Oncology Today: Recent Research Advances in Prostate Cancer and the Clinical Implications – A 2023 Post-ASCO GU Activity

A CME/MOC-Accredited Virtual Event

Wednesday, March 29, 2023 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM ET

Consulting Clinical Investigator
Daniel P Petrylak, MD

Faculty Panel
Andrew J Armstrong, MD, ScM
Rana R McKay, MD



Commercial Support

This activity is supported by educational grants from Astellas and Pfizer Inc, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, Exelixis Inc, Janssen Biotech Inc, administered by Janssen Scientific Affairs LLC, Lilly, Merck, and Sanofi.



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 companies: AbbVie Inc, Adaptive Biotechnologies Corporation, ADC Therapeutics, Agios Pharmaceuticals Inc, Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Amgen Inc, Array BioPharma Inc, a subsidiary of Pfizer Inc, Astellas, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Aveo Pharmaceuticals, Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, BeiGene Ltd, BeyondSpring Pharmaceuticals Inc, Blueprint Medicines, Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals Inc, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Celgene Corporation, Clovis Oncology, Coherus BioSciences, CTI BioPharma Corp, Daiichi Sankyo Inc, Eisai Inc, Elevation Oncology Inc, EMD Serono Inc, Epizyme Inc, Exact Sciences Corporation, Exelixis Inc, Five Prime Therapeutics Inc, Foundation Medicine, G1 Therapeutics Inc, Genentech, a member of the Roche Group, Genmab US Inc, Gilead Sciences Inc, Grail Inc, GSK, Halozyme Inc, Helsinn Healthcare SA, ImmunoGen Inc, Incyte Corporation, Ipsen Biopharmaceuticals Inc, Janssen Biotech Inc, administered by Janssen Scientific Affairs LLC, Jazz Pharmaceuticals Inc, Karyopharm Therapeutics, Kite, A Gilead Company, Kronos Bio Inc, Lilly, Loxo Oncology Inc, a wholly owned subsidiary of Eli Lilly & Company, MEI Pharma Inc, Merck, Mersana Therapeutics Inc, Mirati Therapeutics Inc, Natera Inc, Novartis, Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation on behalf of Advanced Accelerator Applications, Novocure Inc, Oncopeptides, Pfizer Inc, Pharmacyclics LLC, an AbbVie Company, Puma Biotechnology Inc, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals Inc, Sanofi, Seagen Inc, Servier Pharmaceuticals LLC, SpringWorks Therapeutics Inc, Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma Oncology Inc, Taiho Oncology Inc, Takeda Pharmaceuticals USA Inc, TerSera Therapeutics LLC, Tesaro, A GSK Company, TG Therapeutics Inc, Turning Point Therapeutics Inc, Verastem Inc, and Zymeworks Inc.

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



Dr Armstrong — Disclosures

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Contracted Research	Amgen Inc, Astellas, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Celgene Corporation, Dendreon Pharmaceuticals Inc, Forma Therapeutics, Genentech, a member of the Roche Group, Janssen Biotech Inc, Merck, Pfizer Inc
Nonrelevant Financial Relationship	National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Prostate Cancer Foundation/Movember, US Department of Defense



Dr McKay — Disclosures

Consulting Agreements	AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Aveo Pharmaceuticals, Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Caris Life Sciences, Dendreon Pharmaceuticals Inc, Exelixis Inc, Johnson & Johnson Pharmaceuticals, Lilly, Merck, Myovant Sciences, Novartis, Pfizer Inc, Sanofi, Seagen Inc, Sorrento Therapeutics, Telix Pharmaceuticals Limited, Tempus
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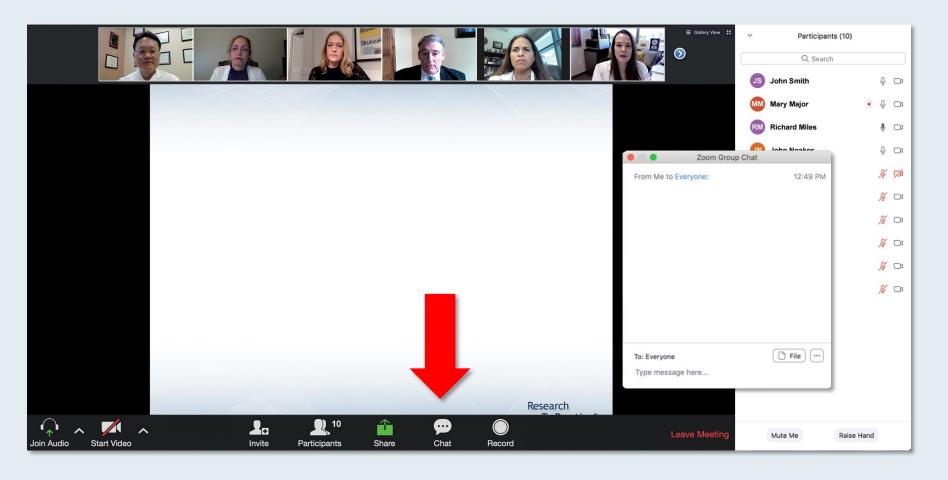


Dr Petrylak — Disclosures

Consulting Agreements	Advanced Accelerator Applications, Amgen Inc, Astellas, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, Bicycle Therapeutics, Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals Inc, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Clovis Oncology, Exelixis Inc, Gilead Sciences Inc, Incyte Corporation, Infinity Pharmaceuticals Inc, Ipsen Biopharmaceuticals Inc, Janssen Biotech Inc, Lilly, Merck, Mirati Therapeutics Inc, Monopteros Therapeutics, Pfizer Inc, Pharmacyclics LLC, an AbbVie Company, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals Inc, Roche Laboratories Inc, Sanofi, Seagen Inc, UroGen Pharma
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We Encourage Clinicians in Practice to Submit Questions

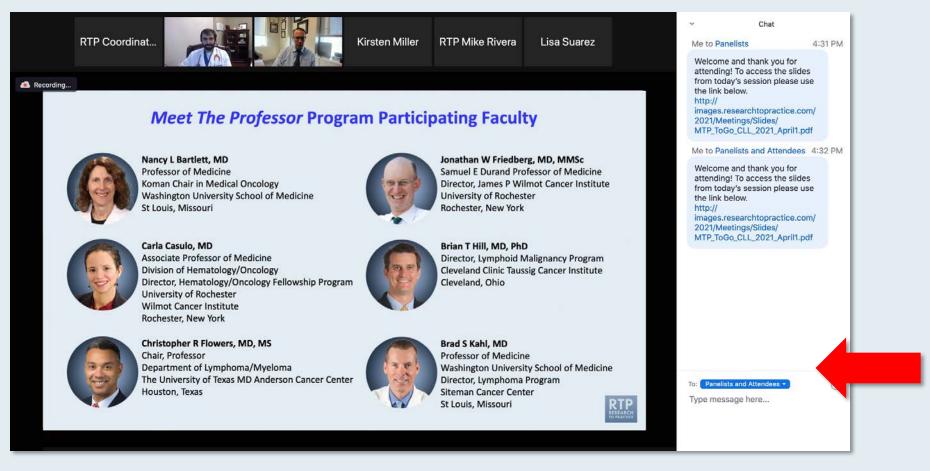


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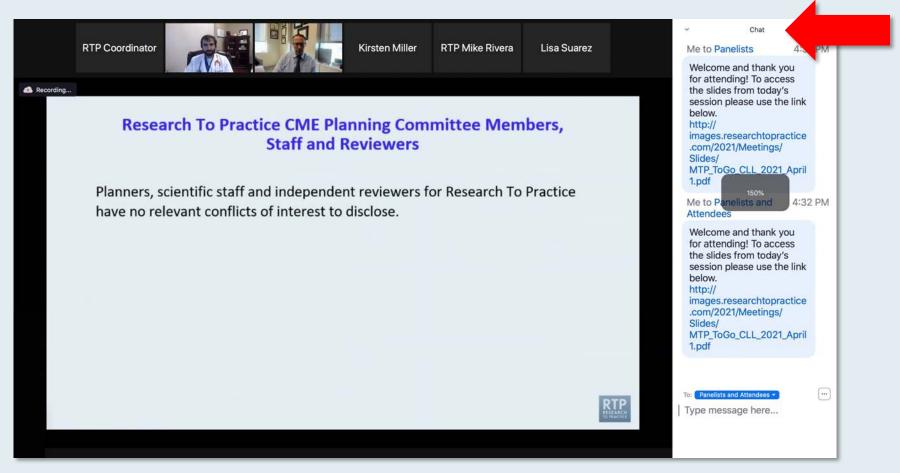


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ONCOLOGY TODAY

WITH DR NEIL LOVE

Managing Metastatic Urothelial Bladder Cancer

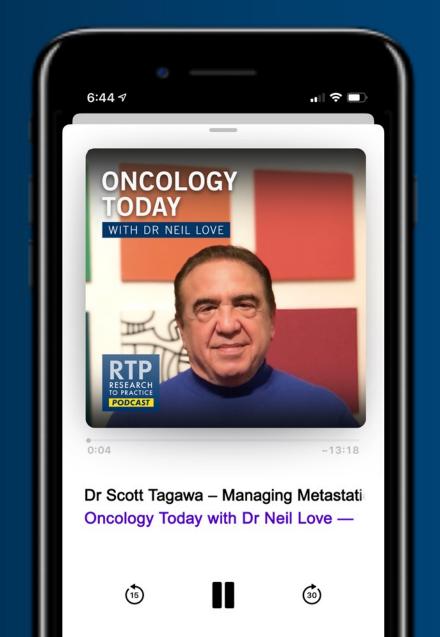


DR SCOTT TAGAWA
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Year in Review: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Most Relevant New Data Sets and Advances in Oncology

A Multitumor CME/MOC-Accredited Live Webinar Series

Acute Myeloid Leukemia and Myelodysplastic Syndromes

Tuesday, April 4, 2023 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Uma Borate, MD, MS Andrew H Wei, MBBS, PhD



Meet The Professor Optimizing the Management of ER-Positive and Triple-Negative Breast Cancer

Wednesday, April 12, 2023 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM ET

Faculty
Sara A Hurvitz, MD



Year in Review: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Most Relevant New Data Sets and Advances in Oncology

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Immunotherapy and Other Nontargeted Approaches for Lung Cancer

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Luis Paz-Ares, MD, PhD Heather Wakelee, MD



Year in Review: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Most Relevant New Data Sets and Advances in Oncology

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Colorectal Cancer

Wednesday, April 19, 2023 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM ET

> Faculty M Kasi MD

Pashtoon M Kasi, MD, MS Wells A Messersmith, MD



A Complimentary NCPD Hybrid Symposium Series Held During the 48th Annual ONS Congress

Cervical and Endometrial Cancer

Wednesday, April 26, 2023

11:15 AM – 12:45 PM CT (12:15 PM – 1:45 PM ET)

Faculty

Paula J Anastasia, MN, RN, AOCN Michael J Birrer, MD, PhD Jennifer Filipi, MSN, NP Brian M Slomovitz, MD

Breast Cancer

Wednesday, April 26, 2023

6:00 PM - 8:00 PM CT (7:00 PM - 9:00 PM ET)

Faculty

Jamie Carroll, APRN, MSN, CNP Virginia Kaklamani, MD, DSc Joyce O'Shaughnessy, MD Ronald Stein, JD, MSN, NP-C, AOCNP

Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma

Thursday, April 27, 2023

6:00 AM - 7:30 AM CT (7:00 AM - 8:30 AM ET)

Faculty

Christopher R Flowers, MD, MS Amy Goodrich, CRNP Robin Klebig, APRN, CNP, AOCNP Matthew Lunning, DO

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

Thursday, April 27, 2023

12:15 PM - 1:45 PM CT (1:15 PM - 2:45 PM ET)

Faculty

John N Allan, MD
Jacqueline Broadway-Duren, PhD, DNP, APRN, FNP-BC
Corinne Hoffman, MS, APRN-CNP, AOCNP
Additional faculty to be announced

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HER2-Targeted Antibody-Drug Conjugates

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Kelly EH Goodwin, MSN, RN, ANP-BC Zev Wainberg, MD, MSc Additional faculty to be announced

Hepatobiliary Cancers

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6:00 AM – 7:30 AM CT (7:00 AM – 8:30 AM ET)

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Ovarian Cancer

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David M O'Malley, MD
Richard T Penson, MD, MRCP
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- Management of castration-resistant M0 disease; PROTACs, CDK4/6 inhibitors and other new endocrine approaches
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- Castration-resistant metastatic disease
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Daniel P Petrylak, MD
Professor of Internal Medicine (Medical Oncology)
and Urology
Yale School of Medicine
New Haven, Connecticut





Andrew J Armstrong, MD, ScM
Professor of Medicine, Surgery, Pharmacology
and Cancer Biology
Director of Research
Duke Cancer Institute Center for Prostate
and Urologic Cancers
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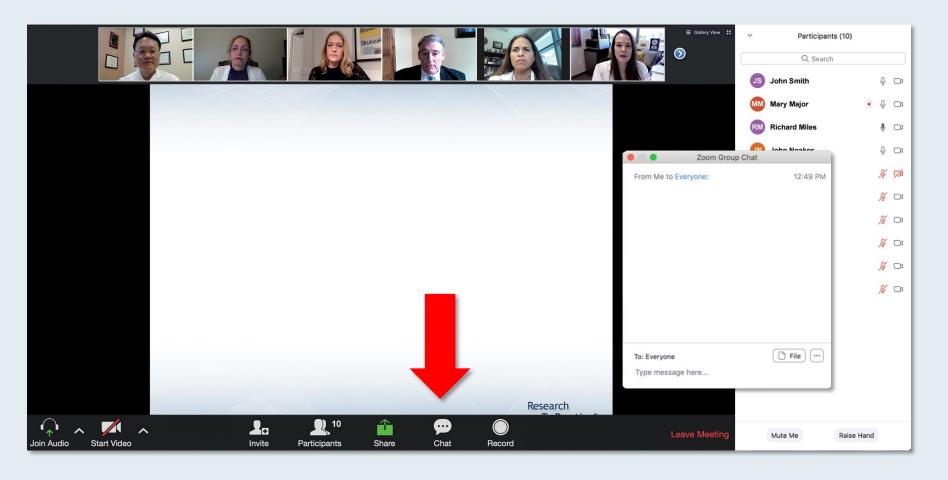
Moderator
Neil Love, MD
Research To Practice



Rana R McKay, MD
Associate Professor of Medicine and Urology
Associate Director, Translational Sciences
Co-Lead, Genitourinary Oncology Program
University of California San Diego
Moores Cancer Center
La Jolla, California



We Encourage Clinicians in Practice to Submit Questions



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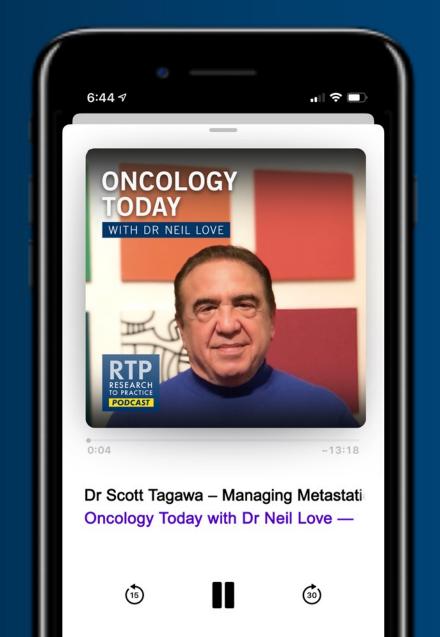


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Cases from the Community: Investigators Discuss Available Research Guiding the Care of Patients with Prostate Cancer

Part 2 of a 3-Part CME Symposium Series Held in Conjunction with the 2023 ASCO Genitourinary Cancers Symposium

Thursday, February 16, 2023 7:15 PM – 9:15 PM PT

Faculty

Emmanuel S Antonarakis, MD Prof Karim Fizazi, MD, PhD

Maha Hussain, MD, FACP, FASCO Matthew R Smith, MD, PhD

Moderator Alan H Bryce, MD



Agenda

- Intensification of endocrine therapy: Emerging role in nonmetastatic disease; choice of androgen deprivation therapy
- Management of castration-resistant M0 disease; PROTACs, CDK4/6 inhibitors and other new endocrine approaches
- **▶** Hormone-sensitive metastatic disease Choice of antiandrogen
- Castration-resistant metastatic disease
- **©** Genomic evaluation; PARP inhibitors for metastatic disease
- **▶** Ideal sequencing of PARP inhibitors; management of associated side effects
- Biomarker testing; MSI-high disease; TKIs with immunotherapy; bispecific antibodies?

Positive Topline Results from the Phase III EMBARK Study of Enzalutamide with Leuprolide for Nonmetastatic Prostate Cancer Press Release – March 16, 2023

"[Today positive topline results were announced] from the Phase 3 EMBARK trial evaluating enzalutamide in men with non-metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer (nmHSPC; also known as non-metastatic castration-sensitive prostate cancer or nmCSPC) with high-risk biochemical recurrence (BCR). Patients enrolled in the trial were randomized to one of three study arms: enzalutamide plus leuprolide, placebo plus leuprolide, or enzalutamide monotherapy. The study met its primary endpoint with a statistically significant and clinically meaningful improvement in metastasis-free survival (MFS) for patients treated with enzalutamide plus leuprolide versus placebo plus leuprolide.

At the time of the analysis, a positive trend in the key secondary endpoint of overall survival (OS) was also observed, but these data were not yet mature. Patients in the trial will be followed for a subsequent final OS analysis. The study also met a key secondary endpoint with a statistically significant and clinically meaningful improvement in MFS for patients treated with enzalutamide monotherapy versus placebo plus leuprolide. Additional key secondary endpoints reached statistical significance, including time to prostate-specific antigen (PSA) progression and time to first use of new antineoplastic therapy. Other secondary endpoints are being analyzed. No new safety signals have been observed to date in the preliminary safety analysis. Detailed results from EMBARK will be presented at a future medical meeting."



EMBARK: A Phase 3 Randomized Study of Enzalutamide or Placebo plus Leuprolide Acetate and Enzalutamide Monotherapy in High-Risk Biochemically Recurrent Prostate Cancer

Shore ND et al.

AUA 2023.

Session: Plenary: Saturday Morning

April 29, 2023

9:45 AM - 10:00 AM CT (10:45 AM - 11:00 AM ET)

Location: Hall B1



Intensification of endocrine therapy: Emerging role in nonmetastatic disease; choice of androgen deprivation therapy



Dr Daniel Petrylak (New Haven, Connecticut)



Management of castration-resistant M0 disease; PROTACs, CDK4/6 inhibitors and other new endocrine approaches



Dr Daniel Petrylak (New Haven, Connecticut)



Hormone-sensitive metastatic disease – Choice of antiandrogen



Dr Daniel Petrylak (New Haven, Connecticut)



Castration-resistant metastatic disease



Dr Daniel Petrylak (New Haven, Connecticut)



Genomic evaluation; PARP inhibitors for metastatic disease



Dr Daniel Petrylak (New Haven, Connecticut)



Ideal sequencing of PARP inhibitors; management of associated side effects



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Biomarker testing; MSI-high disease; TKIs with immunotherapy; bispecific antibodies?



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Please take a moment to complete the survey currently up on Zoom. Your feedback is very important to us. The survey will remain open up to 5 minutes after the meeting ends.

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Supplementary slides



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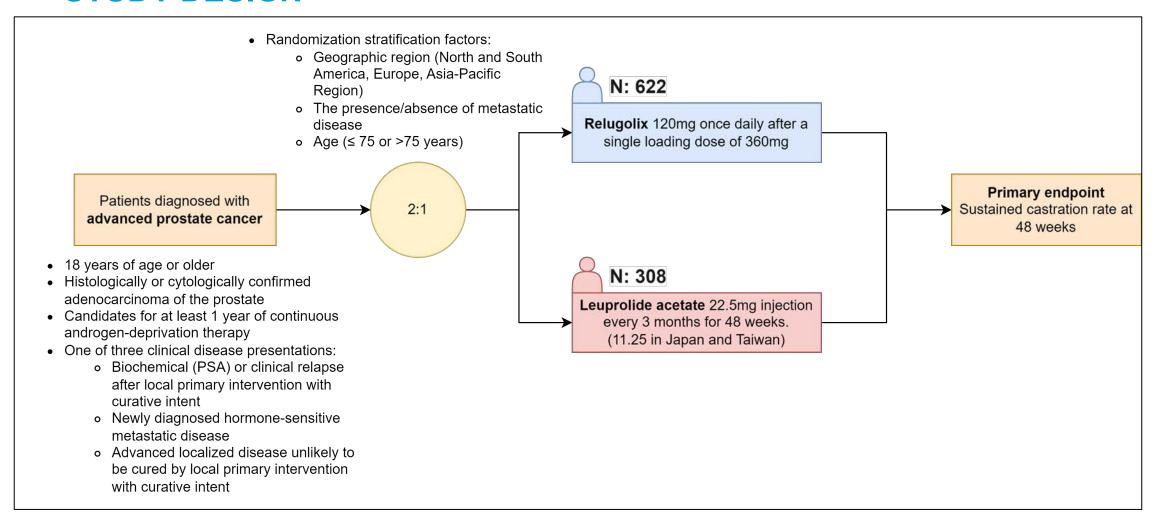
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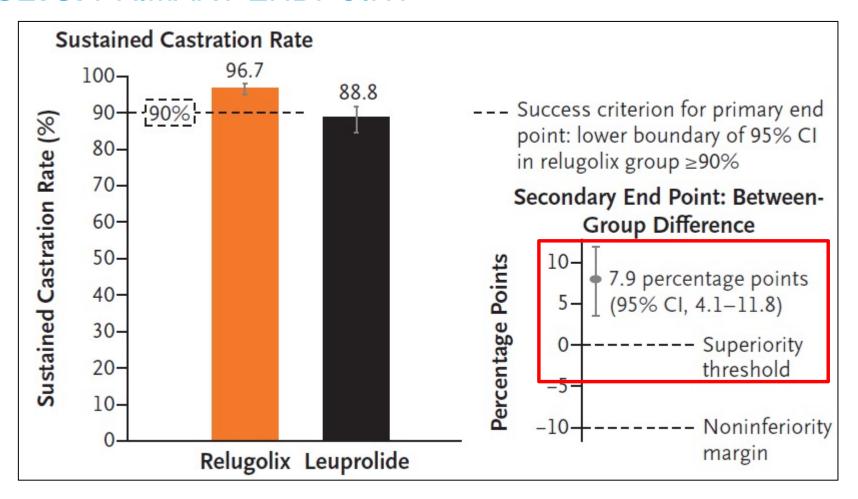
PHASE III HERO TRIAL

STUDY DESIGN



PHASE III HERO TRIAL

RESULTS: PRIMARY ENDPOINT

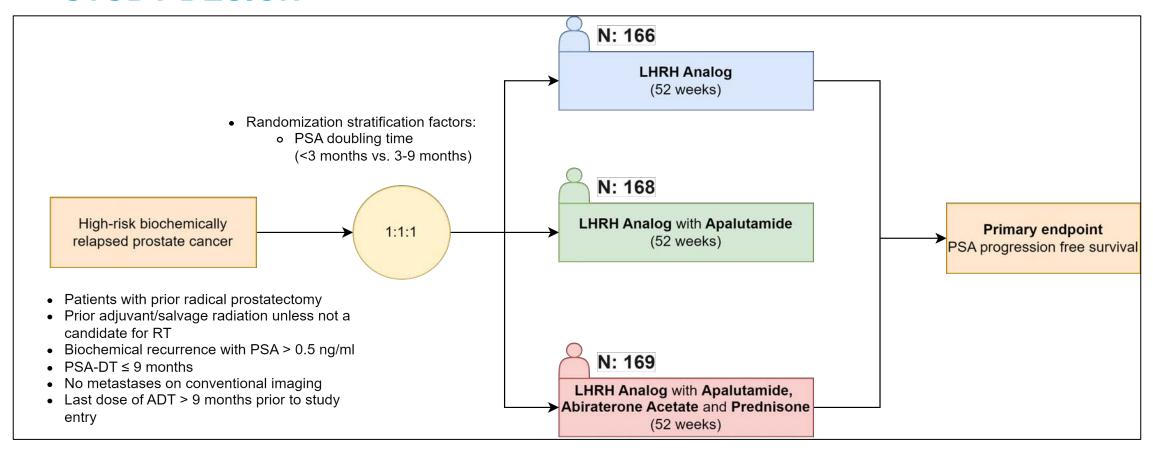


PHASE III HERO TRIAL

RESULTS: ADVERSE EVENTS

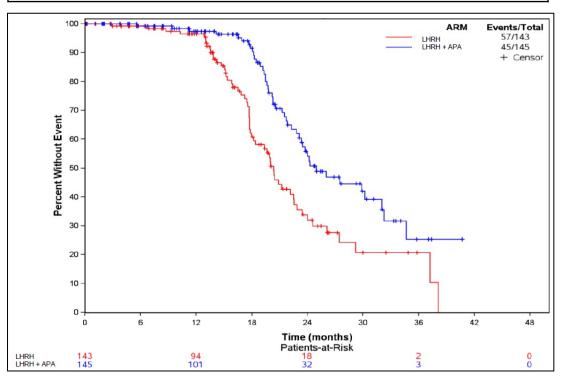
Adverse Events - N (%)	Relugolix (N=622)		Leuprolide (N=308)	
	Any Grade	Grade 3 or 4	Any Grade	Grade 3 or 4
Any adverse event	578 (92.9)	112 (18.0)	288 (93.5)	63 (20.5)
Serious adverse event	76 (12.2)	61 (9.8)	47 (15.3)	35 (11.4)
Fatal adverse event	7	(1.1)	9 (2.9)
MACE	18 (2.9)	8 (1.3)	19 (6.2)	4 (1.3)
Without prior history of MACE	15/538 (2.8)		11/263 (4.2)	
With prior history of MACE	3/84 (3.6)		8/45 (17.8)	

STUDY DESIGN

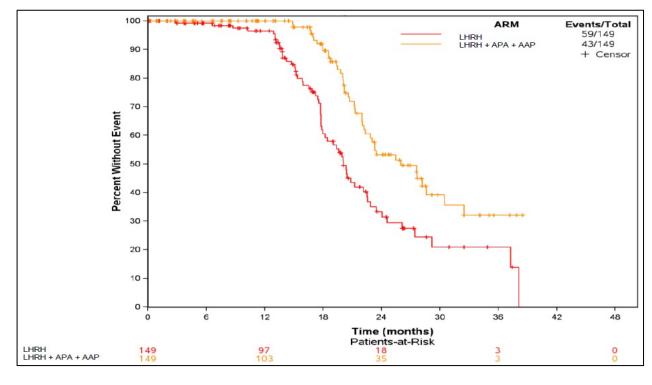


RESULTS: PSA PROGRESSION FREE SURVIVAL

	PSA Progression-Free Survival			
	Apalutamide + ADT	ADT alone		
Events/Total	45/145	57/143		
Median PSA PFS (months)	24.9	20.3		
	(95% CI: 23.3 – 32.3)	(95% CI: 18.2 – 22.9)		
Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	0.52 (95% CI: 0.35 – 0.77)			
p-value	0.00047*			
*One sided p-value				



	PSA Progression-Free Survival			
	Apalutamide + Abiraterone + ADT	ADT alone		
Events/Total	43/149	59/149		
Median PSA PFS (months)	26.0 (95% CI: 22.9 – 32.5)	20.0 (95% CI: 18.2 – 22.5)		
Hazard Ratio (95% CI) p-value	0.48 (95% CI: 0.32 – 0.71) 0.00008*			
*One-sided p-value				

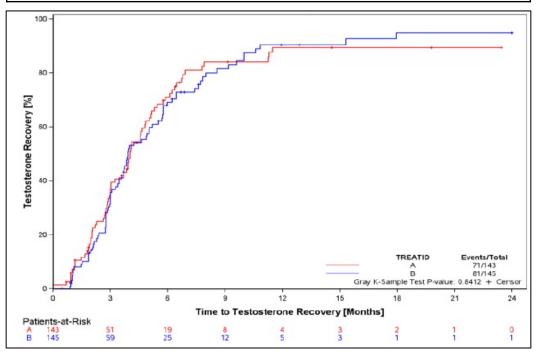


RESULTS: ANALYSIS BY PSA DOUBLING TIME

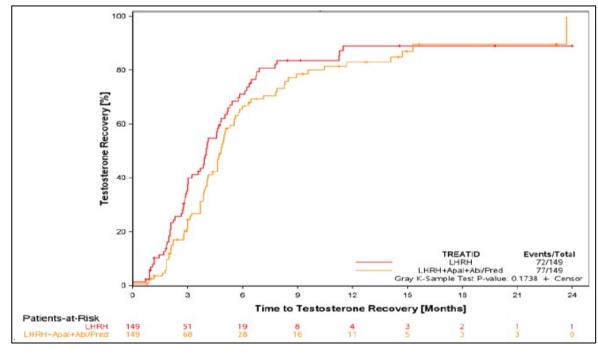
PSA Progression-Free Survival					
Subgroup Analysis by PSA Doubling Time Total Participants HR (95% CI)					
Apalutamide + ADT vs ADT					
< 3 months	Apalutamide + ADT: 39 ADT: 38	0.57 (0.28-1.18)			
3-9 months	Apalutamide + ADT: 106 ADT: 105				
Apalutamide + Abiraterone + ADT vs ADT					
< 3 months	Apalutamide + Abiraterone ADT: 41 ADT: 40	0.46 (0.22-0.95)			
3-9 months	Apalutamide + Abiraterone ADT: 108 ADT: 109	0.48 (0.30-0.77)			

RESULTS: TIME TO TESTOSTERONE RECOVERY

	Time to Testosterone Recovery (>50 ng/dL)		
	ADT alone	Apalutamide + ADT	
Events/Total	71/143	81/145	
Median TTR (months)	4	3.9	
Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	0.96 (95% CI: 0.70-1.32)		
p-value	0.8	412*	
*Gray's test			



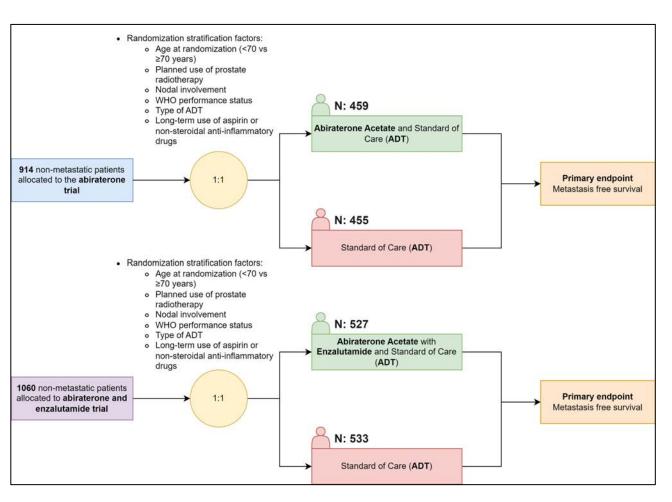
	Time to Testosterone Recovery (>50 ng/dL) ADT alone Apalutamide + Abiraterone + ADT		
Events/Total	72/149	77/149	
Median TTR (months)	4	4.8	
Hazard Ratio (95% CI) p-value	0.80 (95% CI: 0.58-1.10) 0.1738*		
*Gray's test			



PHASE III STAMPEDE TRIAL

STUDY DESIGN

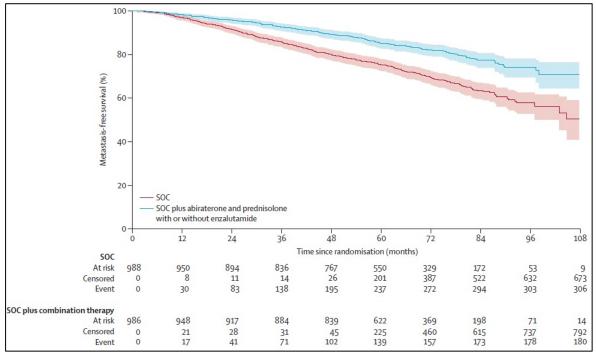
Inclusion criteria	Type of definitive therapy	High risk definition
High risk local, or locally advanced - histologically confirmed prostatic adenocarcinoma	Planned for radiation therapy	Either: a) at least two of the following: - T3 or T4 - GS 8-10 - PSA ≥40 ng/mL b) Relapsing with high-risk features (≤12 months of total ADT with an interval of ≥12 months without treatment and a PSA ≥ 4ng/ml with a doubling time of <6 months or a PSA ≥20ng/ml)



PHASE III STAMPEDE TRIAL

RESULTS: METASTASIS FREE SURVIVAL

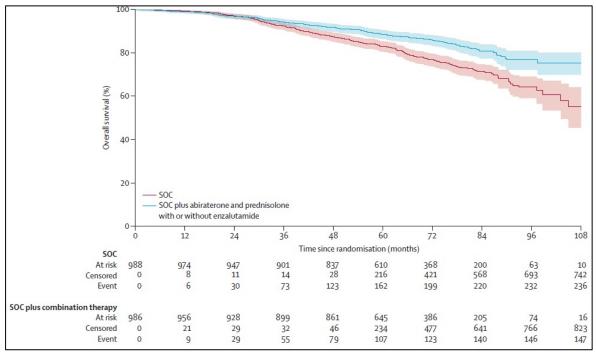
Arms	Metastasis free survival			
AIIII5	Events in treatment arm	Events in control arm	HR (95% CI)	
Tractment, Abiratarana	111/459	183/455		
Treatment: Abiraterone	Metastasis: 51	Metastasis: 110	0.54 (0.43-0.68)	
Control: SOC (ADT)	Death: 60	Death: 73		
Treatment: Abiraterone-	69/257	123/533		
Enzalutamide	Metastasis: 36	Metastasis: 79	0.53 (0.39-0.71)	
Control: SOC (ADT)	Death: 33	Death: 44		



PHASE III STAMPEDE TRIAL

RESULTS: OVERALL SURVIVAL

Arms	Overall survival			
AIIIIS	Events in treatment arm	Events in control arm	HR (95% CI)	
Treatment: Abiraterone Control: SOC (ADT)	95/459	142/455	0.63 (0.48-0.82)	
Treatment: Abiraterone- Enzalutamide Control: SOC (ADT)	52/527	94/533	0.54 (0.39-0.76)	



TRIALS IN M0 CRPC OVERVIEW

Trial Name	Total Participants	Interventions	Primary Endpoint
PROSPER (NCT02003924)	1560	Enzalutamide 160mg once daily	Metastasis-free survival
SPARTAN (NCT01946204)	1200	Apalutamide 240mg once daily	Metastasis-free survival
ARAMIS (NCT02200614)	1500	Darolutamide 600mg twice daily	Metastasis-free survival

TRIALS IN M0 CRPC

ENDPOINTS

PROSPER

PRIMARY ENDPOINTS

 Metastasis-free survival: defined as the time from randomization to radiographic progression, as determined by central review at any time, or as the time to death from any cause during the period from randomization to 112 days after the discontinuation of the trial regimen without evidence of radiographic progression, whichever occurred first

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS

- Overall survival
- Time to PSA progression
- The PSA response rate
- The time to the first use of a subsequent antineoplastic therapy
- · Quality of life
- Safety

SPARTAN

PRIMARY ENDPOINTS

 Metastasis-free survival: defined as the time from randomization to the first detection of distant metastasis on imaging (as assessed by means of blinded independent central review) or death from any cause, whichever occurred first

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS

- Overall survival
- Time to metastasis
- · Progression-free survival
- Time to symptomatic progression
- Time to the initiation of cytotoxic chemotherapy

EXPLORATORY ENDPOINTS

- Time to PSA progression
- PSA response rate
- · Second progression-free survival
- · Patient reported outcomes

ARAMIS

PRIMARY ENDPOINTS

 Metastasis-free survival: defined as the time from randomization to confirmed evidence of distant metastasis on imaging or death from any cause, whichever occurred first

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS

- Overall survival
- · Time to pain progression
- · Time to first symptomatic skeletal event
- Time to the first cytotoxic chemotherapy

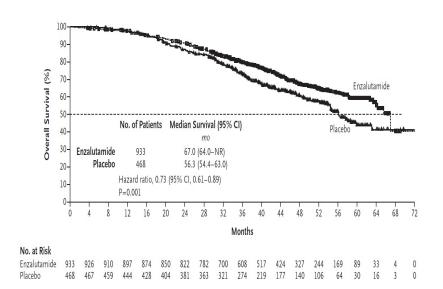
EXPLORATORY ENDPOINTS

- Progression-free survival
- Time to first prostate cancer related invasive procedure
- Time to initiation of subsequent antineoplastic therapy
- PSA progression and response
- Deterioration in ECOG performance status
- Quality of life

LONG-TERM RESULTS

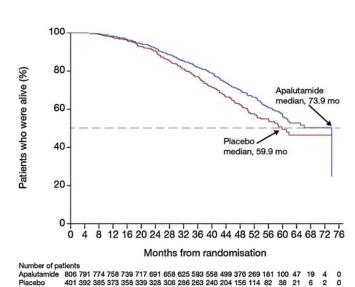
OVERALL SURVIVAL

PROSPER



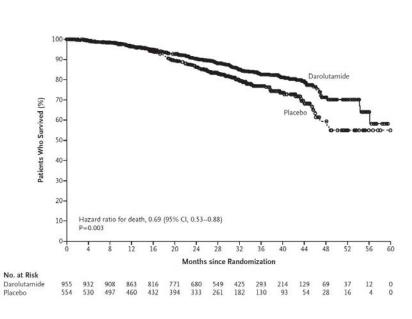
Arms	Overall survival Median OS HR (95% CI)	
Treatment: Enzalutamide Control: ADT	67.0 vs. 56.3 (months)	
Median Follow up: 48.0 months		

SPARTAN



Arms	Overall survival	
Aims	Median OS	HR (95% CI)
Treatment: Apalutamide Control: ADT	73.9 vs. 59.9 (months)	0.78 (0.64–0.96)
Median Follow up: 52.0 months		

ARAMIS



Arms	Overall survival Median OS HR (95% CI)	
Treatment: Darolutamide Control: ADT	NR vs. NR (months)	0.69 (0.53-0.88)
Median Follow up: 29.0 months		

Pathways/Targets & Agents

Pathway	Target	Agents	
	PDGF receptor	Olaratumab	
Angiogenesis	VEGF	Aflibercept	
	VEGF receptor	Ramucirumab	
Androgen signaling *	Androgen receptor, CYP17	Abi, Enza, Orteronel, Apalutamide, EPI-506, Darolutamide, Galeterone, High dose testosterone	
Amentonia	BCL-2	AT-101	
Apoptosis	Clusterin, MDM2	Custirsen, MI-773	
Cell Cycle *	Microtubules, CDK4/6	Docetaxel, Cabazitaxel, Palbociclib	
DNA repair	PARP	Veliparib, Olaparib, Rucaparib, Niraparib, Talazoparib	
Bone *	Osteoclast, RANKL, Integrins	Radium 223, Zoledronic acid, Denosumab, EMD 525797	
	Vaccine, CTLA-4	Sipuleucel-T, Ipilimumab	
Immune modulation *	PDL, Multiple	Pembrolizumab, PROSTVAC, Atezolizumab, Tasquinimod	
Other Pathways	HSP27, Src MET +/-VEGFR2, I3K Bromodomain, <i>EZH2, TGF-B</i>	OGX-427, LY2875358, PAM4983g, OTX015, GSK525762, Tazemetostat, Galunisertib, Lu-PSMA, Ipatasertib	

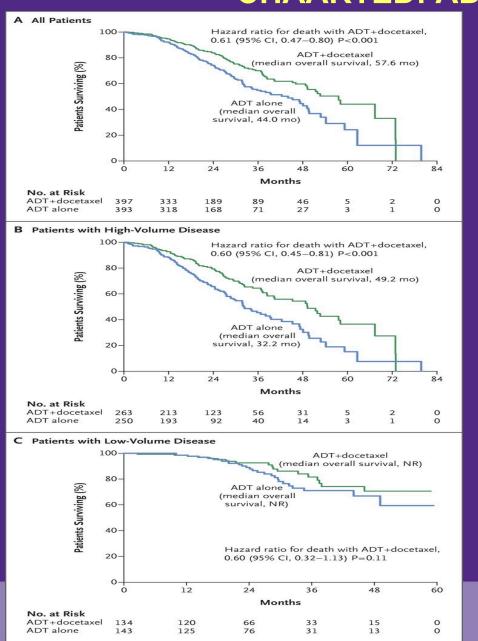
^{*} FDA approved based on Phase III trials or other registrational mechanism

Life Prolonging Doublet and Triplet Therapies for Metastatic Hormone Sensitive Prostate Cancer

Trial	Experimental Arm	Comparison
CHAARTED	ADT + Docetaxel	ADT
STAMPEDE	ADT + Abiraterone/Pred	ADT
LATITUDE	ADT + Abiraterone/Pred	ADT
TITAN	ADT + Apalutamide	ADT (+/- Docetaxel 11%)
ENZAMET (+/- Docetaxel 45%)	ADT + Enzalutamide	ADT +NSAA
PEACE-1	ADT + Docetaxel + Abiraterone/Pred	ADT + Docetaxel
ARASENS	ADT + Docetaxel + Darolutamide	ADT + Docetaxel

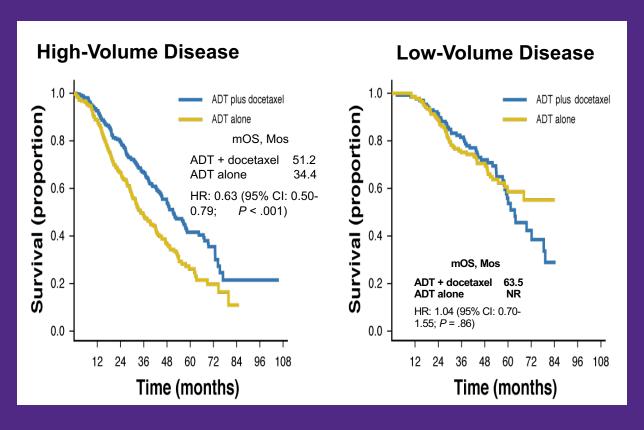
Courtesy of Maha Hussain, MD, FACP, FASCO

CHAARTED: ADT +/- Docetaxel in mHSPC



(N = 790, Median follow-up 53.7m)

Long-Term Follow-up: High-Volume vs Low-Volume Disease

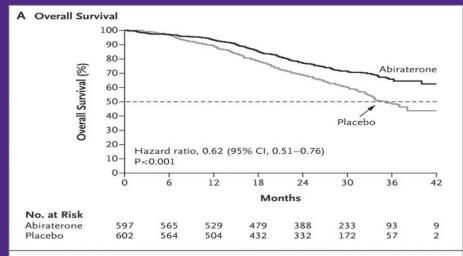


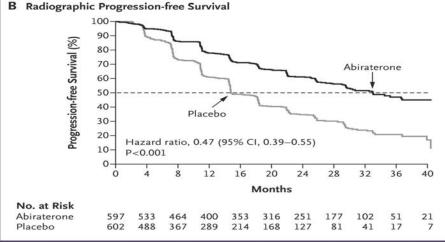
Kyriakopoulos CE, et al. J Clin Oncol. 2018

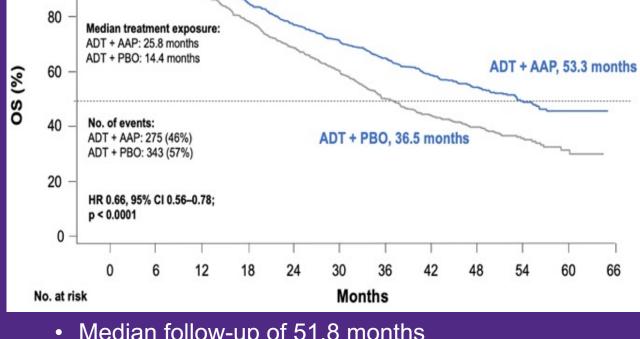
Courtesy of Maha Hussain, MD, FACP, FASCO

LATITUDE: ADT + Abiraterone/Prednisone or Placebo in **Newly Diagnosed High-Risk mHSPC**

100







- Median follow-up of 51.8 months
- · 34% reduction in risk of death
- Median OS was significantly longer for abiraterone + ADT vs placebo + ADT
 - 53.3 months vs 36.5 months
 - HR = 0.66; p < 0.0001

Courtesy of Maha Hussain, MD, FACP, FASCO

OS rate at 3 years:

ADT + AA + P: 66%

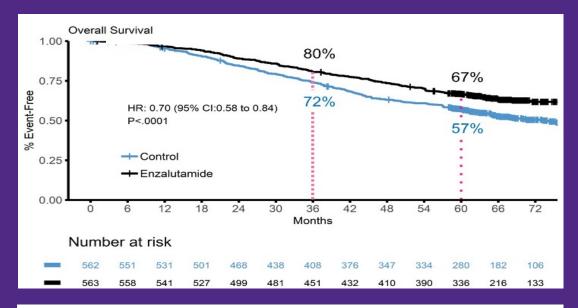
ADT + placebos: 49%

Final Overall Survival (OS) Analyses: Enzalutamide for Metastatic Hormone-Sensitive Prostate Cancer

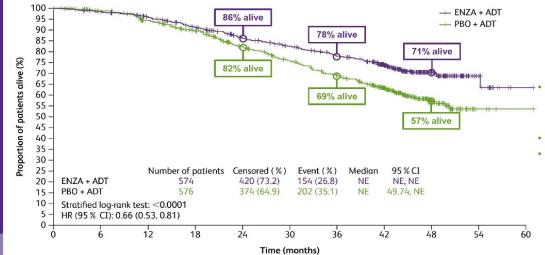
ENZAMET¹
Enzalutamide +
testosterone
suppression (TS)

ARCHES²

Enzalutamide + ADT



- Median follow-up of 68.0 months
- 30% reduction in risk of death
- Median OS was significantly longer for enzalutamide + TS versus standard NSAA + TS
 - Not reached vs 73.2 months
 - + HR = 0.70; p < 0.0001

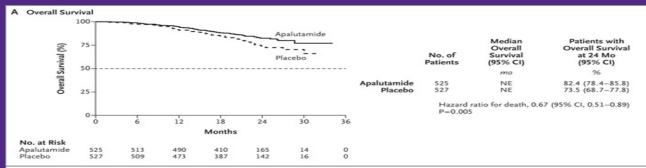


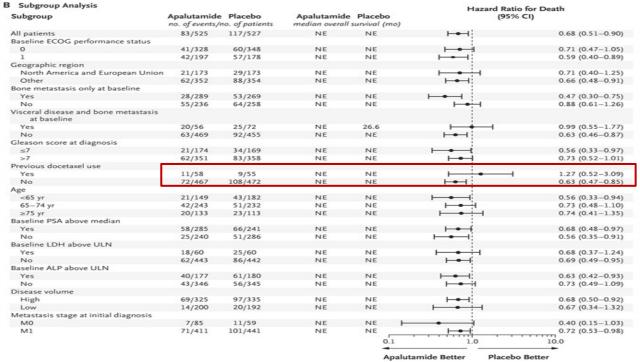
- Median follow-up of 44.6 months
- 34% reduction in risk of death
- Median OS was not reached for enzalutamide plus ADT, but was 47.7 months (95% CI, 43.3 to not evaluable) for placebo plus ADT.
 - - HR = 0.66; p< 0.001

Courtesy of Maha Hussain, MD, FACP, FASCO

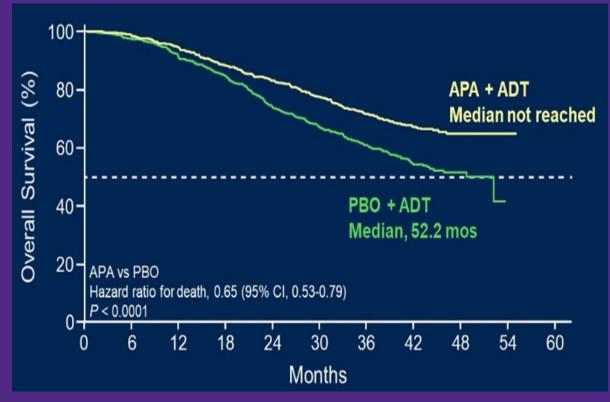
1. Davis ID et al. ASCO 2022; Abstract LBA5004; 2. Armstrong AJ et al. J Clin Oncol 2022; 40(15):1616-22.

Apalutamide for Metastatic, Castration-Sensitive Prostate Cancer





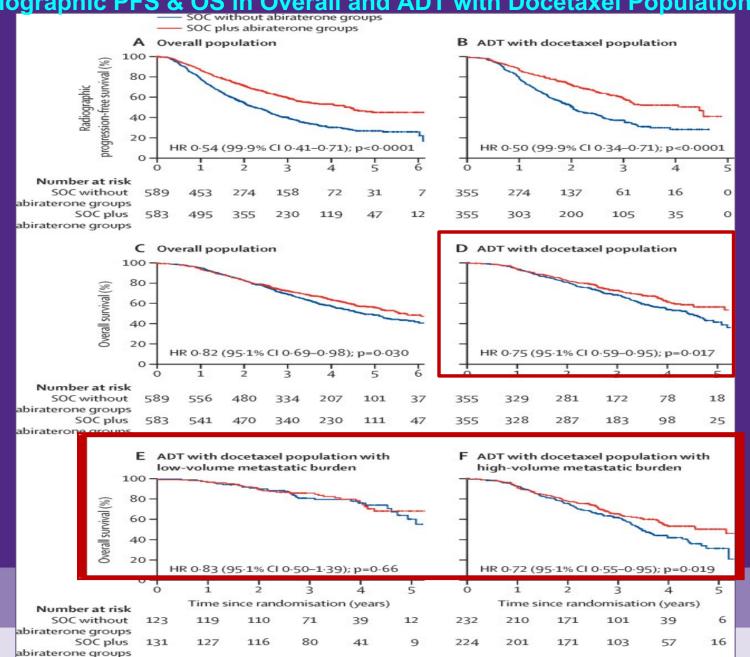
- 8% difference in OS at 2 years
- Reduced risk of death by 33%



- Median follow-up of 44.0 months
 - 35% reduction in risk of death
- Median OS was significantly longer for apalutamide + ADT vs placebo + ADT:
 - Not reached vs 52.2 months
 - HR = 0.65; p < 0.0001

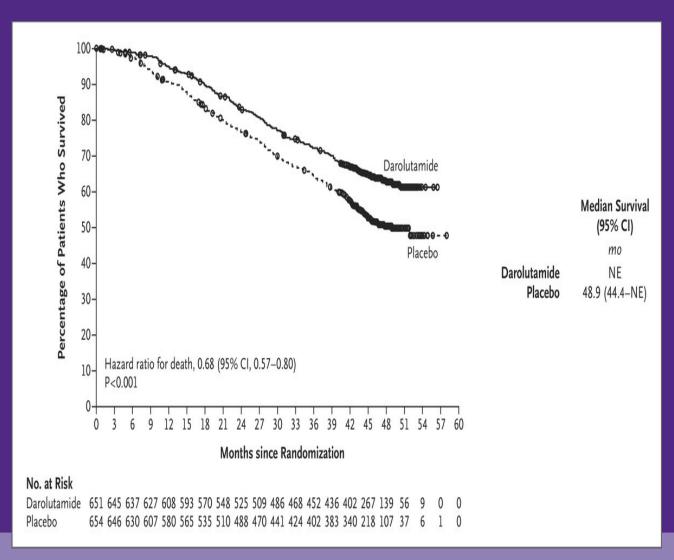
Courtesy of Maha Hussain, MD, FACP, FASCO

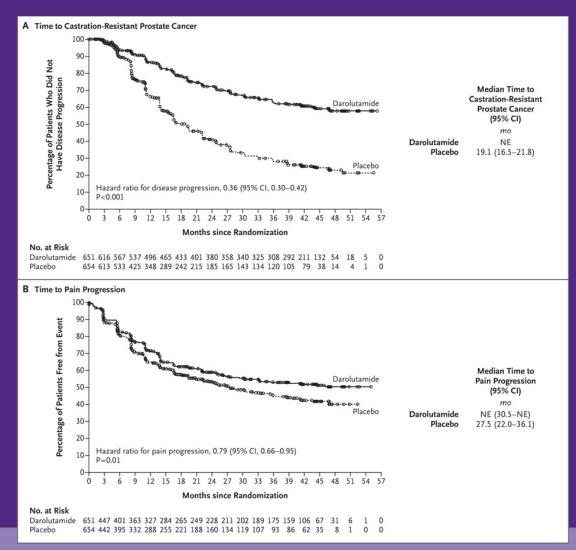
Triplet #1: PEACE-1: ADT + Abiraterone/Prednisone in De Novo mHSPC Radiographic PFS & OS in Overall and ADT with Docetaxel Population



Fizazi et al: Lancet 2022 Courtesy of Maha Hussain, MD, FACP, FASCO

Triplet #2: ARASENS: ADT + Docetaxel + Darolutamide vs Placebo Overall Survival



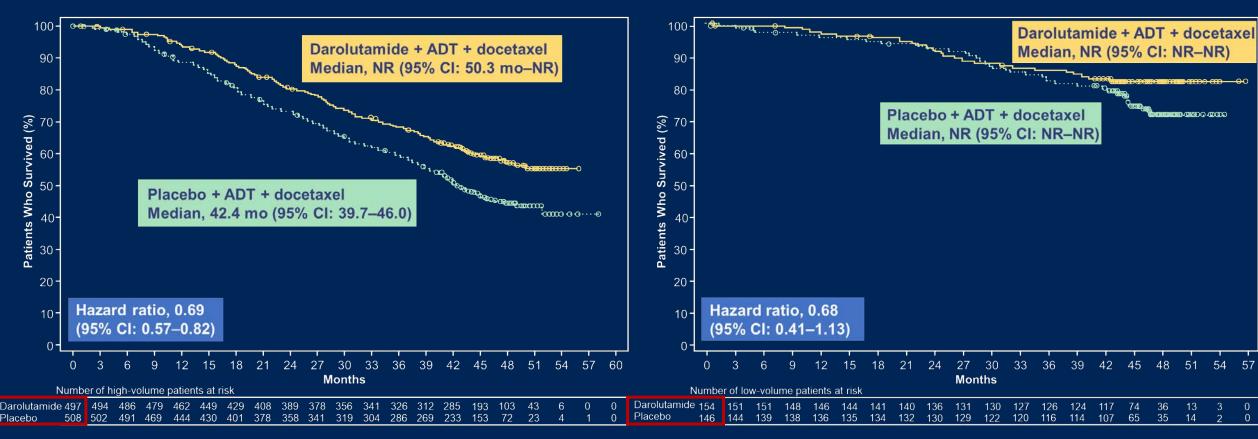


Courtesy of Maha Hussain, MD, FACP, FASCO

ARASENS VOLUME Subgroups: Overall Survival



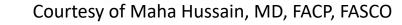
Low-volume mHSPC



Analysis by unstratified Cox regression model. CI, confidence interval; NR, not reached.



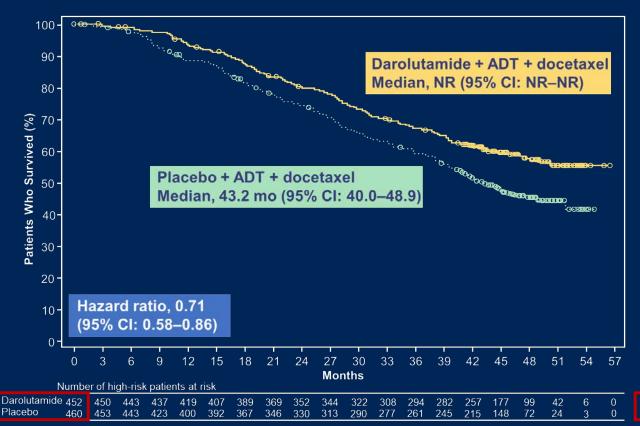




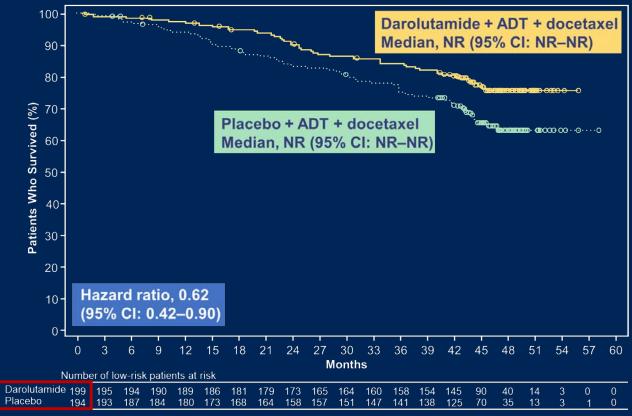


ARASENS RISK Subgroups: Overall Survival

High-risk mHSPC



Low-risk mHSPC







Summary of PARPi monotherapy trials in mCRPC

Study and treatment	Prior therapy	HRR status criteria; Sample type	Primary endpoint	Results
TOPARP-A ¹ Olaparib 400 mg BID (N=50)	1–2 taxane CT regimens; 98% had prior NHT	Deficiency not required; tumor	Composite response rate	33% overall; 88% (14 of 16) with DDR gene alterations
TOPARP-B ² Olaparib 300 mg or 400 mg BID, randomized 1:1 (N=98)	1–2 taxane CT regimens; 88%–92% had prior NHT	Deleterious germline or somatic DDR gene alterations; tumor	Composite response rate	39.1% 300-mg cohort; 54.3% 400-mg cohort
TRITON2 ³ Rucaparib 600 mg BID (N=115)	1 taxane and 1–2 NHT	Deleterious germline or somatic <i>BRCA1/2</i> alteration; tumor or plasma	ORR by blinded independent radiology review	43.5% (27 of 62)
GALAHAD ⁴ Niraparib 300 mg QD (N=289)	≥1 taxane and ≥1 NHT	Deleterious germline or somatic alteration in ≥1 of 8 prespecified DDR genes; tumor or plasma	ORR in patients with BRCA mutation and measurable disease	34.2% (26 of 76 measurable <i>BRCA</i> cohort) 10.6% (5 of 47 measurable non- <i>BRCA</i> cohort)
TALAPRO-1 ⁵ Talazoparib 1 mg QD (N=128)	1–2 CT regimens (≥1 taxane) and ≥1 NHT	Deleterious germline or somatic alterations in ≥1 of 11 prespecified DDR-HRR genes; tumor or plasma	ORR by blinded independent review	29.8% (31 of 104)

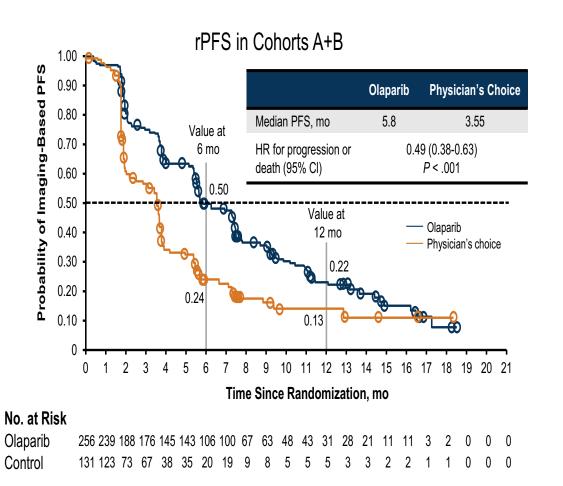
^{1.} Mateo J et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2015;373:1697-708; **2.** Mateo J et al. *Lancet Oncol.* 2020;21:162-174; **3.** Abida W et al. *J Clin Oncol.* 2020;38:3763-3772; **4.** Smith MR et al. *Lancet Oncol.* 2022;23:362-373; **5.** de Bono JS et al. *Lancet Oncol.* 2021;22:1250-1264.

Olaparib: PROfound, Randomized Phase 3 Study

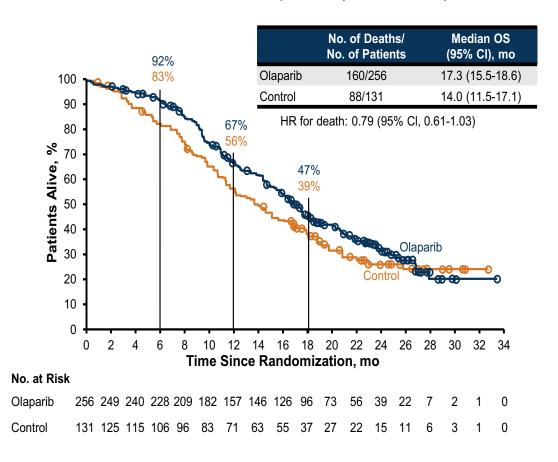
Key Eligibility Criteria Olaparib 300 mg BID **Cohort A** mCRPC with disease n = 162BRCA1, BRCA2, progression on prior or *ATM* Physician's choice **Upon BICR** NHA (eg, abiraterone n = 245progression, 2:1 n = 83or enzalutamide) physician's choice Alterations in ≥1 of patients were allowed to cross any qualifying gene Olaparib 300 mg BID over to olaparib with a direct or indirect Open-label **Cohort B** n = 94role in HRR Other alterations Physician's choice **Stratification Factors** n = 142n = 48Previous taxane Measurable disease

- Primary endpoint: rPFS in cohort A (RECIST 1.1 and PCWG3 by BICR)
- Key secondary endpoints: rPFS (cohorts A+B); confirmed radiographic ORR in cohort A; time to pain progression in cohort A; OS in cohort A

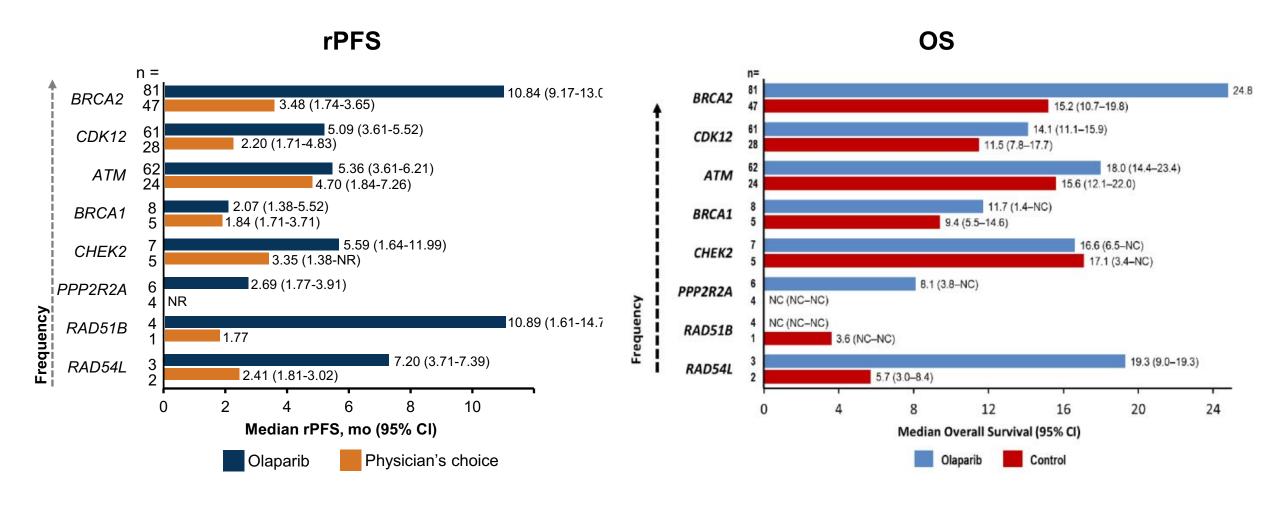
PROfound: rPFS and OS in whole population (A+B)



OS in the Overall Population (Cohorts A + B)

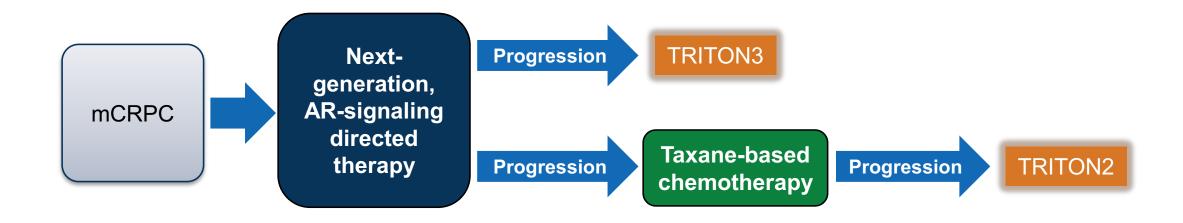


PROfound: Gene-by-gene, rPFS and OS analyses



^{1.} de Bono J et al. *N Engl J Med*. 2020;382:2091-2102. 2. Hussain M et al. *N Engl J Med*. 2020.

Rucaparib: TRITON2 and TRITON3 studies



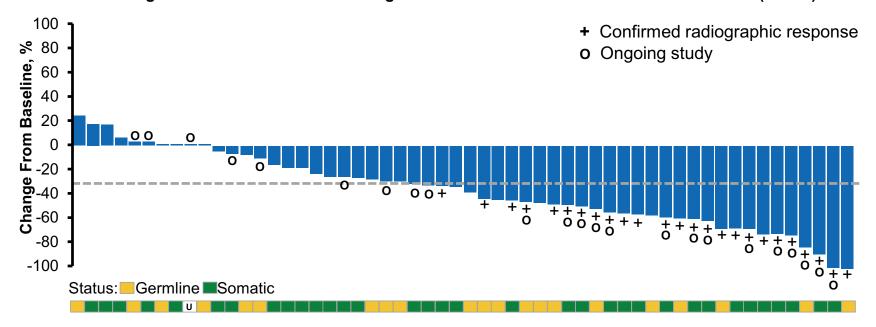
HRR-deficiency is defined by a deleterious alteration in *BRCA1*, *BRCA2*, *ATM*, or 12 other HRR genes (*BARD1*, *BRIP1*, *CDK12*, *CHEK2*, *FANCA*, *NBN*, *PALB2*, *RAD51*, *RAD51B*, *RAD51C*, *RAD51D*, *RAD54L*)

^{1.} Abida W et al. Annals Onc. 2018:29(Suppl 8):viii271-viii302.

TRITON2: Objective response rate (ORR)

	DDR Gene				
	<i>BRCA</i> 1/2 (n = 57)	<i>ATM</i> (n = 21)	<i>CDK12</i> (n = 9)	<i>CHEK2</i> (n = 5)	Other (n = 13)
ORR, n (%) [95% CI]	25 (43.9) [30.7-57.6]	2 (9.5) [1.2-30.4]	0 [0.0-33.6]	0 [0.0-52.2]	5 (38.5) [13.9-68.4]
CR, n (%)	3 (5.3)	0	0	0	1 (7.7)
PR, n (%)	22 (38.6)	2 (9.5)	0	0	4 (30.8)
SD, n (%)	26 (45.6)	10 (47.6)	5 (55.6)	3 (60.0)	6 (46.2)
PD, n (%)	5 (8.8)	8 (38.1)	3 (33.3)	2 (40.0)	1 (7.7)
N/E, n (%)	1 (1.8)	1 (4.8)	1 (11.1)	0	1 (7.7)

Best Change From Baseline in Sum of Target Lesions in Patients With BRCA 1/2 Alteration (N = 56)

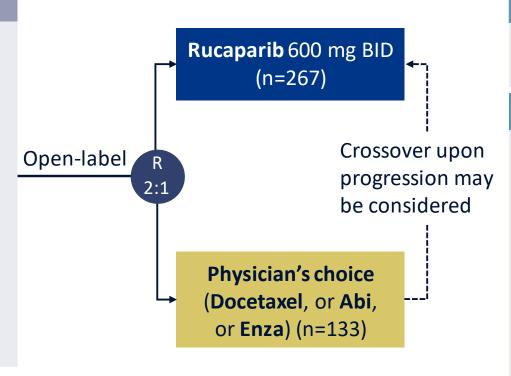


TRITON3: Randomized phase III trial

Patient population

- mCRPC with progression after 1 prior AR signalingdirected therapy (abiraterone, enzalutamide, or investigational agent)
- Deleterious germline or somatic alteration in BRCA1, BRCA2, or ATM*
- No prior PARP inhibitor
- No prior chemotherapy for mCRPC

Planned enrollment: 400



Primary endpoint

rPFS

(RECIST 1.1 and PCWG3 by IRR)

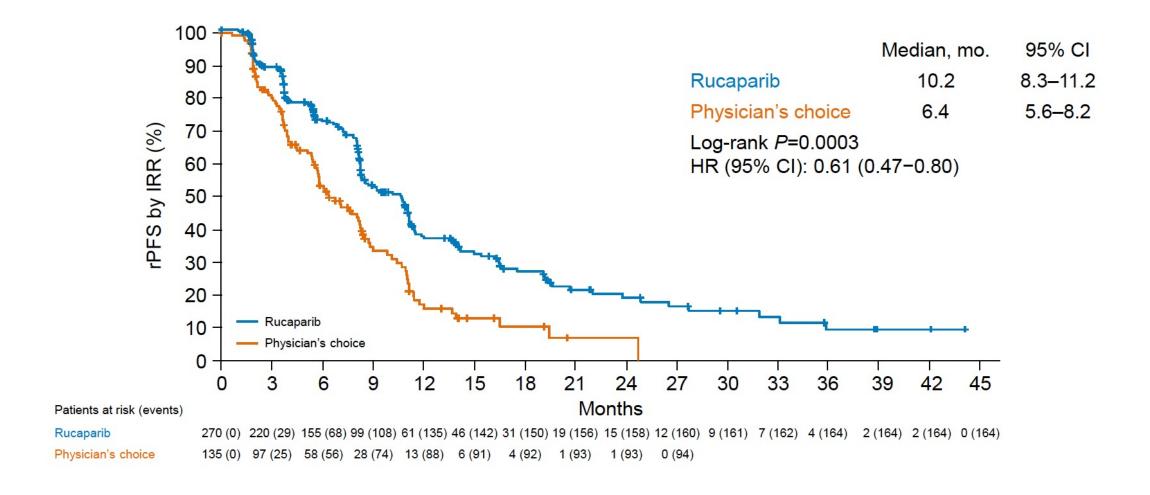
Key secondary endpoints

- ORR and DOR by modified RECIST criteria in patients with measurable nodal/visceral disease
- OS
- Clinical benefit rate
- PSA response of ≥50% and ≥90%
- Time to PSA progression
- Patient-reported outcomes
- Safety and tolerability

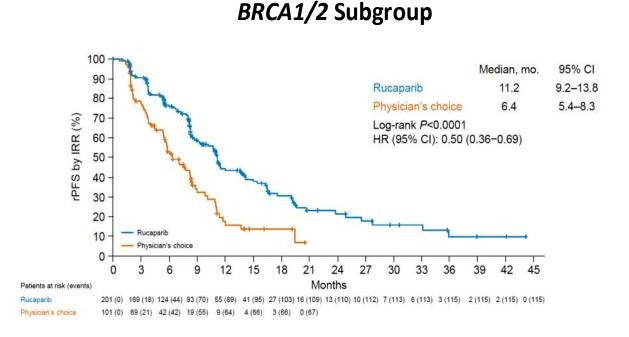
Ryan CJ et al. ASCO GU 2018; abst TPS389; NCT02975934.

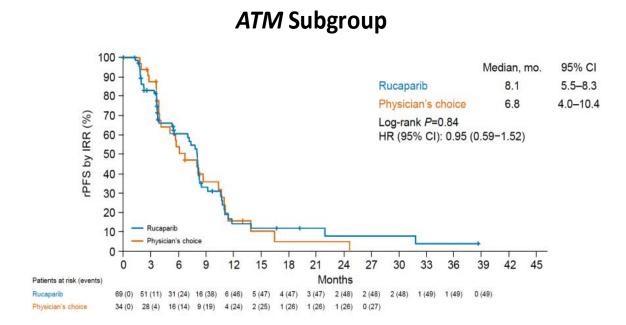
^{*}Mutations identified in blood, archival tissue, or screening tumor tissue

TRITON3: rPFS in ITT population



TRITON3: rPFS in BRCA1/2 and ATM subgroups





Bryce A, et al. Presented at PCF Retreat 2022.



PROpel: Abiraterone +/- Olaparib

Patient Population^a

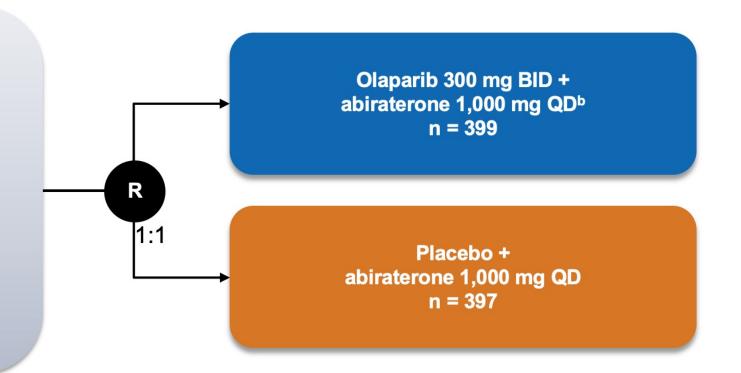
- 1L mCRPC
- Docetaxel allowed at mHSPC stage
- No prior abiraterone
- Other NHAs allowed if stopped ≥12 months prior to enrollment
- Ongoing ADT
- ECOG 0-1

Stratification Factors

- Site of distant metastases: bone only vs visceral vs other
- Prior taxane at mHSPC: ves vs no

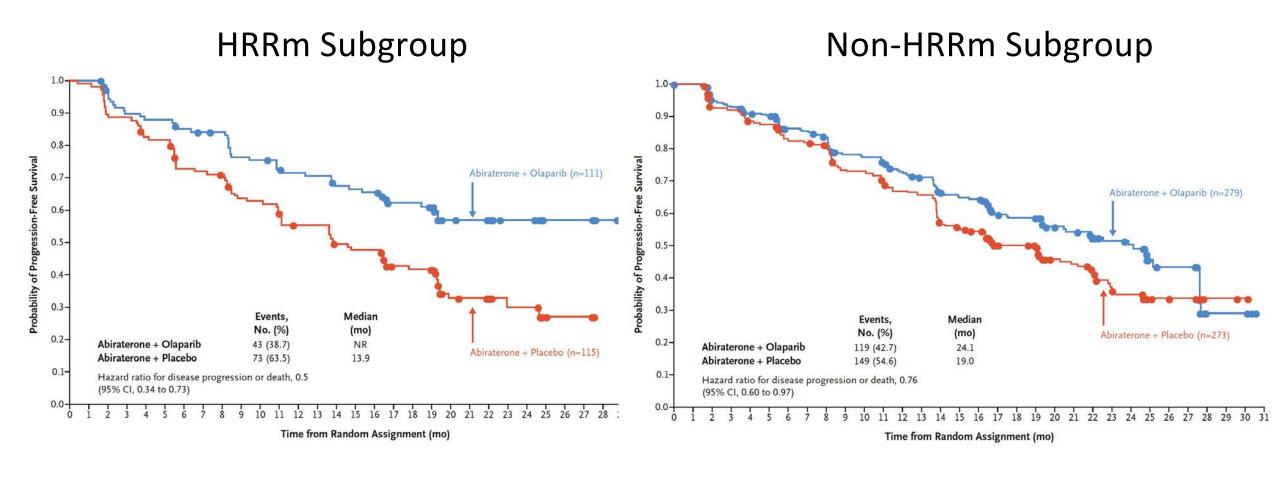
• Primary endpoint: rPFS

Secondary endpoint: OS

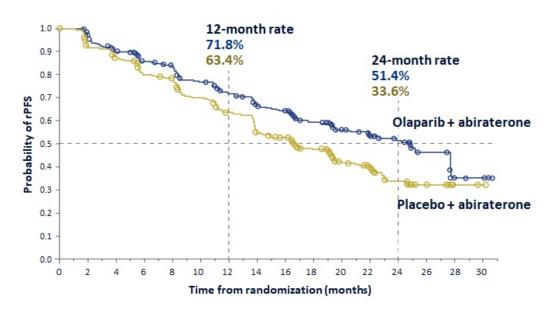




PROpel: Abiraterone +/- Olaparib Image-Based Progression-Free Survival



PROpel: Radiographic progression-free survival

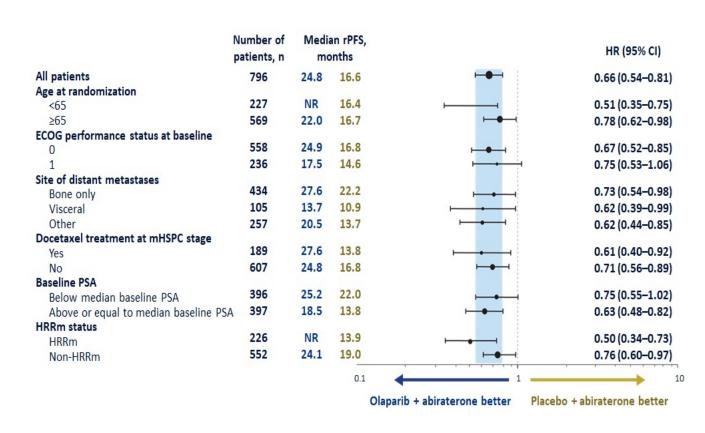


	Olaparib + abiraterone (n=399)	Placebo + abiraterone (n=397)		
rPFS by investigator assessment				
Events, n (%)	168 (42.1)	226 (56.9)		
Median rPFS, months	24.8	16.6		
HR (95% CI) 0.66 (0.54–0.81); <i>P</i> <0.000		81); <i>P</i> <0.0001		

0.61 (0.49-0.74); P<0.0001

rPFS by blinded independent central review

HR (95% CI)



Clarke NW et al. NEJM Evidence 2022.



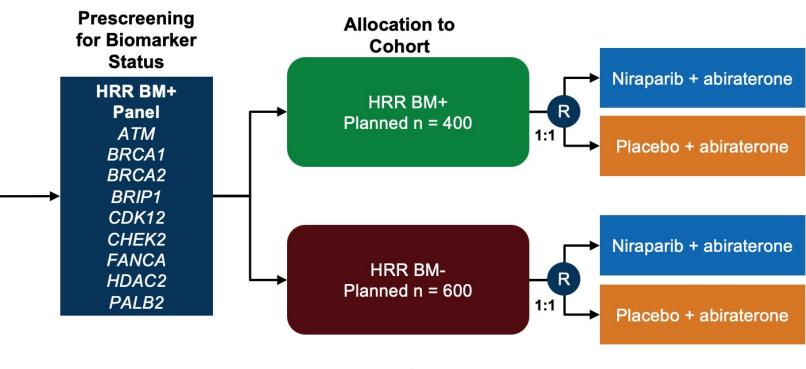
MAGNITUDE: Abiraterone +/- Niraparib

Key Eligibility Criteria

- L1 mCRPC
 - ≤4 months prior abiraterone allowed for mCRPC
- ECOG PS 0 or 1
- BPI-SF worst pain score ≤3

Stratification Factors

- Prior taxane-based chemo for mHSPC
- Prior ARi for nmCRPC
- Prior abiraterone for L1 mCRPC
- HRR BM+ cohort only
 - BRCA1/2 vs other HRR gene alterations

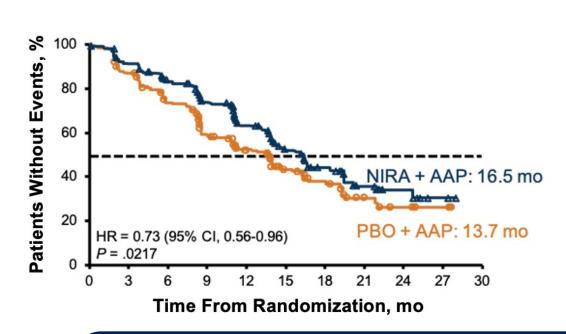


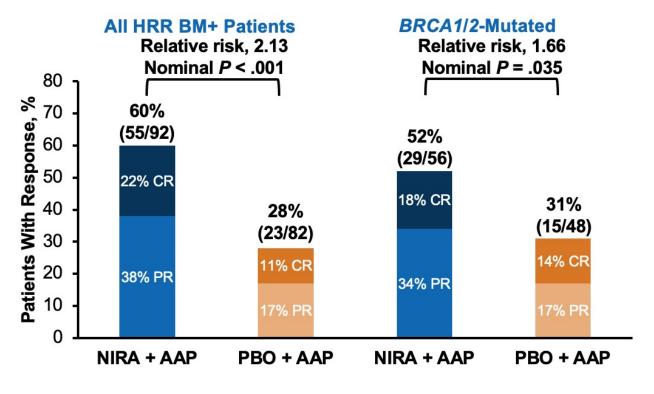
- Primary endpoint
 - rPFS by central review
- Secondary endpoints
 - Time to cytotoxicity chemotherapy
 - Time to symptomatic progression
 - OS



MAGNITUDE: Abiraterone +/- Niraparib







- Two distinct cohorts: with or without alterations in HRR genes
- Prior ARSI, docetaxel in mHSPC allowed
- No benefit in patients in the HRR BM- cohort
- Significantly improved rPFS in the HRR BM+ cohort
- Niraparib + AAP nearly doubles ORR and provides deeper response in patients with measurable disease

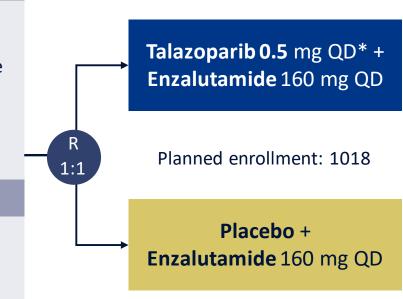
<u>TALAPRO-2</u>: Phase III Trial of Enza +/— Talazoparib

Patient population

- mCRPC with progression (PSA, bone, and/or soft tissue)
- Prior docetaxel and/or abiraterone in CSPC setting allowed
- Ongoing ADT or bilateral orchiectomy
- ECOG PS 0-1

Stratification factors

- Previous treatment with abiraterone or taxane-based chemotherapy for CSPC
- DDR# alteration status (deficient vs nondeficient/unknown)



Co-primary endpoints

- rPFS by BICR per RECIST 1.1 and PCWG3 in All-comers (Cohort 1), n=804
- rPFS by BICR in patients with
 DDR# alterations (Cohort 2), n=214

Key secondary endpoints (analyzed for both cohorts separately)

- OS
- OR per RESIST 1.1 (measurable disease)
- PSA response ≥50%
- Time to PSA progression
- Time to initiation of cytotoxic CT or antineoplastic therapy
- Time to first symptomatic skeletal event
- PFS2
- Safety
- Patient-reported outcomes

Agarwal N et al. Future Oncol. 2022;18:425-436; NCT03395197.

^{*0.35} mg QD if moderate renal impairment

[#] DDR alterations (BRCA1/2, PALB2, ATM, ATR, CHEK2, FANCA, RAD51C, NBN, MLH1, MRE11A, CDK12).

TALAPRO-2: Phase III Trial of Enza +/— Talazoparib

All-comers cohort	rPFS 21.9 mo → NR	HR 0.63 (0.51-0.78)	P < 0.001
HRR mutated	rPFS 16.4 → 27.9 mo	HR 0.46 (0.30-0.70)	<i>P</i> < 0.001
HRR wild-type	rPFS 16.6 → 25.8 mo	HR 0.66 (0.49-0.91)	P = 0.009

CARD: STUDY DESIGN

. Multicenter, randomized, open-label study

Enrollment: Nov 2015 – Nov 2018

. Median follow-up: 9.2 months

Patients with mCRPC who progressed ≤ 12 months on prior alternative ARTA (before or after docetaxel)

N = 255

Cabazitaxel (25 mg/m² Q3W) + prednisone + G-CSF n = 129

Abiraterone (1000 mg QD)
+ prednisone
OR
Enzalutamide (160 mg QD)
n = 126

Endpoints

Primary: rPFS

Key secondary: OS, PFS, PSA response, tumor response

Other secondary: Pain response, time to symptomatic skeletal event, safety, HRQoL, biomarkers

Stratification factors:

- . ECOG PS (0/1 vs 2)
- Time to progression on prior alternative ARTA (0–6 vs > 6–12 months)

0

M

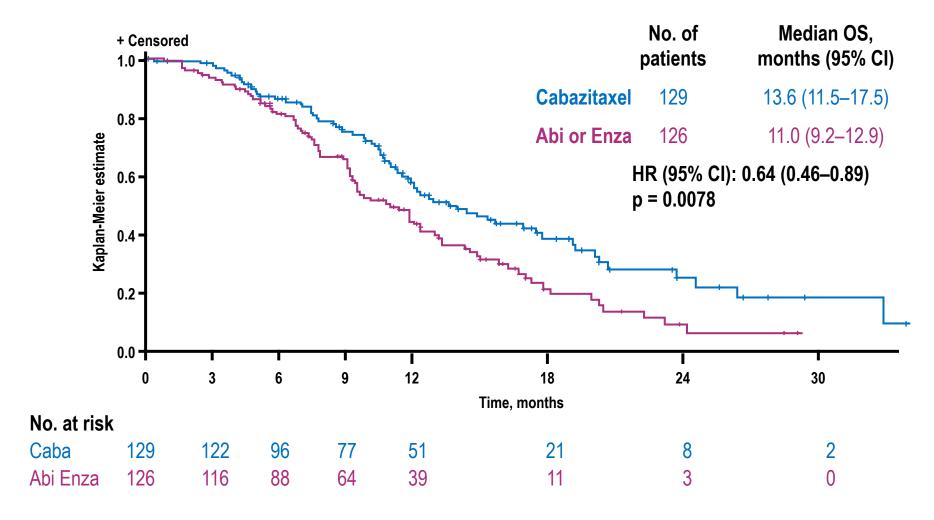
Ζ

1:1

Timing of ARTA (before vs after docetaxel)

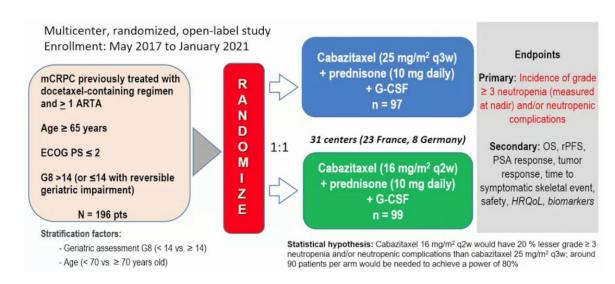


CARD: IMPROVED OVERALL SURVIVAL WITH CABAZITAXEL





Other Recently Reported Trials Investigating Cabazitaxel for mCRPC



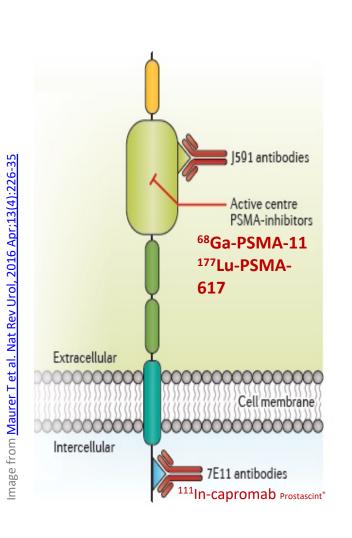
PRIMARY ENDPOINT Neutropenia grade > 3 and/or neutropenic complications* CBZ 25 mg/m² CBZ 16 mg/m p < 0.001value q3w (N = 97) q2w (N = 99)% Neutropenia grade > 3 61 (62.9) 2 (2.0) Patients, Febrile neutropenia 7 (7.3) < 0.001 62.9% 3 (3.1) 3 (3.0) (n=61)5.1% (n=5)CBZ 25 mg/m² q3w CBZ 16 mg/m² q2w (n=97)(n=99)

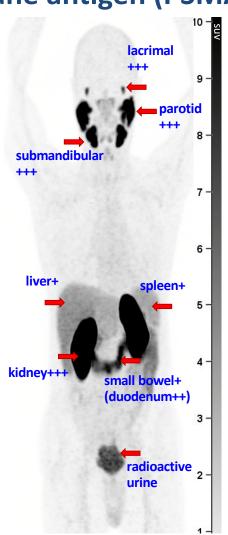


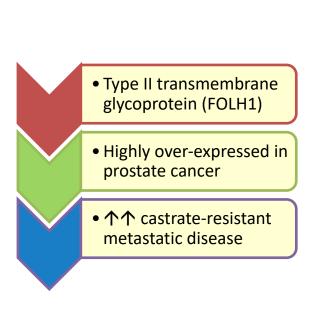




Prostate specific membrane antigen (PSMA)

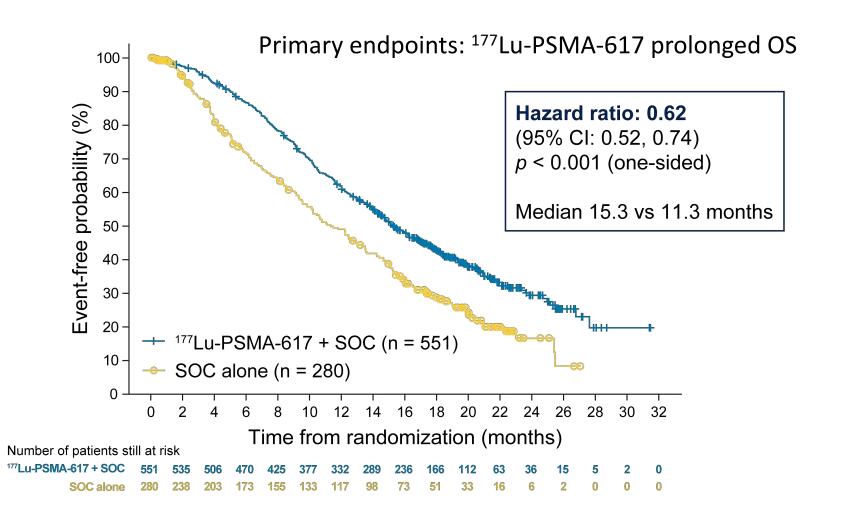






VISION: Open-label study of protocol-permitted standard of care ± ¹⁷⁷Lu-PSMA-617 in adults with PSMA-positive mCRPC

- Primary analysis
 - All randomized patients
 - (N = 831)



Planned/ongoing phase 3 trials in earlier settings

	PSMAddition	PSMAfore	SPLASH	ProstAct
Experimental agent	177Lu-PSMA-617	177Lu-PSMA-617	177Lu-PNT2002	177Lu-TLX591
Setting	mCSPC	mCRPC prechemo	mCRPC prechemo	mCRPC post- docetaxel
Primary endpoint	rPFS OS	rPFS OS	rPFS	rPFS
Number of pts	1126	495	415	387

Phase III PMSAfore Trial Meets Primary Endpoint with ¹⁷⁷Lu-PSMA-617 for PSMA-Positive mCRPC

Press Release: December 5, 2022

"Today, [it was announced that] the pivotal Phase III PSMAfore study with ¹⁷⁷Lu-PSMA-617, a prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA)-targeted radioligand therapy, met its primary endpoint. ¹⁷⁷Lu-PSMA-617 demonstrated a statistically significant and clinically meaningful improvement in radiographic progression-free survival (rPFS) in patients with PSMA-positive metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) after treatment with androgen-receptor pathway inhibitor (ARPI) therapy, compared to a change in ARPI. No unexpected safety findings were observed in PSMAfore; data are consistent with the already-well established safety profile of ¹⁷⁷Lu-PSMA-617.

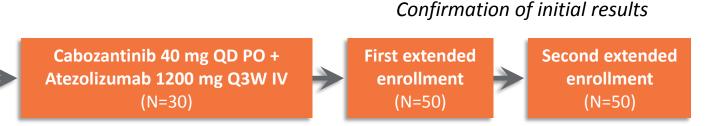
This is the second positive read-out for ¹⁷⁷Lu-PSMA-617 in a Phase III trial following the VISION study, where patients with PSMA-positive mCRPC who received ¹⁷⁷Lu-PSMA-617 plus standard of care after being treated with ARPI and taxane-based chemotherapy had a statistically significant reduction in risk of death. The PSMAfore results continue to support the important role of ¹⁷⁷Lu-PSMA-617 in treating patients with prostate cancer. The Phase III data will be presented at an upcoming medical meeting and discussed with the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 2023 for regulatory approval."



COSMIC-021: Phase 1b Study Evaluating Cabozantinib + Atezolizumab for mHRPC – *HRPC Cohort 6 Expansion Design*

mCRPC

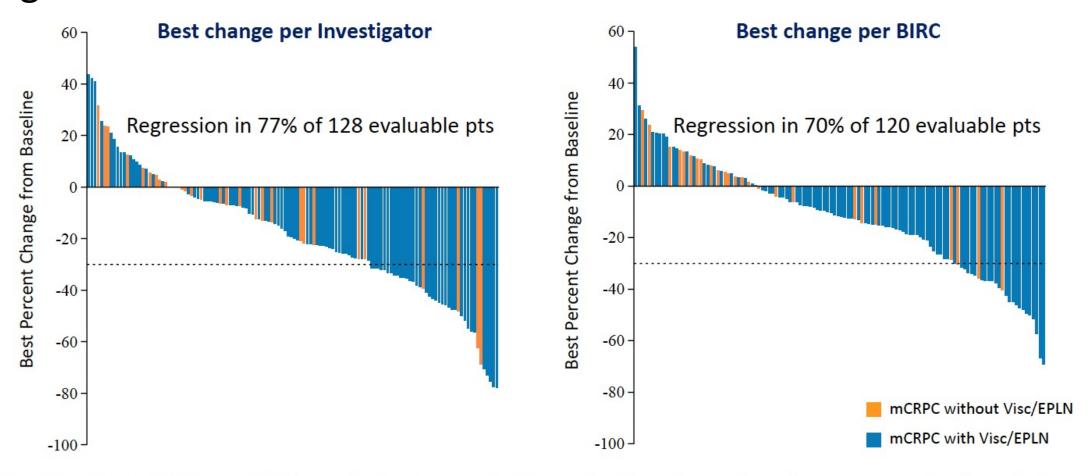
- Radiographic progression in soft tissue after enzalutamide and/or abiraterone
- Measurable disease per RECIST v1.1
- ECOG PS 0 or 1
- Prior chemotherapy not permitted except docetaxel for mCSPC



Tumor assessments per RECIST v1.1 by the investigator every 6 weeks for the first year and every 12 weeks thereafter; treatment until loss of clinical benefit or intolerable toxicity.

- Primary endpoint: investigator-assessed ORR per RECIST v1.1
- Secondary endpoint: safety including adverse events (AEs) and AEs of special interest (AESIs)
- Exploratory endpoints: PFS, OS, and biomarkers analyses
- Visceral metastases and/or extrapelvic lymphadenopathy (Visc/EPLN) was a key subgroup
- ORR and PFS were also analysed by blinded independent review committee (BIRC)
- Data as of Feb 19, 2021; 132 patients enrolled with a median follow-up of 15.2 mo (range, 5.7–33.9)

COSMIC-021 Cohort 6: Best Change from Baseline in Sum of Target Lesions



Evaluable patients (pts) had measurable disease and at least one post-baseline scan; the three patients with complete responses per investigator had lymph node metastases as target lesions.