

Immunotherapy for Genitourinary Cancers

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Disclosures

- Consulting: Pfizer, Novartis, Genentech, GSK, Astellas, Medivation
- Honoraria: Genentech

Nurses: The Center of Every Great Oncology Program



- Rowena, Kaddie, Sulma and Mary (Left to right)

Discussion Topics

The Cancers

**Renal Cell
Carcinoma**

**Urothelial
Carcinoma**

**Prostate
Carcinoma**

**Standard of
Care Therapies**

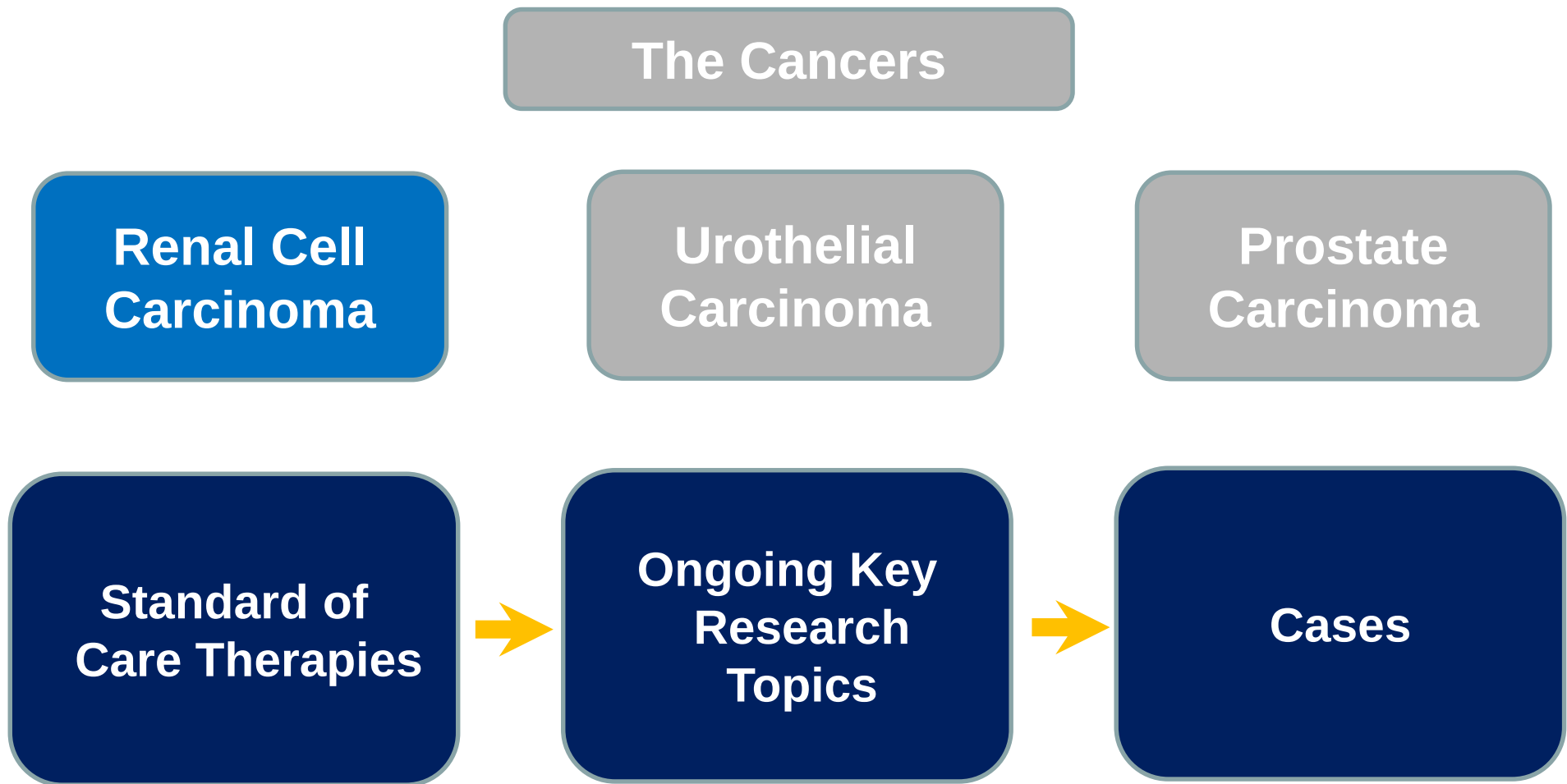


**Ongoing Key
Research
Topics**

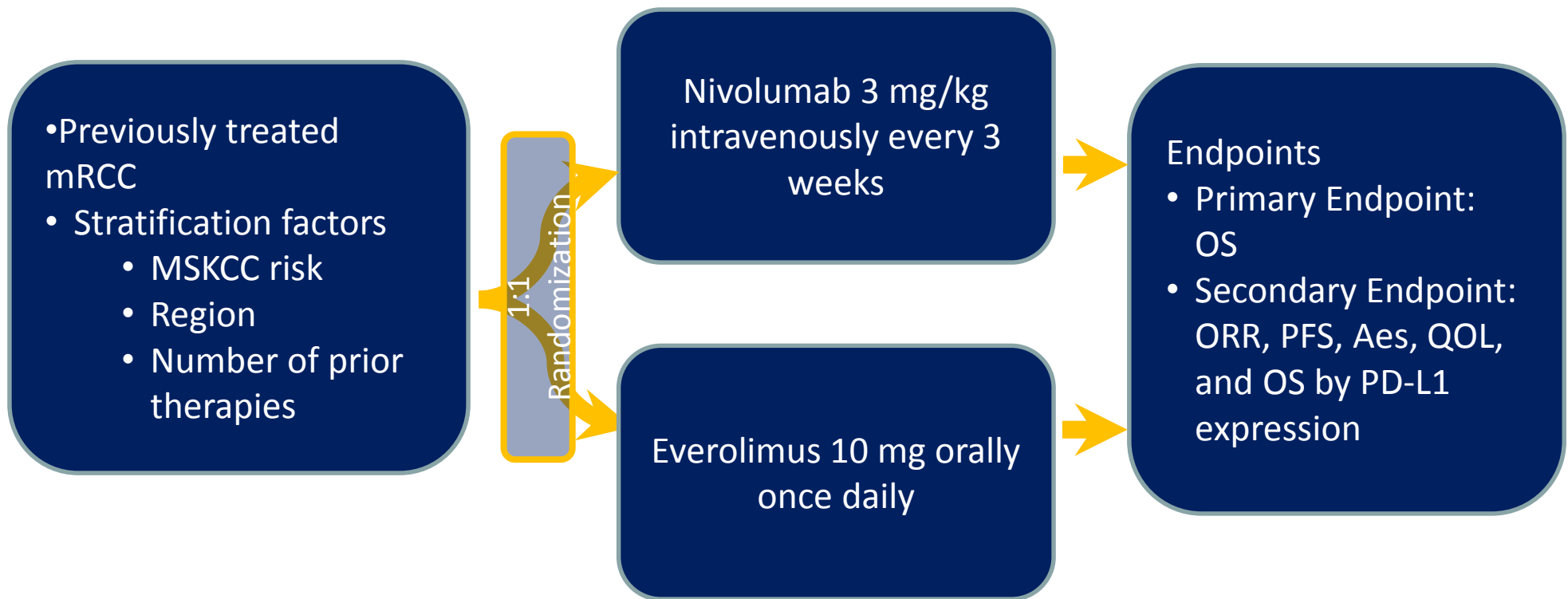


Cases

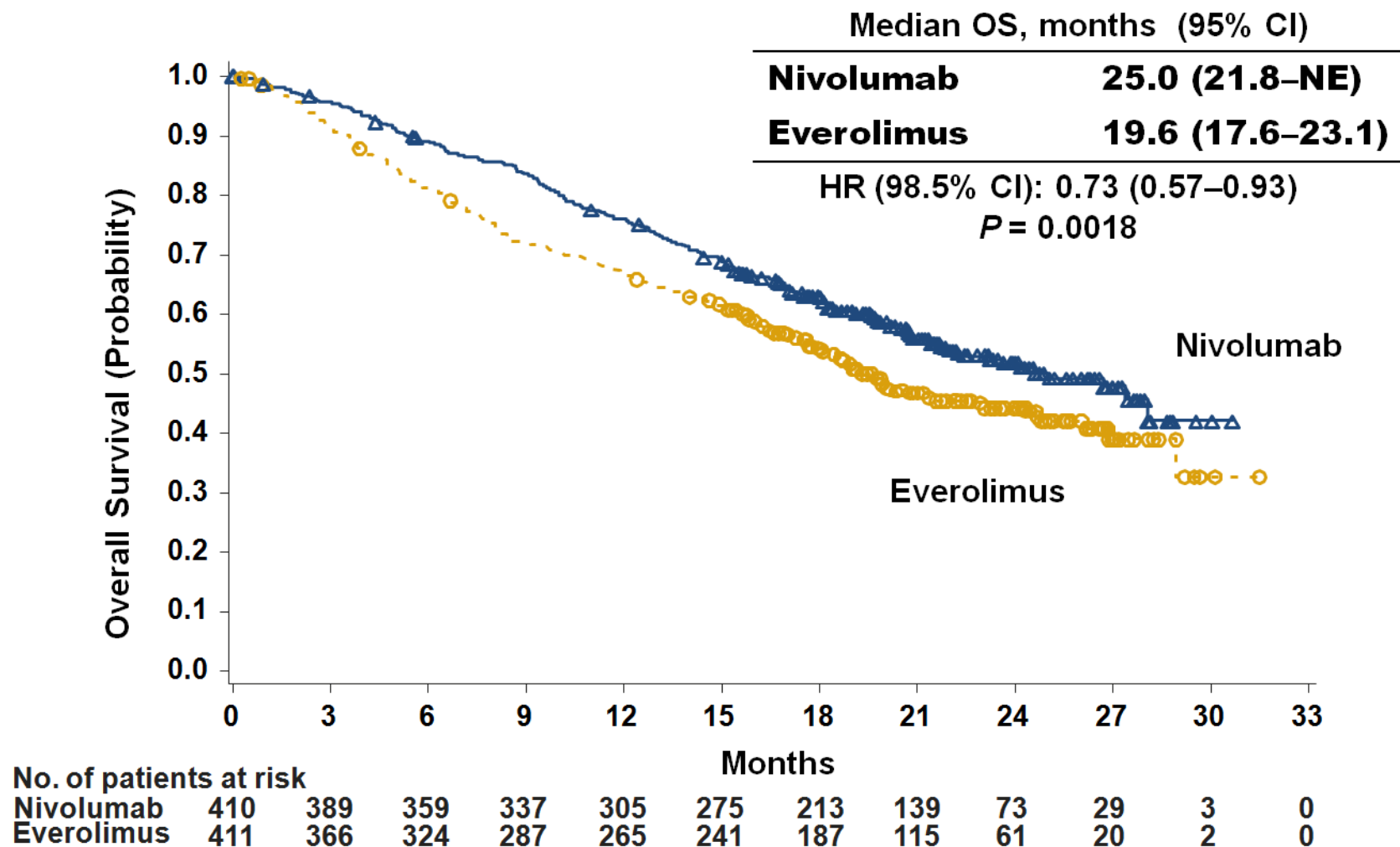
Discussion Topics



Second and Third Line for RCC



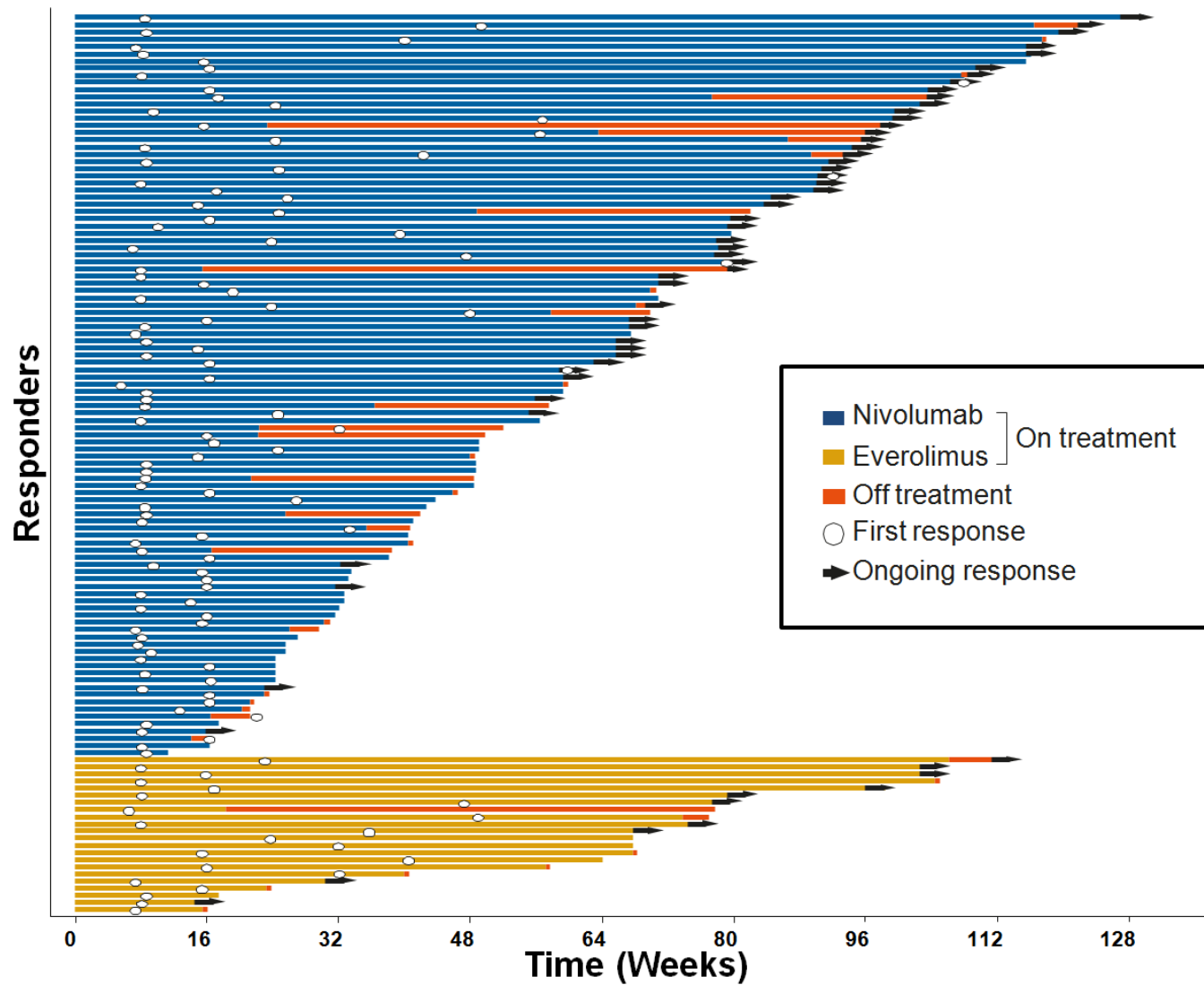
Nivolumab is Superior for OS



Response Rate

	Nivolumab N = 410	Everolimus N = 411
Objective response rate, %	25	5
Odds ratio (95% CI) <i>P</i> value	5.98 (3.68–9.72) <0.0001	
Best overall response, %		
Complete response	1	1
Partial response	24	5
Stable disease	34	55
Progressive disease	35	28
Not evaluated	6	12
Median time to response, months (range)	3.5 (1.4–24.8)	3.7 (1.5–11.2)
Median duration of response, months (range)*	12.0 (0–27.6)	12.0 (0–22.2)
Ongoing response, n/N (%)	49/103 (48)	10/22 (45)

Durability of Response

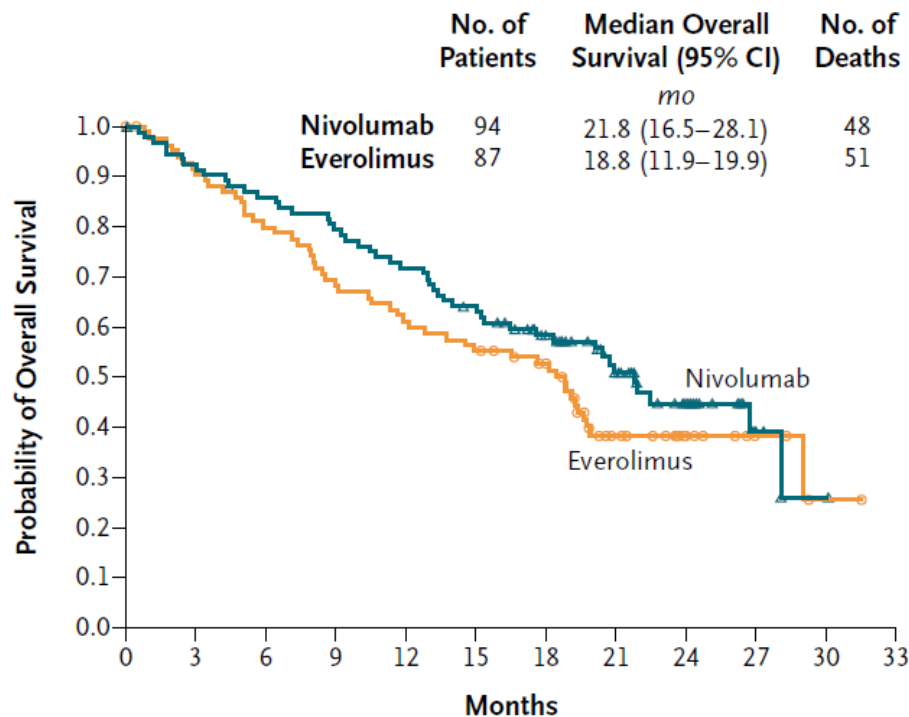


Adverse Events

	Nivolumab N = 406			Everolimus N = 397		
	Any grade	Grade 3	Grade 4 ^a	Any grade	Grade 3	Grade 4 ^b
Treatment-related AEs, %	79	18	1	88	33	4
Fatigue	33	2	0	34	3	0
Nausea	14	<1	0	17	1	0
Pruritus	14	0	0	10	0	0
Diarrhea	12	1	0	21	1	0
Decreased appetite	12	<1	0	21	1	0
Rash	10	<1	0	20	1	0
Cough	9	0	0	19	0	0
Anemia	8	2	0	24	8	<1
Dyspnea	7	1	0	13	<1	0
Edema peripheral	4	0	0	14	<1	0
Pneumonitis	4	1	<1	15	3	0
Mucosal inflammation	3	0	0	19	3	0
Dysgeusia	3	0	0	13	0	0
Hyperglycemia	2	1	<1	12	3	<1
Stomatitis	2	0	0	29	4	0
Hypertriglyceridemia	1	0	0	16	4	1
Epistaxis	1	0	0	10	0	0

PD-L1 Staining for RCC – Unclear Importance

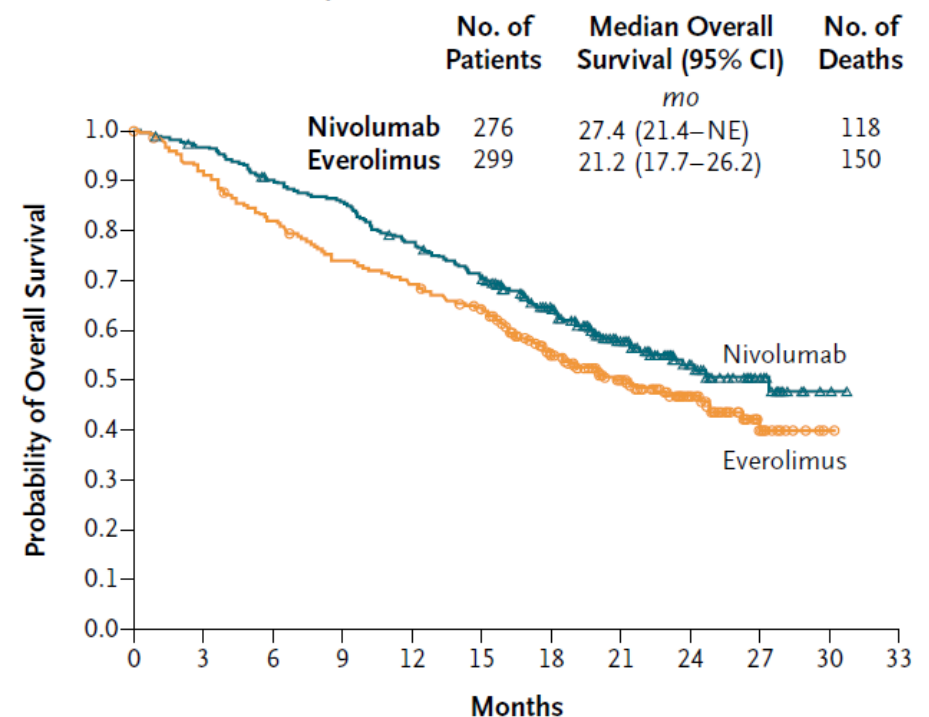
Patients with $\geq 1\%$ PD-L1 Expression



No. at Risk

Nivolumab	94	86	79	73	66	58	45	31	18	4	1	0
Everolimus	97	77	68	59	52	47	40	19	9	4	1	0

Patients with $< 1\%$ PD-L1 Expression



No. at Risk

Nivolumab	276	265	245	233	210	189	145	94	48	22	2	0
Everolimus	299	267	238	214	200	192	137	92	51	16	1	0

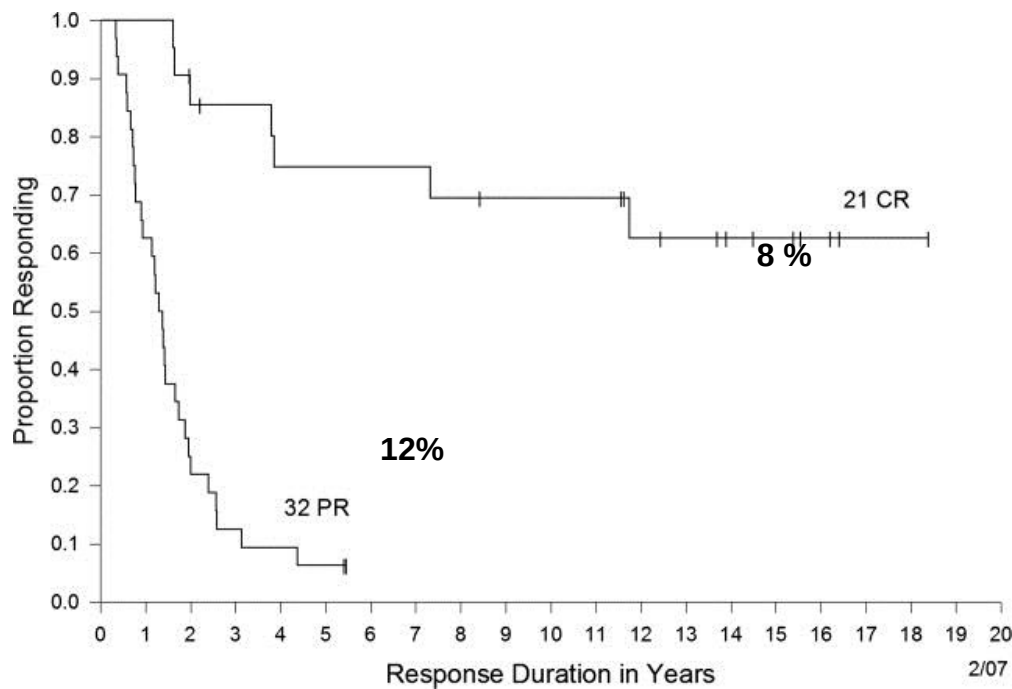
Summary of First-Line Therapy for RCC: Phase III Trial Results

Agent	RR (%)	PFS (mos)	OS (mos)	Setting
IFN	12.4	NS	13	First-line, meta-analysis
High-dose IL-2	20.0	NS	19	First-line, NCI data
Sunitinib	31.0	11	26.4	First-line vs. IFN- α
Pazopanib	32.0	11.1	22.9	First-line vs. placebo
Bevacizumab (AVOREN/CALGB 90206)	31.0 25.5	10.2 8.5	23.3 18.3	First-line with IFN- α vs. IFN- α

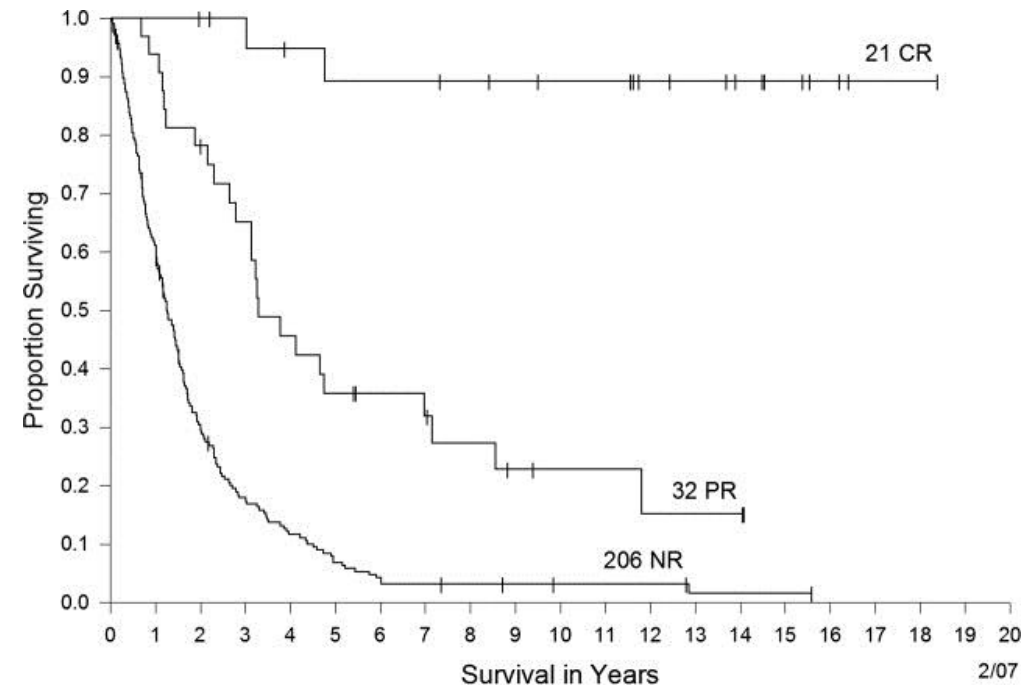
Coppin, C *et al.* Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (2004) 3: CD001425; Klapper, JA *et al.* Cancer (2008) 113:293-301. Motzer, RJ *et al.* NEJM (2007) 356:115-24; Sternberg, CN *et al.* JCO (2010) 28:1061-68; Sternberg, CN *et al.* EJC (2013) 49:1287-96; Escudier, B *et al.* Lancet (2007) 370:2103-11. Escudier, B *et al.* JCO (2010) 28:2144-50; Rini BI *et al.* JCO (2008) 26:5422-28; Rini, BI *et al.* JCO (2010) 28-2137-43; NS = not stated.

High Dose IL-2 Outcomes

Response



Survival



**Retrospective Analysis of 259 RCC patients treated
at the NCI by HD IL-2 (1986-2006)**

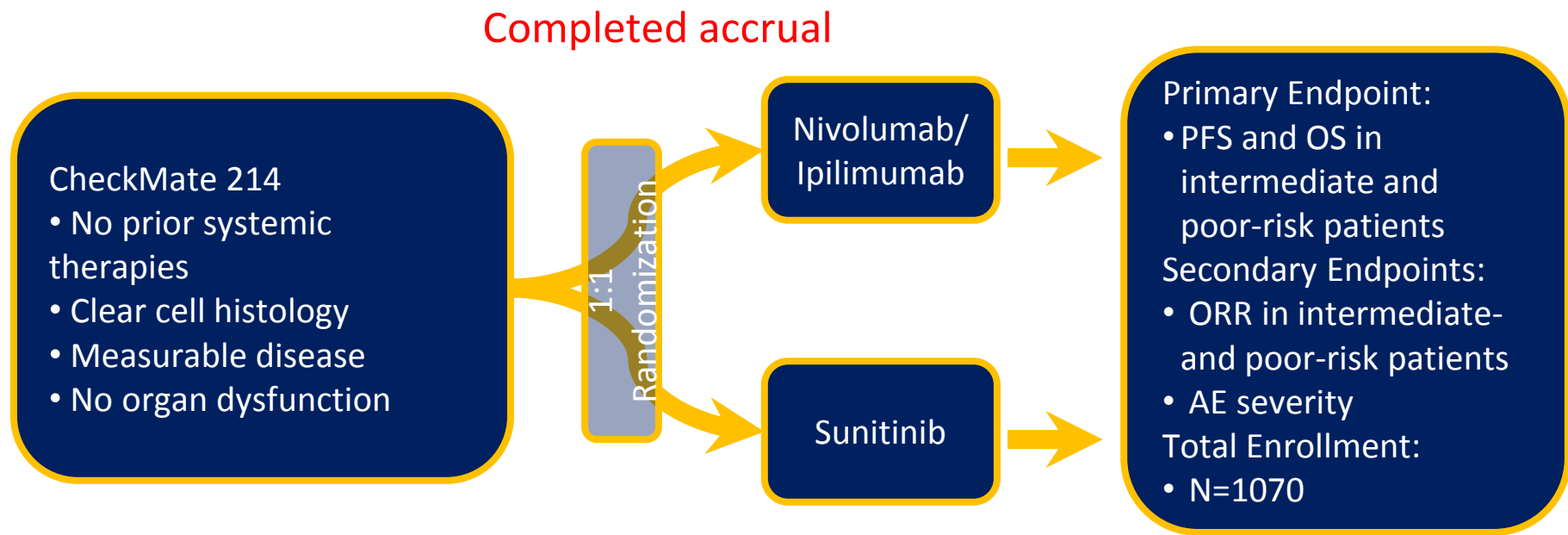
High dose IL-2 Selection Criteria

Highly selected patients:

- “Young” (no formal age limit but usually <65)
- No organ dysfunction
- Negative screening brain imaging, cardiac stress, +/- PFT's
- Excellent performance status
- Clear cell histology
- Prior cytoreductive nephrectomy
- Small volume, asymptomatic mets
- No prior systemic therapy

But we have no predictive biomarkers

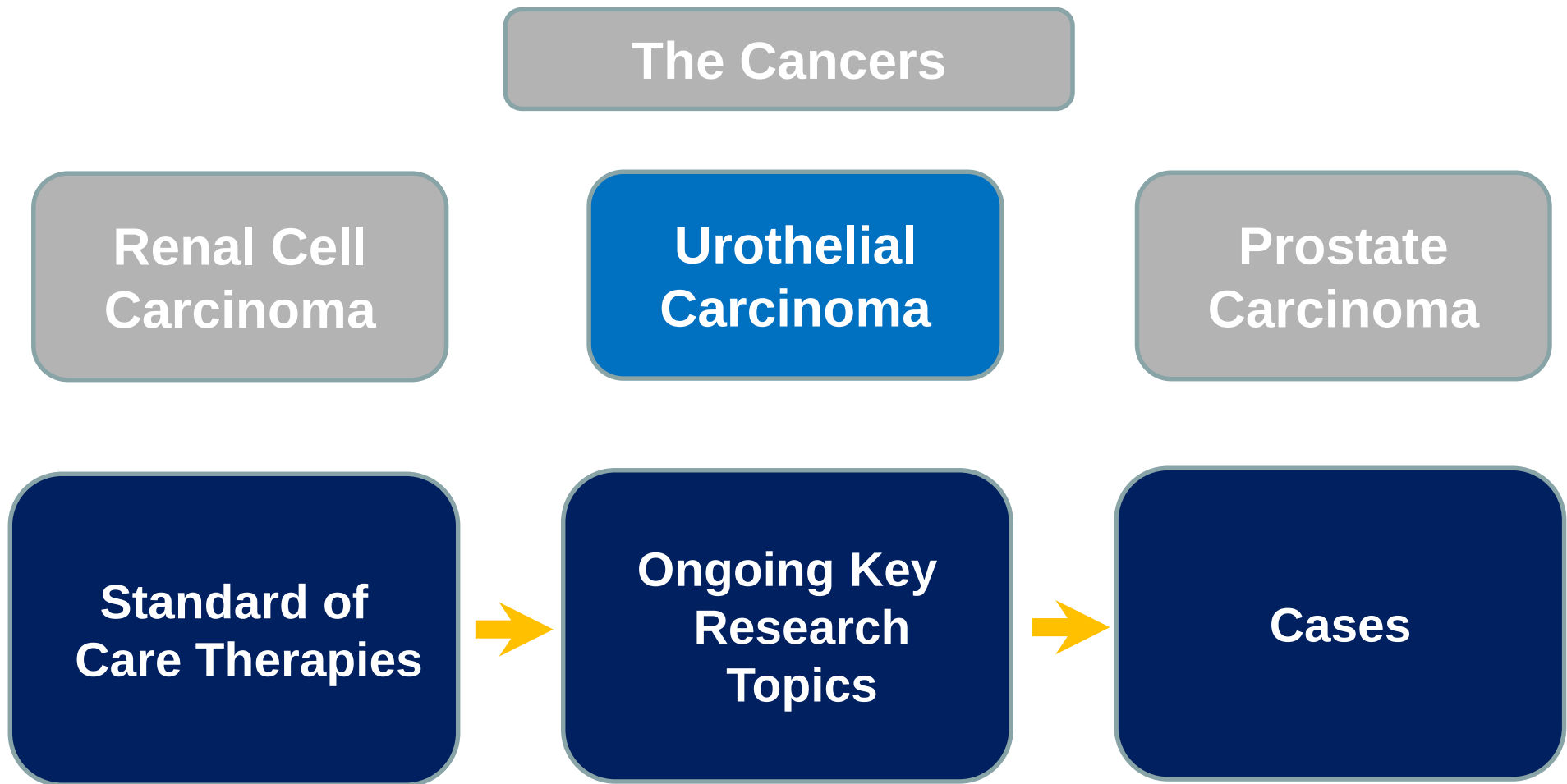
A Reasonable First-line Trial: Combining Anti-PD1 (Nivolumab) with Anti-CTLA4 (Ipilimumab)



Other phase 3 checkpoint inhibitor trials

- Atezolizumab + Bevacizumab vs. Sunitinib (still enrolling internationally. Closed in the US for concern Sunitinib arm will receive nivolumab on treatment failure)
- Avelumab (anti-PD-L1) + Axitinib vs. Sunitinib (just opening)

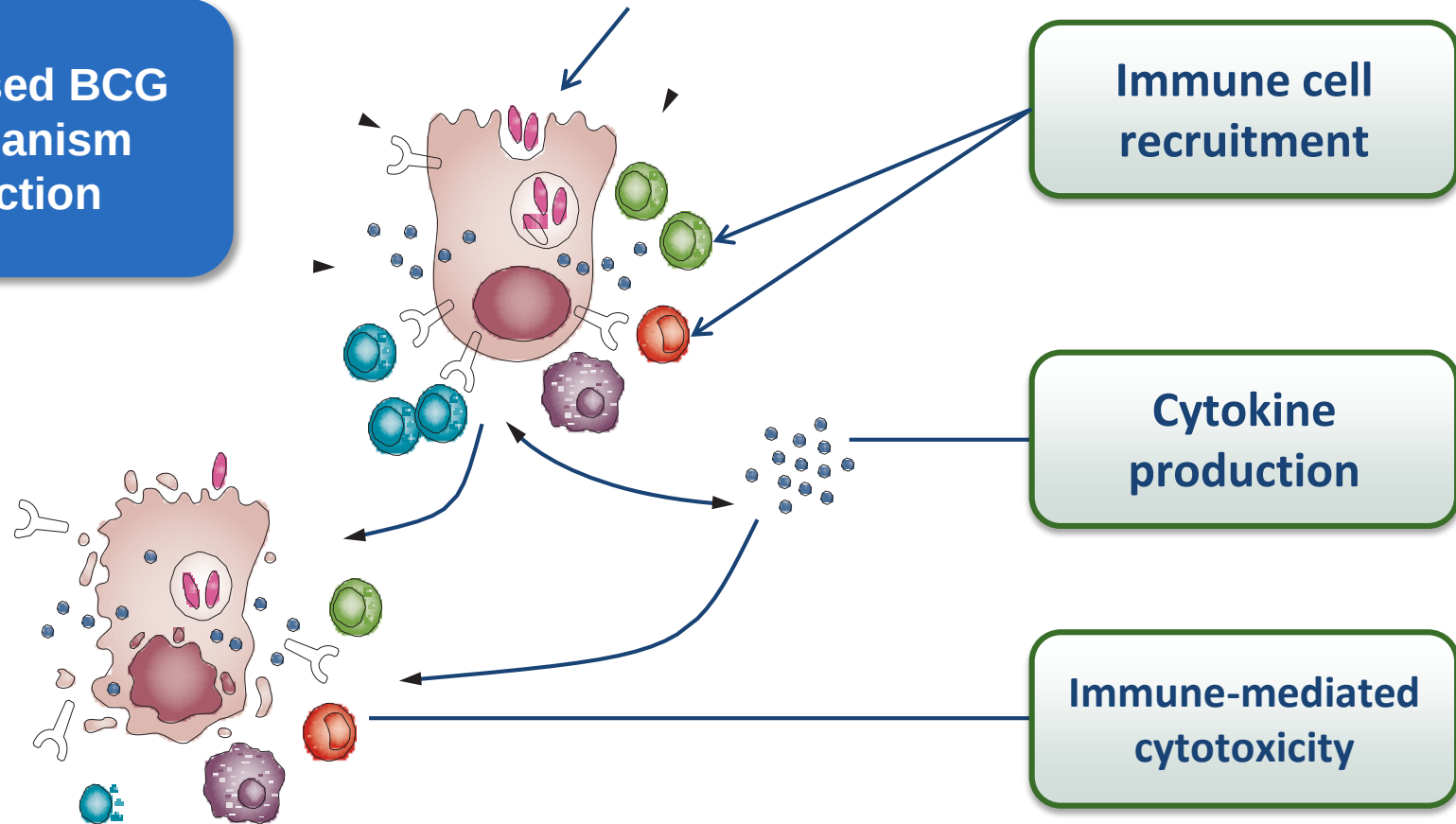
Discussion Topics



BCG was FDA Approved in 1990

Internalized BCG in tumor epithelial cell

Proposed BCG
mechanism
of action



FDA approved the use of atezolizumab

LETTER

doi:10.1038/nature13904

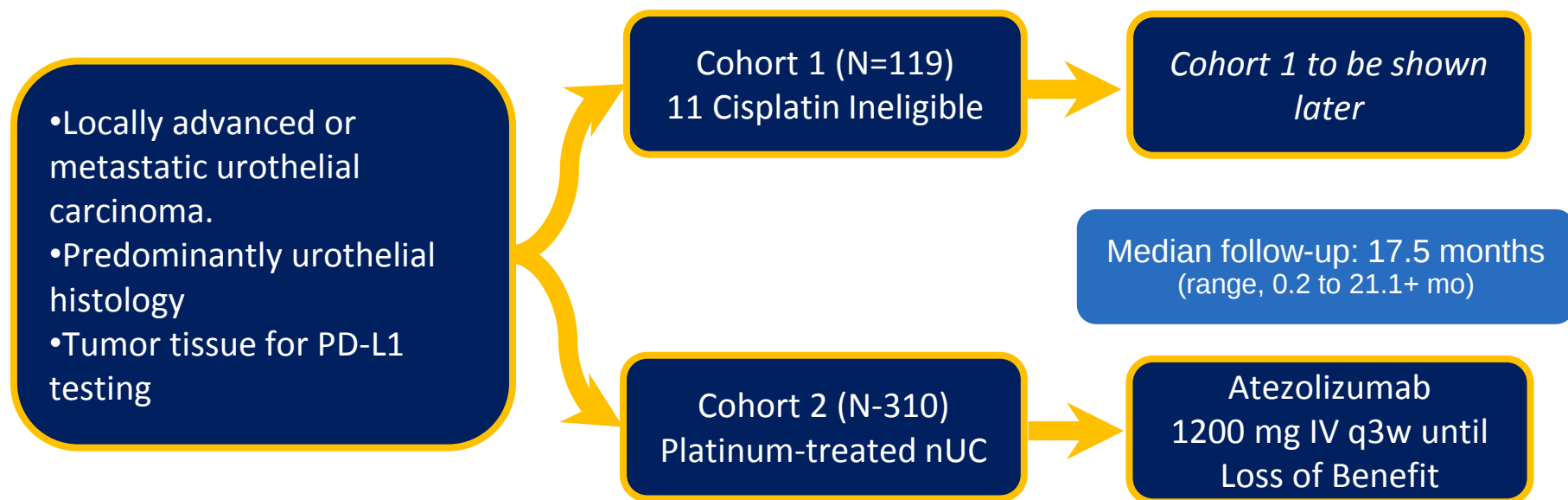
MPDL3280A (anti-PD-L1) treatment leads to clinical activity in metastatic bladder cancer

Thomas Powles¹, Joseph Paul Eder², Gregg D. Fine³, Fadi S. Braiteh⁴, Yohann Loriot⁵, Cristina Cruz⁶, Joaquim Bellmunt⁷, Howard A. Burris⁸, Daniel P. Petrylak², Siew-leng Teng³, Xiaodong Shen³, Zachary Boyd³, Priti S. Hegde³, Daniel S. Chen³ & Nicholas J. Vogelzang⁹

Atezolizumab in patients with locally advanced and metastatic urothelial carcinoma who have progressed following treatment with platinum-based chemotherapy: a single-arm, multicentre, phase 2 trial

Jonathan E Rosenberg, Jean Hoffman-Censits, Tom Powles, Michiel S van der Heijden, Arjun V Balar, Andrea Necchi, Nancy Dawson, Peter H O'Donnell, Ani Balmanoukian, Yohann Loriot, Sandy Srinivas, Margitta M Retz, Petros Grivas, Richard W Joseph, Matthew D Galsky, Mark T Fleming, Daniel P Petrylak, Jose Luis Perez-Gracia, Howard A Burris, Daniel Castellano, Christina Canil, Joaquim Bellmunt, Dean Bajorin, Dorothee Nickles, Richard Bourgon, Garrett M Frampton, Na Cui, Sanjeev Mariathasan, Oyewale Abidoye, Gregg D Fine, Robert Dreicer

Imvigor210 Study Design



Co-primary endpoints:

- ORR (confirmed) per RECIST v1.1 by central review
- ORR per immune-modified RECIST by investigator

Key secondary endpoints

DOR, PFS, OS, safety

Key exploratory endpoints

Intratumoral biomarkers

Cohort 2-Specific Inclusion Criteria

- Progression during/following platinum (no restrictions on # prior lines of therapy)
- ECOG PS 0-1
- CrCl ≥ 30 mL/min

Atezolizumab Response Rates (by PD-L1 status)

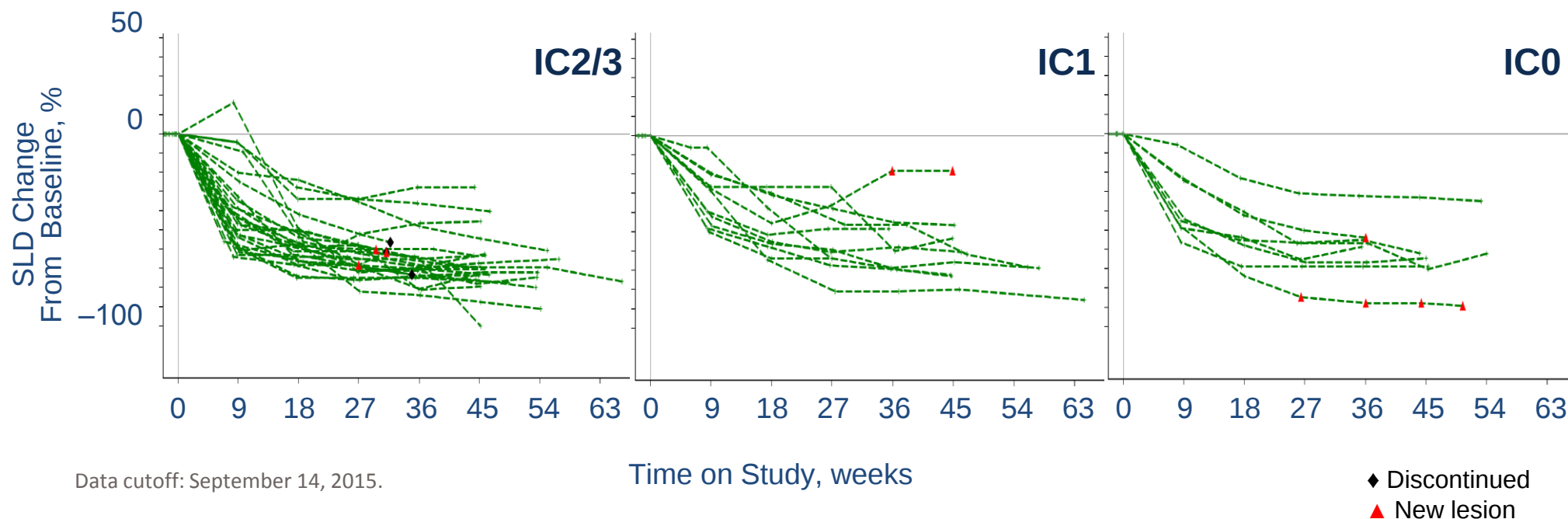
	IC2/3 n = 100	IC1/2/3 n = 207	All ^a N = 310	IC1 n = 107	IC0 n = 103
ORR: confirmed IRF RECIST v1.1 (95% CI)	28% (19, 38)	19% (14, 25)	16% (12, 20)	11% (6, 19)	9% (4, 16)
CR rate: confirmed IRF RECIST v1.1 (95% CI)	15% (9, 24)	9% (6, 14)	7% (4, 10)	4% (1, 9)	2% (0, 7)

- Responses were seen in all IC subgroups, but ORR was enriched with higher PD-L1 status
- Complete responses accounted for nearly half of the observed responses
 - CRs were observed in all PD-L1 subgroups, with the highest rate in IC2/3 patients

^a Includes 46 patients with missing/unevaluable responses. ^b CR + PR + SD $\geq$ 24-wk rate per IRF RECIST v1.1. Treated patients had measurable disease at baseline per investigator-assessed RECIST v1.1. Data cutoff: Mar. 14, 2016.

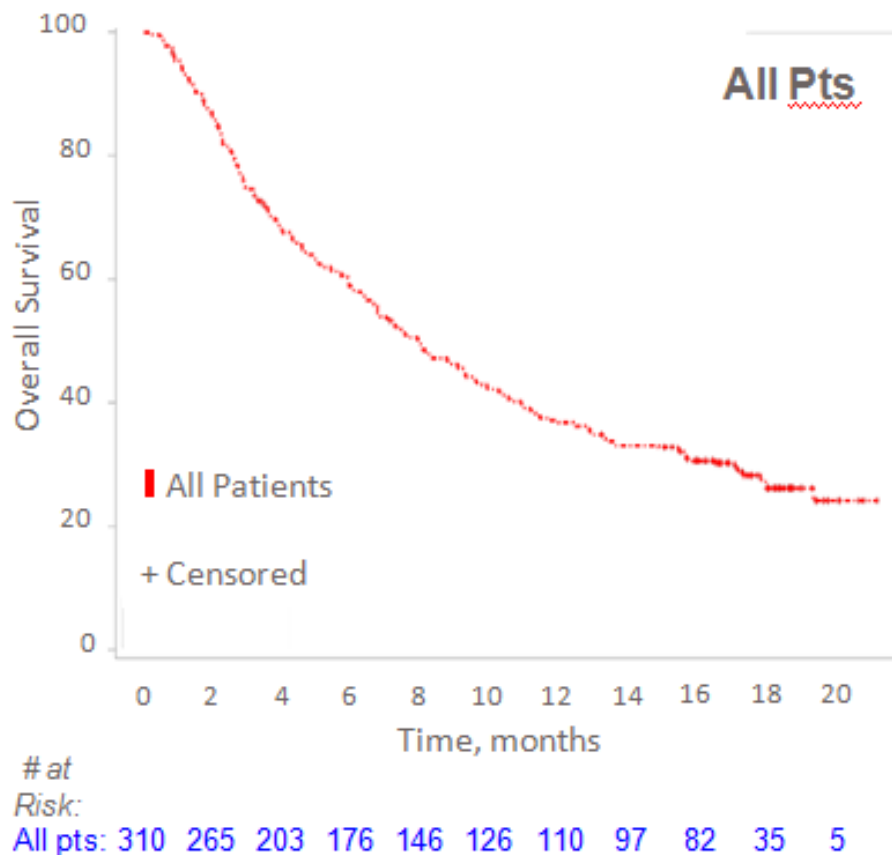
Duration of Response to Atezolizumab

Patients with CR or PR per IRF RECIST v1.1



- Responses were durable, with mDOR not reached in any PD-L1 subgroup (range, 2.0+ to 13.7+ mo)
- Ongoing responses were seen in 38 of 45 responding patients (84%)
- Median follow-up time: 11.7 mo (range, 0.2+ to 15.2 mo)

Overall Survival with Atezolizumab



Subgroup	Median OS (95% CI)		
	IC2/3	IC0/1	All
All pts (N = 310)	11.9 mo (9.0, 17.9)	6.7 mo (5.4, 8.0)	7.9 mo (6.7, 9.3)

Subgroup	12-mo OS (95% CI)		
	IC2/3	IC0/1	All
All pts (N = 310)	50% (40, 60)	31% (24, 37)	37% (31, 42)

Median follow-up (range):
All Pts: 17.5 mo (0.2 to 21.1+ mo)

NE, not estimable. Data cutoff: Mar. 14, 2016.

- Longer OS observed in patients with higher PD-L1 IC status
- mPFS (2.1 mo per RECIST v1.1; 2.6 mo per imRECIST) underscores a disconnect between PFS and OS

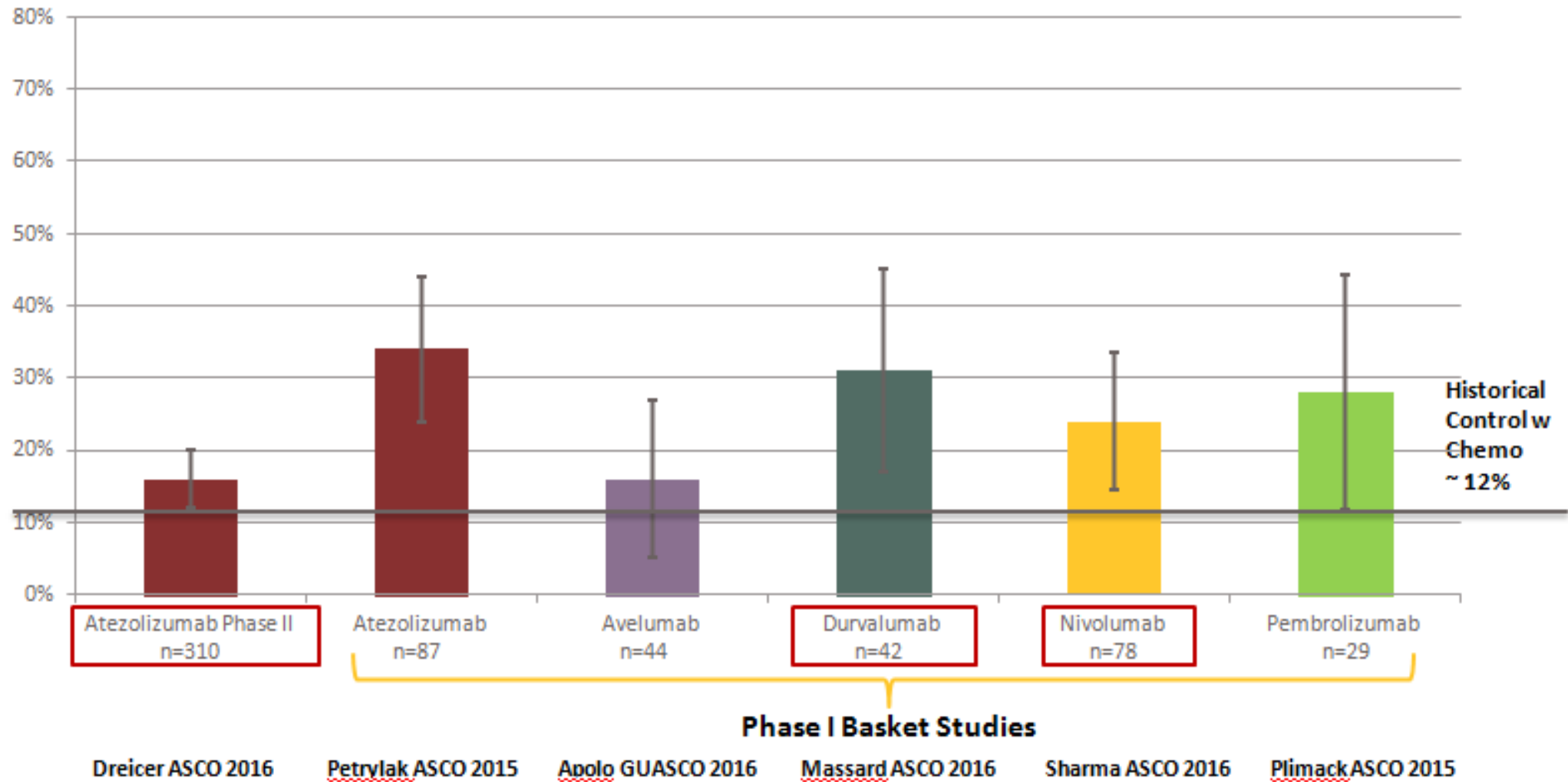
Immune-mediated Adverse Events

AE (N = 310) ^a	All Grade	Grade 3-4
Pneumonitis	2%	1%
AST increased	2%	1%
Dyspnea	1%	1%
ALT increased	1%	< 1%
Blood bilirubin increased	1%	< 1%
Rash	1%	< 1%
Hyperglycemia	1%	0%
Colitis	1%	1%
Diarrhea	1%	< 1%
Transaminases increased	1%	< 1%
Dry skin	1%	0%
Pruritus	1%	0%
Pyrexia	1%	0%

- 30% of patients received steroids for any purpose
- Immune-mediated AEs (imAEs) were observed at frequencies of 10% (all Grade) and 6% (G3-4)
- No patients were treated with non-corticosteroids immunomodulatory agents for imAEs (e.g. infliximab, tocilizumab, rituximab, IL-2)

^a Occurring in ≥ 2 patients (all Grade). Additional G3-4 events (n = 1 each): Autoimmune hepatitis, Cytokine release syndrome, hepatitis, paraplegia, pericardial effusion, blood alkaline phosphatase increased, chronic kidney disease, hypotension, musculoskeletal pain, sepsis. Data cutoff: March 14, 2016.

Overall Response Rates of PD-1/PD-L1 Antibodies in Post-Platinum Setting



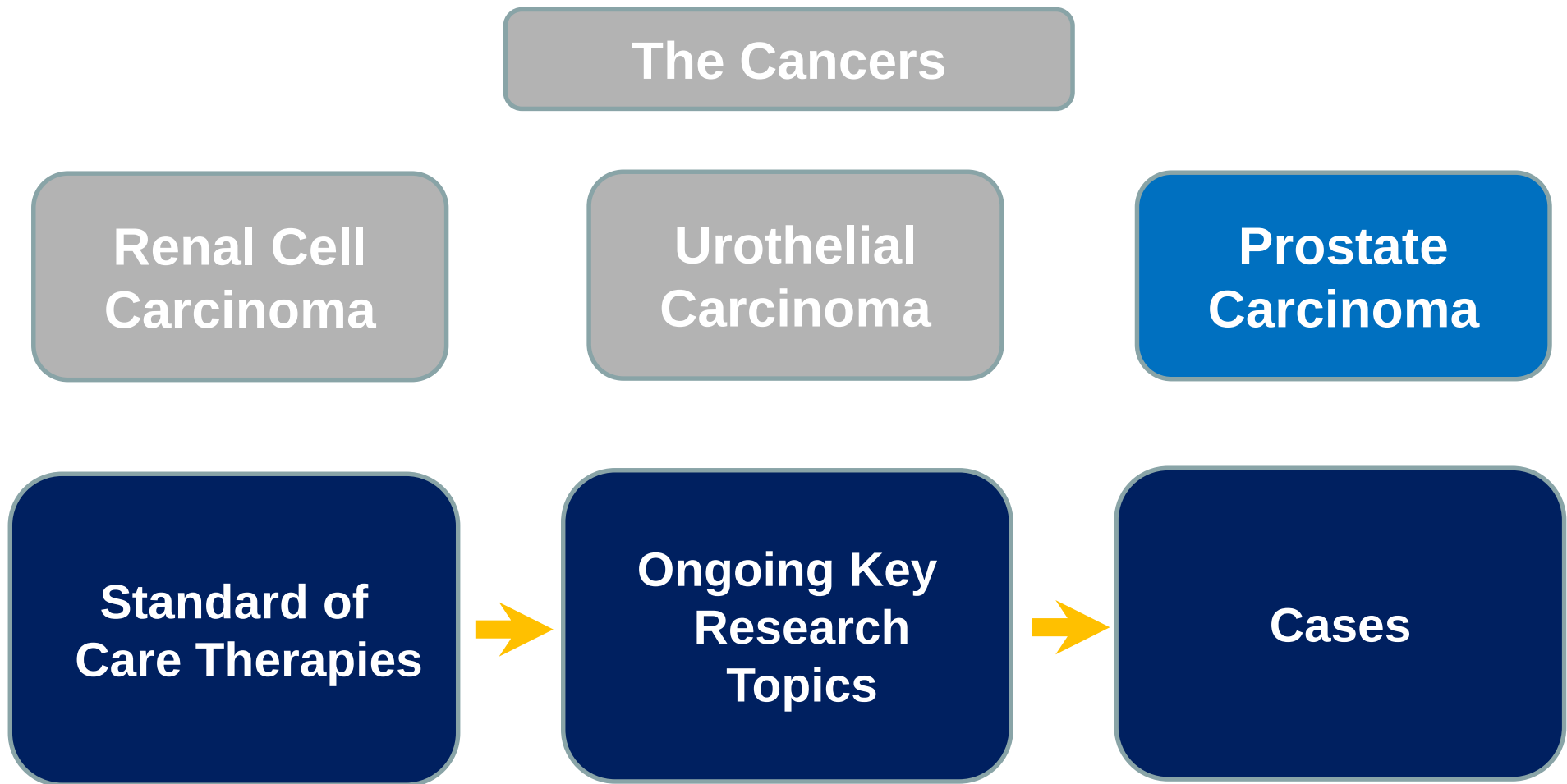
PD-L1 status as a Biomarker for Metastatic Urothelial Cancer

Author	Phase	Drug	Setting	Total n	Definition of PDL1 +	% of patients PDL1 "high" or "positive"	ORR in favorable biomarker group	ORR - all
Balar ASCO 16	II	Atezolizumab	First line cis ineligible	119	IC 2/3	27%	28%	24%
Dreicer ASCO 16	II	Atezolizumab	Post platinum	310	IC 2/3	32%	28%	16%
Sharma ASCO 16	I basket	Nivolumab	Post platinum	78	$\geq 1\%$ TC	37%	24%	24%
Massard ASCO 16	I basket	Durvalumab	Post platinum	42	$>25\%$ in TC or IC	67%	46%	31%
Plimack ASCO 15	I basket	Pembrolizumab	Post platinum	29	$\geq 1\%$ tumor or stroma	100%	28%	28%
Apolo GUASCO 2016	I basket	Avelumab	Post platinum	44	$\geq 5\%$ tumor cells*	16%	40%	16%
Petrylak ASCO 15	I basket	Atezolizumab	pre/post platinum	87	IC 2/3	45%	50%	34%

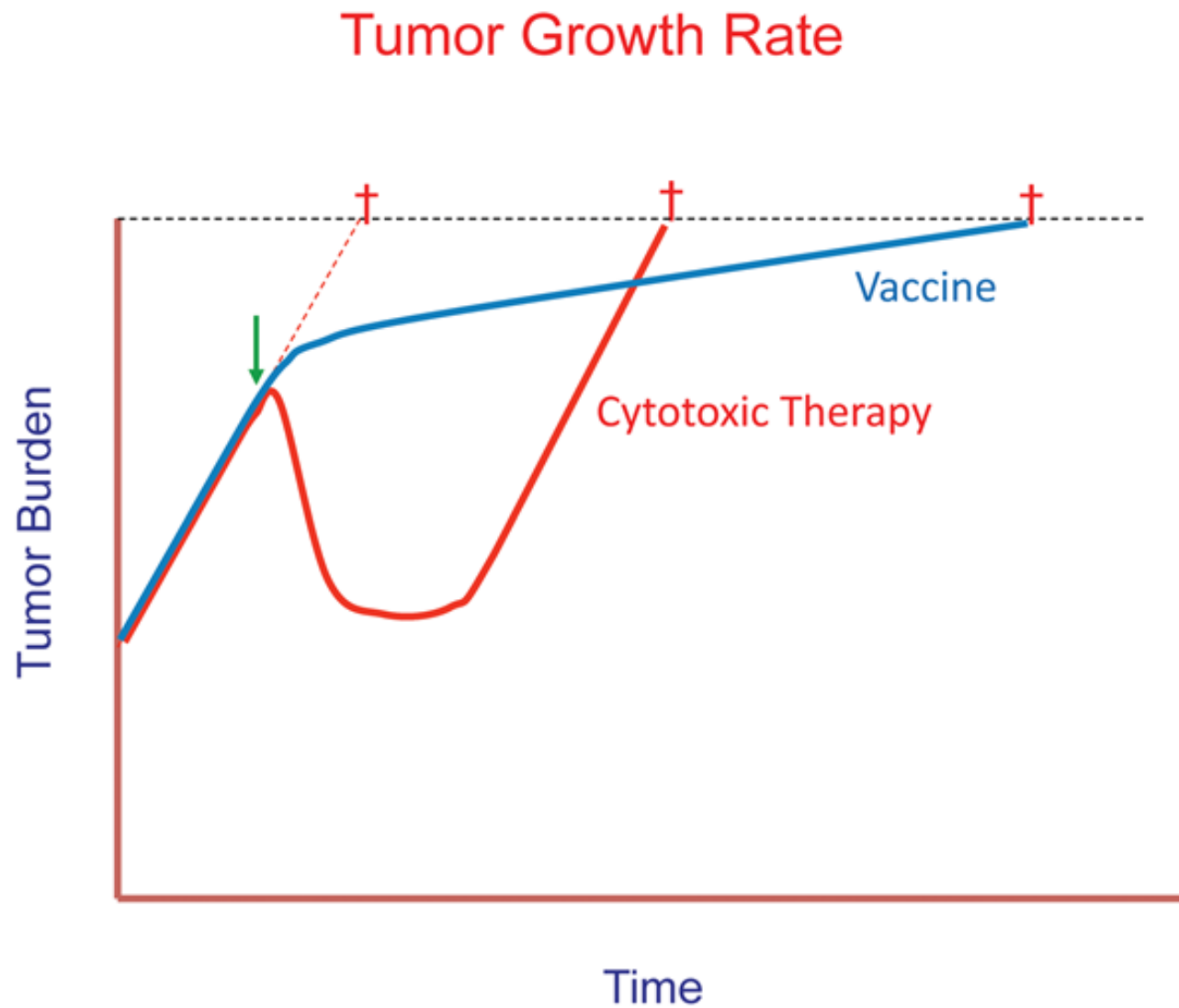
Next Steps and Key Data on the Horizon

- Confirmatory Phase 3 trials with atezolizumab and pembrolizumab are both post-platinum randomized vs. taxane
- Multiple trials with multiple agents in NMIBC with BCG refractory patients, neoadjuvant, adjuvant, and combinations
- Will it emerge as a standard in our cisplatin-ineligible patients?

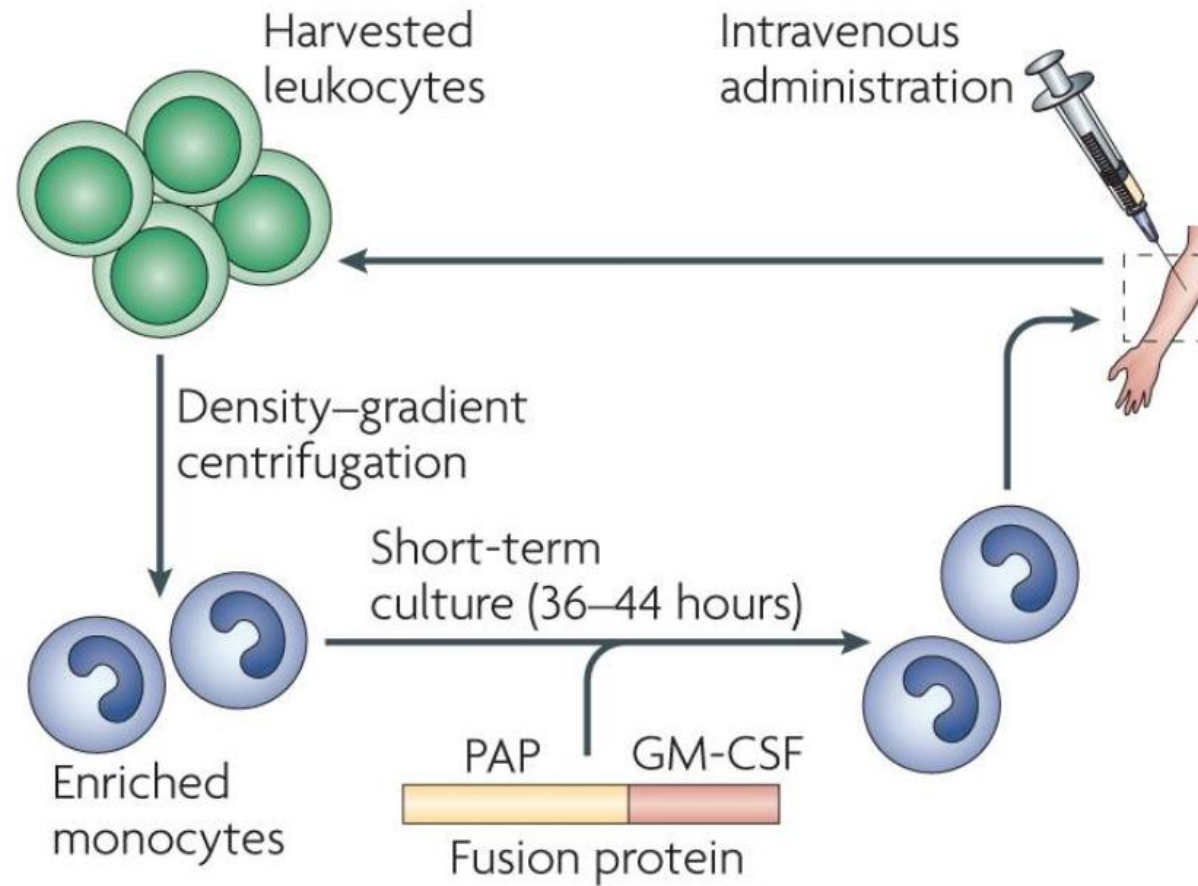
Discussion Topics



Therapeutic Vaccines



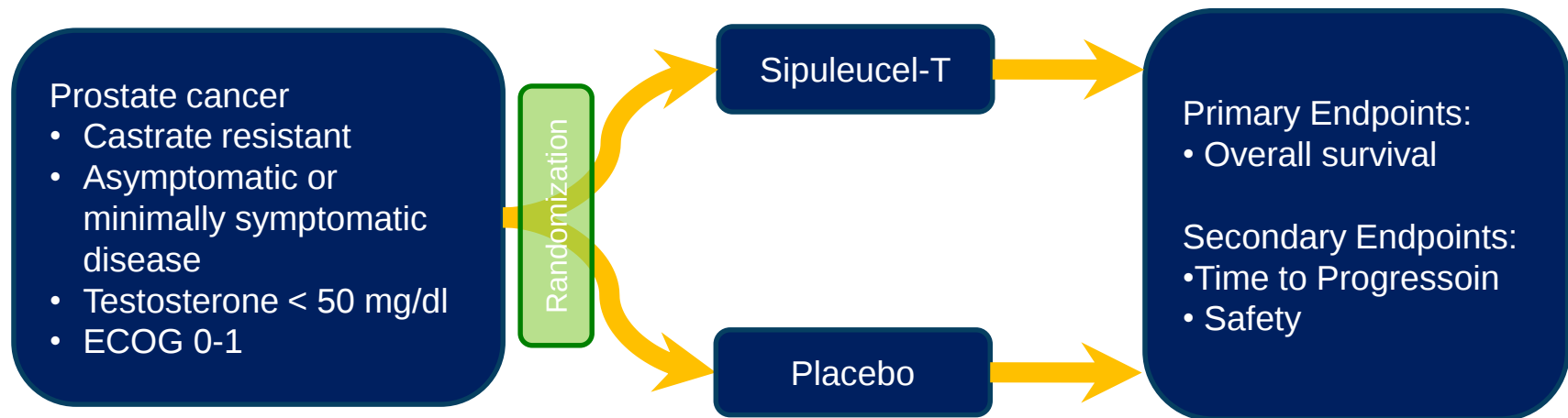
Sipuleucel-T



Sipuleucel-T

Phase III IMPACT Study

- Much larger cohort enrolled (N=512)
- 1^o endpoint changed to OS

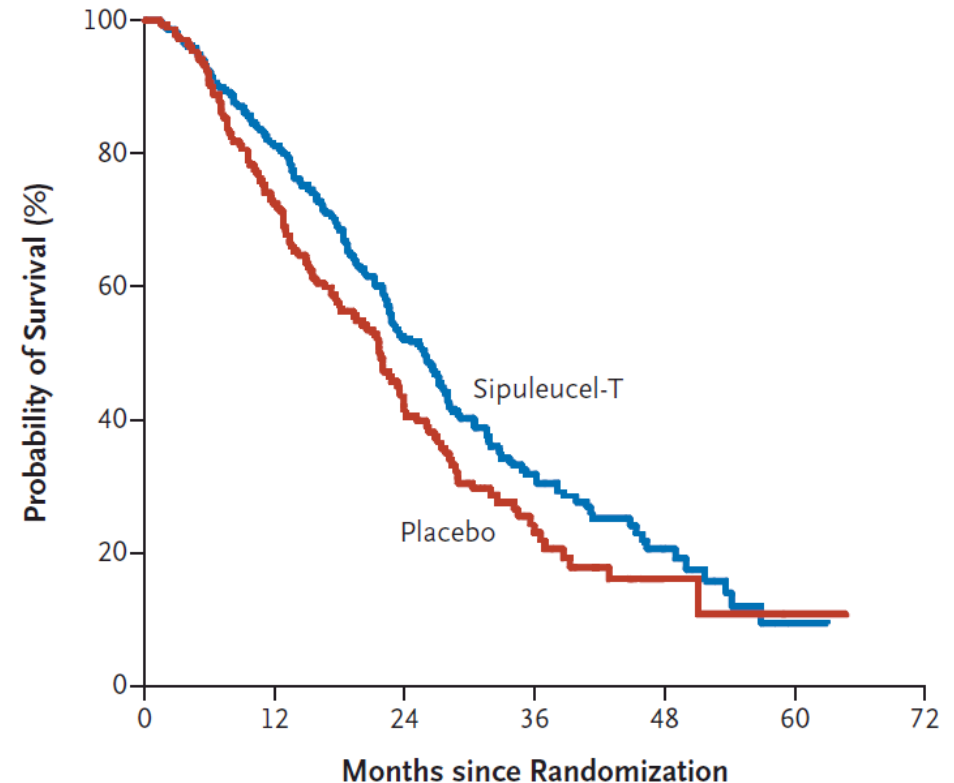


Sipuleucel-T

Primary Outcome

- Survival was improved
- 25.8 v 21.7 months (P=0.03)
- No difference in objective disease progression
- No difference in PSA response

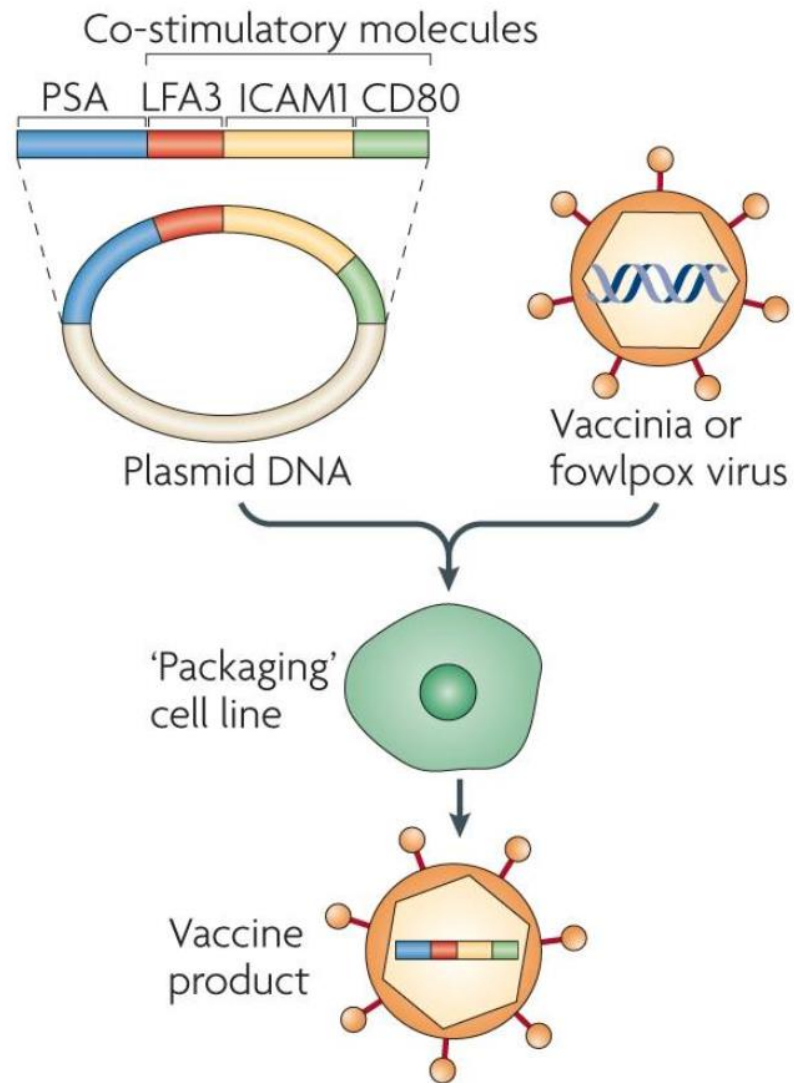
Primary Efficacy



No. at Risk

Sipuleucel-T	341	274	129	49	14	1
Placebo	171	123	55	19	4	1

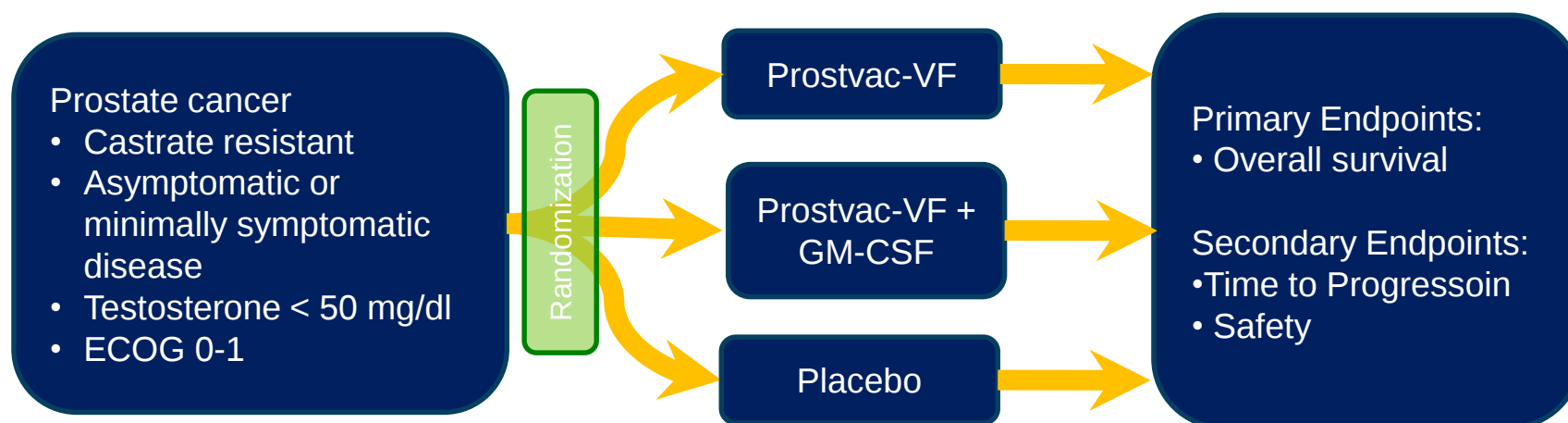
PROSTVAC



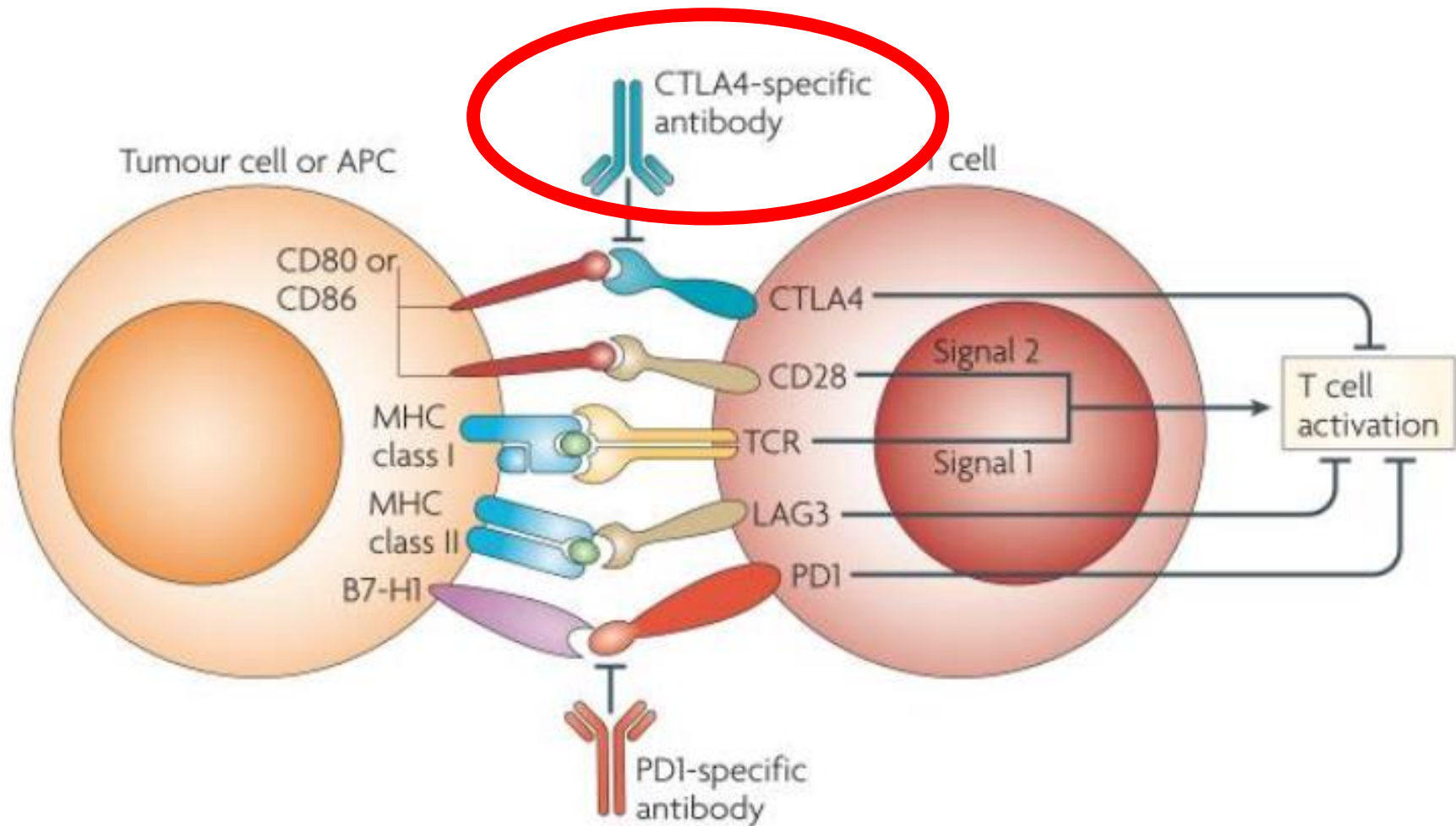
PROSTVAC

PROSPECT

- Completed enrollment of 1200 patients
- Study excludes patients with (1) visceral mets or (2) rapidly progressing disease
- Targeting OS HR of 0.82



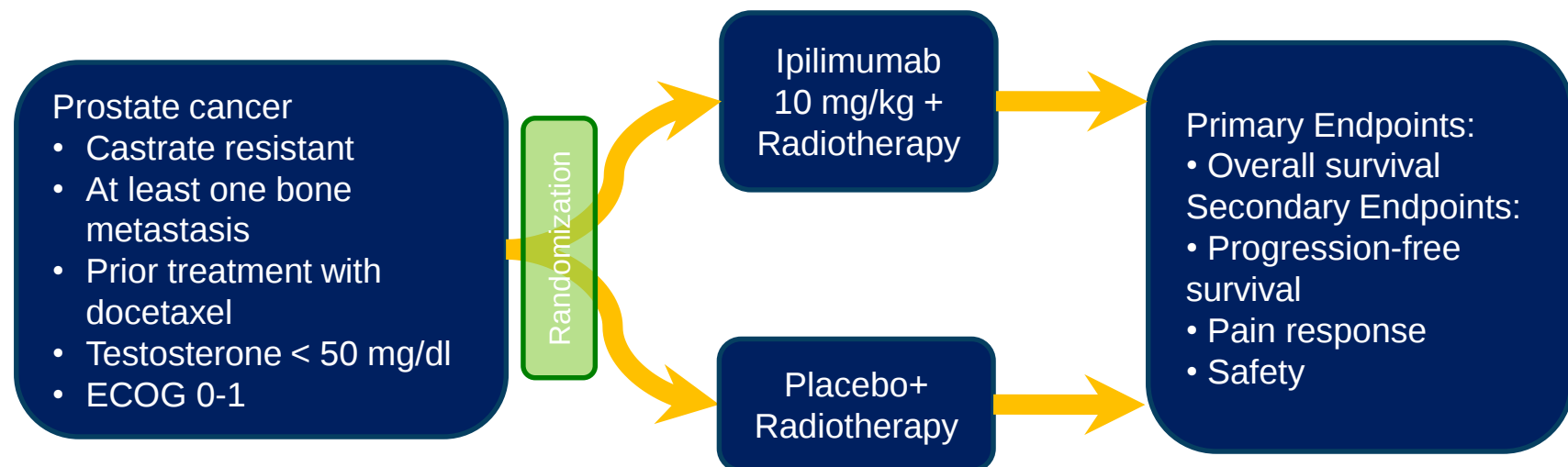
Ipilimumab



Ipilimumab

CA184-043 (NCT00861614)

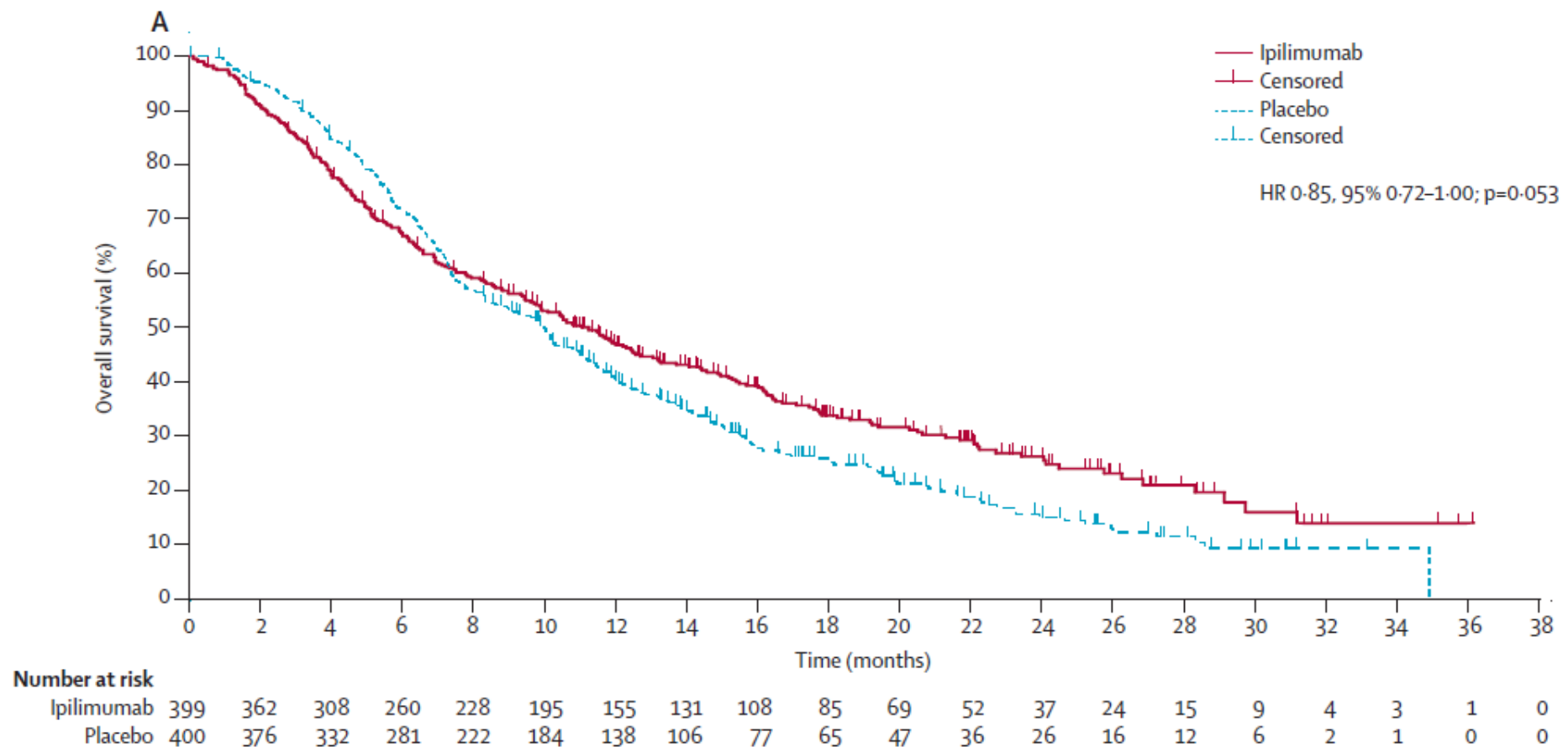
- Phase III, multi-institutional, randomized trial



Ipilimumab

CA184-043 (NCT00861614)

- Phase III, multi-institutional, randomized trial



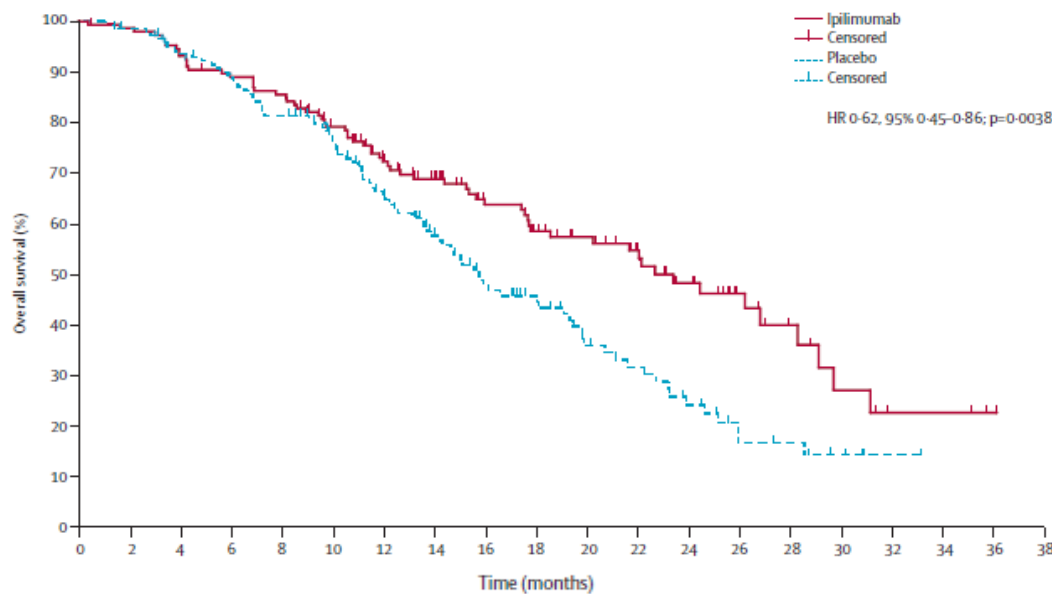
Kwon ED et al. Lancet Onc 15(7):700-712, 2014.

Ipilimumab

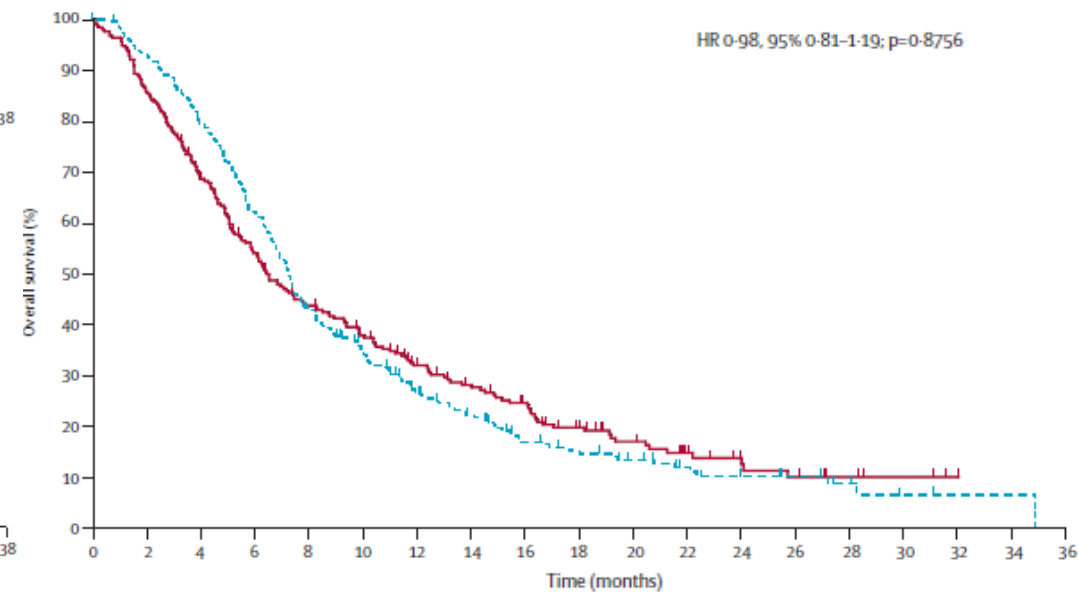
CA184-043 (NCT00861614)

- Phase III, multi-institutional, randomized trial

Good prognosis



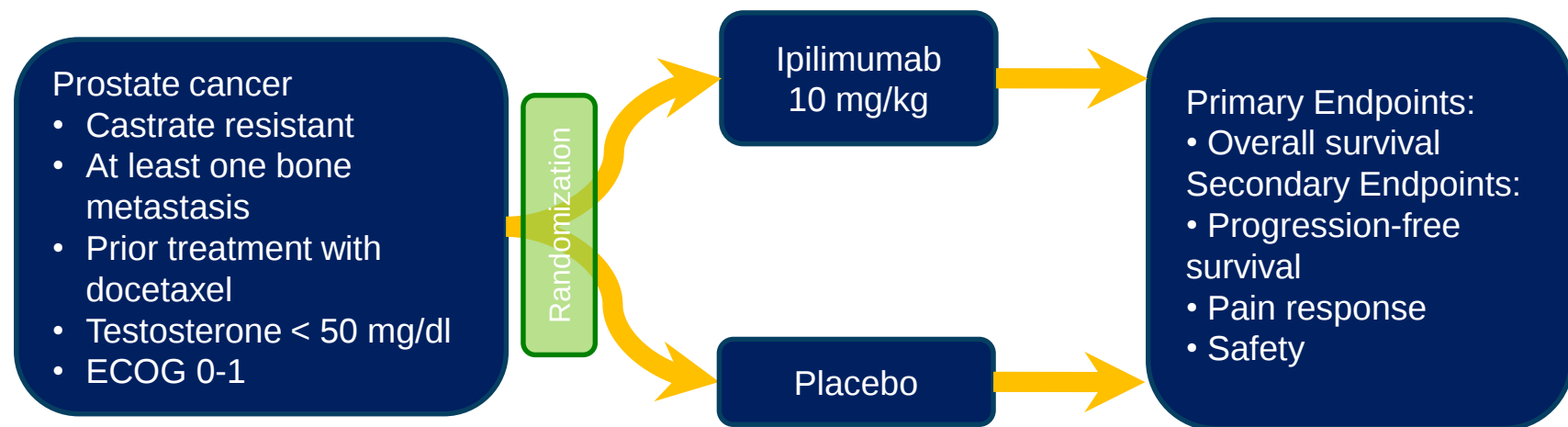
Bad prognosis



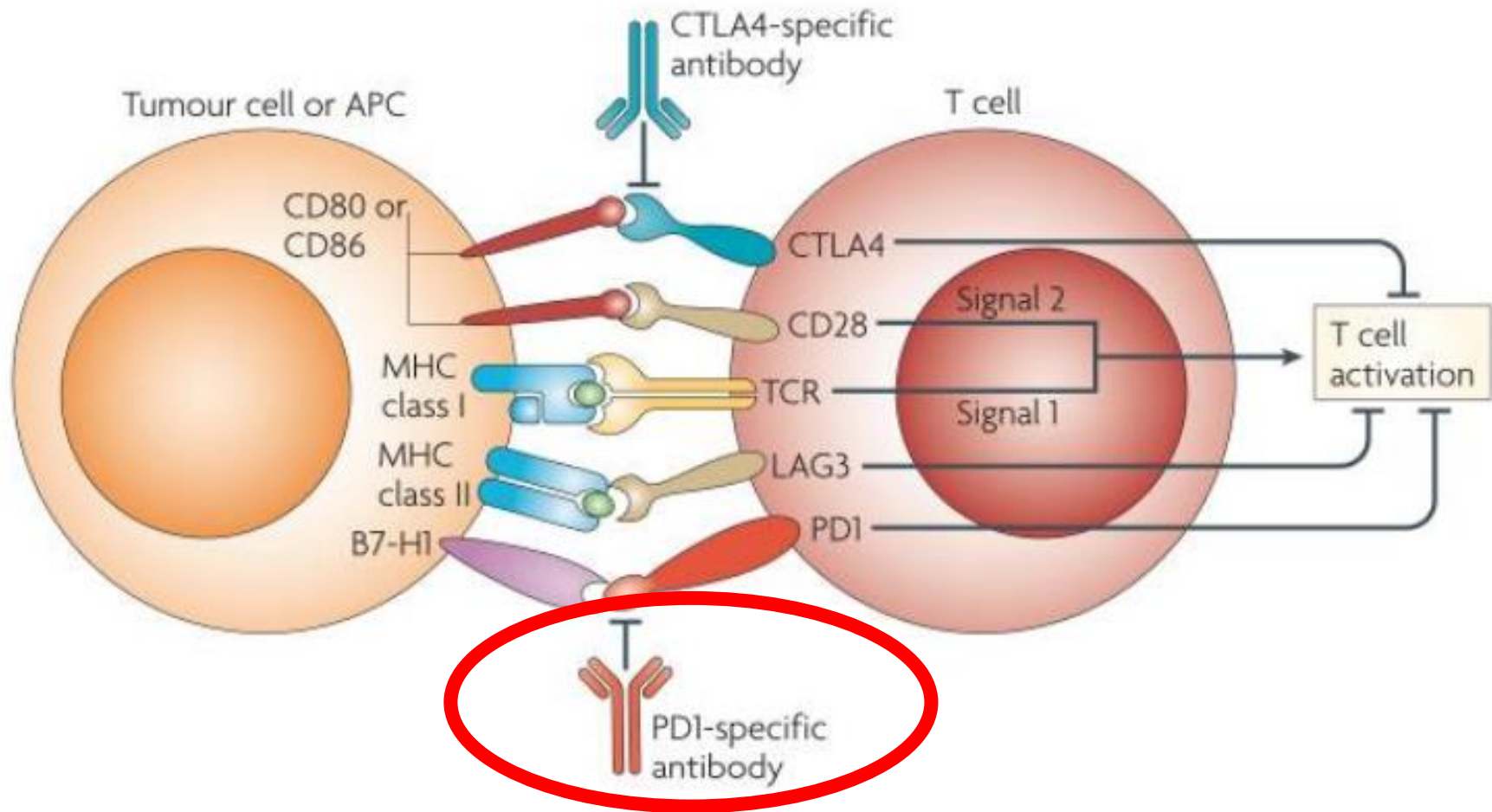
Ipilimumab

CA184-095 (NCT01057810)

- Chemotherapy-naïve (N=602)
- Negative result cited in press release



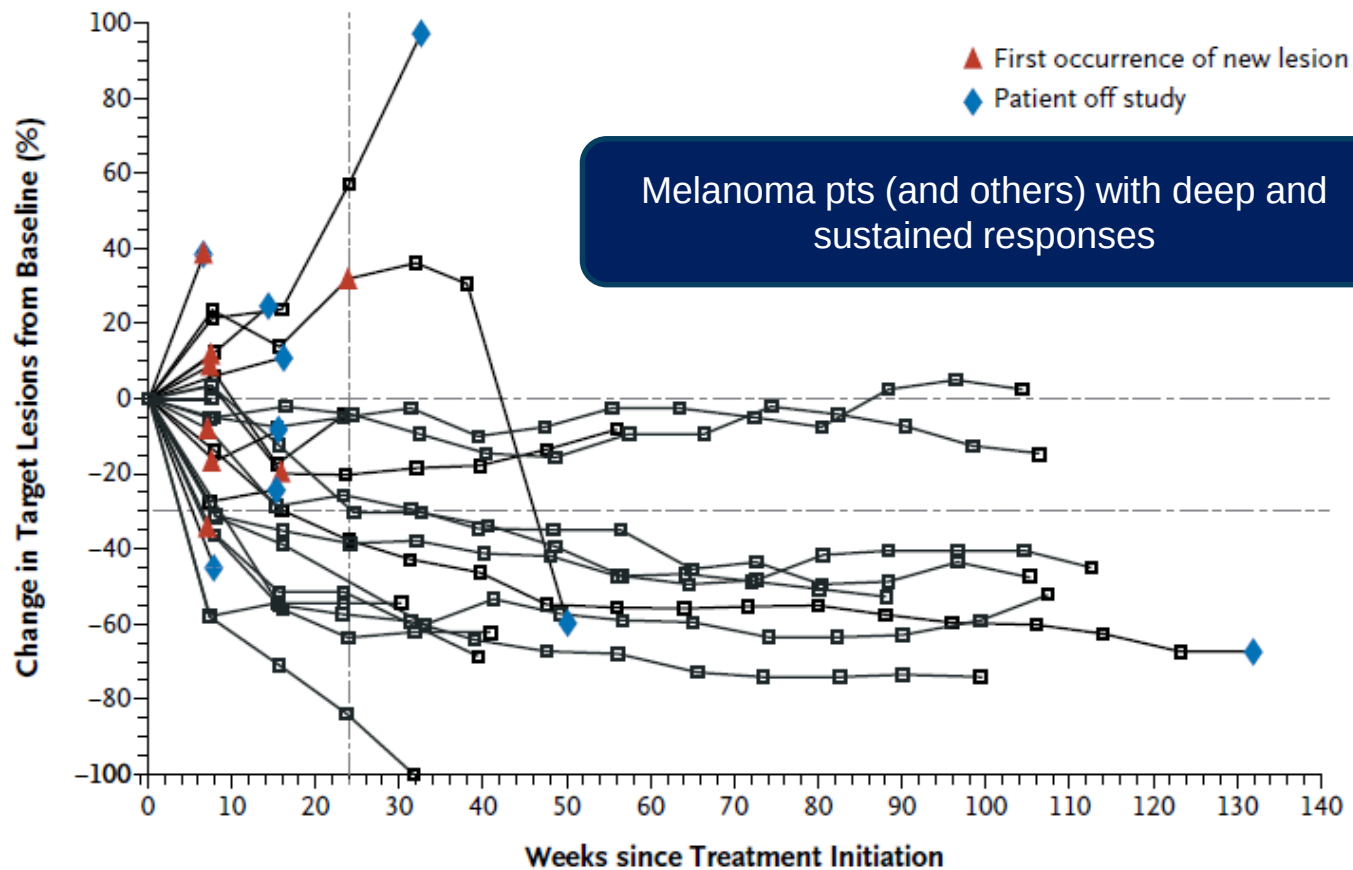
PD-1 Inhibition



PD-1 Inhibition

Nivolumab

- 17 pts with mCRPC enrolled out of 296
- No responses observed!



PD-1 Inhibition

Pembrolizumab

- 10 patients
- 3 dramatic responses; 2 with radiographic responses

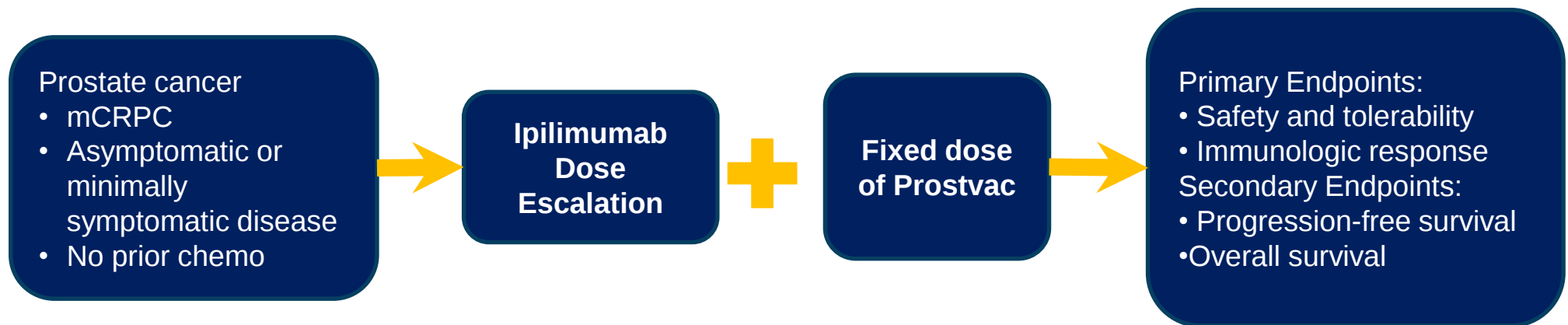
	Pre-PSA	Post-PSA
Patient 1	70.65	0.08
Patient 2	46.89	0.02
Patient 3	2502	< 0.01

**What about
combinations?**

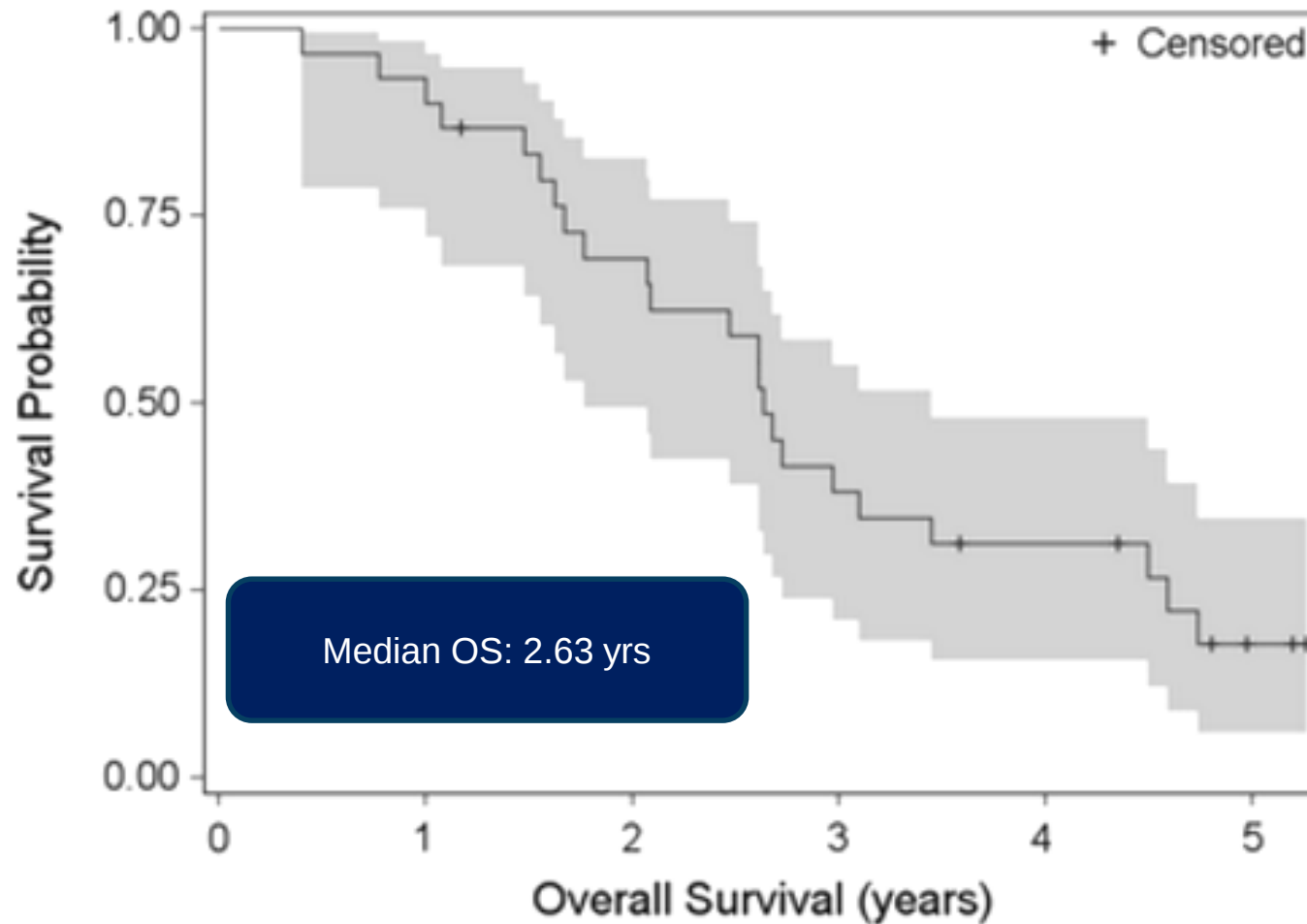
Combining CTLA4 blockade with vaccines

Ipilimumab + Prostavac-VF

- Phase II study conducted at NCI
- Target enrollment of 30 patients



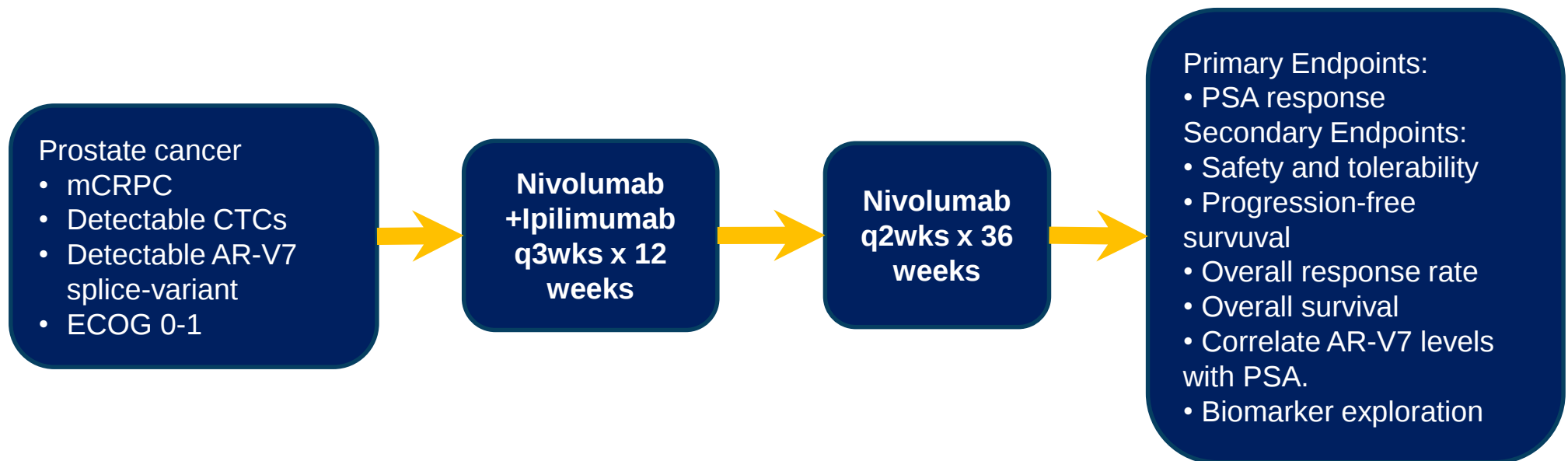
Combining CTLA4 blockade with vaccines



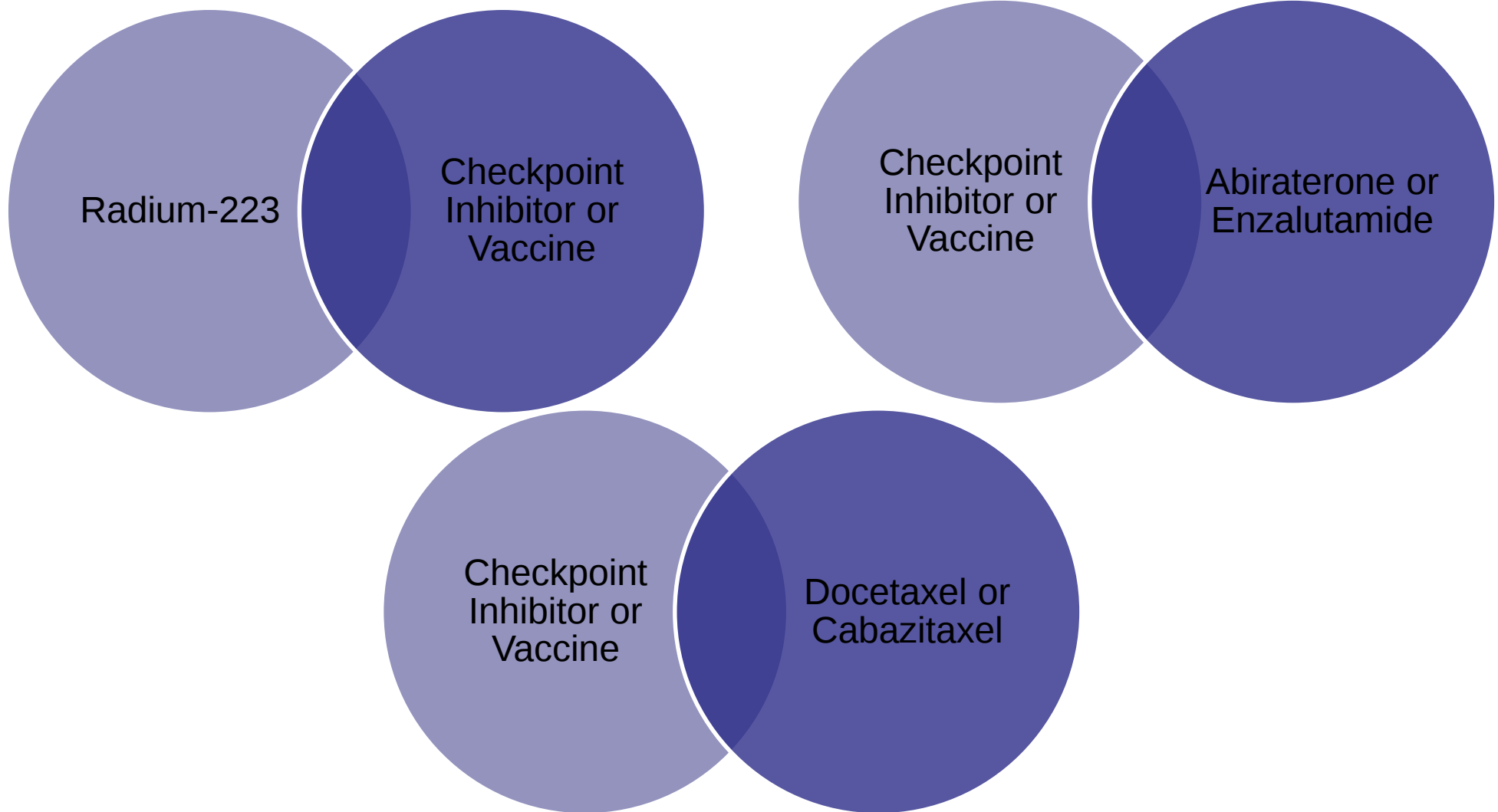
Combining checkpoint inhibitors

STARVE-PC (NCT02601014)

- Phase II
- Biomarker-driven therapy with nivolumab and ipilimumab in patients expressing AR-V7



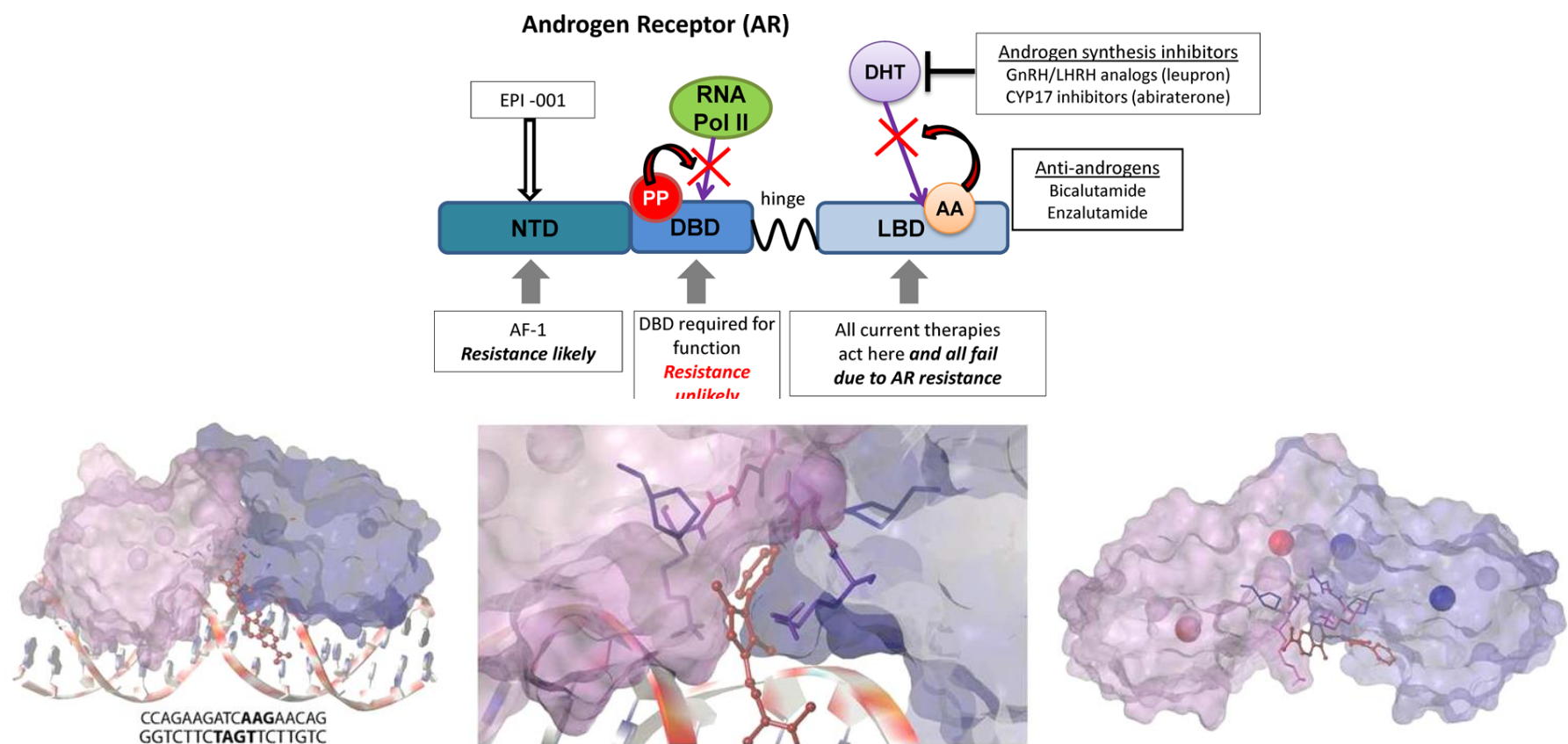
Other potential combinations



Pipeline Agents

Mechanisms of resistance to current pathway inhibitors

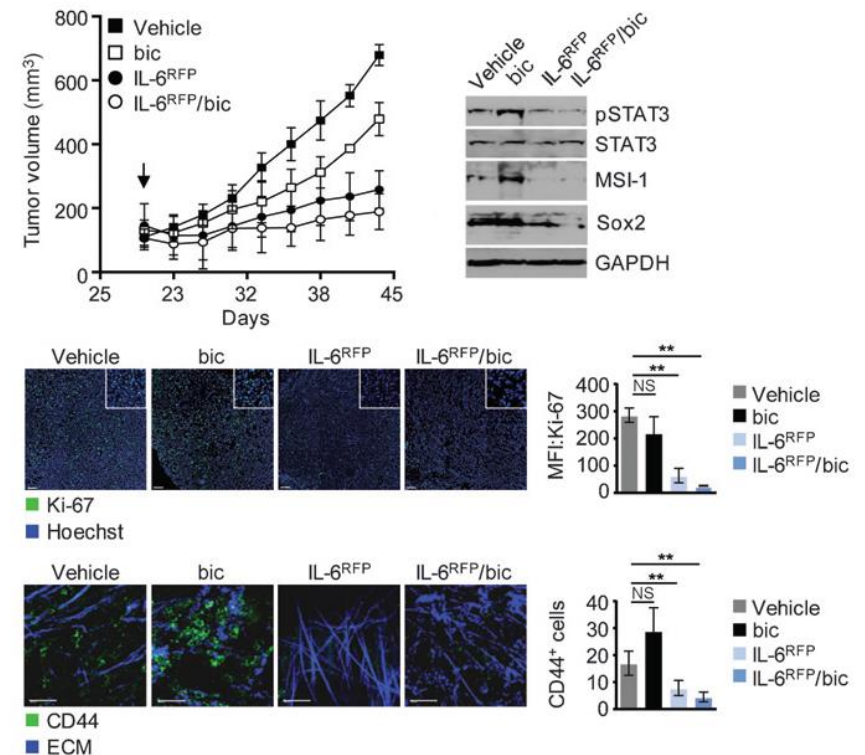
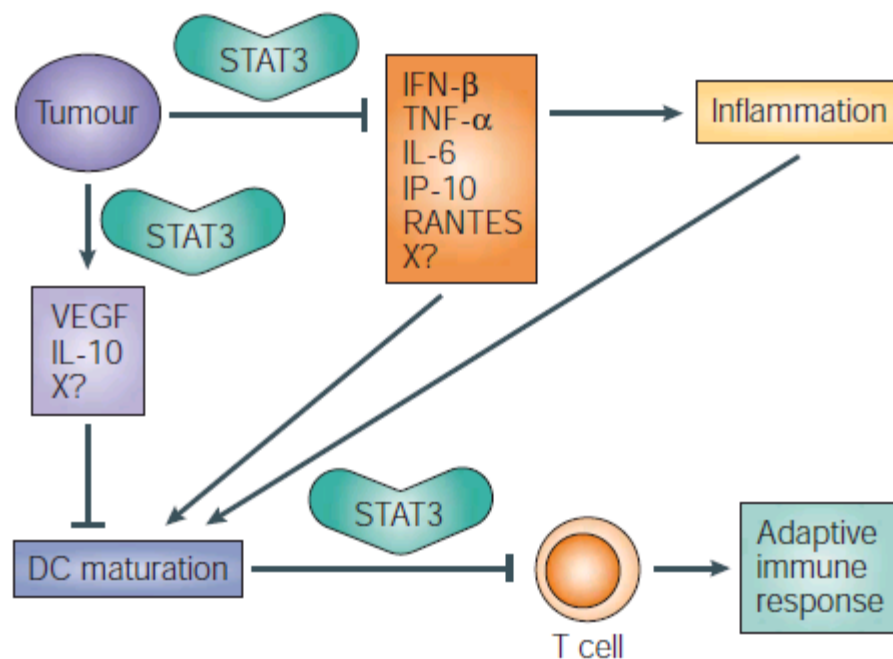
- Circumventing splice variants (Jeremy Jones, PhD)



Pipeline Agents

Mechanisms of resistance to current pathway inhibitors

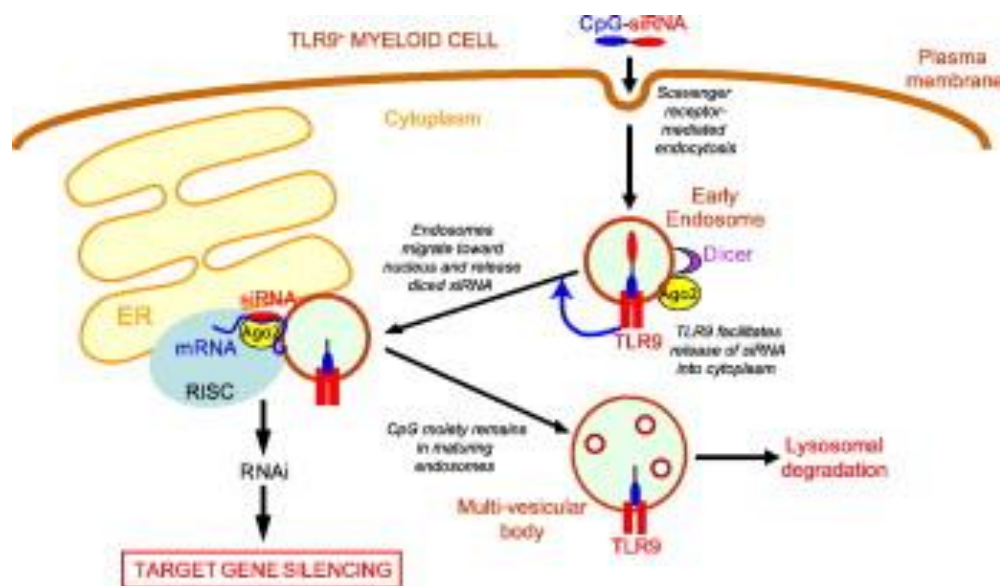
- Possible synergy between antiandrogen and STAT3-directed treatment



Pipeline Agents

Mechanisms of resistance to current pathway inhibitors

- Possible synergy between antiandrogen and STAT3-directed treatment



mCRPC

- Histologically confirmed PC
- ≥ 2 sites of bone metastasis
- Prior docetaxel
- Sites of metastases amenable to CT-guided biopsy

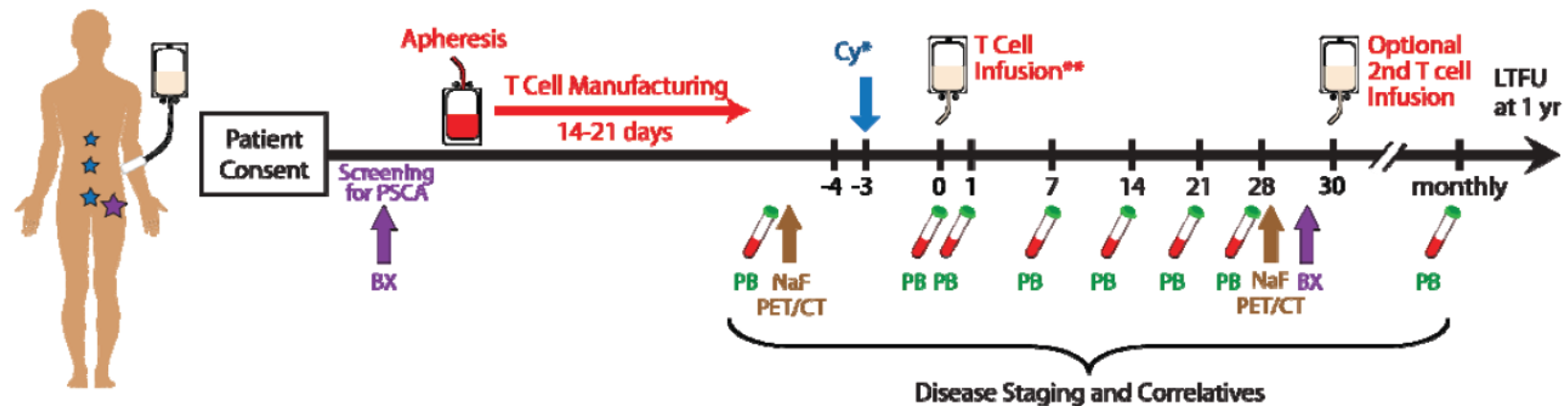


Site directed administration of CpG-STAT3-siRNA
(Phase I 6+6 design evaluating 2 dose levels)

Pipeline Agents

CAR-T directed at PSCA

- Preclinical data shows substantial efficacy
- Early phase clinical trials currently being planned



Summary of Immunotherapy Options for GU Malignancies

- Renal carcinoma
 - HD-IL2 may be used in first-line for select advanced patient populations
 - Nivolumab is FDA approved for patients with advanced RCC who have received prior anti-angiogenic therapy
 - Many front-line checkpoint inhibitor trials underway
- Urothelial carcinoma
 - Atezolizumab is FDA approved for patients with advanced urothelial carcinoma who have received prior platinum
 - Will other checkpoint inhibitors achieve FDA approval and will checkpoint inhibitors eventually become a first-line therapy?
- Prostate carcinoma
 - Sipuleucel-T is FDA approved for patients with asymptomatic mCRPC
 - Do checkpoint inhibitors have a future in this disease?

Does PD-L1 staining matter and if not, what should we use for patient selection?

Thank you!

- Please e-mail me with questions!
- Sumanta K. Pal, MD – spal@coh.org