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2126

nab-Sirolimus for Malignant Solid Tumors Harboring Pathogenic Inactivating Alterations in *TSC1* and *TSC2* in a Phase 2, Multicenter, Open-label Tumor-Agnostic Trial: PRECISION 1

Debra L. Richardson, MD[1]; Gopa Iyer, MD[2]; Li Ding, MS, MA[3]; Anita N. Schmid, PhD[3]; Willis H. Navarro, MD[3]; Jordi Rodon Ahnert, MD, PhD[4]

[1]Stephenson Cancer Center, OU Health, Oklahoma City, OK; [2]Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY; [3]Aadi Bioscience, Pacific Palisades, CA; [4]MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX

Objective

- This trial is designed to evaluate the efficacy, safety, and tolerability of *nab*-sirolimus in a patient population with advanced malignancies and limited therapeutic options

KEY POINTS

- *nab*-Sirolimus is an mTOR inhibitor approved in the US for the treatment of adult patients with advanced malignant perivascular epithelioid cell tumors
- Data from the AMPECT exploratory analysis and an expanded access program suggest *nab*-sirolimus may provide clinically relevant benefit with a manageable safety profile in patients with solid tumors harboring inactivating alterations in *TSC1* and/or *TSC2*
- *TSC1* and/or *TSC2* inactivating alterations have been observed in patients with gynecological cancers with a frequency of up to 5.0% in endometrial cancer, 2.2% in ovarian cancer, and 1.5% in cervical cancer; however, there are no specific treatment options for patients with these alterations
- PRECISION 1 (NCT05103358) is a registrational, tumor-agnostic trial currently enrolling patients with solid tumors that harbor *TSC1* or *TSC2* inactivating alterations

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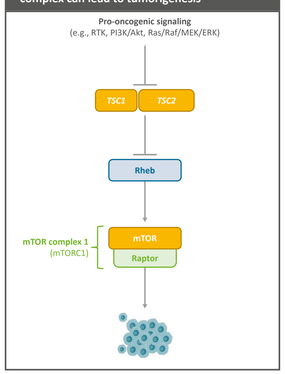
Correspondence: MedInfo@AadiBio.com

INTRODUCTION

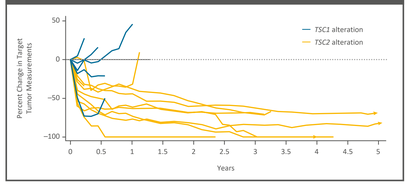
- Patients with advanced gynecological cancers have a poor prognosis as indicated by low 5-year survival rates in patients with advanced ovarian (31.5%), cervical (18.9%), and uterine (18.4%) cancers[1]
- Overactivation of the PI3K-Akt-mTOR pathway has been implicated in a number of cancers, including gynecological cancers,[2,3] and can result from inactivation of the tumor suppressor genes *TSC1* and/or *TSC2*[4] (**Figure 1**)

Figure 1. Dysregulation of the PI3K-Akt-mTOR pathway via inactivation of the TSC1-TSC2 complex can lead to tumorigenesis[2,4]



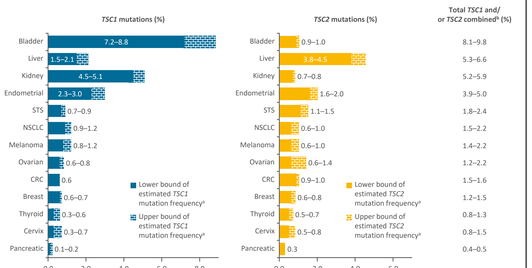
- *nab*-Sirolimus, a nanoparticle albumin-bound, IV-administered mTOR inhibitor (mTORi), is approved in the United States for the treatment of adult patients with advanced, malignant perivascular epithelioid cell tumor (PEComa),[5] a group of rare aggressive tumors that can originate from diverse anatomic locations[6,7]
- In the open-label, phase 2 AMPECT trial (NCT02494570), patients treated with *nab*-sirolimus for malignant PEComa showed clinically meaningful overall response rate, median duration of response of more than 3 years, and durable disease control and survival[8,9]
- Results from the AMPECT exploratory biomarker analysis demonstrated rapid and durable responses in patients with *TSC1* or *TSC2* inactivating alterations and suggested significant clinical benefit (**Figure 2**)[8,9]

Figure 2. Exploratory biomarker analysis from AMPECT demonstrated rapid and durable responses in the subset of patients with known *TSC1* or *TSC2* inactivating alterations treated with *nab*-sirolimus (n=14)



- The safety profile in the overall study population was consistent with the mTORi class with no new or unexpected safety signals[8,9]
  - The most common any-grade, nonhematologic treatment-related adverse events (TRAEs) were stomatitis (28/34, [82%]), fatigue (21/34 [62%]), and rash (21/34 [62%]); and the most common, any-grade hematologic TRAEs were anemia (18/34 [53%]) and thrombocytopenia (12/34 [35%])
  - Most TRAEs were grade 1/2 and were manageable for long-term treatment; no grade ≥4 TRAEs were observed
- Exploratory analysis of data from the AMPECT trial showed confirmed responses in 8/9 (89%) and 1/5 (20%) patients with inactivating alterations in *TSC2* and *TSC1*, respectively[9]
- Inactivating alterations in *TSC1* and/or *TSC2* have been observed in gynecological cancers with a combined frequency of up to 5.0% in endometrial cancer, 2.2% in ovarian cancer, and 1.5% in cervical cancer (**Figure 3**); however, no treatment options exist specifically for patients with these alterations
- The phase 2 PRECISION 1 trial was initiated to evaluate the potential of mTOR inhibition with *nab*-sirolimus for the treatment of patients with solid tumors harboring inactivating alterations in *TSC1* or *TSC2*

Figure 3. Estimated frequency of pathogenic and/or inactivating alterations in *TSC1* or *TSC2* by tumor type

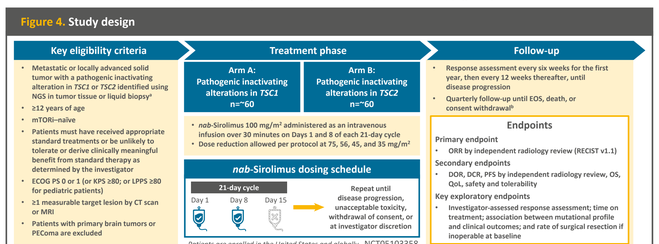


[a]Real-world frequencies were derived from tissue-based next generation sequencing results for nonhematologic malignancies included in the Foundation Medicine FoundationInsights™ web platform (n = 438,974) and data provided by Tempus Labs (n = 128,914) with analysis restricted to known or likely oncogenic *TSC1* or *TSC2* inactivating alterations. Upper and lower bounds of frequency ranges were defined as the frequencies calculated from each dataset. [b]The range is reported as the sum of the highest and lowest values for each gene reported in either dataset. **CRC**, colorectal cancer; **NSCLC**, non–small cell lung cancer; **STS**, soft tissue sarcoma; ***TSC1***, tuberous sclerosis complex 1; ***TSC2***, tuberous sclerosis complex 2. Data on file. Aadi Bioscience [May 2023].

STUDY DESIGN

- PRECISION 1 (NCT05103358) is a prospective, phase 2, open-label, multicenter tumor-agnostic trial evaluating *nab*-sirolimus in patients with malignant solid tumors with pathogenic inactivating alterations in *TSC1* (Arm A) or *TSC2* (Arm B) (**Figure 4**)

Figure 4. Study design



Patients are enrolled in the United States and globally - NCT05103358

[a]Central confirmation of *TSC1* and *TSC2* inactivating alterations is via evaluation of NGS reports. Patients will be enrolled only after central confirmation of eligibility. *TSC1* and *TSC2* alterations should be identified using NGS in tumor tissue or liquid biopsy and must be determined by analytically validated NGS tests performed in CLIA-certified laboratories. [b]Follow-up is for survival and initiation of anticancer therapy; it is initiated after the EOS visit. **CLIA**, Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments; **CT**, computed tomography; **DCR**, disease control rate; **DOR**, duration of response; **ECOG PS**, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; **EOS**, end of study; **KPS**, Karnofsky Performance Scale; **LPPS**, Lansky Play-Performance Scale; **MRI**, magnetic resonance imaging; **mTORi**, mechanistic Target of Rapamycin inhibitor; **NGS**, next-generation sequencing; **ORR**, overall response rate; **OS**, overall survival; **PEComa**, perivascular epithelioid cell tumour; **PFS**, progression-free survival; **QoL**, quality of life; **RECIST**, Response Evaluation Criteria for Solid Tumors; ***TSC1***, tuberous sclerosis complex 1; ***TSC2***, tuberous sclerosis complex 2.

- Partnerships with leading next-generation sequencing companies (Foundation Medicine, Tempus, and Caris) and US Oncology facilitate identification of patients with qualifying inactivating alterations in *TSC1* or *TSC2* and expand access to the study through just-in-time trial locations and accelerated site activation (**Figure 5**)

Figure 5. Expanding PRECISION 1 access and enrollment through strategic partnerships

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For the disclosures of all co-authors, please refer to the abstract.

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