

**Year in Review: Clinical Investigators Provide
Perspectives on the Most Relevant New
Publications, Data Sets and Advances in Oncology
Colorectal and Gastroesophageal Cancers**

**Tuesday, December 8, 2020
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET**

Faculty

**Peter C Enzinger, MD
Zev Wainberg, MD, MSc**

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Commercial Support

This activity is supported by educational grants from AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Daiichi Sankyo Inc, Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma Oncology Inc and Taiho Oncology Inc.

Dr Love — Disclosures

Dr Love is president and CEO of Research To Practice. Research To Practice receives funds in the form of educational grants to develop CME activities from the following commercial interests: AbbVie Inc, Acerta Pharma — A member of the AstraZeneca Group, Adaptive Biotechnologies Corporation, Agendia Inc, Agios Pharmaceuticals Inc, Amgen Inc, Array BioPharma Inc, a subsidiary of Pfizer Inc, Astellas, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, Biodesix Inc, bioTheranostics Inc, Blueprint Medicines, Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals Inc, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Celgene Corporation, Clovis Oncology, Daiichi Sankyo Inc, Dendreon Pharmaceuticals Inc, Eisai Inc, EMD Serono Inc, Epizyme Inc, Exelixis Inc, Foundation Medicine, Genentech, a member of the Roche Group, Genmab, Genomic Health Inc, Gilead Sciences Inc, GlaxoSmithKline, Grail Inc, Guardant Health, Halozyme Inc, Helsinn Healthcare SA, ImmunoGen Inc, Incyte Corporation, Infinity Pharmaceuticals Inc, Ipsen Biopharmaceuticals Inc, Janssen Biotech Inc, administered by Janssen Scientific Affairs LLC, Jazz Pharmaceuticals Inc, Karyopharm Therapeutics, Kite, A Gilead Company, Lexicon Pharmaceuticals Inc, Lilly, Loxo Oncology Inc, a wholly owned subsidiary of Eli Lilly & Company, Merck, Merrimack Pharmaceuticals Inc, Myriad Genetic Laboratories Inc, Natera Inc, Novartis, Oncopeptides, Pfizer Inc, Pharmacyclics LLC, an AbbVie Company, Prometheus Laboratories Inc, Puma Biotechnology Inc, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals Inc, Sandoz Inc, a Novartis Division, Sanofi Genzyme, Seagen Inc, Sirtex Medical Ltd, Spectrum Pharmaceuticals Inc, Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma Oncology Inc, Taiho Oncology Inc, Takeda Oncology, Tesaro, A GSK Company, Teva Oncology, Tokai Pharmaceuticals Inc and Verastem Inc.

Research To Practice CME Planning Committee Members, Staff and Reviewers

Planners, scientific staff and independent reviewers for Research To Practice have no relevant conflicts of interest to disclose.

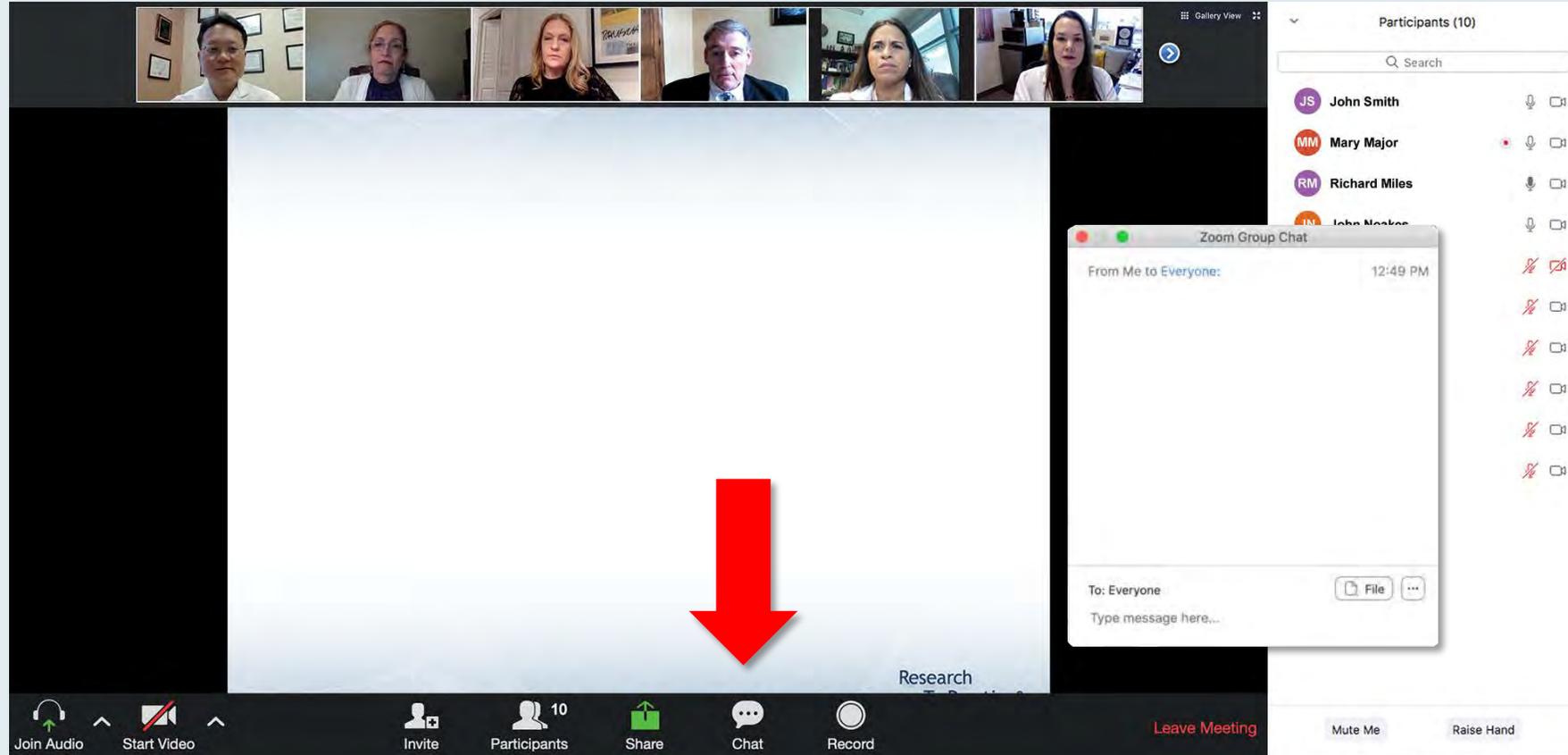
Dr Enzinger — Disclosures

Advisory Committee and Consulting Agreements	Astellas, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Celgene Corporation, Daiichi Sankyo Inc, Five Prime Therapeutics Inc, Lilly, Loxo Oncology Inc, a wholly owned subsidiary of Eli Lilly & Company, Merck, Taiho Oncology Inc, Takeda Oncology, Zymeworks
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Dr Wainberg — Disclosures

Consulting Agreements	Amgen Inc, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Daiichi Sankyo Inc, Five Prime Therapeutics Inc, Gilead Sciences Inc, Ipsen Biopharmaceuticals Inc, Lilly, Merck, Molecular Templates
Contracted Research	Arcus Biosciences, Five Prime Therapeutics Inc, Novartis, Plexxikon Inc
Data and Safety Monitoring Board/Committee	Array BioPharma Inc, a subsidiary of Pfizer Inc, Pfizer Inc

We Encourage Clinicians in Practice to Submit Questions



Feel free to submit questions now before the program begins and throughout the program.

Familiarizing Yourself with the Zoom Interface

How to answer poll questions

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, there are six video thumbnails of participants. Below them is a poll question: "What is your usual treatment recommendation for a patient with MM followed by ASCT and maintenance experiences an asymptomatic relapse?". The poll options are:

1. Carfilzomib +/- dexamethasone
2. Pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
3. Carfilzomib + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
4. Elotuzumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
5. Elotuzumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
6. Daratumumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
7. Daratumumab + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
8. Daratumumab + bortezomib +/- dexamethasone
9. Ixazomib + Rd
10. Other

A "Quick Poll" window is open over the list, showing the same options. The Zoom interface includes a "Participants (10)" list on the right, a "Join Audio" button, a "Start Video" button, and a "Leave Meeting" button.

When a poll question pops up, click your answer choice from the available options. Results will be shown after everyone has answered.

Upcoming Webinars

**Wednesday, December 9, 2020
12:30 PM – 1:30 PM ET**

**Meet The Professor:
Immunotherapy and Novel
Agents in Gynecologic Cancers**

Faculty

Gottfried E Konecny, MD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

**Thursday, December 10, 2020
8:30 PM – 10:00 PM ET**

**Beyond the Guidelines: Clinical
Investigator Perspectives on the
Management of HER2-Positive
Breast Cancer**

Faculty

Carey K Anders, MD

Erika Hamilton, MD

Sara Hurvitz, MD

Mark D Pegram, MD

Sara M Tolaney, MD, MPH

Moderator

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Upcoming Webinars

**Friday, December 11, 2020
8:30 PM – 10:00 PM ET**

Beyond the Guidelines: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Management of Triple-Negative Breast Cancer

Faculty

P Kelly Marcom, MD
Joyce O'Shaughnessy, MD
Hope S Rugo, MD
Professor Peter Schmid, MD, PhD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

**Tuesday, December 15, 2020
5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET**

**Year in Review: Clinical Investigators Provide Perspectives on the Most Relevant New Publications, Data Sets and Advances in Oncology
Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic Cancers**

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Tanios Bekaii-Saab, MD
Lipika Goyal, MD, MPhil

Moderator

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Upcoming Webinars

**Wednesday, December 16, 2020
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**Meet The Professor: Management
of Multiple Myeloma**

Faculty

Peter Voorhees, MD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

**Wednesday, December 16, 2020
2:00 PM – 3:00 PM ET**

**Meet The Professor: Management
of Chronic Lymphocytic
Leukemia**

Faculty

Nitin Jain, MD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Thank you for joining us!

CME and MOC credit information will be emailed to each participant within 5 business days.

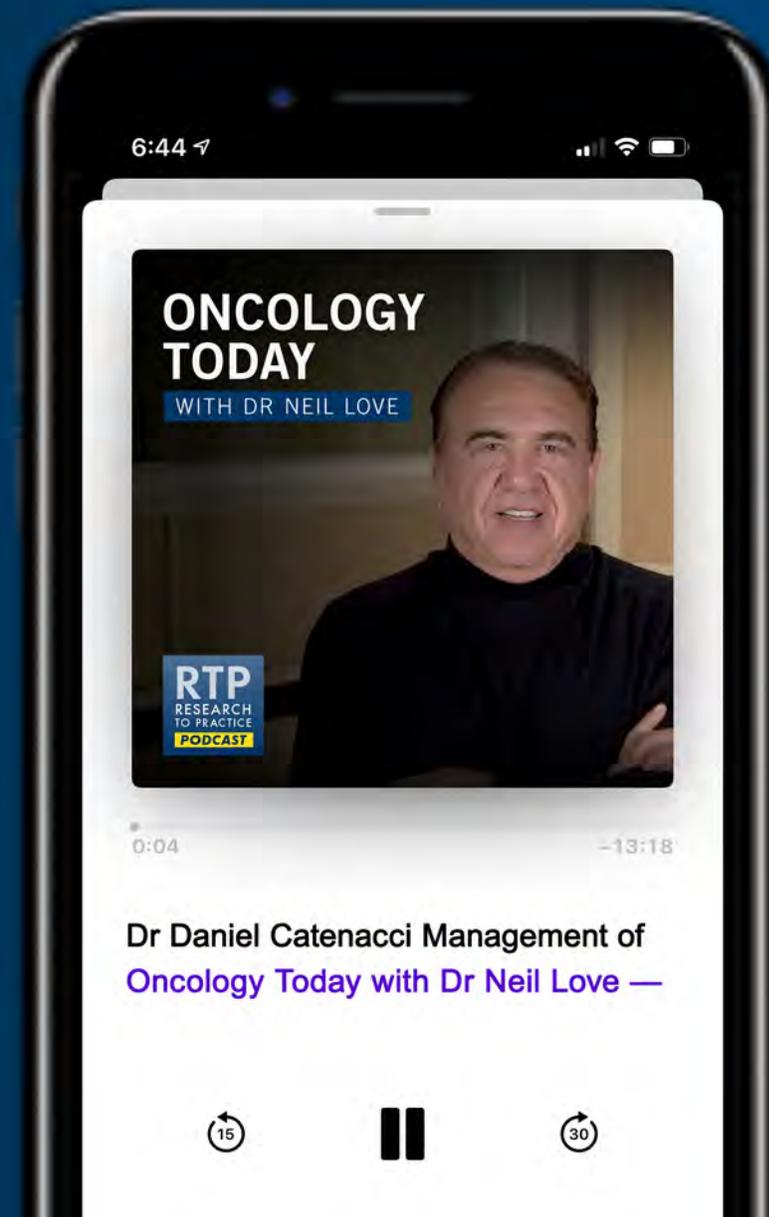
ONCOLOGY TODAY

WITH DR NEIL LOVE

Management of Gastroesophageal Cancers



DR DANIEL CATENACCI
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO MEDICAL
CENTER AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES





























What is your likely adjuvant systemic therapy recommendation for an otherwise healthy 75-year-old patient who is s/p surgical resection of pancreatic adenocarcinoma?





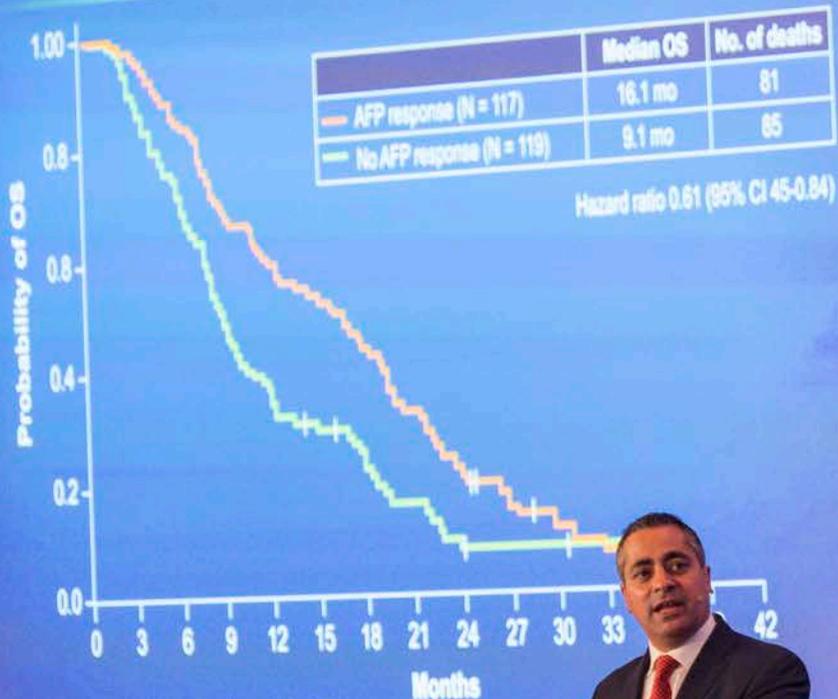








CELESTIAL: Overall Survival Analysis by AFP Response* in the Cabozantinib Group



* ≥ 20% decrease in AFP level from baseline at Week 8

Kelley RK et al. Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium 2019; Abstract 450

















What would be your most likely treatment choice for an otherwise healthy 65-year-old with progression on first-line sorafenib?

- Lenvatinib
- Regorafenib
- Ramucicab
- Cabozantinib
- Chemotherapy
- Palliative care
- Other











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YiR Colorectal and Gastroesophageal Cancers Faculty



Peter C Enzinger, MD

Director, Center for Esophageal and Gastric Cancer
Dana-Farber/Brigham and Women's Cancer Center
Institute Physician, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute
Associate Professor, Harvard Medical School
Boston, Massachusetts



Zev Wainberg, MD, MSc

Co-Director, GI Oncology Program
Director of Early Phase Clinical Research
Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center
UCLA School of Medicine
Los Angeles, California

We Encourage Clinicians in Practice to Submit Questions

The image shows a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, there is a gallery view of six participants. The main area is a white slide with the text: "You may submit questions using the Zoom Chat option below". A large red arrow points downwards from the text to the "Chat" button in the bottom toolbar. The bottom toolbar includes icons for "Join Audio", "Start Video", "Invite", "Participants" (showing 10), "Share", "Chat", and "Record". On the right side, there is a "Participants (10)" list with names and icons for audio and video. A "Zoom Group Chat" window is open, showing a message input field and a "File" button.

Feel free to submit questions now before the program begins and throughout the program.

Familiarizing Yourself with the Zoom Interface

How to answer poll questions

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, there are six video thumbnails of participants. Below them is a large slide with a poll question: "What is your usual treatment recommendation for a patient with MM who has been followed by ASCT for 1-5 years who then experiences an asymptomatic relapse?". The slide lists ten treatment options, with the first six partially obscured by a "Quick Poll" window. The poll window shows a list of options with radio buttons next to them. The bottom of the slide features the USF Health Research To Practice logo. The Zoom control bar at the bottom includes icons for Join Audio, Start Video, Invite, Participants (10), Share, Chat, Record, and Leave Meeting. On the right side, the Participants list shows 10 participants with their names and status icons (mute, video off).

What is your usual treatment recommendation for a patient with MM who has been followed by ASCT for 1-5 years who then experiences an asymptomatic relapse?

1. Carfilzomib +/- dexamethasone
2. Pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
3. Carfilzomib + pomalidomide +/- dexamethasone
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9. Ixazomib + Rd
10. Other

Co-provided by **USF Health** Research To Practice®

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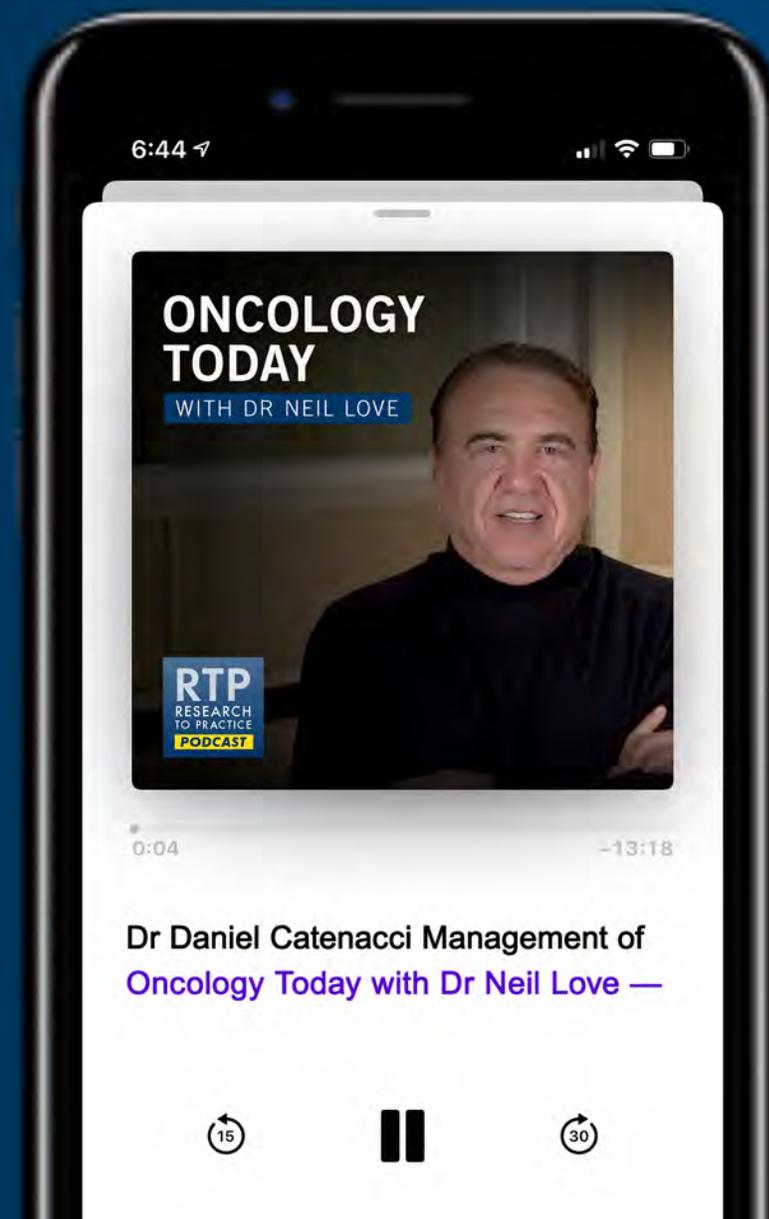
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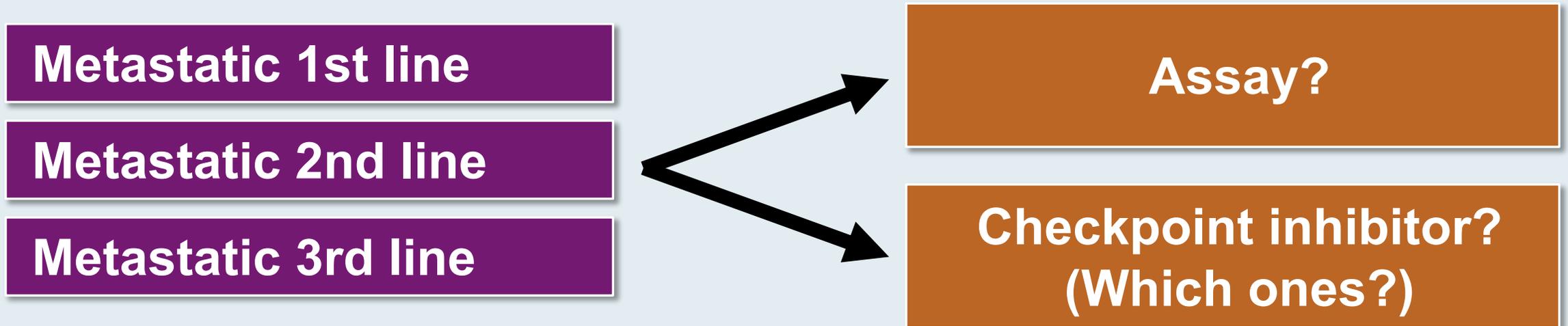
Data sets with the potential to change clinical (and research) algorithms

What is the preferred approach by clinical investigators to...

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Data sets with the potential to change clinical (and research) algorithms

What is the preferred approach by clinical investigators to MSI-high colorectal, gastric and esophageal cancers?



Data sets with the potential to change clinical (and research) algorithms

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would be your most likely first-line treatment for a younger patient with MSI-high mCRC?

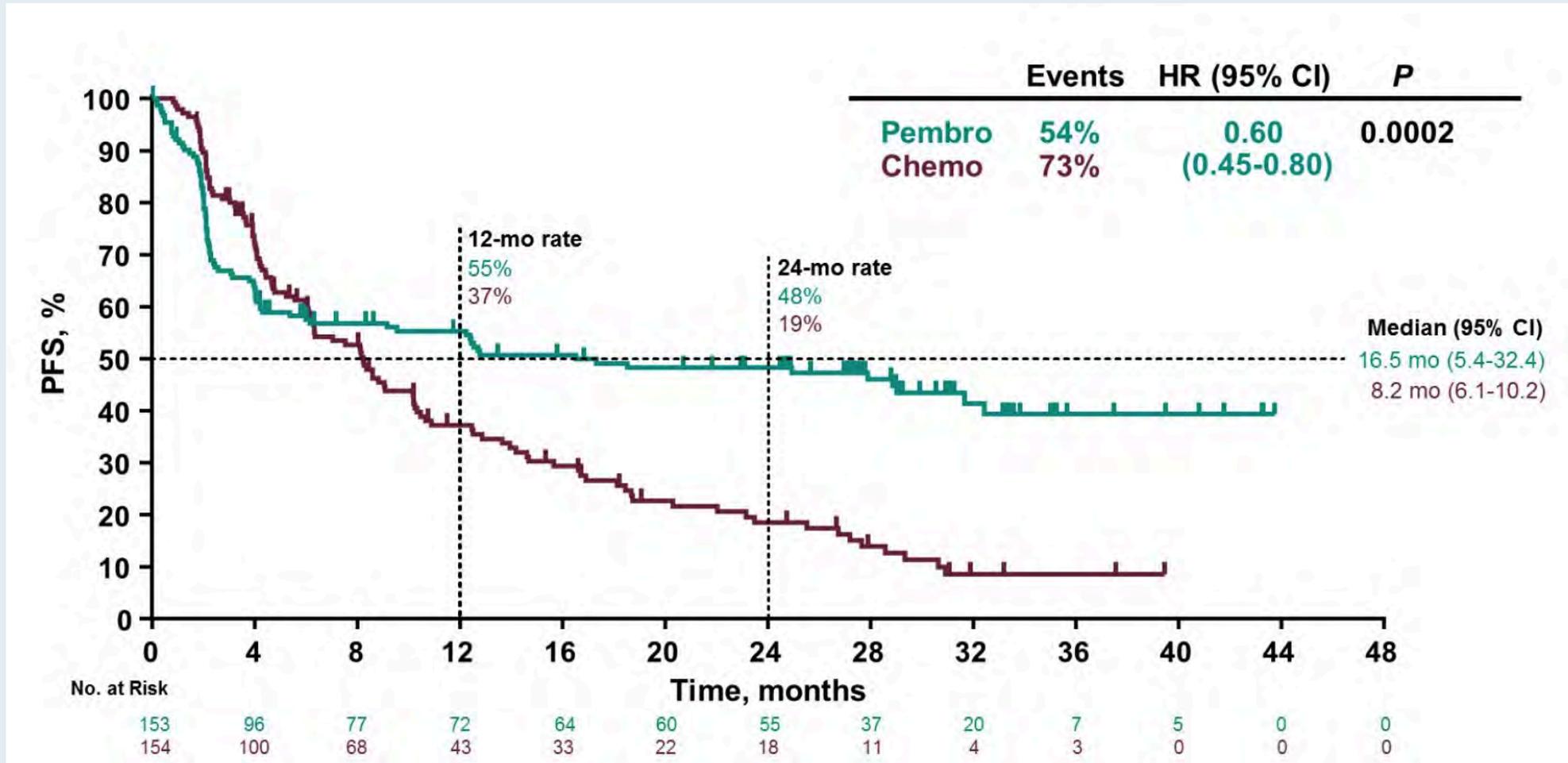
- a. Pembrolizumab
- b. Nivolumab
- c. Ipilimumab/nivolumab
- d. Chemotherapy
- e. Chemotherapy + biologic
- f. Chemotherapy + immunotherapy
- g. Other

Pembrolizumab versus Chemotherapy for Microsatellite Instability-High/Mismatch Repair Deficient Metastatic Colorectal Cancer: The Phase 3 KEYNOTE-177 Study

Andre T et al.

ASCO 2020;Abstract LBA4.

KEYNOTE-177: Dual-Primary Endpoint: Progression-Free Survival



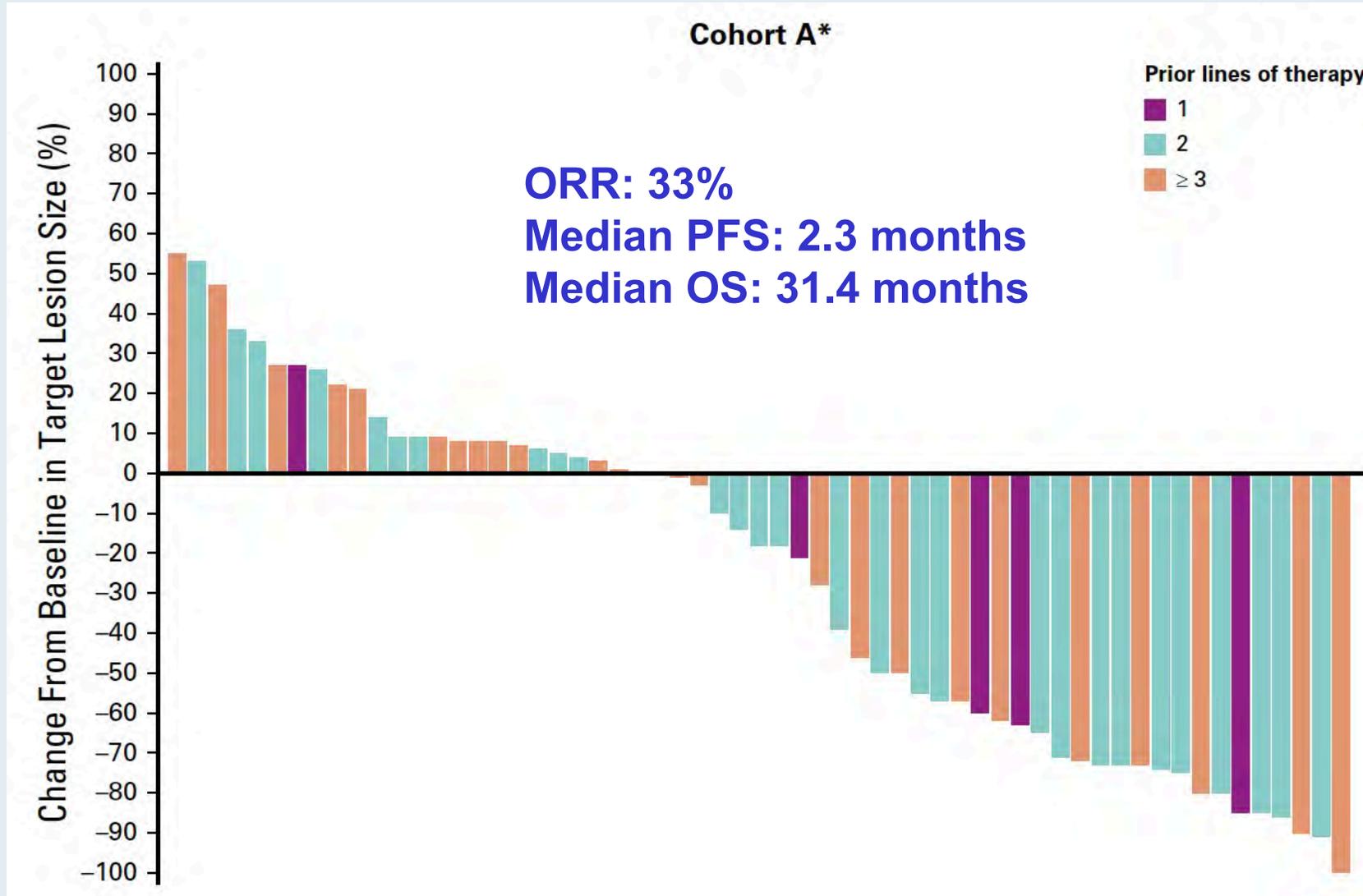
Overall survival not yet reported

Phase II Open-Label Study of Pembrolizumab in Treatment-Refractory, Microsatellite Instability–High/Mismatch Repair–Deficient Metastatic Colorectal Cancer: KEYNOTE-164

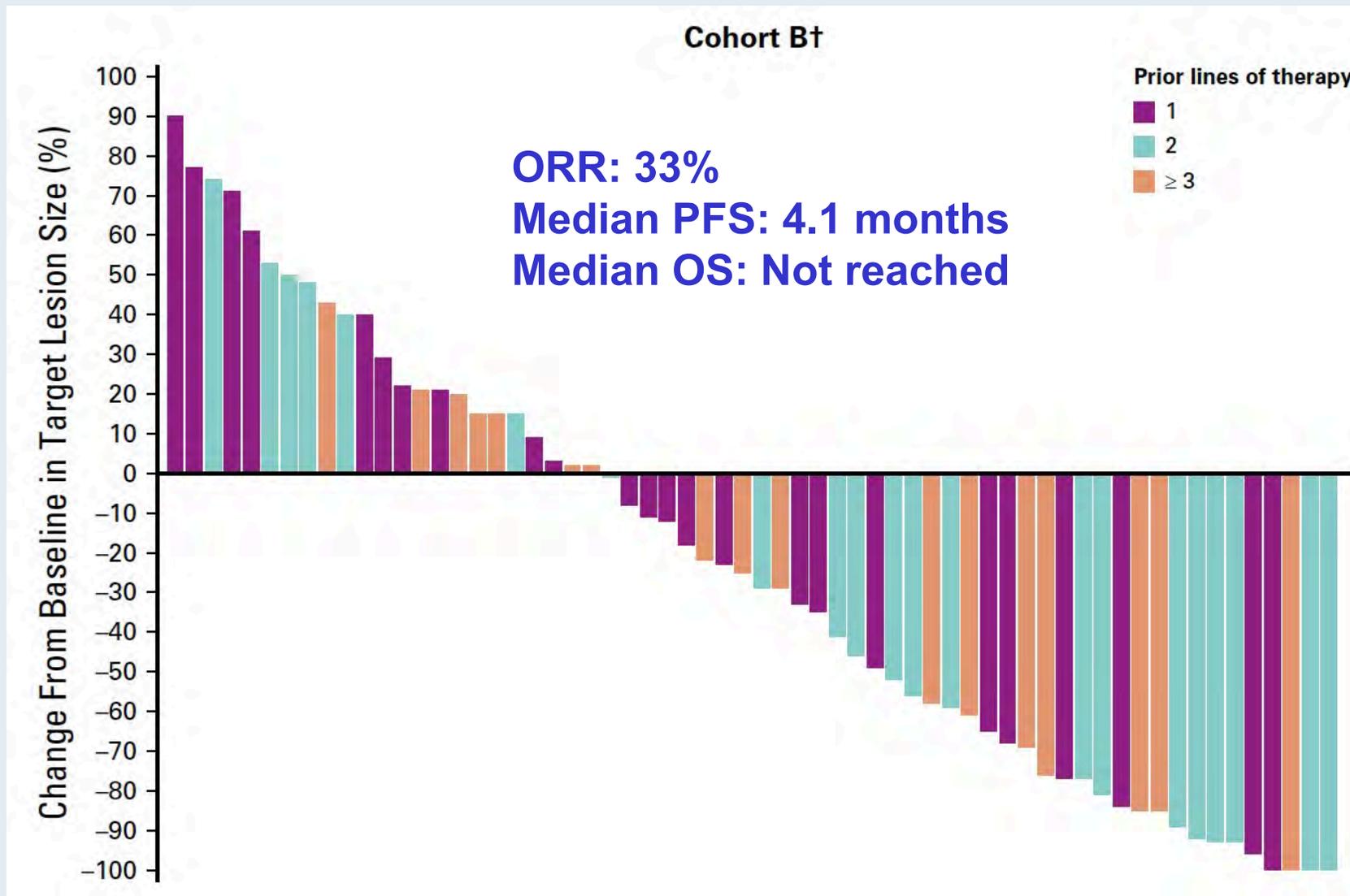
Dung T. Le, MD¹; Tae Won Kim, MD²; Eric Van Cutsem, MD, PhD³; Ravit Geva, MD⁴; Dirk Jäger, MD⁵; Hiroki Hara, MD⁶; Matthew Burge, MBChB, FRACP⁷; Bert O’Neil, MD⁸; Petr Kavan, MD, PhD⁹; Takayuki Yoshino, MD¹⁰; Rosine Guimbaud, MD, PhD¹¹; Hiroya Taniguchi, MD, PhD¹²; Elena Elez, MD, PhD¹³; Salah-Eddin Al-Batran, MD¹⁴; Patrick M. Boland, MD¹⁵; Todd Crocenzi, MD¹⁶; Chloe E. Atreya, MD, PhD¹⁷; Yi Cui, PhD¹⁸; Tong Dai, MD, PhD¹⁹; Patricia Marinello, PharmD¹⁹; Luis A. Diaz Jr, MD²⁰; and Thierry André, MD²¹

J Clin Oncol 2020;38(1):11-9.

KEYNOTE-164: Pembrolizumab in MSI-H/MRD Refractory mCRC Cohort A ≥ 2 prior lines of standard therapy



KEYNOTE-164: Pembrolizumab in MSI-H/MRD Refractory mCRC Cohort B ≥ 1 prior lines of standard therapy

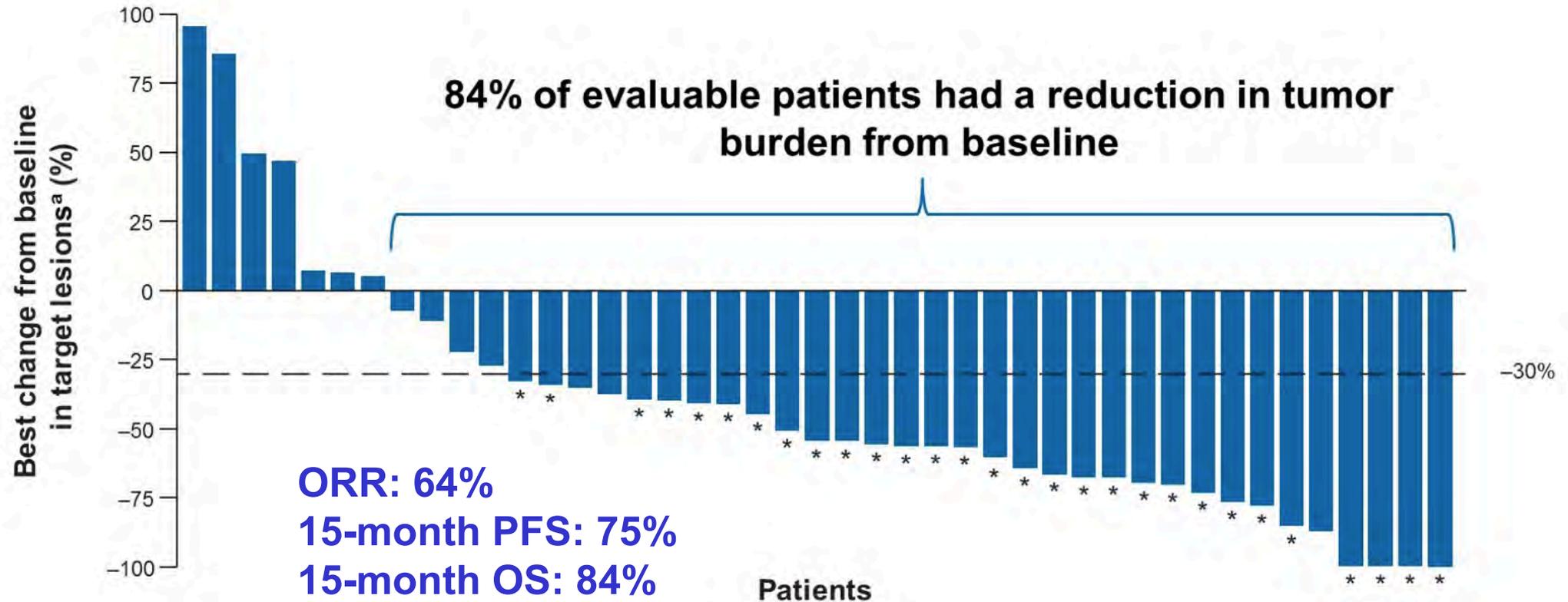


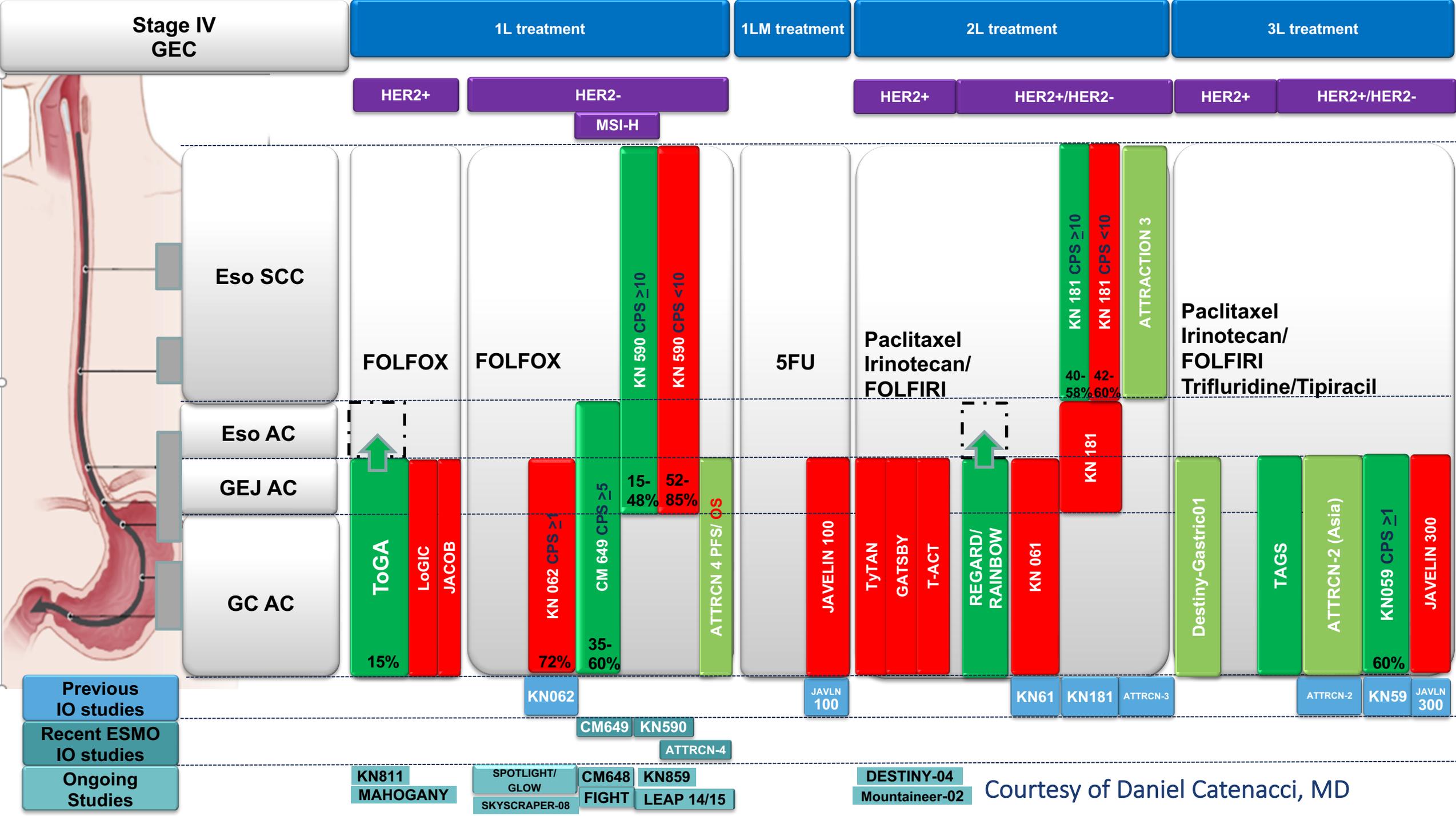
Nivolumab plus Low-Dose Ipilimumab as First-Line Therapy in Microsatellite Instability-High/DNA Mismatch Repair Deficient mCRC: Clinical Update

Lenz H-J et al.

Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium 2020;Abstract 11.

CheckMate 142: Nivolumab/Ipilimumab as First-Line Therapy in MSI-H/dMMR mCRC





PD-L1 Diagnostic Antibodies

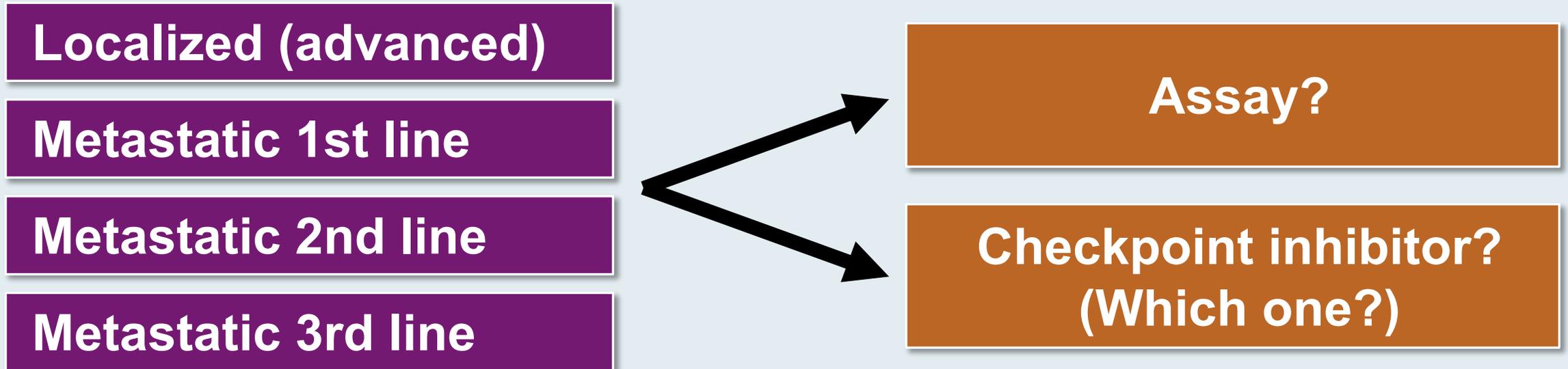
Therapeutic Antibody /Studies	Diagnostic Antibody	Scoring System	Positivity Incidence	Comments
Pembrolizumab/ KEYNOTEs	22C3 pharmDx assay	CPS Combined Positivity Score	CPS ≥ 1 50%-60%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good NPV • not great PPV
		Cut off - ≥ 1 or ≥ 10 (or other)	CPS ≥ 10 15%-25%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enrich for benefit at higher cut-offs
Nivolumab/ CHECKMATEs ATTRACTIONs	28-8 pharmDx assay	TPS ¹ Tumor Positivity Score	13.5%-25%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor NPV • Not enriching
		Cut off - $\geq 1\%$ (or other)		
		CPS Combined Positivity Score	CPS > 1 ~82% CPS > 5 60% CPS > 10 ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need more data • Need more data • Enrich for benefit at higher cut-offs

What is the preferred approach by clinical investigators to...

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Data sets with the potential to change clinical (and research) algorithms

What is the preferred approach by clinical investigators to MSS, pan-RAS wild-type colorectal cancer?



Data sets with the potential to change clinical (and research) algorithms

A recent randomized Phase II/III trial evaluating postoperative FOLFOX after resection of liver-only metastases showed...

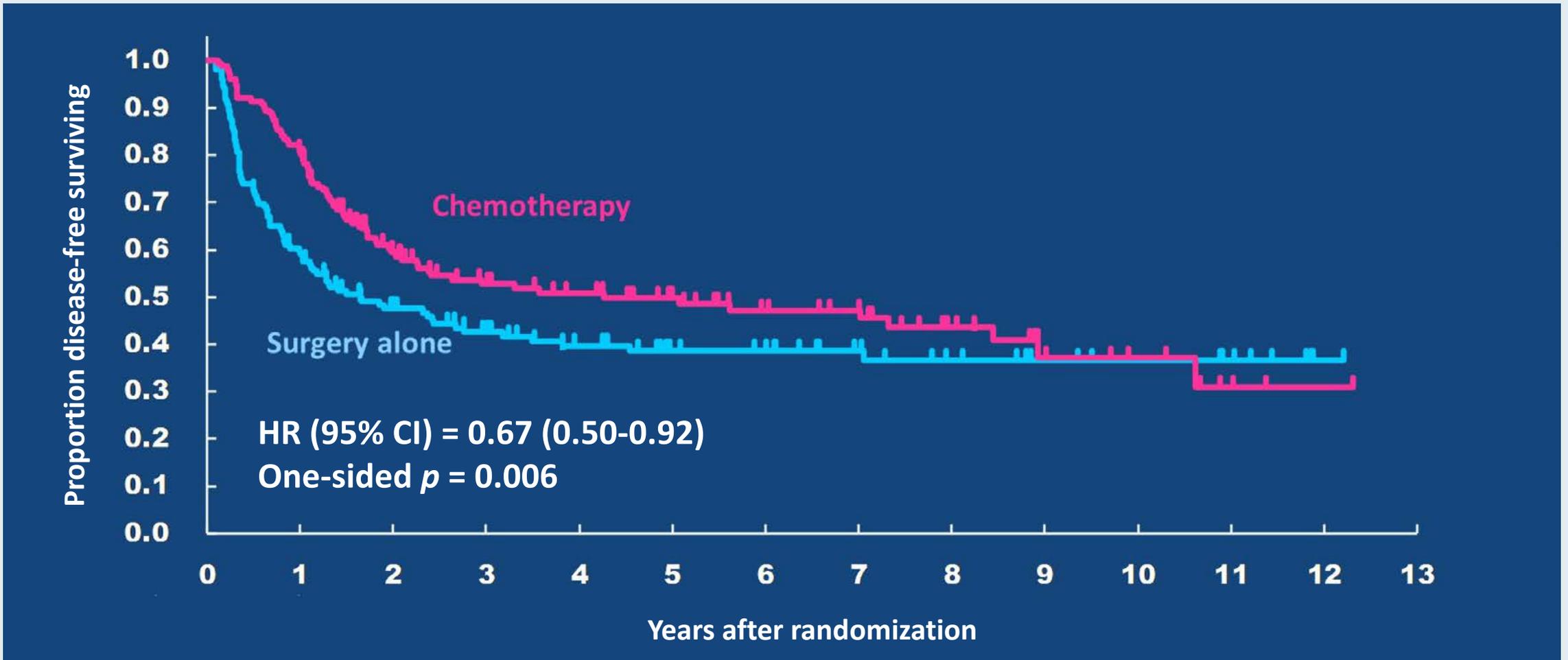
- a. Improvement in disease-free survival (DFS)
- b. Improvement in overall survival (OS)
- c. Improvement in DFS and OS
- d. No clinical benefit
- e. I don't know

A Randomized Phase II/III Trial Comparing Hepatectomy Followed by mFOLFOX6 with Hepatectomy Alone for Liver Metastasis from Colorectal Cancer: JCOG0603 Study

Kanemitsu Y et al.

ASCO 2020;Abstract 4005.

Phase II/III JCOG0603 Study: Disease-Free Survival

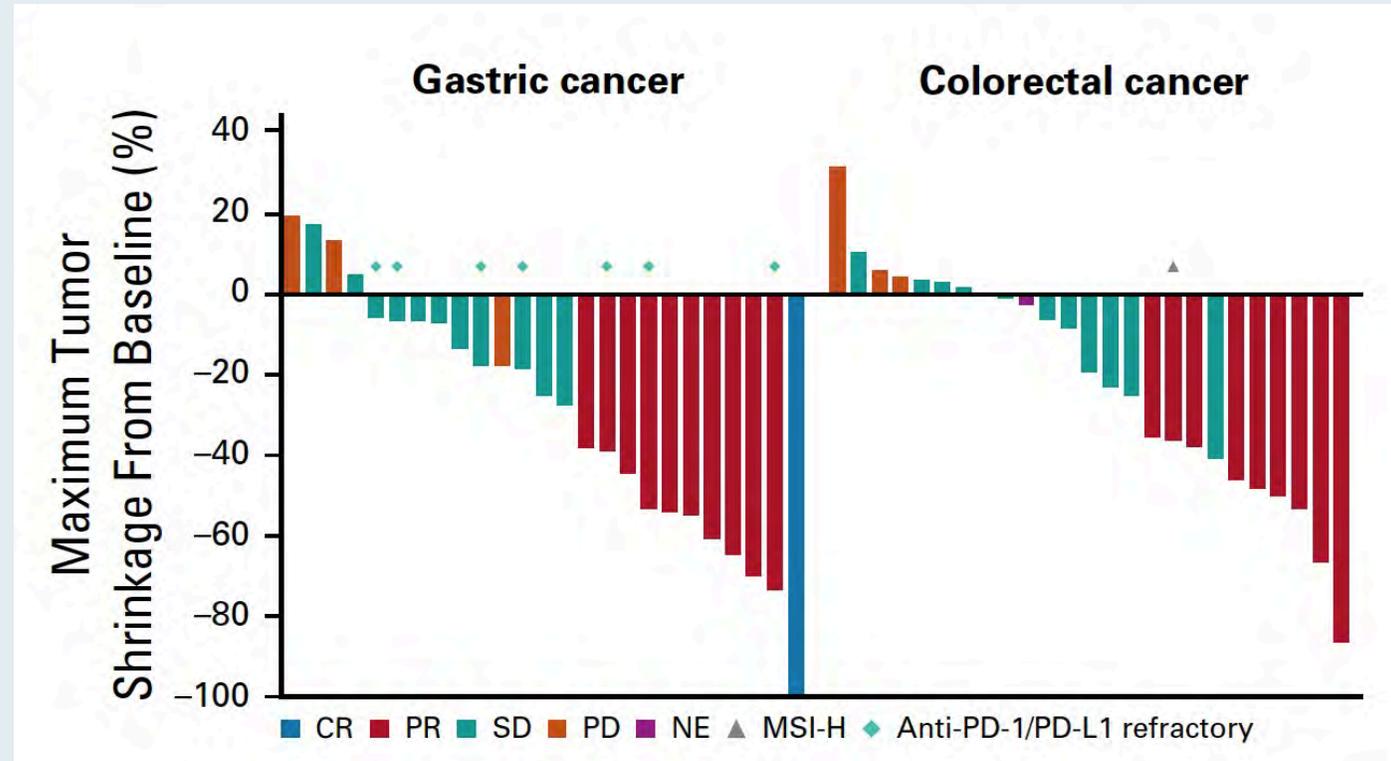
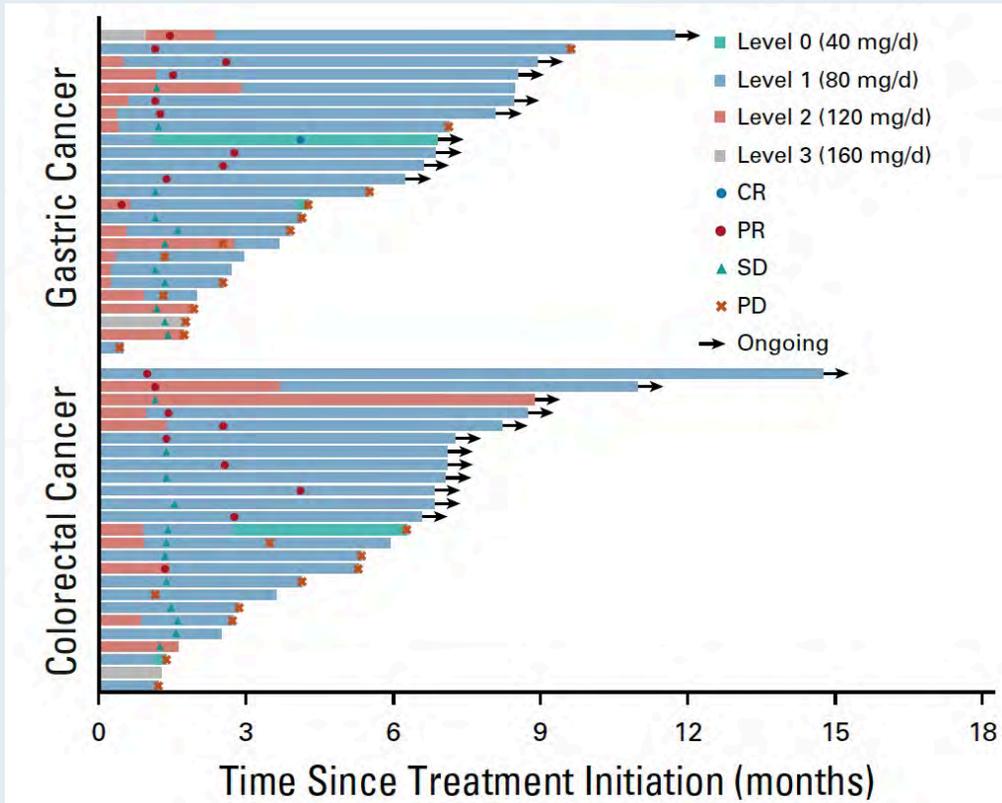


Regorafenib Plus Nivolumab in Patients With Advanced Gastric or Colorectal Cancer: An Open-Label, Dose-Escalation, and Dose-Expansion Phase Ib Trial (REGONIVO, EPOC1603)

Shota Fukuoka, MD, PhD^{1,2}; Hiroki Hara, MD³; Naoki Takahashi, MD³; Takashi Kojima, MD¹; Akihito Kawazoe, MD¹; Masako Asayama, MD³; Takako Yoshii, MD, PhD³; Daisuke Kotani, MD¹; Hitomi Tamura, RN⁴; Yuichi Mikamoto, BPharm⁴; Nami Hirano, MLT⁴; Masashi Wakabayashi, ME⁴; Shogo Nomura, PhD⁴; Akihiro Sato, MD⁴; Takeshi Kuwata, MD, PhD⁵; Yosuke Togashi, MD, PhD²; Hiroyoshi Nishikawa, MD, PhD²; and Kohei Shitara, MD¹

J Clin Oncol 2020;38(18):2053-61.

REGONIVO: Regorafenib plus Nivolumab in Advanced Gastric or CRC



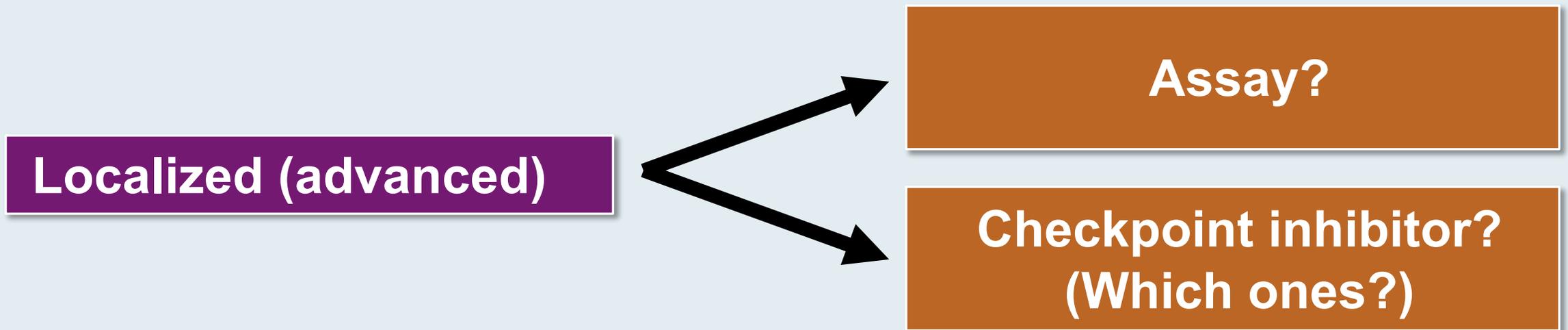
- Three DLTs (grade 3 colonic perforation, maculopapular rash, and proteinuria) were observed with regorafenib 160 mg; none were observed with 80 or 120 mg
- During the dose-expansion part, regorafenib dose was reduced from 120 to 80 mg because of frequent maculopapular rash

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Data sets with the potential to change clinical (and research) algorithms

What is the preferred approach by clinical investigators to localized gastric and esophageal cancers?

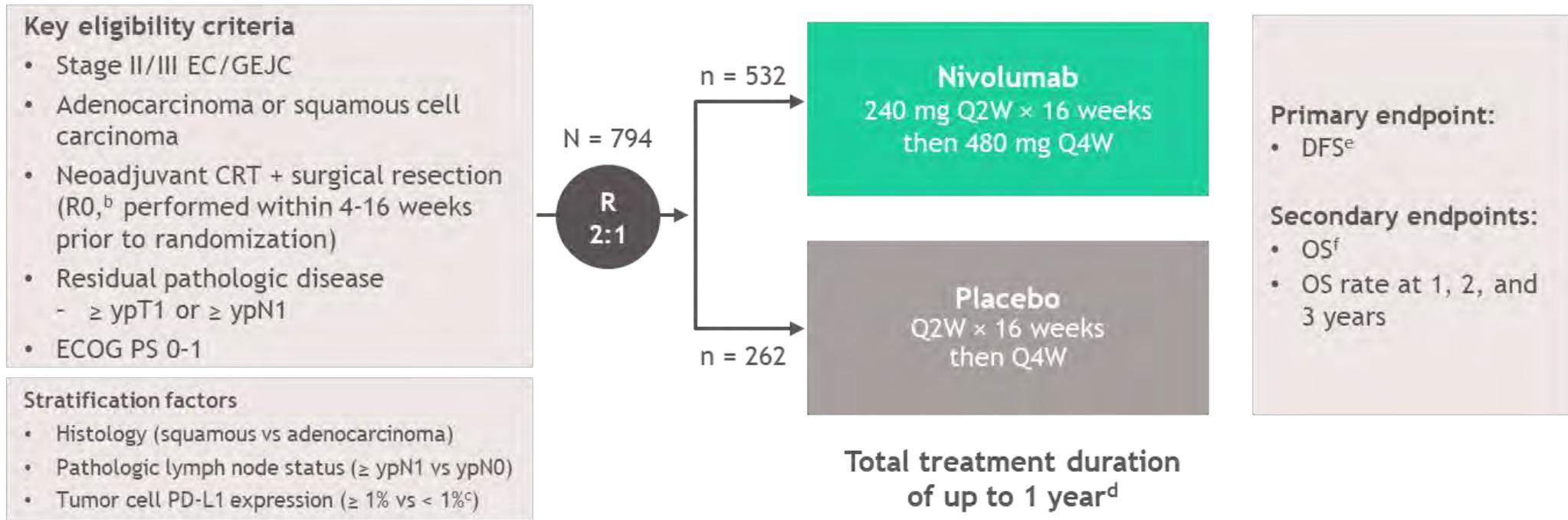


Data sets with the potential to change clinical (and research) algorithms

CM 577(Adj EsoSCC/EsoAC/GEJAC)

CheckMate 577 study design

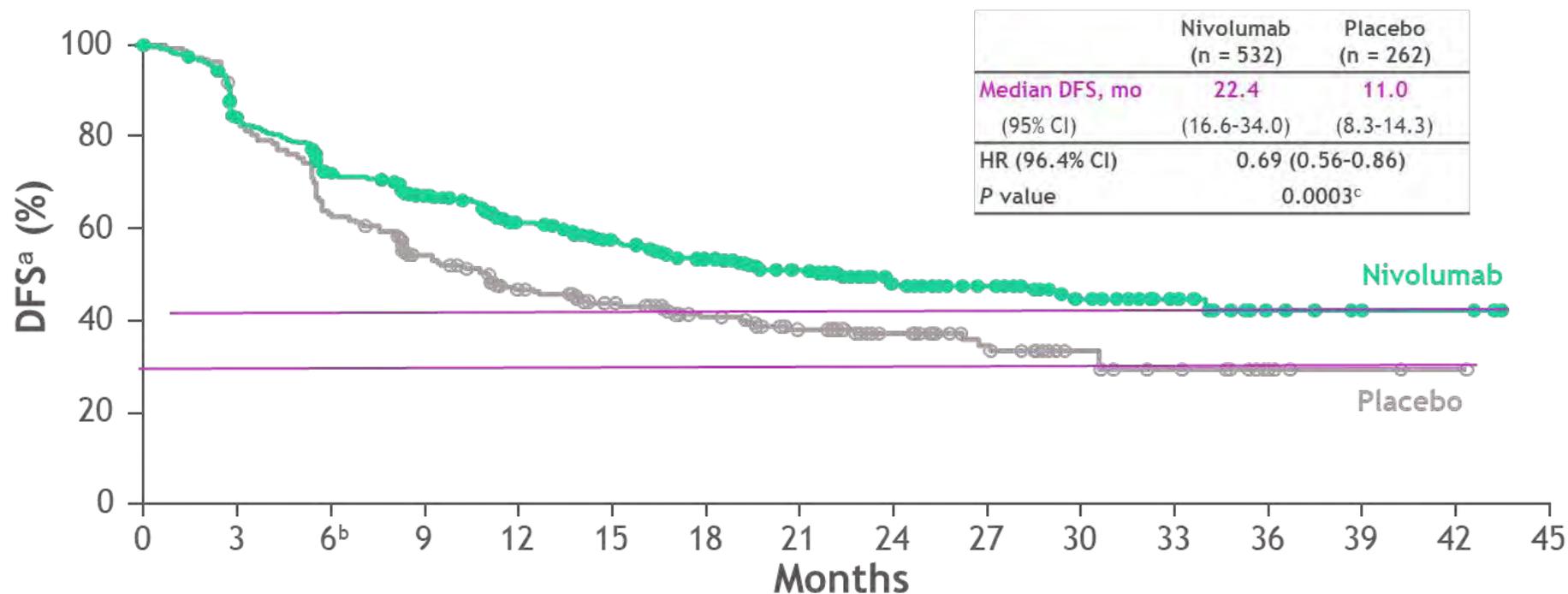
- CheckMate 577 is a global, phase 3, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial^a



- Median follow-up was 24.4 months (range, 6.2-44.9)^g
- Geographical regions: Europe (38%), US and Canada (32%), Asia (13%), rest of the world (16%)

CM 577(Adj EsoSCC/EsoAC/GEJAC)

Disease-free survival



No. at risk	0	3	6 ^b	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45
Nivolumab	532	430	364	306	249	212	181	147	92	68	41	22	8	4	3	0
Placebo	262	214	163	126	96	80	65	53	38	28	17	12	5	2	1	0

- Nivolumab provided superior DFS with a 31% reduction in the risk of recurrence or death and a doubling in median DFS versus placebo

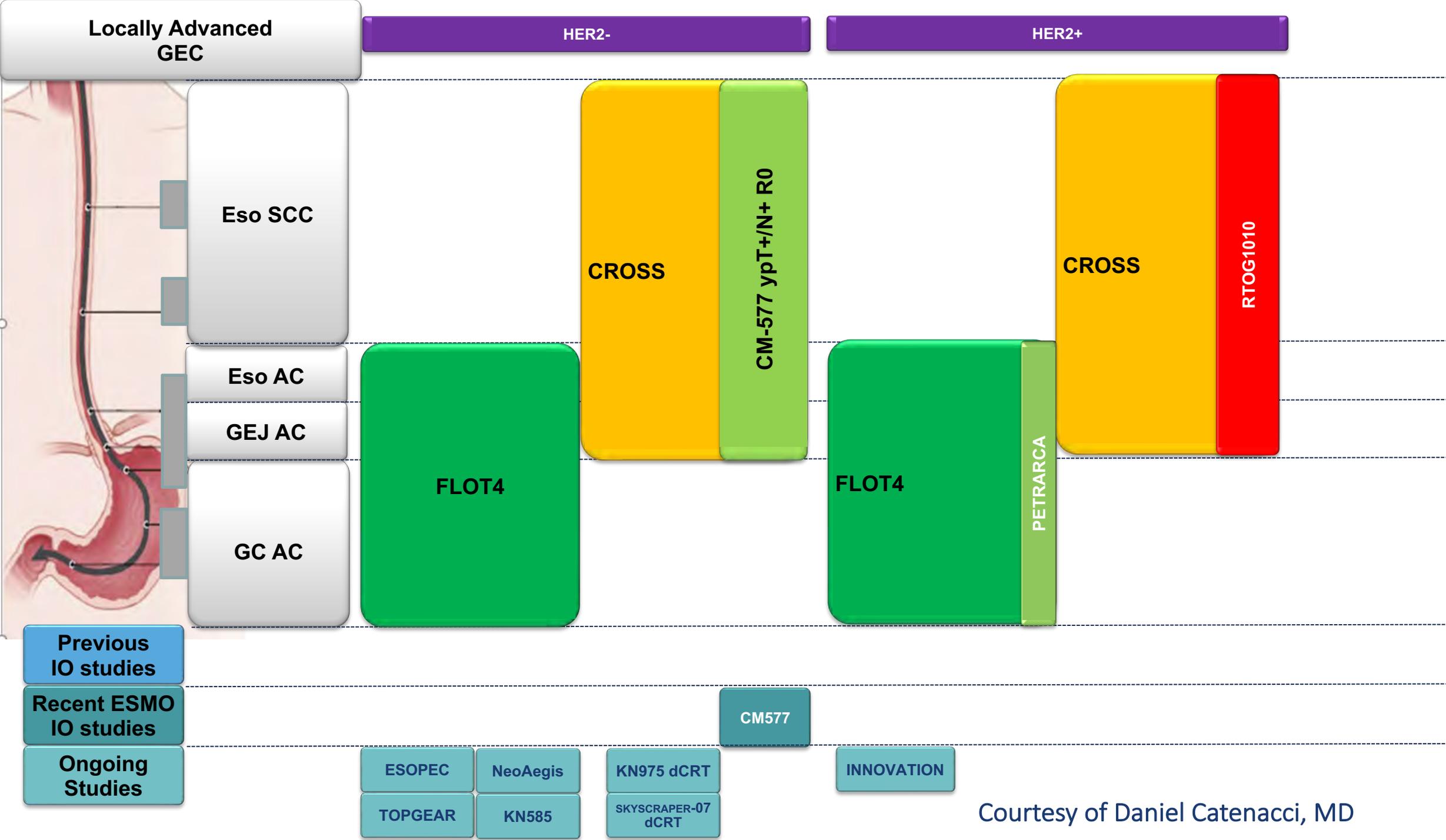
^aPer investigator assessment; ^b6-month DFS rates were 72% (95% CI, 68-76) in the nivolumab arm and 63% (95% CI, 57-69) in the placebo arm; ^cThe boundary for statistical significance at the pre-specified interim analysis required the P value to be less than 0.036.

Treatment-related adverse events with potential immunologic etiology

Select TRAEs, ^{b,c} n (%)	Nivolumab ^a n = 532		Placebo ^a n = 260	
	Any grade	Grade 3-4	Any grade	Grade 3-4
Endocrine	93 (17)	5 (< 1)	6 (2)	0
Gastrointestinal	91 (17)	4 (< 1)	40 (15)	3 (1)
Hepatic	49 (9)	6 (1)	18 (7)	4 (2)
Pulmonary	23 (4)	6 (1)	4 (2)	1 (< 1)
Renal	7 (1)	1 (< 1)	2 (< 1)	0
Skin	130 (24)	7 (1)	28 (11)	1 (< 1)

- The majority of select TRAEs were grade 1 or 2
- Grade 3-4 select TRAEs occurred in $\leq 1\%$ of patients in the nivolumab arm and there were no grade 5 select TRAEs
- The most common grade 3-4 select TRAEs in the nivolumab arm were pneumonitis (n = 4) and rash (n = 4) (0.8% each); in the placebo arm, these events occurred in 1 patient each (0.4%)

^aPatients who received ≥ 1 dose of study treatment; ^bSelect TRAEs are those with potential immunologic etiology that require frequent monitoring/intervention; ^cEvents reported between first dose and 30 days after last dose of study drug.

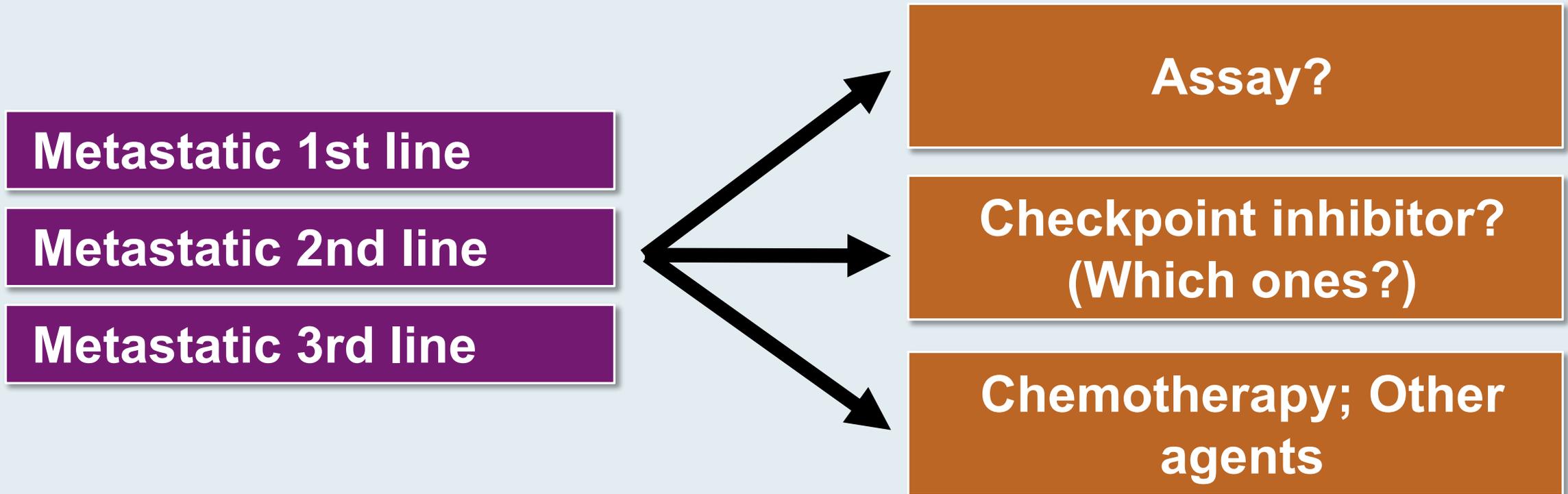


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What is the preferred approach by clinical investigators to MSS, HER2-negative gastroesophageal adenocarcinoma?



Data sets with the potential to change clinical (and research) algorithms

A 65-year-old patient with locally advanced HER2-negative microsatellite-stable gastric cancer has a complete response to carboplatin/paclitaxel and radiation therapy but then develops recurrent disease 3 months later. CPS = 10. What treatment would you recommend?

- a. FOLFOX
- b. Other chemotherapy
- c. Pembrolizumab
- d. Nivolumab
- e. Other

What is your usual next treatment for a younger patient (PS 0) with metastatic HER2-negative, microsatellite-stable gastric cancer who has experienced disease progression on FOLFOX, paclitaxel/ramucirumab and an anti-PD-1/PD-L1 antibody?

- a. TAS-102
- b. Palliative care
- c. Other chemotherapy
- d. Other

Key First-Line Studies of Checkpoint Inhibitors for Gastric, GEJ and Esophageal Cancers

Study	Setting	Randomization	Primary endpoints	Hazard ratio (<i>p</i> -value)
KN-062	Metastatic gastric/ GEJ ADC	Pembro vs Pembro/chemo vs Placebo/chemo	OS (CPS ≥1)	Pembro vs chemo: 0.91 (NR) Pembro + chemo vs chemo: 0.85 (0.046)
KN-590	Metastatic gastric/GEJ/esophageal	Pembro + chemo vs Placebo + chemo	OS in ESCC CPS ≥10 OS in ESCC OS in CPS ≥10 OS in all patients	0.57 (<0.0001) 0.72 (0.0006) 0.62 (<0.0001) 0.73 (<0.0001)
CM-649	Metastatic gastric/GEJ/esophageal	Nivo + chemo vs Chemo	OS (CPS ≥5)	0.71 (<0.0001)
ATTRACTION-4	Metastatic gastric/GEJ	Nivo + chemo vs Placebo + chemo	PFS (all comers) OS (all comers)	0.68 (0.0007) 0.90 (0.257)

Pembro = pembrolizumab; nivo = nivolumab; ESCC = esophageal squamous cell carcinoma; CPS = combined positive score

Key Second-Line Studies of Checkpoint Inhibitors for Gastric, GEJ and Esophageal Cancers

Study	Setting (second line)	Randomization	Primary endpoints	Hazard ratio (<i>p</i> -value)
KN-061	Metastatic G/GEJ ADC	Pembrolizumab vs Paclitaxel	OS (CPS ≥ 1)	0.81 (0.03)
KN-181	Metastatic esophageal/EGJ	Pembrolizumab vs Chemo	OS (CPS ≥ 10) OS (all SCC)	0.69 (0.0074) 0.78 (0.0095)

TAGS: TAS-102 Gastric Study^a

Patients with mGC (including GEJ cancer)

- ≥2 prior regimens:
 - Fluoropyrimidine
 - Platinum
 - Taxane and/or irinotecan
 - HER2 inhibitor, if available, for HER2+ disease
 - Refractory to/intolerant of last prior therapy
- ECOG PS of 0 or 1
- Age ≥18 y (≥20 y in Japan)

Target sample size: 500

R
2:1

FTD/TPI (TAS-102) + BSC (n=337)

35 mg/m² BID orally on days 1–5
and 8–12 of each 28-day cycle

Placebo + BSC (n=170)

BID orally on days 1–5
and 8–12 of each 28-day cycle

End points

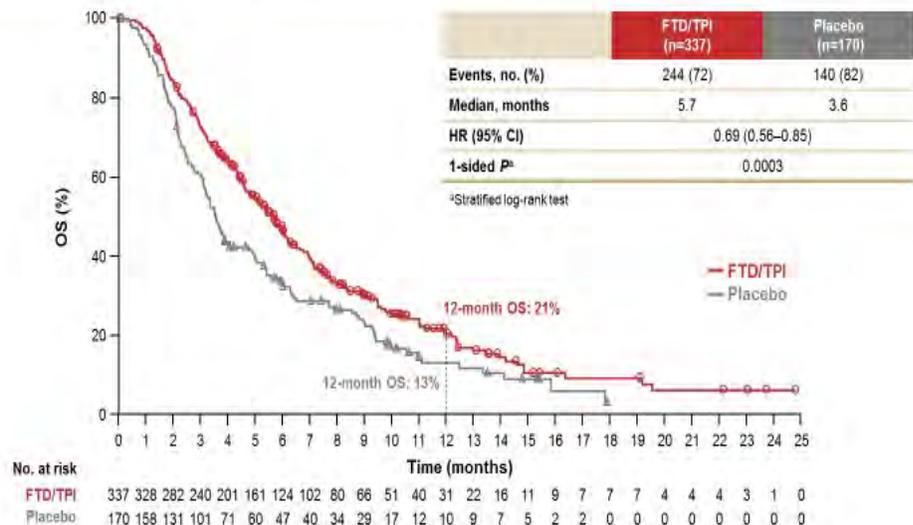
- Primary:
 - OS
- Key secondary:
 - PFS, safety
- Other secondary:
 - ORR
 - DCR
 - QOL
 - Time to ECOG PS ≥2

- Treatment until progression, intolerable toxicity, or patient withdrawal
- Multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase III study
 - Stratification: ECOG PS (0 vs 1), region (Japan vs ROW), prior ramucirumab (yes vs no)
 - Sites: 18 countries, 110 sites; enrollment: February 2016 – January 2018
 - Data cutoff date: March 31, 2018
 - Target 384 events allowed detection of HR for death of 0.70 with 90% power at 1-sided type 1 error of 0.025

BID, twice daily; BSC, best supportive care; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; GEJ, gastroesophageal junction; HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; ORR, overall response rate; PFS, progression-free survival; QOL, quality of life; ROW, rest of world; ^aNCT02500043

TAGS: TAS-102 vs Placebo in 3rd line Gastric Cancer

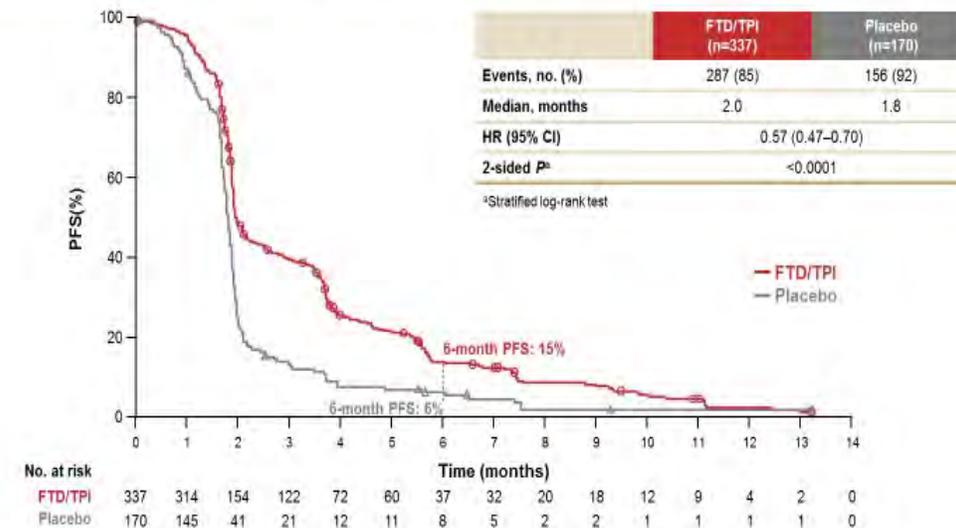
Primary Endpoint – OS



ITT population

8

Secondary Endpoint – PFS



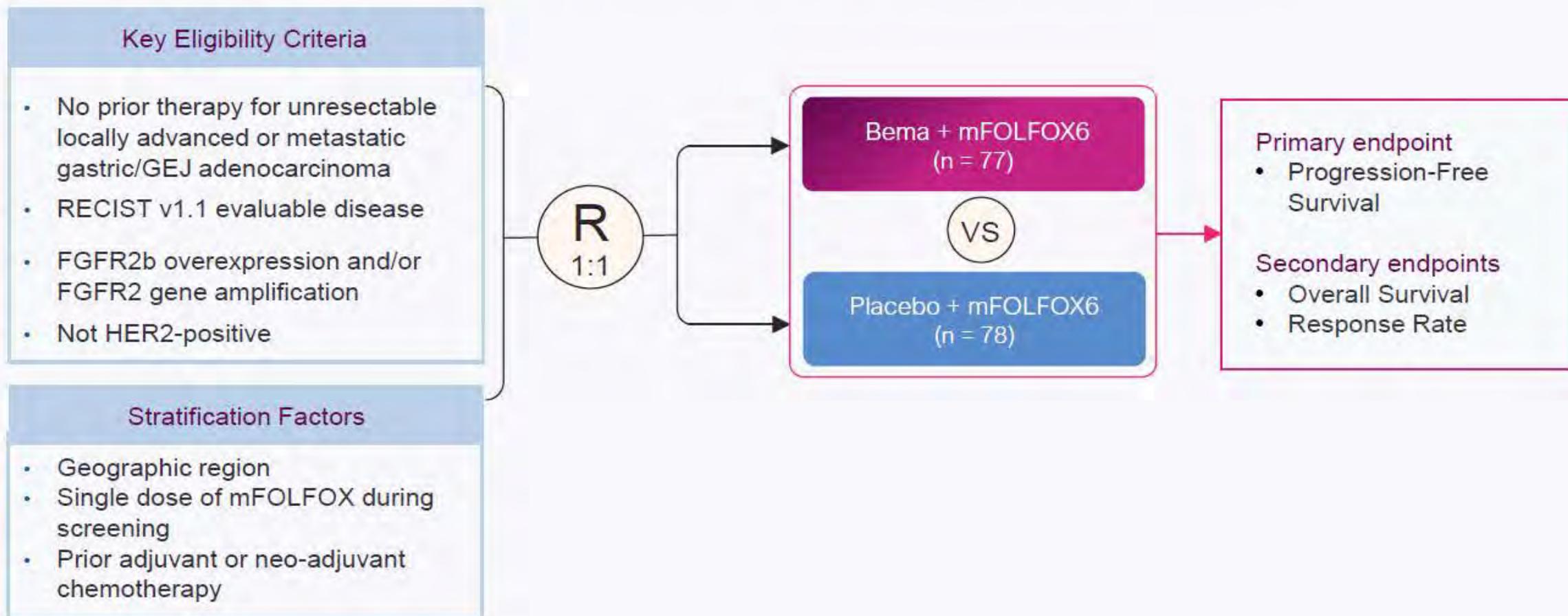
ITT population

9

AE	FTD/TPI		Placebo	
	Any	Grade 3-4	Any	Grade 3-4
ANC		38%		0%
Diarrhea	23%	3%	14%	2%
Fatigue	27%	7%	21%	6%
Vomiting	25%	4%	20%	2%

Phase II FIGHT Trial Design

Patients Selected for FGFR2b+ Tumors (~30% of all HER2- Gastric/GEJ Cancer)



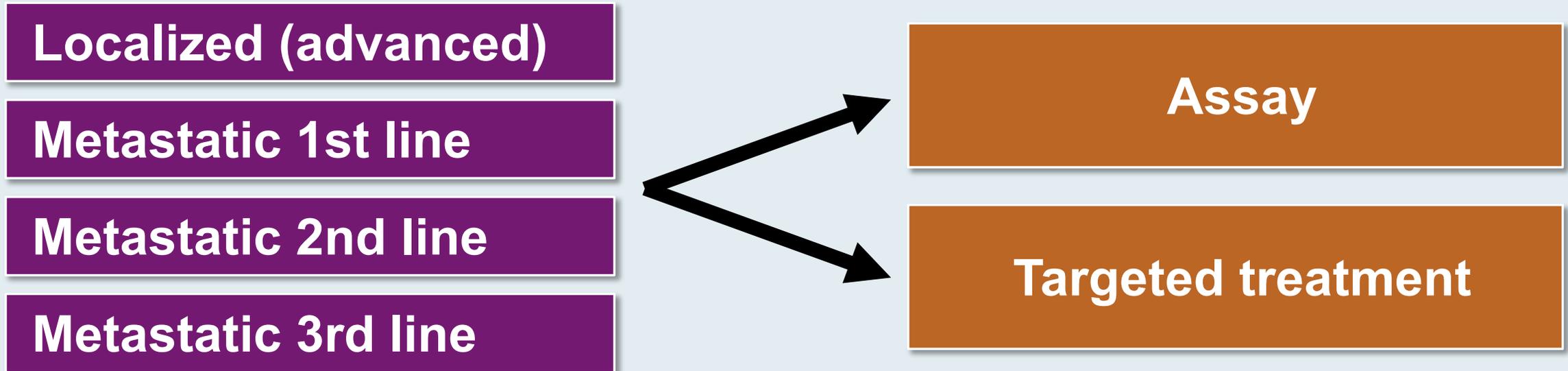
Bema = bemarituzumab (a first-in-class therapeutic antibody targeting FGFR2b)

What is the preferred approach by clinical investigators to...

- MSI-high colorectal, gastric and esophageal cancers?
- MSS pan-RAS wild-type colorectal cancer?
- Localized gastric and esophageal cancers?
- MSS HER2-negative gastroesophageal cancer?
- MSS pan-RAS wild-type, HER2-expressing colorectal cancer?
- MSS HER2-positive gastric cancer?
- MSS pan-RAS wild-type, BRAF-mutated colorectal cancer?
- Metastatic colorectal cancer after chemotherapy and immunotherapy?

Data sets with the potential to change clinical (and research) algorithms

What is the preferred approach by clinical investigators to MSS, pan-RAS wild-type, HER2-expressing colorectal cancer?



Data sets with the potential to change clinical (and research) algorithms

A Phase II, Multicenter, Open-Label Study of Trastuzumab Deruxtecan (T-DXd; DS-8201) in Patients (pts) with HER2-Expressing Metastatic Colorectal Cancer (mCRC): DESTINY-CRC01

Siena S et al.

ASCO 2020;Abstract 4000.

DESTINY-CRC01 Phase II Study Design

Patients

- Unresectable and/or metastatic CRC
- HER2 expressing (central confirmation)
- RAS/BRAF wild type
- ≥ 2 prior regimens
- Prior anti-HER2 treatment was allowed
- Excluded patients with a history of or current/suspected interstitial lung disease

T-DXd 6.4 mg/kg q3w

Cohort A (n = 53)
HER2 Positive (IHC 3+ or IHC 2+/ISH+)

A futility monitoring was done after ≥ 20 patients in Cohort A had 12 weeks of follow-up to inform opening of Cohorts B and C

Cohort B (n = 7)
HER2 IHC 2+/ISH-

Cohort C (n = 18)
HER2 IHC 1+

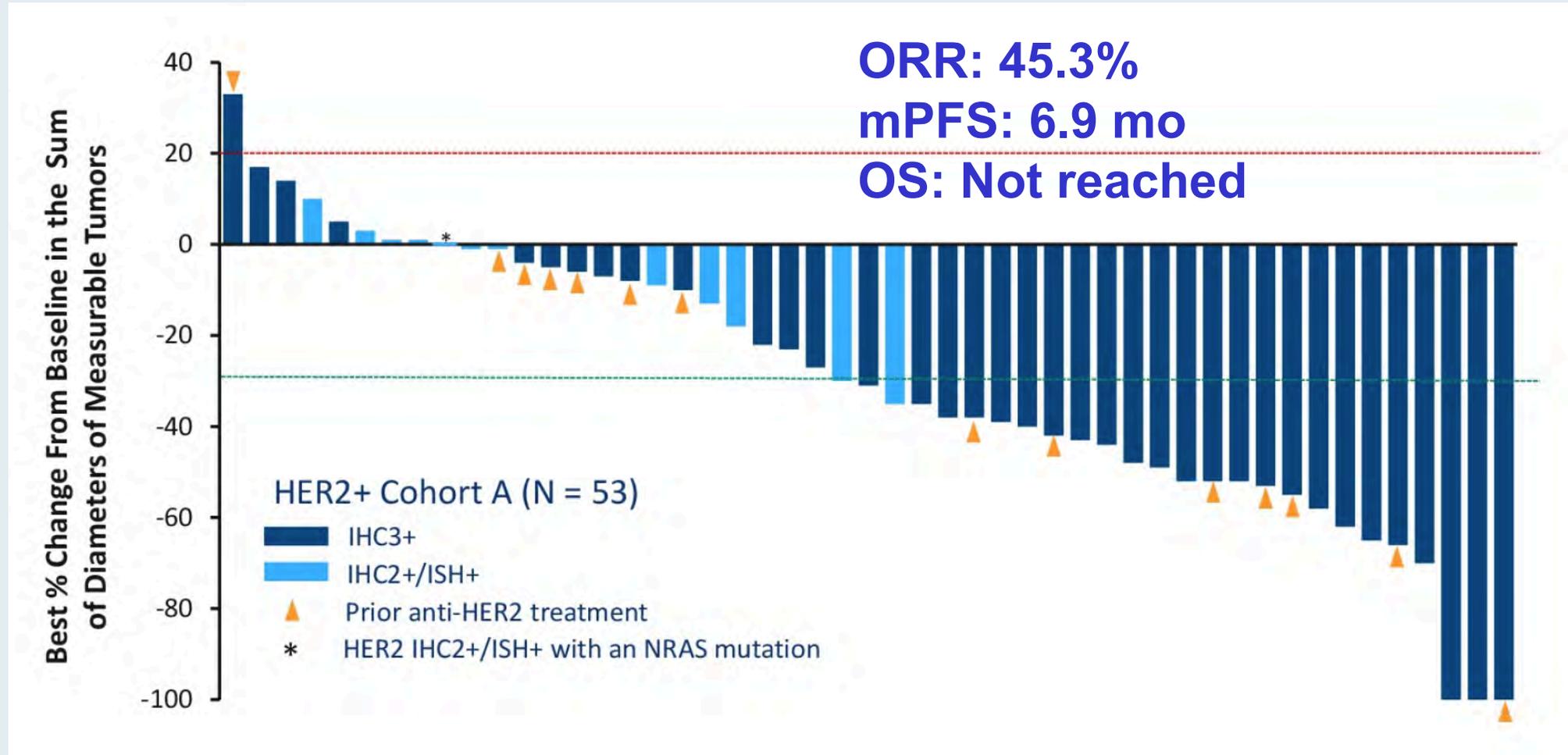
Primary endpoint

- Confirmed ORR by independent central review (ICR) in Cohort A

Data cutoff: August 9, 2019

- 38.5% (30/78) remained on treatment
- 61.5% discontinued, primarily for progressive disease (41.0%) and clinical progression (9.0%)

DESTINY-CRC01: Best Change in Tumor Size Over Time



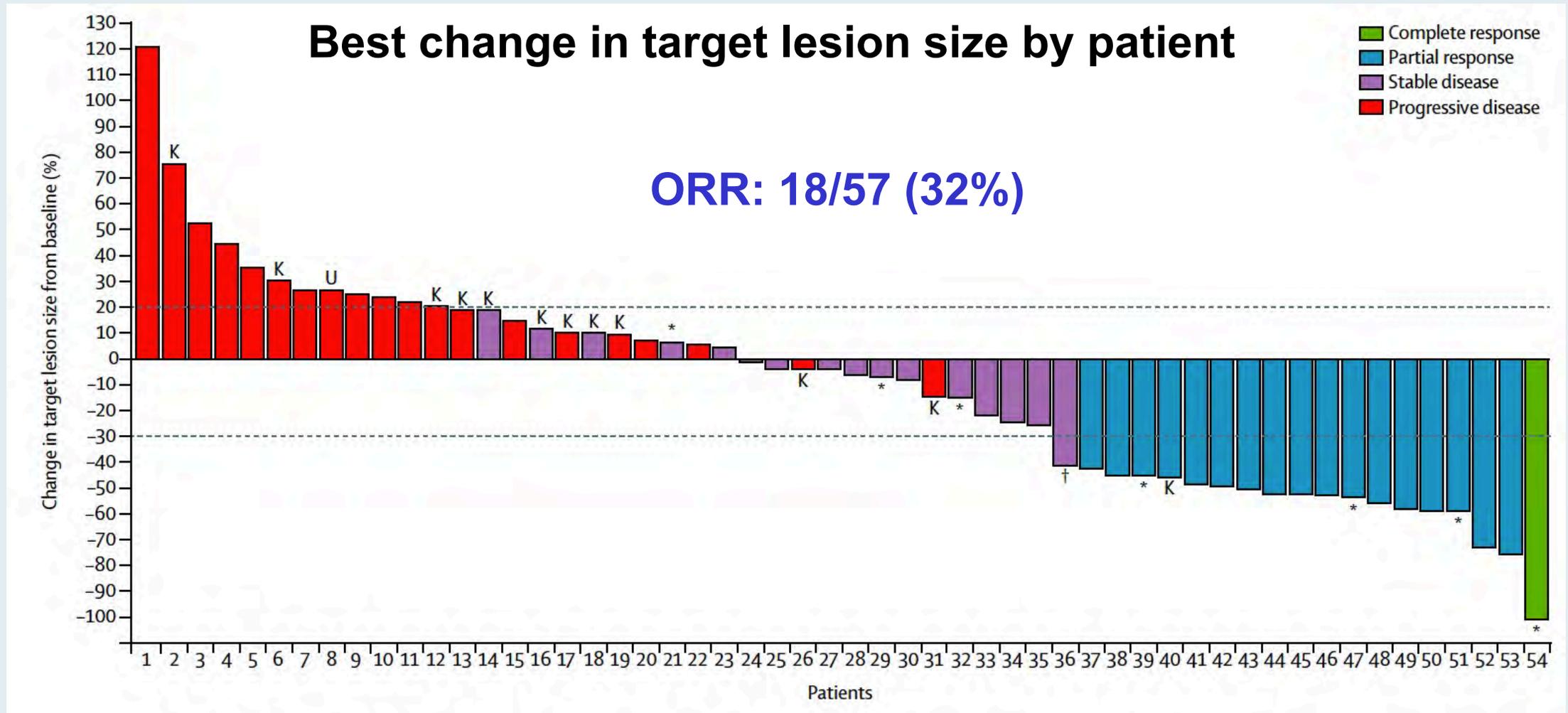
Lancet Oncol 2019;20:518-30



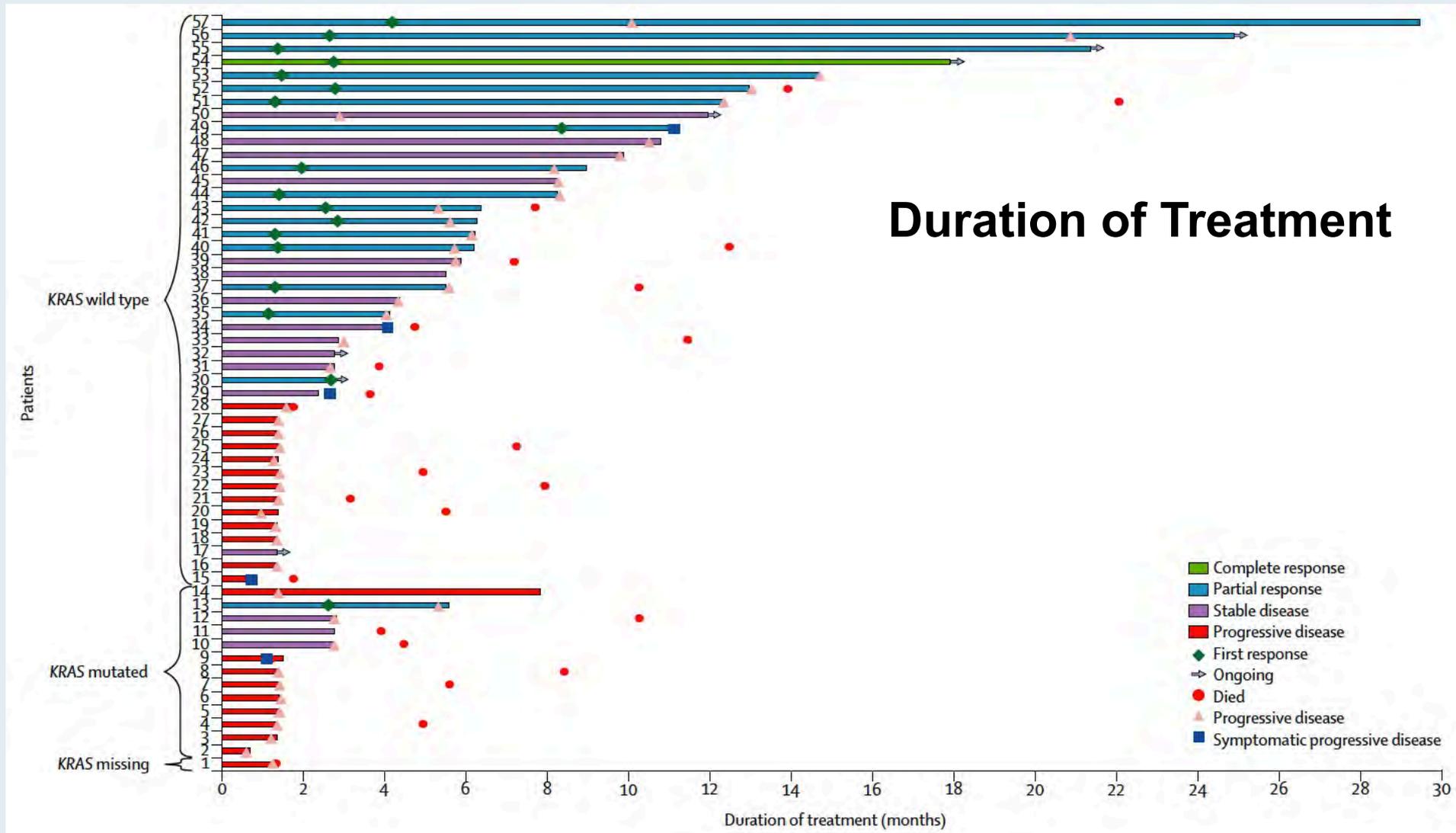
Pertuzumab plus trastuzumab for *HER2*-amplified metastatic colorectal cancer (MyPathway): an updated report from a multicentre, open-label, phase 2a, multiple basket study

Funda Meric-Bernstam, Herbert Hurwitz*, Kanwal Pratap Singh Raghav, Robert R McWilliams, Marwan Fakih, Ari VanderWalde, Charles Swanton, Razelle Kurzrock, Howard Burris, Christopher Sweeney, Ron Bose, David R Spigel, Mary S Beattie, Steven Blotner, Alyssa Stone, Katja Schulze, Vaikunth Cuchelkar, John Hainsworth*

MyPathway: Pertuzumab with Trastuzumab for HER2-Amplified mCRC



MyPathway: Pertuzumab with Trastuzumab for HER2-Amplified mCRC

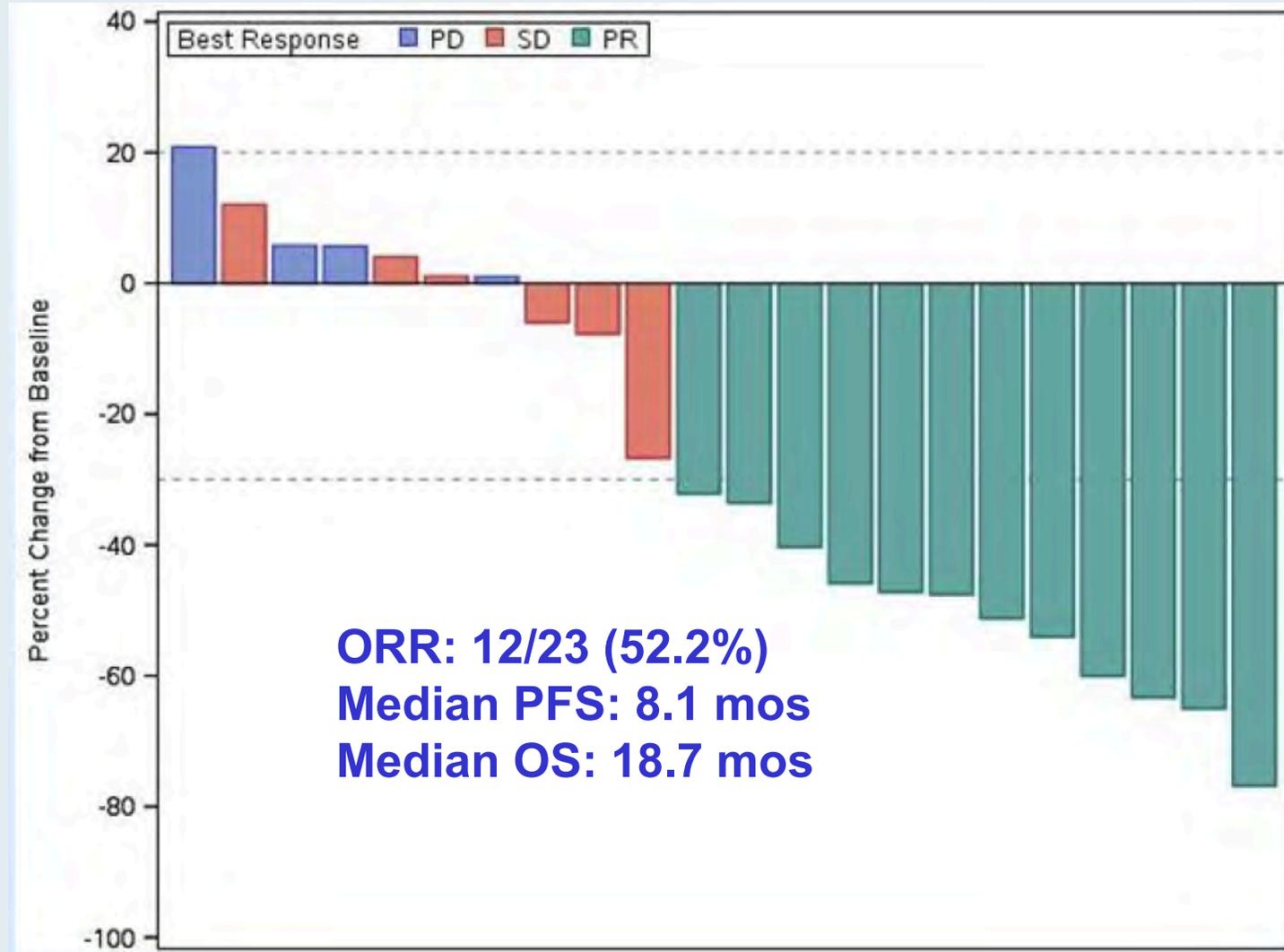


Trastuzumab and Tucatinib for the Treatment of HER2 Amplified Metastatic Colorectal Cancer: Initial Results from the MOUNTAINEER Trial

Strickler JH et al.

ESMO 2019;Abstract 527PD.

MOUNTAINEER: Response and Survival

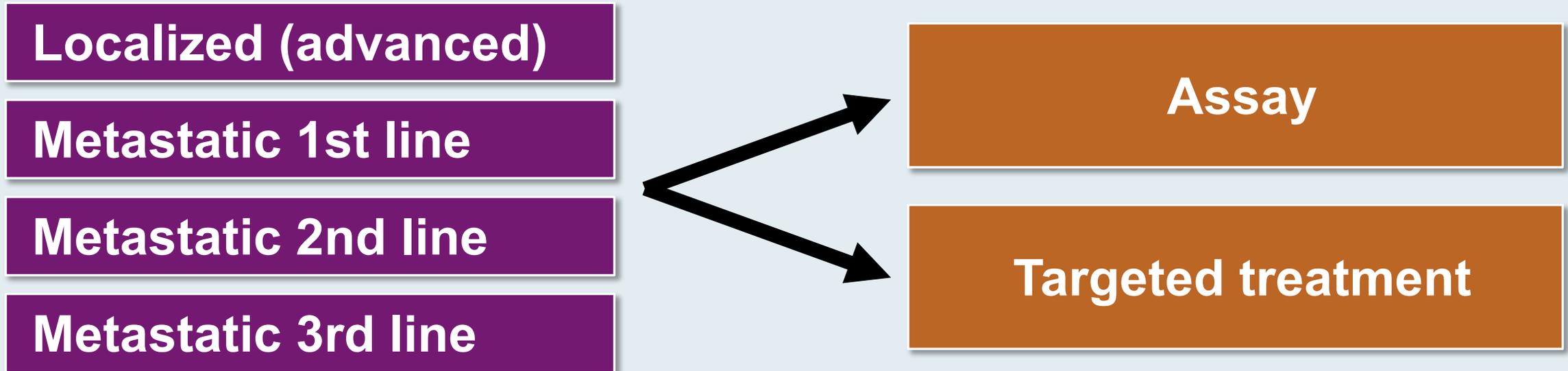


What is the preferred approach by clinical investigators to...

- MSI-high colorectal, gastric and esophageal cancers?
- MSS pan-RAS wild-type colorectal cancer?
- Localized gastric and esophageal cancers?
- MSS HER2-negative gastroesophageal cancer?
- MSS pan-RAS wild-type, HER2-expressing colorectal cancer?
- MSS HER2-positive gastric cancer?
- MSS pan-RAS wild-type, BRAF-mutated colorectal cancer?
- Metastatic colorectal cancer after chemotherapy and immunotherapy?

Data sets with the potential to change clinical (and research) algorithms

What is the preferred approach by clinical investigators to MSS, HER2-positive gastric cancer?

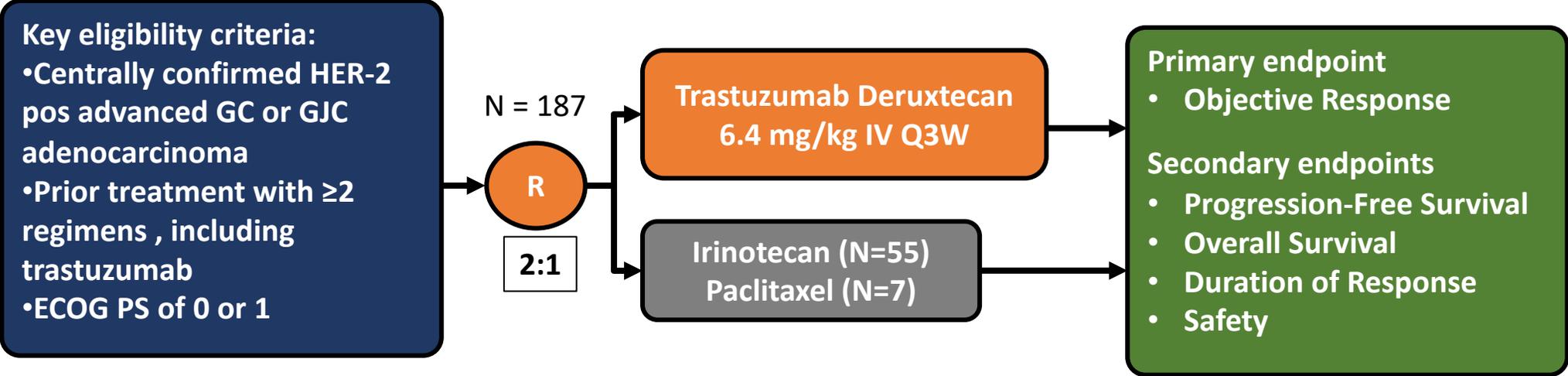


Data sets with the potential to change clinical (and research) algorithms

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what third-line treatment would you recommend for a younger patient (PS 0) with metastatic HER2-positive, microsatellite-stable gastric cancer (CPS < 1) with progression on FOLFOX/trastuzumab and then paclitaxel/ramucirumab?

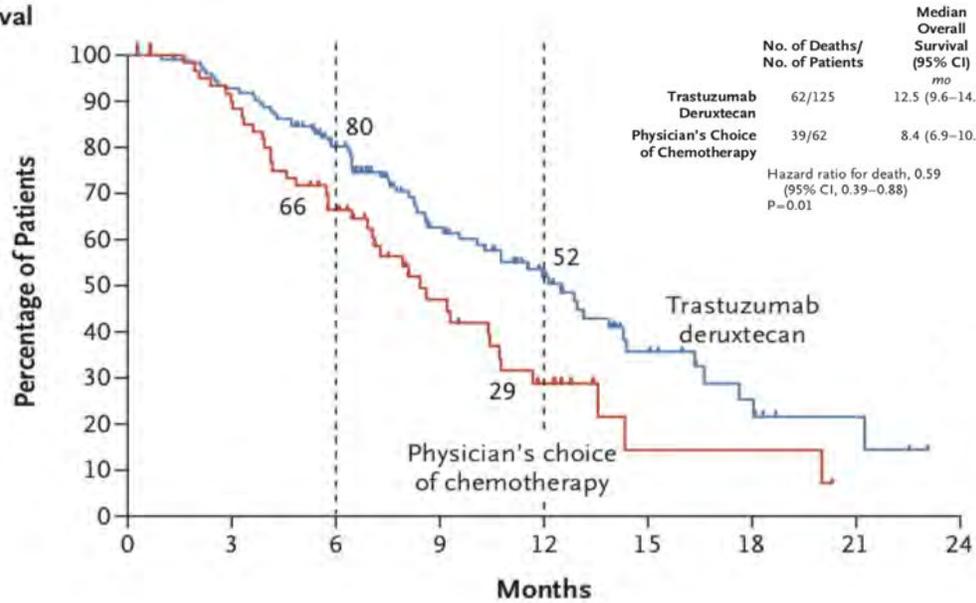
- a. TAS-102
- b. Pembrolizumab
- c. Nivolumab
- d. Trastuzumab deruxtecan
- e. Pertuzumab/trastuzumab
- f. Tucatinib-based regimen
- g. Other

DESTINY-Gastric01: Randomized Phase 2 Study of Trastuzumab Deruxtecan vs Chemotherapy in Patients With Trastuzumab Refractory Gastric and GEJ Adenocarcinoma



DESTINY-Gastric01: Randomized Phase 2 Study of Trastuzumab Deruxtecan vs Chemotherapy in Patients With Trastuzumab Refractory Gastric and GEJ Adenocarcinoma

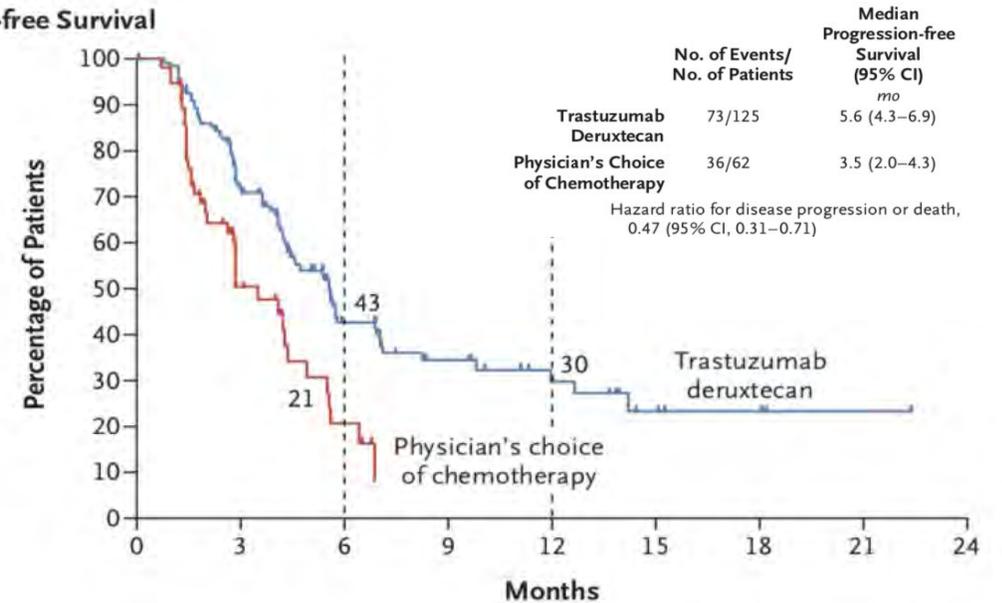
A Overall Survival



No. at Risk

	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24
Trastuzumab deruxtecan	125	115	88	54	33	14	7	3	0
Physician's choice of chemotherapy	62	54	37	19	10	2	2	0	0

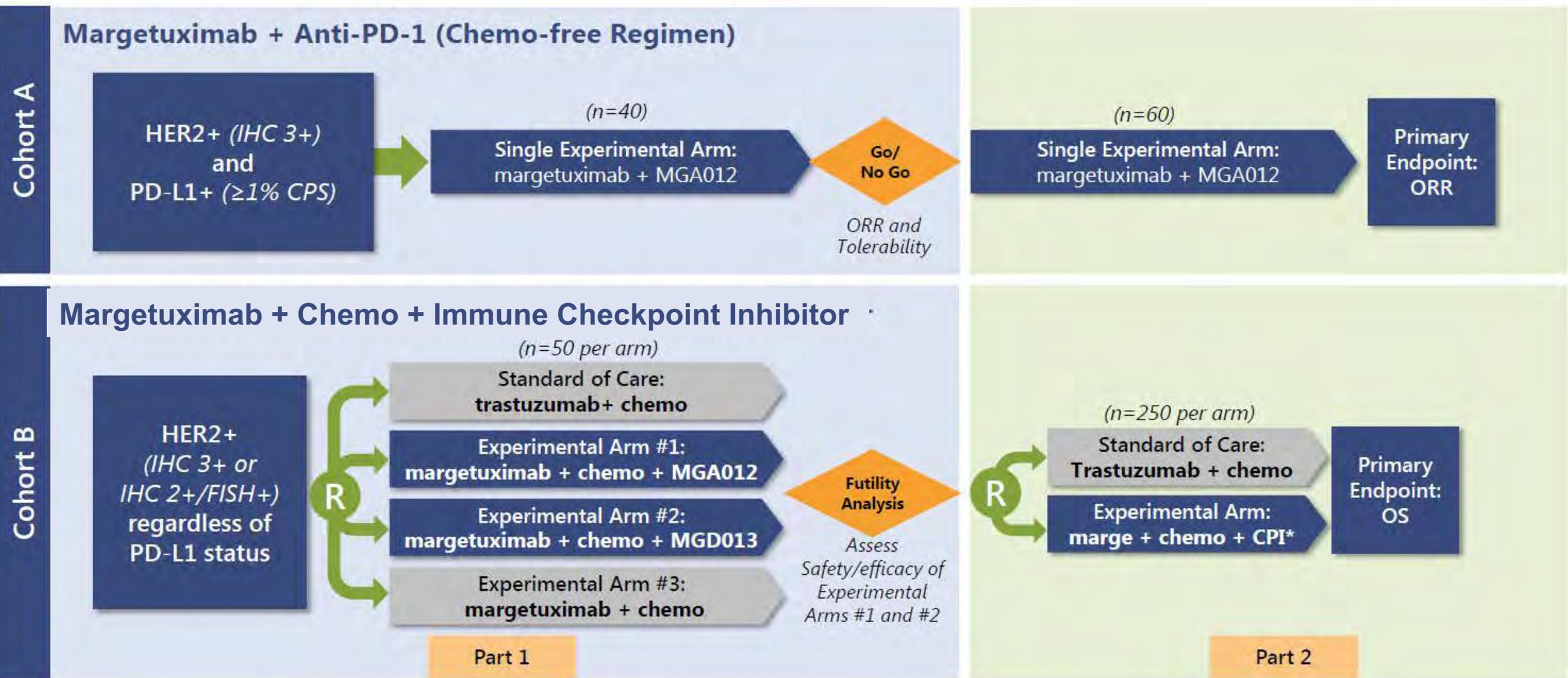
B Progression-free Survival



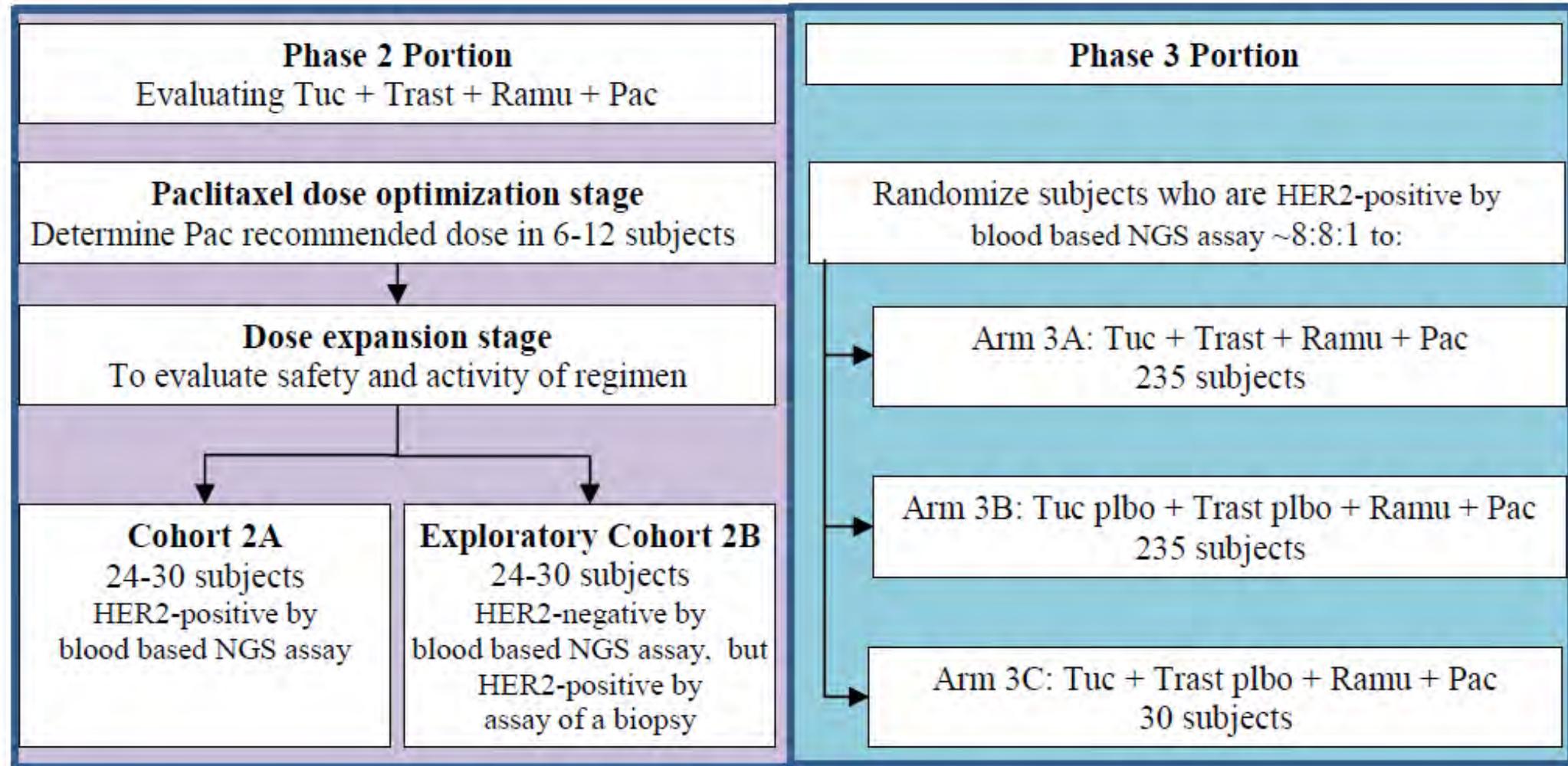
No. at Risk

	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24
Trastuzumab deruxtecan	125	82	35	20	12	5	3	1	0
Physician's choice of chemotherapy	62	19	5	0	0	0	0	0	0

MAHOGANY - Schema



MOUNTAINEER-02 Schema



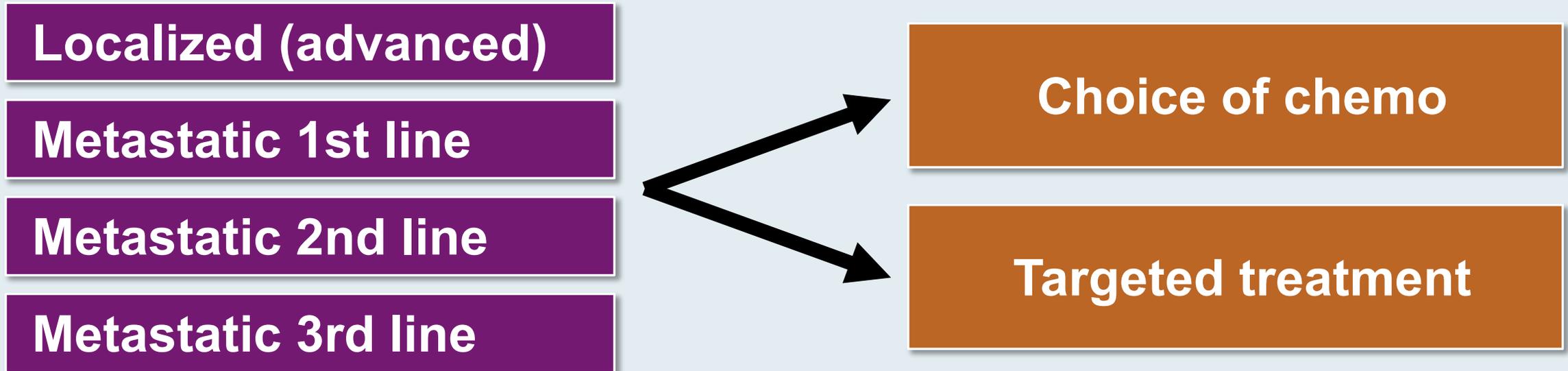
Pac=paclitaxel; plbo=placebo; Ramu=ramucirumab; Tuc=tucatinib; Trast=trastuzumab.

What is the preferred approach by clinical investigators to...

- MSI-high colorectal, gastric and esophageal cancers?
- MSS pan-RAS wild-type colorectal cancer?
- Localized gastric and esophageal cancers?
- MSS HER2-negative gastroesophageal cancer?
- MSS pan-RAS wild-type, HER2-expressing colorectal cancer?
- MSS HER2-positive gastric cancer?
- MSS pan-RAS wild-type, BRAF-mutated colorectal cancer?
- Metastatic colorectal cancer after chemotherapy and immunotherapy?

Data sets with the potential to change clinical (and research) algorithms

What is the preferred approach by clinical investigators to MSS, pan-RAS wild-type, BRAF-mutated colorectal cancer?



Data sets with the potential to change clinical (and research) algorithms

Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, what would be your preferred second-line treatment for a 65-year-old patient with asymptomatic pan-RAS wild-type, MSS mCRC and a BRAF V600E mutation who experienced disease progression after FOLFIRINOX/bevacizumab?

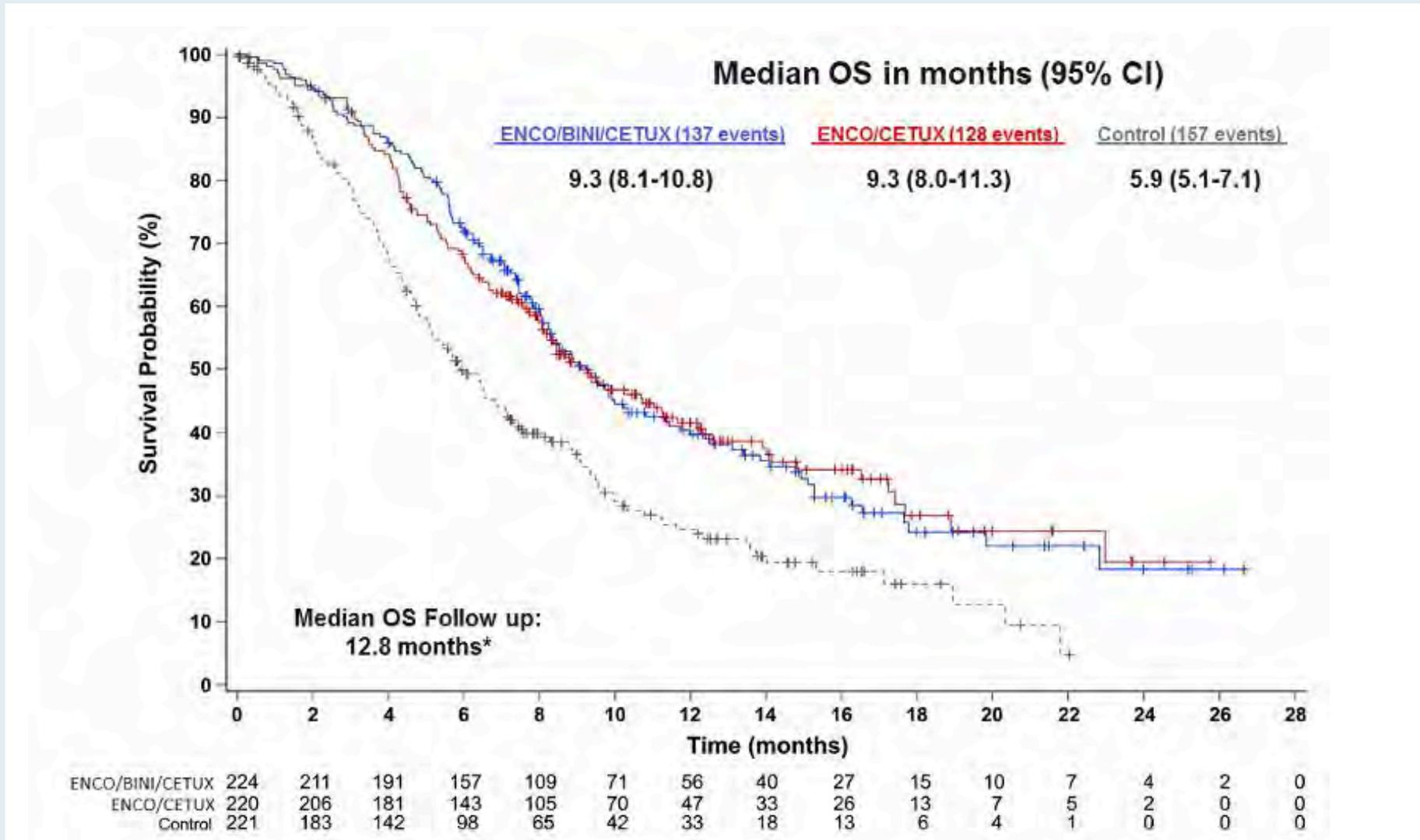
- a. Chemotherapy
- b. Chemotherapy/bevacizumab
- c. Irinotecan + vemurafenib + EGFR antibody
- d. Dabrafenib + trametinib + EGFR antibody
- e. Encorafenib + binimetinib + EGFR antibody
- f. Encorafenib + EGFR antibody
- g. Other

Encorafenib plus Cetuximab with or without Binimetinib for BRAF V600E Metastatic Colorectal Cancer: Updated Survival Results from a Randomized, Three-Arm, Phase III Study versus Choice of Either Irinotecan or FOLFIRI plus Cetuximab (BEACON CRC)

Kopetz S et al.

ASCO 2020;Abstract 4001.

BEACON CRC: Updated Overall Survival Analysis

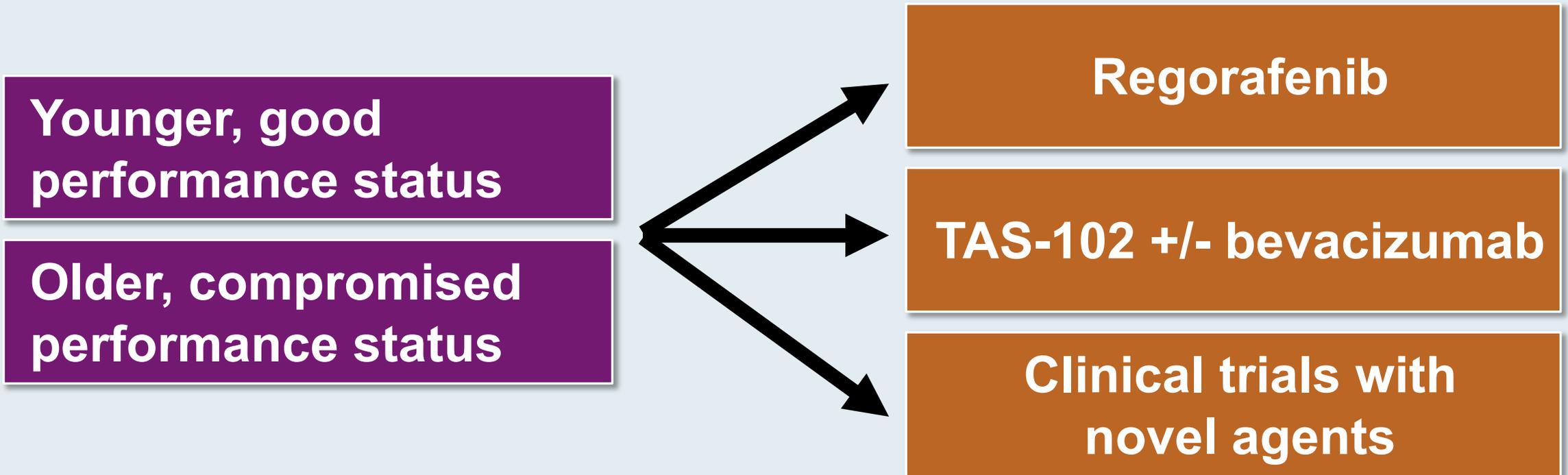


What is the preferred approach by clinical investigators to...

- MSI-high colorectal, gastric and esophageal cancers?
- MSS pan-RAS wild-type colorectal cancer?
- Localized gastric and esophageal cancers?
- MSS HER2-negative gastroesophageal cancer?
- MSS pan-RAS wild-type, HER2-expressing colorectal cancer?
- MSS HER2-positive gastric cancer?
- MSS pan-RAS wild-type, BRAF-mutated colorectal cancer?
- Metastatic colorectal cancer after chemotherapy and immunotherapy?

Data sets with the potential to change clinical (and research) algorithms

What is the preferred approach by clinical investigators to metastatic colorectal cancer after chemotherapy and immunotherapy?



Data sets with the potential to change clinical (and research) algorithms

A 65-year-old patient with right-sided, pan-RAS wild-type, BRAF wild-type, microsatellite-stable mCRC receives first-line FOLFOX/bevacizumab and second-line FOLFIRI/bevacizumab and is now experiencing disease progression with a PS of 0. What would be your most likely third-line treatment recommendation?

- a. Cetuximab
- b. Cetuximab + irinotecan
- c. Panitumumab
- d. Panitumumab + irinotecan
- e. Regorafenib
- f. TAS-102
- g. Regorafenib or TAS-102 — coin flip

Have you or would you use TAS-102 in combination with bevacizumab outside of a clinical trial setting for a patient with mCRC?

- a. I have
- b. I have not but would for the right patient
- c. I have not and would not

Lancet Oncol 2019;20(8):1070-82.



Regorafenib dose-optimisation in patients with refractory metastatic colorectal cancer (ReDOS): a randomised, multicentre, open-label, phase 2 study

Tanios S Bekaii-Saab, Fang-Shu Ou, Daniel H Ahn, Patrick M Boland, Kristen K Ciombor, Erica N Heying, Travis J Dockter, Nisha L Jacobs, Boris C Pasche, James M Cleary, Jeffrey P Meyers, Rodwige J Desnoyers, Jeannine S McCune, Katrina Pedersen, Afsaneh Barzi, E Gabriela Chiorean, Jeffrey Sloan, Mario E Lacouture, Heinz-Josef Lenz, Axel Grothey

ReDOS: Summary of Outcomes

	Dose escalation (n = 54)	Standard dosing (n = 62)
Primary endpoint		
Proportion completing 2 cycles, initiating cycle 3	23/54 (43%)	16/62 (26%)
Select Grade 3/4 adverse events		
Fatigue	13%	18%
Hand-foot skin reaction	15%	16%
Hypertension	7%	15%
Efficacy		
Median OS	9.8 mo	6.0 mo
	HR: 0.72, <i>p</i> = 0.12	
Median PFS	2.8 mo	2.0 mo
	HR: 0.84, <i>p</i> = 0.38	

Lancet Oncol 2020;21(3):412-20.

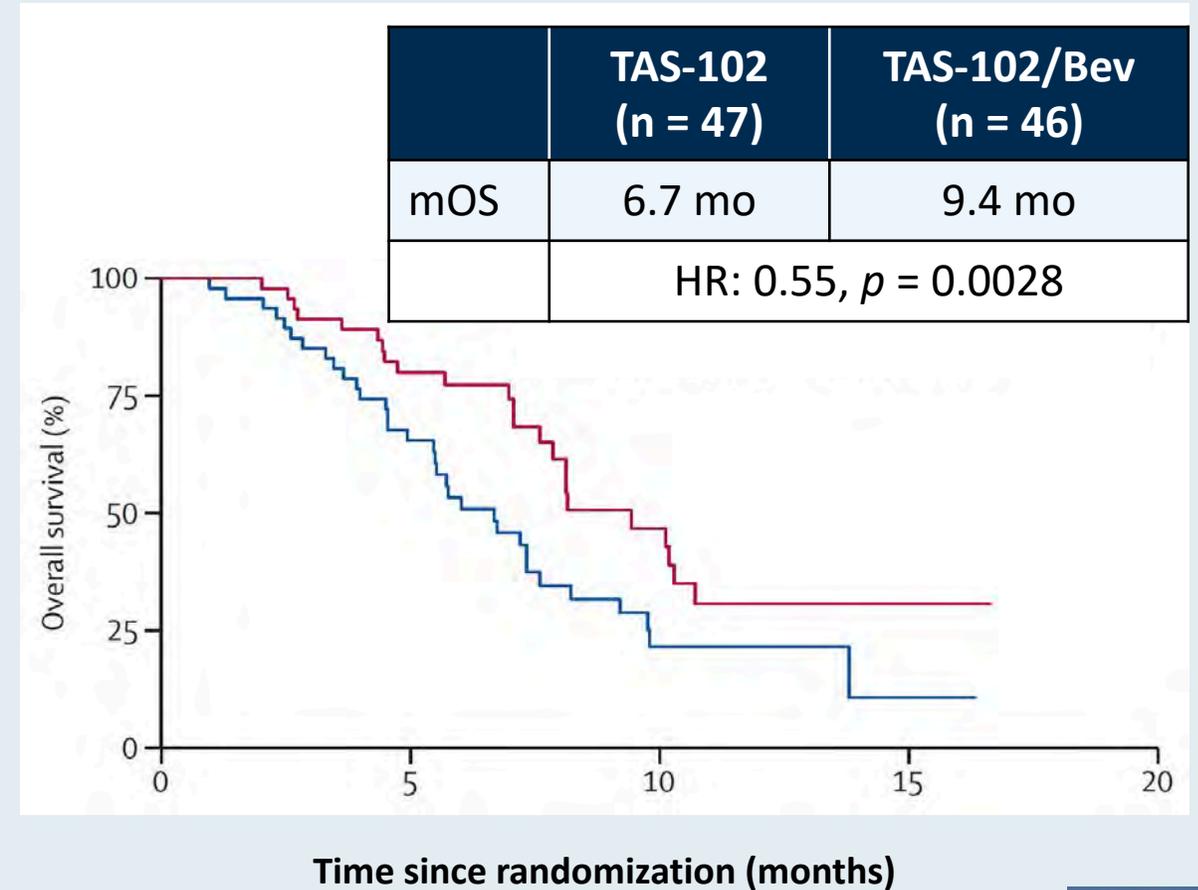
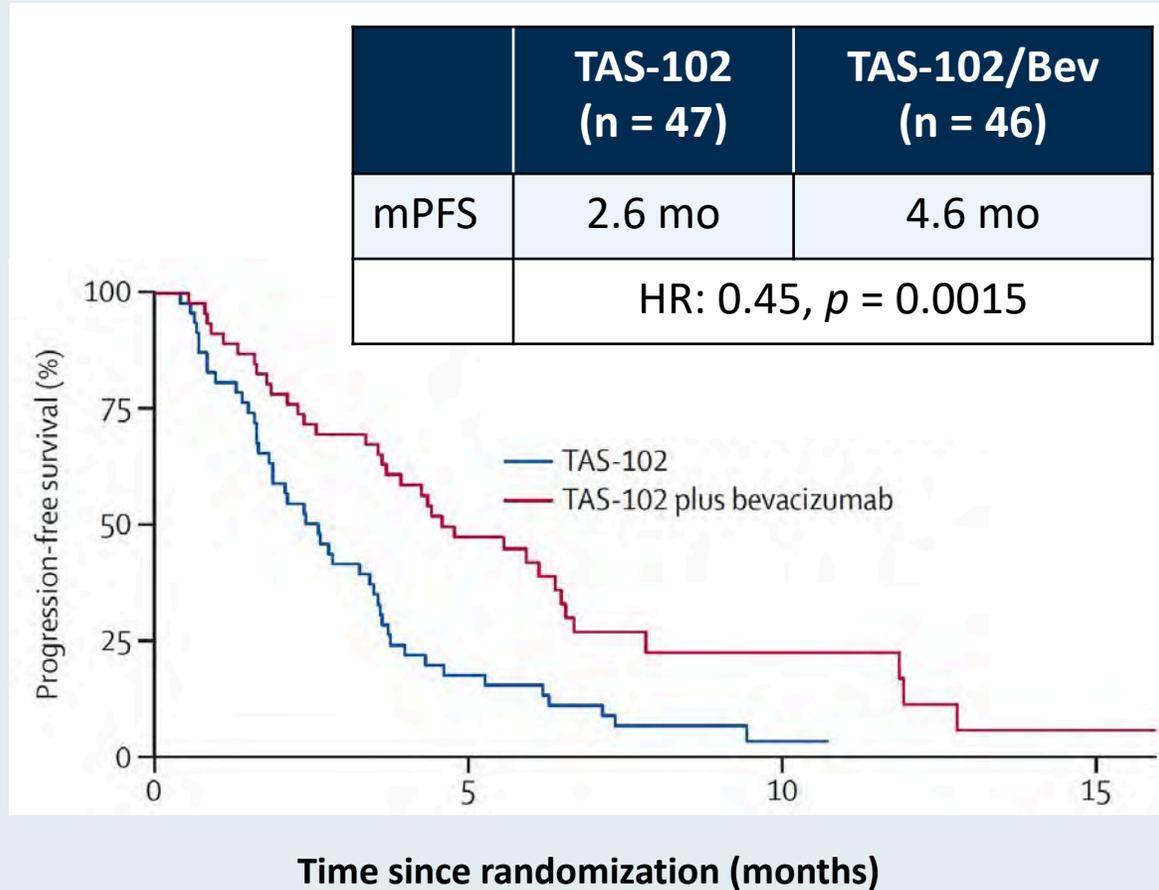


TAS-102 with or without bevacizumab in patients with chemorefractory metastatic colorectal cancer: an investigator-initiated, open-label, randomised, phase 2 trial

Per Pfeiffer, Mette Yilmaz, Sören Möller, Daniela Zitnjak, Merete Krogh, Lone Nørgård Petersen, Laurids Østergaard Poulsen, Stine Braendegaard Winther, Karina Gravgaard Thomsen, Camilla Qvortrup

TAS-102 with or without Bevacizumab in Refractory mCRC

Progression-Free Survival and Overall Survival



Comment

Lancet Oncol 2020;21(3):412-20.



CrossMark

TAS-102 plus bevacizumab: a new standard for metastatic colorectal cancer?

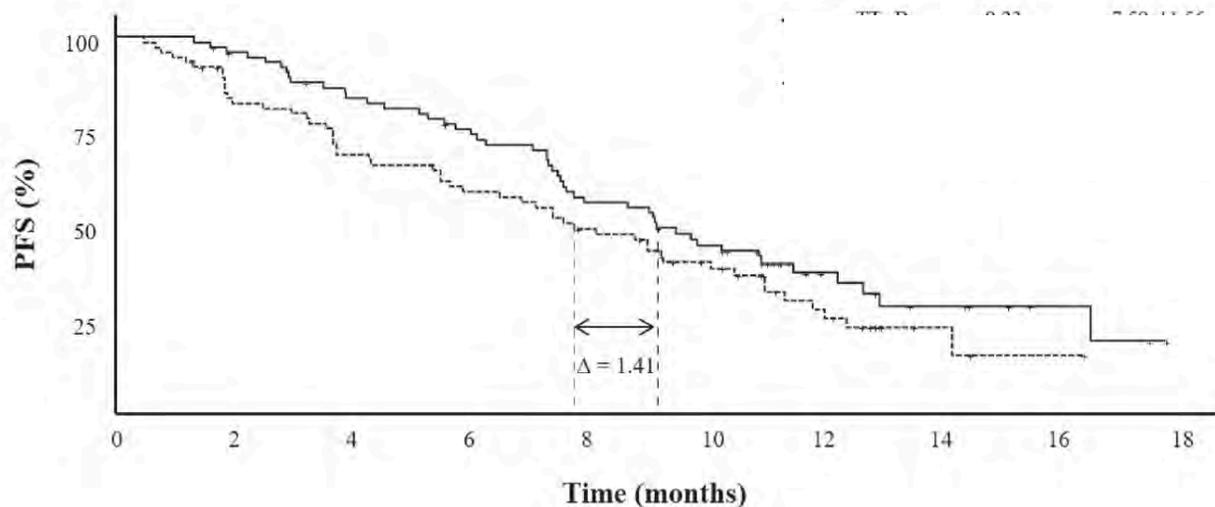
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Trifluridine/tipiracil plus bevacizumab in patients with untreated metastatic colorectal cancer ineligible for intensive therapy: the randomized TASC01 study[☆]

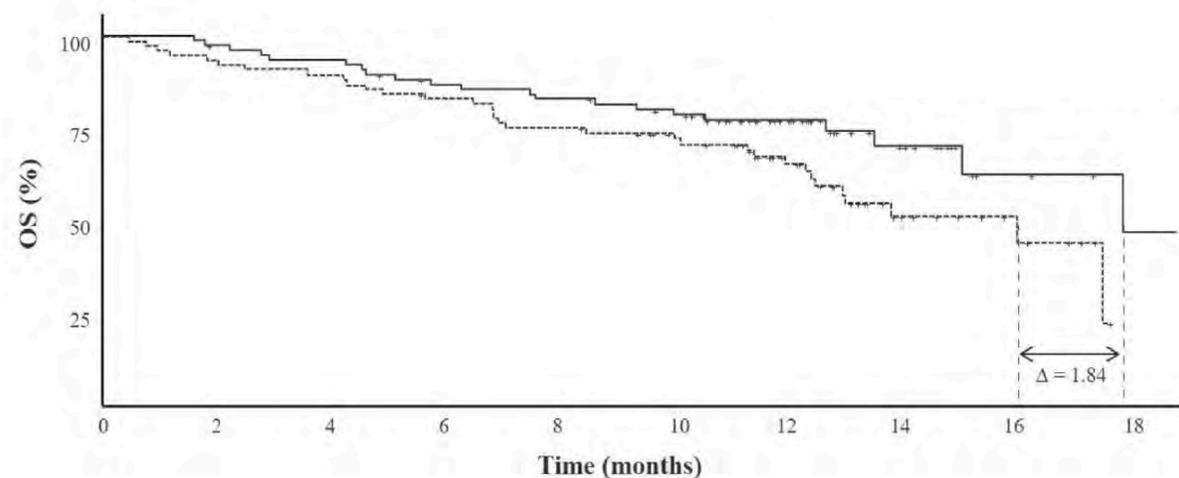
E. Van Cutsem^{1*}, I. Danielewicz², M. P. Saunders³, P. Pfeiffer⁴, G. Argilés⁵, C. Borg⁶, R. Glynne-Jones⁷, C. J. A. Punt⁸, A. J. Van de Wouw⁹, M. Fedyanin¹⁰, D. Stroyakovskiy¹¹, H. Kroening¹², P. Garcia-Alfonso¹³, H. Wasan¹⁴, A. Falcone¹⁵, A. Kanehisa¹⁶, A. Egorov¹⁶, P. Aubeil¹⁶, N. Amellal¹⁶ & V. Moiseenko¹⁷

TASCO1: TAS-102 plus Bevacizumab for Untreated mCRC Ineligible for Intensive Therapy

	Cape/Bev (n = 76)	TAS-102/Bev (n = 77)
mPFS	7.8 mo	9.2 mo
	HR: 0.71	



	Cape/Bev (n = 76)	TAS-102/Bev (n = 77)
mOS	16.2 mo	18.0 mo
	HR: 0.56	



Factors Associated with Effectiveness of Trifluridine/Tipiracil versus Regorafenib in Patients with Pretreated mCRC

Grell P et al.

Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium 2020;Abstract 137.

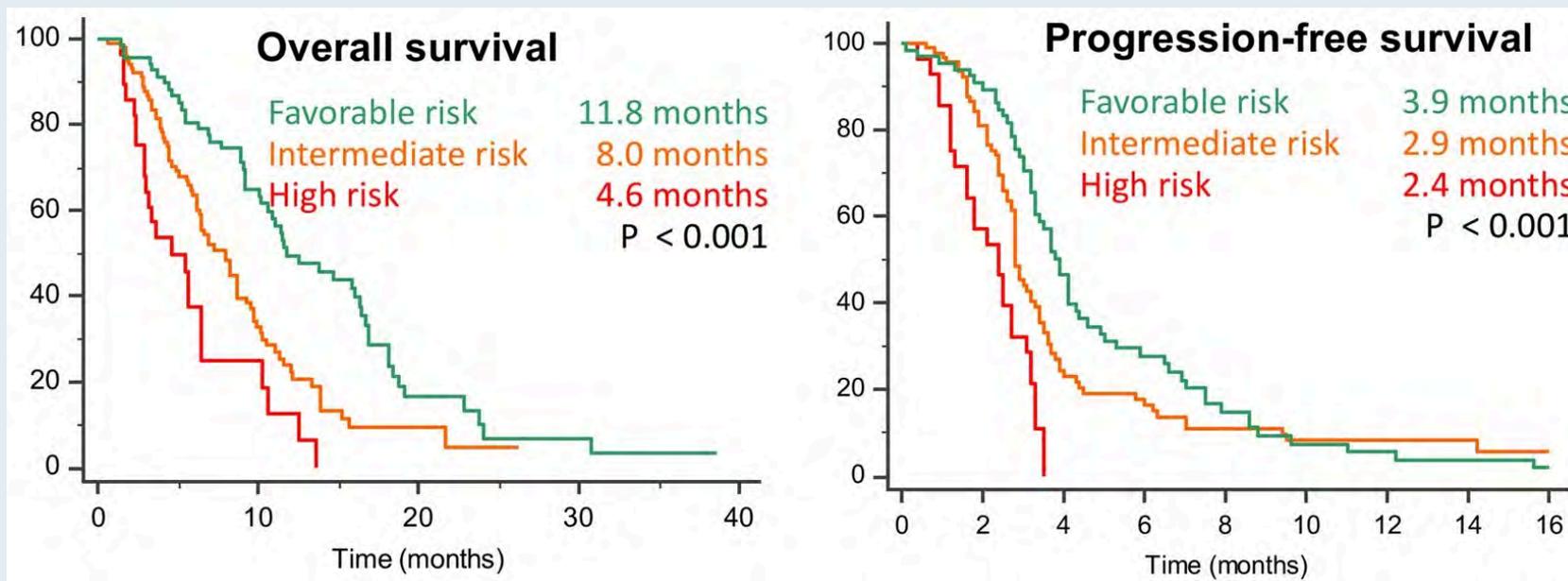
Factors Significantly Associated with Longer OS in Patients with Previously Treated mCRC Who Received TAS-102 or Regorafenib

Factors significantly associated with longer OS:

- Time ≥ 24 months from diagnosis of mCRC
- Time ≥ 3 months from 5FU or capecitabine in TAS-102, anti-VEGF in regorafenib
- ECOG PS 0 versus 1
- Normal baseline CRP level
- Baseline WBC $< 8 \times 10^9/L$

TASREG prognostic scoring system (1 point each)

- High risk (0 to 1)
- Intermediate risk (2 to 3)
- Favorable risk (≥ 4)



Factors Significantly Associated with Longer OS in Patients with Previously Treated mCRC Who Received TAS-102 or Regorafenib

Factors significantly associated with longer OS in TAS-102-treated patients

- Grade ≥ 2 neutropenia (HR: 0.34)

Factors significantly associated with longer OS in regorafenib-treated patients

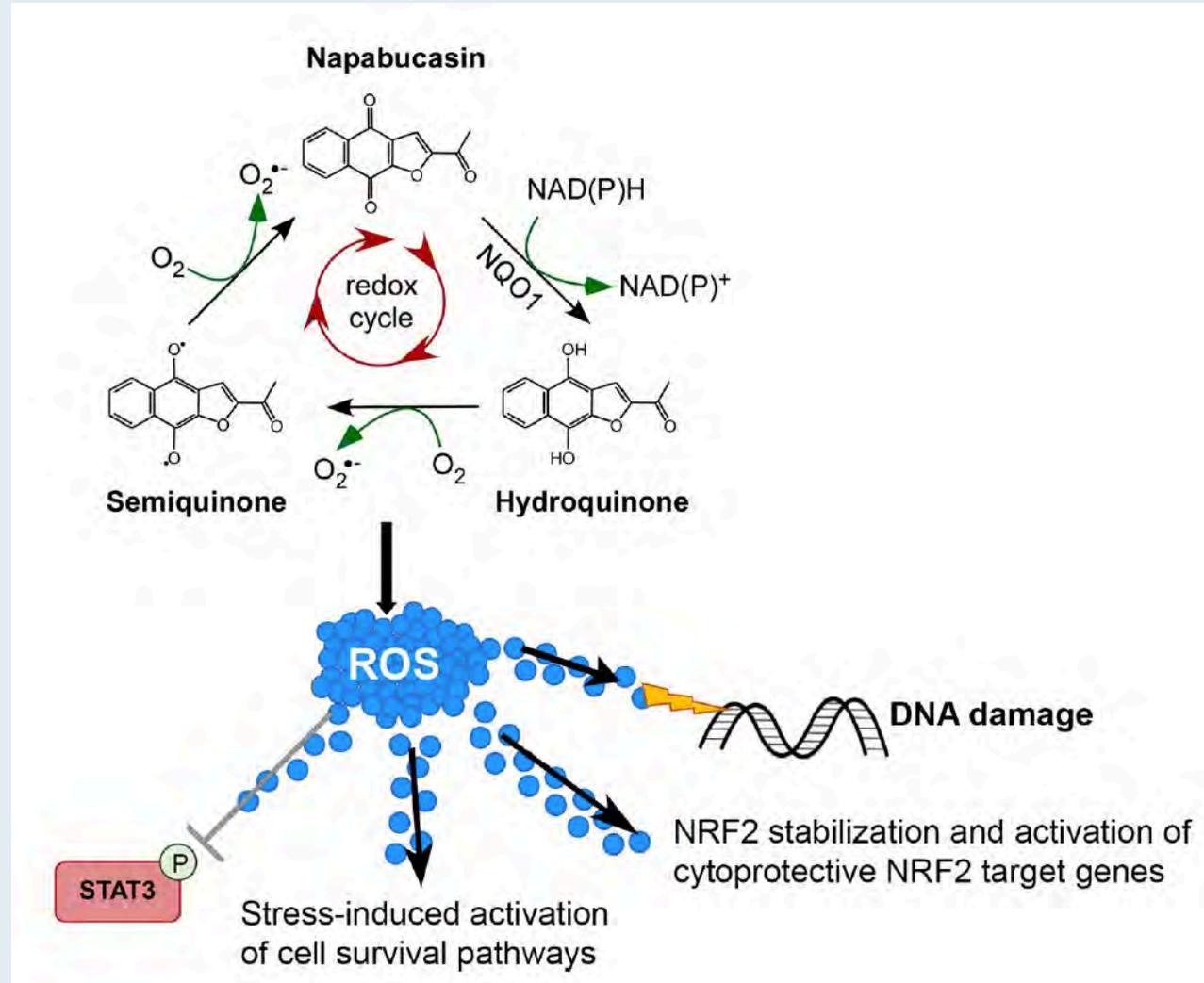
- Normal baseline LDH (HR: 0.40)
- No liver metastases (HR: 0.45)
- Nonsynchronous disease (HR: 0.40)

Clin Cancer Res 2019;25(23):7162-74

Bioactivation of napabucasin triggers reactive oxygen species–mediated cancer cell death

Fieke E M Froeling^{1,2,3,6}, Manojit Mosur Swamynathan^{1,7}, Astrid Deschênes¹, Iok In Christine Chio^{1,2,4}, Erin Brosnan^{1,2}, Melissa A Yao^{1,2,8}, Priya Alagesan^{1,2}, Matthew Lucito^{1,2}, Juying Li⁵, An-Yun Chang⁵, Lloyd C Trotman¹, Pascal Belleau¹, Youngkyu Park^{1,2}, Harry A Rogoff^{5,*}, James D Watson^{1,*}, David A Tuveson^{1,2,*}

Proposed Mechanism of Action of Napabucasin



Meet The Professor
**Immunotherapy and Novel Agents
in Gynecologic Cancers**

**Wednesday, December 9, 2020
12:30 PM – 1:30 PM ET**

Faculty

Gottfried E Konecny, MD

Moderator

Neil Love, MD

Thank you for joining us!

CME and MOC credit information will be emailed to each participant within 5 business days.