A phase 1/2 study of avapritinib in pediatric patients with solid tumors dependent on KIT or PDGFRA signaling

CTNI-24

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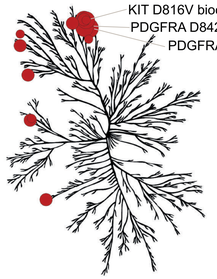
Background

- The prognosis is poor for pediatric patients with advanced relapsed/refractory (R/R) solid and central nervous system (CNS) tumors; response rates in these patients are only ~15% with targeted therapies[1]
- The most common pediatric tumors harboring *KIT* mutations are germ cell tumors and high-grade glioma (HGG), while the most common pediatric tumors with platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha (*PDGFRA*) alterations are sarcoma and HGG[2–6]
  - In addition to tumors that harbor *KIT/PDGFRA* alterations, H3K27M gliomas and HGG are dependent on PDGFRA signaling and may be vulnerable to PDGFRA inhibition in the absence of *PDGFRA* alterations[7]
- There are no KIT- or PDGFRA-targeted therapies currently approved for pediatric patients with R/R solid or CNS tumors, or H3K27M gliomas
- Avapritinib is a selective KIT and PDGFRA inhibitor that has demonstrated potent activity against KIT activation-loop (exon 17 and 18) and juxtamembrane (exon 11) mutants (all with biochemical IC_{50} <2 nM) and PDGFRA activation-loop (exon 18) mutants (D842V biochemical IC_{50} 0.24 nM; **Figure 1**); cellular IC_{50} of PDGFRA wild-type was 95 nM[8]
- Avapritinib has demonstrated CNS penetration clinically and preclinically,[9] with potential for activity against CNS tumors
- Avapritinib is approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of adult patients with unresectable or metastatic gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST) harboring *PDGFRA* exon 18 mutations (including D842V), and adult patients with advanced systemic mastocytosis (SM), including aggressive SM, SM with an associated hematologic neoplasm, and mast cell leukemia; avapritinib is not recommended for patients with advanced SM with platelet counts <50 X 10^9/L[10]
  - In the European Union, avapritinib is approved for the treatment of adult patients with unresectable or metastatic GIST harboring a *PDGFRA* D842V mutation[11]
  - In China, avapritinib is approved for the treatment of adult patients with unresectable or metastatic GIST harboring *PDGFRA* exon 18 mutations (including D842V)[12]

Figure 1: Avapritinib has a highly selective kinome profile



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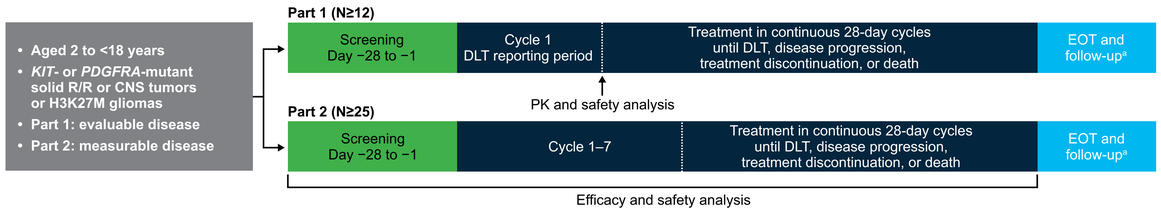
IC_{50}, half maximal inhibitory concentration; WT, wild-type.

Study objective and design

- This phase 1/2, multicenter, open-label, single-arm study (NCT04773782) aims to evaluate the safety, pharmacokinetics (PK), and efficacy of avapritinib in pediatric patients with solid tumors dependent on KIT or PDGFRA signaling

Figure 2: Study design



[a]EOT occurs 14 days after last dose; safety follow-up occurs ≥30 days from last dose; patients will be offered survival follow up from last dose of study drug every 3 months until death, withdrawal of consent, or loss to follow-up.
DLT, dose-limiting toxicity; EOT, end of treatment.

- Initially, 6 patients will receive avapritinib at 80% equivalent of the adult dose (300 mg) daily (QD), normalized by body surface area. Adjustments may be made according to physiologically-based PK modelling in children. If no dose-limiting toxicity is observed, an additional 6 patients will be enrolled at a 100% equivalent of the adult dose (300 mg)
- The maximum avapritinib dose given will be 300 mg QD

Table 1: Key eligibility criteria

Inclusion criteria	Exclusion criteria
• Aged 2 to <18 years of age • Confirmed diagnosis of R/R solid or CNS tumor with mutation in *KIT* or *PDGFRA*[a], or H3K27M glioma, which has progressed despite standard therapy and no alternative treatment option is available • In part 1, patients should have evaluable disease • In part 2, patients should have ≥1 measurable lesion defined by RECIST v1.1 or RANO/RAPNO for CNS tumors • A Lansky (≤16 years of age) or Karnofsky (>16 years of age) score ≥50 — If the patient is unable to walk due to paralysis but mobile in a wheelchair, the patient is considered ambulatory for the purpose of assessing ambulatory status	• Inadequate end-organ function • Systemic antineoplastic therapies within the previous 28 days • Previous treatment with avapritinib • Received autologous SCT following myeloablative therapy or CAR-T therapy within 3 months prior to the first dose of avapritinib, or allogeneic SCT at any time • Ongoing treatment, or has received treatment within 28 days, with strong CYP3A inhibitors, inducers, or EIAEDs • History of primary malignancy that has been diagnosed or required treatment within the previous 3 years • History of thrombosis requiring treatment within the previous 6 months

[a]Per locally conducted mutational testing. CAR-T, chimeric antigen receptor T cell; CYP3A, cytochrome P 3A; EIAED, enzyme-inducing anti-epileptic drug; RANO, Response Assessment in Neuro-Oncology; RAPNO, Response Assessment in Pediatric Neuro-Oncology; RECIST v1.1, Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors version 1.1; SCT, stem cell transplant.

Table 2: Study endpoints

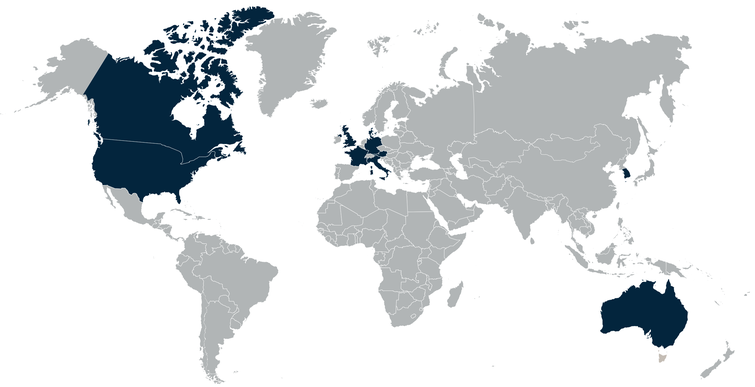
Primary endpoints	Secondary endpoints	
• **Part 1** — Determination of RP2D based on DLTs — Safety and tolerability • **Part 2** — Objective response rate (by RECIST v1.1 or RANO/RAPNO)	• **Part 1** — Objective response rate	• **Part 1 and Part 2** — Duration of response — Progression-free survival — Disease control rate — Avapritinib pharmacokinetics — Safety and tolerability

RP2D, recommended phase 2 dose

Enrollment and current status

- The target enrollment is at least 37 patients, with at least 12 patients in Part 1 and 25 patients in Part 2
  - The total number of patients to be enrolled in part 1 is dependent on the dose identified as the RP2D
- Enrollment in this international, multicenter study is planned from December 2021 at 26 sites in 10 countries, including centers in North America, Europe, and Asia/Pacific (**Figure 3**)

Figure 3: Study sites



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