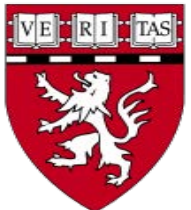


HER2 low Breast Cancer

Aditya Bardia, MD, MPH

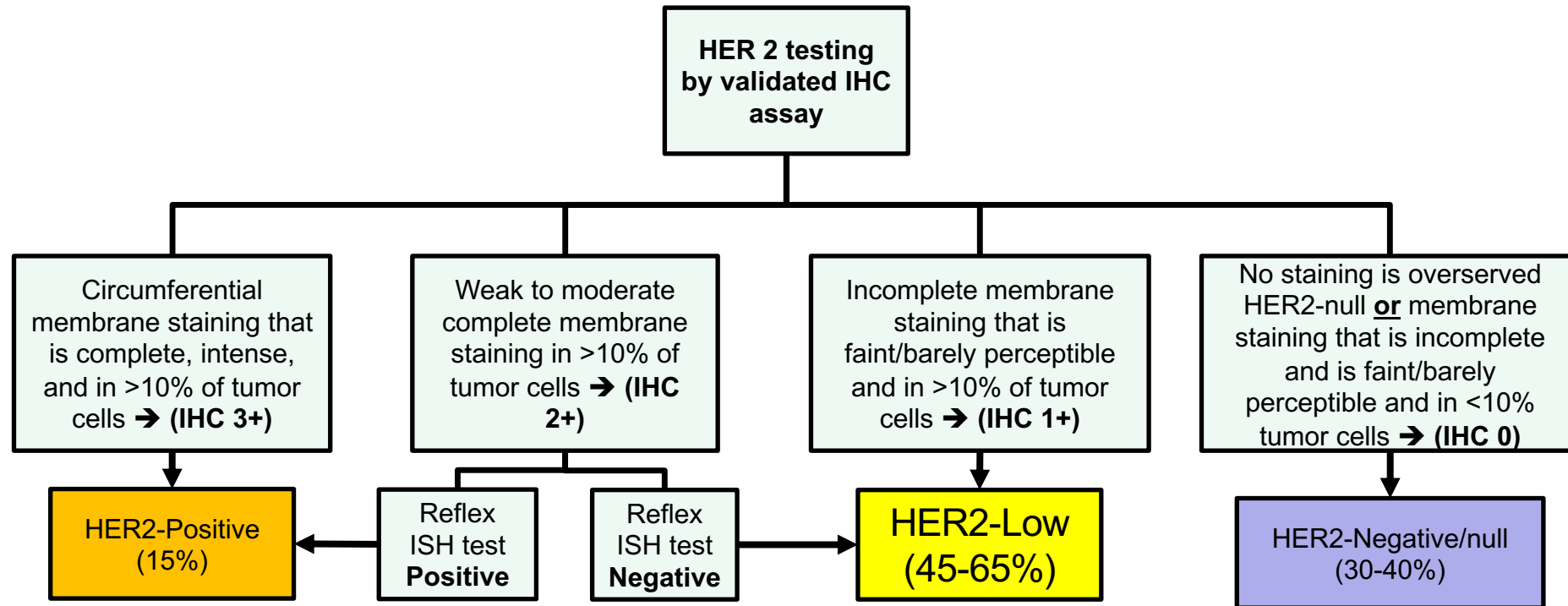
Director, Breast Cancer Research,
Attending Physician, Mass General Hospital,
Associate Professor, Harvard Medical School



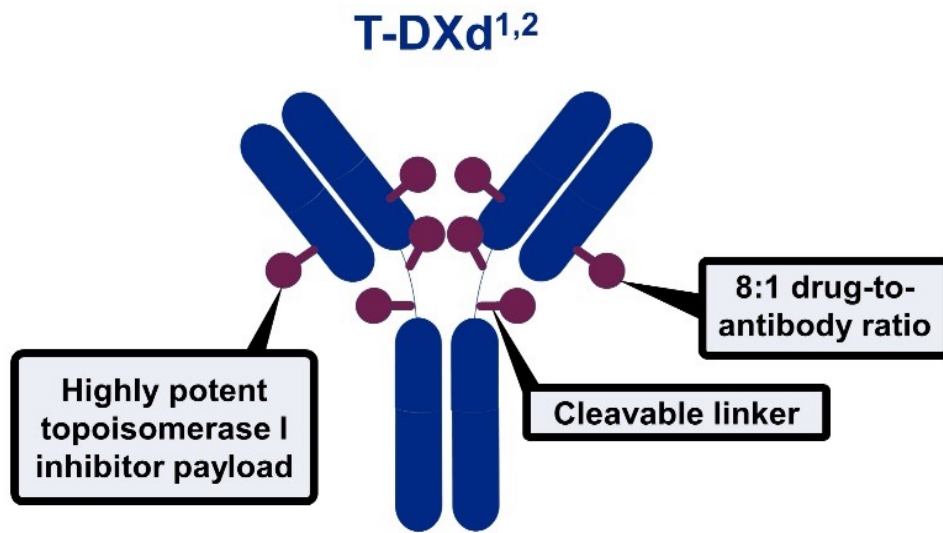
Objectives

- Understand rationale of ADCs for HER2 low breast cancer
- Gain knowledge related to HER2 ADC, trastuzumab deruxtecan, including efficacy and toxicity
- Review upcoming therapies for HER2 low breast cancer

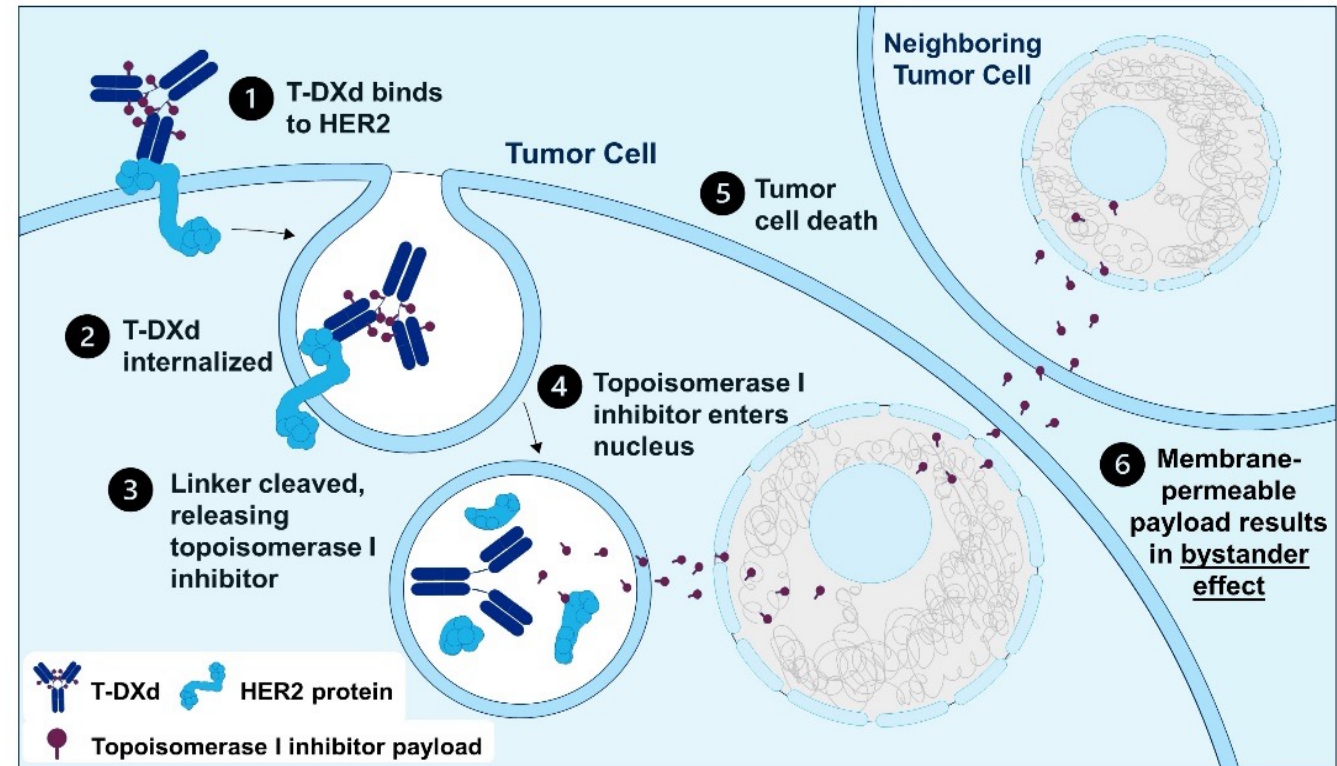
HER2-Low Breast Cancer: Current Definition



Trastuzumab Deruxtecan (T-DXd): Selective delivery of toxic payload

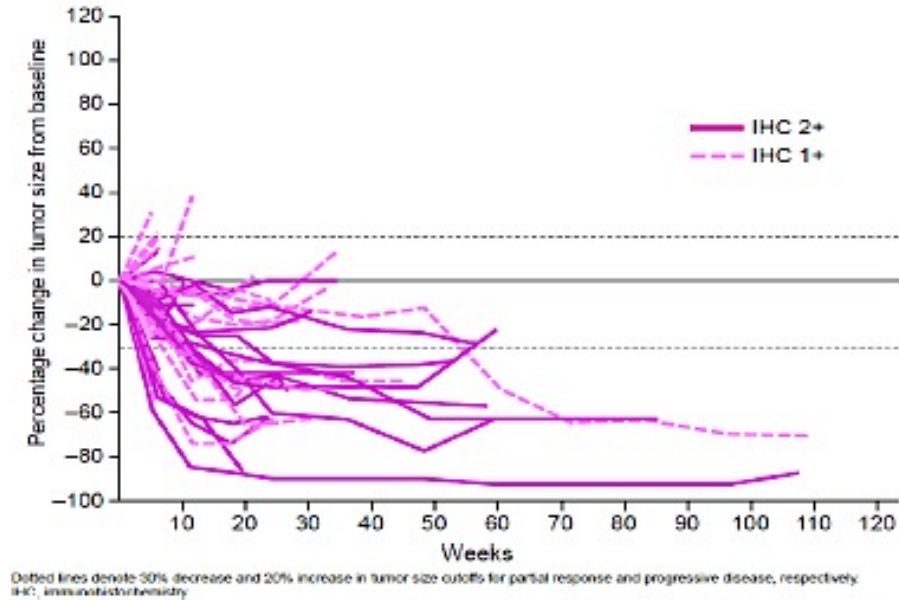
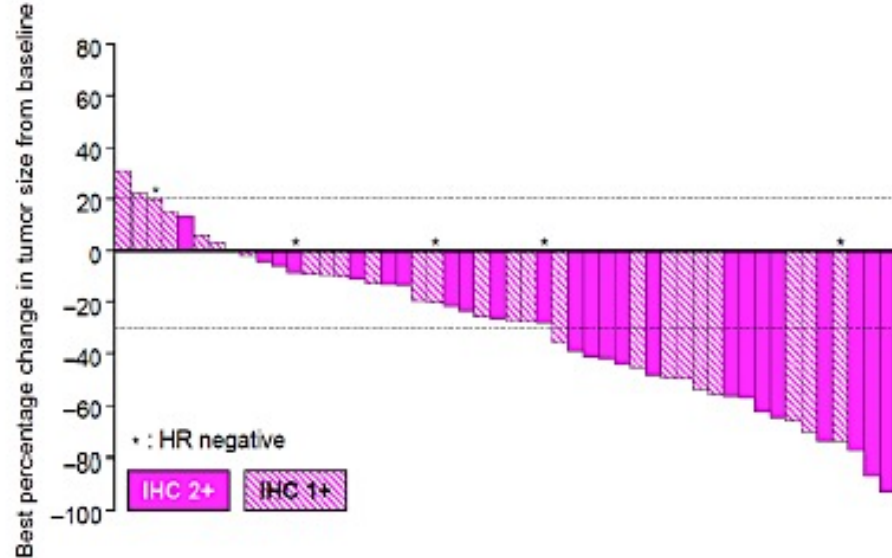


Internalization of T-DXd leads to release of the DXd payload and subsequent cell death in the target tumor cell and neighboring tumor cells through the bystander effect^{1,2}



Adapted with permission from Modi S, et al. *J Clin Oncol* 2020;38:1887-96. CC BY ND 4.0.

Trastuzumab Deruxtecan (T-DXd): HER2 Low Tumors



	Confirmed ORR	mDoR	mPFS
All (N = 51)	44.2% (N=43)	9.4m	7.6m
IHC 2+ (n = 24)	54.5% (N=22)	11.0m	13.6m
IHC 1+ (n = 27)	33.3% (N=21)	7.9m	5.7m
HR+ (n = 45)	47.4% (N=38)	11.0m	7.9m
Prior CDK4/6 inhibitor (n = 15)	33.3% (N=12)	NR	7.1m

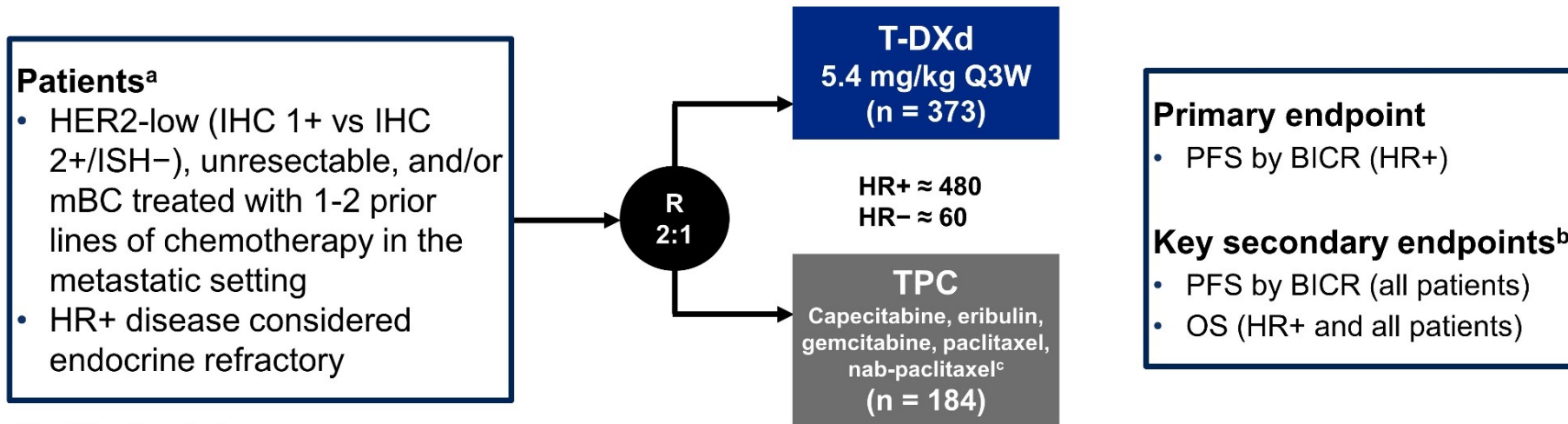
Trastuzumab Deruxtecan vs TPC: Study Design (DESTINY-B04)



5

DESTINY-Breast04: First Randomized Phase 3 Study of T-DXd for HER2-low mBC

An open-label, multicenter study (NCT03734029)



Stratification factors

- Centrally assessed HER2 status^d (IHC 1+ vs IHC 2+/ISH-)
- 1 versus 2 prior lines of chemotherapy
- HR+ (with vs without prior treatment with CDK4/6 inhibitor) versus HR-

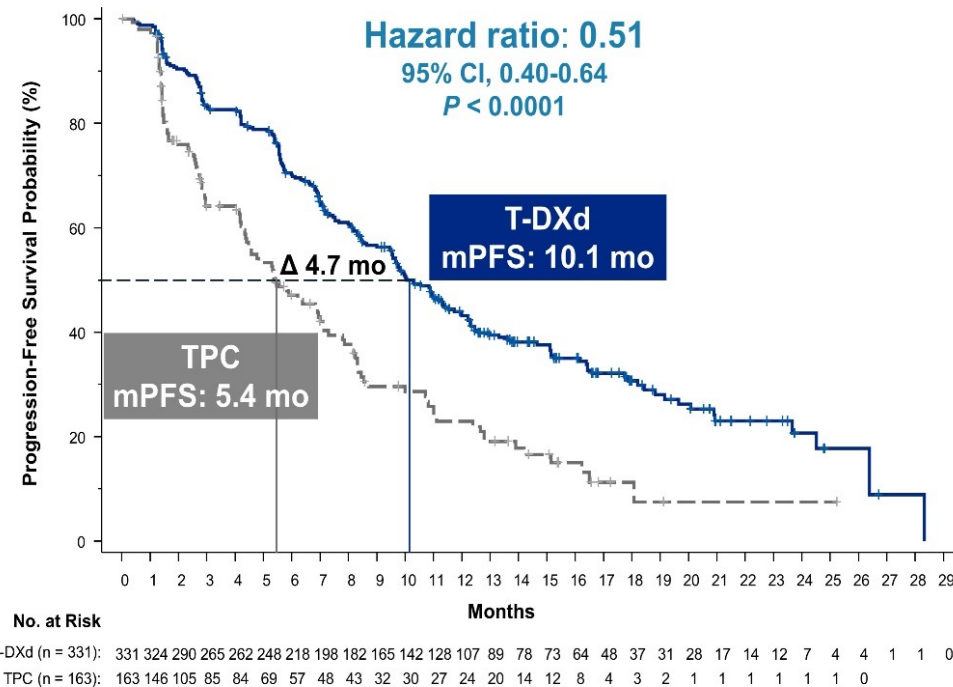
ASCO/CAP, American Society of Clinical Oncology/College of American Pathologists; BICR, blinded independent central review; CDK, cyclin-dependent kinase; DOR, duration of response; HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; HR, hormone receptor; IHC, immunohistochemistry; ISH, in situ hybridization; mBC, metastatic breast cancer; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; Q3W, every 3 weeks; R, randomization; T-DXd, trastuzumab deruxtecan; TPC, treatment of physician's choice.

^aIf patients had HR+ mBC, prior endocrine therapy was required. ^bOther secondary endpoints included ORR (BICR and investigator), DOR (BICR), PFS (investigator), and safety; efficacy in the HR- cohort was an exploratory endpoint. ^cTPC was administered accordingly to the label. ^dPerformed on adequate archived or recent tumor biopsy per ASCO/CAP guidelines using the VENTANA HER2/neu (4B5) investigational use only [IUO] Assay system.

Trastuzumab Deruxtecan vs TPC: PFS (HR+/HER2 Low BC)

Progression-Free Survival

Hormone receptor–positive

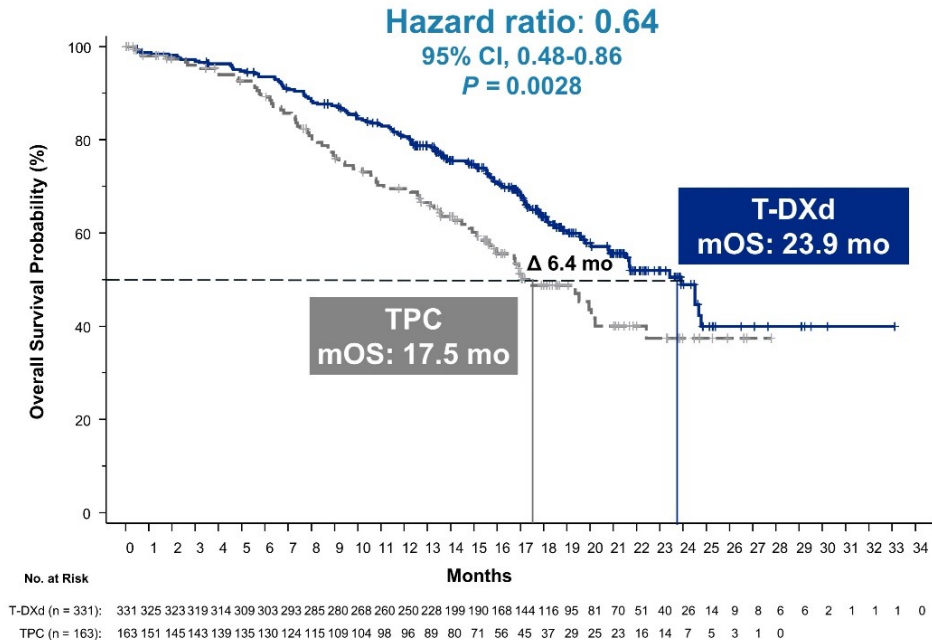


PFS by blinded independent central review.

HR, hormone receptor; mPFS, median progression-free survival; PFS, progression-free survival; T-DXd, trastuzumab deruxtecan.

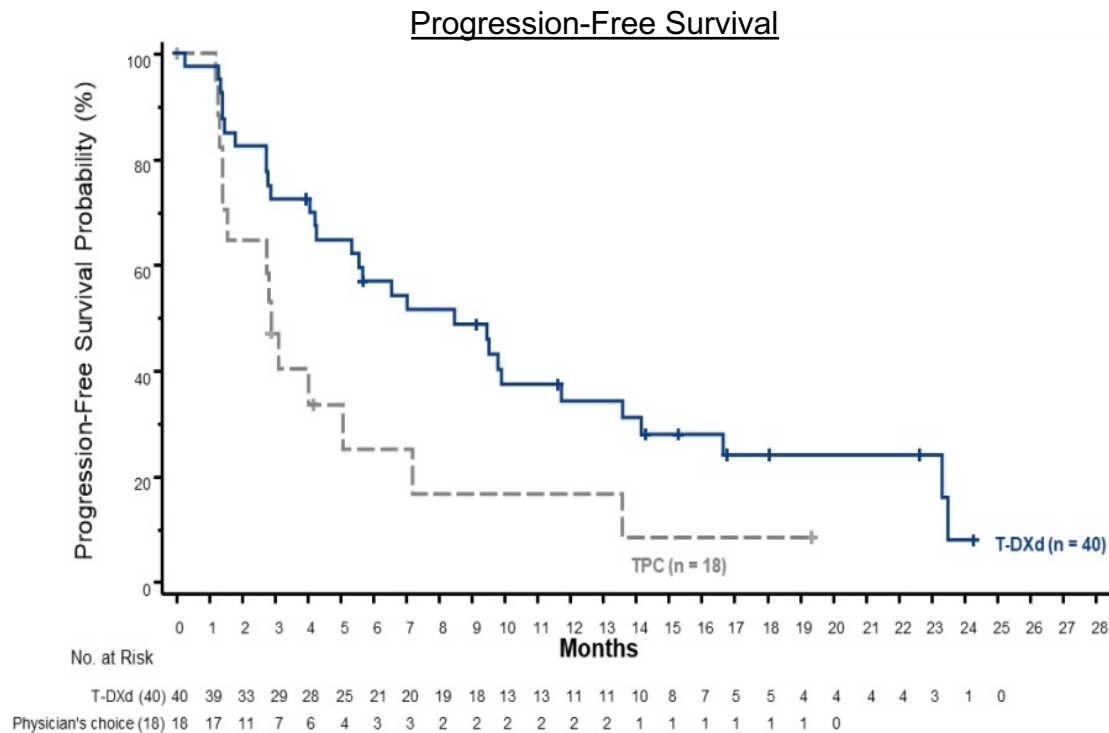
Overall Survival

Hormone receptor–positive

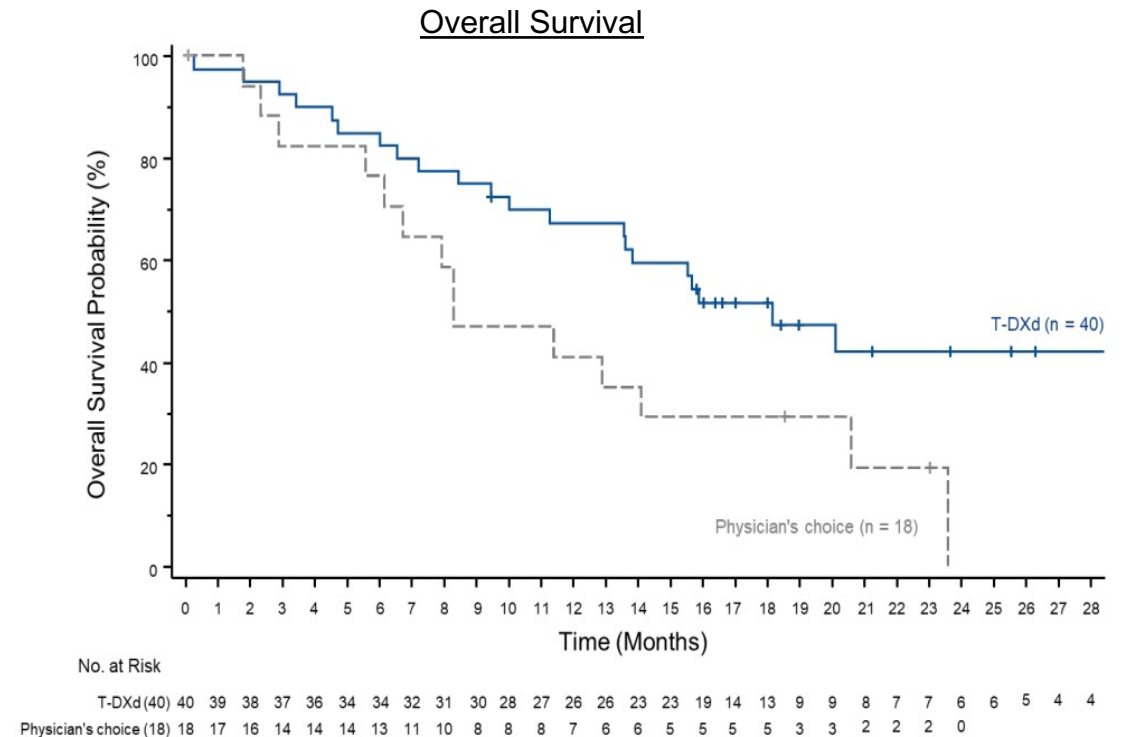


Trastuzumab Deruxtecan: Efficacy in HER2-low mTNBC

Exploratory Endpoint



	T-DXd (n=40)	TPC (n=18)
Median PFS (95% CI)	8.5 (4.3-11.7)	2.9 (1.4-5.1)
HR (95% CI), <i>P</i> -value	0.46 (0.24-0.89)	



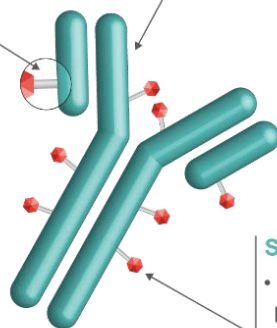
	T-DXd (n=40)	TPC (n=18)
Median OS (95% CI)	18.2 (13.6-NE)	8.3 (5.6-20.6)
HR (95% CI), <i>P</i> -value	0.48 (0.24-0.95)	

What about activity of other ADCs for HER2 low MBC?

Trop2 ADC for HR+ MBC: Sacituzumab Govitecan

Linker for SN-38

- pH-sensitive, hydrolyzable linker for SN-38 release in targeted tumor cells and tumor microenvironment, allowing bystander effect
- High drug-to-antibody ratio (7.6:1)



Humanized anti-Trop-2 antibody

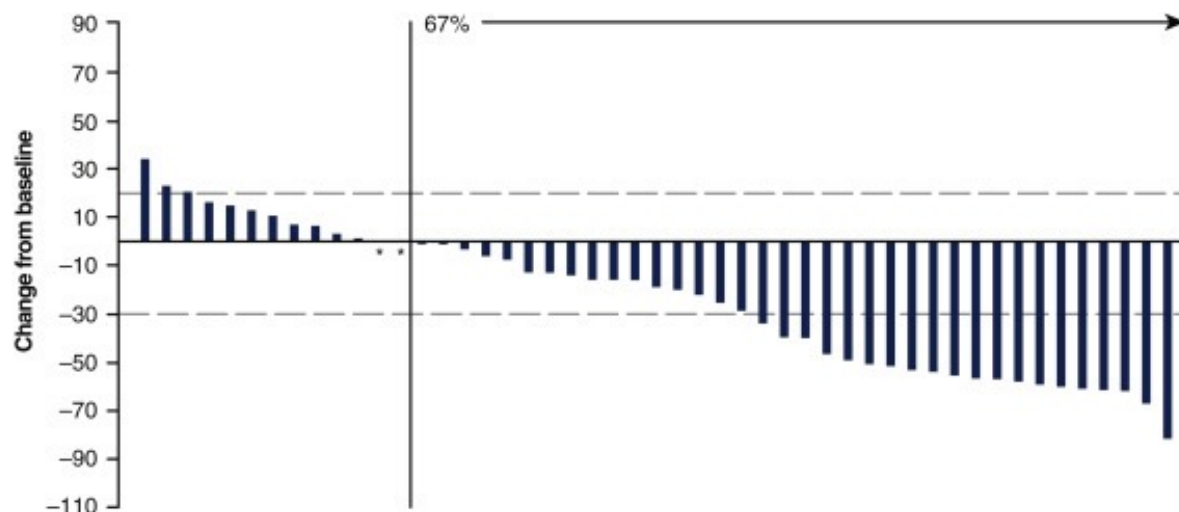
- Directed toward Trop-2, an epithelial antigen expressed on many solid cancers

SN-38 payload

- SN-38 more potent than parent compound, irinotecan (topoisomerase I inhibitor)
- SN-38 chosen for its moderate cytotoxicity (with IC50 in the nanomolar range), permitting delivery in high quantity to the tumor

Internalization and enzymatic cleavage by tumor cell not required for SN-38 liberation from antibody

Confirmed ORR = 31.5%



Phase I/II Basket Trial

≥3rd Line
HR+/HER2- MBC N=54^a

Other Advanced Epithelial
Cancers

- Adults, ≥18 y
- Patients with metastatic epithelial cancers who progressed ≥1 standard therapeutic regimen for their disease
- ECOG performance status 0/1
- Measurable disease by CT/MRI

Sacituzumab
govitecan
10 mg/kg IV

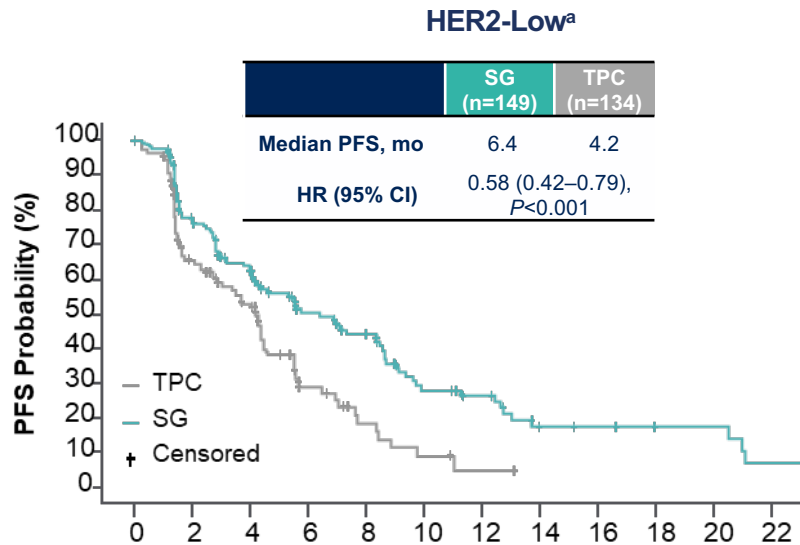
Days 1 and 8
every 21 days
(restaging scans
every 8 weeks)

Until
progression
or
unacceptable
toxicity

Endpoints:

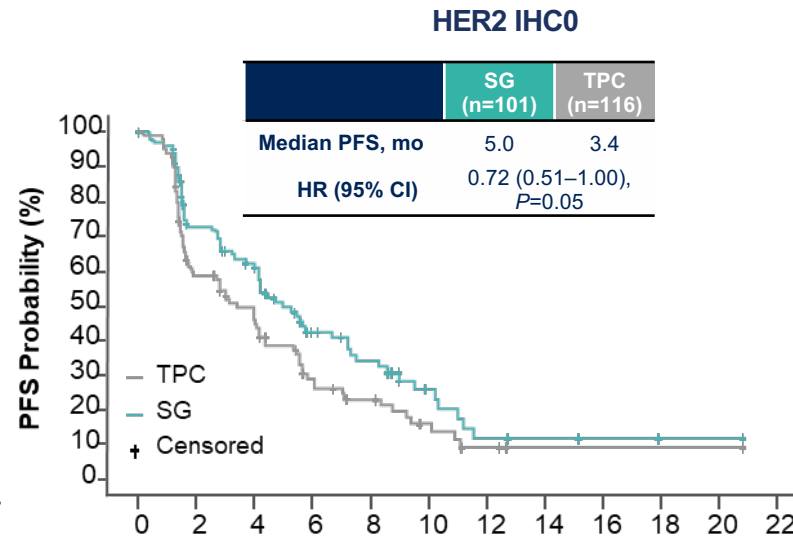
- Response evaluation by investigators according to RECIST 1.1
- Duration of response
- Progression-free survival (PFS)
- Overall survival (OS)
- Safety

Sacituzumab Govitecan vs TPC: Efficacy by HER2 status (TROPiCS-02)



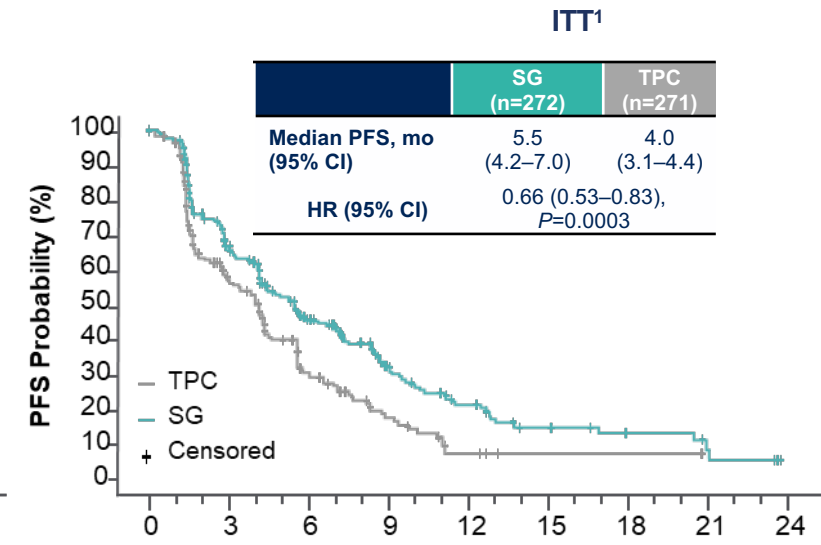
No. of patients at risk

	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22
TPC	134	65	43	16	8	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
SG	149	99	77	50	38	22	16	8	7	5	5	2



No. of patients at risk

	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22
TPC	116	53	39	20	14	7	3	1	1	1	1	0
SG	101	64	50	27	20	9	4	3	2	1	1	0



No. of patients at risk

	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24
TPC	271	105	41	17	4	1	1	0	0
SG	272	148	82	44	22	12	6	3	0

- Within the HER2-Low population, median PFS with SG vs TPC for the IHC1+ and IHC2+ subgroups was 7.0 vs 4.3 (HR, 0.57) and 5.6 vs 4.0 (HR, 0.58) months, respectively
- The hazard ratio for median PFS in a sensitivity analysis of the HER2-Low subgroup (excluding ISH-unverified^b) was similar (HR, 0.53)

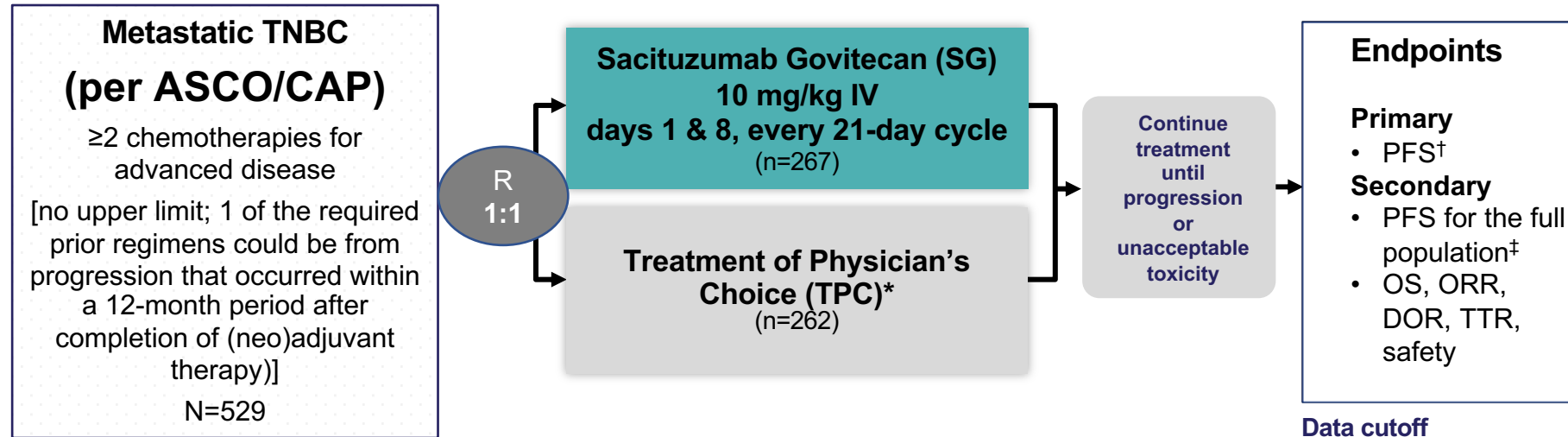
^aHER2-Low defined as IHC1+, or IHC2+ and ISH-negative/unverified.

^b39 patients with HER2 IHC2+ did not have ISH data documentation available for verification and were presumed to be HER2-low, consistent with the trial eligibility criteria to enroll HER2-negative patients.

HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; IHC, immunohistochemistry; ISH, in situ hybridization; PFS, progression-free survival; SG, sacituzumab govitecan; TPC, treatment of physician's choice.

1. Ruqo HS, et al. *J Clin Oncol*. 2022. doi: 10.1200/JCO.22.01002. (epub ahead of print). Adapted from Ruqo HS, et al. Sacituzumab govitecan in hormone receptor-positive/human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative metastatic breast cancer. *J Clin Oncol*. 2022. doi: 10.1200/JCO.22.01002. Reprinted with permission from American Society of Clinical Oncology.

Phase III Study of Sacituzumab Govitecan vs TPC: ASCENT



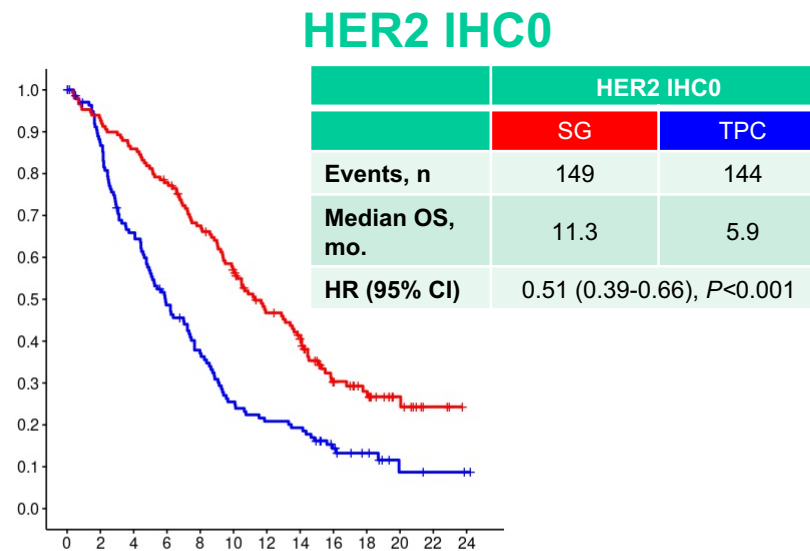
ASCENT was halted early due to compelling evidence of efficacy per unanimous DSMC recommendation.

*TPC: eribulin, vinorelbine, gemcitabine, or capecitabine. [†]PFS measured by an independent, centralized, and blinded group of radiology experts who assessed tumor response using RECIST 1.1 criteria in patients without brain metastasis. [‡]The full population includes all randomized patients (with and without brain metastases). Baseline brain MRI only required for patients with known brain metastasis.

ASCO/CAP, American Society of Clinical Oncology/College of American Pathologists; DOR, duration of response; DSMC, Data Safety Monitoring Committee; IV, intravenous; mTNBC, metastatic triple-negative breast cancer; ORR, objective response rate; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; R, randomization; RECIST, Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors; TTR, time to response.
National Institutes of Health. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02574455>.

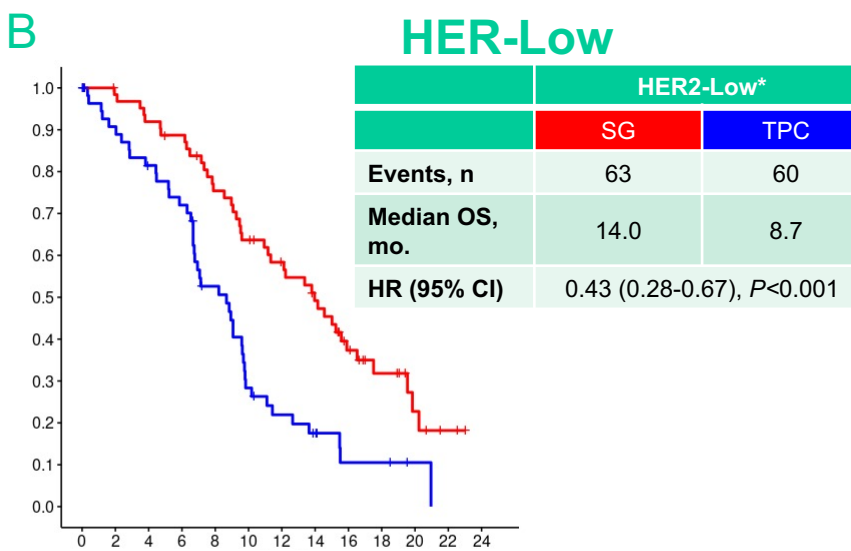
Sacituzumab Govitecan vs TPC: Efficacy in HER2 low mTNBC (ASCENT)

A



SG, HER2 IHC0 149 139 128 115 98 80 62 52 29 22 11 4 0
 TPC, HER2 IHC0 144 118 88 64 48 33 27 25 15 9 3 2 1

B



SG, HER2 IHC0 63 61 57 54 45 38 32 26 17 10 5 2 0
 TPC, HER2 IHC0 60 49 43 38 26 14 10 7 3 3 1 0 0

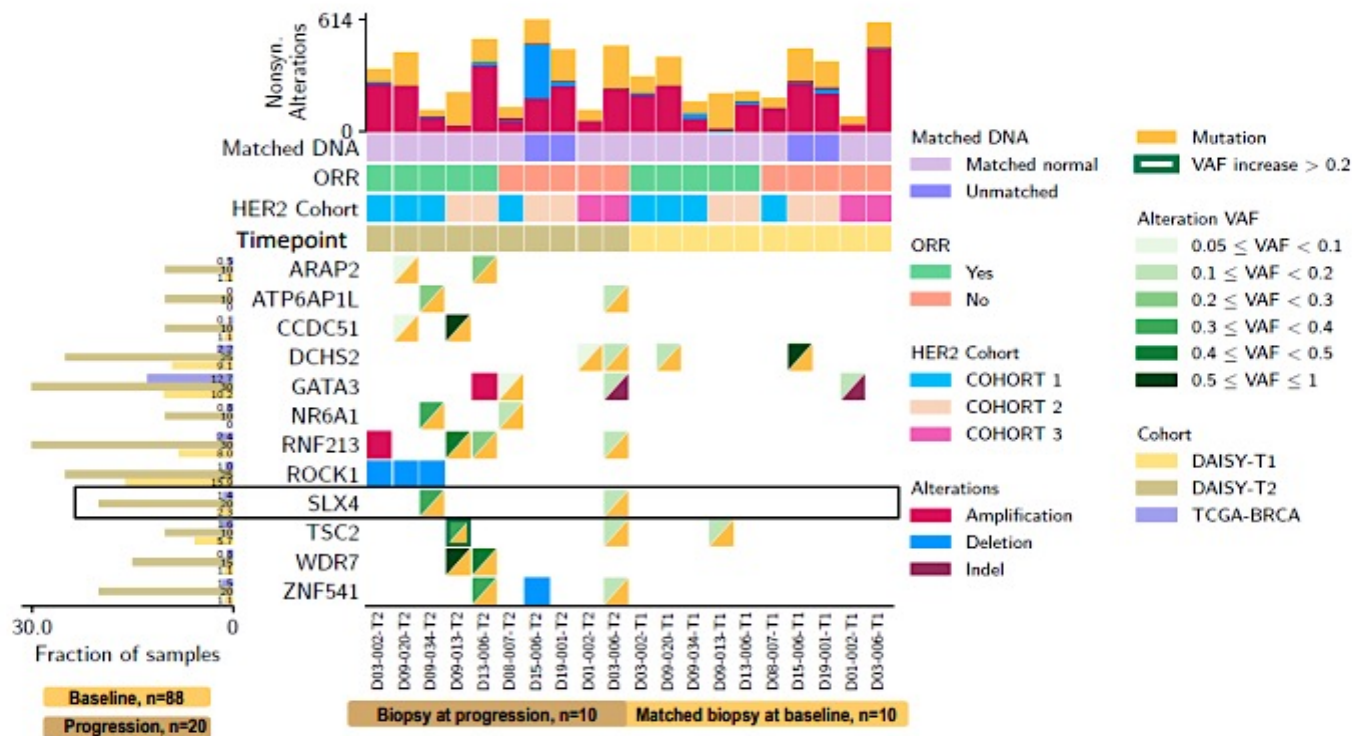
*HER2-Low defined as IHC1+ or ICH2+ and ISH-negative.

HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; IHC, immunohistochemistry; ISH, in situ hybridization; OS, overall survival; SG, sacituzumab govitecan; TPC, treatment of physician's choice.

How to sequence the different ADCs?

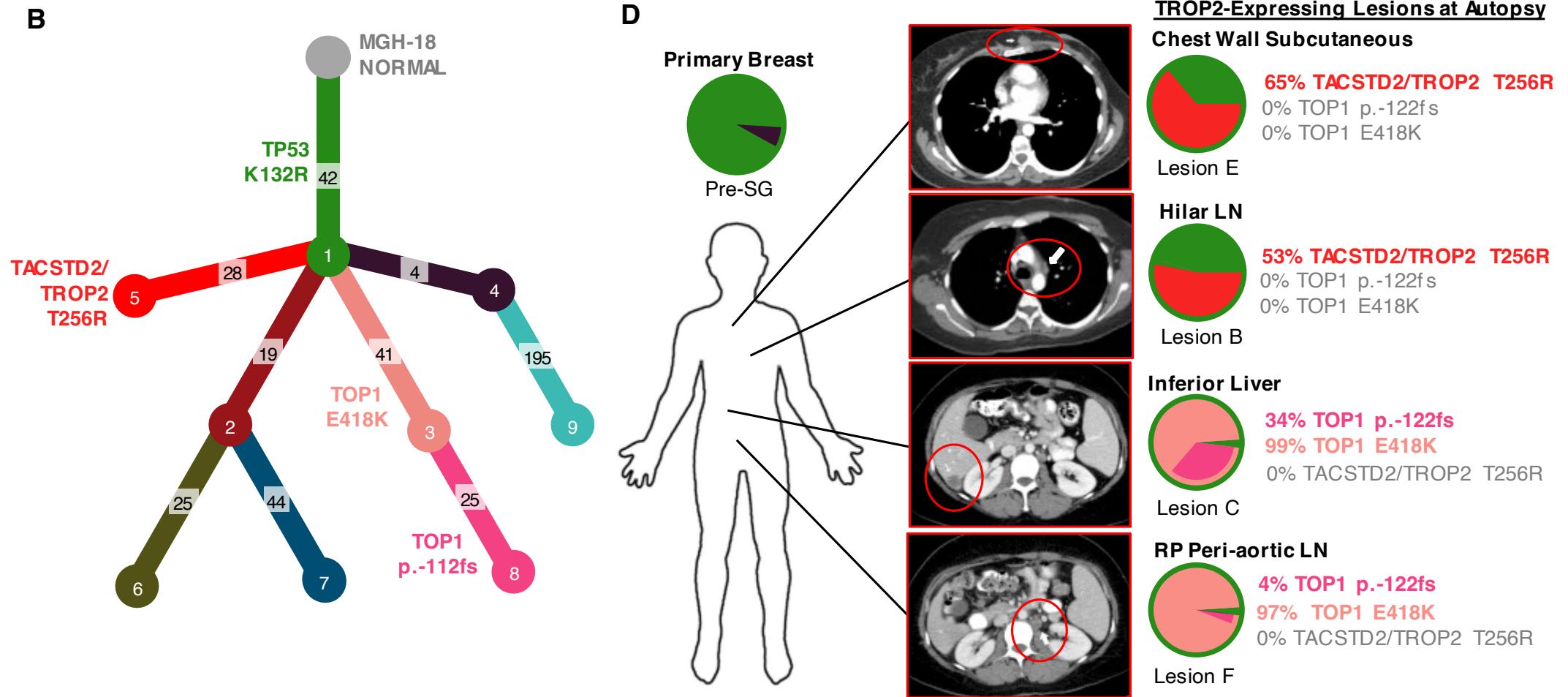
Mechanism Governing Resistance: Trastuzumab Deruxtecan (DAISY)

- 20 frozen tumor biopsies at progression analyzed by WES
- 10 samples with matched biopsy at baseline

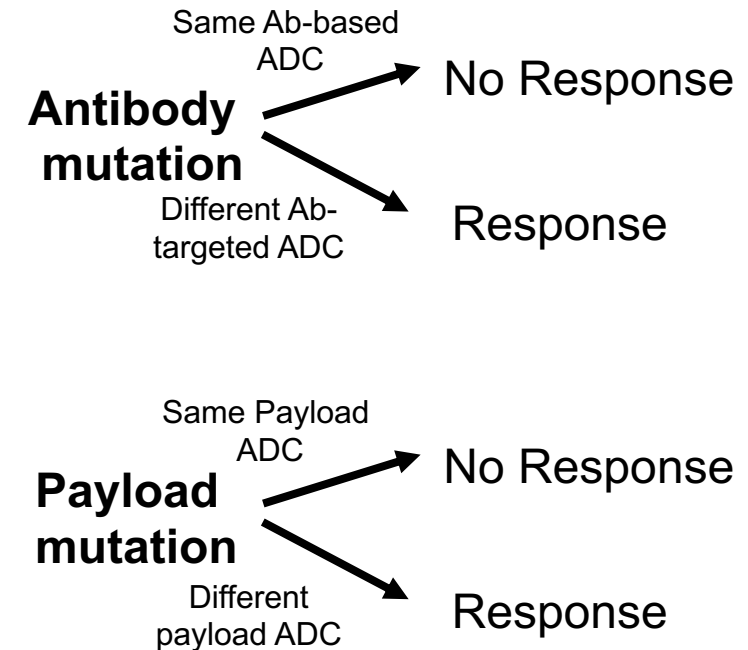
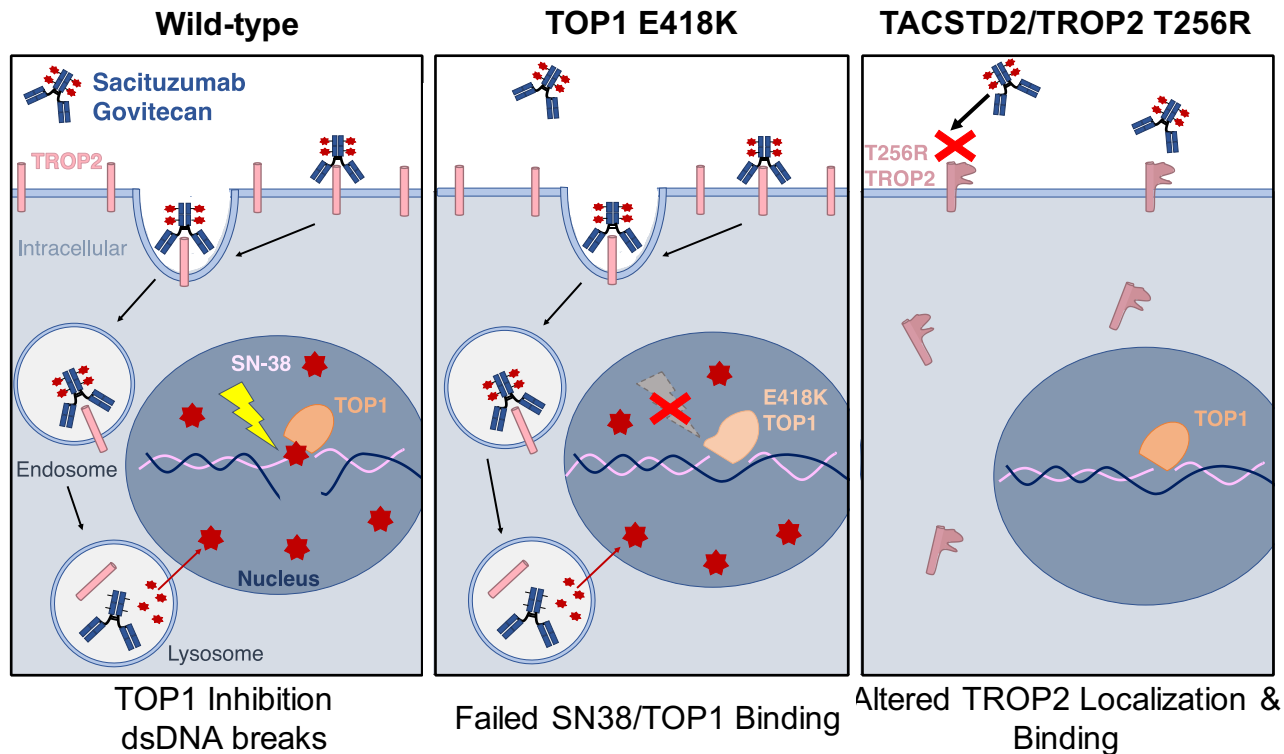


- *SLX4* encodes a DNA repair protein that regulates endonucleases, whose role in camptothecin resistance remains unclear
- 4/20 (20%) *SLX4* mutation biopsies at progression
- 2 *SLX4* mutations were not detectable in baseline samples
- 2 *SLX4* mutations there was no matched baseline sample

Mechanism Governing Resistance: Antibody vs Payload



Implications of resistance mechanisms for ADC sequencing



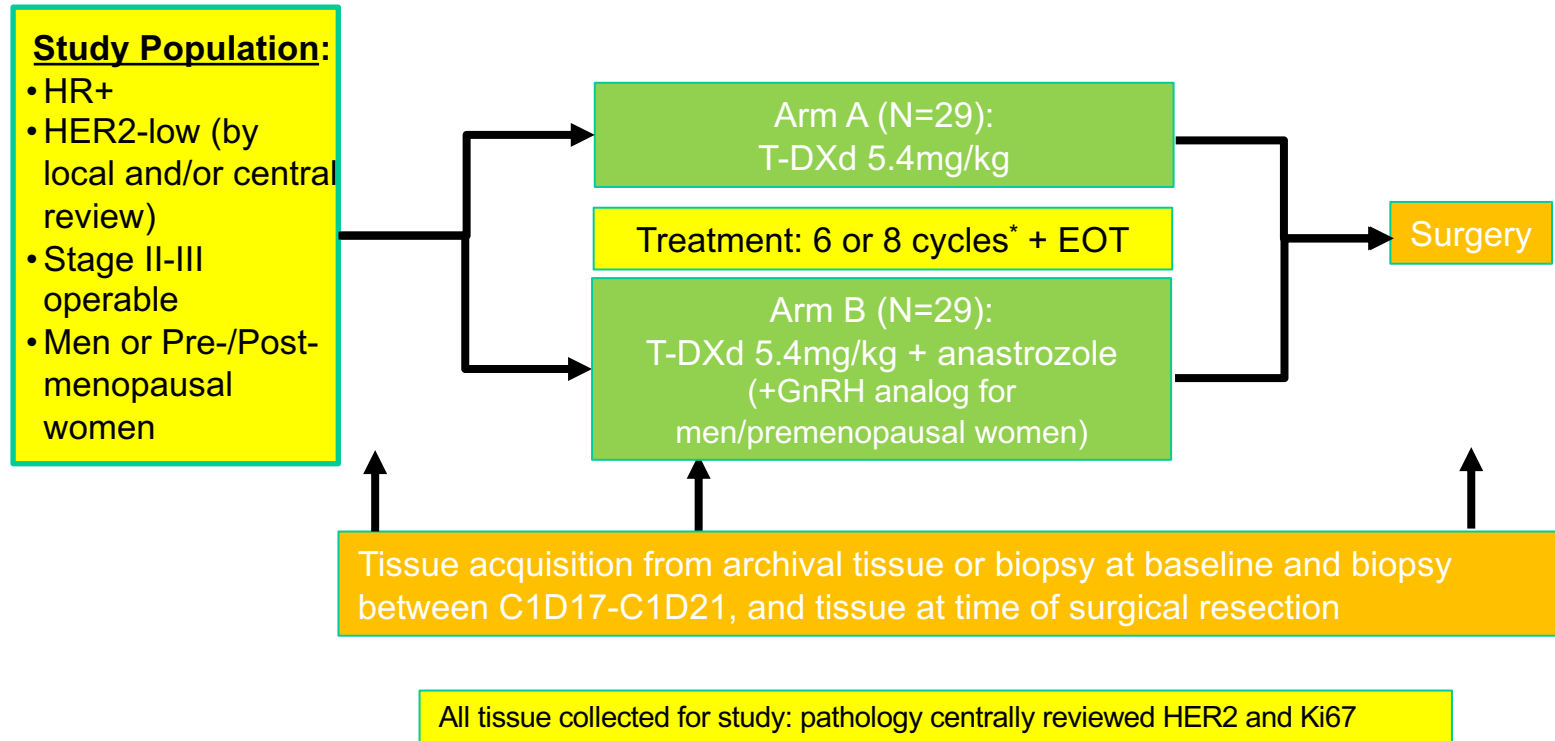
ADCs to target MBC: Multiple Agents in Development

Antibody Drug Conjugate	Target	Payload
Trastuzumab deruxtecan (DS-8201a)	HER2	Topo-1 inhibitor
Sacituzumab govitecan (IMMU-132)	Trop-2	Topo-1 inhibitor
Datopotamab deruxtecan (DS-1062)	Trop-2	Topo-1 inhibitor
Ladiratuzumab vedotin (SGN-LIV1a)	LIV-1	Microtubule inhibitor
Patritumab deruxtecan (U3-1402)	HER3	Topo-1 inhibitor
Trastuzumab duocarmazine	HER2	Alkylating agent
Disitamab vedotin	HER2	Microtubule inhibitor

Both target and payload important considerations for efficacy/toxicity profile and ADC sequencing

How about Early Breast Cancer?

TRIO-US B-12 (TALENT): Study Design



* Originally, 6 cycles of treatment were given but in 02/2022, an amendment increased the number of treatment cycles from 6 to 8 for newly enrolled participants, or those who had not yet had surgery. EOT 21-28 days after last dose of T-DXd.

TRIO-US B-12 (TALENT): Results

Placeholder

Summary

- Trastuzumab deruxtecan has demonstrated impressive activity in HER2 low metastatic breast cancer, both HR+ and HR-, and approved in 2nd line (and plus) MBC setting.
- Sacituzumab govitecan approved for mTNBC, regardless of HER2 expression (not surprising). Activity also seen in HR+ metastatic breast cancer.
- There are multiple ADCs in development to target antigens overexpressed in MBC.
- Understanding mechanism of resistance, antibody vs payload, could help guide therapeutic sequencing of ADCs.
- Additional studies evaluating different ADCs targeting different antigens could redefine the current receptor-based classification of breast cancer.

Thank you for your attention

 @DrAdityaBardia

Appendix

Editorial Review

- Incidence and clinicopathologic characteristics of HER2-low breast cancer
 - Slide 4
- Historical management approach for HR-positive, HER2-low mBC; available data with established HER2-targeted agents (eg, trastuzumab, pertuzumab, T-DM1)
 - **Slides (none) – non-CME objective related; can be covered verbally**
 - **Note to NL (11/30/22): Please advise how you would like to address**
- Mechanism of action of trastuzumab deruxtecan (T-DXd); rationale for its activity in patients with HER2-low breast cancer
 - Slides 5-6, 16-18
- Key findings among patients with ER-positive disease from the DESTINY-Breast04 trial evaluating T-DXd versus chemotherapy for patients with previously treated HER2-low advanced breast cancer
 - Slides 7-9
- Early results (eg, TRIO-US B-12 TALENT) with T-DXd-containing neoadjuvant therapy for HR-positive, HER2-low localized breast cancer
 - Slides 21-22
 - **Title and data placeholder slide (Hurvitz SA et al. GS3-02, Wednesday 12/7/22 at 10:30pm EST)**
- *****Slides 11-14 are on sacituzumab govitecan but focus is on HER2-low subset, but may overlap with Dr Rugo's assignment (Delete?)*****

Appendix Slides – None