

UCSF Medical Center

Tumor Cell Drug Penetration for Individualized Cancer Treatment

Introduction

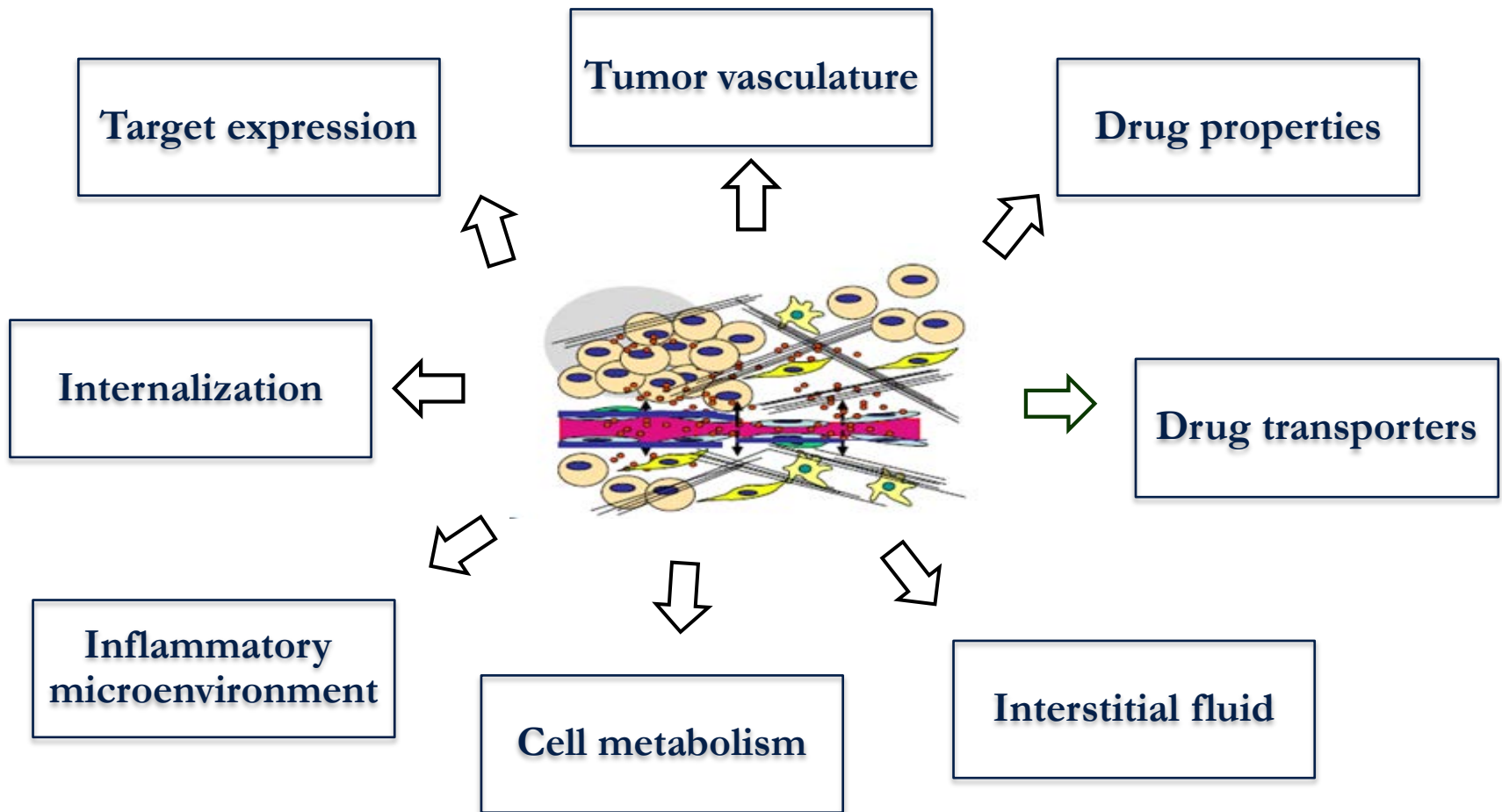
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Why is drug distribution in tumor tissue heterogeneous?

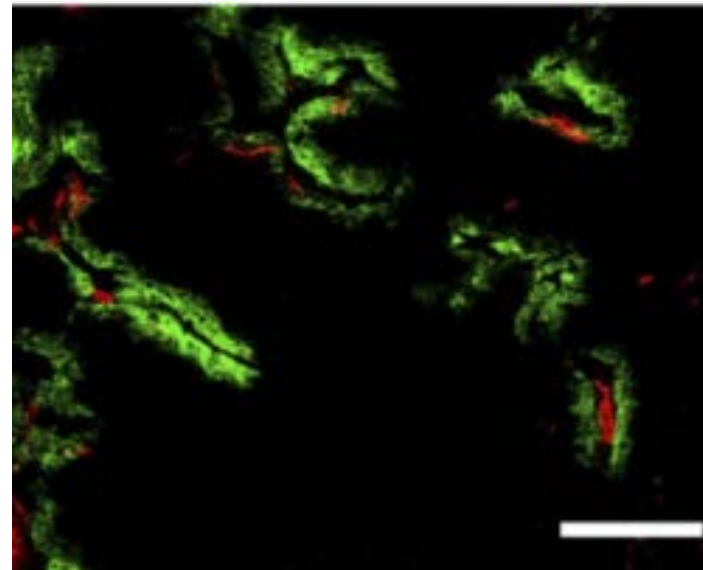
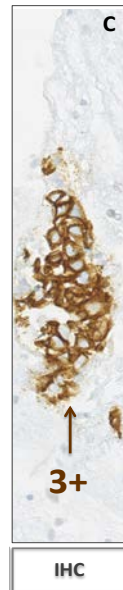


Study heterogeneity in drug distribution on multiple levels

Example of ado-trastuzumab emtansine (T-DM1), antibody drug conjugate in HER2 positive breast cancer



Macroscopic level

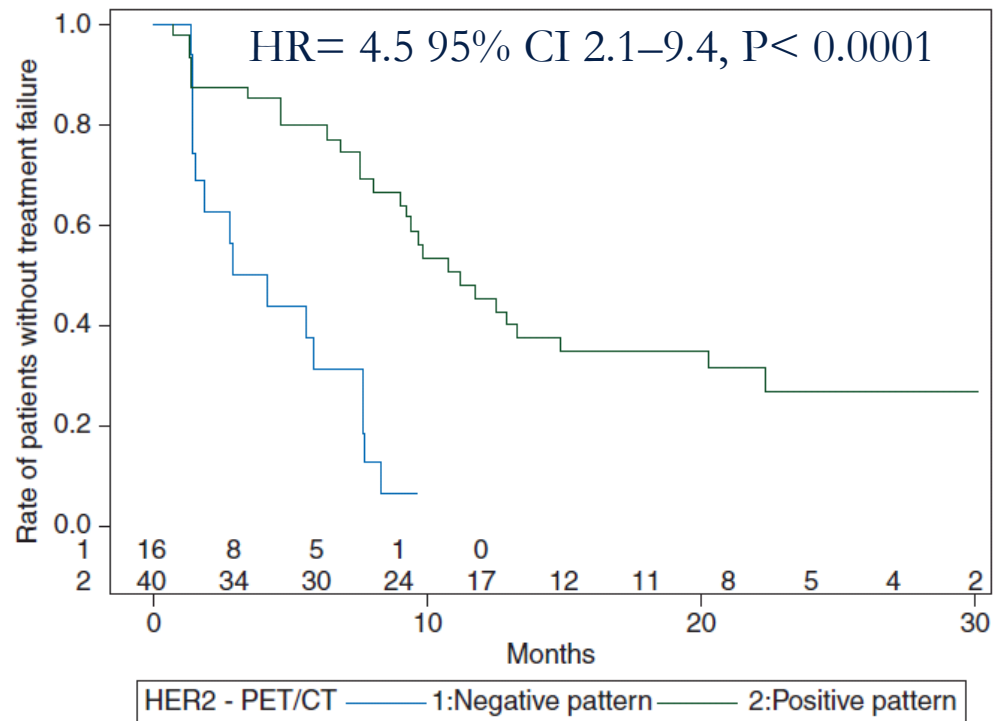
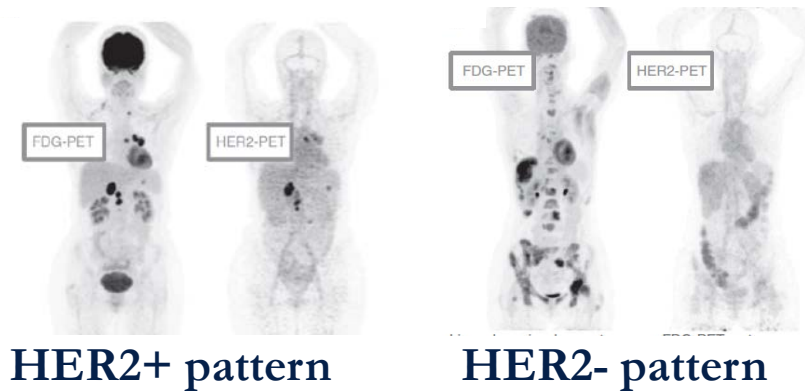


Microscopic level
(xenograft model)

Tumor drug penetration correlates with treatment outcome

ZEPHIR study: ^{89}Zr -Trastuzumab HER2+ imaging in 56 HER2+ mBC patients prior to T-DM1 predicts response

Example patients baseline



Learning/ discussion points

Techniques to determine drug penetration

- PET/CT, MALDI-MSI, fluorescence labeling
- Different techniques provide information on multiple scales
- Limitations and opportunities

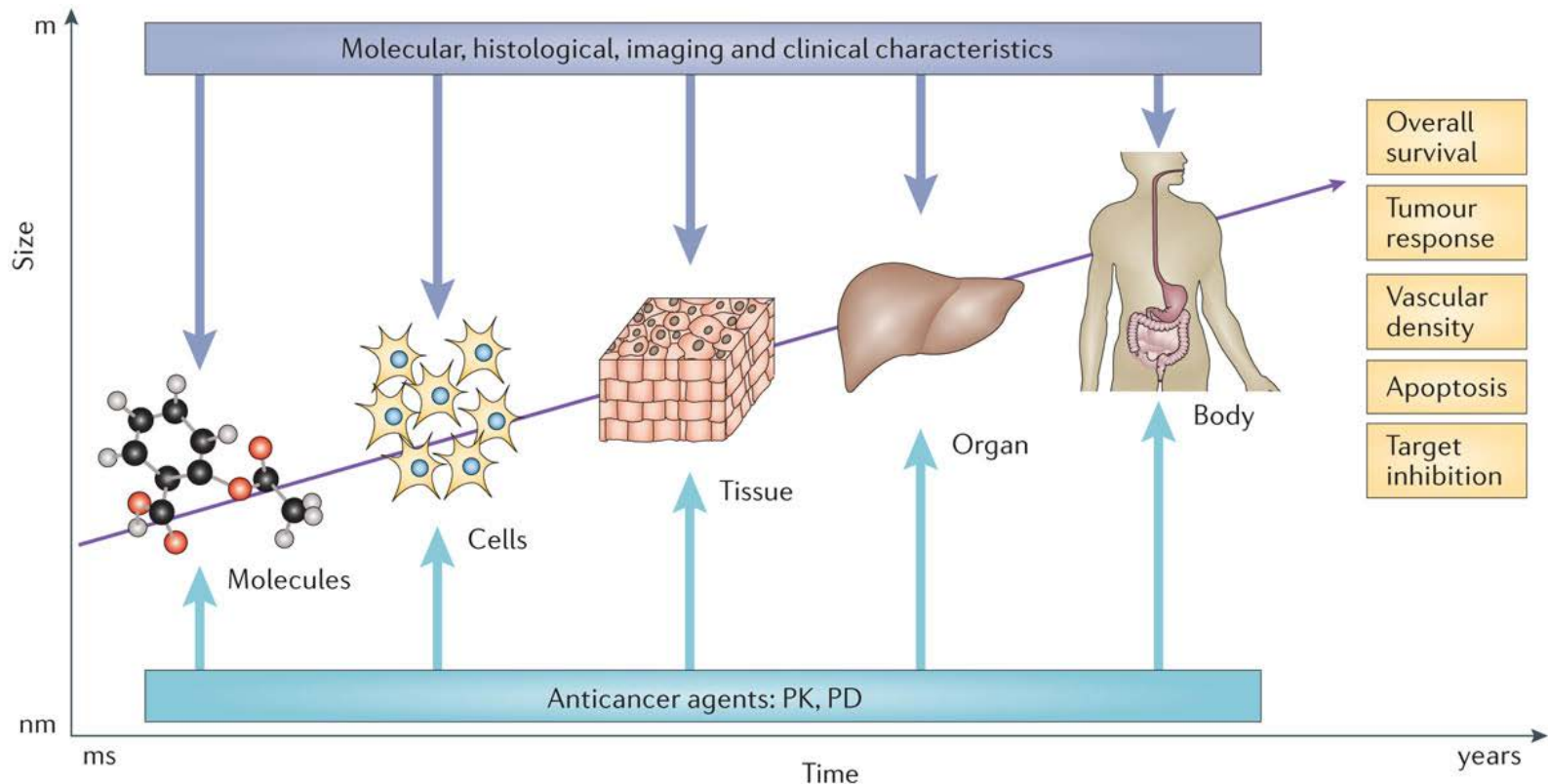
Studies to improve drug penetration in tumor (cells)

Key challenges to implement tumor cell drug penetration to individualize therapy

- Integration of data of multiple sources → PKPD using spatial data¹
- Prospective studies needed

1. Cilliers et al. AAPS Journal 2016, V 18; [5](#); 1117–1130

Applying imaging for optimal development and precision dosing, multiscale approach needed



Nature Reviews | Clinical Oncology

Extra slides

Can we individualize therapy to improve outcomes?

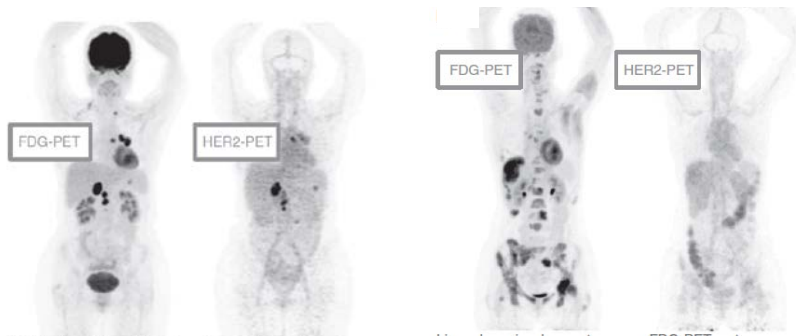
- **Using imaging to determine tumor-absorbed doses**
 - Somatostatin receptor-based molecular imaging
 - mIBG imaging

Information of drug penetration may guide patient selection

HER2 pattern + early metabolic response by FDG-PET

PPV and NPV 100%

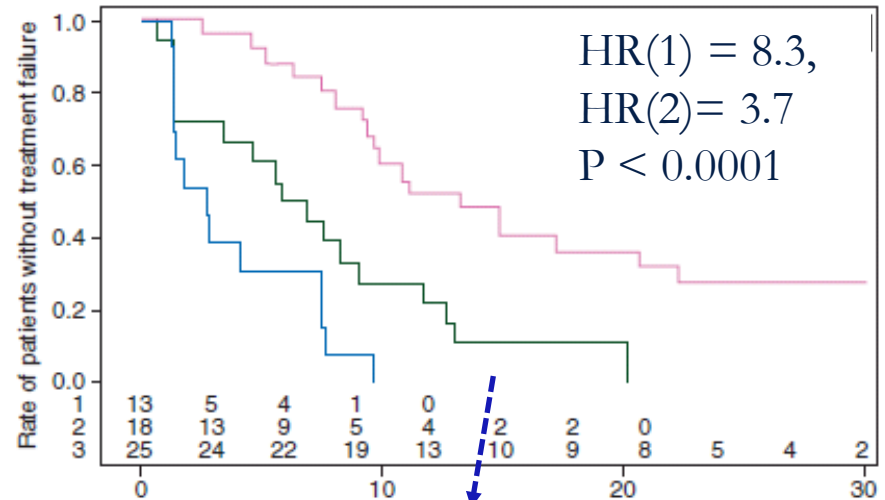
Example patients



HER2+ pattern

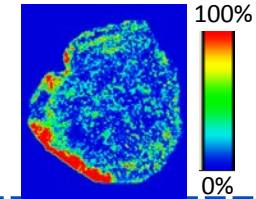
HER2- pattern

Metabolic response: Δ FDG-PET/CT 2 weeks

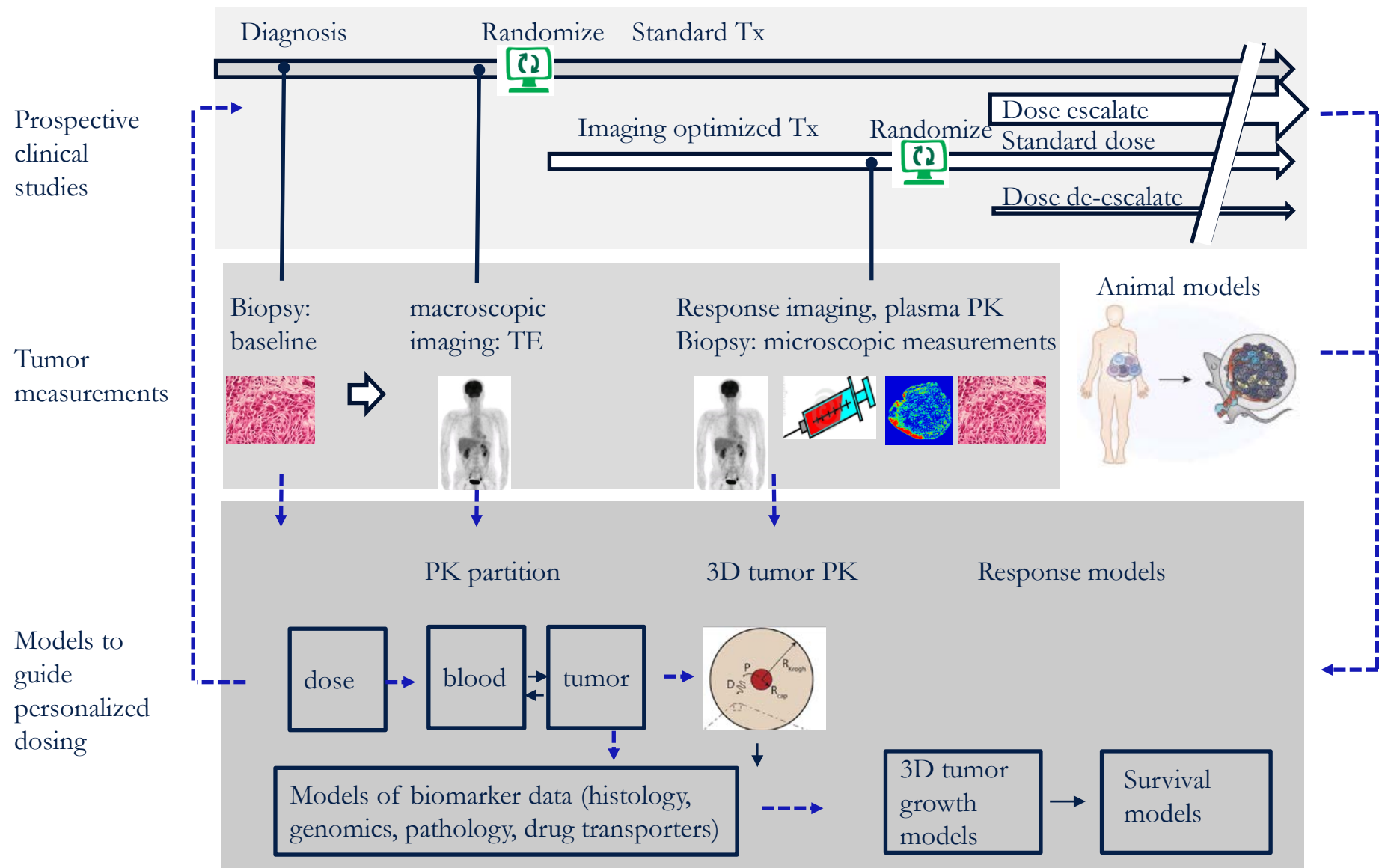


Hypothesis: variability in response due to heterogeneity in microscopic distribution payload?

MALDI-MSI

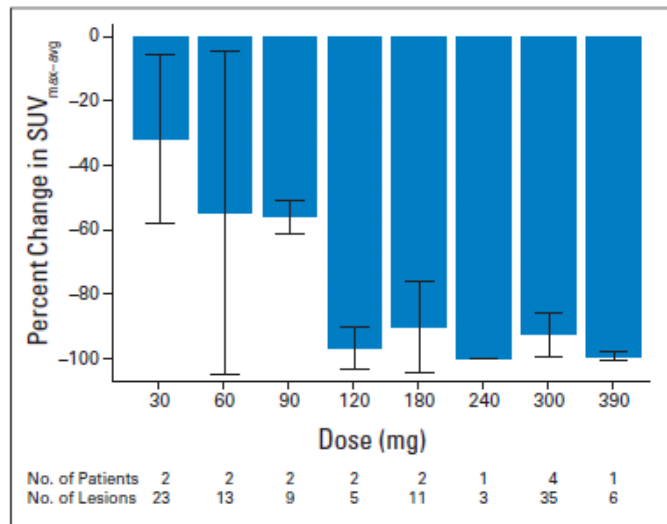


Vision of precision dosing

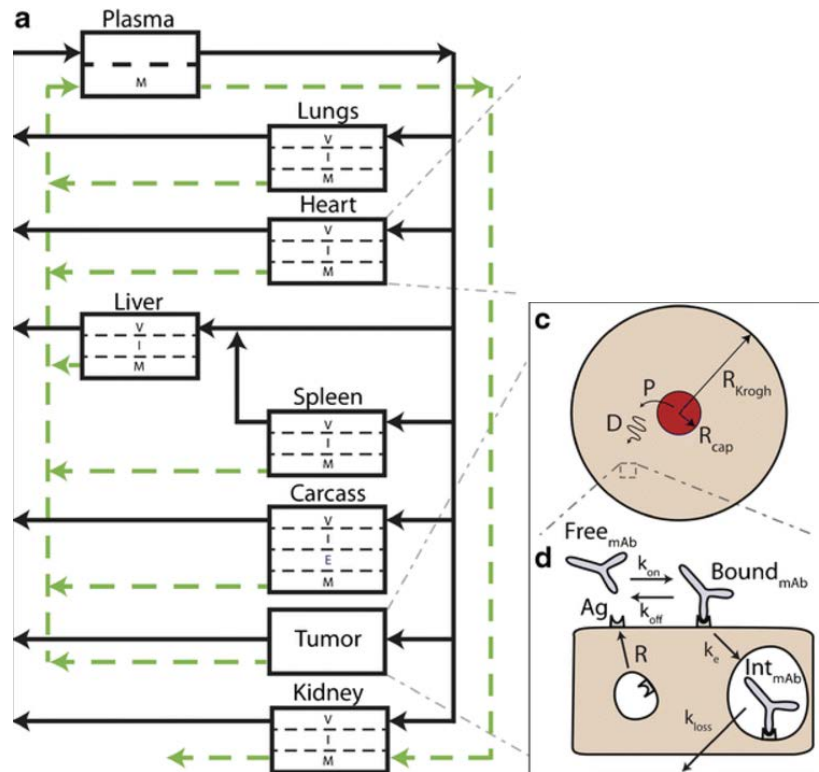


Example of imaging to optimize drug development

- Example of target engagement visualization to guide optimal biological dose (OBD)
 - 16-[18F]fluoro-dihydrotestosterone imaging in phase 1 of ARN-509, a Novel Antiandrogen
 - The approved dose was much lower than the traditional maximum



Pharmacokinetic models are needed to integrate information of drug penetration into clinical decision making



Example model to predict tumor penetrance of payload T-DM1