

FRONTIERS IN CANCER RESEARCH

PERSPECTIVE

The New Era in Cancer Research

Harold Varmus

SCIENCE VOL 312 26 MAY 2006

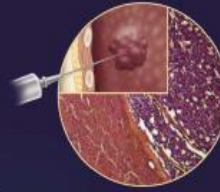


Cancer Treatment gets Personal

Clinical oncology is poised to enter a new era in which cancer detection, diagnosis, and treatment will be guided increasingly by the molecular attributes of the individual patient.



Host tissue



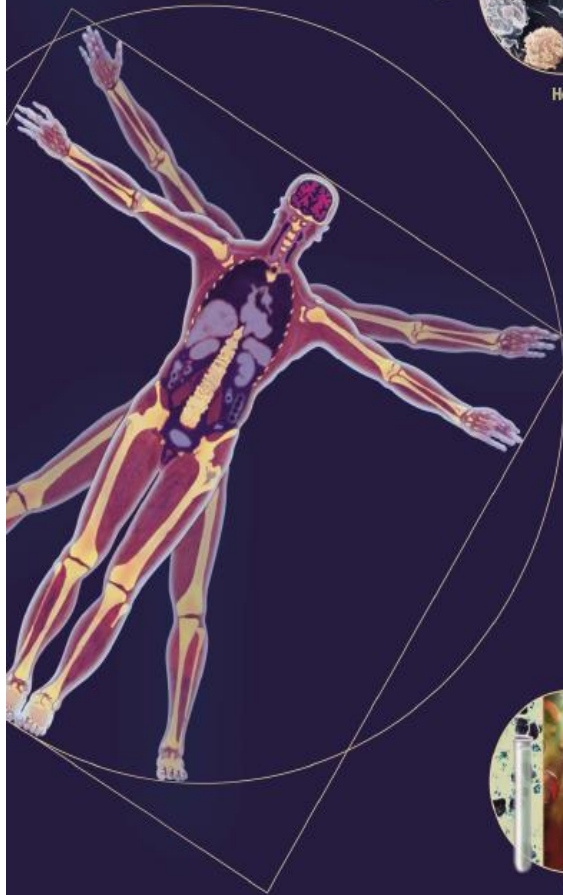
Tumor tissue



Tumor tissue



Body fluids



Targeting Tyrosine Kinases in Cancer: The Second Wave

Jose Baselga

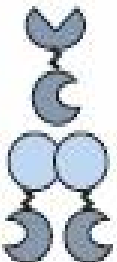
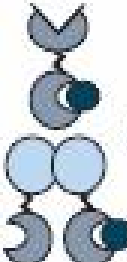
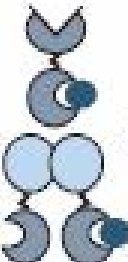
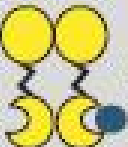
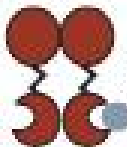
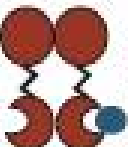
Cancer type	Tyrosine kinase target	First-generation inhibitor	Second-generation inhibitor
Chronic myelogenous leukemia	 BCR-ABL	 Imatinib	 Dasatinib
Gastrointestinal stromal tumors	 c-Kit PDGFR	 Imatinib	 Sutent
Breast cancer	 HER2	 Trastuzumab	 Lapatinib
Lung cancer	 EGFR	 Erlotinib Gefitinib	 Irreversible inhibitors (EKB569)

Fig. 1. First- and second-generation tyrosine kinase inhibitors for cancer treatment. Over time,

Where are the
pediatric cancers?

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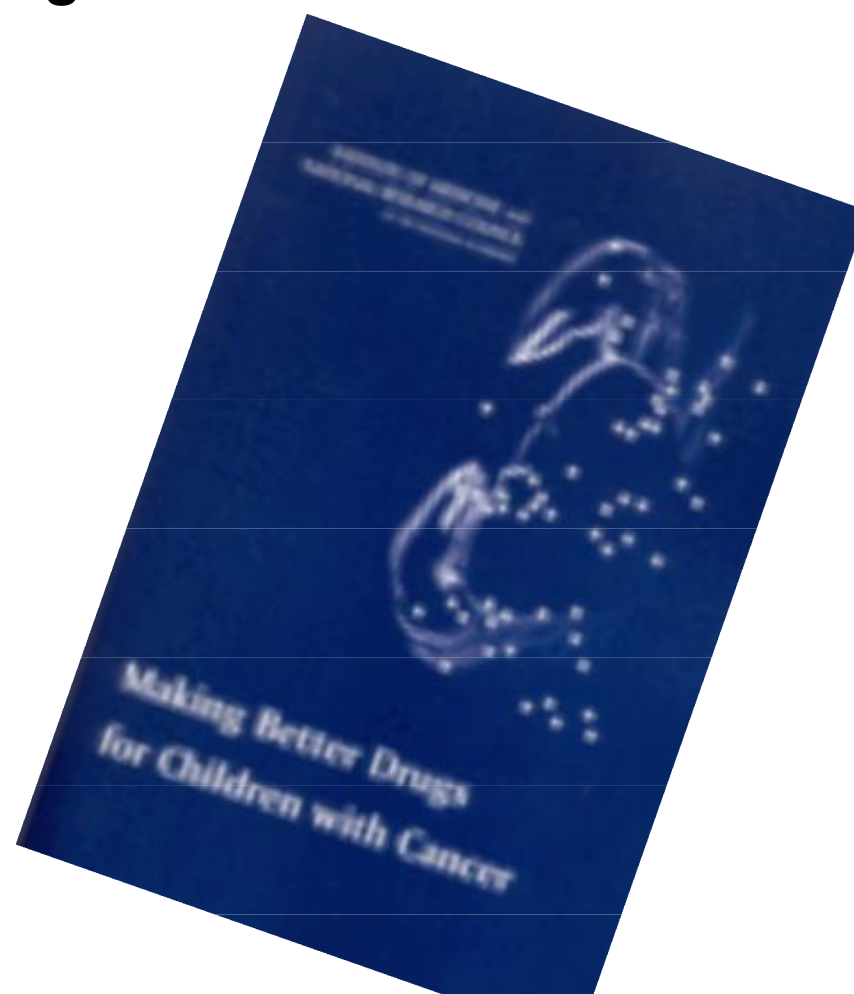
Molecularly targeted cancer treatment:
who will make this happen for children?





Making Better Drugs for Children with Cancer

April 18, 2005



Pediatric cancers are distinct from adult cancers

- Incidence
- Clinical
- Pathology
- Cytology
- Molecular Abnormalities



Market forces work against childhood cancers

All pediatric cancers in US = ~9000

- ADULT CANCERS:

- Breast Cancer ~200,000
- Prostate Cancer ~190,000
- Lung Cancer ~160,000
- Colorectal Cancer ~150,000
- Leukemia ~ 30,000

Why little interest in pediatric cancers in pharmaceutical industry?



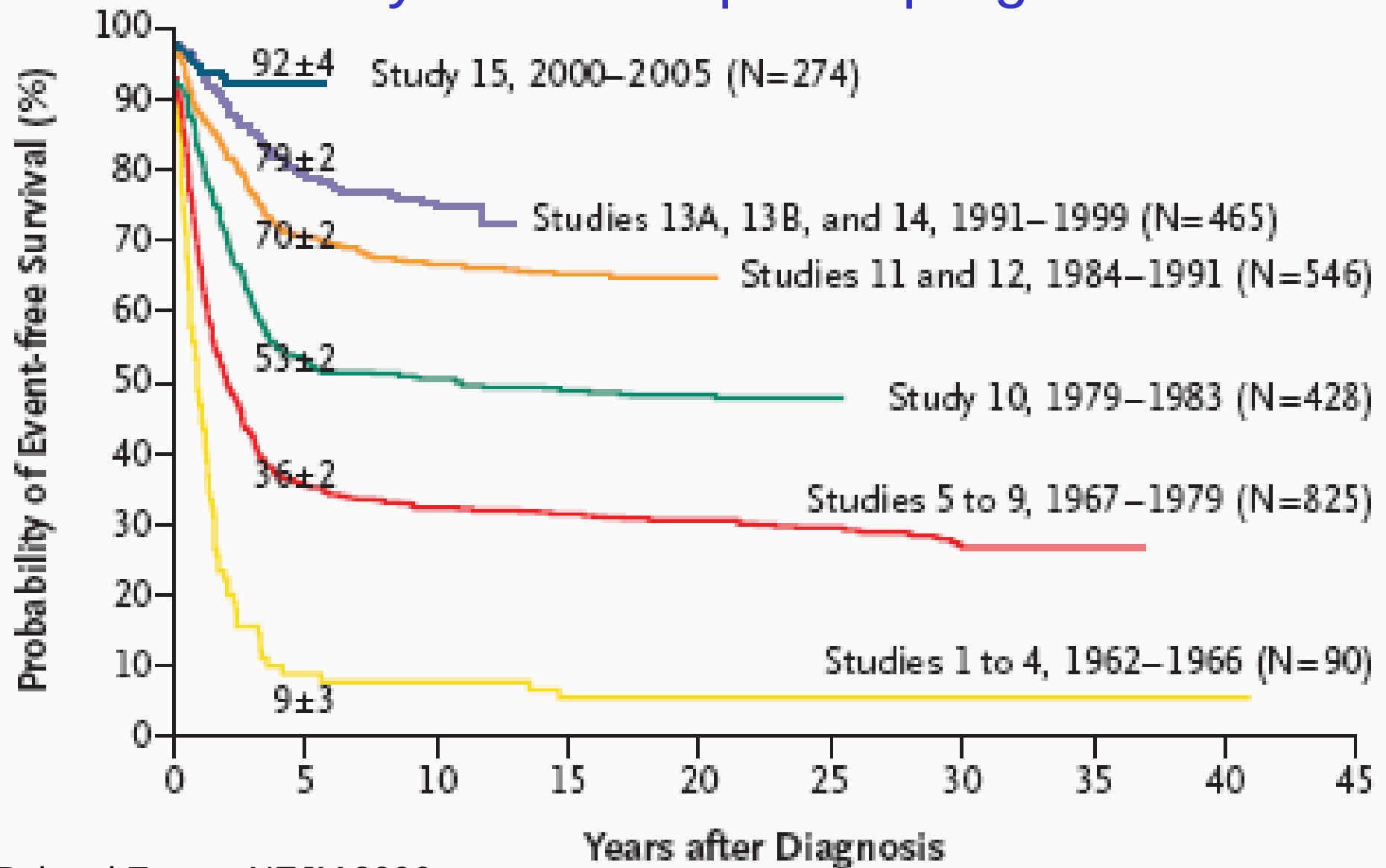
- Too few cases to be profitable?
- Too challenging for clinical trials?
- Too many bad things can happen?
- Not likely to be good Rx for adults?



Treatment of childhood ALL

40 years of empirical progress

A



A.L.L. Chemotherapy

Antileukemic agent

Mercaptopurine

Methotrexate

Prednisone

Dexamethasone

Cyclophosphamide

Vincristine

Cytarabine

Asparaginase

Daunomycin

Etoposide

FDA Approval

1953

1953

1955

1958

1959

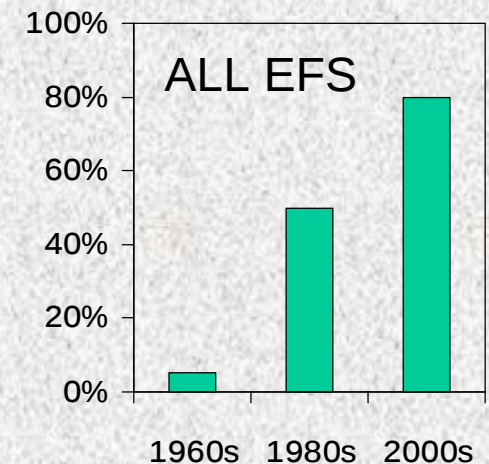
1964

1969

1978

1979

1983



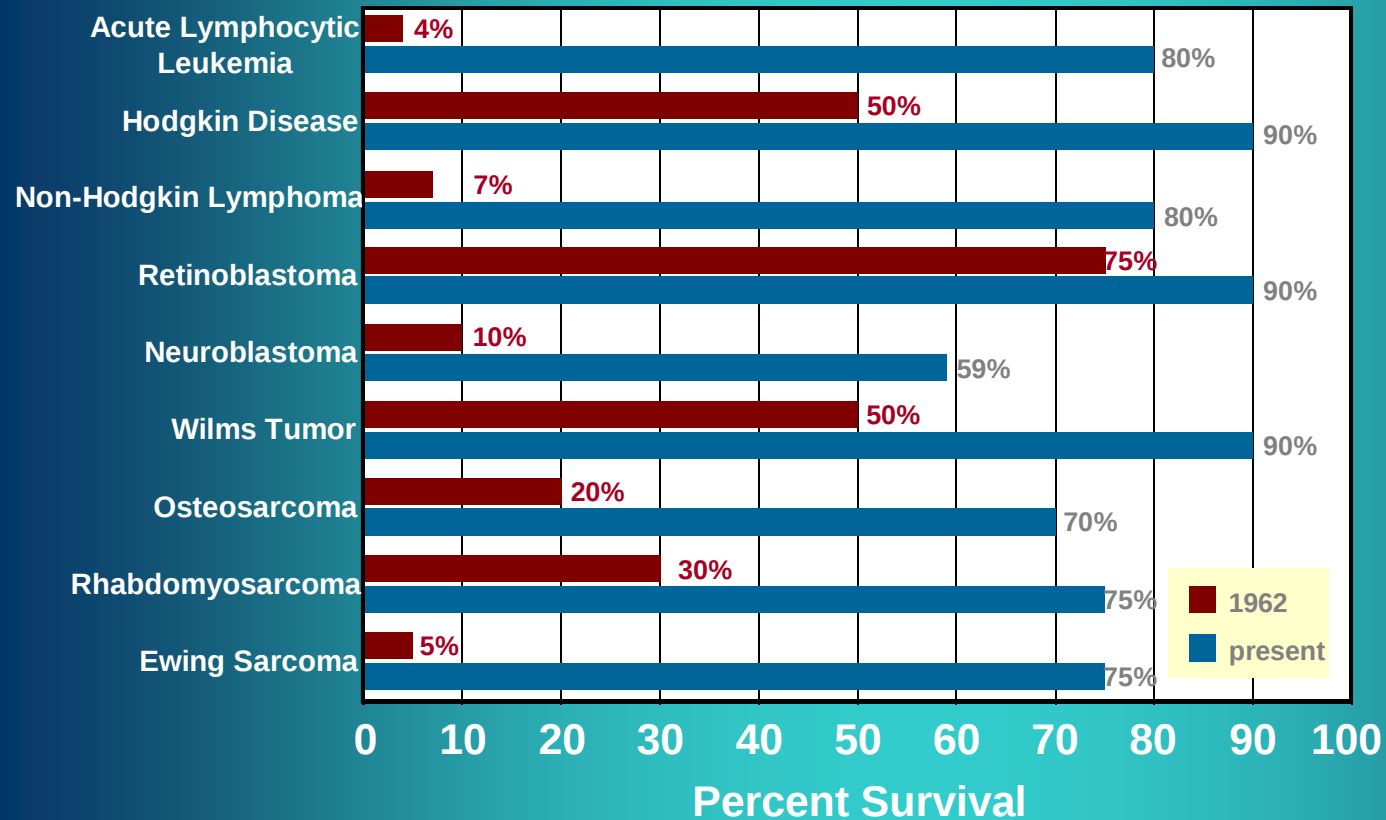
← ~ 20 years ago

During last 20 years, EFS of childhood ALL has improved from ~ 50% to ~ 80% by using old drugs better.....

despite no new anticancer agents developed for children

Childhood Cancer Survival Rates

1962 vs. 2002



The problems

- Cure rates could be better for all pediatric cancers
- Cure rates still very low for some pediatric cancers
- Treatment is toxic (acute & late ADEs)
- Therapy is not capitalizing fully on today's science



What is required to develop new drugs just for kids?

- ü Basic Science (target I.D. & validation)
- ü Drug Discovery (screening libraries, lead op)
- ü Drug Development (formulation, clinical trials)
- ü Production and Supply

The “Gaps”

“ r ” marks the problem

ü Basic Science (target I.D. & validation)

r Drug Discovery (screening libraries, lead optimization)

ü Drug Development (clinical trials)

r Production and supply (not trivial)

WE NEED:

Motivation (systemic), Organization, Resources (>\$)



INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

Making Better Drugs for Children with Cancer

April 18, 2005

Rec #1: *A new public-private partnership involving government, industry, academic and other research institutions....should be formed to lead pediatric cancer drug discovery and development."*

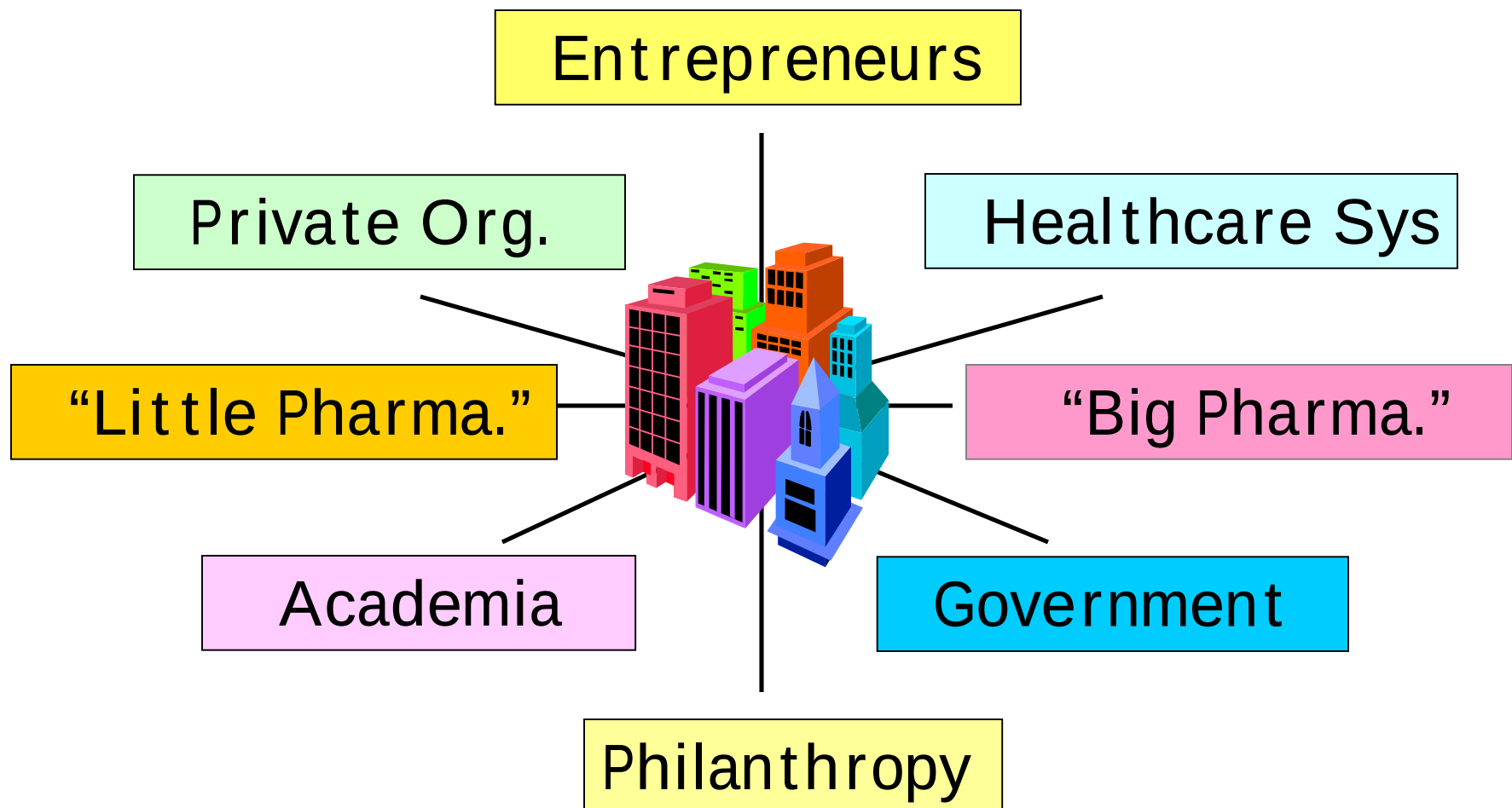


THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES PRESS

THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

Advisers to the Nation on Science, Engineering, and Medicine

Can we launch a successful public-private effort?



St. Jude Children's Research Hospital

2006

3400 people, 2.2 million gsf, \$410MM oper. budget



SJCRH Initiatives for childhood cancer drug discovery and development

Finding cures. Saving children.

----- 1962

- ü Basic Science (e.g., cancer biology)
- ü Translational Research (eg, pharmacogenomics)
- ü Clinical Trials (SJ and consortia)

----- 2003

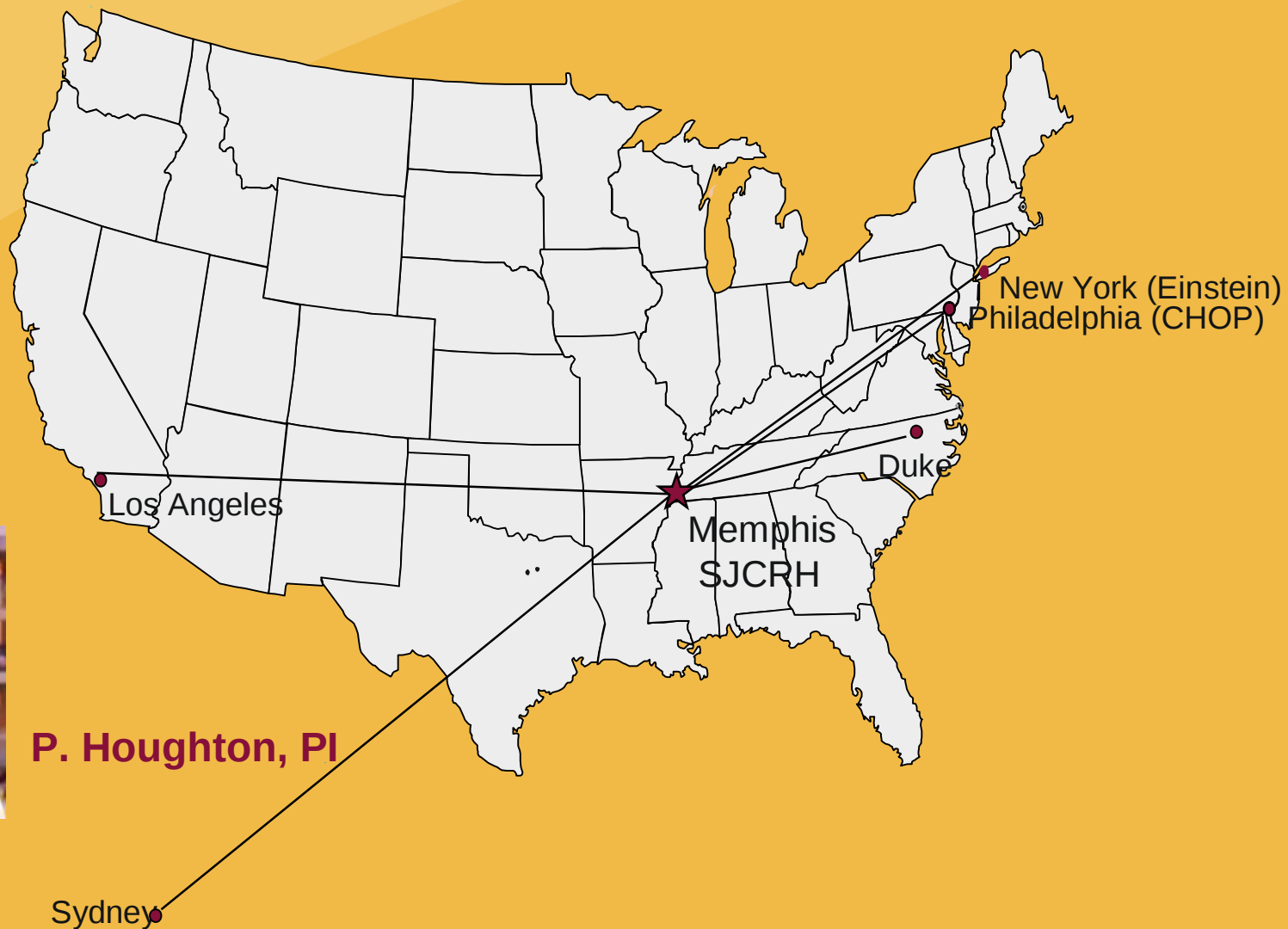
- ü GMP Facility (65k sf)
- ü NCI Ped. Cancer Drug Discovery Consortium (P Houghton, PI)
- ü Chemical Biology and Therapeutics (*new*)

St. Jude Children's Research Hospital GMP Facility (2003)



NCI Pediatric Cancer Drug Discovery Consortium

P. Houghton, PI



SJCRH Initiatives for cancer drug discovery

Finding cures. Saving children.



R. Kip Guy, Ph.D.

Chair Chemical Biology and Therapeutics
(Formerly Professor at UCSF)

PhD: Scripps with KC Nicolaou (taxol synthesis)

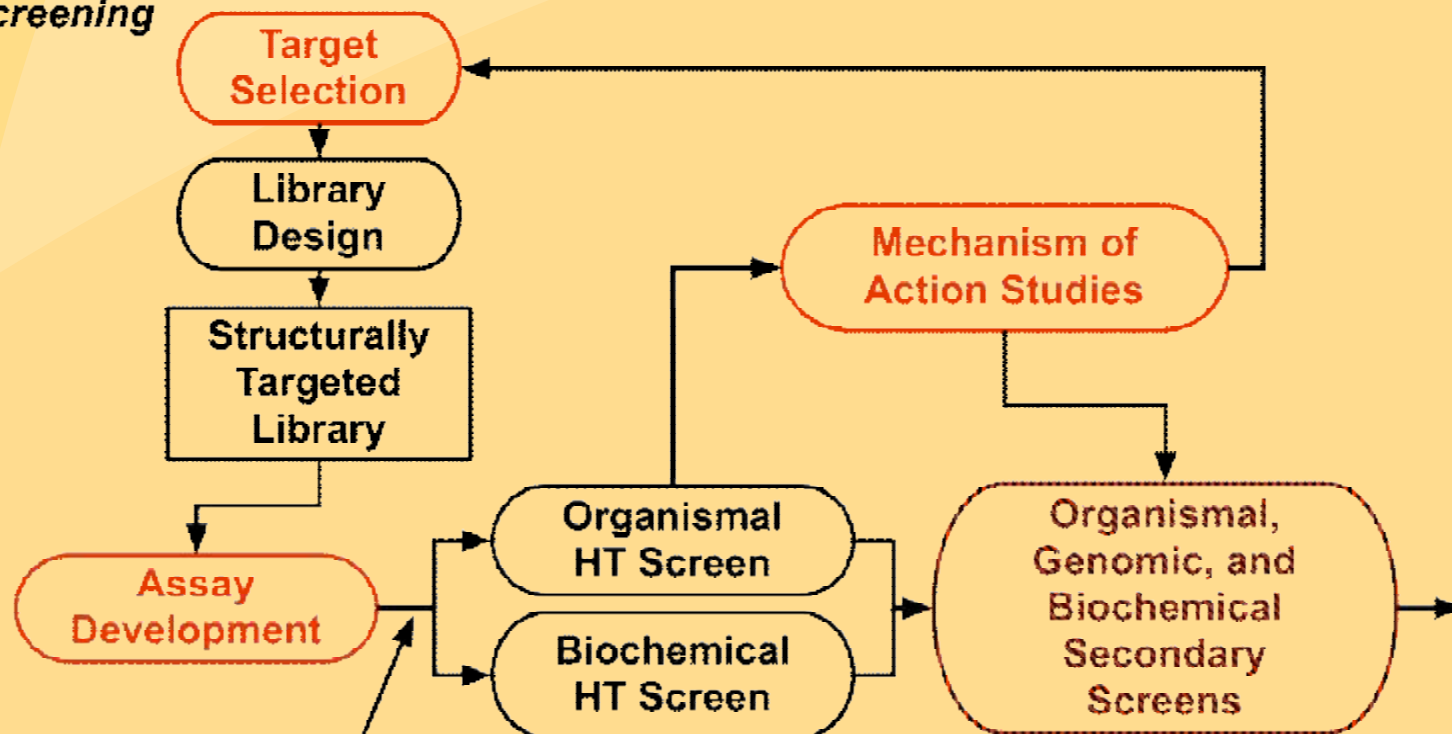
Post-doc: UT-SW, Brown and Goldstein

Chemical Biology & Therapeutics 9th Floor IRC Building



Screening Process at SJCRH

**Targeted
Screening**



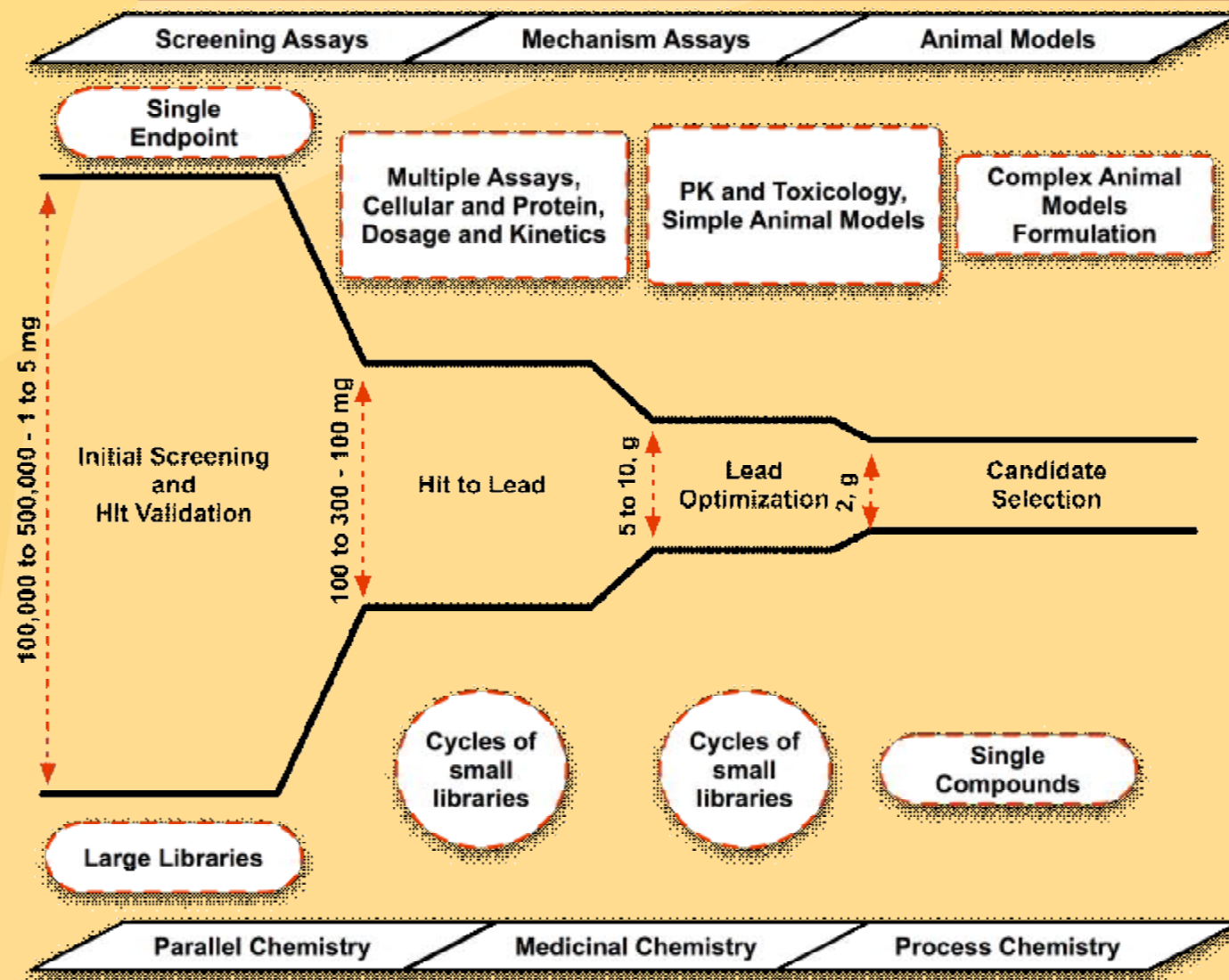
**Non-
Targeted
Screening**

**Undirected
Library**

In SJ research labs (~\$150MM/y; >1400 FTEs)
In CBT production labs

Finding cures. Saving children.

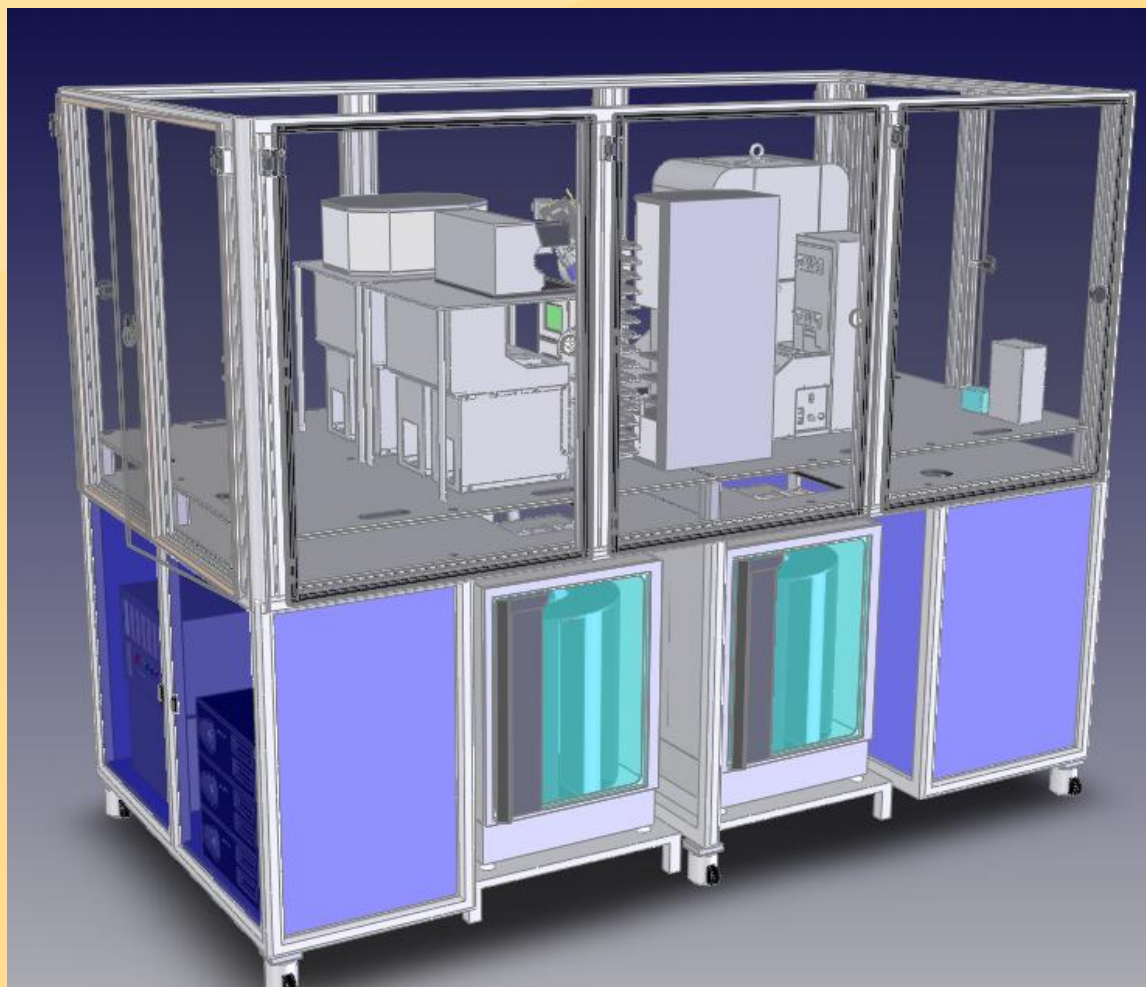
Candidate Progression Operations



Finding cures. Saving children.

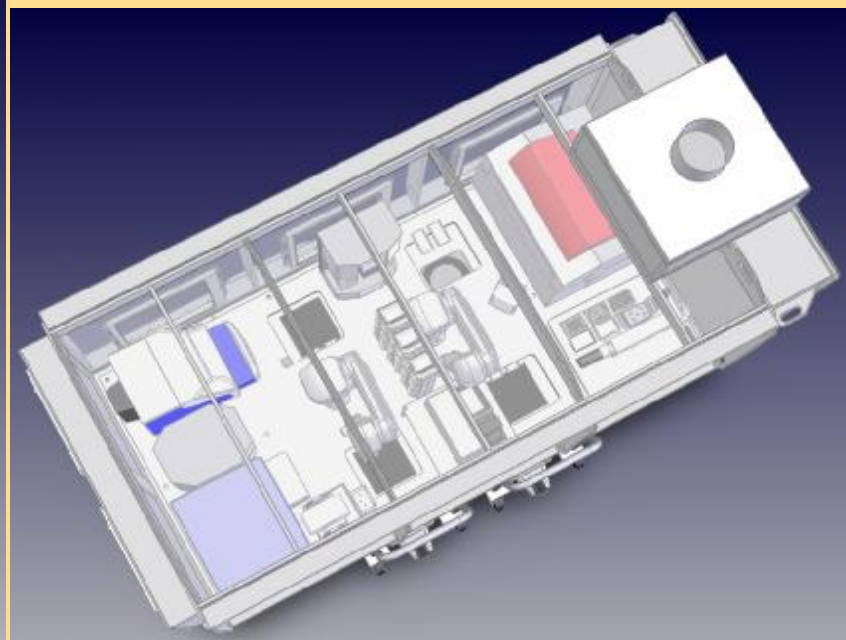
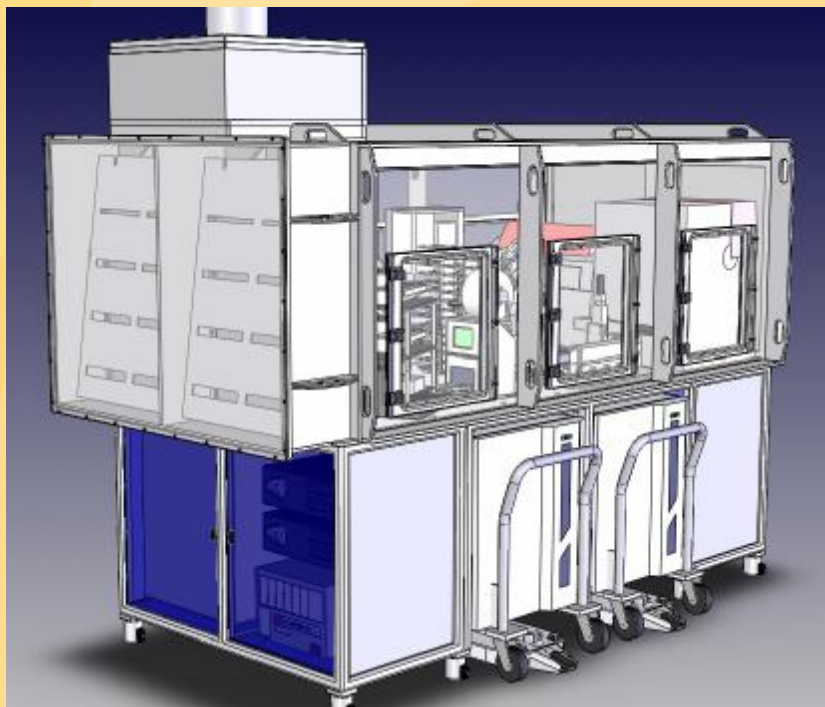
Compound Replating System

Finding cures. Saving children.



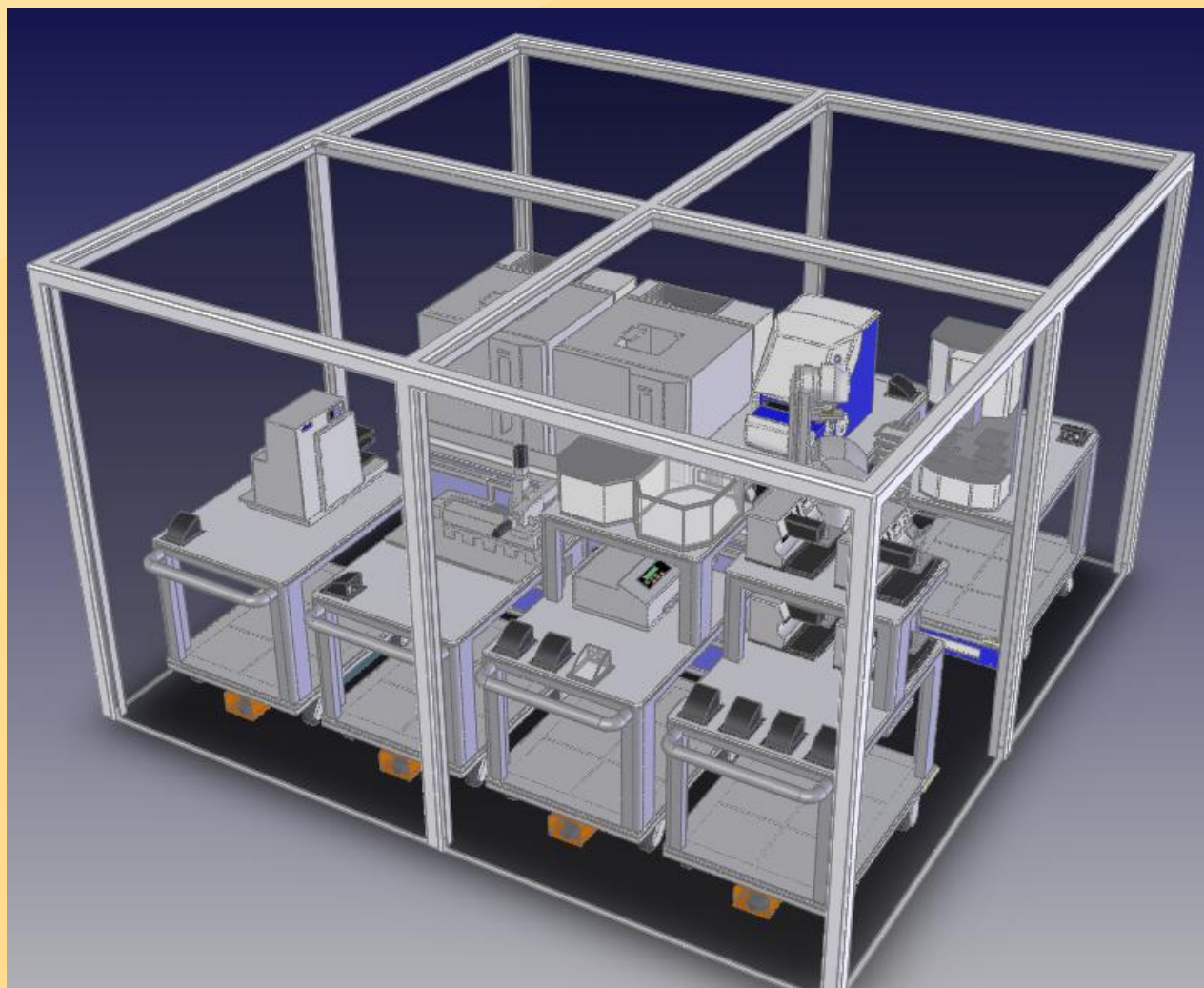
BSL2+ Compliant Cell Based HTS

Finding cures. Saving children.



Enzymatic Screening System

Finding cures. Saving children.



Finding cures. Saving children.





St. Jude Children's
Research Hospital

ALSAC • Danny Thomas, Founder
Finding cures. Saving children.

Finding cures. Saving children. ST. JUDE CHILDREN'S RESEARCH HOSPITAL

Finding cures. Saving children.



Curation of Libraries



- **REMP minitube system: working copies in single use aliquots (384 tubes) or high density plates (1536 for pin transfers)**
- **~ 2.0 MM compounds**
- **Store at 10% RH, -20 C**

SJCRH Chemical Library Storage and Retrieval Facility

Finding cures. Saving children.



REMP Storage Facility

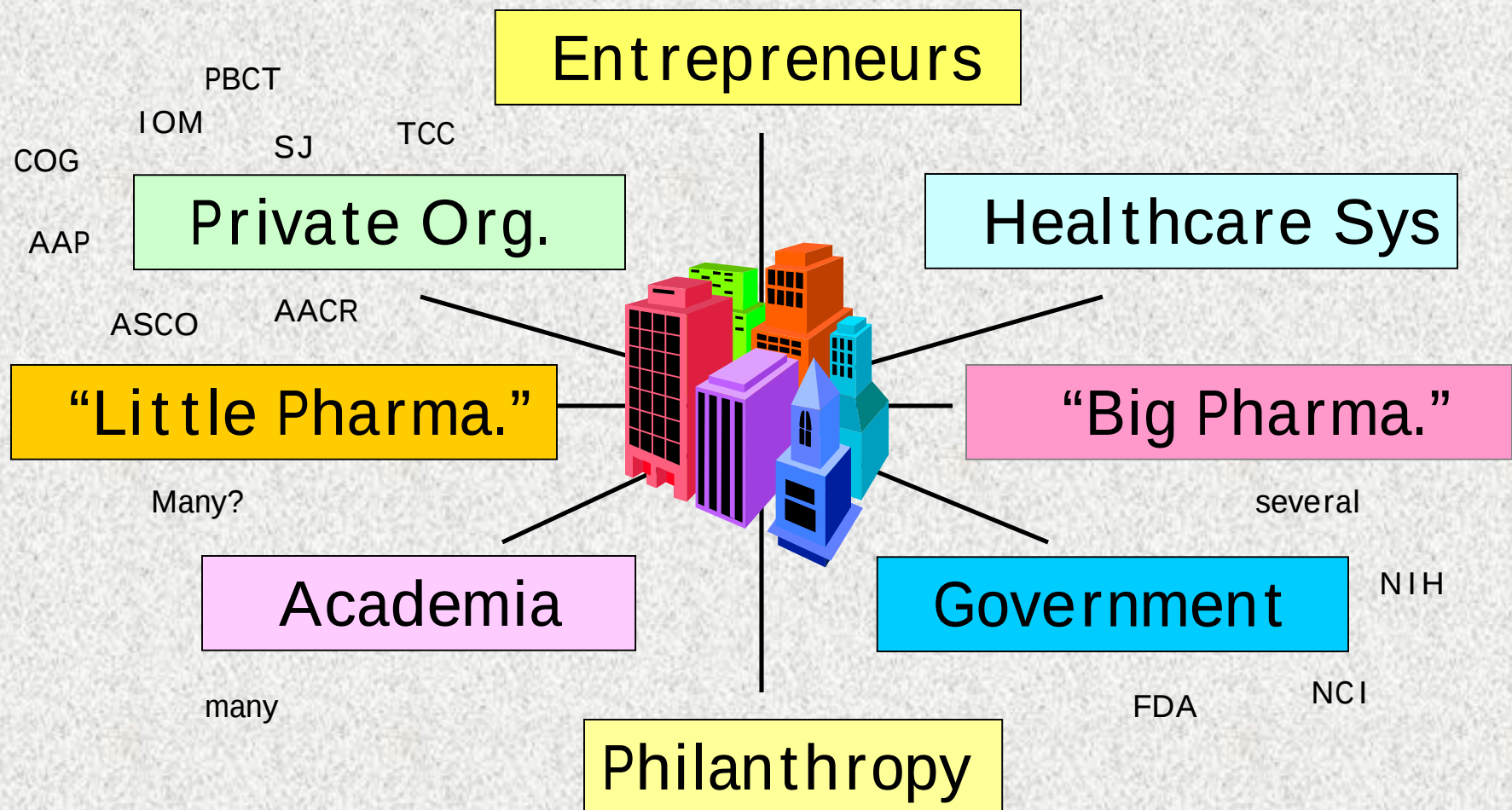
Goals for Chemical Biology & Therapeutics @ SJCRH

Using molecular targets identified in pediatric cancers (@ SJ or elsewhere):

1. Identify small molecules as tools for laboratory experiments (chemical KOs)
2. Identify candidate small molecules for preclinical testing vs pediatric cancers
3. Network with others to enhance capacity (e.g., VU) and advance to clinic

Who are the players?

Is it feasible?



The Risk!!

“There will be no pediatric ‘Gleevecs’ unless steps are taken to make them happen.”

National Cancer Policy Board
IOM 2002



Basic science is doing its job for pediatric cancers

- ü We know the molecular abnormalities for many pediatric cancers
- ü Many represent valid (putative) targets

Drug development is *lagging*

- ü Companies are not screening their chemical libraries against pediatric targets (no motive)
- ü Academic efforts are modest & often naive (not high throughput, small libraries, inexperienced at lead optimization, not able to move forward efficiently...)

Clinical trial machinery for childhood cancer is ready & well-oiled!!

- ü Track record of Phase I-II trials is strong
- ü Clinical trials the norm in pediatric cancer
- ü Translational research is strong
- ü Interest is high
- ü Need is great (improve cures, reduce toxicity)

This is not the problem!

Finding cures. Saving children.



Examples of molecular abnormalities that
are *common* in pediatric cancers
but not in adult cancers

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Molecular abnl.</u>	<u># cases/yr</u>
• Alveolar Rhabdo	<i>PAX3-FKHR</i>	<200
• Ewing's Sarcoma	EWS-FLI1 (etc)	<400
• Medulloblastoma	<i>PTC</i> abnl	<500
• ALL	TEL/AML1	<500

All pediatric cancers in US = ~9000