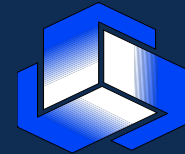
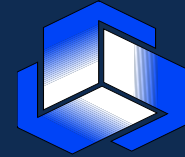




GIST et Sarcomes des tissus mous et osseux





GIST

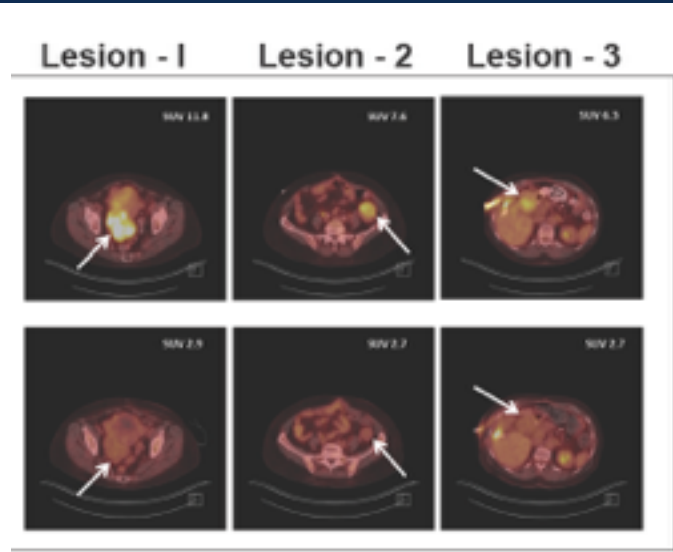


Dose Escalating Study of Crenolanib Besylate in Advanced GIST Patients with *PDGFRA D842V* Activating Mutations

Margaret von Mehren, MD, Eric Tetzlaff, MD, Meghan Macaraeg, BS, Jeremy Davis, MS,
Vartika Agarwal, MS, Abhijit Ramachandran, MS, Michael C. Heinrich, MD

Dose Escalating Study of **Crenolanib** in GIST Patients with *PDGFRA* D842V Activating Mutations

Evaluable Patients (N=16*)		
Response	# of Patients	Percentage (%)
PR	2	13%
Stable Disease	3	19%
Overall clinical benefit (CR+PR+SD)	5	31%



A placebo controlled randomized phase III trial with crenolanib in patients with *PDGFRA* D842V mutated GIST is being initiated. (EudraCT Number: 2015-000287-34)

Characteristics	D842V mutated (48)	Non-D842V mutated (23)
Gender		
Male	28 (58.3%)	15 (65.2%)
Female	15 (42.9%)	8 (34.8%)
Age in years (median:range)	56 (23-80)	62 (46-87)
Tumor status at registry		
Local disease	33 (68.8%)	15 (65.2%)
Locally advanced	11 (22.9%)	2 (8.7%)
Metastasized	4 (8.3%)	6 (26.1%)
Surgery		
Yes	43 (89.6%)	21 (91.3%)
No	5 (10.4%)	2 (8.7%)
Imatinib treatment		
Yes	22 (45.8%)	14 (60.9%)
No	26 (54.2%)	9 (39.1%)
Treatment objective		
Neo-adjuvant	12 (20.8%)	3 (13.0%)
Palliative	5 (12.5%)	5 (17.4%)
Adjuvant	5 (12.5%)	6 (30.4%)
No systemic treatment	25 (54.2%)	9 (39.1%)

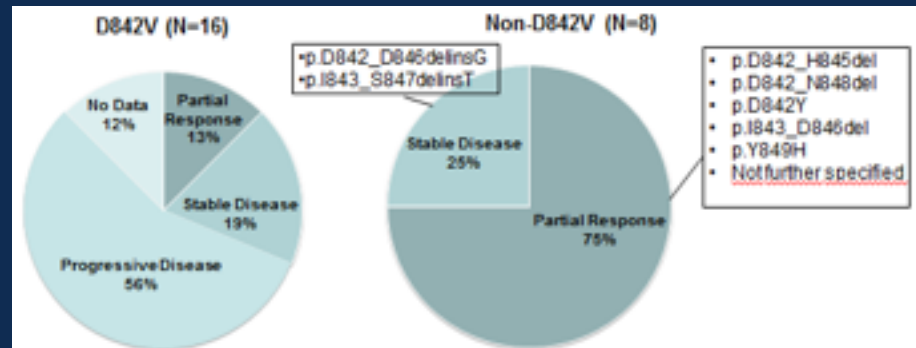


Figure 2. Radiological responses according to Choi's criteria in patients with measurable disease treated with imatinib.

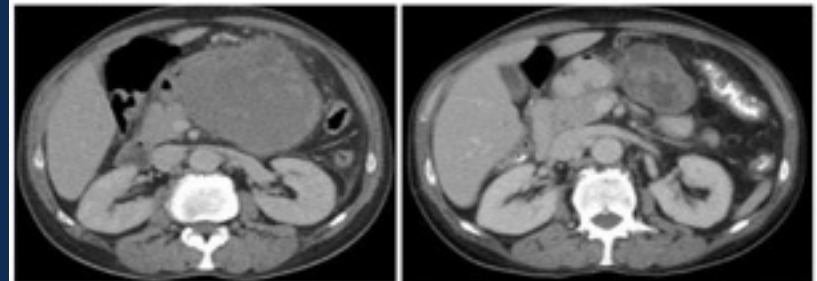


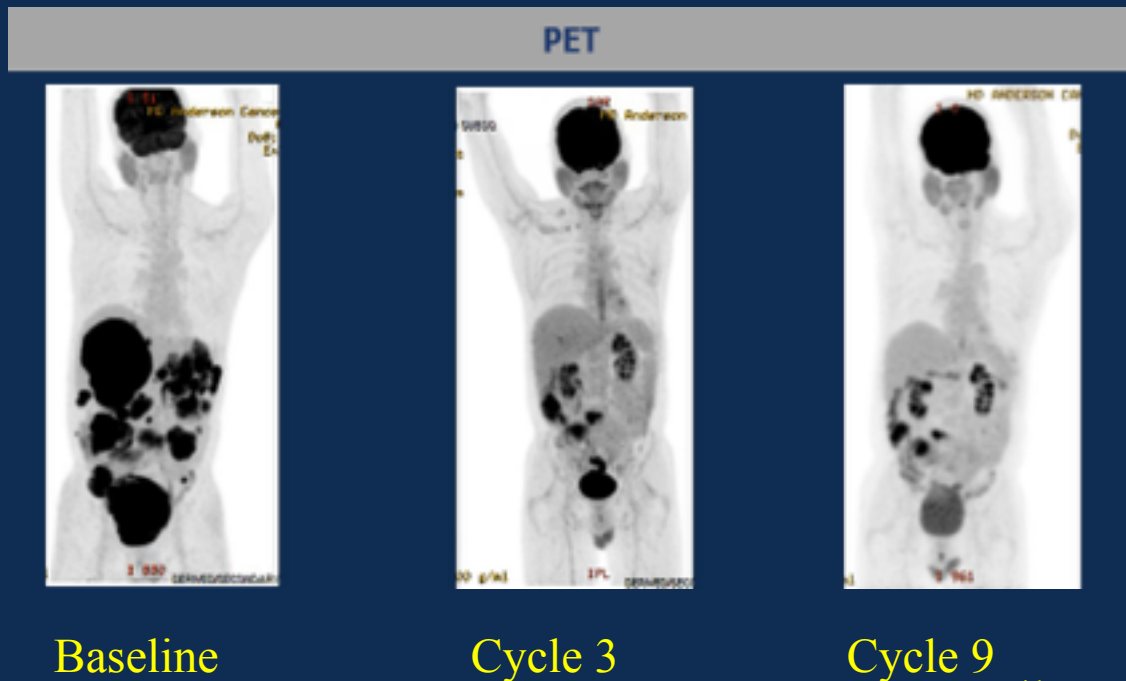
Figure 3. Partial response to imatinib seen in patient with a PDGFRA D842V mutated GIST.

New Oncogenic RTK translocation in **quadruple negative WT** GIST

GIST classification	Fusion Panel results	SDHB IHC
Q-WT GIST	<i>ETV6-NTRK3</i>	Positive
Q-WT GIST	None detected	Positive
Q-WT GIST	None detected	Positive
Potential Q-WT GIST	<i>FGR1-TACC1</i>	Unknown
Potential Q-WT GIST	None detected	Unknown

LOX-101 (anti-NTRK3) in ETV6-NTRK3 fusion GIST

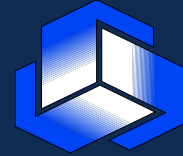
- 55 yo male with GIST progressed through imatinib, sunitinib, sorafenib, nilotinib, and regorafenib
- 150mg BID 28 day cycle
- Confirmed partial response
- Currently on study in cycle 10



David Hong MDA
AACR 2016



Sarcomes des tissus mous et osseux



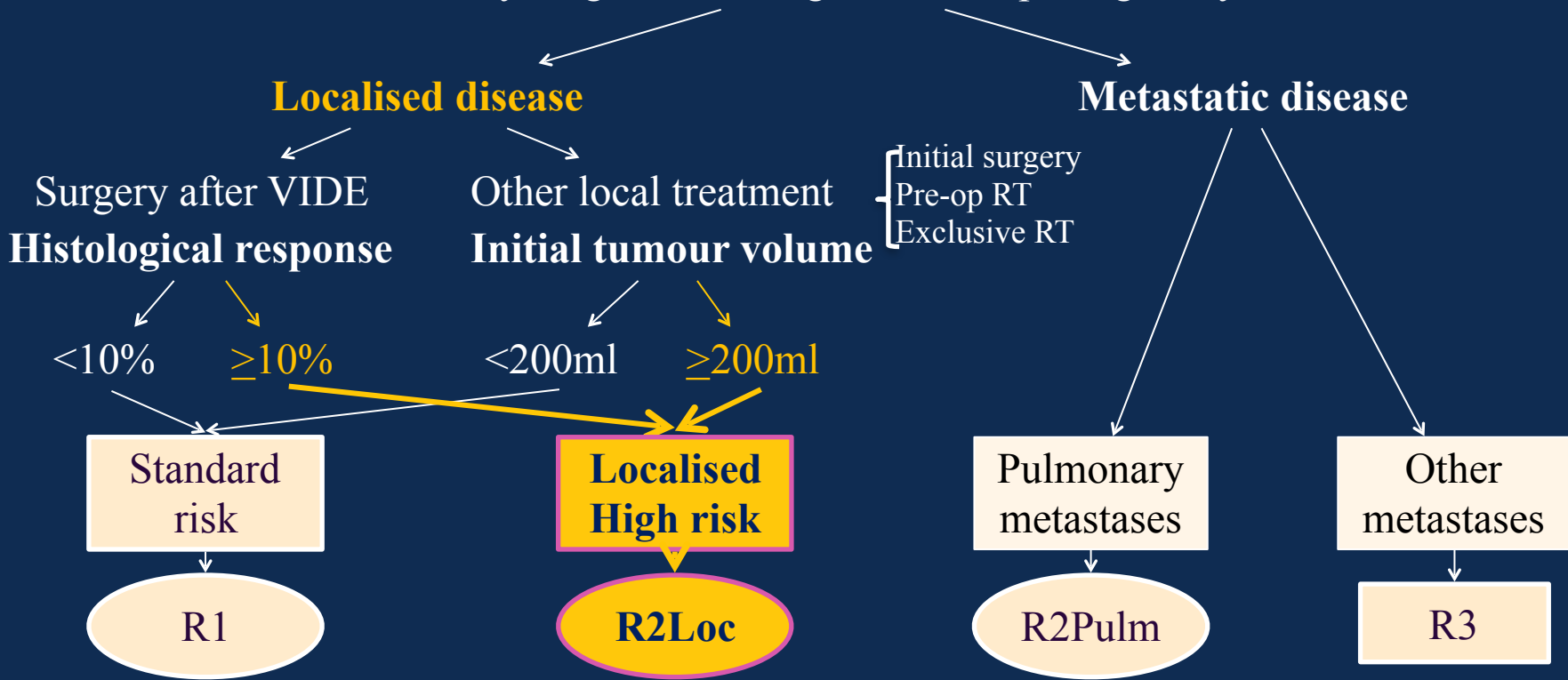
Efficacy of **Busulfan-Melphalan** high dose chemotherapy consolidation in localised high-risk Ewing sarcoma: Results of **EURO-E.W.I.N.G 99 R2Loc** randomised trial

Jeremy Whelan, Marie-Cecile Le Deley, Uta Dirksen, Ian Robert Judson, Douglas S. Hawkins, Hendrik Van Den Berg, Ruth Ladenstein, Jarmila Kruseova, Andreas Ranft, Susanne Amler, Nathalie Gaspar, Valerie Laurence, Gwenael Le Teuff, Perrine Marec-Berard, Bernadette Brennan, Keith Wheatley, Bruce Morland, Sandrine Marreaud, Heribert Juergens, Odile Oberlin

Gesellschaft für Pädiatrische Onkologie und Hämatologie (**GPOH**); French Society of Pediatric Oncology, French Sarcoma Group and Sarcoma Group of UNICANCER (**SFCE/GSF/UNICANCER**); UK Childrens Cancer and Leukaemia Group (**UKCCLG**); European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer (**EORTC**)

EURO-E.W.I.N.G 99 stratification

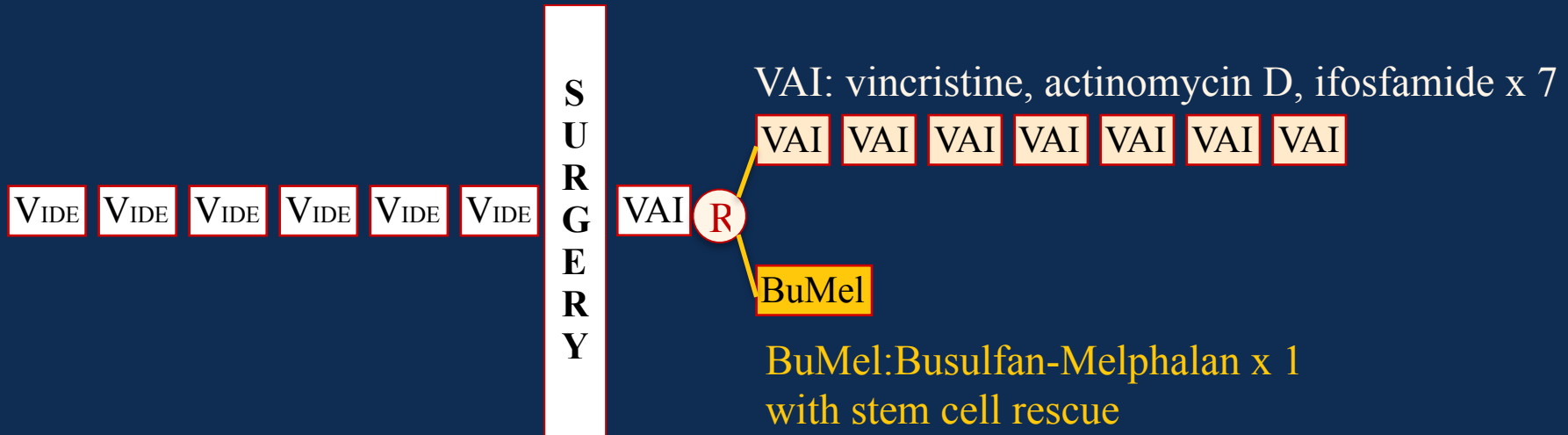
All newly diagnosed Ewing Sarcoma up to age 50 years



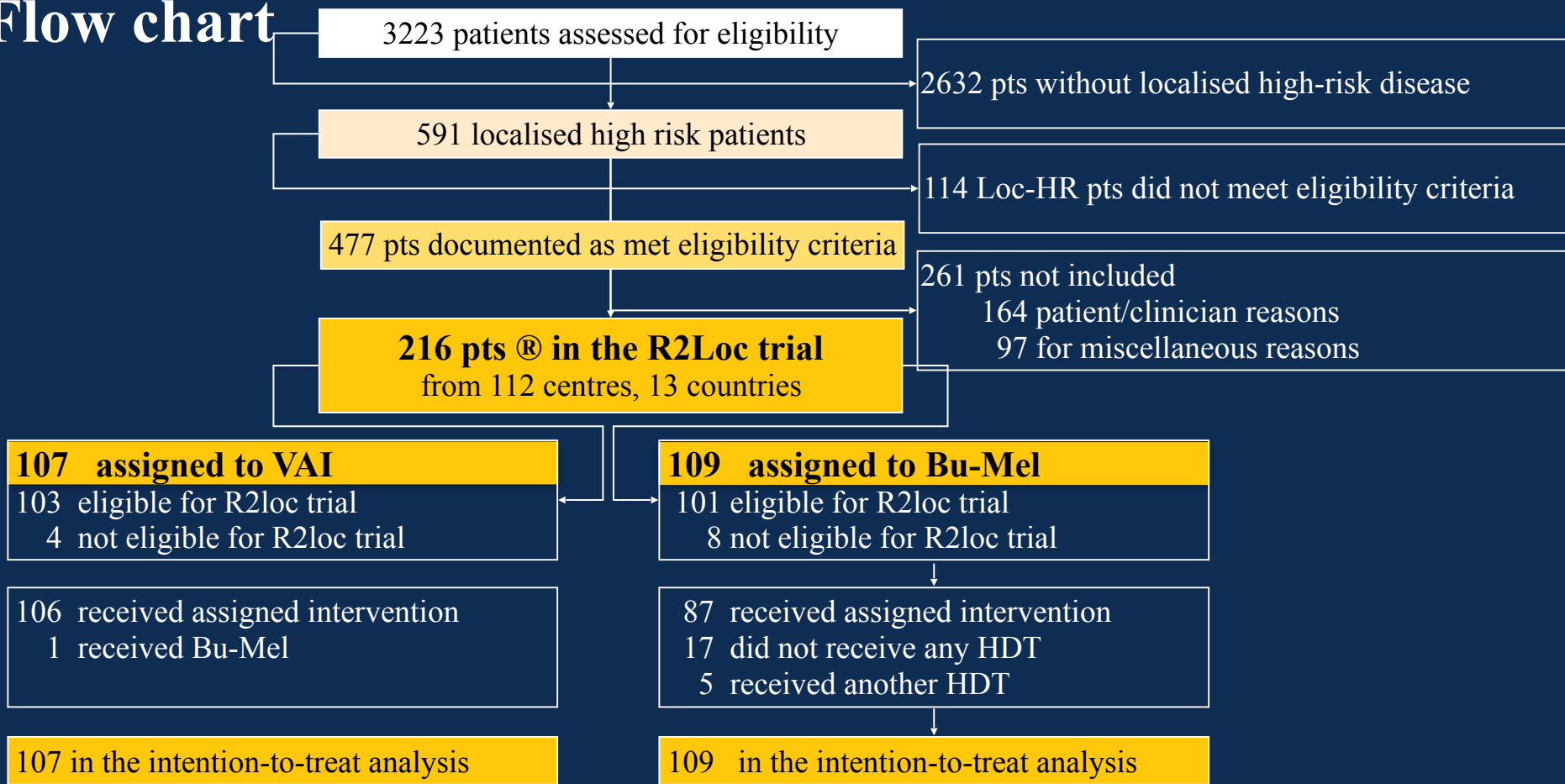
Le Deley et al, JCO 2014

Ladenstein et al, JCO 2010

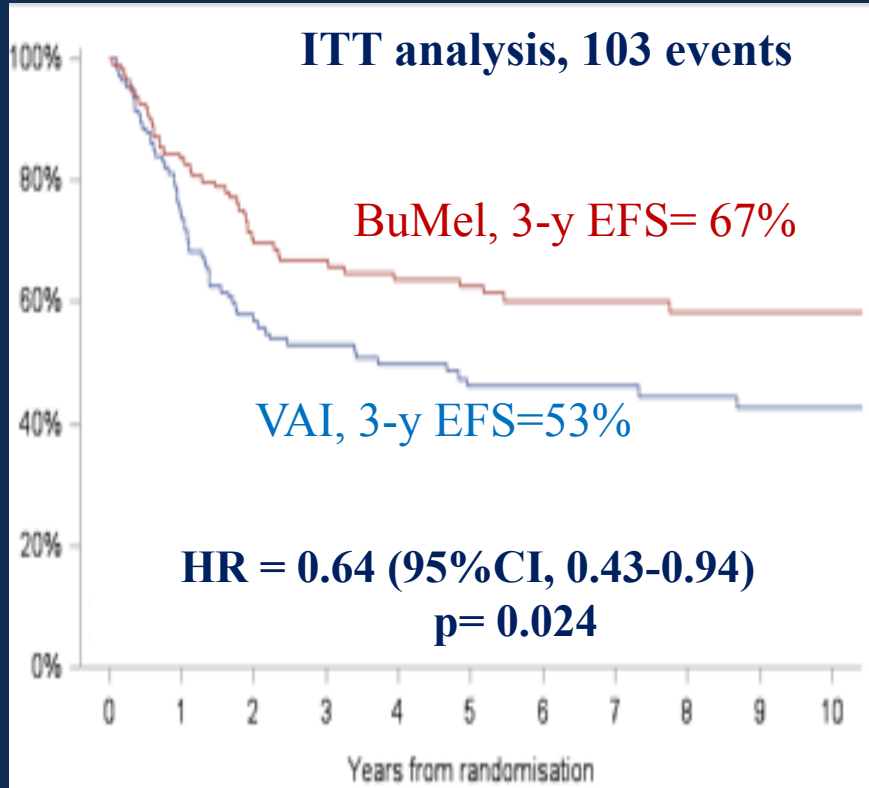
EE99- R2 Loc Scheme



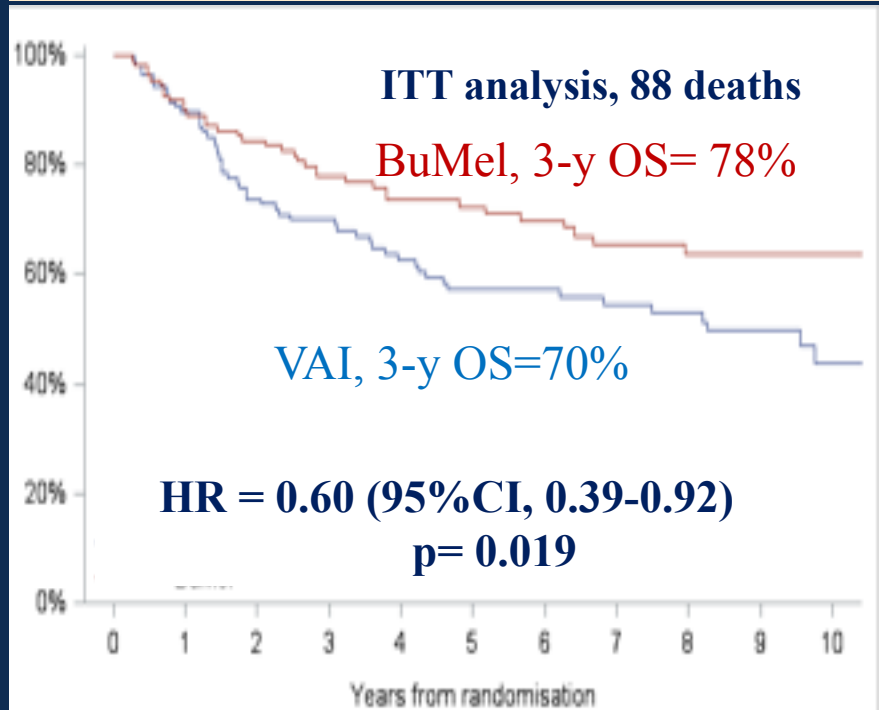
Flow chart



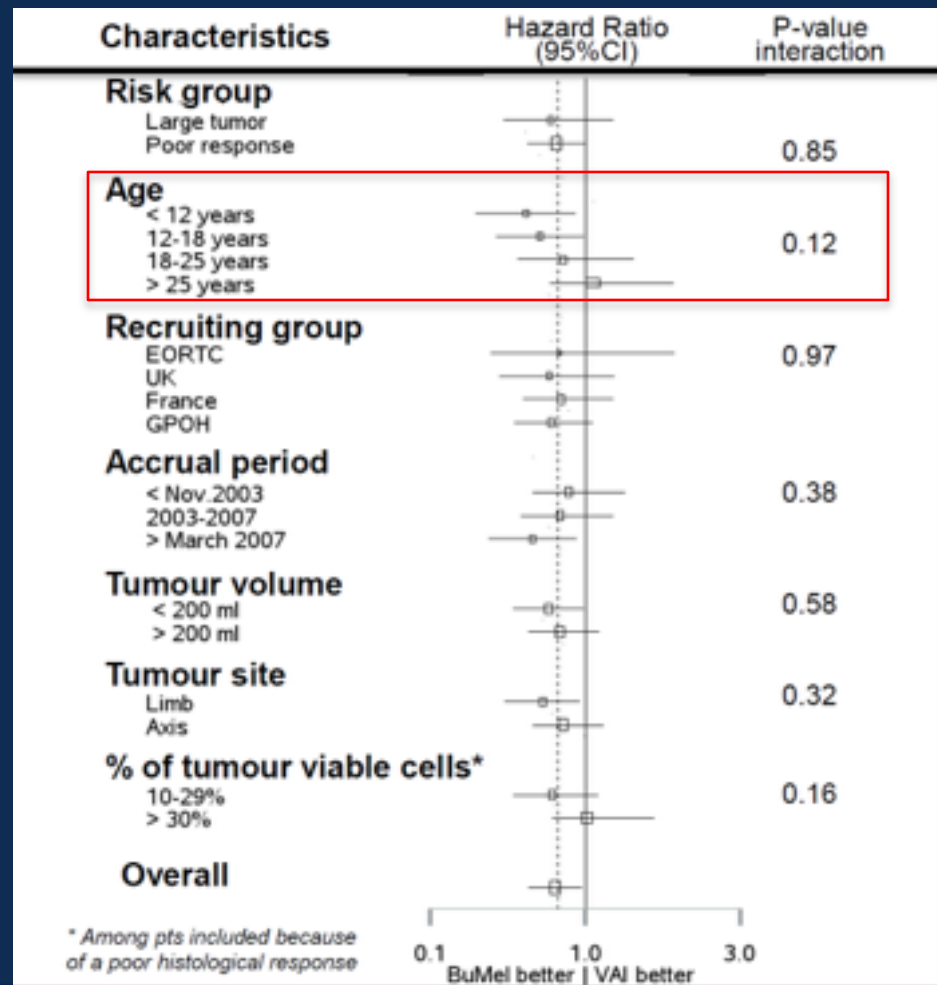
Benefit of BuMel on Event-Free Survival



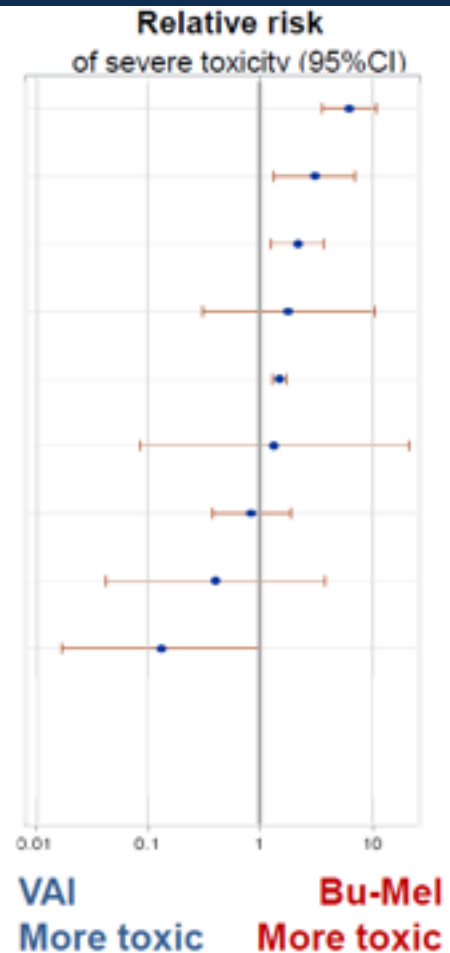
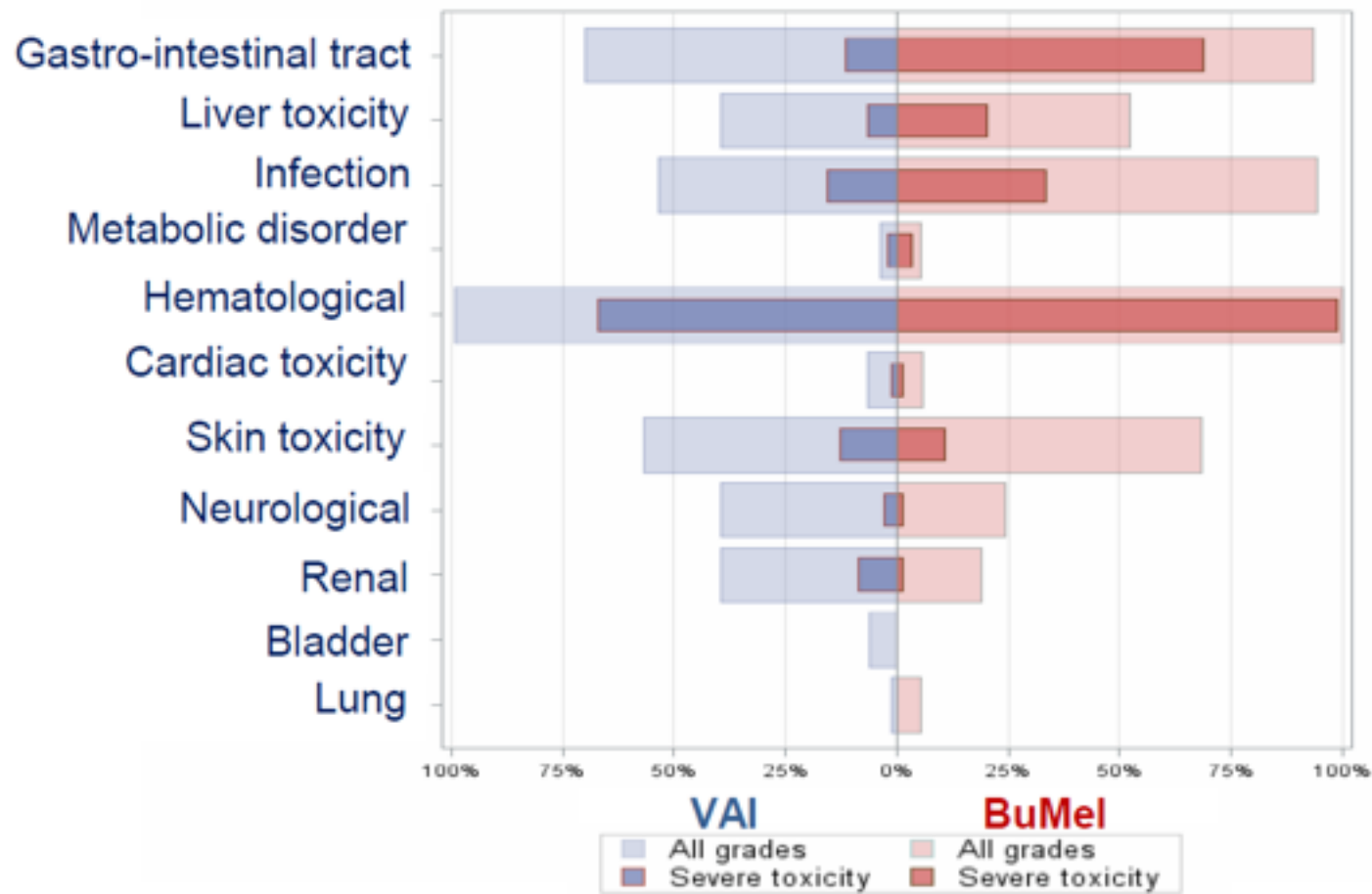
Translates into better Overall Survival



No major heterogeneity
of BuMel effect on EFS
across subgroups

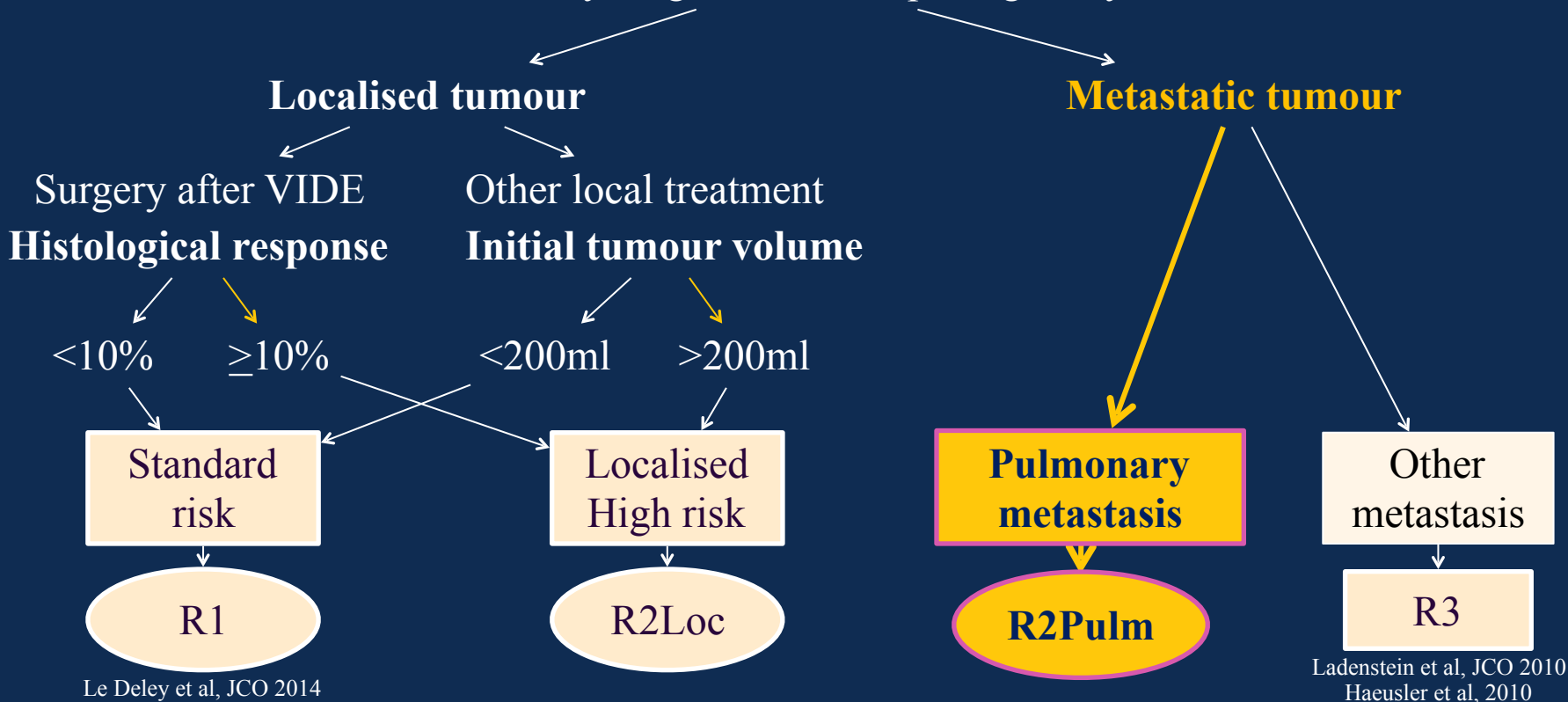


Acute toxicity analysis

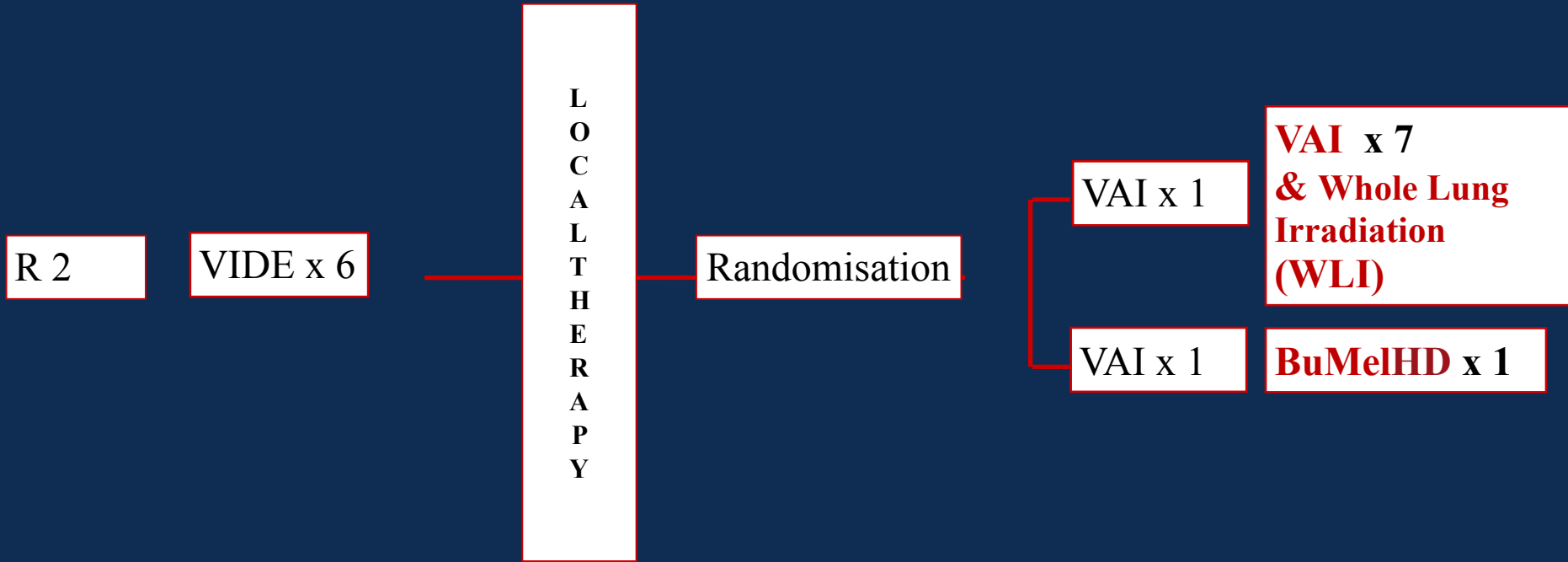


EURO-E.W.I.N.G 99 stratification

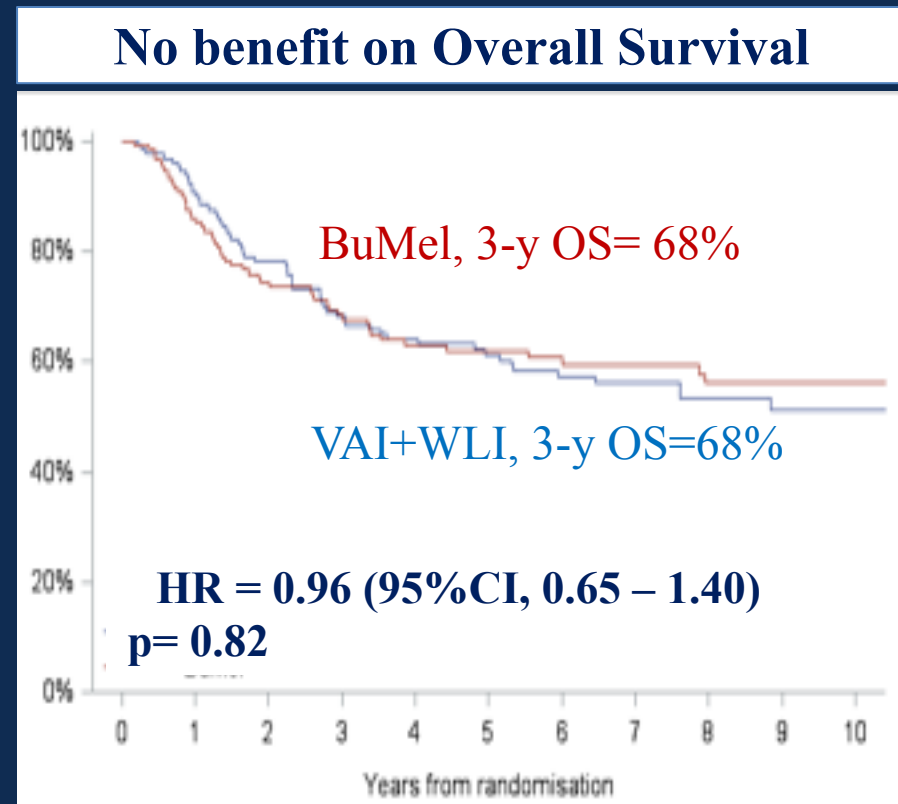
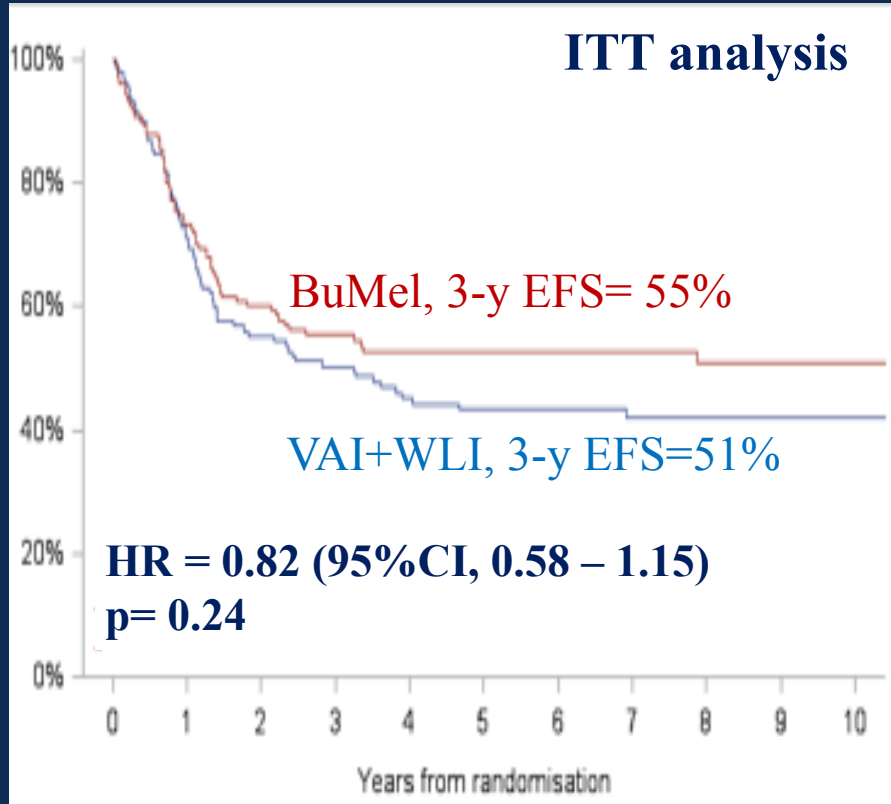
All newly diagnosed EwS up to age 50 yrs



Randomization in R2 pulm



No Benefit of BuMel on Overall Survival

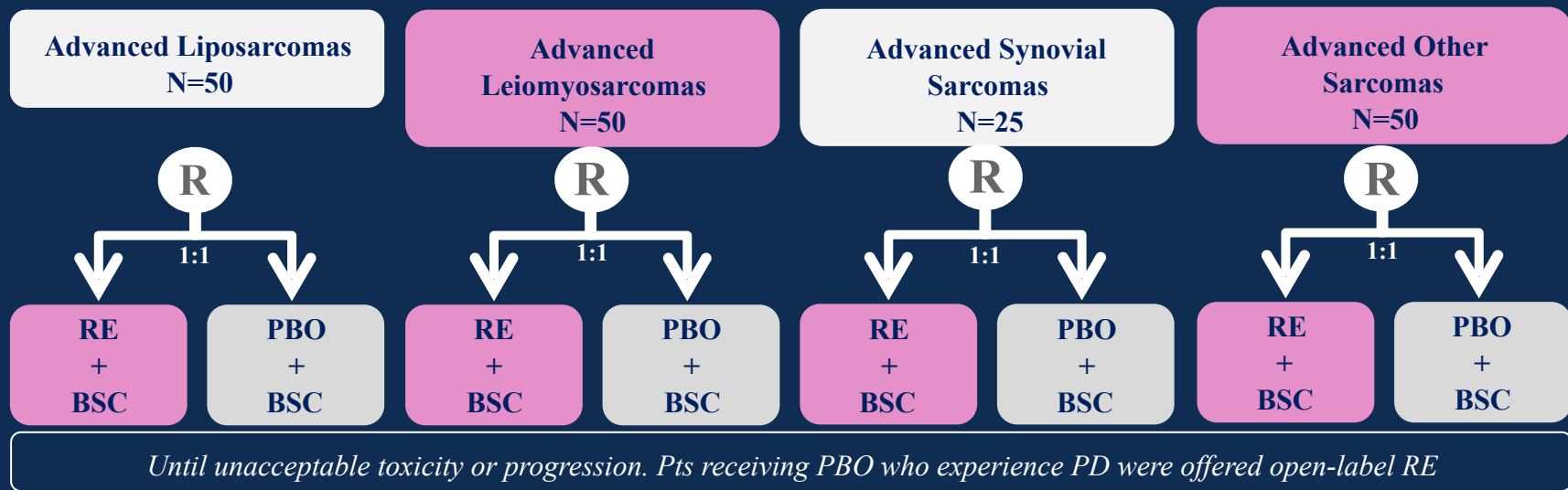




Regorafenib in doxorubicin-pre-treated patients with advanced soft tissue sarcomas: final analysis of a stratified double-blind placebo-controlled randomized phase II trial

N Penel, O Mir, A Italiano, J Wallet, JY Blay, F Bertucci, C Chevreau, S Piperno-Neumann, E Bompas, S Salas, C Perrin, C Delcambre, B Liegl-Atzwanger, M Toulmonde, S Dumont, T Ryckewaert, I Ray-Coquard, S Clisant, A Le Cesne, T Brodowicz from the **French Sarcoma Group** and Austria Sarcoma Platform

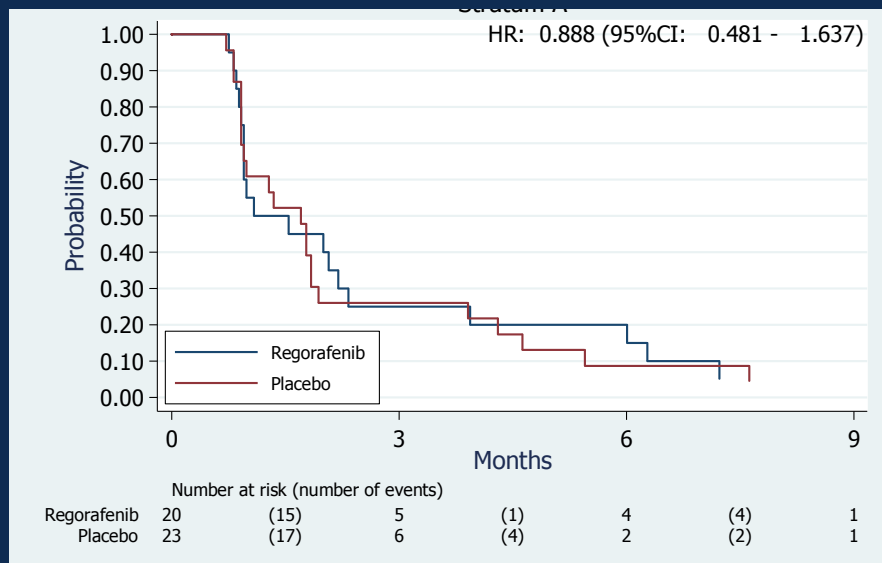
Study Design



- Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multi-center phase II trial with 4 parallel cohorts in pts with refractory STS – Preliminary results presented at last ASCO meeting
- Pts were assigned in a 1:1 ratio to receive either regorafenib plus BSC or placebo plus BSC

Liposarcoma

Progression-free survival



Regorafenib 1.1 (0.9-2.3)

Placebo 1.7 (0.9-1.8)

HR = 1.13 [0.48-1.63]

P=0.700

Same results observed with Pzb

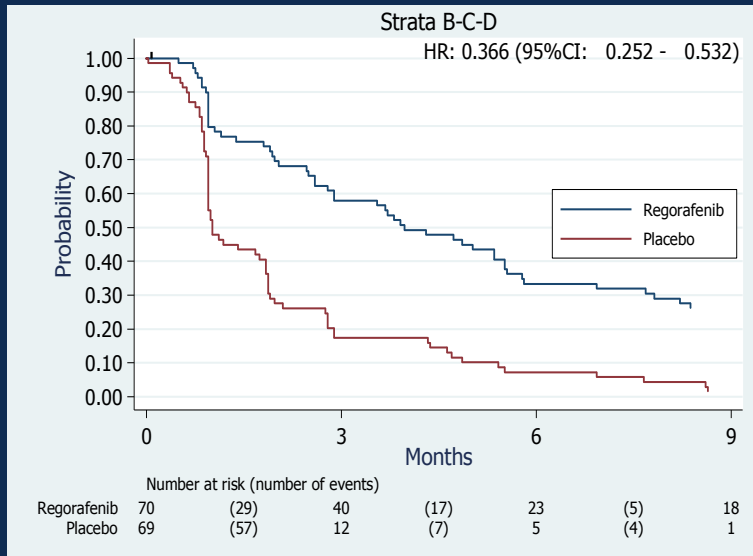
Non-Adipocytic sarcoma: pooled analysis

PFS

Regorafenib 4.0 (2.6-5.5)

Placebo 1.0 (1.0-1.8)

HR = 0.36 [0.26-0.53] **p<0.0001**

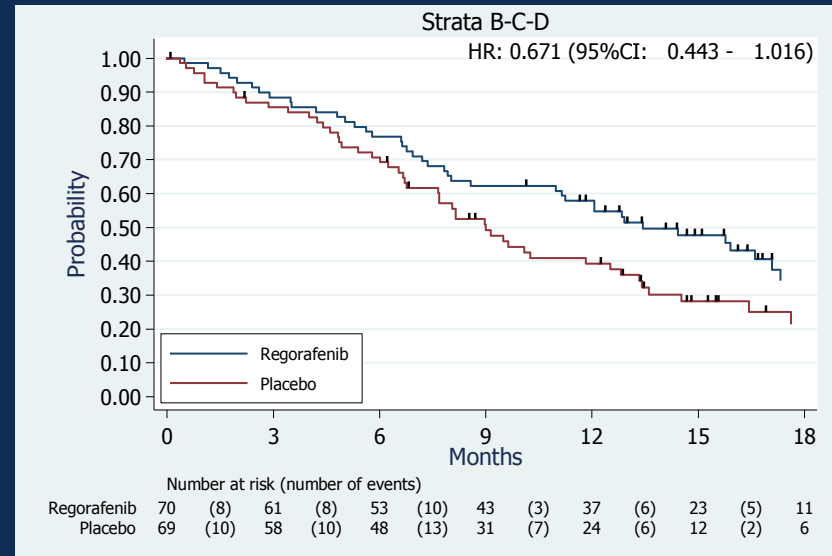


OS

Regorafenib 13.4 (8.6-17.3)

Placebo 9.0 (6.8-12.5)

HR = 0.67 [0.44-1.02] **p=0.060**



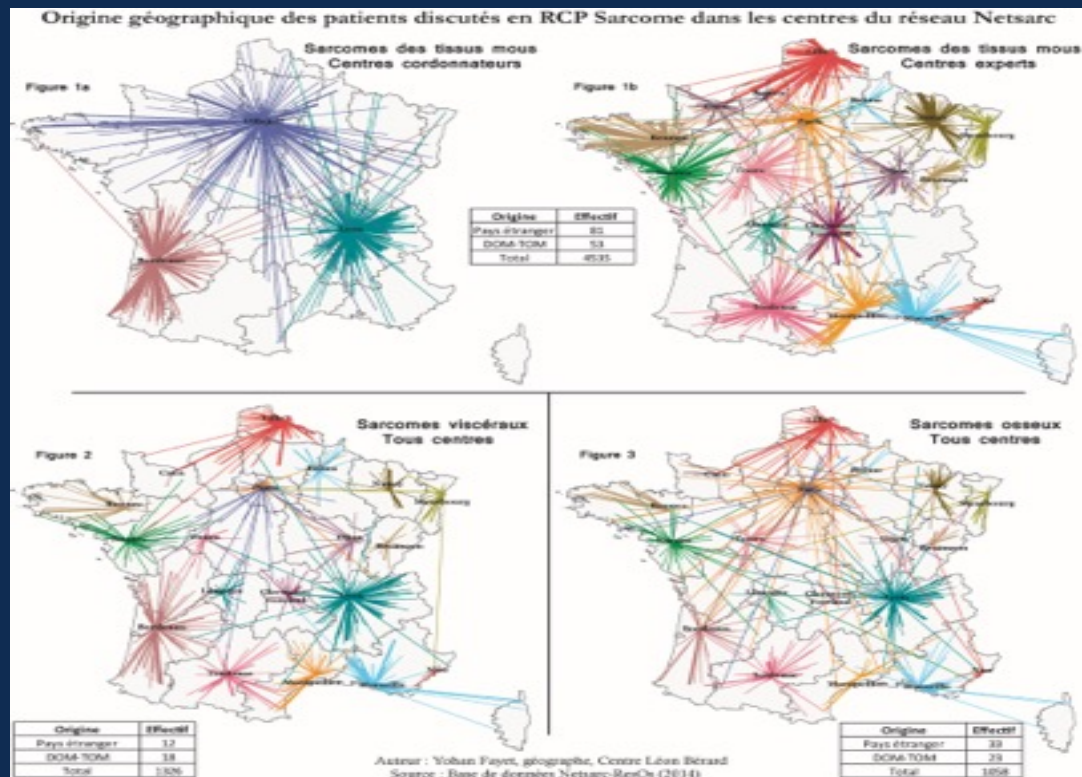


Improved sarcoma management in a national network of reference centers: Analysis of the **NetSarc** network on 13.454 patients treated between 2010 and 2014

Jean-Yves Blay, Axel Le Cesne, Nicolas Penel, Emmanuelle Bompas, Florence Duffaud, Christine Chevreau, Maria Rios, Pierre Kerbrat, Didier Cupissol, Philippe Anract, Jean-Emmanuel Kurtz, Celeste Lebbe, Nicolas Isambert, Francois Bertucci, Antoine Thyss, Sophie Piperno-Neumann, Pascale Dubray-Longeras, Françoise Ducimetiere, Jean-Michel Coindre, Antoine Italiano from the **French Sarcoma Group**

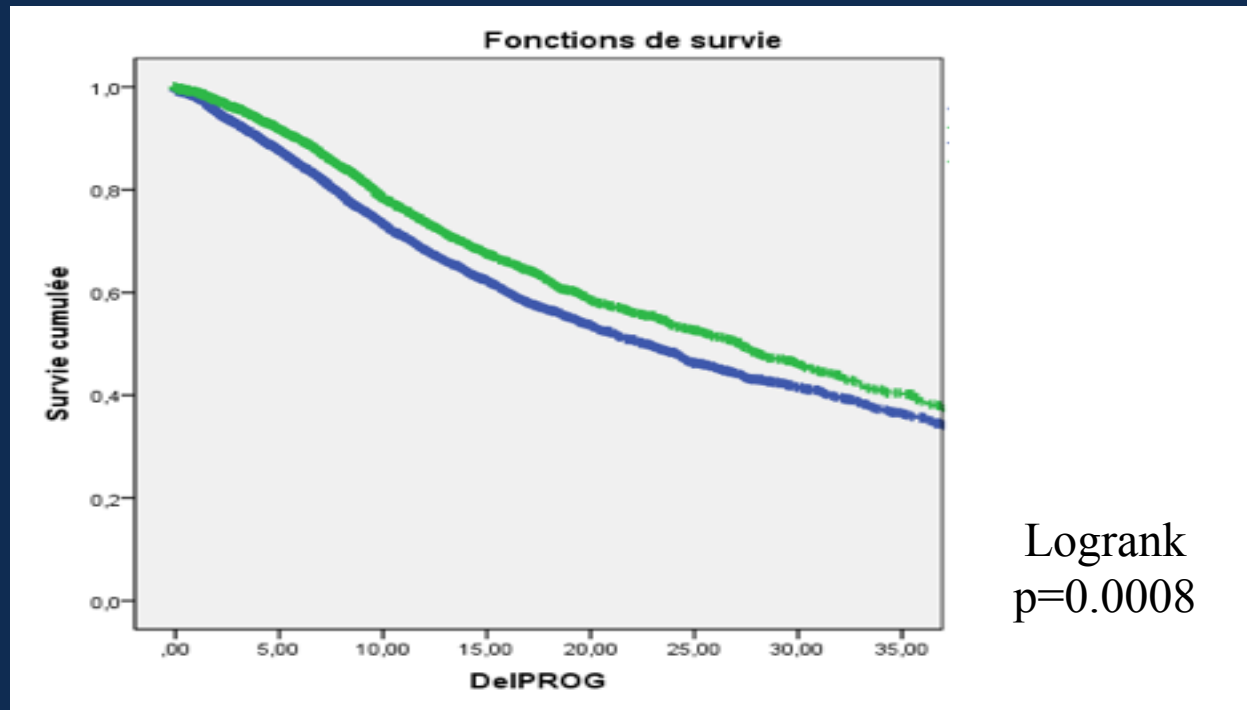
Origin of patients in MDT of NetSARC

These represent an estimated 78% of sarcoma case in France in 5 years.



Relapse free survival n=13454 pts

Patients whose primary surgery was performed in Netsarc centers had R0, R1, R2 surgery in 49%, 27%, 7% vs 24%, 31%, 21% in centers outside Netsarc ($p < 0.000001$).



Inside (green) vs outside (blue) NETSARC

Patterns of care and outcome of metastatic soft-tissue sarcoma (STS) patients (pts) according to histological subtype and treatment setting: the **METASARC** study

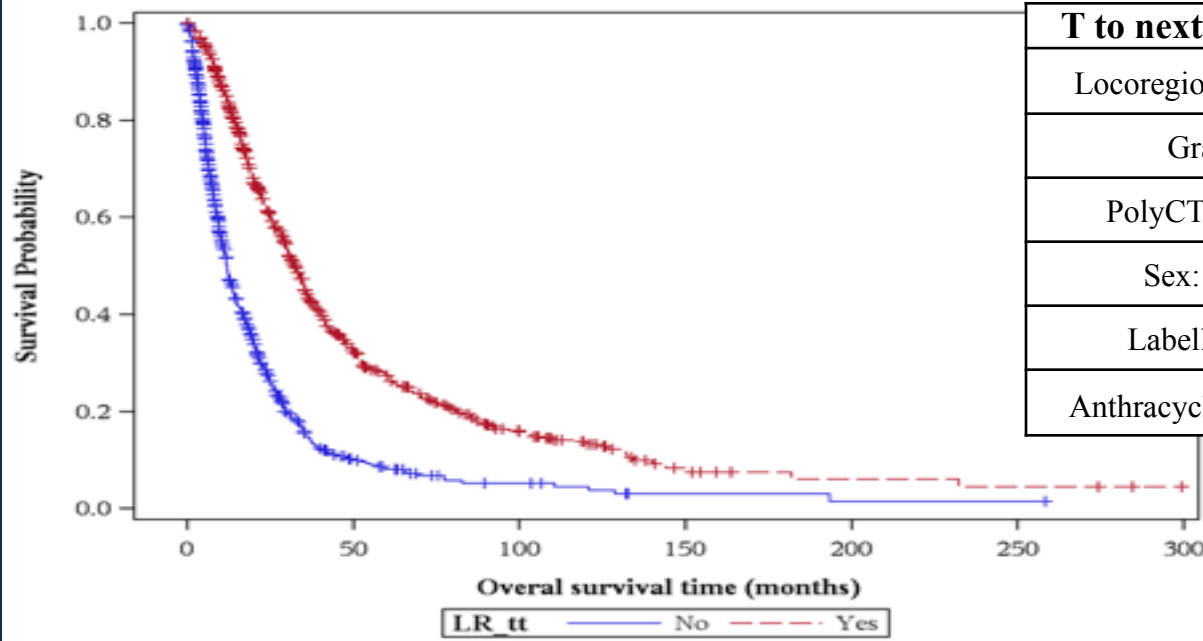
Antoine Italiano, Axel Le Cesne, Jean-Yves Blay, Isabelle Ray Coquard, Olivier Mir, Maud Toulmonde, Philippe Terrier, Dominique Ranchere-Vince, Pierre Meeus, Eberhard Stoeckle, Charles Honoré, Paul Sargos, Marie-Pierre Sunyach, Cécile Le Péchoux, Antoine Giraud, Carine Bellera, Marion Savina, Jean-Michel Coindre



Patients with advanced STS: the METASARC study

	N = 2225	Comments
No treatment	625 (28%)	elderly
1 st line	1600 (72%)	
2 nd line	950	Lost: 41%
3 rd line	650	Lost: 32%
4 th line	496	Lost: 24%
5 th line	232	
6 th line	134	

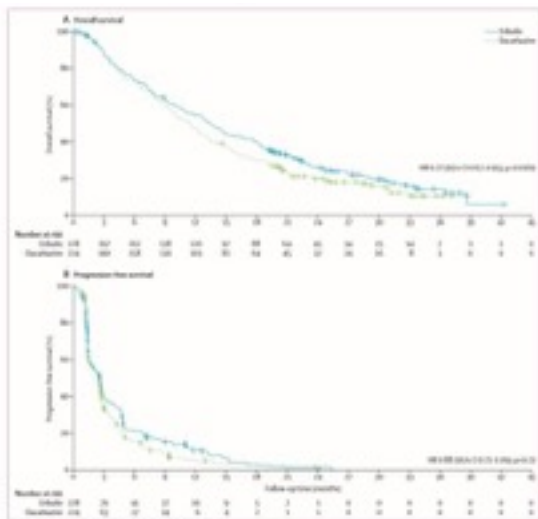
Impact of locoregional treatment of metastases on OS (patients treated with systemic treatment, n=1600)



T to next tt (n=1600)	p	HR [IC95%]
Locoregional tt of mets	<.0001	0.485 [0.430; 0.547]
Grade: 3	<.0001	1.380 [1.226; 1.554]
PolyCT in 1st line	0.0048	0.821 [0.716; 0.942]
Sex: Female	0.0032	0.837 [0.744; 0.942]
Labelled drugs	0.0022	0.728 [0.594; 0.892]
Anthracycline in 1 st line	0.0090	0.828 [0.718; 0.954]

Eribulin versus dacarbazine in previously treated patients with advanced liposarcoma or leiomyosarcoma: a randomised, open-label, multicentre, phase 3 trial

Patrick Schöffski, Sant Chawla, Robert G Maki, Antoine Italiano, Hans Gelderblom, Edwin Choy, Giovanni Grignani, Veridiana Camargo, Sebastian Bauer, Sun Young Rho, Jean-Yves Blay, Peter Hohenberger, David D'Adamo, Matthew Cox, Bartosz Chmielowski, Axel Le Cesne, George D Demetri, Shreyaskumar R Patel



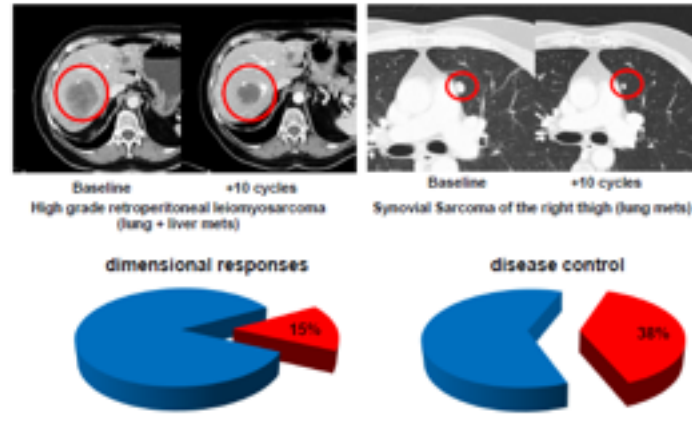
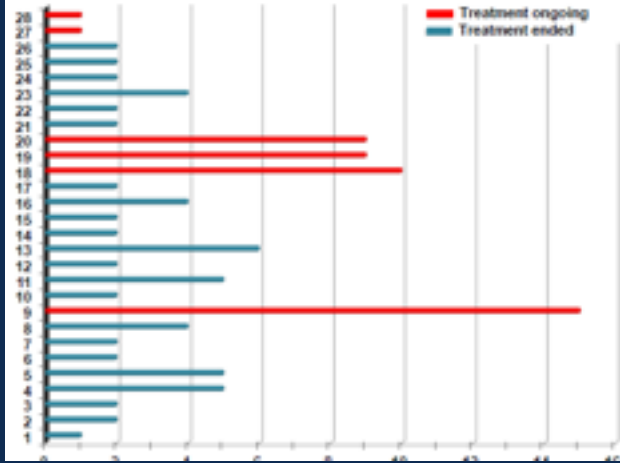
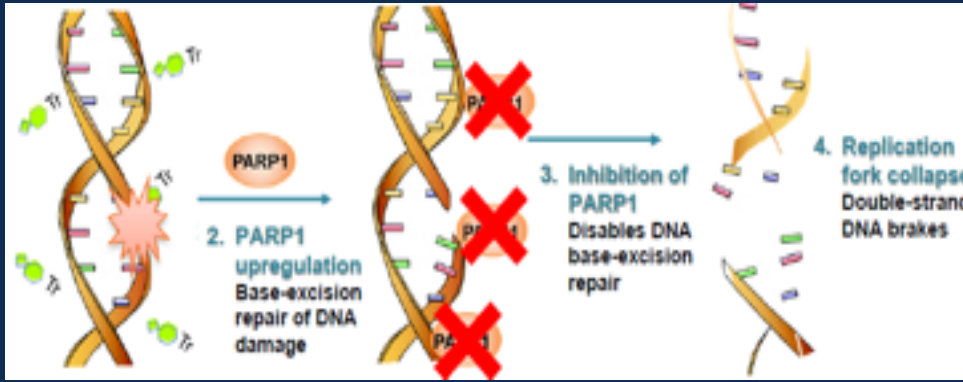
	Events/n		HR (95% CI)
	Eribulin	Dacarbazine	
Age group			
<65 years	138/228	148/228	0.71 (0.57-0.93)
≥65 years	38/90	33/95	0.77 (0.45-1.37)
Sex			
Female	124/201	110/242	0.90 (0.68-1.18)
Male	52/67	79/87	0.59 (0.40-0.87)
Previous regimens for advanced STS			
≥2	93/121	92/122	0.90 (0.67-1.21)
<2	84/207	89/202	0.64 (0.47-0.88)
Stratification region			
Region 1 (USA and Canada)	63/87	69/86	0.67 (0.47-0.95)
Region 2 (western Europe, Australia, and Israel)	28/22	28/22	0.89 (0.65-1.21)
Region 3 (eastern Europe, Latin America, and Africa)	28/22	28/22	0.67 (0.38-1.17)
Disease type			
Liposarcoma	228/228	228/228	0.51 (0.35-0.75)
Leiomyosarcoma	228/228	228/228	0.93 (0.71-1.20)
AGCC sarcoma tumour grade score at diagnosis			
High	118/228	125/252	0.80 (0.61-1.04)
Intermediate	5/77	35/99	0.65 (0.44-0.95)
Baseline ECOG PS			
0	26/211	22/90	0.58 (0.45-0.82)
1	92/214	92/221	1.11 (0.83-1.48)
2	3/3	12/33	3.00 (0.75-15.79)
Previous anticancer therapy type			
Anthracycline	174/225	177/219	0.77 (0.62-0.96)
Gemcitabine	30/129	11/128	0.80 (0.60-1.07)
Fluorouracil	108/141	115/127	0.70 (0.53-0.93)
Taxane	82/109	92/114	0.84 (0.60-1.16)
Trabectedin	86/108	98/116	0.64 (0.47-0.88)
Targeted therapy	23/29	19/26	1.07 (0.53-2.16)
Other	66/83	76/90	0.90 (0.63-1.29)
Overall	124/228	182/224	0.77 (0.61-0.95)

OS = 15 vs 8 mos

Lancet 2016 Feb 10 [Epub]

physical
mental
social
spiritual
well being

Trabectedin + olaparib: ISG phase 1b of trial



Recommended dose:
T: 1.3 mg/m²
O: 150 mg BID

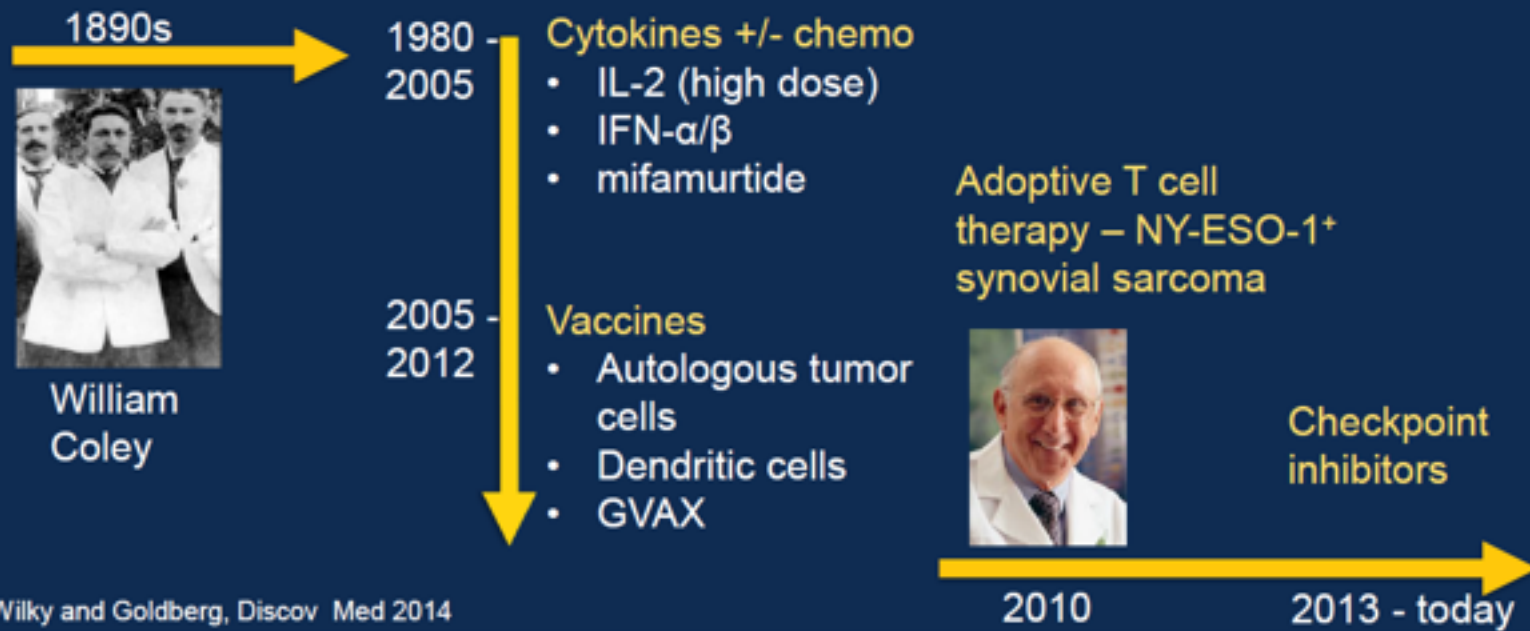
Immunotherapy in Sarcoma: Where Do We Go From Here?

Breelyn A. Wilky, MD

Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center at the
University of Miami Miller School of Medicine

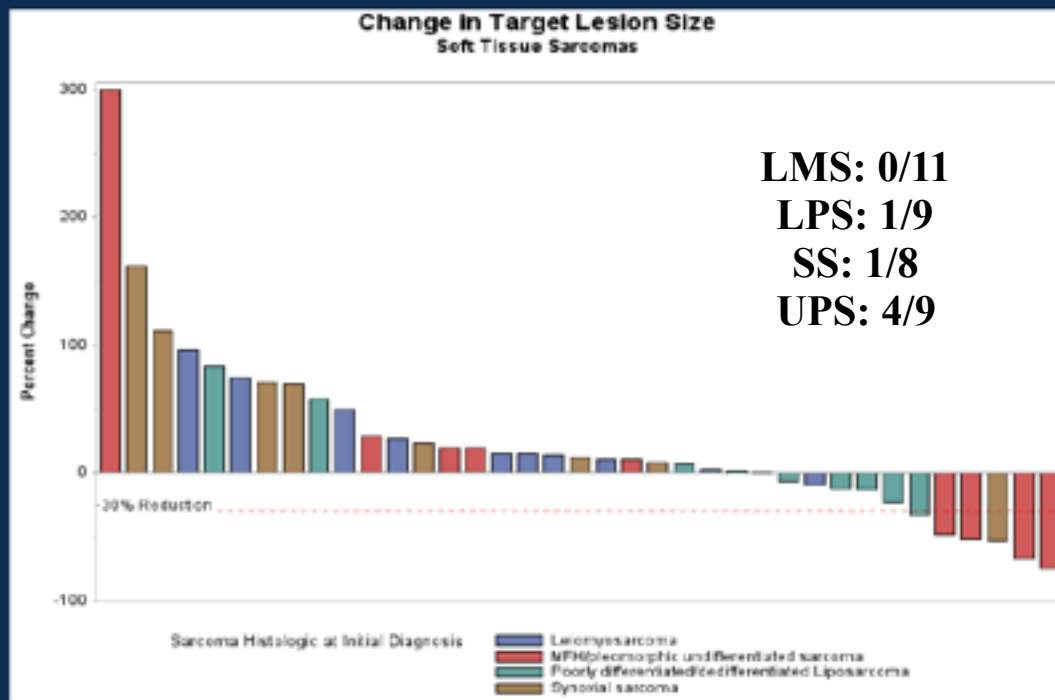


Timeline of Immunotherapy in Sarcoma



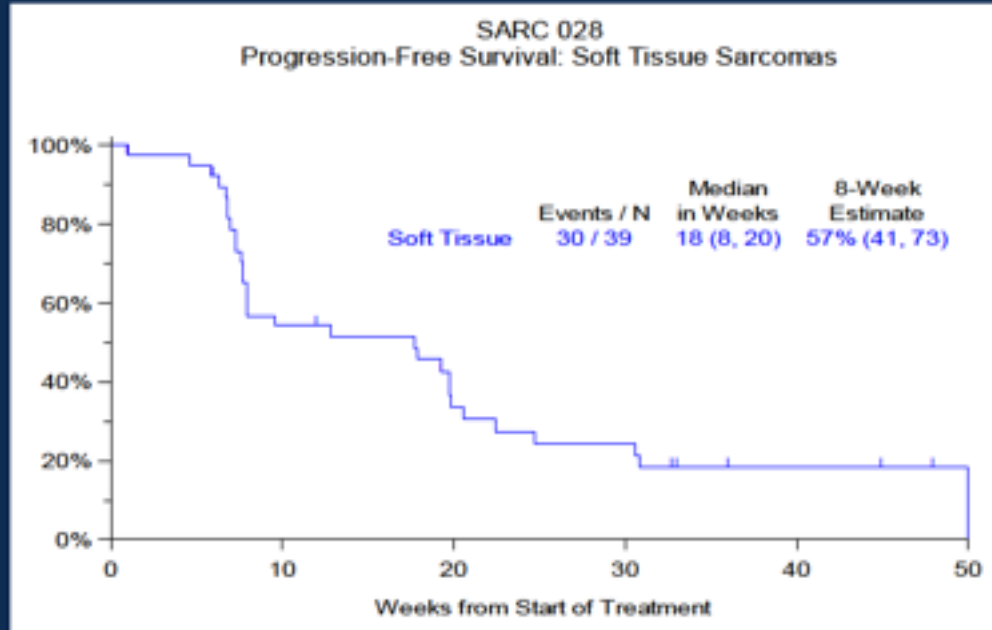
Abstract 1 – SARC 028 Pembrolizumab

- 11/37 with tumor regressions, **UPS**, **dedifferentiated LPS**, and synovial sarcoma
- Overall 19% ORR rate by RECIST, additional 40% of patients with best response of stable disease
 - Melanoma 33%
 - NSCLC 19%
 - >20% ORR gastric, bladder, head and neck



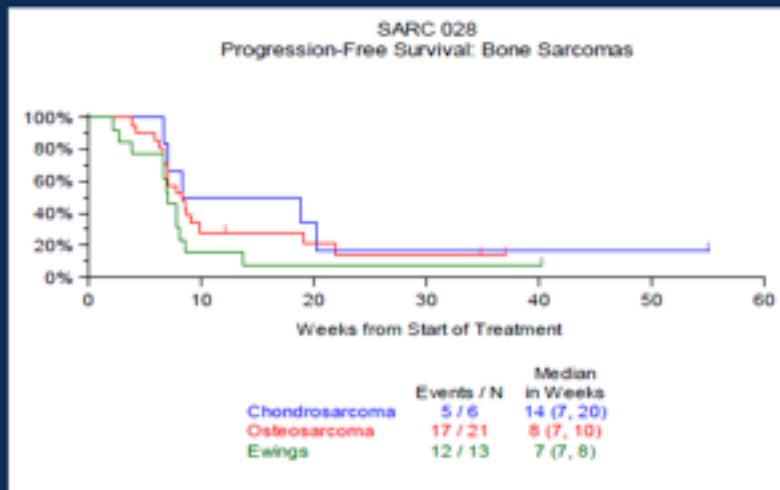
Abstract 1 – SARC 028 Pembrolizumab

- Median F/U- 7.5 months
- **4-months PFR 44% [C.I., 22%-66%]** statistically significant improvement relative to historical control PFR rate (20%)



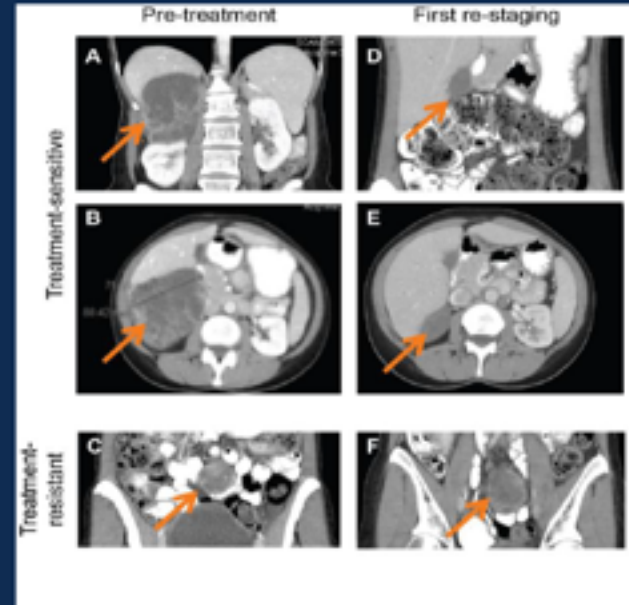
Abstract 1 – SARC 028 Pembrolizumab

- 3 patients with partial responses



Abstract 2 – Phase 2 Nivolumab for uLMS

- 12 patients – **small numbers**
- All with progressive disease at 3 month scans
- Consistent with lack of response for LMS in SARC 028
- However one exceptional responder reported separately



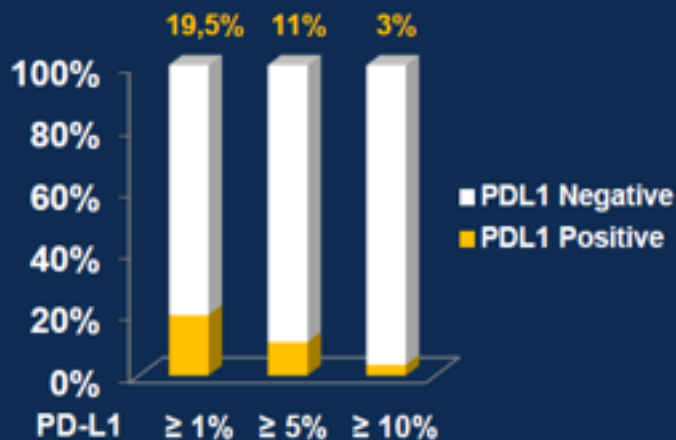


Integrative assessment of expression/levels and prognostic value of PD-L1, IDO1 and **Kynurenine** in 328 Primary Soft Tissue Sarcomas with Genomic Complexity

Maud Toulmonde, Julien Adam, Alban Bessède, Dominique Ranchère-Vince, Valérie Velasco, Véronique Brouste, Jean-Yves Blay, Olivier Mir and Antoine Italiano, on behalf of the GSF-GETO **French Sarcoma Group**

PD-L1 Expression in Sarcoma

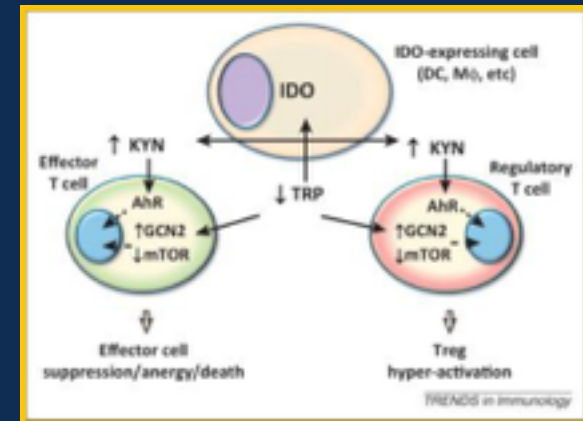
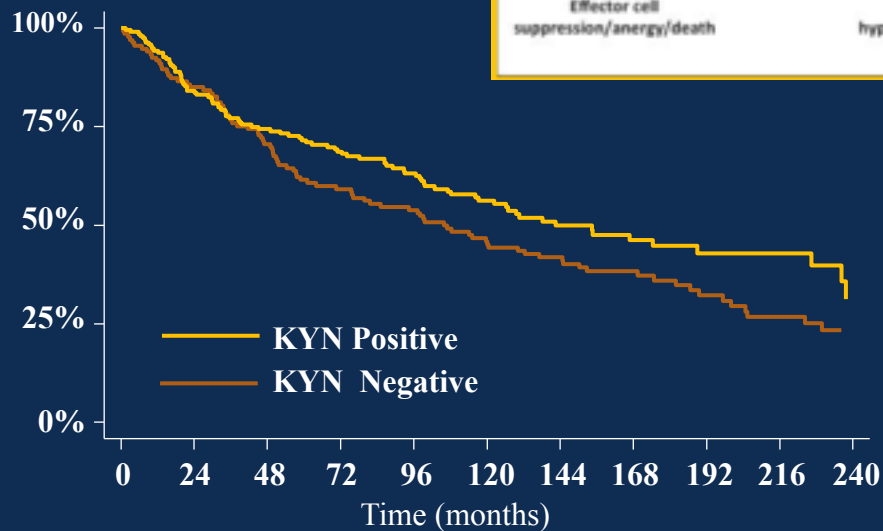
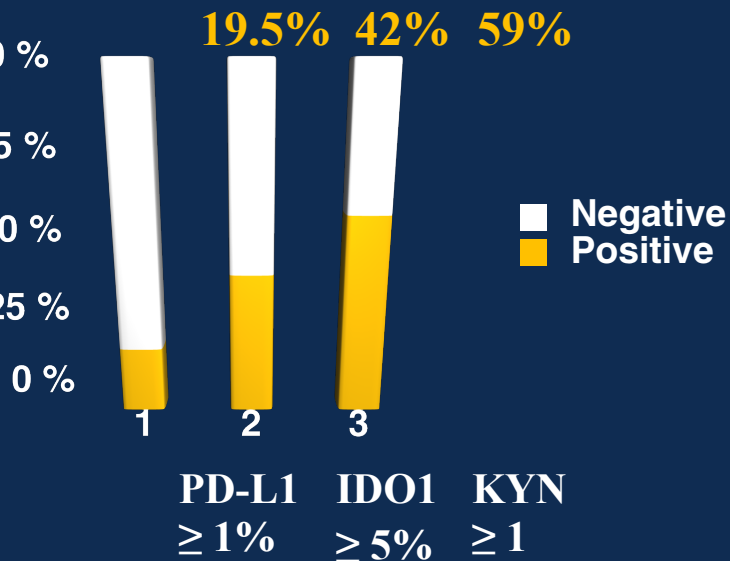
- About 20% positivity in sarcomas
- Problems with PD-L1 as biomarker (staining, transient expression, heterogeneity)
- May not be required for response
- Await analysis of responders in Tawbi trial



	IHC PDL1 % positive		IHC PD1 % positive		IHC PDL2 % positive	
	malignant cells	non-malignant cells	malignant cells	non-malignant cells	malignant cells	non-malignant cells
7	0	NA	0	NA	90	na
9	0	20	0	0	80	0
2	1	2	0	0	20	5
6	0	10	0	0	40	0
1	0	5	0	0	90	0
10	0	na	0	0	80	na
8	0	20	0	0	10	0
11	0	20	0	5	30	0
3	10	1	0	0	20	0
5	20	0	0	5	90	0

Results – Prognostic Factors

Potential role of Kynurénine on OS



IDO1 was more expressed in UPS than LMS (48% vs 30% p=0.01)

Potential Predictive Biomarkers for Checkpoint Blockade

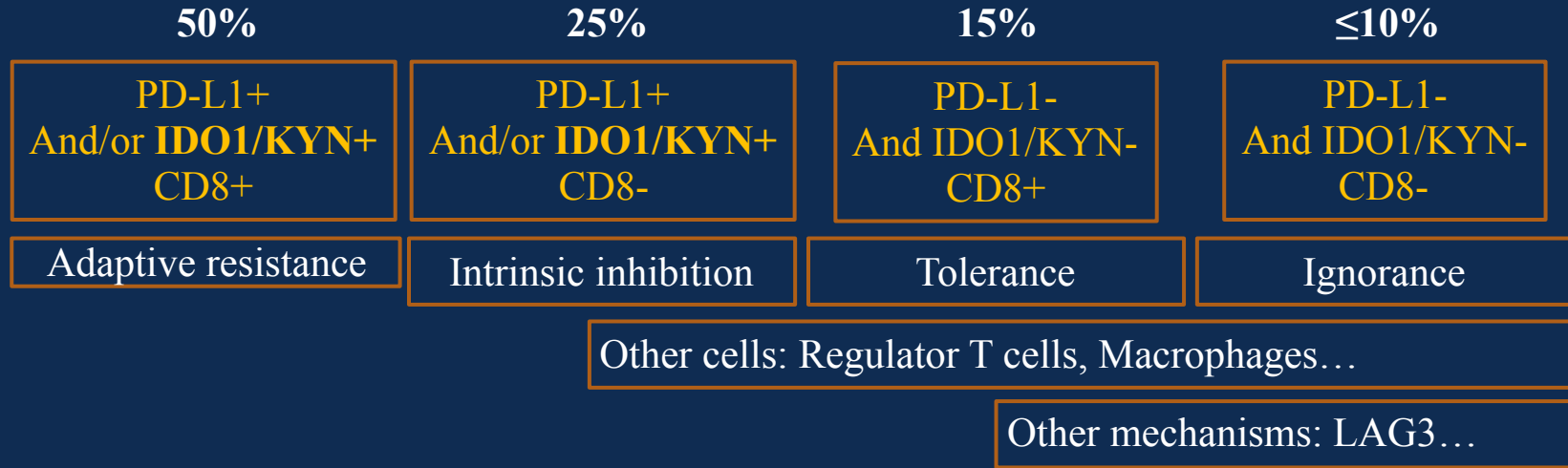
- Tumor PD-L1 expression? Most tumors, but some responders even in PD-L1 negative tumors (RCC, melanoma, squamous NSCLC)
- PD-1/PD-L1 expression on TIL (Bladder, melanoma)
- Presence of CD8⁺ TIL, particularly at tumor invasive margin (melanoma)
- High somatic mutation burden (MMR deficient colorectal cancer, melanoma, NSCLC)
- Low Tregs/MDSC in tumor OR peripheral blood (melanoma)
- Elevated IDO1/2 and KYN (linked to anti-CTLA4 activity in melanoma)
- And many more...

Meng et al, Cancer Treat Rev 2015; Hamid et al J Transl Med 2011

Results – Prognostic Factors

Potential role of IDO1/Kyn and CD8 effector cells?

- STS with genomic complexity have heterogeneous immune infiltrates.



Additional biomarker / immunocorrelative studies are critical for future trials to further delineate immunoactive sarcomas (Brecklin A. Wilky, discutant)

Adapted from Snolz et al. *Clin Cancer Res.*, 2013



Merci

