

# **NINTEDANIB + PEMETREXED/CISPLATIN IN MALIGNANT PLEURAL MESOTHELIOMA (MPM)**

Phase II biomarker data from the LUME-Meso study

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# DISCLOSURES

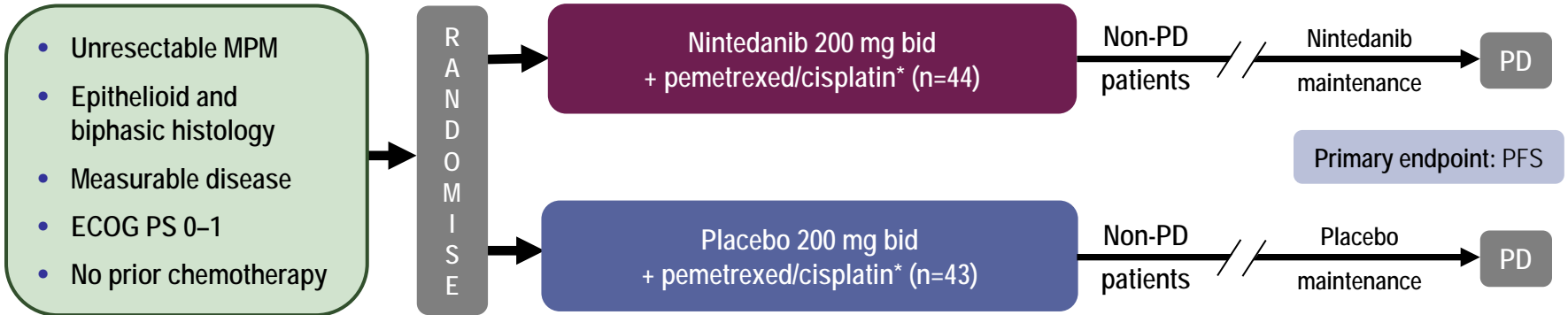
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# RANDOMISED PHASE II/III LUME-MESO STUDY

## Objective and design

- Nintedanib is an oral twice daily triple angiokinase inhibitor of VEGFR1–3, PDGFR $\alpha/\beta$  and FGFR1–3, as well as Src and Abl kinase signalling<sup>1–3</sup>

### Phase II study design:



\*Pemetrexed 500 mg/m<sup>2</sup> + cisplatin 75 mg/m<sup>2</sup> iv every 21 days for maximum treatment duration of 6 cycles. bid, twice daily; ECOG PS, Eastern Co-operative Oncology Group performance status; FGFR, fibroblast growth factor receptor; iv, intravenous; MPM, malignant pleural mesothelioma; PD, progressive disease; PDGFR, platelet-derived growth factor receptor; PFS, progression-free survival; VEGFR, vascular endothelial growth factor receptor.

- Hilberg F, et al. Cancer Res 2008;68:4774–82;
- Grosso F, et al. J Clin Oncol 2017;35:3591–600;
- Boehringer Ingelheim. Data on file.

# RANDOMISED PHASE II/III LUME-MESO STUDY

## Phase II efficacy summary<sup>1</sup>

	ITT population		Population with epithelioid histology	
	Nintedanib (n=44)	Placebo (n=43)	Nintedanib (n=39)	Placebo (n=38)
PFS*				
Median, months	9.4	5.7	9.7	5.7
HR (95% CI)	0.54 (0.33–0.87)		0.49 (0.30–0.82)	
p value	0.010		0.006	
OS				
Median, months	18.3	14.2	20.6	15.2
HR (95% CI)	0.77 (0.46–1.29)		0.70 (0.40–1.21)	
p value	0.319		0.197	

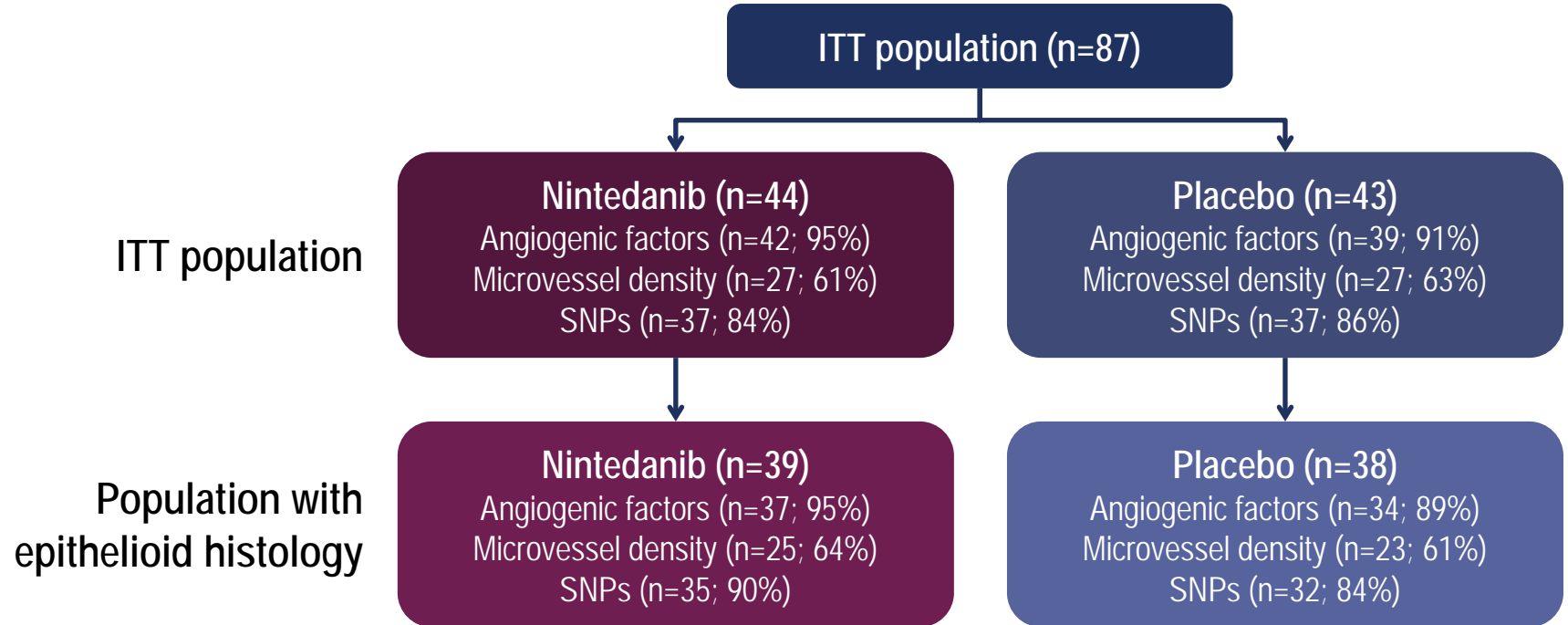
# LUME-MESO PHASE II BIOMARKER ANALYSIS

## Methodology

- Biomarkers
  - Baseline plasma levels of 58 angiogenic factors (Human AngiogenesisMAP<sup>®</sup> panel, Myriad RBM)
  - Microvessel density: Manual and Chalkley counts<sup>1</sup> based on PECAM-1 (CD31) IHC staining of archival biopsy samples
  - Known SNPs in genes for mesothelin (*MSLM*), VEGFR1 (*FLT1*) and VEGFR3 (*FLT4*)
- Statistics
  - Predictive and prognostic analyses performed for OS and PFS
  - Cox regression modelling used for categorical markers
  - p values corrected for multiple testing by FDR adjustment
  - All analyses exploratory and considered hypothesis generating
- This presentation focuses on results for the epithelioid population

# LUME-MESO PHASE II BIOMARKER ANALYSIS

## Biomarker-evaluable populations



# ANGIOGENIC FACTOR LEVELS AT BASELINE

## Predictive analysis of OS (population with epithelioid histology)

Factor*	Subgroup	Events, n/N		HR (95% CI)	Interaction p value		
		Nintedanib	Placebo		Unadjusted	FDR-adjusted	
Overall	N/A	23/37	25/34	0.66 (0.37–1.17)	N/A	N/A	
ANG-1	<Median	8/17	13/16	0.41 (0.16–1.03)	0.097	0.956	
	≥Median	15/19	10/15	1.08 (0.48–2.43)			
CEACAM1	<Median	16/21	9/14	1.03 (0.45–2.36)	0.120	0.956	
	≥Median	7/16	16/20	0.42 (0.17–1.04)			
Endoglin	<Median	9/18	12/15	0.35 (0.14–0.86)	0.023	0.720	
	≥Median	14/19	13/19	1.25 (0.57–2.73)			
IGFBP-2	<Median	15/24	4/11	1.83 (0.60–5.59)	0.054	0.723	
	≥Median	8/13	21/23	0.51 (0.22–1.16)			
PDGF-BB	<Median	11/22	11/13	0.46 (0.20–1.10)	0.179	0.962	
	≥Median	12/15	14/21	0.97 (0.44–2.14)			
VEGF-D	<LLOQ	16/26	17/24	0.88 (0.44–1.77)	0.036	0.720	
	≥LLOQ	7/11	8/10	0.20 (0.06–0.63)			

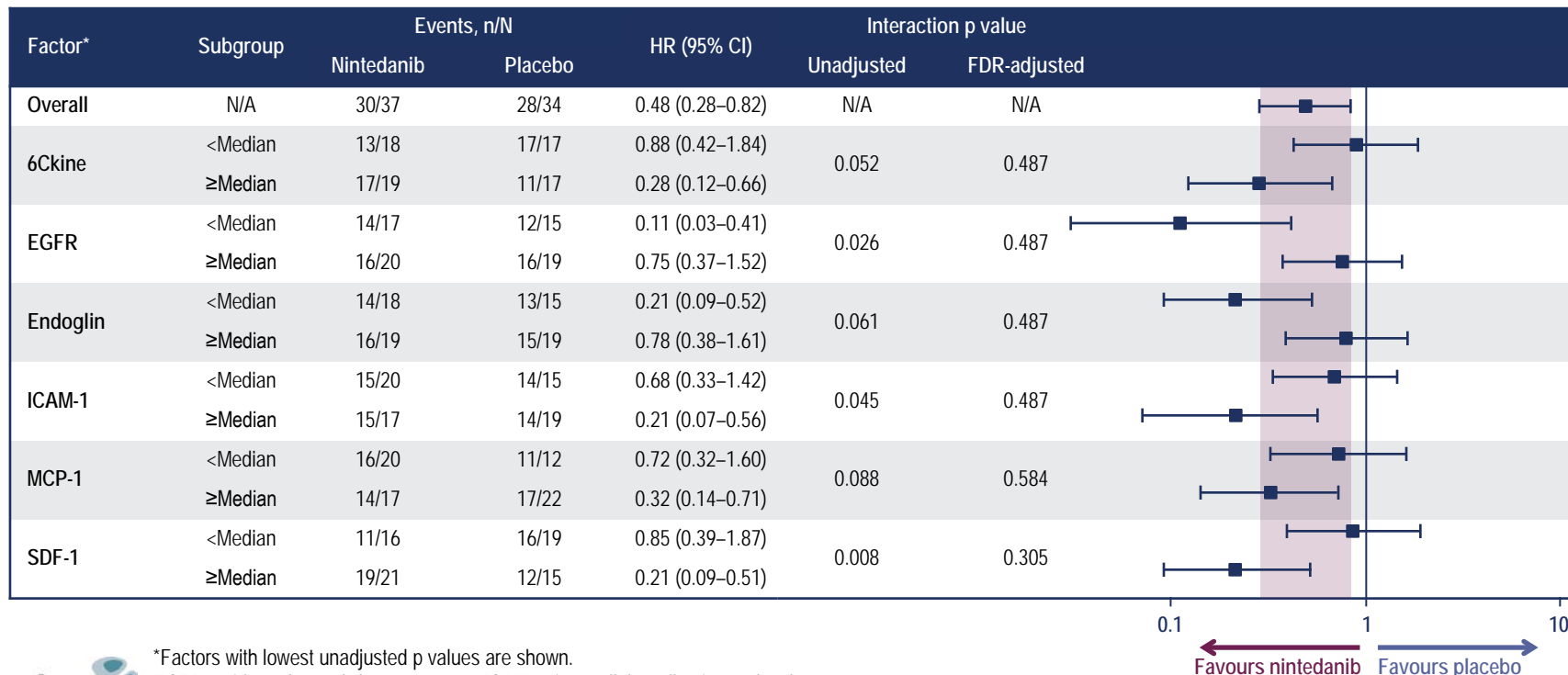
0.1 1 10

← Favours nintedanib Favours placebo →

\*Factors with lowest unadjusted p values are shown. ANG-1, angiotensin-converting enzyme 1; CEACAM1, carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 1; IGFBP-2, insulin-like growth factor-binding protein-2; LLOQ, lower limit of quantitation; n, number of events; N, number of patients; N/A, not applicable; PDGF, platelet-derived growth factor; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor.

# ANGIOGENIC FACTOR LEVELS AT BASELINE

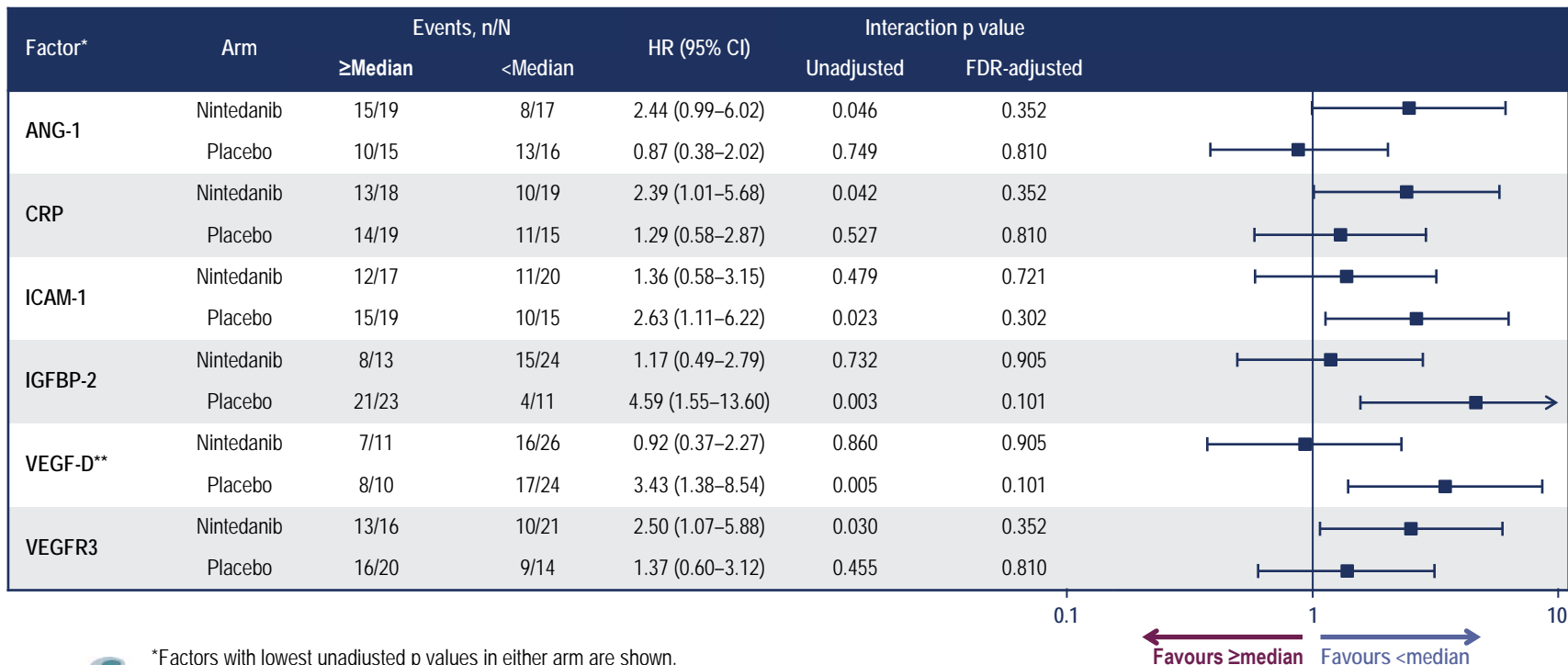
## Predictive analysis of PFS (population with epithelioid histology)





# ANGIOGENIC FACTOR LEVELS AT BASELINE

## Prognostic analysis of OS (population with epithelioid histology)



\*Factors with lowest unadjusted p values in either arm are shown.

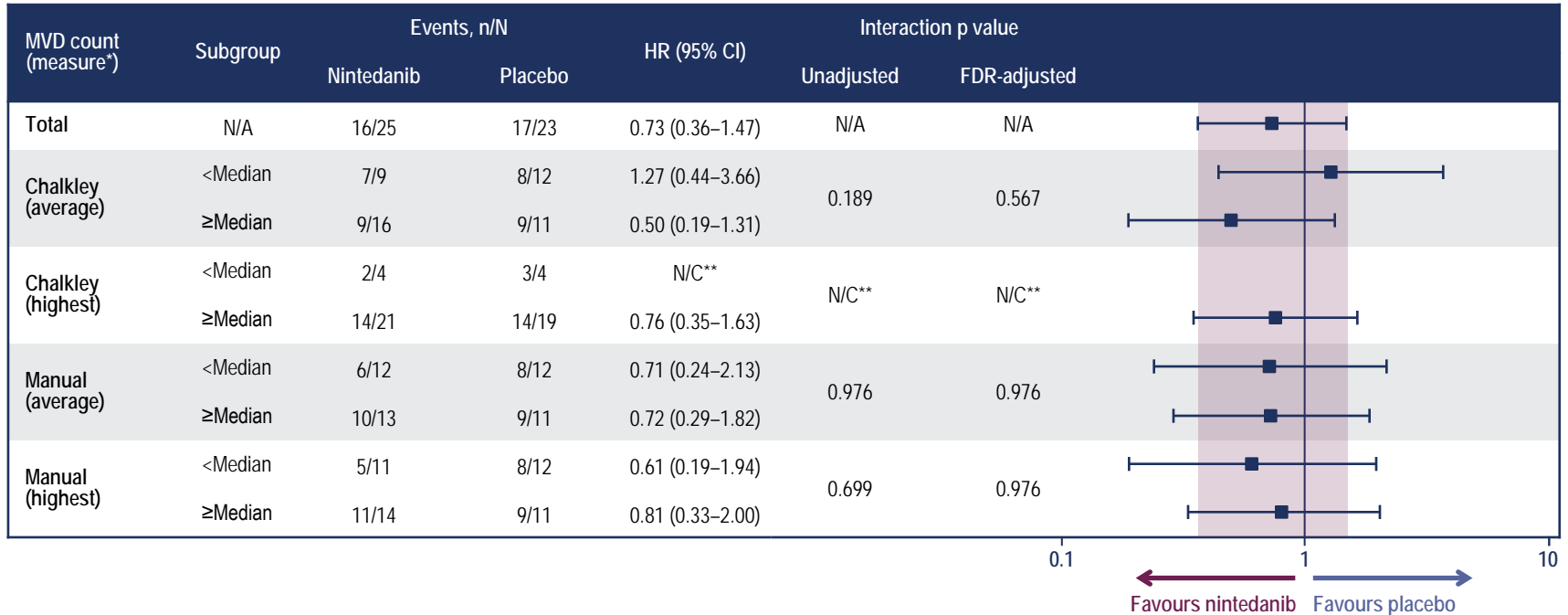
\*\*Lower level of quantitation used as the cut-point.

CRP, C-reactive protein.



# MVD

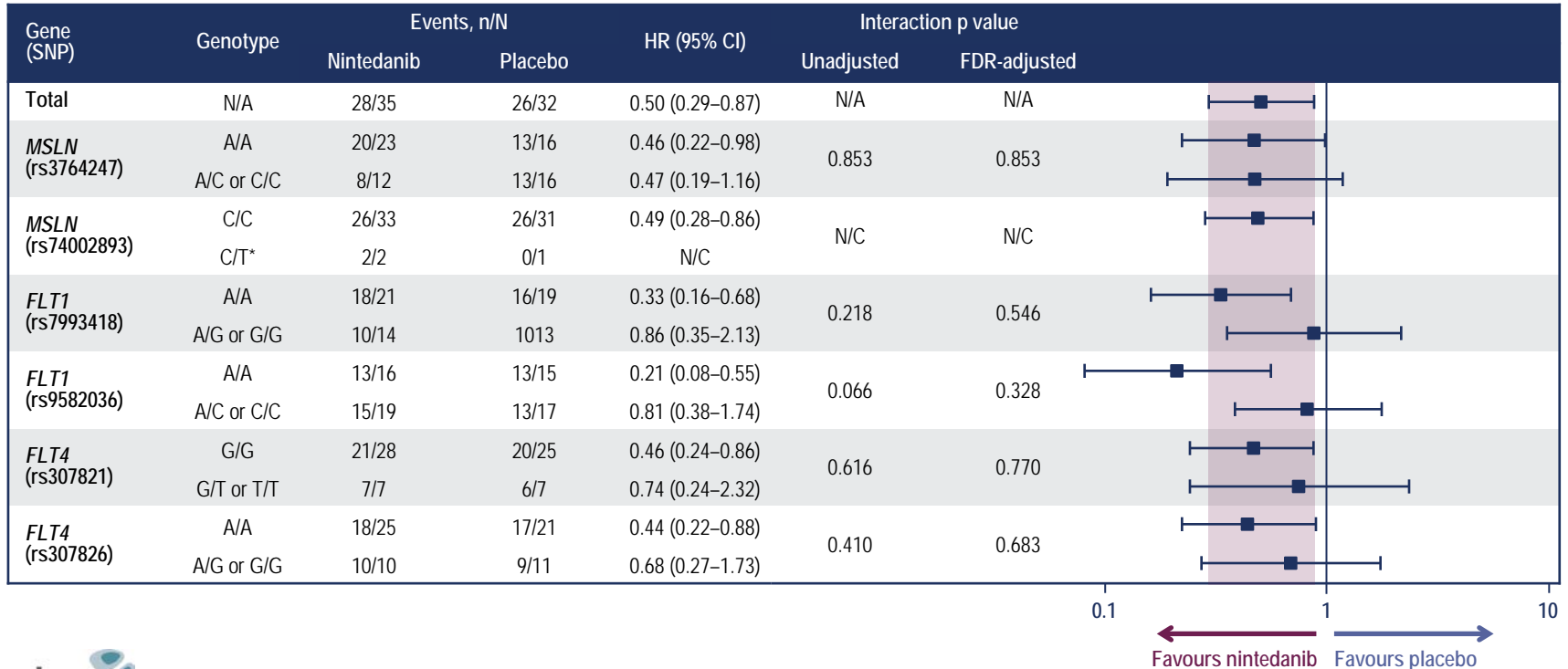
## Predictive analysis of OS (population with epithelioid histology)





# GENETIC VARIANTS

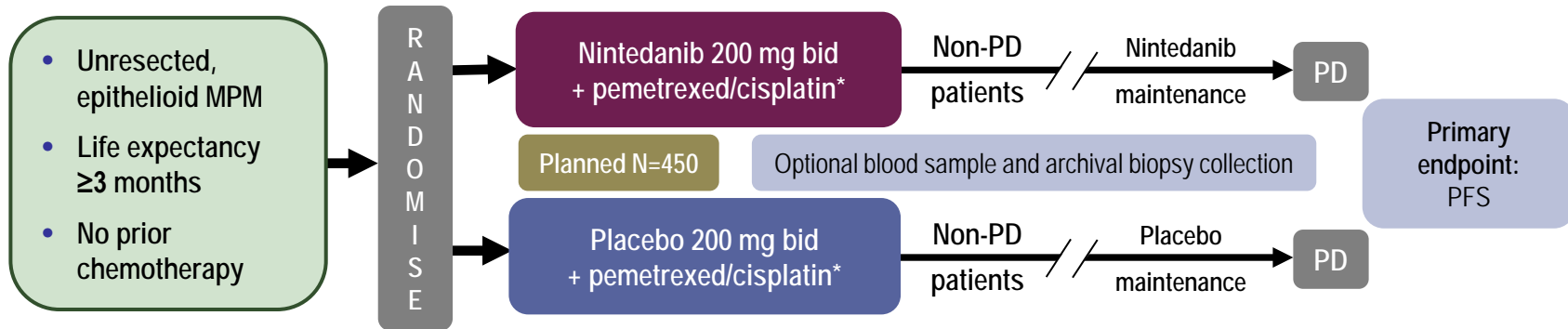
## Predictive analysis of PFS (population with epithelioid histology)



# LUME-MESO PHASE II BIOMARKER ANALYSIS

## Conclusions and future directions

- No biomarkers showed clear association with nintedanib benefit
- There were potential signals for greater treatment effect in patients with low plasma endoglin and major homozygous *FLT1* and *FLT4* genotypes
- Analyses were limited by small sample size; none were significant after FDR adjustment
- These findings will be evaluated further in the Phase III part of the study:<sup>1</sup>



# LUME-MESO PHASE II BIOMARKER ANALYSIS

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- We thank all patients and their families as well as the participating sites

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