

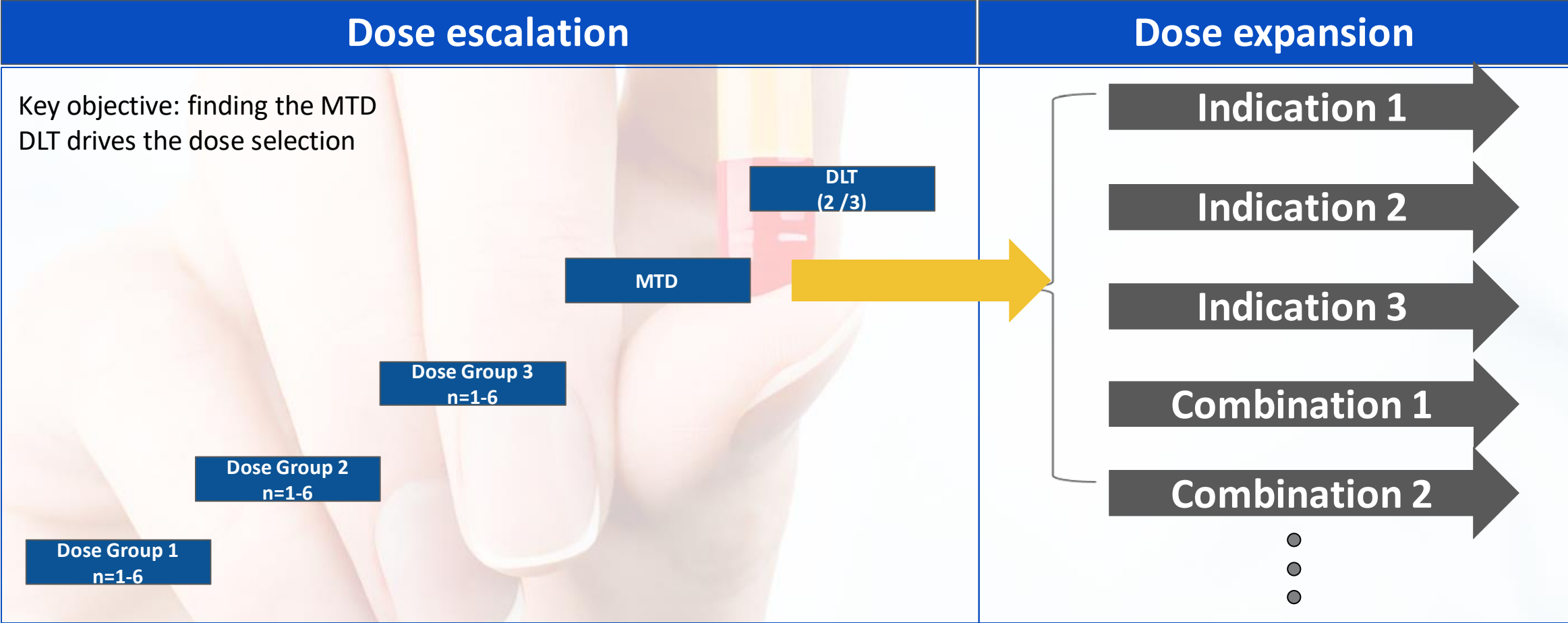
# Oncology dose optimization – how to optimize the trade-offs

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*On Behalf of Roche/Genentech Dose optimization working group*

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# Traditional Oncology Dose Finding - MTD Paradigm



# Concept of Oncology Dose Finding



## Chemotherapy

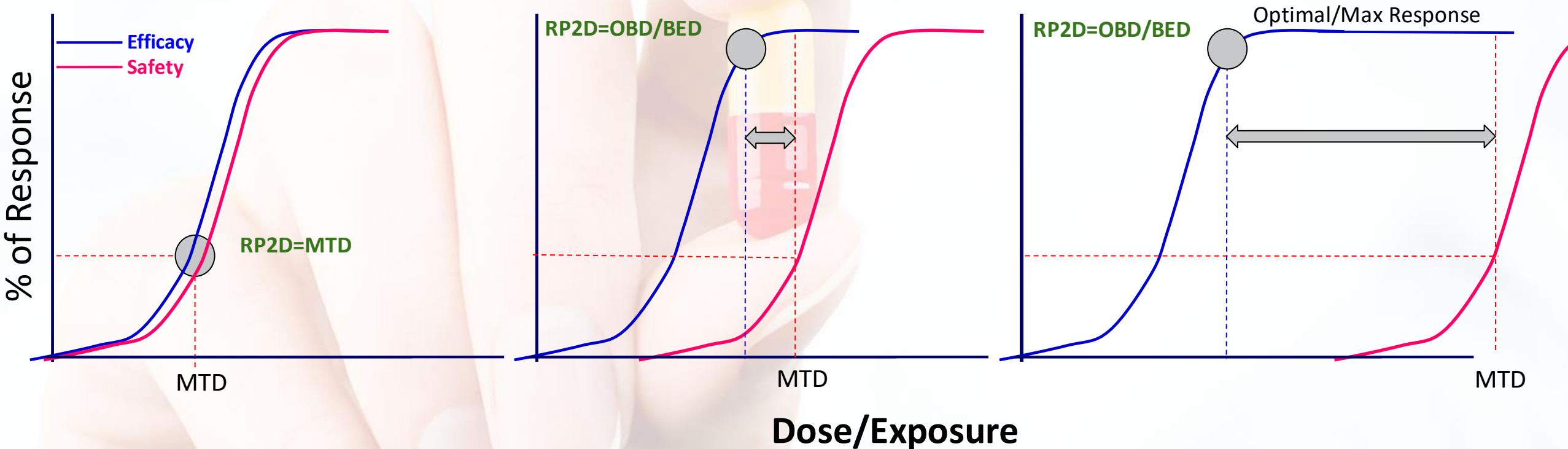
(e.g., paclitaxel, carboplatin, doxorubicin)

## Targeted Therapy (SM/ADCs)

(e.g., Erdafitinib, Osimertinib, pola)

## mAbs

(e.g., Pembrolizumab, trastuzumab, bevacizumab)



MTD Paradigm: Designed for chemotherapy as efficacy & toxicity often correlated (more is better)

MTD Paradigm is not applicable for modern target or Immuno-therapeutics as higher dose does not necessarily results in greater anti-tumor effect: BED/OBD might be more relevant

In reality, the true dose response curve is unknown

MTD: maximal tolerant dose;  
 OBD: optimal biological dose,  
 BED: biological effective dose

# Dose Optimization in Oncology: Path Forward

*Holistic but not “one-size-fits-all” approach*



## Strategic Context

disease specific need for efficacy and patient tolerance/experience, CMC feasibility, unmet medical need, speed & competition

### Innovative/adaptive Study Design

- Backfill cohorts
- Multiple dose expansion cohorts
- Randomized dose finding
- adaptive study with registration potential
- WoO Biomarker study
- Collect robust clinical data across multiple doses, especially when benefit-risk is not clear across doses

### Full Spectrum of Data & knowledge

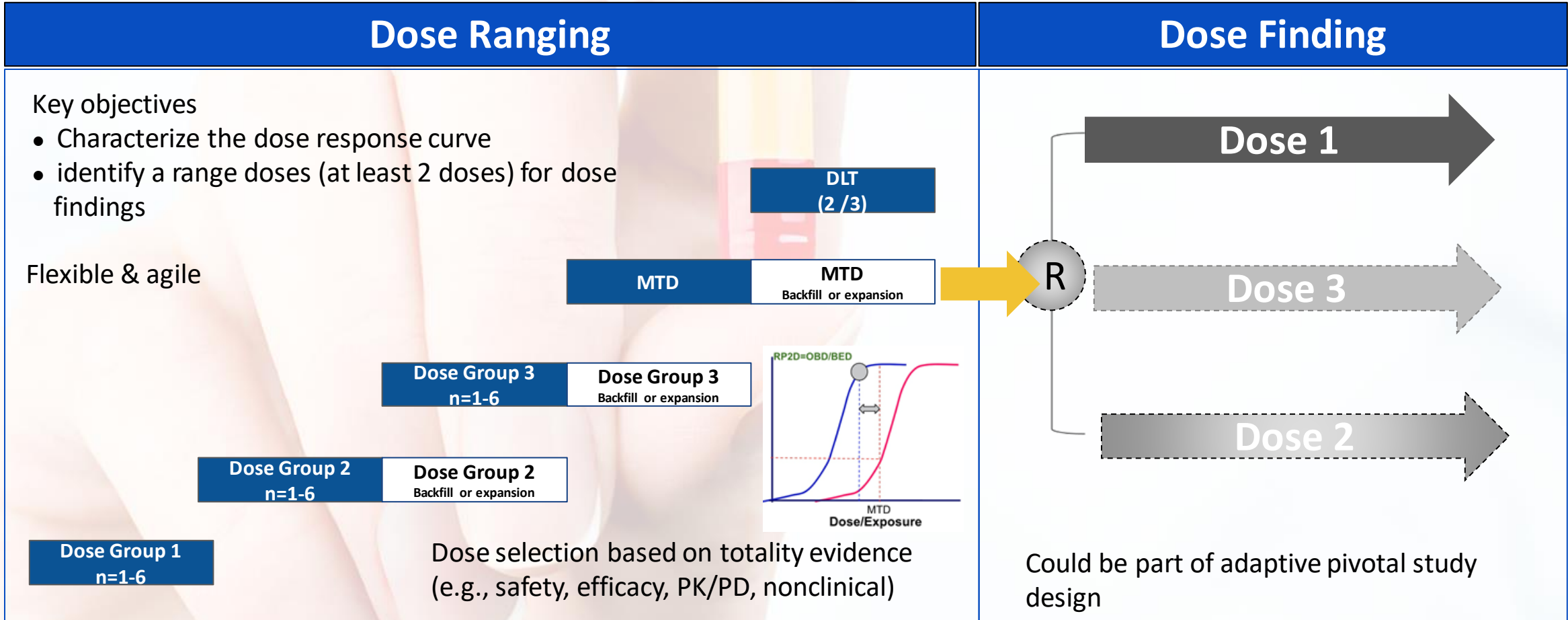
- Preclinical & translational evidence
- PK (linearity, t1/2)
- PD biomarkers (MOA markers, IL-6, ct-DNA, MRD, tumor size)
- Pharmacology (RO)
- Safety (Cumulative Tox)
- Efficacy
- PRO (QoL, patient experiences)
- Competitor’s data
- Platform data
- Disease biology

### Predictive modeling (MiDD)

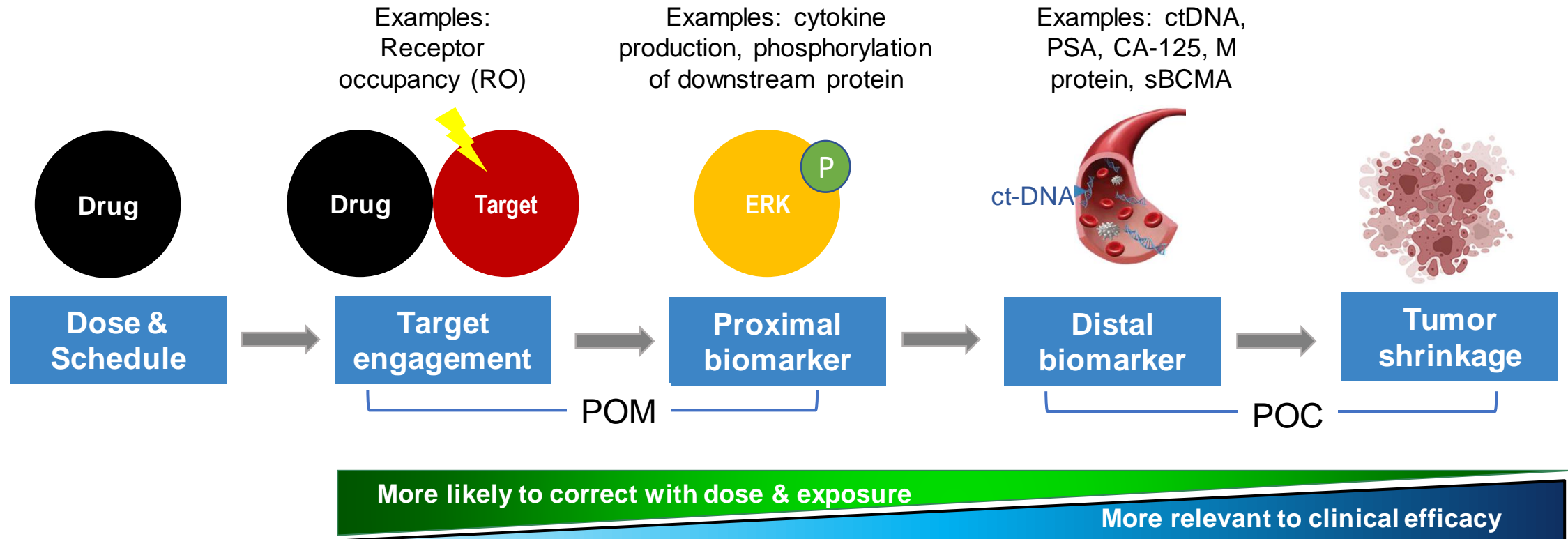
- Dose/exposure response analysis & PKPD (e.g., PK-biomarker, PK-TGI, translational PKPD, QSP) to provide quantitative evidence of dose selection
- Statistical & AI/ML modeling (e.g., multivariate) to understand patient heterogeneity across doses

**Integrated totality of data/evidence/practicality to support dose selection**

# Oncology dose finding - New Concept Framework



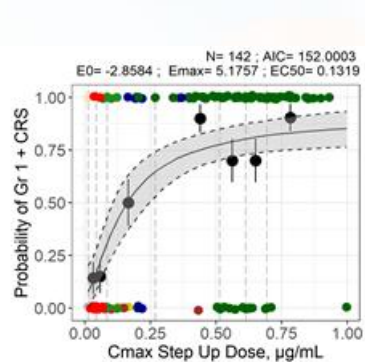
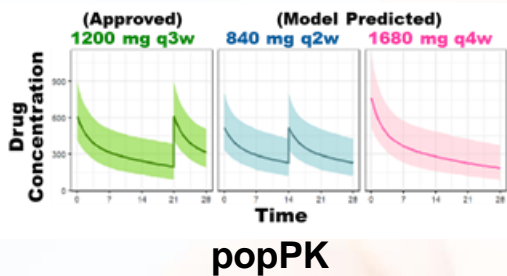
# Clinically Relevant PD Biomarkers Important to support the Dose Optimization, but Unlikely to be useful in Isolation



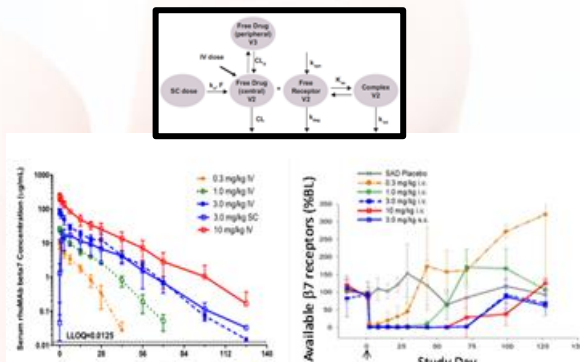
The selection of the relevant marker(s) for exposure-response (E-R) characterization is driven by the available **preclinical data**, drug MoA, and the biomarker(s) characterization, variability, dynamics, covariates etc.



# Quantitative Pharmacology Tools to Support Dose Finding and Selection

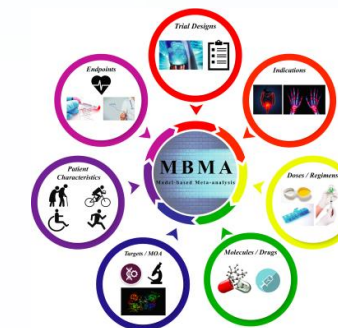
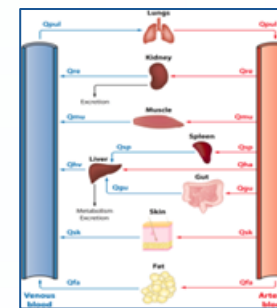


D/E-R

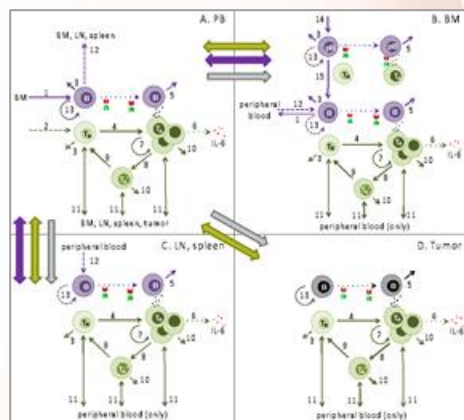


PKPD

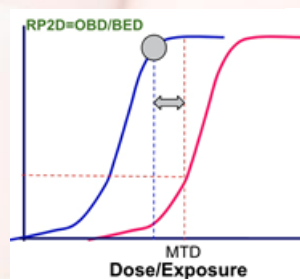
PBPK: DDI/specific populations/site of action



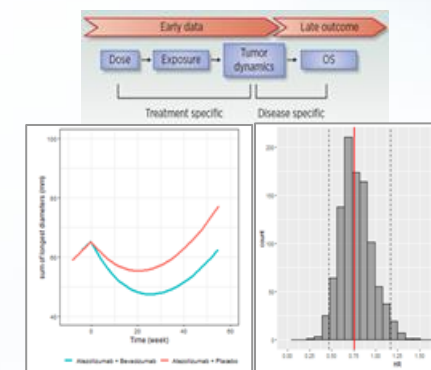
Model-based Meta Analysis



QSP



Dose Finding & Selection



Predictive Disease modeling (TGI-OS)

# Path forward: Introduction to the Dose Snapshot:

## Summary of key information critical for the rationale for dose selection

### Key Areas included in the Dose Snapshot:

- **Supporting Evidence**
  - Mechanism of action (MOA) and format
  - Recommended dose, schedule, and route of administration
  - **Translational evidence**
- **Clinical Evidence**
  - Clinical studies
  - **PK characteristics**
  - **Safety summary**
  - **Efficacy summary**
  - Other considerations
- **Additional Clinical Evidence**
  - Planned clinical studies
  - Other evidence

Reference: [Friends of Cancer Research White Paper](#)

#### TEMPLATE: Clinical Pharmacology (Dose & Administration) Snapshot

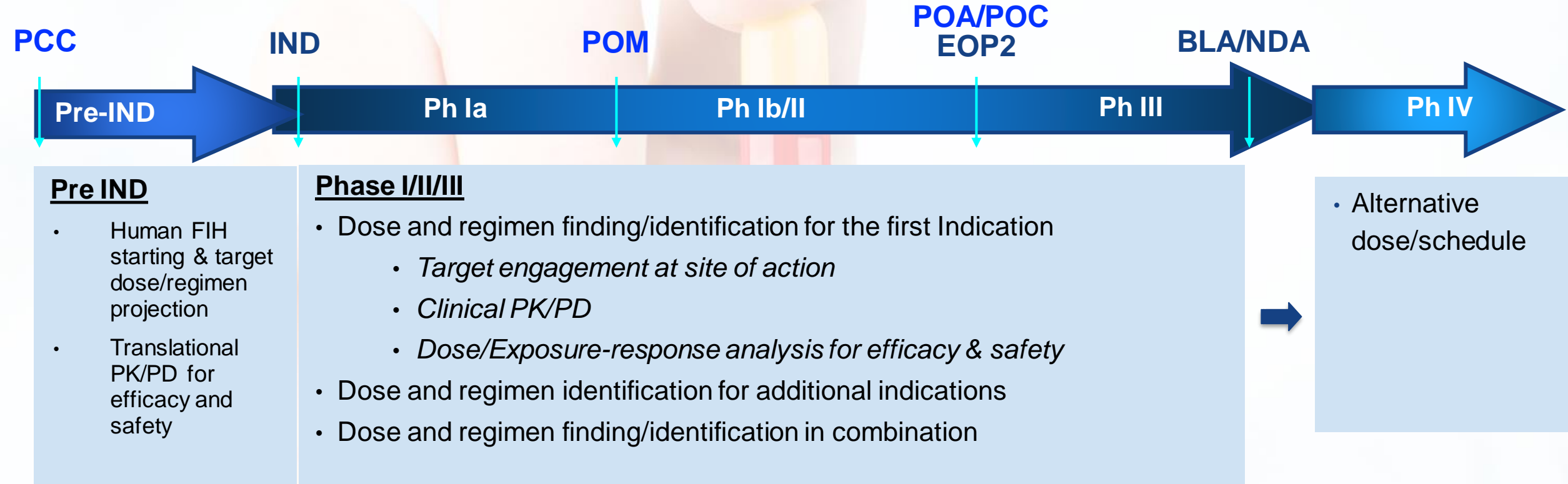
Please note: The table below describes the supportive evidence for the proposed dose and schedule. The target length of the completed snapshot is 2-5 pages.

| Key area of consideration                              | Supporting Evidence   |
|--|---|
| Recommended dose, schedule and route of administration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the current dose, schedule and route of administration? Has the RP2D been selected? If the RP2D has not been selected, what key questions are outstanding?</li> <li>• When do you anticipate that a R2PD will be selected?</li> <li>• Are other routes of administration being investigated?</li> </ul>  |
| Mechanism of Action (MOA) and Format                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the therapeutic a small or large molecule? Another platform? What is the MOA?</li> </ul>  |
| Translational evidence                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is there established pharmacological evidence (e.g. target engagement, MOA, outcome-based biomarkers, tumor volume) in the relevant preclinical species?</li> <li>• Is the dose-PK relationship established in the non-clinical species?</li> <li>• Are the pharmacological/efficacious target concentrations for patients defined?</li> <li>• Is the dose/exposure-response relationship identified from the in vitro cellular systems or the in vivo animal models?</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Clinical Evidence</b>                               |   |
| Clinical studies                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of ongoing and completed studies (i.e. single agent and/or combination studies, indication)</li> <li>• Brief description of study design including doses and schedules evaluated, e.g.:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Phase 1 (expansion cohorts with or without randomization)</li> <li>○ Phase 2 (single arm or with dose randomization)</li> <li>○ Phase 3 (dose, design, randomization)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   |
| PK characteristics                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the dose-PK relationship established (i.e. is the PK dose proportional)?</li> <li>• Do the PK characteristics (accumulation, half-life) justify the dosing interval?</li> <li>• Are there any intrinsic or extrinsic factors (e.g. food, body weight, immunogenicity) that would majorly influence PK? (i.e. if these warrants dose adjustments in a subset of patients)</li> <li>• Was the PK variability considered when selecting a dose that would achieve target exposure for the majority of patients?</li> </ul> |
| Safety summary   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summary of key AEs of interest by dose?</li> <li>• Is there a dose/exposure-safety or PK-PD relationship upon the adjustment of potential confounders relationship for safety?</li> </ul>  |

- US FDA's Oncology Center of Excellence has piloted a version of the 'Dose Snapshot' as a tool to optimize communication on dose optimization for drugs granted Breakthrough Therapy Designation
- Used as a "living document" to engage both internal and external stakeholders cross stages of development.



# Dose/Schedule Strategy should be integrated into early TPP/CDP and life-cycle planning



Cross-Molecules Platform Clin Pharm Strategy (e.g., ADCs, TDBs and cell therapies)

# What & How to optimize is an Art

Strategic context



UNCERTAINTY

When  
Before or after POA?



CONFIDENCE

Data & Sciences



**Efficacy:** ORR, CR, tumor dynamics  
**Biomarker:** clinically relevant



What

**Toxicity:** Acute & chronic  
**Tolerability:** PRO, dose modification



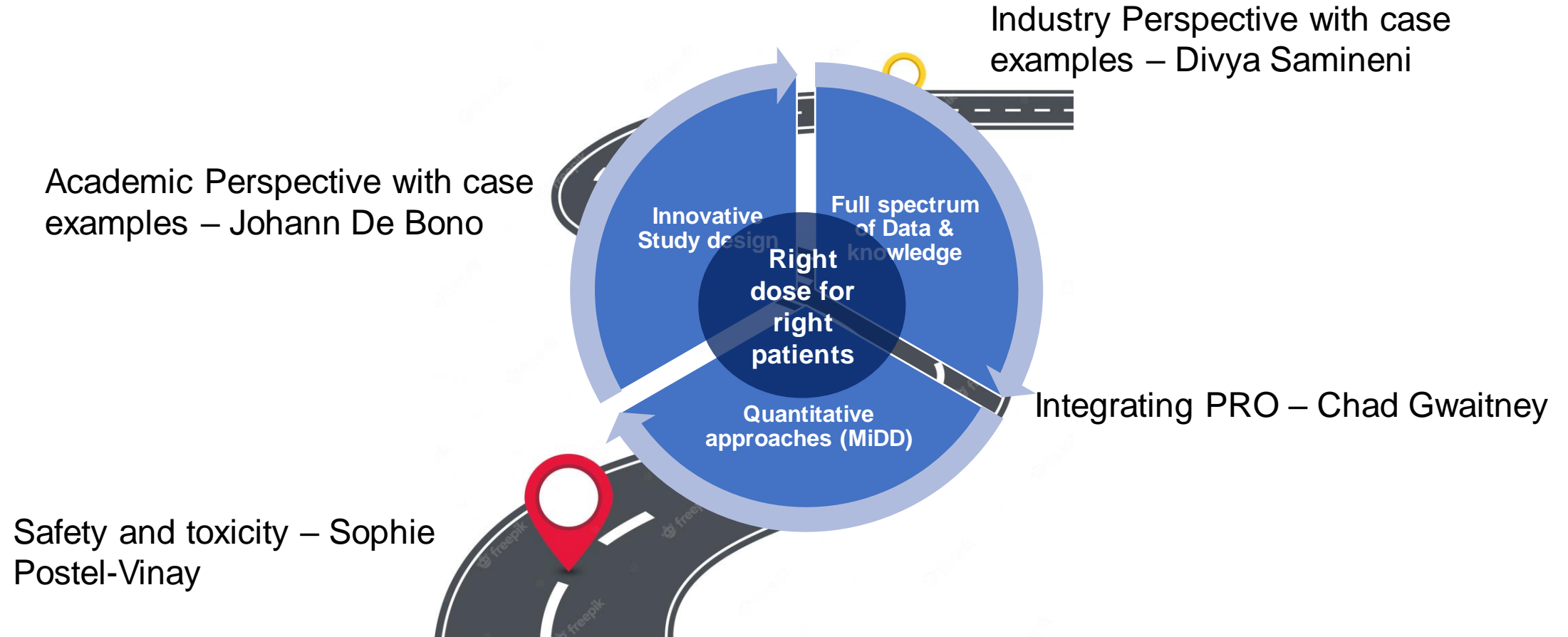
Perspectives



How



# Dose Optimization – Options for the Path Forward



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