

SITC 2016

NATIONAL HARBOR, MD
NOVEMBER 9-13, 2016

Cobimetinib in Combination with Atezolizumab

Edward Cha, MD, PhD

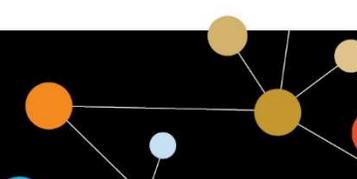
Associate Medical Director

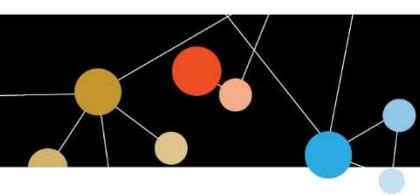
Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, CA



Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer

#SITC2016





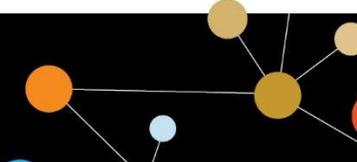
Presenter Disclosure Information

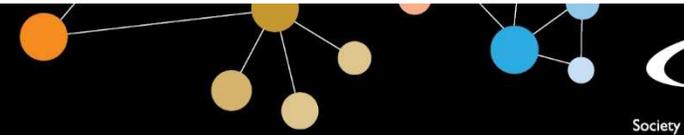
Edward Cha, MD, PhD

The following relationships exist related to this presentation:

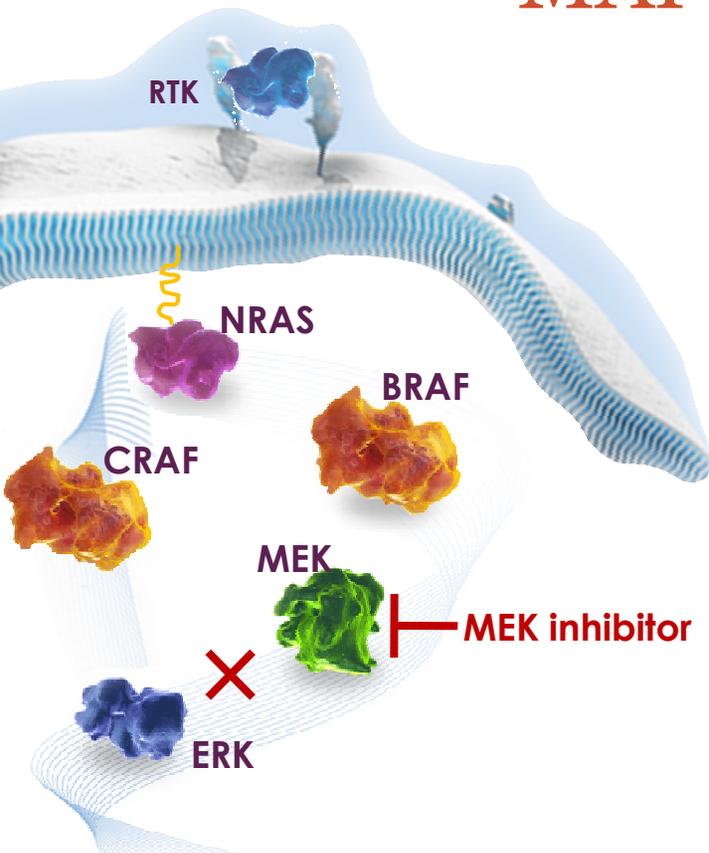
Genentech – Roche: Employee, Salary, Stock

#SITC2016

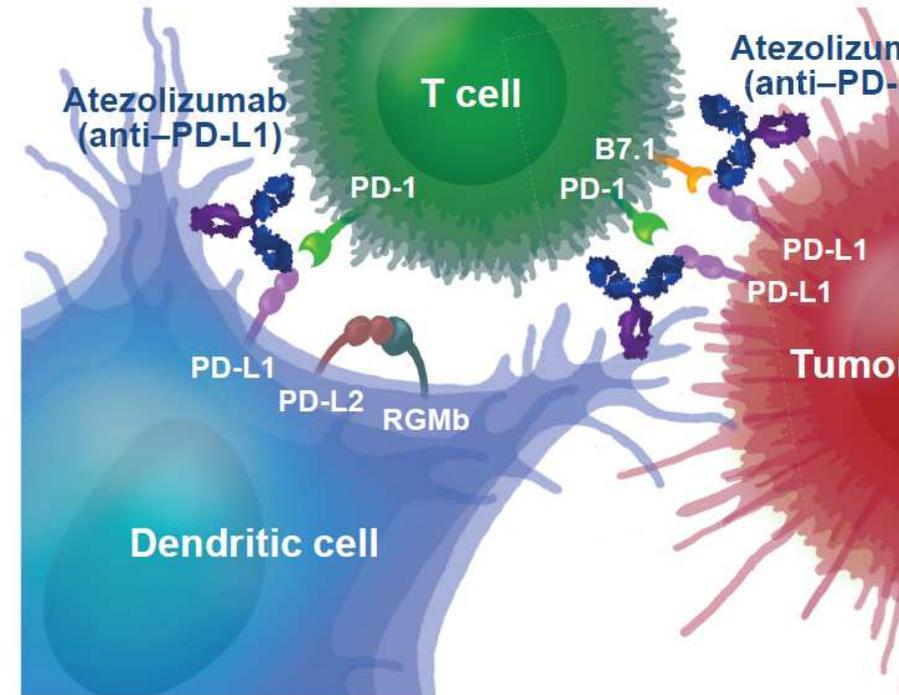




MAPK and PD-L1 Inhibition



Imatinib is a reversible, potent and selective inhibitor of RTK and MEK2

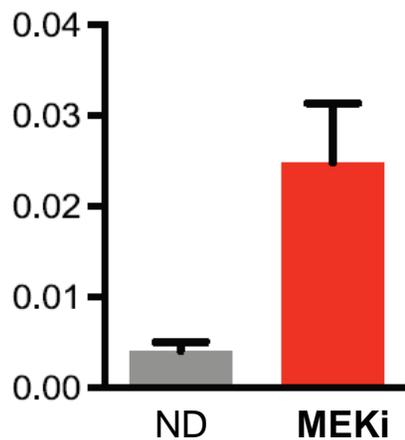


- **Atezolizumab** prevents binding of PD-L1 to its ligands PD-1 and B7.1 (CD80), **thereby restoring tumor specific T-cell immunity**



Blocking MEK Signaling Results in Changes in the Tumor Microenvironment

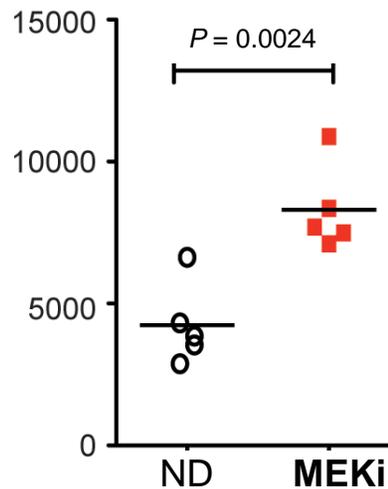
CD8+ T cell per Tumor Cell



Intratumoral T cell accumulation

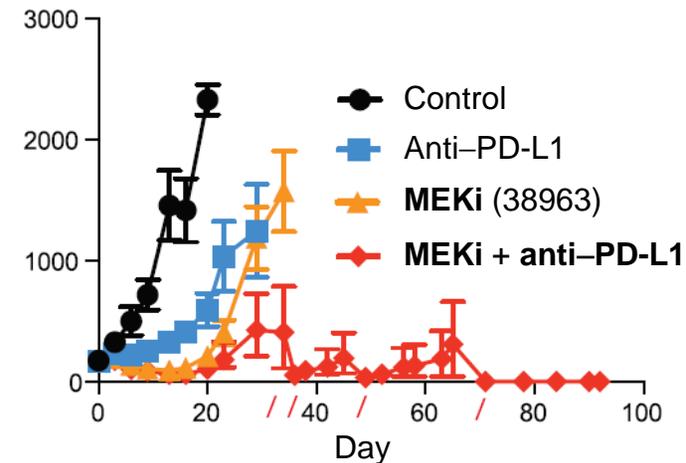
↓ TCR-induced T-cell death

Class I MHC



MHC I upregulation

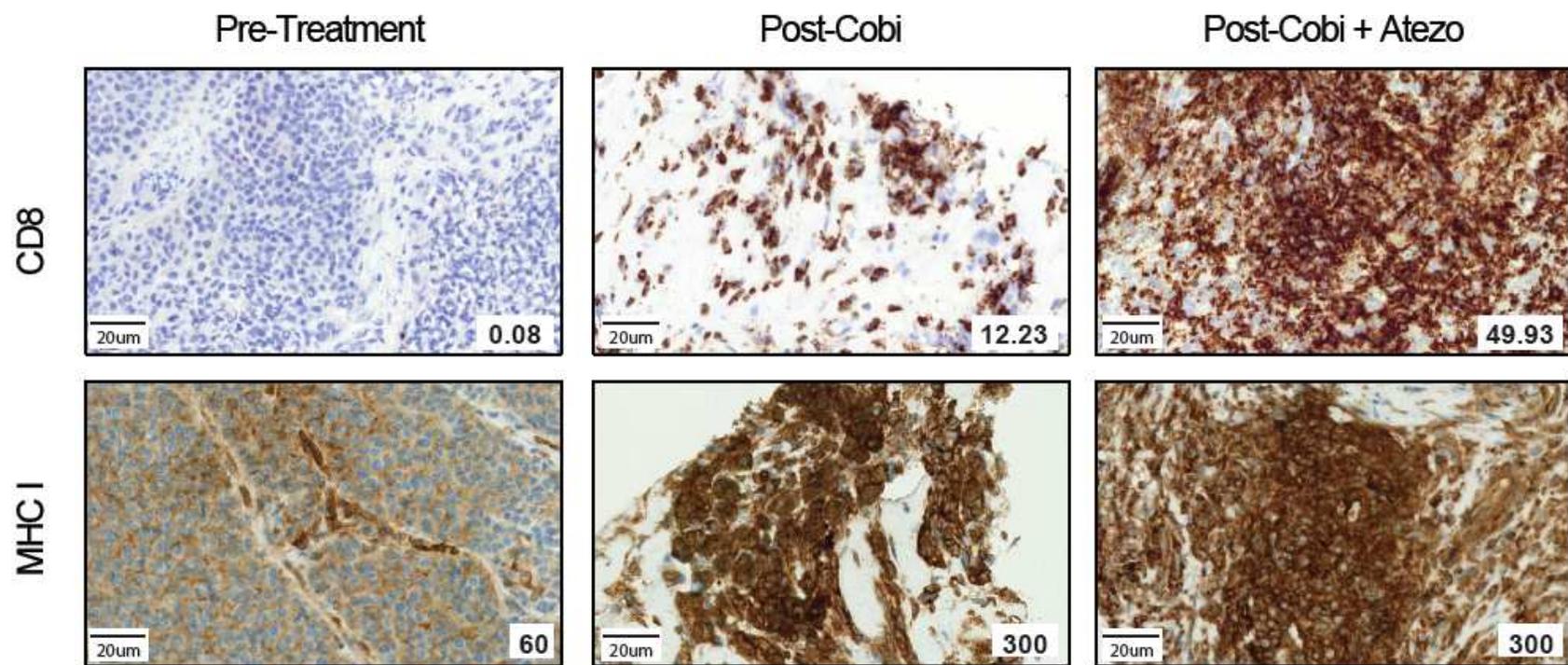
Tumor Volume (mm³)



Efficacy with anti-PDL1
(CT26 syngeneic mouse model)

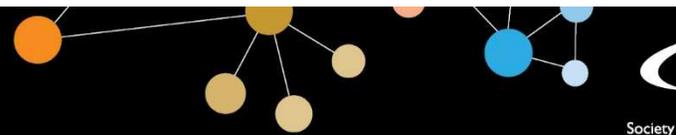
MEKi, MEK inhibitor; ND, no drug (vehicle alone); TCR, T-cell receptor.

CD8+ T-cells and MHC I Expression with MEK and PD-L1 Inhibition



- Atezolizumab + cobimetinib combination increased intratumoral CD8+ T-cell accumulation and MHC I expression in patient with clear cell sarcoma, who achieved a PR

The numbers in the CD8 panel denote percentages of CD8+ cells. The numbers in the MHC I panel indicate the H-score.



Safety Summary of Cobimetinib + Atezolizumab

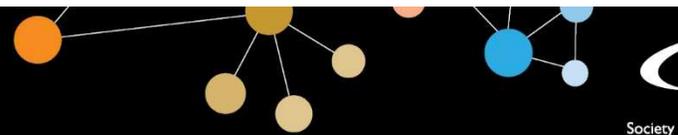
Patients with mCRC (n=23)

Parameter	Treatment-related, n (%)
All grade	23 (100)
Grade 3 AEs	8 (35)
Grade 4 AEs	1 (4)
Grade 5 AEs	0 (–)
Serious AEs	2 (9)
AEs leading to withdrawal from cobimetinib	4 (17)
AEs leading to withdrawal from atezolizumab	0 (–)

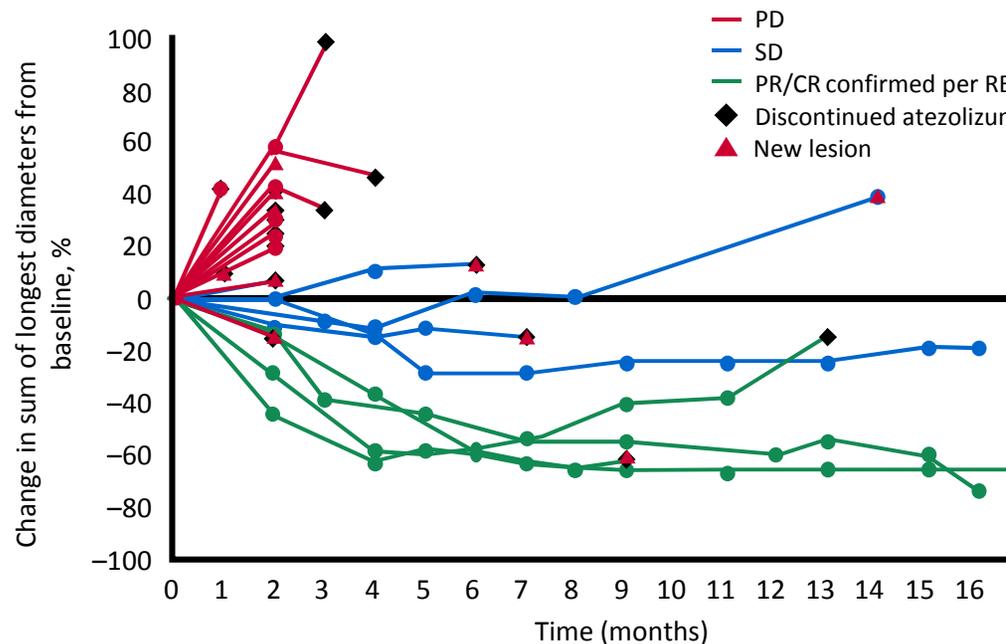
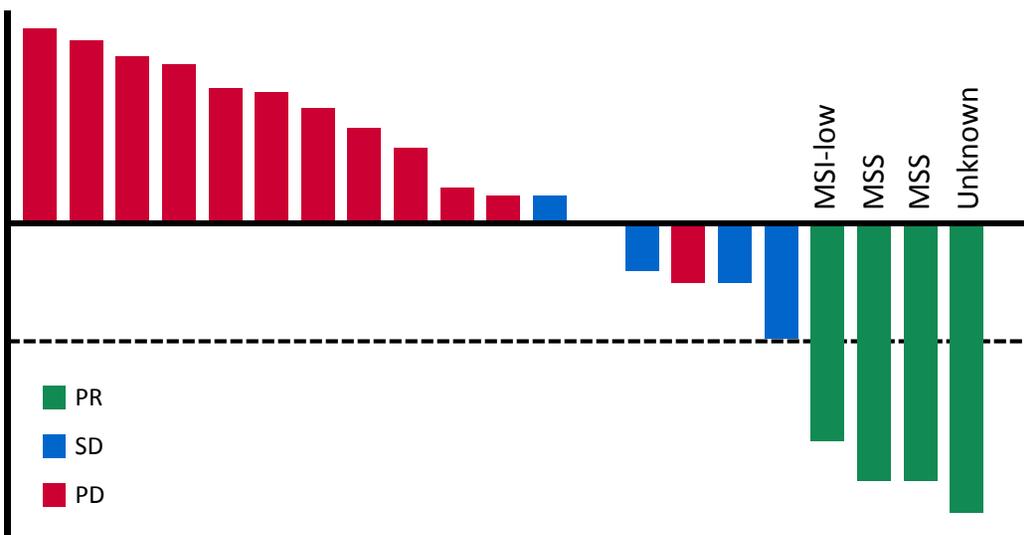
Cobimetinib + atezolizumab had a manageable safety profile similar to that observed with either agent

no all-cause or treatment-related Grade 5 events were observed

One treatment-related Grade 4 blood increase in creatine phosphokinase was observed

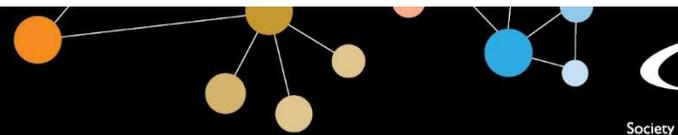


Cobimetinib and Atezolizumab Efficacy: Colorectal (CRC)

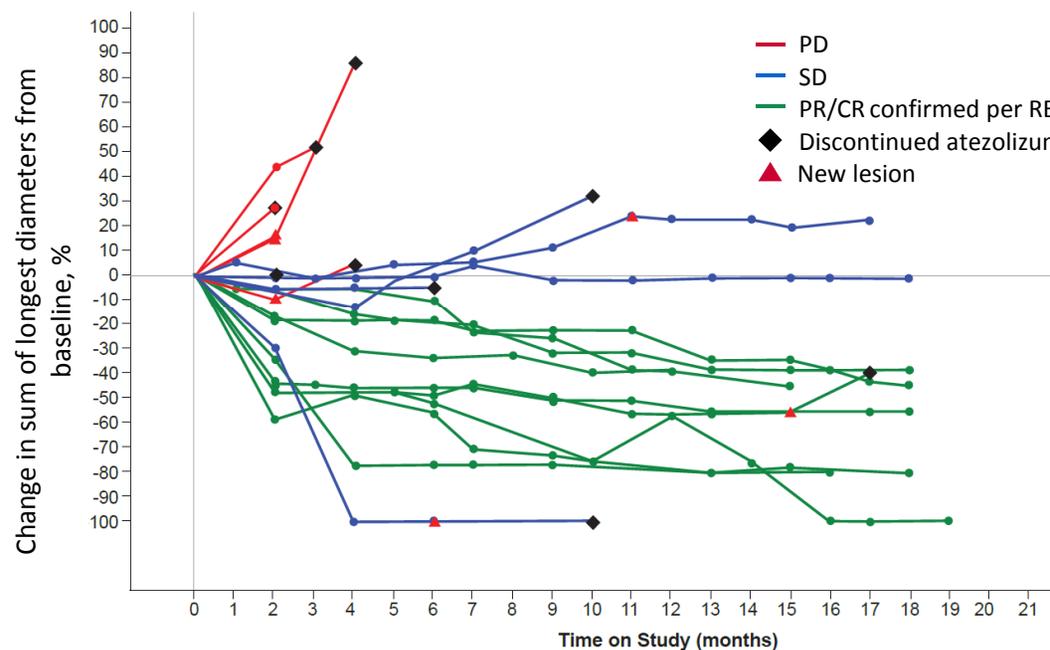
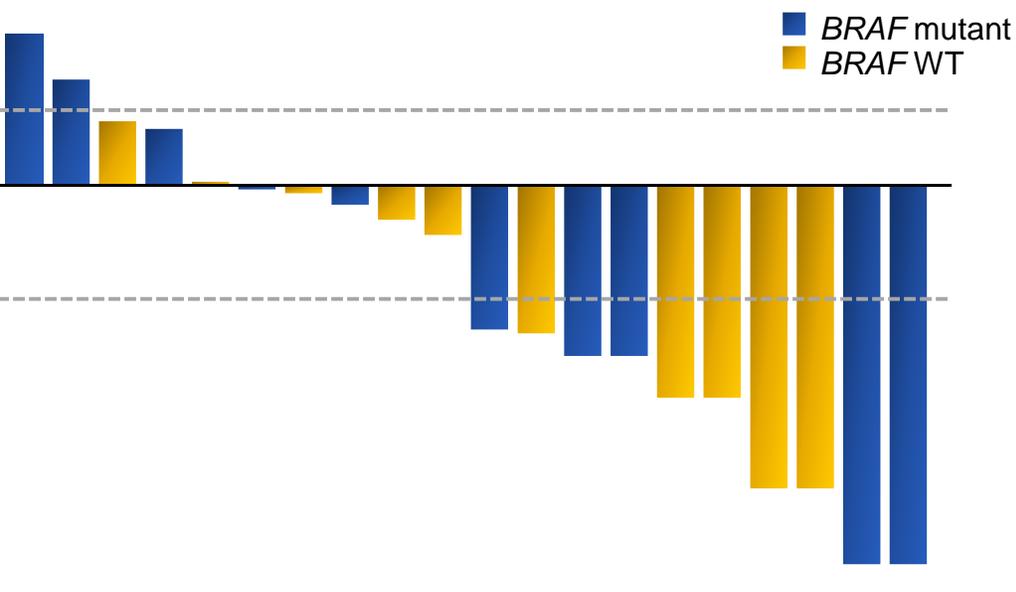


Efficacy endpoints	N = 23
ORR, % (95% CI)	17% (5%, 39%)
PFS, median (95% CI)	2.3 mo (1.8, 9.5)
1-year OS, % (95% CI)	61% (39%, 84%)

- Four patients had partial responses (confirmed per RECIST); responses are ongoing in two of these patients
- Median duration of response was not reached (range: 5.4–16 months)

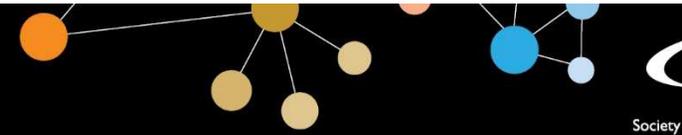


Cobimetinib and Atezolizumab Efficacy: Melanoma



Efficacy endpoints	N = 20
ORR, % (95% CI)	45% (23%, 69%)
PFS, median (95% CI)	12.0 mo (2.8, NE)
1-year OS, % (95% CI)	85% (69%, 100%)

- Nine patients had partial responses (confirmed per RECIST) median duration of response is 14.9 mo
- mPFS was 11.9 mo in *BRAF* mutant patients and 15.7 mo in *BRAF* WT patients



Summary

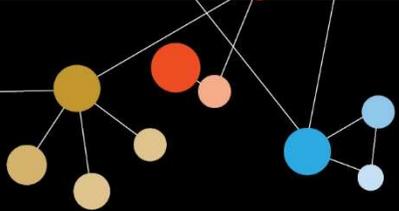
Selective inhibition of MEK signaling can sensitize tumors to anti-PDL1 by promoting intratumoral CD8+ T-cell accumulation and MHC I expression

Cobimetinib + atezolizumab had a manageable safety profile similar to that observed with either agent

Cobimetinib + atezolizumab demonstrated encouraging antitumor activity

In mCRC, responses were observed in patients with microsatellite-stable tumors

In melanoma, clinical benefit of cobimetinib + atezolizumab was seen regardless of *BRAF* status



SITC 2016

NATIONAL HARBOR, MD
NOVEMBER 9-13, 2016



Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer

