

Targeting the Ubiquitin Proteasome Cascade (UPS) in Multiple Myeloma

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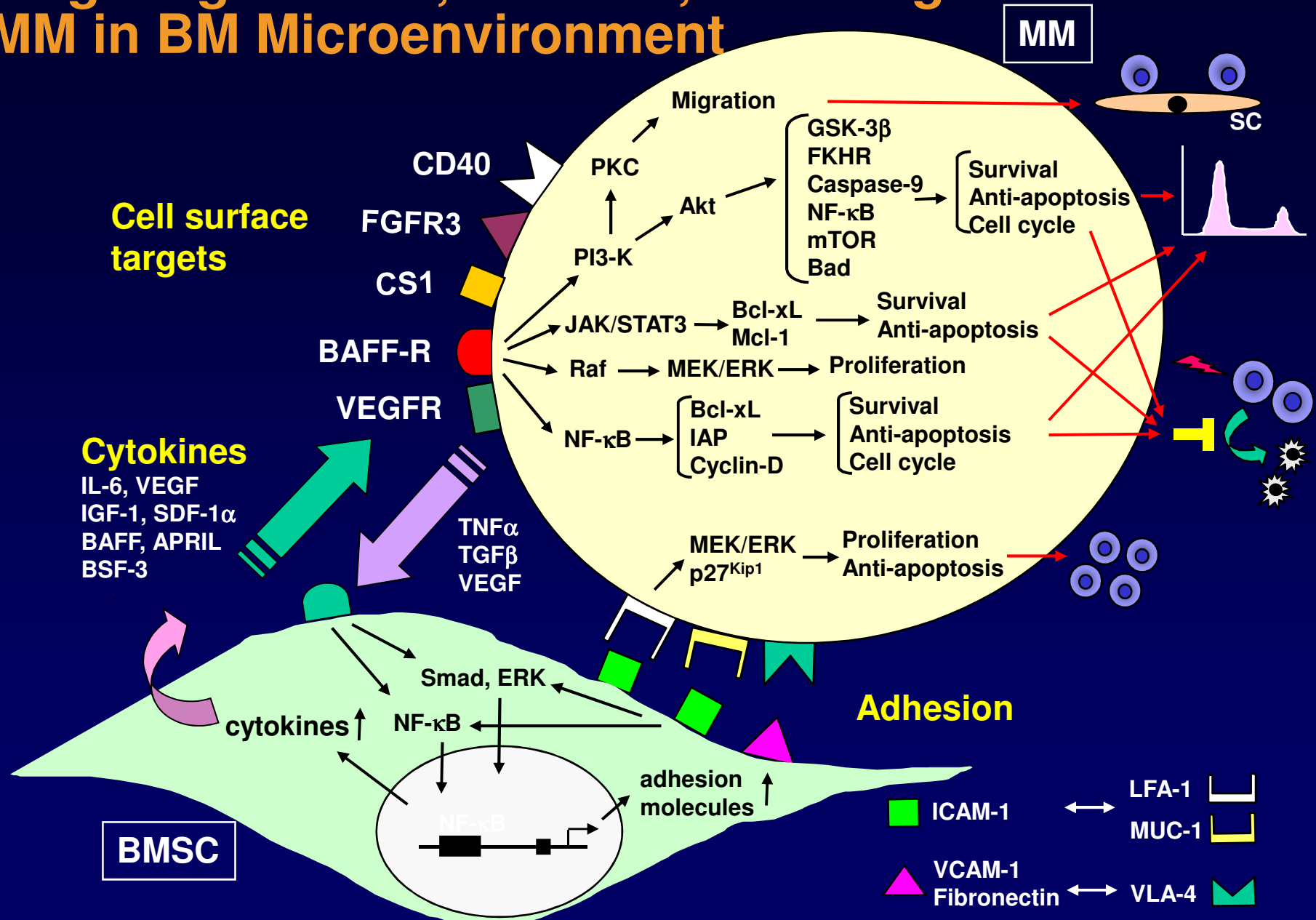


Conflict of Interest: Kenneth C. Anderson, M.D.

**Consultancy: Celgene, Onyx, Sanofi Aventis,
and Gilead**

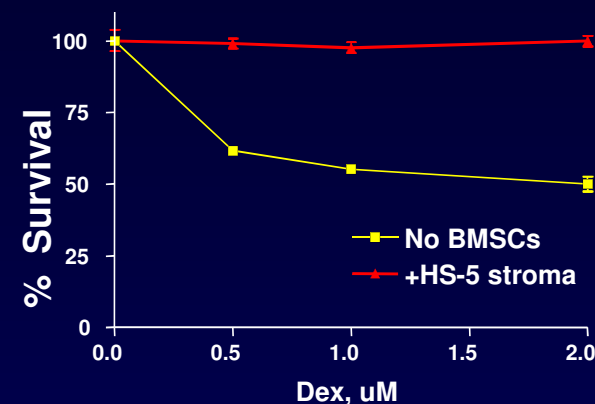
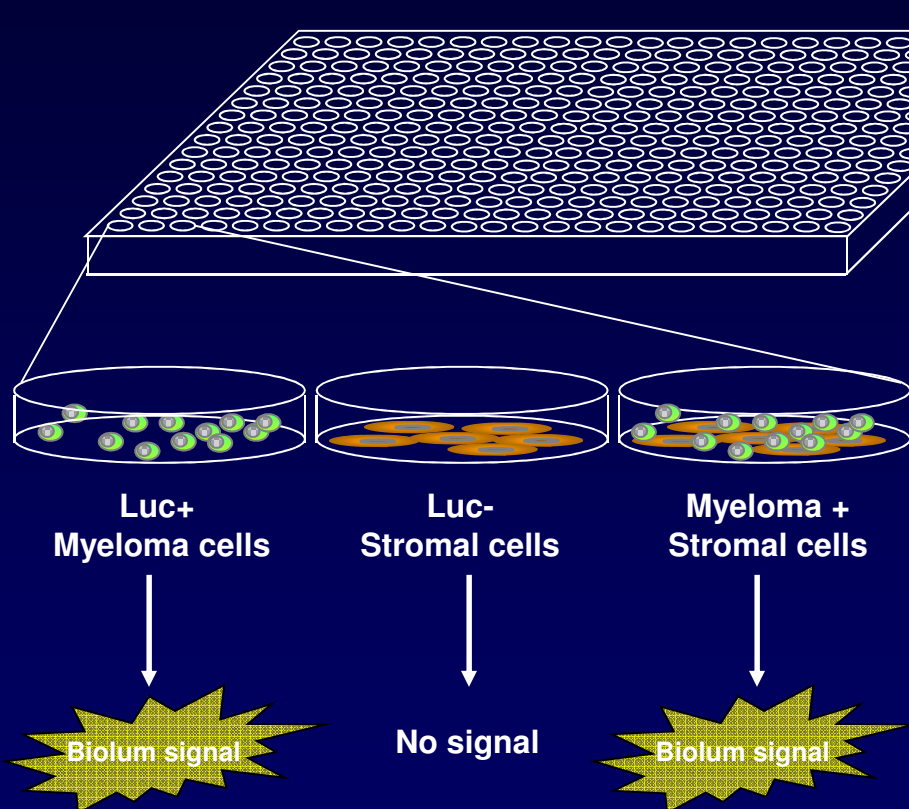
Scientific Founder: Acetylon, Oncopep

Targeting Growth, Survival, and Drug Resistance of MM in BM Microenvironment

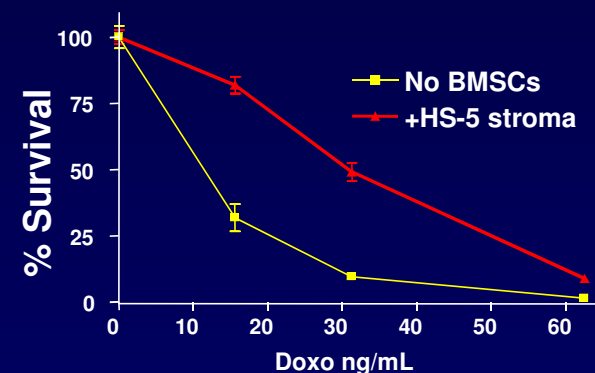


Hideshima T, et al. *Nat Rev Cancer*. 2007;7(8):585-598.

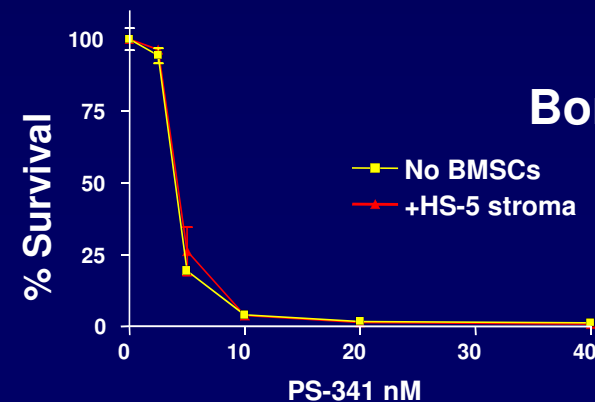
High-Throughput Screening of MM With BMSCs to Define Optimal Single Agents/Combinations



Dex

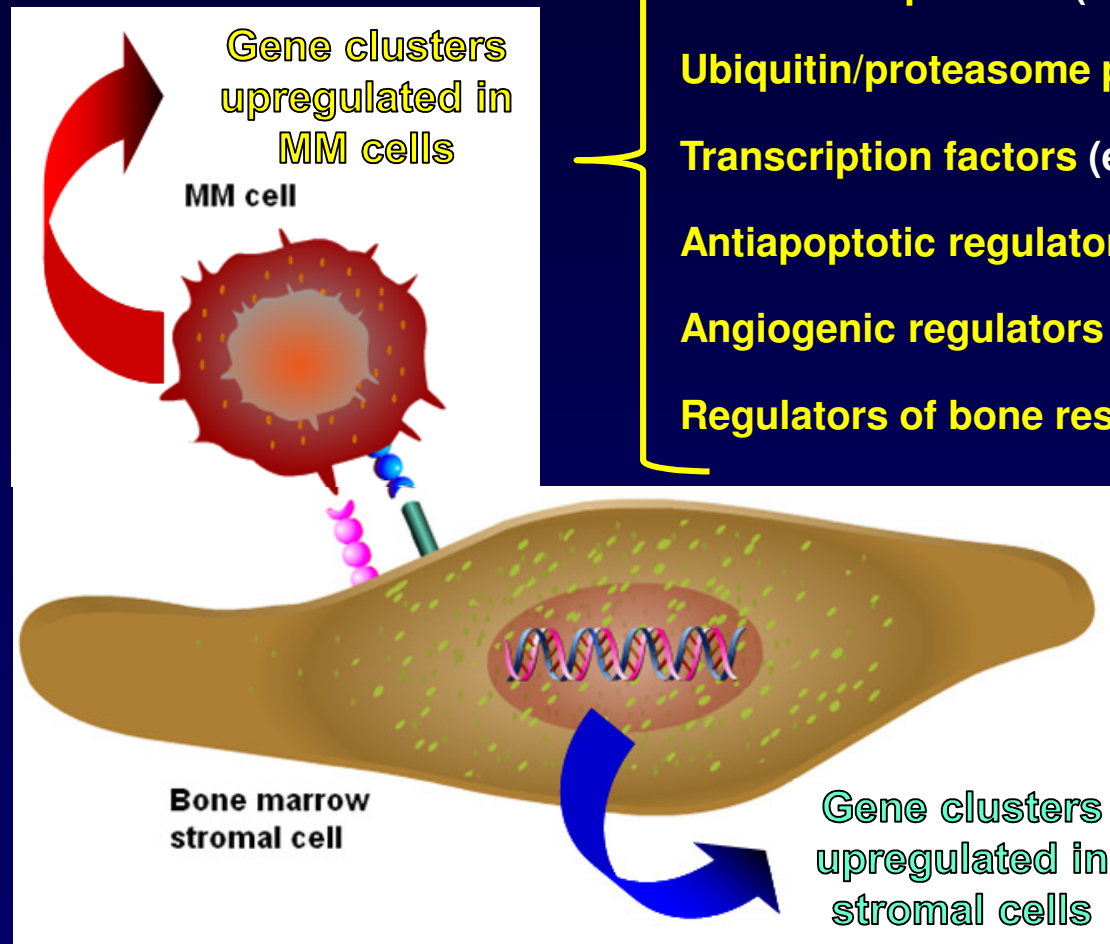


Doxo



Bortezomib

Gene Clusters Modulated by MM-BMSC Interactions



Cytokine/growth factors (eg, IL-6)

Heat shock proteins (eg, hdp90, hsp70, hsp27)

Ubiquitin/proteasome pathway members

Transcription factors (eg, NF- κ B)

Antiapoptotic regulators (eg, FLIP, cIAP-2, survivin, Mcl-1)

Angiogenic regulators (eg, IL-8)

Regulators of bone resorption (eg, IL-1 β)

Proliferative cytokines IL-6

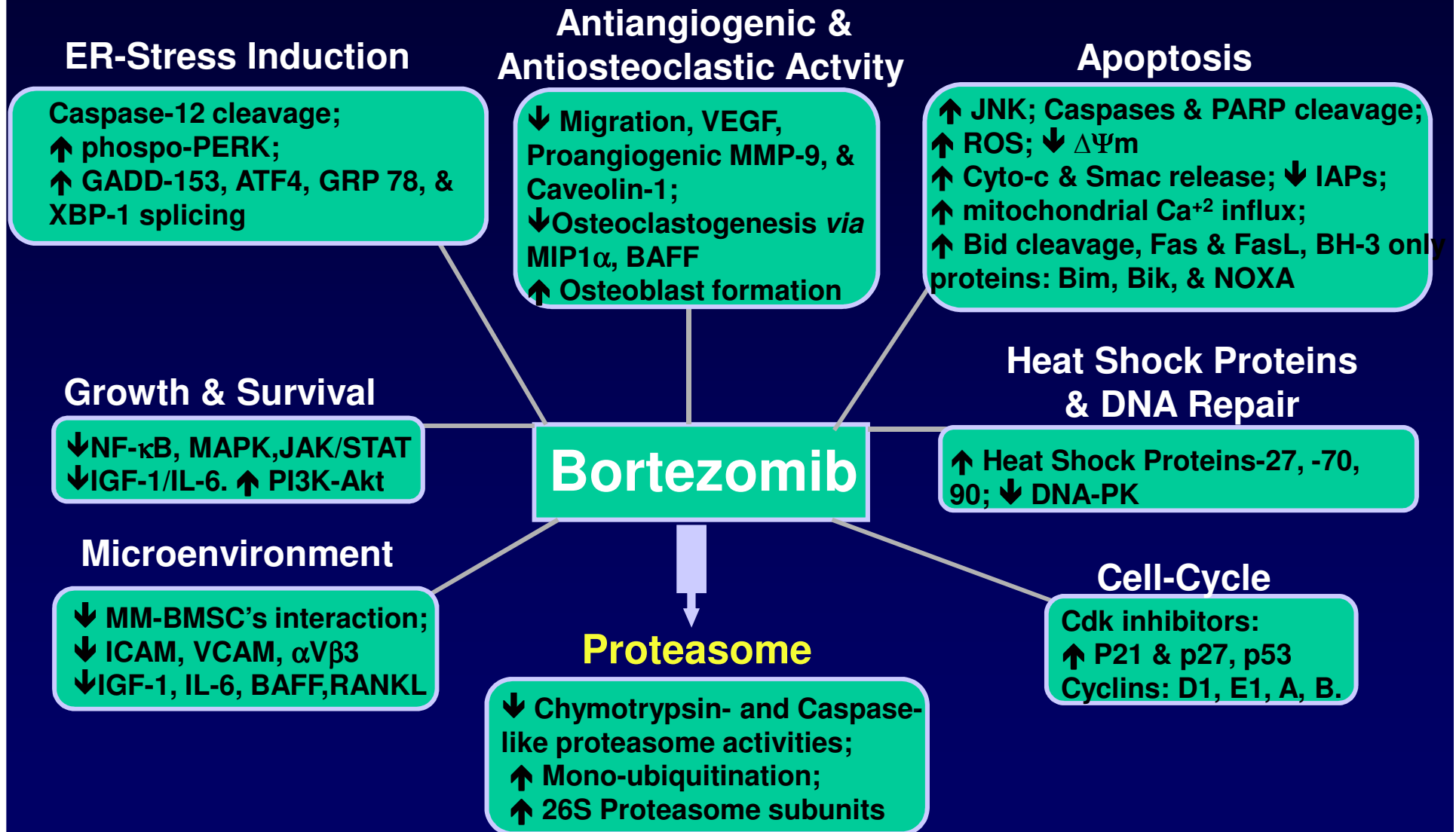
Angiogenic growth factors VEGF

Cell adhesion molecules integrin- β 5

ECM proteins

Ubiquitin/proteasome pathway members

Mechanisms Mediating Anti-MM Activity of Bortezomib



Integration of Novel Therapy Into Myeloma Management

- Bortezomib, lenalidomide, thalidomide, doxorubicin, carfilzomib, pomalidomide
- Target MM in the bone marrow microenvironment to overcome conventional drug resistance *in vitro* and *in vivo*
- Effective in relapsed/refractory, relapsed, induction, consolidation, and maintenance therapy
- Eight FDA approvals and median survival prolonged from 3-4 to 6-7 years, with additional prolongation from maintenance
- New approaches needed to treat and ultimately prevent relapse

Chromosomes and Prognosis in Multiple Myeloma

For conventional low-dose and high-dose therapy:

Nonhyperdiploid worse prognosis than
hyperdiploid

t(11;14), hyperdiploidy -standard risk

t(4;14), del(17p), del(13q14)-high risk

For novel treatments

Bortezomib, but not lenalidomide, can at least
partially overcome t(4;14), del(13q14)-

del(17p) p53 remains high risk

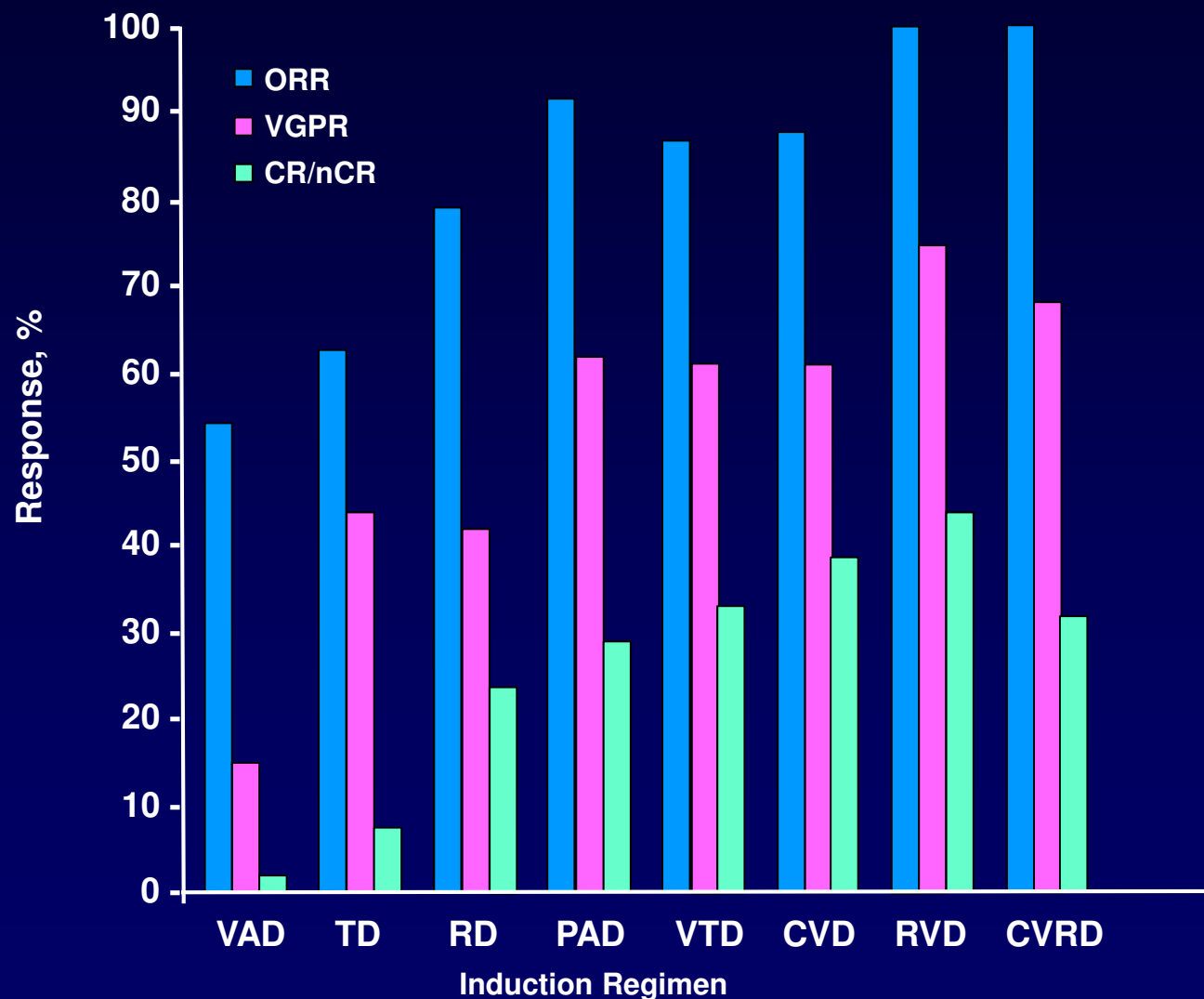
Continued Overall Survival Benefit After 5 Years' Follow-Up With Bortezomib-Melphalan-Prednisone (VMP) Versus Melphalan-Prednisone (MP) in Untreated Multiple Myeloma

- Persistent **significant OS benefit** with VMP vs MP; **13.3-month increase in median OS**
 - Seen across multiple pre-specified patient subgroups
 - Maintained after 5 years' follow-up and despite substantial use of novel agent-based salvage therapies
- OS subanalyses in patients receiving subsequent therapy demonstrate importance of providing **optimal first-line treatment incorporating bortezomib**
 - Rather than reserving bortezomib for salvage therapy and using conventional first-line treatment
- **No emerging safety signal for SPMs following VMP**
 - Thorough data collection; <5% of patients lost to follow-up

Conclusion

	VMPT-VT	VMP	P value
5-year PFS	29%	13%	<0.0001
5-year TNT	41%	19%	<0.0001
5-year OS	61%	51%	0.01
3-year OS from relapse	47%	46%	0.63

Combinations in the Upfront Treatment of MM



Stewart AK, et al. *Blood*. 2009;114(27):5436-5443.

Lenalidomide and Bortezomib/Lenalidomide-based Consolidation

Study details

IFM 2005-02¹

- Len consolidation (2 mos)
- Maintenance randomization: Len vs placebo

IFM 2008²

- VRD induction
- ASCT
- VRD consolidation (2 cycles)
- Len maintenance

Response data			
n=572	Pre-consolidation	Post-consolidation	p
CR (IF ⁻)	14%	20%	<0.0001
≥ VGPR	58%	67%	<0.0001
n=31	Post-induction	Post-ASCT	Post-consolidation
sCR	13%	26%	38%
CR	10%	10%	10%
≥ VGPR	62%	68%	84%
≥ PR	94%	91%	94%

¹Attal M, et al. *Haematologica* 2011; 96 (s1): S23; oral presentation at IMW 2011

²Roussel M, et al. *Blood* 2010 ;116:(Abstract 624), oral presentation

HOVON 65 MM / GMMG-HD4 study: Bortezomib Induction and Maintenance Therapy

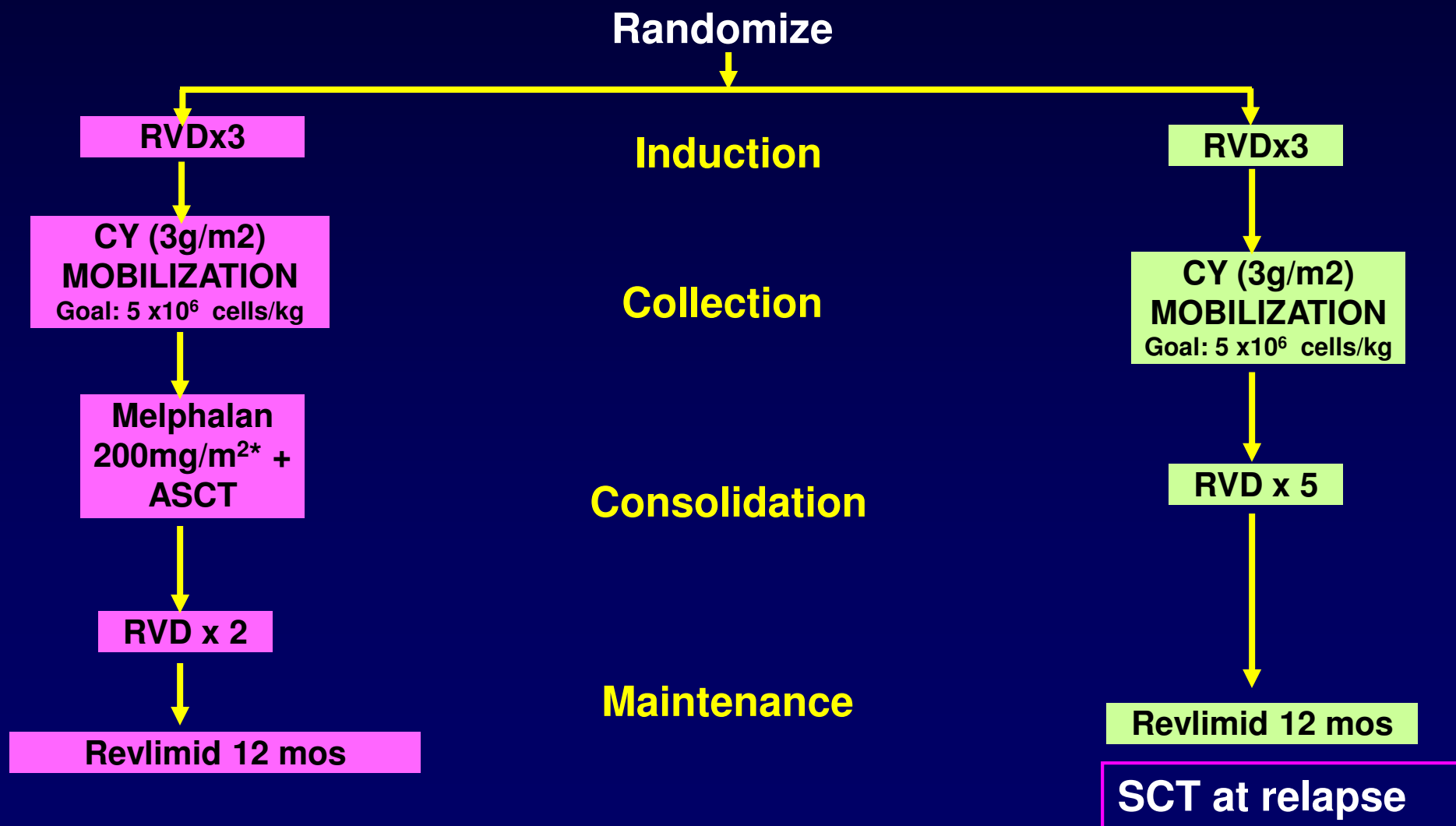
n=744, median age 57

Study details	Median follow up	n	Results			
			≥nCR	≥VGPR	PFS	OS
PAD/HDM/ Bortezomib		205	49%*	76%*	36 m*	Median not reached
vs	39 m					HR=0.73 (0.56-0.96)
VAD/HDM/ Thalidomide		239	34%	55%	27m	p=0.02

*significant difference between arms

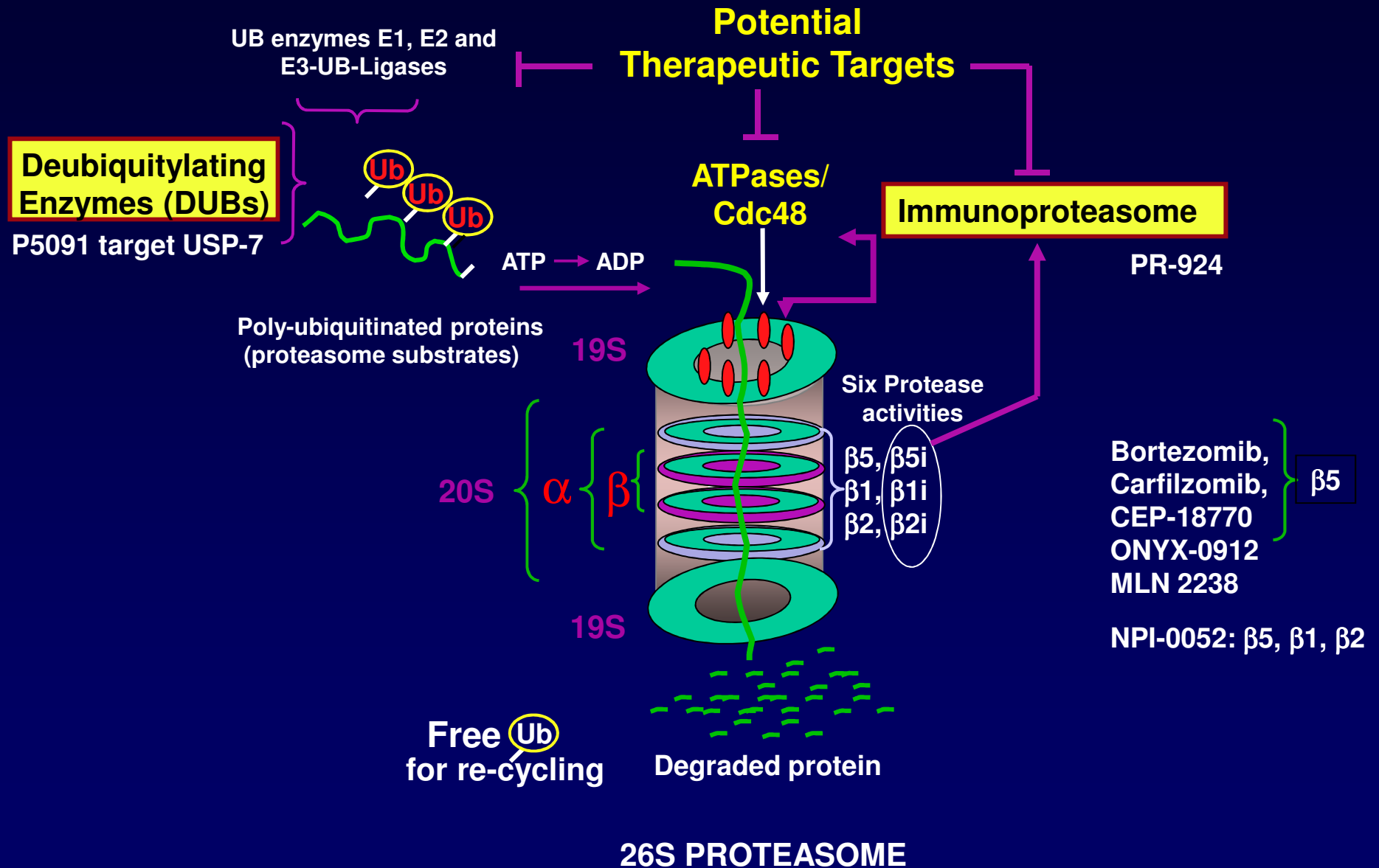
IFM/DFCI Study in Newly Diagnosed MM Stem Cell Candidates

Genomic Profiling Over Time



Proteasome: Present and Future Therapies

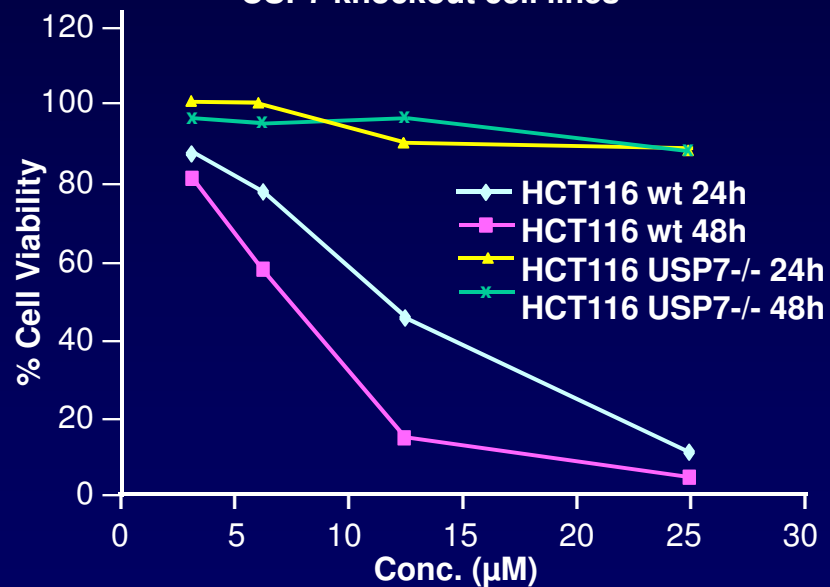
Potential Therapeutic Targets



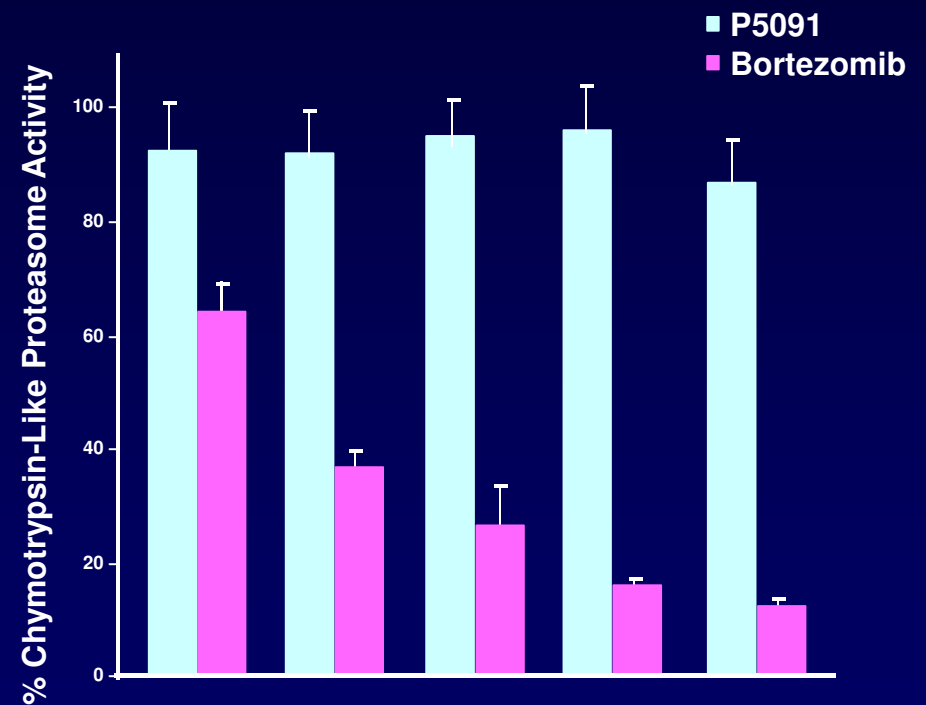
P5091 Specifically Targets USP-7 and Does Not Alter Proteasome Activity

USP-7 Knockout

Cytotoxicity of P5091 in HCT 116 wt and USP7 knockout cell lines



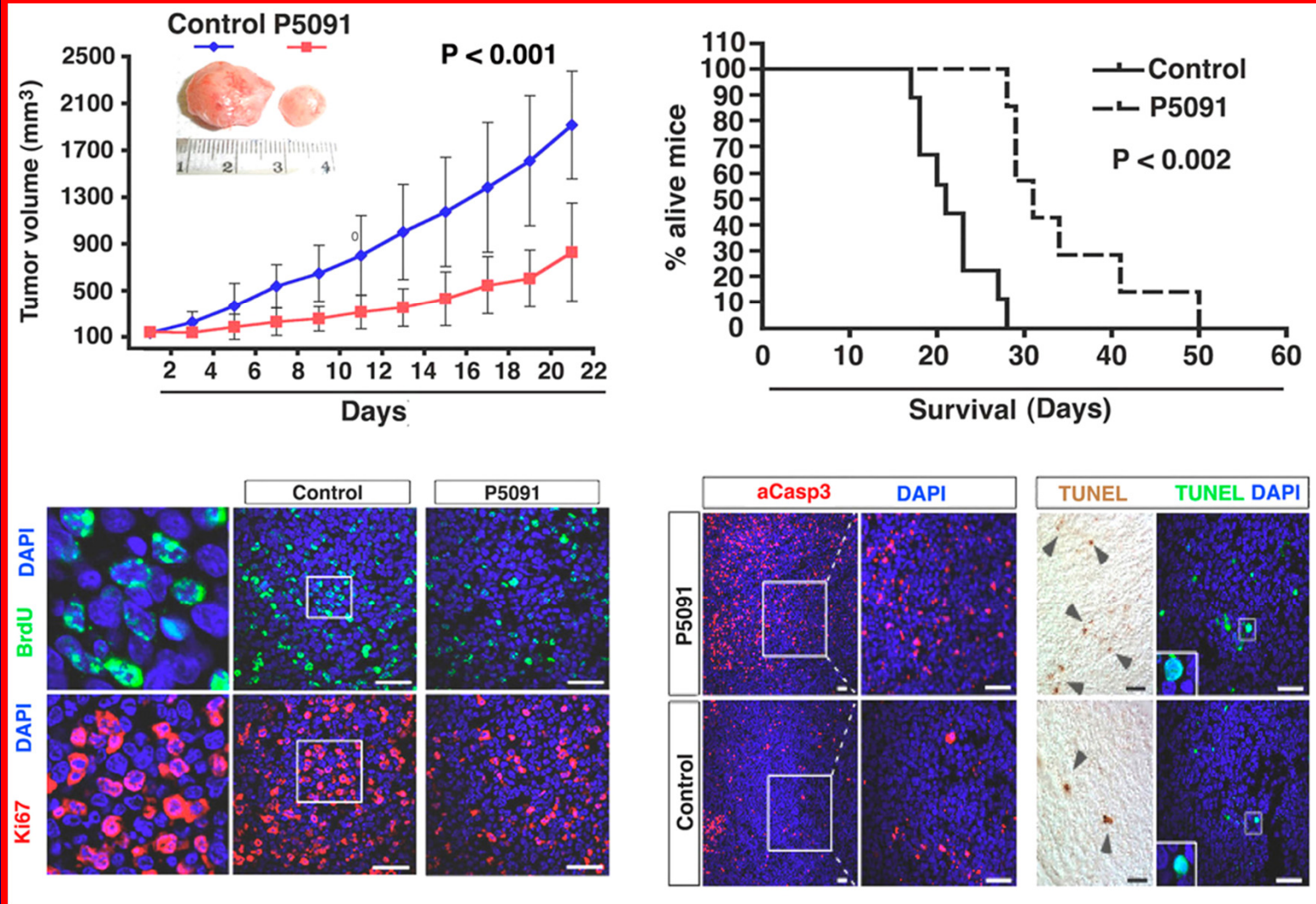
Proteasome Activity Assay



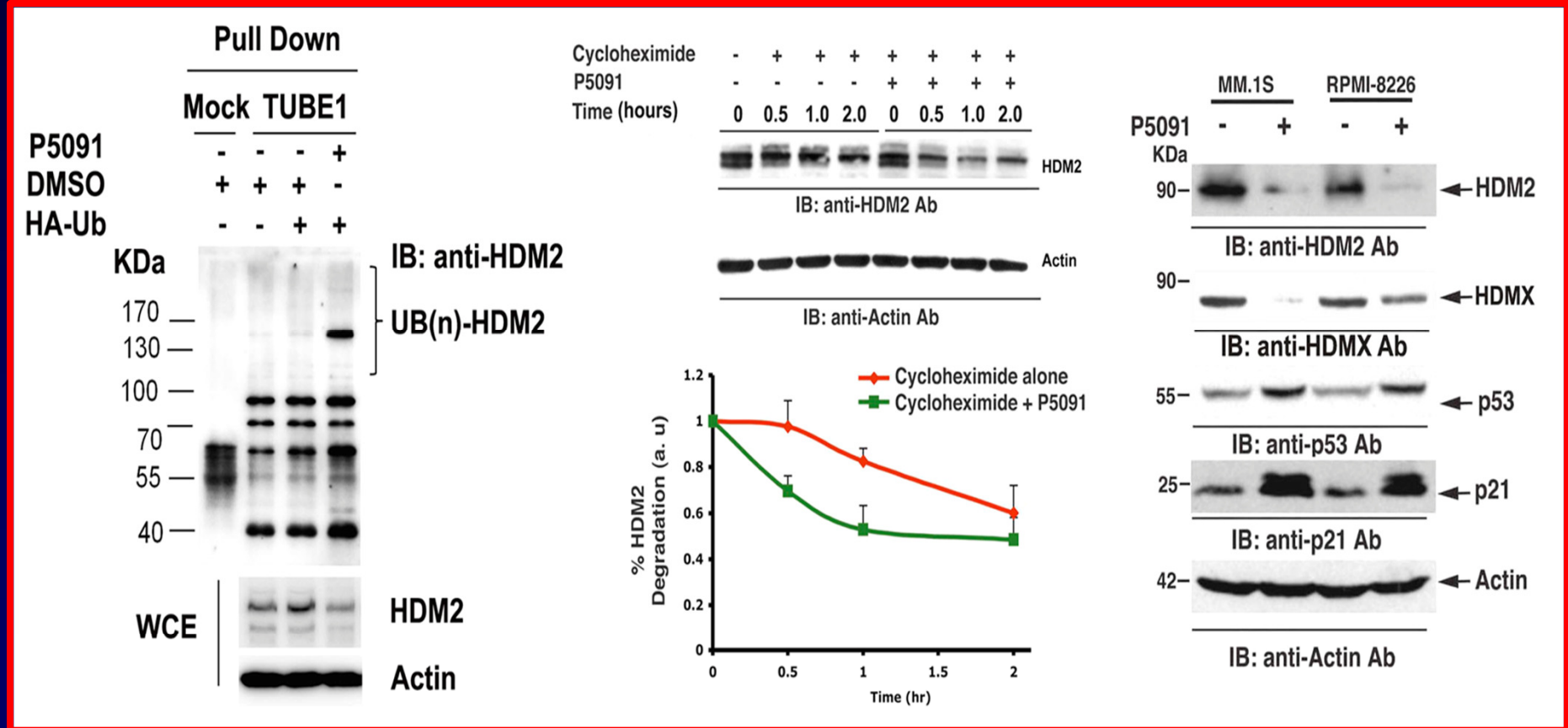
P5091 (µM)
Bortez (nM)

2.5	5	7.5	10	12.5
1	3	5	7	9

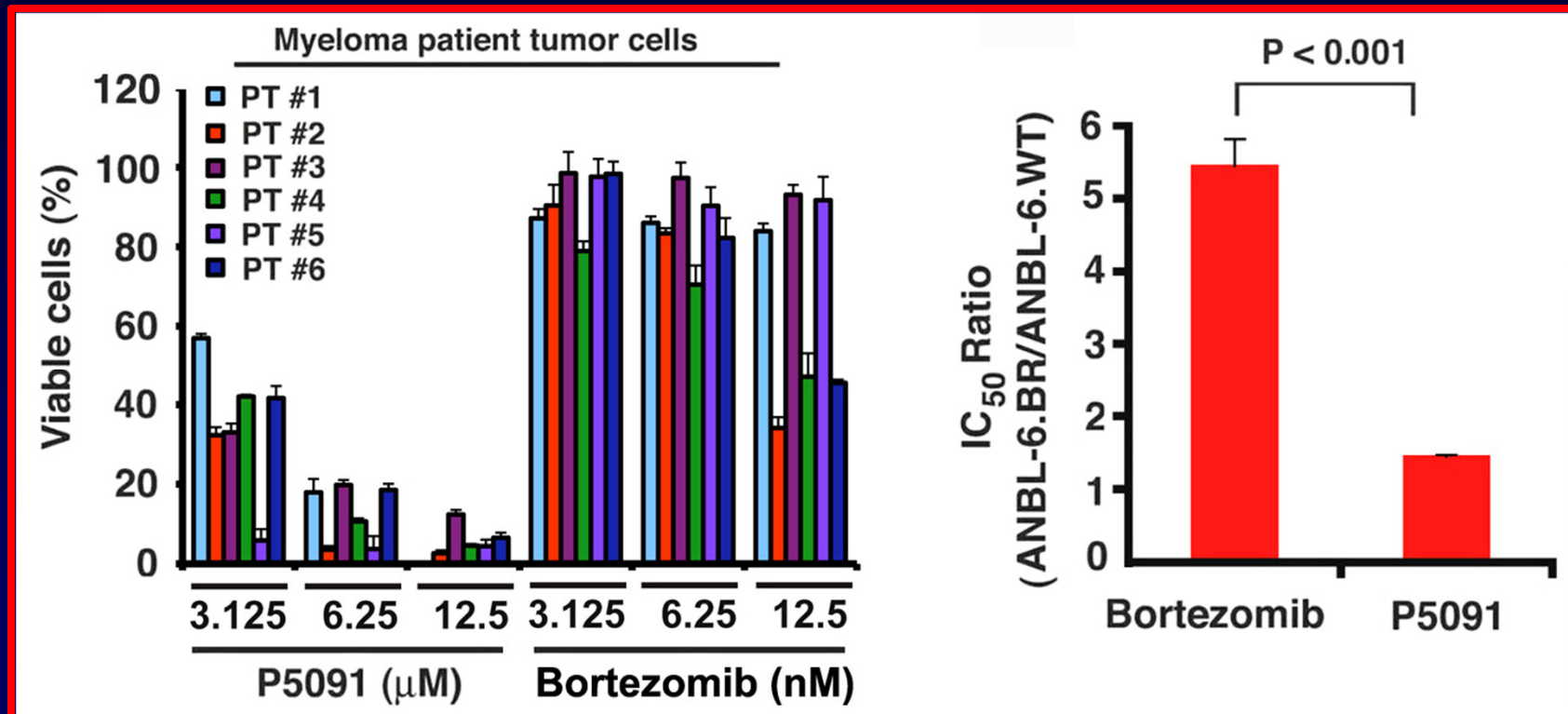
P5091 Inhibits Tumor Growth and Prolongs Survival in Human Plasmacytoma Xenograft Model



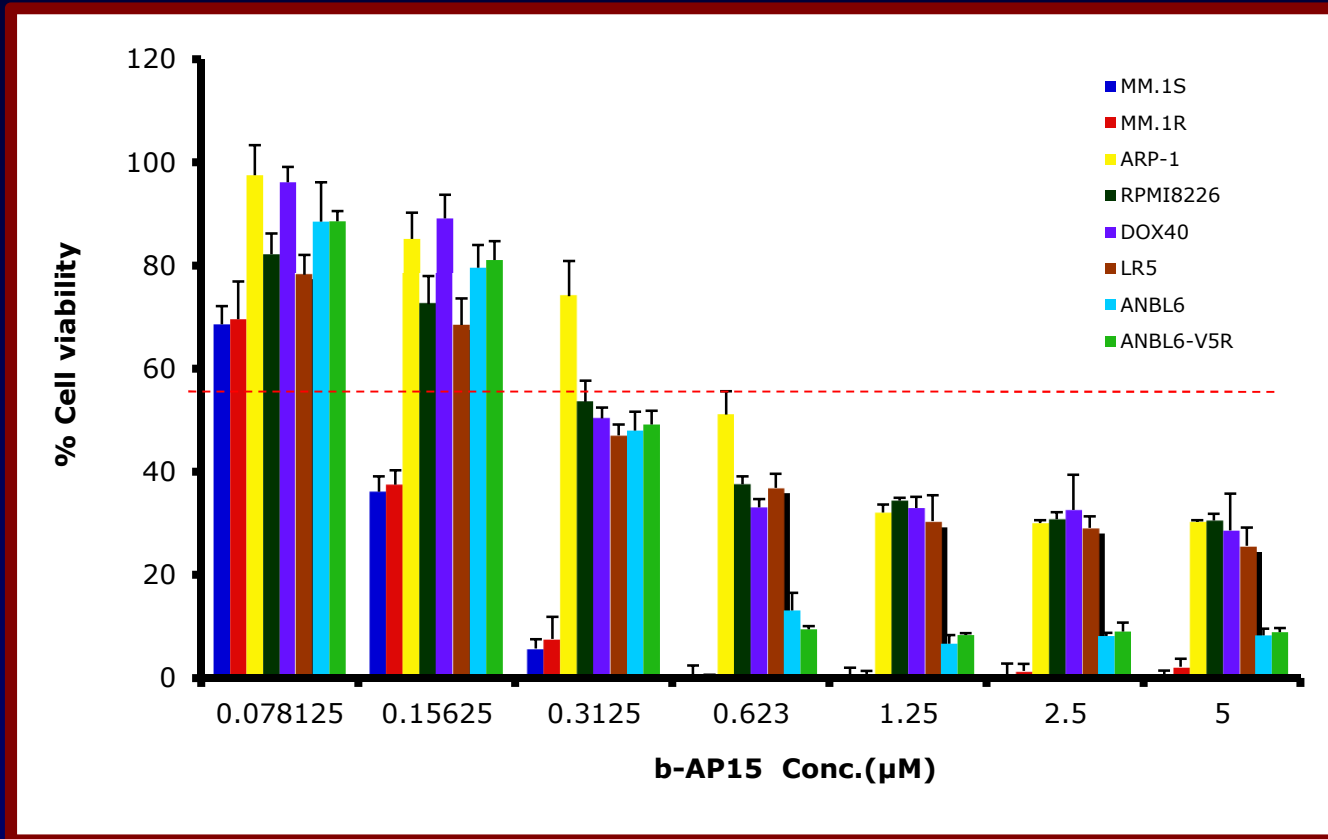
P5091 Targets USP7 Substrate HDM2 and Activates HDM2-p53-p21 Signaling Pathways



P5091 Overcomes Bortezomib-Resistance in MM cells

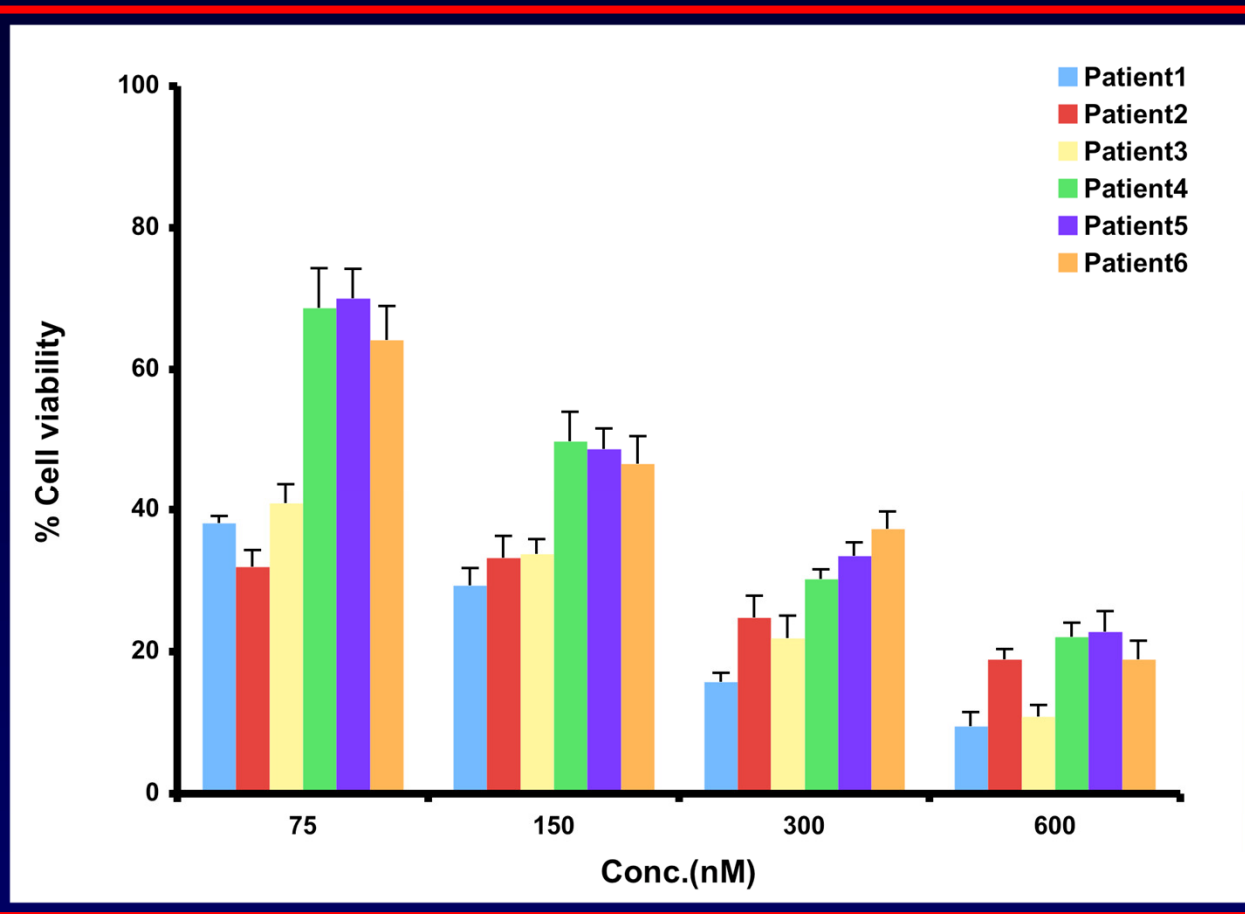


Anti-Myeloma Activity of a Novel USP14/UCHL5 DUB Inhibitor b-AP15



Myeloma cell lines were treated with indicated concentrations of b-AP15 for 48 hours, harvested, and then analyzed for viability using MTT assays.

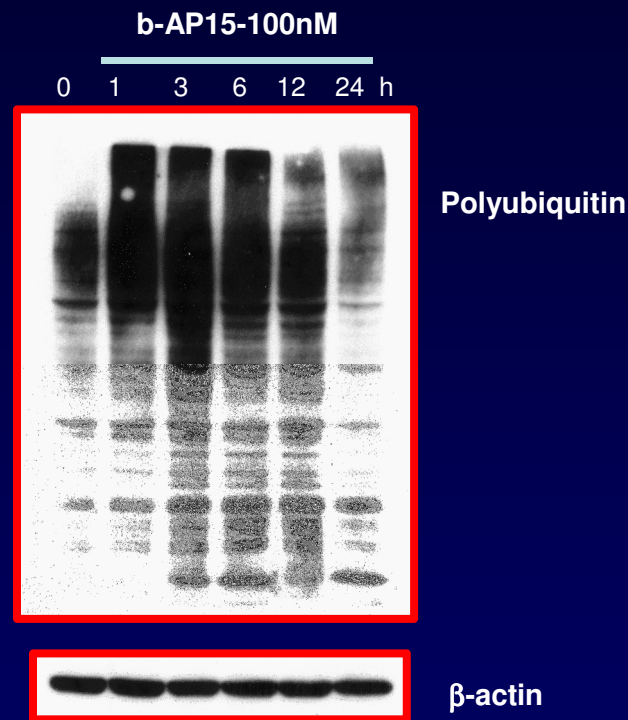
Cytotoxicity of b-AP15 Against MM Patient Tumor Cells



MM (CD138-positive) cells from 6 patients were treated with indicated concentrations of b-AP15 for 24 hours, harvested, and then analyzed for viability using MTT assays.

Treatment for 24h

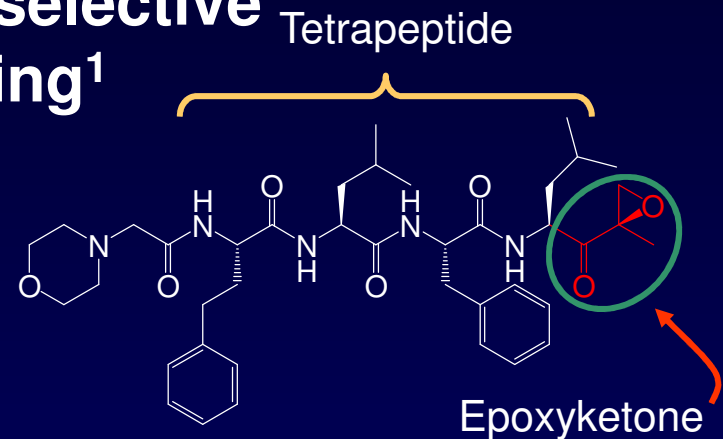
b-AP15 Induces Polyubiquitination



MM.1S cells were treated with indicated concentrations of b-AP15 for 0, 1, 3, 6, 12, or 24 hours, harvested, and total protein lysates were then analyzed for polyubiquitination by western blot analyses.

Carfilzomib: A Novel Proteasome (Chymotryptic) Inhibitor

- Novel chemical class with highly selective and irreversible proteasome binding¹
- Improved antitumor activity with consecutive-day dosing²
- No neurotoxicity in animals²
- Durable responses in relapsed and relapsed/refractory MM w/o neuropathy³
- Carfilzomib, lenalidomide, Dex versus lenalidomide, Dex phase III trial for new drug approval⁴



Benefit of Carfilzomib in Relapsed/Refractory MM: Meaningful ORR, DOR, and OS

Response Category	Total N = 266, n (%)	
CR	1 (0.4)	ORR = 22.9% (95% CI: 18.0, 28.5)
VGPR	13 (4.9)	
PR	47 (17.7)	
MR	34 (12.8)	
SD	81 (30.5)	CBR = 35.7% (95% CI: 30.0, 41.8)
PD	69 (25.9)	
Not evaluable	21 (7.9)	

Duration of response

Median DOR = 7.8 months (95% CI: 5.6, 9.2)

Overall Survival

Median OS = 15.4 months (95% CI: 12.5, 19.0)

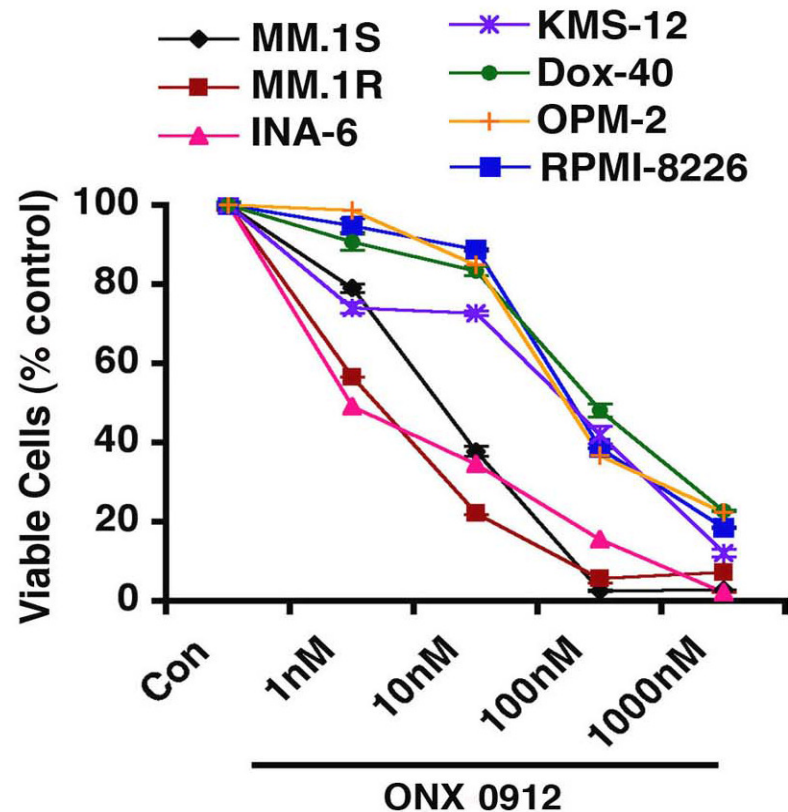
Siegel DS, et al. *Blood*. 2012;120(14):2817-2825.

CRd in Relapsed and Upfront MM

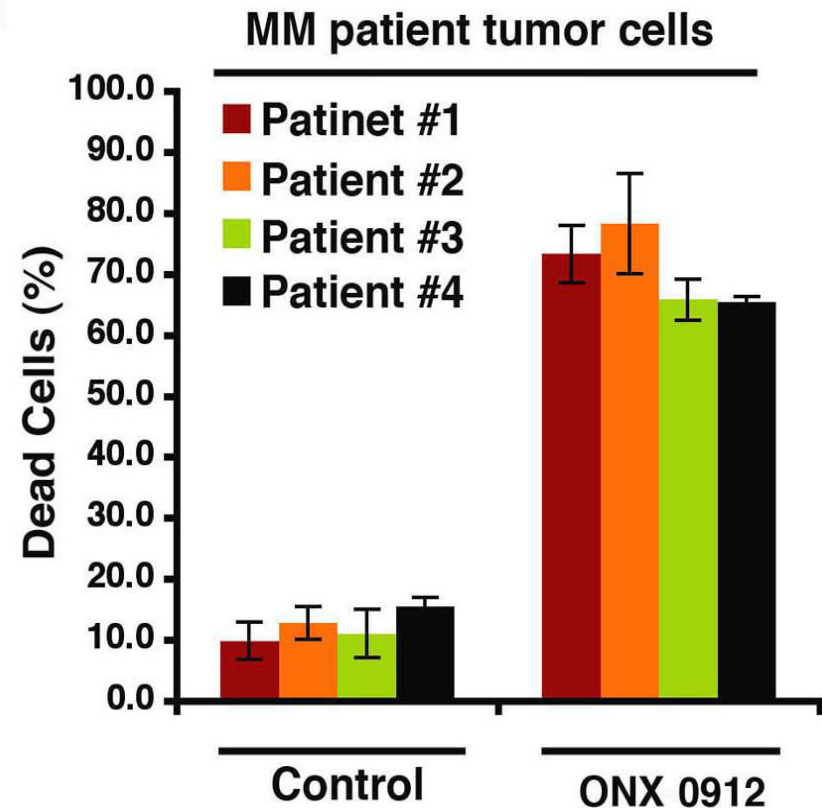
- **Response to CRd therapy was high, with an ORR of 78%**
 - 41% VGPR or better¹
- **CRd well-tolerated with durable responses¹**
- **ASPIRE phase III open-label, international, multicenter trial comparing CRd to Rd in R/R MM fully enrolled.²**
- **Remarkable extent and frequency of response to CRd upfront (100% ORR, 80% CR, nCR after 12 cycles)²**

In Vitro Anti-MM Activity of Oral Inhibitor ONX 0912 (Opromazib)

Myeloma Cell Lines

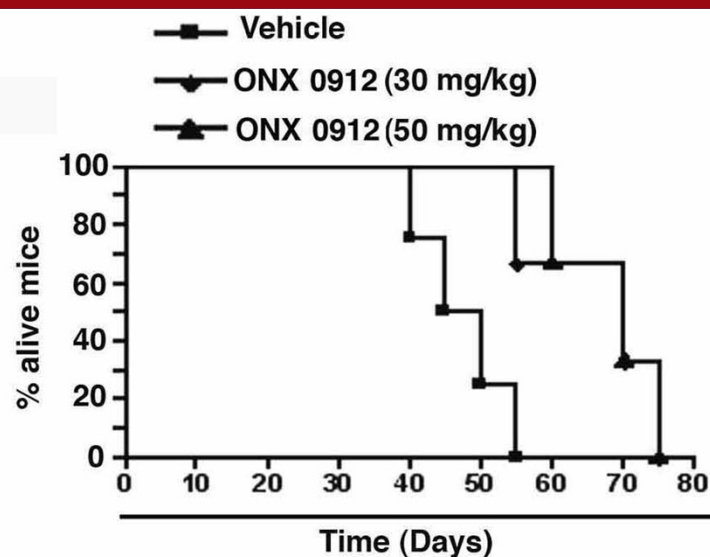
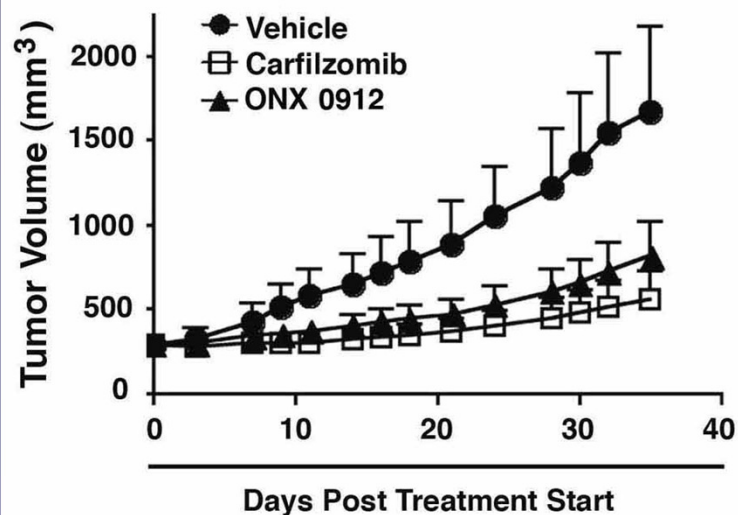


Patient Tumor Cells

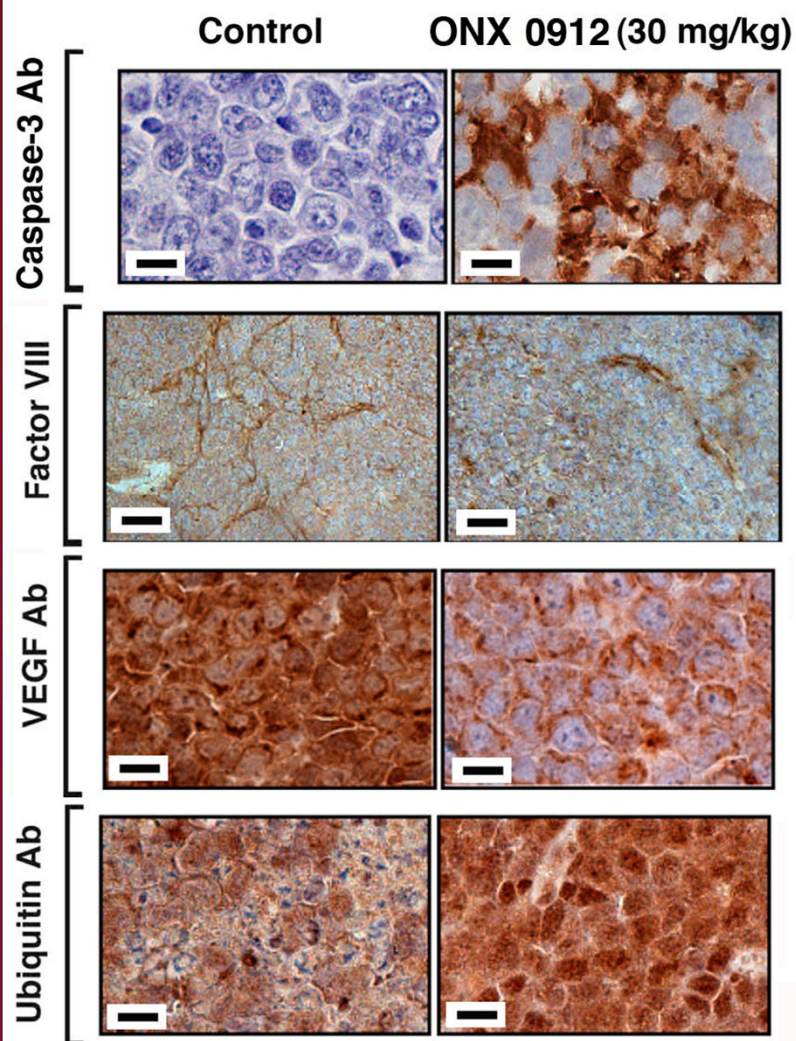


- Phase I clinical trial opromazib ongoing

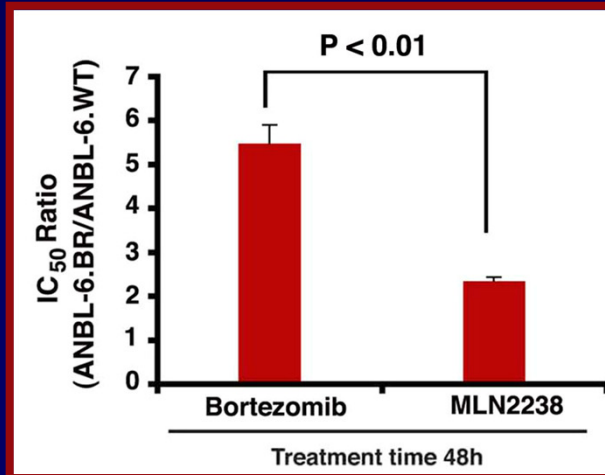
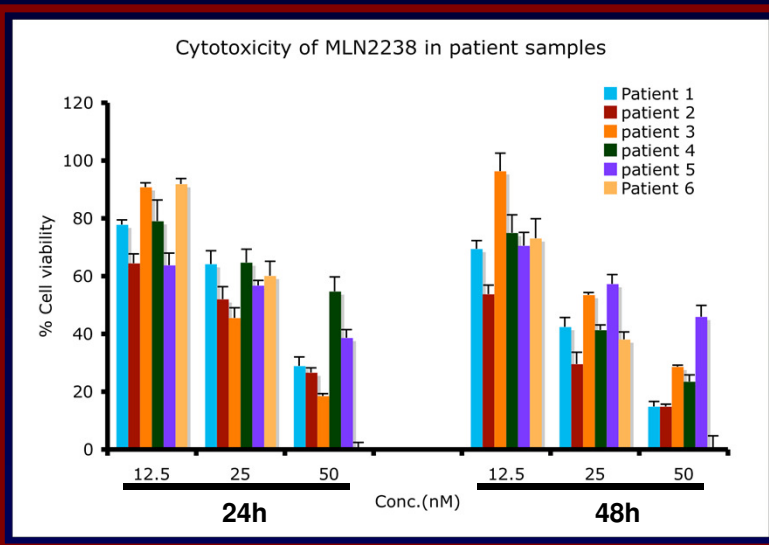
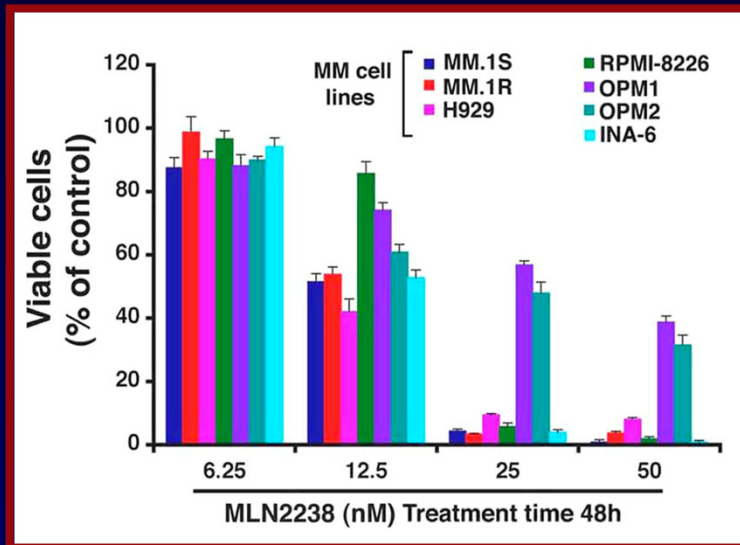
Anti-Myeloma Activity of ONX 0912 *In Vivo*



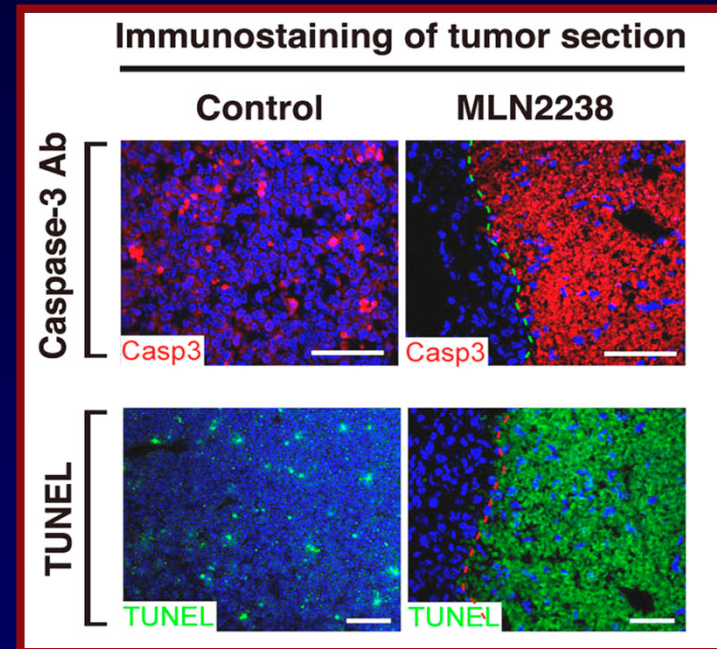
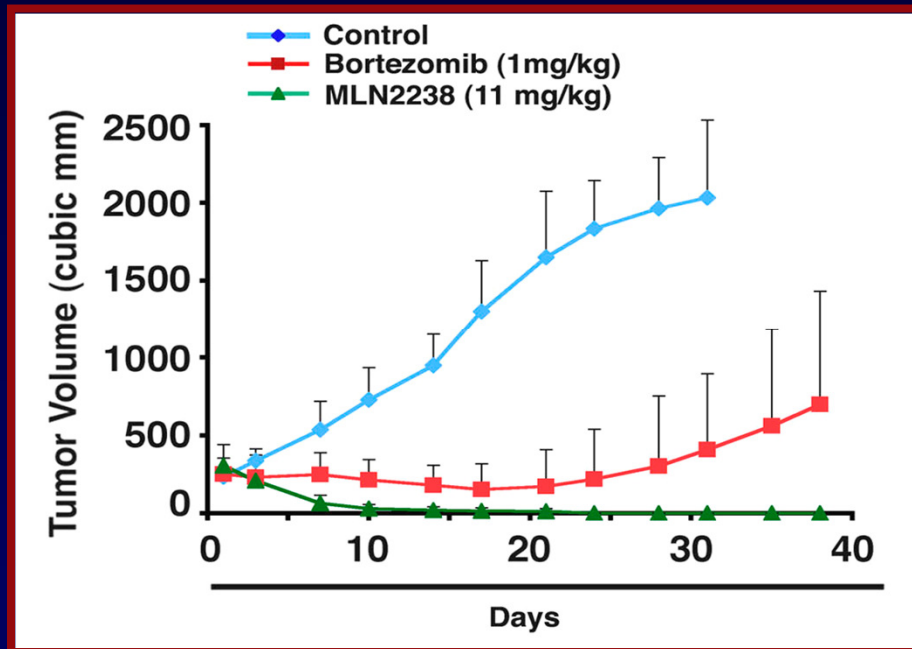
Immunostaining of mice tumor



MLN2238/9708 Decreases Cell Viability in MM Cells and Overcomes Bortezomib-Resistance

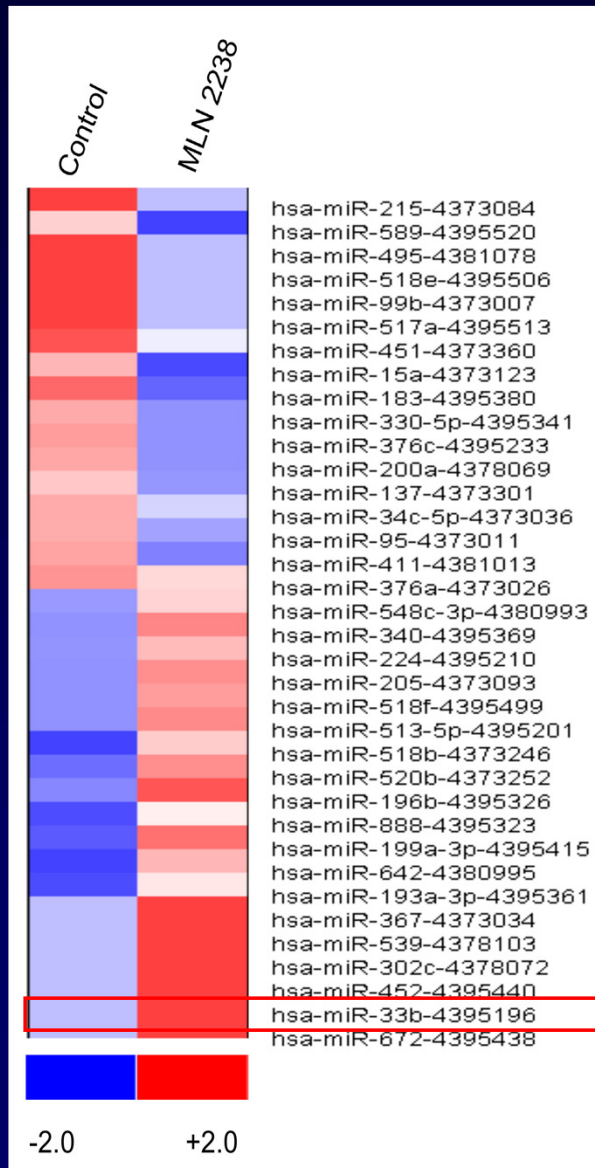


MLN2238/9708 Oral Chymotryptic Inhibitor More Potently Blocks MM Cell Growth *In Vivo* than Bortezomib



Clinical trials ongoing in relapsed/refractory MM
and with lenalidomide-Dex as initial therapy

MLN2238/9708-Triggered miRNA Alterations in MM Cells



$\Delta\Delta\text{CT} > 1.5$ or $\Delta\Delta\text{CT} < -1.5$

36 miRNAs

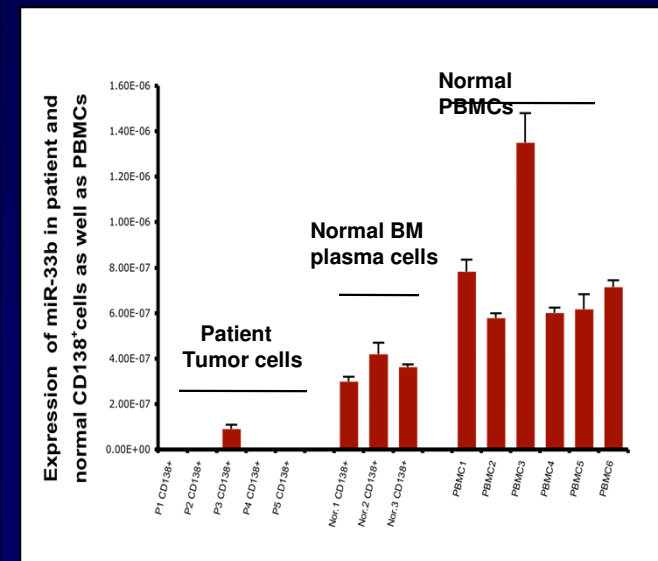
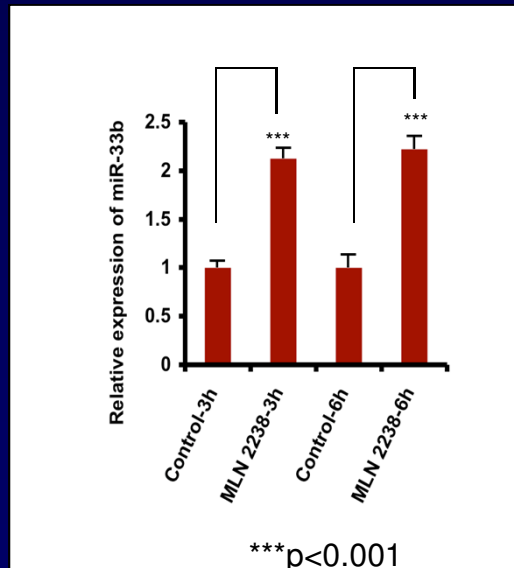
$\Delta\Delta\text{CT} > 1.5$ (upregulation)

19 miRNAs

$\Delta\Delta\text{CT} < -1.5$ (downregulation)

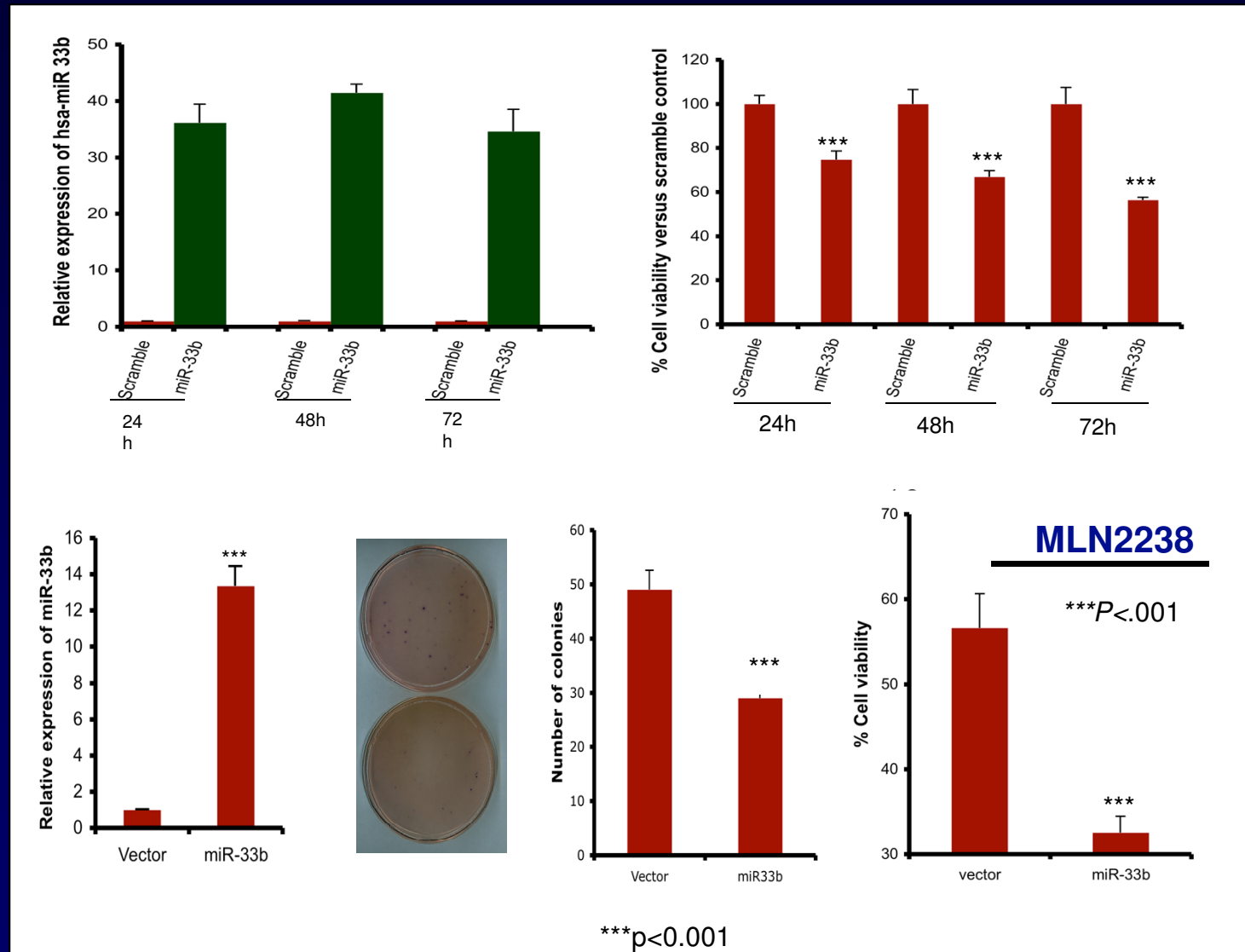
17 miRNAs

qPCR Validation miR-33B expression



Tian Z, et al. *Blood*. 2012;120(19):3958-3967.

Overexpression of miR-33b Decreases Viability, Colony Formation, and Enhances Anti-MM Activity of MLN2238/9708 in MM Cells



MLN9708 in Relapsed and/or Refractory MM: Expansion Cohorts of a Phase I Dose-Escalation study

- **46 pts evaluable for response**
 - 21 in dose-escalation cohorts
 - 30 in expansion cohorts (including 6 from dose-escalation cohorts)
- **6 pts have achieved \geq PR**
 - 1 CR, confirmed by bone marrow (PI-naïve expansion cohort)
 - 5 PRs (1 each at 1.2 and 2.23 mg/m² in dose-escalation cohorts; 1 in RRMM and 2 in bortezomib-relapsed expansion cohorts)
- **1 pt achieved MR** (bortezomib-relapsed expansion cohort; 40% M-protein reduction)
- **All 7 pts remain in response, with duration of disease control of up to 15.9 months**
- **28 pts have achieved SD**
 - 14 in dose-escalation cohorts
 - 9, 5, and 2 in RRMM, bortezomib-relapsed, and PI-naïve expansion cohorts
 - Durable, with disease stabilization for up to 12.9 months

Phase I/II Study of MLN9708, Lenalidomide, and Dex in Patients With Previously Untreated MM

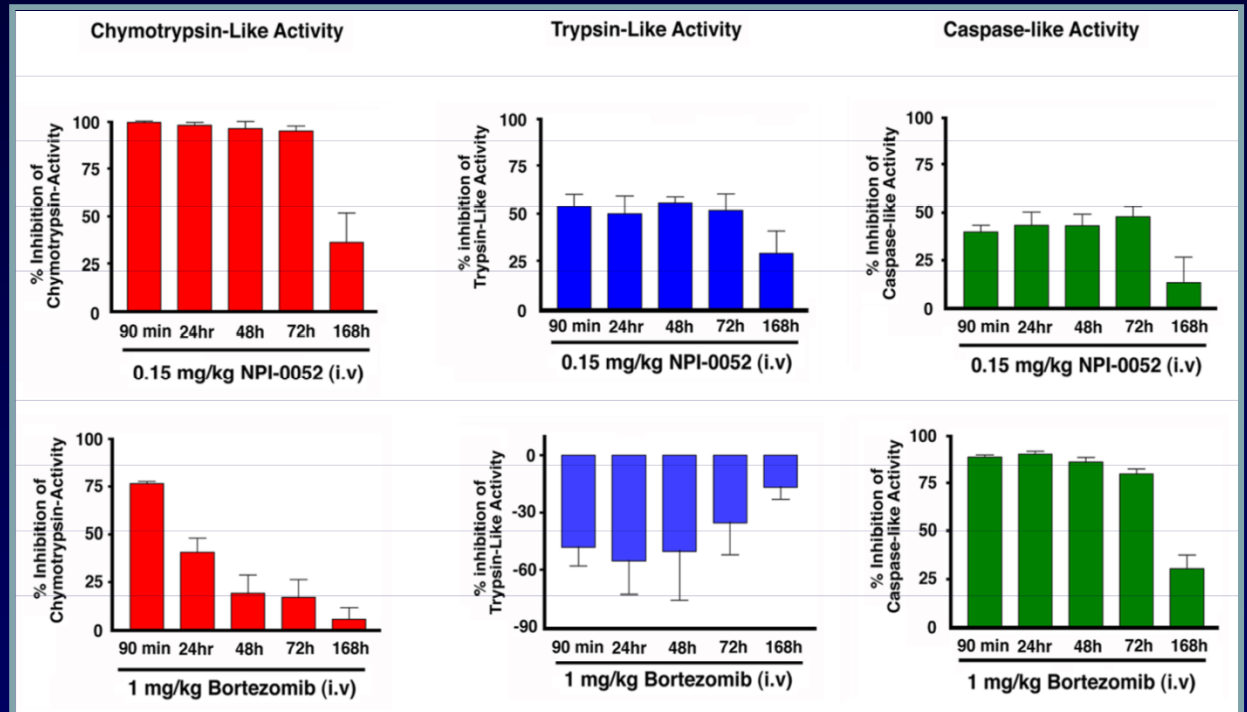
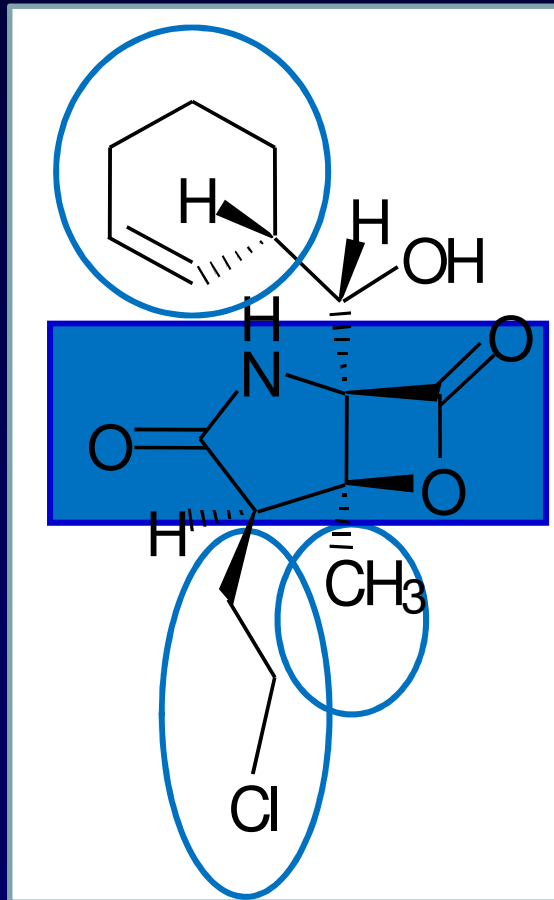
- Oral weekly MLN9708, lenalidomide, and dexamethasone is well tolerated
 - incidence of PN has been limited

At median drug exposure of 6 months, 92% PR or better, including \geq VGPR 55% and CR 23%

- Responses increased with number of cycles and deepened over time
- 88% of patients achieving CR who were evaluable for MRD status were confirmed as MRD-negative
- A phase III trial of MLN9708 plus lenalidomide–dexamethasone versus placebo plus lenalidomide–dexamethasone in patients with relapsed and/or refractory MM is currently enrolling (NCT01564537) for new drug approval

Marizomib: A Non-Peptide Proteasome Inhibitor Induces Rapid, Broad, and Prolonged Inhibition

Marizomib (NPI-0052)



- Exhibits high levels of proteasome inhibition without toxicities associated with bortezomib
- Active in bortezomib and IMiD resistant myeloma preclinically

NPI-0052 Marizomib : Novel Proteasome Inhibitor

- Phase I, open-label, dose-escalation study in patients with relapsed and relapsed/refractory MM (N=32)
 - Best response (paraprotein; EBMT criteria): SD in 18 (58%)
 - SD >6 mos: 9 (28%)
 - Recommended phase II dose: 0.7 mg/m²
 - Generally well-tolerated
 - Common AEs: fatigue, nausea/vomiting, dizziness, and headache
 - No neuropathy, neutropenia, or thrombocytopenia
 - NB: Ongoing study of twice weekly 0.5mg dosing achieving responses and well tolerated in R/R MM

Responses to Marizomib +/- Dexamethasone in Evaluable Pts at Full Dose [≥ 0.4 mg/m²]* Twice Weekly (n = 21)**

All Pts		
<u>EBMT</u>		
\geq SD	11/20	55%
MR + PR	3/20	15%
<u>Uniform Criteria</u>		
\geq SD	12/21	57%
PR + VGPR	4/21	19%

Pts Refractory to Bortezomib		
<u>EBMT</u>		
\geq SD	8/12	67%
MR + PR	2/12	17%
<u>Uniform Criteria</u>		
\geq SD	8/12	67%
PR + VGPR	2/12	17%

Median Duration of Response (All Pts) = 133 days (~5 mos)

Pts Exposed to Bortezomib		
<u>EBMT</u>		
\geq SD	11/19	58%
MR + PR	3/19	16%
<u>Uniform Criteria</u>		
\geq SD	11/19	58%
PR + VGPR	3/19	16%

Pts Refractory to Lenalidomide		
<u>EBMT</u>		
\geq SD	8/13	62%
MR + PR	3/13	23%
<u>Uniform Criteria</u>		
\geq SD	9/14	64%
PR + VGPR	4/14	29%

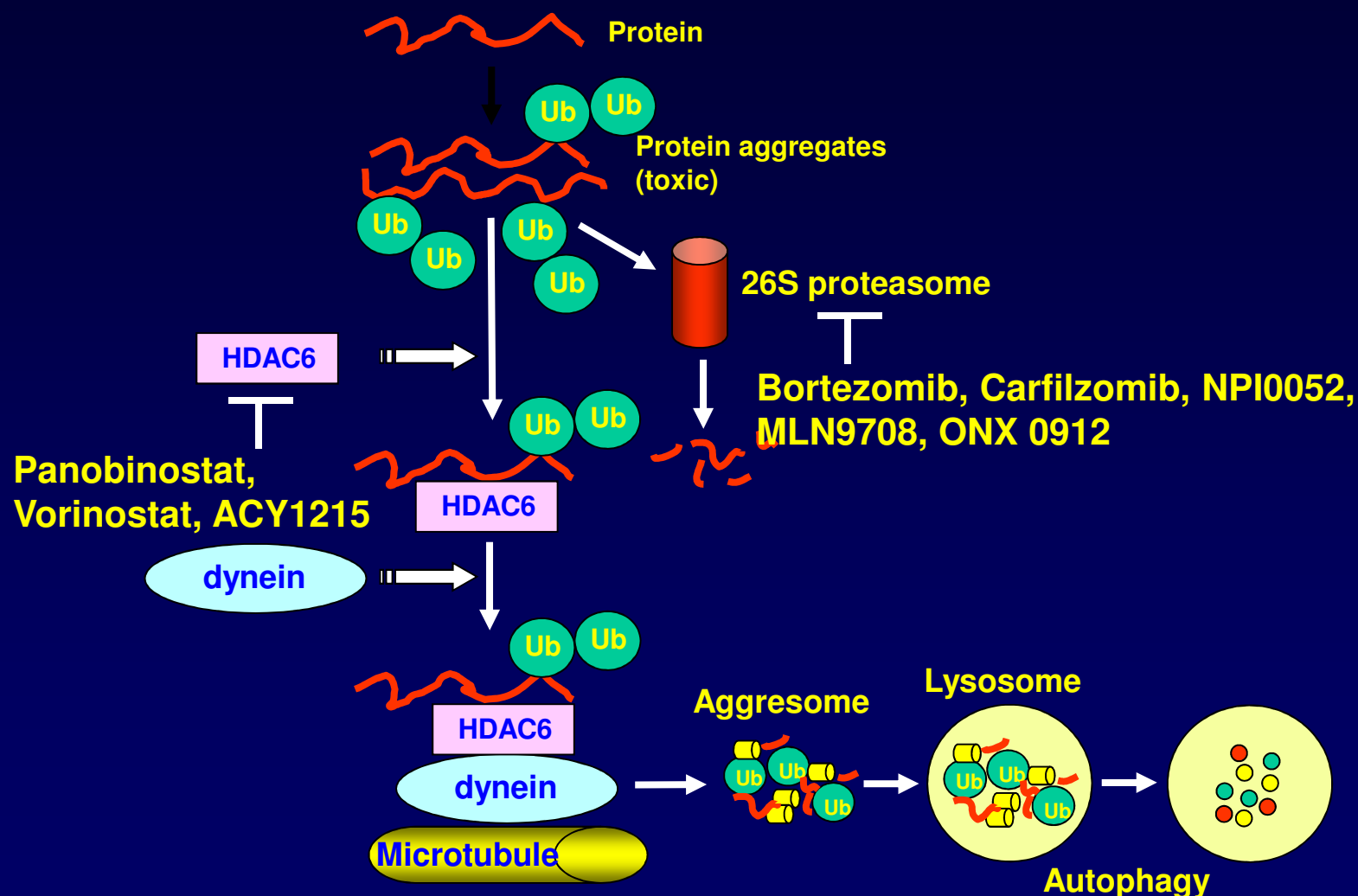
•**Response criteria defined with baseline SPEP ≥ 0.5 g/dL or UPEP ≥ 200 mg/24h with at least 2 assessments after treatment day 1 for EBMT; also by Freelite® for uniform criteria.

*As of
05 Dec 11

• Refractory defined as having PD during or within 60 days of last regimen.

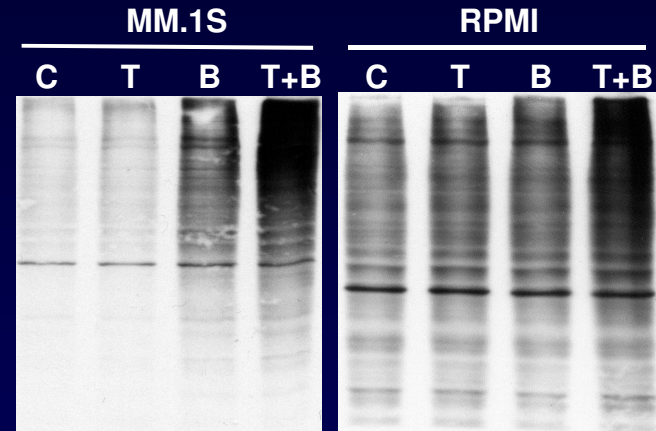
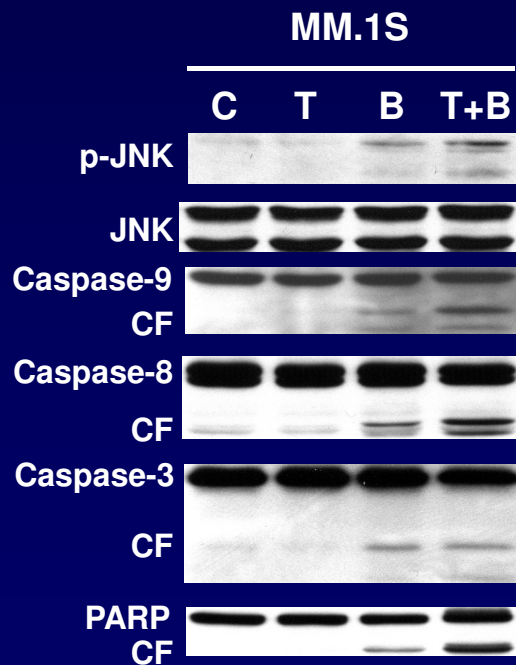
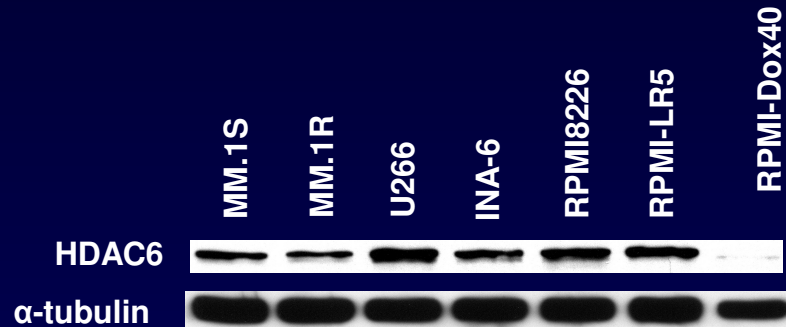
Richardson PG, et al. *Blood*. 2011;118: Abstract 302.

Development of Rationally-Based Combination Therapies (HDAC and Proteasome Inhibitors)

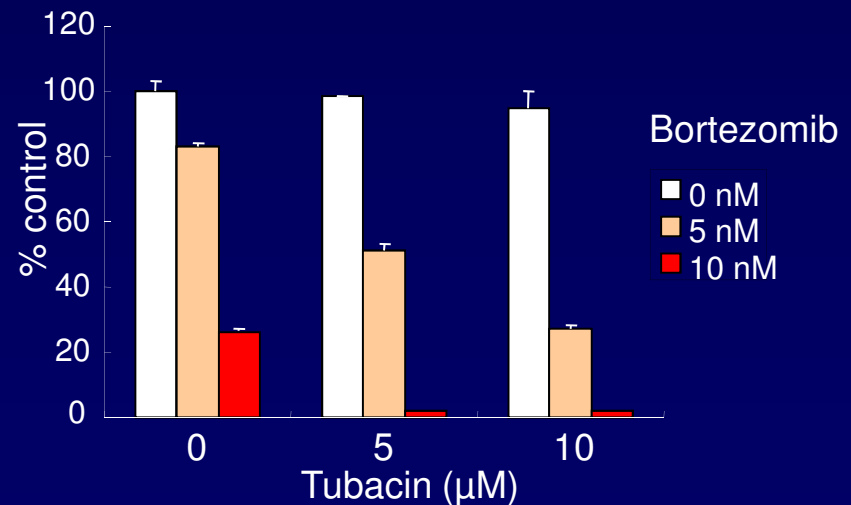


Hideshima T, et al. *Clin Cancer Res.* 2005;11(24 Pt 1):8530-8533. Catley L, et al. *Blood.* 2006;108(10):3441-3449.

Targeting Proteasome and Aggresome Triggers Synergistic MM Cytotoxicity



C: control T: tubacin (5μM)
B: bortezomib (5 nM)



VANTAGE 088: An International, Multicenter, Randomized, Double-Blind Study of Vorinostat or Placebo with Bortezomib in Relapsed MM

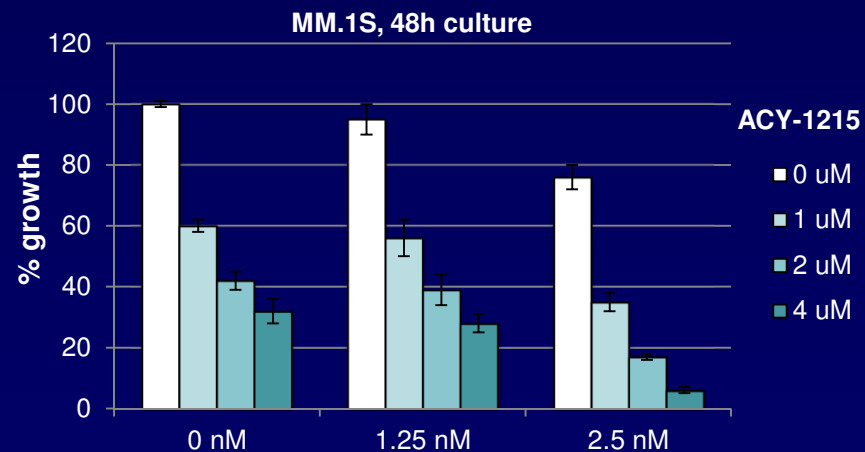
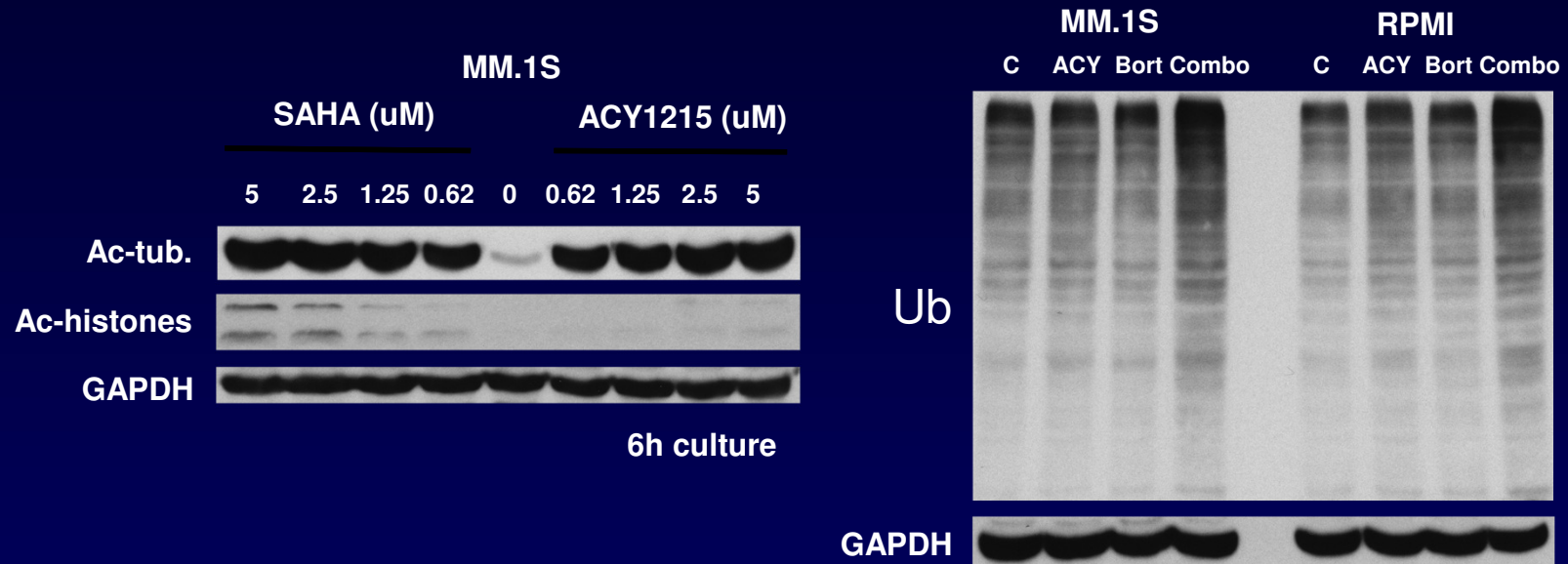
- The combination of vorinostat + bortezomib is active in patients with relapsed and refractory MM
 - Significant improvement in response rate
 - ORR 54% vs 41% ($P < .0001$); CBR 71% vs 53% ($P < .0001$)
- PFS and TTP were prolonged in the combination arm compared with bortezomib alone
 - PFS hazard ratio reduction of 23% ($P = .01$); 7.63 months (6.9–8.4) versus 6.83 months (5.7–7.7)
- The combination was associated with side effects of thrombocytopenia, diarrhea, and fatigue limiting prolonged therapy

Bench to Bedside Translation of HDAC 6 Selective Inhibitor ACY 1215 Rocilinostat

- **Orally bioavailable, highly potent, selective inhibitor of HDAC 6 synthesized in fall 2009**
- **Synergistic MM cytotoxicity with bortezomib *in vitro* and *in vivo***
- **Favorable PK/PD, toxicity profile**
- **Phase Ia/Ib/II clinical trial of ACY1215, alone and with bortezomib and with lenalidomide/dexamethasone, ongoing**

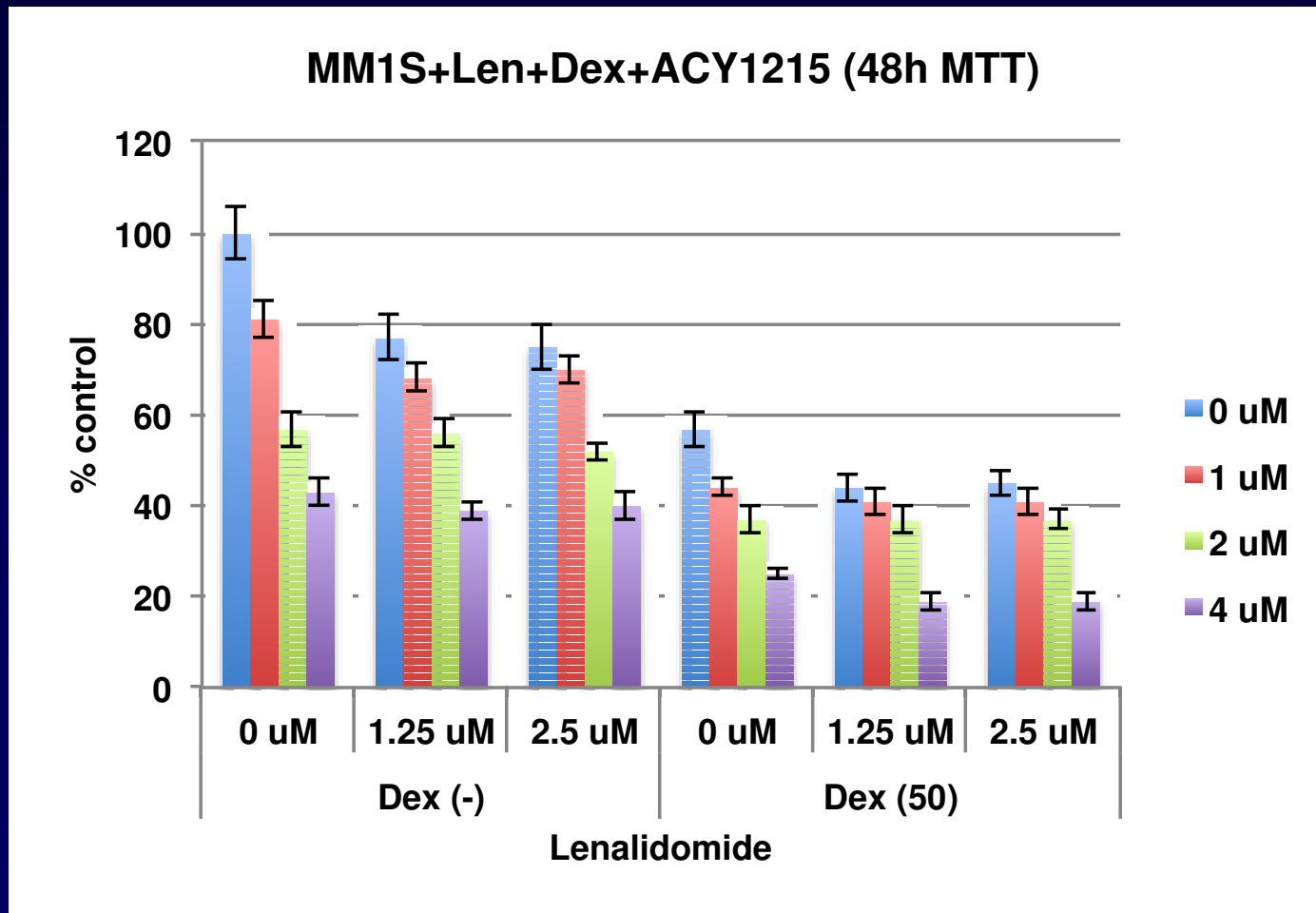
HDAC6 Selective Inhibitor ACY-1215 Enhances Bortezomib-Induced Cytotoxicity

Clinical Trials Ongoing

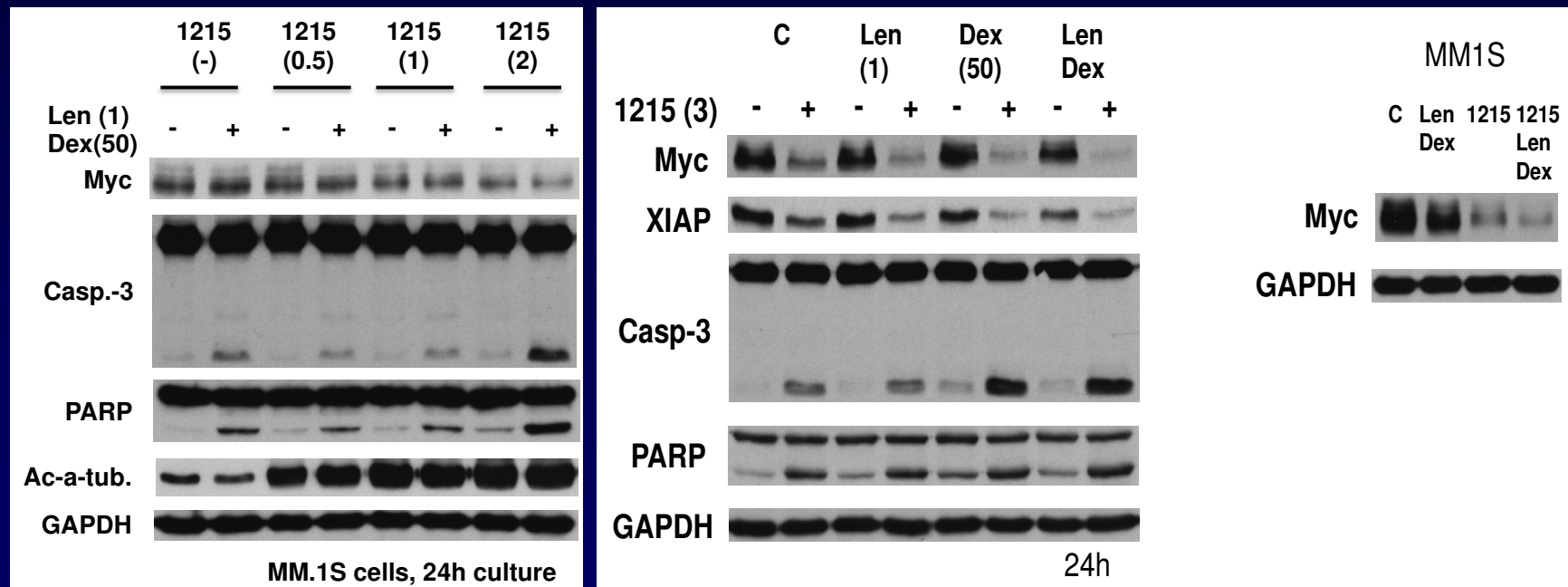


Santo L, et al. *Blood*. 2012;119(11):2579-2589.

Synergistic Cytotoxicity of Lenalidomide and Dexamethasone is Augmented by ACY-1215



ACY-1215, Lenalidomide and Dexamethasone Inhibits c-Myc Expression



Predicting Proteasome Inhibitor Response

MM Relatively Resistant to PI

- High proteasome capacity
- Low proteasome load
- Low level proteasome stress

MM Highly Sensitive to PI

- Low proteasome capacity
- High proteasome load
- High level proteasome stress

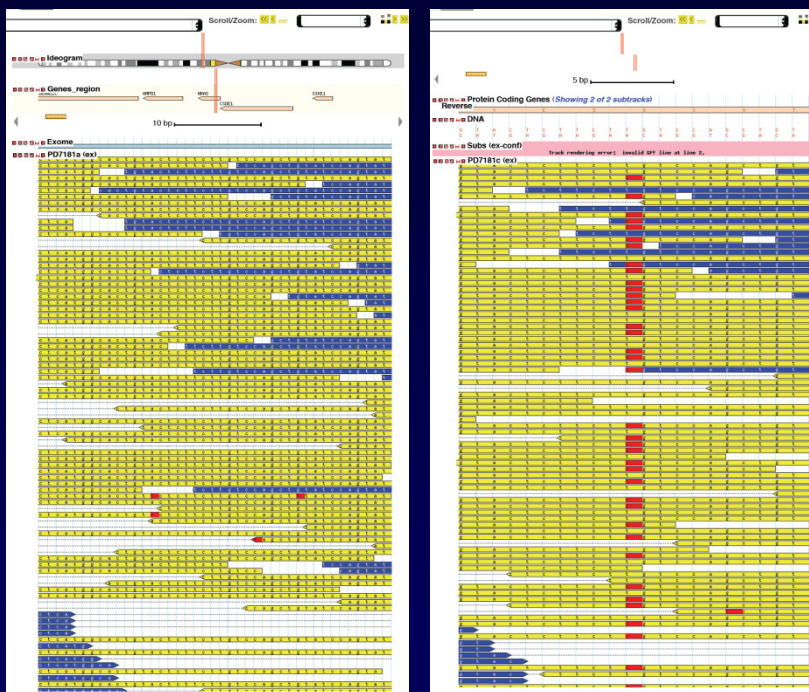
Mutations in Myeloma

19 patients each with
newly diagnosed and relapsed MM

- **Protein homeostasis:** 42% including FAM46C, RPL10, RPS6KA1, EIF3B, XBP1, LRRK2¹
- **NF- κ B signaling:** 10 point mutations, 4 additional structural re-arrangements affecting coding
 - NB confers bortezomib sensitivity¹
- **Histone-methylating enzymes:** WHSC1, UTX, MLL¹
- **BRAF:** 4% activating¹

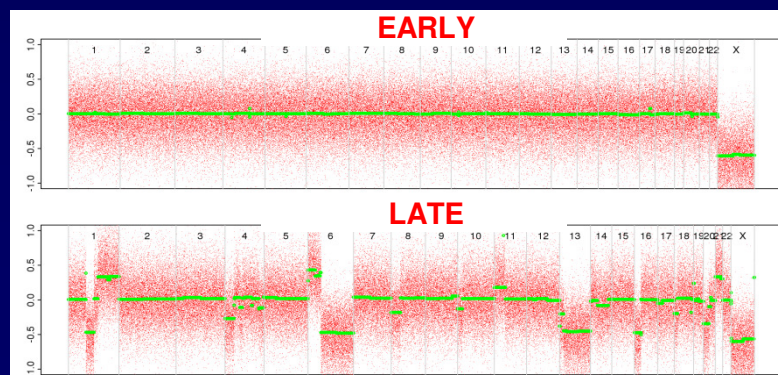
NB **PSMB5 b5** proteasome subunit mutation confers proteasome inhibitor resistance in laboratory, not identified in clinic²

Whole Genome Sequencing Identifies Acquisition of New Changes in MM: 71 Patient Study

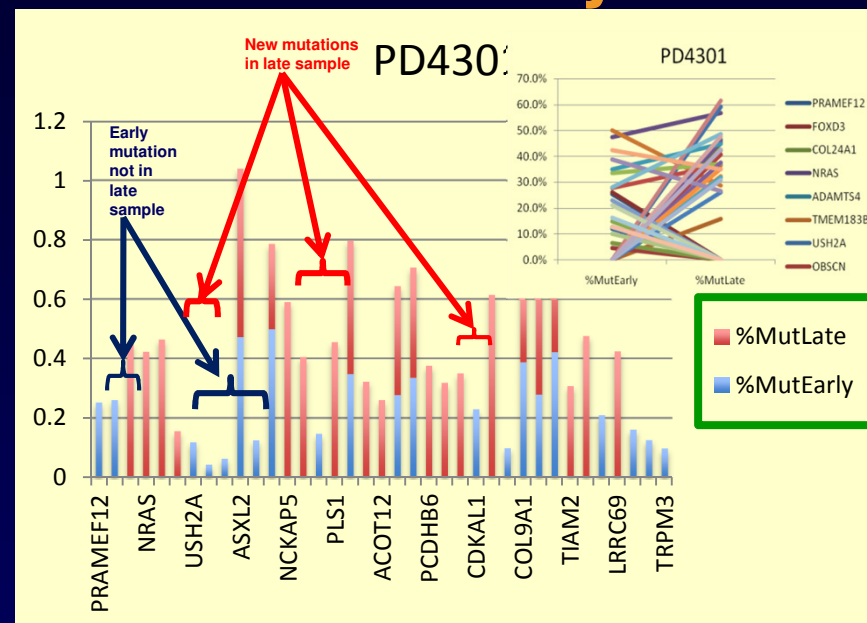


Early Tumor

Late Tumor

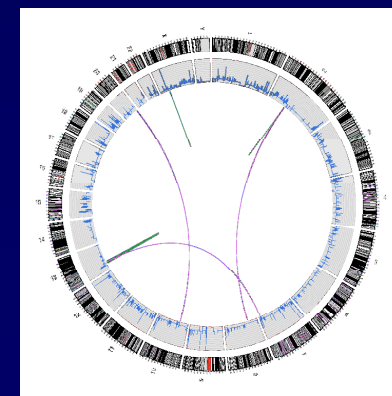
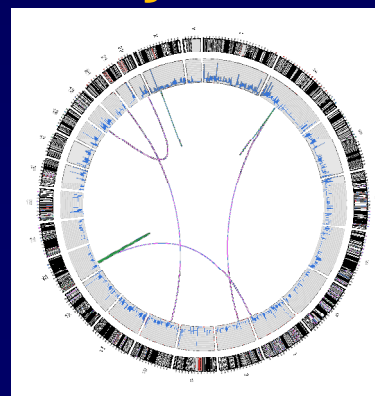


Munshi NC, et al. *Blood*. 2011;118: Abstract 297.



Early Tumor

Late Tumor



Current and Future Directions Targeting UPS

- 1. Incorporation of proteasome inhibitors into induction, consolidation and maintenance therapy.**
- 2. Development of next generation agents targeting protein homeostasis**
- 3. Development of rationally-based combination therapies**
- 4. Utilization of proteasome stress and genomics profiling for improved classification and personalized therapy**

Myeloma will be a chronic illness, with sustained CR in a significant fraction of patients.

United Nations Against Myeloma: Bench to Bedside Research Team



USA



UK



India



Italy



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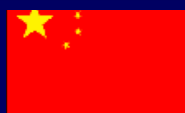
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