ADVANCES IN Cancer IMMUNOTHERAPY™

Immunotherapy for the Treatment of Melanoma

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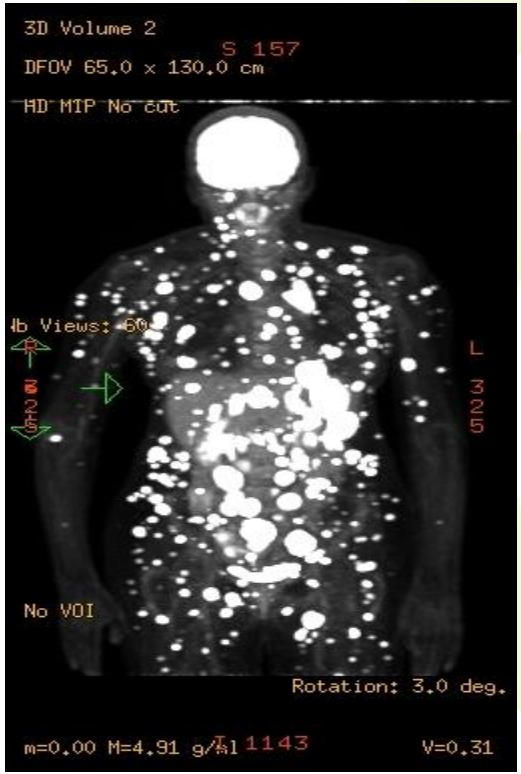
Association of Community Cancer Centers

Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer

Disclosures

- No relevant financial relationships to disclose
- I will be discussing non-FDA approved indications during my presentation.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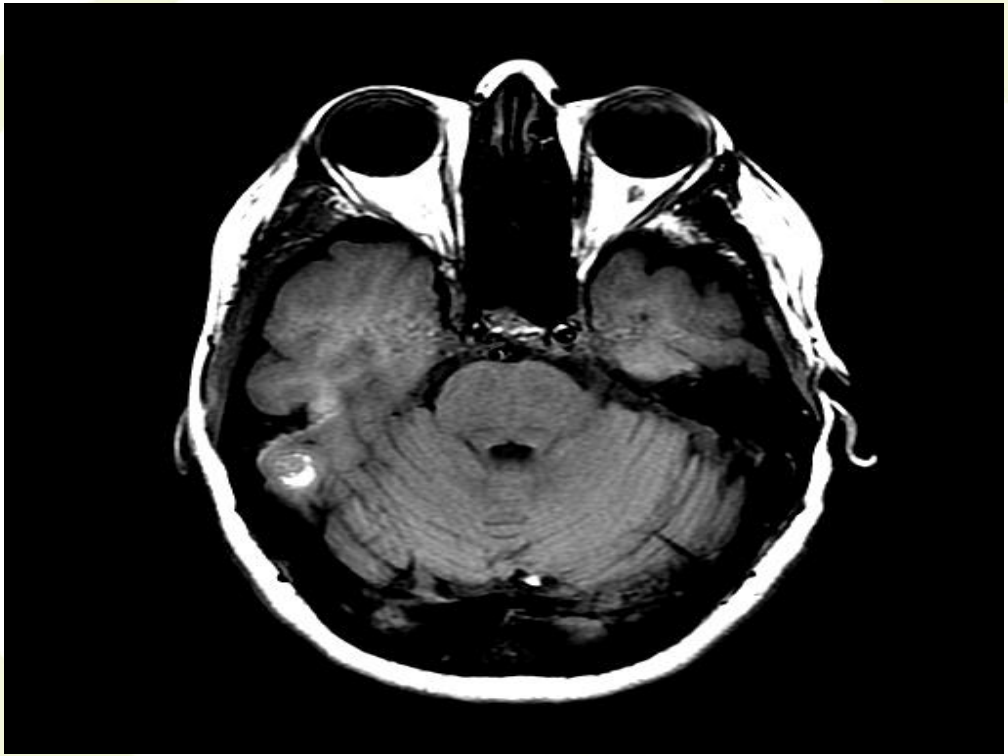

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Types of Immunotherapies for Melanoma

- Cytokines
  - Interferon-α 2b- Adjuvant therapy
  - Interleukin-2- Stage IV
- Oncolytic Virus
  - Modified Herpes Virus (Talimogene Laharparepvec; TVEC)
- Checkpoint antibodies
  - Anti-CTLA4 (ipilimumab)
  - Anti-PD1 (pembrolizumab, nivolumab)
    - (Avelumab for Merkel cell carcinoma – March 2017)

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Adjuvant Therapy

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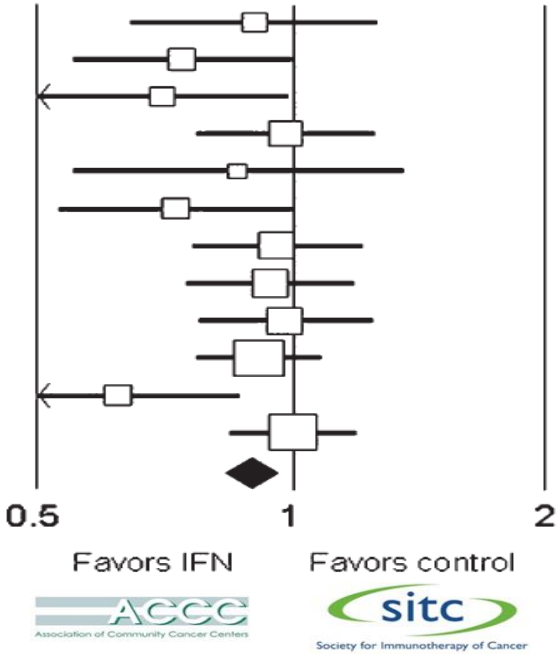
Adjuvant Treatment of High-Risk Melanoma

	HR	LL	UL	SE	Patients	Events (IFN/control)
NCCTG (Creagan, 1995)	0.90	0.64	1.25	0.17	264	68/72
E1684 (Kirkwood, 1996)	0.73	0.54	0.99	0.15	287	81/90
FCGM (Grob, 1998)	0.70	0.49	0.98	0.17	499	59/76
E1690 (Kirkwood, 2000)	0.98	0.76	1.24	0.12	642	194/186
SMG (Cameron, 2001)	0.86	0.54	1.35	0.23	96	31/36
E1694 (Kirkwood, 2001)	0.72	0.52	0.99	0.16	880	52/81
WHO (Cascinelli, 2001)	0.95	0.76	1.20	0.12	444	146/138
UKCCCR (Hancock, 2004)	0.94	0.74	1.17	0.12	674	151/156
EORTC18871 (Kleeberg, 2004)	0.98	0.77	1.23	0.12	484	137/202
EORTC18952 (Eggermont, 2005)	0.91	0.76	1.07	0.09	1388	534/292
DeCOG (Garbe, 2008)	0.62	0.44	0.86	0.17	296	65/88
EORTC18991 (Eggermont, 2008)	1.00	0.84	1.18	0.09	1256	256/257
	0.89	0.83	0.96	0.04		



Mocellin et al. JNCI. 2010

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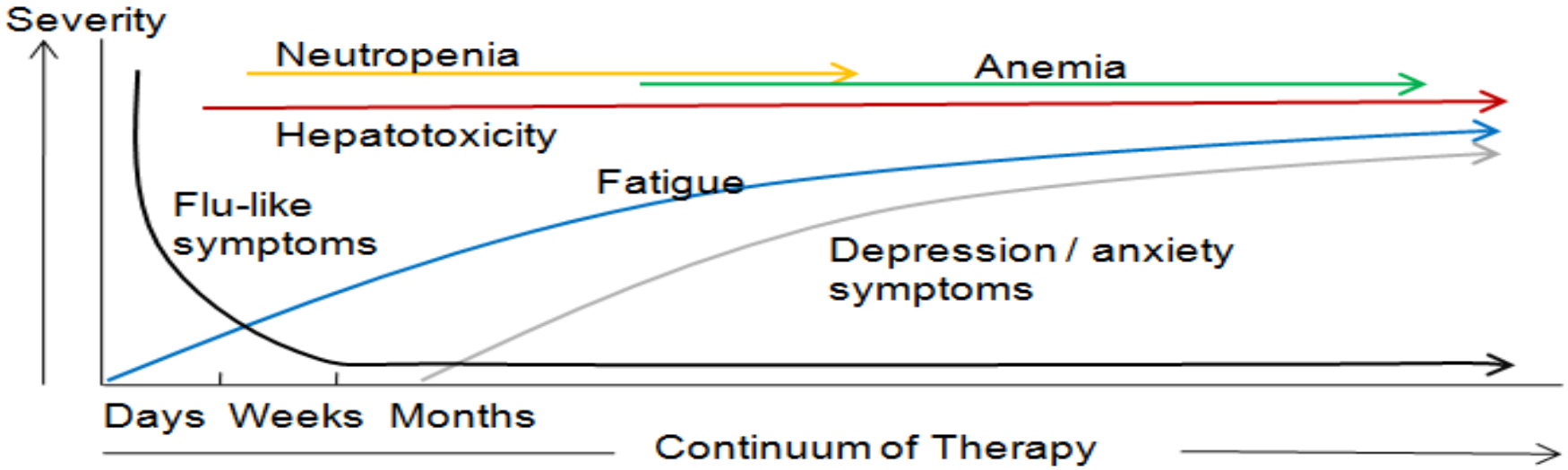
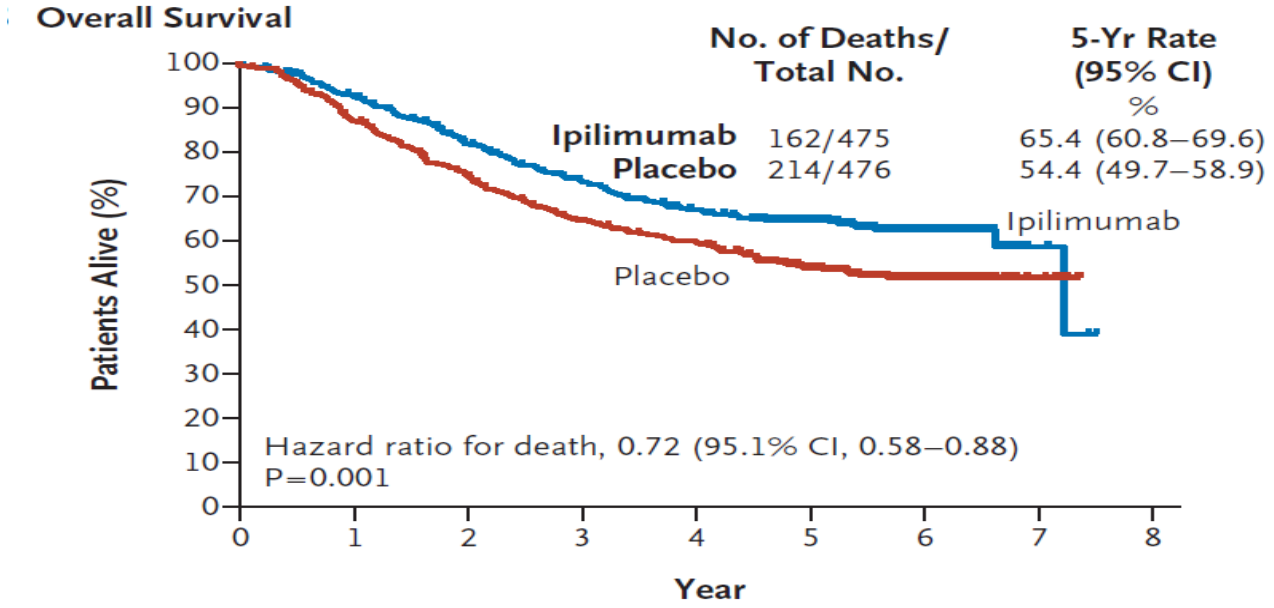
Toxicity of Adjuvant Interferon-α



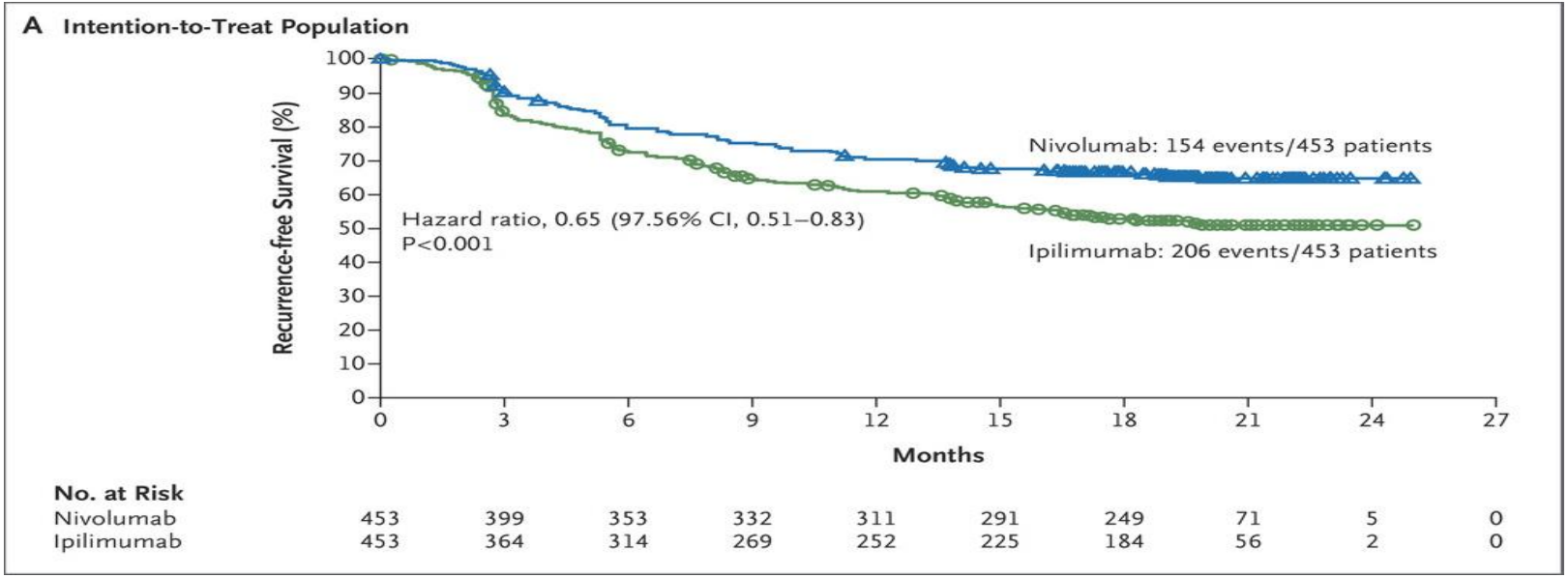
http://www.sinobiological.com/Interferon-Side-Effects-a-6085.html

Adjuvant Ipilimumab in High-Risk Melanoma



Eggermont *et al*. NEJM 2016

Adjuvant nivolumab vs ipilimumab in High-Risk Melanoma



Weber *et al*. NEJM 2017

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Systemic Therapy/Injectables

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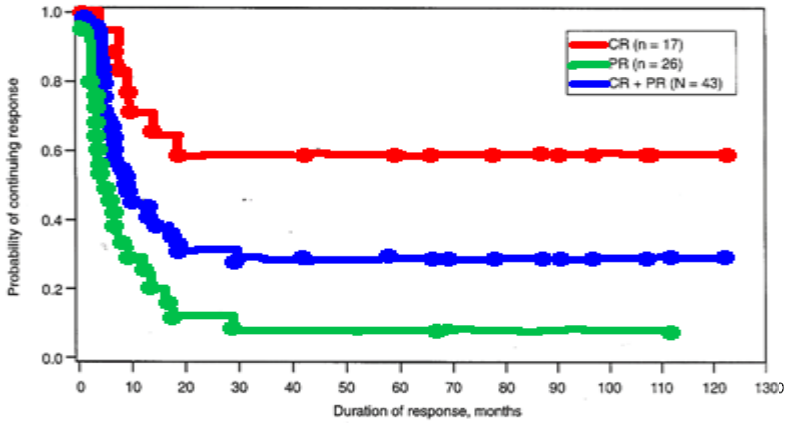
High Dose Interleukin-2 Therapy (HD IL-2) : Durable Responses

- HD IL-2 produces durable responses in 6%-10% of patients with advanced melanoma
- Few relapses in patients responding for over 2.5 years (cured?)
- FDA approval for melanoma in 1998
- High toxicity



Atkins et al. J Clin Oncol. 1999

Atkins et al. J Clin Oncol. 1999

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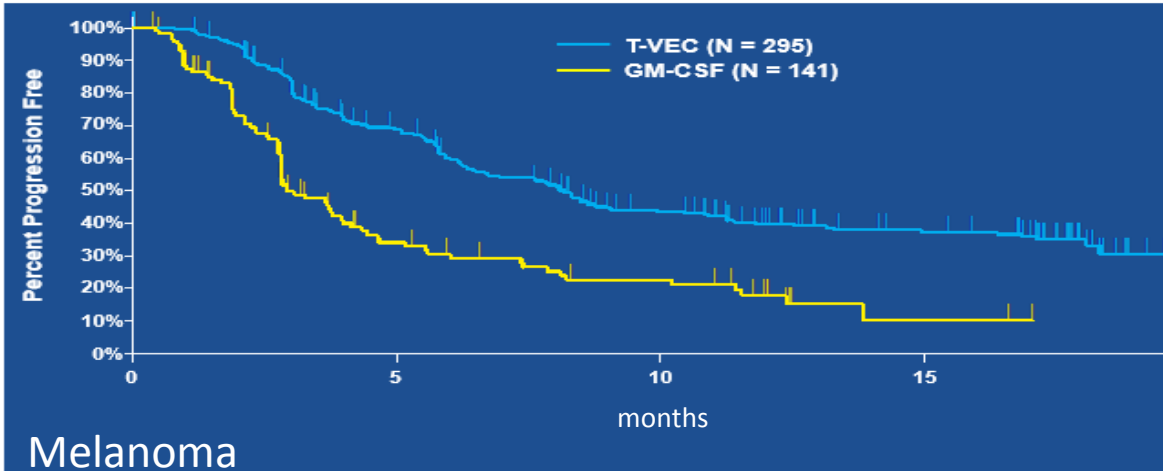
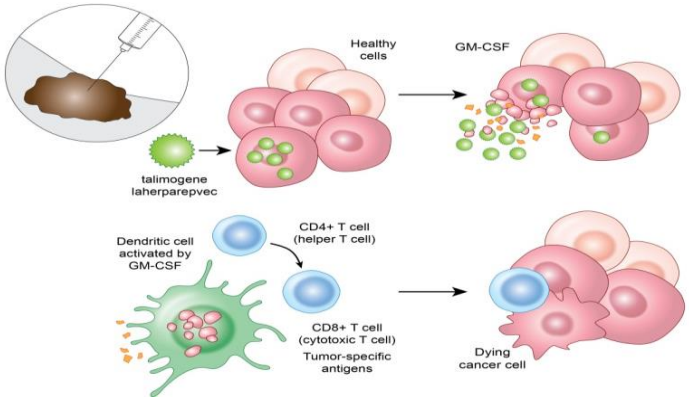
Phase III Trial of T-VEC vs GM-CSF PFS per Investigator



Melanoma



Andtbacks et al. ASCO 2013; LBA9008

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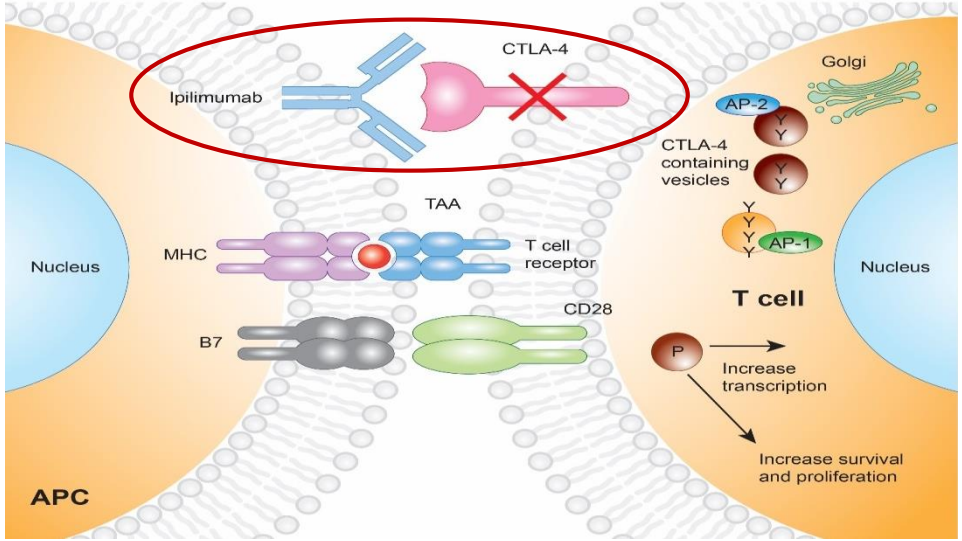
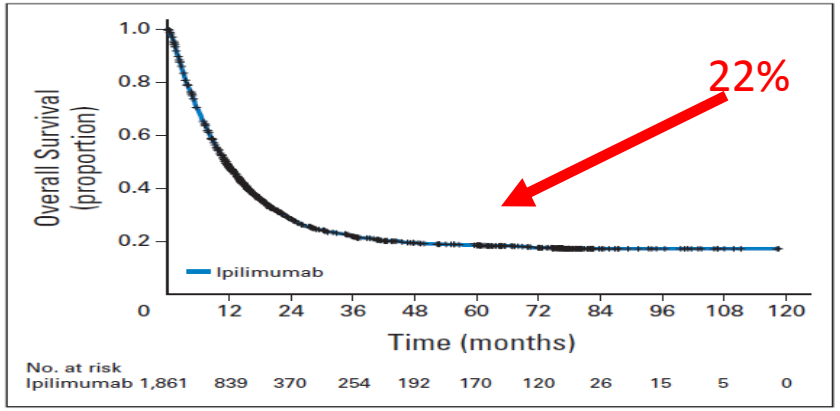
Ipilimumab & Immune Check-Point Blockade





Luke et al, Oncologist 2013
Schadendorf et al, J Clin Oncol 2015

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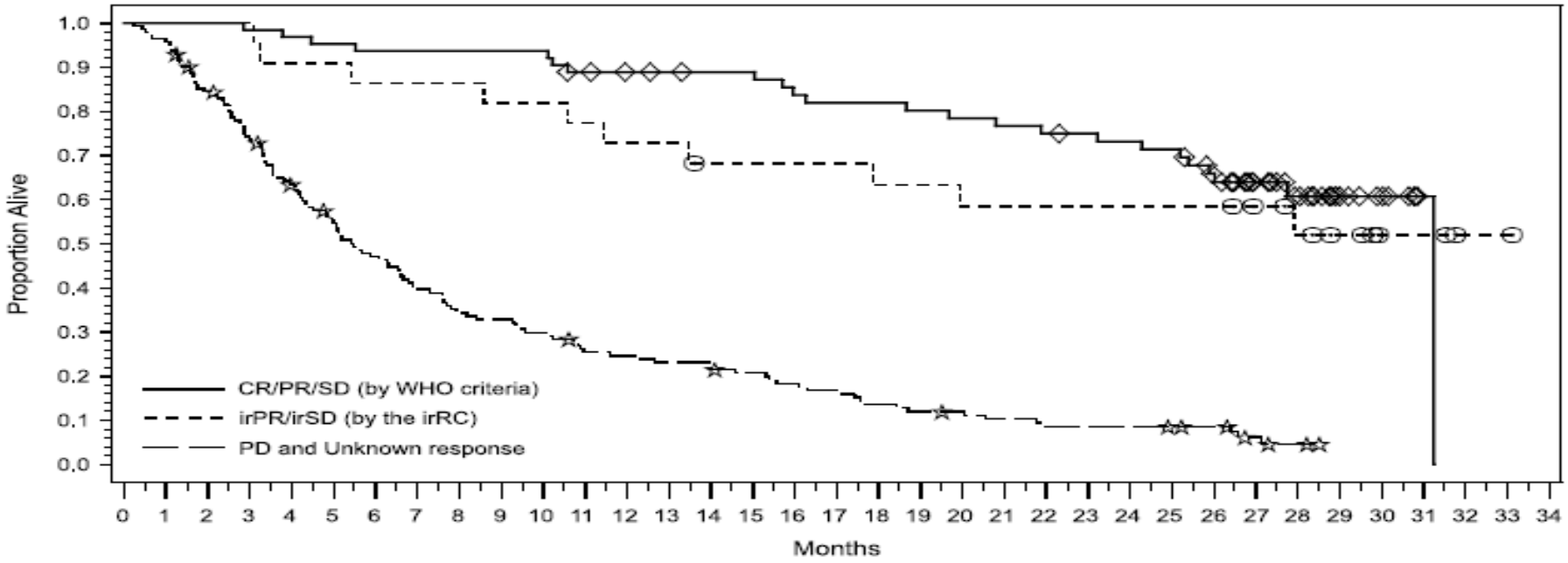
Immune Related Response Criteria



Wolchok et al. Clin Can Res 2009

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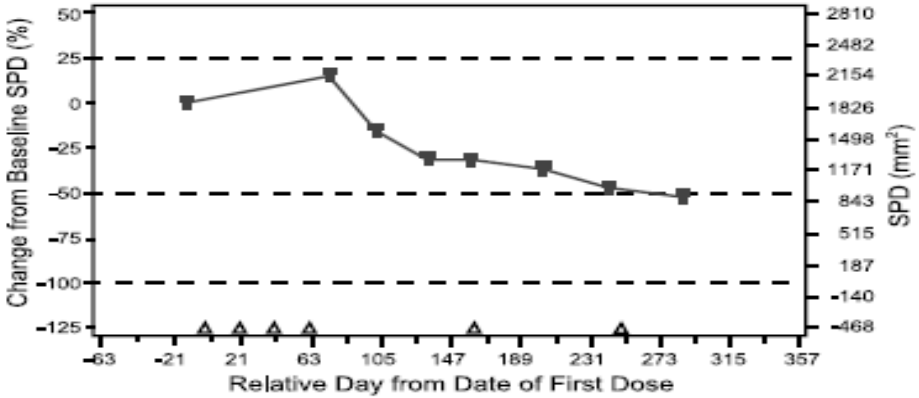
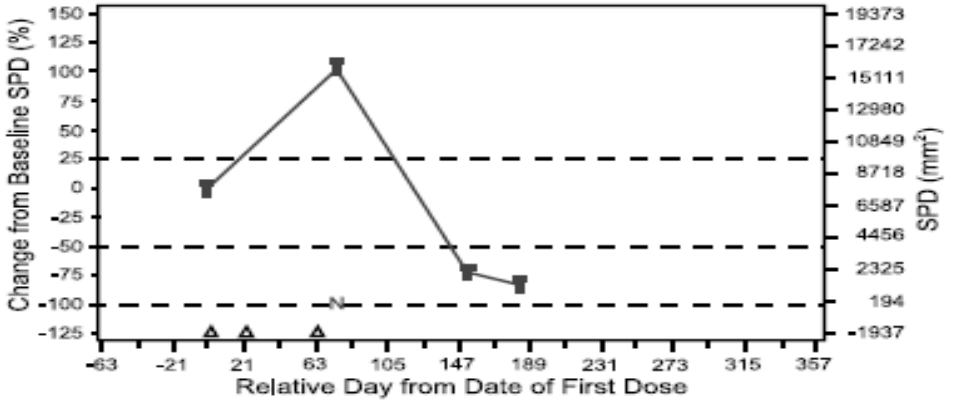
Immune Related Response Criteria

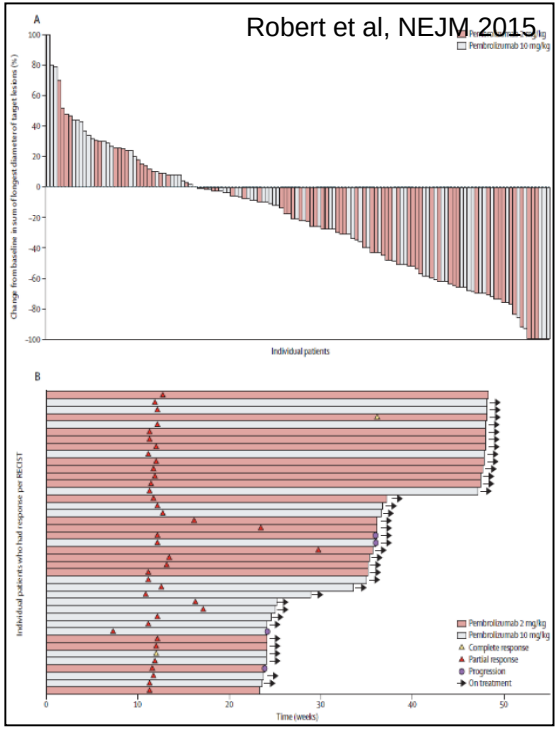




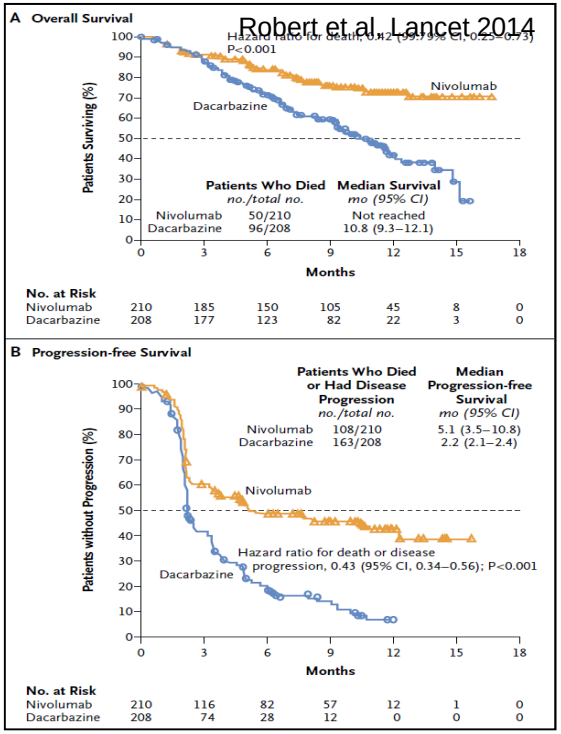
Wolchok et al. Clin Can Res 2009

Anti-PD1 in Melanoma

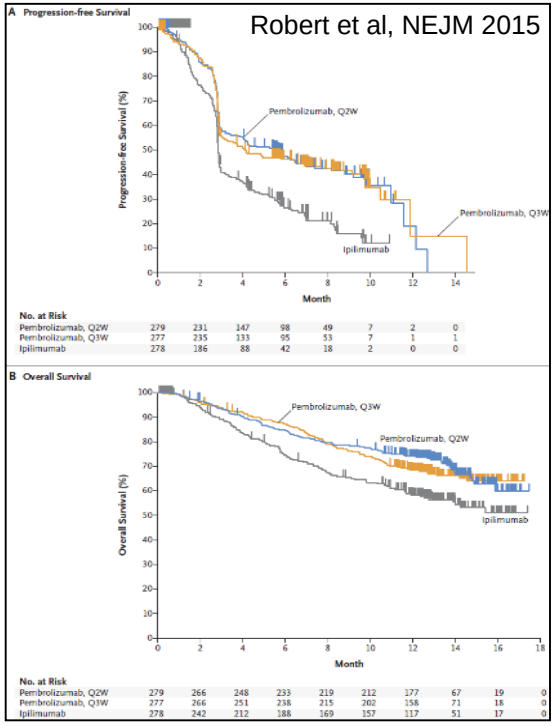
Anti-PD1 (pembrolizumab) *after* ipilimumab



Front-line anti-PD1 (nivolumab) vs. DTIC in Melanoma(BRAF WT)



Front-line anti-PD1 (pembrolizumab) vs. ipilimumab



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Case #1: stage III→stage IV-M1a

TL, male patient in 30s

- Therapeutic lymph node dissection of left inguinal node on 1/2017 revealed 3+ stage III melanoma of unknown primary origin
  - Randomized to pembrolizumab on SWOG-1404 adjuvant trial
  - 6 cycles: no significant irAEs
- Relapse in L neck and R back soft tissue

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Case #1: stage IV-M1a Oligometastatic M1a BRAFwt on adjuvant pembrolizumab

- Systemic therapy
  - Nivolumab
  - Pembrolizumab
  - Ipilimumab 3 mg/kg x 4
  - Nivolumab plus Ipilimumab
  - Targeted Rx based on next-generation sequencing
  - High-dose IL-2
- Lesional therapy
  - Talimogene laherparepvec
  - Radiotherapy

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Best Therapies → Clinical Trials

- Tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs)
- Neoantigen vaccines
- Oncolytic virotherapy
- New/improved immune checkpoint blockers w/immunomodulators
  - of resistance (indoleamine dioxygenase inhibitors)
  - agonistic costimulatory antibodies (CD137, OX40)
  - hypofractionated or stereotactic radiotherapy
- Molecularly-focused treatment paradigms—all immunomodulatory
  - Metabolic reprogramming
  - Next generation sequencing→molecular drivers and/or modifiers

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Case #2: same as #1, but BRAF^{V600}

Additional decision needed: MAPK inhibitor timing and choice

How I treated patient:

- Resected, sent tumor for research studies of tumor microenvironment
- Margins + at muscle—did not send for resection
- Ipilimumab at “adjuvant” dose of 10mg/kg with maintenance

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Case #2: metastatic melanoma BRAFm from unknown primary

RN, male patient in 50s

- Presented 8/2015 with pleuropulmonary disease symptoms and large R adrenal $BRAF^{V600E}$ metastasis
- Initial Therapy:
  - Dabrafenib and trametinib
  - Near CR x 18 months
  - Tolerated therapy with minimal side effects—mainly peripheral edema

Progression in R adrenal but controlled in lung; new small asymptomatic brain metastasis

- Checkmate 209204
  - Nivolumab plus ipilimumab for metastatic melanoma to brain

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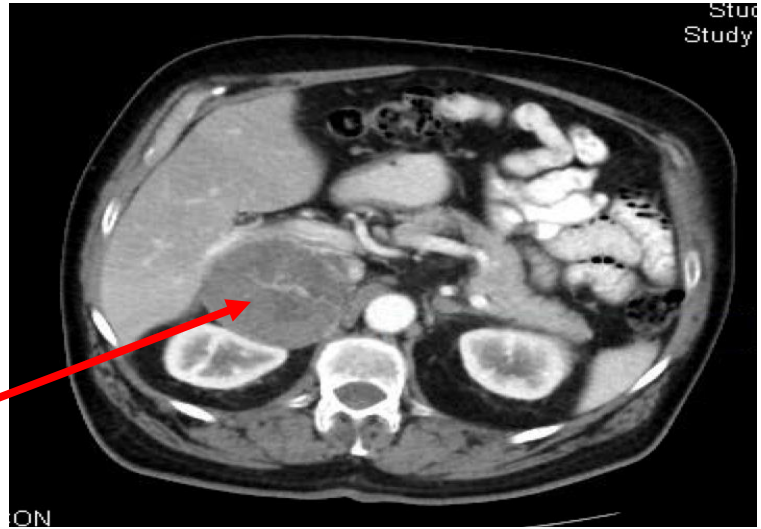
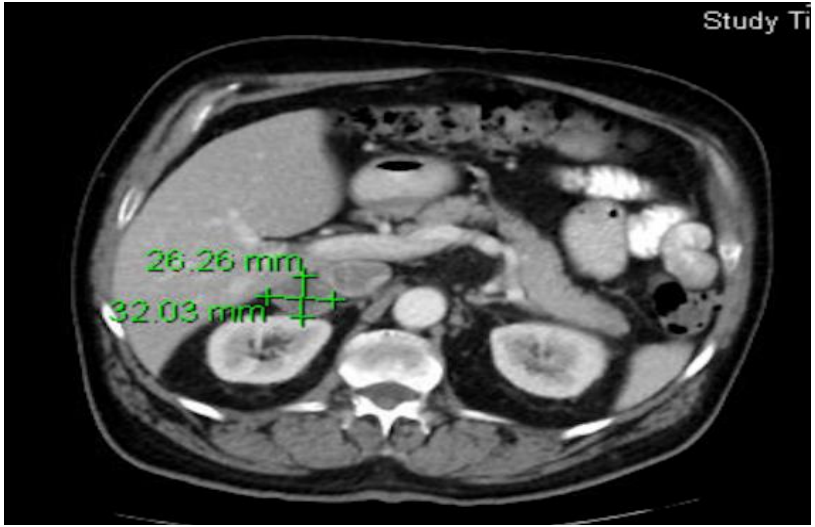
Therapeutic effect—representative images (also had small brain metastasis⟶ CR)

Adrenal metastasis





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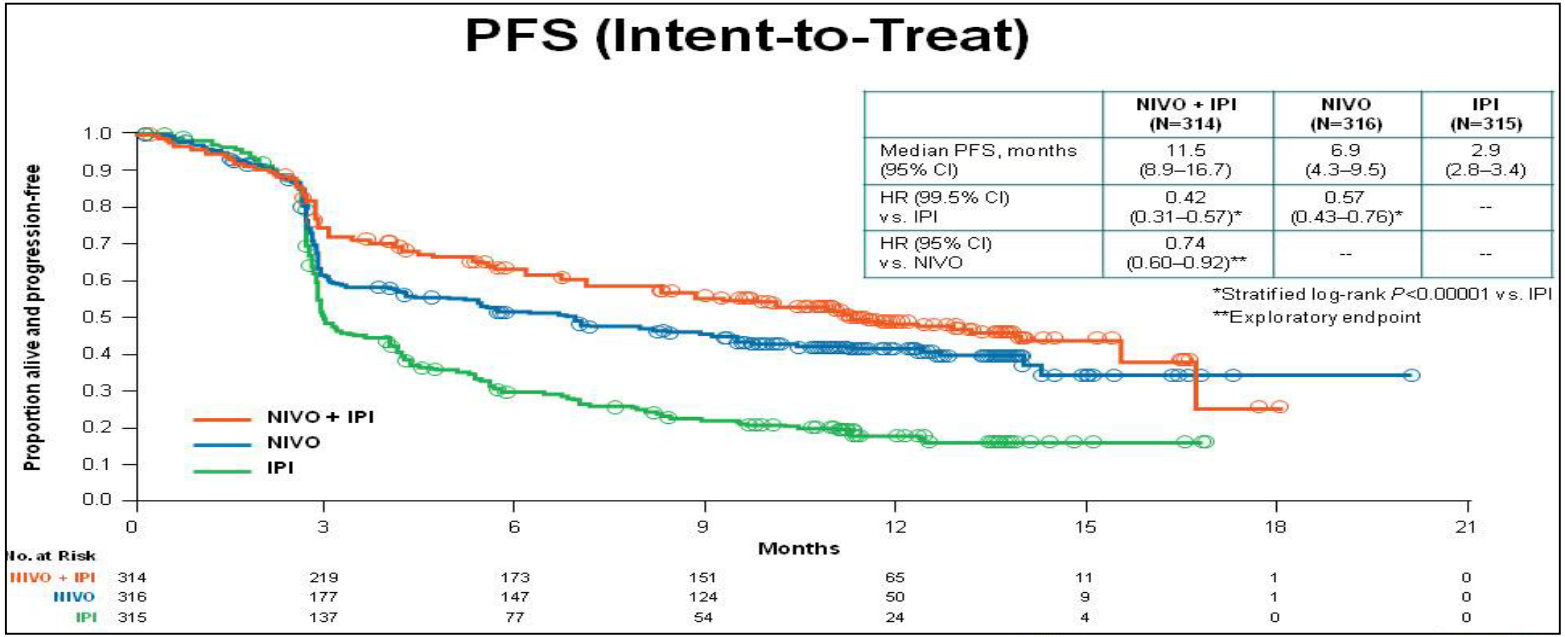
Ipilumamab: CTLA-4

Nivolumab: PD-1

Ipi+Nivo vs. Ipi or Nivo vs. Ipi in Melanoma



	NIVO + IPI (N=314)	NIVO (N=316)	IPI (N=315)
Median PFS, months (95% CI)	11.5 (8.9–16.7)	6.9 (4.3–9.5)	2.9 (2.8–3.4)
HR (99.5% CI) vs. IPI	0.42 (0.31–0.57)*	0.57 (0.43–0.76)*	--
HR (95% CI) vs. NIVO	0.74 (0.60–0.92)**	--	--

*Stratified log-rank $P<0.00001$ vs. IPI
**Exploratory endpoint

Presented by Jedd Wolchok at ASCO 2015 - Wolchok et al. J Clin Oncol 33, 2015 (suppl; abstr LBA1)

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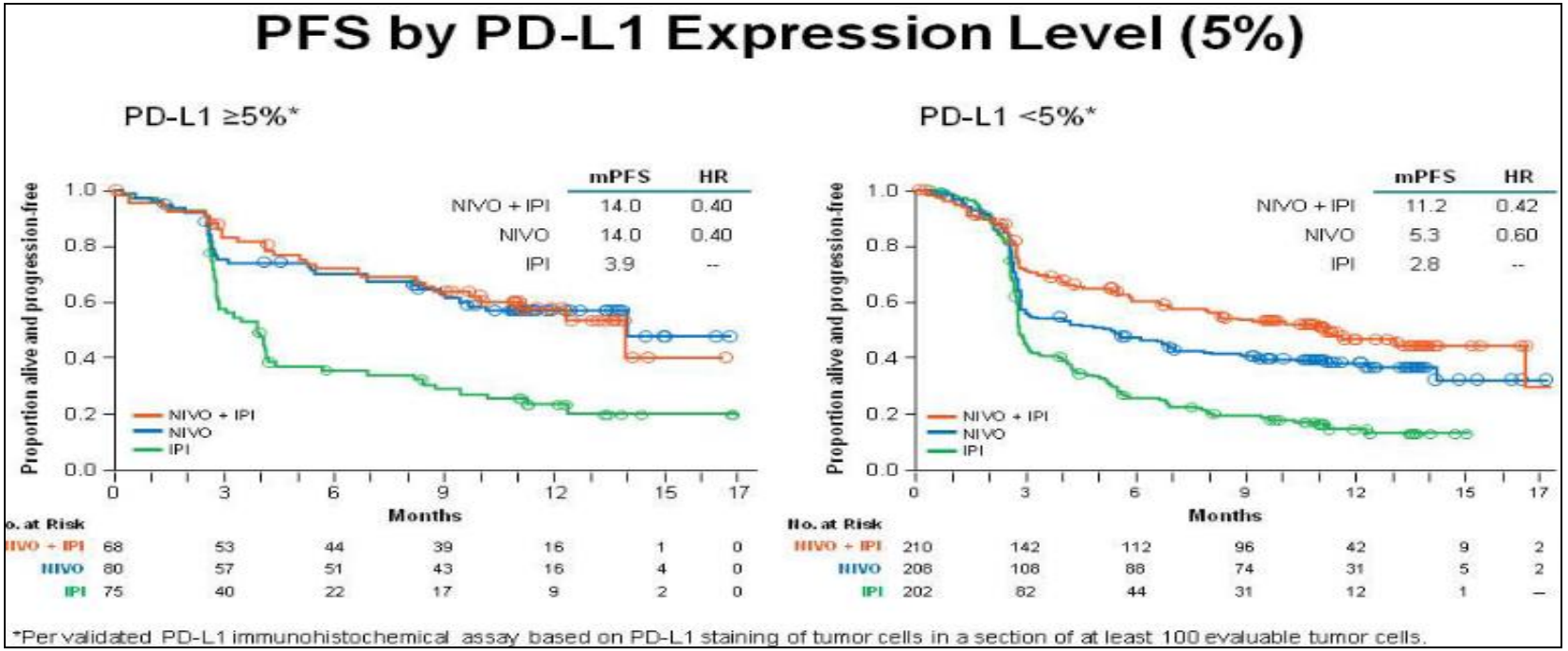
Ipilumamab: CTLA-4

Nivolumab: PD-1

Ipi+Nivo vs. Ipi or Nivo vs. Ipi in Melanoma



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Ipilumamab: CTLA-4

Nivolumab: PD-1

Ipi+Nivo vs. Ipi or Nivo vs. Ipi in Melanoma

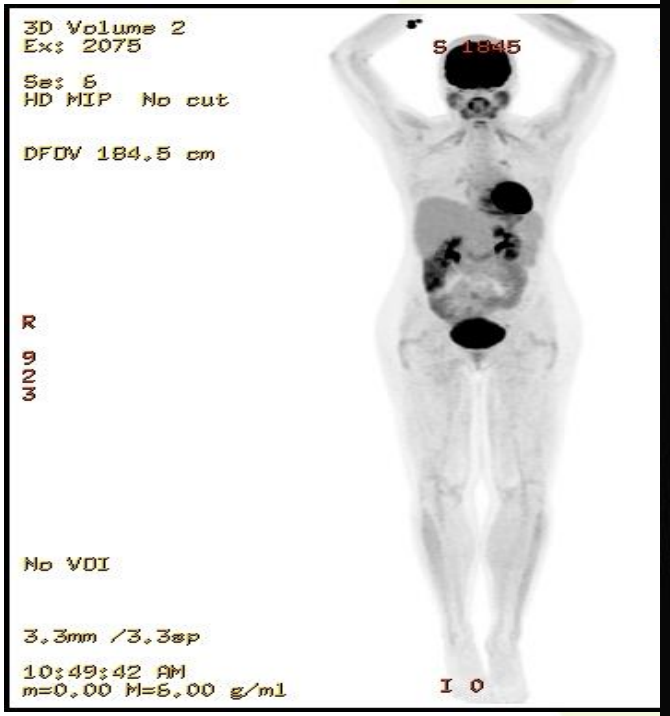
Safety Summary

Patients Reporting Event, %	NIVO + IPI (N=313)		NIVO (N=313)		IPI (N=311)	
	Any Grade	Grade 3–4	Any Grade	Grade 3–4	Any Grade	Grade 3–4
Treatment-related adverse event (AE)	95.5	55.0	82.1	16.3	86.2	27.3
Treatment-related AE leading to discontinuation	36.4	29.4	7.7	5.1	14.8	13.2
Treatment-related death*	0		0.3		0.3	

*One reported in the NIVO group (neutropenia) and one in the IPI group (cardiac arrest).

- 67.5% of patients (81/120) who discontinued the NIVO + IPI combination due to treatment-related AEs developed a response

Presented by Jedd Wolchok at ASCO 2015 - Wolchok et al. J Clin Oncol 33, 2015 (suppl; abstr LBA1)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Ex: 2075
Se: 5
HD MIP No cut
DFOV 184.5 cm
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9
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3.3mm /3.3sp
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S 1845
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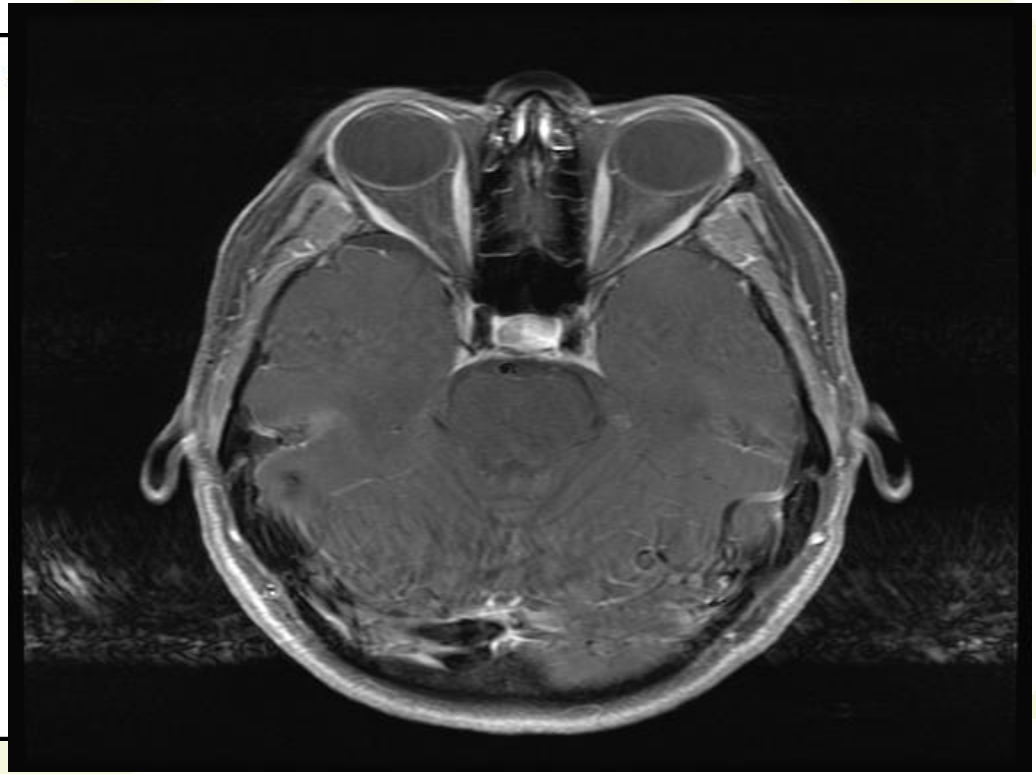

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Case #2: Questions raised

1. Was it appropriate to start with MAPKi? Unknown
2. Should he have received combination with immunotherapy Unknown
3. Is it best to switch to immunotherapy early, or at best response to MAPKi? UNKNOWN
4. Why did he have such a sustained response to MAPKi? Immunomodulation?
5. Is nivolumab plus ipilimumab the optimal immunotherapy in June 2017? PROBABLY
6. Should PD-L1 expression have been checked? Maybe…but many issues remain
7. How long to continue Rx? UNKNOWN/1 yr?

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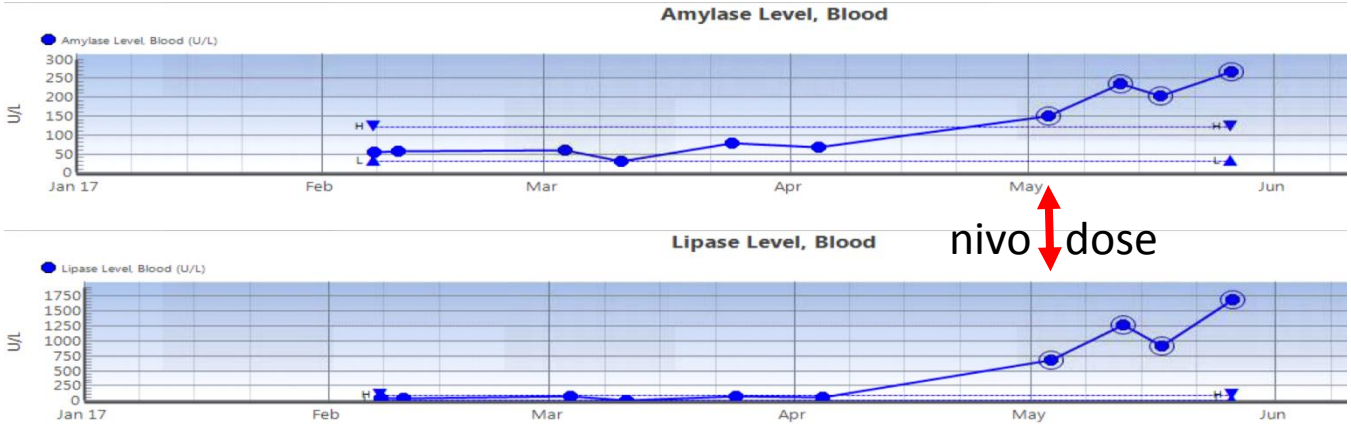
Toxicity management issues

Diarrhea from ipilimumab/nivolumab combination responded to steroid;
Ipilimumab dropped after 2 cycles, in part because pt was traveling to Poland (QoL)

Nivolumab dosed at 1 mg/kg in cycles 3 and 4—should it have been increased?

Pt developed chemical pancreatitis, initially without Sx, now with mild abdominal pain—enzymes rising despite skipping last dose nivolumab→steroid?
[US not diagnostic, CT is negative, pt continues to work, eat, perform ADLs normally



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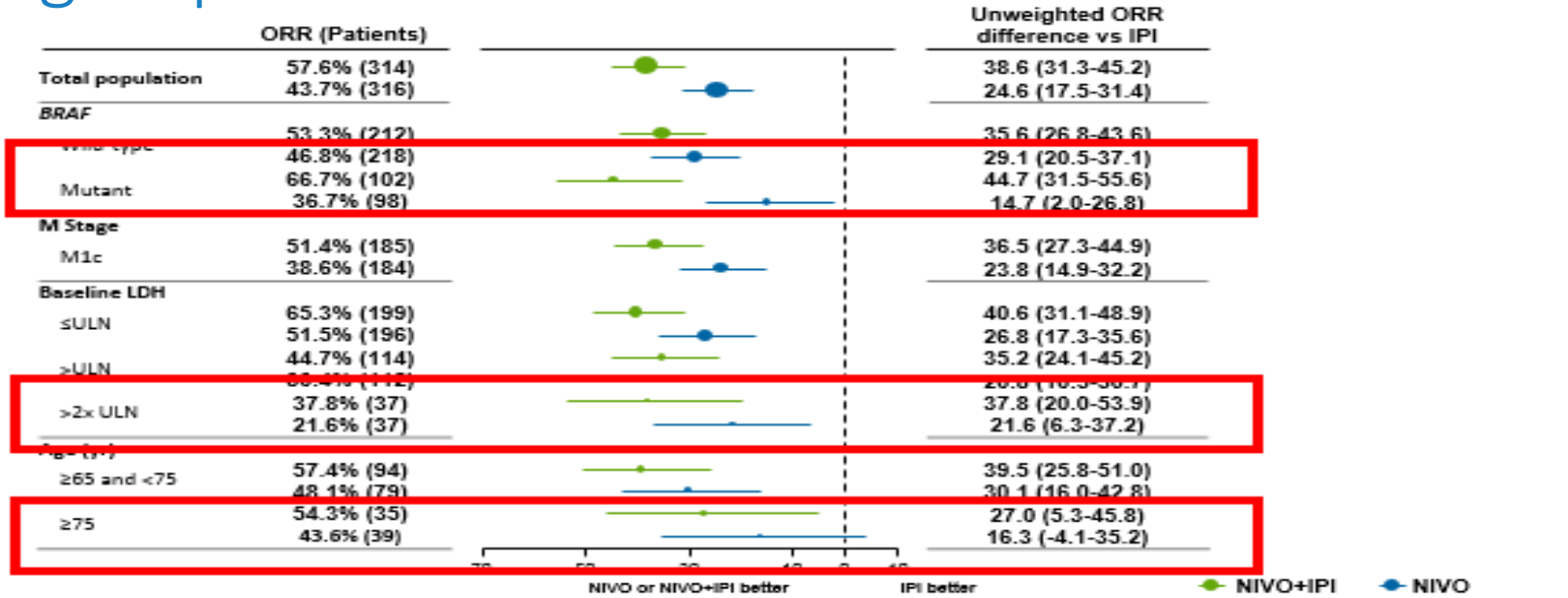
Ipi-Nivo vs Nivo Overall Response Rate in Patient Subgroups



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On-Going Phase III Trials in Melanoma

- BRAFi + MEKi + anti PD-(L)1
- MEKi + anti PD-(L)1
- Indolamine Dioxygenase inhibitors (IDOi) + anti PD-(L)1
- Talimogene laharparepvec (TVEC) + anti PD(L)1

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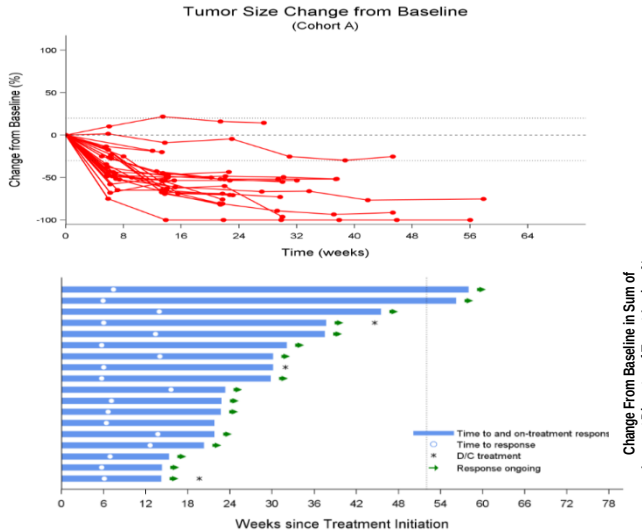
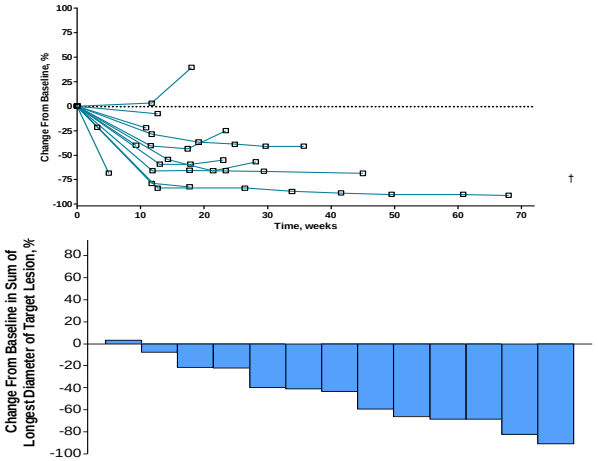
Target-Immuno Triplets: BRAF + MEK + PD1/L1

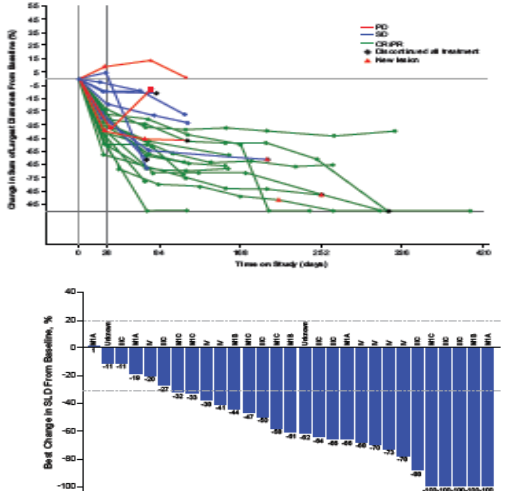
Dabrafenib+Trametinib+ Durvalumab



Dabrafenib+Trametinib+ Pembrolizumab



Vemurafenib+Cobimetinib+ Atezolizumab



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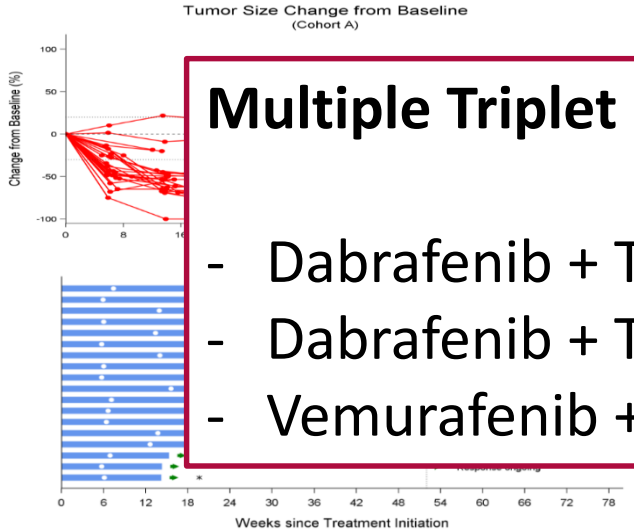
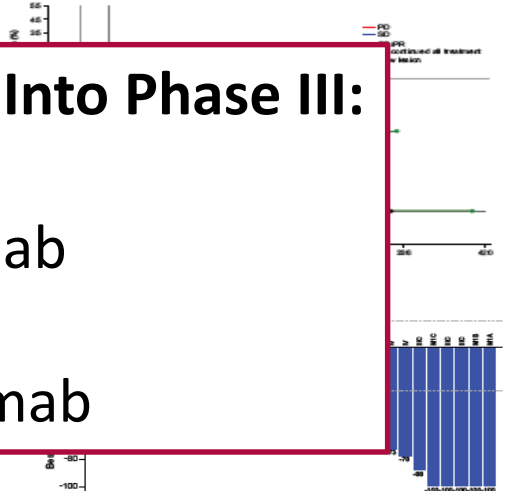
Target-Immuno Triplets: BRAF + MEK + PD1/L1

Dabrafenib+Trametinib+ Durvalumab

Dabrafenib+Trametinib+ Pembrolizumab

Vemurafenib+Cobimetinib+ Atezolizumab





Multiple Triplet Combinations Launching Into Phase III:

- Dabrafenib + Trametinib + Pembrolizumab
- Dabrafenib + Trametinib + PDR-001
- Vemurafenib + Cobimetinib + Atezolizumab

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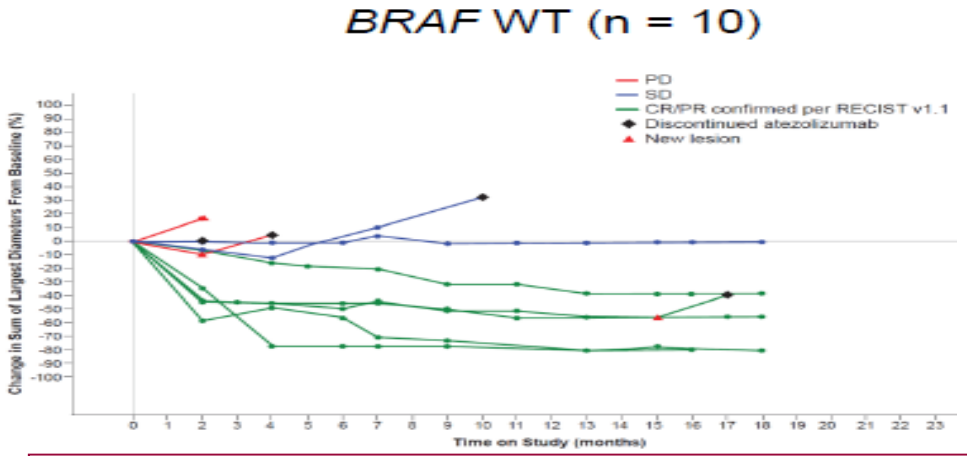
MEK inhibitor + PDL-1 for BRAFwt Melanoma Phase I Cobimetinib + Atezolizumab



	N = 22, n (%)
Median safety follow-up, mo (range)	14.0 mo (2.4-20.2)
All grade treatment-related AEs	22 (100%)
Grade 3-4 treatment-related AEs	13 (59%)
Grade 3-4 atezolizumab-related AEs	8 (36%)
Grade 3-4 cobimetinib-related AEs	10 (45%)
AEs leading to treatment dose modification/interruption	14 (64%)
Treatment-related SAEs[a]	4 (18%)
Treatment discontinuation[b]	3 (14%)
Cobimetinib discontinuation	3 (14%)
All treatment discontinuation	1 (5%)

Phase III Study of Cobimetinib + Atezolizumab versus Pembrolizumab in Patients with Untreated BRAFV600 Wild-Type Melanoma

PROTOCOL NUMBER: CO39722

Atezolizumab: PD-L1

Pembrolizumab : PD-1

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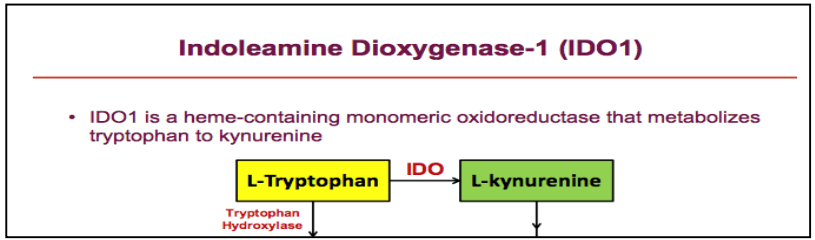
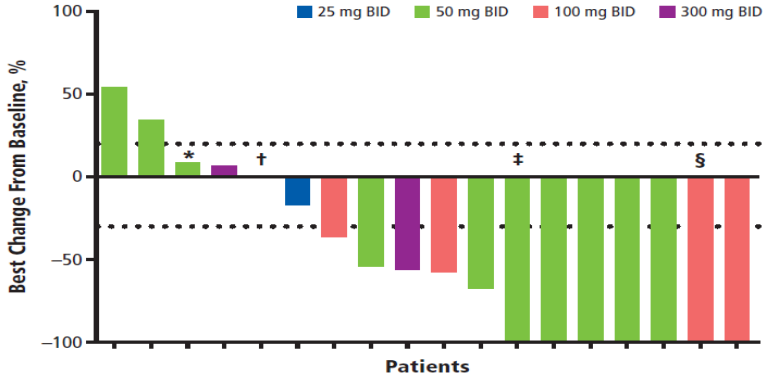
IDO inhibitor epacadostat + pembrolizumab



Phase 1/2 Study of **Epacadostat** (INCB024360) + **Pembrolizumab** in Patients With Melanoma



A Phase 3 Study of Pembrolizumab + Epacadostat or Placebo in Subjects With Unresectable or Metastatic Melanoma (Keynote-252 / ECHO-301)
ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT02752074

RECIST response = 58%, no increase in toxicity from pembrolizumab alone

Beatty et al. ASCO (2012) Abstract 2500^
Gangadhar *et al*. ESMO 2016

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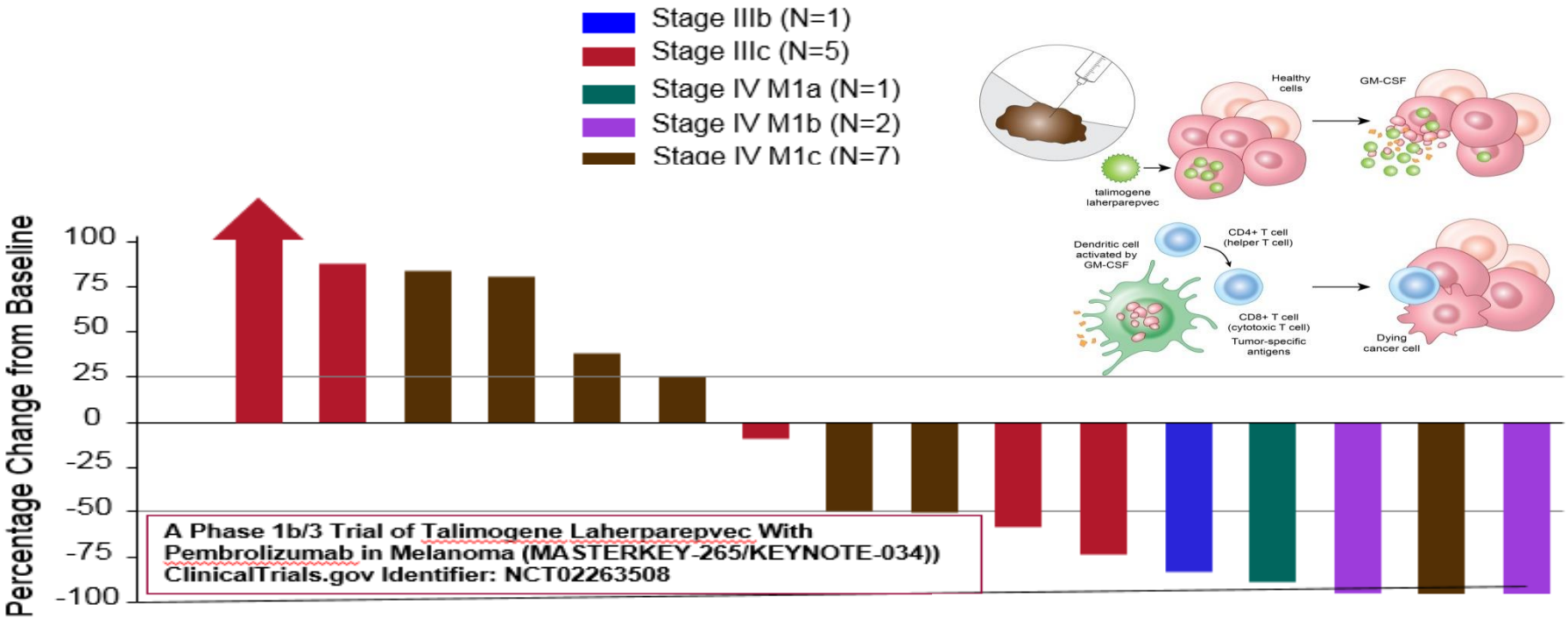
T-Vec + Pembrolizumab in Stage IIIB-IV Melanoma



RECIST response = 46%, no increase in toxicity from pembrolizumab alone

Long et al. SMR 2015

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Conclusions

- Immunotherapy is standard of care in melanoma
- Likely first and second line in most patients
- Understanding mechanisms of action important
- Manage side effects, understand long-term benefit
- Immunotherapy combinations are likely the future for melanoma and likely all cancers!

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