

# Redifferentiation Therapies for Thyroid Cancer

---

James A. Fagin MD



Memorial Sloan Kettering  
Cancer Center™



# Impact of selumetinib upon $^{124}\text{I}$ incorporation

---

N=20

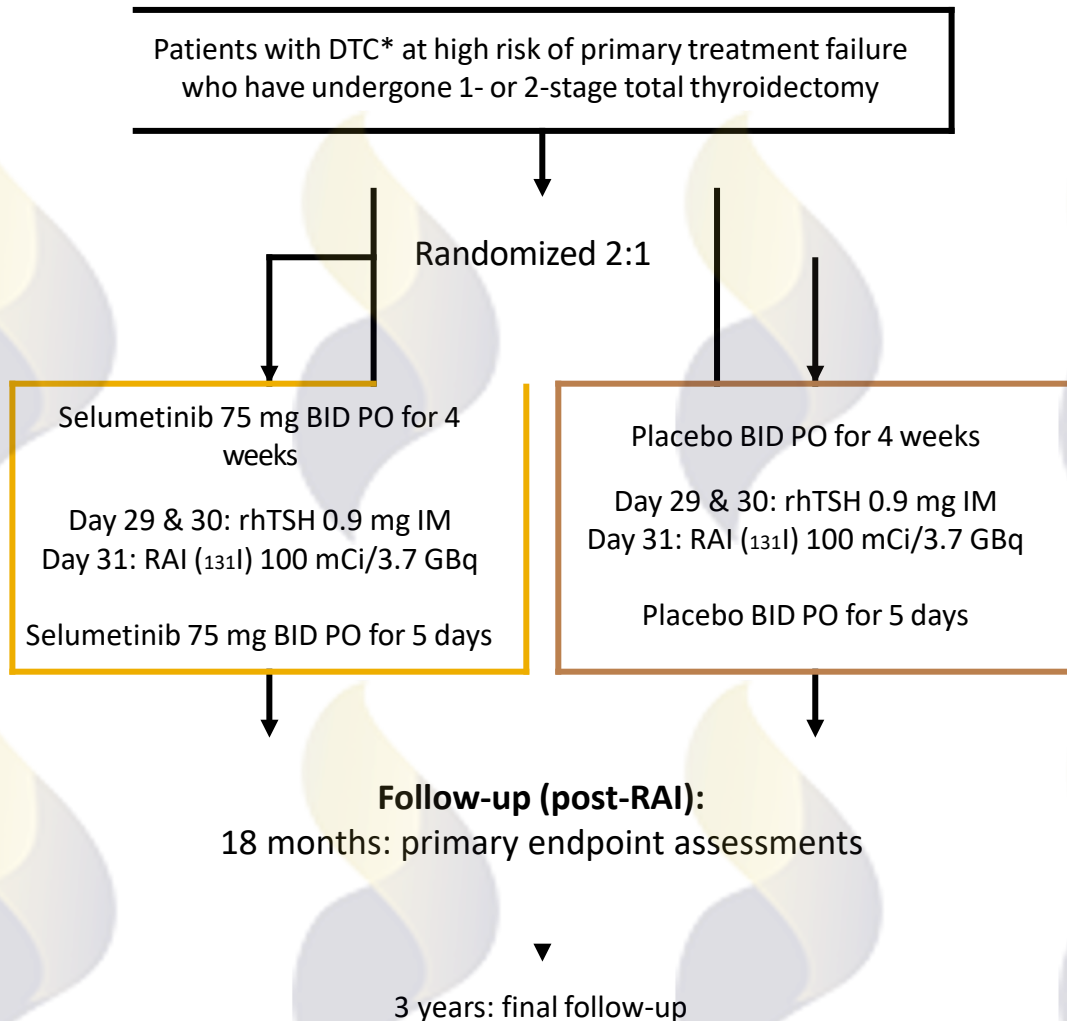
Patients with new/increased  $^{124}\text{I}$  incorporation after selumetinib

12/20

Patients who went on to receive therapeutic RAI

8/12

# ASTRA Phase III study



## ASTRA was a Phase III, randomized, placebo-controlled double-blind study

### Key inclusion criteria

- High risk of primary treatment failure:
  - Primary tumor >4 cm
  - Gross extrathyroidal extension outside the thyroid gland z(T4 disease)
  - N1a or N1b disease with ≥1 lymph node ≥1 cm
  - N1a or N1b disease involving ≥5 lymph nodes

### Key exclusion criteria

- Patients with known distant metastasis

### Primary endpoint

- Complete remission rate at 18-months
  - *For placebo and selumetinib, expected rates were 30% and 50%, respectively*

### Secondary endpoints include

- Complete remission rate in patients with a *BRAF/NRAS* mutation at 18-months
- Clinical remission rate at 18-months
- Safety and tolerability

\*Including papillary thyroid cancer, follicular thyroid cancer, and poorly differentiated thyroid cancer

BID, twice daily; DTC, differentiated thyroid cancer; IM, intramuscular; PO, orally; RAI, radioactive iodine; rhTSH, recombinant human thyroid stimulating hormone

# Complete remission rate at 18 months (primary endpoint)

Group	Number (%) of patients with remission	Odds ratio	95% CI	2-sided p-value
<b>Full analysis set (primary analysis)</b>				
<b>SEL + RAI (n=155)</b>	62 (40.0)	1.07	0.61, 1.87	0.8205
<b>PBO + RAI (n=78)</b>	30 (38.5)			

# Subgroup analyses of complete remission rate at 18 months

Group	Number (%) of patients with remission	Odds ratio	95% CI	2-sided p-value
<b><i>BRAF</i>-mutation positive</b>				
<b>SEL + RAI (n=84)</b>	30 (35.7)	0.96	0.45, 2.12	0.9242
<b>PBO + RAI (n=41)</b>	15 (36.6)			
<b><i>BRAF</i>-mutation not detected</b>				
<b>SEL + RAI (n=54)</b>	24 (44.4)	1.28	0.50, 3.40	0.6112
<b>PBO + RAI (n=26)</b>	10 (38.5)			

# ASTRA Conclusions

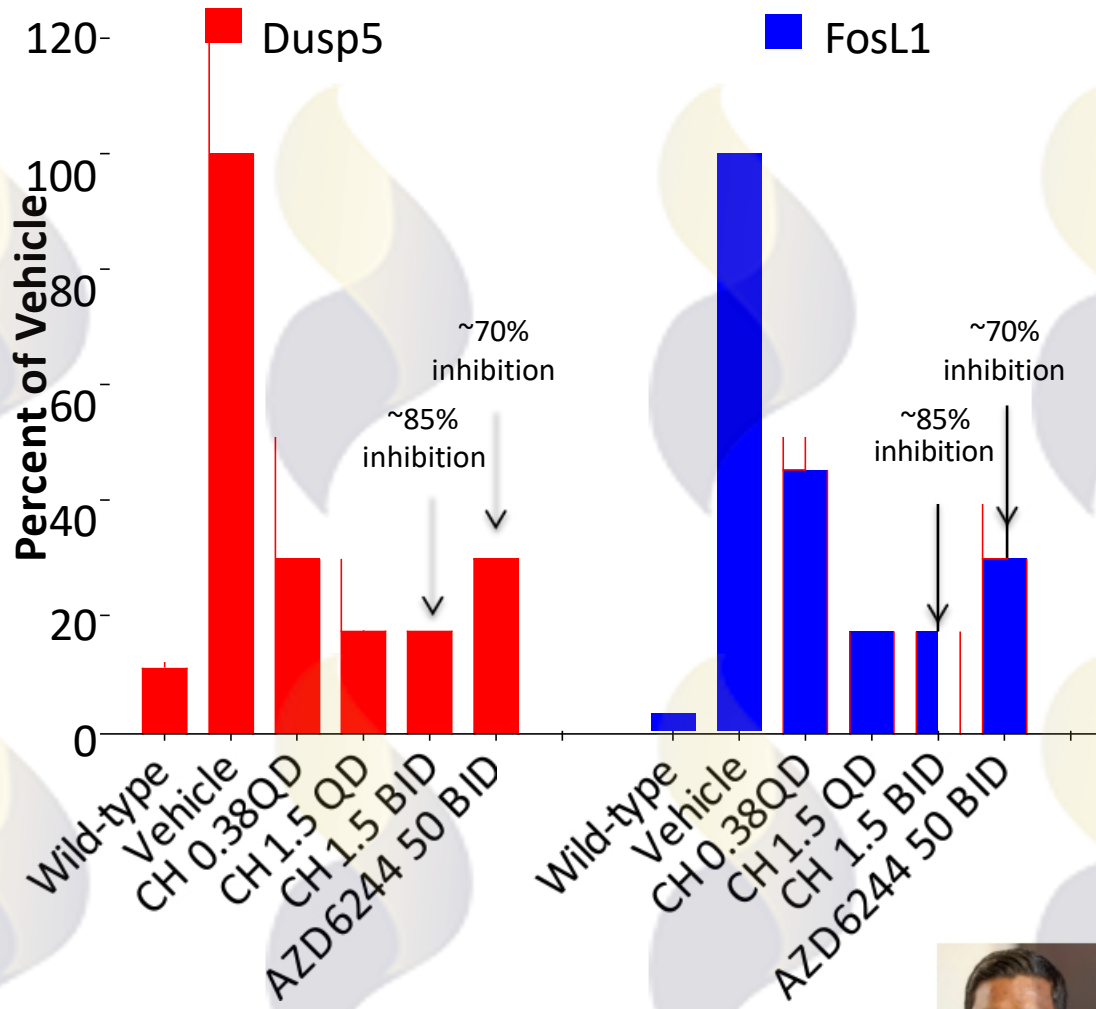
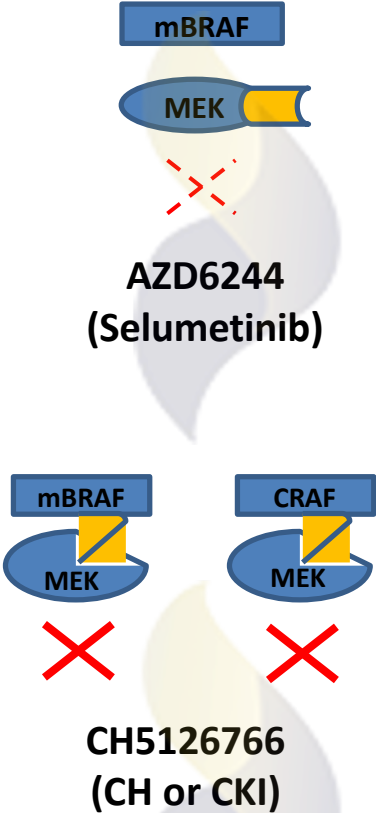
---

- **Addition of selumetinib to RAI did not improve complete remission rate in this patient population at high risk of primary treatment failure**
- ASTRA was the first prospective study to evaluate the efficacy of adjuvant therapy for improving the complete remission rate in this patient population
- The placebo group established a 38.5% complete remission rate with standard RAI alone in high risk patients, suggesting the need for improved therapeutic approaches (predicted rate was 30% with placebo)
- The study was ambitiously designed to detect a 20% difference between placebo and selumetinib
- ~~Subgroup analyses suggest~~ that treatment compliance and tailoring the targeted therapy approach to the oncogenic driver mutation may be critical design elements to consider for future trials

Ho A et al. J Clin Oncol 2022

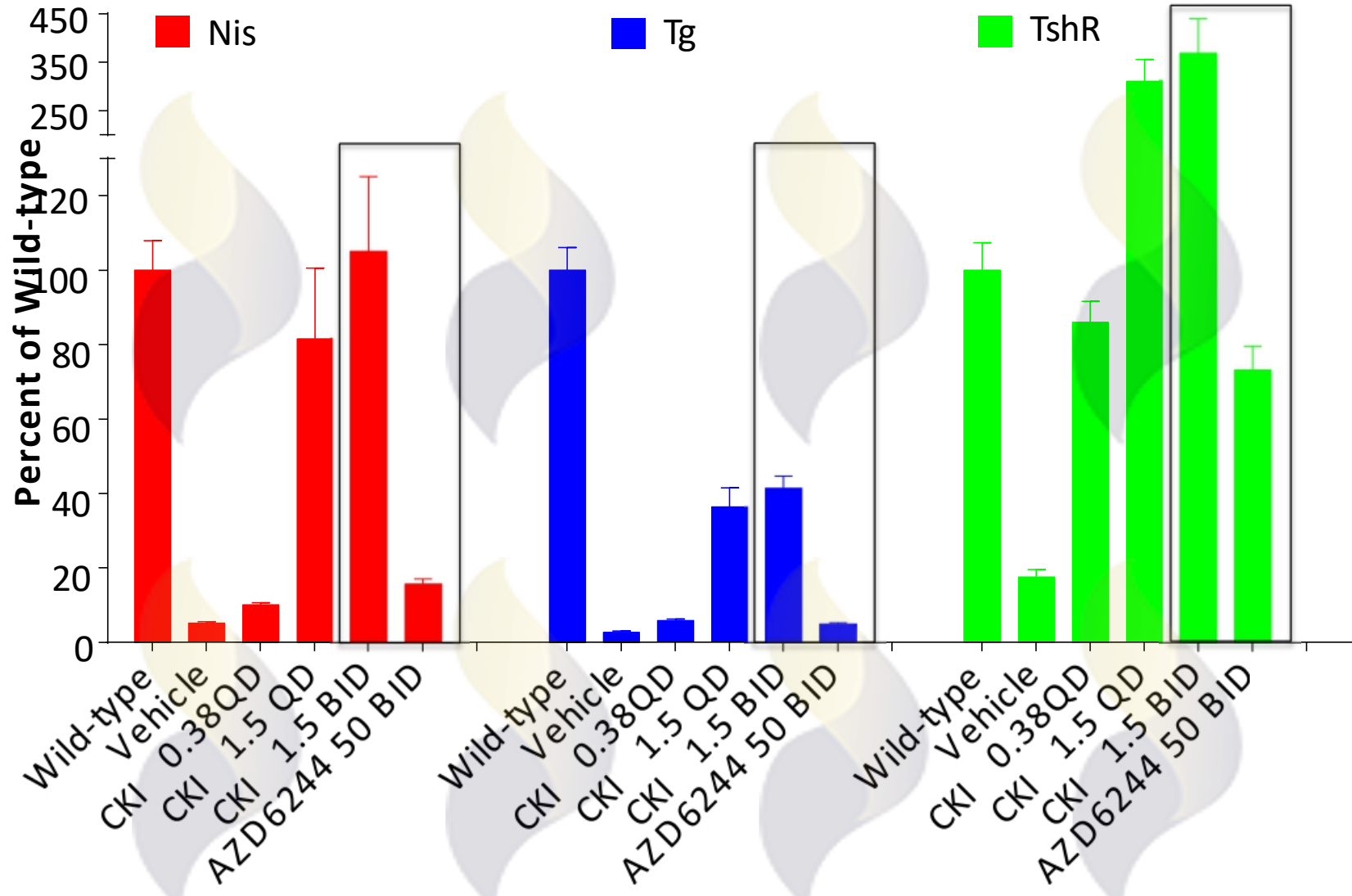
# Modest differences in MAPK pathway inhibition....

*TPO-Cre LSL-BRAF<sup>V600E</sup> PTC mouse model*  
(4.5 days of drug treatment)





# ... translate to significant changes in iodine metabolism gene expression

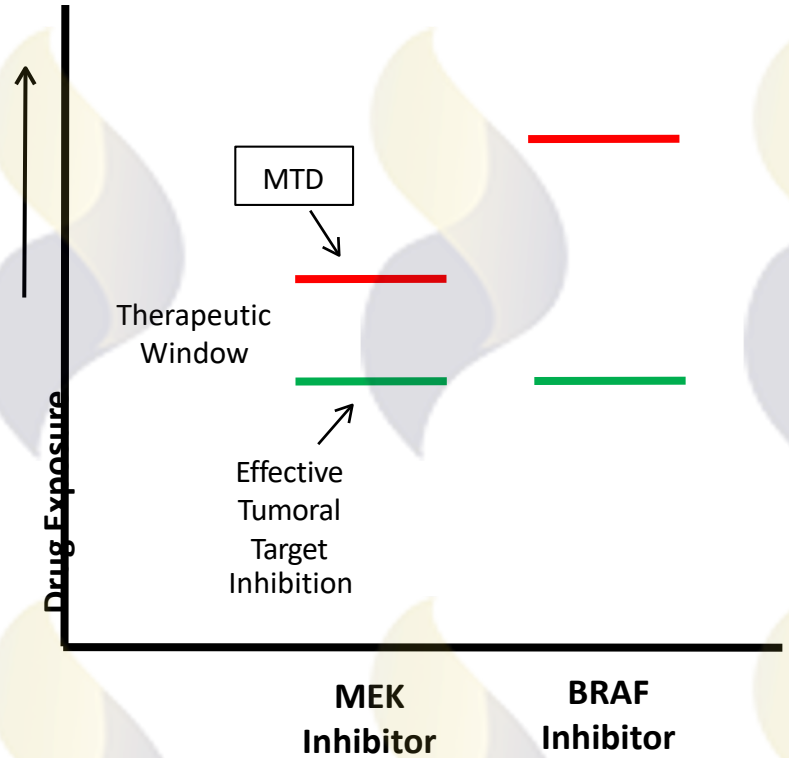
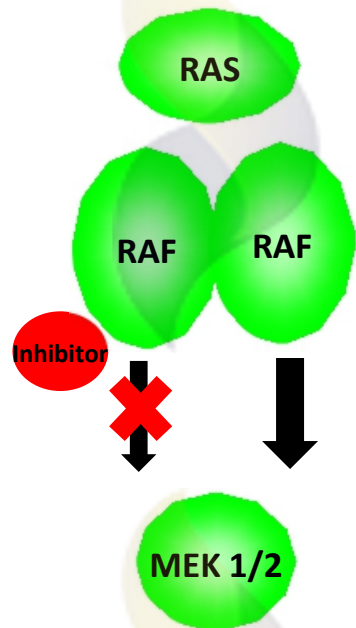


# BRAF MUT Tumors: Alternatives to MEK Inhibition

BRAF Mutant Cell  
(Tumor)

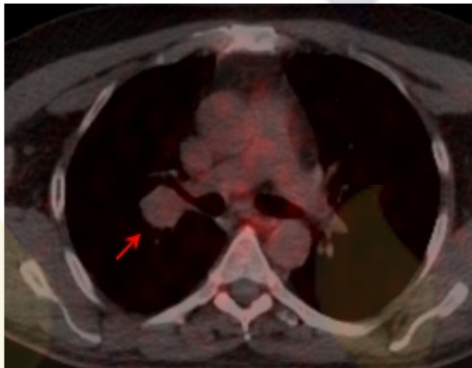


BRAF WT Cells  
(Normal Tissues)

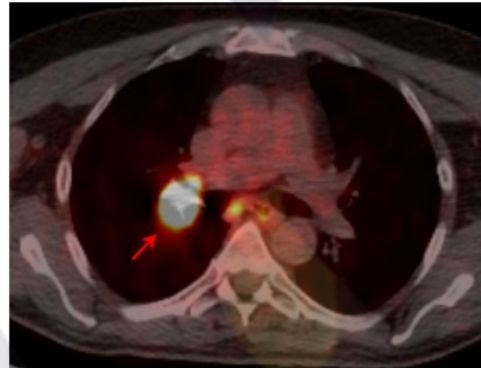


*Poulikakos, Cancer Cell, 19: 11-15, 2011*  
*Poulikakos et al., Nature, 18:427-431, 2010*

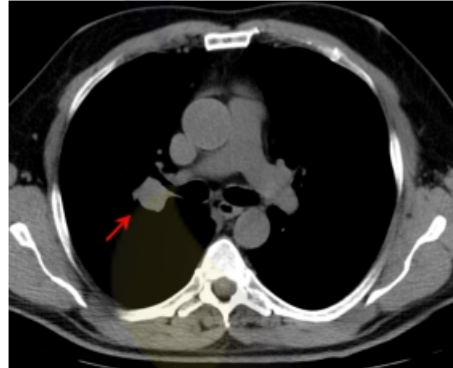
# Pilot Study of Vemurafenib plus RAI for RAIR, BRAF MUT Disease



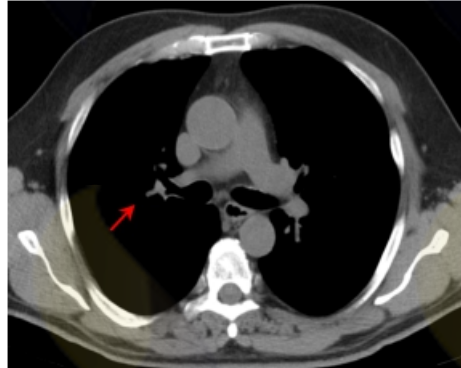
Baseline



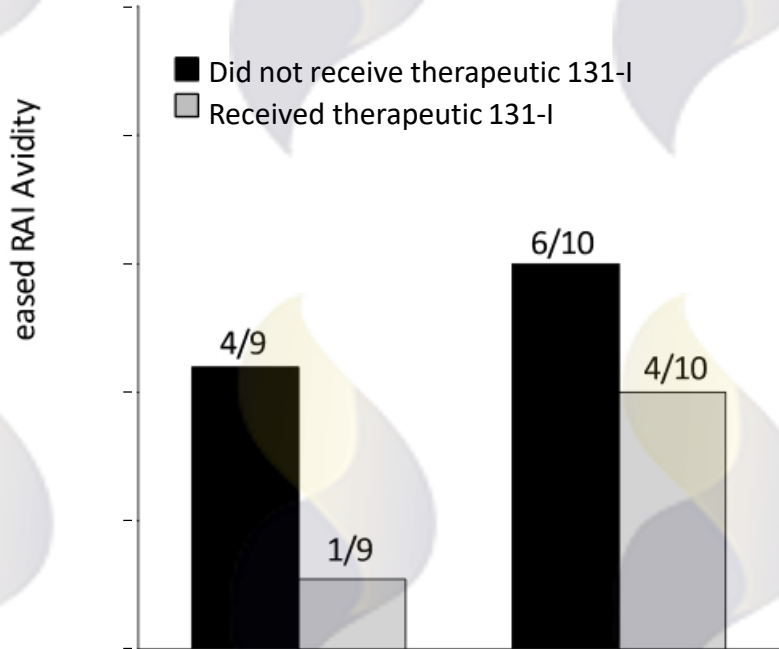
Post-vemurafenib (~4 wks)



Baseline



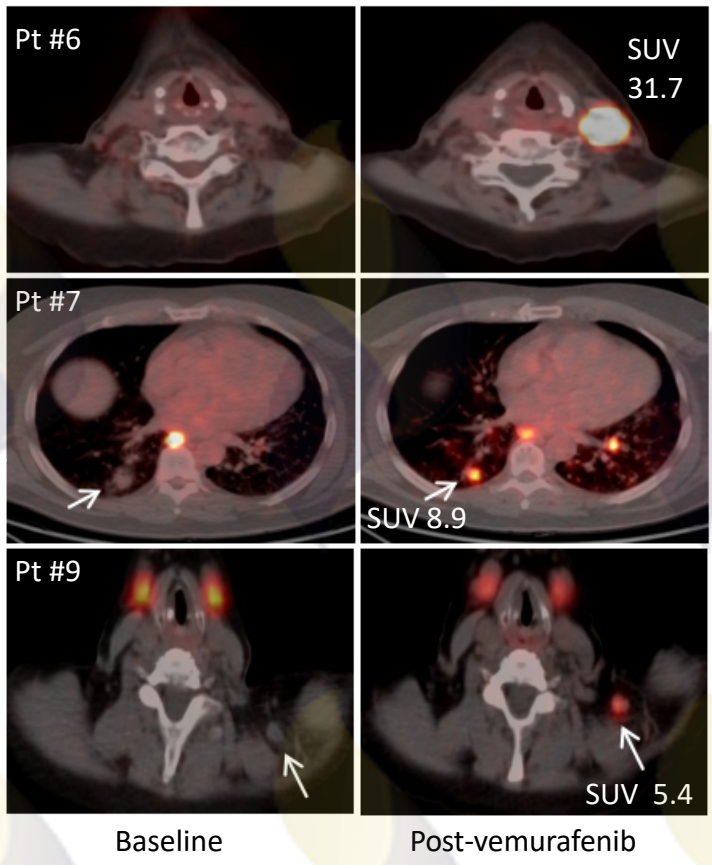
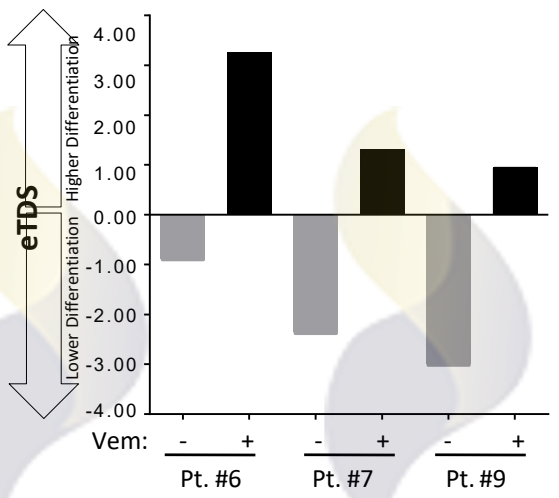
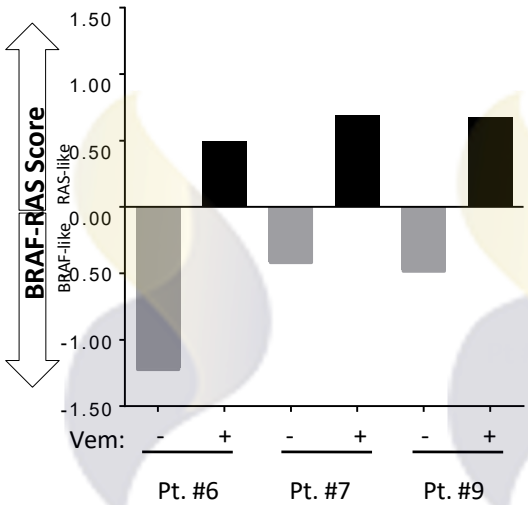
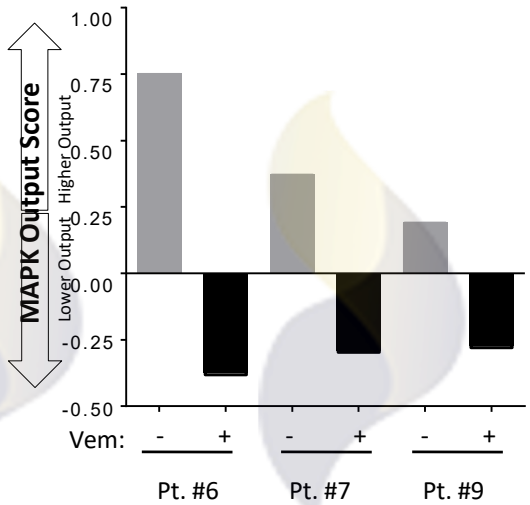
6 mos s/p vemurafenib + RAI



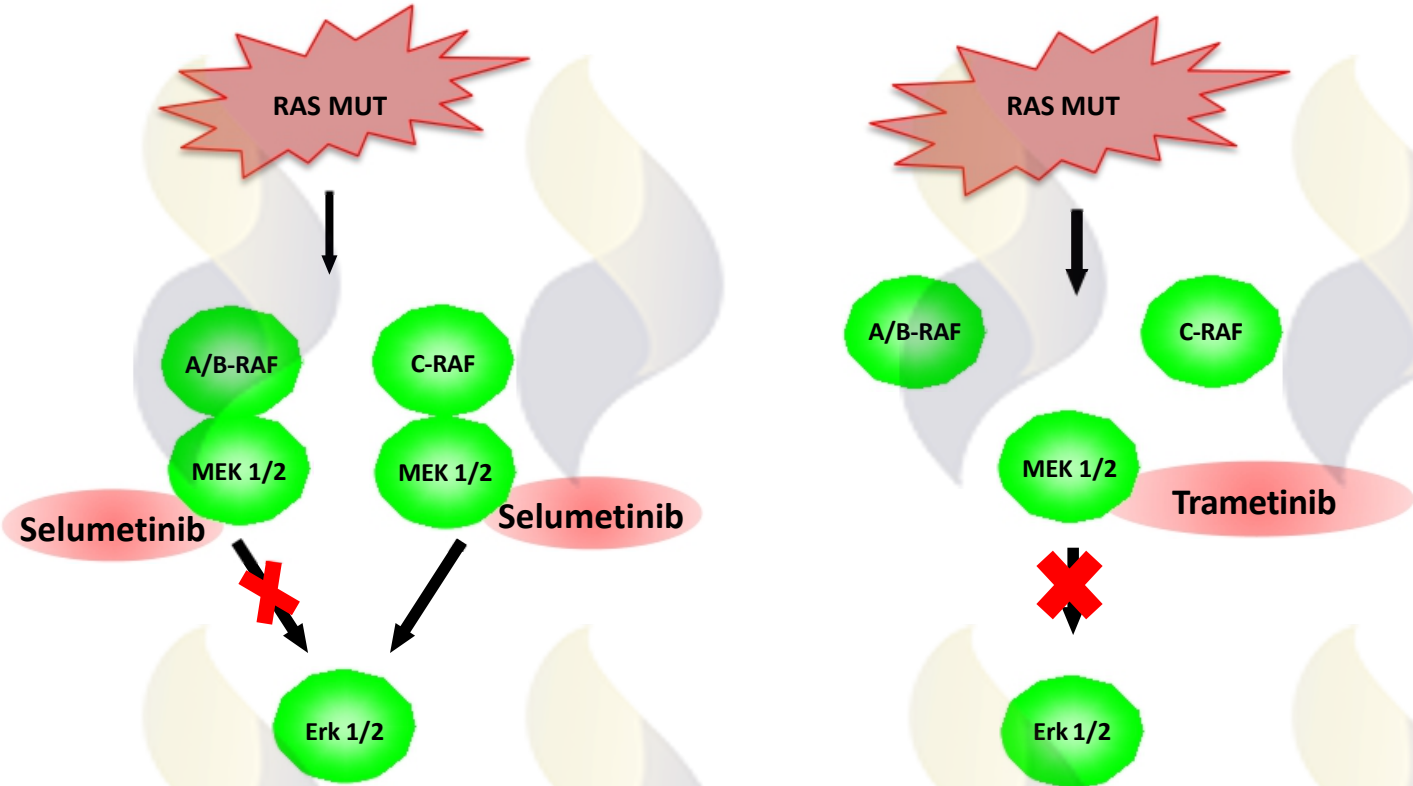
	RECIST Response Outcomes (PR+SD)
Selumetinib	1/9 (1 PR)
Vemurafenib	4/10 (2 PR, 2 SD)



# MAPK Output, Thyroid Differentiation, and I-124 Avidity with Vemurafenib

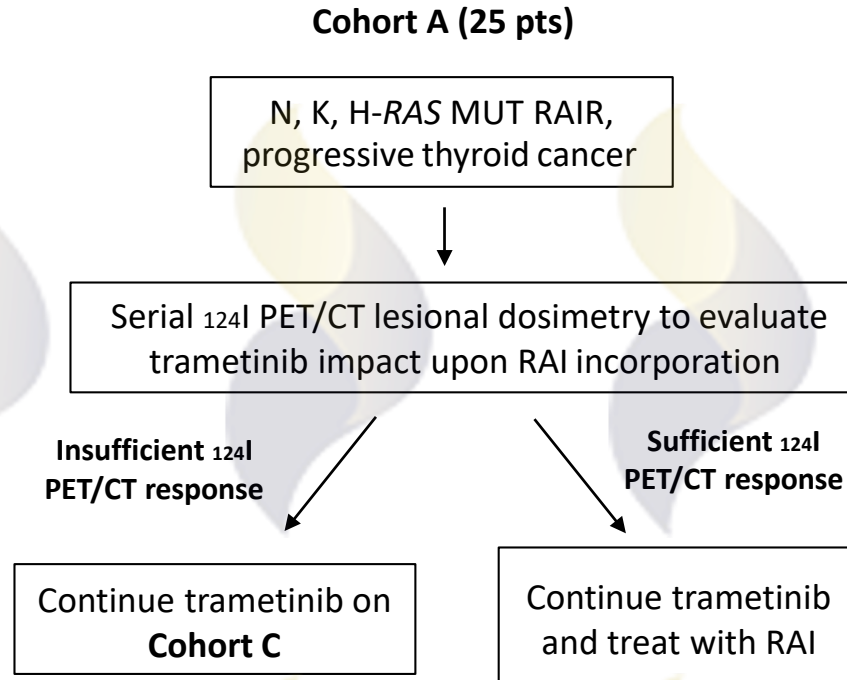


# Not All MEK Inhibitors Are Created Equal



# Phase II of MEK Inhibition (Trametinib) plus RAI in RAI-R, Thyroid Cancers (*RAS* Mutant)

---



Primary Objectives (Cohort A): Evaluate PFS at 6 months and overall response at 6 months

# Cohort : RAS Mutant RAI R DTC

Patients with new/increased <sup>124</sup>I incorporation after trametinib

n=25  
22/25 (88%)

Patients who were eligible for therapeutic RAI

15/25 (60%)

RECIST Response @ 6 mos

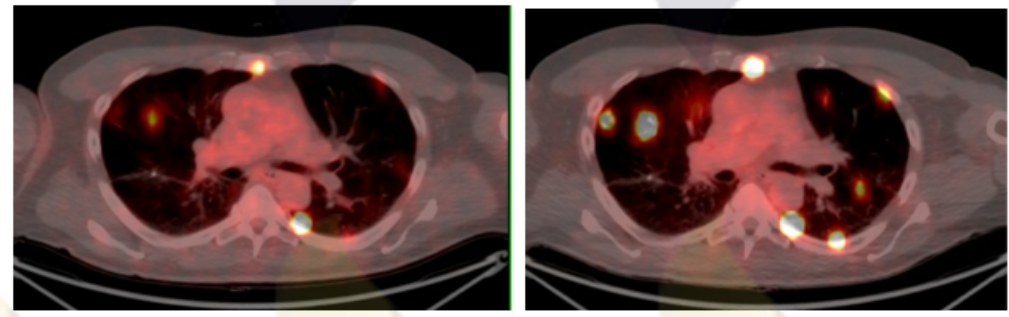
Partial Responses

Clinical Benefit (PR+SD@6 mos)

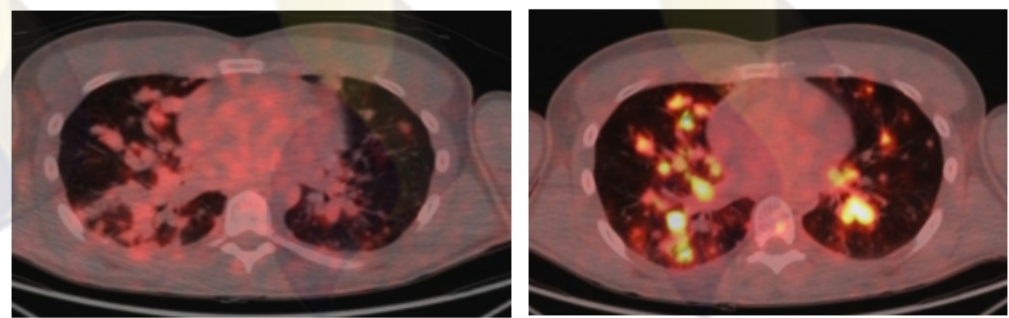
Progressive Disease

n=14 received RAI  
8 (32%) (57% of RAI pts)  
12 (48%) (86% of RAI pts)  
2 (8%) (14% of RAI pts)

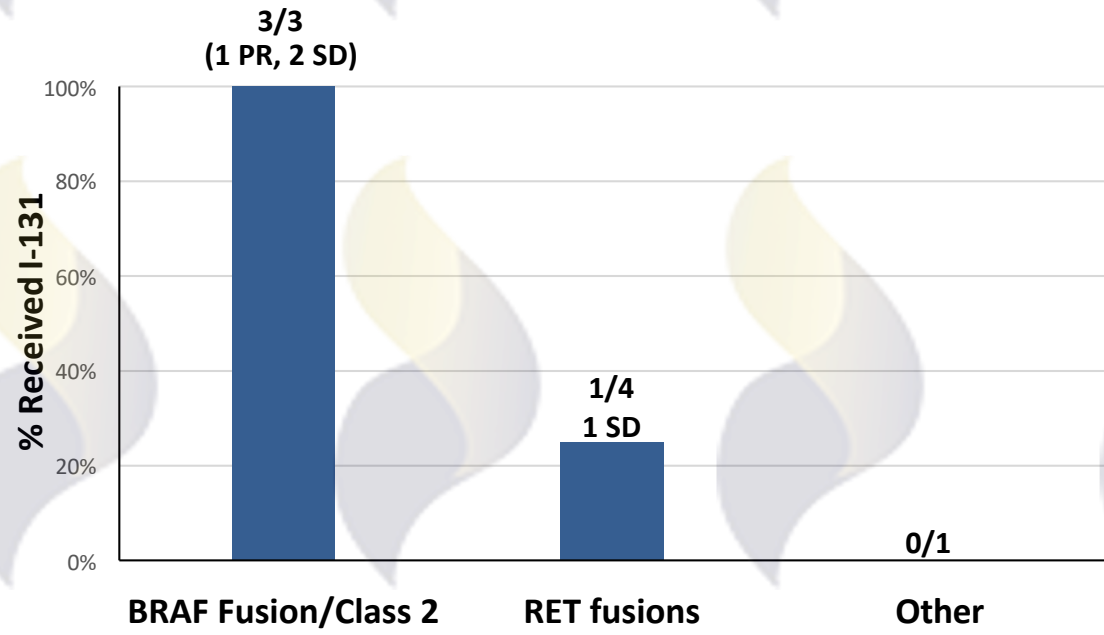
Patient A



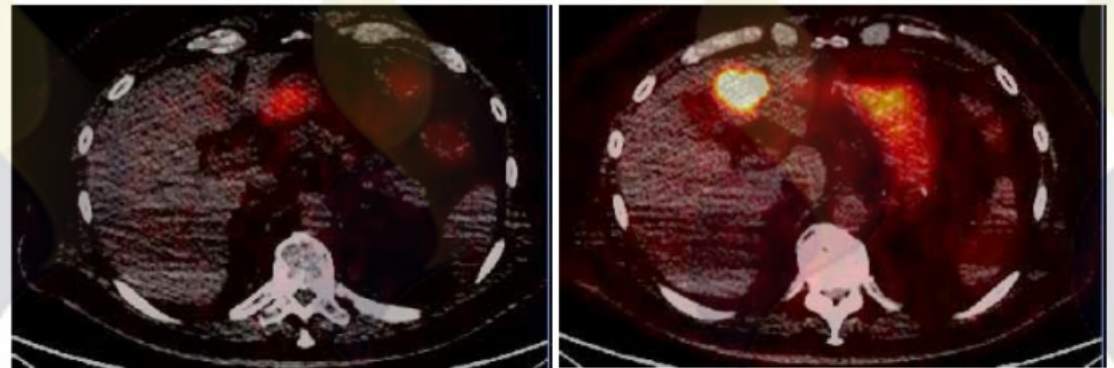
Patient B



# Cohort B: RAS WT/non-V600 BRAF (n=9)



## PRKAR2B-BRAF (PR; -69% regression)

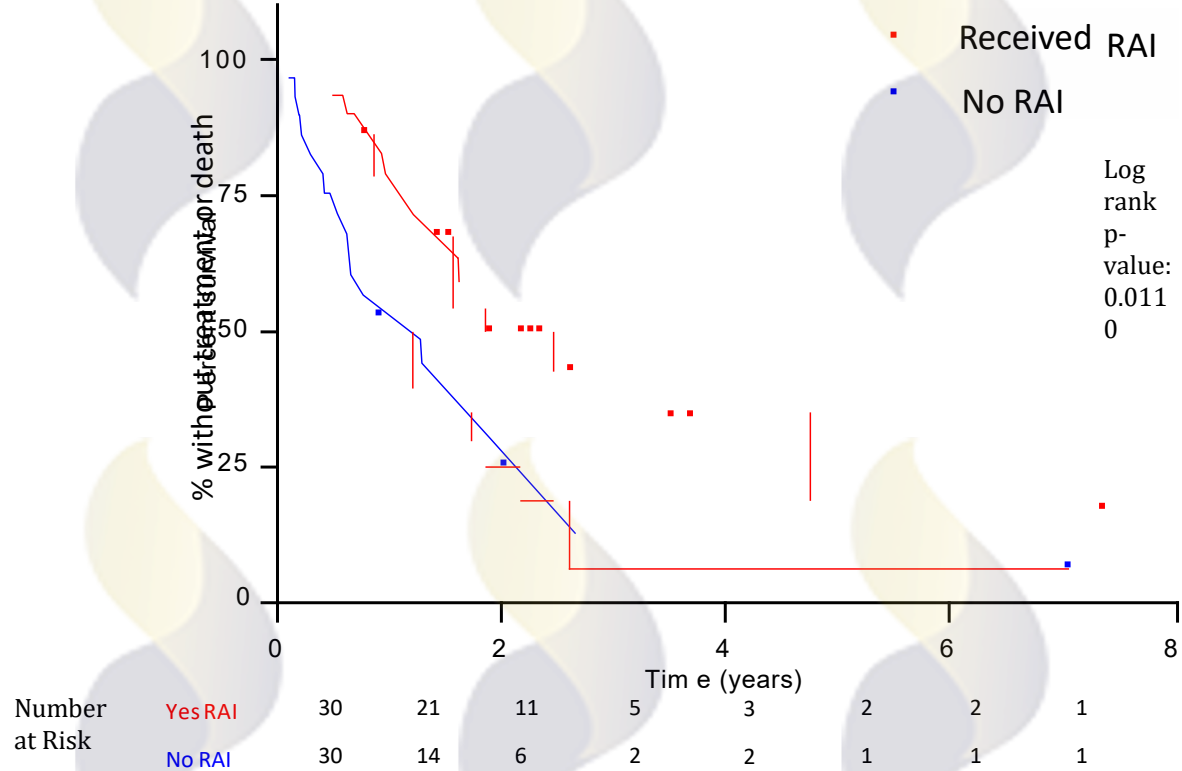




# Cumulative Redifferentiation Experience for RAI Disease (n=69)

69 RAI patients treated on a redifferentiation trial  
**34 (49%)** received I-131  
**18 PRs, 12 SD @ 6-mos after I-131**

**Time to Subsequent Therapy or Death**



## Efficacy of the phase 2 redifferentiation trials

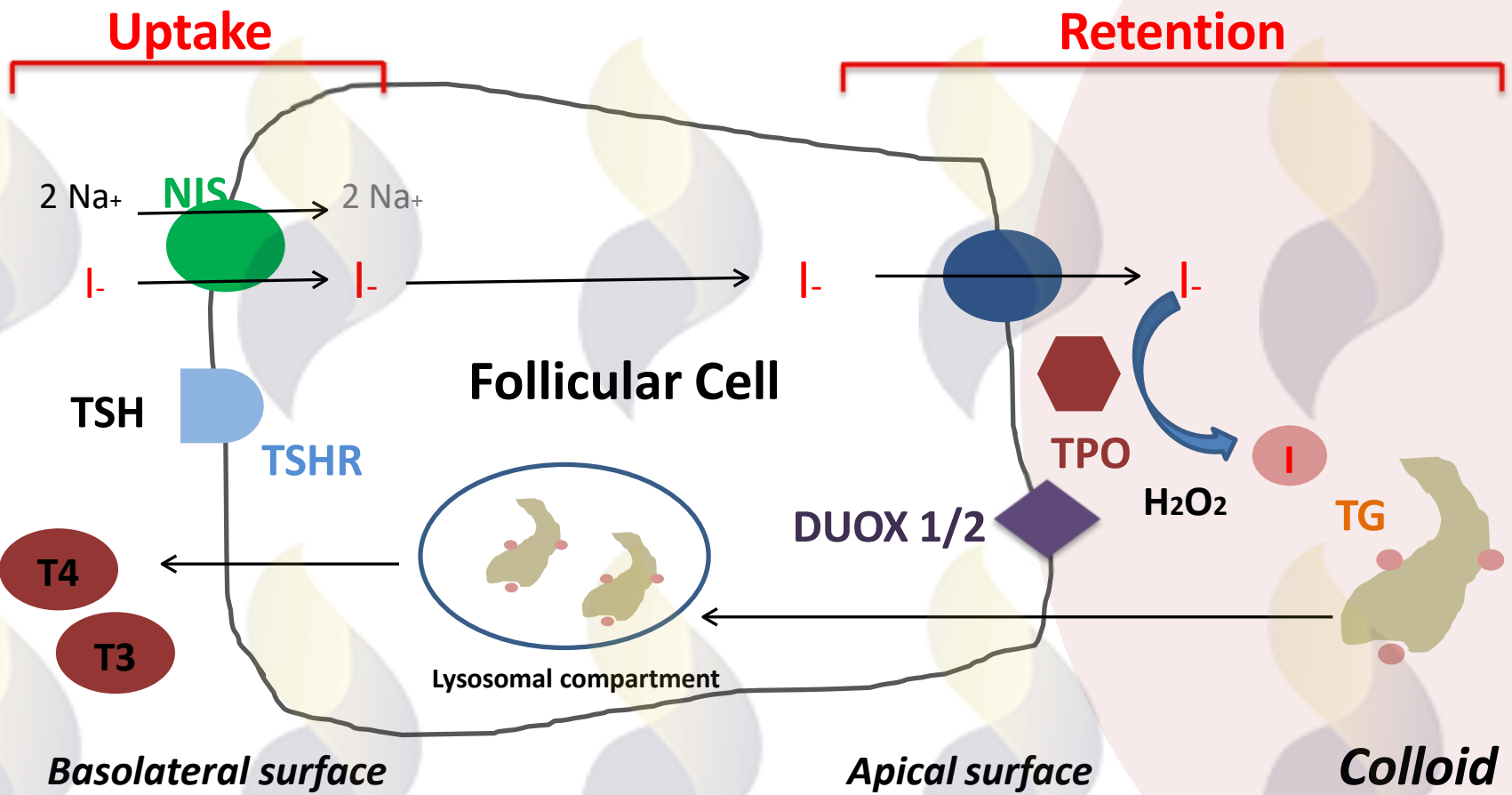
	Drug	n	Genotype	Increase of RAI uptake	Rx with RAI (n)	CR	PR	PFS
Ho, 2012	Selumetinib +/- 131I	20	BRAF V600E RAS & other	12 (60%) 124I PET/CT	8 (dosimetry, ≥ 20Gy)	0	25 % (5) (best PR)	-
Rothenberg 2015	Dabrafenib +/- 131I	10	BRAF V600E	6 (60%) Dc 131I WBS	6	0	20 (2) (best PR)	-
Dunn, 2018	Vemurafenib +/- 131I	12	BRAF V600E	4 (40%) Dc 131I WBS	4	0	25% (4) (best PR)	- *
Leboulleux, 2021	Dabrafenib + Trametinib + 131I	21	BRAF V600E	95% (20) Post T WBS	21	0	38% (8) (6 months PR)	- **
Leboulleux, 2021	Trametinib + 131I	10	RAS	60% (6) Post T WBS	10	0	20% (2) (6 months PR)	-

\* : Time to other treatment in the responder : 9, 18, 32 and > 19 months

\*\* : Follow-up 18-36 months planned in the protocol;

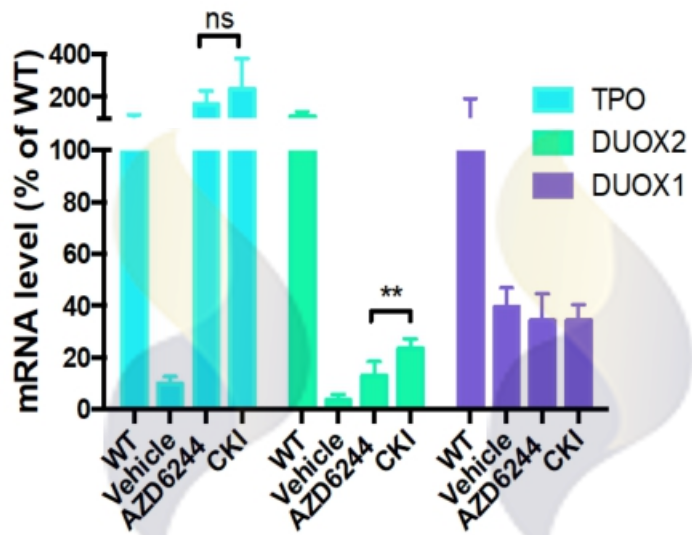
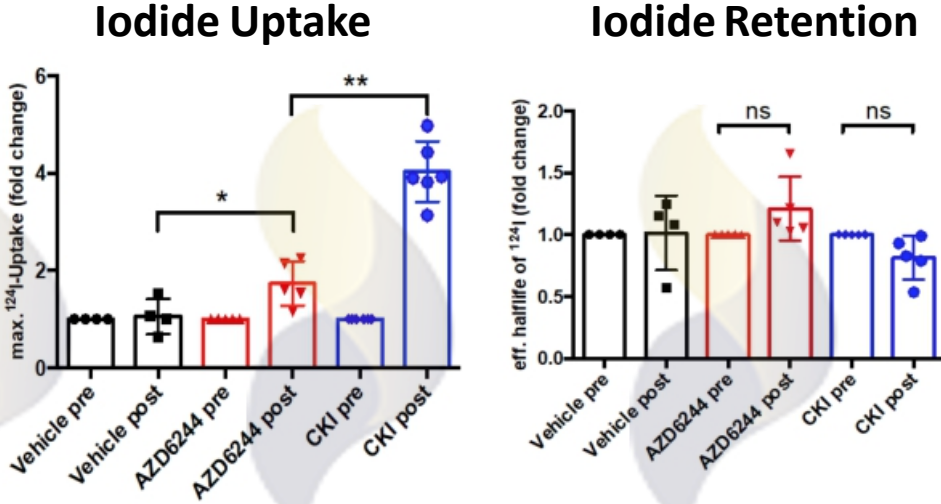
“8 patients still in PR, median duration of response : 13.2 months, range [6.0 ; 25.9] »

# Thyroid Hormone Biosynthesis



# MAPK Inhibition in *BRAF* Mutant Mouse Models Do Not Impact Iodide Retention

*TPO-Cre LSL-BRAF<sup>V600E</sup> PTC mouse model*



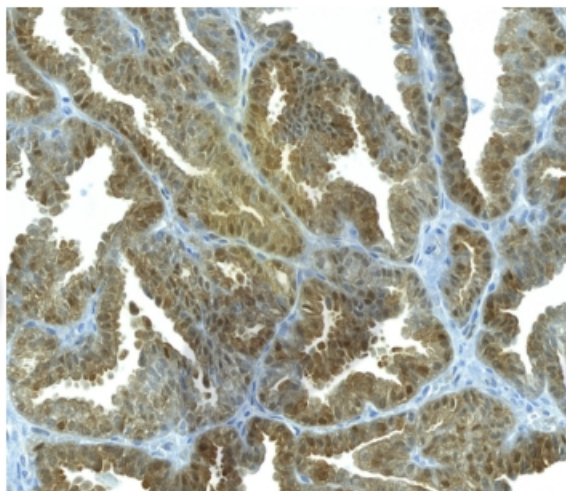
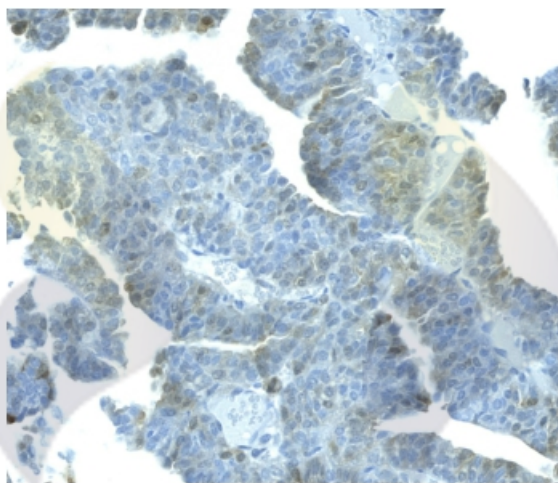
# Combined BRAF-MEK Inhibition Increases Akt Phosphorylation

*TPO-Cre LSL-BRAF<sup>V600E</sup> PTC mouse model*

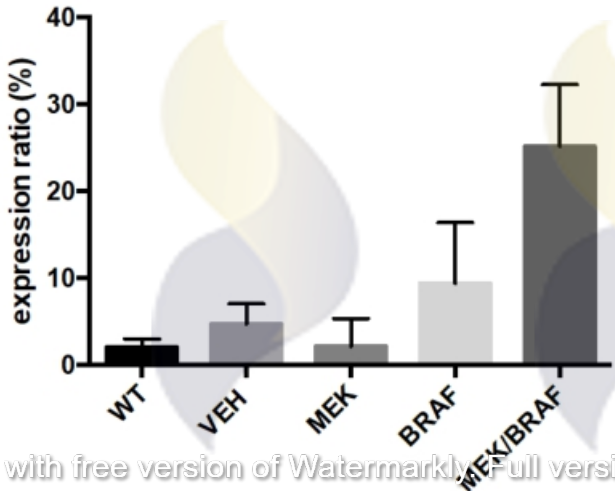
Vehicle

LGX818 + MEK162

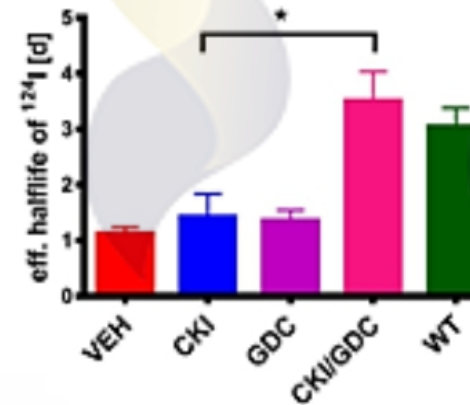
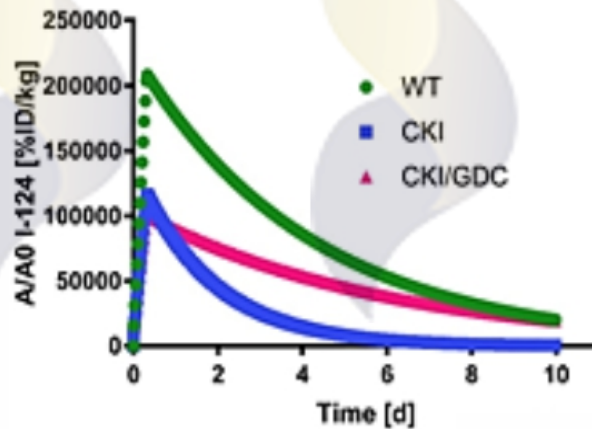
pS308-AKT



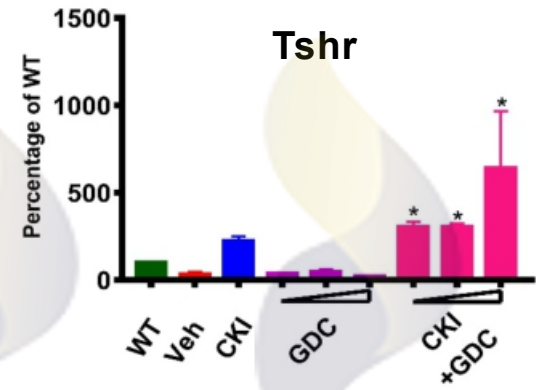
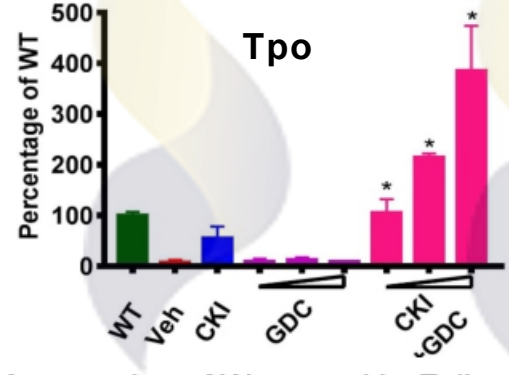
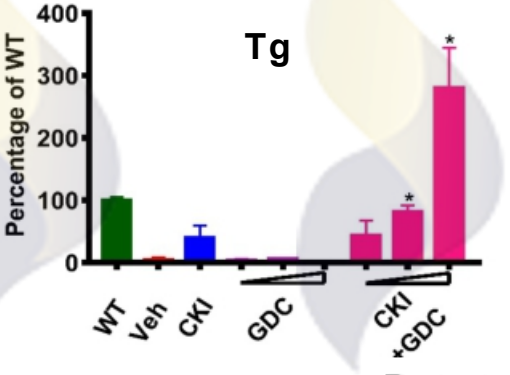
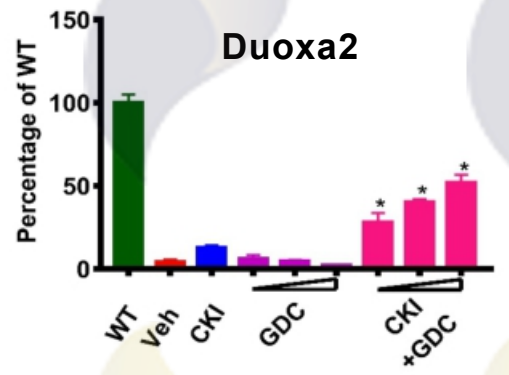
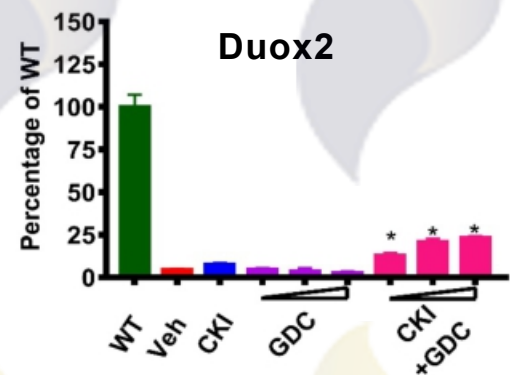
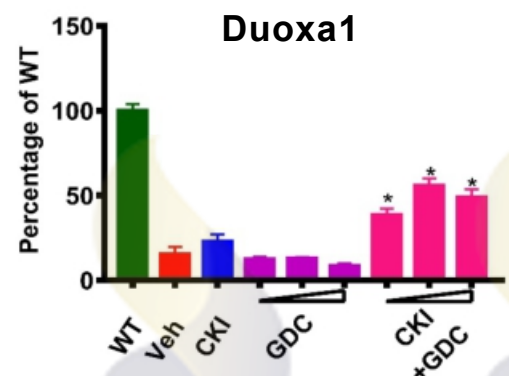
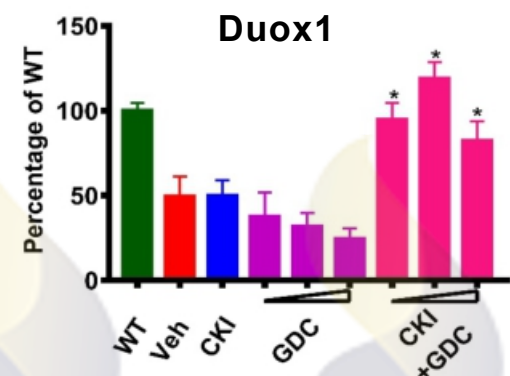
pAKT



# CKI + pan-class I PI3K inhibitor pictilisib (GDC0941) x 1 wk impact on $^{124}\text{I}$ uptake and retention in PTC of *LSL-Braf<sup>V600E</sup>* mice



# Duox1/2 Upregulation with Dual MAPK/PI3K Inhibition

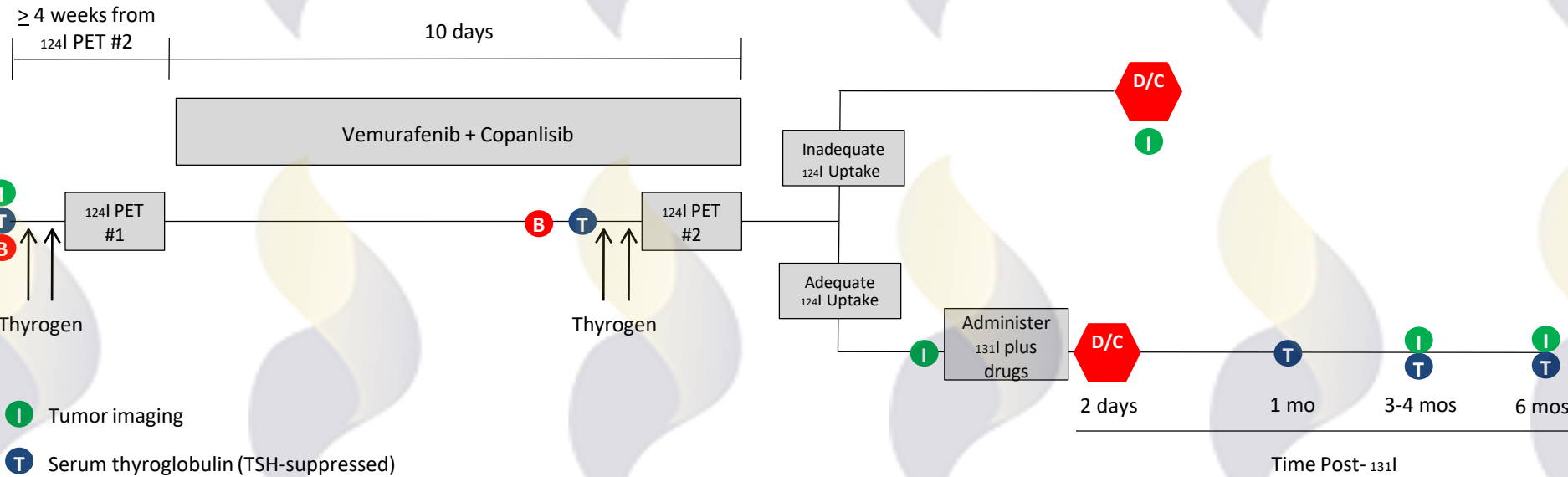


Protected with free version of Watermarkly. Full version doesn't put this mark.





# Phase I Trial of Vemurafenib plus the Pan-PI3K Inhibitor Copanlisib (Bayer)



- I Tumor imaging
- T Serum thyroglobulin (TSH-suppressed)
- B Serial research biopsies at baseline and Week 3
- D/C Discontinue vemurafenib and copanlisib

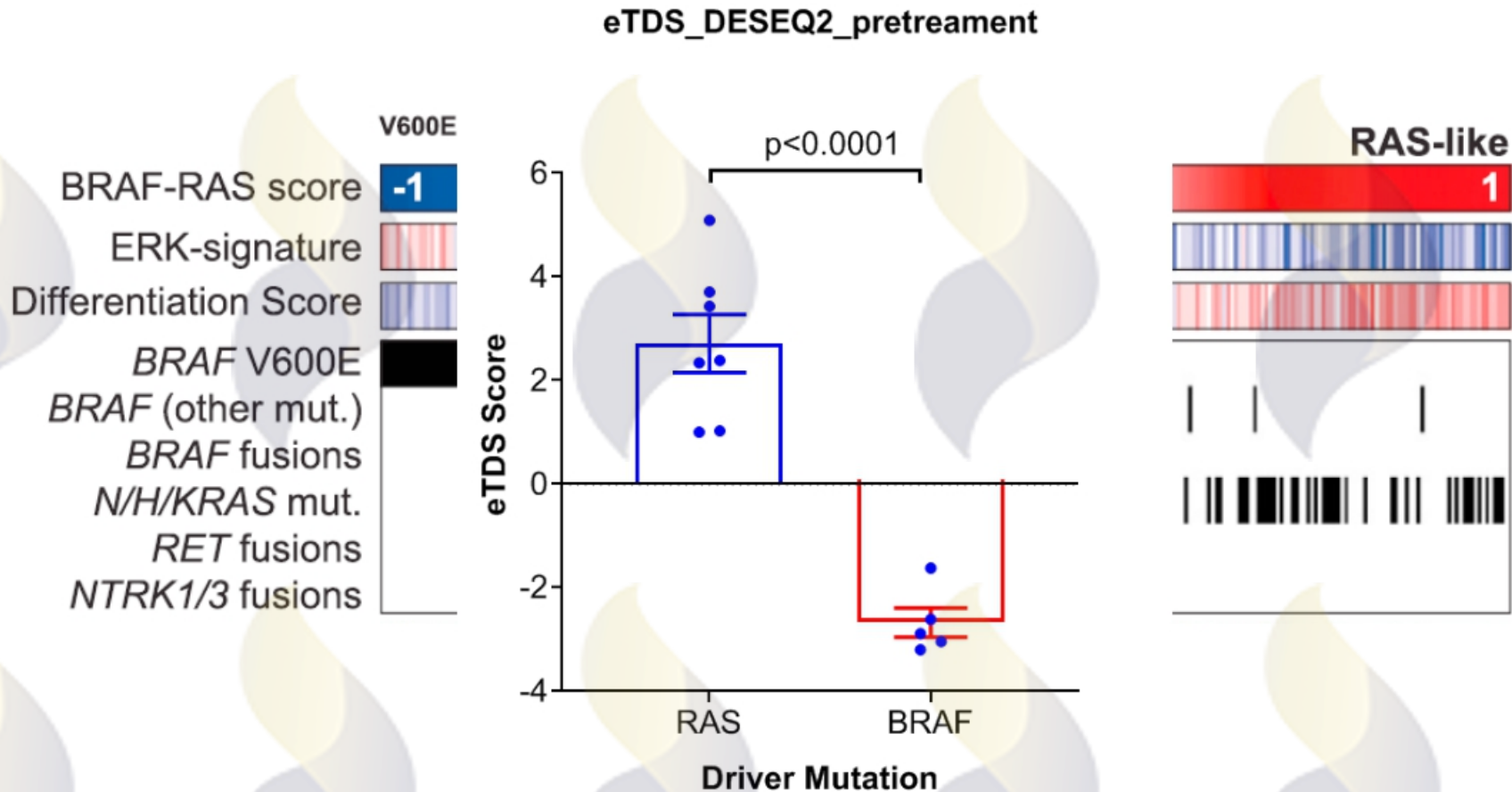
**Primary Objective:** To identify the maximum tolerated dose (MTD) of vemurafenib plus copanlisib for *BRAF* mutant, RAIR thyroid cancer patients.

**Secondary Objectives:** Enhancement of RAI avidity, receive RAI treatment, impact on I-124 uptake versus retention, ORR/PFS with RAI therapy.

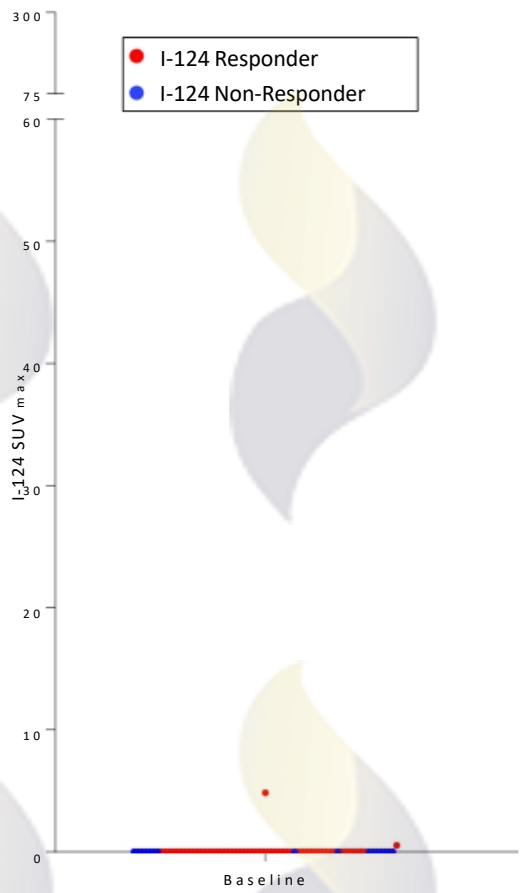
**Exploratory Objectives:** Impact upon thyroid specific gene expression and MAPK/PI3K output

Dose Level	Vemurafenib Dose	Copanlisib Dose
-2	480 mg PO bid	45 mg IV weekly
-1B	720 mg PO bid	60 mg IV weekly
-1A	720 mg PO bid	45 mg IV weekly
1	960 mg PO bid	45 mg IV weekly
2	960 mg PO bid	60 mg IV weekly

# TCGA: Spectrum of thyroid-specific gene expression

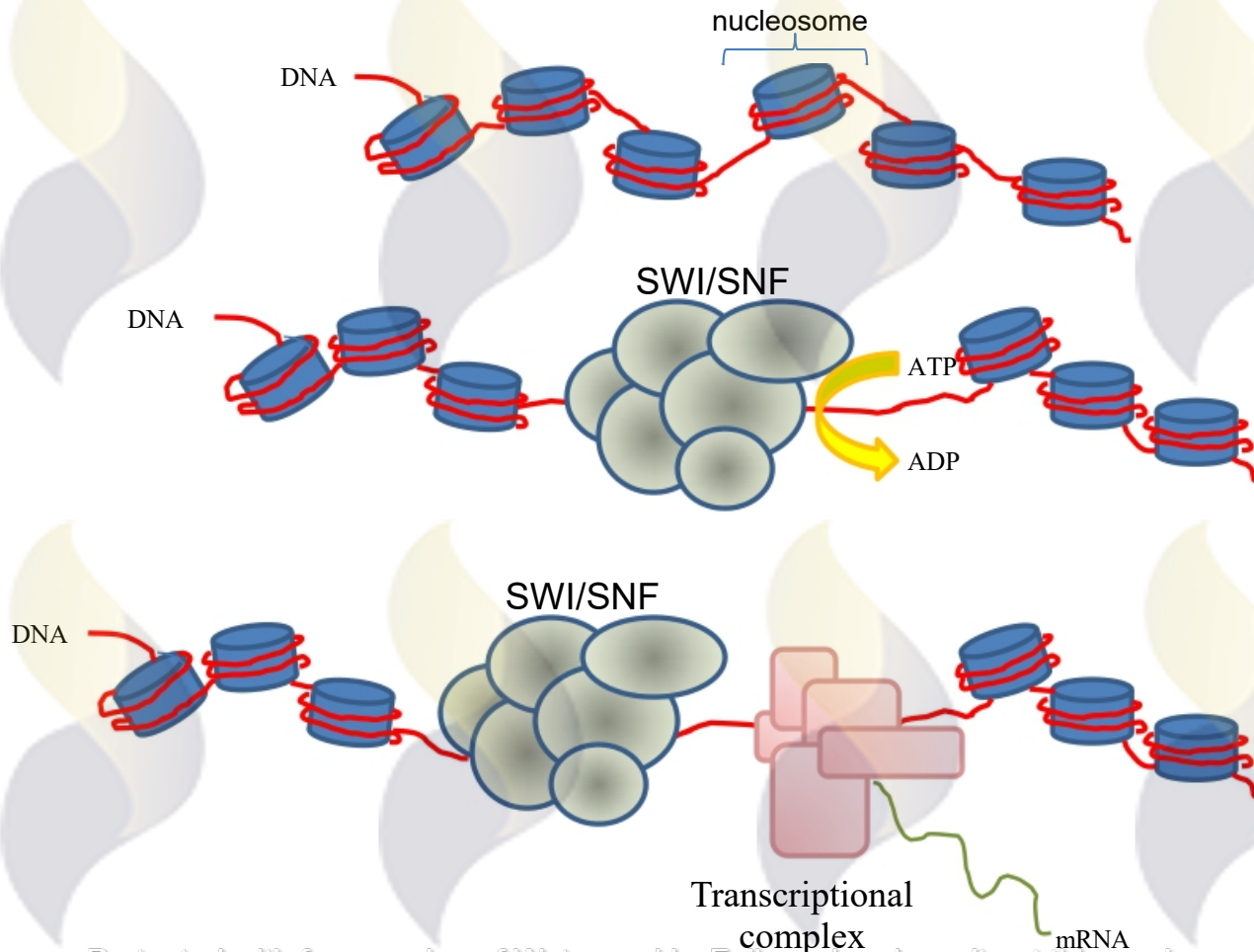


# Baseline TG as Marker of Differentiation: Vemurafenib Redifferentiation



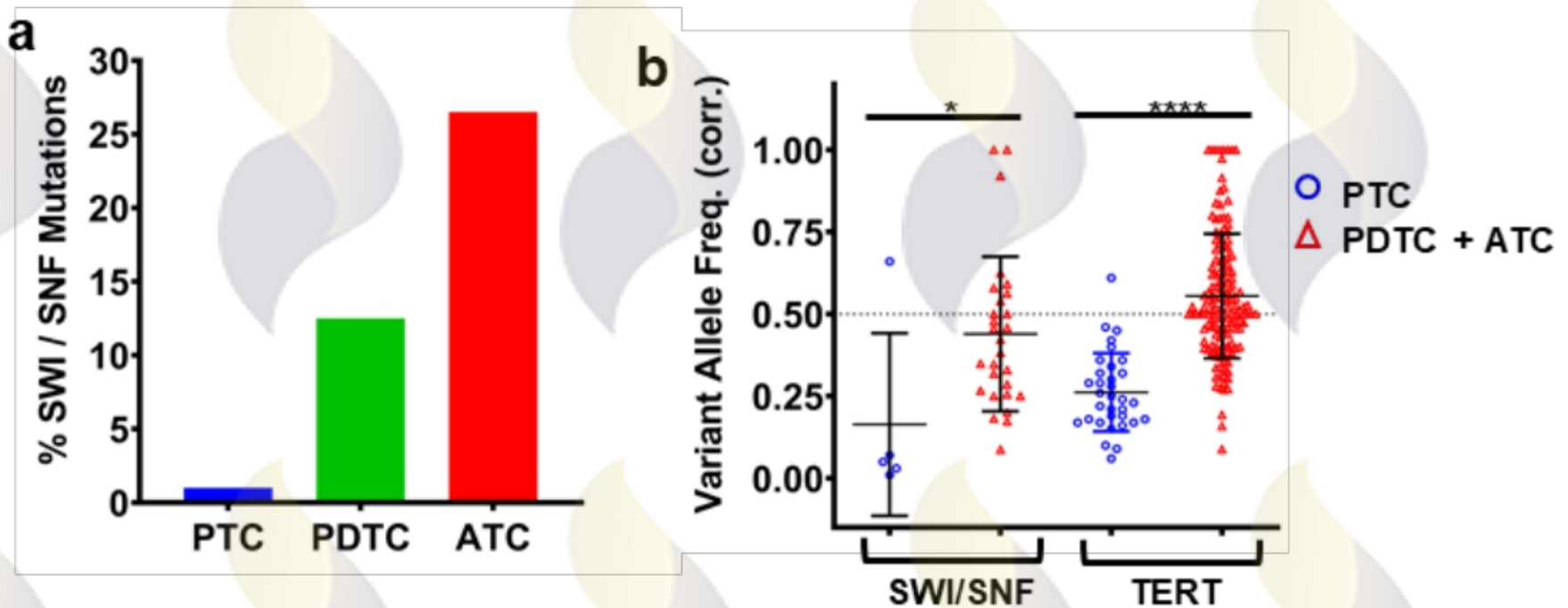
## SWI/SNF Complexes

Evolutionarily conserved multisubunit complexes that utilize the energy of ATP hydrolysis to mobilize nucleosomes and remodel chromatin.

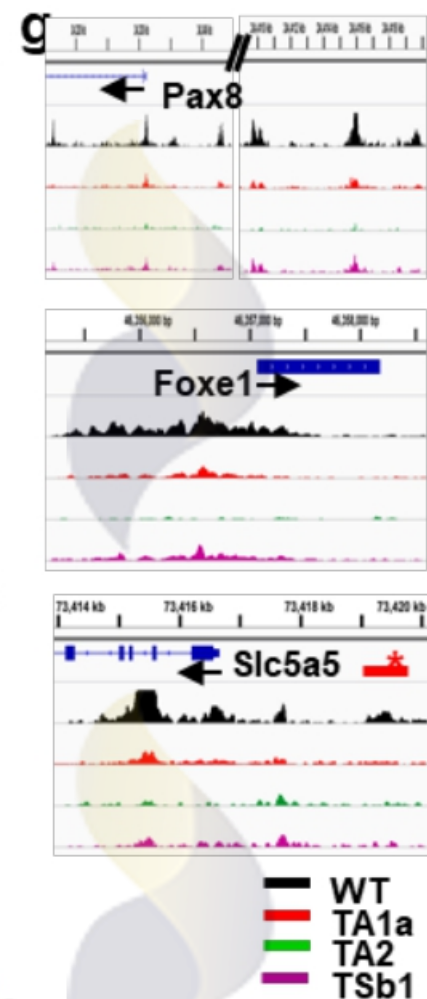
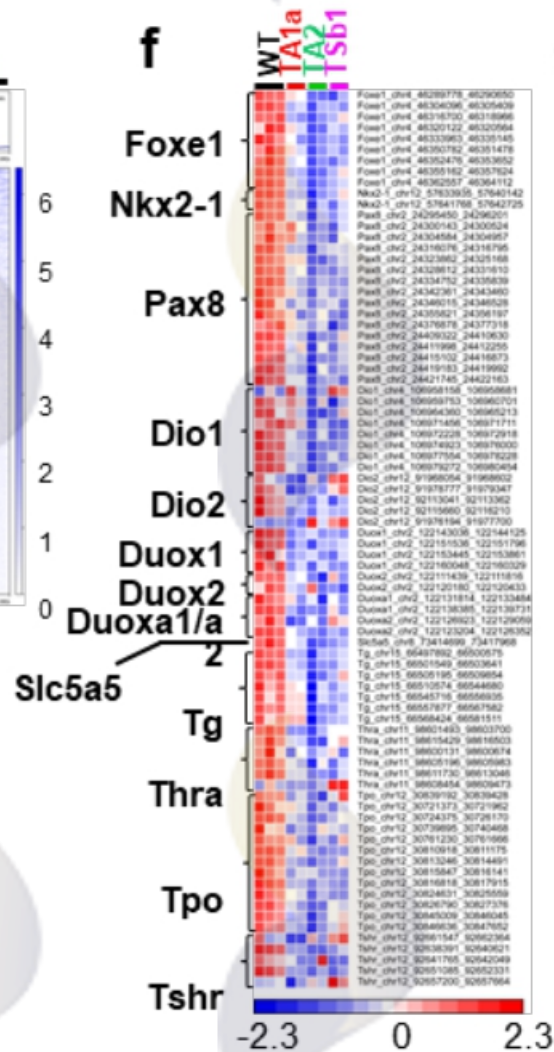
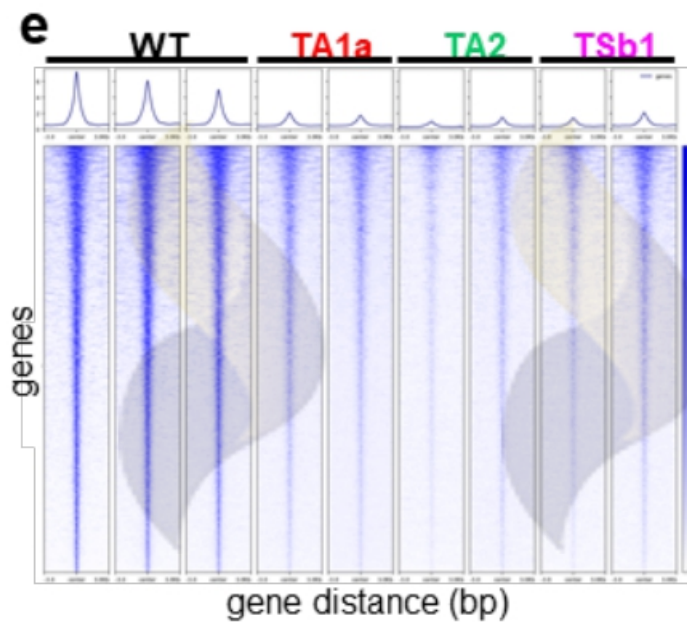


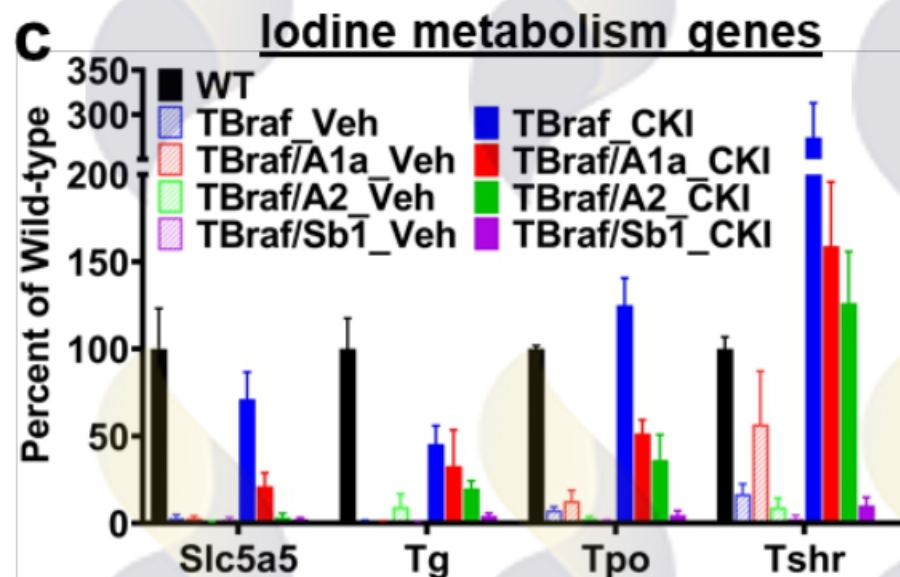
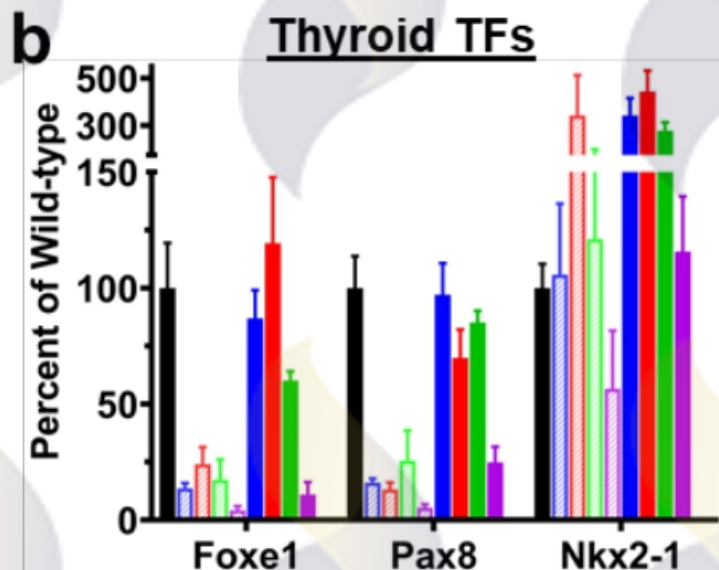
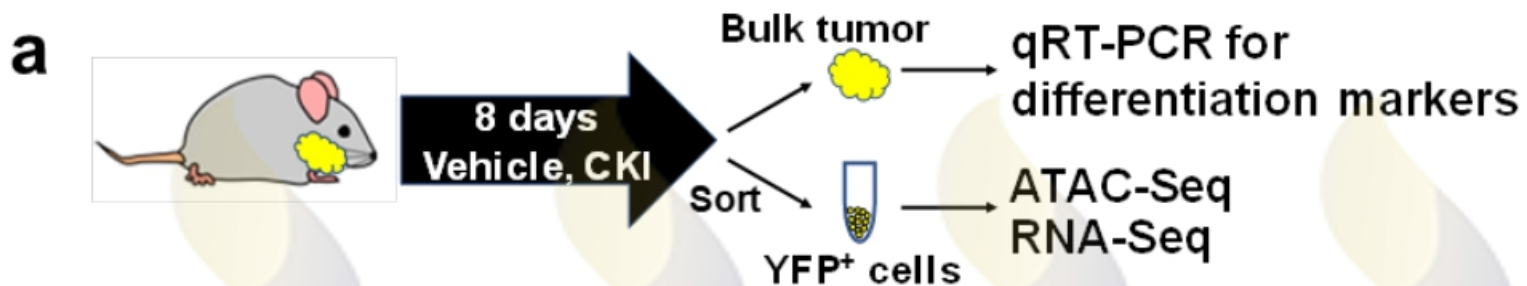
# SWI/SNF mutations in thyroid cancer

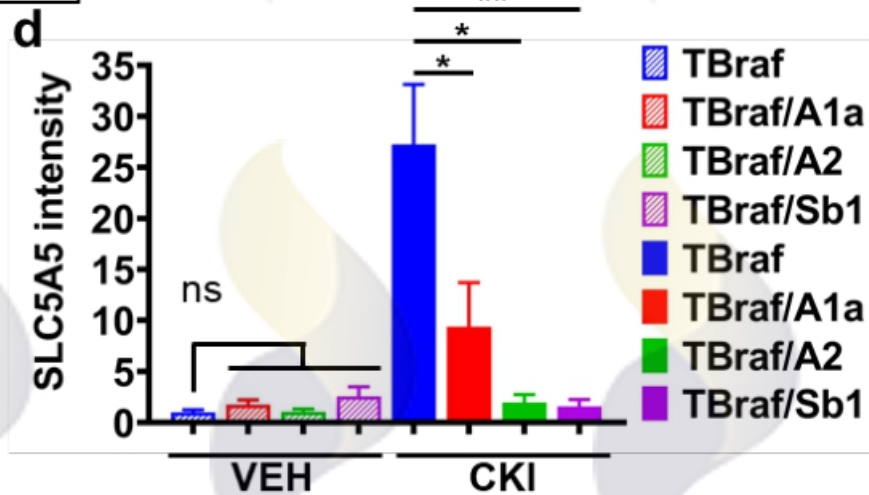
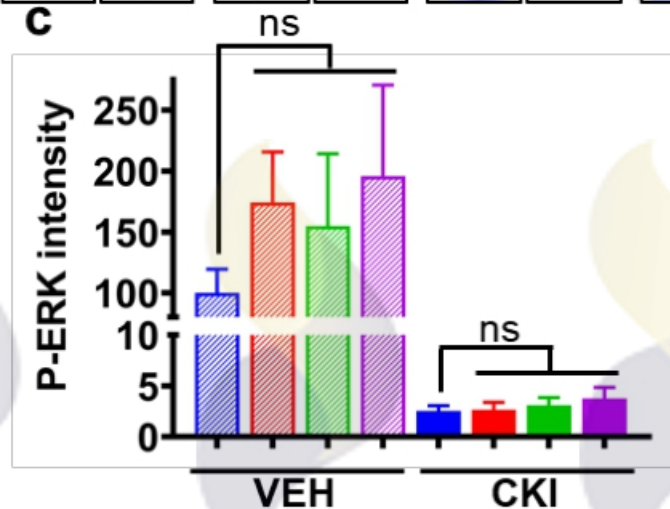
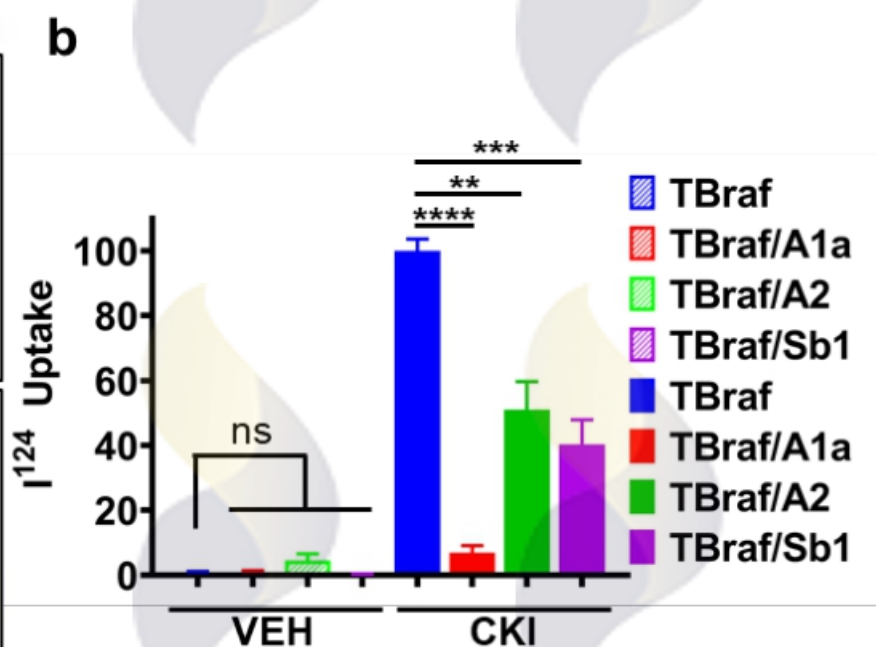
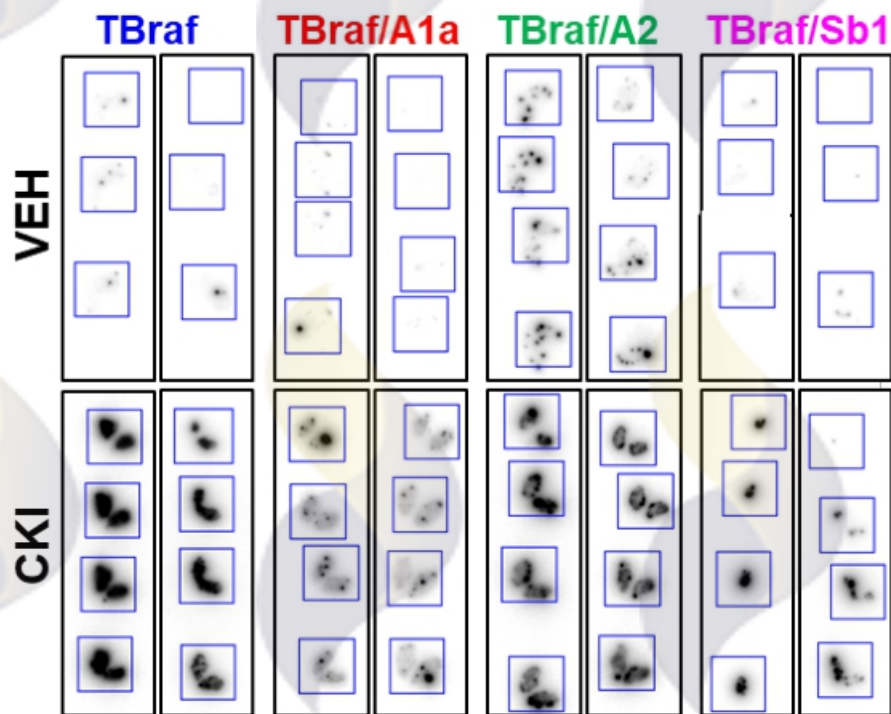
Multisubunit complexes that mobilize nucleosomes and remodel chromatin.



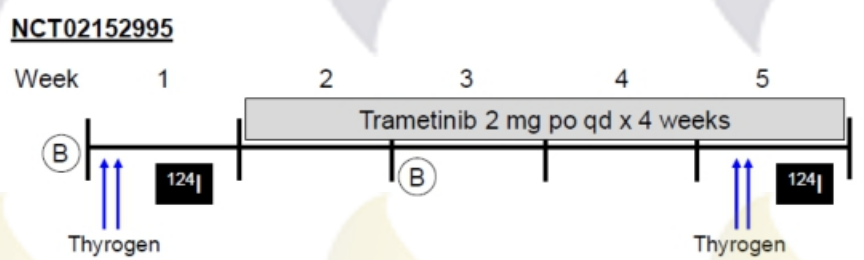
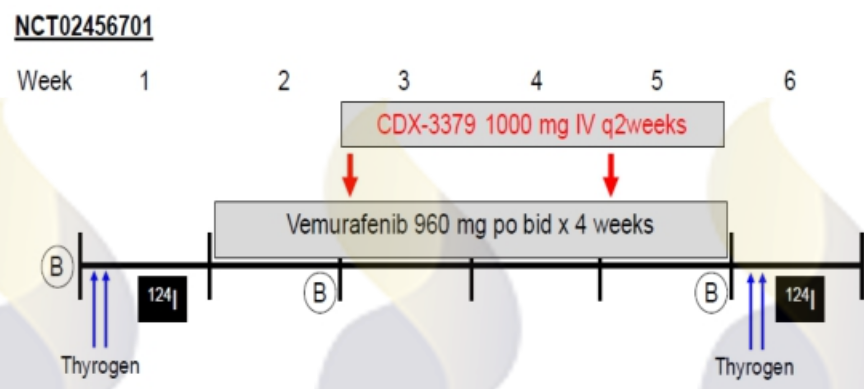
Landa I. J Clin Invest 2016.







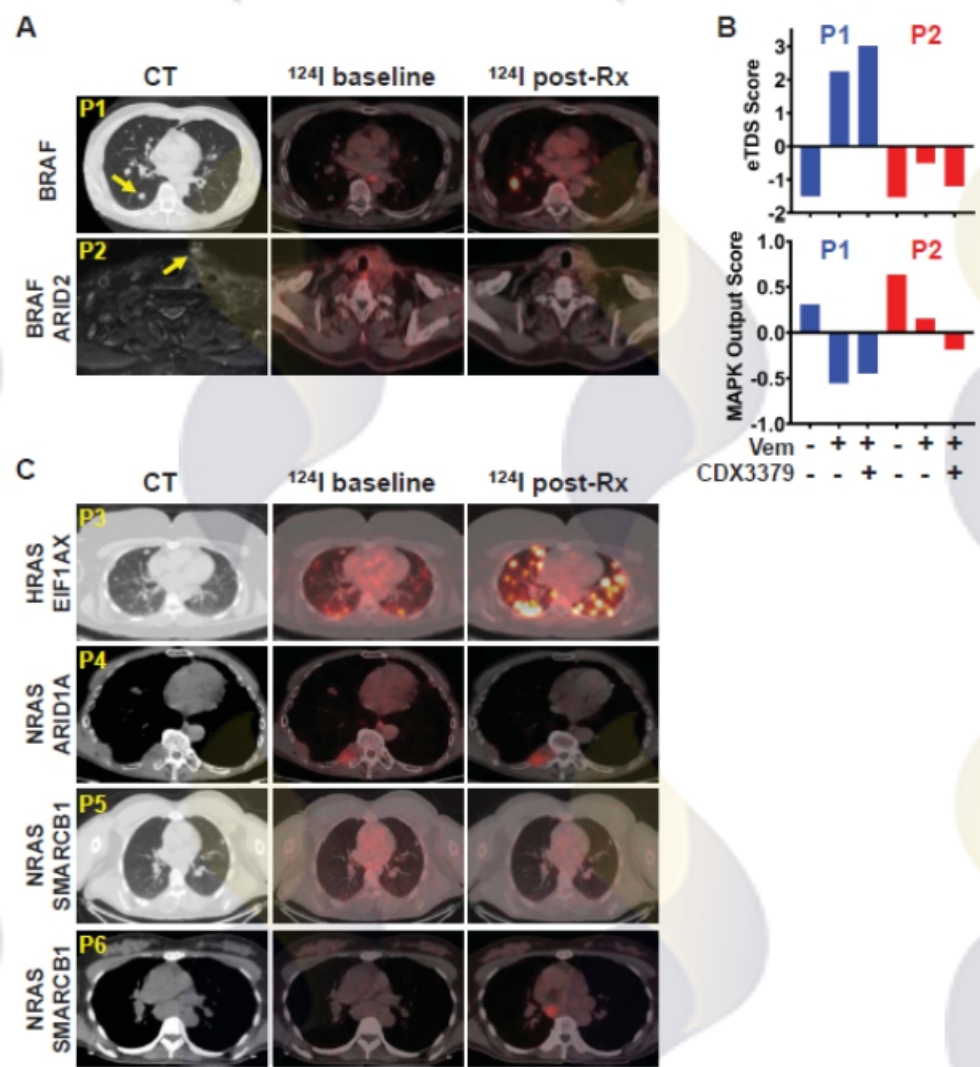




25 patients

Responders  
0/15 with A1a, A2  
or Sb1 alterations

Non-responders  
3/10 with A1a, A2, or  
Sb1 alterations



**Gnana Krishnamoorthy**

**Mahesh Saqcena**

Vera Tiedje

Brian Untch

Katherine Sfogle

Aradhya Nigam

Dina Vukel

Tianyue Qin

Adrián Ruiz Acuña

Rona Lester

**Recent former lab members:**

**Jeff Knauf**

Iñigo Landa

L. Javier Leandro Garcia

Maria Elena Rodriguez Garcia Rendueles

Ashwag Alqahtani

James Nagarajah

Jennifer Cracchiolo

Xu Chen

Julio Ricarte-Filho

**Debyani Chakravarty**

Cristina Montero-Conde

Sergio Ruiz-Llorente

Jose M Dominguez

Gisele Oler

Aime Franco

Mina Le

Francesca Voza

Anthony Glover

Janet Li

Katie Lockett

Soo Yeon (Lucy) Im

Yuchen Li

**MSKCC Collaborators**

**Ronald Ghossein**

**Bin Xu**

Ian Ganly

Tihana Ibrahimasic

Mike Berger

**Venkatraman Seshan**

Nick Socci

Gunnar Raetsch

Natalie Davidson

Scott Lowe

Steven Leach

John Blenis

**Richard Koche**

**Jesper Maag**

**Support**

RO1-CA50706 RO1-

CA249663 RO1-CA255291

Ludwig Center for Cancer

Immunotherapy

Jayne and Peter Flowers

Byrne Fund

Cohen fund

Cycle for Survival

MSK patients.

**Clinical Trials**

**Alan Ho**

**Lara Dunn**

**Eric Sherman**

**David Pfister**

**Vatche Tchekmedyan**

**Mike Tuttle**

**Mona Sabra**

**Stephanie Fish**

**Laura Boucai**

**Steve Larson**

**Ravi Grewal**

**Keith Pentlow**

**Pat Zanzonico**

**Ronglai Shen**

**Sofia Haque**

**Somali Gavane**

**Molecular Diagnostics Lab**

**SKI Institutional Cores**

