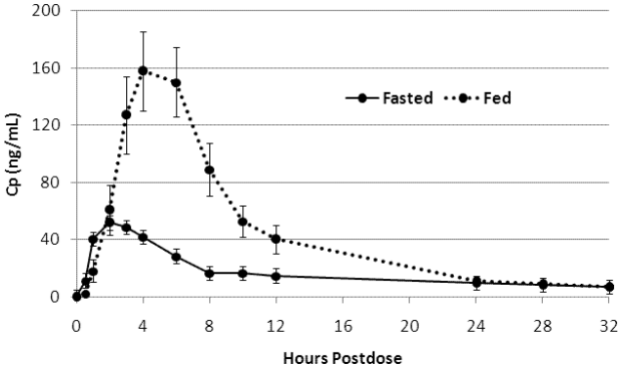
compartment, ANG1005 uses the same receptor-mediated mechanism described above to enter tumor cells where cleavage of ANG1005 occurs, releasing paclitaxel to perform its antimitotic functions. A Phase I clinical trial was initiated in October 2007 to explore the maximum tolerated dose and obtain data on safety, tolerability and preliminary evidence of efficacy of ANG1005 in patients with recurrent malignant glioma.
Material and Methods: A multicenter, open-label, dose escalation study of ANG1005 is being conducted in the United States with sequential dose cohorts ranging from 30–558 mg/m^2. ANG1005 is administered IV over 1 hour every 21 days. Study participants include adult patients with measureable disease and an ECOG performance status $\leqslant$ 2 who are ineligible for standard treatment options.
Results: As of May 26, 7 patients with recurrent malignant glioma have received ANG1005 (4 patients with glioblastoma multiforme, 1 with anaplastic astrocytoma, and 2 with anaplastic oligodendrocytoma). No patient has discontinued from the study due to study drug-related adverse events. The presently enrolling dose is 50 mg/m^2 and escalation is ongoing.
Conclusion: To date, treatment options for patients with recurrent malignant glioma are limited and prognosis is bleak because of the brain's highly evolved physiological structure. Angiopep conjugates may provide a potentially safe and effective way to treat this and other currently unmanageable CNS diseases. ANG1005 is the first of a list of compounds to be tested in this regard.

426 POSTER

Effects of food on the single-dose pharmacokinetics of oral MP-470 capsules

J. Kissling[1], G.D. Fine[2], G.S. Choy[2], C. Eddy[1], G.I. Berk[2]. *[1]MDS Pharma Services, Phase-1 Unit, Lincoln, USA; [2]SuperGen Inc., Clinical Research, Dublin, USA*

Background: MP-470 (MP) is a multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor which hits a number of validated tumor targets. MP also sensitizes cancer cells to DNA damaging agents and to radiation therapy, presumably through the suppression of Rad51, a key component to the cellular repair machinery in response to DNA double-strand breaks. The HCl salt of MP (MP-HCl) is orally bioavailable and under clinical investigation as single-agent therapy and in combination with standard anticancer agents. Data presented here describe the effect of food on the pharmacokinetics of MP.
Material and Methods: Sixteen healthy volunteer subjects were enrolled into a randomized, 2-period crossover study at MDS Pharma Services (Lincoln, Nebraska, USA). Each subject was to receive a single 700-mg dose of MP on D1 in each of two study periods separated by 7 days rest. Doses were given as seven 100-mg capsules each containing 108.1 mg of MP-HCl. Procedures common to both study periods included admission to the study center the evening before dosing, fasting overnight, swallowing the MP dose with 240 mL water in the morning, and refraining from eating food until 4 hours after dosing. A high-fat, high-calorie breakfast preceded dosing in one of the two study periods. Study period sequence (fed-fasted or fasted-fed) was determined by a randomization schedule stratified by gender. PK blood samples collected predose and at 12 time points up to 32 hours postdose were assayed for MP by Ricerca Biosciences (Concord, Ohio, USA).



Average (±SE) MP-470 plasma concentrations.

Results: Demographic characteristics are 8M/8F; median age 27 years (range 20−43); and median body mass 27.3 kg/m^2 (range 19.9–31.6). All 16 subjects received MP in Period 1, and 15/16 (94%) in Period 2 (1 subject withdrew for personal reasons, and a second subject did not complete scheduled PK blood draws). The only Gr-2 or greater adverse event was Gr-2 headache reported by 2 subjects (13%). There was a pronounced effect of food on the PK of MP with higher exposure following the high-fat, high-calorie breakfast compared to the fasted state (average C_{max} was 196 versus 61 ng/mL [CV 58% and 56%] and average $AUC_{0-\infty}$ was 1541 versus 740 ng·hr/mL [CV 61% and 62%] in the fed and fasted states, respectively). T_{max} was later with food (average 4.8 versus 2.6 hr).
Conclusions: Systemic exposure to MP assessed by C_{max} and $AUC_{0-\infty}$ is increased 3-fold and 2-fold, respectively, following food consumption compared to fasting. Variability of these PK parameters does not appear to be affected.

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Pharmacokinetics (PK) of EZN-2208, a novel anticancer agent, in patients (pts) with advanced malignancies: a phase I dose-escalation study

A. Patnaik[1], M. Goldston[1], C. Takimoto[1], A. Tolcher[1], K. Papadopoulos[1], T. Bekaii-Saab[2], B. Kleiber[2], F. Gamza[3], C. Longley[4], A. Buchbinder[3]. *[1]START (South Texas Accelerated Research Therapeutics), Clinical Research, San Antonio, TX, USA; [2]Ohio State University, Medicine and Pharmacology, Columbus, USA; [3]Enzon Pharmaceuticals Inc., Clinical Development, Bridgewater, USA; [4]Enzon Pharmaceuticals Inc., Toxicology, Piscataway, USA*

Background: EZN-2208 is a water-soluble, polyethylene glycol (PEG) conjugate of SN38 that is active in a broad spectrum of preclinical models, including an *in vivo* CPT-11-resistant tumor model. EZN-2208 accumulates in tumors, where it releases SN38.
Methods: Pts with advanced solid tumors were enrolled to determine the safety, tolerability, PK, maximum tolerated dose, recommended dose, and preliminary evidence of antitumor activity of EZN-2208 administered as a 1-h IV infusion, weekly x 3 per 4-week cycle, in a 3+3 escalating-dose design. Dose escalation was based on drug-related toxicities during the first cycle. PK samples were obtained after the first and third doses. Plasma concentrations of EZN-2208, SN38, and SN38G were determined by HPLC using fluorescence detection. PK parameters were estimated using a noncompartmental model analysis.
Results: 12 pts (7 females; median age = 61 y [39−85]) were treated at doses of 1 (3 pts), 2 (3 pts), 3.3 (3 pts), and 5 (3 pts) mg/m^2. 11 pts had received multiple prior therapies (median prior regimens = 3; range = 1–8). Tumor types included colorectal cancer (CRC) (5 pts); melanoma (1 pt); and anal, breast, esophageal (E), gastric, ovarian, and pancreatic cancer (1 pt each). Pts have received 1 to 7 treatment cycles. The most common adverse events (AEs) were nausea (6 pts); diarrhea and fatigue (4 pts each); and constipation, vomiting, and anorexia (3 pts each). Most AEs were Grade 1 or 2. No dose-limiting toxicities have been observed to date. Stable disease was observed in 1 pt with E cancer (120 days) and 3 pts with CRC (57, 57, and 216+ days). Plasma PK for the first 3 cohorts (9 pts) is provided in the table.
Conclusions: EZN-2208 was well tolerated. Qualitative assessment shows the AUCs of EZN-2208 increased proportionally with increasing dose. The SN38 t1/2 was independent of dose. There was no accumulation of EZN-2208 or SN38 after weekly dosing for 3 of 4 weeks. Dose escalation is ongoing; updated clinical and PK data will be presented.

PK Parameters After First Dose of First Cycle

	EZN-2208[b]			SN38[b]		
Dose[a] (mg/m^2)	Cmax[a] (μg/mL)	AUC(0-inf)[a] (h·μg/mL)	Terminal t/12 (h)	Cmax (ng/mL)	AUC(0-t)[c] (h·ng/mL)	Terminal t/12 (h)
1	14.9±1.8	459.8±37.5	53.3±30.5	57.3±13.3	1388±293	26.5±4.6
2	29.8±6.4	919.9±174.9	32.9±6.7	11.7±7.7	228±77	24.2±2.9
3.3	40.1±24.5	1140.3±739.5	21.3±4.9	11.5±7.0	227±179	27.3±3.3

[a]SN38 equivalents; [b]Mean±standard deviation; [c]AUC(0−t), t is time of last measurable concentration.

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A phase I dose-escalation study of TAS-102, a novel oral functional antitumor nucleoside, administered twice daily to Japanese patients (pts) with advanced solid tumors

Y. Onozawa[1], N. Boku[1], A. Fukutomi[1], A. Ohtsu[2], T. Doi[2], T. Yoshino[2], W. Koizumi[3], S. Tanabe[3], T. Sasaki[3]. *[1]Shizuoka Cancer Center, Division of Gastrointestinal Oncology, Shizuoka, Japan; [2]National Cancer Center Hospital East, Division of GI Oncology – Digestive Endoscopy, Kashiwa, Japan; [3]Kitasato University East Hospital, Department of Gastroenterology, Kanagawa, Japan*

Background: TAS-102 consists of trifluorothymidine (FTD) and an inhibitor of thymidine phosphorylase (TPI). FTD is an inhibitor of thymidylate

synthase and incorporated into the DNA molecule, resulting in interruption of DNA synthesis. However, orally administered FTD is rapidly degraded to an inactive form by thymidine phosphorylase. TPI increases the concentration of FTD by preventing its degradation. In the U.S., 5 phase I studies were conducted at different schedules. Those studies showed divided daily dosing of TAS-102 maintained stable disease (SD) and a twice daily schedule was more feasible than a three times a day schedule. Accordingly, we conducted a phase I study with twice daily administration of TAS-102 to Japanese pts with advanced solid tumors.
Materials and Methods: Pts with advanced solid tumors, ECOG PS of 0 to 2, and adequate organ functions were eligible. TAS-102 was orally administered twice daily for days 1 to 5 and 8 to 12, repeated every four weeks. The objectives were to determine the maximum tolerated dose (MTD) and dose limiting toxicity (DLT), to assess anti-tumor activity, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics.
Results: A total of 21 pts (14 males, median age 59 yrs, median prior therapy 3 regimens) were enrolled into 5 dose levels (at 30, 40, 50, 60, and 70 mg/m^2/day). Eighteen pts had colorectal cancer. Two pts experienced DLTs during cycle 1; one pt developed grade 4 neutropenia, leucopenia and thrombocytopenia at 30 mg/m^2/day, and another developed grade 4 neutropenia and leucopenia at 70 mg/m^2/day. The most common grade 3 and 4 toxicities in cycle 1 were hematological toxicities. Although the MTD was not reached, the frequency of grade 3 and 4 neutropenia tended to increase in a dose-dependent manner. Therefore, dosage was not escalated more than 70 mg/m^2/day. Although there were no objective responses, 11 pts (52%) maintained SD by RECIST. One pt with colon cancer showed partial response at one assessment. SD persisting longer than 12 wks was observed in 8 pts (38%). The pharmacokinetics in Japanese pts was comparable with the results of the U.S. study.
Conclusions: Twice daily administration of TAS-102 is well tolerated with manageable hematological toxicities in Japanese pts with advanced solid tumors. The recommended dose for phase II trial of TAS-102 administered twice daily was determined to be 70 mg/m^2/day. We are currently planning to conduct studies of TAS-102 alone and in combination with other cancer drugs.

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Phase 1 study of food effects on pharmacokinetics of brivanib alaninate in patients with advanced or metastatic solid tumors

H. Hurwitz[1], P. LoRusso[2], G.I. Shapiro[3], A. Wolanksi[3], J. Chemidlin[4], E. Masson[4], S. Syed[4], G. Kollia[4], K. Conlon[4]. [1]*Duke University Medical Center, Medical Oncology, Durham, USA;* [2]*Karmanos Cancer Institute, Detroit, USA;* [3]*Dana Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, USA;* [4]*Bristol-Myers Squibb, Princeton, USA*

Background: Brivanib alaninate is the prodrug of brivanib (BMS-540215), a dual inhibitor of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR) and fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) signaling. In a previous pilot study (n = 5) conducted with an earlier formulation of brivanib, a high-fat meal slightly reduced C_{max} by 24% without affecting AUC. The aim of this study was to assess the effect of a high-fat meal on the PK of brivanib in patients with advanced or metastatic solid tumors.
Material and Methods: This was a phase 1, open-label, randomized, 2-treatment, 2-period, crossover study evaluating the effect of a high-fat meal or fasting on the PK of brivanib. Patients were assigned to either fasting or a high-fat meal after 10 h of fasting and received a single 800-mg oral dose of brivanib on Day 1. After a 7-day washout period, patients received a single 800-mg oral dose of brivanib on Day 8 and were allocated to the reverse meal content. PK samples were collected up to 48 h post-dose. Patients were monitored for adverse events (AEs) throughout the study. Physical examination, vital signs, and clinical laboratory tests were also assessed throughout the study.

Table: Geometric mean (CV%) of PK parameters of brivanib in fasting and high-fat meal groups

Parameter	Fasting (n = 19)	High-fat meal (n = 19)
T_{max} (h), median (range)	4.0 (1.0–9.8)	3.1 (1.0–10.0)
C_{max} (ng/mL)	2847 (40%)	2877 (46%)
AUC_{0-T} (ng·h/mL)	44,610 (32%)	39,503 (39%)
AUC_{inf} (ng·h/mL)	53,685 (36%)	48,823 (40%)
$T_{1/2}$ (h), mean (SD)	18.3 (6.4)	17.7 (5.8)

Results: A total of 29 patients were enrolled; 21 completed both parts of the study having ingested a minimum of 800 calories, while 19 were evaluable for PK. There was no effect of food on the PK of brivanib. The geometric mean PK parameters are shown in the Table. The geometric mean ratio (90% CI) of high-fat meal/fasting of C_{max} and AUC_{inf} were 1.00 (0.86 to 1.18) and 0.92 (0.82 to 1.02), respectively. The incidences of most frequently reported AEs – constipation, fatigue, hypertension, and nausea were similar in the high-fat and fasting treatment groups. Furthermore, the changes in laboratory values were similar in the 2 treatment groups.
Conclusions: The systemic exposure (C_{max} and AUC_{inf}) of brivanib, following a single oral 800 mg dose of brivanib alaninate, was unaffected by a high-fat meal compared with fasting in patients with advanced or metastatic solid tumors, confirming that brivanib can be given with or without food.

Polo kinases

430 POSTER

Characterization of BI 6727, a novel Polo-like kinase inhibitor with a distinct pharmacokinetic profile and efficacy in a model of taxane-resistant colon cancer

D. Rudolph[1], M. Steegmaier[1], M. Hoffmann[2], M. Grauert[2], A. Baum[1], J. Quant[1], P. Garin-Chesa[1], G. Adolf[1]. [1]*Boehringer Ingelheim Austria GmbH, Pharmacology, Vienna, Austria;* [2]*Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GmbH &Co KG, Chemistry, Biberach/Riss, Germany*

Background: Plk1 is a key regulator of multiple steps in mitosis and an attractive target for cancer drug discovery. We have previously presented data on BI 2536, a dihydropteridinone inhibitor of Plk1 currently in Phase II clinical studies. To further explore the potential of Plk1 inhibition in oncology, we have synthesized and profiled additional derivatives and now describe BI 6727, a novel clinical candidate with distinct pharmacological and pharmacokinetic characteristics.
Material and Methods: Inhibition of Plks and other kinases was assessed in enzyme assays. The anti-proliferative activity of BI 6727 was determined using AlamarBlue assays. PK profiles were determined in mice and rats. Nude mice bearing subcutaneous xenografts derived from lung (NCI-H460) or colon cancer (HCT-116, CxB1) were treated i.v. (weekly doses, 40−50 mg/kg) or p.o. (50−70 mg/kg) using various schedules.
Results: BI 6727 is a potent and selective Plk1 inhibitor (IC50 = 0.87 nM) that blocks proliferation of multiple cancer cell lines with EC50 values in the range of 10–40 nM, inducing a distinct prometaphase arrest phenotype ("Polo-arrest") and apoptosis. The pharmacokinetic profile indicates sustained tissue exposure with a high volume of distribution and a long terminal half-life in mice (Vss = 7.6 L/kg, $t\frac{1}{2}$ = 46 h) and rats (Vss = 22 L/kg, $t\frac{1}{2}$ = 54 h). The physicochemical and pharmacokinetic properties of the compound allow in vivo testing of intravenous as well as oral (F = 40–55%) formulations. BI 6727 shows efficacy in multiple models of human cancer, including a model of taxane-resistant colorectal cancer, independent of route of administration or treatment schedule.
Conclusion: BI 6727 is a potent and selective Plk inhibitor with sustained tissue exposure that shows efficacy in multiple human cancer xenograft models using oral and intravenous dosing schedules. The compound has been advanced into clinical phase I testing.

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A phase I first-in-human study of the polo-like kinase 1-selective inhibitor, GSK461364, in patients with advanced solid tumors

S. Blagden[1], D. Olmos[2], R. Sharma[1], J. Barriuso[2], H. Medani[1], M. Versola[3], S. Murray[3], D.A. Smith[3], M.M. Dar[3], J.S. deBono[2]. [1]*Imperial College Hammersmith Campus, Department of Oncology, London, United Kingdom;* [2]*Royal Marsden Hospital, Drug Development Unit, Sutton, United Kingdom;* [3]*GlaxoSmithKline, Research&Development, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA*

Background: Polo-like kinase 1(Plk1) plays multiple roles during mitotic progression. Plk1 over expression is present in a broad range of cancers and is associated with poor prognosis in some tumor types. GSK461364 is potent inhibitor of Plk1 (~400-fold more selective for Plk1 vs. Plk 2 or 3) and has demonstrated anti-proliferative activity against a large panel of cancer lines as well as efficacy against multiple xenograft tumor models.
Methods: Pts with advanced solid tumors, ECOG PS 0−2, and adequate organ function were included in this study. Sequential cohorts of 2−3 pts received escalating doses of GSK461364 administered as a 4-hr IV infusion on different schedules. The primary objectives of the study were to determine the MTD and PK of GSK461364. Secondary objectives included preliminary evaluation of anti-tumor activity.
Results: 12 pts (10M/2F), median age 60.5, were evaluated on two schedules at 5 dose levels [D1, 8, 15 q28: 50 mg(n = 2); 100 mg(n = 3); 150 mg(n = 3)] [D1, 2, 8, 9, 15, 16 q28: 25 mg(n = 2); 50 mg(n = 2)]. Data are available for 10 pts. A median of 2 cycles were administered for a total of 17 cycles. The most common adverse events, regardless of attribution,