

第22回 抗悪性腫瘍開発フォーラム

稀少がん・希少フラクションの臨床開発における諸問題  
(新たな試験デザインを含む)

吉田富三記念講堂及びセミナー室AB (公益財団法人がん研究会がん研究所1F)

イントロダクション

国立がん研究センター東病院 消化管内科 科長

吉野 孝之

NCC NATIONAL CANCER CENTER JAPAN  
**EPOC**  
Exploratory Oncology Research & Clinical Trial Center

February 18<sup>th</sup>, 2017



# 本日の内容

## 1. 開会 (挨拶)

13:00-13:05 武藤 徹一郎 (がん研究会)

## 2. イントロダクション

13:05-13:20 吉野 孝之 (国立がん研究センター東病院).....4

## 3. 希少がん・希少フラクションの臨床開発における諸問題

司会：吉野 孝之 (国立がん研究センター東病院)、  
嶋本 隆司 (PhRMA/MSD株式会社)

13:20-13:40 希少がんにおける臨床開発の問題～米国との比較～  
佐瀬 一洋 (順天堂大学).....5

13:40-14:00 患者レジストリ～ジャパンイニシアチブ～  
岡本 渉 (国立がん研究センター東病院).....6

14:00-14:20 希少フラクションの臨床開発  
廣橋 朋子 (ファイザー株式会社).....7

14:20-14:40 希少がん・希少フラクションに対する臨床試験デザインの再検討  
山中 竹春 (横浜市立大学).....8

14:40-15:00 休憩

## 4. 新たな試験デザインの潮流

司会：吉野 孝之、嶋本 隆司

15:00-15:20 最近のPhase 1の変遷・潮流 (Global FIH試験・アジア開発・免疫療法の早期臨床開発動向)  
清水 俊雄 (国立がん研究センター中央病院).....9

15:20-15:40 MSI-H Cancer  
Andrew Joe (Merck & Co., Inc.).....10

15:40-16:00 審査当局から見た抗がん剤のPhase I 試験実施に際しての留意点  
鈴木麻衣子 (医薬品医療機器総合機構).....11

16:00-16:20 コーヒーブレイク

## 5. 総合討論

司会：吉野 孝之、嶋本 隆司

16:20-17:30

## 6. Mixer

17:30-18:00

参加予定者数 209名

産 149名

官 10名

学 50名

(幹事会メンバー, 演者を除く)

## 第22回フォーラム実行委員会

委員長	吉野 孝之 (国立がん研究センター東病院)
副委員長	嶋本 隆司 (PhRMA/MSD株式会社)
委員	稲垣 治 (製薬協/アステラス製薬株式会社)
	大江 由貴 (EFPIA-J/バイエル薬品株式会社)
	大熊 伸一 (PhRMA/日本イーライリリー株式会社)
	大津 敦 (国立がん研究センター東病院)
	春日 芳朋 (EFPIA-J/中外製薬株式会社)
	慶徳理枝子 (EFPIA-J/ヤンセンファーマ株式会社)
	河野 典厚 (医薬品医療機器総合機構)
	清水 俊雄 (国立がん研究センター中央病院)
	高見 朋子 (PhRMA/MSD株式会社)
	土井 俊彦 (国立がん研究センター東病院)
	永井 純正 (東京大学医科学研究所)
	橋本 順一 (製薬協/大塚製薬株式会社)
	山中 竹春 (横浜市立大学)
	藤田 直也 ((公財) がん研究会)
	清宮 啓之 ((公財) がん研究会)
	富田 章弘 ((公財) がん研究会)

# 代表的な疾患横断的遺伝子異常と薬剤

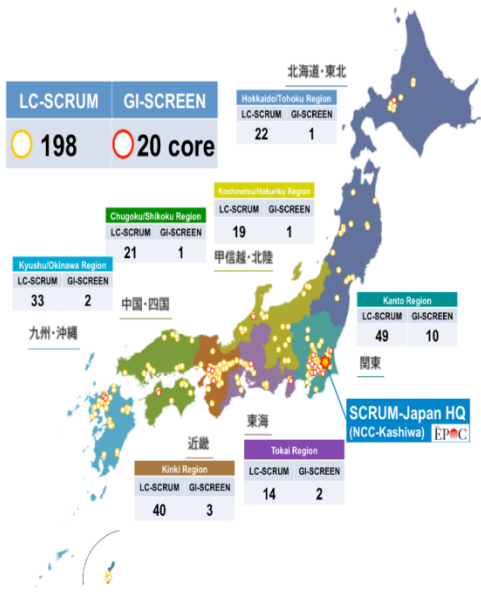
遺伝子異常	疾患	薬剤例 (保険適応外、未承認薬含む)
BRAF mutation	悪性黒色腫、大腸がん、非小細胞肺がん、小腸がん、脳腫瘍、GISTなど	Vemurafenib、dabrafenib、trametinib、selumetinib、Pimasertib
ALK fusion	非小細胞肺がん、炎症性筋線維芽細胞腫、未分化大細胞性リンパ腫、神経芽腫、乳がん、大腸がん、横紋筋肉腫など	Crizotinib、Ceritinib、Alectinib、Brigatinib、Lorlatinib
NTRK (NTRK1-3) fusion	非小細胞肺がん、甲状腺乳頭がん、軟部肉腫、乳腺分泌がん、脳腫瘍など	Entrectinib、Altiratinib、Sitravatinib、LOXO-101
PIK3CA mutation、amplification	乳がん、大腸がん、胃がん、肺がん、尿路上皮がん、食道がん、卵巣がん、子宮内膜がん、頭頸部がん、脳腫瘍、軟部肉腫など	Pictilisib、Buparlisib、Copanlisib、Taselisib、Alpelisib、Idelalisib
AKT1 mutation	卵巣がん、乳がん、非小細胞肺がん、大腸がん、胃がんなど	Ipatasertib、Perifosine、Archexin、MK-2206、AZD5363、GSK2141795
FGFR (FGFR1-3) mutation、fusion、amplification	乳がん、肺がん、尿路上皮がん、胆管がん、子宮内膜がん、脳腫瘍、頭頸部がんなど	Dovitinib、Lucitanib、Nintedanib、Lenvatinib、Ponatinib、Orantinib、BGJ398、AZD4547、TAS120、MGFR1877S
ERBB2 amplification、mutation	乳がん、胃がん、大腸がん、肺がん、尿路上皮がんなど	Trastuzumab、Pertuzumab、Lapatinib、T-DM1、Neratinib、Afatinib、DS-8201a

本邦未承認情報が含まれています。2016年10月現在。NCCN Dr. 内藤陽一, 作。

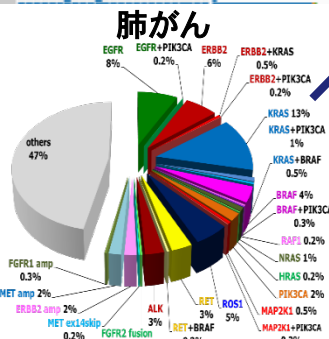
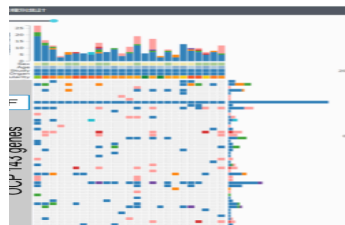
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed>  
<https://www.mycancergenome.org/>  
<http://cancer.sanger.ac.uk/cosmic>

# 産学連携全国がんゲノムスクリーニング (SCRUM-Japan) の概要 (n= 4,522 : 2015/02-2016/12)

## 全国240施設の参加



## 最先端のpan-cancer panel (OCP) でのゲノム解析

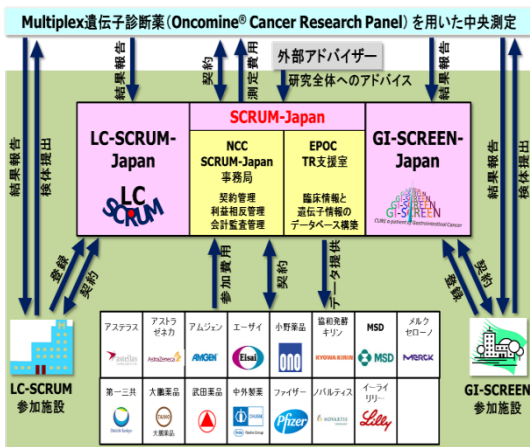


## ゲノム解析結果に基づく企業・医師主導治験： 肺がん 24試験

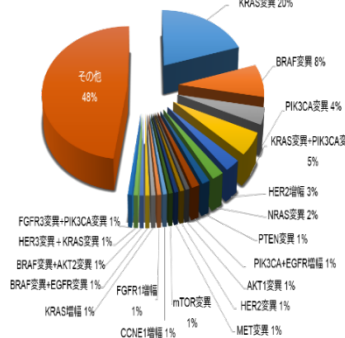
Target	Agent	Phase	Sponsor	Status
RET fusion	Vandetanib	P2	IIT	Completed
RET fusion	Lenvatinib (E7080)	P2	Eisai	Completed
ROS1 fusion	Crizotinib	P2	OxOnc	Completed
ALK fusion	CH5424802 vs. Crizotinib	P3	Chugai	Completed
ALK fusion (stage II/III)	LDK378	P2	IIT	Ongoing
ALK fusion (crizotinib induced NV)	Granisetron+dexamethasone	P2	IIT	Ongoing
BRAF mutation	Dabrafenib + Trametinib	P2	GSK (Novartis)	Ongoing
PIK3CA mutation, AKT1 mutation	AZD 5363	P1	AstraZeneca	Ongoing
PIK3CA mutation	BYL719	P1	Novartis	Ongoing
PI3K/AKT mutation	TAS-117	P1	Taiho	Ongoing
FGFR mutation	TAS-120	P1	Taiho	Ongoing
FGFR mutation	ASP5878	P1	Astellas	Ongoing
FGFR alterations	BGJ398	P1	Novartis	Ongoing
cMET amplification	INC280	P2	Novartis	Ongoing
HER2 alterations	Trastuzumab	P2	IIT	Ongoing
HER2 alterations	Trastuzumab Emtansine	P2	IIT	Ongoing
KRAS mutation	Abemaciclib vs. erlotinib	P3	Eli Lilly	Ongoing

## 製薬企業15社との共同研究

### 産学連携全国がんゲノムスクリーニング事業-SCRUM-Japan-



## 消化器がん (大腸)



## ゲノム解析結果に基づく企業・医師主導治験： 消化器がん 11試験



# SCRUM-Japanの特徴

## ➤ 新薬開発を目指した世界最大規模のゲノムスクリーニングコンソーシアム

- 製薬企業15社との共同研究契約（**企業資金はすべてNGS解析費用のみ**）
- 全国200を超える医療機関の参加

## ➤ 十分な規制面への対応と詳細な臨床情報

- CLIA認証ラボ（日米2箇所）での先端かつ国際的互換性を有するNGSパネル解析
- 薬事承認申請データに使用可能な企業・医師主導治験での実施

## ➤ 新薬へのがん患者アクセスの最大化

- 治験情報（合計33試験）の公開と患者紹介ネットワークの構築

## ➤ NCC、企業、参加施設代表者による公平な運営

- アカデミア代表者・企業代表者同数による運営委員会
- 一次利用の知財は国がんに帰属。二次利用は実施研究者・企業

## ➤ ゲノム情報のリアルタイムでの共有

- 各参加施設・企業が自由に閲覧・集計可能

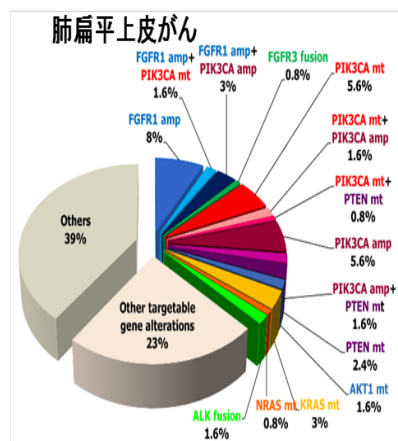
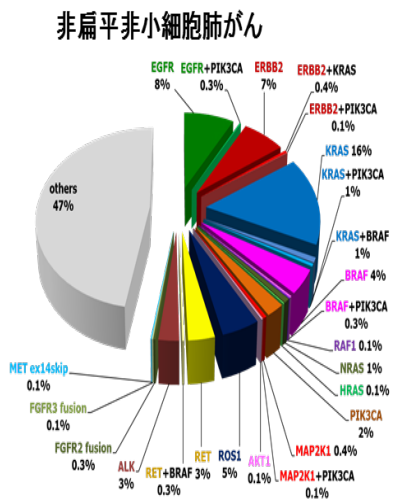


# 世界最大規模の症例集積と日本人ゲノム疫学データの取得 SCRUM-Japan

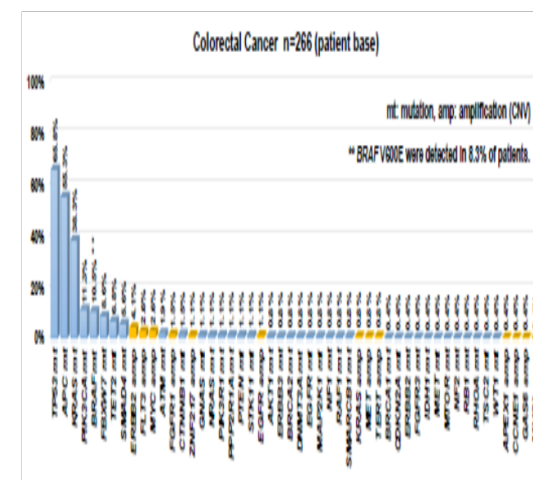
疾患別登録数 (2015/02-2016/12末時点)

	登録数
肺がん	1,933
非扁平非小細胞がん	1,607
扁平上皮がん	263
消化器がん	2,589
食道がん	235
胃がん	722
小腸がん	47
大腸がん	1,101
肝細胞がん	55
胆道がん	148
膵臓がん	262
NET	35
GIST	53
その他	21
合計	4,522

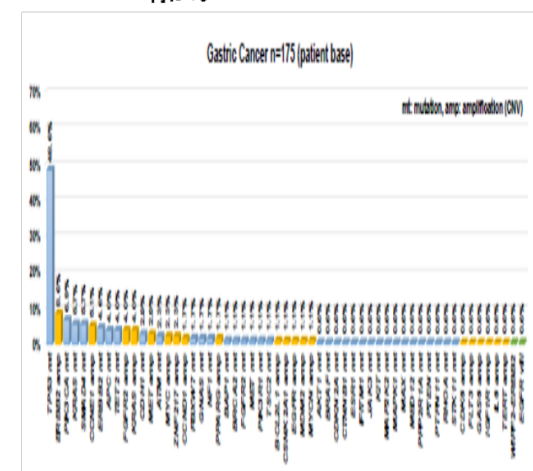
各疾患でのゲノム解析結果



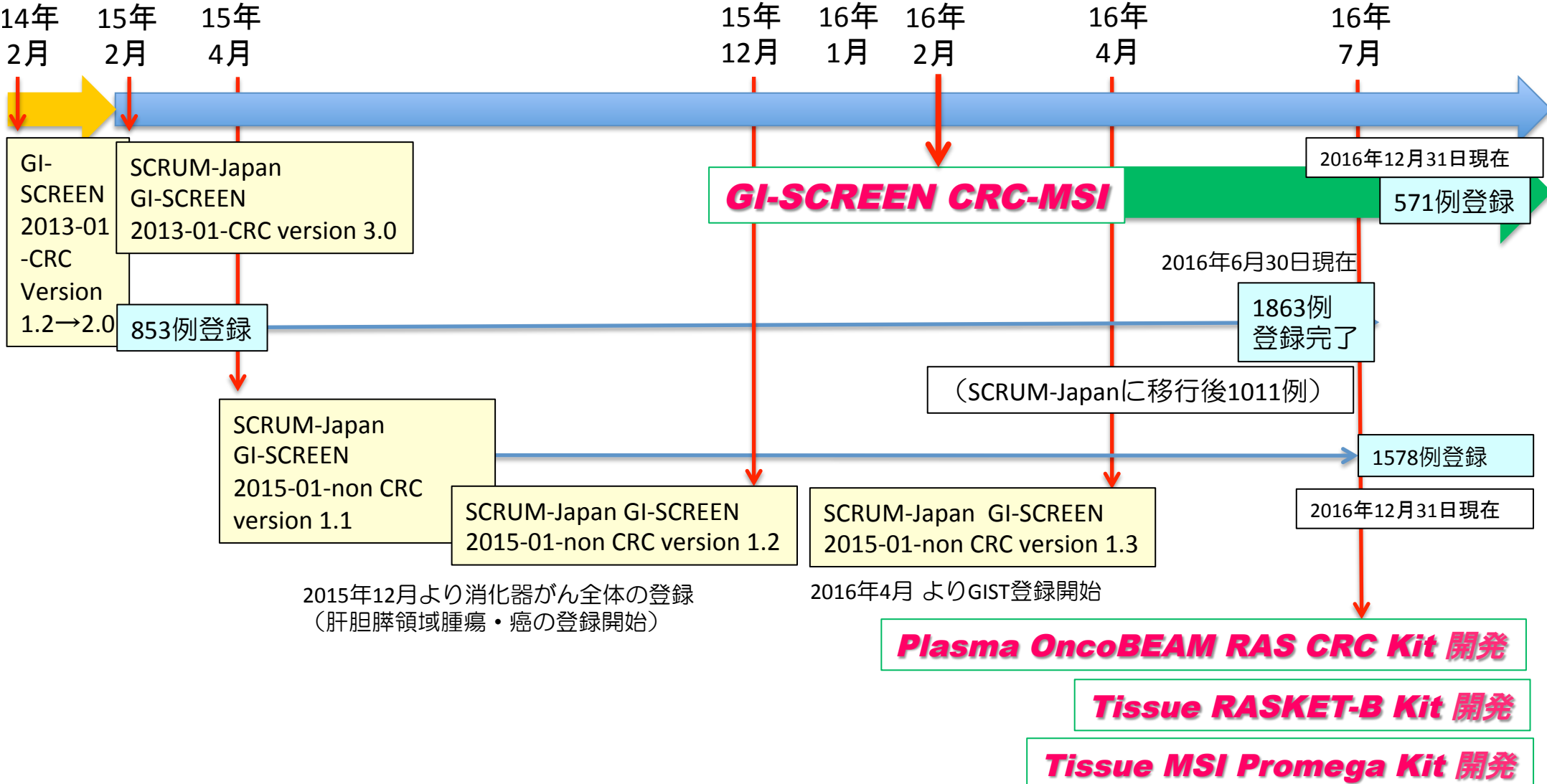
大腸がん



胃がん

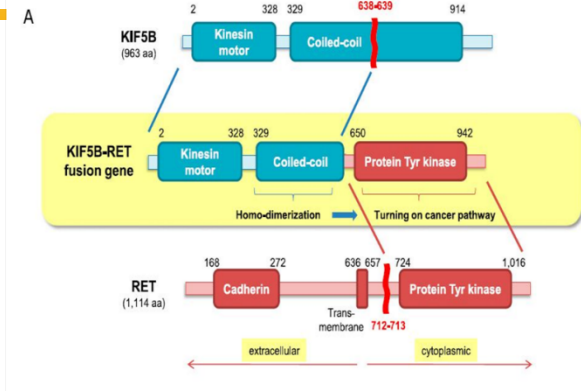
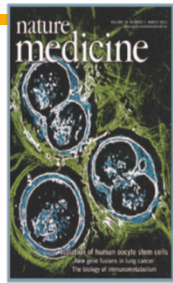


# GI-SCREENの活動内容



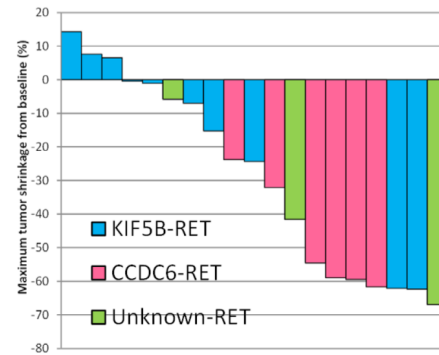
# 新規標的の発見とSCRUM-Japanを利用した新薬開発の実例

RET陽性肺がんは非小細胞肺がんの約1-2%

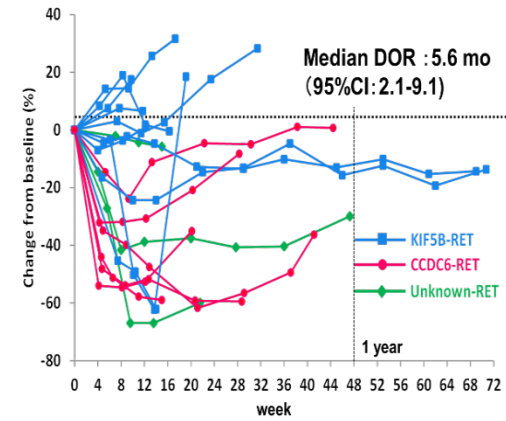


Ju YS, et al. Genome Res 2012 Jan 23  
 Kohno T, et al. Nat Med 2012 Feb 12  
 Takeuchi K, et al. Nat Med 2012 Feb 12  
 Lipson D, et al. Nat Med 2012 Feb 12

RET阻害剤に医師主導治験での良好な成績 (AMED後藤班)



9 PR and ORR 53% (90% CI, 31 to 74) in 17 eligible patients



## SCRUM-Japanによる全国ネットゲノムスクリーニング

From Feb 2013 to Mar 2015

Screening for RET fusions: n = 1536

RET-positive patients: n = 34 (2%)

From Apr 2013 to May 2015

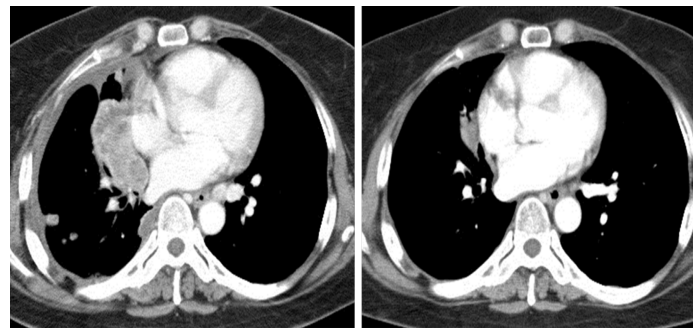
Enrolled patients: n = 19 (ITT population)

2 patients were found to be ineligible for potassium criterion after enrollment.

Eligible patients: n = 17 (Primary analysis population)

The data-cutoff date was August 31, 2015

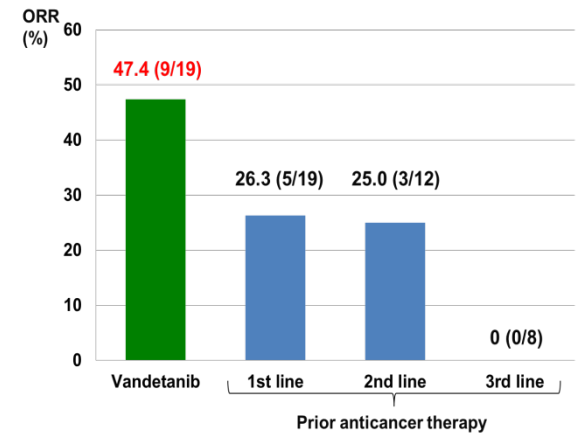
## RET阻害剤による奏効例



Baseline

After 20 Weeks

## RET陽性例における前治療の奏効率



Yoh K, Goto K, et al: Lancet Resp Med, 2016



# “GCP Renovation” in ICH E8/E6

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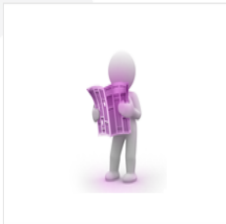
## ICH Reflection on “GCP Renovation”: Modernization of ICH E8 and Subsequent Renovation of ICH E6

12 January 2017

ICH is inviting public review and comment on a reflection paper on Good Clinical Practice (GCP) “Renovation”, which contains the ICH proposal for further modernization of the ICH Guidelines related to clinical trial design, planning, management, and conduct. The scope of the proposed renovation includes the current E8 General Considerations for Clinical Trials and further revision to the E6 Guideline for Good Clinical Practice, which is already undergoing modernization with the recent production of ICH E6(R2).

The reflection paper is available for download via the following link:

- [Reflection paper on GCP Renovation](#)



The goal of the potential renovation is to provide updated evidence that is both appropriate and flexible enough to address the increasing diversity of study types at the underlying principles proposed renovations at I expertise in the research

The seeking of stakehold respect to public consulta also being considered to

Stakeholders are invited for public comment, which currently proposed appro next year.

[Download the PDF versio](#)

**About ICH**  
[Organisational Changes](#)  
[Vision](#)  
[History](#)

3. Proposed Annex 3: Non-Traditional Trial Designs. This annex would include designs other than RCTs and may include observational studies, patient registries, and other non-traditional trial designs that rely heavily on alternative data sources (e.g., EHRs, claims data, etc.). The studies may be designed to generate findings for important research objectives regarding health care practice and policy but could also be used to address regulatory questions (e.g., concerning product safety post-marketing). Principles for protocol compliance and trial monitoring laid out in this annex would be consistent with the data source and also, as in proposed annex 2, reflect the fact that marketed products with better-known safety profiles are being studied.

RESEARCH

Open Access



# Somatic cancer variant curation and harmonization through consensus minimum variant level data

Deborah I. Ritter<sup>1†</sup>, Sameek Roychowdhury<sup>2†</sup>, Angshumoy Roy<sup>1</sup>, Shruti Rao<sup>3</sup>, Melissa J. Landrum<sup>4</sup>, Dmitriy Sonkin<sup>5</sup>, Mamatha Shekar<sup>6</sup>, Caleb F. Davis<sup>7</sup>, Reece K. Hart<sup>8</sup>, Christine Micheel<sup>9</sup>, Meredith Weaver<sup>10</sup>, Eliezer M. Van Allen<sup>11</sup>, Donald W. Parsons<sup>1</sup>, Howard L. McLeod<sup>12</sup>, Michael S. Watson<sup>10</sup>, Sharon E. Plon<sup>1</sup>, Shashikant Kulkarni<sup>1</sup>, Subha Madhavan<sup>3\*</sup> and on behalf of the ClinGen Somatic Cancer Working Group

Abstract

**Background:** To truly achieve personalized medicine in oncology, it is variants for their clinical relevance. The Somatic Working Group (WG) of cooperation with ClinVar and multiple cancer variant curation stakeholder variant level data (MVL). MVL is a framework of standardized data utility. With implementation of MVL standards, and in a working partnership somatic variant curation efforts in the community and reduce redundant cancer variants in clinical practice.

**Methods:** We developed MVL through a consensus approach by i) recruitment from institutions participating in the WG, ii) conducting extensive literature reviews, and iii) survey of cancer variant web portals. A forthcoming guideline the Association of Molecular Pathology (AMP), can be incorporated into

**Results:** Along with harmonizing standardized terminology for all alleles collected by many databases, the MVL includes unique fields for Therapeutic Context and Effect. In addition, MVL includes recommended ontologies. The Somatic WG is collaborating with ClinVar to evaluate ClinVar is an open and centralized repository where sequencing laboratory data with clinical significance, and ClinVar accepts cancer variant data

**Conclusions:** We expect the use of the MVL to streamline clinical interoperability among multiple redundant curation efforts, and in ClinVar, all of which will enhance translation to clinical oncology practice

**Keywords:** Cancer genomics, Somatic variant interpretation, Data

## Comparing germline and somatic variants

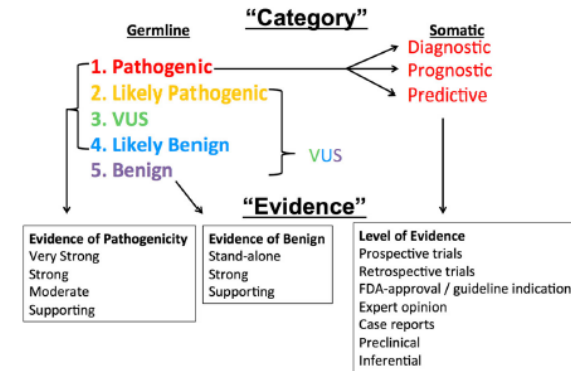


Fig. 2 Comparison of germline and somatic variant categories and evidence. The Pathogenic category in germline is split into three categories for somatic: Diagnostic, Prognostic, and Predictive, VUS Variant of Unknown Significance

Genome Version	Gene	Chromosome	DNA Position	Refseq Transcript	Refseq Protein	Allele Descriptive
Somatic Classification	DNA Sub & Position	Protein Sub & Position	Variant Type	Variant Consequence	PMIDs (Optional)	
Cancer Type	The cancer type, suggested ontology from NCI Thesaurus or Oncotree. The NCI Term Browser relates NCI Thesaurus codes to ICD9/10, SNOMED or UMLS.					Somatic Interpretive
Biomarker Class	Diagnostic, Prognostic, Predictive					
Therapeutic Context (Optional)	Known Associated Drugs or Drug Classes					
Effect (Optional)	Effect of Variant in Therapeutic Context: Resistant, Responsive, Not-Responsive, Sensitive, Reduced-Sensitivity					
Level of Evidence	Somatic Cancer Variant Interpretation Schema (ex. from <i>CanDI</i> ): Tier1: Alteration has matching FDA approved or NCCN recommended therapy. Tier2: Alteration has matching therapy based on evidence from clinical trials, case reports, or exceptional responders. Tier3: Alteration predicts for response or resistance to therapy based on evidence from pre-clinical data (in vitro or in vivo models). Tier4: Alteration is a putative oncogenic driver based on functional activation of a pathway					
Sub-Level of Evidence (Optional)	Prospective/retrospective trials/studies/metadata analysis, expert opinion, case reports, preclinical data, inferential data					

Fig. 3 Minimum variant level data (MVL) for somatic variant curation. The top two levels (blue and purple) contain fields generally in common use by most variant curation efforts, while the bottom set of fields (orange) are the cancer-interpretive fields. ICD International Classification of Diseases, NCCN National Comprehensive Cancer Network, NCI National Cancer Institute, PMID PubMed ID, Sub substitution, SNOMED Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine, UMLS Unified Medical Language System

# FDA grants priority review to Pembrolizumab



Published on *Merck Newsroom Home* (<http://www.mercknewsroom.com>) on 11/28/16 7:00 am EST

## **FDA Grants Priority Review to Merck's Supplemental Biologics License Application (sBLA) Seeking Approval for KEYTRUDA® (pembrolizumab) for New Indication in Microsatellite Instability-High Cancer**

**Release Date:**

Monday, November 28, 2016 7:00 am EST

**Dateline City:**

KENILWORTH, N.J.

KENILWORTH, N.J.--(BUSINESS WIRE)--Merck (NYSE:MRK), known as MSD outside the United States and Canada, today announced that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) accepted for review the supplemental Biologics License Application (sBLA) for KEYTRUDA® (pembrolizumab), the company's anti-PD-1 therapy, for the treatment of previously treated patients with advanced microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) cancer. The FDA granted Priority Review with a PDUFA, or target action date, of March 8, 2017; the sBLA will be reviewed under the FDA's Accelerated Approval program based on tumor response rate and durability of response. The FDA recently granted Breakthrough Therapy Designation to KEYTRUDA for unresectable or metastatic MSI-H non-colorectal cancer, and previously granted it for the treatment of patients with unresectable or metastatic MSI-H colorectal cancer.

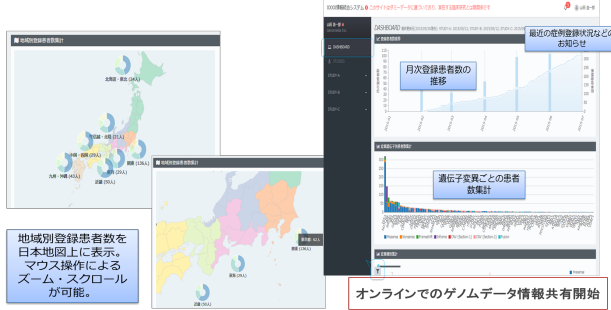
"The FDA's acceptance of this application represents an important advance for the field of immuno-oncology and is further evidence of Merck's commitment to identifying patients most likely to benefit from KEYTRUDA treatment," said Dr. Roger M. Perlmutter, president, Merck Research Laboratories. "We believe that patients whose tumors harbor DNA repair defects may be especially responsive to KEYTRUDA, and we look forward to working with the FDA to bring this important new therapy to these very challenging treatment situations."

The application, which is seeking approval for KEYTRUDA at a fixed dose of 200 mg every three weeks, is based on data from five uncontrolled, open-label, multi-cohort, multi-site phase I/II trials investigating the activity of KEYTRUDA in MSI-H cancer.

# Precision medicine実現のためのSCRUM-Japanの全体像



疾患ごとの遺伝子異常頻度および患者分布



オンラインでのゲノムデータ共有

ゲノムデータ利用

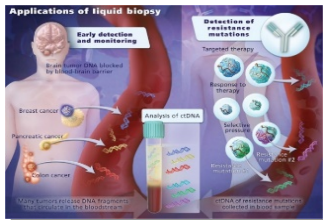
参加製薬企業・アカデミアによる新たな創薬、標的探索



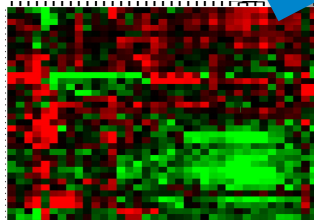
検体二次利用

新たな治験薬の提供

新たなバイオマーカー候補

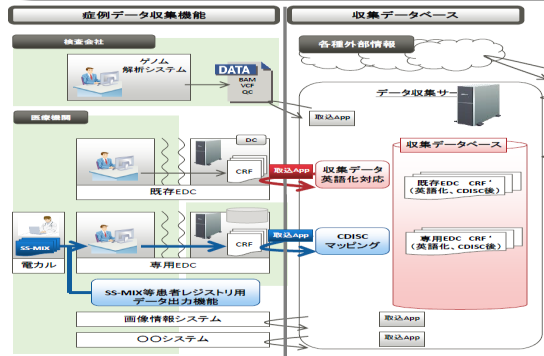


Liquid biopsy



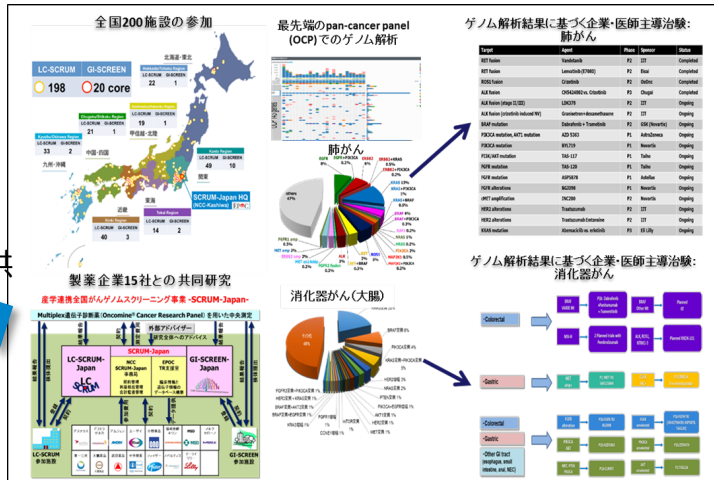
免疫ゲノムパネル

## 患者レジストリの構築



CDISCなど国際標準に対応した臨床ゲノムDB構築

SCRUM-Japanにおける世界最大規模臨床ゲノム情報（製薬15社と全国240医療機関との共同）



年間2,500例を超える症例集積と新薬開発治験33試験（現時点）への効率的な登録



取得データに関する協議

肺・消化器領域での希少がん・フラクションの臨床ゲノム情報から治験比較対照群のデータ構築

- X遺伝子異常陽性かつ治験非登録例での臨床情報（他治療での奏効率、予後など）
- X遺伝子異常陽性例かつ治験登録例での臨床情報（他治療での奏効率、予後など）

治験デザインの提案

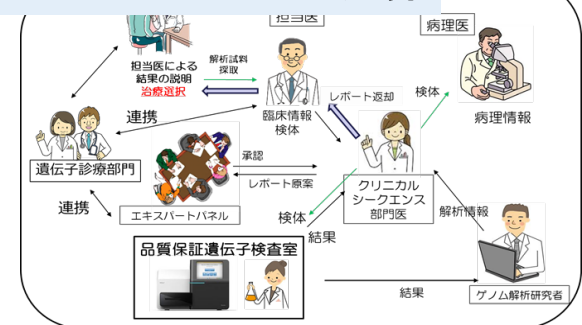
承認審査時の重要参考データ供出

治験結果による新薬承認申請

製造販売承認取得

教育・啓蒙

Precision medicineの実現



## Points to be discussed

- 希少フラクション・希少がんにおいて臨床的有用性をどのように検証し薬事承認（新薬および診断薬）に繋げるか？
- 新たな試験デザイン Seamless Approach of adding Cohorts to a FIH Trial の潮流にどう向き合うか？
- 高い基礎研究レベルと医療保険制度の充実というわが国の特徴をどのように活かすか？

疾患レジストリの構築

Umbrella/Basket typeの臨床試験

新たな試験デザインの統計的側面の再検討

リッチなトランスレーショナル（TR）研究・リバーズTR研究

産官学の緊密な連携



**Let's go where no one has gone before!**