

# Precision Medicine and Genomics: A Pharma perspective

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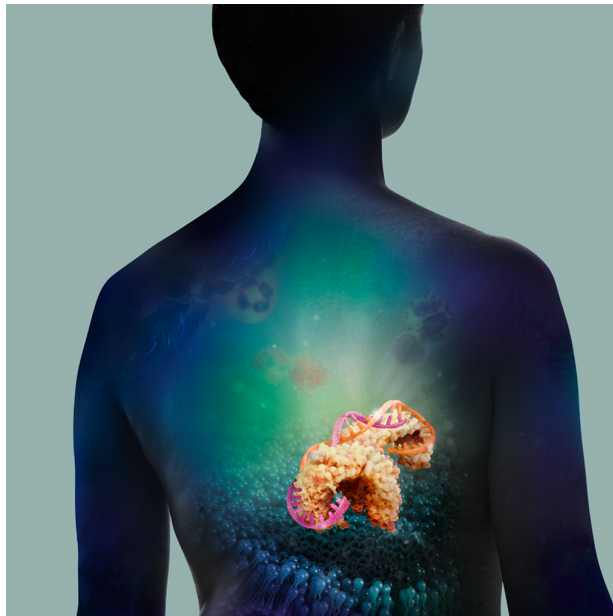
September 2018



# Need for new medicines



**Cancers – 42%**



**Respiratory – 9%**



**Cardiovascular – 22%**

%-ages refer to the premature death toll by each of those conditions



# More precision medicine products are available for patients than ever before



Total number of FDA-approved drugs with companion diagnostics included on their drug label\*

*as of October 2017*



More than 1 in 5 FDA approvals 2014 - 2016 were for targeted therapies\*\*

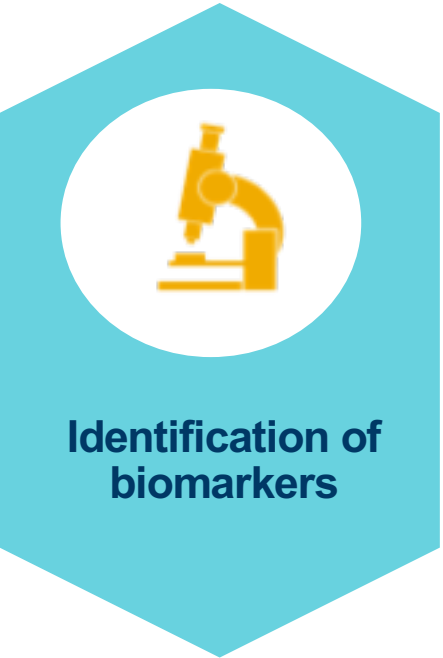
\* <https://www.fda.gov/MedicalDevices/ProductsandMedicalProcedures/InVitroDiagnostics/ucm301431.htm>

\*\* therapeutic products for which the label includes reference to specific biological markers, identified by diagnostic tools, that help guide decisions and/or procedures for the product's use in individual patients



# What is precision medicine?

Identify **patient**



Right **treatment**



**Patient benefit**



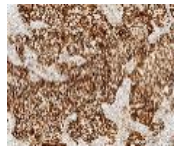
# Precision medicine: based on science and centered on patient needs



# Diagnosics linked to four AZ medicines to guide therapy

## Durvalumab PD-L1 monoclonal antibody

PD-L1 complementary  
Dx (for Bladder - US)



Partner: Ventana



## Gefitinib EGFR inhibitor

EGFR tissue (US) &  
plasma (EU)  
1<sup>st</sup> plasma CDx CE-IVD for  
solid tumour

Partner: Qiagen



EGFR tissue & plasma  
US) Partner: RMS



## Osimertinib Mutant-selective EGFR inhibitor

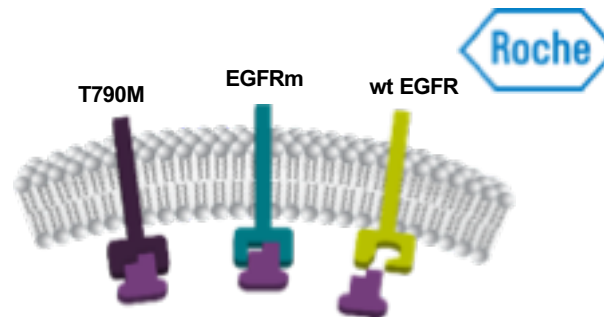
EGFR T790M tissue & plasma (US,  
EU, JPN)

AZ's first FDA approved ctDNA test

EGFRm tissue & plasma (US, JPN)

1<sup>st</sup> concurrent CDx tissue & plasma

Partner: RMS



EGFR T790M tissue NGS panel (US)

Partner: FMI



## Olaparib PARP inhibitor

Germline BRCA  
(US, EU, JPN)

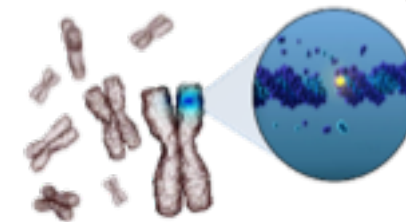
Partner: Myriad

1<sup>st</sup> BRCA LTD CDx



Tumour BRCA CE  
IVD (EU)

Partners: Myriad,  
Multiplicom, Qiagen



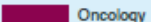





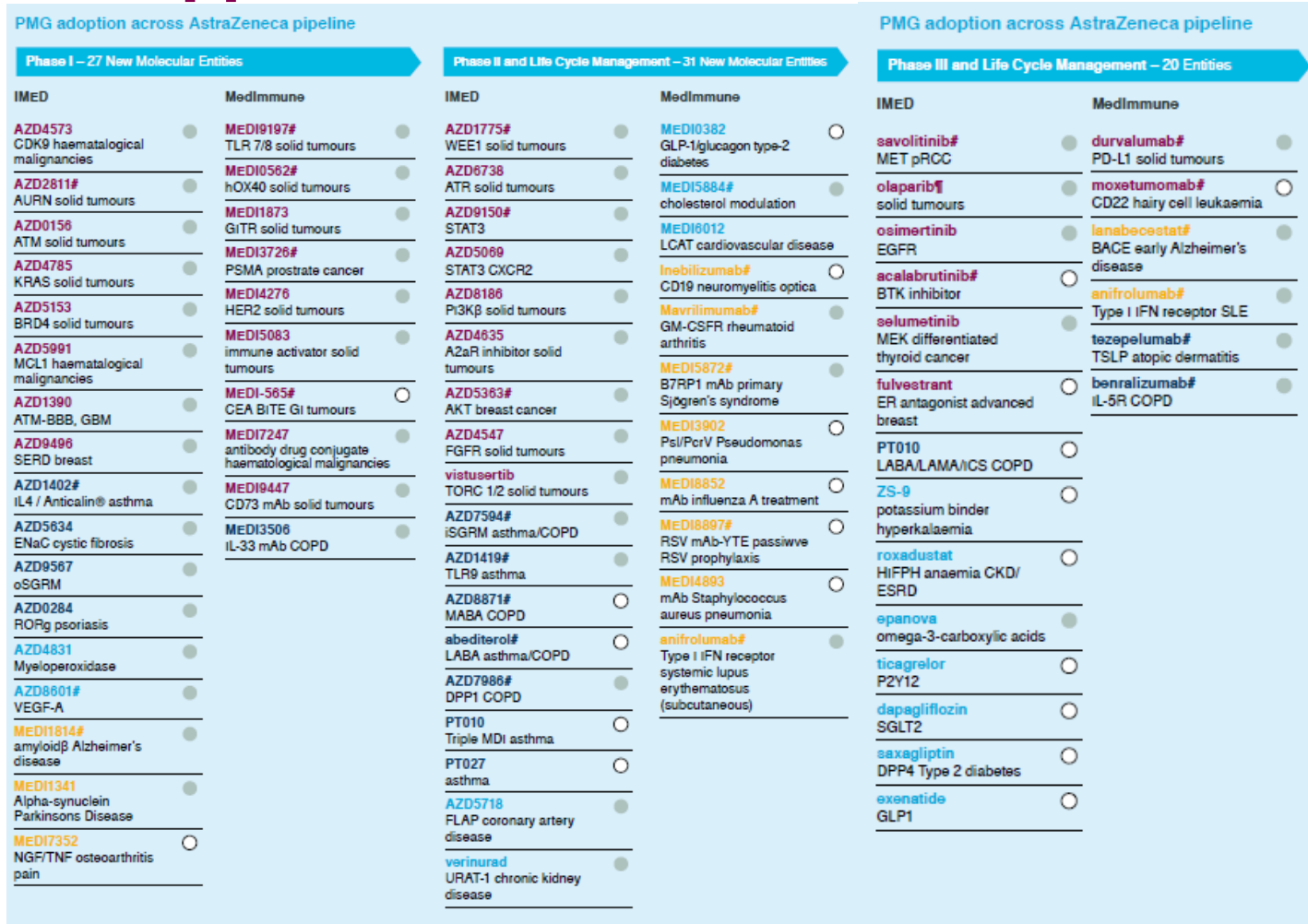
# Approximately 90% of our NME clinical pipeline follows a Precision Medicine approach

~ 90% of our clinical pipeline follows a Precision Medicine approach, compared with 10% in 2009

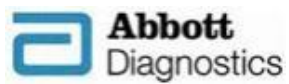
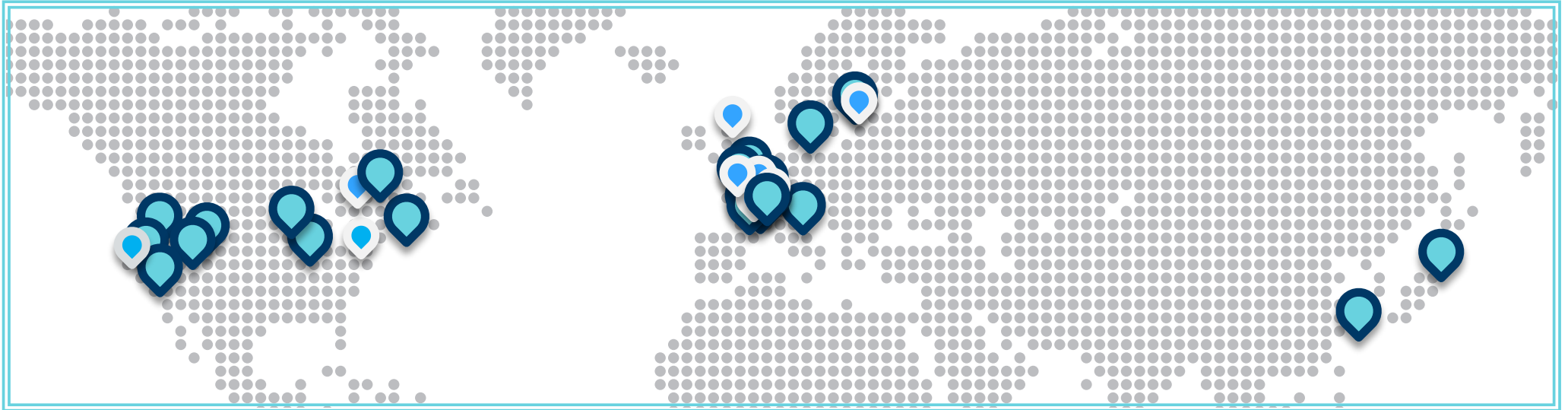
Includes significant fixed dose combination projects, and parallel indications that are in a separate therapeutic area. Individual studies and indications not displayed.

# Partnered  
 ¶ Registrational P1 / P11 study  
 Pipeline correct as of Q4 2017.

	RIA
	CVRM
	Oncology
	Other
	Project with PMG Approach
	PMG Not Applicable



# Precision Medicine needs an open and collaborative culture – AZ's partners with world-leading institutions





# Osimertinib in NSCLC patients with EGFR mutations



# Osimertinib is an irreversible EGFR-TKI, selective for EGFR-TKI-sensitizing and T790M mutations<sup>6,7</sup>

Key mechanisms of acquired resistance to first-generation EGFR-TKIs<sup>1-5</sup>

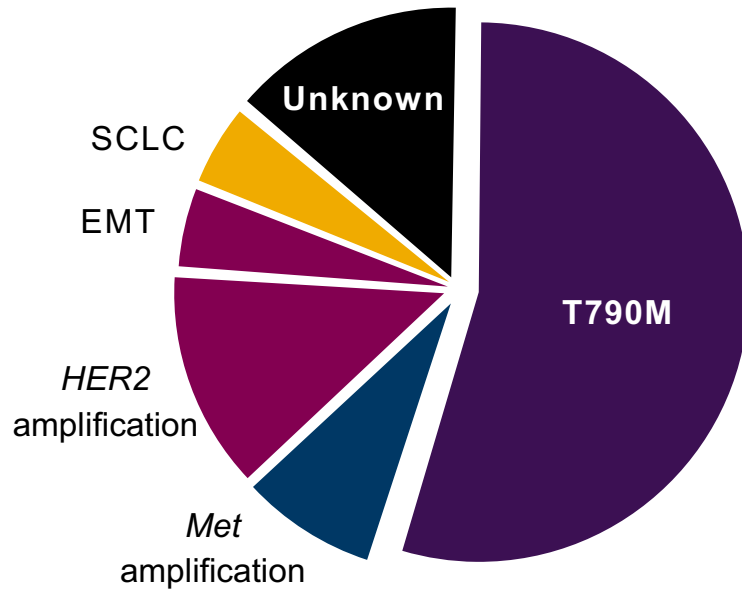
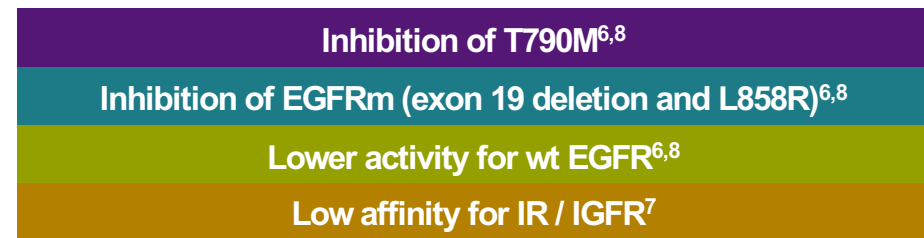
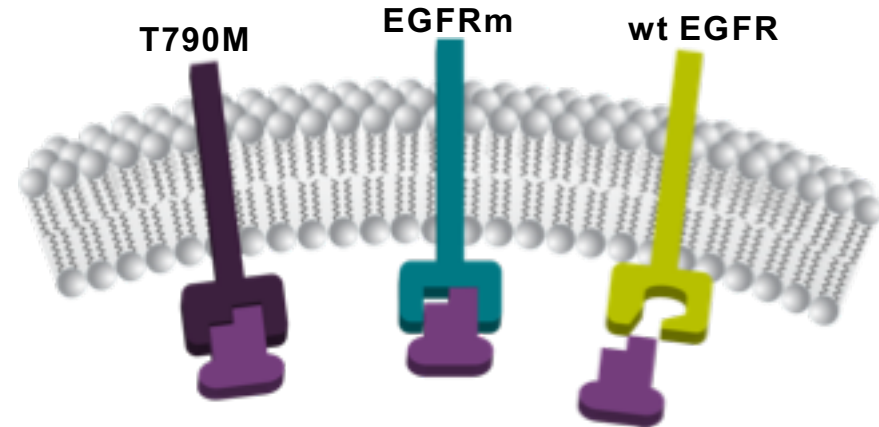


Figure adapted from Cortot A, Janne PA. *Eur Resp Rev* 2014



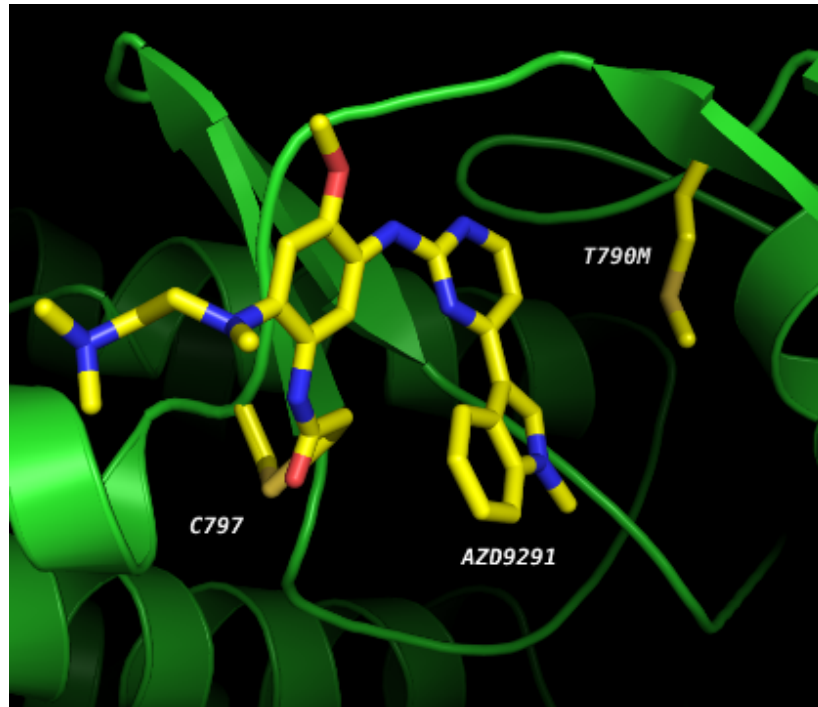
EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; EMT, epithelial-mesenchymal transition; *HER2*, human epidermal growth factor; IGFR; insulin-like growth factor receptor; IR, insulin receptor; NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer; SCLC, small-cell lung cancer; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor; wt, wild type

1. Cortot AB, Janne PA. *Eur Respir Rev* 2014;23:356-66;
2. Yu HA, et al. *Clin Cancer Res* 2013;19:2240-7;
3. Oxnard GR, et al. *Clin Cancer Res* 2011;17:1616-22;
4. Sun JM, et al. *Lung Cancer* 2013;82:294-8;
5. Arcila ME, et al. *Clin Cancer Res* 2011;17:1169-80;
6. TAGRISSO Prescribing Information;
7. Yun CH, et al. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2008;105:2070-5;
8. Cross DA, et al. *Cancer Discov* 2014;4:1046-61



# Structure-based design underpins the accelerated clinical development of osimertinib

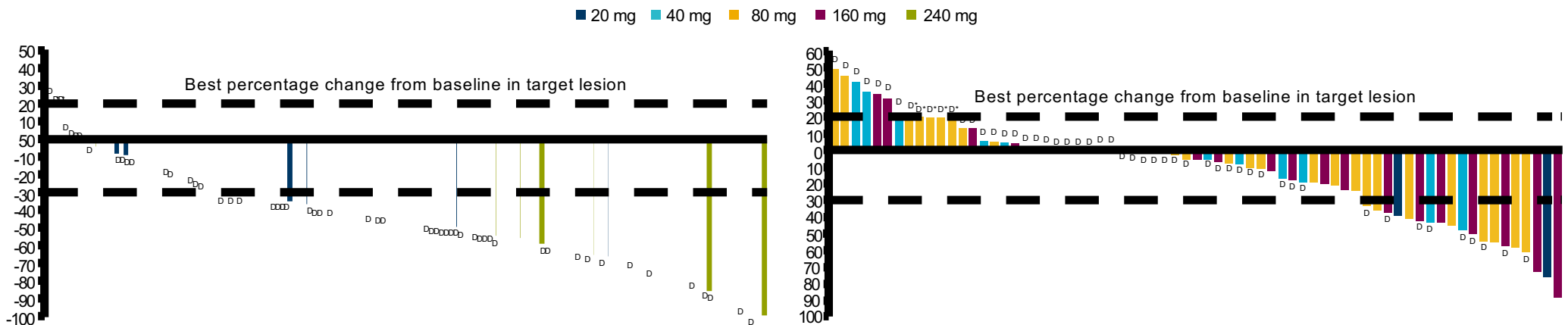
- Mutations in EGFR lead to an oncogenic phenotype & acquired resistance
- Drugs like gefitinib & erlotinib face resistance with new mutations in EGFR
- 50%-60% of acquired resistance due to T790M in exon 20 of EGFR (gatekeeper mutation)
- Osimertinib designed to target both EGFR sensitizing mutations and T790M



# Osimertinib is highly efficacious in patients with tumours harbouring the *T790M* mutation (2L NSCLC)

Response rate in AURA Phase I  
*T790M* positive cohorts (central test)

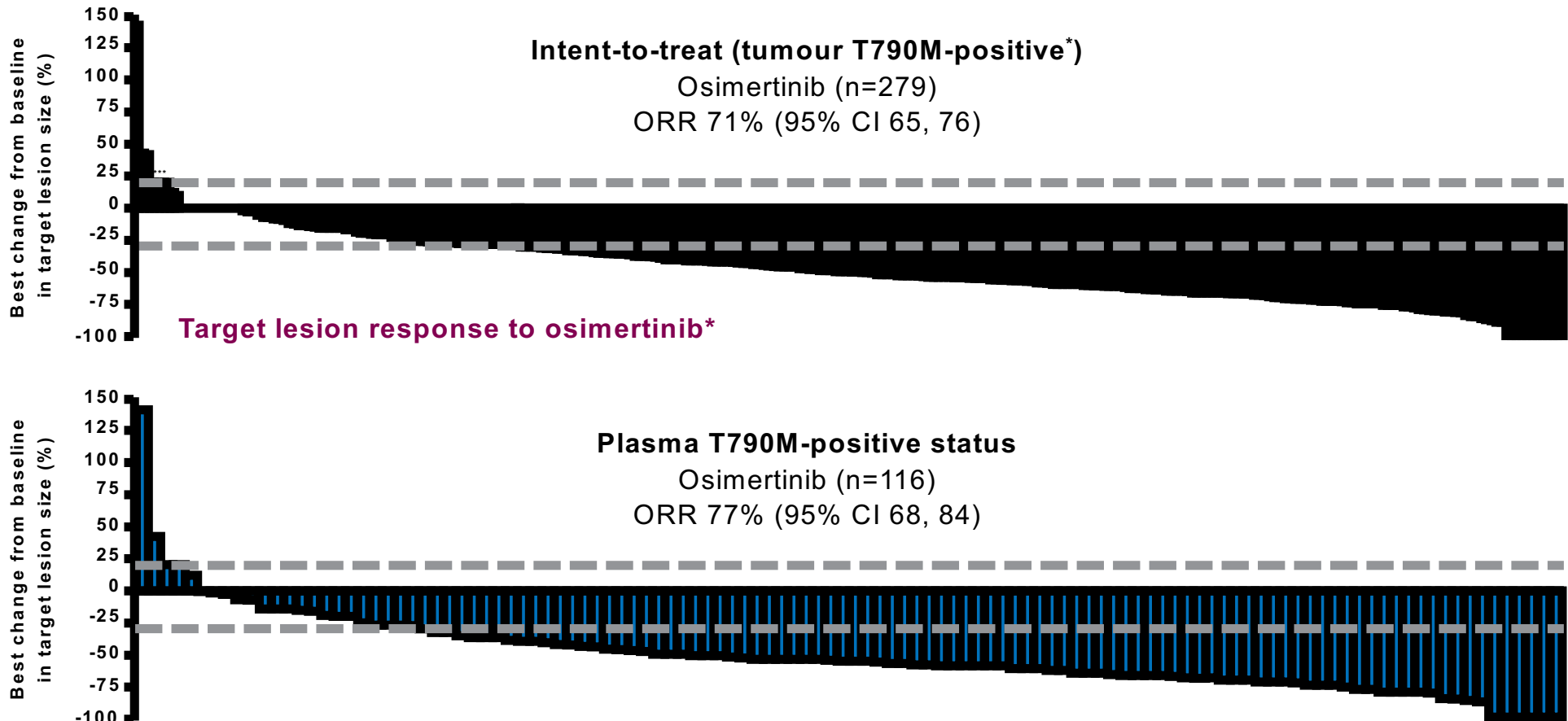
Response rate in AURA Phase I  
*T790M* negative cohorts (central test)



- Osimertinib 80mg: ORR **66%** versus **21%** in *T790M* positive versus *T790M* negative cohorts
  - Response rate consistent with osimertinib design as a selective inhibitor of *EGFR* and *T790M* mutations
- Biology of tumour TKI-resistant disease together with osimertinib profile requires selection of patients harbouring *T790M*
- Molecular diagnostics is essential in both TKI-naïve and post-TKI *EGFR*m settings



# AURA3 (2L NSCLC): osimertinib benefit in patients with plasma T790M-positive status is similar to patients with tissue T790M-positive status



Wu et al., IASLC 17<sup>th</sup> World Conference on Lung Cancer, 2016; session MA08: Treatment Monitoring in Advanced NSCLC (abstract MA08.03)

Best percentage change in target lesion size is the maximum reduction from baseline or the minimum increase.

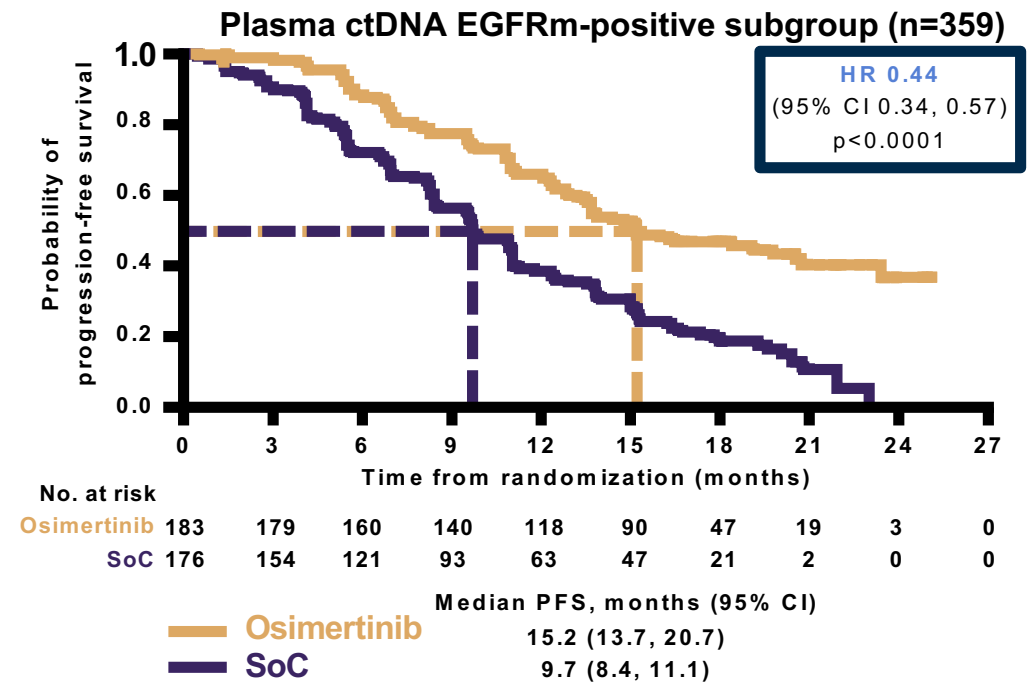
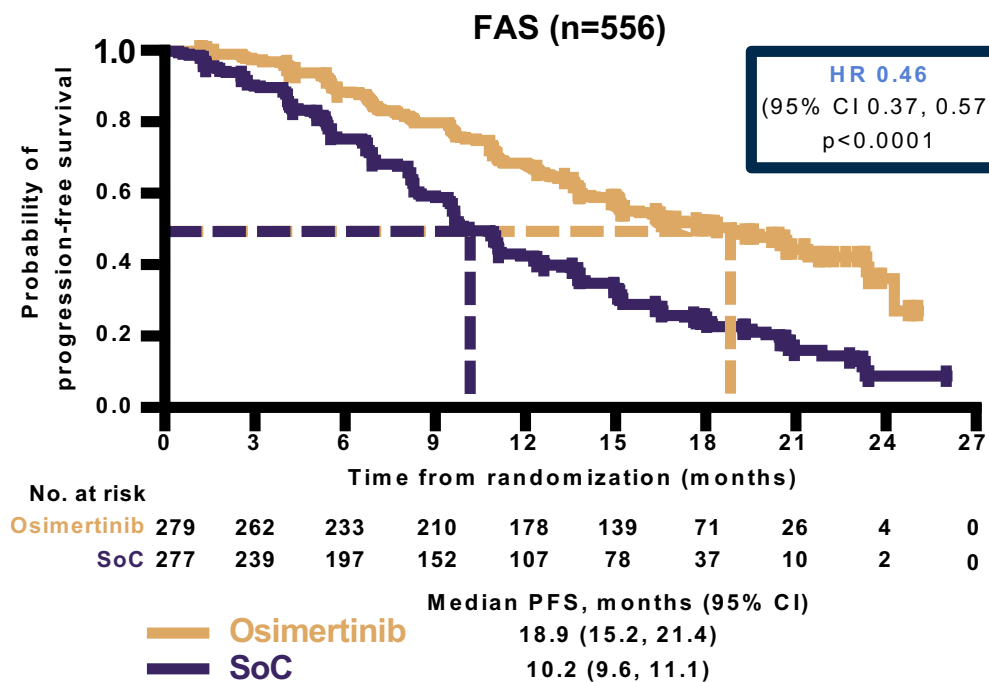
\*All patients were selected using a tumour tissue test for *EGFR* T790M (by **cobas**<sup>®</sup> EGFR Mutation Test) from a biopsy after disease progression prior to study entry

\*investigator assessed



# FLAURA (1L NSCLC): investigator-assessed PFS in the FAS and plasma EGFRm positive subgroup

In the plasma ctDNA EGFRm-positive subgroup, risk of progression or death was reduced by 56% with osimertinib compared with SoC; PFS benefit in this subgroup is similar to the FAS



Median PFS with 95% confidence intervals calculated from Kaplan Meier method.

All patients had tumor tissue EGFRm-positive status by local or central testing.

CI, confidence interval; ctDNA, circulating tumor DNA; EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFRm, EGFR-TKI sensitizing mutation; FAS, full analysis set; HR, hazard ratio; PFS, progression-free survival; SoC, standard of care; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

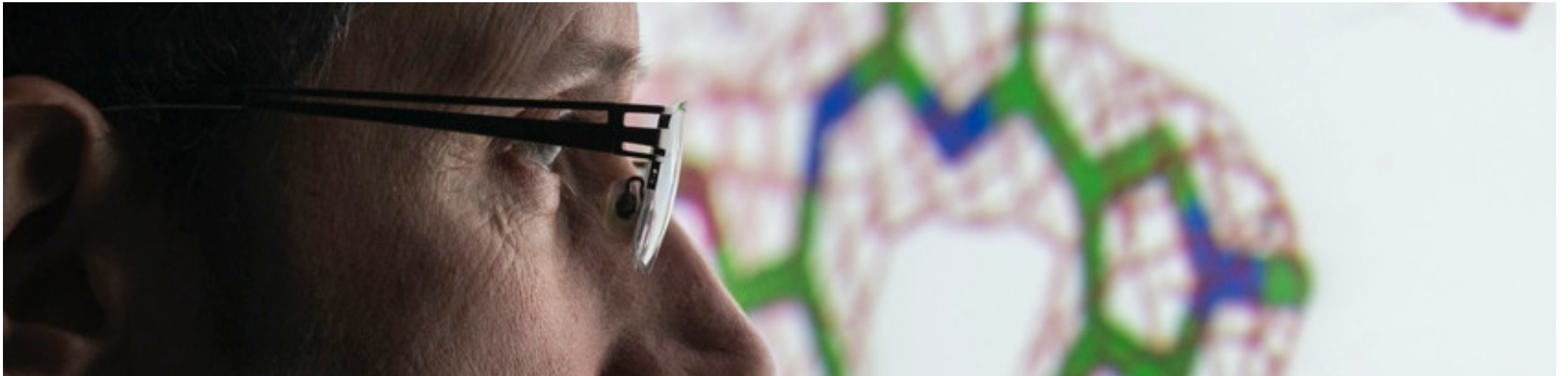
Gray et al., IASLC 18<sup>th</sup> World Congress on Lung Cancer, Japan, 2017

FLAURA (NCT02296125): PhIII, double-blind, randomised study, 1<sup>st</sup> L treatment for patients with tumor tissue-positive EGFRm advanced NSCLC

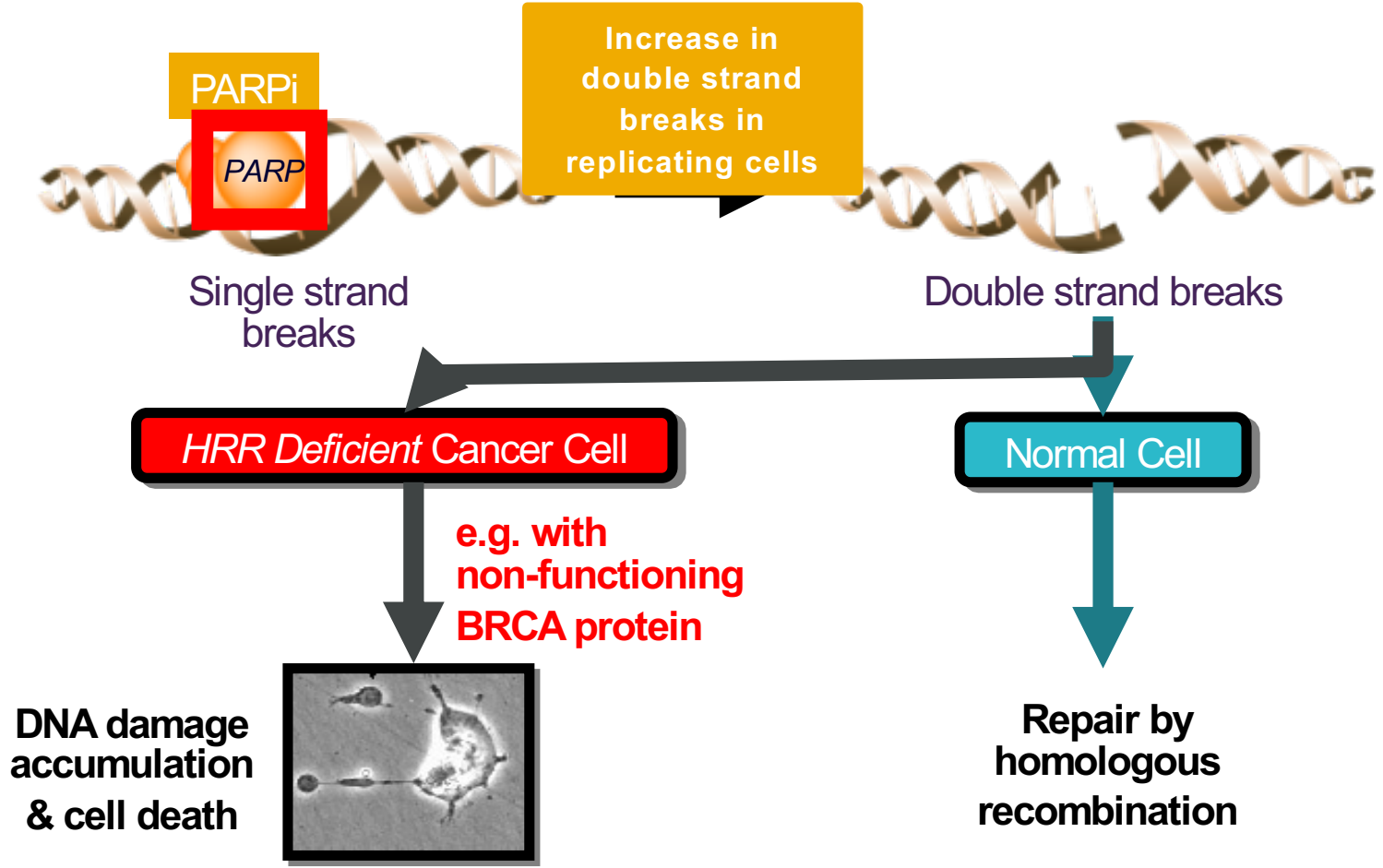


# Olaparib and homologous recombination repair deficiency

**Translating evolving science into clinic**

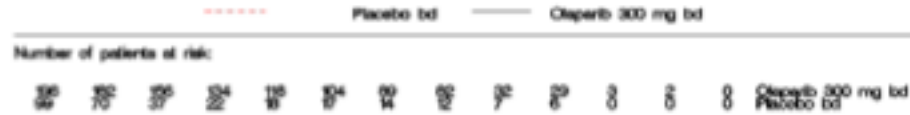
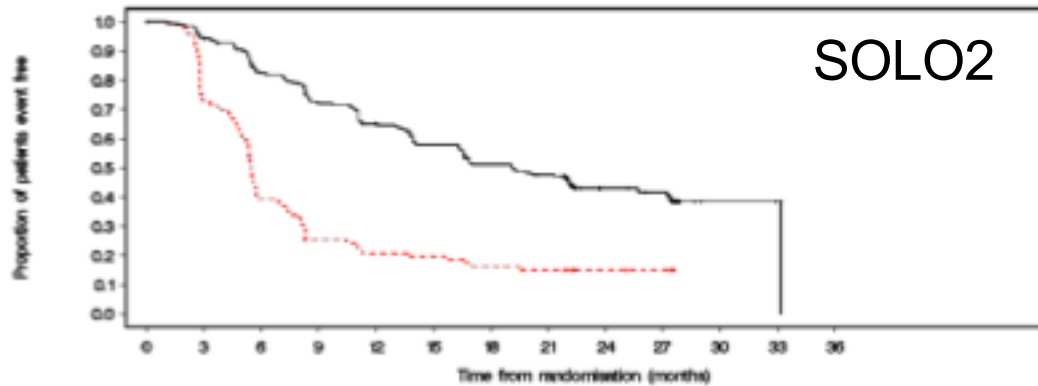


# PARP inhibition/trapping and cell death in homologous recombination repair deficient tumours

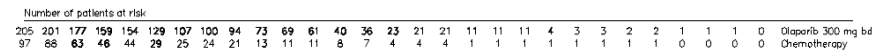
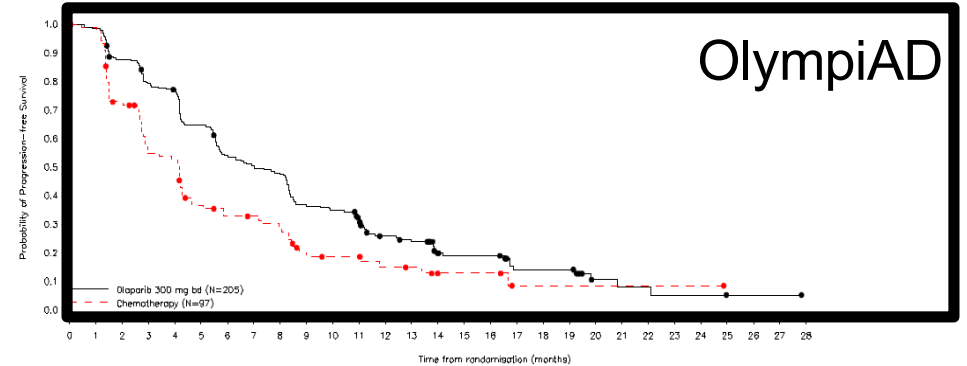




# SOLO2 (ovarian) and OlympiAD (breast): significant and clinically meaningful improvement in PFS primary endpoint for olaparib arms



	Olaparib	Placebo
Events	107/196 (55%)	80/99 (81%)
Median	19.1 m	5.5 m
HR	0.30 [95% CI (0.22,0.41)]; p<0.0001	
Median follow up	22.1 m	22.2 m



	olaparib	chemotherapy <sup>a</sup>
n	205	97
Events (%)	163 (80%)	71 (73%)
Median (m)	7.0	4.2
HR (95% CI)	0.58 (0.43, 0.80)	
p-value (2-sided)	0.0009	

Maturity rate: 234/302=77%

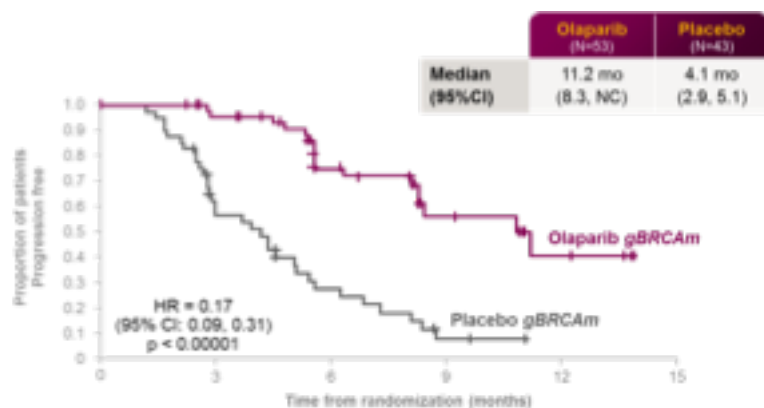
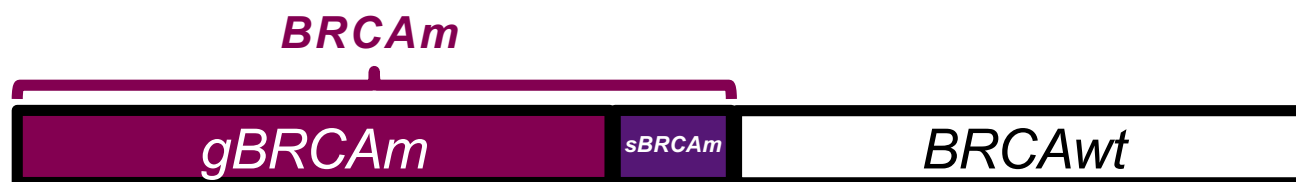
17 Pujade-Lauraine E et al., Olaparib tablets as maintenance therapy in patients with platinum-sensitive, relapsed ovarian cancer and a BRCA1/2 mutation The Lancet Oncology 2017;18(9):1274-1284

Robson M et al., Olaparib for Metastatic Breast Cancer in Patients with a Germline BRCA Mutation N. Engl. J. Med 2017;377:523-533

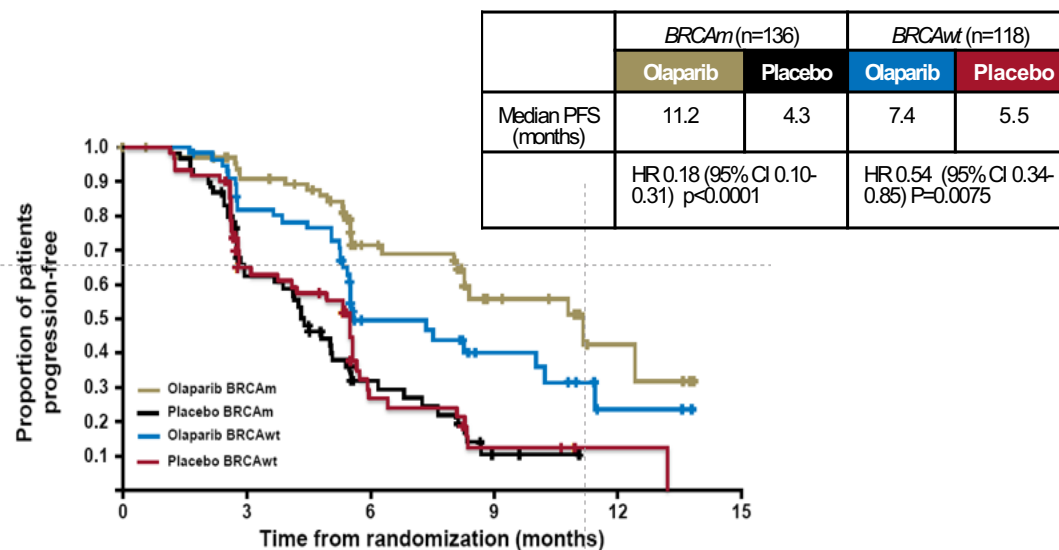


# Study 19: Progression Free Survival by *BRCAM* status

Study was positive for all patients PFS HR 0.35 (95%CI 0.25-0.49)  $p < 0.001^*$

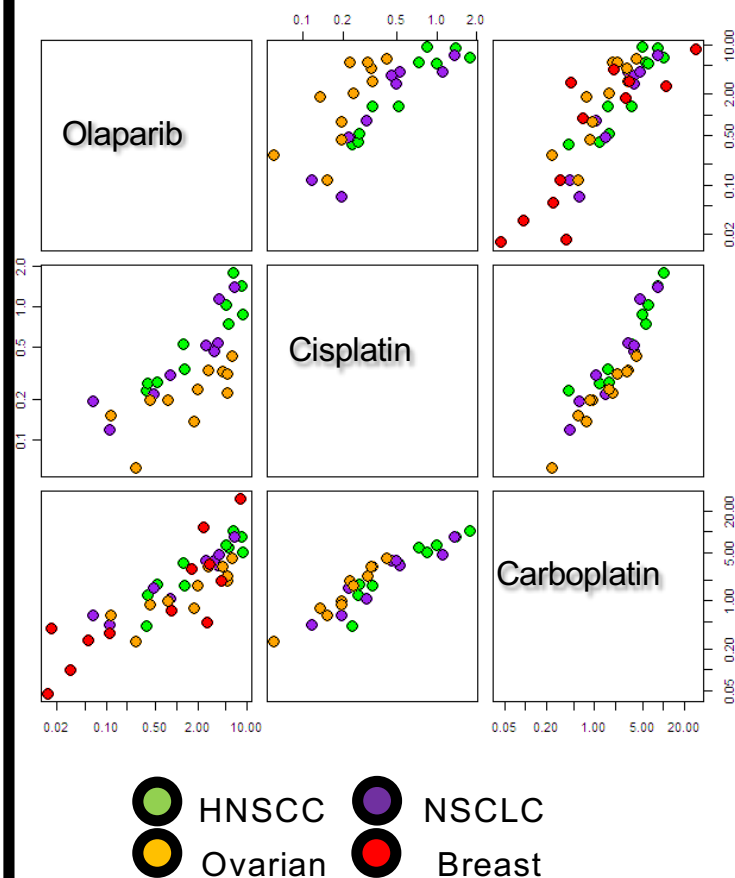


Number at Risk	0	3	6	9	12	15
Olaparib gBRCAm	53	46	26	11	4	0
Placebo gBRCAm	43	21	9	2	0	0



# Clues to PARPi sensitivity beyond gBRCAm: other HRR deficiencies?

Broad correlation with platinum sensitivity in cell lines



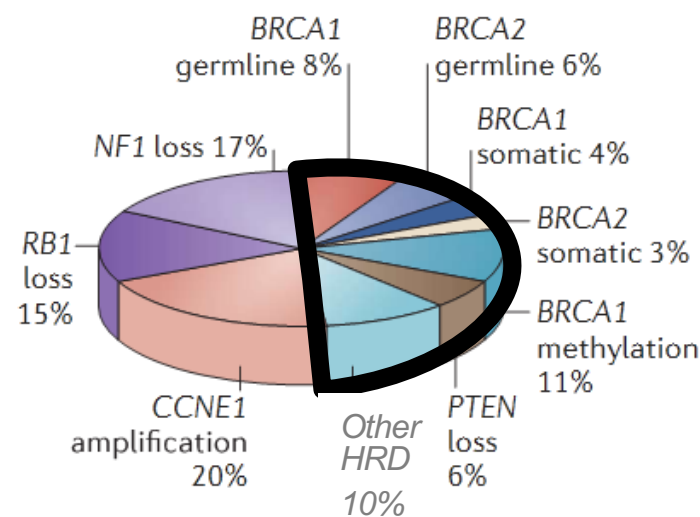
Preclinical candidates

Cancer Research 2006 66:8109-15 Research Article

**Deficiency in the Repair of DNA Damage by Homologous Recombination and Sensitivity to Poly(ADP-Ribose) Polymerase Inhibition**

Nuala McCabe,<sup>1,2</sup> Nicholas C. Turner,<sup>3</sup> Christopher J. Lord,<sup>3</sup> Katarzyna Kluzek,<sup>3</sup> Aneta Bialkowska,<sup>3</sup> Sally Swift,<sup>1,2</sup> Sabrina Giavara,<sup>4</sup> Mark J. O'Connor,<sup>5</sup> Andrew N. Tutt,<sup>2</sup> Malgorzata Z. Zdzienicka,<sup>3,5</sup> Graeme C.M. Smith,<sup>3</sup> and Alan Ashworth<sup>1,2</sup>

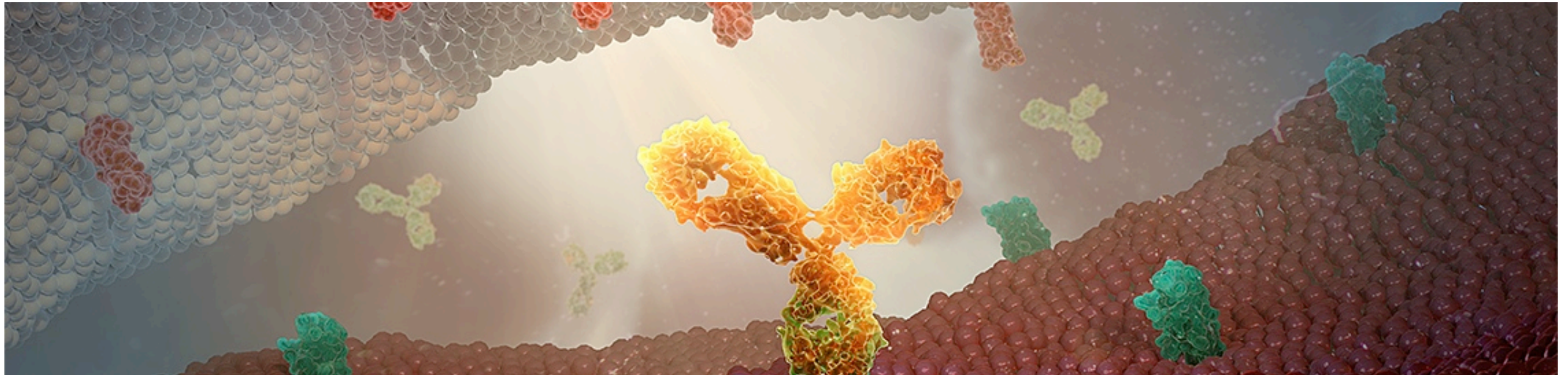
Presence of other deficiencies in DNA repair in HG serous ovarian cancer



Adapted from Bowtell et al Nature Reviews Cancer 15.11 (2015): 668-679.



# Precision Medicine: How can we further improve?



# Successful precision medicine requires a diverse set of skills and collaboration – to benefit patients best

Understand **patients** and physicians needs

Availability of suitable **sample**

Develop **companion diagnostic** and approval

Continuous **biomarker science**; translation to clinic

**Diversity** of testing methods

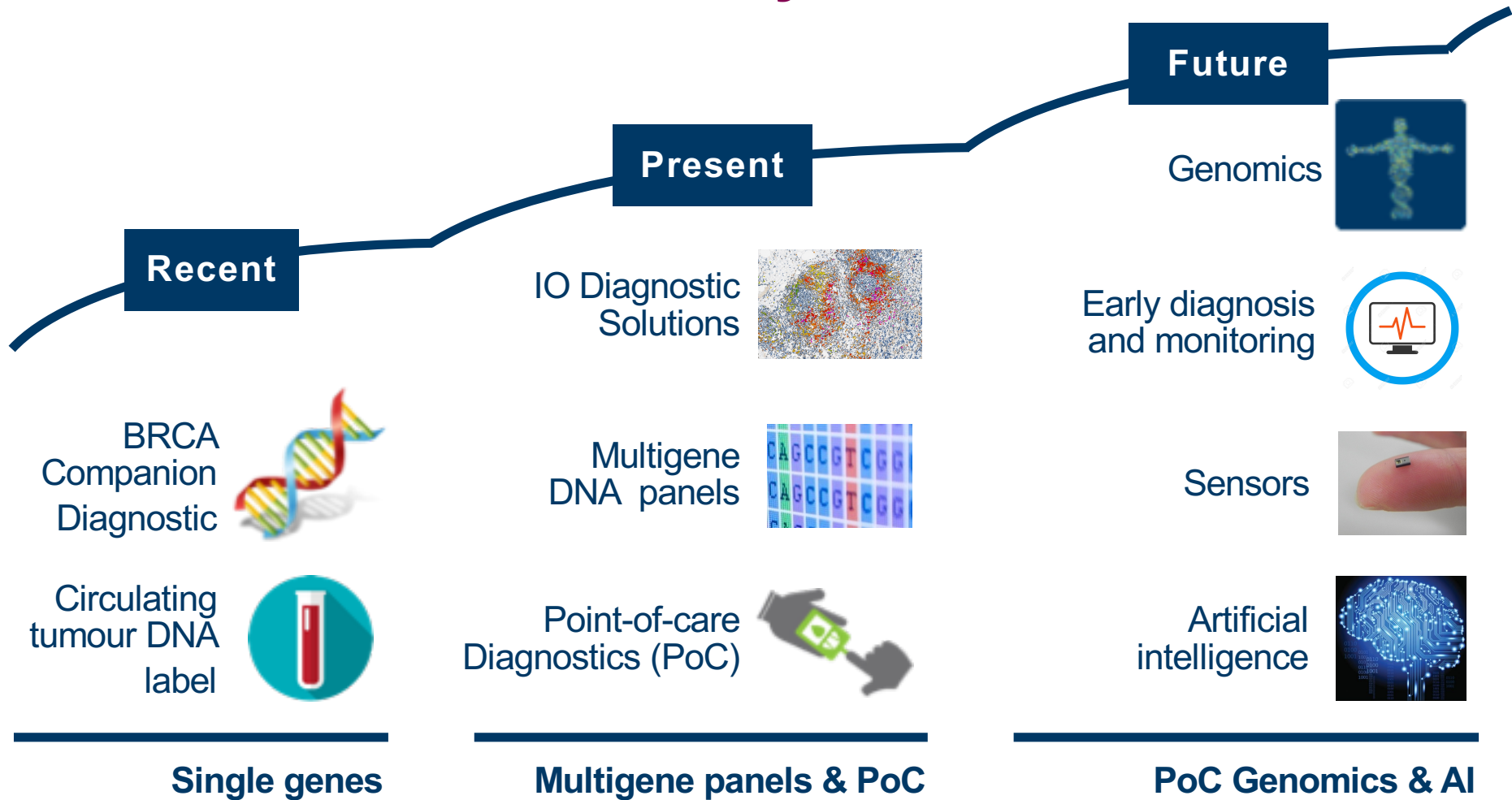
**Access to testing** and TAT

**Test reimbursement**

Create 'win-win' for all stakeholders  
**PATIENTS**, payers, providers, regulators, industry, academia



# Precision Medicine: driven by innovation



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