

Preclinical evaluation of the AKR1C3-activated alkylator, OBI-3424, in hepatoblastoma – A report from the Pediatric Preclinical In Vivo Testing Consortium (PIVOT)

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ABSTRACT

OBI-3424 is a DNA alkylating prodrug activated by aldo-keto reductase family 1 member C3 (AKR1C3). Elevated AKR1C3 expression is observed in a variety of tumors including prostate cancer, T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia (T-ALL), hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) and hepatoblastoma (HBL). Evaluation of AKR1C3 expression across a spectrum of pediatric tumors showed highest expression in T-ALL and hepatoblastoma. Indeed, prior preclinical testing of OBI-3424 in T-ALL patient-derived xenograft (PDX) models showed significant activity with prolonged complete remissions (1). Additionally, promising clinical activity was observed in a Phase 2 clinical trial of patients with advanced HCC (2). Hence, we evaluated the anti-tumor activity of OBI-3424 across a panel of hepatoblastoma PDXs and examined the role of AKR1C3 expression as a response biomarker.

STUDY METHODS

Tumor evaluation: Tumors from 8 hepatoblastoma (HBL) PDX models were assessed for AKR1C3 expression by immunohistochemistry with H-scores assigned after pathology review.

Drug dosing: OBI-3424 (supplied by OBI Pharma) was given at 2.5 mg/kg IV once weekly for 3 weeks.

Tolerability testing: Conducted in 2 mouse strains at 100%, 75%, and 50% of the recommended dose to assess safety (N=3/dose level).

Efficacy studies: 3-6 mice/treatment group (vehicle or OBI-3424) were tested across 8 HBL PDXs, evaluating event-free survival (EFS) and overall objective response measures (ORMs) based on clinical assessment methods (3).

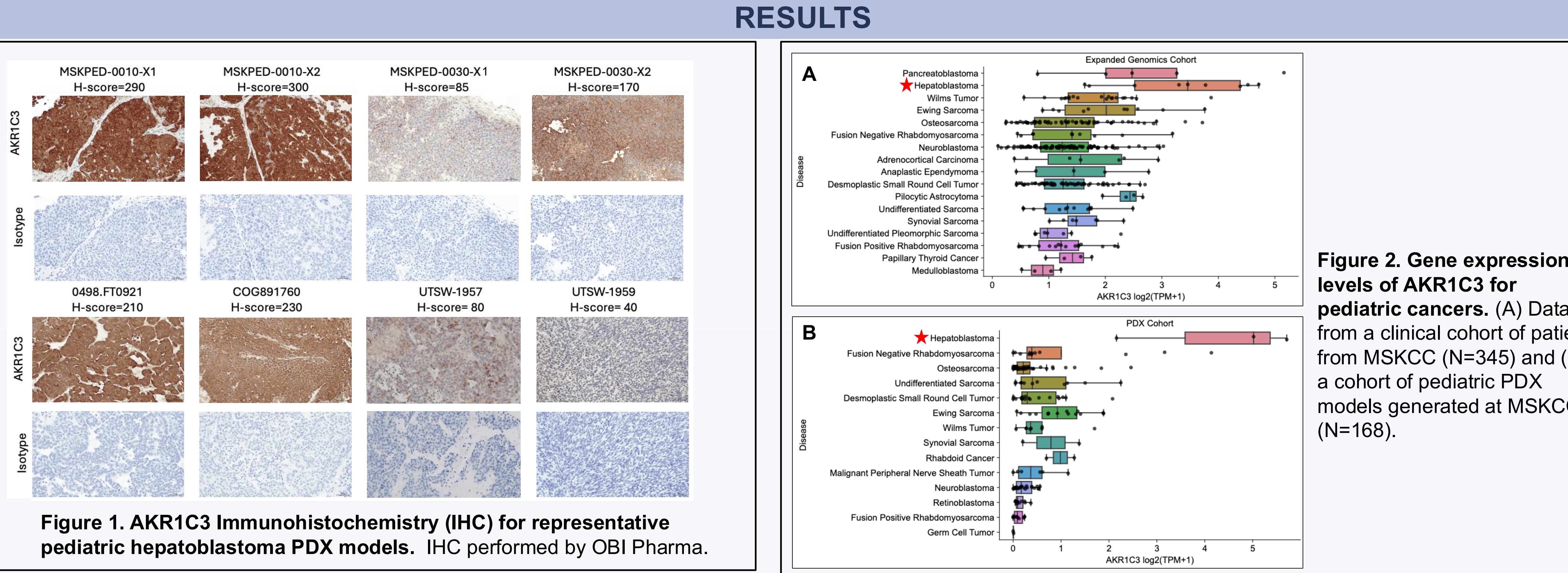
Pharmacodynamic (PD) assessment: For 4 HBL PDXs, 3 mice/treatment group received OBI-3424 or vehicle and tumors harvested for PD assessment 30 minutes after receipt of the 3rd dose. Metabolite analysis was conducted by LC-MS/MS.

AKR1C3 expression and response correlation: A Wilcoxon rank-sum test compared AKR1C3 H-scores between response groups, classifying PR, CR, and MCR as responders and others as non-responders with significance set at 0.05.

ORM	ORM Code	Criteria
Progressive Disease	PD	< 50% tumor regression throughout study > 25% tumor growth at end of study
Progressive Disease 1	PD1	the mouse's time-to-event ≤ 200% the median time-to-event in control group
Progressive Disease 2	PD2	the mouse's time-to-event is > 200% the median time-to-event in control group
Stable Disease	SD	≤ 50% tumor regression throughout study ≤ 25% tumor growth at end of study
Partial Response	PR	≥ 50% tumor regression at any point during study but measurable tumor throughout study period
Complete Response	CR	disappearance of measurable tumor mass during the study period
Maintained Complete Response	MCR	no measurable tumor mass for at least 3 consecutive weekly readings at any time after treatment has been completed

Each mouse was assigned a score from 0 to 10 based on their ORM. PD1 = 0, PD2 = 2, SD = 4, PR = 6, CR = 8, and MCR = 10. The median for the group determined the overall response.

If the median score was half-way between an ORM category, the objective response was assigned to the lower response category.



RESULTS

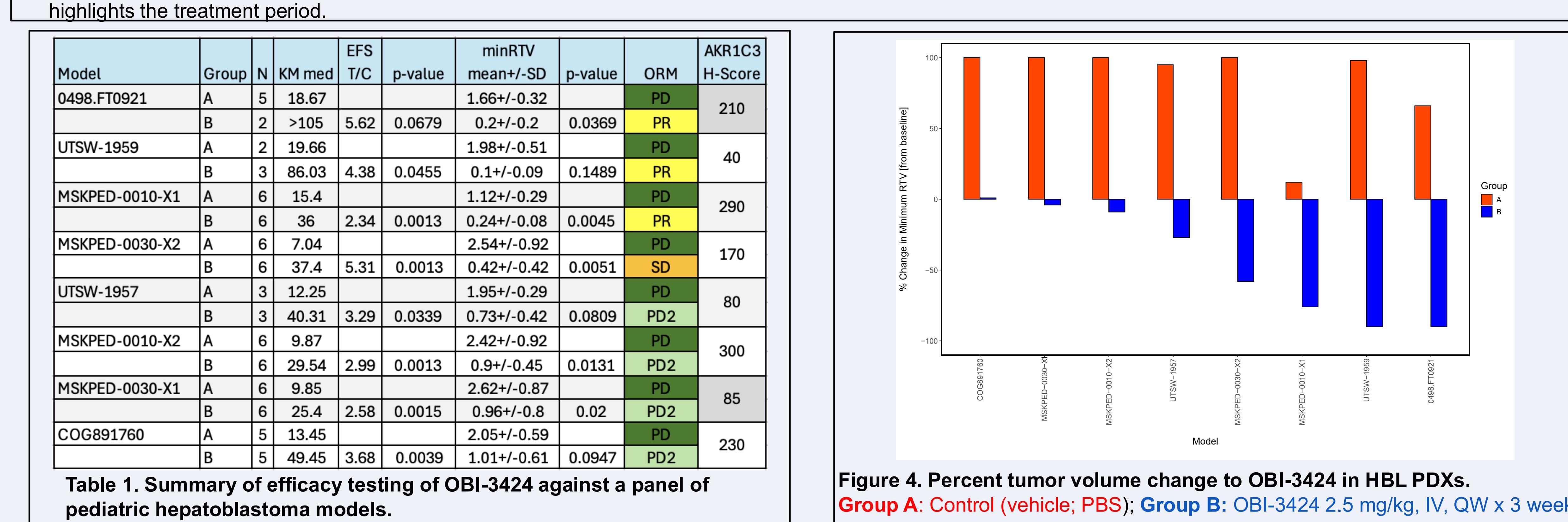
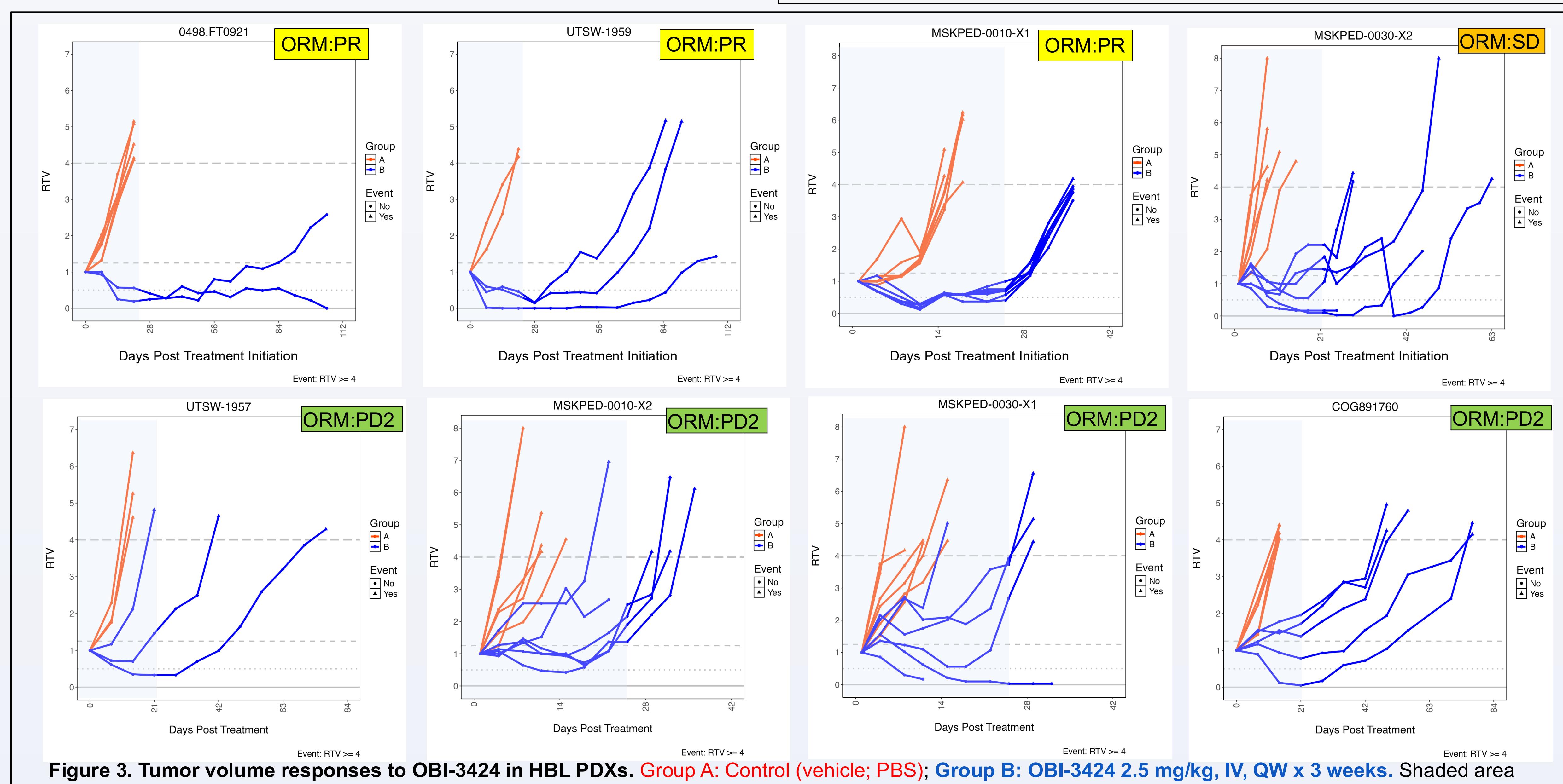
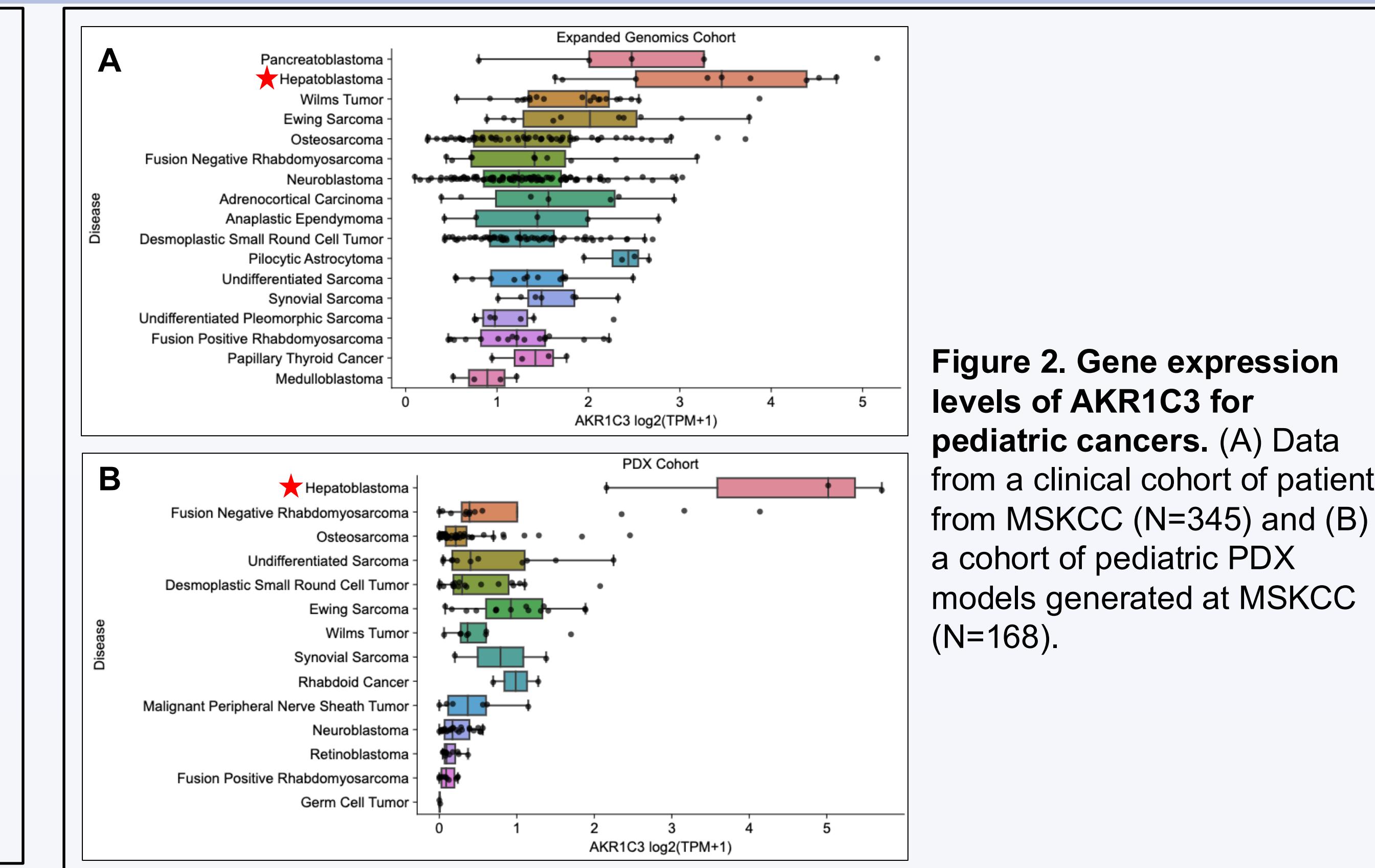


Table 1. Summary of efficacy testing of OBI-3424 against a panel of pediatric hepatoblastoma models.

Model	Group	N	KM med	EFS T/C	p-value	minRTV mean/-SD	p-value	ORM	AKR1C3 H-Score
0498.FT0921	A	5	18.67			1.66/-0.32		PD	210
	B	2	>105	5.62	0.0679	0.2/-0.2	0.0369	PR	
UTSW-1959	A	2	19.66			1.98/-0.51		PD	40
	B	3	86.03	4.38	0.0455	0.1/-0.09	0.1489	PR	
MSKPED-0010-X1	A	6	15.4			1.12/-0.29		PD	290
	B	6	36	2.34	0.0013	0.24/-0.08	0.0045	PR	
MSKPED-0030-X2	A	6	7.04			2.54/-0.92		PD	170
	B	6	37.4	5.31	0.0013	0.42/-0.42	0.0051	SD	
UTSW-1957	A	3	12.25			1.95/-0.29		PD	80
	B	3	40.31	3.29	0.0339	0.73/-0.42	0.0809	PD2	
MSKPED-0010-X2	A	6	9.87			2.42/-0.92		PD	300
	B	6	29.54	2.99	0.0013	0.9/-0.45	0.0131	PD2	
MSKPED-0030-X1	A	6	9.85			2.62/-0.87		PD	85
	B	6	25.4	2.58	0.0015	0.96/-0.8	0.02	PD2	
COG891760	A	5	13.45			2.05/-0.59		PD	230
	B	5	49.45	3.68	0.0039	1.01/-0.61	0.0947	PD2	

SUMMARY

- AKR1C3 expression H-scores ranged from 40 – 300 (median: 190) with 5 of 8 models having H-scores ≥100. AKR1C3 transcript levels correlated with protein levels.
- OBI-3424 was well tolerated at all dose levels with no significant weight loss in 2 different immunodeficient mouse strains.
- Time to event was prolonged > 2-fold for all models with OBI-3424 treatment (EFS T/C range: 2.34 to 5.62).
- Tumor shrinkage to OBI-3424 was observed in 7 of 8 models (range: -58% to -90%). 4 models had > 50% volume reduction.
- For 8 models tested, 3 PRs and 1 SD were observed. Four models were categorized as progressive disease with tumor growth delay (PD2).
- No significant difference in the distribution of AKR1C3 H-scores is detected between responders and non-responder groups ($p=0.08$ Wilcoxon rank-sum test).
- OBI-3424 induced formation of the active metabolite (OBI-2660; range: 124.2 – 672 ng/g) in 4 HBL PDXs while vehicle controls showed no quantifiable metabolite confirming in vivo activation

CONCLUSION

- AKR1C3, the activating enzyme for OBI-3424, is overexpressed at the RNA and protein level in many cases of hepatoblastoma.
- OBI-3424 shows promising preclinical activity in pediatric hepatoblastoma PDX models.
- The role of AKR1C3 expression as a response biomarker for hepatoblastoma requires further investigation.
- Early trial results in HCC and preclinical activity in HBL support further clinical development of OBI-3424 for patients with HCC and HBL.

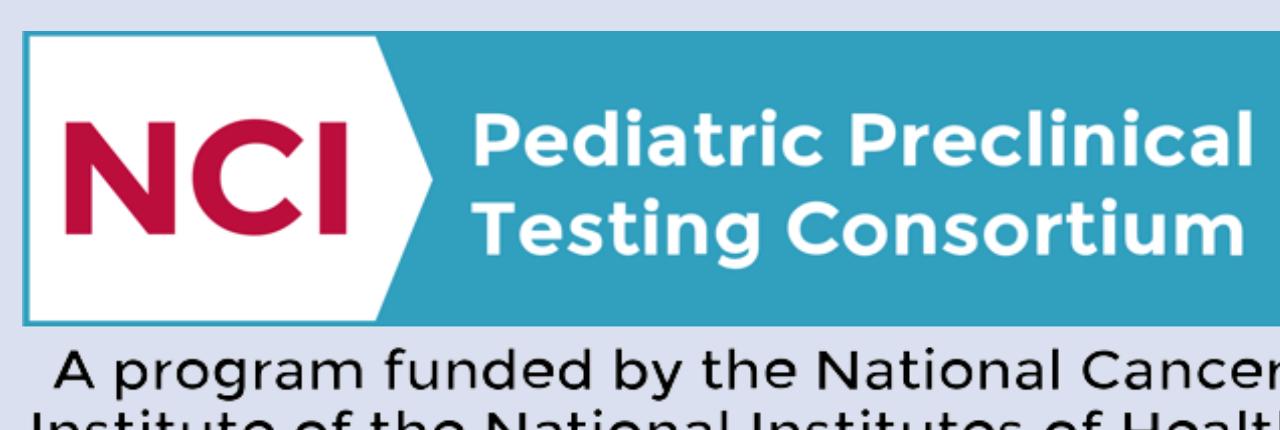
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MORE INFORMATION

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