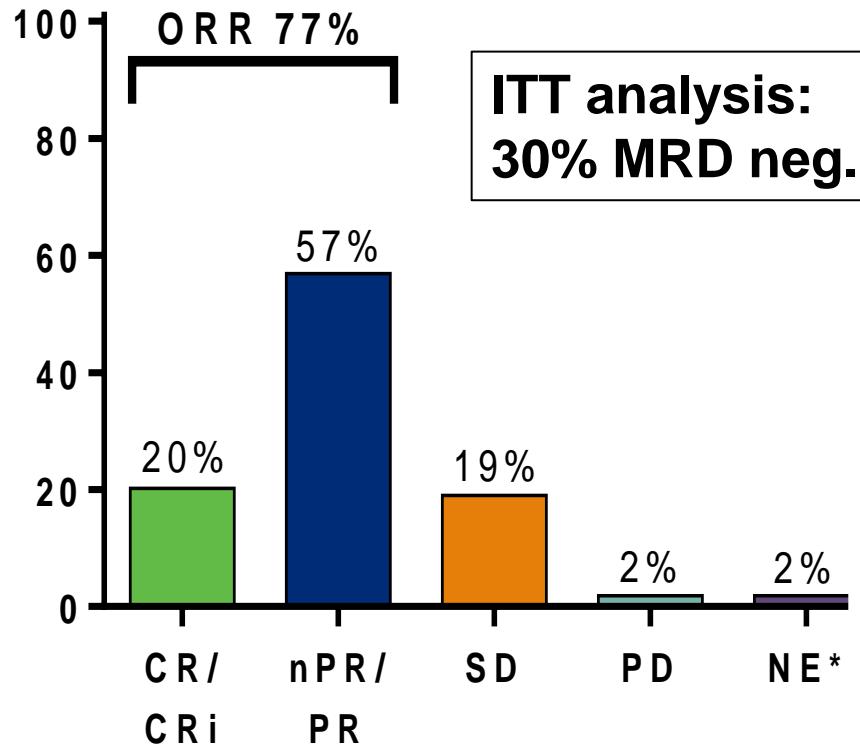
Week 5

400 mg



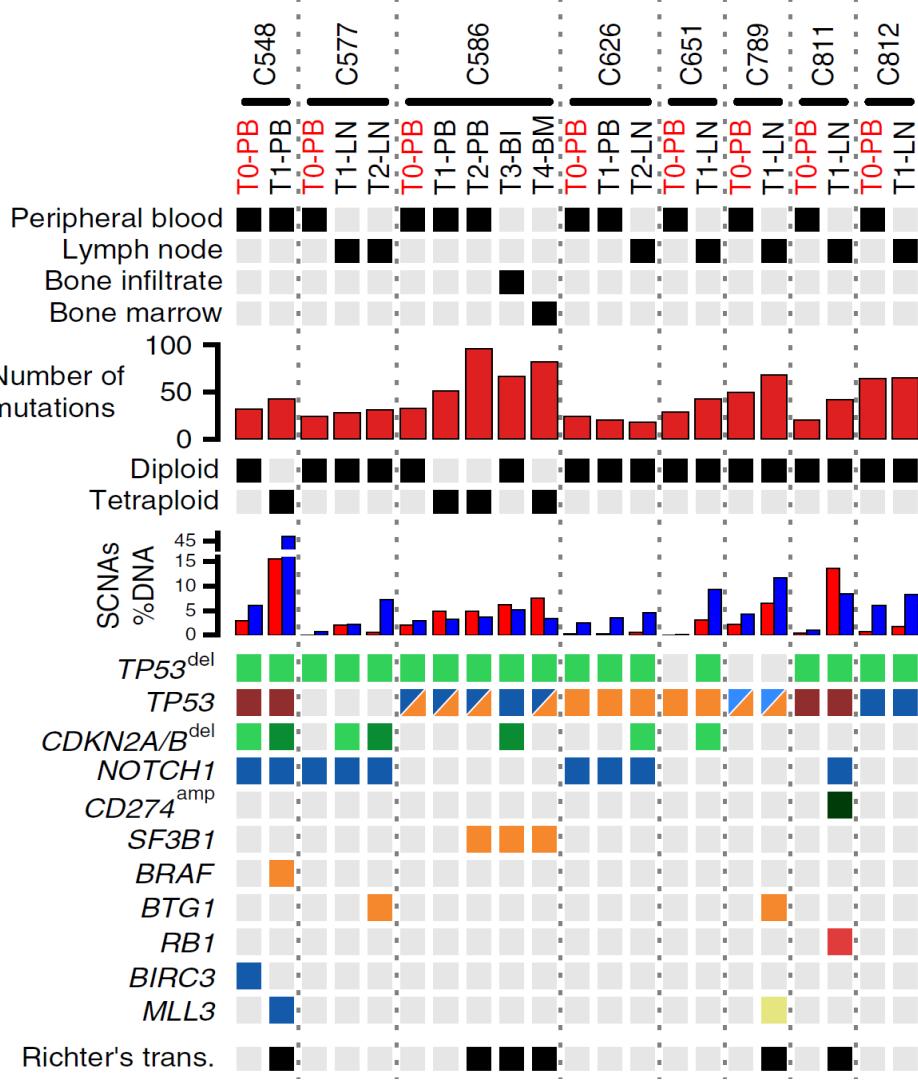
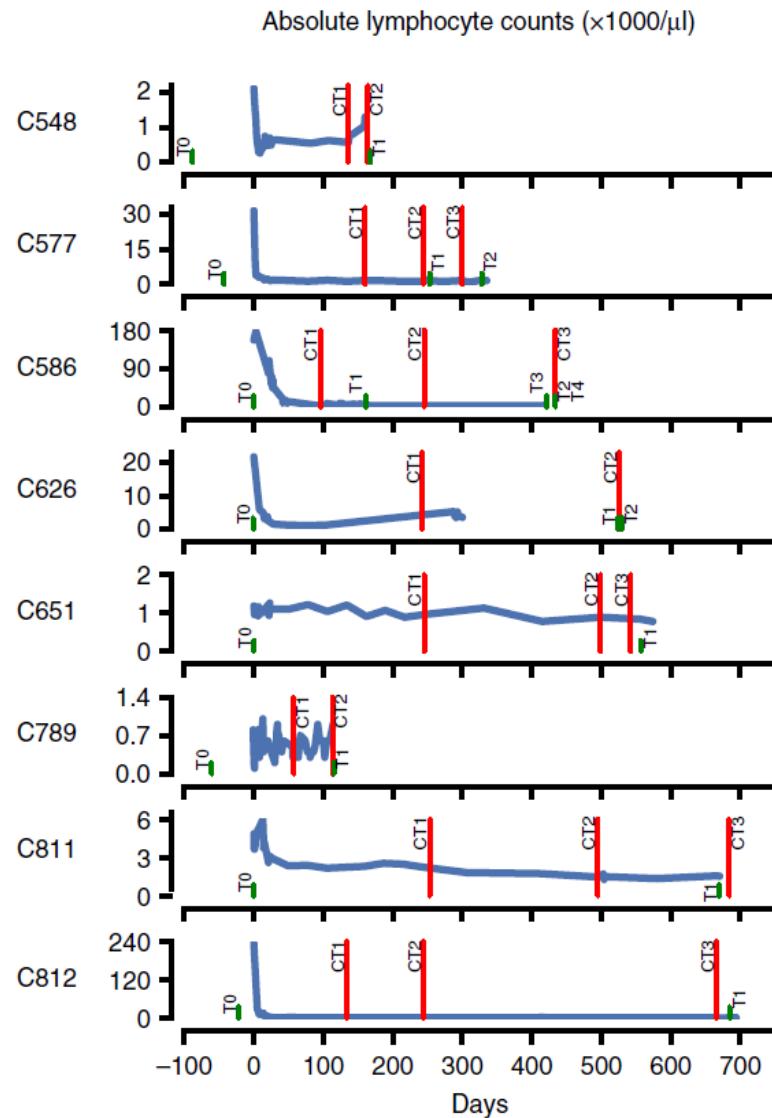
BCL2 Inhibitor Venetoclax (ABT-199): Pivotal Phase II Trial in 17p- CLL (n=158)

Stilgenbauer et al. Lancet Oncol 2016; Stilgenbauer et al. JCO 2018



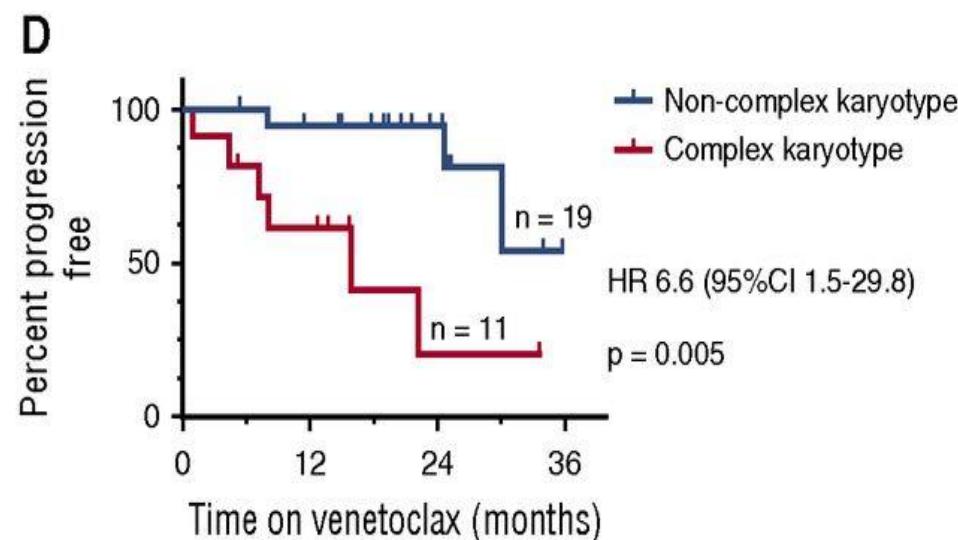
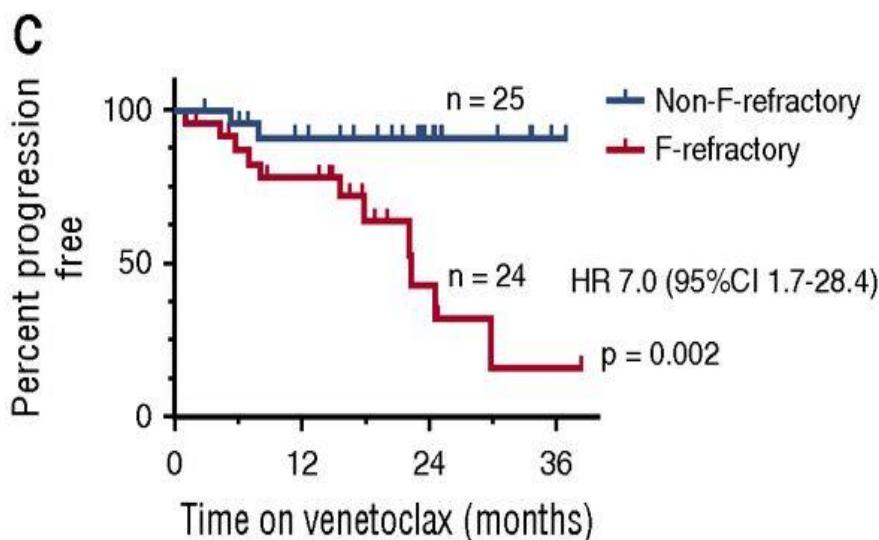
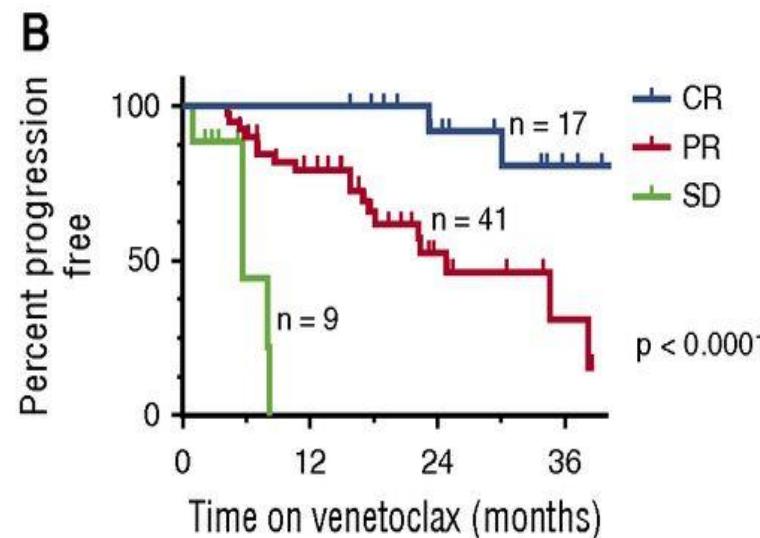
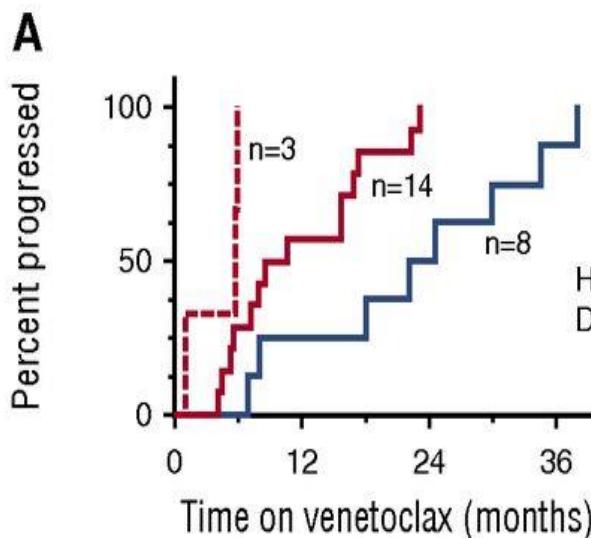
Clonal Dynamics towards the Development of Venetoclax Resistance

Herling et al. Nat Comm 2017



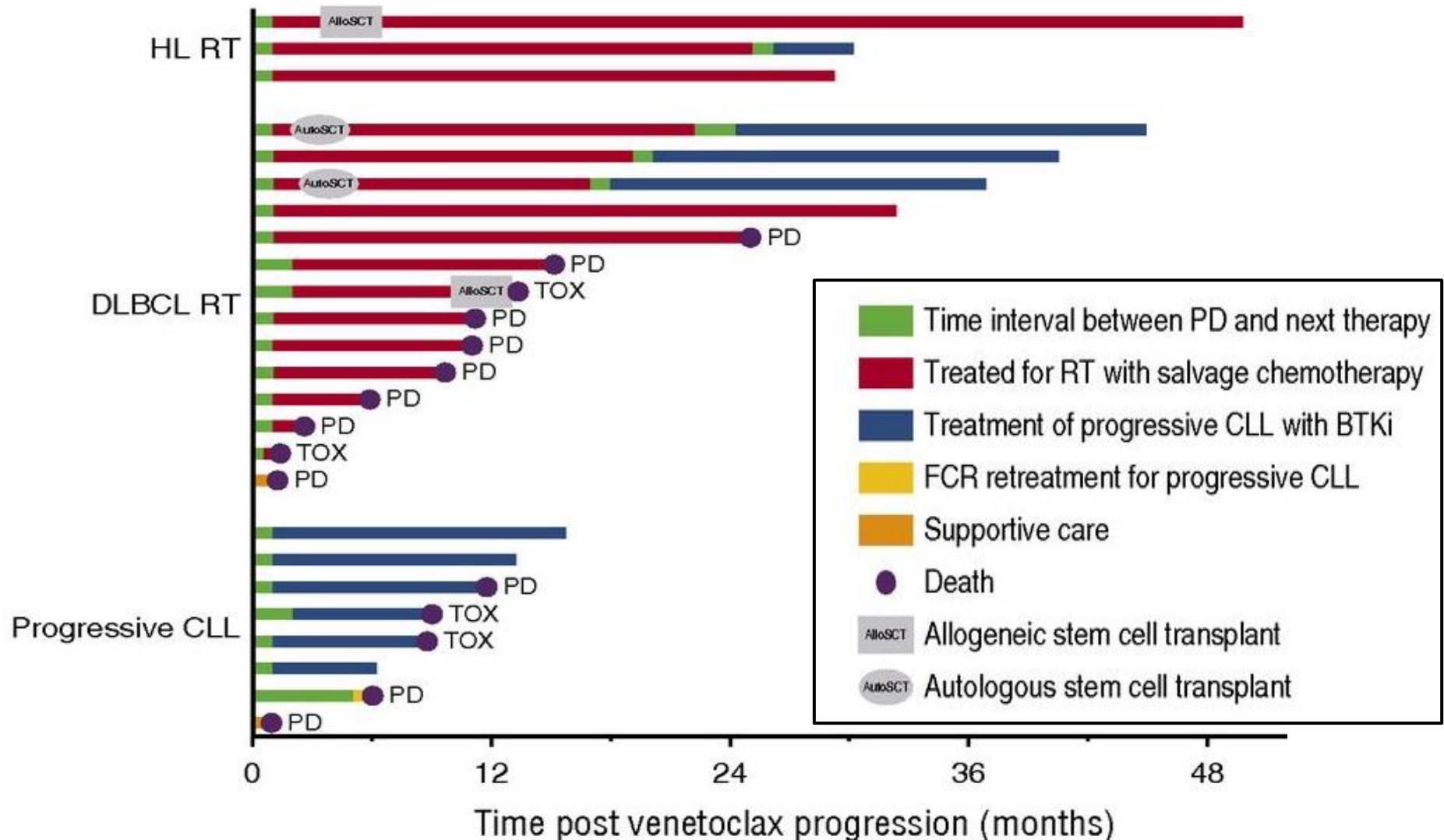
Clinico-pathological Features of Venetoclax Treatment Failure: Outcome

Anderson et al. Blood 2017



Clinico-pathological Features of Venetoclax Treatment Failure: Treatment

Anderson et al. Blood 2017



Retrospective Analysis of the Sequencing of Ibrutinib, Idelalisib, and Venetoclax in CLL

Adapted from Mato et al. Ann Oncol 2017

Response to subsequent therapy following kinase inhibitor

Response, %	BCR-I treatment	venetoclax	CIT
ORR	58.5	73.6	49.9
CR	4.1	31.5	2.1

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Response to subsequent therapy, %	ibrutinib → idelalisib	idelalisib → ibrutinib	BCR-I → venetoclax
			74
CR	0	5	32
SD	39	15	16

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			74
CR	0	5	32
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Patients who discontinued ibrutinib for any reason

%	idelalisib	venetoclax
ORR	46	79

M14-032: Venetoclax in CLL rel/refr to Ibrutinib or Idelalisib

Jones et al. Lancet Oncol 2017; Coutre et al. Blood 2017; Byrd et al. EHA 2018

- Phase 2 study of venetoclax in CLL relapsed or are refractory to ibrutinib (Arm A) or idelalisib (Arm B)
- Objectives: ORR, safety, DoR, PFS, OS, MRD

Inclusion criteria:

- Treatment indication (iwCLL)
- ECOG 0 – 2
- ANC $\geq 1000/\mu\text{L}$
- Hgb $\geq 8 \text{ g/dL}$
- Platelets $\geq 30,000/\text{mm}^3$
- CrCl $\geq 50 \text{ mL/min}$

Exclusion criteria:

- Richter's transformation by PET and biopsy
- Active and uncontrolled autoimmune cytopenias
- Allogeneic SCT within 1 year

M14-032: Venetoclax in CLL rel/refr to Ibrutinib or Idelalisib

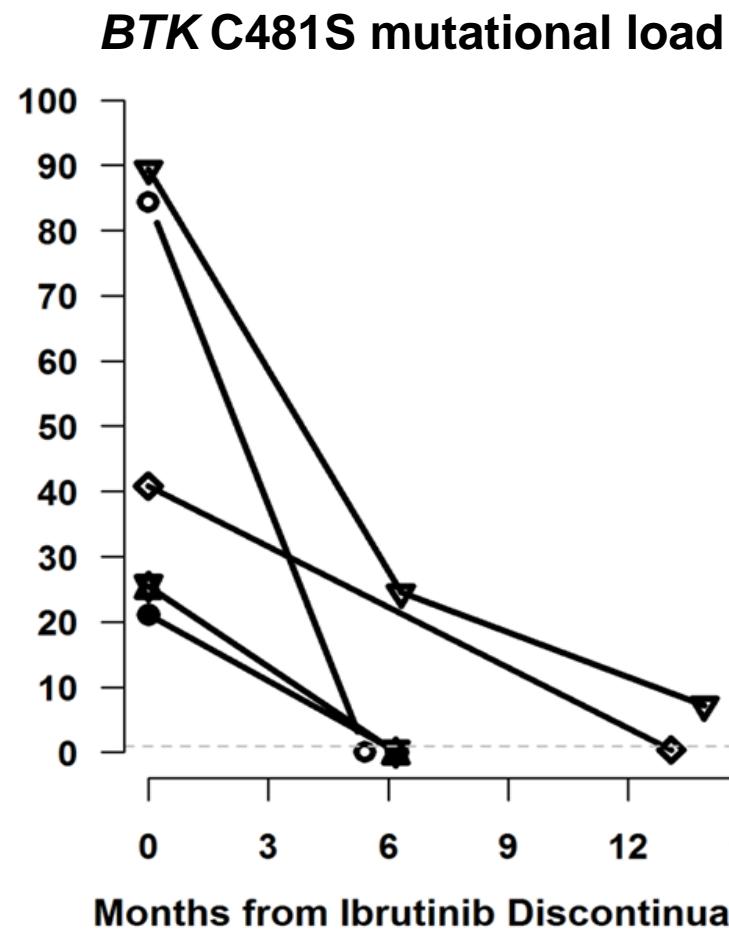
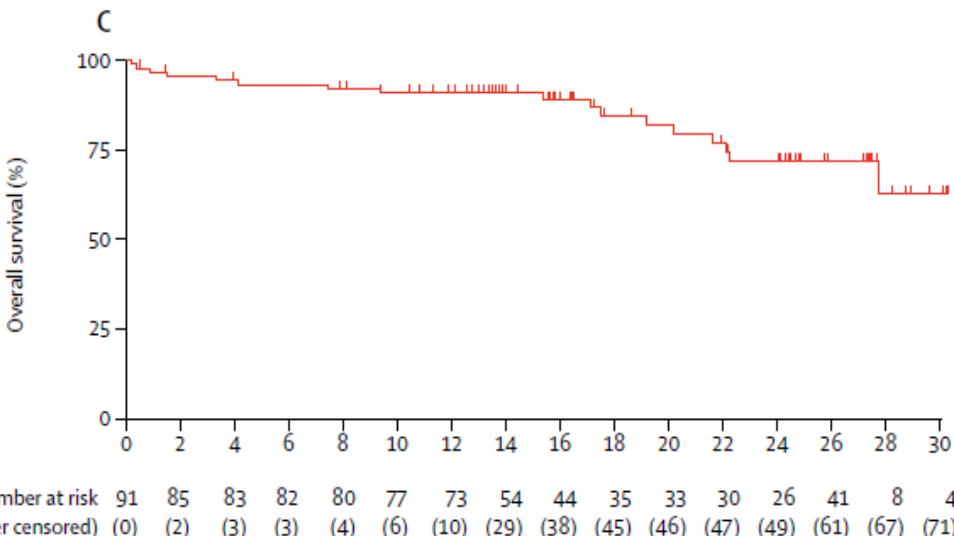
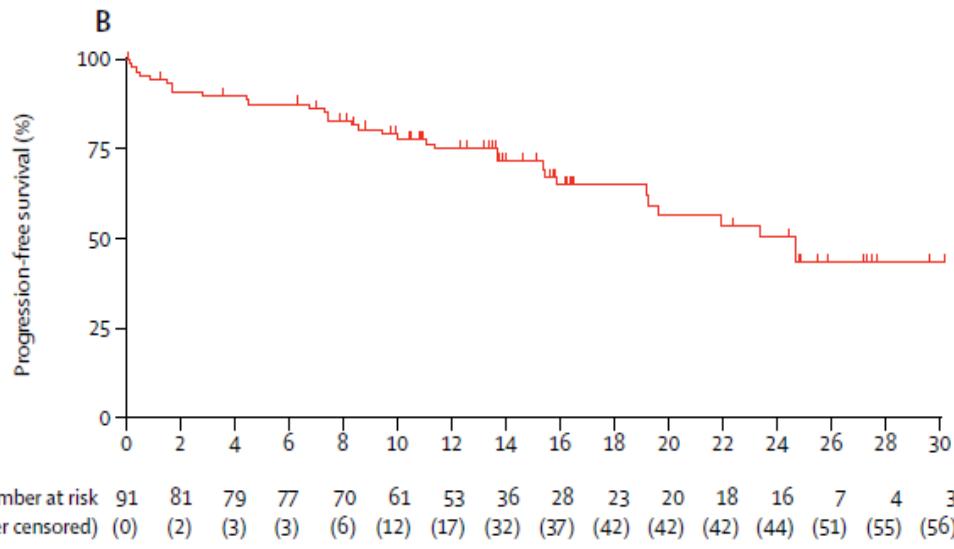
Jones et al. Lancet Oncol 2017; Coutre et al. Blood 2017; Byrd et al. EHA 2018

	Last prior BCR inhibitor					
	Ibrutinib (n=91)		Idelalisib (n=36)		Total (n=127)	
N (%)	INV	IRC	INV	IRC	INV	IRC
ORR	59 (65)	64 (70)	25 (69)	25 (69)	84 (66)	89 (70)
CR	5 (6)	0	2 (6)	0	7 (6)	0
CRi	4 (4)	1 (1)	2 (6)	0	6 (5)	1 (1)
nPR	3 (3)	0	0	0	3 (3)	0
PR	47 (52)	63 (69)	21 (58)	25 (69)	68 (54)	88 (69)

- Patients had received a median of 4 prior therapies (1–15)
- Venetoclax monotherapy demonstrated good tolerability

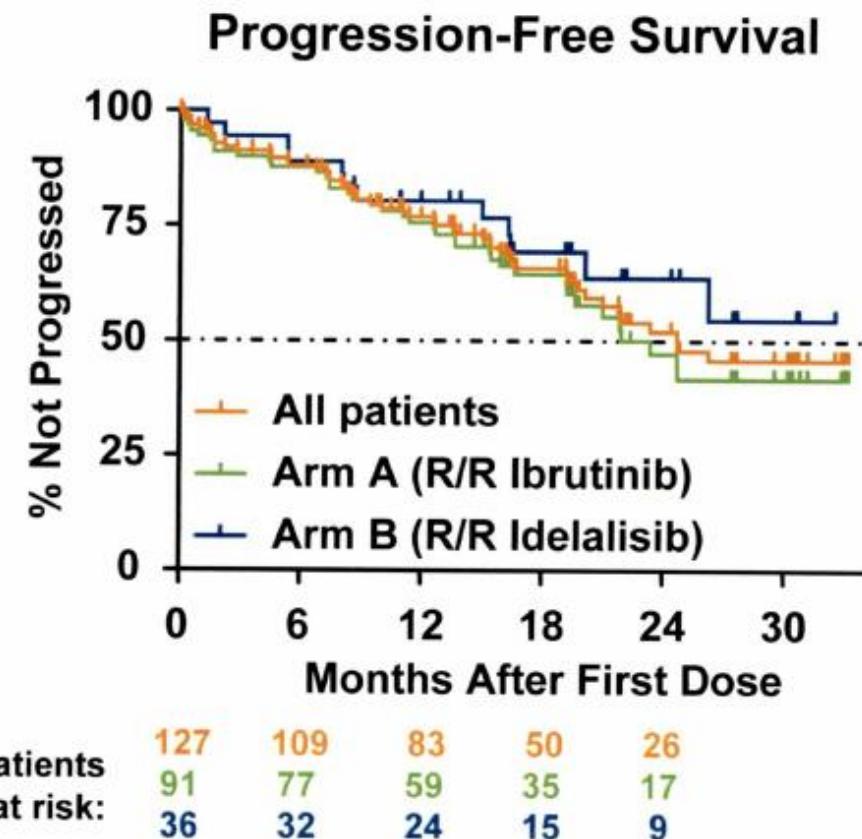
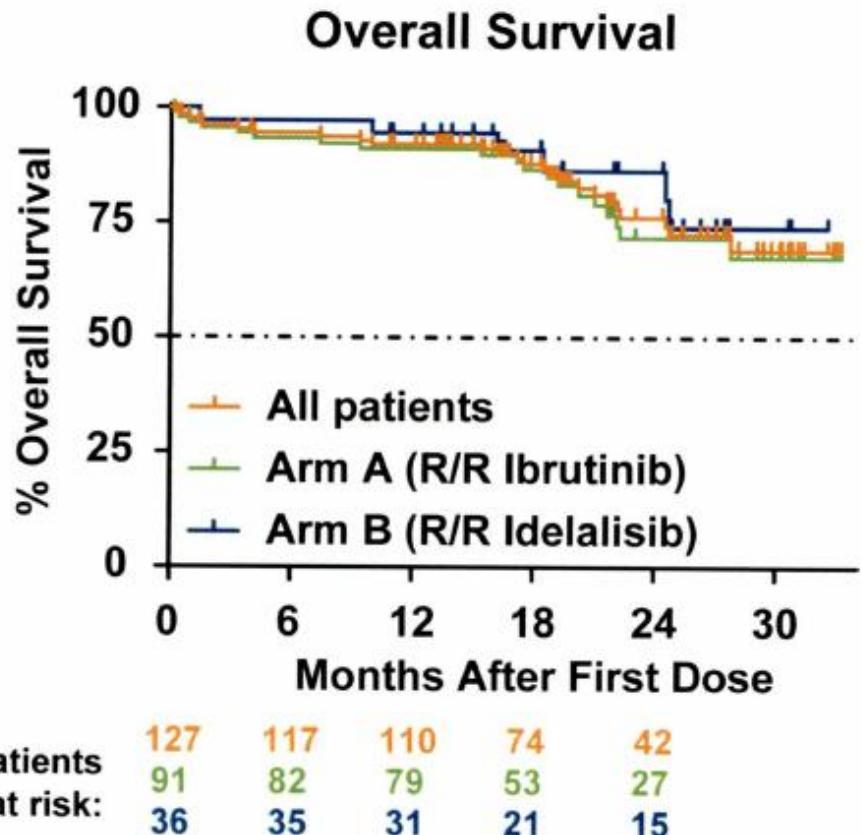
M14-032: Venetoclax in rel/refr CLL after Ibrutinib Failure

Jones et al. Lancet Oncol 2017; Woyach et al. ASH 2016



M14-032: Venetoclax in CLL rel/refr to Ibrutinib or Idelalisib

Byrd et al. EHA 2018



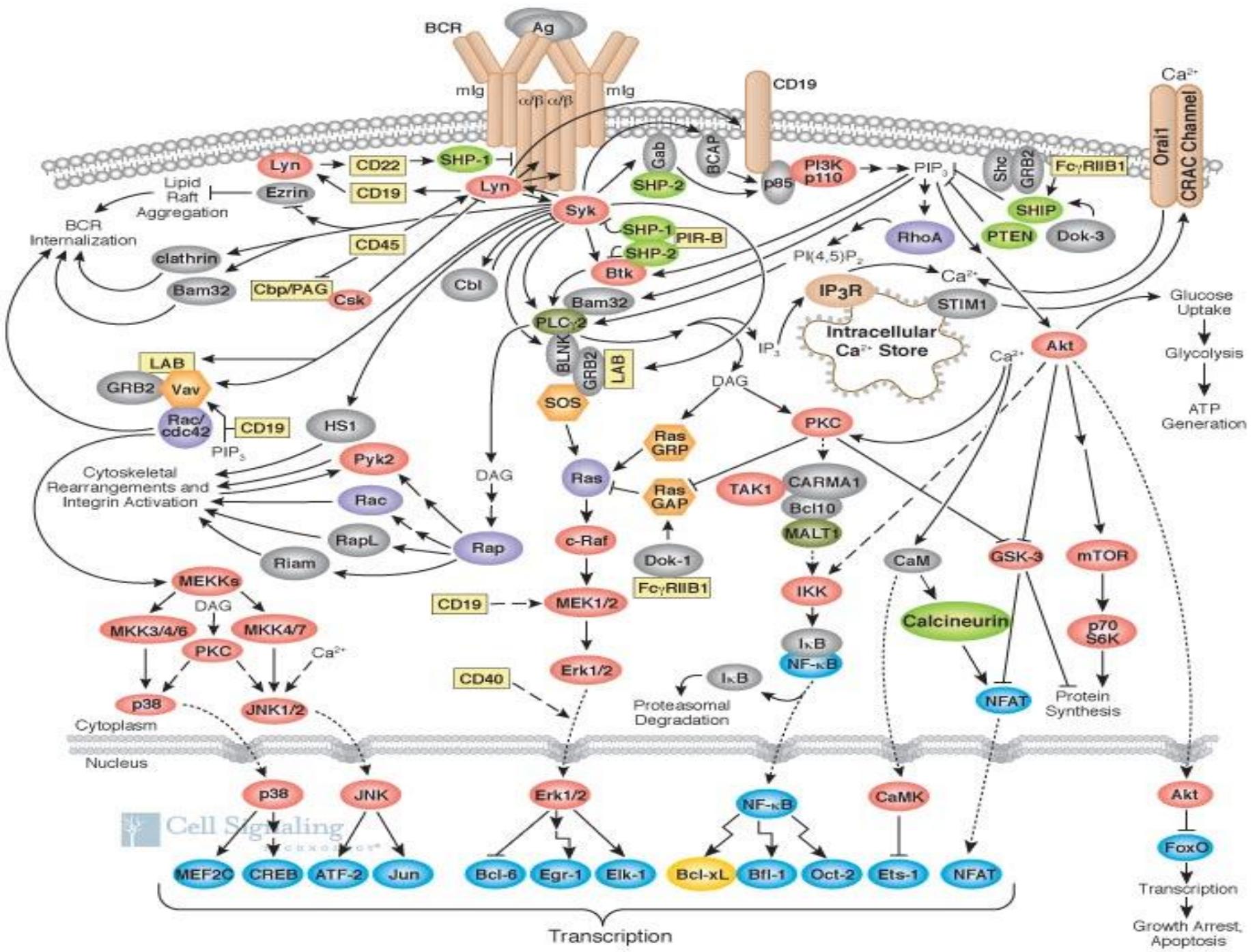
Targeted Therapies:



Bright Perspectives!



iwCLL 2019



Phase 2 Study of Idelalisib plus Rituximab in Treatment Naïve CLL with del(17p): Non-Laboratory Adverse Events

Hillmen et al. EHA 2017

	Idelalisib + Rituximab			
	Age <65 y n=41	Age ≥65 y n=61	Total N=102	
	Grade ≥3	Grade ≥3	Any Grade	Grade ≥3
Rash*	6 (15)	9 (15)	42 (41)	15 (15)
Diarrhea	7 (17)	8 (13)	38 (37)	15 (15)
Pyrexia	0	3 (5)	30 (29)	3 (3)
Cough	0	0	19 (19)	0
Nausea	0	0	19 (19)	0
Vomiting	0	0	17 (17)	0
Fatigue	0	1 (2)	16 (16)	1 (1)
Asthenia	0	2 (3)	15 (15)	2 (2)
Constipation	0	1 (2)	15 (15)	1 (1)