## Atezolizumab Oncology Development Pediatric Oncology Subcommittee of the Oncologic Drugs Advisory Committee (ODAC)

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## Outline

- Introduce Roche/Genentech Pediatric Oncology Team
- Cancer Immunotherapy
- Atezolizumab Mechanism of Action
- Atezolizumab Adult Development
- Key Differences Between Adult and Pediatric Cancers
- Atezolizumab Pediatric Development
- Next Steps

## **Genentech/Roche Pediatric Oncology**

Doing Now What Children Need Next

**Vision** Provide children with unmet medical needs with innovative, safe, life-saving therapies

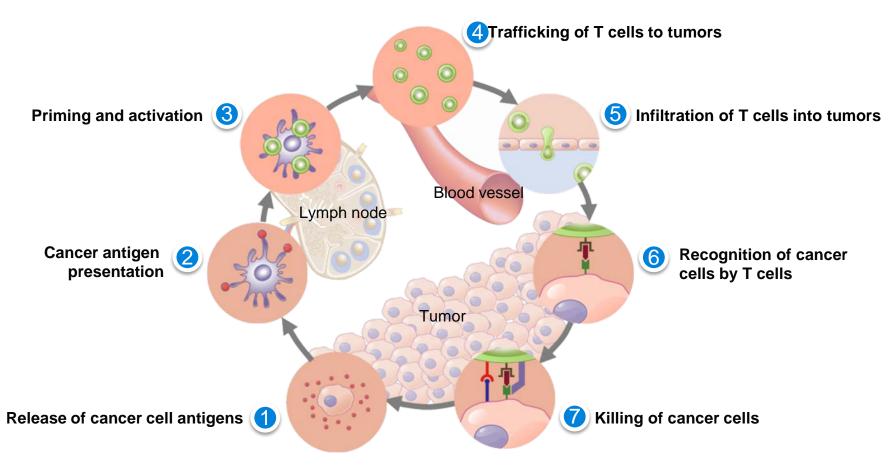
- **Goals** Ensure early access to drugs for children with high unmet medical needs
  - Improve pediatric patient care through pediatric product labeling
  - Fulfill pediatric regulatory obligations to enable timely registrations

#### Team

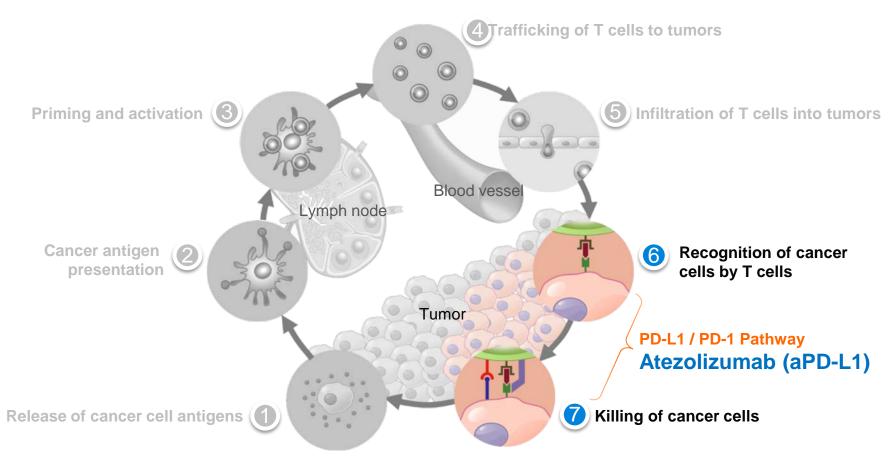


31 dedicated individuals and growing. Research Scientists, Pediatric Oncologists, Clinical Pharmacologists, Safety Specialists, Regulatory, etc.

Checkpoint Inhibitors are Key Activators of Anti-cancer Immunity

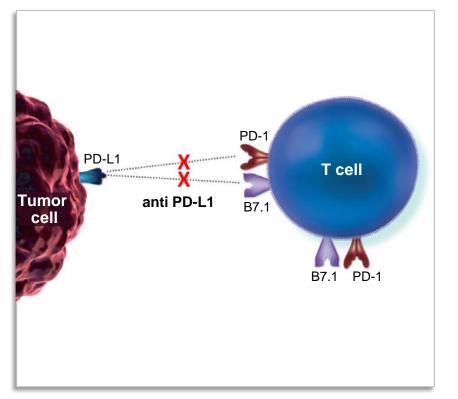


Checkpoint Inhibitors are Key Activators of Anti-cancer Immunity

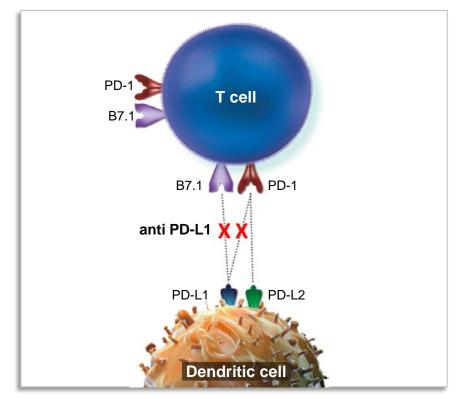


# Atezolizumab Mechanism of Action

Humanized mAB inhibits binding of PD-L1 to PD-1 & B7.1



 Inhibiting PD-L1/PD-1 and PD-L1/B7.1 interactions can restore antitumor T-cell activity and enhance T-cell priming

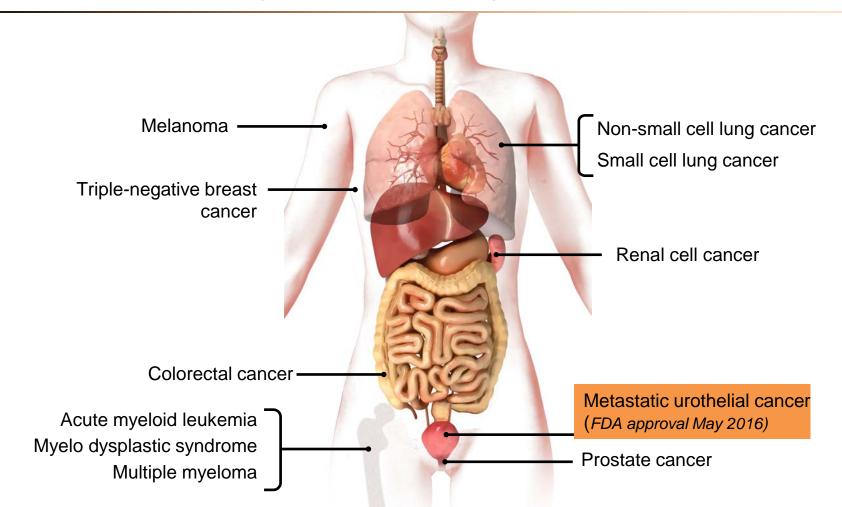


 Atezolizumab leaves the PD-L2/PD-1 interaction intact, maintaining immune homeostasis and potentially preventing autoimmunity

Acceptable Safety Profile Across Tumor Types

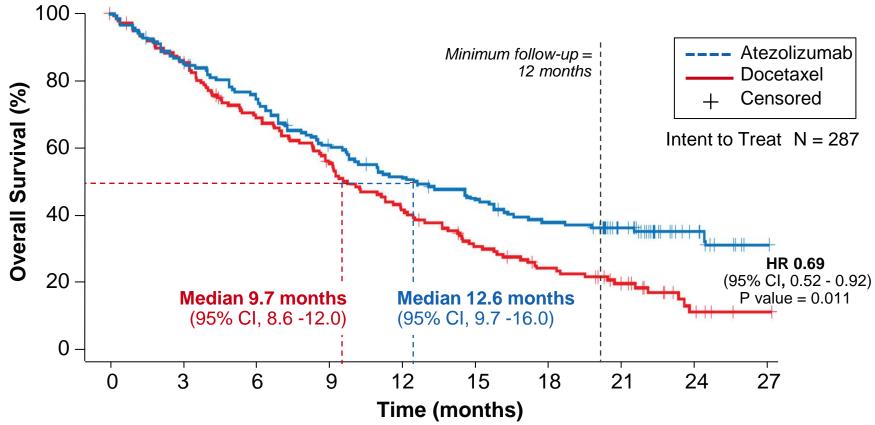
- ~ 5000 patients have received atezolizumab across clinical trials, as of February 2016
- The key safety risks associated with atezolizumab are immune-related events
  - Events include pneumonitis, hepatitis, colitis, endocrinopathies, and other immune-related events including meningitis / encephalitis, motor and sensory neuropathy, and pancreatitis
  - Immune-related events are generally grade 1 and 2 in nature and manageable with dose interruption and supportive care, including the use of systemic corticosteroids, where appropriate
- The safety profile appears similar between tumor types and suggests independence from the level of PD-L1 expression
- No apparent dose related trends in the incidence of AEs

Demonstrates Activity Across Tumor Types



Overall Survival Benefit in Patients with Non Small Cell Lung Cancer

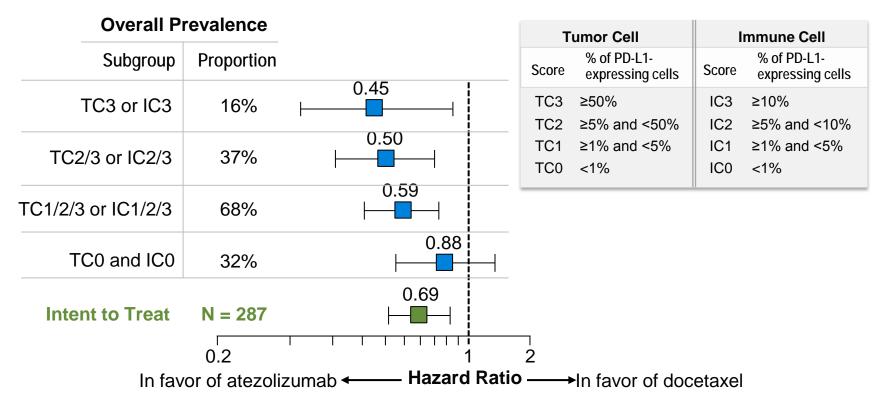
Atezolizumab vs. Docetaxel for Patients with Previously Treated NSCLC (POPLAR)



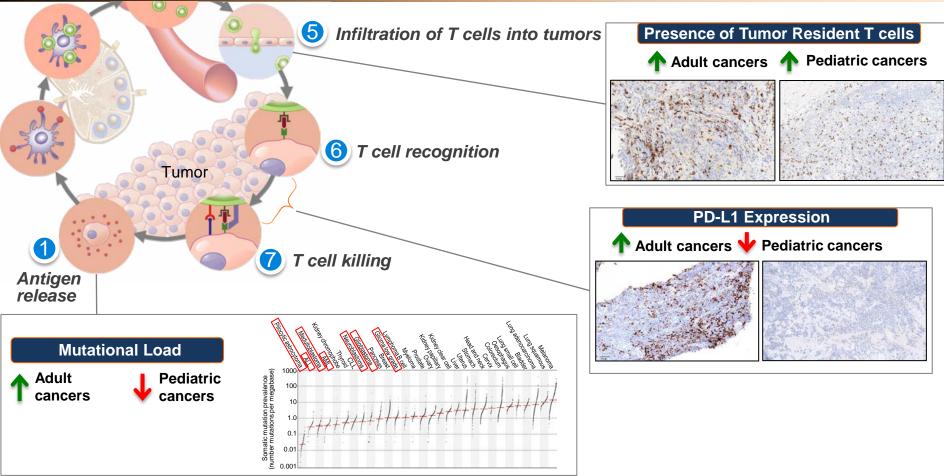
Smith D, et al. ASCO 2016 [abstract 9028]

Demonstrates Activity Across Subgroups of PD-L1 Expression Levels

### **NSCLC – POPLAR Study**

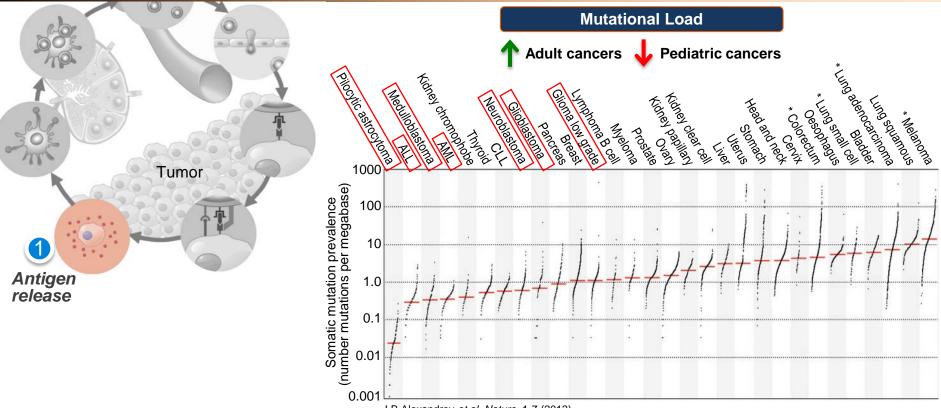


Biomarkers of Tumor Immunity in Adult vs Pediatric Cancers



LB Alexandrov et al. Nature, 1-7 (2013).

Mutational Load Across Adult and Pediatric Tumor Types

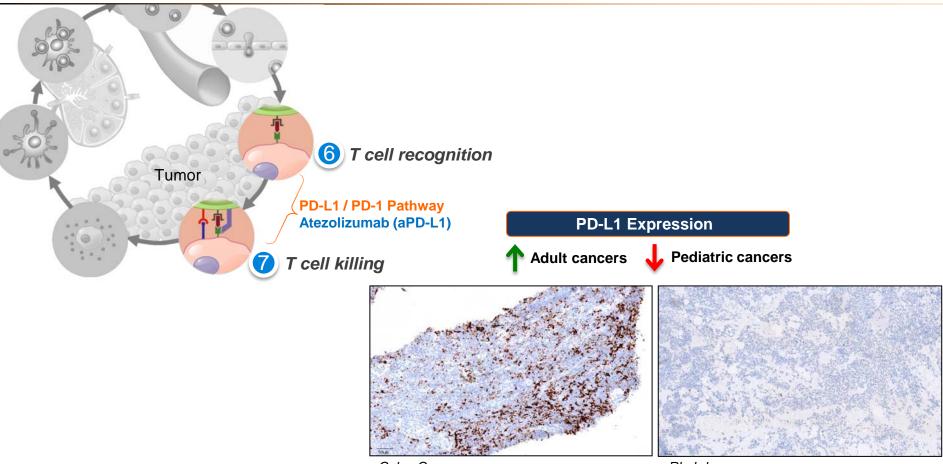


LB Alexandrov et al. Nature, 1-7 (2013)

#### \* Additional Publications:

Lung adenocarcinoma: McGranahan N, Furness AJS, Rosenthal R, et al. Clonal neoantigens elicit T cell immunoreactivity and sensitivity to immune checkpoint blockade. Science 10.1126/science.aaf490 (2016). Melanoma: McGranahan N, Furness AJS, Rosenthal R, et al. Clonal neoantigens elicit T cell immunoreactivity and sensitivity to immune checkpoint blockade. Science 10.1126/science.aaf490 (2016) Snyder A, Makarov V, Merghoub T. et al. Genetic basis for clinical response to CTLA-4 blockade in melanoma. N. Engl. J. Med. 2014;371:2189-2199 Van Allen EM, Miao D, Schilling B, et al. Genomic correlates of response to CTLA-4 blockade in metastatic melanoma. Science 2015;350:207-21 Hugo W, Zaretsky JM, Sun L, et al. Genomic and transcriptomic features of response to anti-PD-1 therapy in metastatic melanoma. Cell 2016;165:35-44. Lung-small cell: McGranahan N, Furness AJS, Rosenthal R, et al. Clonal neoantigens elicit T cell immunoreactivity and sensitivity to immune checkpoint blockade. Science 10.1126/science.aaf490 (2016). Colon: 1. Le D. T., Uram J. N., Wang H. et al. PD-1 blockade in tumors with mismatch-repair deficiency. N. Engl. J. Med. 2015;372:2509-2520.

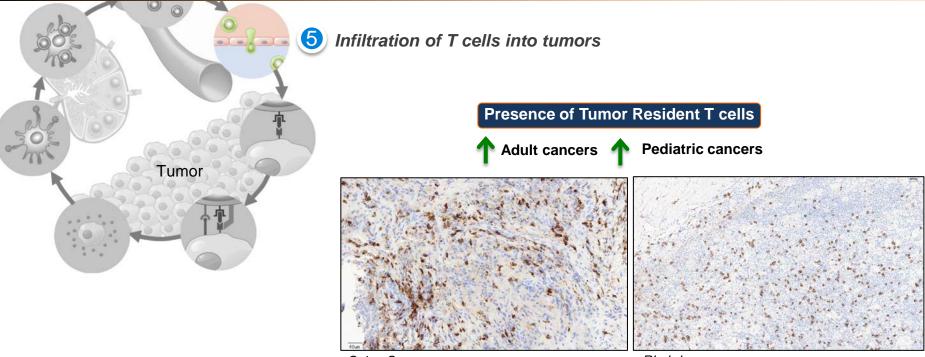
PD-L1 Expression in Adult and Pediatric Tumors



Colon Cancer

Rhabdomyosarcoma

Evidence of Pre-existing Immune Infiltrate in Adult and Pediatric Tumors



Colon Cancer

Rhabdomyosarcoma

Broad Spectrum Biomarker Research Ongoing

### **Pediatric Biomarker Development**

- Unselected pediatric population chosen for Phase I to ensure:
  - We did not prematurely exclude any children who could potentially benefit
  - We could collect robust data to optimize our biomarker understanding and development
- Planned evaluation of CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cell infiltration PD-L1 expression, and antigen-specific T-cell responses in addition to other immune markers
- Biomarker findings will be utilized to guide amendments to the current protocol, and to the design of future studies

Proactive Study Evaluating Multiple Tumor Types

Phase I/II: Single Arm Study Designed to Evaluate the Safety, Tolerability, Pharmacokinetics, Immunogenicity & Preliminary Efficacy

- Age <30 yrs</li>
- Relapsed, refractory pediatric solid tumors
- No known curative options
- IHC PD-L1 expression not required

#### **Primary Endpoints:**

- PK
- Safety
- Efficacy: ORR (CR or PR), PFS

#### Secondary Efficacy Endpoints:

- DOR
- OS

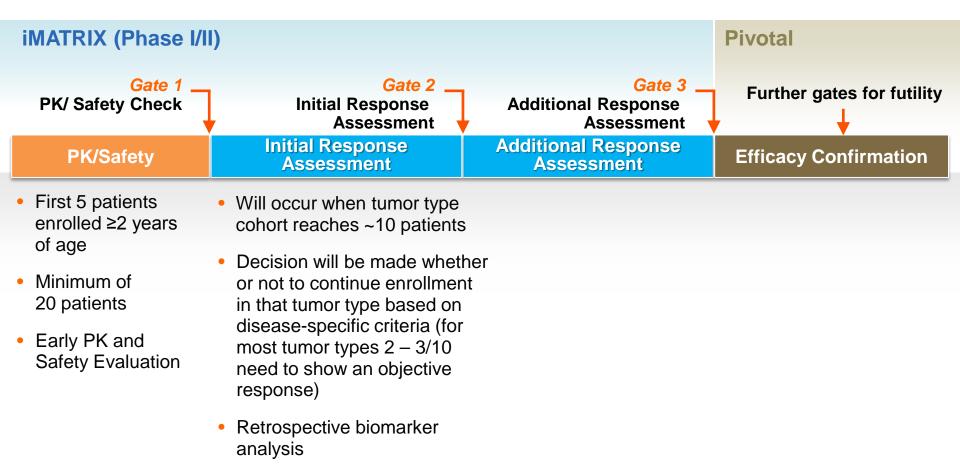
Atezolizumab IV q3 weeks while experiencing clinical benefit Dose: < 18 years = 15 mg/kg \* ≥18 years = 1200 mg

#### Multiple Tumor Types:

Known or Expected PD-L1 Pathway

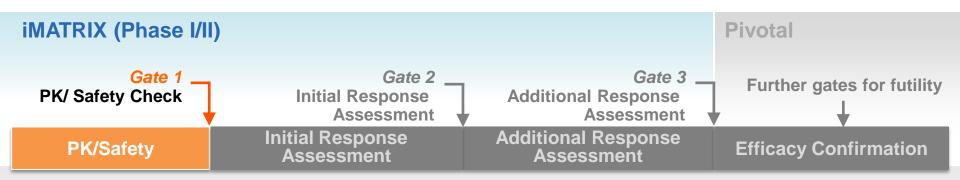
IHC= Immunohistochemistry; PK=Pharmacokinetics; ORR= Overall Response Rate; CR= Complete Response; PR=Partial Response; PFS= Progression Free Survival; DOR= Duration of Response; OS= Overall Survival. \* Maximum pediatric dose 1200mg.

Gated Study Design



Investigational sites: 24 sites (ITCC, EU, Israel), 10 sites (POETIC, US).

### Gated Study Status



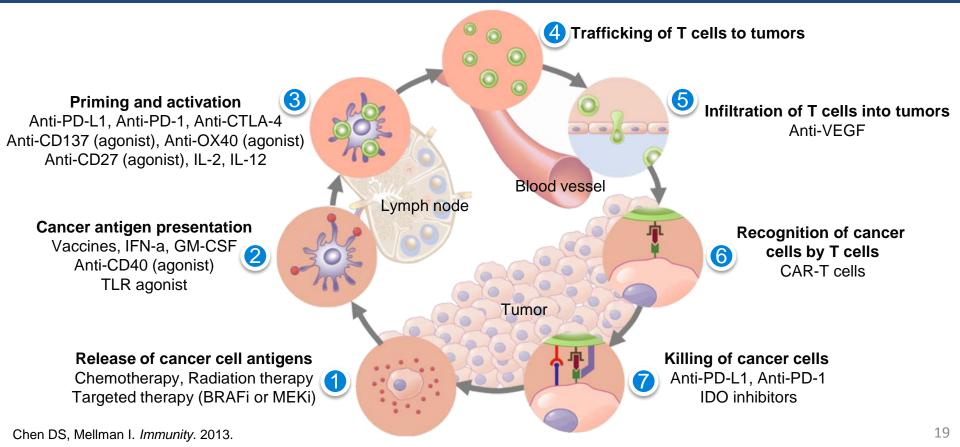
- First Patient In (FPI), November 2015
- iDMC, March 2016
- iDMC, May 2016
- Preliminary Pharmacokinetic Data: exposure in pediatric patients is similar to exposure in adult patients
  - No recommended dose modifications at this time
- Robust Safety Monitoring Plan Ongoing
  - No study conduct changes recommended by iDMC at this time

As of June 1, 2016:	
Total Patients Enrolled	67
Median Age	14 years
Age Range	2 – 29 years

Wilms' Tumor, Rhabdomyosarcoma, Hodgkin Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, Soft Tissue Sarcoma, Osteosarcoma, Ewing Sarcoma & Neuroblastoma

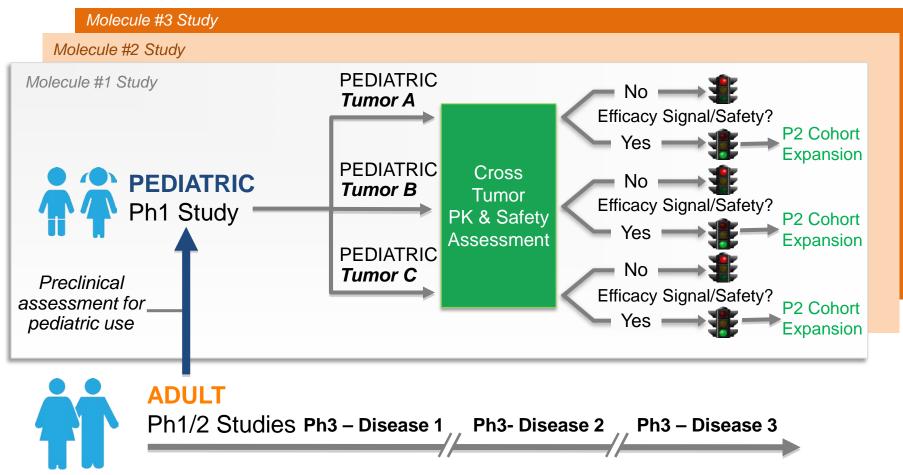
### Future Opportunities

Continue to collaborate and utilize latest research findings to support and prioritize the development of new therapies for children with high unmet needs



## **iMATRIX Trial Concept**

Match Promising Molecules to Pediatric Patients with High Unmet Needs

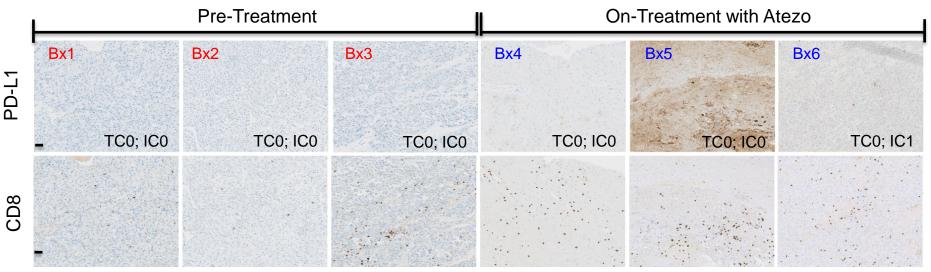


# **Key Conclusions & Next Steps**

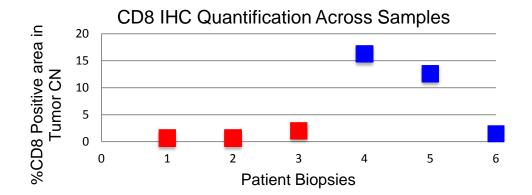
- Atezolizumab is a humanized, monoclonal antibody which binds to PD-L1 to restore the anti-tumor immunity mediated by T cells
- Atezolizumab is well tolerated and demonstrates clinical efficacy across tumor types & subgroups in adults
- Voluntary pediatric study of atezolizumab is ongoing as part of our iMATRIX platform which matches promising molecules to pediatric patients with high unmet medical needs
  - Rigorous and consistent PK, safety and efficacy assessment
  - Comprehensive biomarker evaluation
  - Strong collaboration with academic consortium and health authorities

# **THANK YOU**

## Increase in CD8 T Cells in Pseudoprogressing On-treatment Brain Lesions



Scale bars represent 50 µm



Bx1. brain Bx2. thigh Bx3. small bowel Bx4. brain (Responding lesion) Bx5. brain (Responding lesion) Bx6. small bowel (Non- Responding lesion)

**OHSU Collaboration: Single Patient IND**