

#CT143

# Phase I study of the combination of a RAF-MEK inhibitor CH5126766 and FAK inhibitor defactinib in an intermittent dosing schedule with expansions in *KRAS* mutant cancers

Rajiv Shinde, Angelika Terbuch, Martin Little, Reece Caldwell, Roopa Kurup, Ruth Riisnaes, Mateus Crespo, Ruth Ruddle, Bora Gurel, Adam Stewart, Jenny King, Mona Parmar, Alison Turner, Florence Raynaud, Muneeb Mahmud, Christina Yap, Jonathan A. Pachter, Gordon B. Mills, Anna Minchom, Juanita Lopez, Susana N. Banerjee, Johann S. de Bono, Matthew Krebs, Udai Banerji

# Conflict of Interest

## **Personal financial interests - honoraria received:**

*Astellas, Novartis, Karus Therapeutics, Phoenix Solutions, Eli Lilly, Astex, Vernalis, Boehringer-Ingelheim, Janssen*

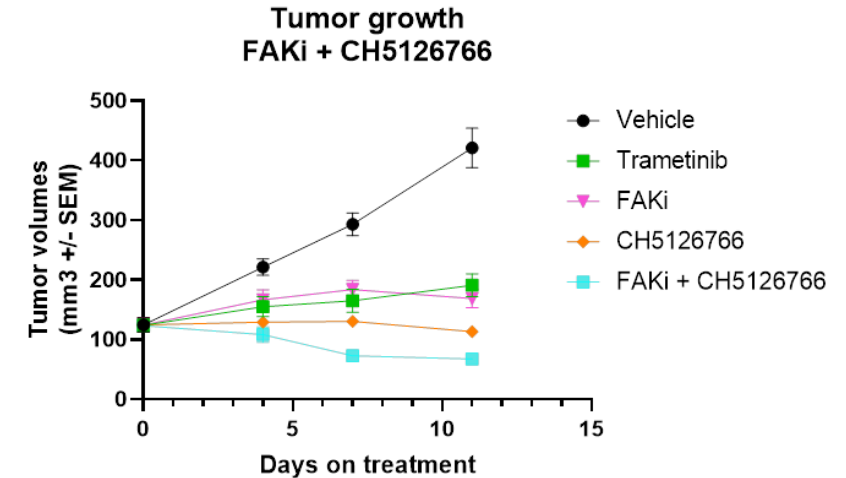
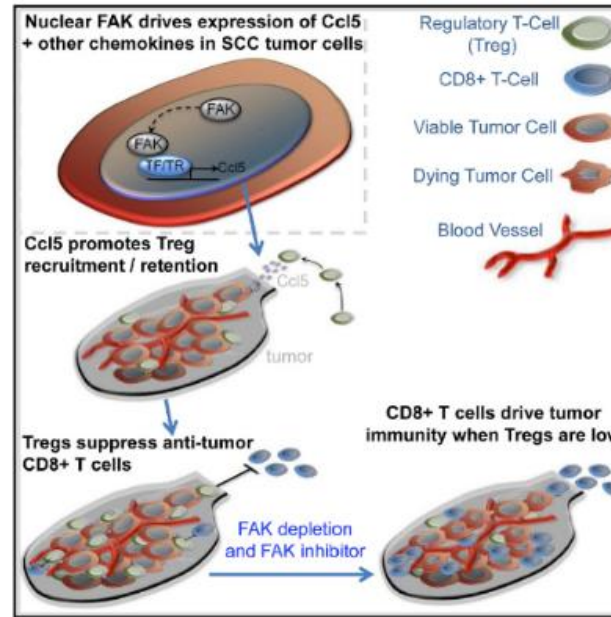
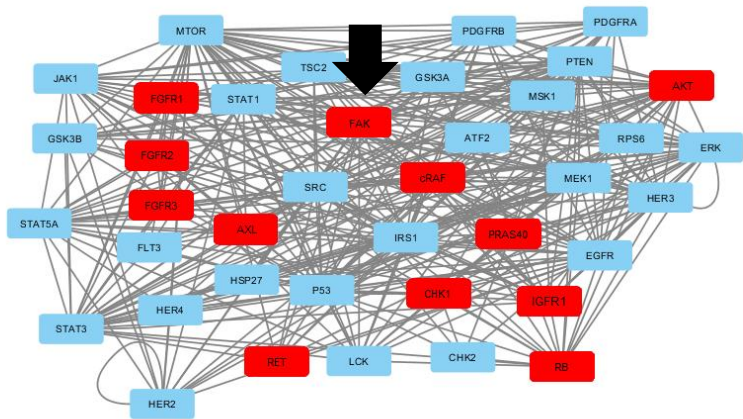
## **Institutional financial interests – funding for Phase I investigator-initiated trials:**

*Onyx Pharmaceuticals, BTG International, Chugai, AstraZeneca, Verastem*

**Employment:** *I am an employee of the Institute of Cancer Research, which is involved in the development of PI3K, HSP90, HDAC, AKT, ROCK, RAF, CHK1 and HSF1 inhibitors.*



# Rationale for study



Rewiring of signal transduction following MEK inhibition

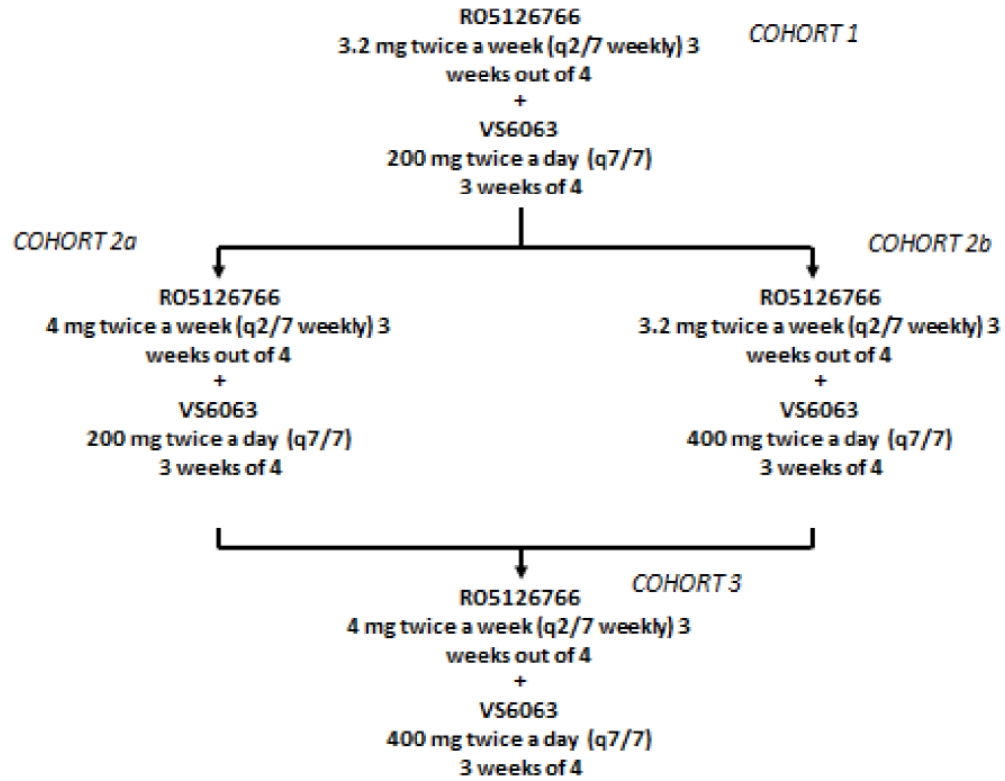
FAK inhibition reduces T reg populations

Preclinical experimental models show regression

*Serrels A Cell 2015, 163:160-173*



# Design



Post R2PD Expansions in LGSOC (20), *KRAS* mutated NSCLC (20), *KRAS* mutated CRC (10)

# Safety

Adverse event details	Escalation						Total (n=12)
	RO 3.2mg VS 200mg (n=3)		RO 4mg VS 200mg (n=6)		RO 3.2mg VS 400mg (n=3)		
	G.1 - G.2	G.3 - G.4	G.1 - G.2	G.3 - G.4	G.1 - G.2	G.3 - G.4	
Rash	2		6		3		11
CK elevation	2		2	1	1		6
Nausea	1		3		2		6
Hyperbilirubinemia	1	1	1	1	1		5
Diarrhoea	2		1		2		5
Visual disturbance			2		2		4
Vomiting	1		2				3
Paronychia	1		1		1		3
AST elevation			1		1		2
Fatigue			2				2
ALT elevation			1		1		2
Anaemia		1			1		2
Alopecia			2				2
Thrombocytopenia			2				2
Skin infection			1		1		2
Fever					1		1
Conjunctivitis	1						1
Mouth soreness			1				1
Face pain					1		1
<b>Total:</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61</b>

Recommended phase 2 dose is CH5126766 3.2 mg twice a week (Mon-Thu) + 200 mg of defactinib twice a day, both given 3 weeks out of 4 in 28 day cycles.



# Pharmacokinetics

## CH5126766

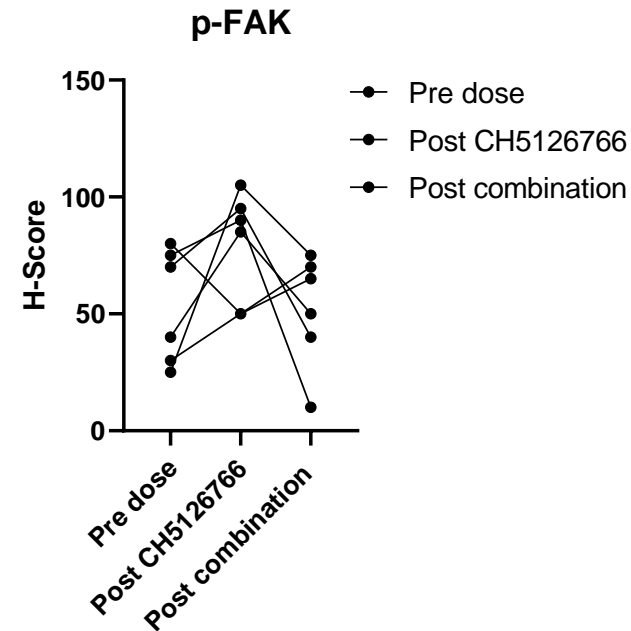
Cohort	Dose (mg)	N	Subject	AUC <sub>0-24h</sub> (h*ng/mL)	C <sub>max</sub> (ng/mL)
1	3.2 (with 200mg VS)	3	Mean	6179	354
			CV%	32.1	30.4
2a	4 (with 200mg VS)	5	Mean	5353	289
			CV%	15.8	16.0
2b	3.2 (with 400mg VS)	1	FRA101-007	3302	229

## Defactinib

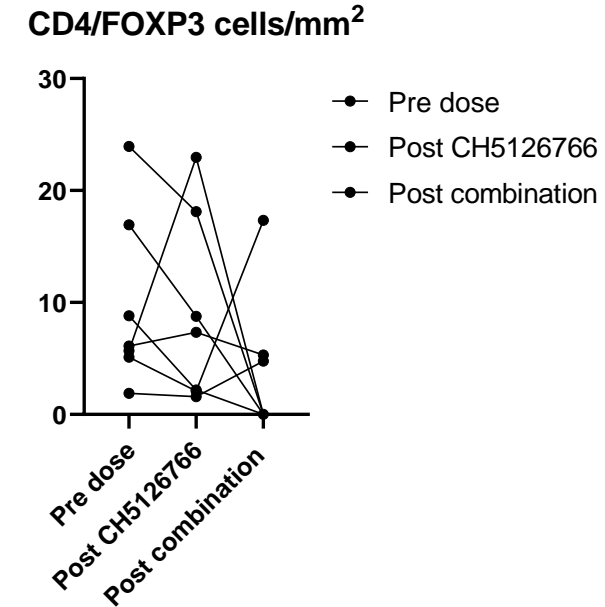
Cohort	Dose (mg)	N	Subject	AUClast (h*ng/mL)	Cmax (ng/mL)
1	200 (with 3.2mg RO)	3	Mean	2071	273
			CV%	103	80
2a	200 (with 4mg RO)	5	Mean	2252	318
			CV%	124	117
2b	400 (with 3.2mg RO)	3	Mean	2807	360
			CV%	31	32

Pharmacokinetic profile similar to what is seen in single agent studies

# Pharmacodynamics



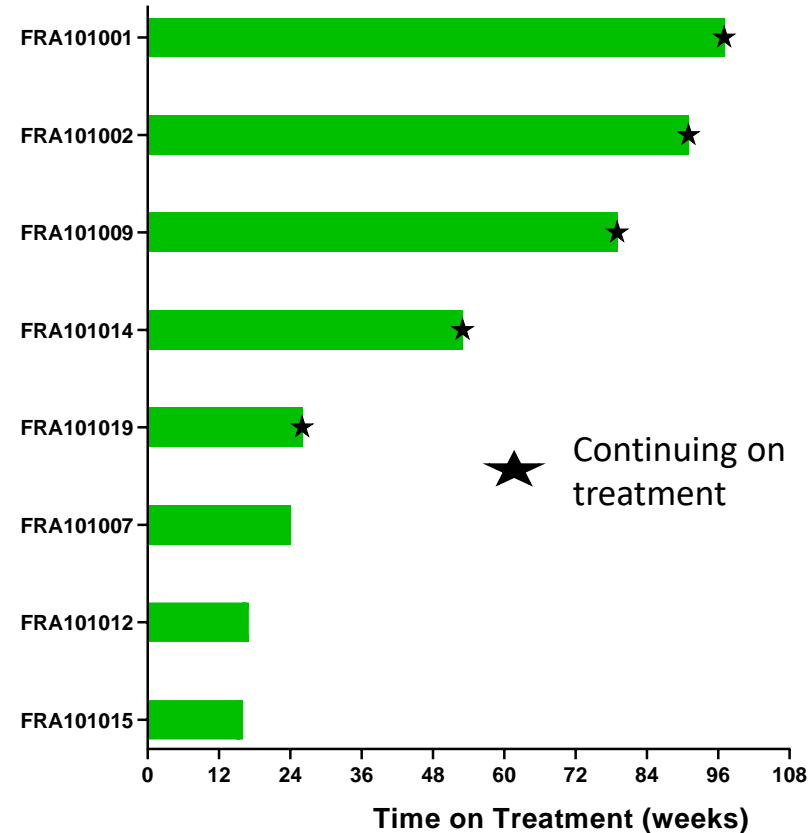
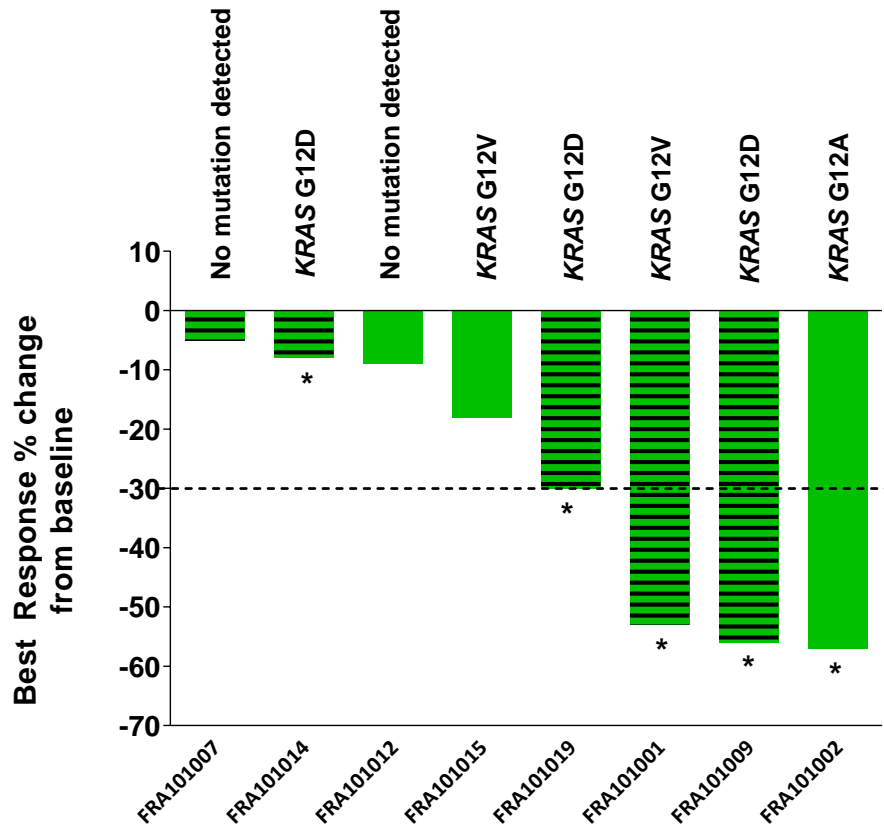
Induction of p-FAK following single dose of CH5126766 which is reduced following institution of combination therapy




Reduction in numbers of regulatory T cells in tumour following defactinib



# Efficacy – Low Grade Serous Ovarian Cancer



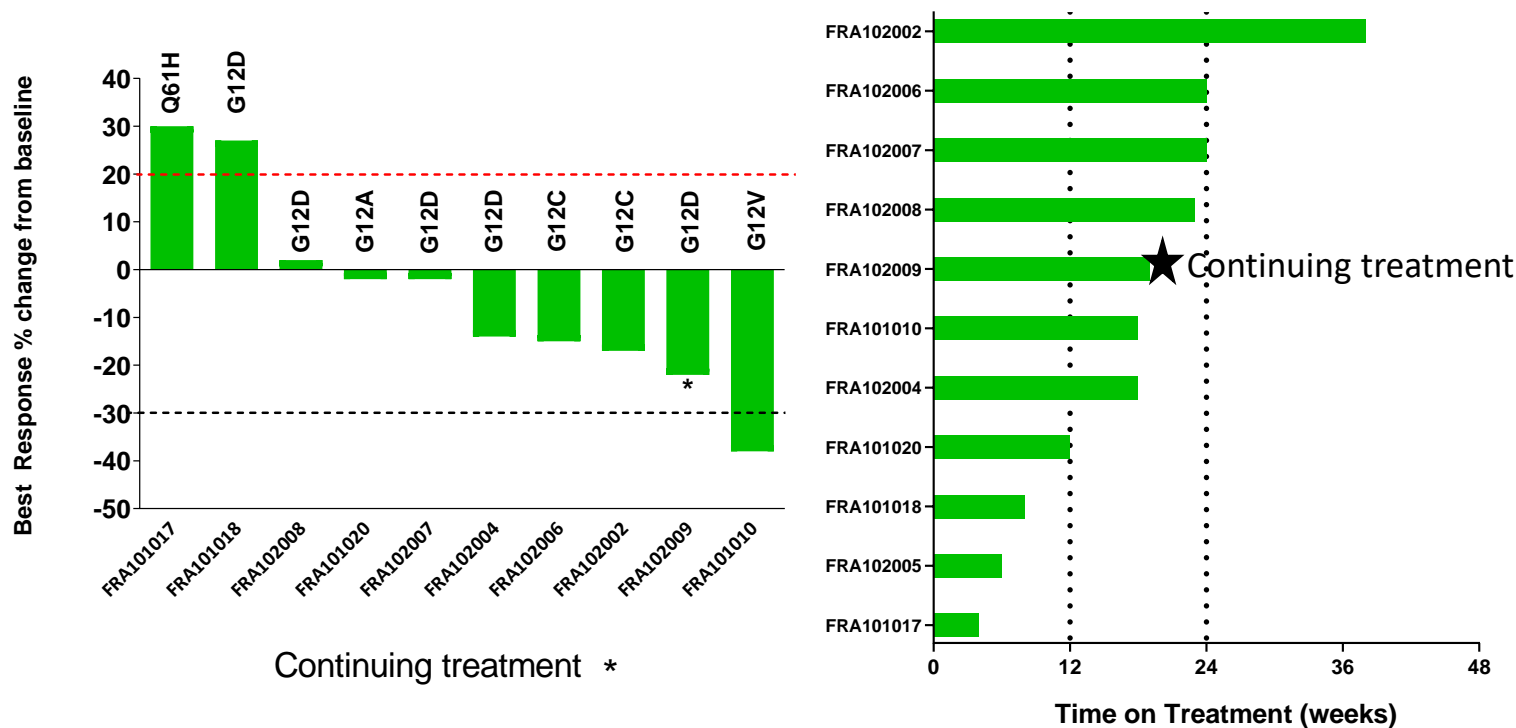
Continuing on treatment \*

Previous MEK inhibitor treatment 

- Response rates in *KRAS* mutated LGOSC 67% (4/6) and 50% (4/8) for all LGSOC compared to efficacy in current literature; <10 % chemotherapy, 13% Letrozole and 26% for trametinib
- Responses durable and in patients who have prior MEK inhibitor therapy



# Efficacy *KRAS*<sup>M</sup> NSCLC



# Conclusions

- The recommended dose of CH5126766 is 3.2 mg Mon-Thu in combination with defactinib 200 mg BD, both drugs delivered 3 weeks out of 4
- Proof of concept pharmacodynamics changes and PK similar to single agent studies
- Promising efficacy in LGSOC and studies in *RAS* mutant tumours ongoing

*We would like to patients and families and funders*

**Contact: [udai.banerji@icr.ac.uk](mailto:udai.banerji@icr.ac.uk)**

- Reduction in tumour size in non G12C *KRAS* mutated cancers
- Patients with NSCLC and *KRAS* mutations enrolled. 3/10 patients received treatment for 24 weeks

*Nov 2019 data cut off used*