

ALK: First-line treatment and mechanism of resistance

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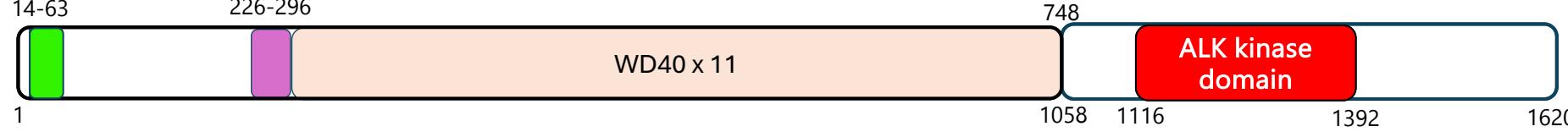
4:05 pm to 4:20 pm July 20, 2024 (Saturday)



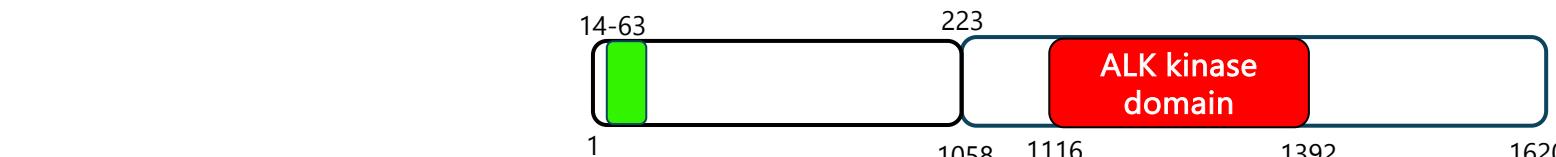
ELM4-ALK v1 (E13, A20)



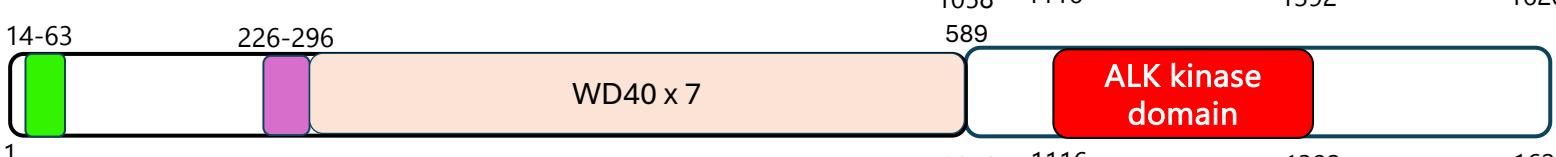
ELM4-ALK v2 (E20, A20)



ELM4-ALK v3a/b (E6, A20)



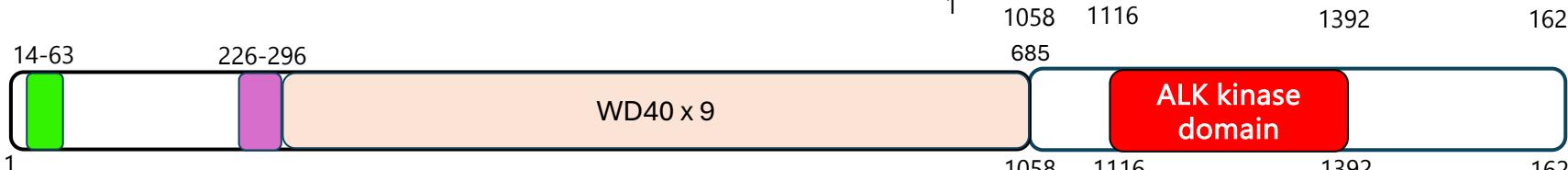
ELM4-ALK v4' (E15, A20)



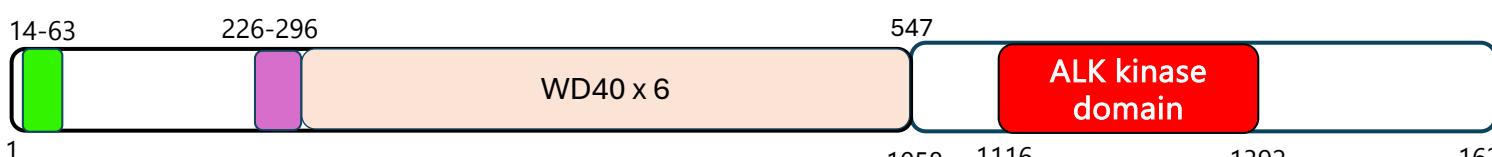
ELM4-ALK v5 a/b (E2, A20)



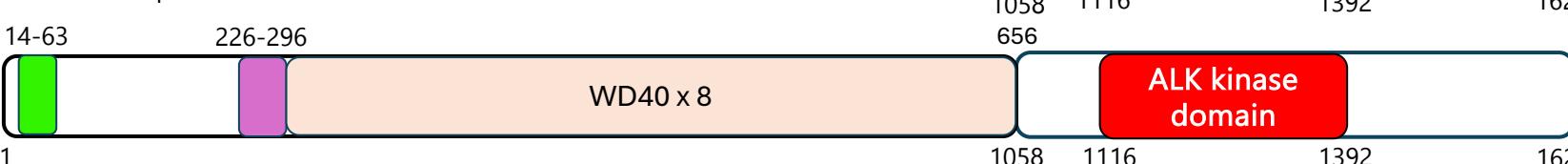
ELM4-ALK v5' (E18, A20)

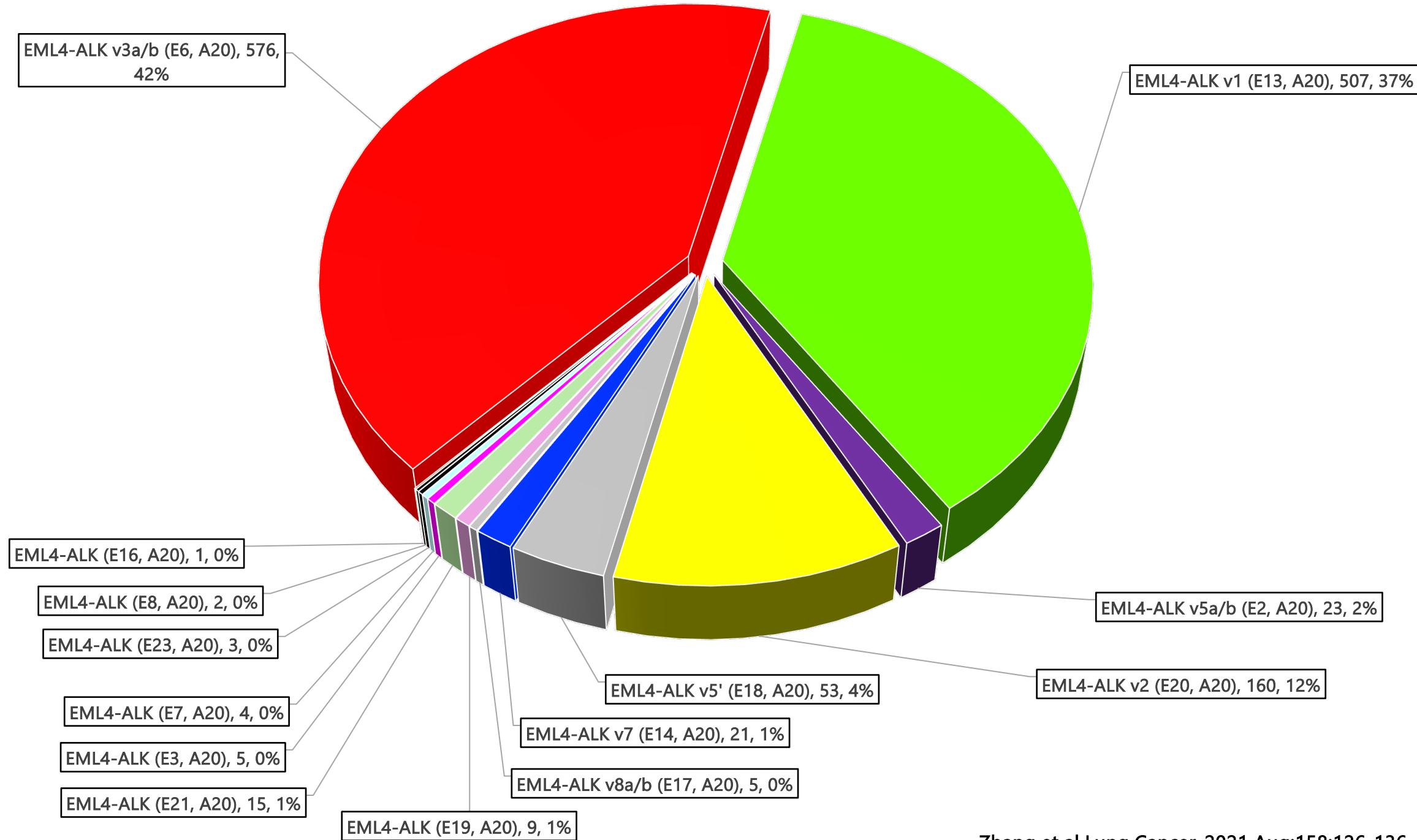


ELM4-ALK v7 (E14, A20)



ELM4-ALK v8a/b (E17, A20)

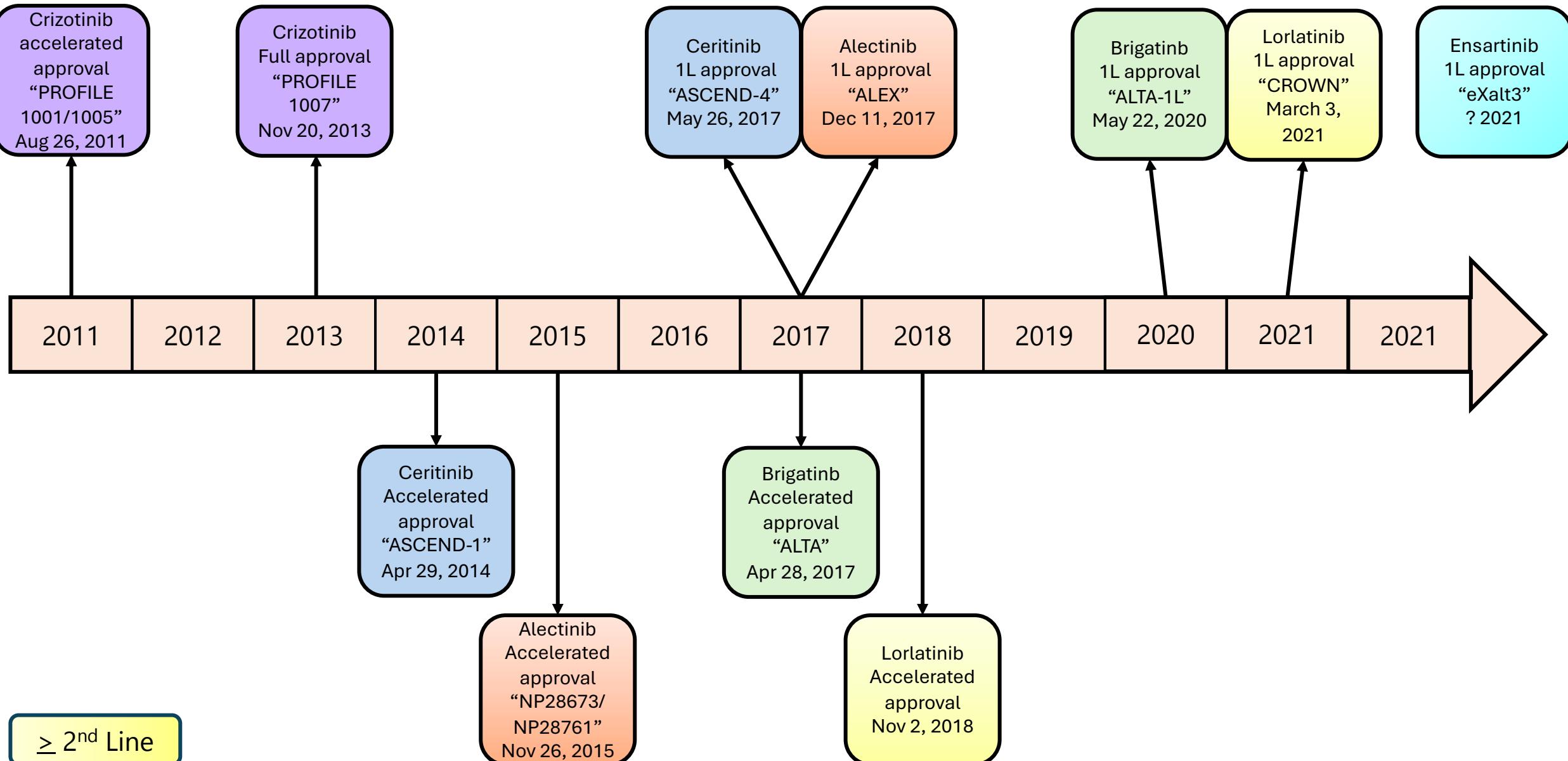




5 pillars of an ideal ALK TKI for *ALK*+ NSCLC

- 1. High potency to inhibit wildtype ALK kinase
- 2. Excellent CNS penetration to treat and to delay CNS progression
- 3. Ability to overcome multiple acquired ALK mutations in particular “solvent-front” mutation, *ALK*G1202R, given legacy use of crizotinib and 2nd generation ALK TKIs
- 4. Ability to treat the poor prognostic group of ALK+ NSCLC (*EML4-ALK* variant 3 AND/OR *TP53* +)
- 5. Well tolerated as measured by MEAN and MEDIAN relative dose intensity (RDI) over a long duration of treatment

1st Line (1L)



≥ 2nd Line

Landscape of 1L ALK TKIs approved globally

- **5** ALK TKIs Approved for 1st-line treatment of advanced *ALK*+ NSCLC in USA
 - Crizotinib, ceritinib, alectinib, brigatinib, lorlatinib
 - Ensartinib's Prescription Drug User Fee Act (PDUFA) date is December 28, 2024
- **8** ALK TKIs Approved for 1st-line treatment of advanced *ALK*+ NSCLC in China
 - Crizotinib, ceritinib, alectinib, brigatinib, ensartinib, lorlatinib
 - Iruplinalkib, envonalkib

All 6 approved ALK TKIs heatmaps

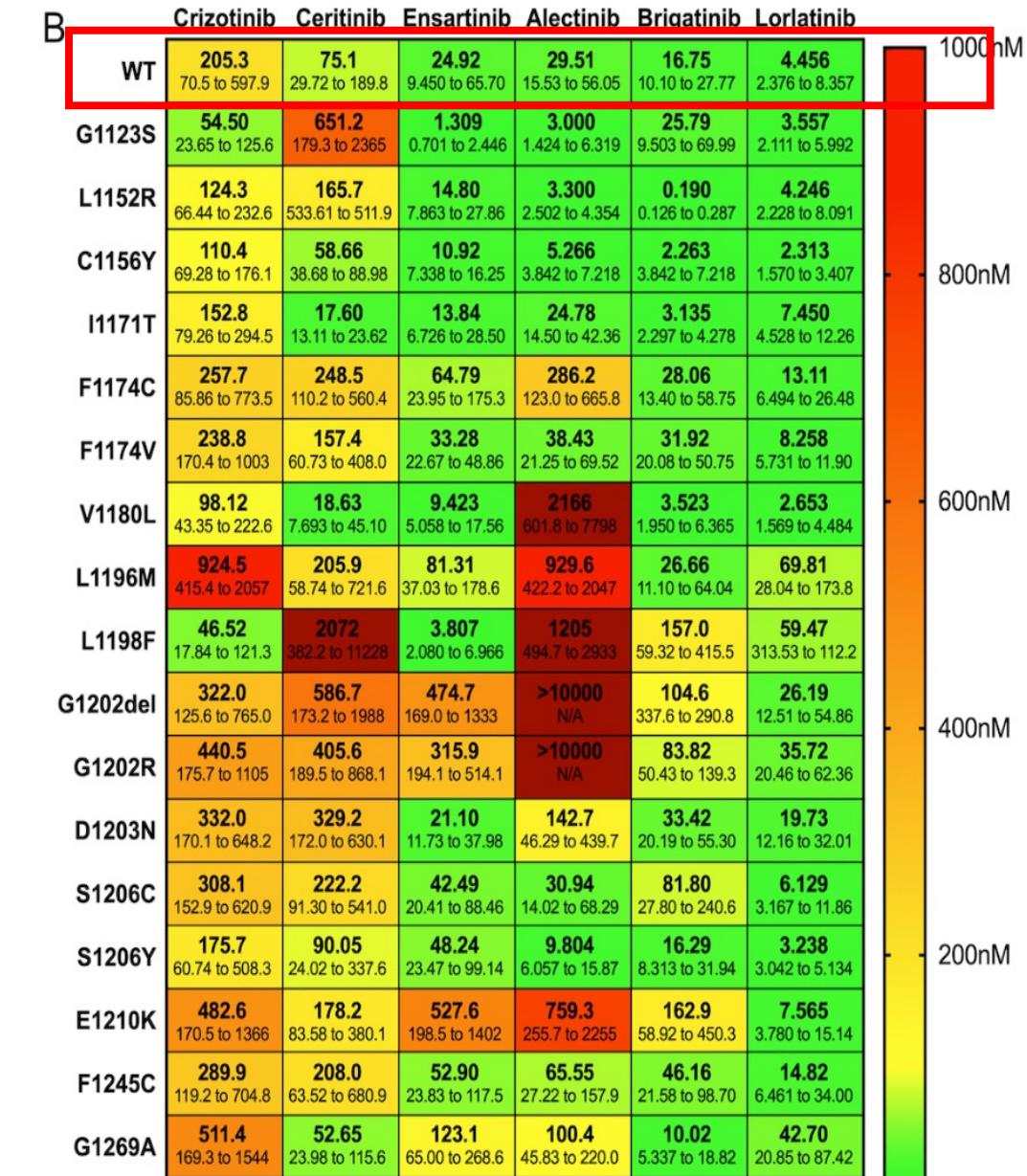
EML4-ALK Variant

EML4-ALK Variant 3

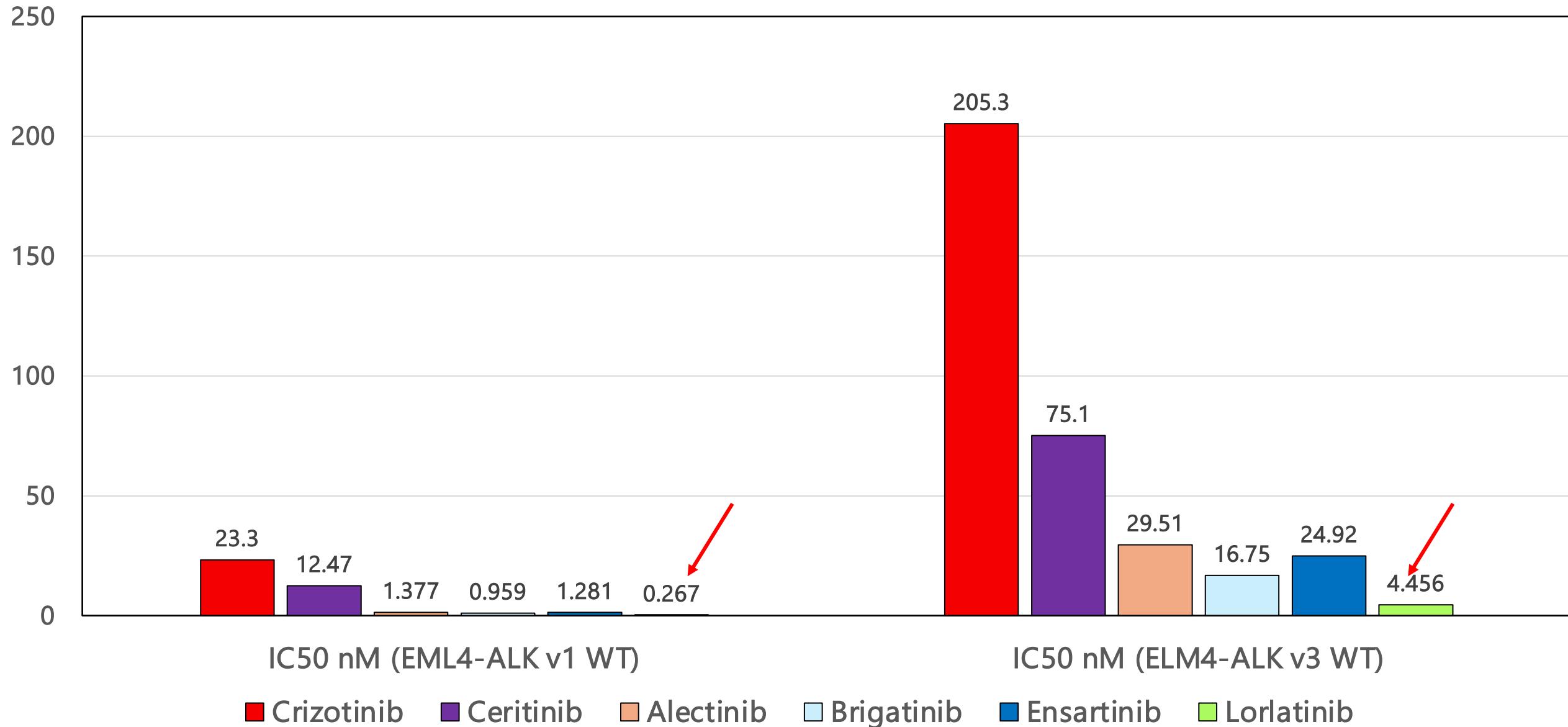
A 1

	Crizotinib	Ceritinib	Ensartinib	Alectinib	Briqatinib	Lorlatinib
WT	23.30 16.23 to 33.46	12.47 7.813 to 19.92	1.281 1.073 to 1.530	1.377 1.044 to 1.818	0.959 0.794 to 1.158	0.267 0.212 to 0.337
G1123S	27.17 16.75 to 44.09	661.6 271.7 to 1611	0.983 0.711 to 1.358	1.559 1.167 to 2.082	11.14 7.082 to 17.53	2.855 2.238 to 3.642
L1152R	361.3 205.5 to 635.1	167.3 145.2 to 968.4	34.75 23.42 to 51.56	3.501 3.110 to 3.943	0.798 0.640 to 0.995	7.402 8.190 to 20.24
C1156Y	306.0 100.6 to 931.3	199.7 54.09 to 737.4	27.27 9.057 to 82.12	13.61 5.461 to 33.91	7.659 3.999 to 14.67	8.938 4.206 to 18.99
I1171T	471.9 190.3 to 1171	165.1 59.20 to 460.4	69.25 33.91 to 122.3	379.8 126.4 to 1141	25.85 10.58 to 63.14	52.53 23.42 to 117.8
F1174C	294.4 72.52 to 1195	205.1 69.89 to 601.6	58.55 24.82 to 138.1	19.22 9.222 to 40.05	29.10 12.31 to 68.78	9.786 5.047 to 18.98
F1174V	57.91 33.13 to 100.7	51.28 24.74 to 106.3	6.992 5.689 to 8.593	1.988 1.700 to 2.325	5.165 4.110 to 6.491	2.100 1.732 to 2.545
V1180L	114.5 44.44 to 295.0	11.87 7.962 to 17.70	4.436 3.401 to 5.786	1902 1186 to 3051	1.563 1.233 to 1.983	1.650 1.394 to 1.953
L1196M	637.1 246.7 to 1645	133.8 59.24 to 302.4	59.53 31.25 to 113.4	58.74 23.75 to 145.3	20.09 8.841 to 45.65	56.52 30.07 to 106.2
L1198F	27.97 14.30 to 54.73	1722 587.6 to 5045	0.323 0.199 to .524	201.9 125.2 to 325.5	48.53 29.15 to 80.80	56.61 26.51 to 120.9
G1202del	179.9 59.72 to 541.6	319.1 165.9 to 614.0	138.9 68.17 to 283.0	963 614.7 to 1509	25.02 14.85 to 42.15	11.15 5.858 to 21.21
G1202R	289.5 197.4 to 424.4	252.4 147.7 to 413.3	316.0 212.4 to 470.2	1918 1151 to 3197	30.92 233.47 to 40.72	31.18 26.41 to 36.81
S1206Y	177.5 65.38 to 482.0	53.14 25.64 to 110.1	31.45 21.92 to 45.14	7.216 3.878 to 13.43	17.56 8.543 to 36.10	4.704 2.795 to 7.918
E1210K	4027 887.6 to 20981	345.6 147.4 to 809.1	3010 1015 to 9077	5065 2991 to 8557	299.2 144.7 to 622	38.04 10.67 to 139.3
F1245C	197.6 68.43 to 571.3	216.3 87.17 to 536.6	22.03 11.88 to 40.85	13.62 6.995 to 26.53	26.00 12.48 to 54.18	7.357 4.538 to 11.93
G1269A	699.3 176.9 to 2765	67.13 29.22 to 154.3	221.8 97.82 to 503.1	58.66 42.83 to 80.35	11.41 5.492 to 23.72	76.39 31.93 to 182.7

B

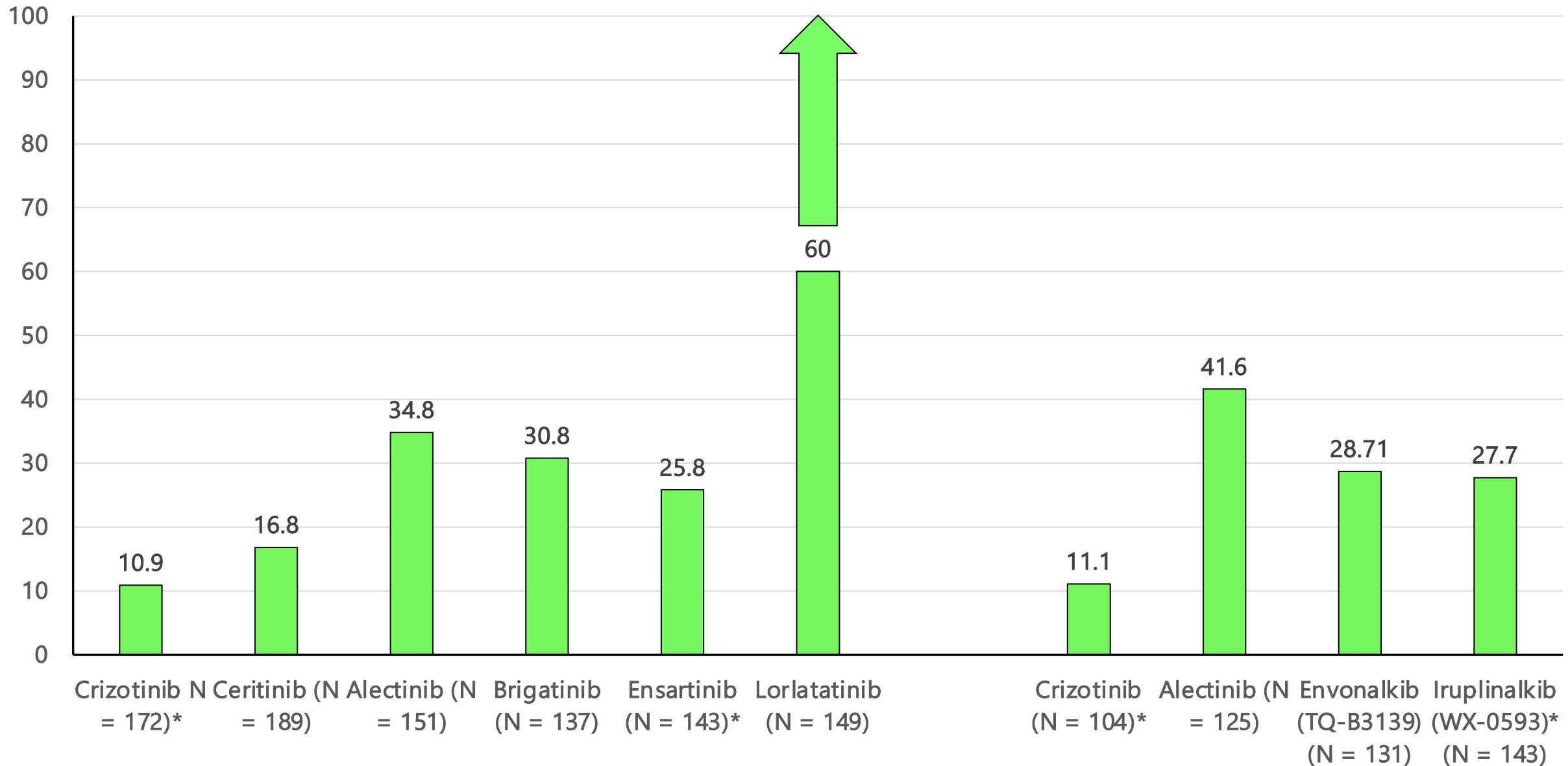


Comparison of IC₅₀ among ALK TKIs in the back ground of EML4-ALK variant 1 and variant 3



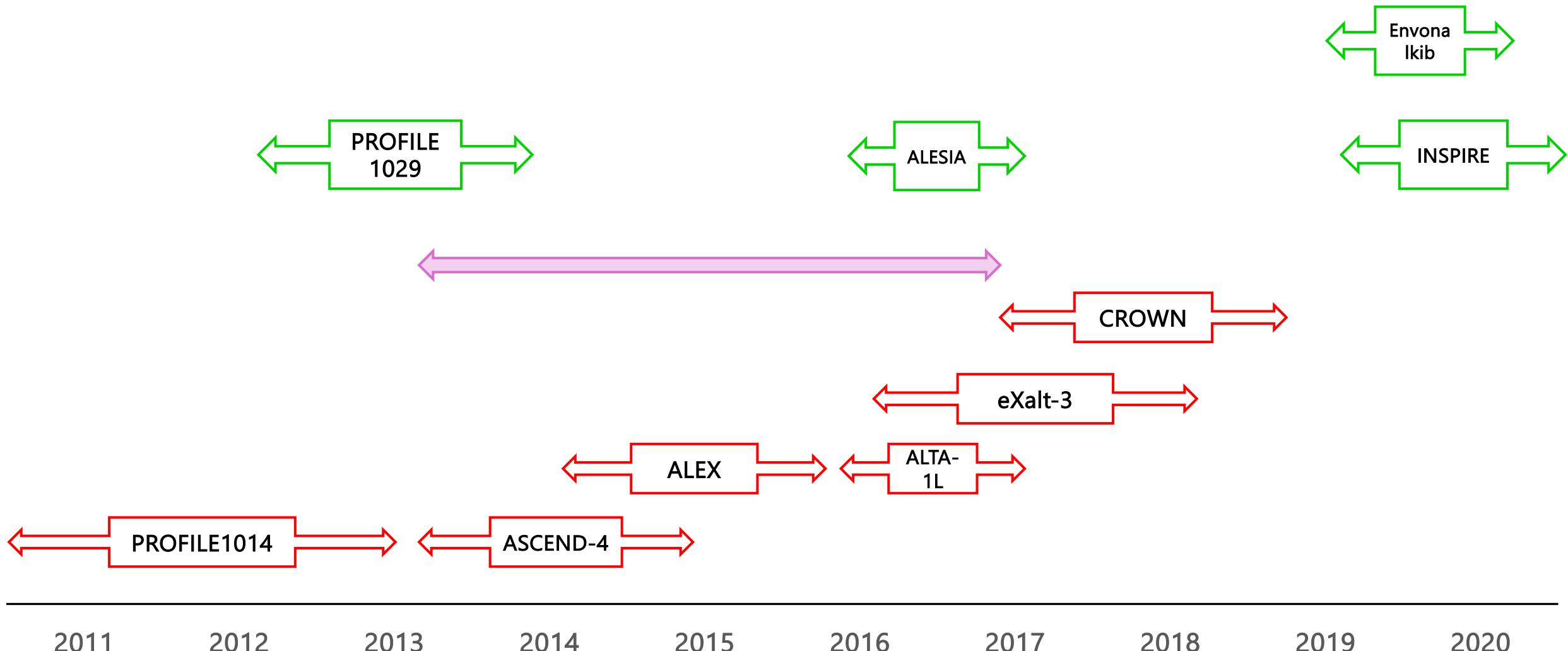
Median Investigator-assessed median PFS of the comparison arm ALK TKI

Median PFS (months)



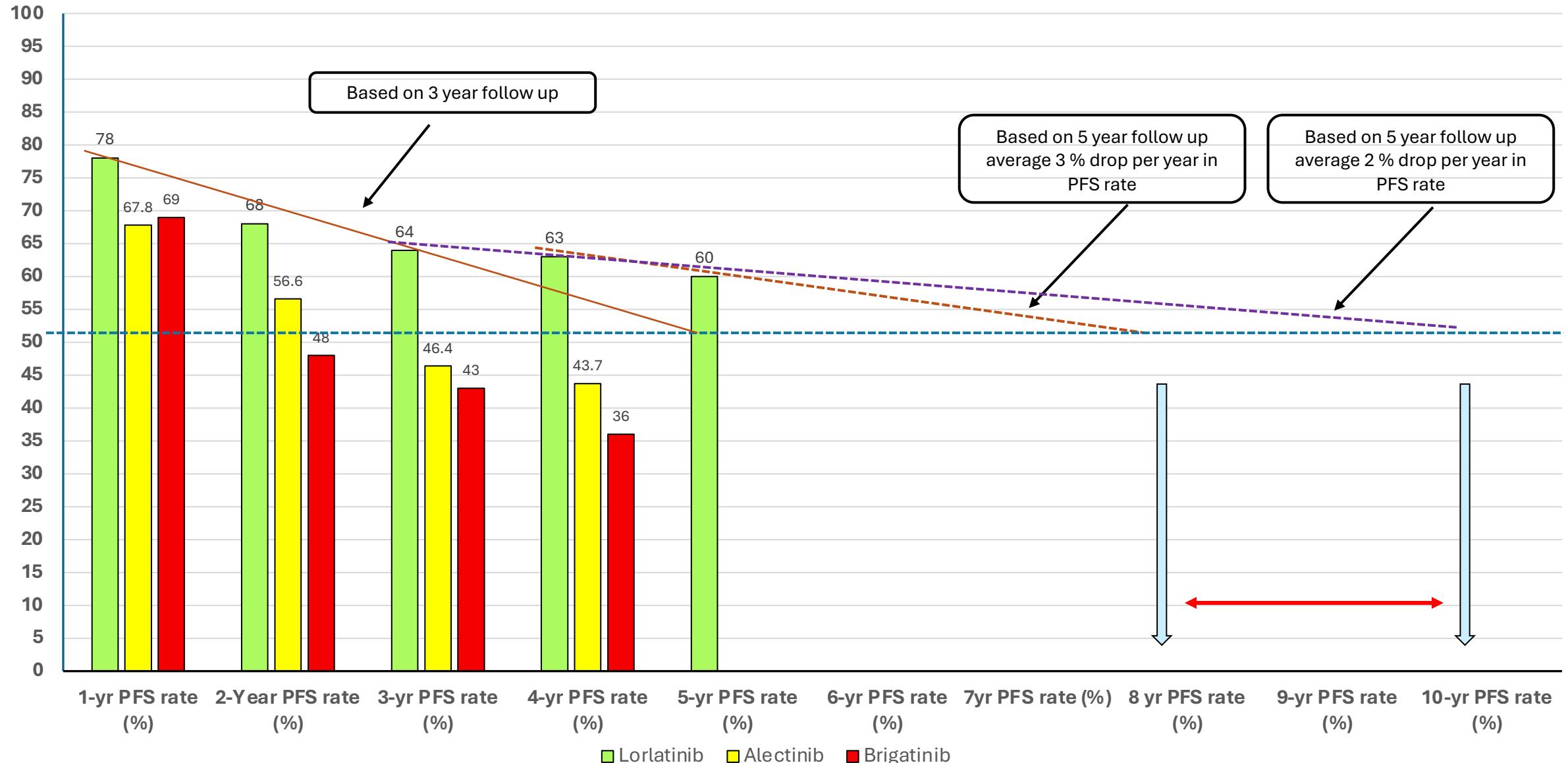
Solomon NEJM 2014; Soria TLO 2017; Peters NEJM 2017; Wu JTO 2018; Camidge NEJM 2018; Zhou TLRM 2019;
Shaw NEJM 2020; Horn JAMA Oncol 2021; Yang Signal Transduct Target Ther 2023; Yang Shi TJO 2024 ; Solomon JCO 2024

Timeline on the accrual of Phase 3 ALK TKI trials



Solomon NEJM 2014; Soria TLO 2017; Peters NEJM 2017; Wu JTO 2018; Camidge NEJM 2018; Zhou TLRM 2019
Shaw NEJM 2020; Horn JAMA Oncol 2021; Yang Signal Transduct Target Ther 2023; Yang Shi TJO 2024

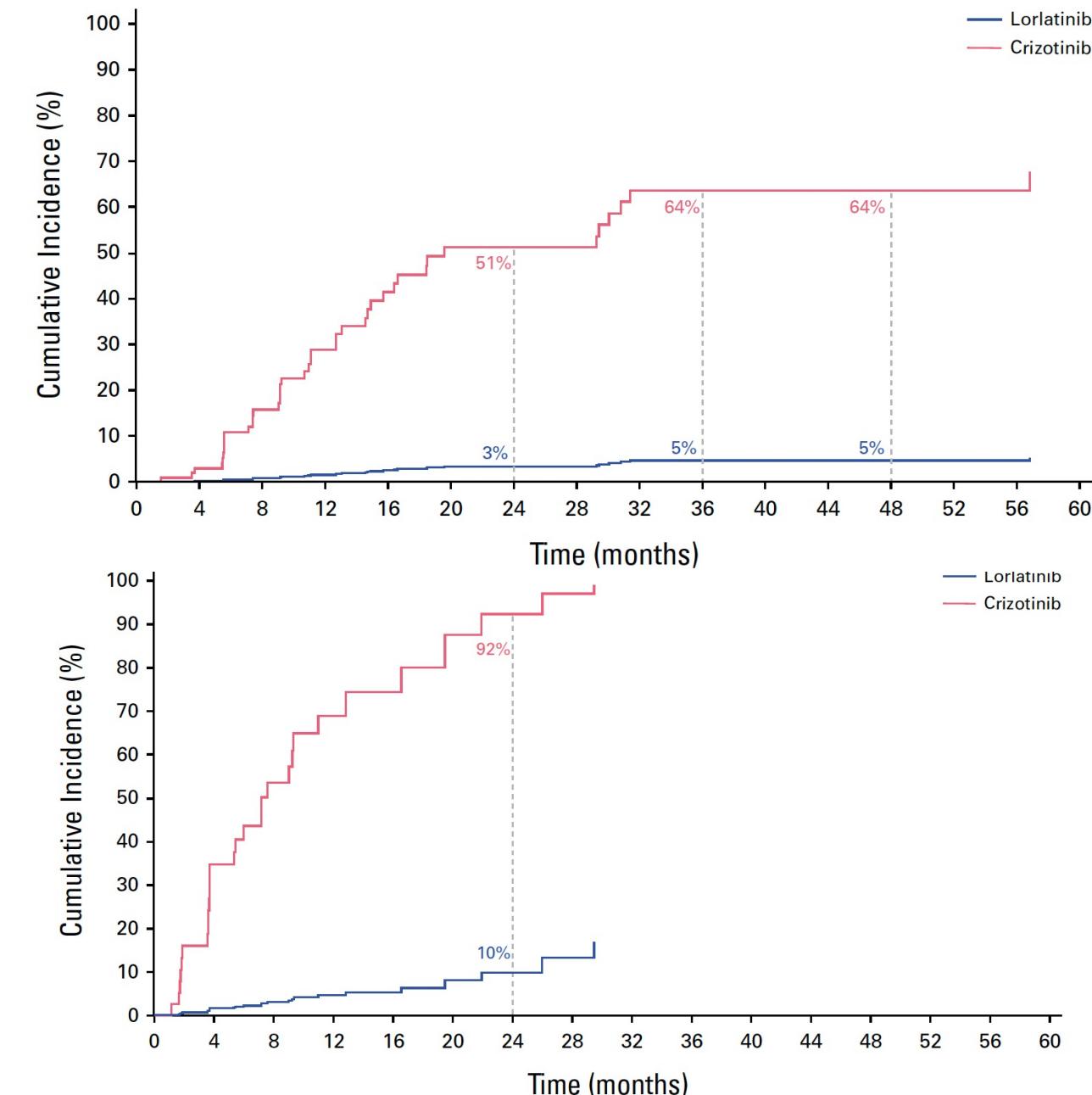
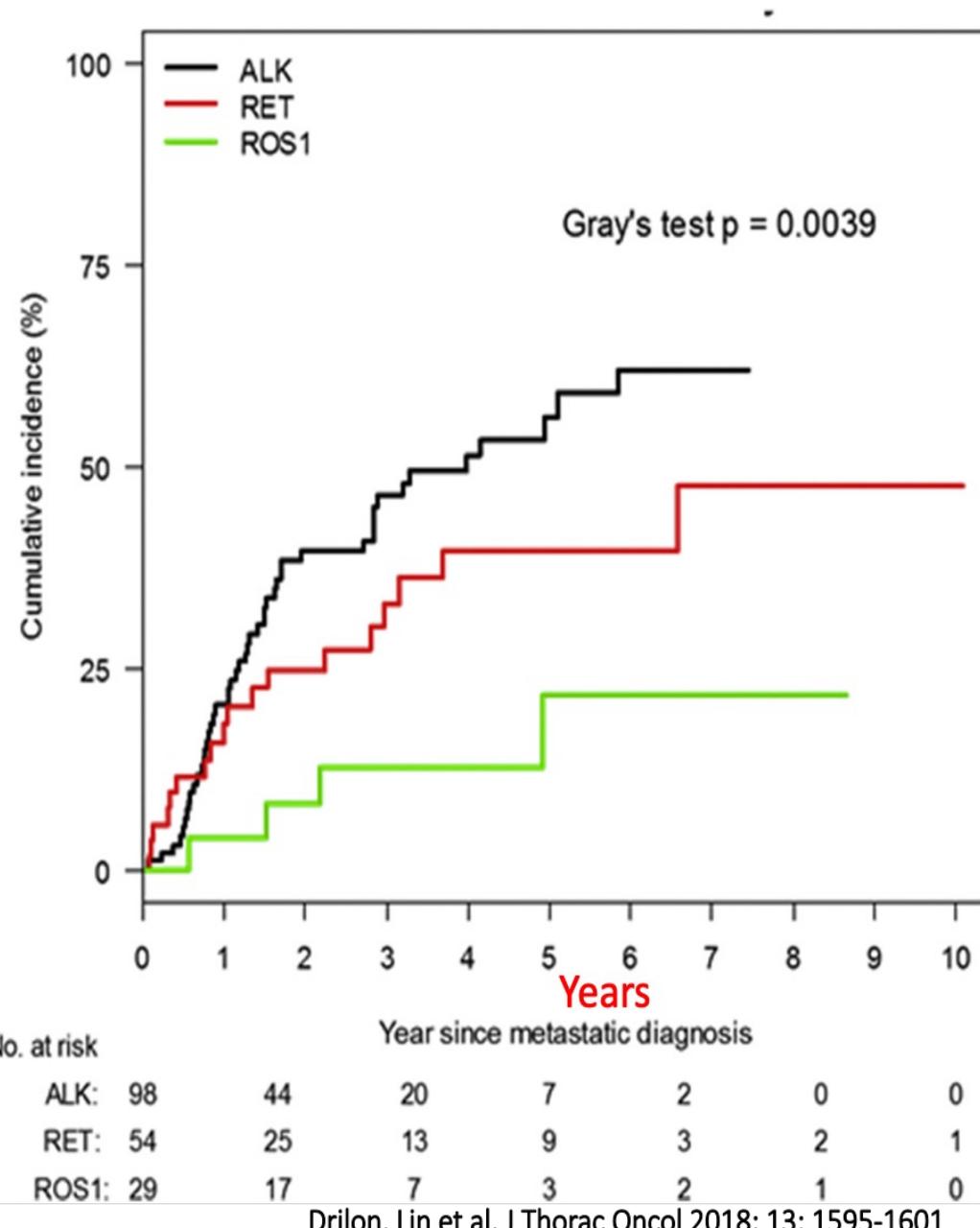
Projection of 50% PFS of Iorlatinib for CROWN (~ median PFS of Iorlatinib)



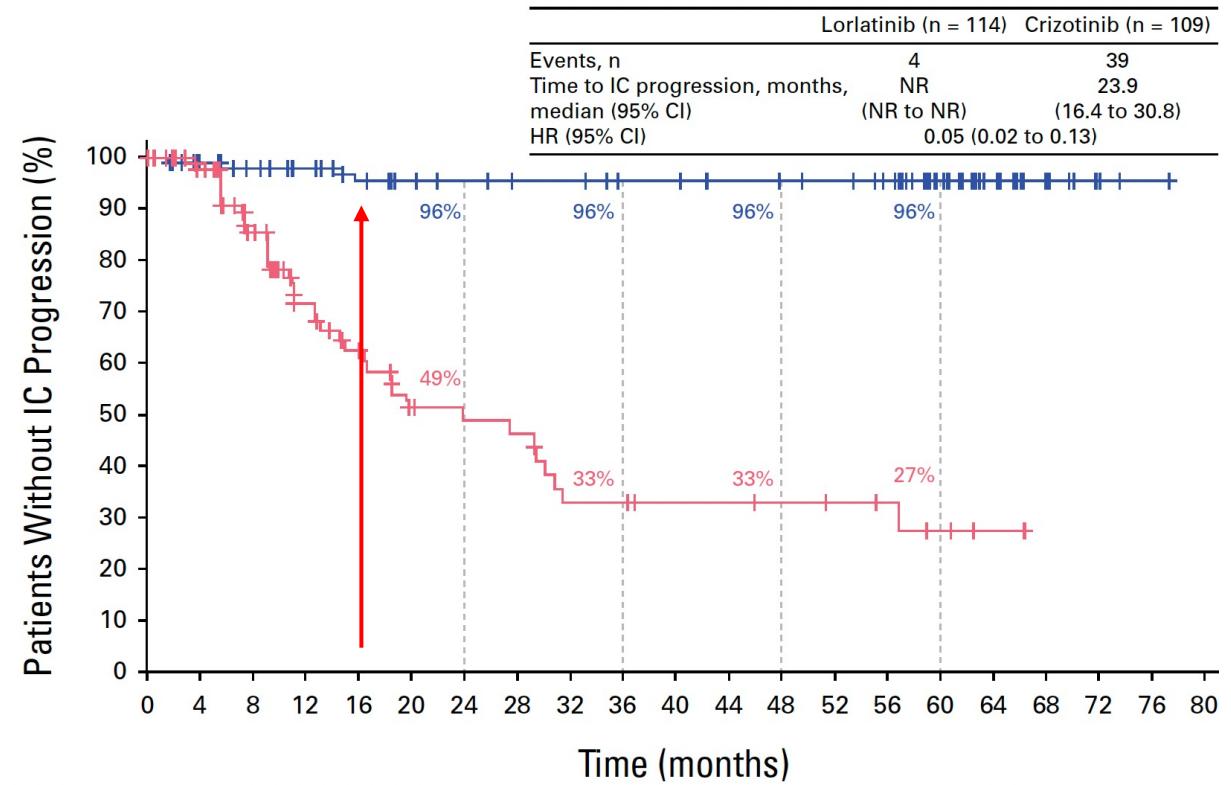
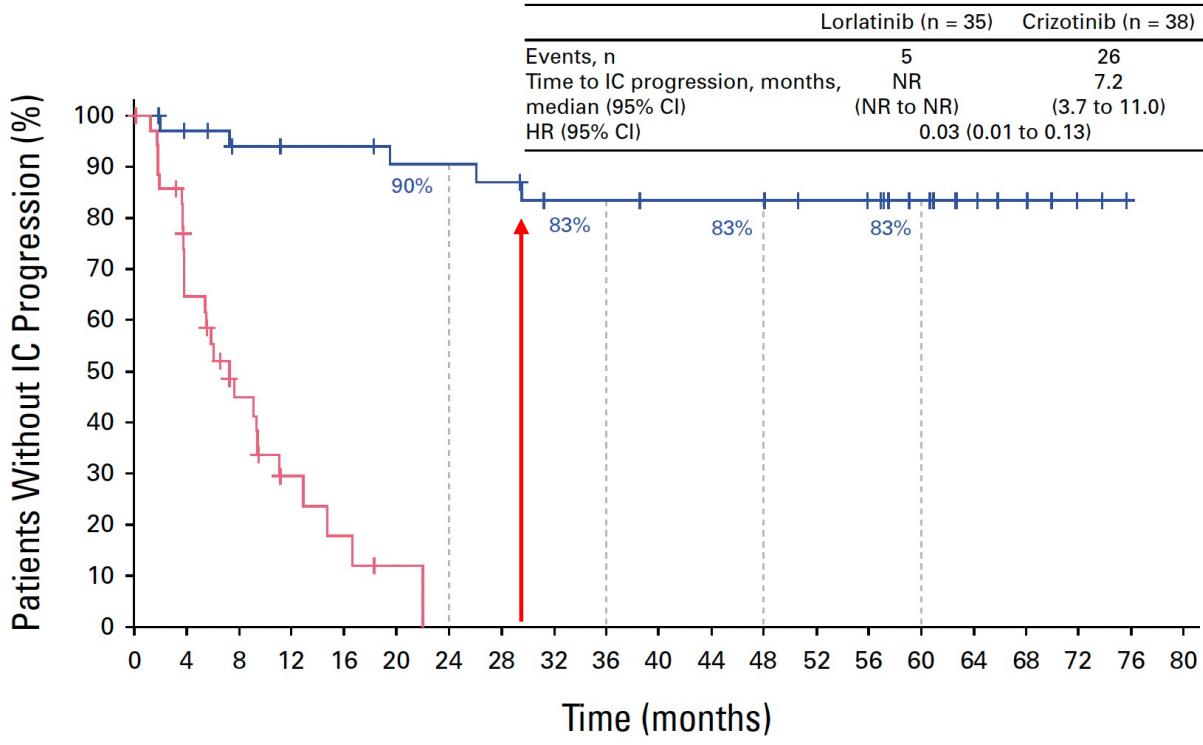
Camidge J Thorac Oncol. 2019 Jul;14(7):1233-1243; Camidge J Thorac Oncol. 2021 Dec;16(12):2091-2108;
Solomon Lancet Respir Med. 2023 Apr;11(4):354-366; Solomon JCO 2024

Lorlatinib changed the natural history of advanced ALK+ NSCLC

Solomon JCO 2024

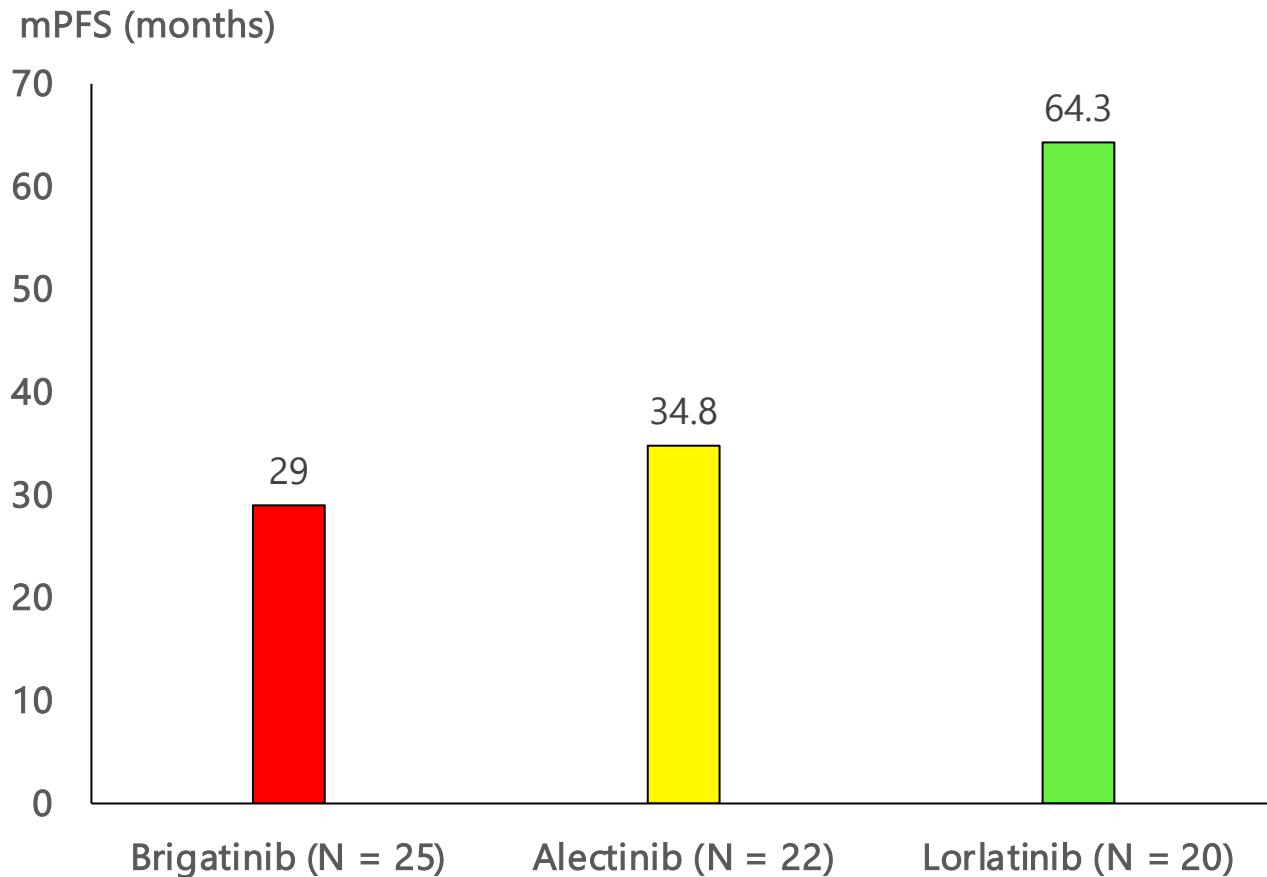


Lorlatinib prevent late relapse in the CNS

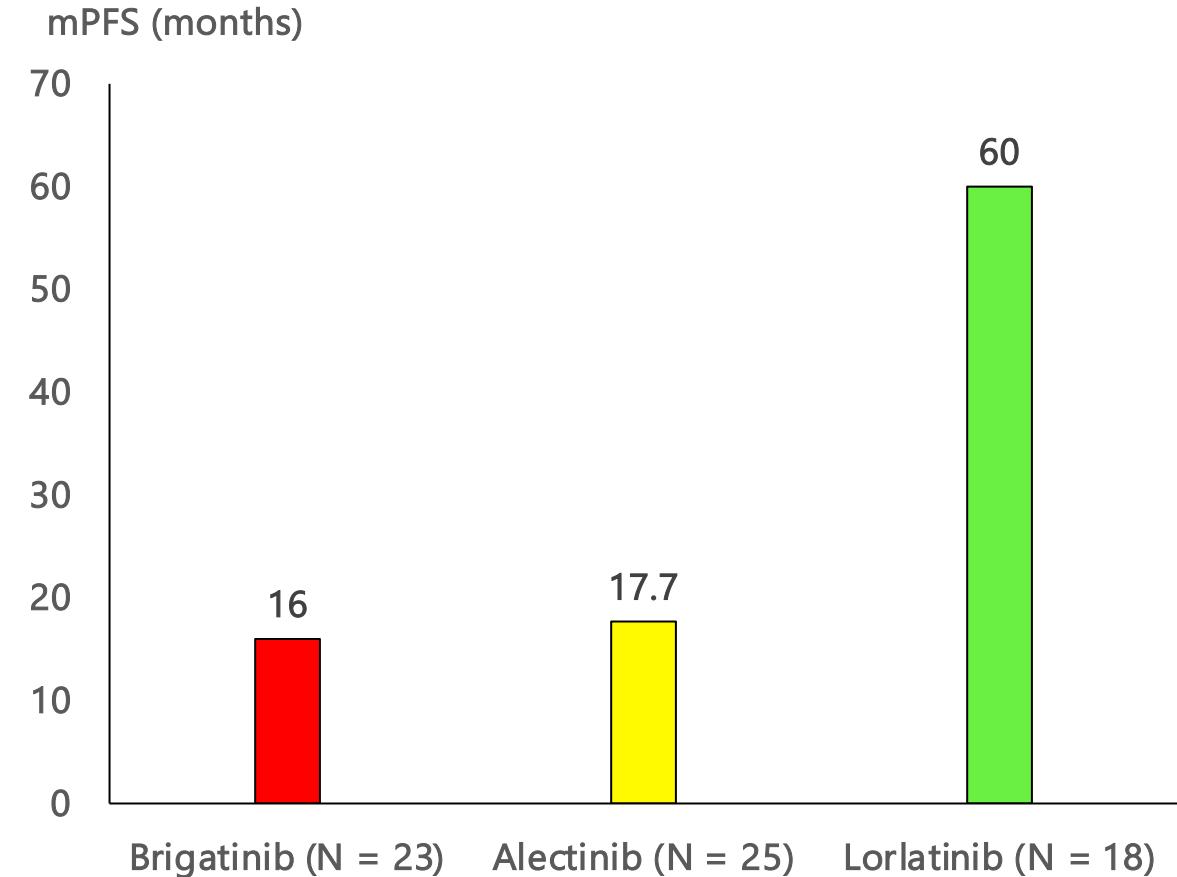


Median PFS of EML4-ALK variants (v1 vs, v3) from ctDNA from ALEX, ALTA-1L, and CROWN

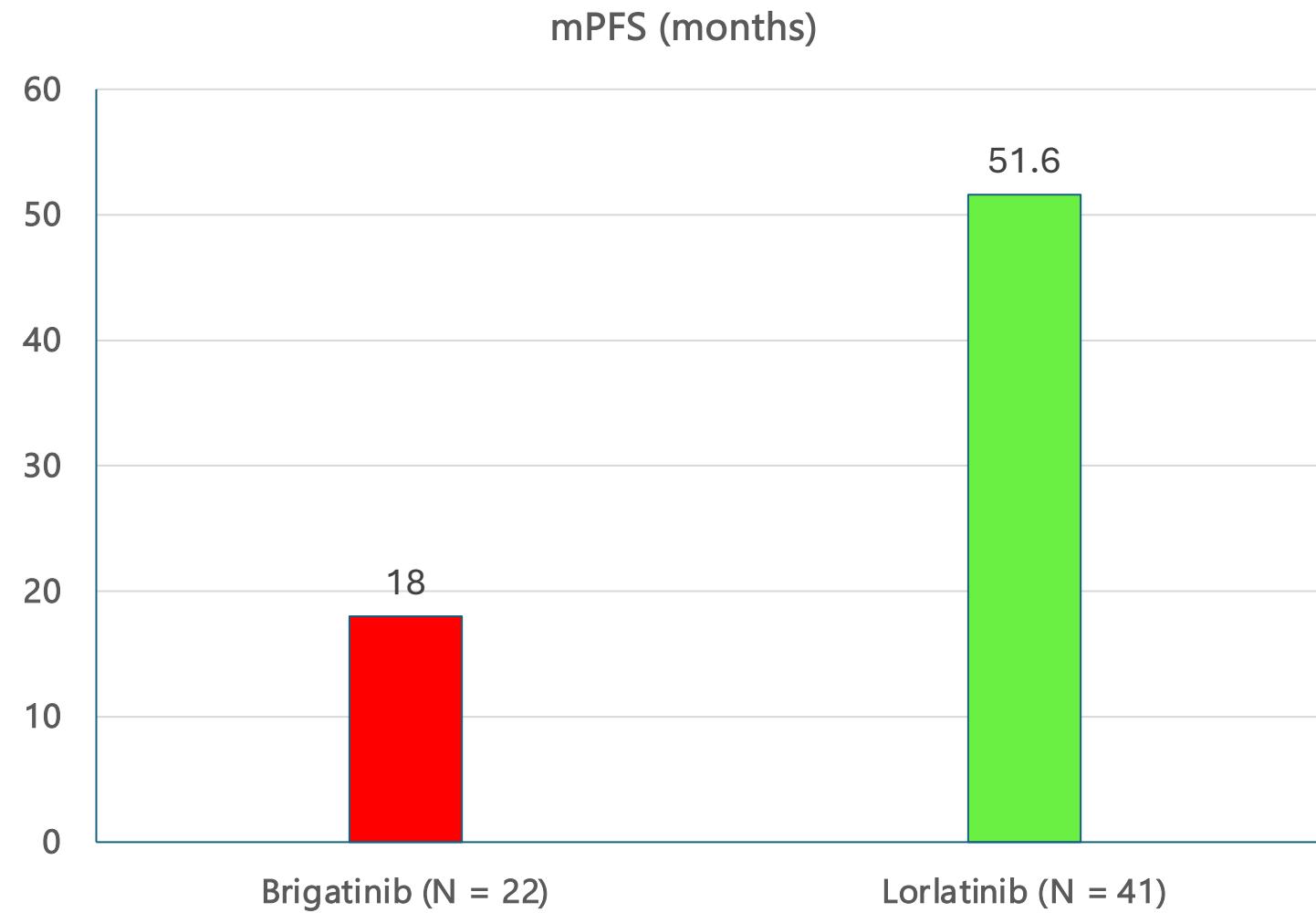
EML4-ALK v1



EML4-ALK v3



Median PFS of EML4-ALK variants (v1 vs, v3) from ctDNA from ALEX, ALTA-1L, and CROWN



Mean and Median Relative Dose Intensity (RDI) of ALK TKIs from phase 3 trials

	ASCEND-4	ALEX	CROWN
ALK TKI	Ceritinib	Alectinib	Lorlatinib
N	189	152	149
Median follow up time	19.7 months (all patients)	18.6 months (range: 0.5 – 29.0)	60.2m (95%CI: 57.4 – 61.9)
Median Duration of Treatment	66·4 weeks (IQR 30·0–83·7)	17.9 months (range: 0 – 29)	57.0 months (IQR: 13.9 – 63.3)
Does interruption (%)	80% (interruption + reduction)	22.4%	62%
Dose reduction (%)		16.4%	23%
Dose discontinuation (%)	5.3% (10/189)	13.2%	11%
Relative median dose intensity	78.4% (IQR: 63.2 – 97.5)	100% 27.8 months (range: 0.5–38.7)	99% (IQR: 80 – 100)
Relative mean dose intensity	Not reported	$95.6 \pm 10.3\%^{**}$	92%*

Mechanism of resistance

Principles of resistance mechanisms

- On-target resistance
 - Sequential use of more potent ALK TKIs (but not starting with the most potent ALK TKI) leads to single and then compound mutations
 - Use of lorlatinib 1L so far no acquired resistance mutation identified
 - Though theoretical C β 6 (central beta-sheet #6) ALK L1256F could happen but so far no reported cases
- Off-target resistance
 - MET amplification
 - Combination of ALK TKI with a MET TKI has been reported in case report format

All 6 approved ALK TKIs heatmaps

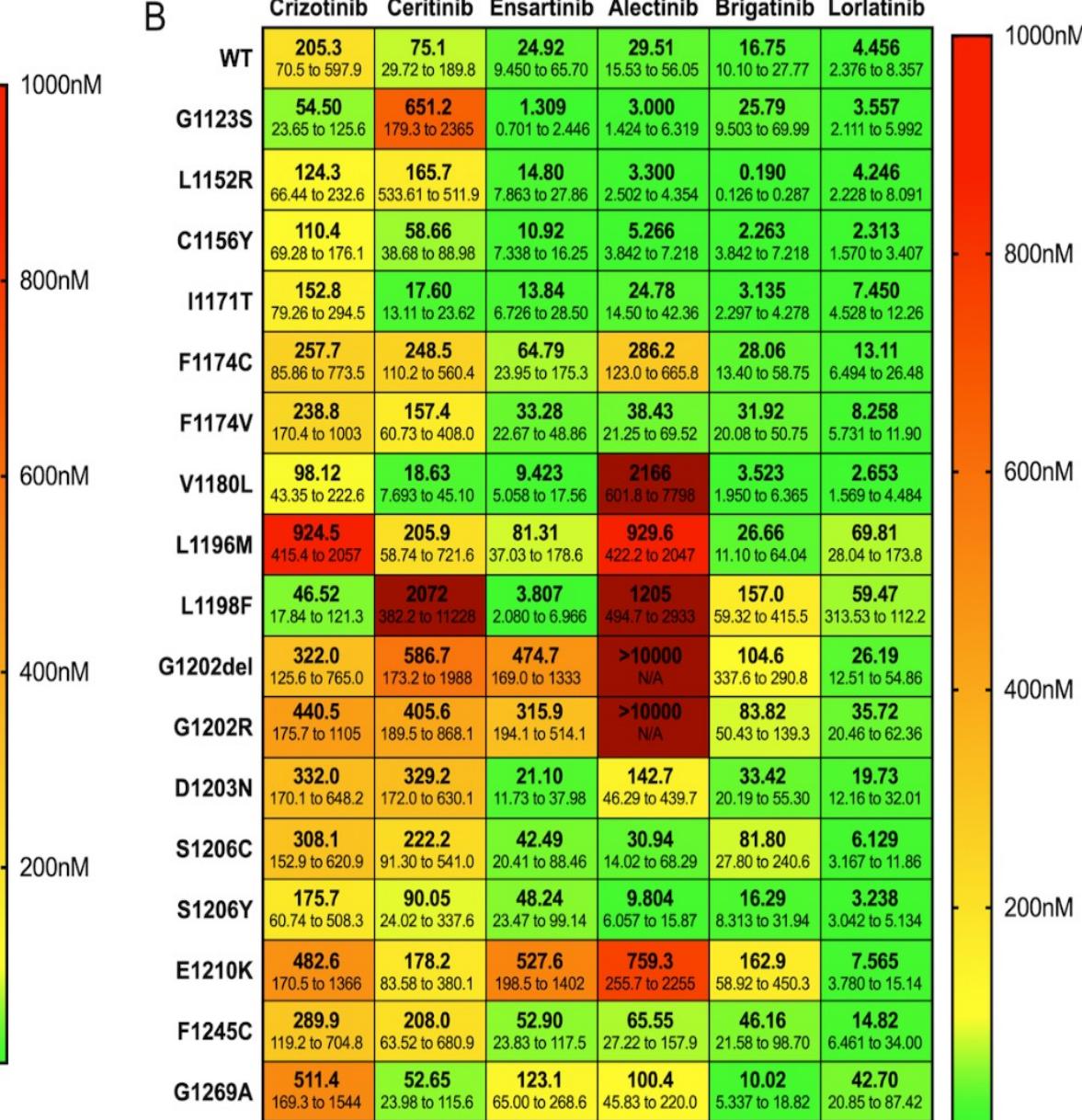
EML4-ALK Variant

EML4-ALK Variant 3

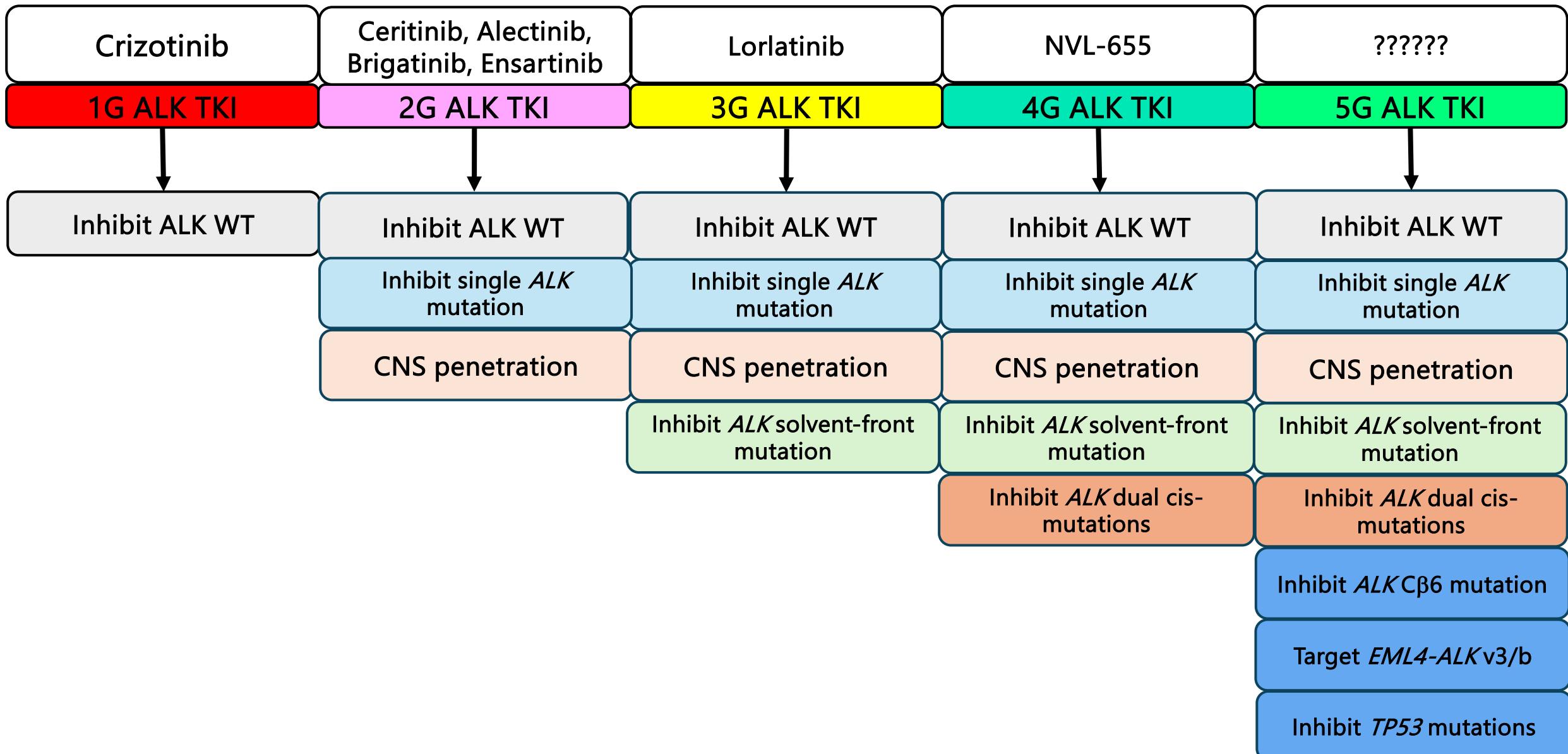
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B



Functional progression from 1G to 5G ALK TKI



To not have to deal with resistance is not to allow resistance to develop

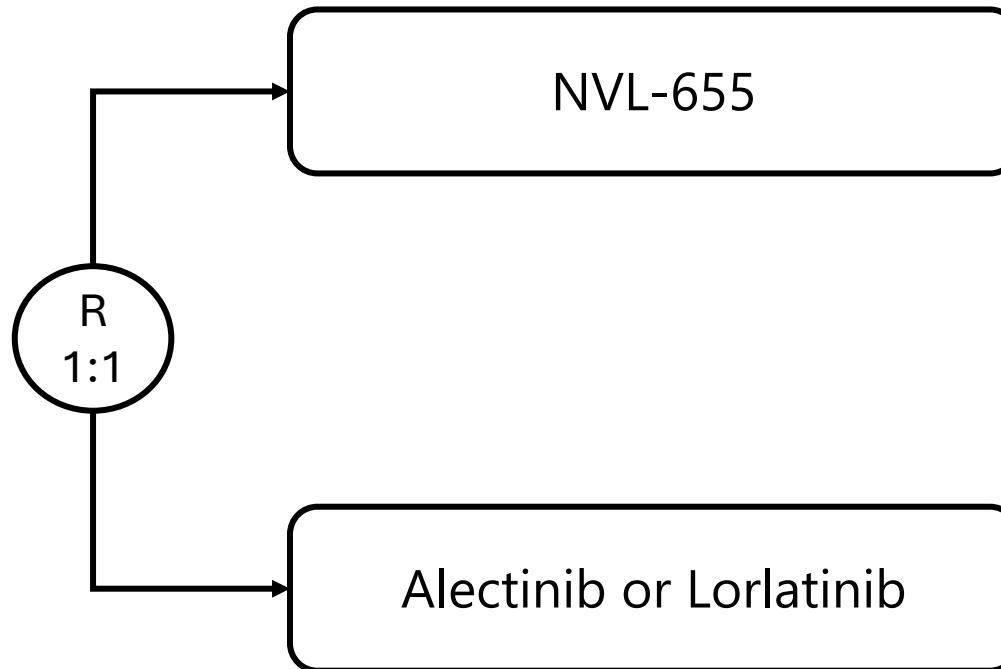
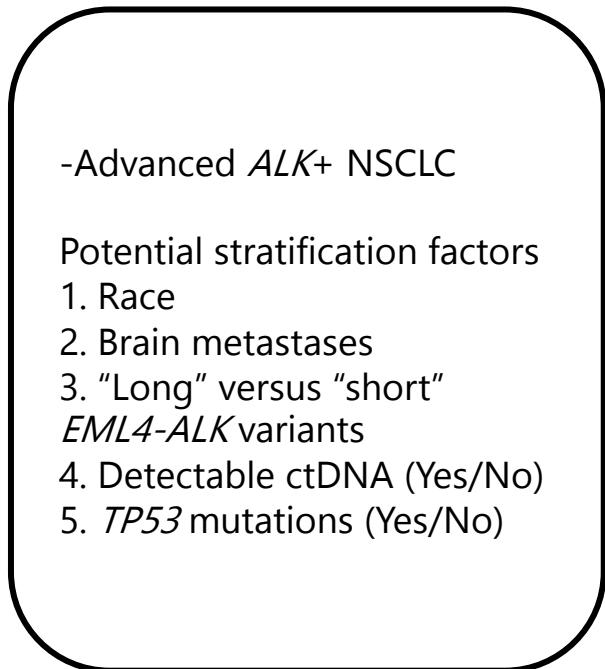
Resistance mechanisms to lorlatinib in CROWN (N = 31)

- No acquired resistance mutations detected
- Bypass pathway (Off-target resistance mutations)
 - KRAS G12C, BRAF amplification
 - MET amplification

Beyond Lorlatinib

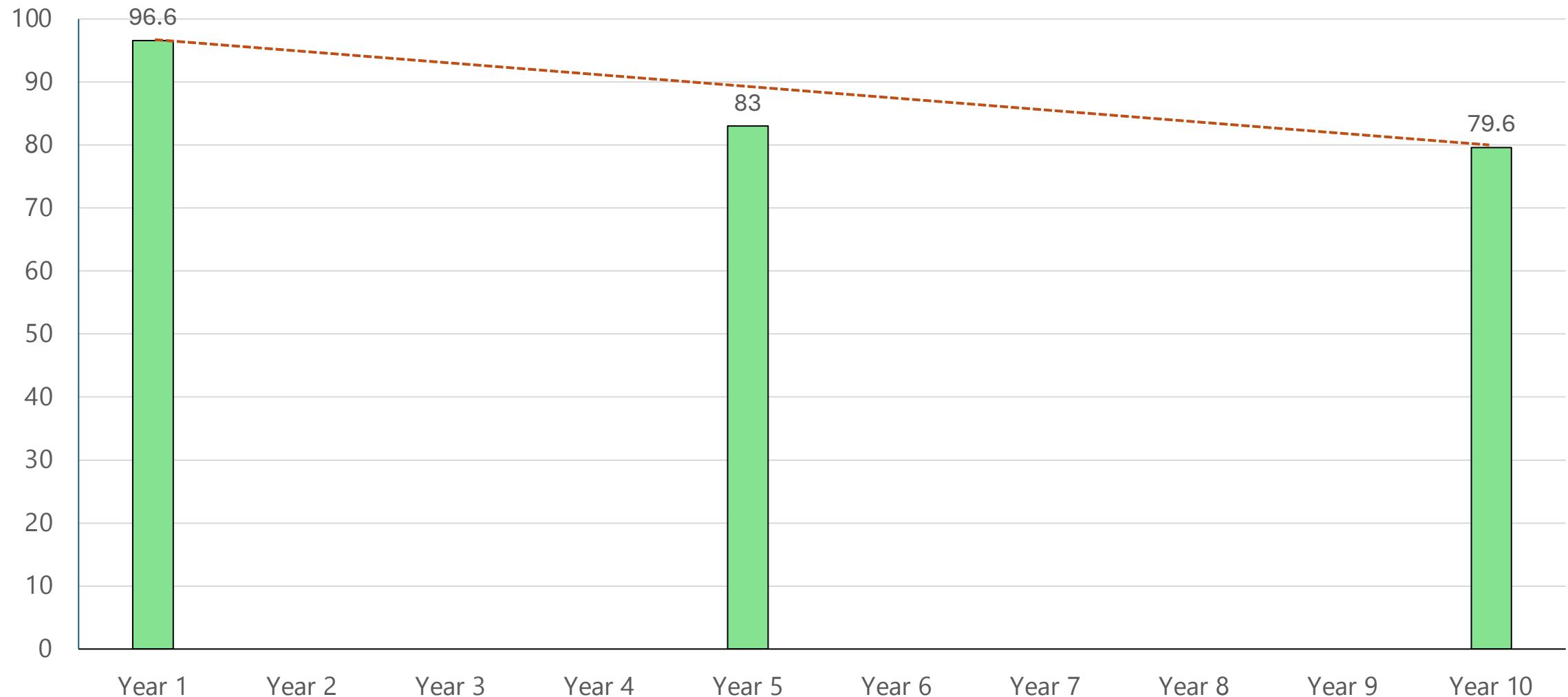
- NVL-655 (4th generation: double mutant positive)
- 5th generation (“holistic” ALK TKI)
- Given the 5-year CROWN update how to move beyond 10 year mPFS?
- Trial Design?
 - PFS as primary endpoint?
- Line of Therapy?
 - Always first-line?

Conceptual first-line randomized phase 3 trial design of 4G ALK TKIs



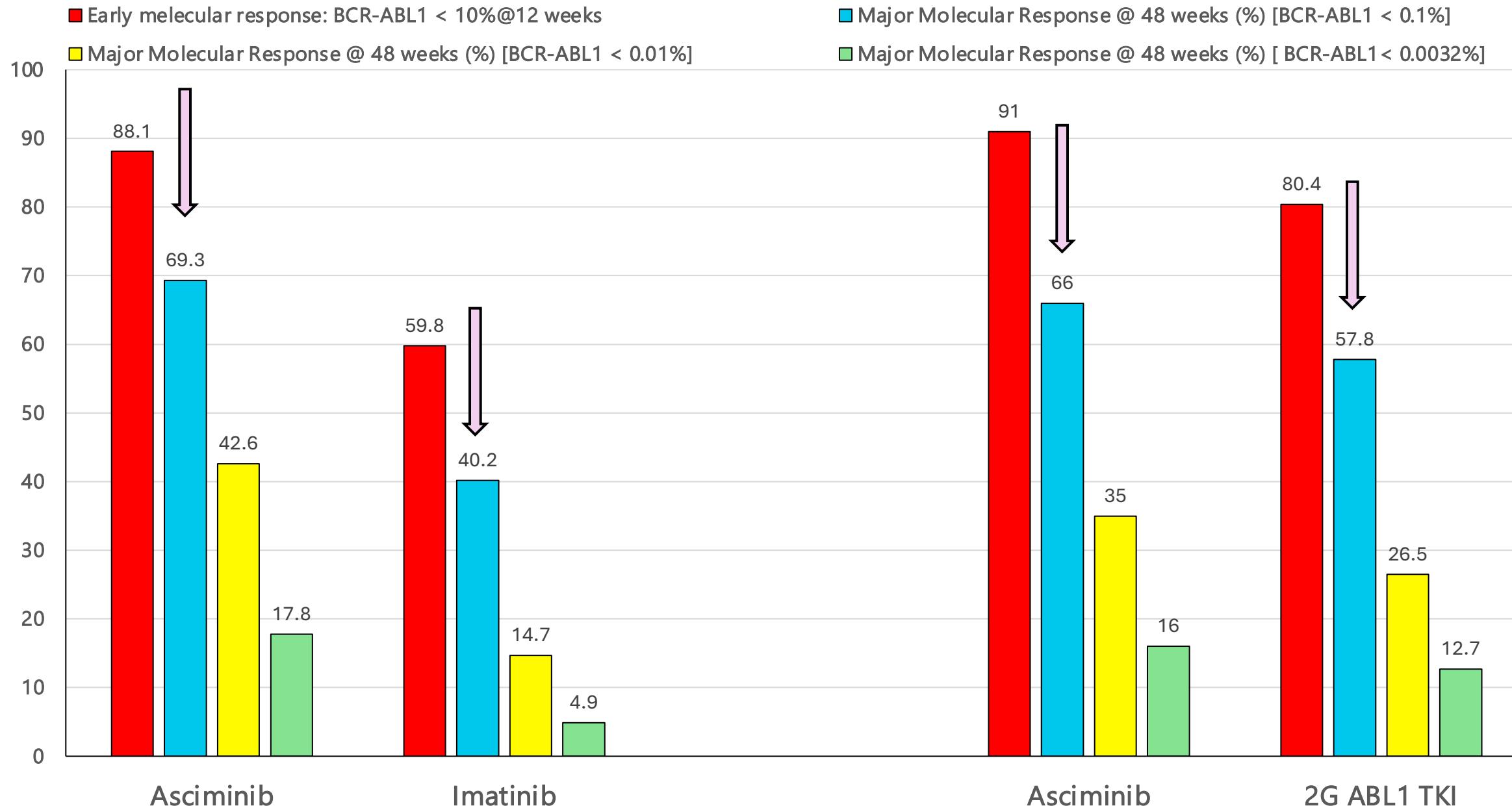
1⁰ endpoint: PFS (BIRC-assessed)
25% improvement in mPFS from 28-34 months to 35-42 months

Event-free Survival (EFS) rate of imatinib in chronic CML from the IRIS trial

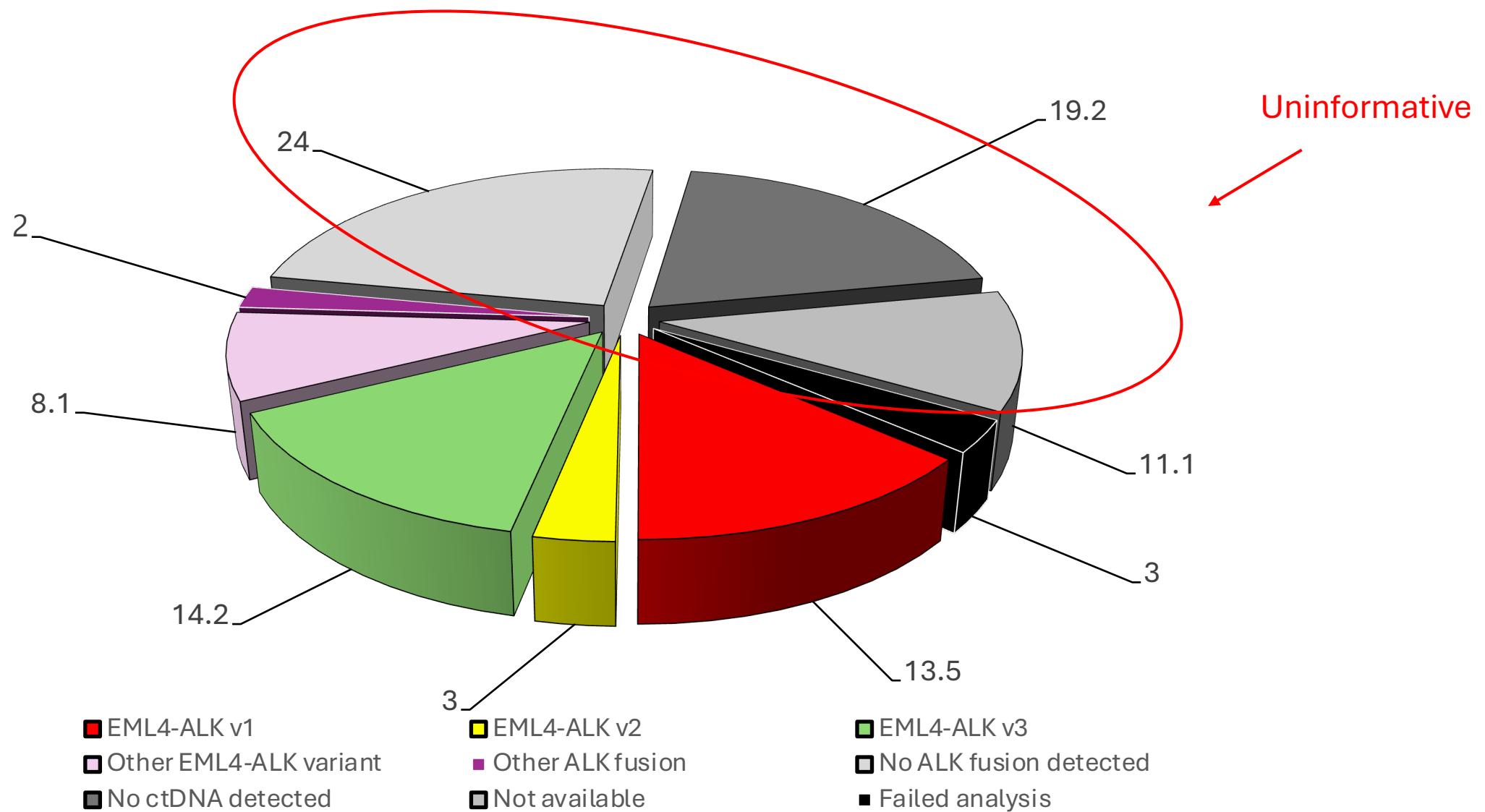


Comparison of generation of tyrosine inhibitors against BCR-ABL1 in chronic phase CML

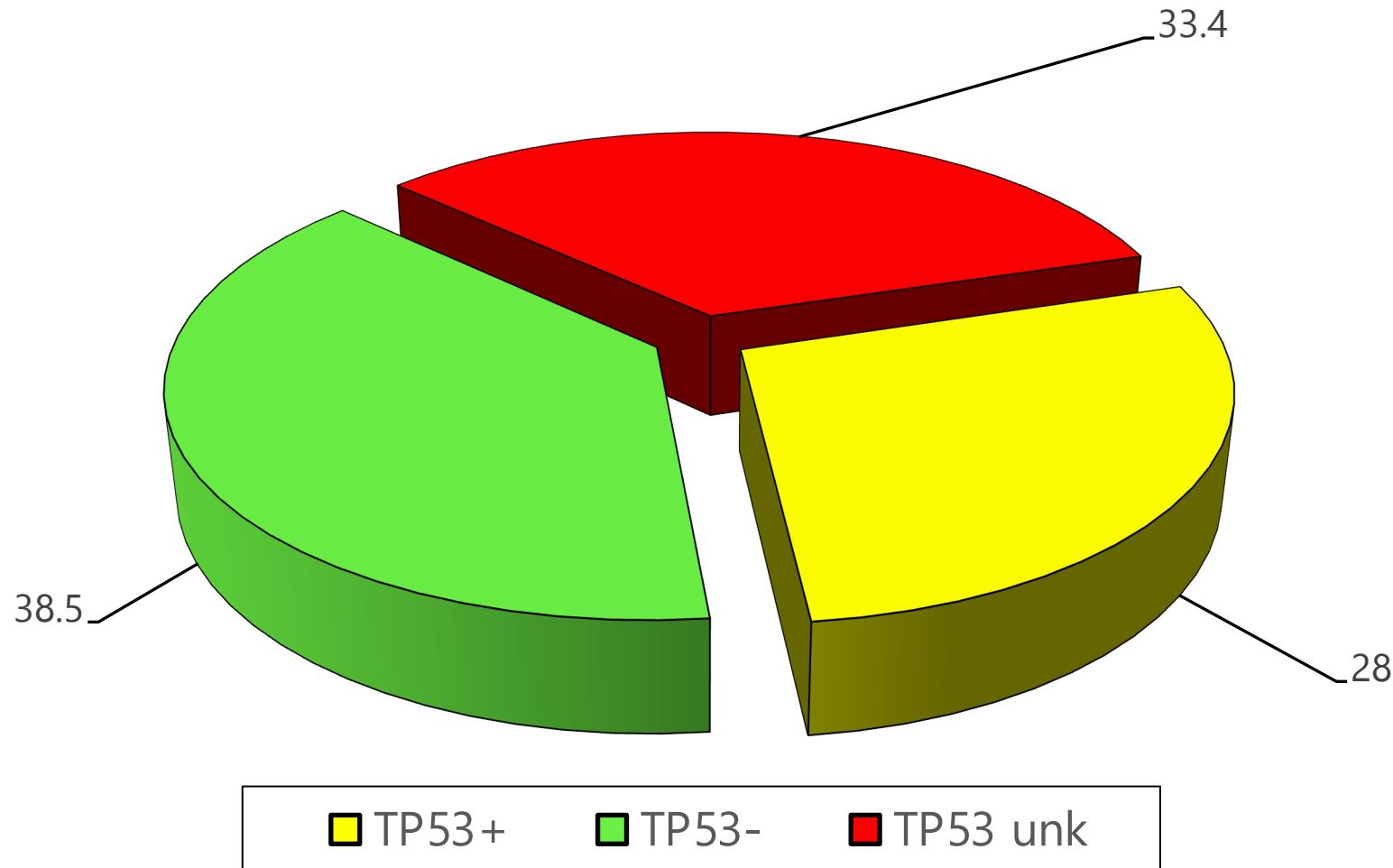
Hochhaus, NEJM 2024



Outcome of plasma genotyping in CROWN



Prevalence of TP53 mutation from plasma genotyping in CROWN



ALK+ NSCLC versus Chronic phase CML

	<i>ALK</i> + NSCLC	CML
Discovery timeline	2007-EML4-ALK in NSCLC	1960-Philadelphia chromosome 1973- t(9;22) (q34.1;q11.2) 1986
Chromosomal rearrangement	inv(2)(p21;p23)	t(9;22) (q34.1;q11.2)
Major oncokinase	EML4-ALK variant 1 (E13;A20) EML4-ALK variant 3 (E6; A20)	P210 ^{BCR-ANL1} (e13/14;a2)
Minor oncokinase isoforms/variants	EML4-ALK variant 2 (E20;A20) EML4-ALK variant 5 (E2;A20)	P190 ^{BCR-ABL1} (e1;a2) P230 ^{BCR-ABL1} (e19;a2) e6a2, e8a2, e13a3, e14a3
First-generation kinase inhibitor	Crizotinib	Imatinib
Second-generation kinase inhibitor	Ceritinib, Alectinib, Brigatinib, Ensartinib, Envonalkib, Irupalikb	Dasatinib, Nilotinib, Bosulitnib
Third-generation kinase inhibitor	Lorlatinib	Ponatinib, Asciminib
High risk sub-population	EML4-ALK v3/TP53+	High Sokol score
Efficacy of 1G Inhibitor	5-yr PFS rate of 8%	10-year EFS rate of 79%
Efficacy measurement	PFS	<i>BCR-ABL1</i> ^S ≤ 0.1% at 48 weeks (Major molecular response)
Biologic relevant surrogate marker	ALK fusion mRNA <i>EML4-ALK/ALK?</i>	<i>BCR-ABL1/ABL1</i> ≤ 0.1% <i>BCR-ABL1/ABL1</i> ≤ 0.01% <i>BCR-ABL1/ABL1</i> ≤ 0.0032% <i>BCR-ABL1/ABL1</i> ≤ 0.001%

Summary (Personal)

- Lorlatinib should be the first-choice ALK TKI for advanced *ALK*+ NSCLC
- It took 3 generations of ALK TKI to reach the efficacy achieved by imatinib in CML
- While there are 2nd and 3rd generation of ABL1 TKIs approved based on surrogate biomarkers, that is so lacking in solid tumor and in ALK+ NSCLC.
- If median PFS is the benchmark for ALK TKI beyond lorlatinib, we may have reached the zenith of ALK TKI treatment for a long while