CA-4948 in combination with BRAF/MEK inhibition in melanoma brain metastases

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Disclosures

• Research grant from Curis, Inc for preclinical investigation on CA-4948

Melanoma Brain Metastases (MBM)

- MBM are detected in 1/3 of newly diagnosed stage IV patients¹
- 75% of patients will have MBM at time of death²
- Roughly 50% of MBM will carry BRAF V600 mutations³
- DREAMSEQ and SECOMBIT support use of dual checkpoint inhibitor therapy first, followed by BRAF/MEK inhibition at progression³
- This is not possible in all patients
 - Dexamethasone to control edema
 - Autoimmune disease
 - Visceral crisis

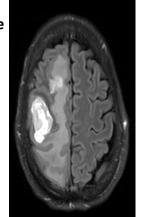


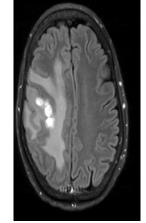
^{2.} Becco, P., et al., Melanoma Brain Metastases in the Era of Target Therapies: An Overview. Cancers (Basel), 2020. 12(6).

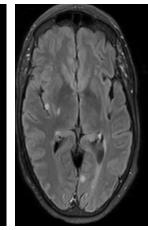
4. Switzer, B., et al., Managing Metastatic Melanoma in 2022: A Clinical Review. JCO Oncol Pract, 2022. 18(5)

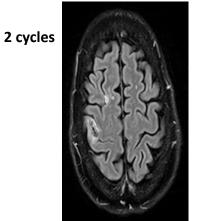
Baseline

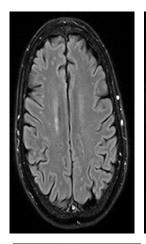
4 cycles

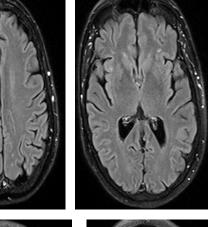


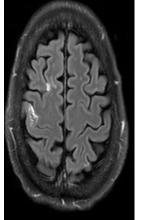


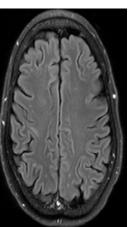


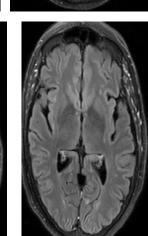








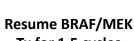


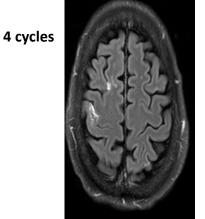


^{3.} Colombino, M., et al., BRAF/NRAS mutation frequencies among primary tumors and metastases in patients with melanoma. J Clin Oncol, 2012.30(20)

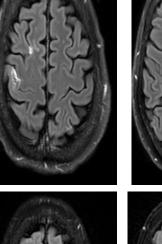
BRAF/MEK therapy

- 3 approved regimens
- Intracranial response rate of 42-50%¹
- Resistance usually occurs after 6 months²
- MBM that progress on BRAF/MEK therapy are resistant to dual checkpoint inhibition through upregulation of IPRES gene signature²
- Acquired resistance to BRAF/MEK therapy occurs through multiple mechanisms³
 - MAPK-dependent
 - RTKs, NRAS/MEK mut, BRAF amp, COT alteration, etc.
 - MAPK-independent
 - PI3K-AKT, WNT5A/β-catenin pathway

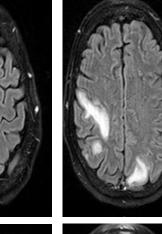




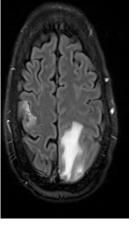


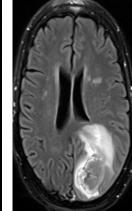


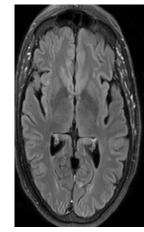


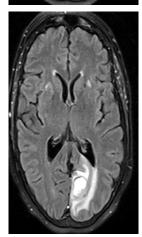


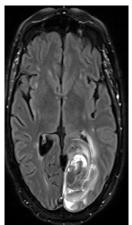
Tx for 1.5 cycles











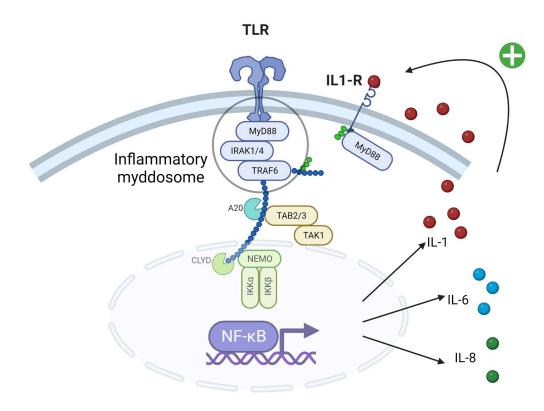
^{1.} Becco, P., et al., Melanoma Brain Metastases in the Era of Target Therapies: An Overview. Cancers (Basel), 2020. 12(6).

^{2.} Lau, P.K.H., et al., Melanoma brain metastases that progress on BRAF-MEK inhibitors demonstrate resistance to ipilimumab-nivolumab that is associated with the Innate PD-1 Resistance Signature (IPRES). J Immunother Cancer, 2021. 9(10).

^{3.} Kakadia, S., et al., Mechanisms of resistance to BRAF and MEK inhibitors and clinical update of US Food and Drug Administration-approved targeted therapy in advanced melanoma. Onco Targets Ther, 2018. 11: p. 7095-7107.

IRAK-4

- Upregulation of IRAK-4 in tumors leads to constitutive activation of NF-κB, JNK, and MAPK^{1,2}
- Previous work has shown upregulation of IRAK-4 in cutaneous melanoma, which promotes carcinogenesis regardless of direct mutation or not³
- IRAK-4 upregulation is associated with increased phenotypically exhausted TILs, MDSCs, increased CD4+ T regs, and resistance to aPD-1 therapy^{4,5}



^{1.} Rhyasen, G.W. and D.T. Starczynowski, IRAK signalling in cancer. Br J Cancer, 2015. 112(2)

^{2.} Madonna, G., et al., NF-KB as potential target in the treatment of melanoma. Journal of Translational Medicine, 2012. 10(1)

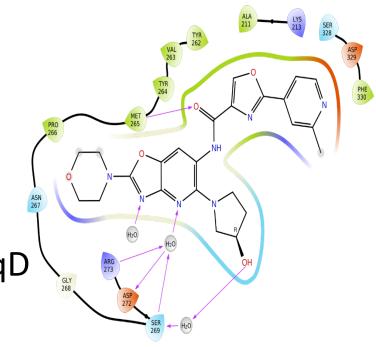
^{3.} Jain, A., S. Kaczanowska, and E. Davila, IL-1 Receptor-Associated Kinase Signaling and Its Role in Inflammation, Cancer Progression, and Therapy Resistance. Front Immunol, 2014.

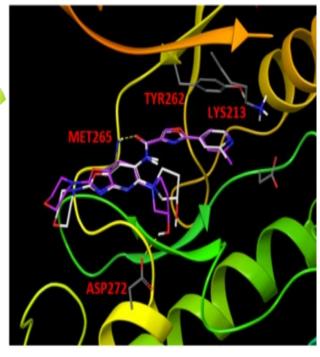
^{4.} Martin Lasola, J.J., et al., Abstract B31: IRAK-4 signaling in melanoma contributes to reduced expression of inflammatory factors in vitro while contributing to tumor growth in vivo. 2017, Cancer Immunol Research

^{5.} Somani, V.K., et al., IRAK4 Signaling Drives Resistance to Checkpoint Immunotherapy in Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma. Gastroenterology, 2022. 162(7)

CA-4948 (EmavusertibTM)

- First-in-class IRAK-4 inhibitor¹
- Excellent oral bioavailability
- Rapid absorption and crosses the blood-brain barrier readily
- No inhibition of CYP450s
- $T_{1/2}$ = 6 hrs, no accumulation with qD dosing^{1,2}
- Excellent safety profile in Phase I/II trials in NHL (NCT03328078) and AML (NCT04278768)

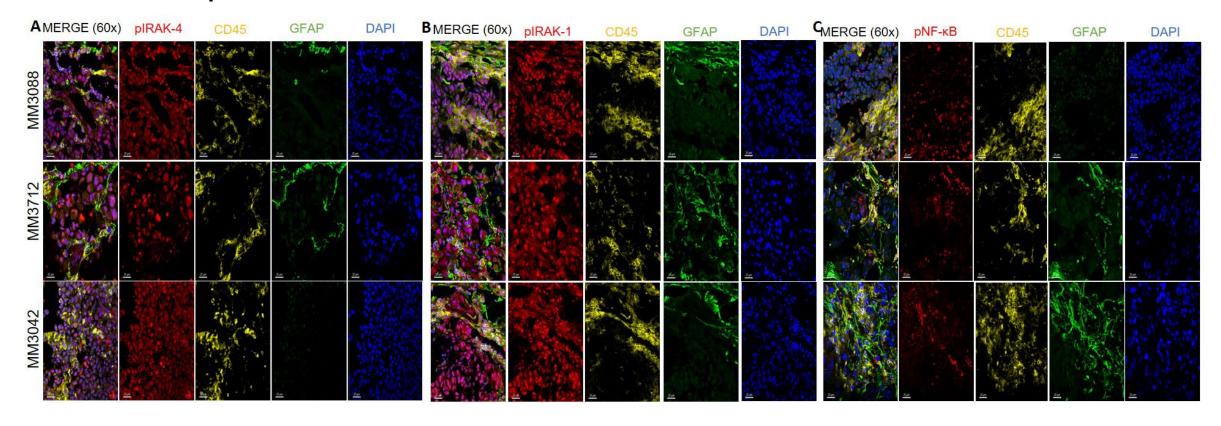




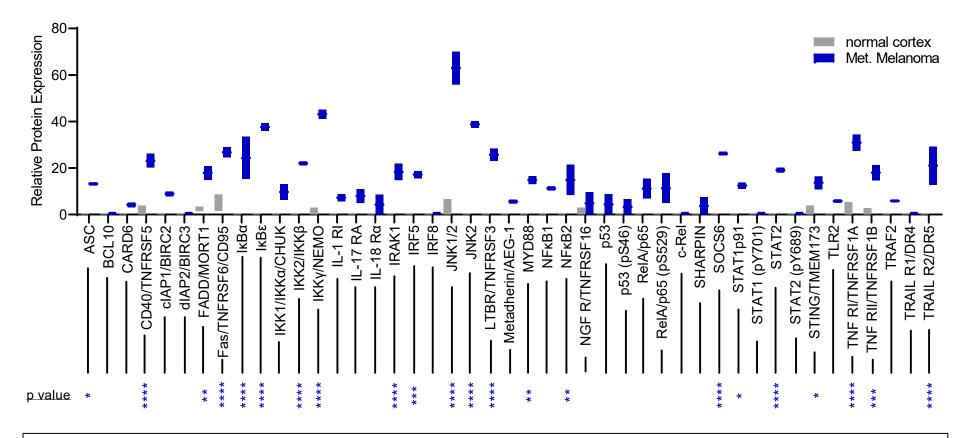
^{1.} Rosenthal, A., et al., Phase 1 study of CA-4948, a novel inhibitor of interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase 4 (IRAK4) in patients (pts) with r/r non-Hodgkin lymphoma. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2019. 37:

^{2.} Joffe, E., et al., AN OPEN-LABEL TRIAL OF ORAL CA-4948 AN IRAK4 INHIBITOR COMBINED WITH IBRUTINIB IN ADULT PATIENTS WITH RELAPSED OR REFRACTORY HEMATOLOGIC MALIGNANCIES. Hematological Oncology, 2021. **39**(S2).

IRAK-4 expression in MBM

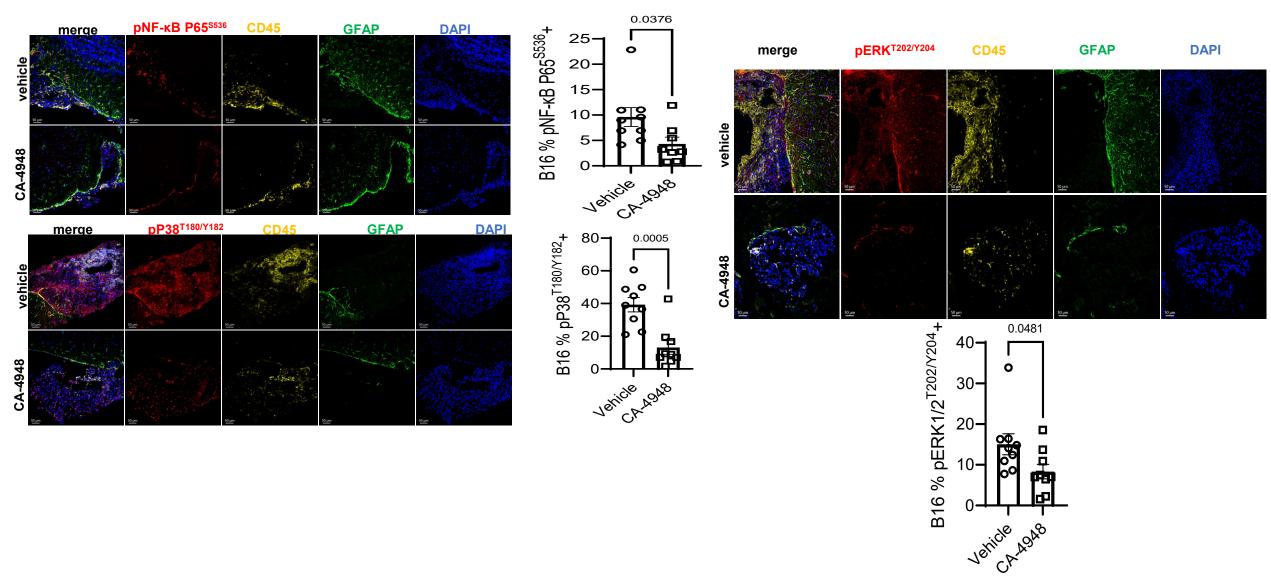


NF-KB pathway protein expression in MBM

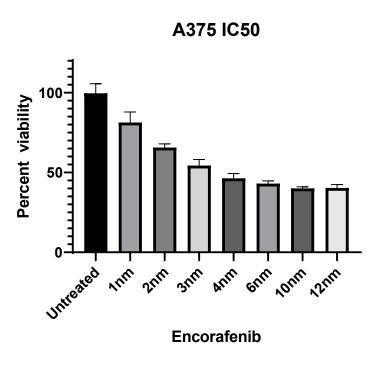


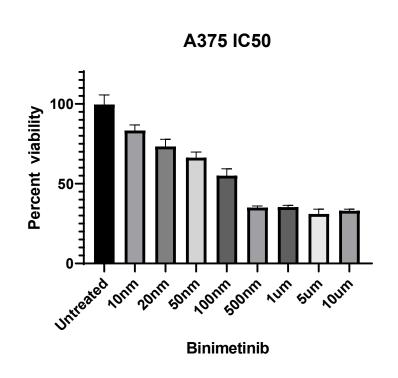
Proteomic evaluation of NF-KB pathway in MBM vs normal brain tissue. Human MBM samples (MBM202685, MBM228917) and normal brain tissue were subjected to enzymatic digestion and protein analysis to ensure equal volume loading. Samples were then analyzed for NF-KB pathway proteins using R&D systems Proteome Profiler per protocol. Data representative as aggregate of two samples per type. Significance determined by 2-way Anova, multiple comparisons (column means) *p<0.05.

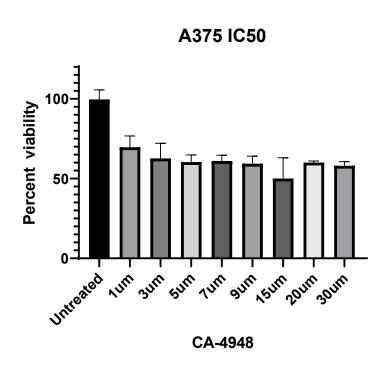
CA-4948 decreases NF-KB, MAPK, and pERK



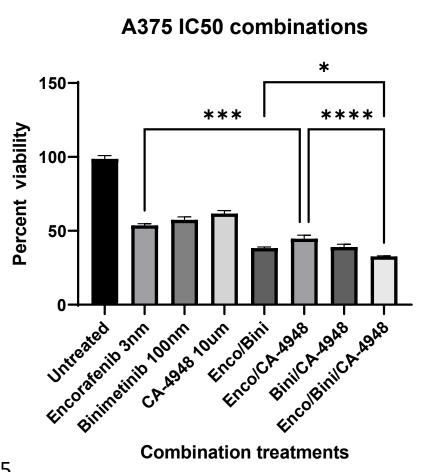
Single-agent effects on human BRAF mutant cells

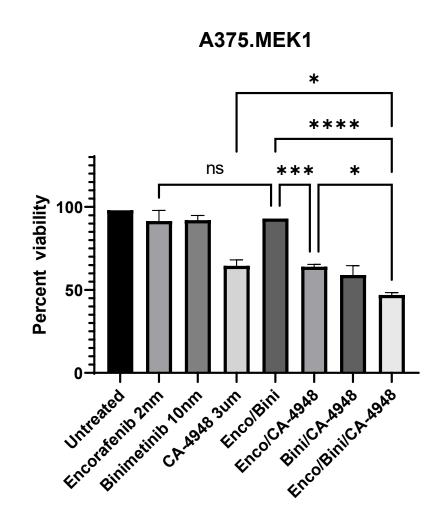






Combination therapy overcomes BRAF therapy resistance





****= p<0.0001, by multiple comparison ANOVA

^{* =} p<0.05 **= p<0.01 ***= p<0.001

Conclusions

- IRAK-4 is a novel potential target in MBM with high expression and multiple roles in tumorigenesis
- Inhibition of IRAK-4 in MBM results in downregulation of shared MAPK pathway targets of BRAF/MEK inhibition
- CA-4948 has cytostatic potential in human BRAF-mutant melanoma and could potentiate the effect of BRAF/MEK inhibition
- CA-4948 has a potential role in overcoming BRAF therapy resistance in melanomas, and further exploration into its ability to prevent the development of resistance are underway

UFBTIP collaborators

MAYO Jacksonville collaborators

Duane Mitchell

Christina Von Roemeling

Lan Hoang-Minh

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Vrunda Trivedi

Mohammed Gbadamosi

Vincent Archibald

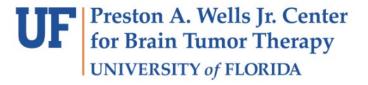
Erica Matich

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Han Tun





Funding Support



