

Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma Research Foundation

November 2019



ACCRF Research Update

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The Roots of ACCRF



ACCRF was founded by Marnie and Jeff Kaufman. Marnie was diagnosed with ACC at 38 years old when she had four boys under the age of 10.

ACCRF is a public charity established in December 2005 in Needham, Massachusetts, USA



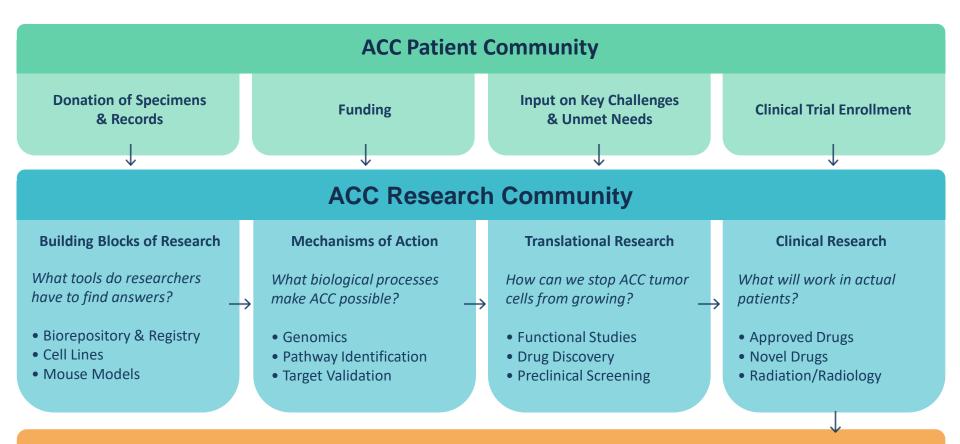
Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma Research Foundation

ACCRF OVERVIEW





ACCRF RESEARCH STRATEGY



Better Therapies and Outcomes for Patients



ACCRF RESEARCH NETWORK

Patients

Academic Institutions

MD Anderson (USA) University of Virginia (USA) Gothenburg University (Sweden) University of Melbourne (Australia) University of Munster (Germany) Seoul National University (Korea) Radboud University (Netherlands) University of Manchester (UK) Massachusetts General Hospital (USA) Memorial Sloan-Kettering (USA) Johns Hopkins (USA) Dana-Farber Cancer Institute (USA) University of New Mexico (USA) Massachusetts Institute of Technology (USA) Yale University (USA)

ACCRF

Encourages collaborations Provides Grants Hosts scientific meetings Manages PDX platform Engages Biopharma and Government

Government

National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR) National Cancer Institute (NCI)

Private Industry

South Texas Accelerated Research Therapeutics (START) Bethyl Labs Cell Signaling Technology Novartis Pfizer Eli Lilly Merck Bristol-Myers Squibb Abbott Bayer Astra Zeneca Glaxo Smith Kline Ayala Syndax

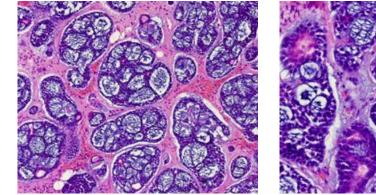


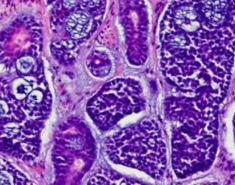
ACCOMPLISHMENTS

	2005	2019
Mobilizing Patients	Limited	Tissue donations, clinical trial accrual and \$18+ million in donations
Mobilizing Funders	Negligible	\$25+ milliion for salivary gland tumor research
Biobanking	Limited	Repositories with hundreds of frozen tumor specimens
Cell Lines	Multiple invalid models	Misidentifications discovered; valid cell line published
Animal Models	None	20+ mouse xenografts developed; first transgenic models
Genomics	Sporadic reports of translocations	 Discovery of recurrent t(6;9) and MYB-NFIB fusion gene Identification of additional molecular targets with potential therapies: NOTCH, VEGFR, FGFR, HDAC
Preclinical Drug Screens	None in valid models	 Patient-derived xenograft platform open to academia and industry Strong relationships with 30+ biopharmaceutical companies 100+ anti-cancer compounds screened in xenografts
Clinical Trials	Few, small & haphazard	Multiple science-driven trials with improved designs, enrollment, data quality and patient outcomes

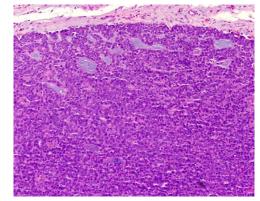


HOW WE THINK ACC WORKS





Grade 2 <30% solid



Grade 3 >30% solid

MYB/MYBL1 DNA fusion and overexpression

Grade 1

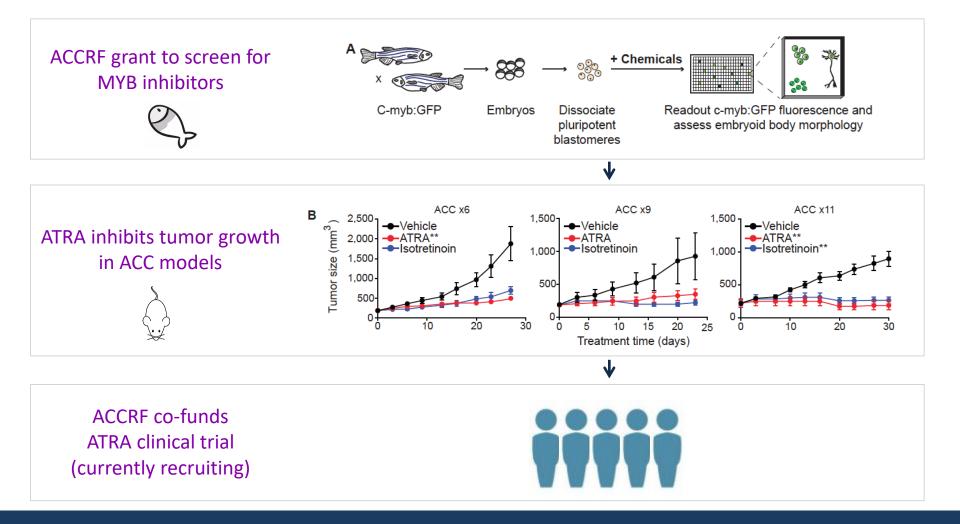
No solid component

Secondary alterations in other genes (NOTCH1, FGFR, IGF, PI3K and chromatin modifiers) may accelerate disease progression

- Therapies:
- ATRA clinical trial
- MYB DNA vaccine
- Drugs that go after MYB targets
- Active phase II trial of AL101 in NOTCH-mutant ACC
- Active clinical trials are investigating other targeted and immune therapies in ACC



ACCRF SUPPORT: LAB TO CLINIC





OPEN AND PENDING CLINICAL TRIALS I

MAKING SENSE OF THE "MOLECULAR TARGETS"

- MYB Primary driver of ACC of that leads to uncontrolled tumor growth
 - MYB vaccine and Tislelizumab (PD-1 inhibitor), Phase I, Peter Mac Cancer Center, Melbourne, Australia
 - **ATRA**, Phase II, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA, USA
- KINASES Downstream mechanisms turned on by MYB
 - Cabozantinib (C-MET, VEGFR, AXL and RET inhibitor), Phase II, Nijmegen, Netherlands
 - Rivoceranib/Apatinib (VEGFR inhibitor) PENDING
- NOTCH Secondary driver of aggressive ACC ~ 25% of metastatic patients
 - AL101 (NOTCH inhibitor), Phase II, Moffitt CC, MGH, MSKCC, MDACC, Fred Hutchinson CC and more (full site list on clinicaltrials.gov and ACCRF's website)
 - CB-103 (NOTCH inhibitor), Phase I, Netherlands, Spain, and Switzerland
- MDM2 Stops tumor suppressor gene from killing ACC
 - APG-115 (MDM2-p53 inhibitor), Phase II, U of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA



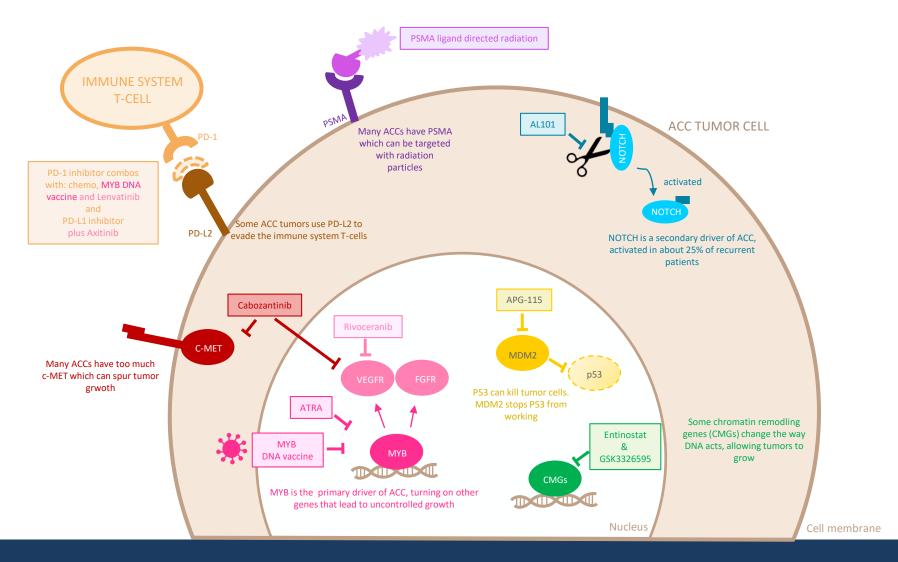
OPEN AND PENDING CLINICAL TRIALS II

MAKING SENSE OF THE "MOLECULAR TARGETS" (continued)

- HDAC Disrupts normal chromatin (DNA strands)
 - Chidamide (HDAC inhibitor), Phase II, Fudan University, Shanghai, China
 - Chidamide (HDAC inhibitor) plus Cisplatin, Phase II, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Beijing, China
 - Entinostat (HDAC inhitor) plus Cisplatin PENDING
- PRMT5 Disrupts normal chromatin (DNA strands)
 - GSK3326595 (PRMT5 inhibitor) PENDING
- PD-1 (IMMUNOTHERAPY) Turns off the T cells that kill tumors
 - Axitinib (Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor) plus Avelumab (PD-L1 inhibitor), Phase II, Houston, TX, USA
 - Pembrolizumab (PD-1 inhibitor) plus Docetaxel, Phase II, U of Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA
 - Nivolumab (PD-1 inhibitor) plus Ipilimumab (CTLA-4 inhibitor), Phase II, Northwestern, Chicago, IL, USA
 - Pembrolizumab (PD-1 inhibitor) plus Lenvatinib (VEGFR inhibitor) PENDING
- PSMA Coincidental marker found in ACC and prostate
 - PSMA ligand-directed radiation PENDING



ACC CLINICAL TRIAL LANDSCAPE (Fall 2019)





Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma Research Foundation

SUMMARY

- ACCRF has jump-started the field of ACC research through:
 - World-class Scientific Advisory Board driving a directed agenda
 - Creation of biobanks, preclinical models and research network
 - Target and drug discovery leading to clinical trials
- ACCRF is prioritizing new therapies and innovative clinical trials, with many promising concepts in the clinic and preclinical development
- We ask for your support to achieve our objective of having the <u>first</u> approved systemic therapy for ACC within 1-2 years





Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma Research Foundation

Thanks to ACC Research Heroes!

ACCelerate the CURE

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