

# EGFR Tumor Mutations and Markers of Acquired Resistance

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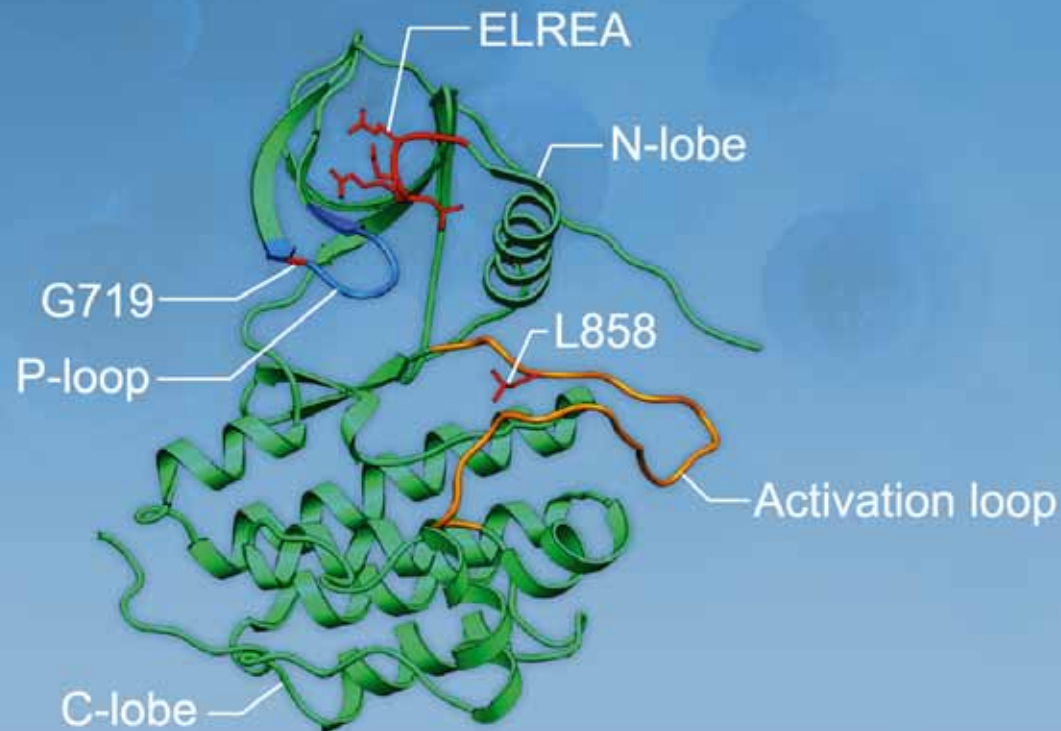
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## EGFR-TKI 2004-2006

- Erlotinib prolongs survival as 2nd and 3rd line Rx compared to placebo
  - Benefit is best predicted by FISH +
- Erlotinib and gefitinib can cause dramatic responses and likely prolonged survival in a subset of patients (10%)
  - EGFR TK mutations best predict this group
- Combination with chemotherapy provides no benefit

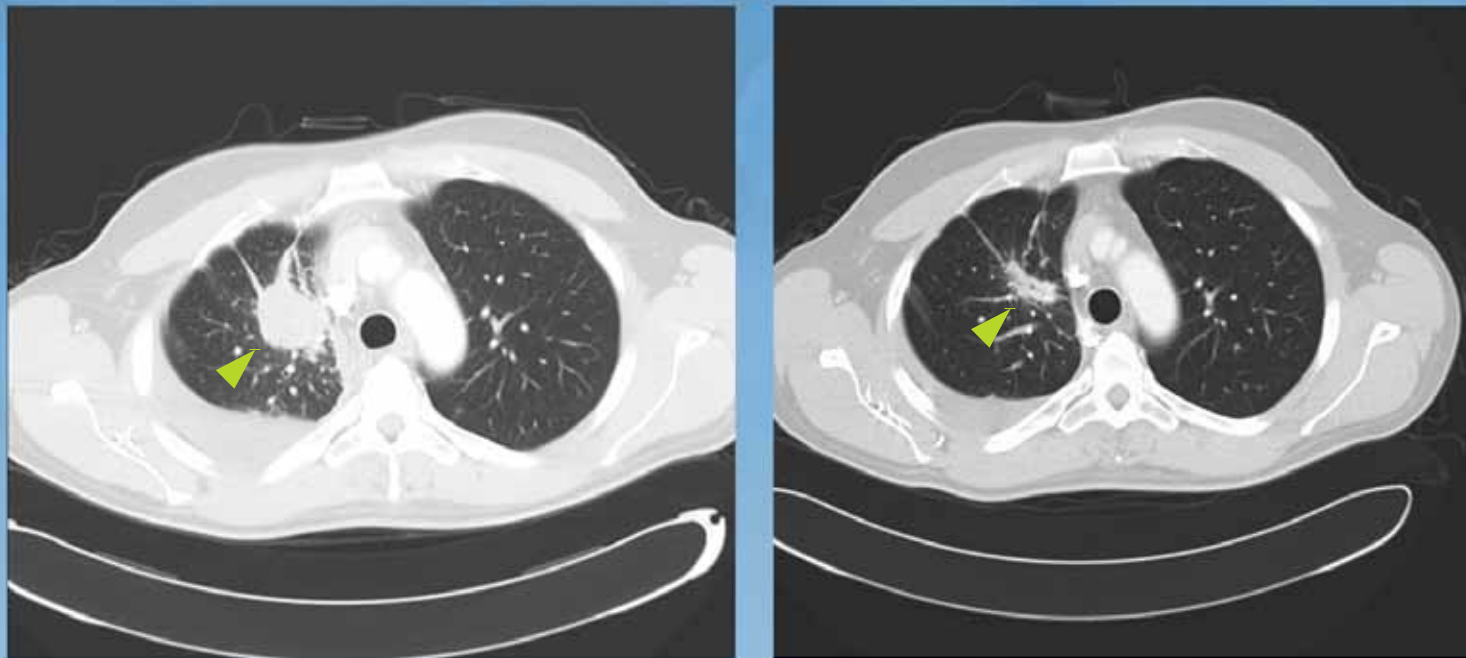
# Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR) Mutations



# EGFR Mutations



## Patient with Prospectively Identified L858R Missense Mutation and Treated with Gefitinib



## First Line Mutation Study with Gefitinib (Sequist et al. JCO 2008)

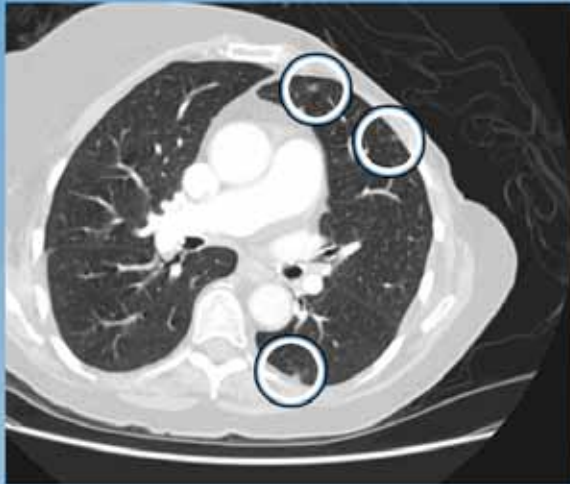
- 98 patients screened
- 34 EGFR mutations
- Results:
  - 55% response rate
  - 9.2 month median PFS
  - 17.5 month median OS

# Percent Change in Measurable Tumor at Best Response by Individual Patient



## Resistance

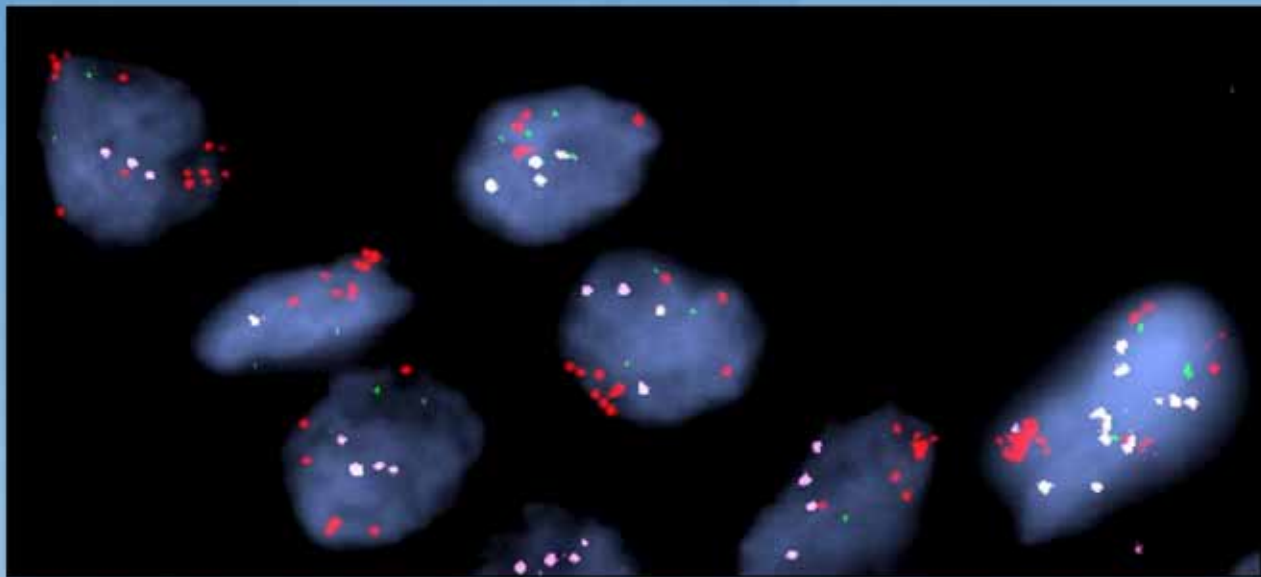
- There are 2 robustly described TKI-resistance mechanisms: T790M in EGFR and MET amplification
- 1 patient with both T790M and L858R had a best response of SD and remained on treatment for 55 days





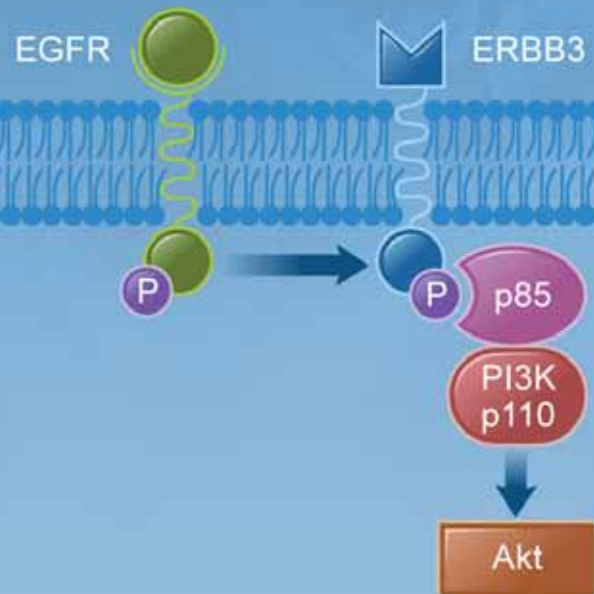
## Resistance

- 1 patient with both del 19 and MET amplification had rapid PD with new brain mets and malignant pleural and pericardial effusions and remained on treatment for 30 days



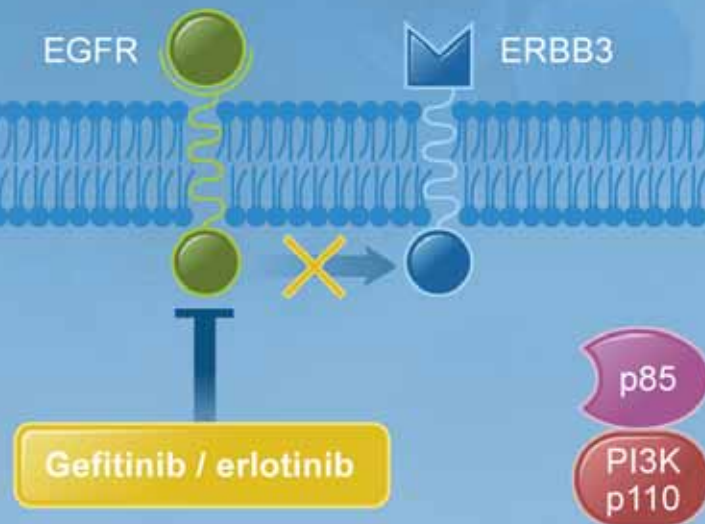
# Resistance Mechanisms

**A**



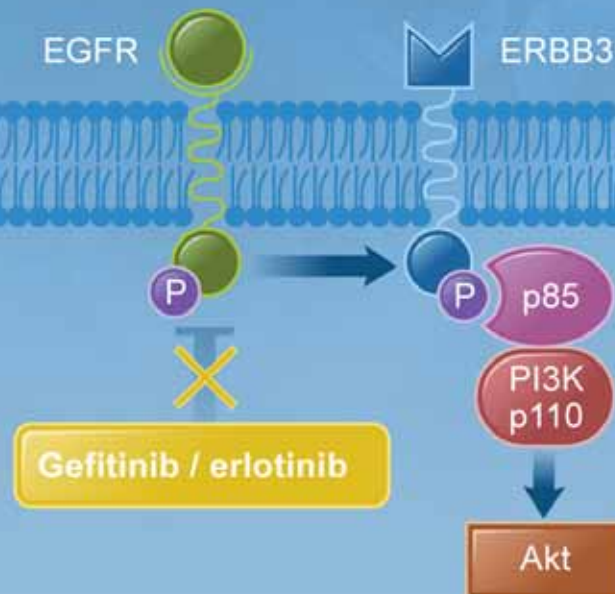
# Resistance Mechanisms

B



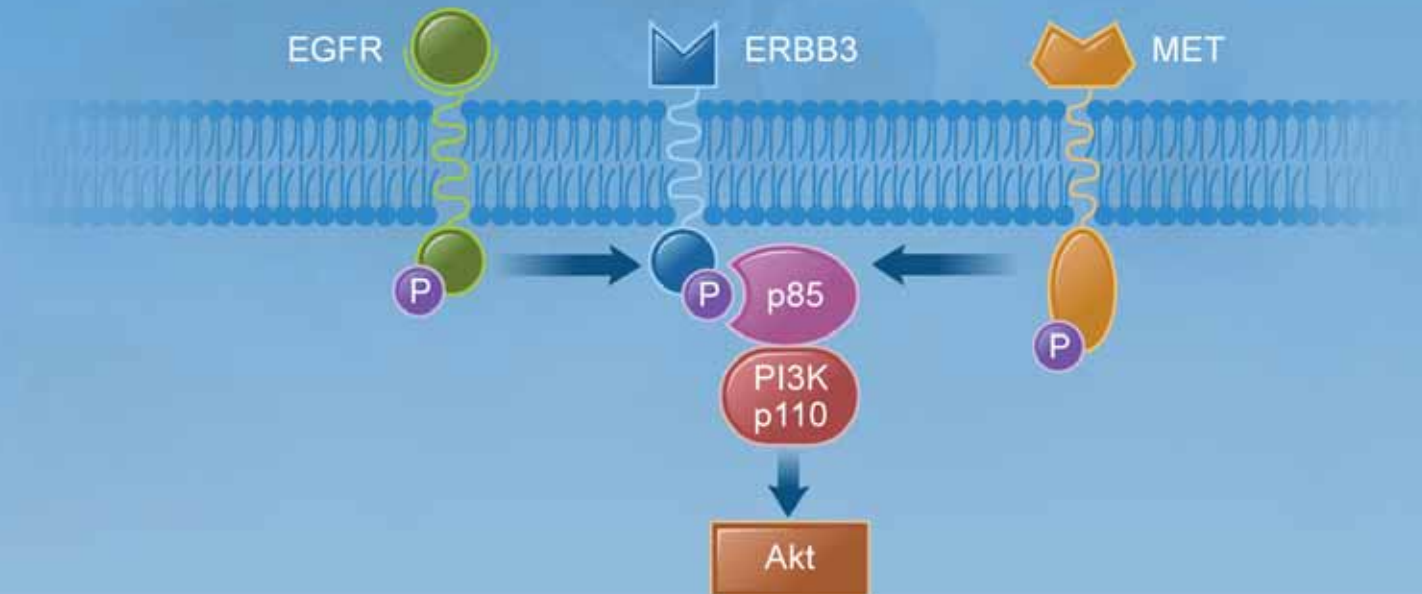
# Resistance Mechanisms

## C T790M



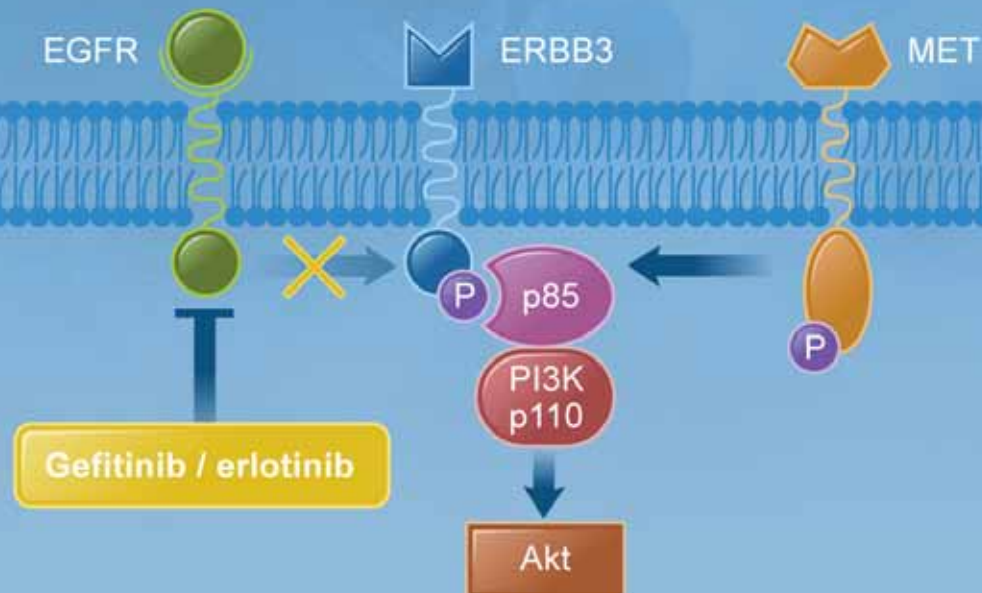
# Resistance Mechanisms

## D MET Amplification



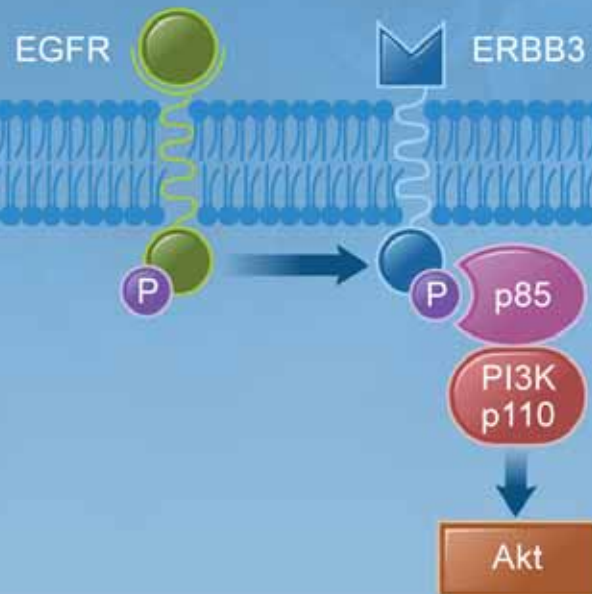
# Resistance Mechanisms

## E MET Amplification



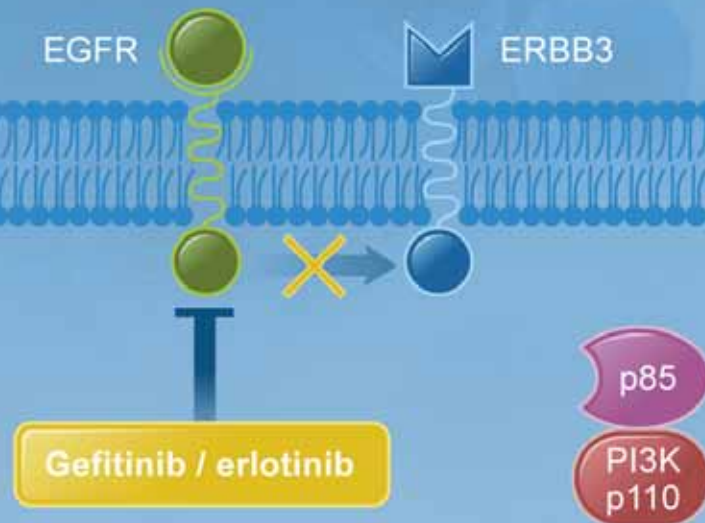
# Is Activation of PI3K Sufficient to Induce Resistance?

A



# Is Activation of PI3K Sufficient to Induce Resistance?

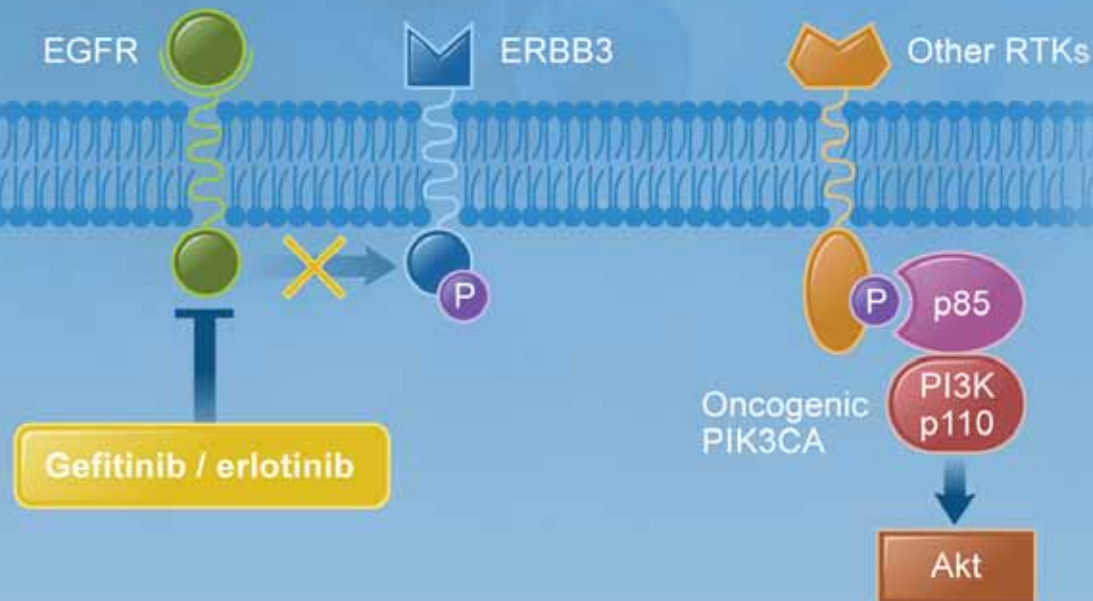
B





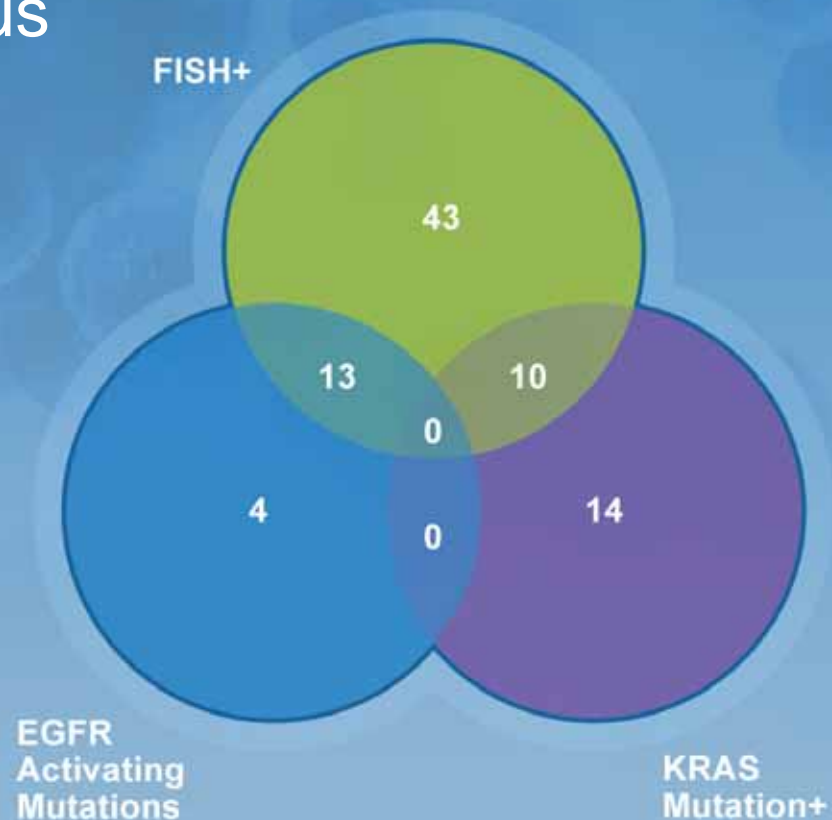
# Is Activation of PI3K Sufficient to Induce Resistance?

## C IGF-1R Activation



## OSI-774-203 (“BUNN” Study) Patient Biomarker Status

- N=119, 24 patients not included due to missing/unknown
- 14% EGFR mut;  
20% KRAS mut;  
47% FISH+
- 35 patients (29%)  
*KRAS* WT, FISH-,  
and EGFR WT



## BR.21: Role of KRAS Biomarker in Response and Survival

- 206 tumors from BR.21 study analyzed for KRAS mutational status
- 30 (15%) of patients had KRAS mutations
- Small numbers preclude a robust analysis, but high HR favors placebo in patients with KRAS mutation

	Response			Survival Benefit				
	# Pts Assessed for ORR	ORR	P-value	# Pts	MS: Erl vs Plac (mon)	HR	95% CI	P-value
<b>Total</b>	427	8.9%	NA	731	6.7 vs 4.7*	0.70	0.58 – 0.85	<0.001
<b>KRAS Mutation</b>	20	5.0%	0.69	30	3.7 vs 7.0	1.67	0.62 – 4.50	0.31
<b>KRAS WT</b>	98	10.2%		176	7.5 vs 3.4	0.69	0.49 – 0.97	0.03

\* Shepherd FA et al. *J Thor Oncol.* 2007; 2(6): S68-S76

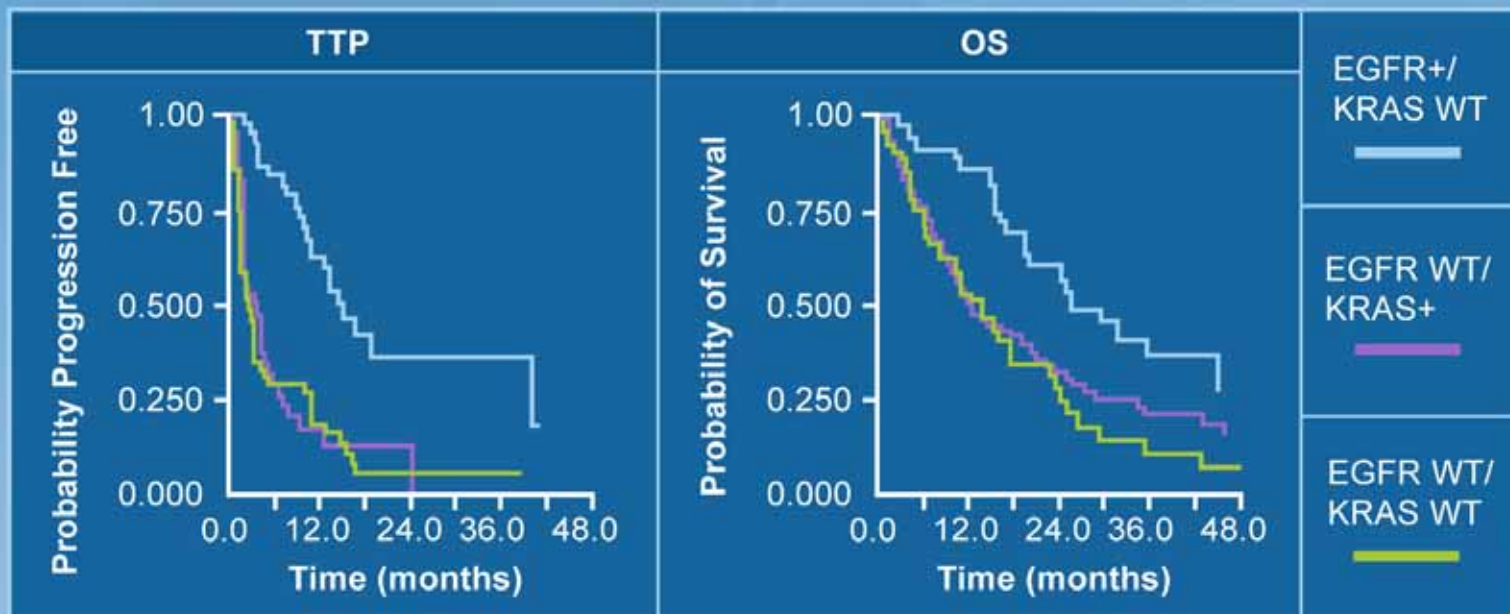
## KRAS and EGFR Mutation Data

- Patients with *EGFR* mutations did significantly better than the 2 other groups. There was no significant difference between patients with KRAS mutations and patients who were EGFR WT/KRAS WT.

Clinical Outcomes by EGFR and KRAS Status				
	EGFR+/KRAS WT	EGFR WT/KRAS+	EGFR WT/KRAS WT	P
<b>N</b>	46	41	83	
<b>Best Response</b>				
CR	0	0	0	
PR	31 (67%)	0	4 (5%)	
SD	14 (30%)	19 (46%)	35 (42%)	
PD	0	18 (44%)	35 (42%)	
NE	1 (2%)	4 (10%)	9 (11%)	
<b>Response Rate</b>	31 (67%)	0	4 (5%)	<0.001
<b>Median TTP (Months)</b>	15.1	3.3	3.1	<0.0001
<b>Median OS</b>	24.5	13.0	11.8	0.002

## KRAS and EGFR Mutation Data

- When EGFR mutants are pulled out, there is no difference in TTP or OS between KRAS mutants and KRAS WT



## EGFR TKIs 2006-2008

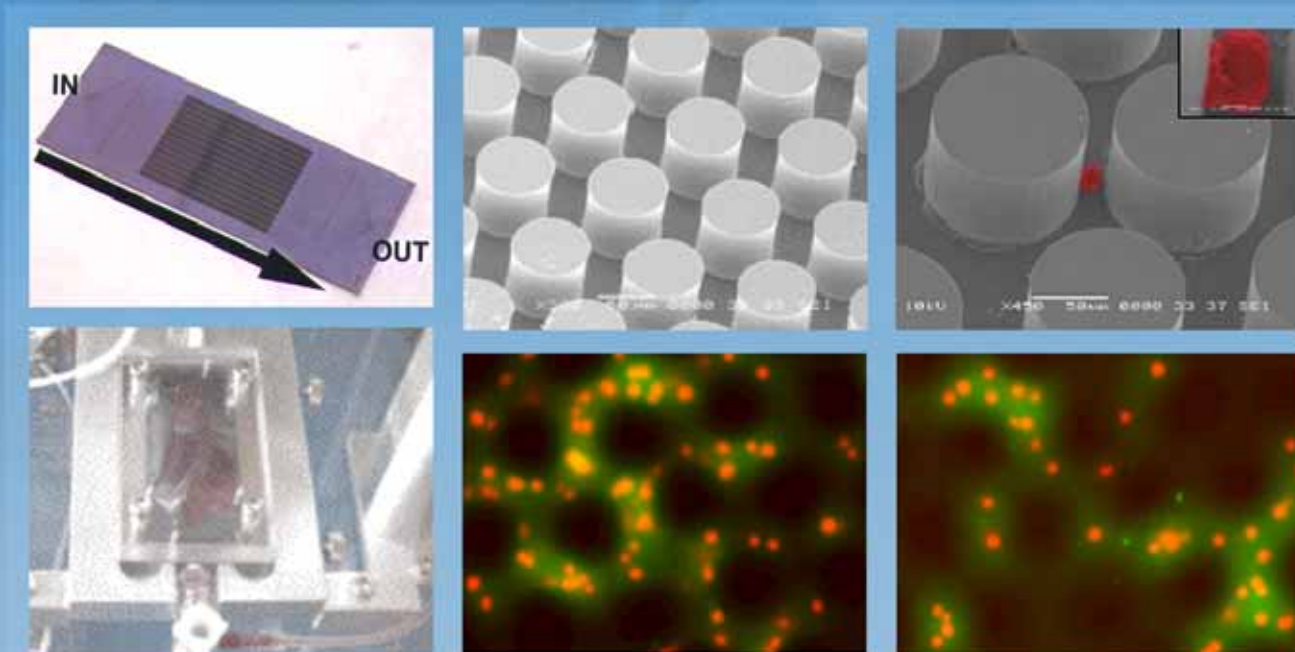
- **Resistance Mechanisms**
  - T790M 50%
  - c-MET amplification and IGF-1 signaling 25%
  - Non-Kinase role of EGFR
  - Unknown (40%)
- **Overcoming Resistance**
  - Role of dual kinase inhibitors for T790M
  - Benefit to irreversible inhibitors?
  - c-MET inhibitors
  - IGF-1 based Rx

## EGFR Mutation Testing: Ready for Prime Time

- Test can be done reliably on 10 unstained slides from a core biopsy.
  - Almost always from a larger resection specimen
  - Occasionally from a fine needle aspiration
- Two to three week testing interval remains a challenge
- Re-biopsy of patients who initially respond can often reveal mechanisms of resistance
  - MSK data from ASCO 2009
- Analysis of circulating tumor cells and circulating tumor DNA may offer simpler, less invasive option

# CTC-Chip

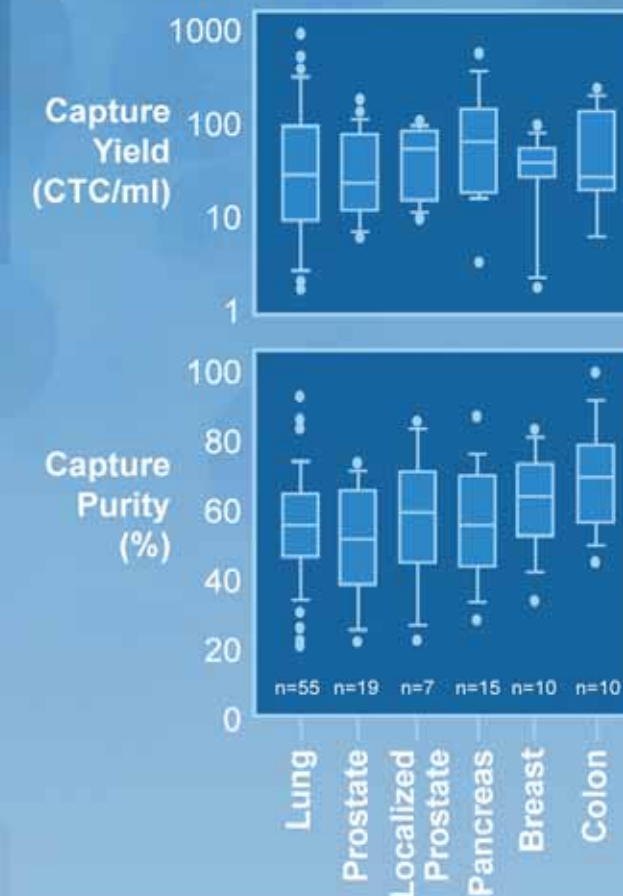
- Array of microposts that separates cells by size and captures epithelial cells against the walls of anti-Ep-CAM coated posts



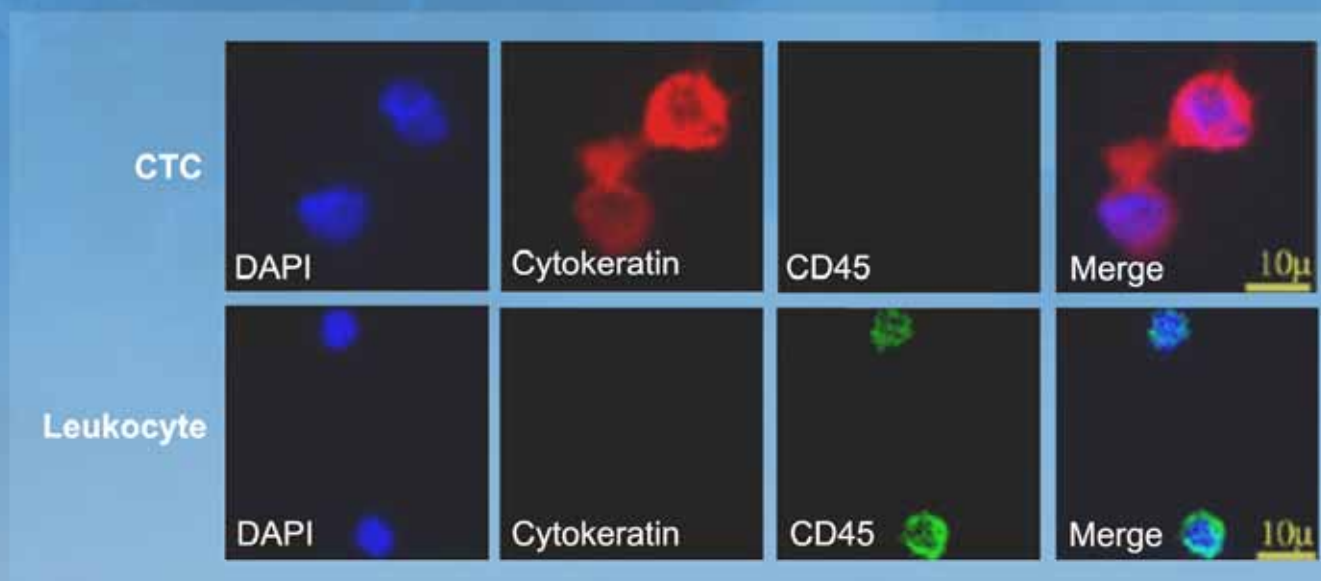


# CTC-Chip

Cohort	Total Number of Samples	Samples with >5 CTC/ml (%)
Healthy Subjects	20	0
Lung Cancer	55	100
Prostate Cancer	19	100
Localized Prostate Cancer	7	100
Pancreatic Cancer	15	100
Breast Cancer	10	100
Colon Cancer	10	90



# CTC-Chip



## EGFR Mutations 2009

- Mutated EGFR provides a model for the paradigm of oncogene addiction
- TKI shrinks tumor in 70% of patients with EGFR mutations and should be considered as a care standard for patients harboring these activating mutations
- Never and light smokers with adenocarcinoma should be tested as early in the course of therapy as possible
- Re-biopsy of responders at the time of progression can be helpful clinically