A phase I study of fosbretabulin in combination with everolimus in neuroendocrine tumors that have progressed after at least one prior regimen for metastatic disease.

Aman Chauhan MD, Susanne Arnold MD, John Wu PhD, Rashmi Nair MD, Stacey Slone MS, Emily Dressler PhD, Heather Flynn BS, Val Adams PharmD, Heidi Weiss PhD, Lowell Anthony MD
Division of Medical Oncology, University of Kentucky 2 Biostatistics and Bioinformatics SRF, Markey Cancer Center, 3 Department of Radiodiagnosis, 4 Department of Biostatistics, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, 5 Division of Clinical Research Markey Cancer Center, 6 College of Pharmacy, University of Kentucky

Fosbretabulin

A Phase I study of fosbretabulin monotherapy in NETs established safety in this population and showed potential efficacy in reducing disease biomarkers and alleviating symptoms.

Fosbretabulin Study Objective and Design

This is an investigator initiated, single center, open label, phase I study involving gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumor (GEPNET).

Primary Objective: To establish the maximum tolerated dose of the combination of everolimus and fosbretabulin in GEPNETs that have progressed after at least one prior regimen for metastatic disease.

Secondary Objective:
• To establish the safety profile of the combination of everolimus and fosbretabulin in this patient population
• To observe and record anti tumor activity

Sponsors: Markey Cancer Center and Mateon Pharmaceuticals

Results

• Of the 17 patients enrolled, 16 completed the 12-week trial. One patient was not evaluable due to noncompliance with the treatment regimen.
• No DLTs were observed at day 21.
• The highest dose of 10 mg daily oral everolimus in combination with weekly 60mg/m² IV fosbretabulin is the RP2D.
• No grade 4 or 5 toxicities were noted.
• Grade 3 toxicities were seen in 5 patients that include increased abdominal pain and hyperglycemia (not related to study drug), fatigue (possibly related), decreased lymphocyte count and anemia (related).
• Several patients had delay in treatment due to grade 2 AE’s (GI symptoms, rash, thrombocytopenia) and one patient was unable to complete treatment due to pneumonitis.
• Only one patient had radiologic progression at the first q 3 monthly CT scan of chest, abdomen, and pelvis.

Ten mg PO daily everolimus plus 60 mg/m² fosbretabulin IV weekly is the RP2D.

ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT0301429

Conclusion

Ten mg PO daily everolimus plus 60 mg/m² fosbretabulin IV weekly is the RP2D.