



# Advances in Sarcoma: Focus on Clinical Trials

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DATE: March 18, 2022

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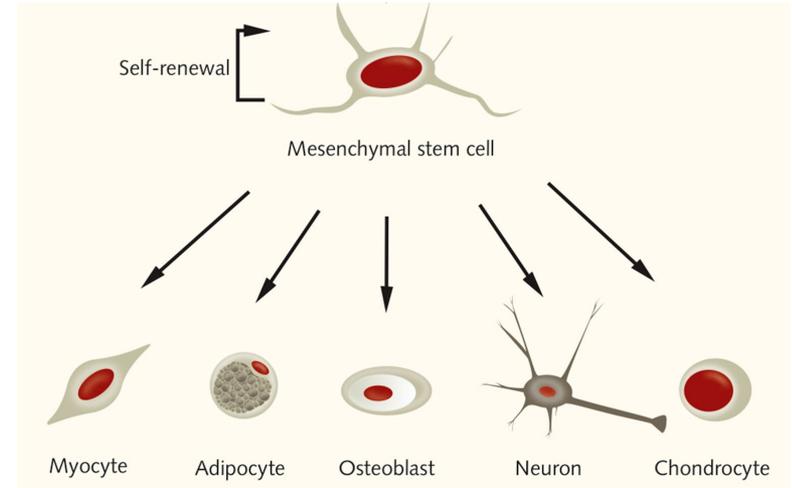
# Disclosures

- Translational research supported by: Novartis, Eisai, BTG
- Personal consulting fees from: Daiichi, Epizyme
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# Background

- A heterogenous group of rare cancers
- 20% of pediatric cancers, 1% of adult cancers
- ~50% occur in AYAs
- Arise from mesenchymal cells; *distinct from carcinomas*



Sarcomas can arise in ANY part of the body at ANY age.



# Background

- **Soft tissue sarcomas**
  - GIST (4,000/yr)
  - Leiomyosarcoma (3,000/yr)
  - Liposarcoma (2,500/yr)
  - Undifferentiated sarcomas (2,500/yr)
  - plus ~100 other subtypes
- **Bone sarcomas**
  - Chondrosarcoma (1,400/yr)
  - Osteosarcoma (1,000/yr)
  - Ewings sarcoma (600/yr)
  - Chordoma (400/yr)



# Clinical Practice Guidelines

- ESMO–EURACAN–GENTURIS:
  - Management of STSs should be carried out in sarcoma reference centres or tertiary paediatric oncology centres as appropriate for age [III, A].
  - Pathological diagnosis should be made by a sarcoma expert pathologist according to the 2020 WHO classification [IV, A].
- NCCN:
  - Before treatment initiation, all patients should be evaluated and managed by a multidisciplinary team with extensive expertise and experience in the treatment of STS.

***Treatment at low-volume centers is associated with worse outcomes.***

Keung 2018; Bargaria 2018; Venigalla 2018; Lazarides 2019; Martin-Broto 2019; Blay 2019; Malik 2020; Eastman 2021; Blay 2022 etc

# GIST

# Advanced GIST

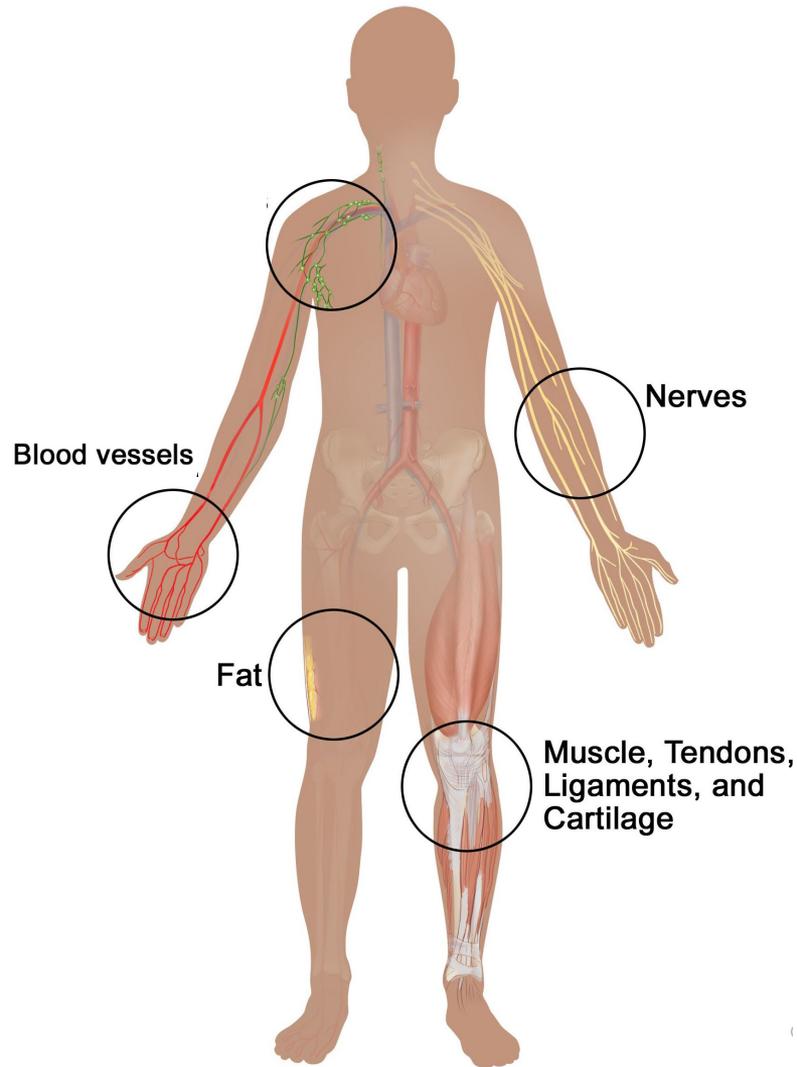
- THE-630
  - Phase 1/2 for any KIT or PDGFRA mutant GIST with at least 1 prior line of therapy (NCT05160168)
- Peak: Phase 3 Randomized Trial of CGT9486 + Sunitinib vs. Sunitinib
  - Phase 3 for KIT or PDGFRA mutant (excluding PDGFRA D842V) with imatinib-resistance/intolerance and sunitinib naïve (NCT05208047)
- Phase 2 of Temozolomide for SDH-deficient GIST (NCT03556384)
- Ripretinib + repaglinide drug-drug interaction study (NCT04530981)
  - At least 2 prior lines of TKI therapy



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# Systemic Treatment of Advanced Soft Tissue Sarcoma: Current Status

# Soft Tissue Sarcomas (STS)



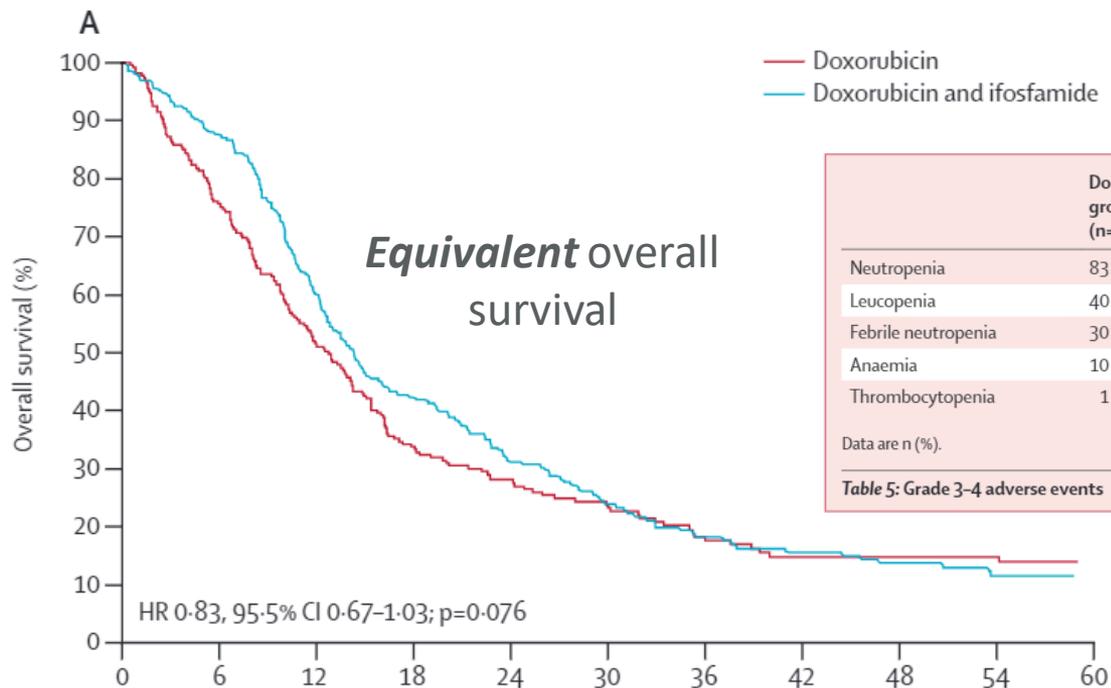
- Massive diversity in pathogenesis, cell of origin, histology, clinical behavior.
- Historically, there has been little diversity in treatment.



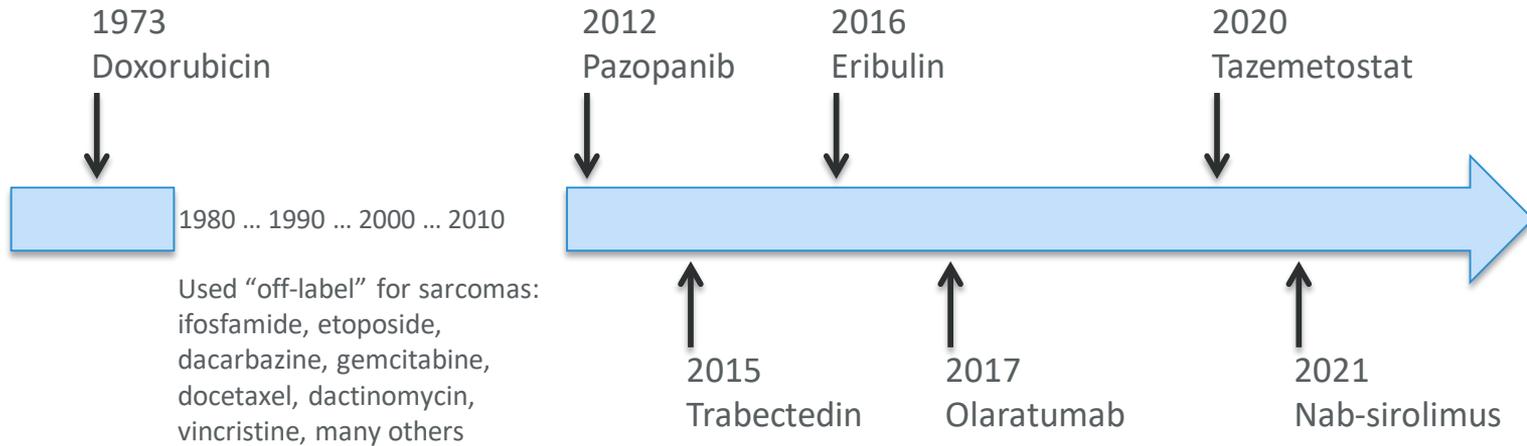
# Advanced STS

- Steady improvement in median overall survival
  - EORTC, 2014 (n=228) = 12.8 months
  - PICASSO trial, 2016 (n=221) = 16.9 months
  - GeDDiS trial, 2017 (n=129) = 17.7 months
  - TH-302 trial, 2017 (n=323) = 19.0 months
  - ANNOUNCE trial, 2020 (n=251) = 19.7 months
- 5yr overall survival = 10-15% (SEER)

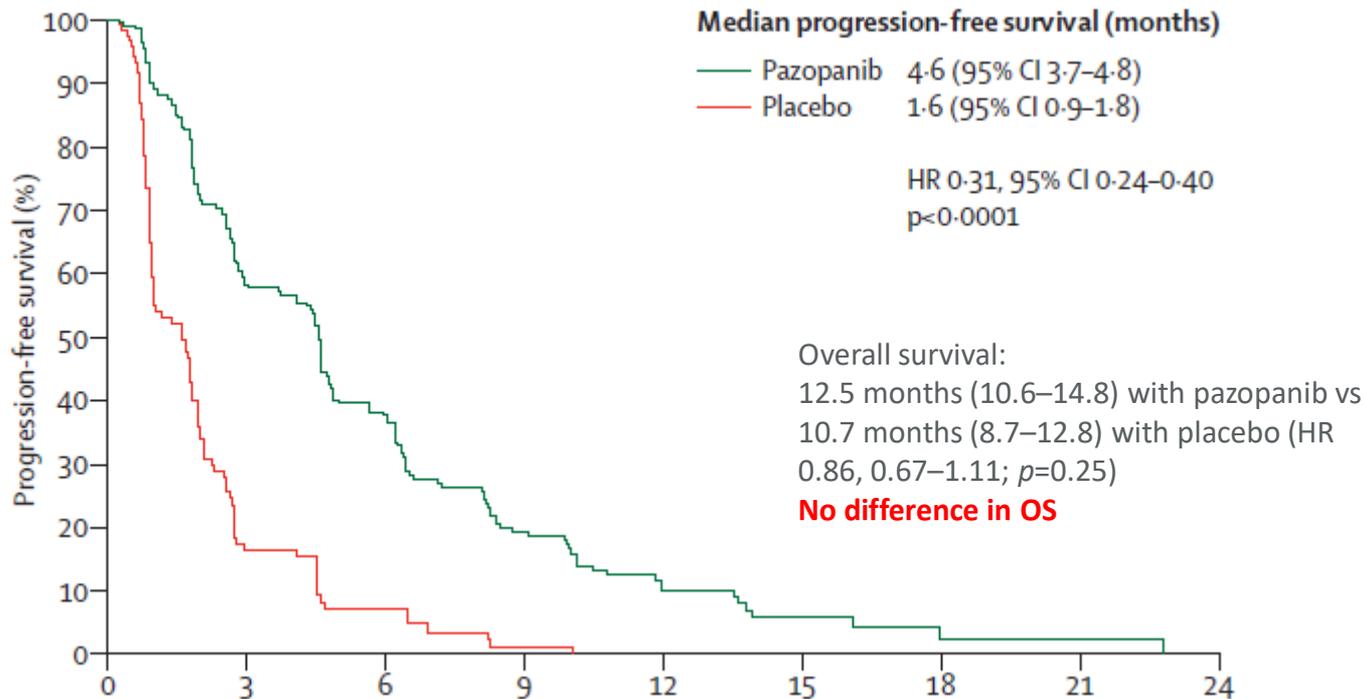
# Advanced STS



# Systemic therapy progress: FDA drug approvals



# Pazopanib / Any Subtype STS

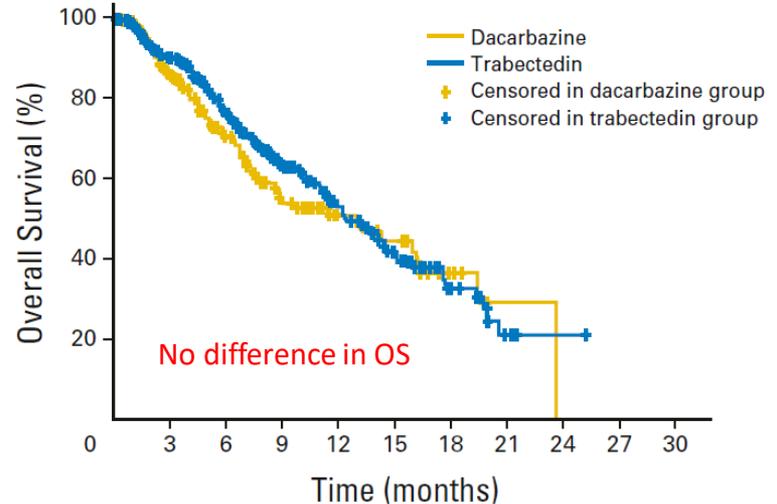
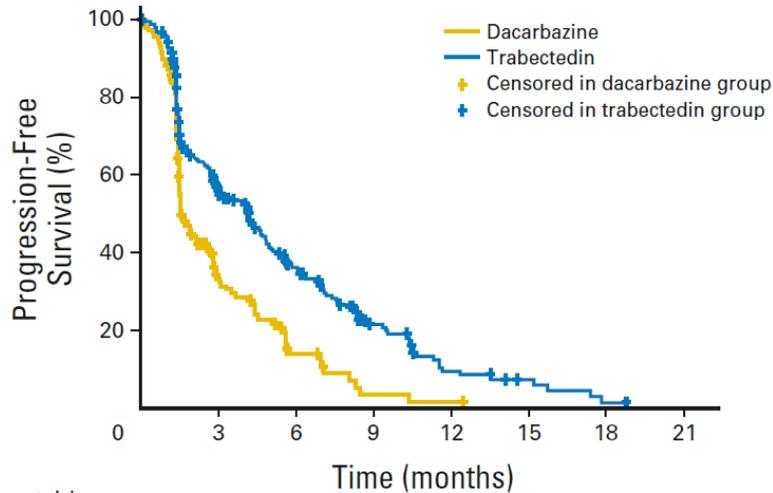


FDA approved Apr 2012

PALETTE - Van der Graaf 2012 Lancet



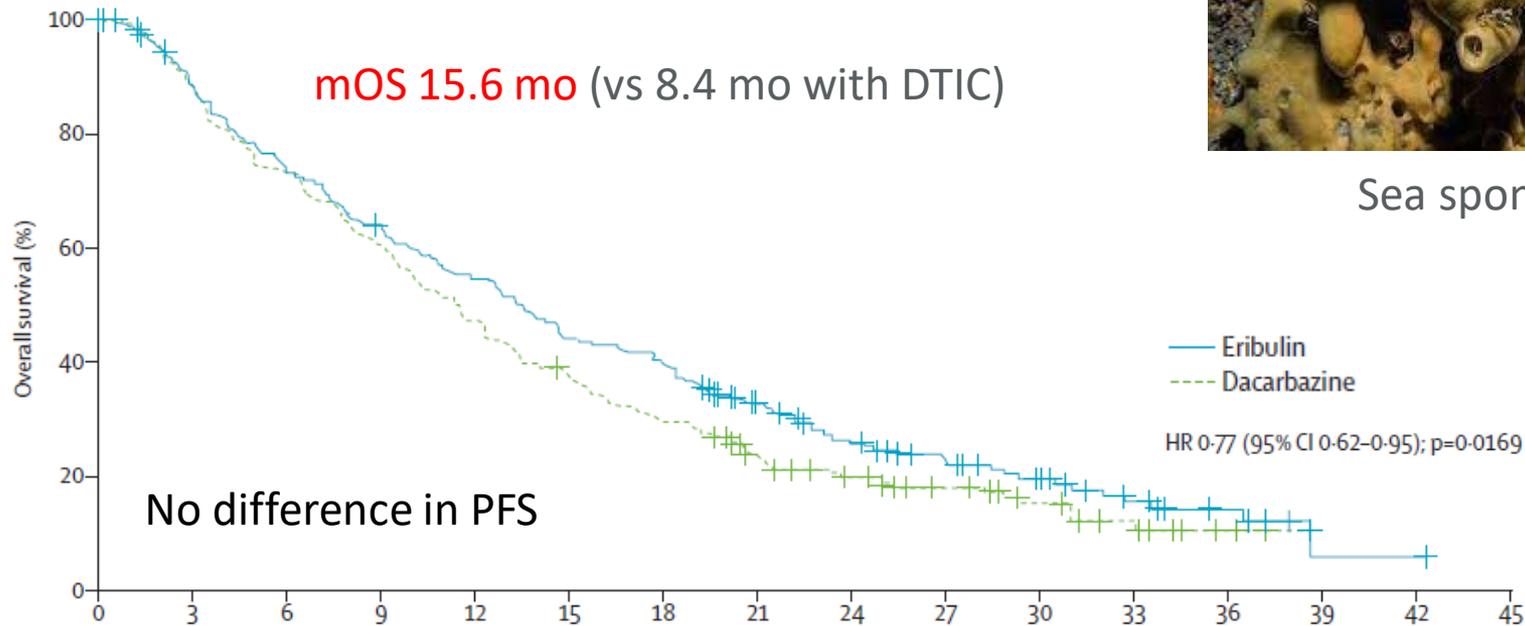
# Trabectedin / Liposarcoma & Leiomyosarcoma



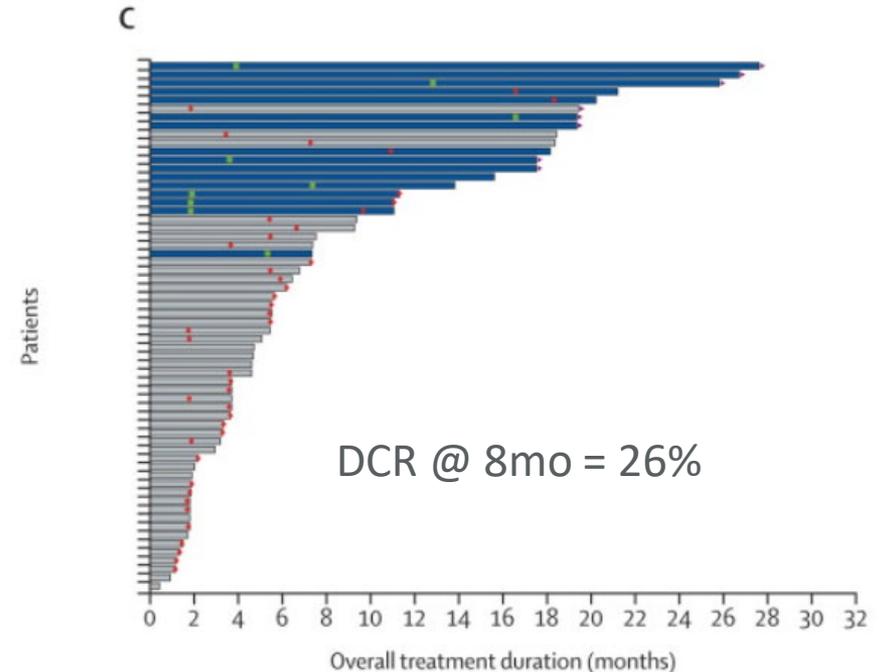
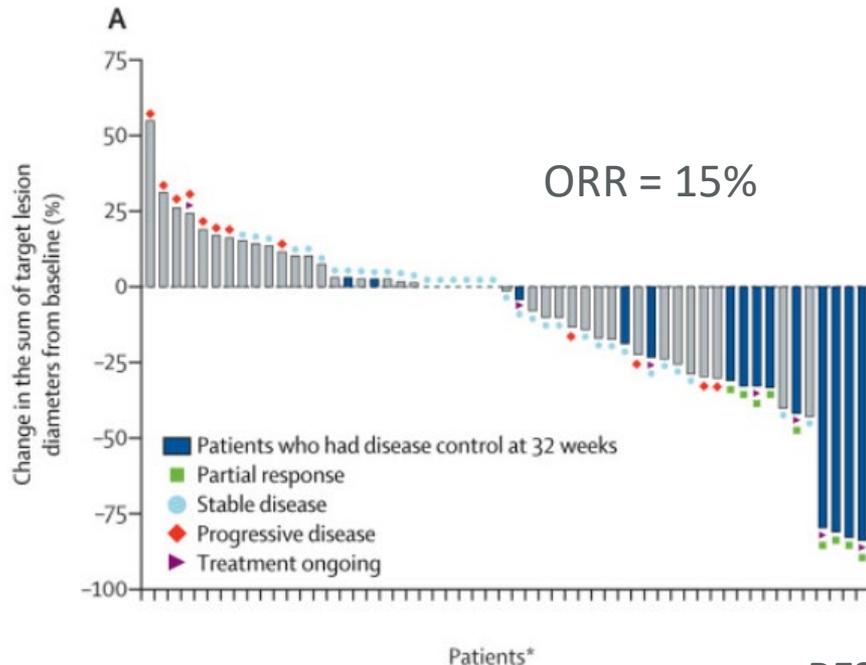
# Eribulin / Liposarcoma



Sea sponge



# Tazemetostat / Epithelioid Sarcoma

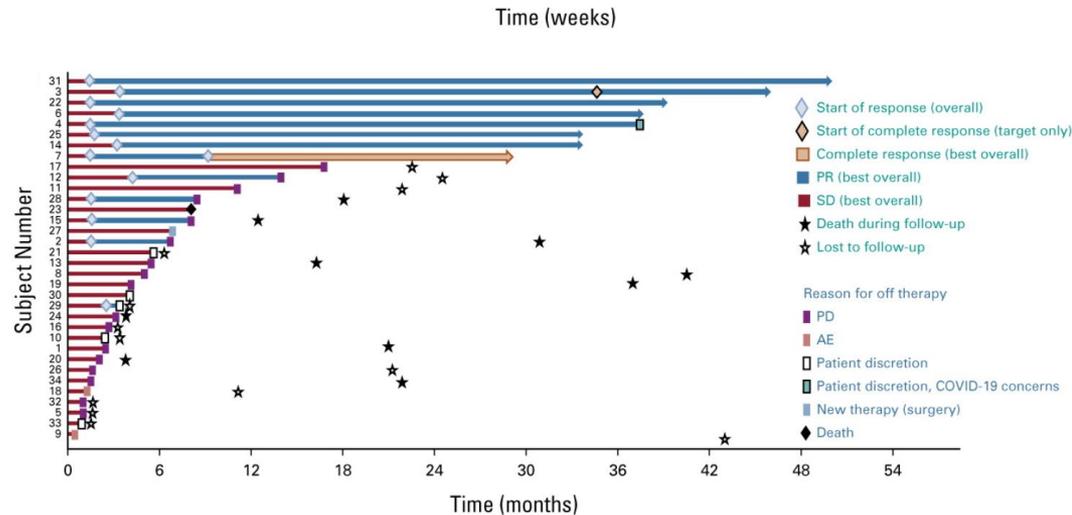
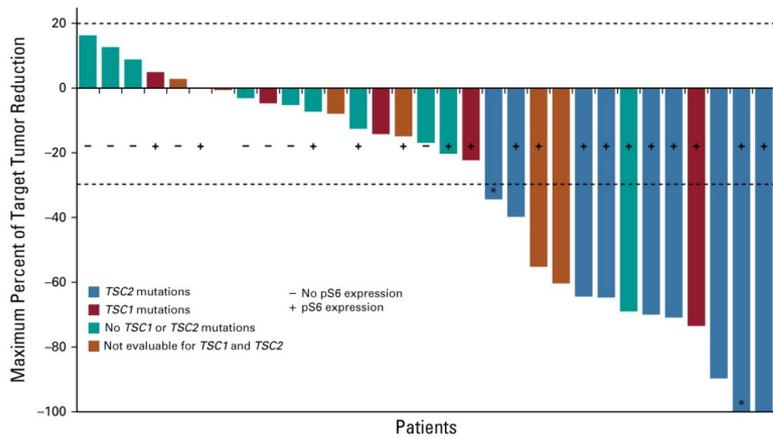


mPFS = ~6mo  
mOS = ~1.5y

FDA approved Jan 2020

Gounder et al, Lancet Oncol 2020

# Nab-sirolimus / PECComa



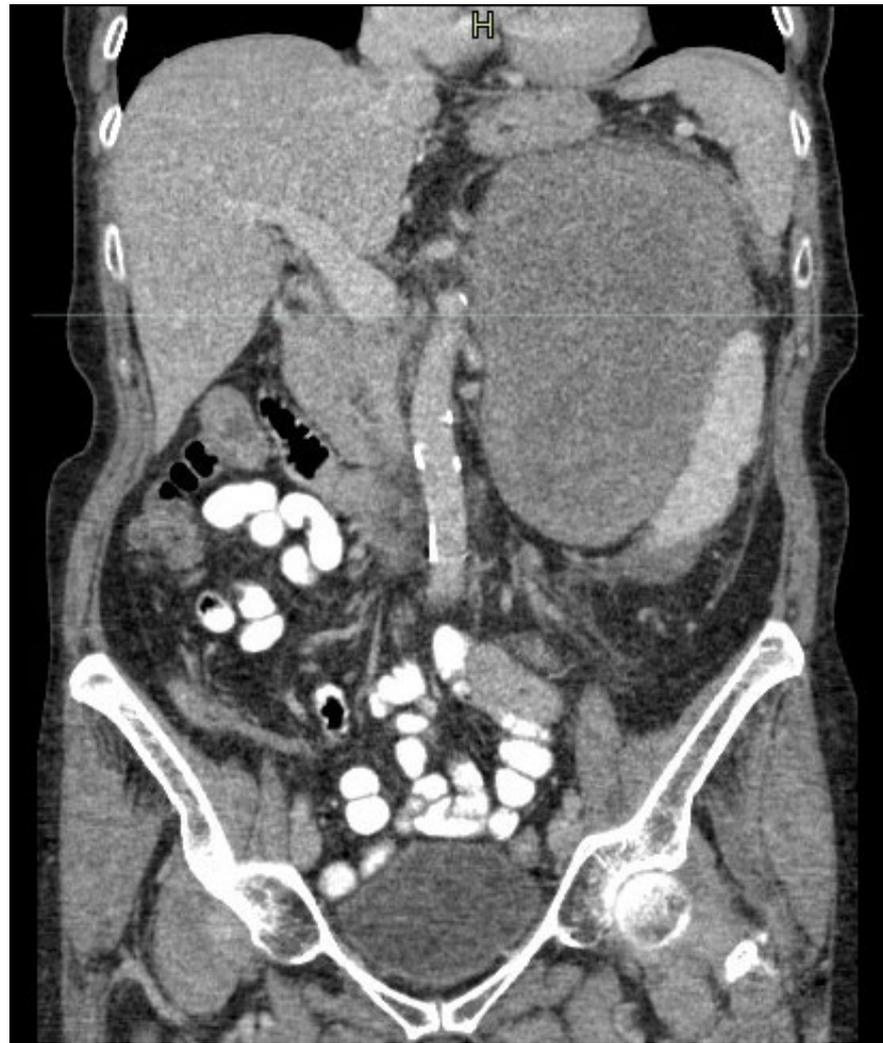
mPFS = ~11mo  
 mOS = ~3.5y

17  
 FDA approved Nov 2021

Wagner 2021 JCO



# Subtype-Specific Studies: Liposarcoma



# Retroperitoneal liposarcoma

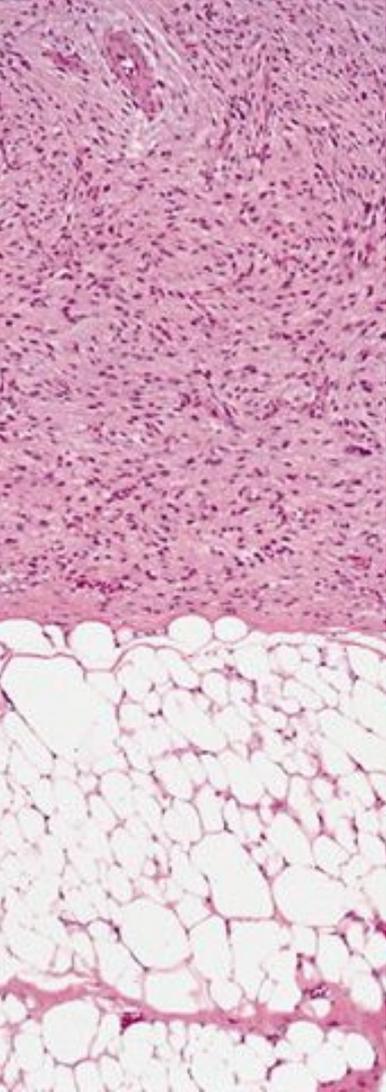
Primary retroperitoneal sarcoma



- Age = 63 yr
- Tumor size = 18 cm
- Grade = 3
- Histology = Dediff liposarcoma
- Multifocality = No
- Complete resection = Yes

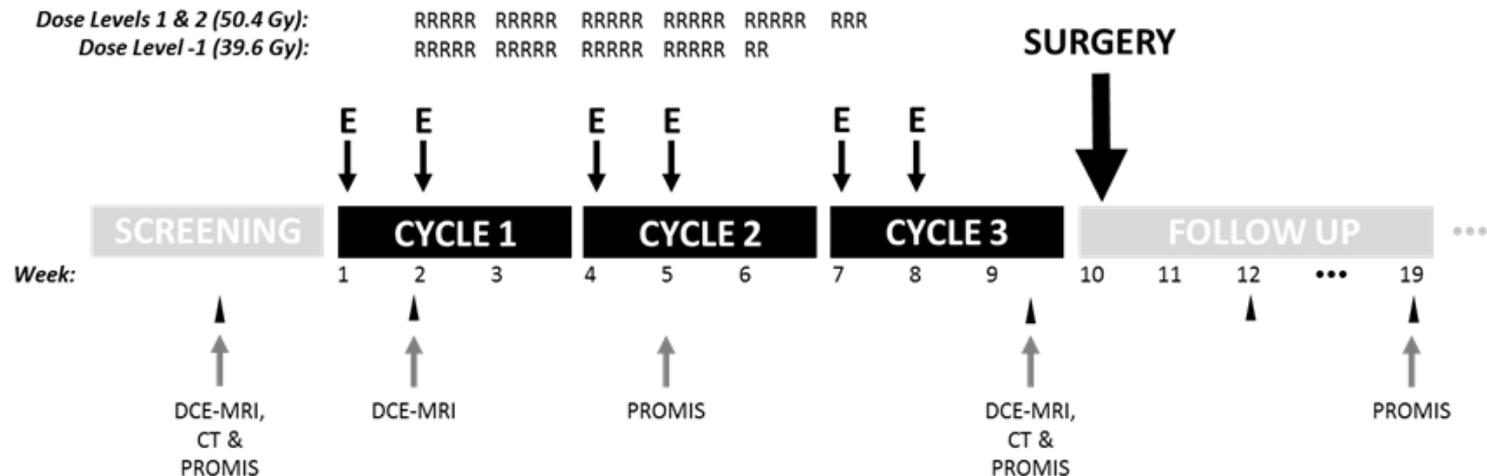
7-year OS = 34%

7-year DFS = 14%



# Retroperitoneal liposarcoma

- Standard of care = surgery only
- Consider a clinical trial of neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy:
  - NCT03361436: *Eribulin and Radiation Therapy in Treating Patients With Retroperitoneal Liposarcoma That Can Be Removed by Surgery*



R = IMRT fraction of 1.8 Gy

E = Eribulin IV

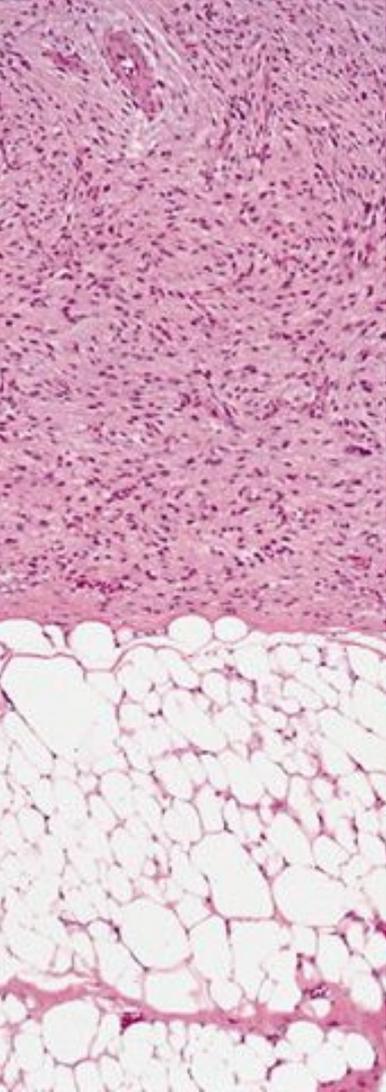
DCE-MRI = Dynamic Contrast-Enhanced MRI

PROMIS = Patient- Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System questionnaires

▲ = research blood sample

Dose Level	Dose	
	Radiation (Gy)	Eribulin (mg/m <sup>2</sup> )
Level 2	50.4	1.4
Starting Dose (Level 1)	50.4	1.1
Level -1	39.6	1.1

**Main Criteria for Inclusion & Exclusion:** Subjects with primary or recurrent retroperitoneal liposarcoma of any subtype will be eligible. The tumor must be deemed resectable with acceptable morbidity and targetable with intensity-modulated radiation therapy (IMRT) with acceptable morbidity. Eligible subjects will have no evidence of distant metastases, and will have no history of prior radiation or chemotherapy for their sarcoma.



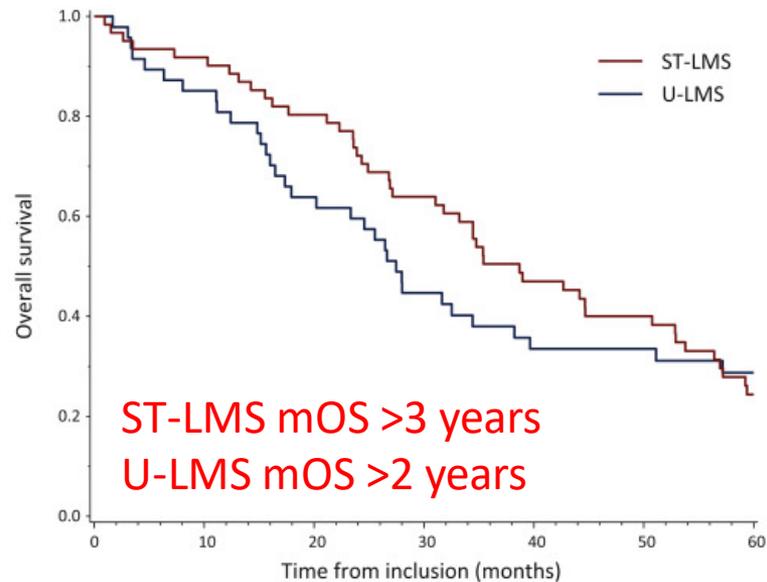
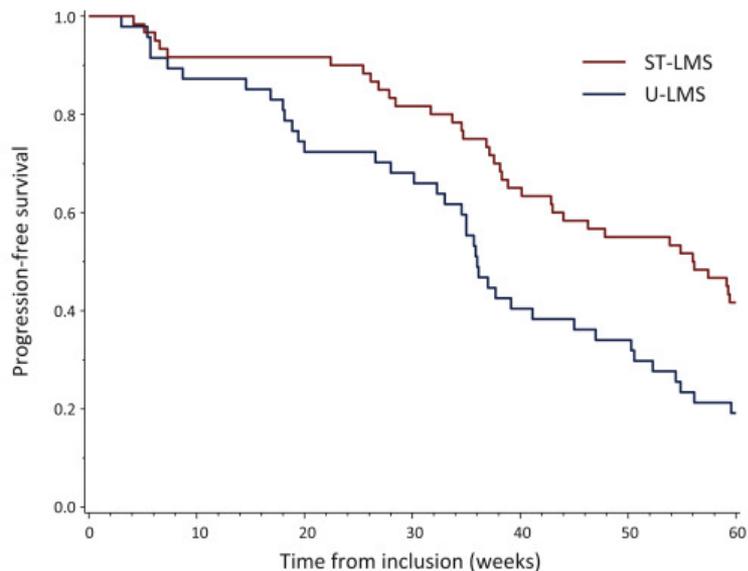
# Advanced liposarcoma

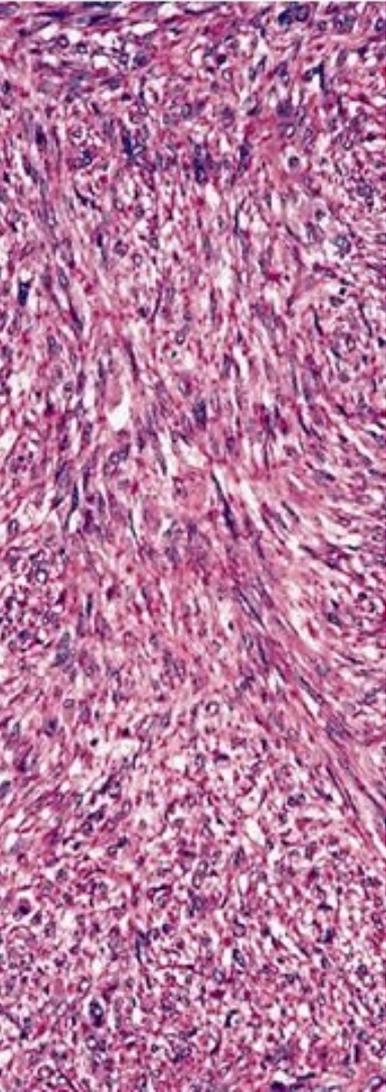
- **SARC041:** Study of Abemaciclib Versus Placebo in Patients With Advanced Dedifferentiated Liposarcoma (NCT04967521, 1+ line, randomized phase 3)
- **Brightline-1:** A Study to Compare BI 907828 (oral MDM2 inhibitor) With Doxorubicin in Dedifferentiated Liposarcoma (NCT05218499, 1<sup>st</sup> line, randomized phase 2/3)
- **MANTRA:** Treatment of Milademetan (oral MDM2 inhibitor) Versus Trabectedin in Patient With Dedifferentiated Liposarcoma (NCT04979442, 2+ line, randomized phase 3)

# Subtype-Specific Studies: Leiomyosarcoma

# Advanced leiomyosarcoma

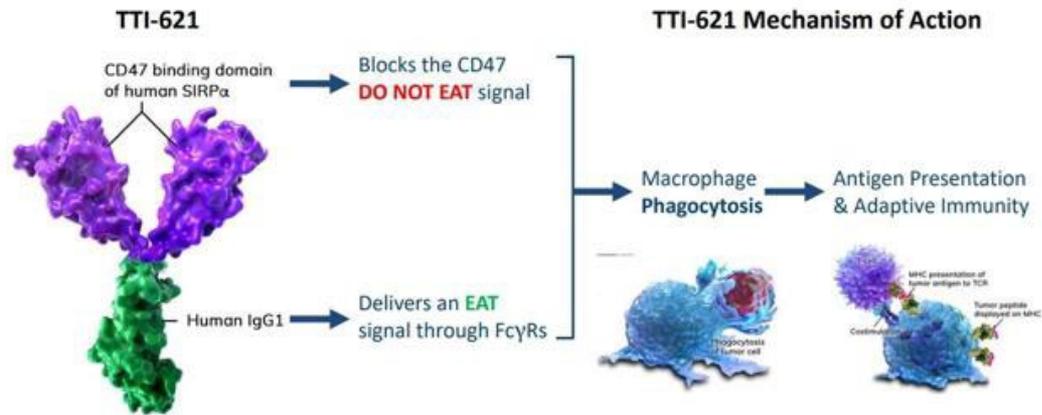
Aggressive first-line treatment with doxorubicin + trabectedin





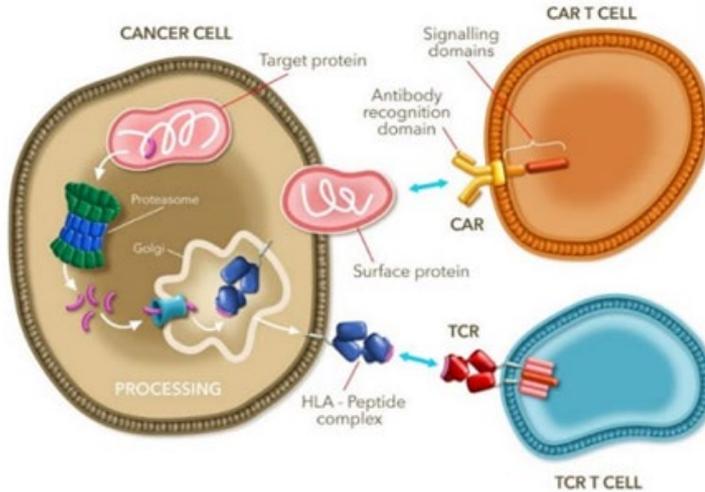
# Advanced leiomyosarcoma

- TTI-621 in Combination with Doxorubicin in Patients with Unresectable or Metastatic High-Grade Leiomyosarcoma (NCT04996004, anthracycline naïve 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> line, phase 1/2)



# Cell therapy for sarcoma

# T-cell therapy for sarcoma



**CAR-T**

Very few targets; limited to extracellular

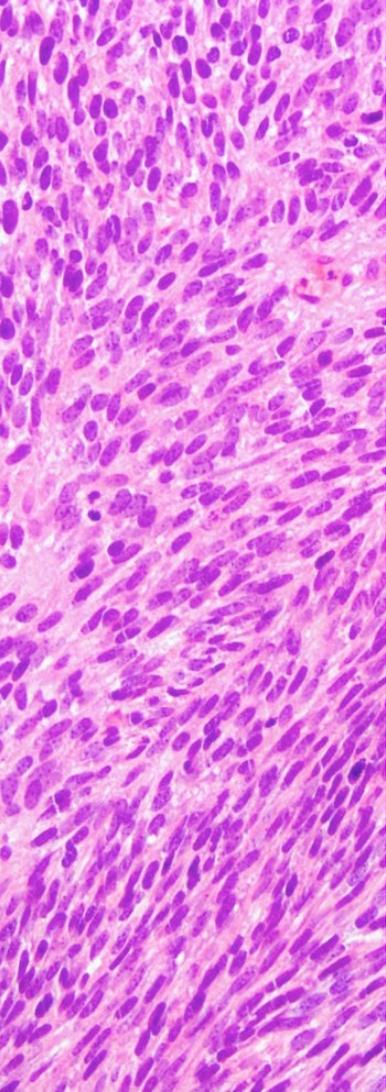
Chimeric antigen receptor;  
not designed to recognize an HLA peptide

**TCRs**

Access to extra- and intracellular proteins

Affinity enhanced SPEAR TCRs overcome  
naturally low affinity target expression

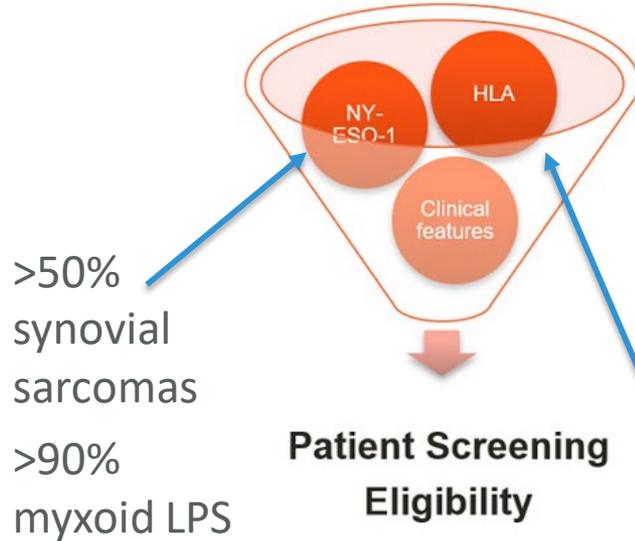
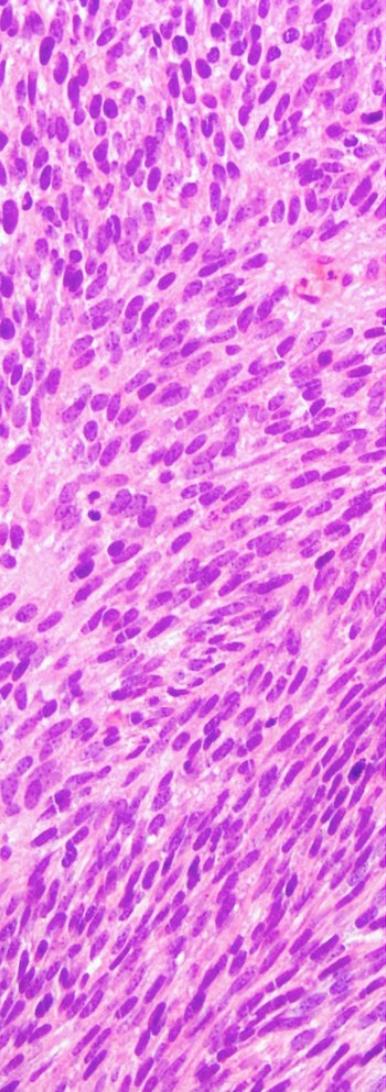
Requires MHC-I expression  
and HLA matching



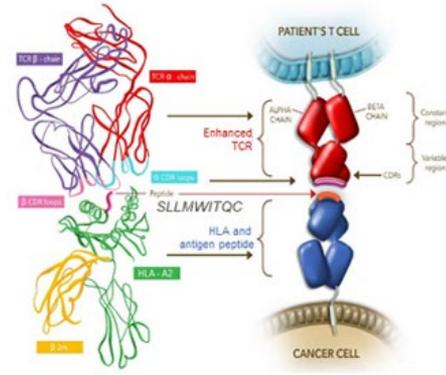
# Advanced synovial sarcoma (SS) & myxoid liposarcoma (MRCLS)

- IGNYTE-ESO: Genetically Engineered T Cells (Lete-cel) in NY-ESO-1 Positive Solid Tumors (NCT03967223, 1+ line, phase 2)

# Lete-cel for SS & MRCLS

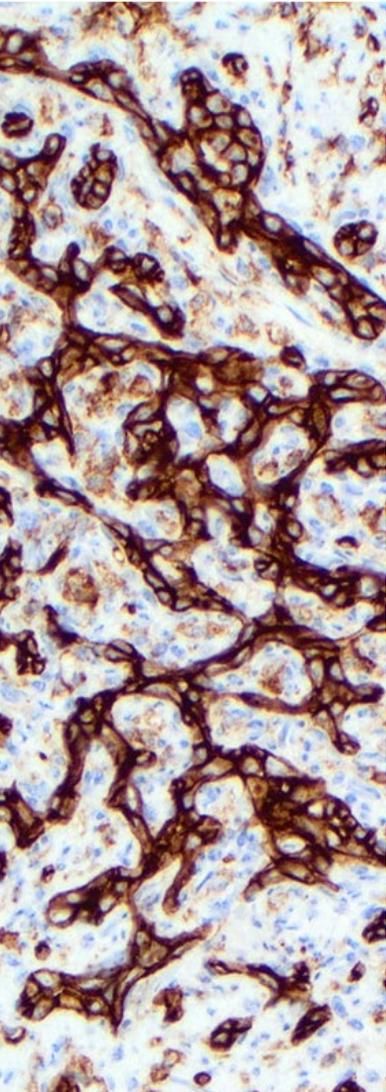


50% Caucasians  
35% African Americans

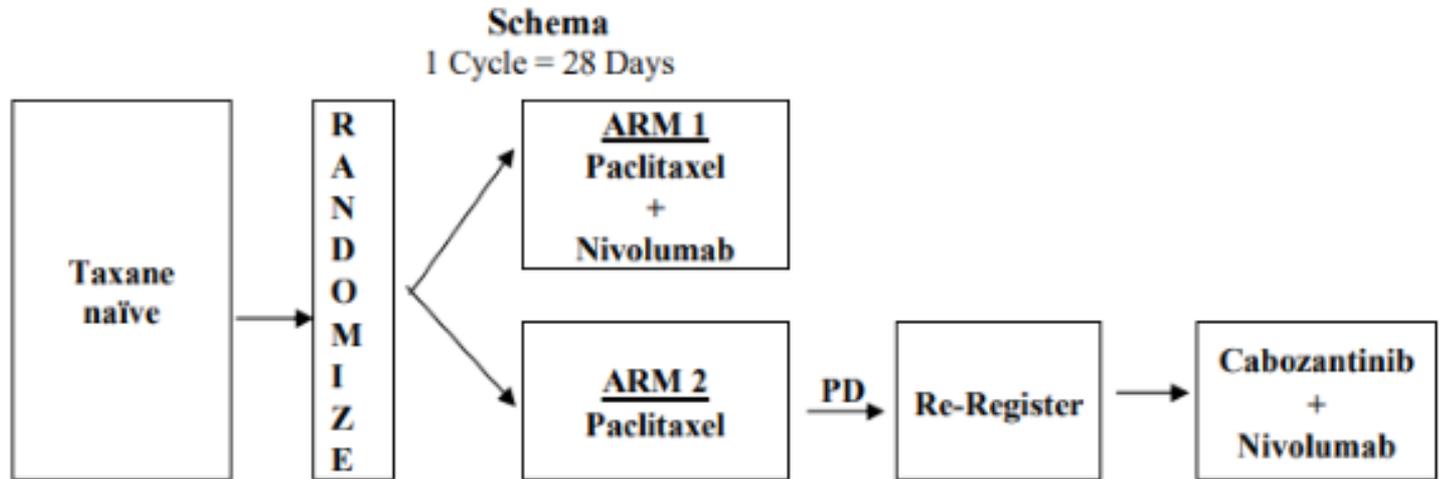


**GSK 3377794**  
Made for each patient  
Not “off the shelf”

# National Clinical Trials Network



# Alliance A091902: Phase 2 of chemotherapy ± nivolumab for advanced angiosarcoma



NCT04339738



# High risk extremity Soft Tissue Sarcomas (STS)

A vertical MRI scan showing a large, well-defined, lobulated soft tissue mass in the extremity. The mass has a heterogeneous internal structure with areas of high and low signal intensity, suggesting a complex internal composition. It is surrounded by a thin layer of low-signal tissue, possibly representing a capsule or a zone of desmoplasia. The surrounding muscle and fat planes are visible, and the mass appears to be displacing rather than infiltrating them.

# Localized STS

## 1. Surgery

- Almost ALWAYS
- By a surgical or orthopedic oncologist
- Negative margin essential

## 2. Radiation

- Definitely for large, high-grade sarcomas or positive margins
- Pre- or post- op (different risks)

*Open now:* Phase III Study of Preoperative vs Postoperative IMRT For Truncal/Extremity Soft Tissue Sarcoma (NCT02565498)



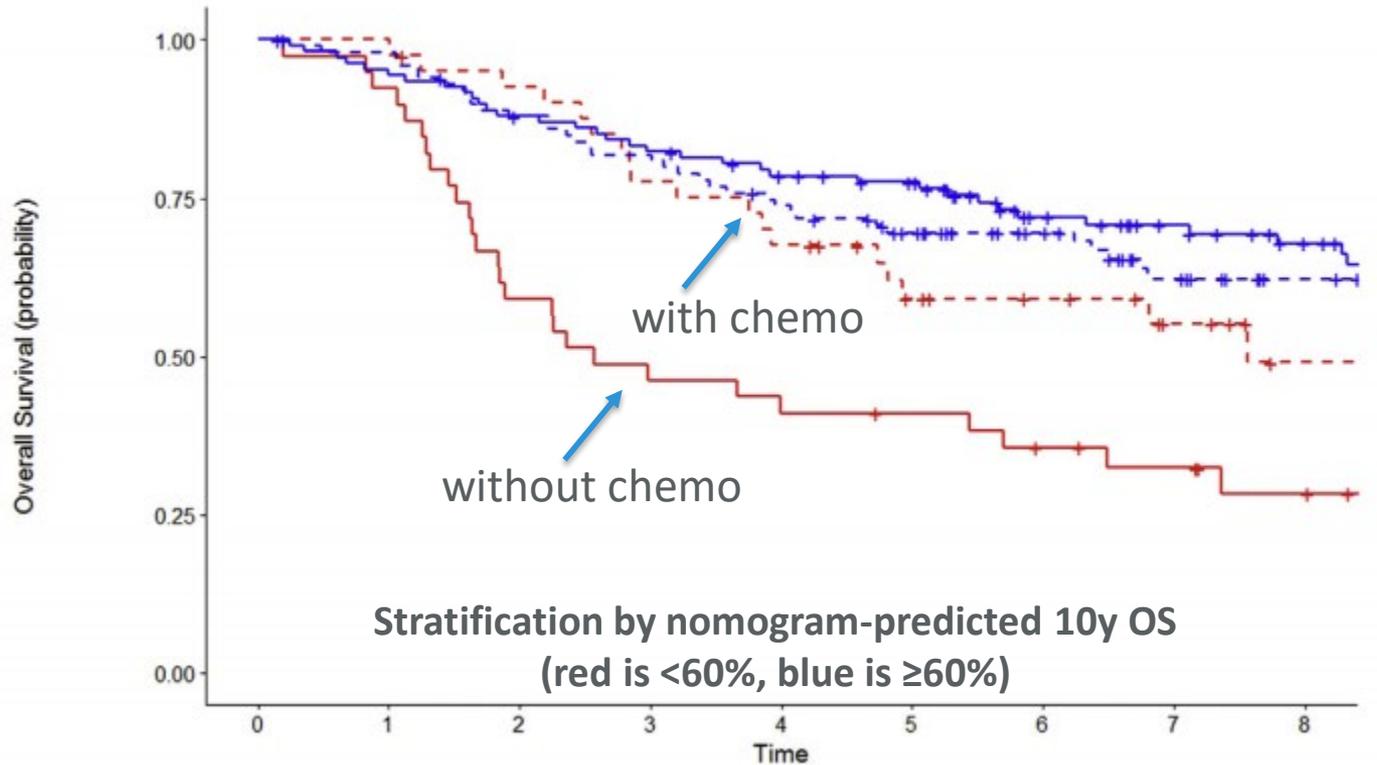
# Localized STS

## 3. Chemotherapy?

- Repeated randomized prospective trials have tested perioperative chemotherapy (eg, EORTC 62931) with no proven overall survival benefit.
- Appropriate patient selection is the key!
  - Large, grade III, truncal/extremity tumors are the most likely to benefit from adjuvant AIM.



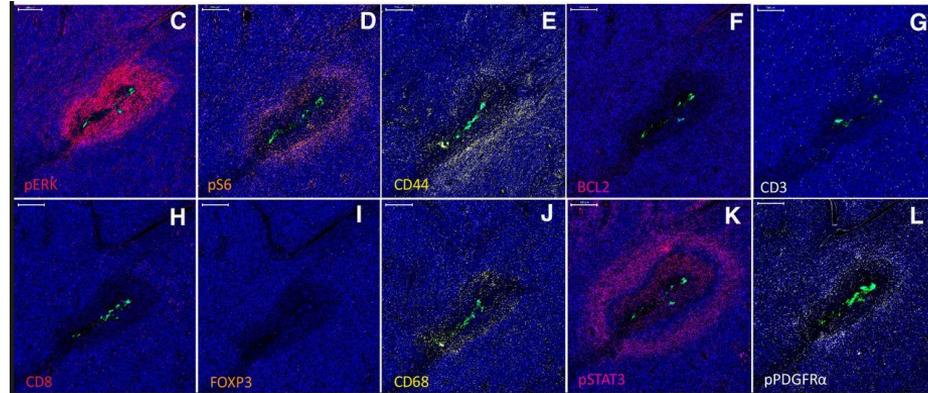
Sarcuator



In this analysis of EORTC 62931, there is a **statistically significant reduction of the risk of death** when adjuvant chemotherapy was used in patients with low predicted survival (**HR = 0.50**, 95% CI 0.30-0.90)

# Localized STS

- CIVO Intratumoral Microdosing of Anti-Cancer Therapies (NCT04541108)



- SAFETY: Surveillance After Extremity Tumor surgerY (NCT03944798)
  - Randomized trial comparing surveillance frequency (q3 vs. q6 months) and imaging modality (CT vs. CXR)

# Bone Sarcomas

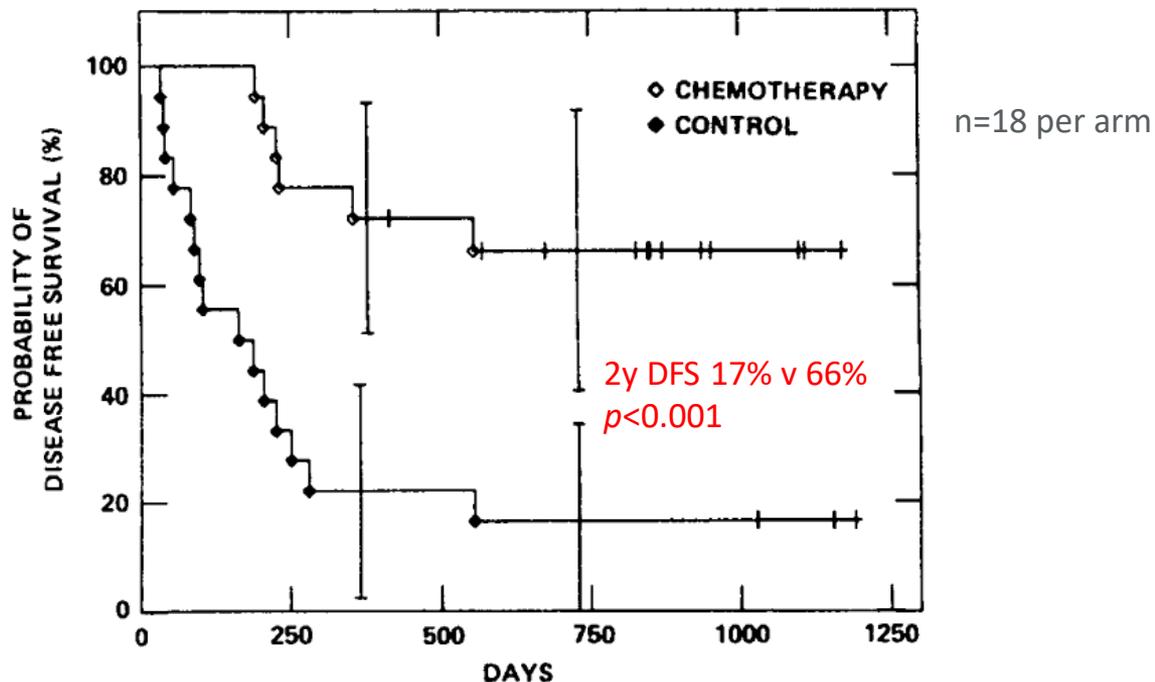


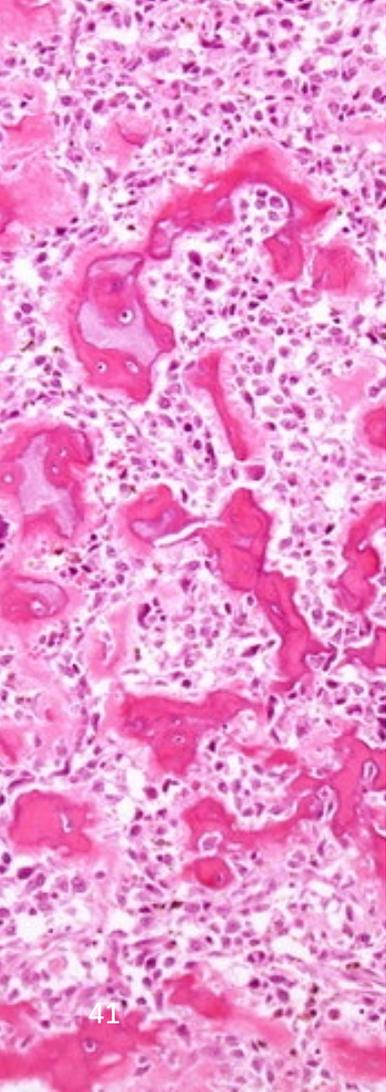
# Bone Sarcomas

- Chemotherapy is well established as essential to the treatment of osteosarcoma and Ewings sarcoma.
- Osteosarcoma & Ewings sarcoma are curable with multi-agent, multi-modality therapy.

## THE EFFECT OF ADJUVANT CHEMOTHERAPY ON RELAPSE-FREE SURVIVAL IN PATIENTS WITH OSTEOSARCOMA OF THE EXTREMITY

MICHAEL P. LINK, M.D., ALLEN M. GOORIN, M.D., ANGELA W. MISER, M.D., ALEXANDER A. GREEN, M.D., CHARLES B. PRATT, M.D., JEAN B. BELASCO, M.D., JON PRITCHARD, F.R.C.P., JAMES S. MALPAS, F.R.C.P., ALAN R. BAKER, M.D., JOHN A. KIRKPATRICK, M.D., ALBERTO G. AYALA, M.D., JONATHAN J. SHUSTER, PH.D., HERBERT T. ABELSON, M.D., JOSEPH V. SIMONE, M.D., AND TERESA J. VIETTI, M.D.



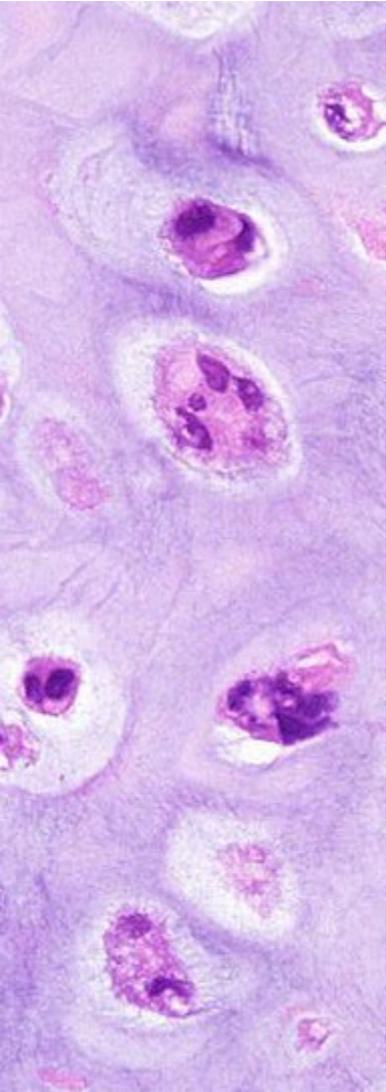


## Localized osteosarcoma

- Glucarpidase After High-Dose Methotrexate in Adult Patients With Osteosarcoma (NCT03960177)

## Advanced osteosarcoma

- SARC038: Phase 2 Study of Regorafenib and Nivolumab in Advanced Osteosarcoma (NCT04803877)



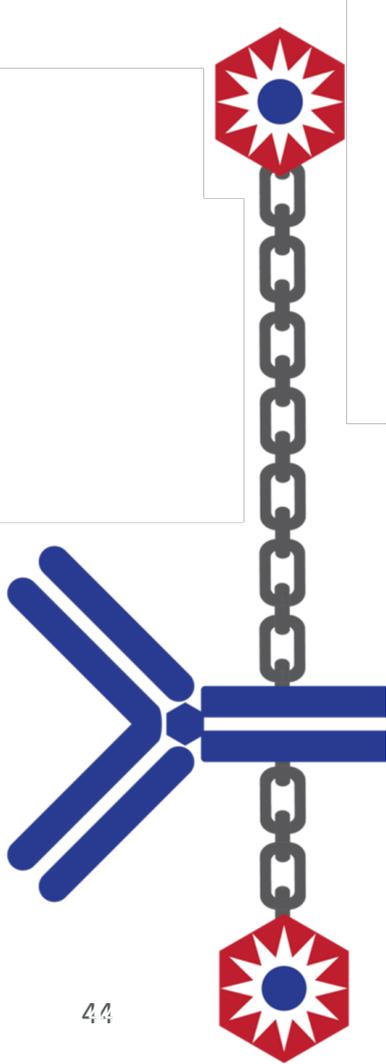
# Chondrosarcoma

- Conventional chondrosarcoma is a surgical disease.
  - Limited efficacy of systemic therapies.
- *Open now*: INBRX-109 (a DR5 agonist) in Conventional Chondrosarcoma (NCT04950075, randomized, placebo-controlled phase 2)

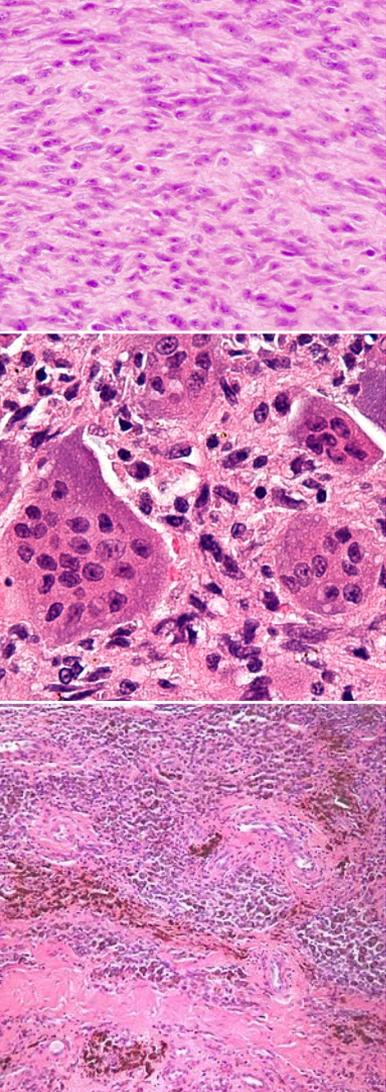
Trial Available for Any  
Sarcoma Subtype  
(Bone or STS)

# Advanced Sarcomas

- Mecobotamab vedotin (BA3011, CAB-AXL-ADC) ± Nivolumab Safety and Efficacy Study in Adult and Adolescent Patients With Sarcoma (NCT03425279, open-label Phase 2)
  - Molecular prescreening by AXL IHC



# Benign, locally aggressive bone & soft tissue tumors



# Benign, locally aggressive bone & soft tissue tumors

- Desmoid tumors
  - Avoid surgery. First line treatment is active surveillance. Second line treatment is medical therapy.
  - *Open now*: RINGSIDE: AL102 (oral gamma secretase inhibitor) in Patients With Progressing Desmoid Tumors (NCT04871282)
- Giant cell tumor of bone
  - Denosumab efficacious for unresectable disease.
- Tenosynovial giant cell tumor (TGCT)
  - Pexidartinib approved for diffuse, unresectable disease.
  - *Open now*: DCC-3014 (oral CSF1R inhibitor) in Patients With Advanced Tumors and Tenosynovial Giant Cell Tumor (NCT03069469)

# Conclusions

# Key Take Aways

- Referral to an experienced sarcoma center is recommended.
  - Expert pathology review is essential.
  - First surgery is the best surgery; refer to sarcoma surgeon early.
- Prognosis for advanced STS is improving despite lack of “breakthrough” treatment.
- Numerous subtype-specific clinical trials may lead to additional approved treatment options.

# #OHSUSarcoma



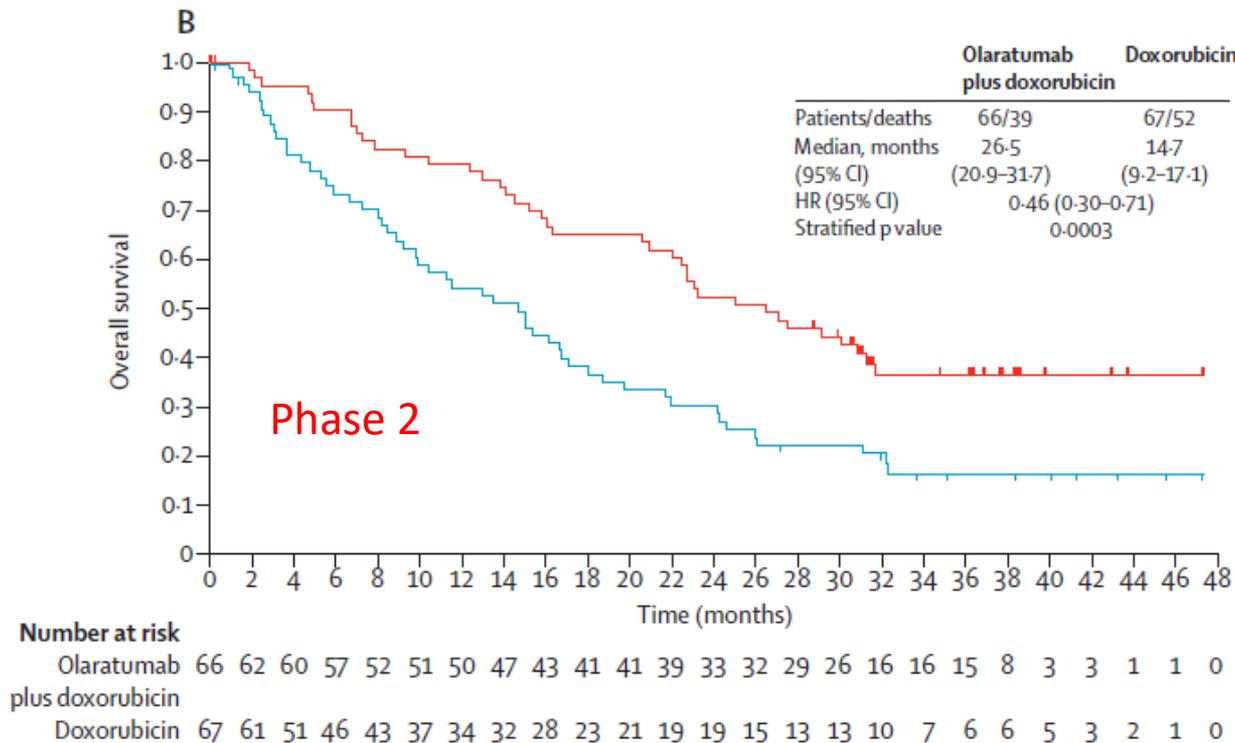
# Extra slides (PRN)



# Advanced STS

- Clinical trial
- Doxorubicin
- Ifosfamide
- Doxorubicin + ifosfamide
- Gemcitabine + docetaxel
- Dacarbazine (+/- gem)
- Pazopanib
- Trabectedin
- Eribulin

# Olaratumab / Any Subtype STS

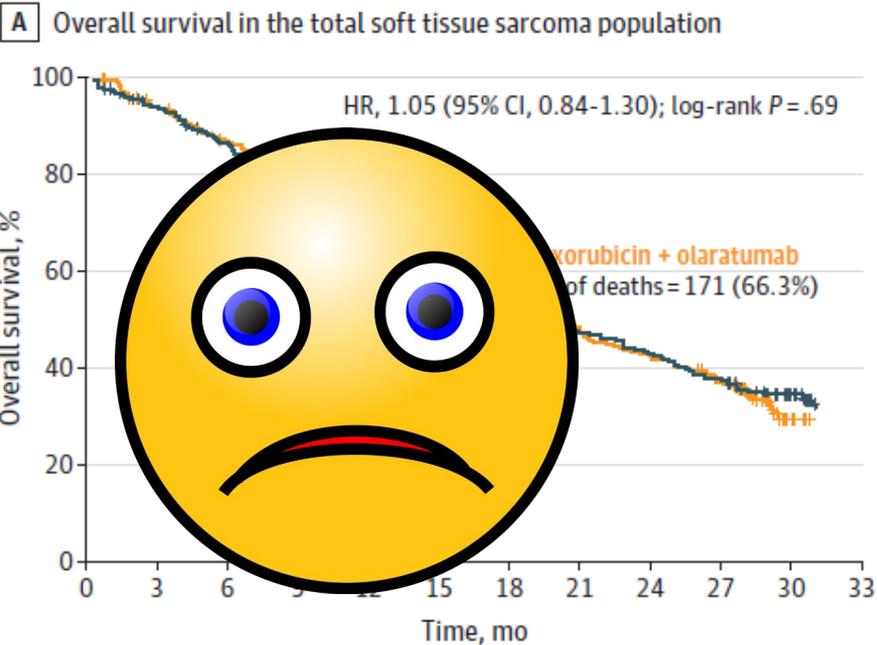


FDA approved Oct 2016

Tap 2016 Lancet



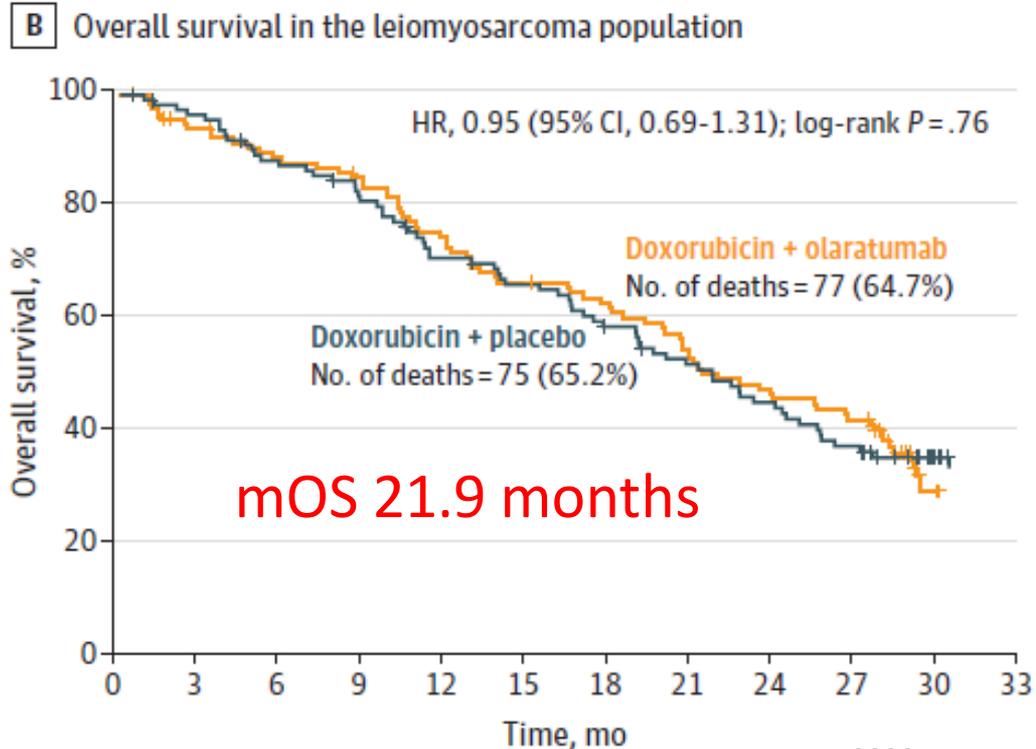
# Olaratumab / Any Subtype STS



No. at risk	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33
Doxorubicin + olaratumab	258	236	214	195	164	147	134	116	102	87	44	
Doxorubicin + placebo	251	229	208	184	155	140	122	108	98	86	59	

FDA advised against use,  
manufacture halted

# Advanced leiomyosarcoma



Tap 2020 JAMA

# Checkpoint inhibition for STS

- SARC028 trial of pembrolizumab
  - ORR 18% in STS, including 4 of 10 with UPS
  - Expansion cohort for UPS:
    - ORR 23%
    - 25% of responders were PD-L1 neg
  - Limited activity in other subtypes

