Clinical Research on PARP Inhibitors and Triple-Negative Breast Cancer (TNBC)

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Disclosures for Eric P Winer, MD

No real or apparent conflicts of interest to disclose

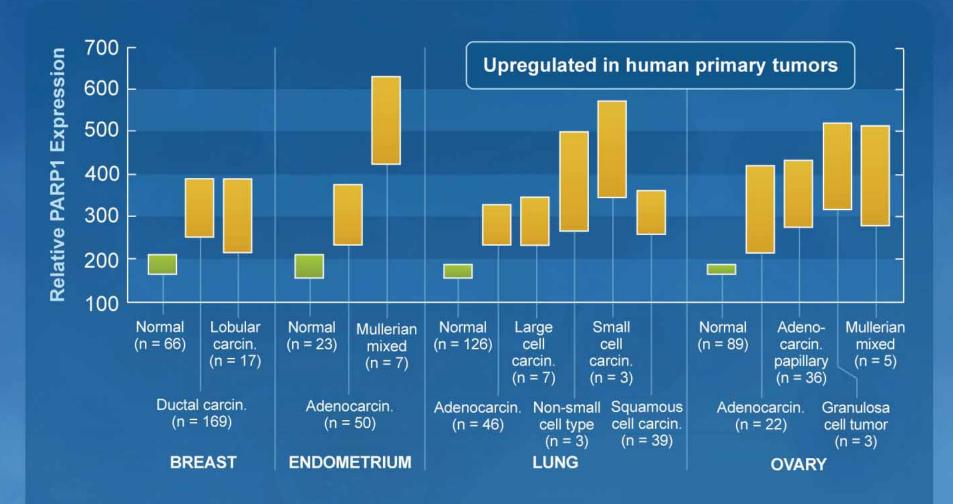
Key Topics: PARP and TNBC

- PARP expression in normal and tumor tissues
- PARP expression as a predictive marker
- BRCA 1/2 mutations and TNBC
- PARP inhibitors for the treatment of TNBC

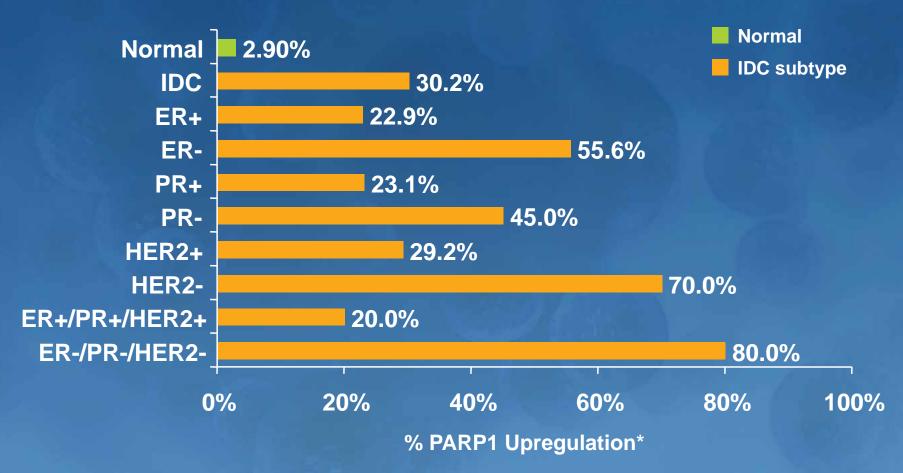
PARP1 Expression



PARP1 Expression



PARP1 Upregulation in Breast Cancer IDC Subtypes



^{*} Defined by percentage of samples exceeding the 95% UCL of normal tissue distribution.

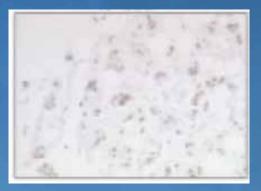
PARP Expression in Early Breast Cancer and Its Predictive Value for Response to Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy

Loibl S et al, on behalf of the German Breast Group. *Proc ASCO* 2010; Abstract 10511.

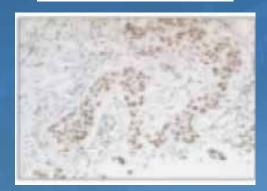
Methods

- 638 patients on neoadjuvant GeparTrio breast cancer studies
- Immuno-Reactive Score (IRS): Intensity and percent stained tumor cells
- Definition of 3 subgroups by cytoplasmic PARP expression:

IRS 0-2: Low



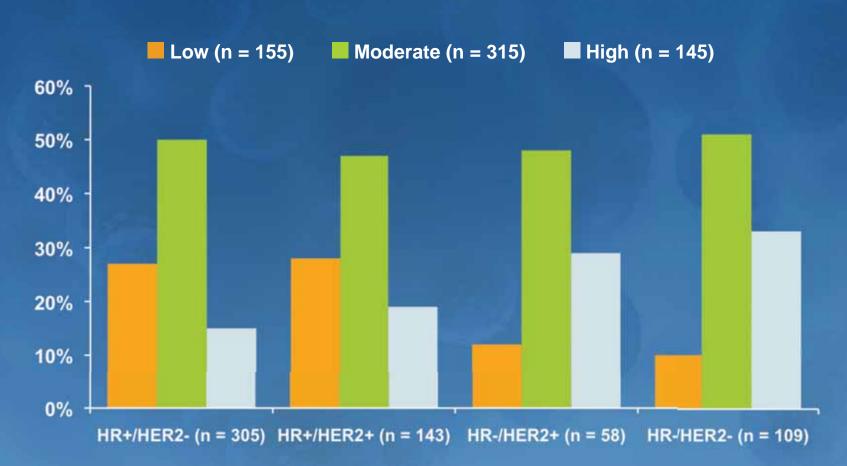
IRS 3-4: Moderate



IRS 6-12: High

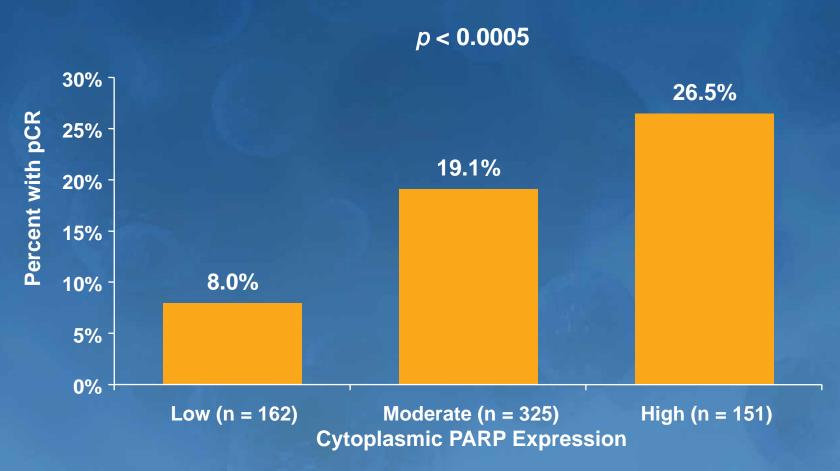


PARP Expression in Biological Breast Cancer Subtypes



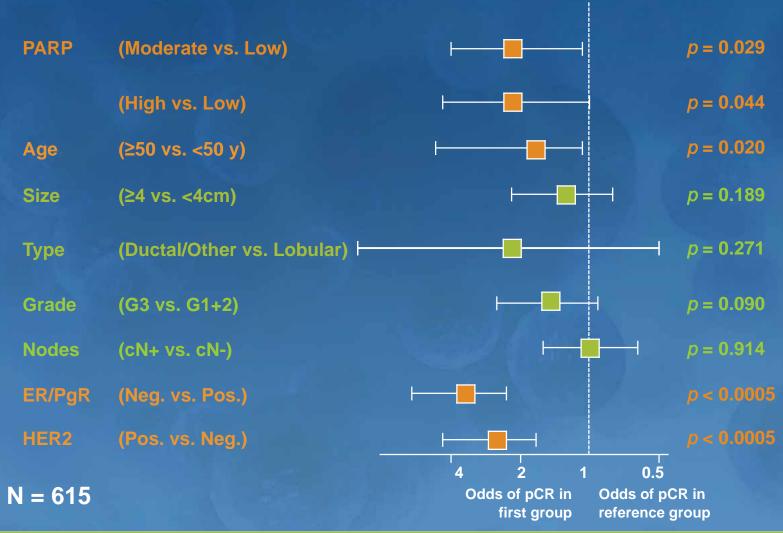
HR = hormone receptor

Pathological Complete Response (pCR) Rate According to Cytoplasmic PARP Expression



No correlation found for nuclear PARP expression

Multivariate Analysis for Prediction of pCR



Conclusions

- PARP is present in all HR/HER2 phenotypes
- High cytoplasmic PARP expression correlates with aggressive tumor pattern
 - Predicts independently high pCR rate to TAC

Updated Results of a Randomized Phase II Study Demonstrating Efficacy and Safety of BSI-201, a PARP-Inhibitor, in Combination with Gemcitabine/Carboplatin in Metastatic Triple-Negative **Breast Cancer**

O'Shaughnessy J et al. SABCS 2009; Abstract 3122.
O'Shaughnessy J et al. *Proc ASCO* 2009; Abstract 3.
O'Shaughnessy J et al. *Proc ESMO* 2010; Abstract LBA11.

Phase II Randomized Trial

Eligibility

- Metastatic TNBC (mTNBC)
 with measurable disease
- 0-2 prior chemotherapy regimens for mBC

Gem/Carbo (n = 62)

Gemcitabine (1,000 mg/m² IV d1,8) Carboplatin (AUC 2 IV d1, 8) q21 days

BSI-201/Gem/Carbo (n = 61)

BSI-201 (5.6 mg/kg IV d1,4, 8, 11) Gemcitabine (1,000 mg/m² IV d1,8) Carboplatin (AUC 2 IV d1, 8) q21 days

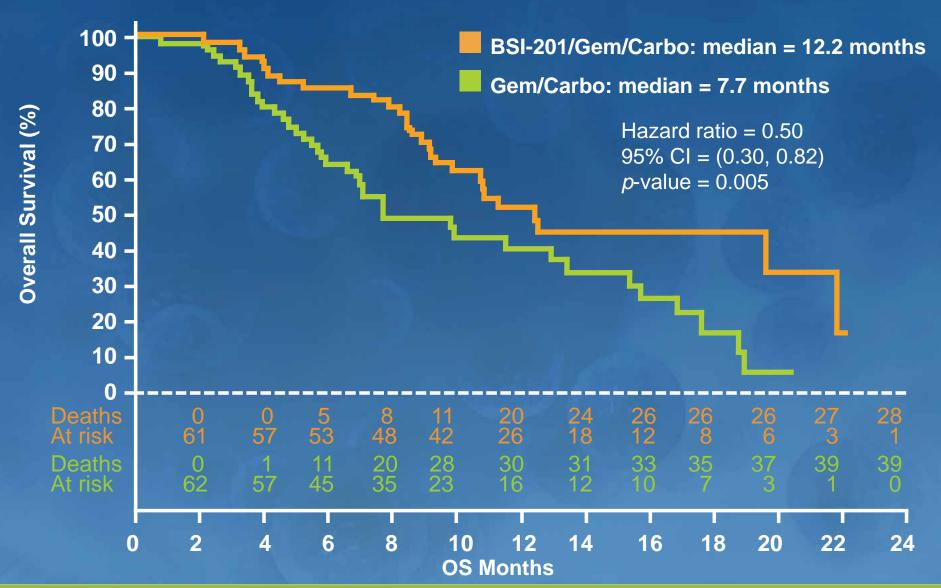
Final Efficacy Results of the Phase II Trial of Iniparib (BSI-201) in Combination with Gemcitabine/Carboplatin for Patients with mTNBC

Clinical Variable	Gem/Carbo (n = 62)	Iniparib/Gem/Carbo (n = 61)	<i>p</i> -value*
ORR	32.3%	52.5%	0.023
CBR	33.9%	55.7%	0.015
Median PFS	3.6 mos	5.9 mos	0.012
Median OS	7.7 mos	12.3 mos	0.014

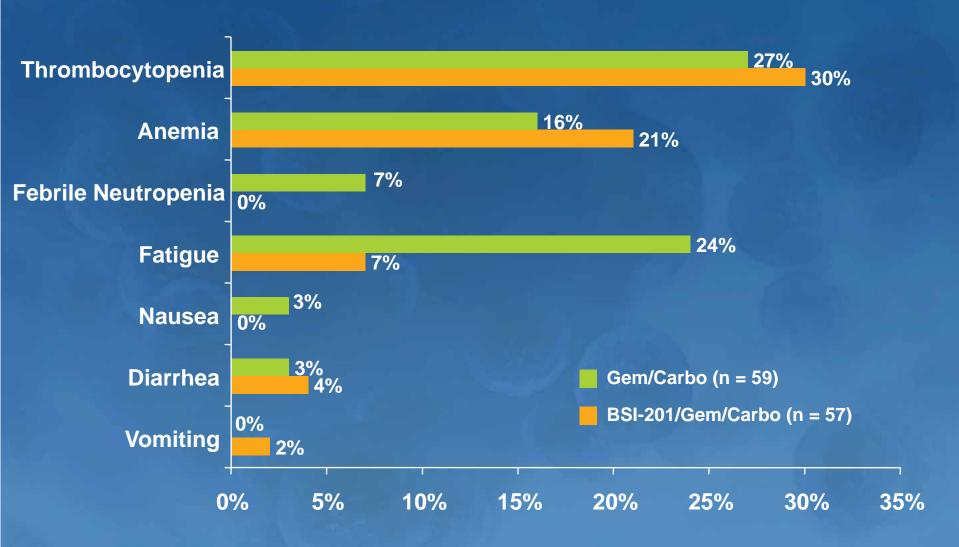
^{*} Not adjusted for multiple interim analyses.

CBR, clinical benefit rate; ORR, objective response rate; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival

Overall Survival (ITT Analysis)



Adverse Events Grade III/IV



Phase III Trial of Gemcitabine/Carboplatin with or without Iniparib in Patients with mTNBC: Estimated Enrollment = 420 (closed)

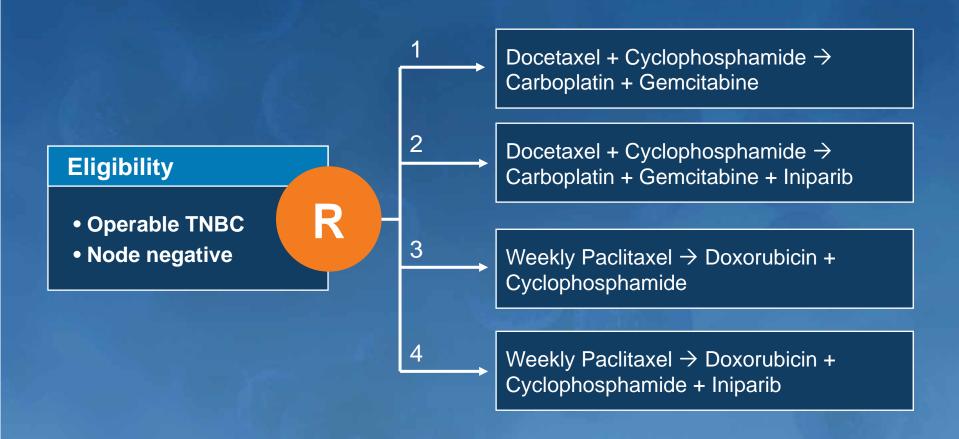
Eligibility

- Primary or mBC which is ER-, PR- and HER2by IHC or FISH
- No prior gemcitabine, carboplatin, cisplatin or iniparib

Gemcitabine + Carboplatin

Gemcitabine + Carboplatin + Iniparib

NSABP-B-48 Neoadjuvant Phase III Trial Design: Target accrual = 614



Oral Poly(ADP-ribose) Polymerase Inhibitor Olaparib in Patients with BRCA1 or BRCA2 Mutations and Advanced Breast Cancer: A Proof-of-Concept Trial

Tutt A et al. Lancet 2010;376(9737):235-44.

Study Design

- To assess the efficacy and tolerability of oral olaparib in BRCA1/BRCA2 mutation carriers with breast cancer
- Proof-of-concept Phase II study, single-arm sequential cohort design

Confirmed BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutation
Advanced refractory breast cancer
(Stage IIIB/IIIC/IV) after failure of ≥1 prior
chemotherapy for advanced disease

Cohort 1 (enrolled first)

Olaparib 400 mg po bid (MTD) 28-day cycles; n = 27

Cohort 2

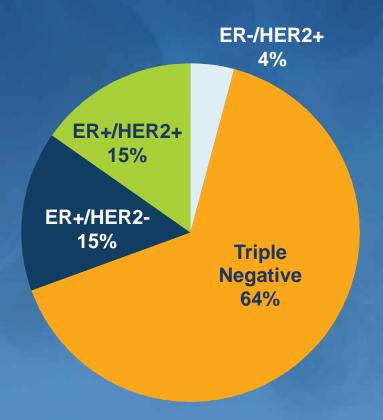
Olaparib 100 mg po bid 28-day cycles; n = 27

Phase I/II Study of Olaparib in BRCA1/2+ Advanced Breast Cancer: ER/HER2 Status



ER+/HER2+ 4% ER+/HER241% Triple Negative 50%

Olaparib 100 mg



Efficacy of Olaparib by BRCA Mutation Status

	Olaparib 400 mg bid		Olaparib 100 mg bid	
	BRCA1 (n = 18)	BRCA2 (n = 9)	BRCA1 (n = 16)	BRCA2 (n = 11)
Complete response, n (%)	1 (6%)	0	0	0
Partial response, n (%)	8 (44%)	2 (22%)	3 (19%)	3 (27%)

Efficacy of Olaparib by Hormone Receptor Status

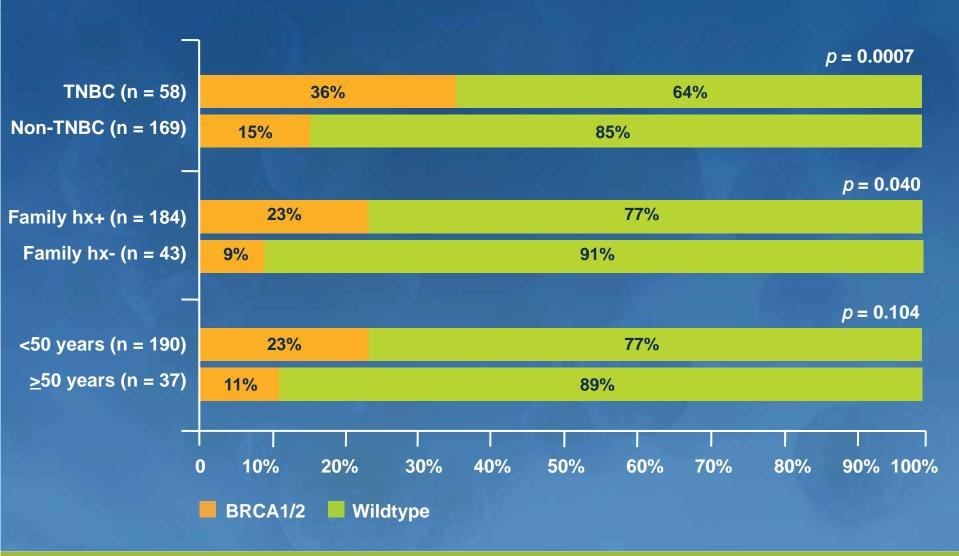
	Olaparib 400 mg bid		Olaparib 100 mg bid	
	ER and PR- negative (n = 13)	ER+ and/or PR+ (n = 14)	ER and PR- negative (n = 16)	ER+ and/or PR+ (n = 11)
Complete response, n (%)	0	0	0	0
Partial response, n (%)	7 (54%)	4 (29%)	4 (25%)	2 (18%)

BRCA1/2 Mutations in Breast Cancer Subsets

Saura C et al. *Proc ASCO* 2010; Abstract 1534. Fostira F et al. *Proc ASCO* 2010; Abstract 1511.

- Triple-Negative Breast Cancer (TNBC) versus Non-TNBC
- Family History of Breast/Ovarian Cancer versus Not
- Younger versus Older Age

Prevalence of BRCA1/2 Mutations in Patients with Breast Cancer (N = 227)



Prevalence of BRCA1 Mutations Among Women with TNBC

- 284 women from Greece diagnosed with TNBC
- Rate of BRCA1 mutations overall: 10.6%
 - A third of these patients had no reported family history of breast or ovarian cancer
- Rate of BRCA1 mutation in cases of <u>early-onset TNBC</u> (<40 years old): 47%
- Conclusion: Women with TNBC are candidates for genetic testing for BRCA1, even in the absence of a family history of breast or ovarian cancer

Conclusions

- A significant proportion of patients with TNBC have BRCA1 mutations
- Olaparib has single agent activity in limited phase II experience in patients with BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations
- BSI-201 (iniparib) adds to the efficacy of carbo/gem in TNBC in a randomized phase II trial without adding substantial toxicity
- Results of phase III trial which will define the role of iniparib in TNBC are pending and eagerly awaited