

Relevant Molecular Targets for Cancer Drug Development for Children

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Cancer Drug Development for Children and Adolescents

- Well recognized, long-standing challenges- biologic, clinical, societal, and economic
- Widely leverages adult drug discovery/development- Delay inevitable for pediatric development
- Limited opportunities for extrapolation; limited pre-clinical testing in pediatric models; limited access to Precision Medicine
- **Impact of legislative initiatives, most notably Pediatric Research Equity Act (PREA) which support pediatric drug development has been markedly less obvious in Oncology than in other clinical areas.**
- Many targeted agents likely applicable to cancers in children
- **Research to Accelerate Cures and Equity for Children Act (RACE) essentially amends PREA**

U.S. Legislation and Pediatric Drug Development

PREA

- Drugs and biologics
- **Mandatory** studies
- Requires studies **only on indication(s) under review**
- **Orphan indications exempt** from studies
- Pediatric studies must be labeled

Best Pharmaceuticals for Children Act (BPCA)

- Drugs and biologics
- **Voluntary** studies with incentive
- Studies relate to entire moiety and **may expand indications**
- Studies may be **requested** for orphan indications
- Pediatric studies must be labeled

RACE for Children Act:



- Incorporated as Title V Sec. 504 of the **FDA Reauthorization Act (FDARA)**, enacted August 18, 2017
- **Requires** evaluation of new molecularly targeted drugs and biologics “intended for the treatment of adult cancers and directed at a **molecular target** substantially relevant to the growth or progression of a pediatric cancer.”
- **Molecularly targeted pediatric cancer investigation:** clinically meaningful study data, “using appropriate formulations, regarding **dosing, safety and preliminary efficacy** to inform potential pediatric labeling.” [FDARA Title V Sec 504 (a)(3)(A) or Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act (FD&C Act) Sec. 505B (a)(3)(A)].
- Elimination of **orphan exemption for pediatric studies** for cancer drugs directed at relevant molecular targets.

Molecular Target Definition



- A molecule in human cells that is intrinsically associated with a particular disease process such as etiology, progression, and/or drug resistance. To be referred to as a target, there must be evidence that by addressing the target with a small molecule, biologic product, or other intervention, a desired therapeutic effect is produced resulting in the alteration of the disease process

Current Implementation Status



- Planning and implementation coordinated with internal FDA programs- Office of Hematology and Oncology Products (**OHOP**)/Oncology Center of Excellence (**OCE**), Office of Pediatric Therapeutics (**OPT**), Office of Clinical Pharmacology (**OCP**), Division of Pediatric and Maternal Health (**DPMH**), Office of Regulatory Policy (**ORP**), and Office of the Chief Counsel (**OCC**)
- Open Public meetings:
 1. **April 20, 2018 at FDA - Review candidate molecular target lists.**
 2. **Pediatric Subcommittee of ODAC, June 20, 2018 - finalize lists;** considerations for application of target lists to decision-making re. early evaluation; process for prioritization including same in class agents (multi-stakeholder); processes to support **international collaboration/coordination-** Global drug development and non-alignment of regulatory requirements/timelines.

Current Implementation Status Cont'd.



- Lists posted on OCE website Pediatric Oncology Program (<https://www.fda.gov/AboutFDA/CentersOffices/OfficeofMedicalProductsandTobacco/OCE/default.htm>)
- Advising sponsors of new conditions and requirements for initial Pediatric Study Plan (iPSPs) for **new** applications with planned submission dates after 8/18/2020
- Guidances in clearance; anticipate draft publication.

Framework for Defining Relevance



- Presence of target in one or more pediatric cancers- not prevalence-dependent
- Target function- etiology, drug resistance, lethality
- Non-clinical evidence- general and pediatric-specific-that target inhibition affects tumor growth
- Adult clinical experience
- Availability of predictive/response biomarkers
- Localization for immunotherapy-directed targets
- Therapeutic agent available/in development

Target Lists



- Statutory requirement to purportedly address regulatory uncertainty for Industry and **guide (not dictate)** decision-making re. early evaluation of and iPSP submission for a specific agent as an amended PREA requirement
- **Designation as relevant neither an absolute nor exclusive requirement for decisions related to pediatric evaluation:** studies of new products may be required if directed at a target **not** on the list and waivers may be justified for products directed at targets considered relevant
- **Not envisioned to restrict authority or flexibility**
- **Candidate** Target List constructed by OCE with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and input from international content experts in a open public meeting
- Published, peer-reviewed literature, abstracts, public databases
- No pre-specified **minimum evidence base**

Relevant Target Lists



- Targets associated with specific gene abnormalities
- **Targets associated with cell lineage determinants**
- **Targets on normal immune cells and cells within the Tumor Microenvironment**
- Other Targets: Pathways and Functional Mechanisms

Publishing and Updating Lists



- Semi-annual public workshops
- Enabling on-going recommendations for addition/deletion: internal and external advice panels
- Lists posted on FDA's OCE website Pediatric OncologyProgram-
<https://www.fda.gov/AboutFDA/CentersOffices/OfficeofMedicalProductsandTobacco/OCE/default.htm>
- Open docket for comments-
<https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=FDA-2018-N-3633-0001>

Table 1: Targets Associated with Specific Cell Lineage Determinants

| Target Symbol | | | |
|---------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| AKR1C3 | CD70 | GPNMB | PTEN |
| BCOR | CD79b | ERBB2 (HER2/Neu) | SYK |
| BTK | CD123/IL3RA | IL6 | WT1 |
| CD7 | CD276 (B7-H3) | IL13RA2 | YAP1 |
| CD19 | Cereblon CBL (E3 Ubiquitine protein ligase) | LRRC15 | |
| CD20 | DLL3 | MAGE-A3 | |
| CD22 | DLK1 | MSLN (mesothelin) | |
| CD30 | EGFRvIII | NR5A1 (Steroidogenic factor-1) | |
| CD33 | EPHA2 | NY-ESO-1 | |
| CD37 | GD2 | Olig2 | |
| CD38 | GPC2 | PIK3CD (PI3 kinase delta) | |
| CD56 | GPC3 | PRAME | |

Table 2: Targets on Normal Immune Cells and Cells in the Tumor Microenvironment

| | Target Symbol |
|------------------|-------------------|
| B7H3 | OX40 |
| CD40 | PD-1/PD-L1 |
| CD47 | RELA |
| CD52 | RIG-I |
| CXCR4 | STEAP1 |
| CXCL10 | STING |
| CTLA4 | TIM3/TIM4 |
| GM-CSF | VEGF |
| IDO1 | VEGFR |
| IFN-gamma | |
| IL-2 | |
| LAG3 | |