Significant Antitumor Activity in a Randomized Phase 2 Study Comparing Two Schedules of Etirinotecan Pegol (NKTR-102)

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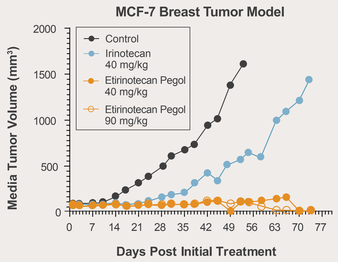
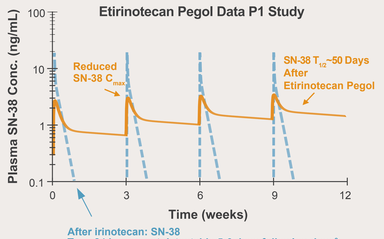
Background

- Etirinotecan pegol is a unique, long acting topoisomerase I inhibitor that provides prolonged systemic exposure to SN-38, the active metabolite of irinotecan.
- Etirinotecan pegol has superior efficacy (measured both by tumor growth delay and regression rate) compared to irinotecan against a wide range of human xenograft tumors.[1]



Polymer Conjugation Improves Pharmacokinetics of Irinotecan



- Etirinotecan pegol demonstrated high antitumor activity in a range of tumors in Phase 1 (11% confirmed PRs)[3]
  - Of interest, 3 patients in the Phase 1 study with triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) showed significant response to single-agent etirinotecan pegol[3]
- Etirinotecan pegol showed a 22% confirmed response rate per RECIST in heavily pre-treated women with platinum resistant/refractory ovarian cancer (Vergote IB, et. al. Proc. Am. Soc. Clin. Oncol. 2010; 28: Abstract 5013)[4]

References:
1.Persson H., et al. NKTR-102, a novel polyethylene glycol conjugate of irinotecan, has improved anti-tumor activity in three mouse xenograft models. Poster presented at the 2007 AACR-NCI-EORTC International Conference on Molecular Targets and Cancer Therapeutics, Oct 22-26, 2007, San Francisco, CA USA. Poster no. C10

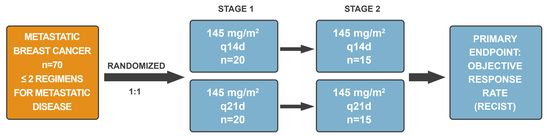
2. Xie R, Mathijssen RHJ, Sparreboom A, et al. Clinical pharmacokinetics of irinotecan and its metabolites: A population analysis. J Clin Oncol 20 (15): 3293-3301, 2002

3. Von Hoff DD, Jameson GS, Borad MJ et al. First Phase 1 trial of NKTR-102 (Peg-Irinotecan) reveals early evidence of broad anti-tumor activity in three different schedules. Presented at the 20th EORTC-NCI-AACR Symposium on "Molecular Targets and Cancer Therapeutics" Meeting, Oct 21-24, 2008, Geneva, Switzerland. Poster no. 595

4. Vergote IB, Micha JP, Pippitt Jr. CH, Rao GG, Spitz DL, Reed N, Dark GG, Garcia A, Maslyar DJ, and Rustin GJ. Phase II study of NKTR-102 in women with platinum-resistant/ refractory ovarian cancer. J Clin Oncol 28:15s, 2010 suppl; abstr 5013.

Study Design & Objectives

Study Design: Randomized Simon Two-Stage



Statistical Hypotheses: H_0 ORR (RECIST version 1.0) ≤ 5% and H_a ORR ≥ 20%.
(Type 1 error = 0.029; type 2 error = 0.145)

Stage 1: If ≥ 1 patient responds, that treatment regimen proceeds to the next stage.
Stage 2: An additional 15 patients are enrolled.

If > 4 patients respond out of 35 patients (Stage 1 + Stage 2 combined), the drug has met the efficacy threshold.

Etirinotecan Pegol Breast Cancer Study: Objectives

Primary Efficacy Objective:
- Determine the objective response rate (ORR) by RECIST v 1.0
- Determine the optimal schedule of etirinotecan pegol in breast cancer

Secondary Objectives:
- Estimate progression-free survival (PFS)
- Evaluate overall survival (OS) rates
- Characterize the safety profile

Key Eligibility Criteria

- Male or female patients with advanced breast cancer following taxane therapy (adjuvant or metastatic)
- Patients may also have received prior anthracycline or capecitabine
- No prior camptothecin therapy
- No more than two prior chemotherapy regimens given in the metastatic setting
- Measurable disease as defined by RECIST version 1.0
- ECOG PS: 0-1
- Adequate renal, hepatic and marrow function
- No known or suspected CNS metastases
- No significant pre-existing acute/chronic GI disorder

Study Demographics

- 70 patients (35 per schedule) randomized from February 2009 through May 2010 (median follow-up: 8 months)

		Etirinotecan Pegol 145 mg/m² q14d N=35	Etirinotecan Pegol 145 mg/m² q21d N=35
Age (years)	Median (Range)	53 (33-83)	56 (37-77)
ECOG PS	0 1	15 (43%) 20 (57%)	13 (37%) 22 (63%)
Receptor Status*	ER+ or PR+ ER-/PR-/HER-2 (triple negative) HER2+	22 (63%) 11 (31%) 5 (14%)	21 (60%) 10 (29%) 1 (3%)
Prior Systemic Treatments*	Neoadjuvant and/or Adjuvant therapy Taxane -based regimen in metastatic setting Prior AT only (anthracycline/taxane) Prior AT only for metastatic disease Prior ATC (anthracycline/taxane/capecitabine) Median cytotoxic regimens (metastatic disease) Visceral (at least one lesion)	28 (80%) 32 (91%) 23 (66%) 7 (20%) 8 (23%) 2 28 (80%)	24 (69%) 33 (94%) 21 (60%) 9 (26%) 10 (29%) 2 32 (91%)
Time from primary diag. to metastatic	Median (years) (Range)	1.5 (0-7)	2 (0-12)
Time from Last Chemo to Entry	Median (months) (Range)	1.1 (0-22.6)	1.5 (0-84.7)

* Numbers may add up to more than 100% due to patients included in multiple rows
Source: Data as of May 9, 2011

Results

Objective Tumor Response Rate by RECIST (Investigator Assessment)

Response by RECIST v 1.0	Etirinotecan Pegol 145 mg/m² q14d	Etirinotecan Pegol 145 mg/m² q21d	TOTAL
N ORR (confirmed + unconfirmed) ORR (confirmed)	31* 11(35%) 10(32%)	35 11(31%) 9 (26%)	66 22 (33%) 19 (29%)
CR (confirmed) PR (confirmed) SD PD	2 (7%) 8 (26%) 12 (39%) 9 (29%)	0 9 (26%) 16 (46%) 10 (29%)	2 (3%) 17 (26%) 28 (42%) 19 (29%)
Duration of ORR (months)	8.3	4.4	5.8
Clinical benefit (CR+PR+SD≥6 months)	13 (42%)	17 (49%)	30 (46%)

*4 patients in the q14 day arm with no post-baseline scans and no other evidence of progression were excluded from the evaluable population.
Source: Data as of May 9, 2011

Response Rate By Prior Therapy

Prior Therapy Subgroup	Response by RECIST v 1.0 n/N (%) Evaluable Patients		
	Etirinotecan Pegol 145 mg/m² q14d	Etirinotecan Pegol 145 mg/m² q21d	TOTAL
Prior A/T only ORR (confirmed)	7/22 (32%)	5/21 (24%)	12/43(28%)
Prior A/T in MBC ORR (confirmed)	3/7 (43%)	2/9 (22%)	5/16 (31%)
Prior A/T/C ORR (confirmed)	2/6 (33%)	3/10 (30%)	5/16 (31%)

Source: Data as of May 9, 2011

Response Rate By Tumor Characteristics

Disease Subgroup	Response by RECIST v 1.0 n/N (%) Evaluable Patients		
	Etirinotecan Pegol 145 mg/m² q14d	Etirinotecan Pegol 145 mg/m² q21d	TOTAL
ER+ and/or PR+ ORR (confirmed)	8/21 (38%)	4/21 (19%)	12/42 (29%)
TNBC ORR (confirmed)	2/8 (25%)	5/10 (50%)	7/18 (39%)
Visceral Disease ORR (confirmed)	8/25 (32%)	9/32 (28%)	17/57 (30%)

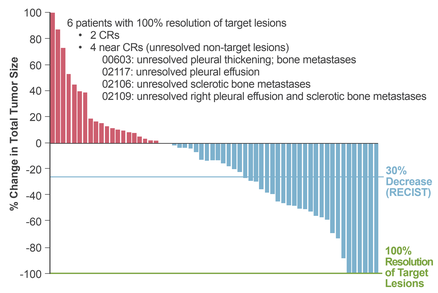
Source: Data as of May 9, 2011

Study Drug Administration and Discontinuation Due to AE

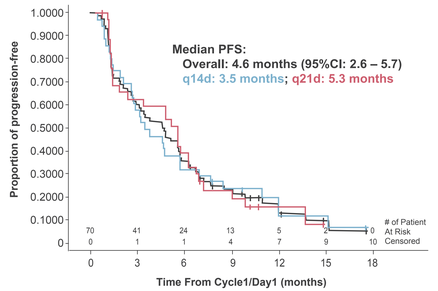
	Etirinotecan Pegol 145 mg/m²		
	q14d (N=35)	q21d (N=35)	TOTAL (N=70)
Discontinuation from Study Drug Due to AE	7 (20.0%)	5 (14.3%)	12 (17.1%)
Total Exposure Duration (days) Median (Range)	85 (1-393)	113.5 (1-420)	85 (1-420)
Total No. of Cycles Received Median (Range)	6.0 (1-29)	6.0 (1-21)	6.0 (1-29)

Source: Data as of May 9, 2011

Maximum Decline in Tumor Measurements

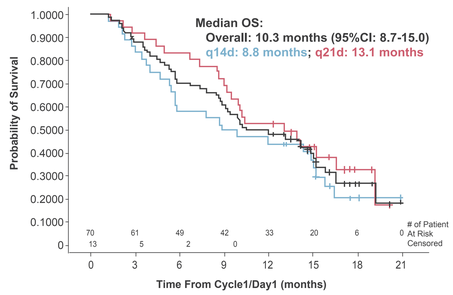


Progression-Free Survival (All Patients)



Kaplan-Meier graph of progression-free survival
Analysis includes the intent-to-treat population. Tickmarks show censored data.
Source: Data as of May 9, 2011

Overall Survival (All Patients)



Kaplan-Meier graph of overall survival
Analysis includes the intent-to-treat population. Tickmarks show censored data.
Source: Data as of May 9, 2011

Conclusions

- High confirmed objective response rate observed with single-agent etirinotecan pegol in patients with advanced breast cancer previously treated with taxane +/- capecitabine (89% with prior anthracycline):
  - 29% confirmed objective response rate
  - 32% ORR on 14-day schedule; 26% on 21-day schedule
  - PFS: 4.6 months in 2nd/3rd line
  - Preliminary estimate for median survival: 10.3 months
- Similar antitumor activity for both schedules; 21-day schedule appears better tolerated in a setting of improved survival.
- ORR is maintained in heavily pre-treated and poor prognosis subsets
  - A/T/C Pre-treated: 31%
  - Triple negative: 39%
  - Visceral disease: 30%
- Side effects generally manageable; most common Grade 3/4 toxicity was diarrhea (20-23%) typically occurring after 3 months of therapy for both schedules.
- Etirinotecan pegol is being evaluated in multiple cancer indications as a single agent and combination therapy.
- A Phase 3 global pivotal study (BEACON) utilizing the q21 day dosing schedule is underway in patients with advanced breast cancer.

Safety

Safety: Summary of Drug-related AEs

Most Common Drug-related Grade 3 and 4 Adverse Events > 5% or event of interest N (%)	145 mg/m² q14d* N=35		145 mg/m² q21d N=35	
	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 3	Grade 4
Diarrhea	6 (17%)	1 (3%)	8 (23%)	0
Neutropenia	2 (6%)	2 (6%)	3 (9%)	1 (3%)
Dehydration	3 (9%)	0	4 (11%)	0
Fatigue	4 (11%)	0	3 (9%)	0
Vomiting	3 (9%)	0	0	0
Anaemia	1 (3%)	0	0	1 (3%)
Asthenia	2 (6%)	0	0	0
Lethargy	2 (6%)	0	0	0
Lymphopenia	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	0	0
Neutropenic sepsis	0	0	1 (3%)	0
Febrile neutropenia	0	0	1 (3%)	0
N (%)	**q14d N=35**		**q21d N=35**	
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 1	Grade 2
Alopecia	7 (20%)	0	3 (9%)	1 (3%)

*2 possible treatment-related deaths occured (both in q21d): sepsis and acute renal failure following diarrhea
Source: Data as of May 9, 2011

Safety: Time Course of Diarrhea and Neutropenia

	Etirinotecan Pegol 145 mg/m² q14d N=35	Etirinotecan Pegol 145 mg/m² q21d N=35
Diarrhea (≥Grade 3)		
Cycle 1 and/or 2	9%	3% (G3 only)
Cycle 3 and/or 4	0%	6% (G3 only)
Cycle 4+	11%	14% (G3 only)
Onset Time, Median (Range) days [# cycle]	88 (1-121) [6]	93 (8-107) [5]
Duration, Median (Range) days	8.5 (1-16)	14 (2-39)
Neutropenia (≥Grade 3)		
Cycle 1 and/or 2	3%	3%
Cycle 3 and/or 4	0%	6%
Cycle 4+	9%	3%
Onset Time, Median (Range) days [# cycle]	98 (15-188) [6.5]	60 (28-203) [3]
Duration, Median (Range) days	12 (6-15)	8 (6-14)

*Anti-diarrheals given therapeutically; no prophylactic anti-diarrheals administered

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