

Molecular Imaging: Hope or Hype?

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What is hype?

A <u>fad</u>. promote or publicize (a product or idea) intensively, often exaggerating
its importance or benefits.









Is there hype in Imaging?

- Drug development
- Patient selection
- Early detection
- Monitoring responses
- Theranostics



Molecular Imaging in Drug Development

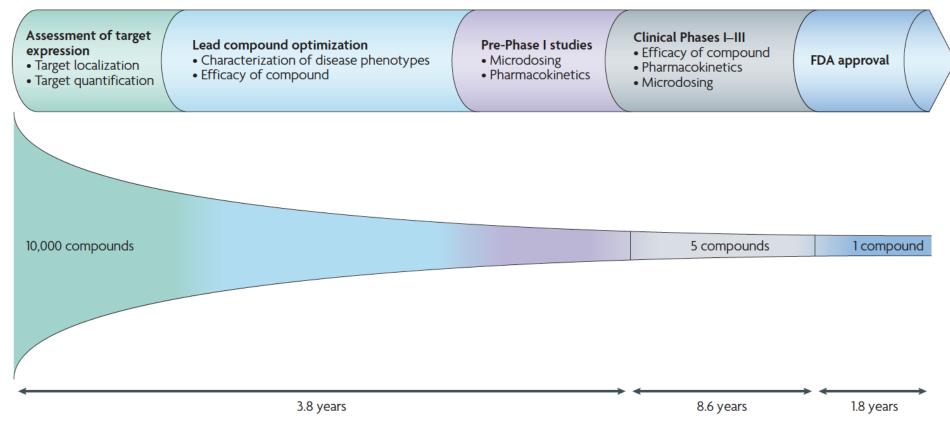
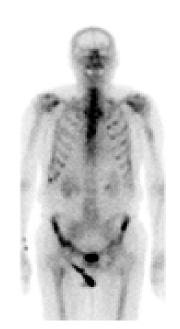


Figure 1 | Molecular imaging and the drug development process. On average, for \sim 10,000 compounds evaluated in preclinical studies, about five compounds enter clinical trials and about one compound finally receives regulatory approval by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)³. The mean time from synthesis of a new compound to marketing approval in the United States is 14.2 years¹³7. Molecular imaging can be used at various stages in the drug development process, as illustrated here, which may help reduce attrition rates and allow the selection of the most promising drug candidates early on in development.

Willmann, J. K.; van Bruggen, N.; Dinkelborg, L. M.; Gambhir, S. S. Molecular imaging in drug development. *Nature Reviews Drug Discovery* **2008**, 7, 591.



Targeted Imaging



99Tc – Bone Scan



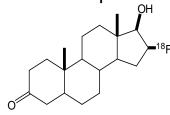
¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT Glycolysis



¹⁸F-FDG Imaging of Glucose Metabolism



¹⁸F-FDHT PET/CT Androgen Receptor



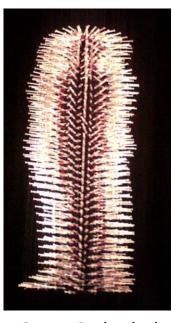
¹⁸F-FDHT Imaging of Androgen Receptors



¹⁸F-FDHT PET/CT (Baseline)



¹⁸F-FDHT PET/CT 4 wks after Enzalutamide



Grace Cathedral
San Francisco

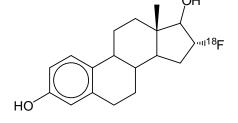
Fox et al., JAMA Oncology, 2018.

Hricak, Radiology, 2011

Scher, Sawyer, Larson et al., Lancet 2010



¹⁸F-FES PET/CT: GDC-0810 (ARN-810)



GDC-0810 (ARN-810) — an orally bioavailable selective estrogen receptor degrader

¹⁸F-FES
Imaging of Estrogen Receptors



Confirmed full target occupancy <u>~20 hours</u> post dose

Wang et al., Clin Cancer Res., 2017

Post-treatment

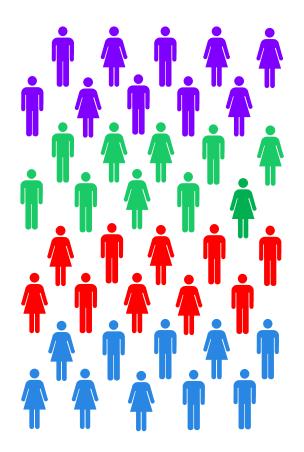
Pre-treatment

Courtesy of Drs. Ulaner, Dickler, et al.,

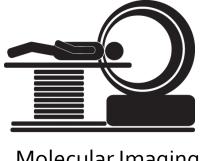


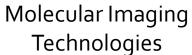
Molecular Imaging for Target Engagement

Target Engagement







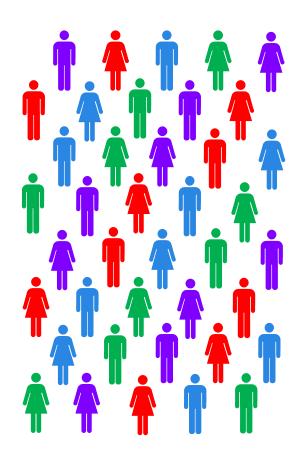


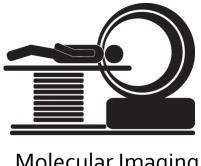


No Target Engagement



Molecular Imaging for Patient Selection













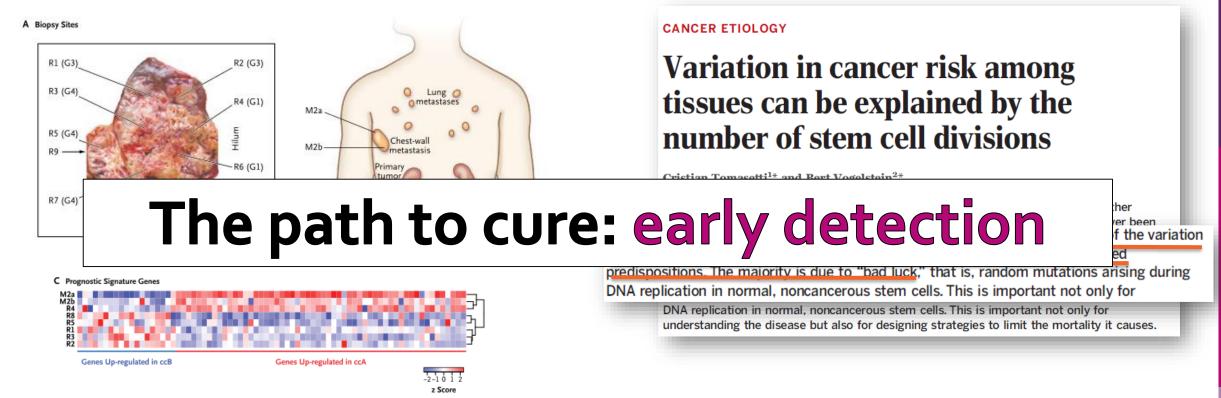
Oncogene 3

Oncogene 4





Cancer is Heterogeneous



Gerlinger et al. N Engl J Med (2012) 366:883-892, Figures 2 and 3

Vogelstein et al, Science 2015

Benjamin Mazer: "When you go about testing everyone for everything, you don't create a world of healthy people....you create a nightmare where everyone is sick" — https://blogs.bmj.com/bmj/2018/06/19/benjamin-mazer-theranos-dystopian-vision-lives-on/ ...



Biopsy vs. Serum Biomarker vs. Imaging

Serum (or other) biomarker

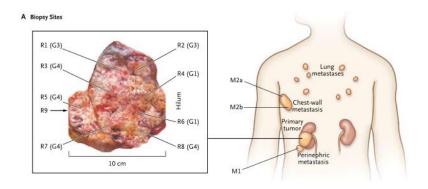
- Does not define *source* of biomarker
- Minimally invasive
- Not lesion specific
- Neglects tumor heterogeneity, extent of disease and location(s)

Tissue Biopsy

- Sampling of very heterogeneous tissue sampling error
- Invasive and often technically challenging

Imaging

- Minimally invasive
- Wholes body quantitative measurements are possible
- Delineates intra- and interlesional heterogeneity



Gerlinger et al. N Engl J Med (2012) 366:883-892





PARP Imaging (Tom Reiner, MSK)

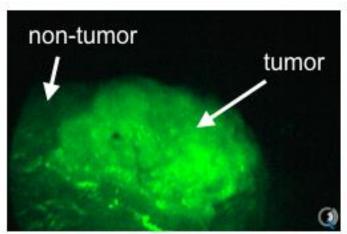


NCTo3085147

1 min PARPi-FL swish and spit1 min clearing solution swish and spit

phase I: imaging pre-surgery

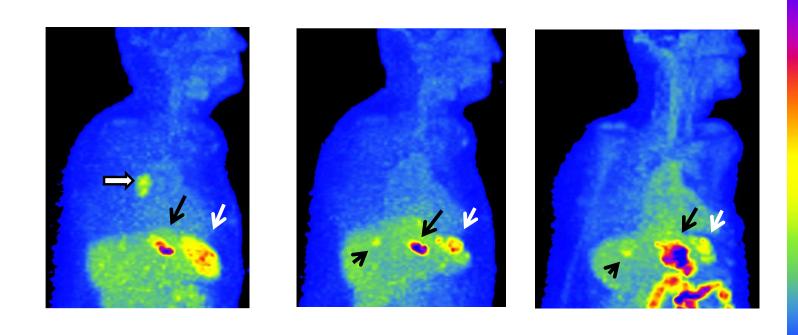
phase II: imaging in the OR, followed by biopsy confirmation

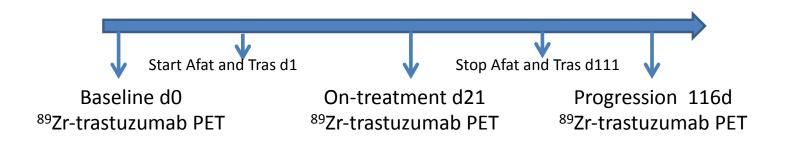






Detection of HER2+ Gastric Cancer Monitoring Daily Afatinib Therapy







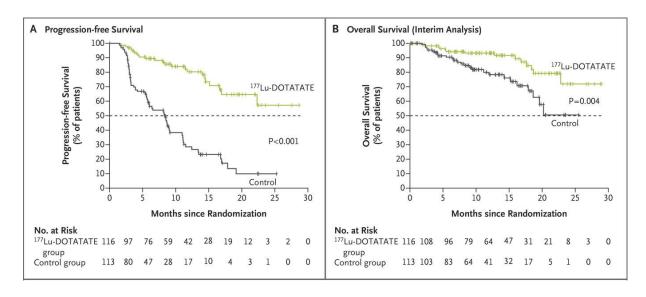
Examples of Radiotheranostic Agents Currently Used or Under Clinical Development

Cancer Type and Molecuar Target	Theranostic Pair
Thyroid	
NIS	¹²³ I, ¹²⁴ I, or ¹³¹ I for imaging, ¹³¹ I for therapy (FDA approved)
Neuroendocrine tumors	
SSTR	⁶⁸ Ga DOTATATE (FDA approved), ⁶⁸ Ga DOTATOC, or ⁶⁸ Ga DOTANOC for imaging, ¹⁷⁷ Lu or ⁹⁰ Y version for therapy, with alpha-emitting metals (²¹³ Bi) in early human evaluation
Prostate cancer	
PSMA	⁶⁸ Ga -PSMA-617 for imaging, ¹⁷⁷ Lu-PSMA-617 for therapy, with alpha-emitting metals (²²⁵ Ac PSMA-617, ²¹³ Bi PSMA-617) in early human evaluation
GRPR	⁶⁸ Ga-NeoBOMB1 for GRPR imaging, ¹⁷⁷ Lu version for therapy
Lymphomas, myeloma	⁶⁸ Ga-pentixafor for imaging, ¹⁷⁷ Lu-pentixafor for CXCR4 therapy;
CXCR4	¹¹¹ In-ibritumomab tiuxetan for imaging and ⁹⁰ Y version for CD20-targeted therapy (FDA approved)
CD20	¹³¹ I-tositumomab for imaging and CD20-targeted therapy (FDA approved)
Neuroblastoma	
Norepinephrine receptor	¹²³ I-MIBG for imaging, ¹³¹ I-MIBG for therapy
Ovarian, breast	
Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2	²¹² Pb-TCMC-trastuzumab for imaging and therapy; other radiometals such as ⁸⁹ Zr, ⁶⁴ Cu have also been used

Jadvar, Chen, Cai, Mahmood, Radiology, 2018;286(2):388-400.



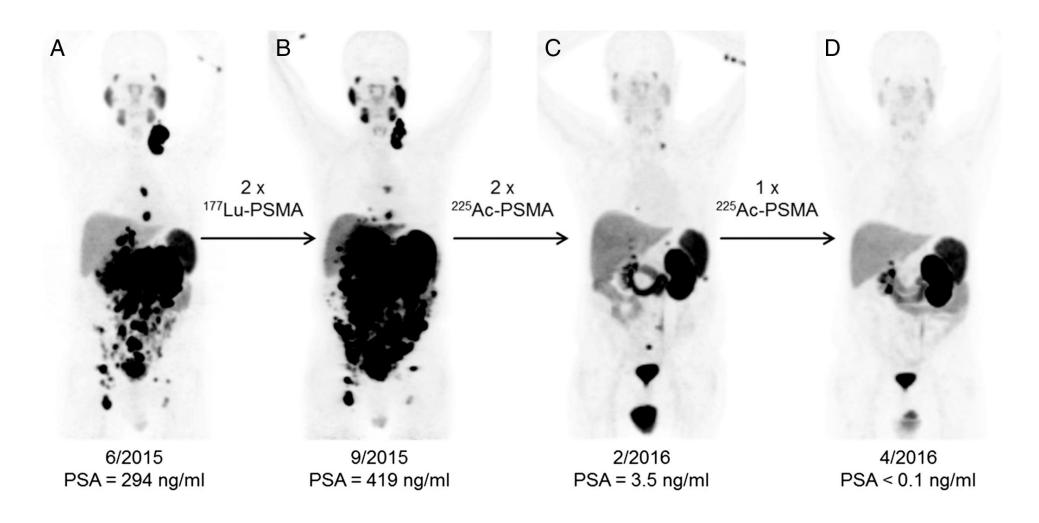
Phase 3 Trial of ¹⁷⁷Lu-Dotatate for Midgut Neuroendocrine Tumors (NETTER-1 Trial)



- January 26th, 2018: FDA Lutathera (¹⁷⁷Lu-dotatate) this is the **first** time a radiopharmaceutical, has been approved for the treatment of gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumors (GEP-NETs).
- Life expectancy in <u>years</u> not months.



²²⁵Ac-PSMA-617 for PSMA-Targeted Radiation Therapy of CRPC





What is the MI/Theranostics Market?

- LUTHATHERA Novartis acquired AAA for \$3.9 billion Oct 2017
- Endocyte (177Lu-PSMA-617) Novartis acquired Endocyte for \$2.1 billion on "on candidate with blockbuster potential" Oct 2018
- Other companies activity exploring imaging, therapy and theranostic agents

• --10% improvement in lowering death rates – billions of \$\$s saved.



US Market 6.8 billion (2023) Neuroendocrine tumors & prostate cancer



Diagnostic Market

¹⁸F-PSMA^[1] (Prostate Ca)

\$60 mil

⁶⁸Ga-DOTATATE

(Neuroendocrine)

20,000 patients /yr

\$ 3,000.00 per patient

_{\$}759 mil

196,000 patients /yr

\$ 3,875.00 per patient

•6.2 bil

Therapeutic Market

¹⁷⁷Lu-DOTATATE (Neuroendocrine)

\$1.4 bil

7,500 patients /yr

30,000.00 cycles

\$47,000 per cycle

¹⁷⁷Lu-PSMA (Prostate Ca)

\$4.8 bil

40,000 patients /yr

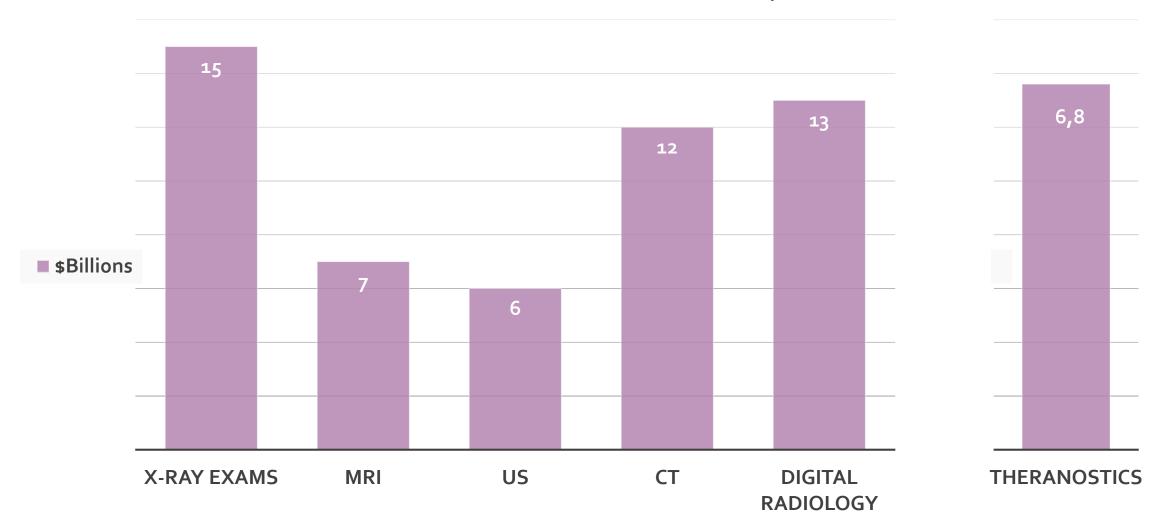
160,000 cycles

\$30,000 per cycle



Radiology Market

(The global medical imaging devices market is expected to generate revenue of \$46.65 billion by 2023)





What are the threats to MI?

- Losing Radiology's value/ownership
 - the probe-building experts are generally in Radiology
 - intraoperative probes going to surgery
 - theranostics going to radiation oncology
- Major hurdle of imaging tracers is the FDA approval process



What about hype in Molecular Imaging?

- The concept of an "actionable image" for "precision medicine" you need "precision imaging".
- MI can do a better job than AI/ML because its about the underlying biology!
- Major benefits of MI
 - streamlining the drug development process (narrowing pipeline and lower cost)
 - stratifying patients for therapy
 - precursor to patient selection



Molecular Imaging: Hope or Hype? Lots of hope and not enough hype!

"Imaging provides essential roadmaps for treatment planning"

Oncologic Imaging: A Guiding Hand of Personalized Cancer Care

– H. Hricak, Radiology, 2011