Amethyst NSCLC Trial: Phase 2 Trial of MGCD265 in Patients (pts) with Advanced or Metastatic Non-Small Lung Cancer (NSCLC) with Activating Alterations in Mesenchymal-Epithelial Transition Factor (MET)

BACKGROUND

- MET is a receptor tyrosine kinase for hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) and activates cellular signalling pathways that are important for tissue homeostasis.
- Genetic alterations in MET, including mutations and/or gene amplification, occur in approximately 7% of NSCLC and function as oncogenic drivers.
- A subset of NSCLC MET signaling, which has occurred in approximately 7% of NSCLC and function as oncogenic drivers.
- Various mutations located at or near the exon 14 splice site of the MET gene (METex14del) result in loss of expression.
- MGCD265 Target Profile

STUDY OBJECTIVES

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE:
- To determine the tumor response to MGCD265 in selected patient population.

SECONDARY OBJECTIVES:
- To evaluate the safety and tolerability of MGCD265 in selected population.
- To evaluate secondary efficacy endpoints using RECIST version 1.1.
- To assess correlation between selected tumor gene alterations using different analytical techniques in tumor tissue and ctDNA.
- To assess change in genetic alteration status in ctDNA with MGCD265 treatment over time in the selected population.

METHODS

- Amethyst NSCLC Study Design

- KEY EXCLUSION CRITERIA:
  - Prior treatment with a small molecule or antibody Inhibitor of MET or HGF.
  - Prior positive test for EGF or ALK gene rearrangement.
  - Symptomatic or uncontrolled brain metastases.
  - Unstable angina pectoris, congestive heart failure of NYHA Class 3, or QRS > 480 msec.

- DOING REGIMEN AND ASSESSMENTS:
  - Patients receive oral MGCD265 twice daily (BID) in cycles of 21 days.
  - Routine safety assessments performed throughout the study.
  - Disease assessments using RECIST version 1.1.
  - PK parameters evaluated after single and repeated administration.
  - ctDNA collection at key time points throughout study.

- SUMMARY
  - MGCD265 is a potent and selective inhibitor of MET.
  - MGCD265's unique binding mode resulting in inhibition of wild-type and a broad range of mutant MET species may be clinically advantageous.
  - The Amethyst NSCLC trial evaluates the activity of MGCD265 in patients with NSCLC with genetic alterations in MET.
  - Provides clinical trial evidence for the potential use of ctDNA in patient selection.
  - Enrollment began in April 2016 and is ongoing in the United States, Canada, South Korea, Taiwan, Australia, Hungary, Poland and Italy.

REFERENCES

3. Amethyst NSCLC Trial (NCT011544633) - Empirical Clinical Research Institute, Whittier, CA, USA; University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, USA; Clearview Cancer Institute, Huntsville, AL, USA; Henry Ford Health System, Detroit, MI, USA; Brigham Health Longsands, Everett, WA, USA; Pr增值服务 and Genomics, Bardia, CA, USA; Glaze Kanen Cancer Institute, Buenos Aires, BA, USA; Medstar Thalpolog, Inc., San Diego, CA, USA; Huel North University Hospital, Shun, UK.