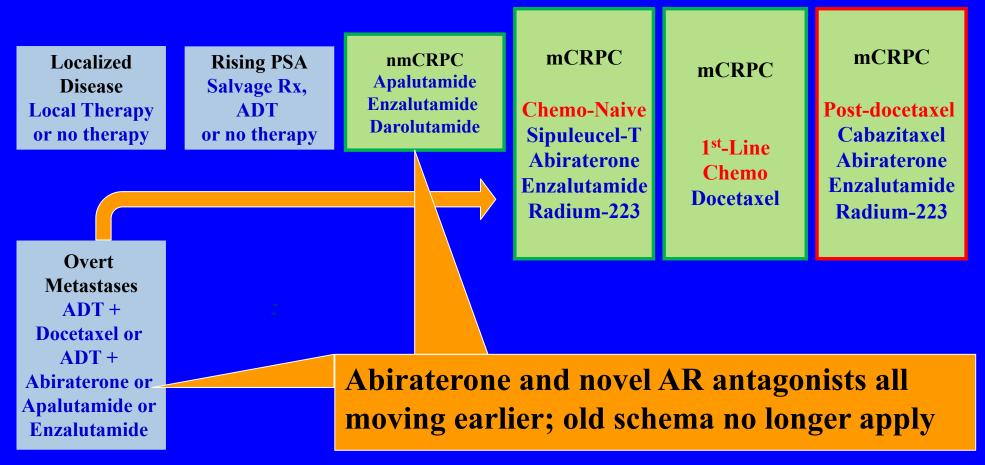
Current and Future Management Paradigms for Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer

Oliver Sartor, MD

Laborde Professor of Cancer Research Medical Director Tulane Cancer Center Departments of Medicine and Urology Assistant Dean for Oncology Tulane Medical School New Orleans, Louisiana

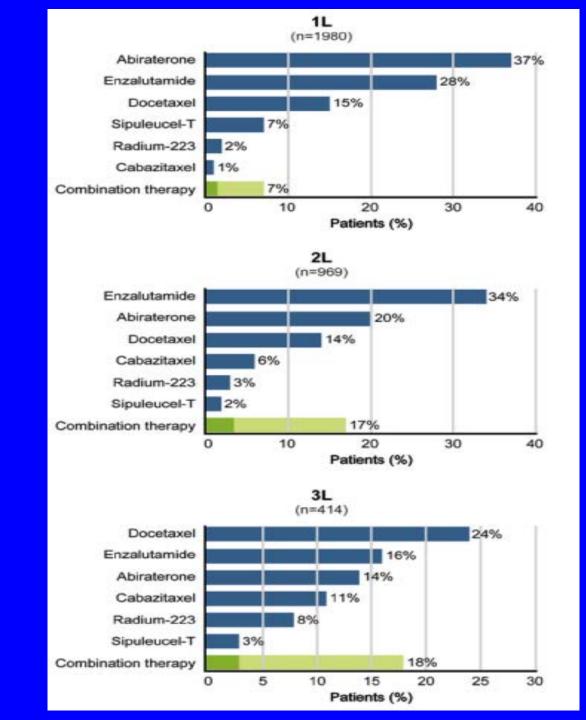
Prostate Cancer Clinical States: Older paradigms disrupted by recent advances

Hormone sensitive Recurrent after initial hormonal therapy



Do we understand optimal sequences of therapy?

A little bit....



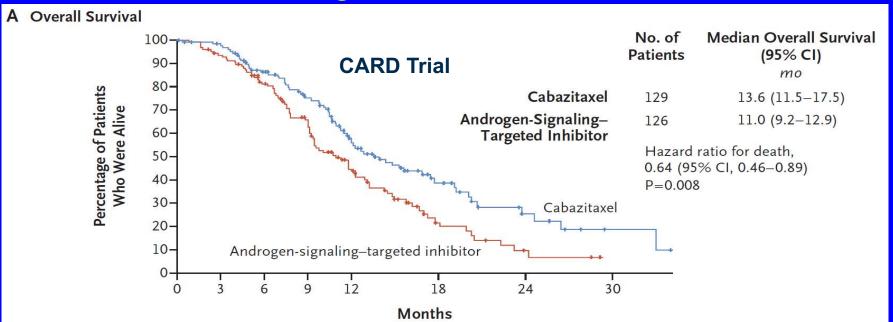
Real world evidence on treatment sequences for mCRPC

George et al. Clin Genitourinary Cancer 18:284-94, 2020

Cabazitaxel versus Abiraterone or Enzalutamide in Metastatic Prostate Cancer

R. de Wit, J. de Bo J.-C. Eymard, A C. Theodore, S. And D. Castellano, for the CARD Investigators*

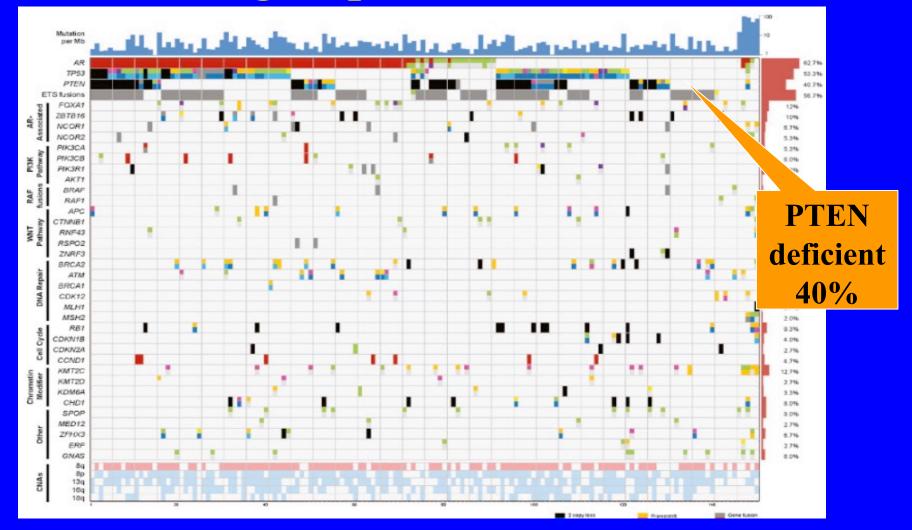
N Engl J Med 2019;381:2506-18



Are there therapeutic combinations that deserve to be used as standard of care?

NOT YET but lots of interesting concepts are being explored

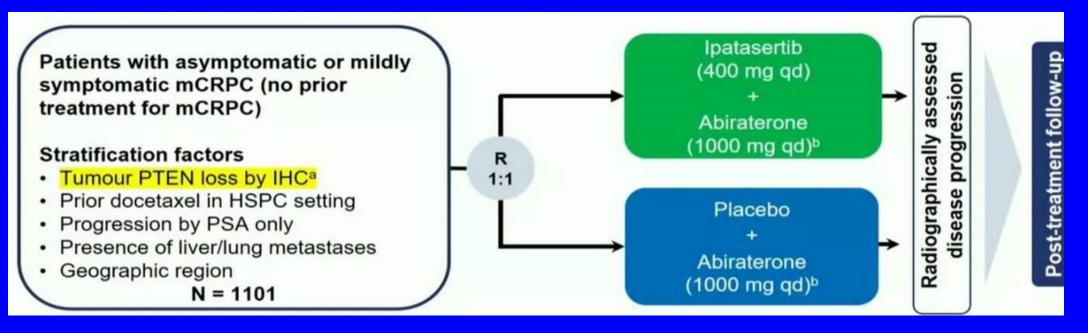
Challenges: mCRPC is a heterogeneous group of diseases



Robinson et al. Cell 161:1215, 2015

IPATential150: Phase 3 study of ipatasertib plus abiraterone vs placebo plus abiraterone in mCRPC

IPATential150 phase 3 trial design



Co-primary endpoints: investigator-assessed rPFS (PCWG3 criteria) in ITT and PTEN-loss (by IHC) populations
Secondary endpoints included: OS, time to pain progression, time to initiation of chemotherapy, ORR, investigator-assessed rPFS in PTEN-loss (by NGS) population

NGS. Next generation sequencing; PCWG3, Prostate Cancer Working Group 3; R, randomised ^a PTEN loss was defined as a minimum of 50% of the specimen's tumor area with no detectable PTEN staining (by Ventage IHC assay using SP218 antibody)

staining (by Ventana IHC assay using SP218 antibody).

^b Abiraterone (1000 mg qd) plus prednisone/prednisolone (5 mg bid).

de Bono JS, et al. Oral presentation at ESMO 2020; abstract LBA4.

IPATential150: rPFS with ipatasertib plus abiraterone compared with placebo plus abiraterone

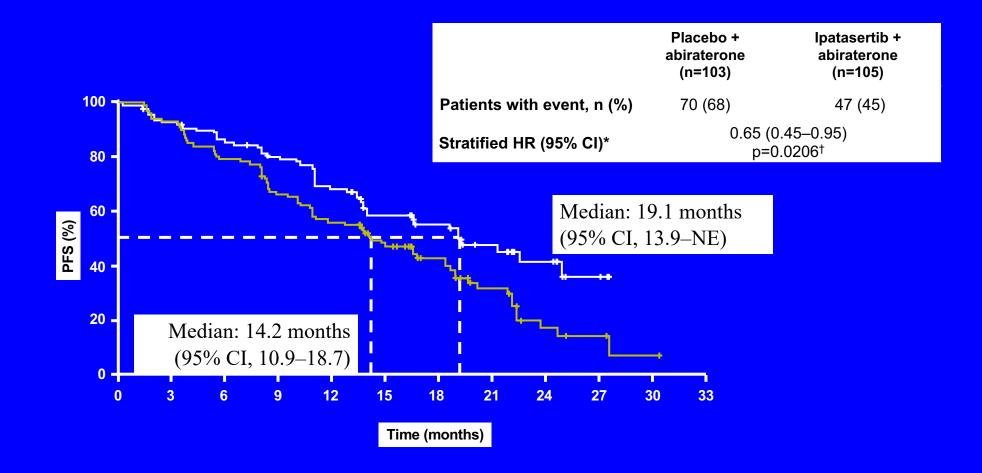
Ipat + abi Ipat + abi Pbo + abi Pbo + abi n = 261n = 260n = 260n = 261Patients with event, n (%) 306 (55) 252 (46) Patients with event, n (%) 154 (59) 124 (48) 100 100 0.84(0.71-0.99)0.77(0.61 - 0.98)Stratified HR (95% CI)^c Stratified HR (95% CI)^a $p = 0.0431^{b}$ $p = 0.0335^{d}$ Progression-free survival (%) Progression-free survival (%) 80 80 · 60 60 40 40 20 20 Median rPFS, 16.6 mo Median rPFS, 19.2 mo Median rPFS, 16.5 mo Median rPFS, 18.5 mo (95% CI: 15.6–19.1) (95% CI: 16.5–22.3) (95% CI: 13.9–17.0) (95% CI: 16.3–22.1) 33 0 12 15 18 21 24 27 30 33 21 24 30 0 15 18 27 Time (months) Time (months) Patients at risk **Patients at risk** Pbo + abi554 501443 29 Pbo + abi261 233 206 22 10 3 237 Ipat + abi 547 436 368 310 239 158 103 53 26 260 238 211 72 48 25 12 495 Ipat + abi 182 149 113

Patients with PTEN-loss (by IHC): rPFS improved with Ipat + abi compared to PBO + abi

de Bono JS, et al. Oral presentation at ESMO 2020; abstract LBA4.

ITT population: not statistically significant

rPFS in the NGS-defined PTEN-loss group



De Bono et al. Oral Presentation ESMO 2020

IPATential150: Increased toxicity was observed with the addition of ipatasertib to abiraterone

Grade 3 and 4 AEs

≥2% difference between treatment arms

AEs leading to discontinuation or dose reduction

	Pbo - n = :			n = 5		
Rash/rash maculopapular						
Diarrhoea						
Hyperglycaemia						
Alanine aminotransferase increased						
Aspartate aminotransferase increased	Grade 3: 🗖					
Dehydration	Grade 4:					
15	5% 10%	5%	0%	5%	10%	15%

	PBO + abi (n = 546)	Ipat + abi (n = 551)
AEs leading to discontinuation of PBO/Ipat, n (%)	28 (5.1)	116 (21.1)
AEs leading to dose reduction of PBO/Ipat, n (%)	34 (6.2)	220 (39.9)

de Bono JS, et al. Oral presentation at ESMO 2020; abstract LBA4.

	ENGLAND of MEDICINE
ESTABLISHED IN 1812	JULY 18, 2013 VOL. 369 NO. 3

Alpha Emitter Radium-223 and Survival in Metastatic Prostate Cancer

C. Parker, S. Nilsson, D. Heinrich, S.I. Helle, J.M. O'Sullivan, S.D. Fosså, A. Chodacki, P. Wiechno, J. Logue, M. Seke, A. Widmark, D.C. Johannessen, P. Hoskin, D. Bottomley, N.D. James, A. Solberg, I. Syndikus, J. Kliment, S. Wedel, S. Boehmer, M. Dall'Oglio, L. Franzén, R. Coleman, N.J. Vogelzang, C.G. O'Bryan-Tear, K. Staudacher, J. Garcia-Vargas, M. Shan, Ø.S. Bruland, and O. Sartor, for the ALSYMPCA Investigators*

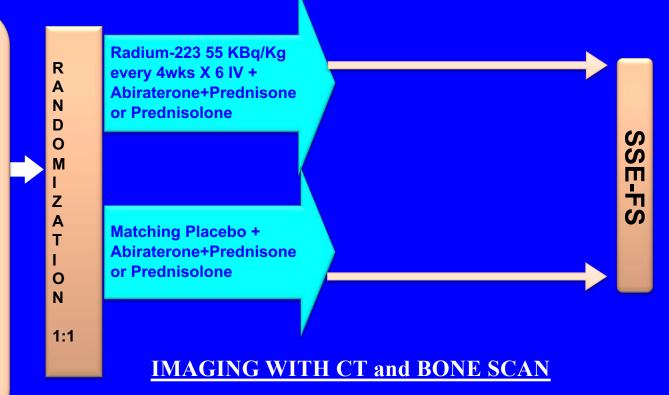
ERA-223: Abiraterone +/- Radium-223

Not successful and high rates of fractures in those without bone protection

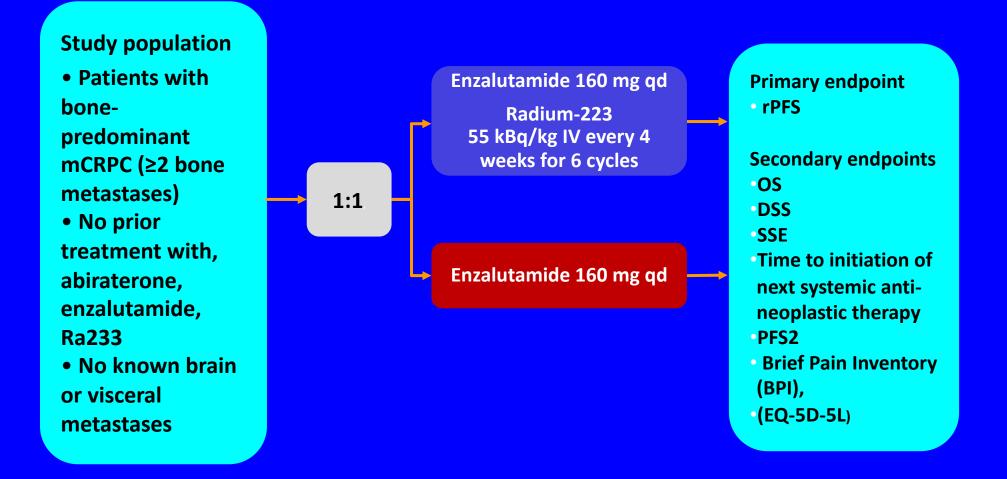
•Asymptomatic or mildly symptomatic •Chemo –naïve BM CRPC patients •No known brain metastasis or visceral metastasis •ECOG 0 or 1

Stratifications: •Geographic areas •Concurrent use of bisphosphonate/ denosumab or none •Total ALP above 90 U/L or not

•N=806



EORTC-1333-GUCG (PEACE III) is ongoing



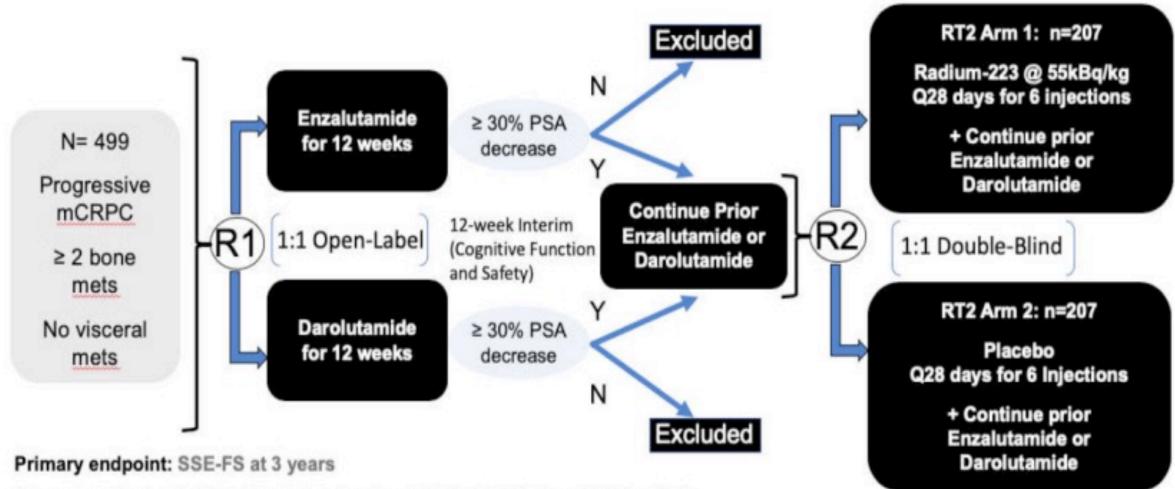
Bone fractures and cumulative incidence safety population of PEACE III:

Huge differences with bone protective agents

Tombal, ASCO 2019, #5007

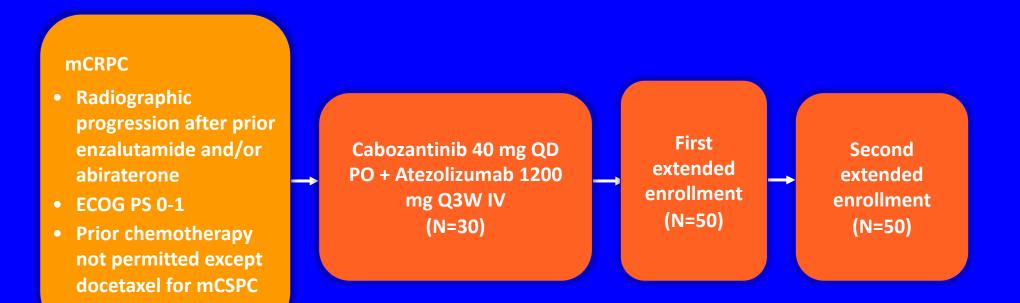
	Treatment and use of bone protecting agents				
Time point	With exposure to BPA		Without exposure to BPA		
	Enza+Rad (N=39)	Enza	Enza+Rad	Enza	
		(N=49)	(N=37)	(N=35)	
	Cum Incidence	Cum Incidence	Cum Incidence	Cum Incidence	
	(95% CI)*	(95% CI)	(95% CI)	(95% CI)	
3 months	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	5.7 (1.0-16.7)	
6 months	0 (-)	0 (-)	5.6 (1.0-16.3)	8.8 (2.2-21.0)	
9 months	0 (-)	0 (-)	22.6 (10.6-37.3)	8.8 (2.2-21.0)	
12 months	0 (-)	0 (-)	37.4 (21.8-53.1)	12.4 (3.9-26.2)	
15 months	0 (-)	0 (-)	43.6 (26.8-59.3)	16.6 (5.9-32.0)	
18 months	0 (-)	0 (-)	43.6 (26.8-59.3)	16.6 (5.9-32.0)	

ESCALATE: Randomization Diagram



Primary analysis stratified by: Prior docetaxel (Y/N), ECOG (0 or1) @ Pre-RT2, PSA response (</>90%) anytime within the 12-week lead-in phase.

COSMIC-021: Study Design of the Expansion for CRPC Cohort 6



Patients receive study treatment as long as they continue to experience clinical benefit as assessed by the investigator or until unacceptable toxicity

Agarwal N, et al. ASCO GU. 2020 (abstr 139)

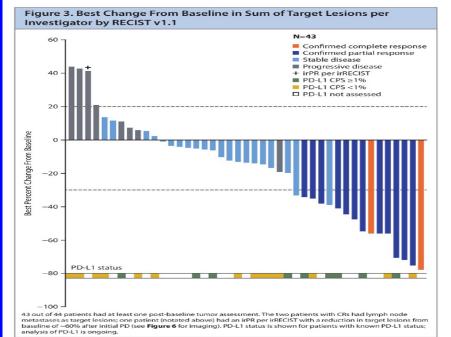
Cabozantinib in combination with atezolizumab in patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer: results of cohort 6 of the COSMIC-021 study

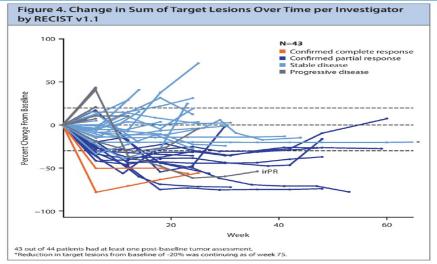
Neeraj Agarwal,¹ Yohann Loriot,² Bradley McGregor,³ Robert Dreicer,⁴ Tanya B. Dorff,⁵ Benjamin L. Maughan,¹ William Kelly,⁶ Lance Pagliaro,⁷ Sandy Srinivas,⁸ Christian Squillante,⁹ Ulka Vaishampayan,¹⁰ Yingjie Liu,¹¹ Dominic Curran,¹¹ Toni K. Choueiri,³ Sumanta Pal⁵

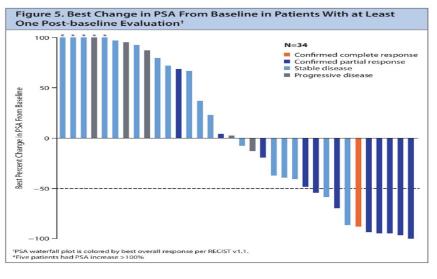
¹Medical Oncology, Huntsman Cancer Institute, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT; ²Gustave Roussy, University of Paris Sud, Villejuif, France; ¹Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA; ⁴University of Virginia Cancer Center, Charlottesville, VA; ¹City of Hope, Duarte, CA; ⁹Thomas Jefferson University Hospital, Philadelphia, PA; ⁷Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN; ⁸Stanford University Medical Center, Palo Alto, CA; ⁹MD Anderson Cancer Center at Cooper, Camden, NJ; ¹⁰Karmanos Cancer Center, Detroit, MI; ¹¹Exelixis, Inc., Alameda, CA

	CRPC Cohort (N=44)
Objective response rate (80% CI), %	32 (23-42)
Best overall response, n (%)	
Confirmed complete response	2 (4.5)
Confirmed partial response	12 (27)
Stable disease	21 (48)
Progressive disease	8 (18)*
Missing	1 (2.3)
Disease control rate, n (%)	35 (80)
Duration of objective response, median (range), mo	8.3 (2.8–9.8+)
Time to objective response, median (range), mo	1.6 (1-7)
Disease control rate = complete response + partial response + stable disease *One patient with progressive disease had a subsequent immune-related partial res	sponse per irRECIST.

- ORR was 32% among all 44 CRPC patients and 33% among 36 patients with high-risk clinical features (visceral and/or extra-pelvic lymph node metastases)
- The disease control rate among all 44 CRPC patients was 80%







Agarwal N et al. ASCO 2020;Abstract 139.

CONTACT-02 is a global, multicenter, randomized, phase 3, open-label study that plans to enroll approximately 580 patients at 250 sites.

Patients will be randomized 1:1 to the experimental arm of cabozantinib in combination with atezolizumab and the control arm of a second novel hormonal therapy (either abiraterone/prednisone or enzalutamide).

The co-primary endpoints of the trial are PFS and OS. Additional endpoints include objective response rate, PSA response, and duration of response.

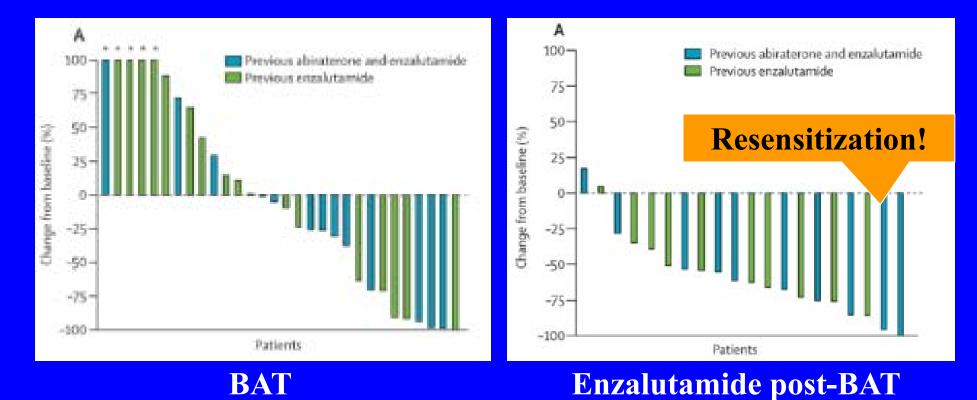
What else is new?

High Dose Testosterone and Resensitization to Subsequent Hormonal Agents:

Disrupting Paradigms

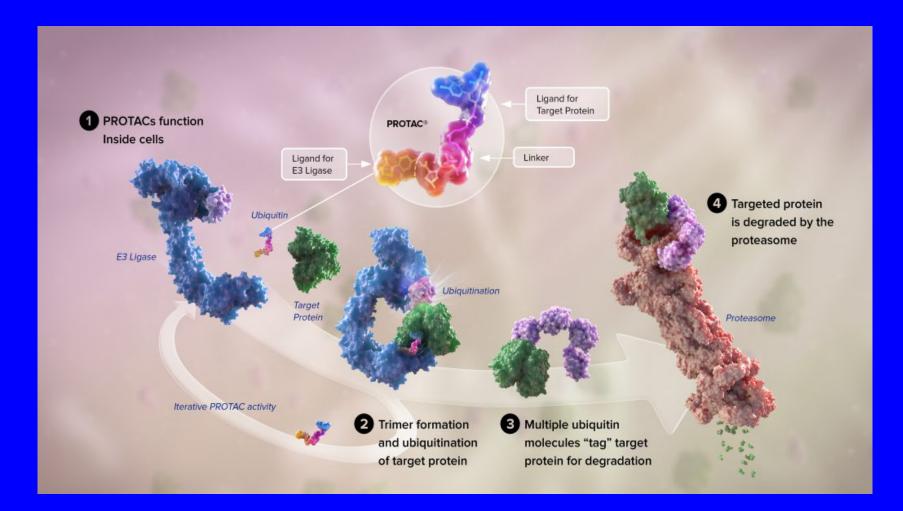
Bipolar androgen therapy in men with metastatic castrationresistant prostate cancer after progression on enzalutamide: an open-label, phase 2, multicohort study

Benjamin A Teply, MD, Hao Wang, PhD, Brandon Luber, MS, Rana Sullivan, RN, Irina Rifkind, RN, Ashley Bruns, RN, Avery Spitz, RN, Morgan DeCarli, BS, Victoria Sinibaldi, CRNP, Caroline F Pratz, CRNP, Changxue Lu, PhD, John L Silberstein, MHS, Jun Luo, PhD, Michael T Schweizer, MD, Prof Charles G Drake, MD, Prof Michael A Carducci, MD, Channing J Paller, MD, Emmanuel S Antonarakis, MD, Prof Mario A Eisenberger, MD, and Prof Samuel R Denmeade, MD



Lancet Oncol. 2018 January ; 19(1): 76-86.

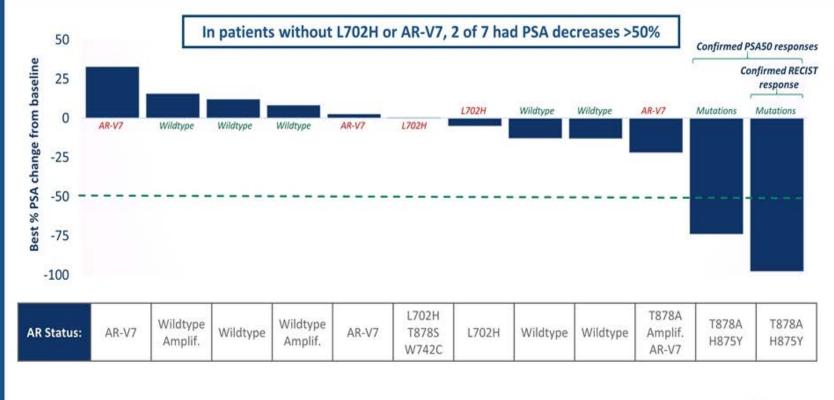
Targeted AR Degradation....PROTAC



PROTAC: Selected biomarker data

Petrylak et al. ASCO 2020 #3500

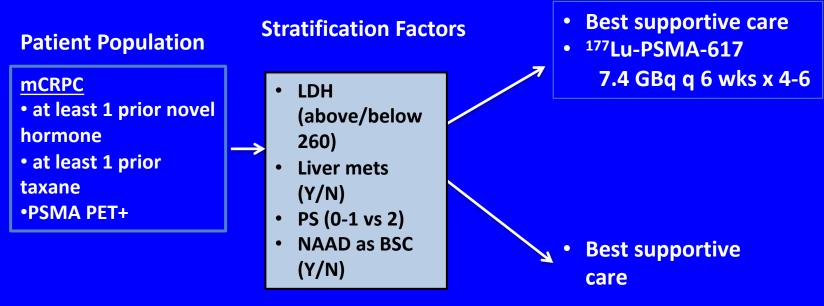
AR biomarker status and best % PSA change in patients at \geq 140 mg (excludes DLT patient; N=12)¹



¹One patient discontinued after 2 weeks due to DLT associated with rosuvastatin; AR status based on assays from Epic Sciences, Foundation Medicine (RUO), and OHSU/KDL



VISION: PSMA-Lu-177 Pivotal Phase III Trial Using PSMA-Imaging as a Biomarker



2:1 Randomization

N=750 Alternative 1º endpoint: rPFS <u>or</u> OS

PIs: Sartor and Krause

THE END

