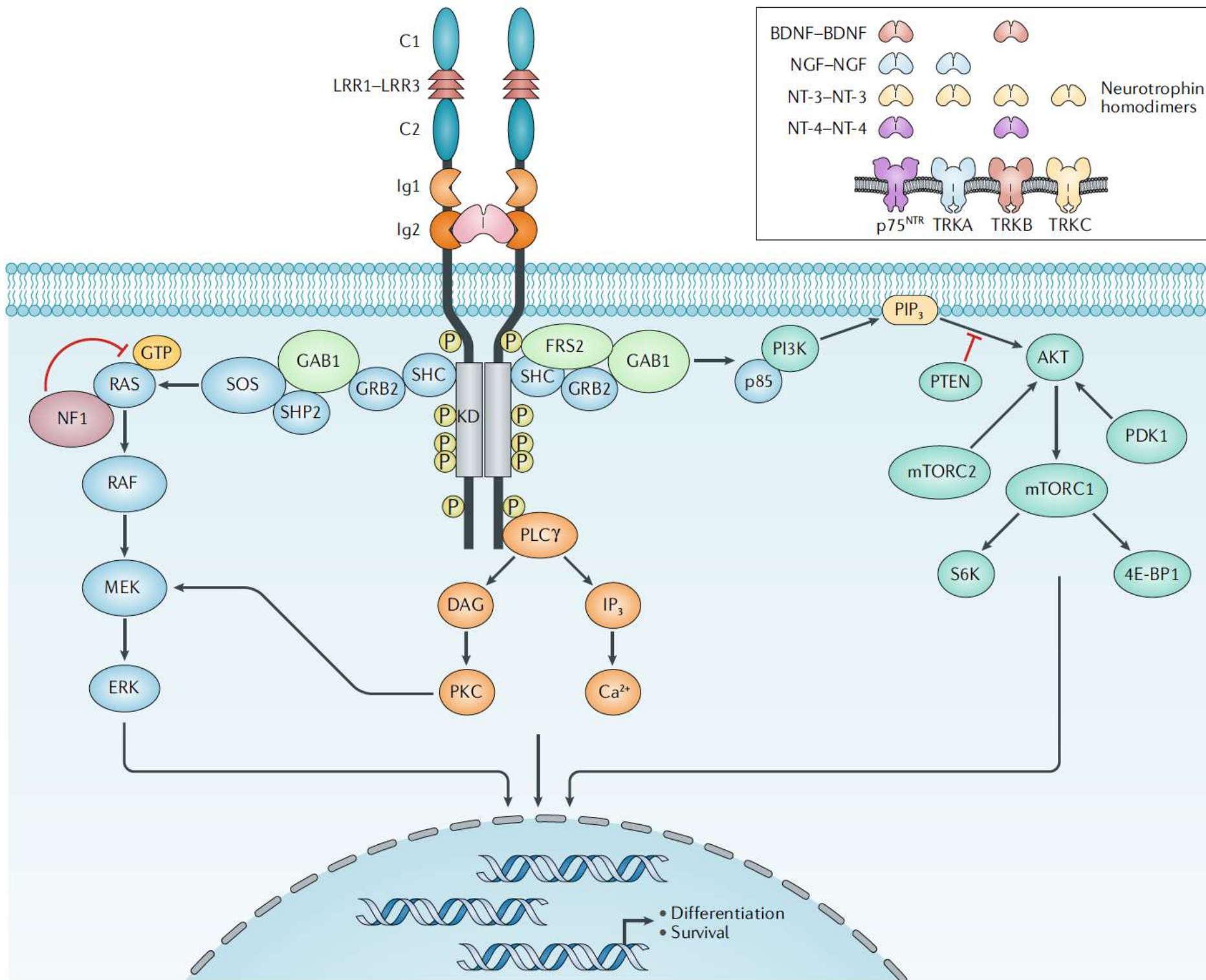


Overcoming TRK inhibitors resistance: pre-clinical and clinical evidences

Massimo Squatrito

Seve Ballesteros Foundation-CNIO Brain Tumour Group
CNIO, Madrid, Spain

Tropomyosin receptor kinases (Trks)

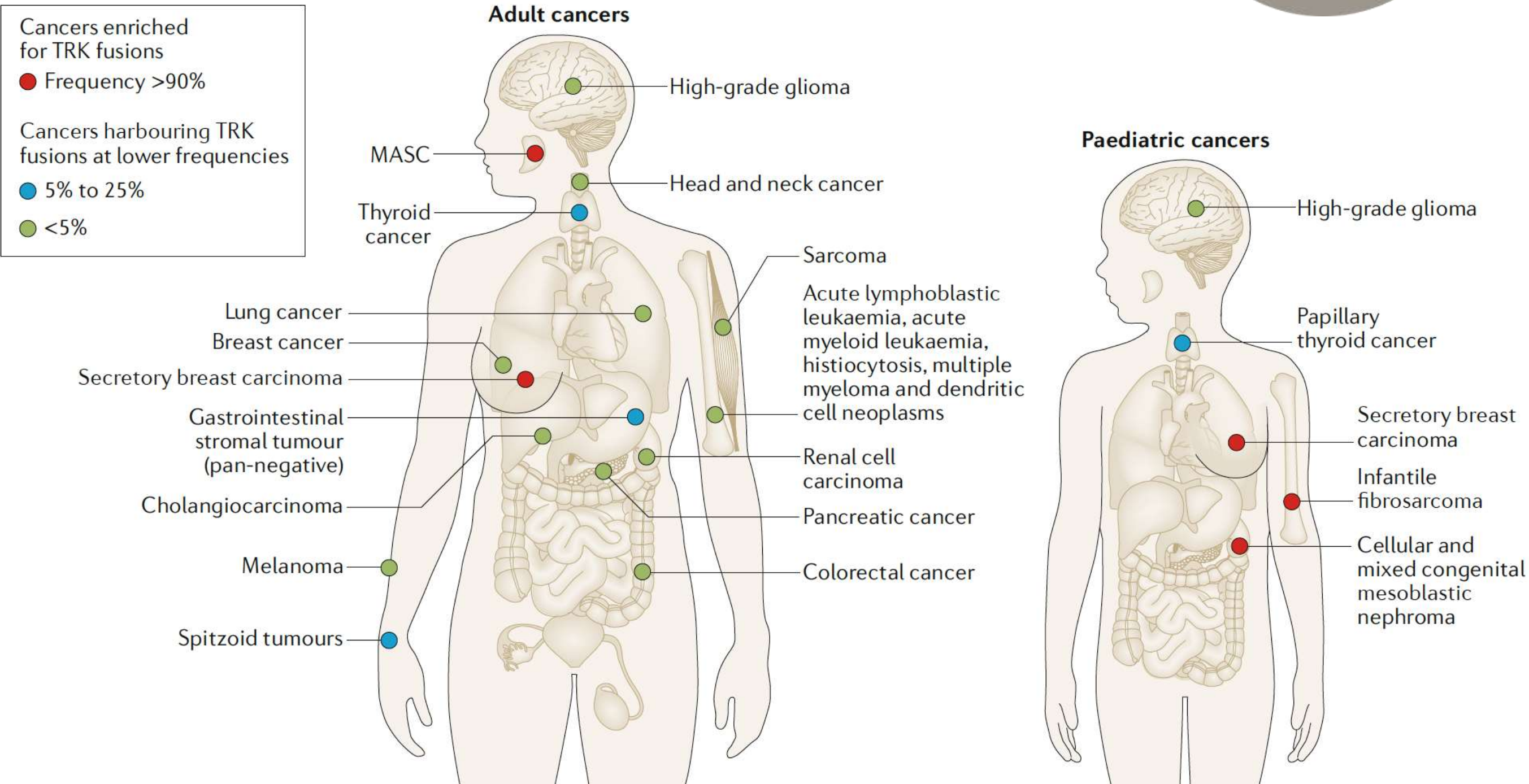


TrkA (NTRK1) :
Pain, thermoregulation

TrkB (NTRK2) :
Movement, memory, mood,
appetite, body weight

TrkC (NTRK3) :
Proprioception

NTRK fusions across multiple tumor types



An estimated 1500 – 5000 harbour TRK fusion positive cancers in United States annually

TRK inhibition: a tumor-agnostic treatment strategy



Several TKIs with varying degrees of activity against TRKA, TRKB and/or TRKC are available, which can broadly be grouped into: i) multi-kinase inhibitors with activity against a range of targets including TRK or ii) more selective TRK inhibitors

1st generation:

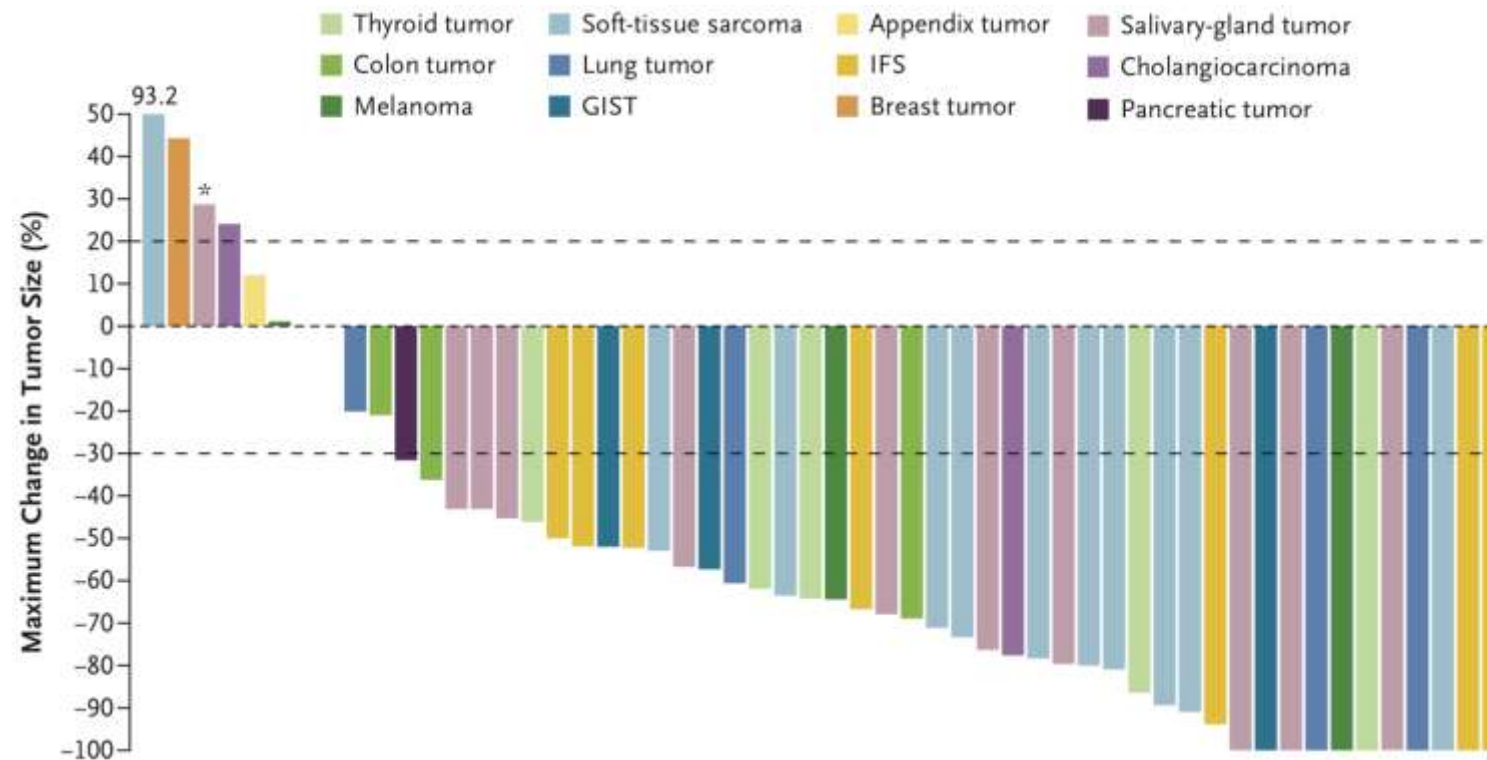
- i) **Entrectinib** (Rozlytrek), crizotinib, cabozantinib, lestaurtinib, altiratinib, foretinib, ponatinib, nintedanib, merestinib, MGCD516, PLX7486, DS-6051b and TSR-011.
- ii) **Larotrectinib** (Vitrakvi, LOXO-101)

2nd generation:

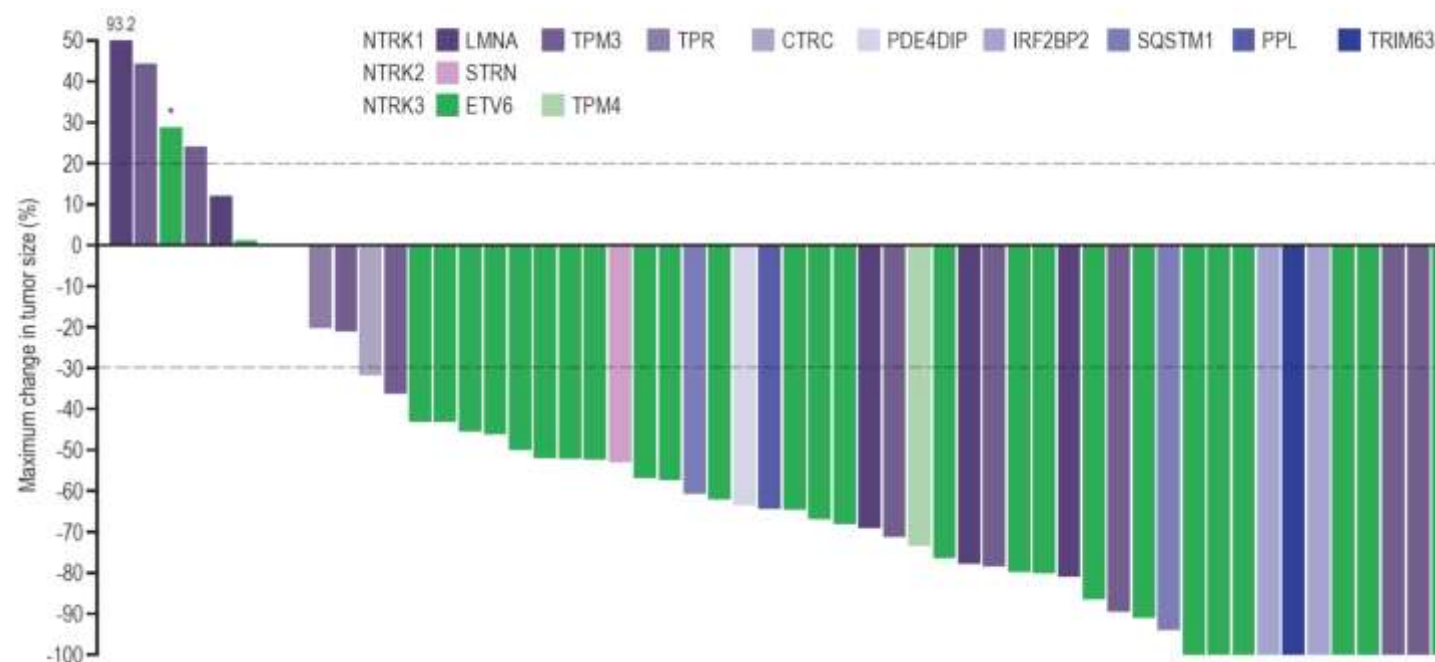
LOXO-195

Efficacy of Larotrectinib in TRK Fusion–Positive Cancers in Adults and Children

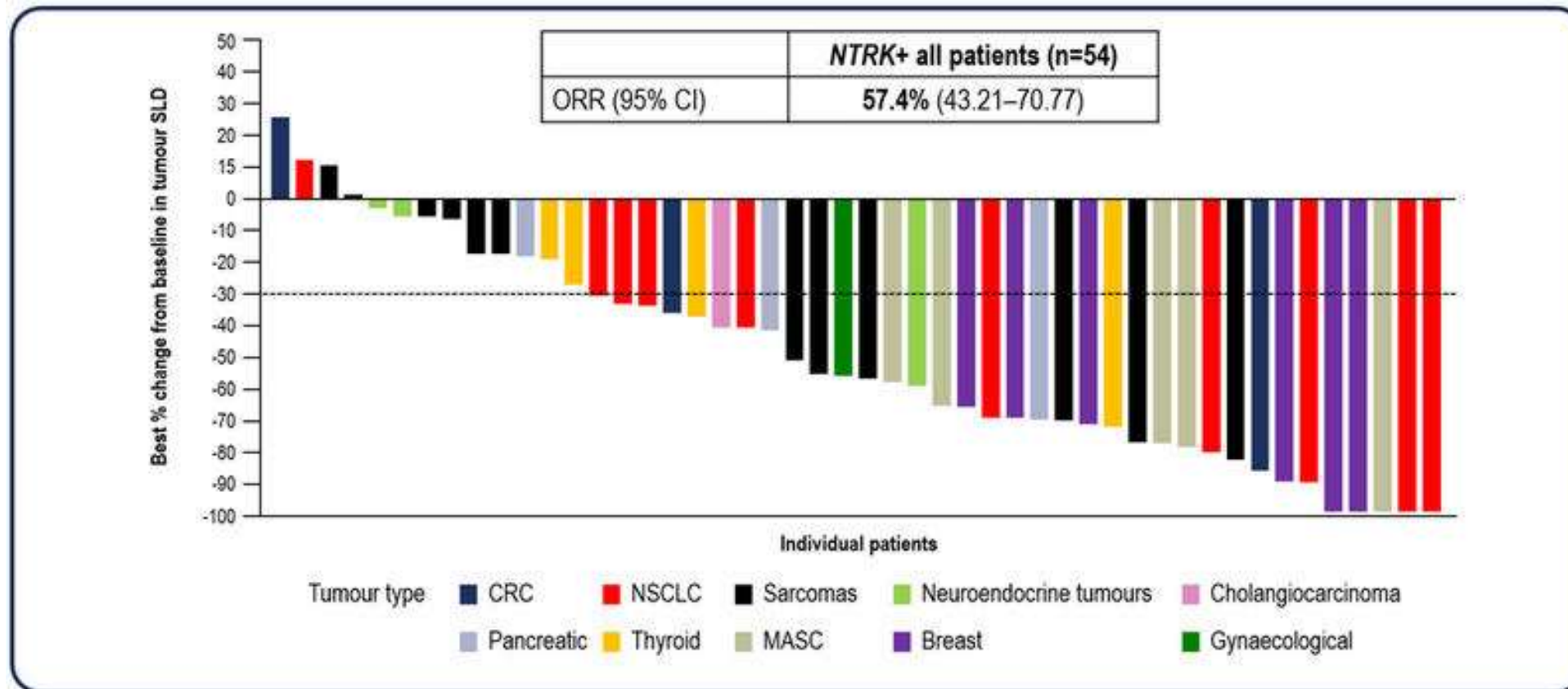
Alexander Drilon, M.D., Theodore W. Laetsch, M.D., Shivaani Kummar, M.D., Steven G. DuBois, M.D., Ulrik N. Lassen, M.D., Ph.D., George D. Demetri, M.D., Michael Nathenson, M.D., Robert C. Doebele, M.D., Ph.D., Anna F. Farago, M.D., Ph.D., Alberto S. Pappo, M.D., Brian Turpin, D.O., Afshin Dowlati, M.D., *et al.*



ORR
75%(CI 61%-85%)



Clinical efficacy of Entrectinib



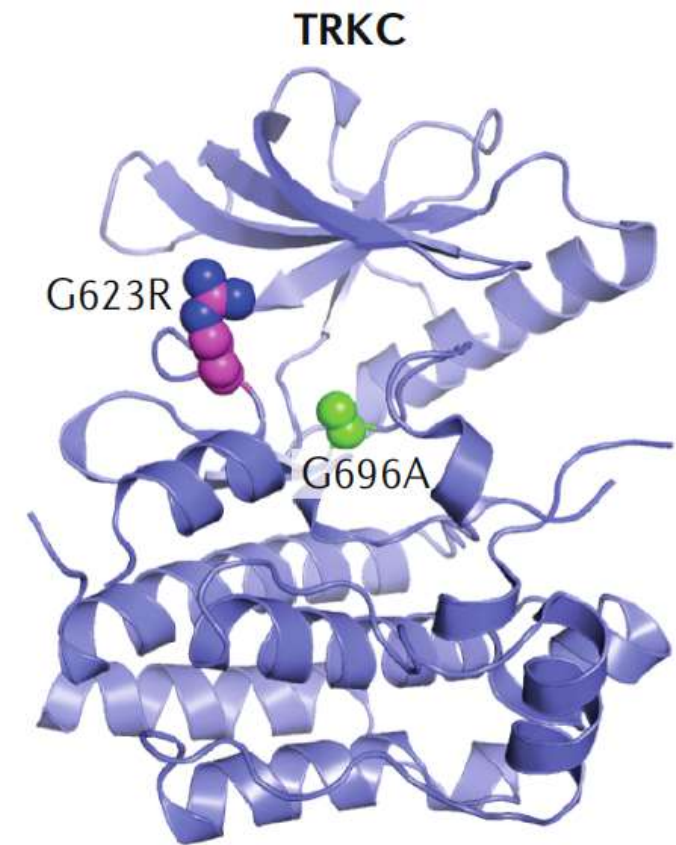
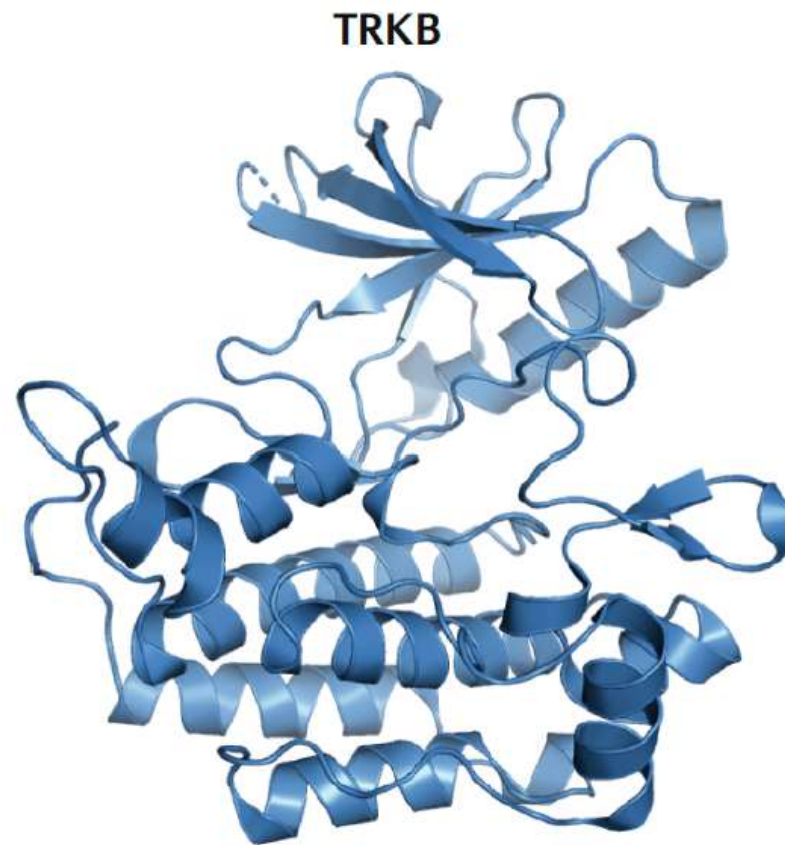
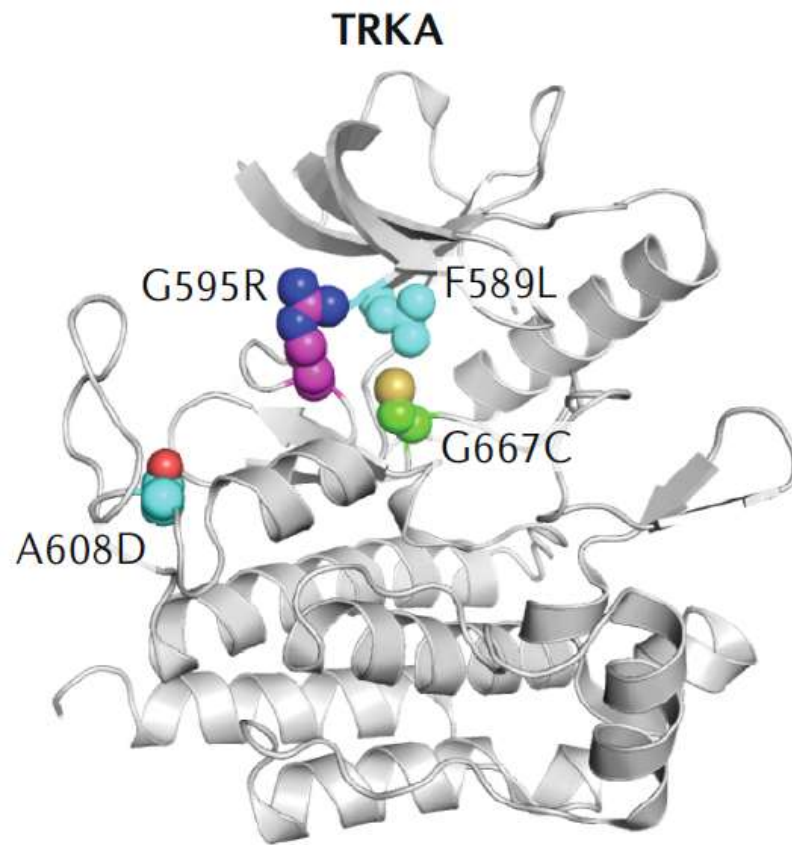
CI, confidence interval; MASC, mammary analogue secretory carcinoma; SLD, sum of longest diameter

Cut-off date: 31 May 2018
*Patients with missing SLD percent change (n=6) were excluded from the plot

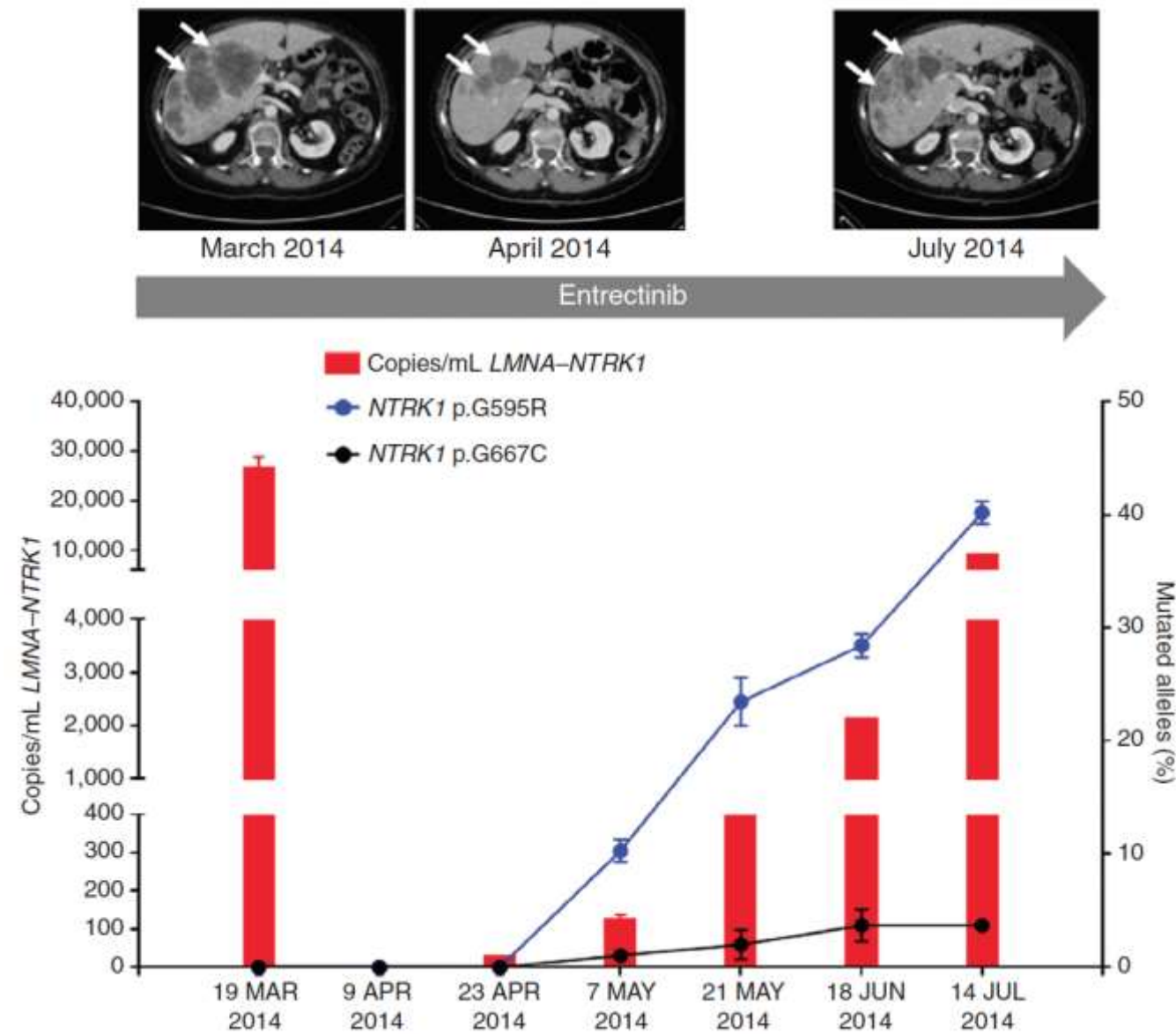
ESMO (2018)

On August 15, 2019, the oral TRK, ROS1, and ALK kinase inhibitor entrectinib was granted accelerated approval for treatment of adult patients and pediatric patients 12 years of age or older with solid tumors that have a neurotrophic tyrosine receptor kinase (*NTRK*)-gene fusion without a known acquired resistance mutation, are metastatic or if surgical resection is likely to result in severe morbidity, and have experienced disease progression following treatment or have no satisfactory standard therapy. Entrectinib also was approved for the treatment of adults with *ROS1*-positive metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).

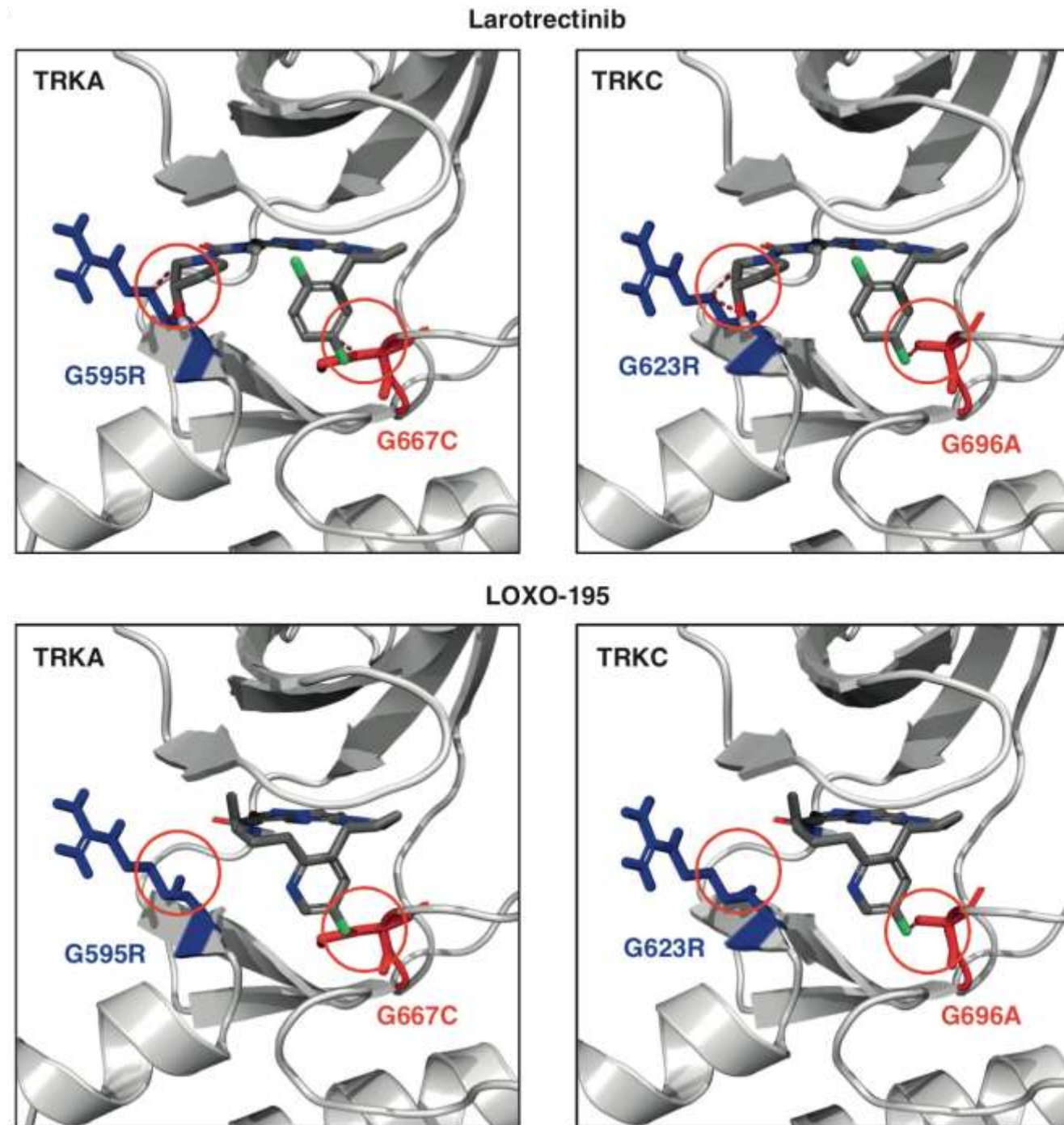
TRK inhibitors resistance: solvent front mutations



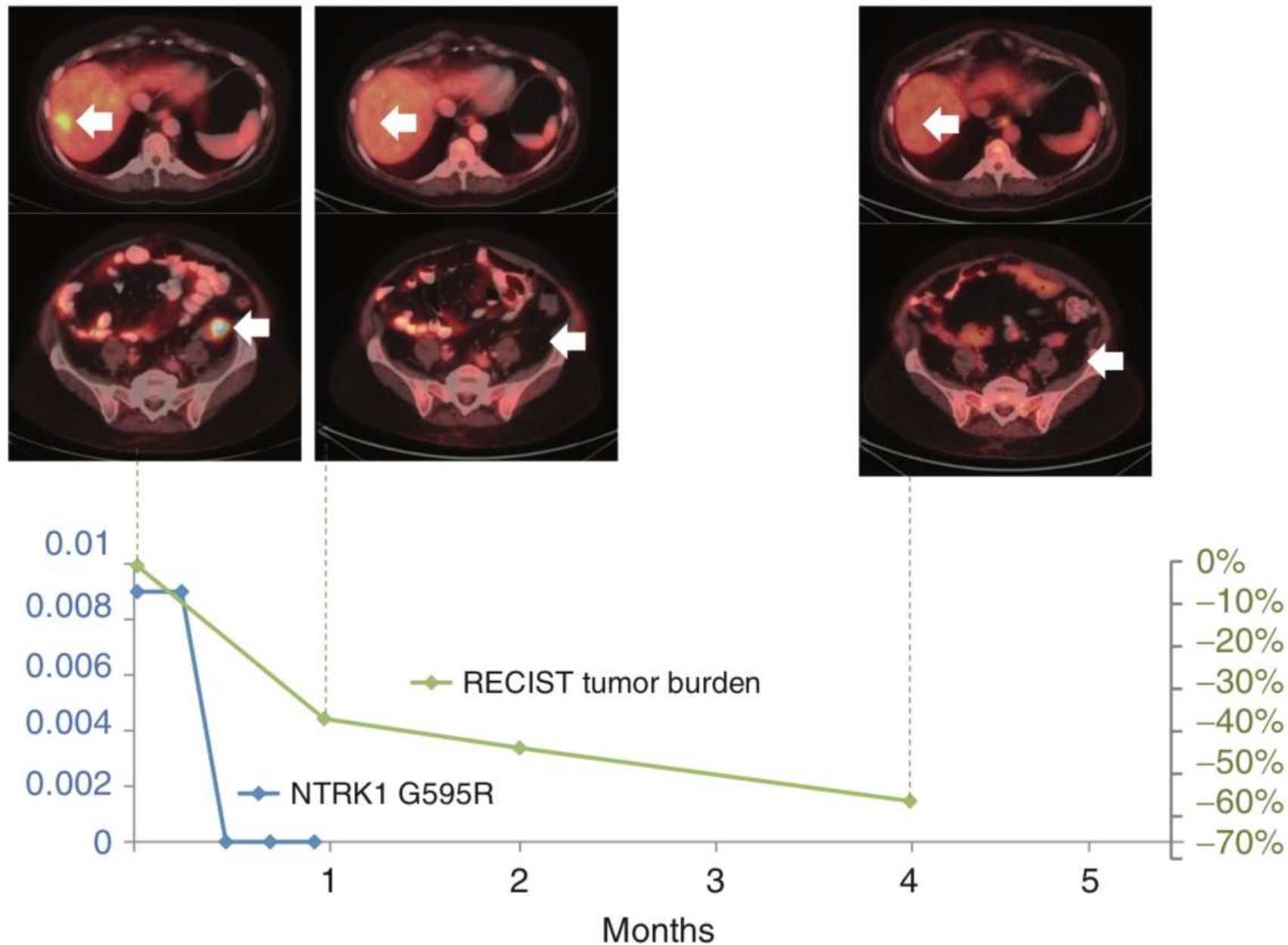
TRK inhibitors resistance: early clinical evidences



LOXO-195: 2nd generation TRKi



LOXO-195 early clinical experience

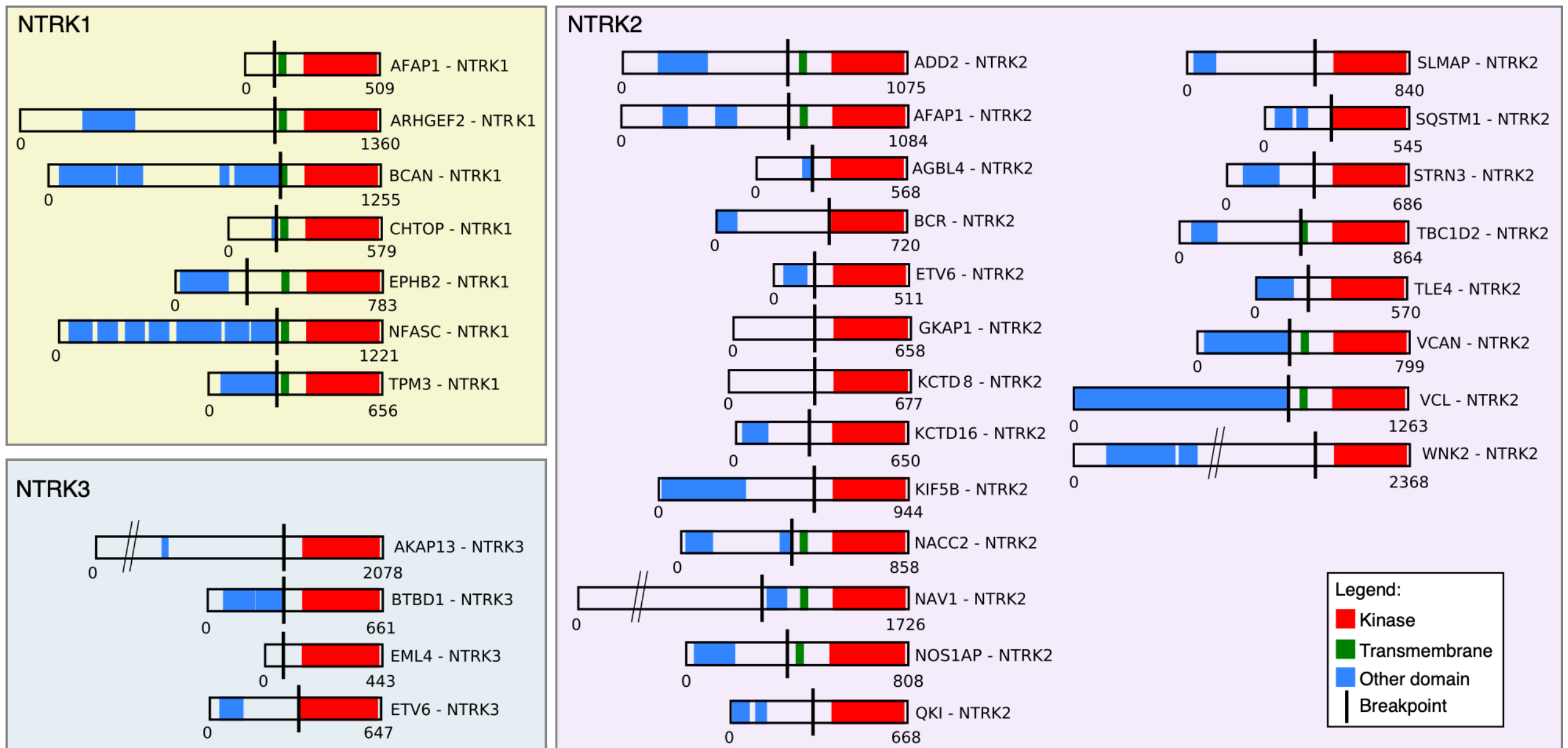


***TRK*ing down novel therapeutic targets in gliomas**

NTRK fusion in gliomas

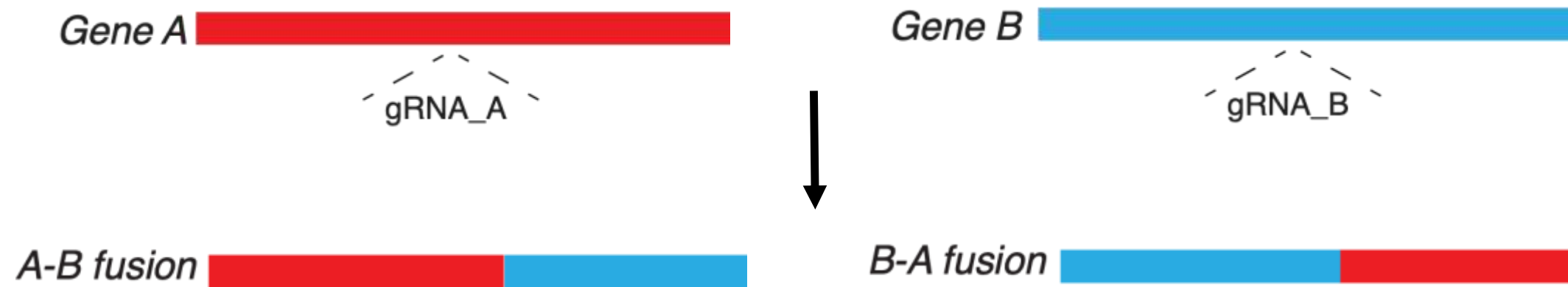
NTRK1		1q23.1	neurotrophic receptor tyrosine kinase 1	
AFAP1_NTRK1	AFAP1	4p16.1	actin filament associated protein 1	GBM
ARHGEF2_NTRK1	ARHGEF2	1q22	Rho/Rac guanine nucleotide exchange factor 2	GBM
BCAN_NTRK1	BCAN	1q23.1	brevican	GBM, Low-grade glioneuronal tumor
CHTOP_NTRK1	CHTOP	1q21.3	chromatin target of PRMT1	GBM
EPHB2_NTRK1	EPHB2	1p36.12	EPH receptor B2	LGG
NFASC_NTRK1	NFASC	1q32.1	neurofascin	GBM
TPM3_NTRK1	TPM3	1q21.2	tropomyosin 3	NBS-HGG (infant)
NTRK2		9q21.33	neurotrophic receptor tyrosine kinase 2	
ADD2_NTRK2	ADD2	2p13.3	adducin 2	HGG (infant)
AFAP1_NTRK2	AFAP1	4p16.1	actin filament associated protein 1	LGG
AGBL4_NTRK2	AGBL4	1p33	ATP/GTP binding protein-like 4	NBS-HGG (infant)
BCR_NTRK2	BCR	22q11.23	BCR, RhoGEF and GTPase activating protein	GBM
ETV6_NTRK2	ETV6	12p13.2	ETS variant 6	PXA (infant)
GKAP1_NTRK2	GKAP1	9q21.32	G kinase anchoring protein 1	GBM
KCTD8_NTRK2	KCTD8	4p13	potassium channel tetramerization domain containing 8	GBM
KCTD16_NTRK2	KCTD16	5q31.3	potassium channel tetramerization domain containing 16	HGG (infant)
KIF5B_NTRK2	KIF5B	10p11.22	kinesin family member 5B	HGG (infant)
NACC2_NTRK2	NACC2	9q34.3	NACC family member 2	Pilocytic astrocytoma
NAV1_NTRK2	NAV1	1q32.1	neuron navigator 1	LGG (pediatric)
NOS1AP_NTRK2	NOS1AP	1q23.3	nitric oxide synthase 1 adaptor protein	Astrocytoma
QK_NTRK2	QKI	6q26	QKI, KH domain containing, RNA binding	Pilocytic astrocytoma
SLMAP_NTRK2	SLMAP	3p14.3	sarcolemma associated protein	Ganglioglioma (pediatric)
SQSTM1_NTRK2	SQSTM1	5q35.3	sequestosome 1	LGG
STRN3_NTRK2	STRN3	14q12	striatin 3	Ganglioglioma
TBC1D2_NTRK2	TBC1D2	9q22.33	TBC1 domain family member 2	GBM
TLE4_NTRK2	TLE4	9q21.31	transducin like enhancer of split 4	Ganglioglioma
VCAN_NTRK2	VCAN	5q14.2	versican	LGG
VCL_NTRK2	VCL	10q22.2	vinculin	NBS-HGG infant
WNK2_NTRK2	WNK2	9q22.31	WNK lysine deficient protein kinase 2	Complex glioneuronal tumor
NTRK3		15q25.3	neurotrophic receptor tyrosine kinase 3	
AKAP13_NTRK3	AKAP13	15q25.3	A-kinase anchoring protein 13	LGG
BTBD1_NTRK3	BTBD1	15q25.2	BTB domain containing 1	NBS-HGG (infant)
EML4_NTRK3	EML4	2p21	echinoderm microtubule associated protein like 4	GBM
ETV6_NTRK3	ETV6	12p13.2	ETS variant 6	NBS-HGG (infant), LGG (pediatric)
ZNF710_NTRK3	ZNF710	15q26.1	zinc finger protein 710	GBM

NTRK fusions in gliomas maintain an intact kinase domain

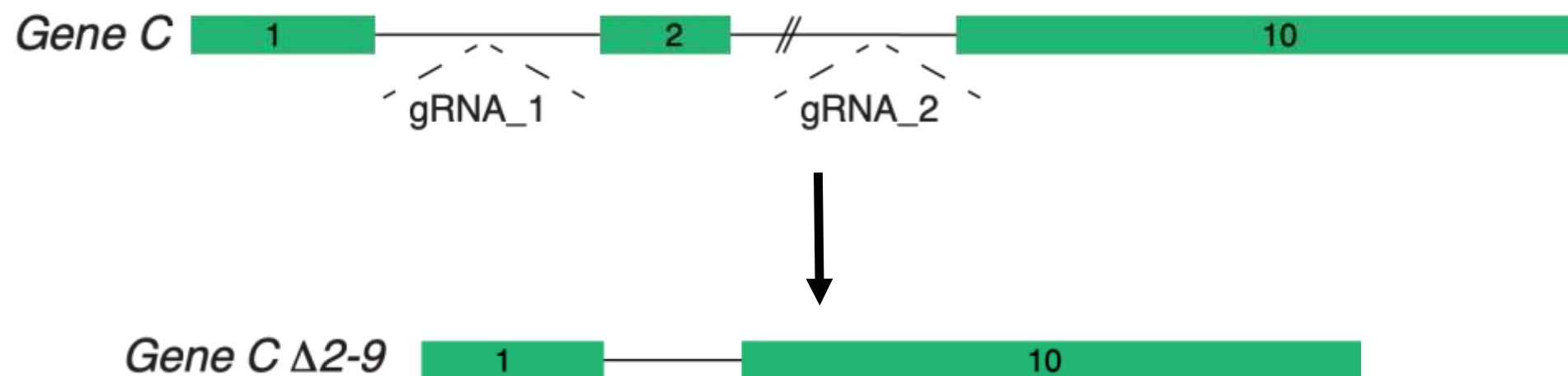


CRISPR/Cas9 mediated genomic rearrangements

- Gene fusions



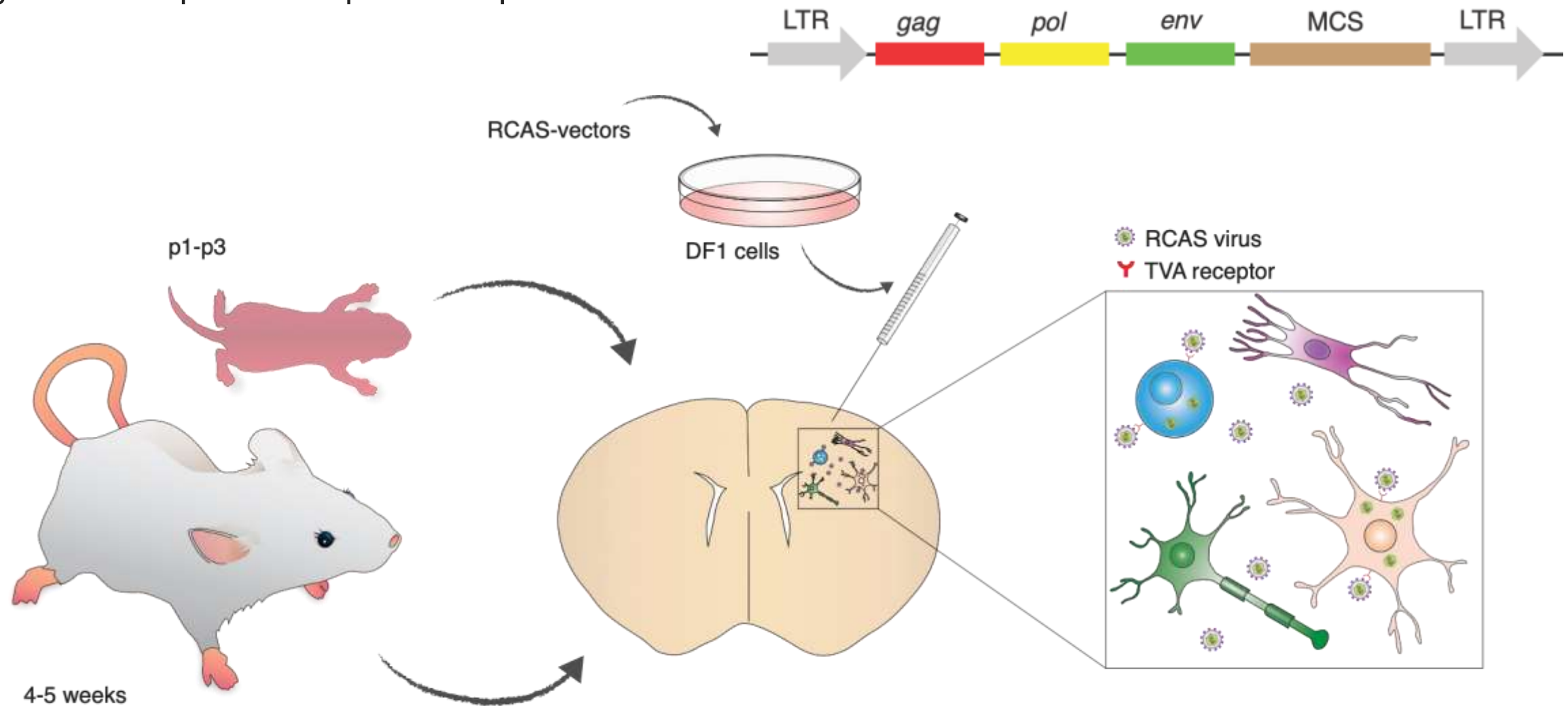
- Deletions



RCAS-Tva system

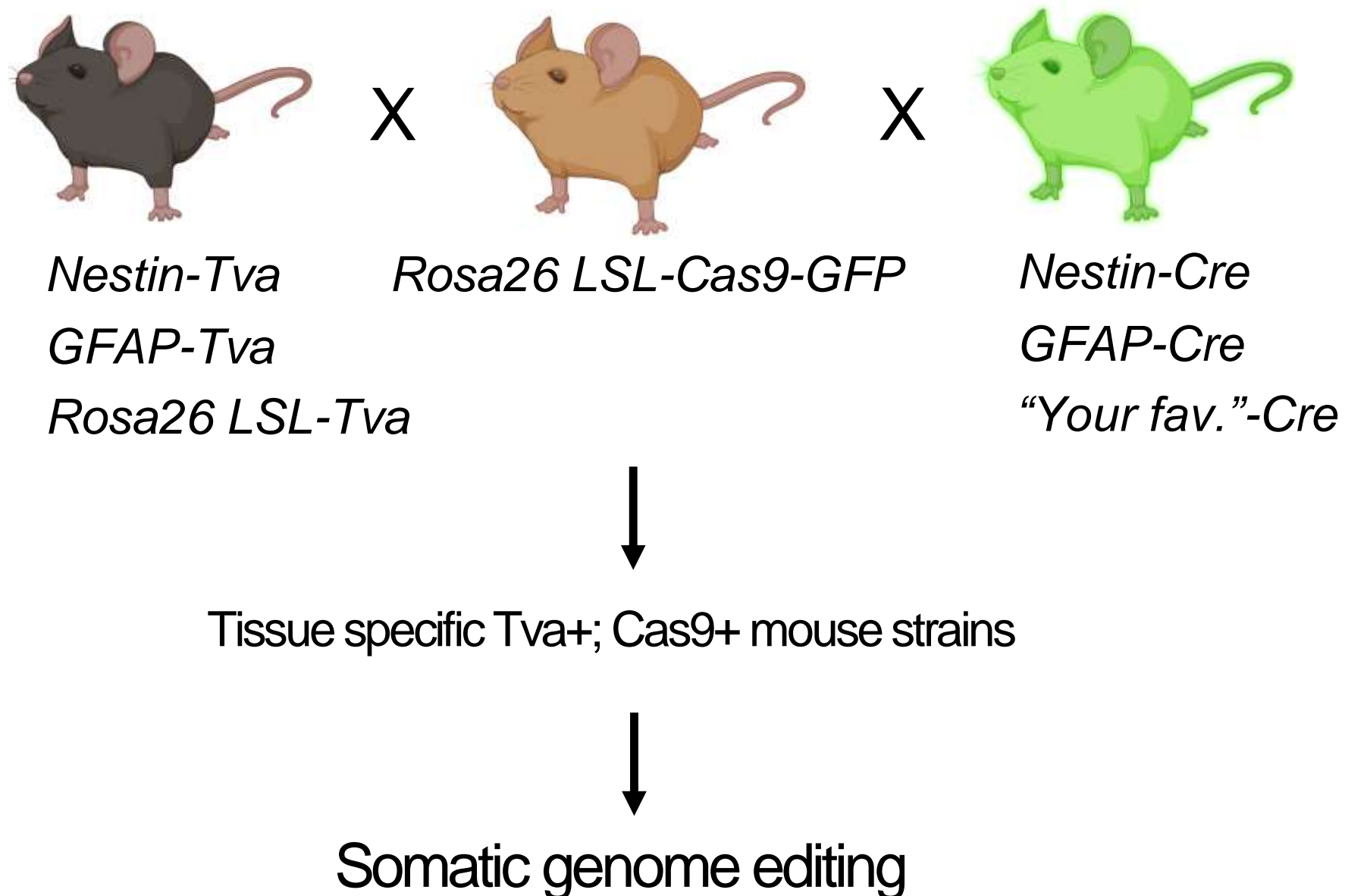
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RCAS: Replication-competent avian sarcoma-leukosis virus long terminal repeat with splice acceptor



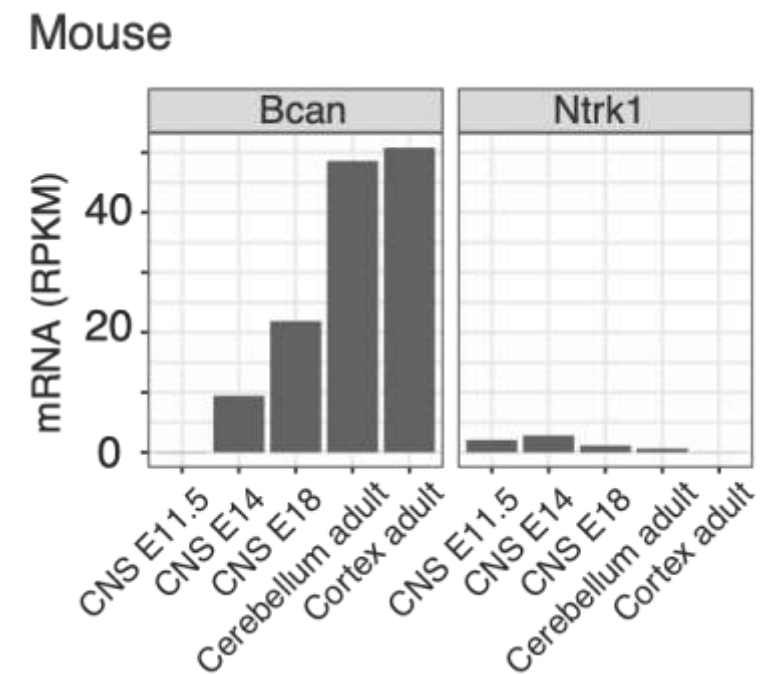
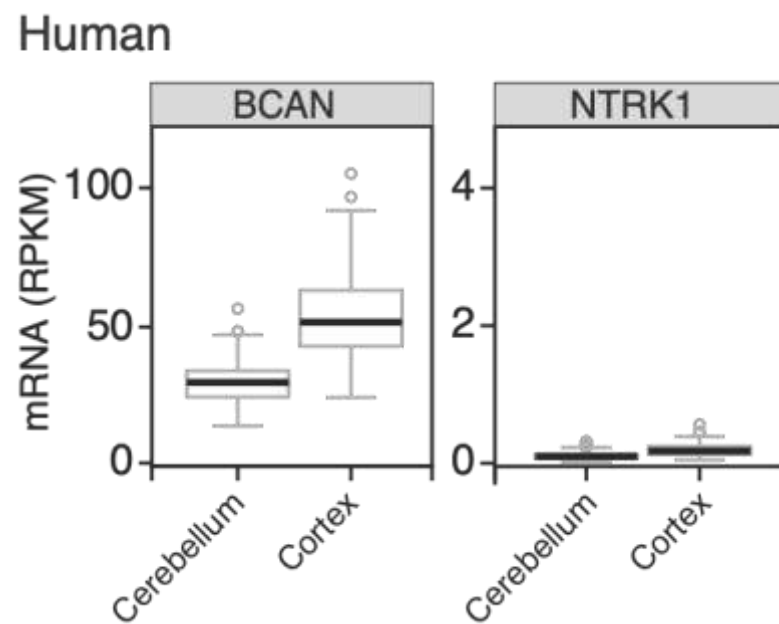
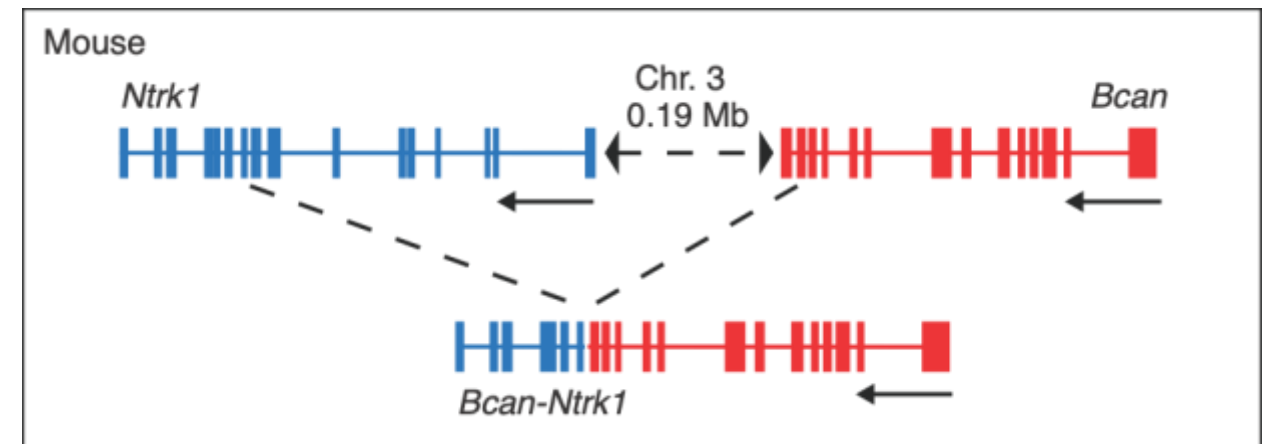
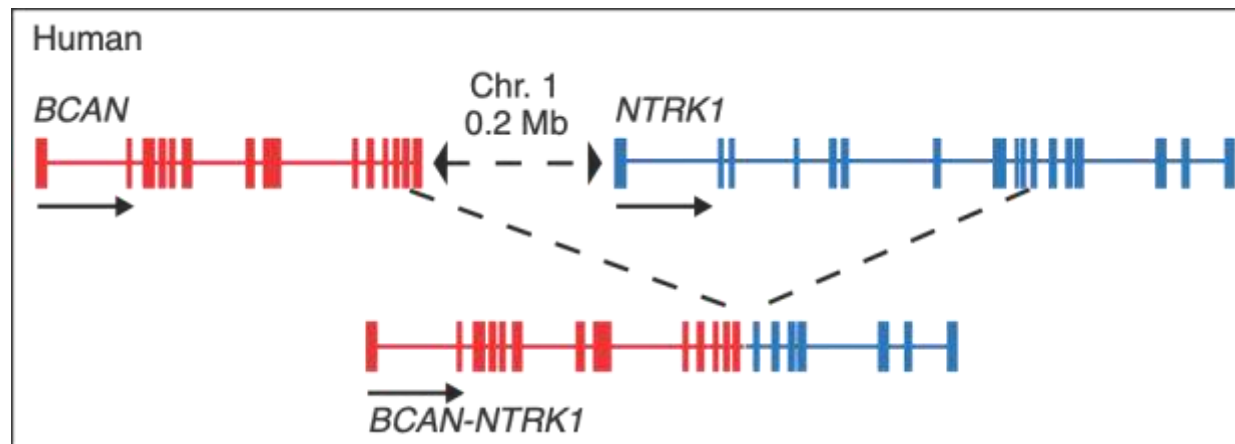
Nestin-Tva *Pax3-Tva* *Cnp-Tva*
GFAP-Tva *Olig2-Tva*

RCAS/Tva-CRISPR/Cas9 model

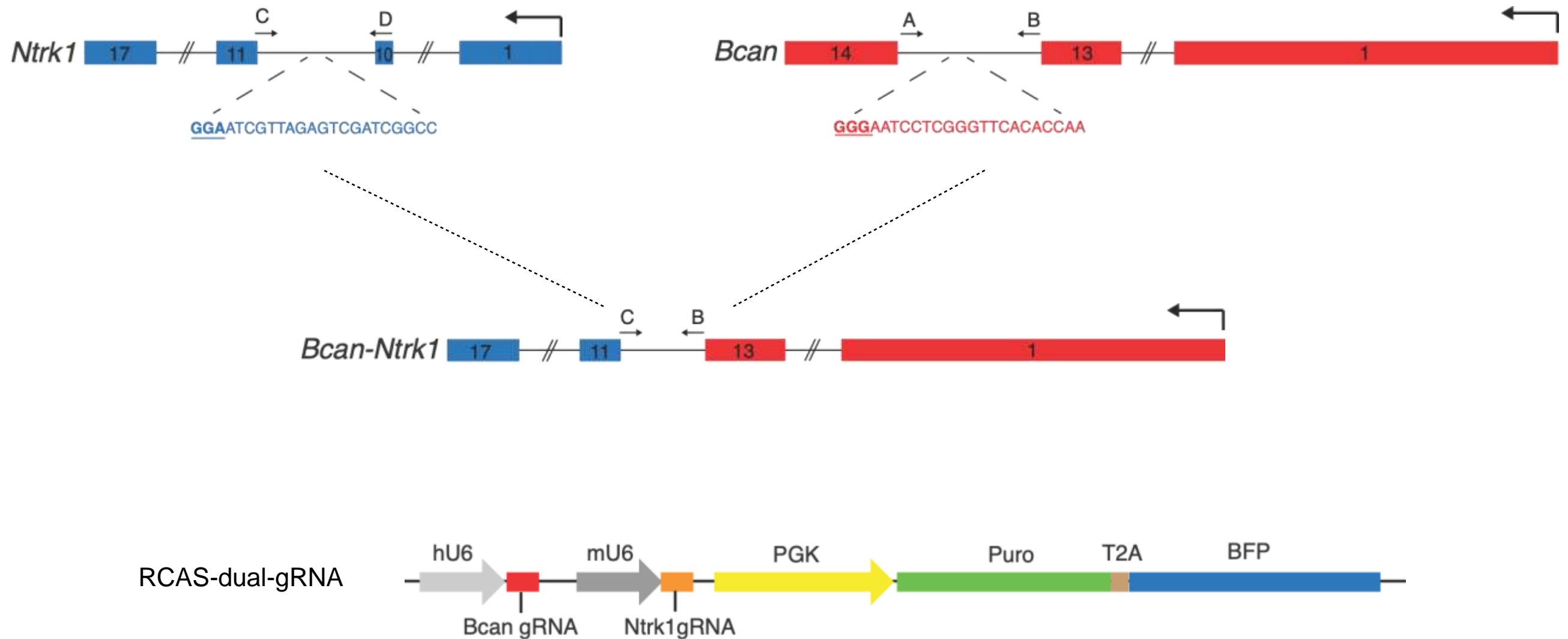


BCAN-NTRK1 fusion

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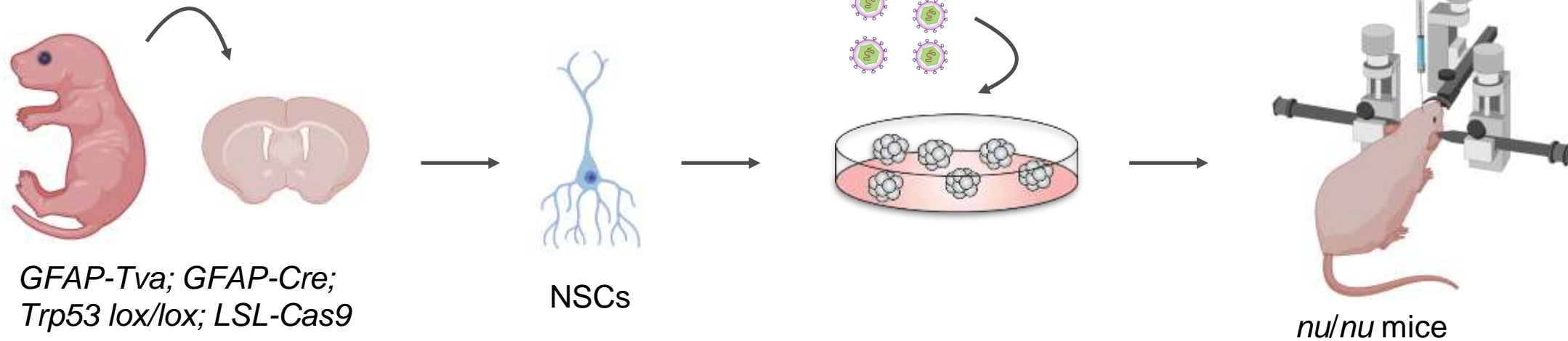


Generation of the *Bcan-Ntrk1* in mouse cells

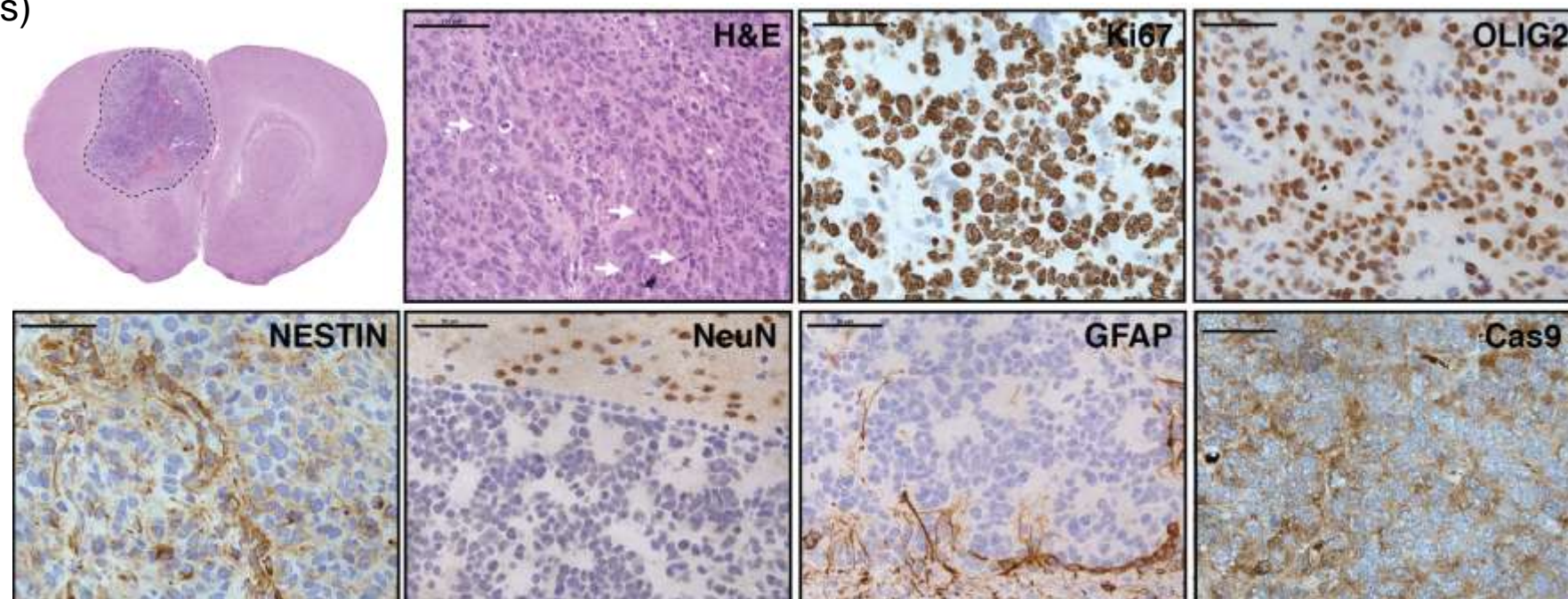


Bcan-Ntrk1 induces high-grade gliomas

RCAS-dual-gRNA

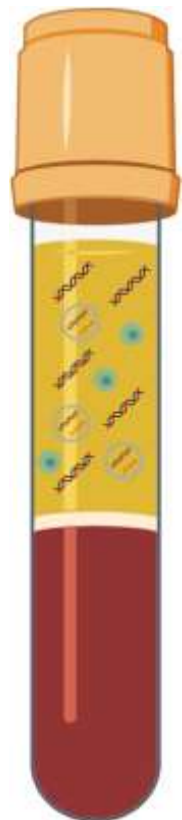


4/6 mice with tumor
(avg survival 72 days)



Liquid biopsy in brain cancer

Blood



ctDNA



EVs

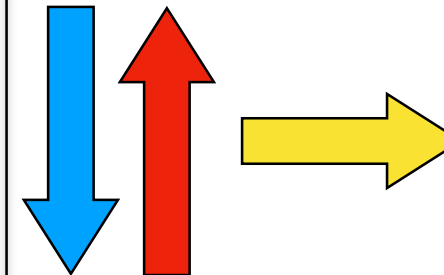


CTCs



Cancer detection

Screening or
earlier diagnosis



**Monitoring
response**



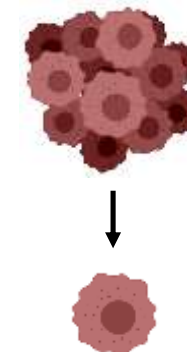
Molecular profiling



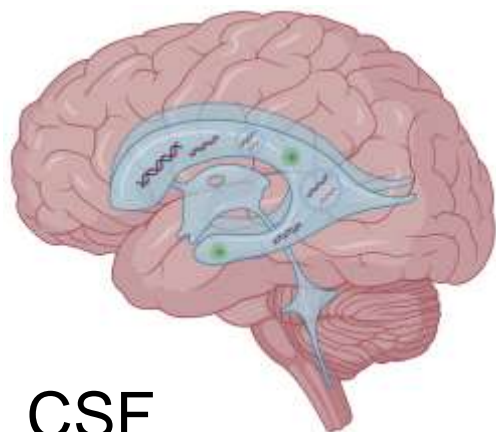
**Monitoring
clonal evolution**



Treatment selection

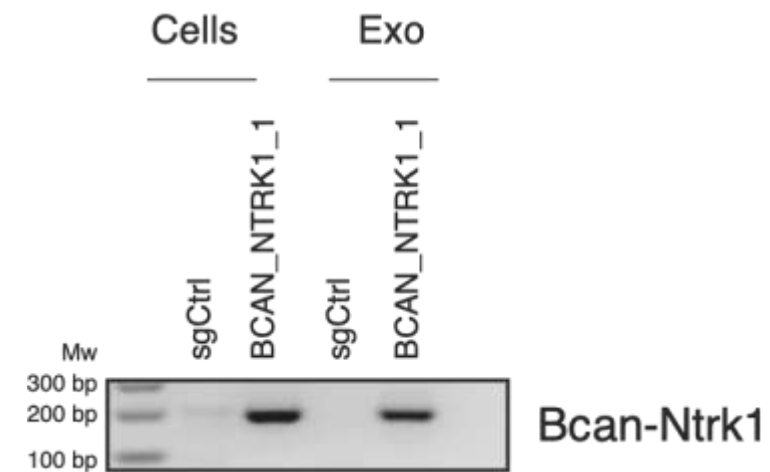
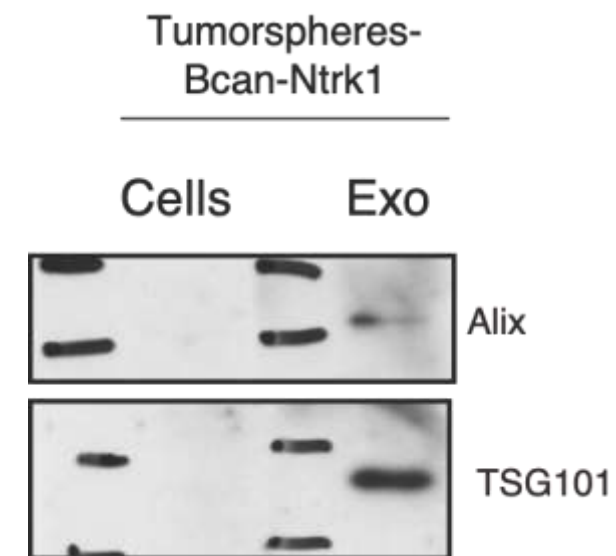
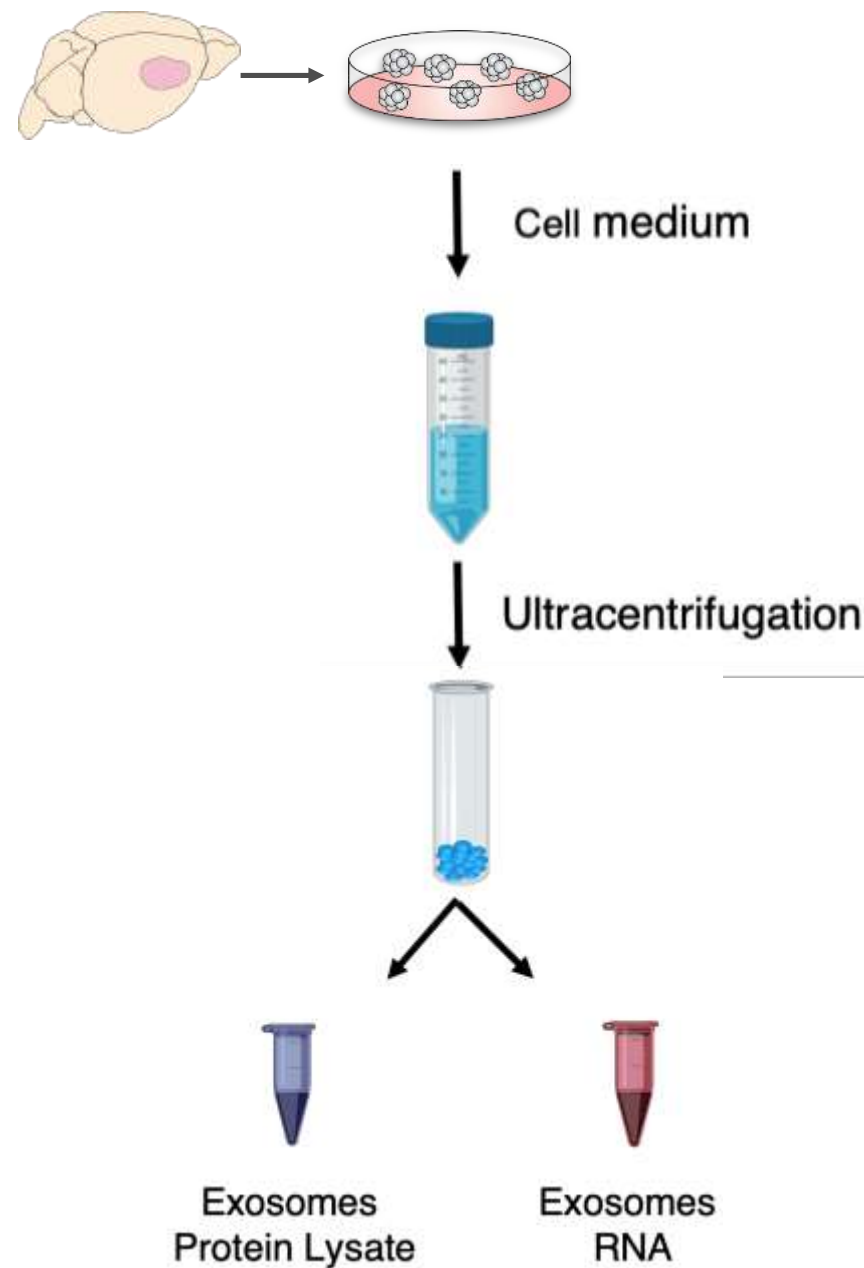


**Detection of
residual disease**

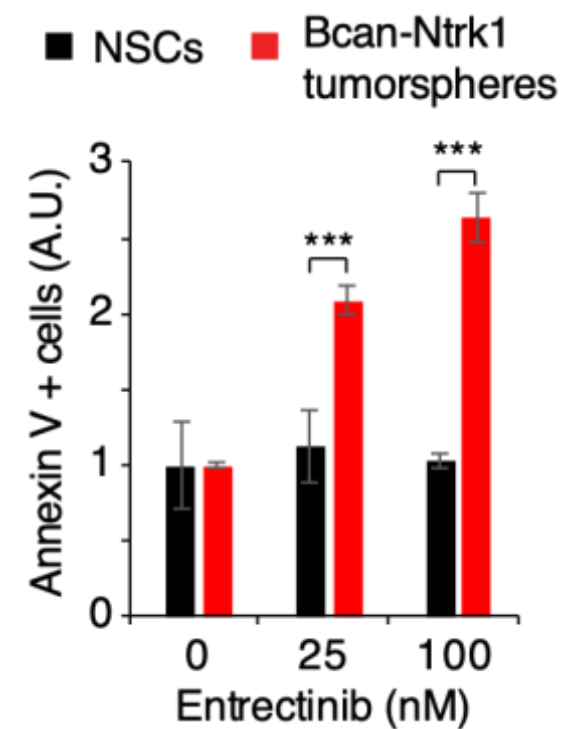
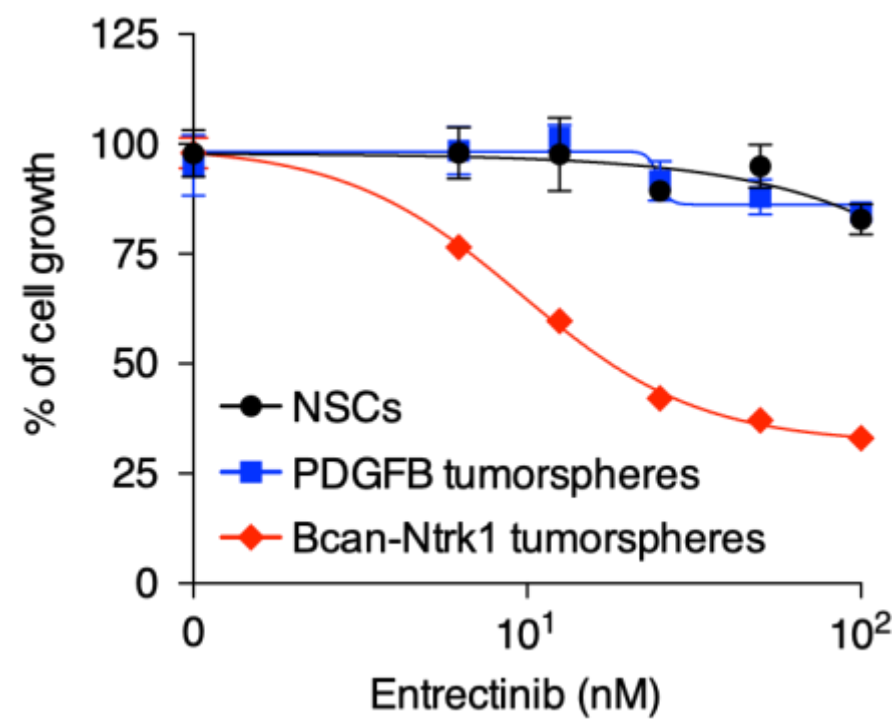


CSF

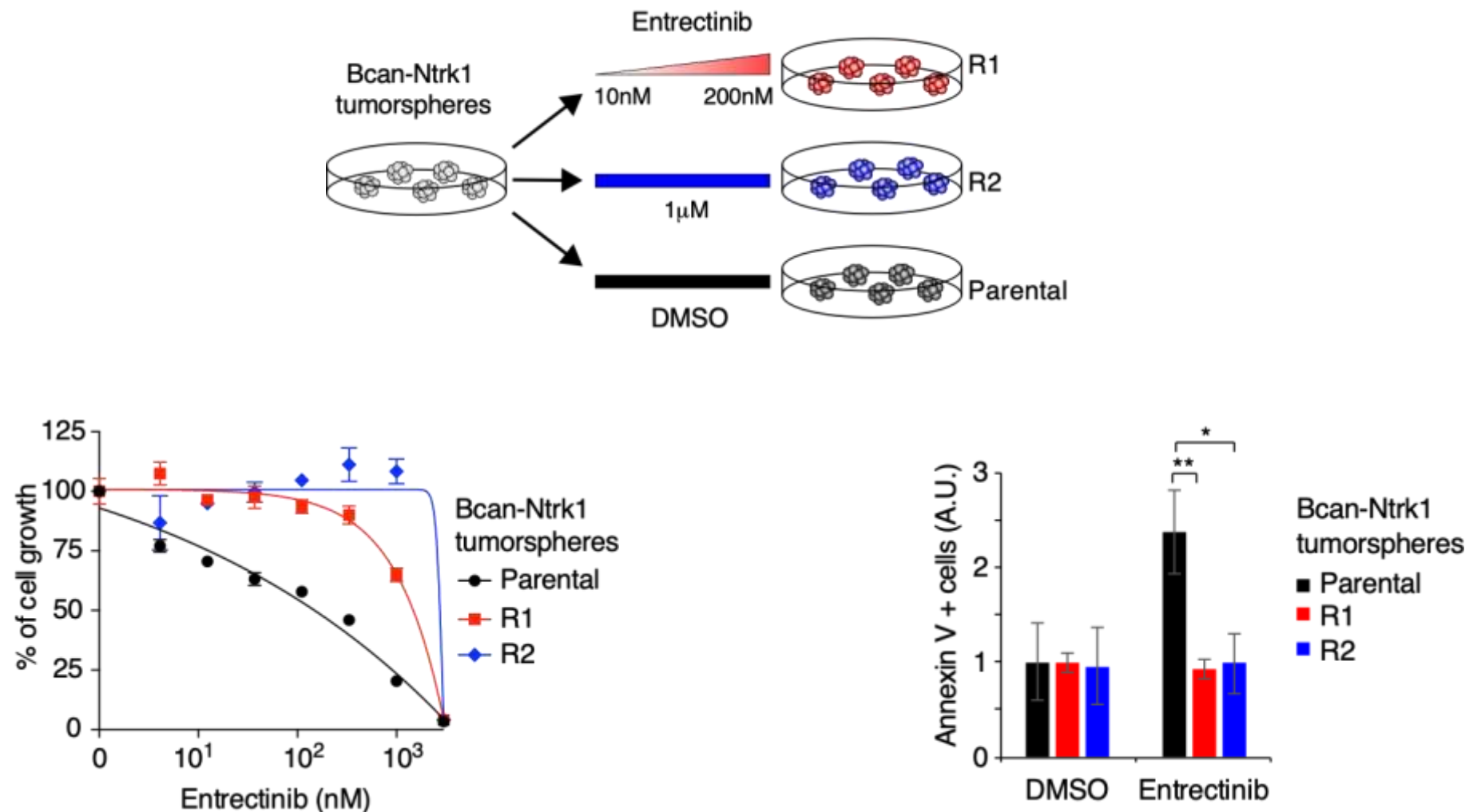
Bcan-Ntrk1 fusion is enriched in tumor-derived exosomes



Bcan-Ntrk1 gliomas are sensitive to Trk inhibition

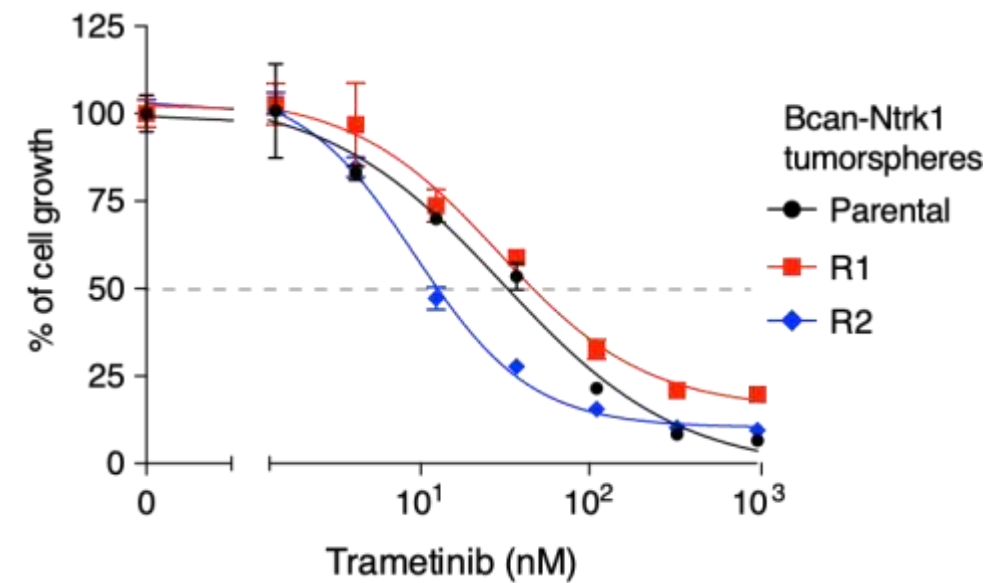
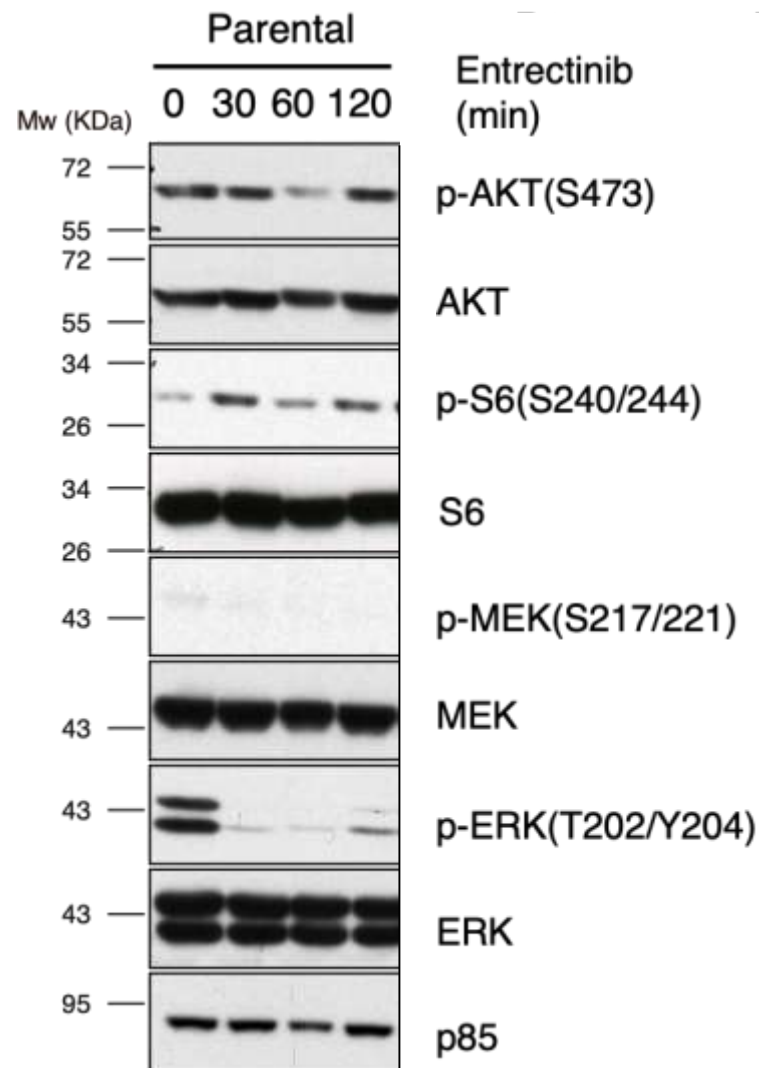


Modelling acquired resistance to TRK inhibitors



NO mutations in the kinase domain

MAPKi overcomes Entrectinib resistance



MAPK pathway alterations lead to TRKi resistance

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LETTERS

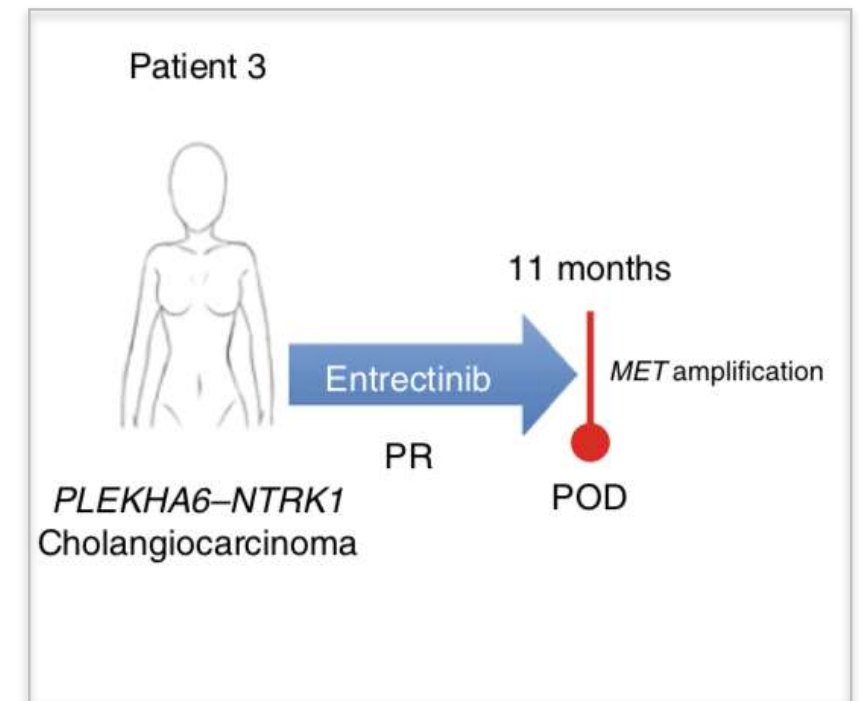
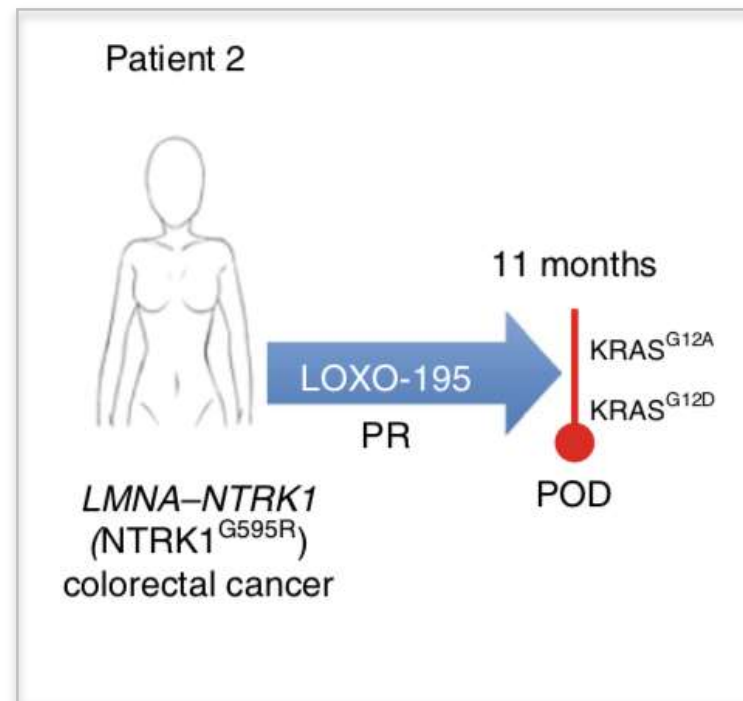
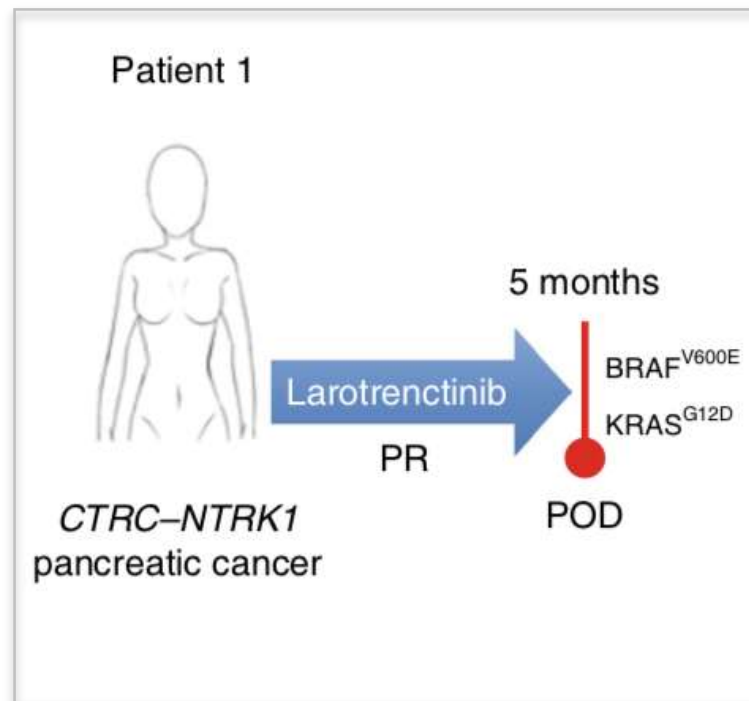
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-019-0542-z>

nature
medicine

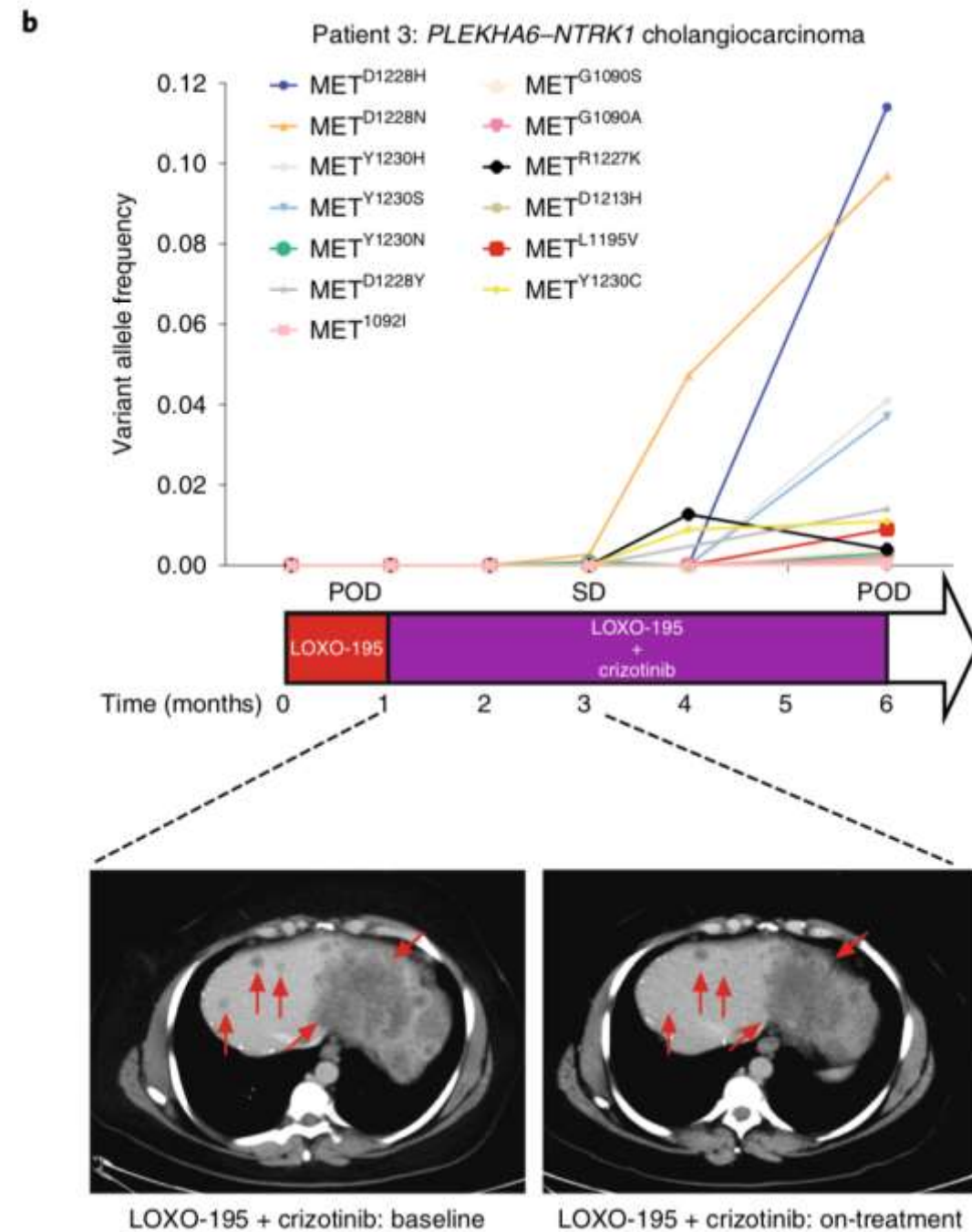
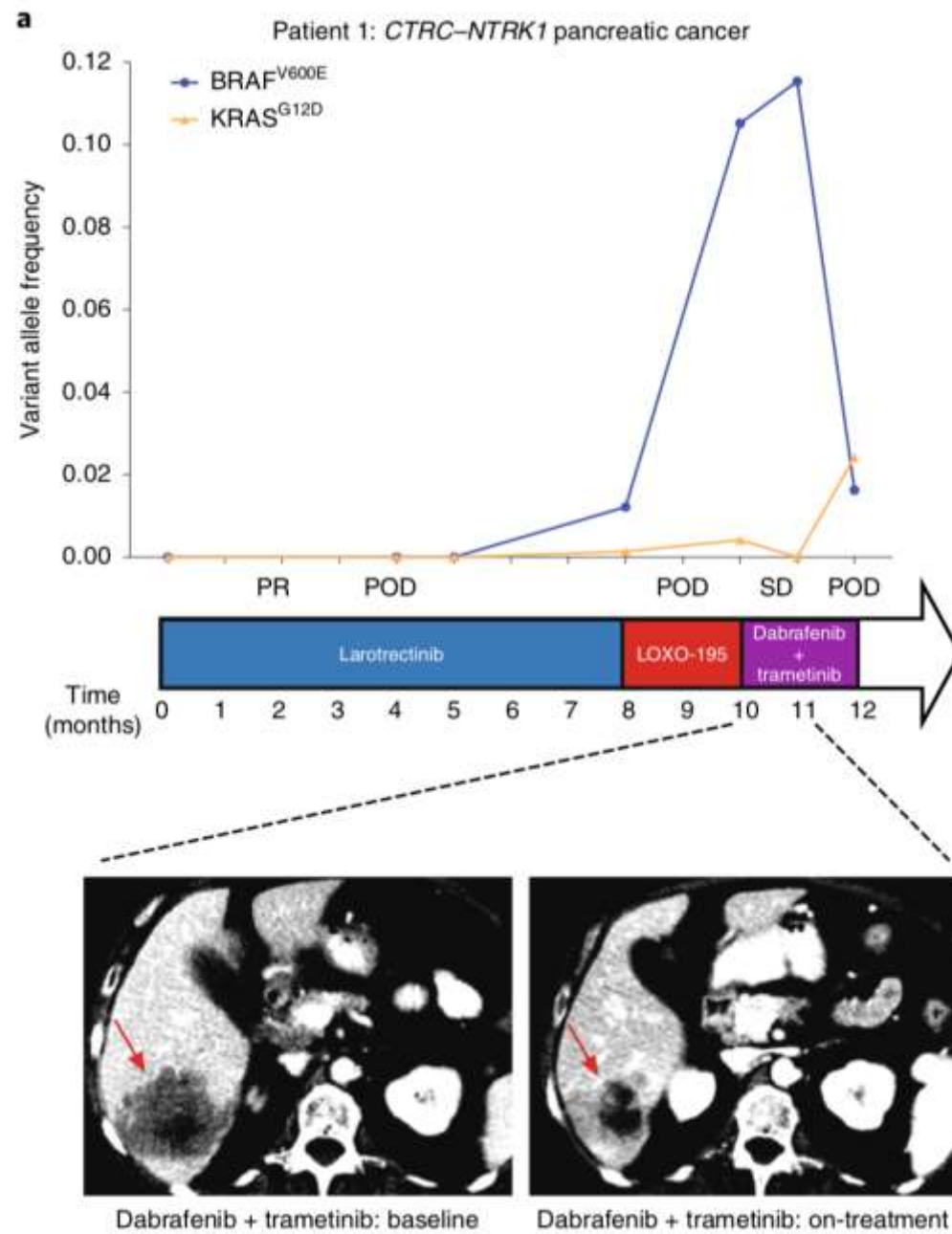
Resistance to TRK inhibition mediated by convergent MAPK pathway activation

Emiliano Cocco^{1,2,11}, Alison M. Schram^{3,4,11}, Amanda Kulick^{5,6}, Sandra Misale⁵, Helen H. Won⁷, Rona Yaeger^{3,5}, Pedram Razavi^{1,3}, Ryan Ptashkin², Jaclyn F. Hechtman², Eneda Toska¹, James Cownie¹, Romel Somwar^{1,2}, Sophie Shifman^{1,2}, Marissa Mattar^{5,6}, S. Duygu Selçuklu⁸, Aliaksandra Samoila⁸, Sean Guzman^{5,6}, Brian B. Tuch⁹, Kevin Ebata⁹, Elisa de Stanchina^{5,7}, Rebecca J. Nagy¹⁰, Richard B. Lanman¹⁰, Brian Houck-Loomis⁷, Juber A. Patel⁷, Michael F. Berger^{1,2,7}, Marc Ladanyi^{1,2}, David M. Hyman^{3,4}, Alexander Drilon^{3,4*} and Maurizio Scaltriti^{1,2*}

MAPK pathway alterations lead to NTRKi resistance



Combination treatment for NTRKi-resistant tumors



Conclusions

- TRK inhibition as an agnostic tumour treatment for NTRK fusion positive patients
- Solvent front mutations as main mechanism of TRKi resistance
- MAPK activation (KRASmut, BRAFmut, MET AMP) is emerging as an alternative mechanism of resistance to both 1st and 2nd generation TRK inhibitors
- Liquid biopsy is a potential approach for detection of NTRK fusion at mRNA level

Acknowledgments

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Veronica Matia (PhD Student)
Maria del Mar Gardeazabal (PhD Student)
Marina Gómez (Master student)
Paula Kroon (Research assistant)

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Mic&Met Group

Hector Peinado
Susana Garcia

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Gema Iglesias

Genomic Unit

Orlando Domínguez

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Contra el Cáncer

BBVA

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Miriam Garcia
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Orlando Domínguez

- Transgenics

Sagrario Ortega

- Confocal Microscopy

Diego Megias
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- Flow Citometry

LoLa Martinez

- Monoclonal Antibody

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- Molecular Cytogenetics

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- Molecular Imaging

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- Proteomics

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Lars Brautigam



Maria Stella Carro



Morcillo MA.



Arroyo Alicia



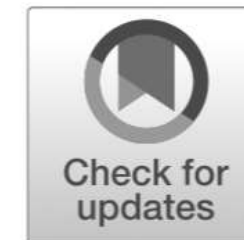
Entrectinib resistance in *ROS1*-rearranged NSCLCs

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Investigational New Drugs

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10637-019-00795-3>

PRECLINICAL STUDIES



Entrectinib resistance mechanisms in *ROS1*-rearranged non-small cell lung cancer

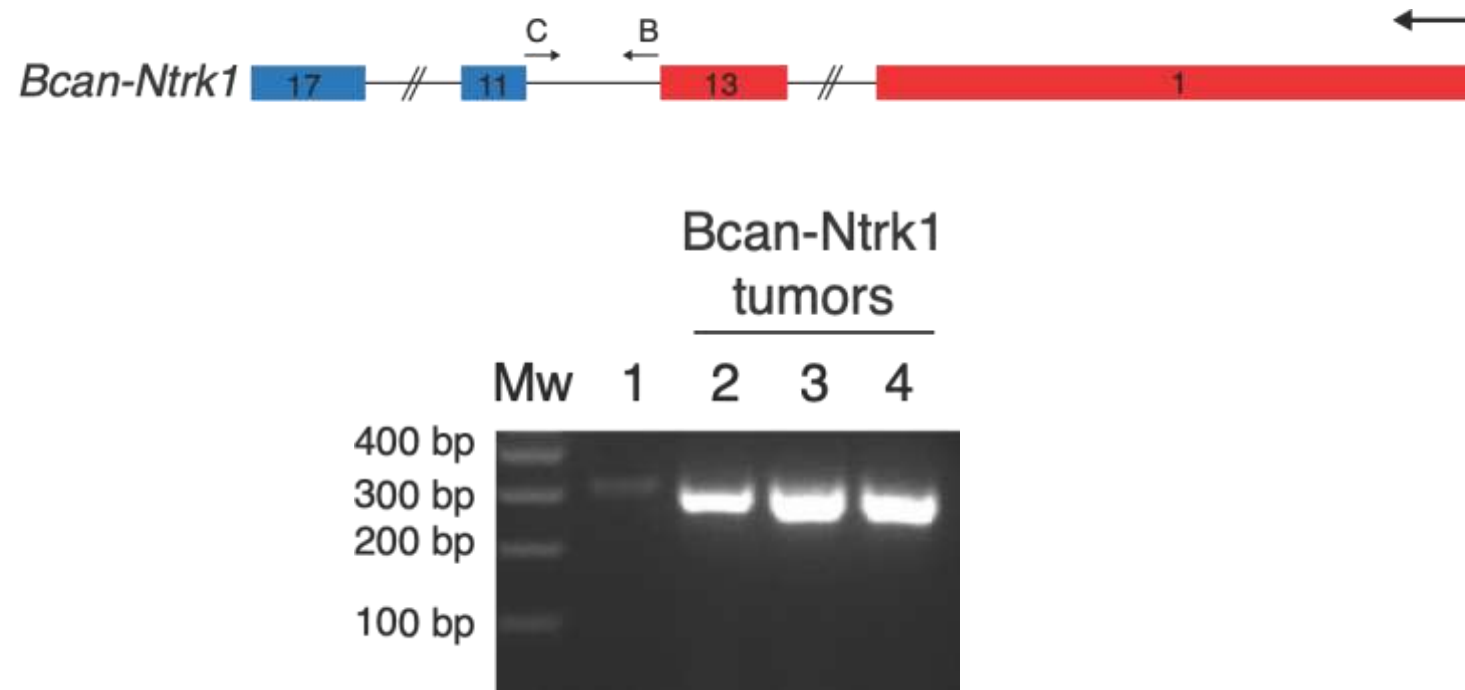
Bo Mi Ku¹ • Yeon Hee Bae¹ • Kyoung Young Lee¹ • Jong-Mu Sun² • Se-Hoon Lee² • Jin Seok Ahn² • Keunchil Park² • Myung-Ju Ahn²

Received: 11 March 2019 / Accepted: 15 May 2019

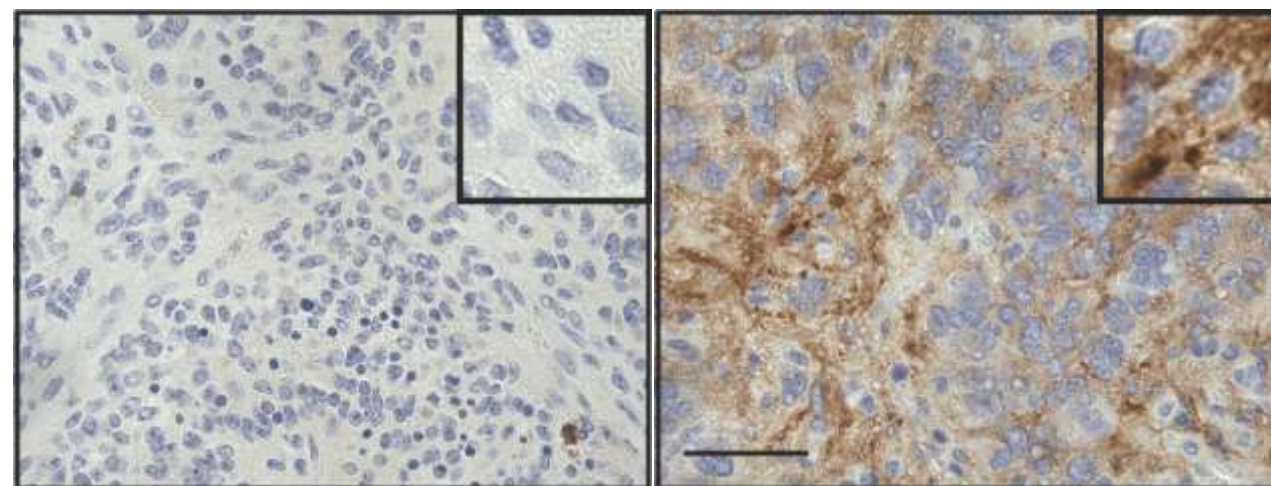
© The Author(s) 2019

*Here, we characterized the molecular basis of resistance in **entrectinib-resistant ROS1-rear***

Bcan-Ntrk1 gliomas express TrkA



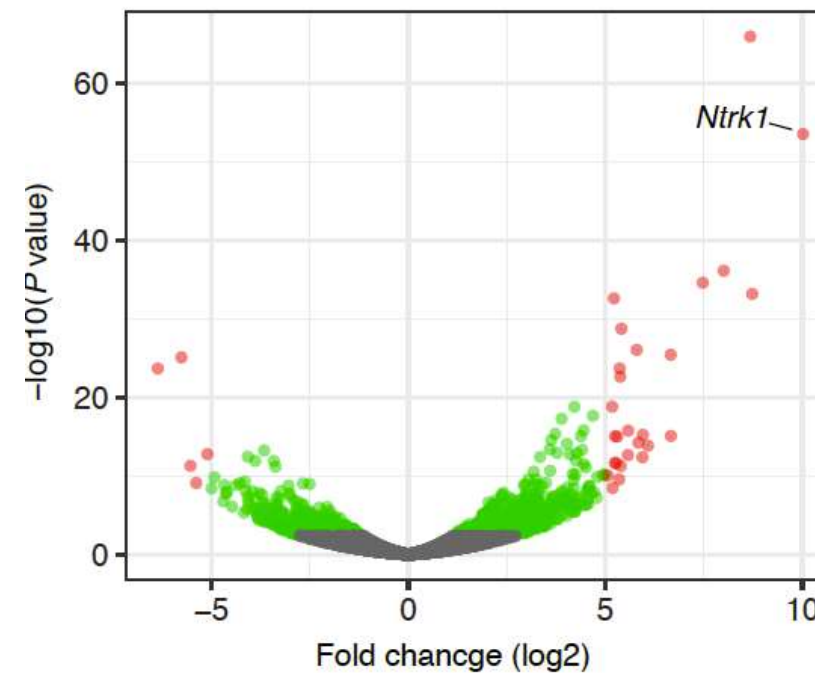
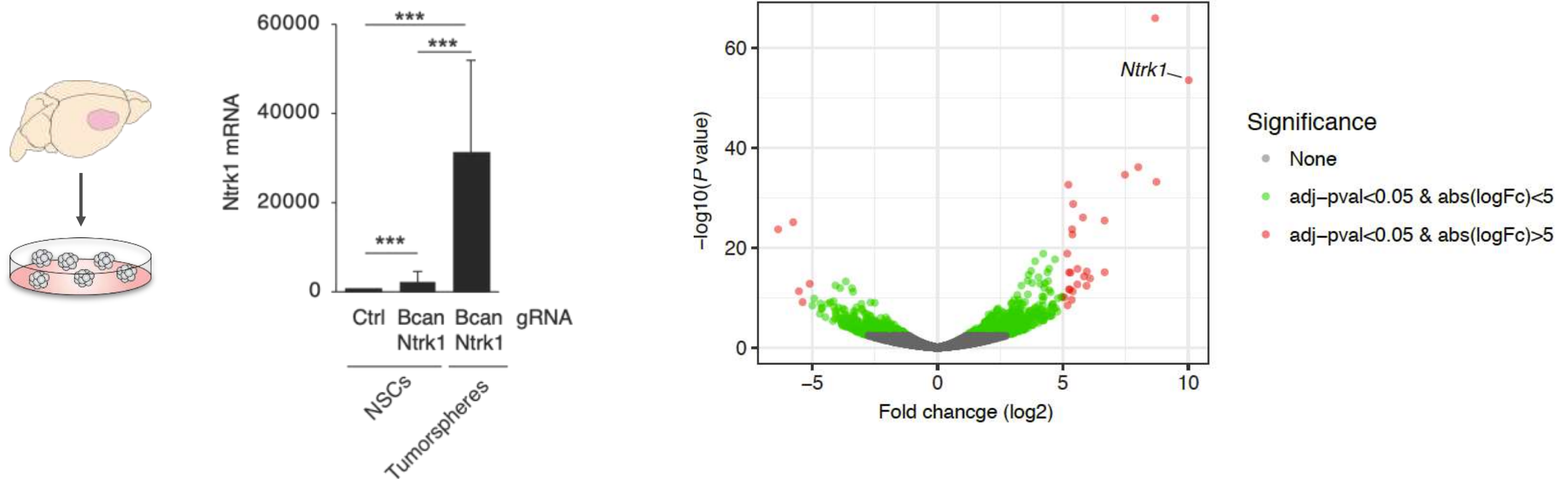
pan-Trk HIC



PDGFB

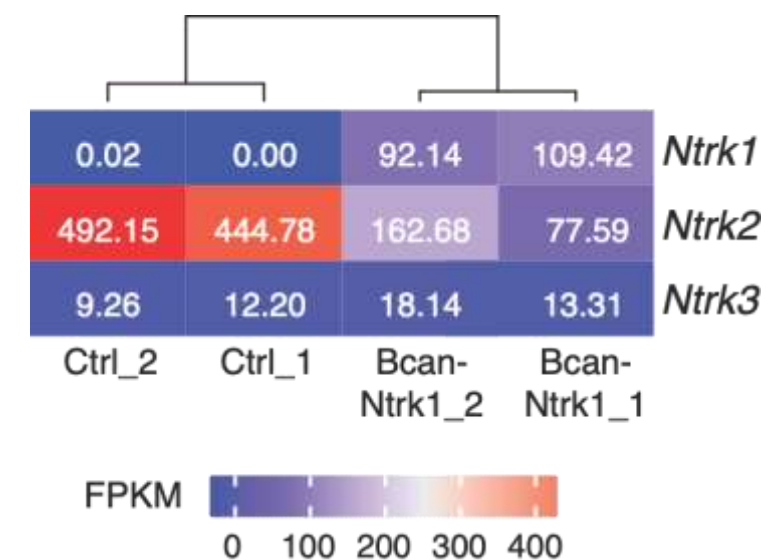
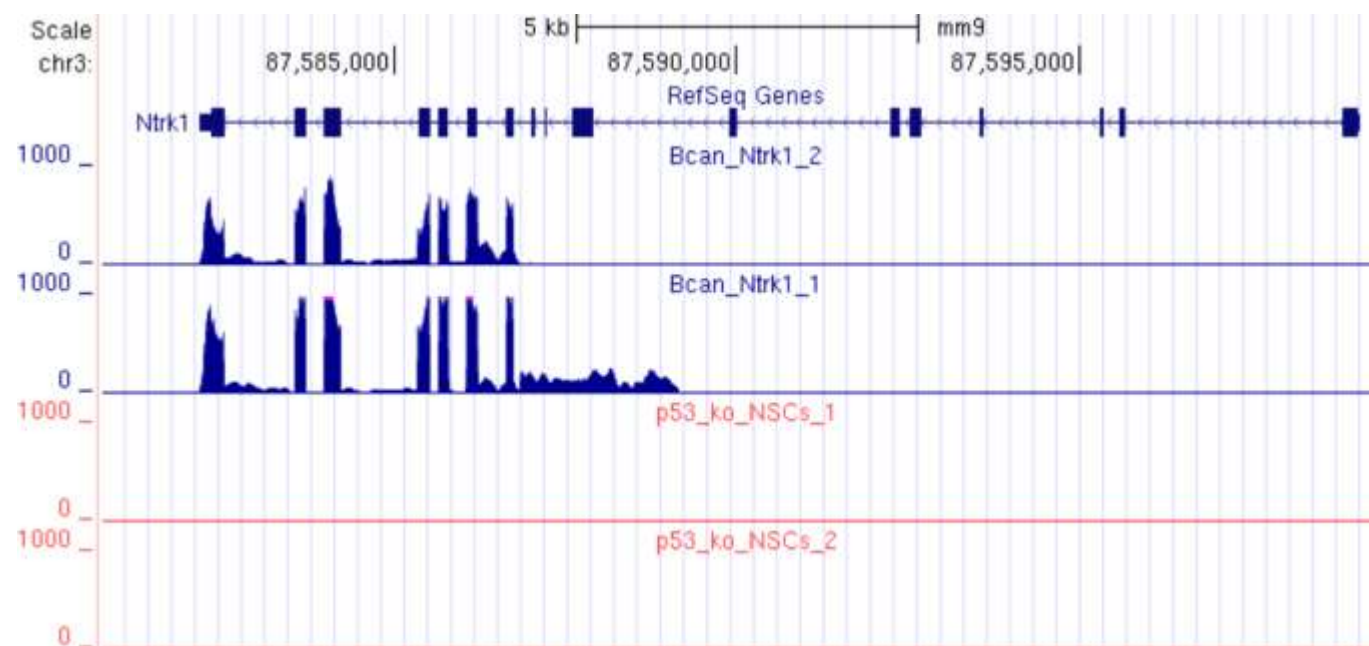
Bcan-Ntrk1

High Ntrk1 levels drives tumor formation



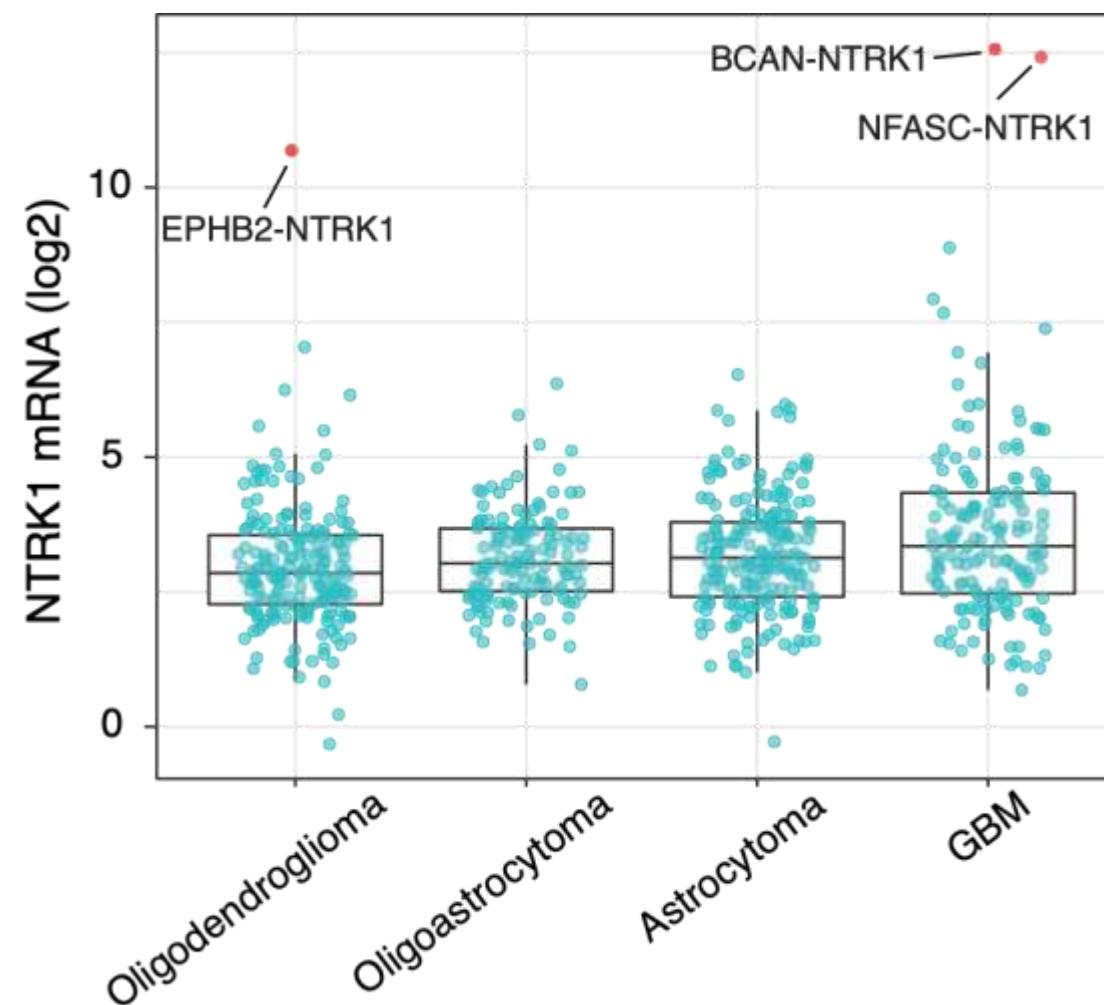
Significance

- None
- $\text{adj-pval} < 0.05$ & $\text{abs}(\log Fc) < 5$
- $\text{adj-pval} < 0.05$ & $\text{abs}(\log Fc) > 5$



High *NTRK1* levels as possible drivers of glioma tumor formation

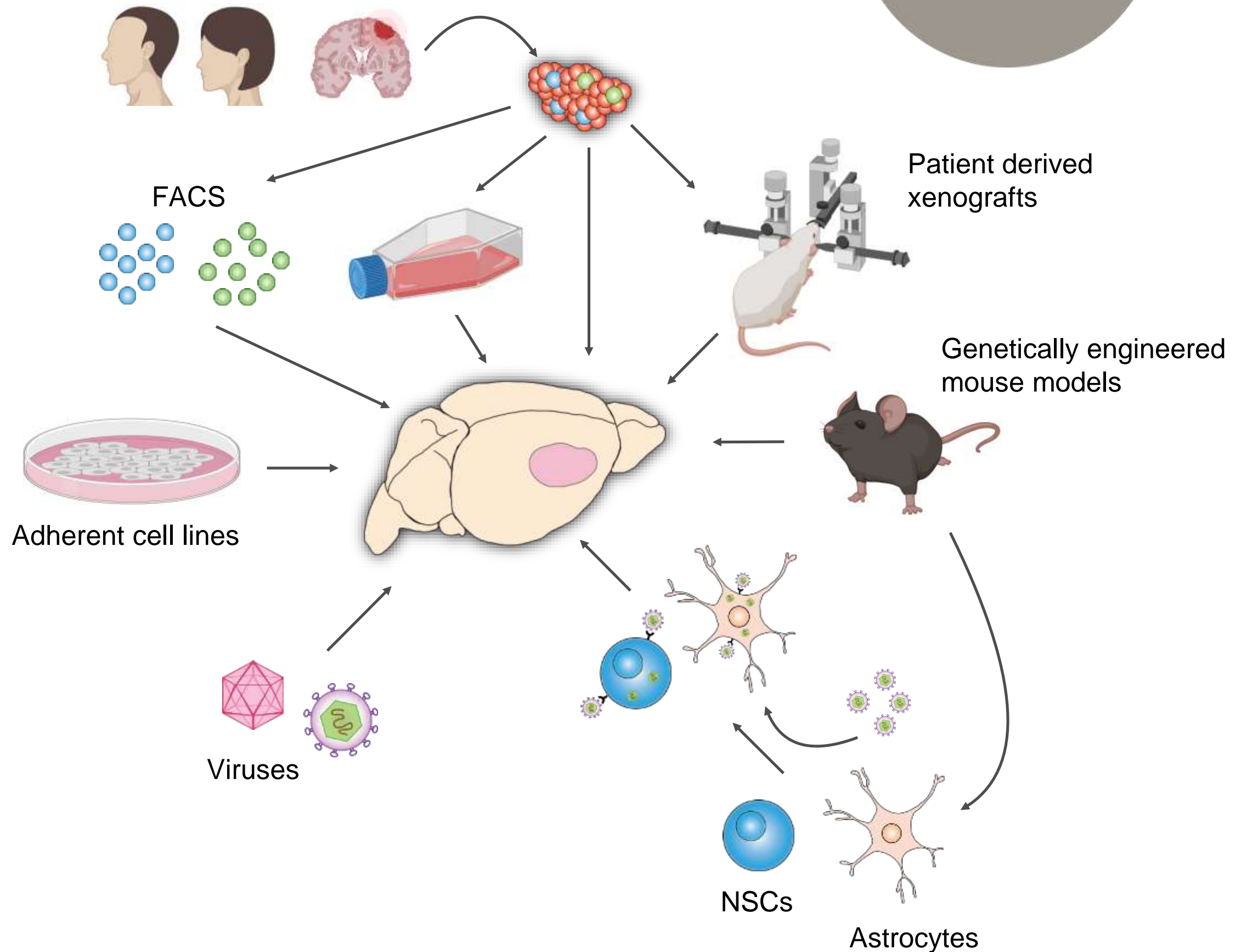
TCGA LGG-GBM dataset



Are they all oncogenic?

Glioma in the lab: a story of mice and men

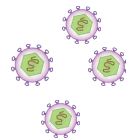
cnio *stop cancer*



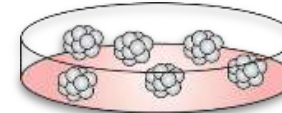
Generation of the *Bcan-Ntrk1* in mouse NSCs



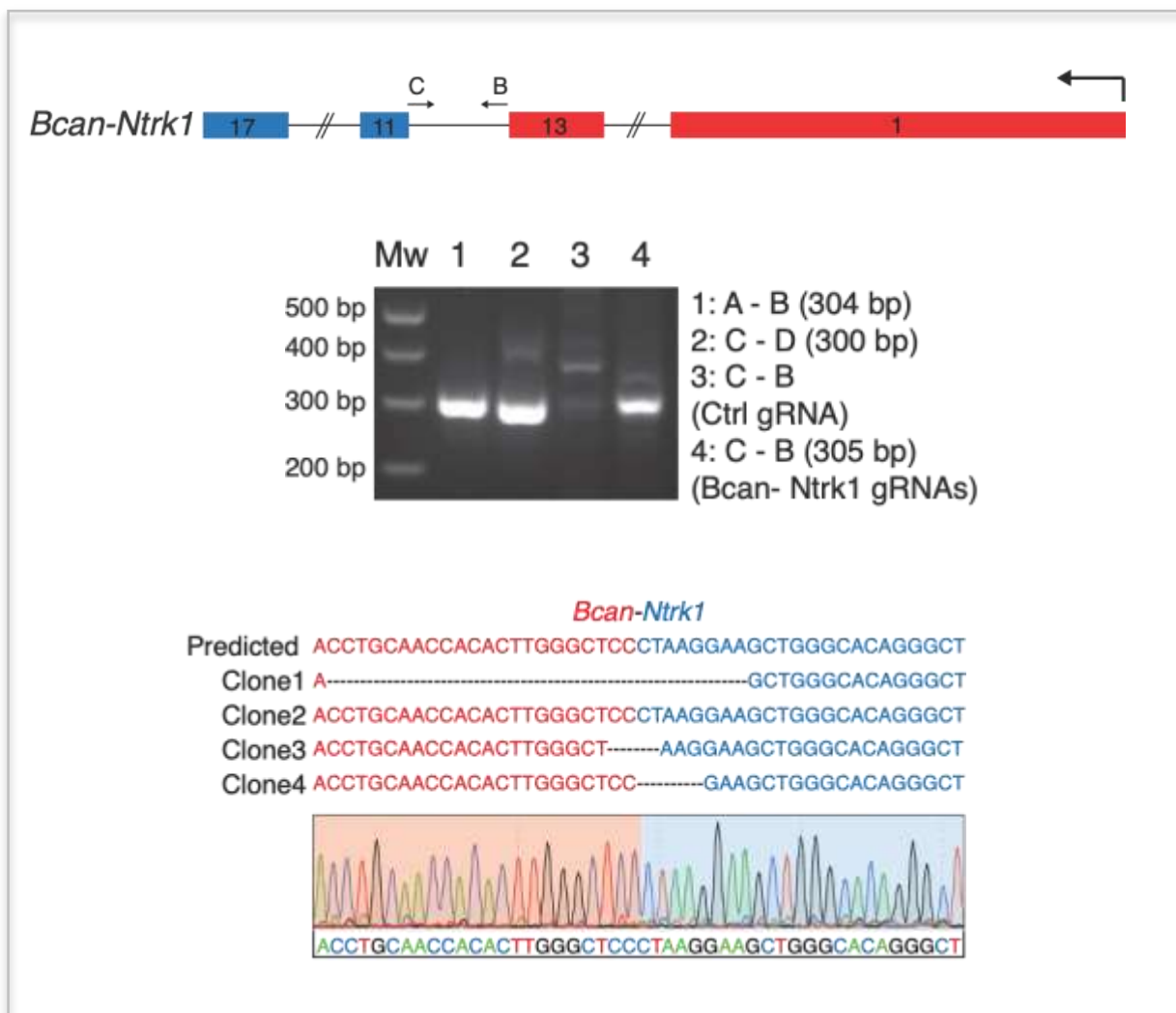
RCAS-dual-gRNA



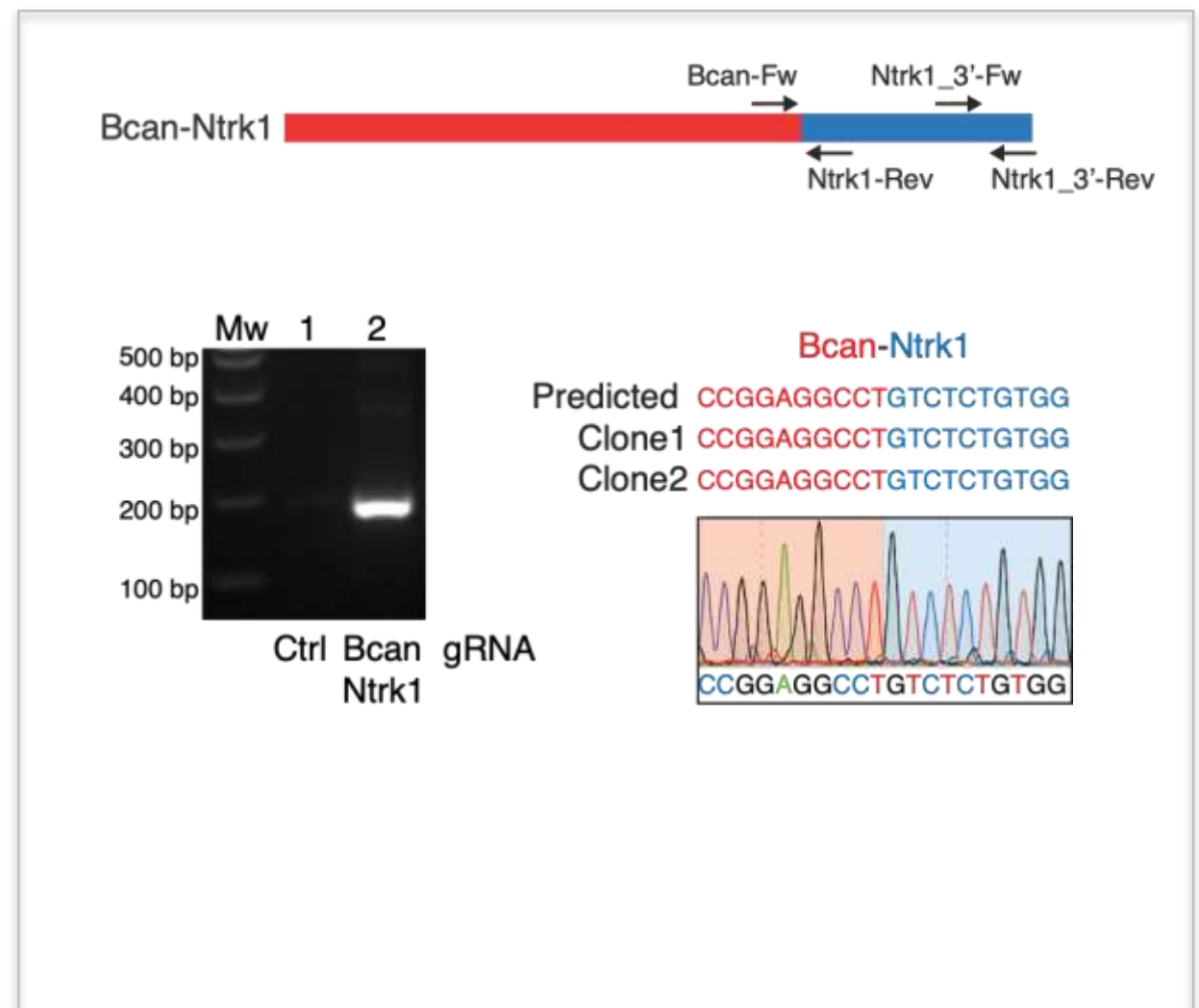
GFAP-Tva; GFAP-Cre;
Trp53 lox/lox; LSL-Cas9



Genomic DNA

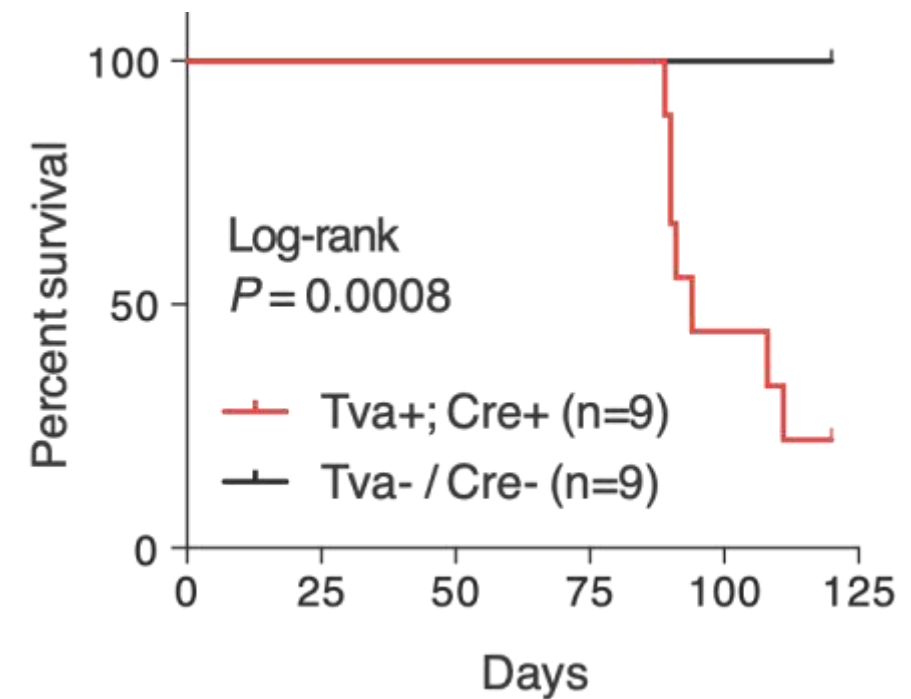
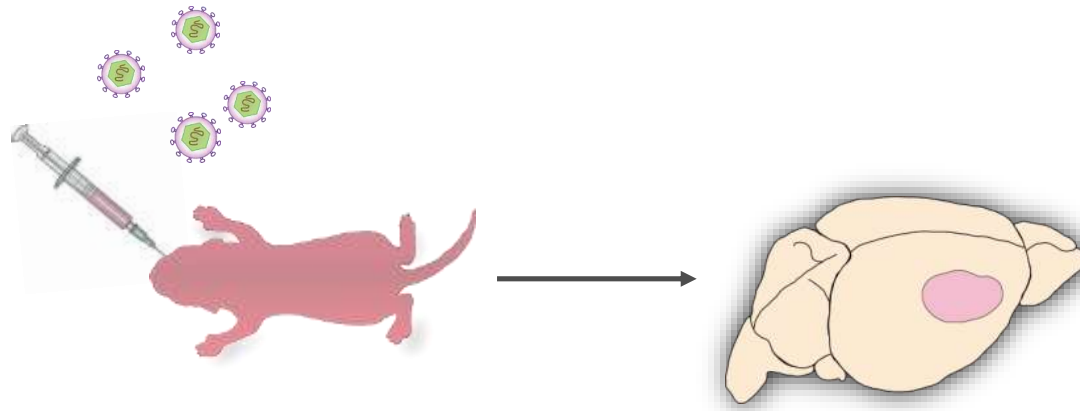


mRNA



Bcan-Ntrk1 induces high-grade gliomas

RCAS-dual-gRNA

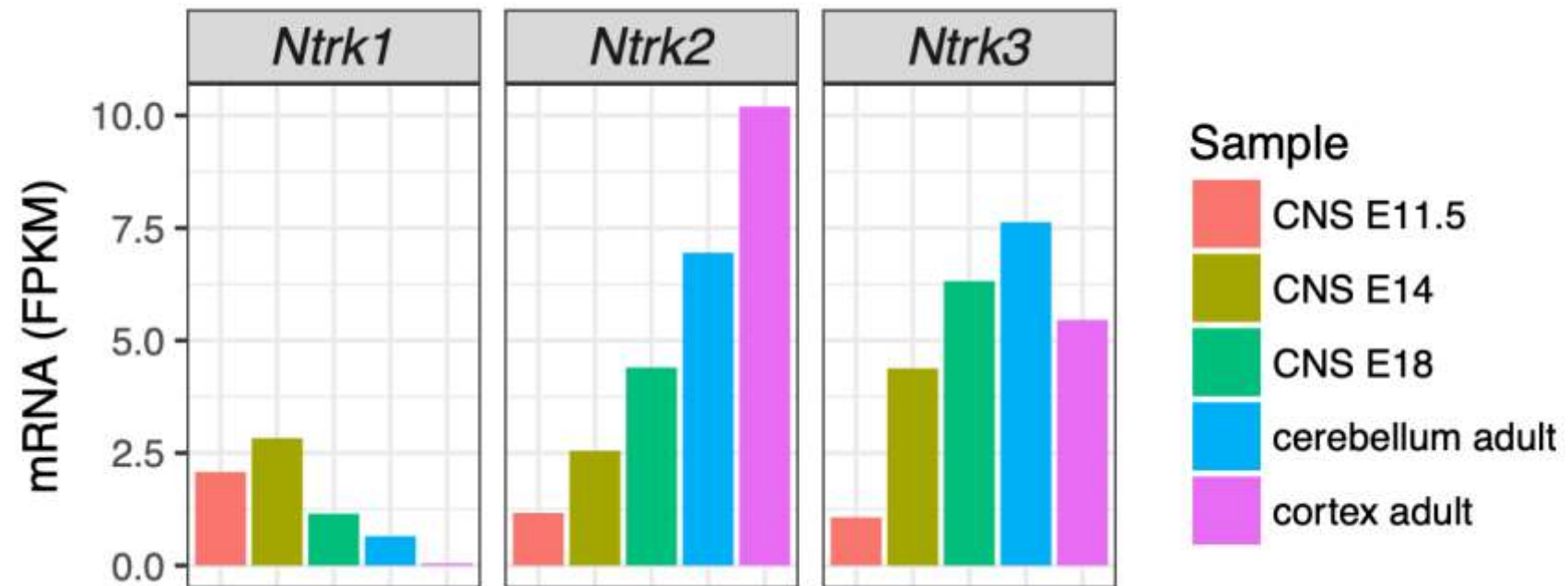


Ongoing work

NTRK (*NTRK1*, *NTRK2* and *NTRK3*) gene fusions have been identified in multiple types of gliomas:

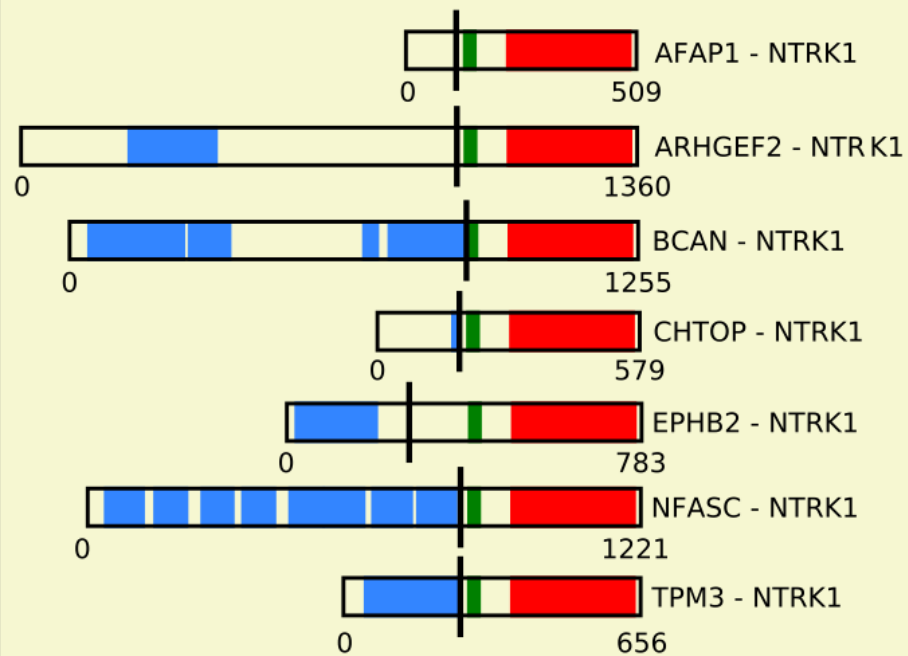
- Are they all oncogenic?
- How do they drive tumorigenesis (overexpression, ligand-independent activation, etc.)?
- Can we target them?
- Do they have equal response to TRKi?
- Can we detect them using liquid biopsy?

Temporal expression of NTRK genes

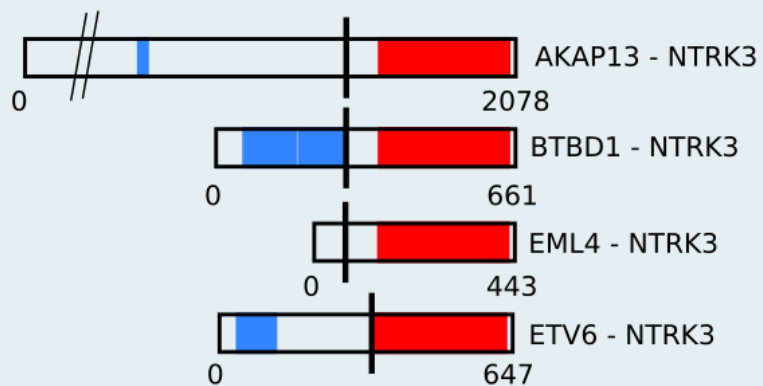


NTRK fusion in gliomas

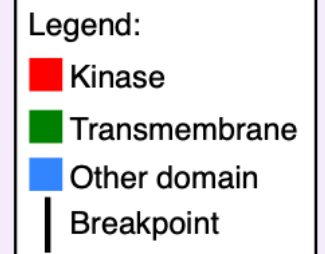
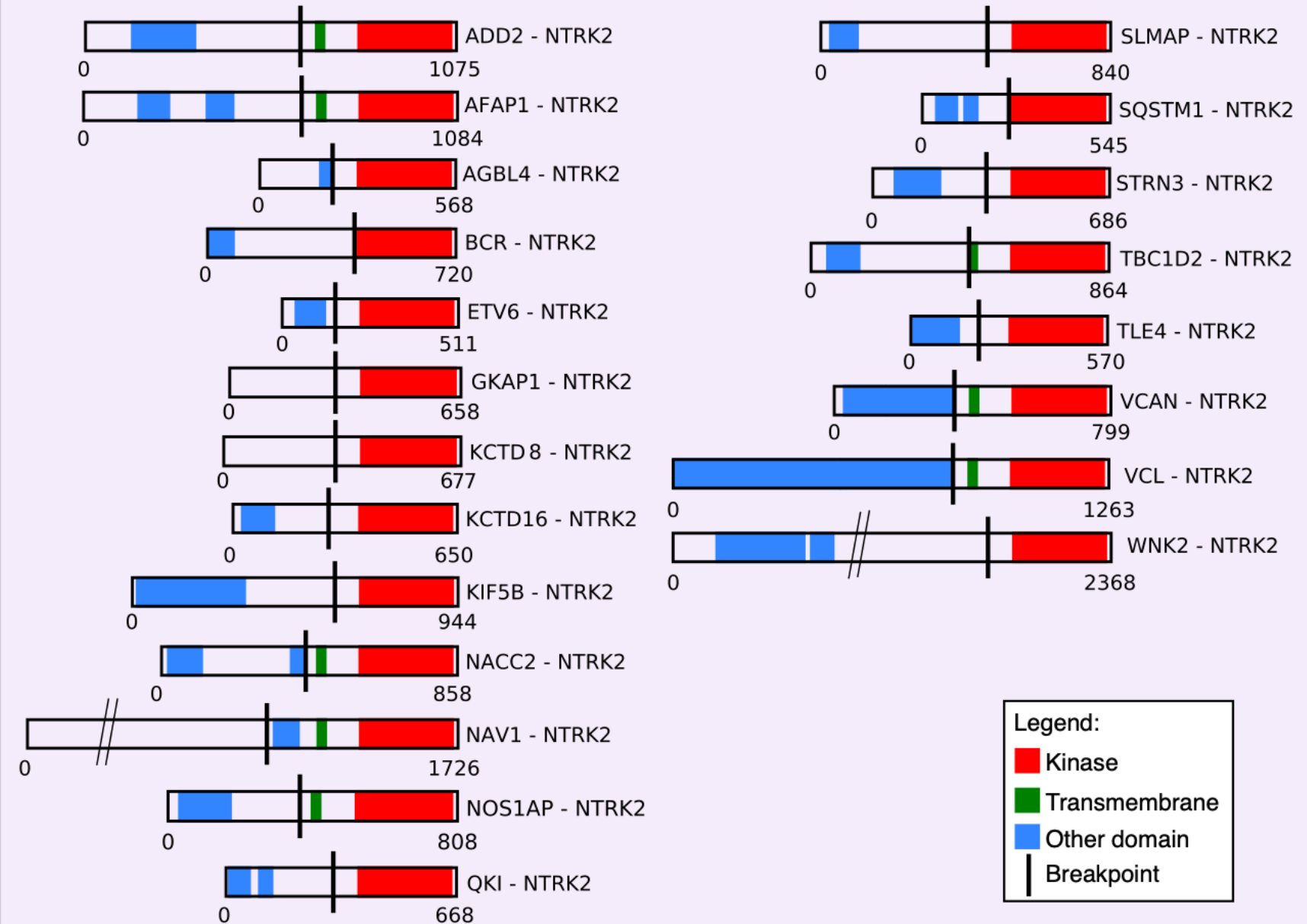
NTRK1



NTRK3



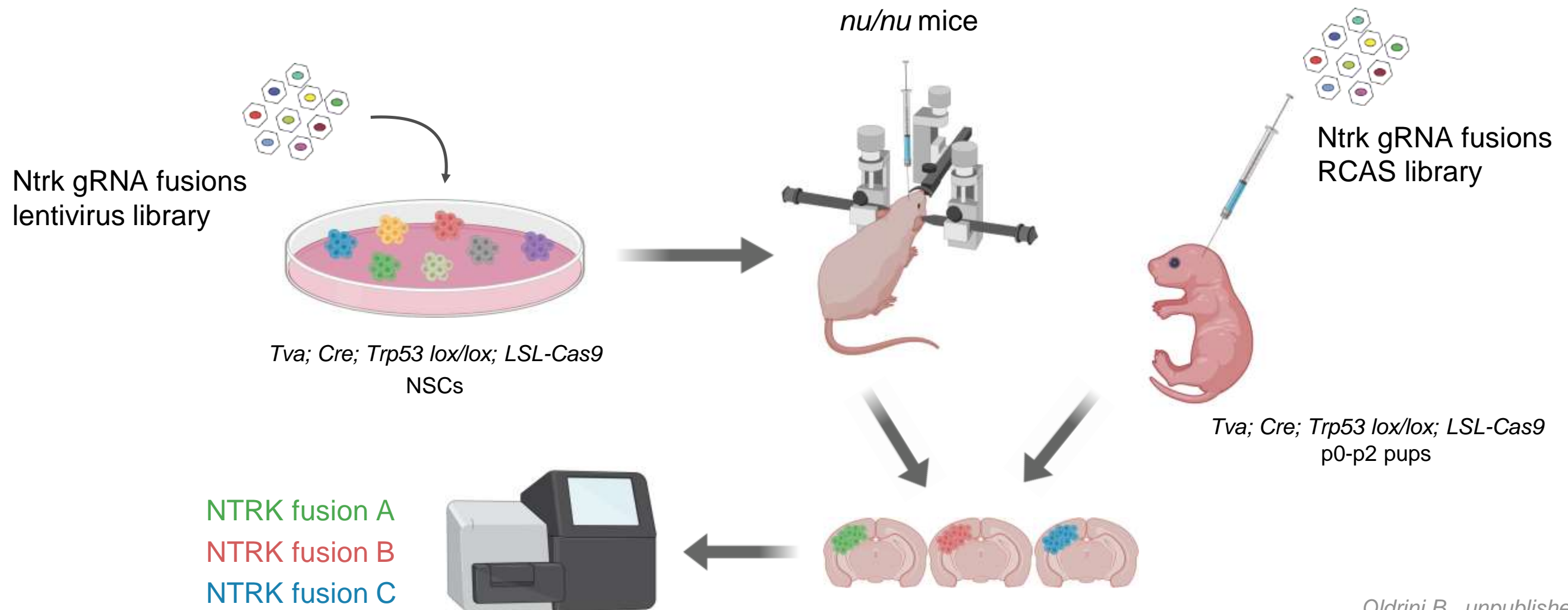
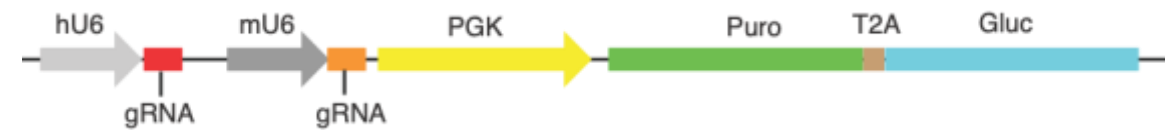
NTRK2



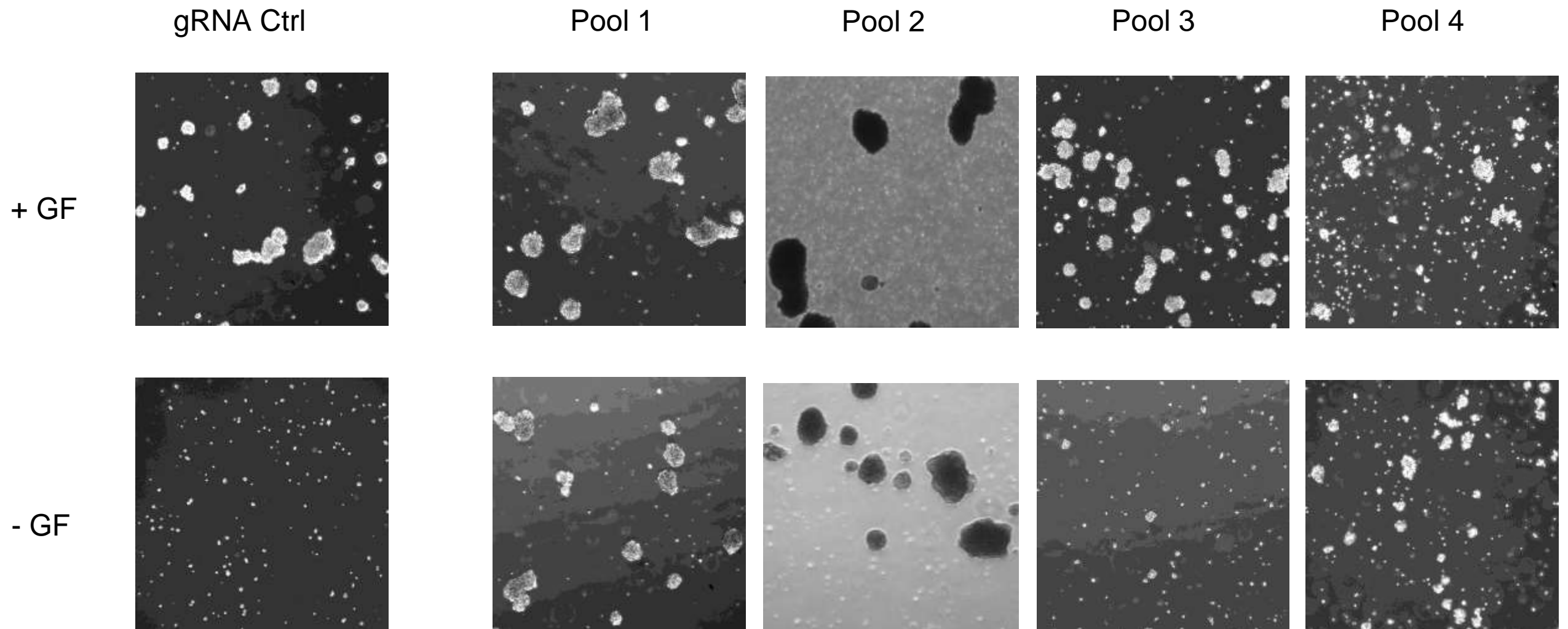
NTRK *In vivo* dual-gRNA screening

Ntrk fusions gRNA library:

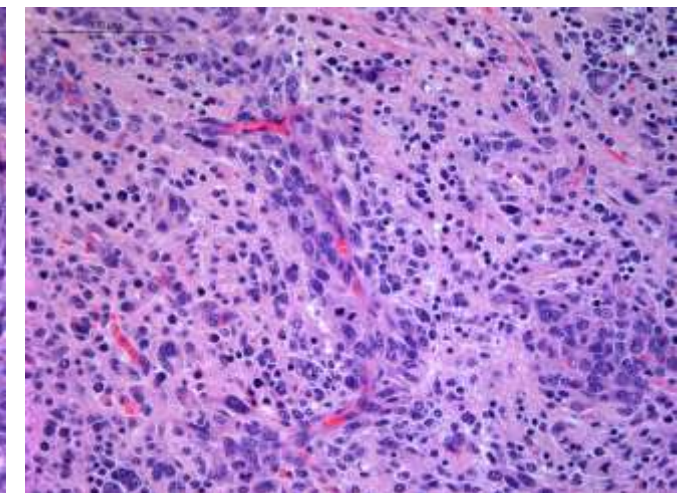
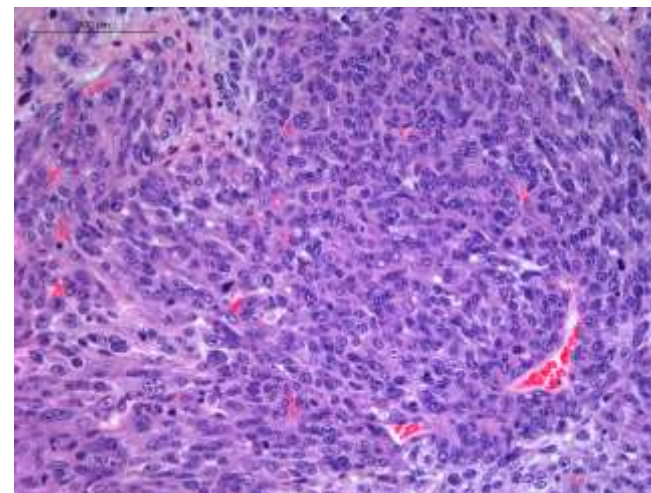
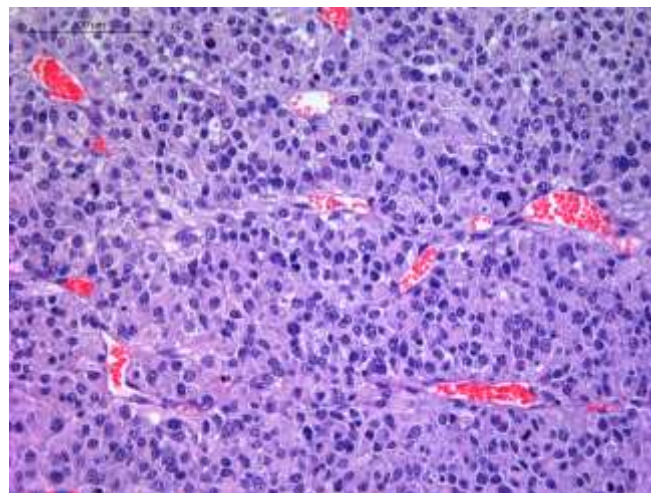
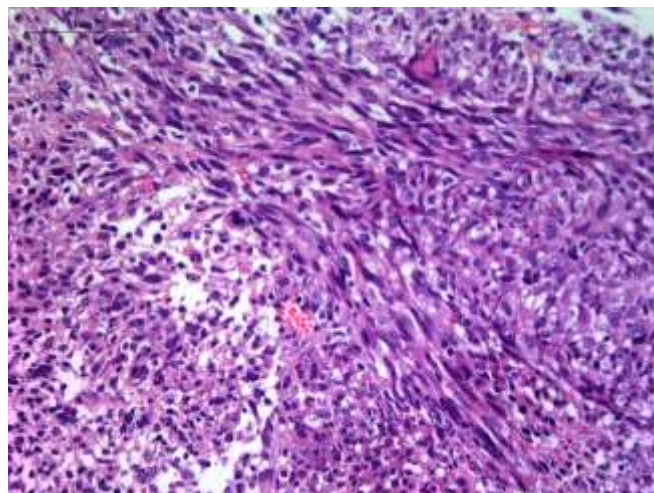
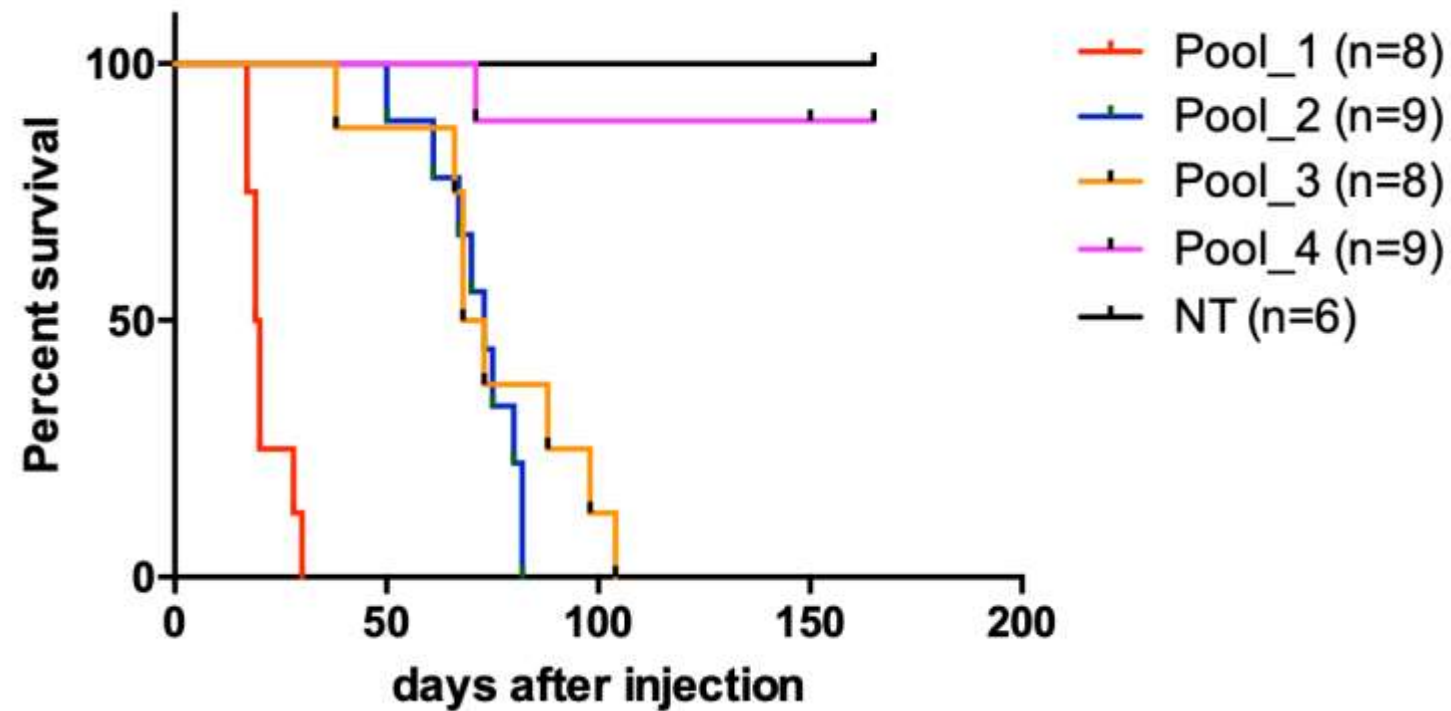
- 32 different NTRK gene fusions
- 3 gRNAs per gene (9 pairs)
- Approximately 350 gRNAs (7 pools)



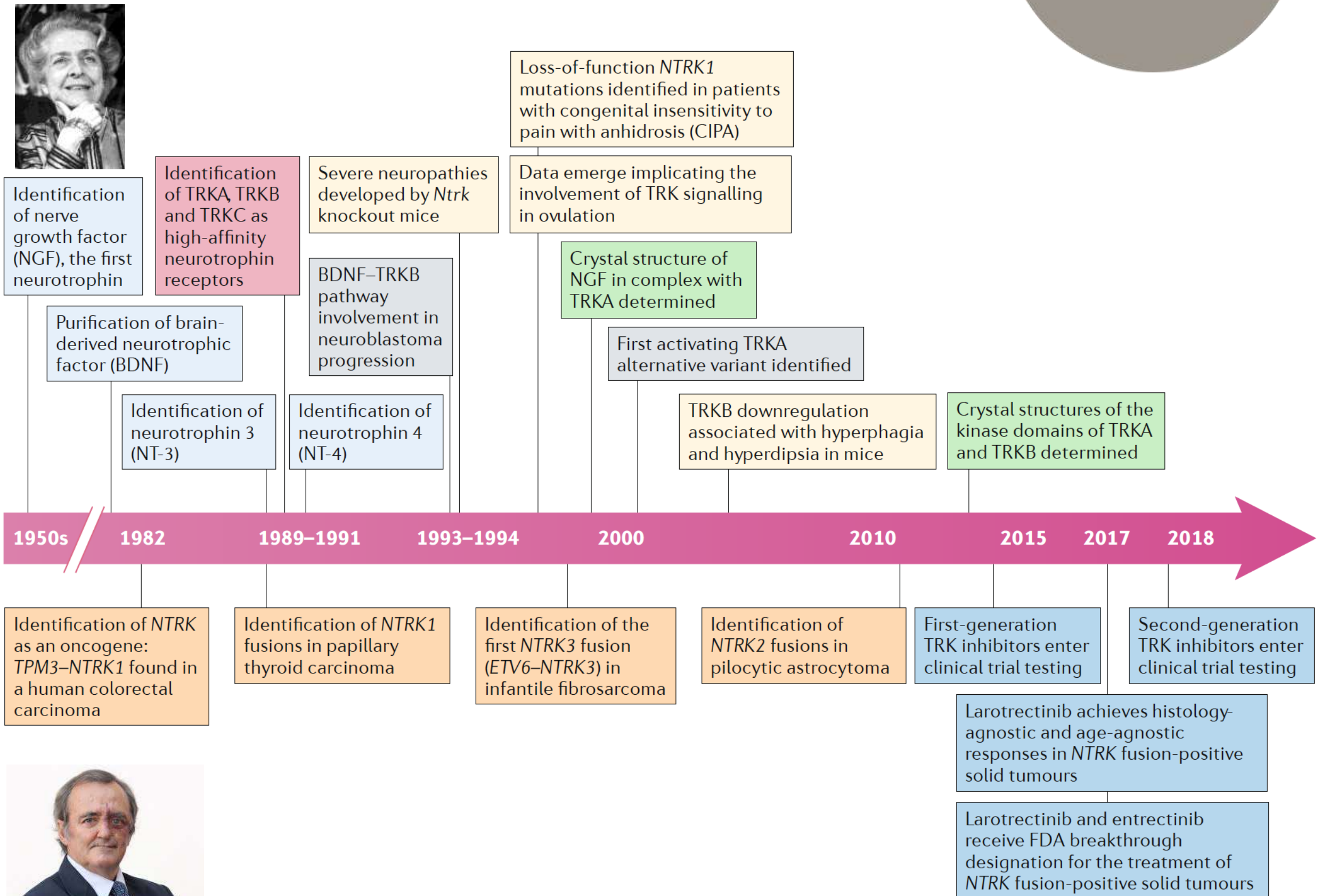
NTRK fusions lead to growth factor independence



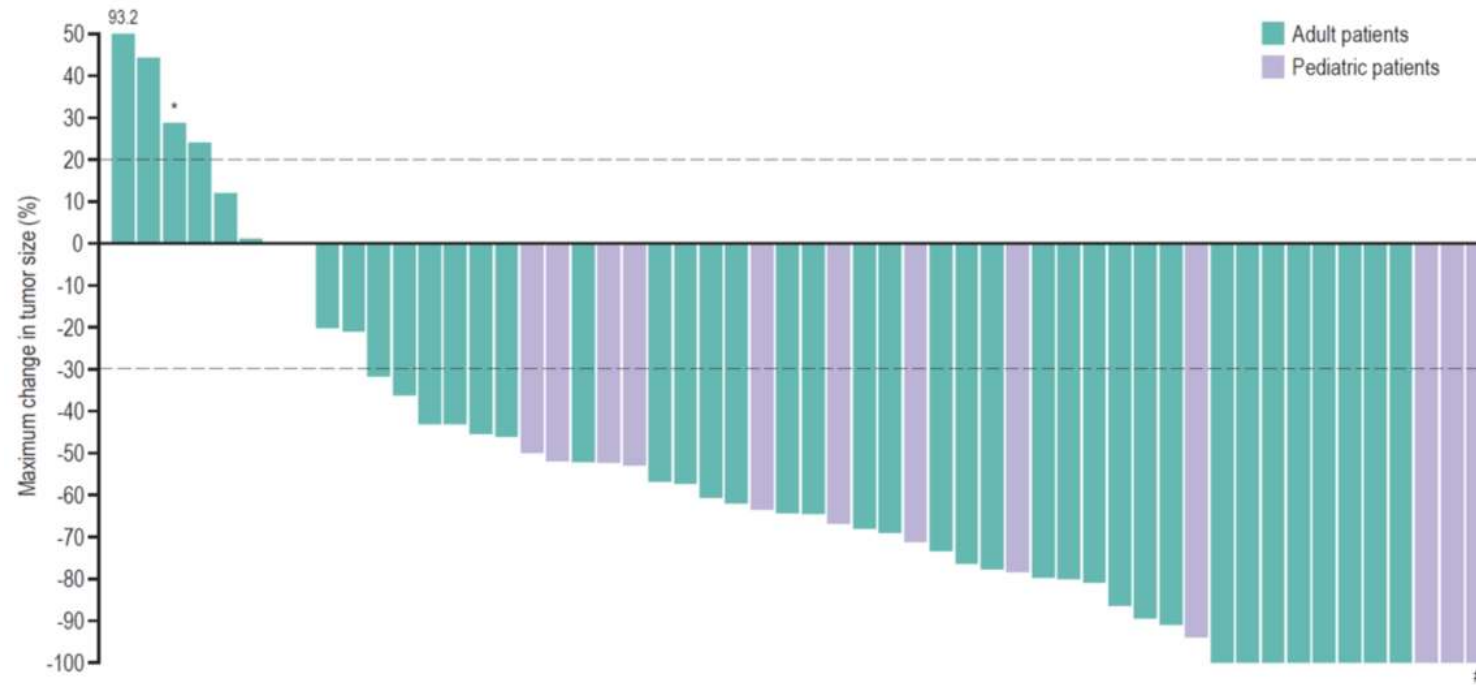
NTRK fusions lead to aggressive high-grade gliomas



NTRK fusions: discovery timeline



Age independent efficacy of Larotrectinib



Drilon et al., N Engl J Med (2018)