

Abstract 3126: Pertuzumab plus trastuzumab in patients with bladder or ovarian cancer with *ERBB2* or *ERBB3* alterations:

Results from the Targeted Agent and Profiling Utilization Registry (TAPUR) Study

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Background:

- TAPUR is a phase II basket study that evaluates the antitumor activity of commercially available targeted agents in patients (pts) with advanced cancers with specific genomic alterations.
- Pertuzumab and trastuzumab (P+T) are HER2/neu receptor antagonists that are primarily used to treat pts with HER2 positive breast cancer.
- Results of two cohorts of pts with bladder (BC) or ovarian cancer (OC) with *ERBB2* or *ERBB3* amplification (amp) or mutation (mut) treated with (P+T) are reported.**

Methods:

Study Design:

- Eligible pts:** Advanced BC or OC, ECOG performance status (PS) 0-2, adequate organ function, measurable disease, and no standard treatment (tx) options. Tx was assigned according to prespecified matching rules based on genomic tests performed in CLIA-certified, CAP-accredited labs selected by sites. Amp cut-offs were defined per test providers.
- Pts received P at an initial dose of 840 mg intravenously (IV) over 60 minutes (m), then 420 mg IV over 30-60 m every 3 weeks (wks) and T at an initial dose of 8 mg/kg IV over 90 m, then 6 mg/kg IV over 30-60 m every 3 wks until disease progression, unacceptable toxicity or pt or physician choice to discontinue.
- Primary endpoint:** Disease control (DC) defined by investigator assessment of objective response (OR) or stable disease (SD) of at least 16+ wks duration (SD16+) per RECIST v1.1. Radiographic confirmation of response was not required.
- Secondary endpoints:** OR, progression-free survival (PFS), overall survival (OS), duration of response (DOR), and duration of SD are reported. Grade 3-5 adverse events (AEs) or serious adverse events (SAEs) per CTCAE at least possibly related to tx are reported.

Statistical Methods:

- Simon's optimal two-stage design was used to test the null hypothesis of 15% DC rate vs. alternative of 35% for each cohort. Power = 85%; 1-sided α = 10%.
- At least 7 of 28 pts must have achieved DC to reject null hypothesis and consider tx worthy of further study.

Results:

BC Cohort

- Demographics:** 28 pts with BC were enrolled from March 2017 to April 2023. Median age was 68 years (range 44-89); 29% female; 4% Asian/Asian American, 11% Black/African American, 79% White, 4% other, and 4% preferred not to answer; 4% as Hispanic/Latino and 4% preferred not to answer.
- Clinical Characteristics:** 82% ECOG PS 0-1, 18% ECOG PS 2; 79% received ≥ 3 prior systemic regimens. 11 pts (39%) had *ERBB2* mut; 8 (29%) had *ERBB2* amp; 3 (11%) had both *ERBB2* amp and mut; 3 (11%) had *ERBB3* mut; 2 (7%) had *ERBB2* amp and *ERBB3* mut; and 1 (4%) had *ERBB2* mut and amp and *ERBB3* mut.
- BC Outcomes:** 2 pts had CR, 5 had PR, and 3 had SD16+ for a DC rate of 37% (1-sided 90% CI, 24 to 100). The null DC rate of $\leq 15\%$ was rejected ($p=0.005$) (Tables 1 and 2).

OC Cohort

- Demographics:** 27 pts with OC enrolled from November 2017 to June 2023. One patient with SD16+ was found to have ineligible histology after the abstract submission and was removed from the analysis. Median age was 62 years (range 23-82); 100% female; 19% Asian/Asian American, 11% Black/African American, 70% White; 100% not Hispanic/Latino.
- Clinical Characteristics:** 96% ECOG PS 0-1, 4% ECOG PS 2; 56% received ≥ 3 prior systemic regimens. 23 pts (85%) had *ERBB2* amp; 2 (7%) had *ERBB2* mut; 1 (4%) had *ERBB2* amp and mut; 1 (4%) had *ERBB2* and *ERBB3* mut.
- OC Outcomes:** 2 pts had PR and 2 had SD16+ for a DC rate of 23% (1-sided 90% CI, 8 to 100). The null DC rate of $\leq 15\%$ was not rejected ($p=0.37$) (Tables 1 and 2).

Conclusion: Pertuzumab plus trastuzumab demonstrated sufficient activity for further study in patients with bladder cancer with *ERBB2/3* alterations, but not in patients with ovarian cancer with *ERBB2/3* alterations.

- Safety:** Across both cohorts, 4 pts had 6 tx-related SAEs including: infusion-related reaction, confusion, diarrhea, and fever, and 2 pts had 1 grade 3 tx-related AE each including: GGT increase and lymphopenia. No pts had grade 5 SAEs.

Table 1. Response and Tumor Alterations in Pts with DC (n=14)

Pt	Response	Cohort	Time on Tx (wks)	<i>ERBB2/3</i> Alteration(s)	Co-alterations ^a
A	CR	BC	310	<i>ERBB2</i> amp	<i>CDKN2A</i> exons 1-3 loss <i>TP53</i> R248W
B	CR	BC	30	<i>ERBB2</i> amp, S310Y	<i>ARID1A</i> W337* <i>TP53</i> E336*, R337C
C	PR	BC	21	<i>ERBB2</i> amp, S90131 ^b	--
D	PR	BC	21	<i>ERBB2</i> amp	<i>AKT2</i> amp <i>ALK</i> R311H ^b <i>ARID1A</i> G87*, E1019D ^b <i>EGFR</i> R138* ^b <i>TP53</i> F113L
E	PR	BC	51	<i>ERBB2</i> amp	<i>CDKN2A</i> deletion <i>CDKN2B</i> deletion <i>TP53</i> E28Q <i>MAPK1</i> D20N ^b
F	PR	BC	9	<i>ERBB2</i> amp <i>ERBB3</i> E332K	<i>PIK3CA</i> E545K
G	PR	BC	27	<i>ERBB2</i> S310F	<i>TP53</i> P152L, D21fs
H	SD16+	BC	30	<i>ERBB2</i> S310F	<i>ARID1A</i> L1805fs*6, Q605*
I	SD16+	BC	25	<i>ERBB2</i> I767M	<i>CDKN2A</i> amp <i>EGFR</i> amp, fusion
J	SD16+	BC	49	<i>ERBB2</i> S310F	--
K	PR	OC	15	<i>ERBB2</i> amp	<i>TP53</i> C176S
L	PR	OC	64	<i>ERBB2</i> I655F ^b	<i>PIK3CA</i> E542K
M	SD16+	OC	33	<i>ERBB2</i> amp	<i>ARID1A</i> I1725fs*6
N	SD16+	OC	27	<i>ERBB2</i> amp, N124K ^b	<i>TP53</i> C141G

^a Of the following genes examined: *AKT1*, *AKT2*, *AKT3*, *ALK*, *ARID1A*, *BRAF*, *CDKN2A*, *CDKN2B*, *EGFR*, *HRAS*, *KRAS*, *MAPK1*, *MET*, *MTOR*, *MYC*, *NRAS*, *PIK3CA*, *PIK3R1*, *PTEN*, *RAF1*, *SMAD4*, and *TP53*

^b Variant of unknown significance

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Table 2. Efficacy Outcomes

	BC Cohort (N=28)	OC Cohort (N=27)
DC rate, % (1-sided 90% CI) (p-value)	37 (24, 100) (p=0.005)	23 (8, 100) (p=0.37)
OR rate, % (95% CI)	25 (11, 45)	7 (1, 24)
Median PFS, wks (95% CI)	13 (7, 22)	8 (8, 16)
Median OS, wks (95% CI)	32 (17, 54)	37 (24, 89)
Duration of CR, wks (BC, n=2)	25 and 48	--
Median duration of PR (range), wks (BC, n=5) (OC, n=2)	17 (2, 44)	9 and 56
Median duration of OR (range), wks (BC, n=7) (OC, n=2)	20 (2, 295)	9 and 56
Duration of SD in pts with SD16+, wks (BC, n= 3) (OC, n=3)	28, 34, 52	28 and 30

Figure 1: Best Percent Change from Baseline in Target Lesion Size (N=55)

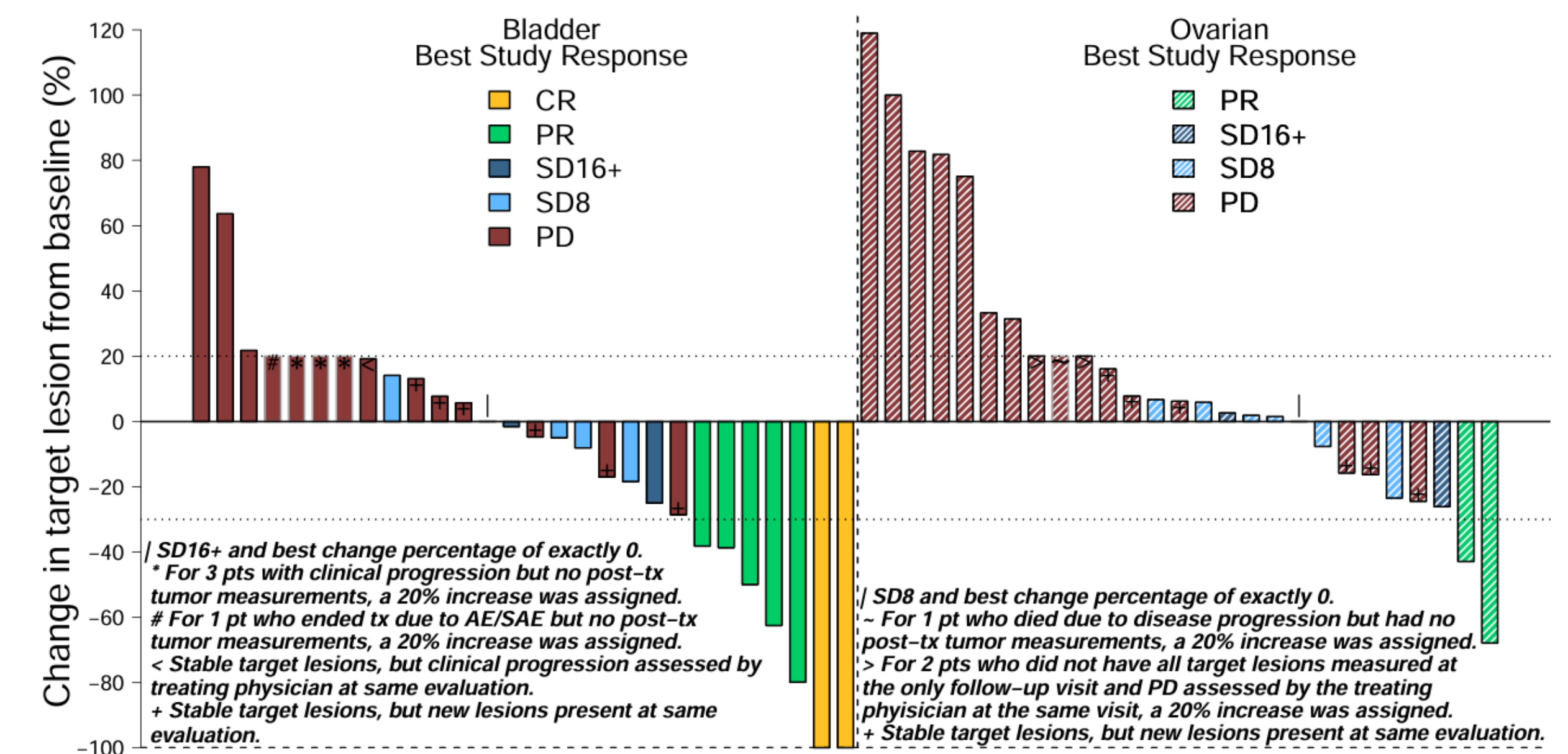
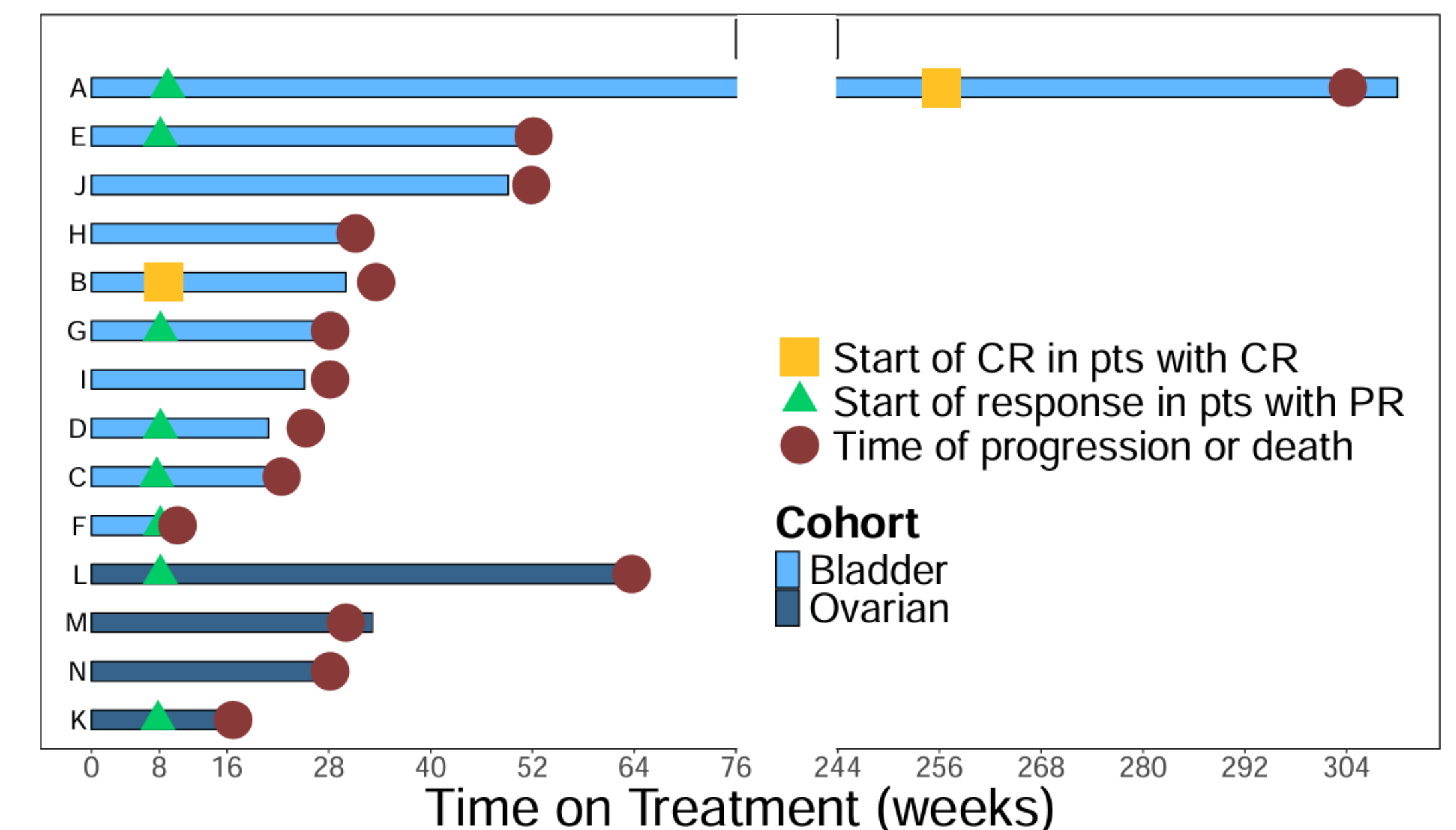


Figure 2: Time on Tx in Pts with OR or SD16+ (n=14)^a



^a Letters for each bar correspond to pt listed in Table 1.