

# Taking a Precision Cancer Medicine Approach to Develop Oncology Drugs That Target Mitosis



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# Trovagene's Management Team

## Proven Leadership in Oncology



**Tom Adams, PhD**  
Executive Chairman



**Mark Erlander, PhD**  
Chief Scientific Officer



THE SCRIPPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE



**Sandra Silberman, MD, PhD**  
Chief Medical Advisor



**George Samuel, Esq.**  
VP, General Counsel



**Vicki Kelemen**  
VP, Clinical Development



# Scientific Advisors Principal Investigators and Collaborators

- ▶ **Jorge Cortes, MD – MD Anderson**
  - Deputy Chair, Professor of Medicine, Department of Leukemia and Director of CML and AML programs
- ▶ **Amer Zeidan, MBBS, MHS – Yale**
  - Assistant Professor of Medicine
- ▶ **Glenn Bubley, MD – Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center**
  - Director, Multidisciplinary Genitourinary Cancer Program
- ▶ **David Einstein, MD – Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center**
  - Principal Investigator, mCRPC Phase 2 Trial
- ▶ **Filip Janku, MD, PhD – MD Anderson**
  - Associate Professor, Investigational Cancer Therapeutics (Phase 1 Clinical Trials Program)
- ▶ **Michael Yaffe, MD, PhD – MIT**
  - Director, MIT Center for Precision Cancer Medicine, Professor of Biology and Biological Engineering
- ▶ **Heinz-Josef Lenz, MD, FACP – Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center, USC**
  - Associate Director Adult Oncology and Co-Leader Gastrointestinal Cancers



# Strategy for Oncology Drug Development

- ▶ Taking a precision cancer medicine approach to develop Onvansertib, a first-in-class, 3<sup>rd</sup> generation PLK1 inhibitor
- ▶ Leveraging a proven cancer target, PLK1
- ▶ Incorporating predictive clinical biomarkers
- ▶ Combining Onvansertib with already approved drugs
  - Phase 1b/2 trial of Onvansertib + cytarabine or decitabine in Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)
  - Phase 2 trial of Onvansertib + abiraterone acetate (Zytiga<sup>®</sup>)/prednisone in metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer (mCRPC)
  - Phase 1b/2 trial of Onvansertib + FOLFIRI and bevacizumab in metastatic Colorectal Cancer (mCRC)

# Onvansertib – Pipeline Within a Molecule

## Opportunities in Leukemias/Lymphomas and Solid Tumors

### Leukemias & Lymphomas



### Solid Tumor Cancers

Preclinical	Phase 1	Phase 2
Acute Myeloid Leukemia – Orphan Drug Designation in the U.S. and Europe <i>Phase 1b/2 trial in combination with low-dose cytarabine (LDAC) or decitabine</i>		
Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate <i>Phase 2 trial in combination with Zytiga® (abiraterone acetate)/prednisone</i>		
Colorectal (CRC)		
Lung		
Ovarian		
Others (adrenocortical, sarcomas, head and neck, skin, liver, pancreatic, ampullary)		
Triple Negative Breast		

# Licensed Drug Candidate from NMS

## Onvansertib – Polo-like Kinase 1 (PLK1) Inhibitor



NERVIANO MEDICAL SCIENCES

***Oncology Drug  
Discovery***

- ▶ Largest oncology research and development company in Italy
- ▶ Developed anthracycline class of drugs (doxorubicin)
- ▶ Leader in protein kinase drug development (Polo-like Kinase Inhibitors)
- ▶ Identification and validation of molecular targets focused on driver oncogenes
- ▶ Excellent track record licensing innovative drugs to pharma/biotech companies including: Genentech (Roche), Ignyta (Roche), Novartis

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## trovagene








***Developing Oncology Drugs  
That Target Mitosis***

- ▶ Licensed global development and commercialization rights for Onvansertib
- ▶ Nerviano will continue manufacturing GMP API and finished drug
- ▶ Two active INDs in place with the FDA
- ▶ Financing in place to advance clinical programs into mid-2019

IND = Investigational New Drug

# Nerviano Oncology Portfolio Success

- ▶ Excellent track record licensing innovative drugs to pharma/biotech companies that have subsequently received FDA breakthrough status and priority review designation

Licensed	Preclinical	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Registered
	Encorafenib (B-RAF IP) Melanoma Braf mutation in combination with binimetinib				
	Entrectinib (TRK, ROS, ALK) Non-Small Cell Lung				
	Miliciclib (CDK, other kinases) Thymic Cancer				
	Onvansertib (PLK1 inhibitor) AML and mCRPC				
	MPS1 Inhibitor Solid Tumors				
	ADC (PNU-652)				
	ADC (NMS-P945)				

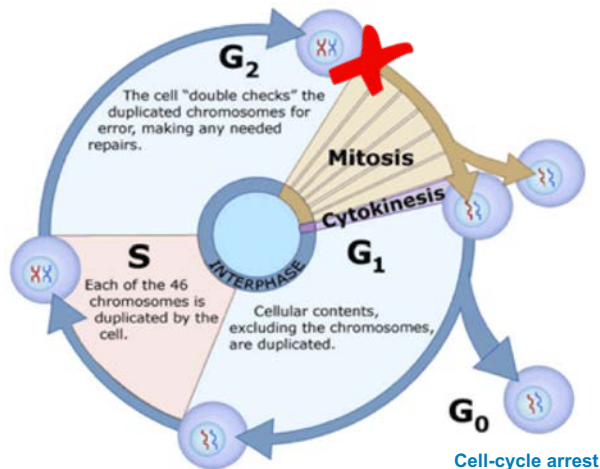


# Leveraging a Proven Cancer Target



# PLK1 – Established Target for Cancer Therapy

PLK1 Plays a Critical Role in Initiation, Maintenance and Completion of Mitosis



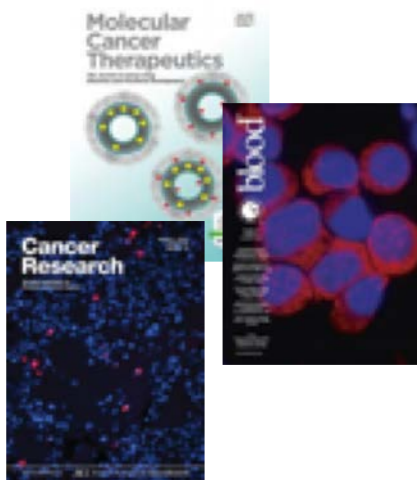
## ► Polo-like Kinase 1 (PLK1)

- Belongs to a family of kinases (PLK1,2,3,4,5)
- Dysfunction leads to cancer formation and progression
- Over-expressed in dividing cancer cells
- Inhibition leads to cancer cell death

<sup>1</sup>Liu et al- PLK1, A Potential Target for Cancer Therapy; Translational Oncology – Vol. 10 – pp. 22-32; February 2017

# PLK1 – Over-Expressed in Multiple Cancers

## Publications



## Over-Expression of PLK1 Observed in Numerous Cancers<sup>1</sup>

Tumor Type	PLK1 Fold Change Over-Expression
AML	13.0
B-cell Lymphoma	56.3
Prostate	3.3
Adrenocortical	4.5
Lung Adeno	9.7
Lung Squamous	20.8
Breast	11.3
Esophageal	10.2
Stomach	4.8
Colon	2.5
Head & Neck	4.2
Pancreatic	2.2
Ovarian	31.7
Glioblastoma	12.4
Kidney	4.7
Liver	11.7
Uterine	21.3
Bladder	9.1

<sup>1</sup>Liu et al- PLK1, A Potential Target for Cancer Therapy; Translational Oncology – Vol. 10 – pp. 22-32; February 2017

# Developing Onvansertib First-in-Class 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation PLK1

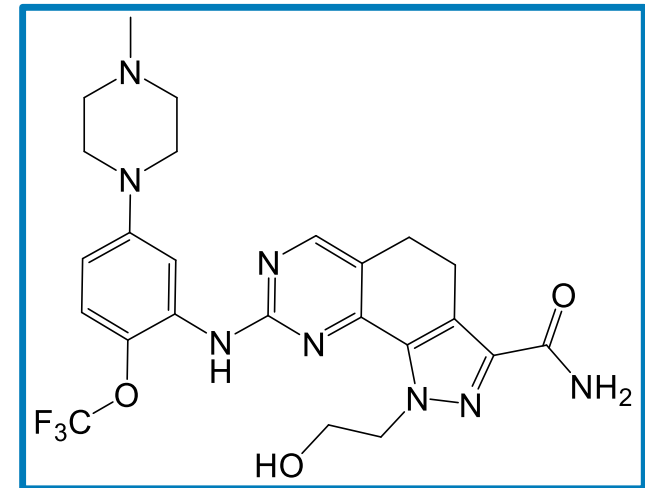


# Onvansertib First-in-Class 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation PLK1 Best-in-Class Attributes



# Onvansertib Intellectual Property

- ▶ Four worldwide patent families
  - Genus, Compound, Combinations, Salt
- ▶ Mature portfolio
  - Granted in most major jurisdictions
- ▶ Patent term 2030 plus up to 5 years extension



# Onvansertib – Highly-Selective Only for PLK1

## Selective PLK1 Inhibitor

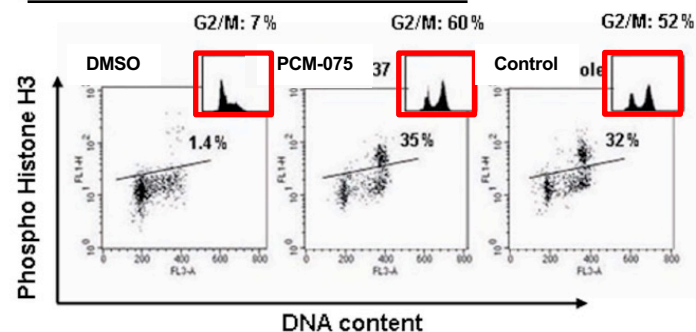
- ▶ Tested against >260 kinases
- ▶ PLK1 was the only active target (IC<sub>50</sub> of 2nM)

## Causes cancer cell death by G<sub>2</sub>M arrest

- ▶ Onvansertib blocks cell division (mitosis)

PLK Member	Onvansertib IC <sub>50</sub> * (μM)
PLK1	0.002
PLK2	> 10
PLK3	> 10

### AML-NS8 Patient-Derived Cells Treated with 200 nM Onvansertib for 24 Hrs<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>Data on File, Trovogene, Inc.

# Onvansertib Phase 1 Safety Trial<sup>1</sup>

## Favorable First-in-Human Data

### Phase 1 Dose Escalation Trial in Patients with Advanced or Metastatic Solid Tumors

#### Trial Design

Open-label dose escalation to assess safety and identify Phase 2 dose

19 patients administered Onvansertib orally, once daily for 5 consecutive days, every 21-days

Solid Tumors: colorectal, pancreatic, lung, sarcomas, hepatocellular, ampullary, prostate, ovarian, skin

#### Trial Results

1. Established safety and identified Phase 2 dose of 24 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day
2. 16 patients evaluable with 30% stable disease
3. Only mild to moderate side effects
4. No GI disorders, mucositis, or hair loss

<sup>1</sup>Weiss G et al., Phase I dose escalation study of NMS-1286937, an orally available Polo-like Kinase 1 inhibitor, in patients with advanced or metastatic solid tumors – Invest. New Drugs DOI 10.1007/s10637-017-0491-7

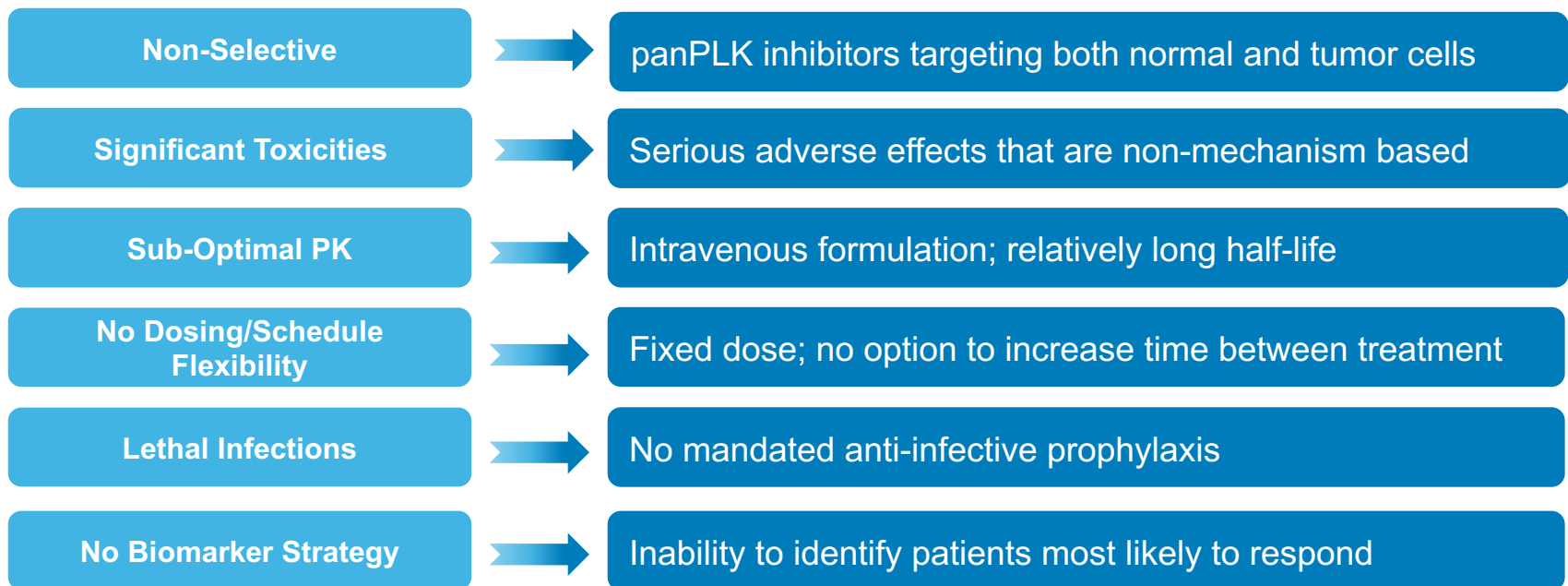


# Benefiting From Drug Class Experience



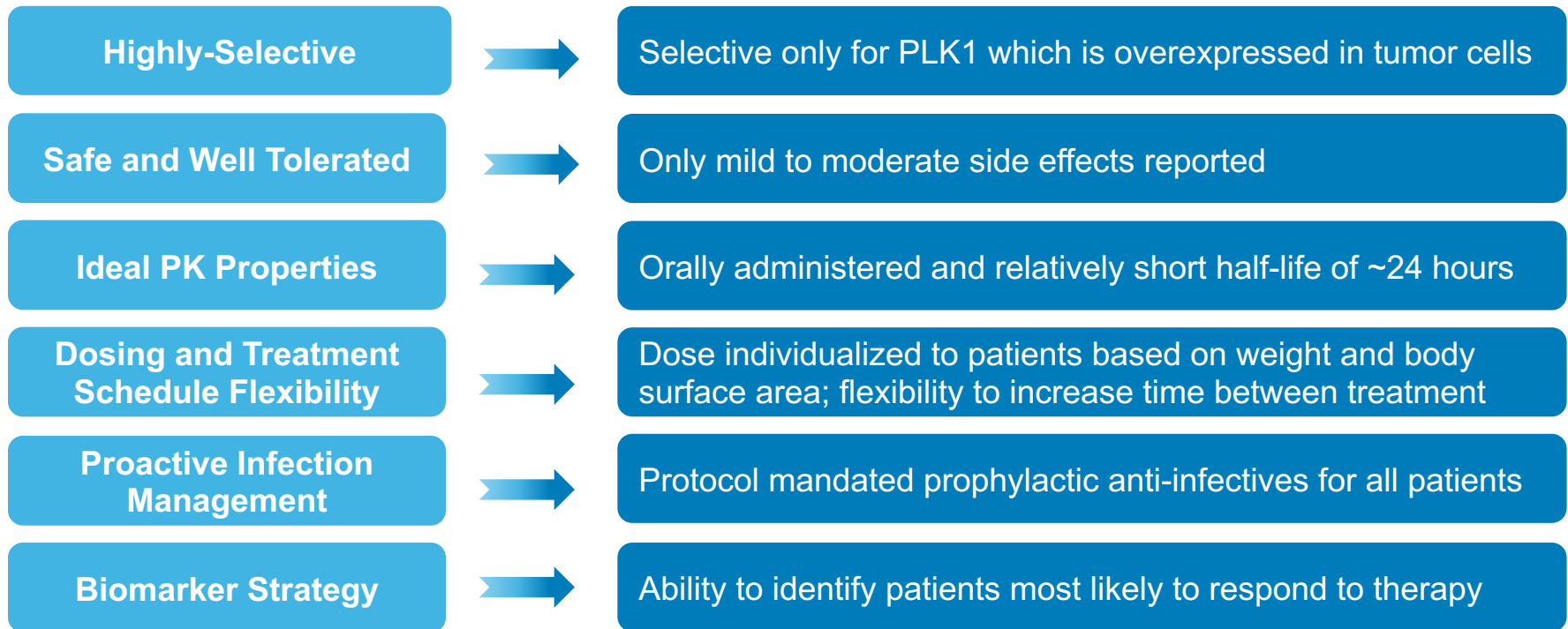
# Drawbacks Associated with 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation PLK Inhibitors

- ▶ Prior PLK inhibitors in development demonstrated significant clinical activity in combination with standard-of-care chemotherapy in AML
- ▶ Major drawbacks, unrelated to efficacy of the drug class, resulted in discontinuation of development



# Onvansertib – First-in-Class, 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation PLK1 Addresses Drawbacks of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation

- ▶ Onvansertib product profile and clinical development program effectively addresses drawbacks associated with 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> generation PLK inhibitors



# Combination Therapy Approach



# Onvansertib Combination Therapy Strategy




- ▶ Cornerstone of precision cancer medicine
- ▶ Onvansertib has demonstrated synergy with chemotherapies and targeted therapeutics
- ▶ Enhances efficacy (targets key pathways by synergy or additive effect)
- ▶ Reduces drug resistance, while providing therapeutic benefits

<sup>1</sup>Mokhtari, R et al - Combination Therapy in Combatting Cancer – Oncotarget, 2017, Vol. 8 (No. 23), pp: 38022-38043

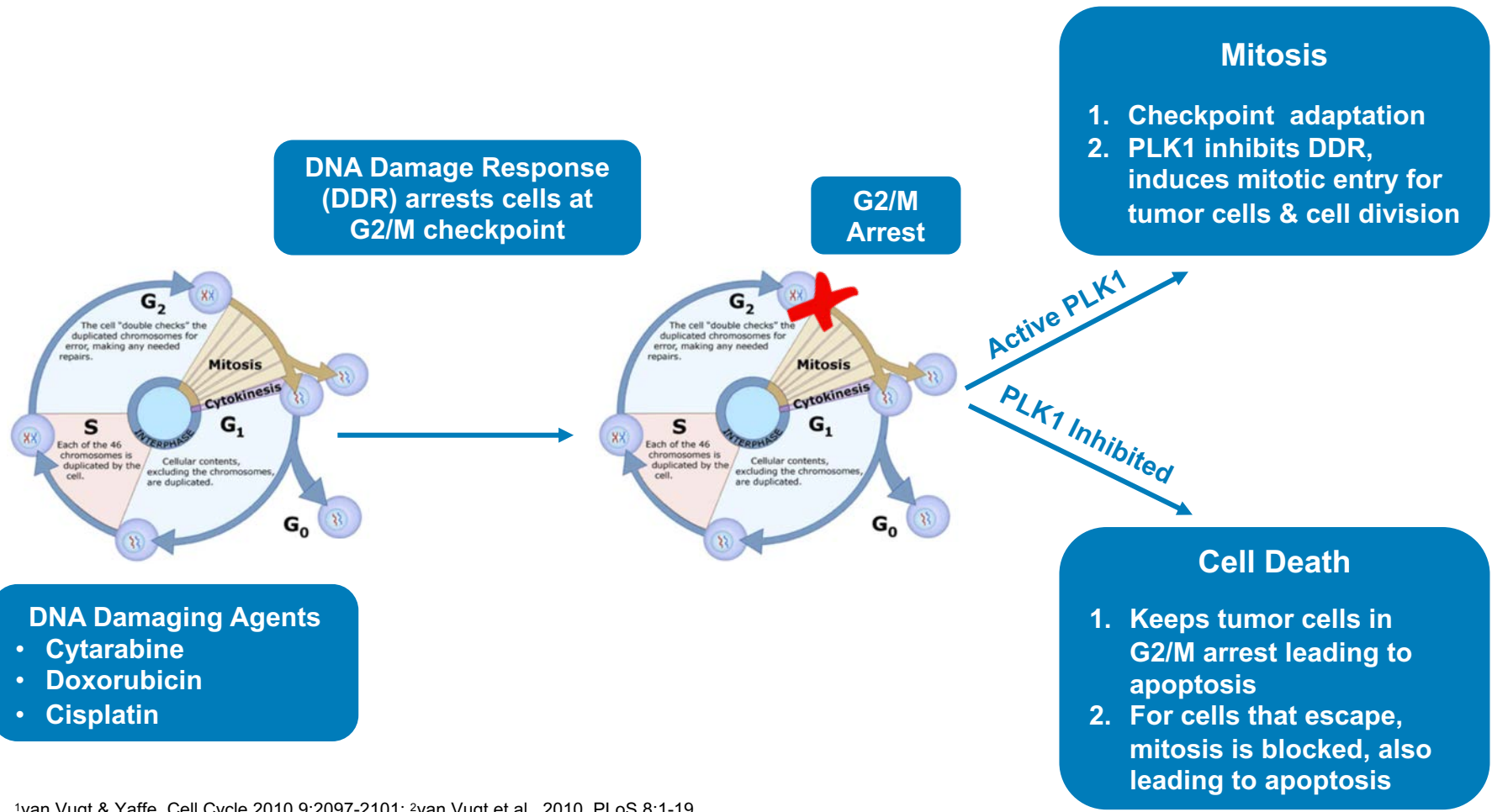
# Onvansertib – Synergistic in Combination

- ▶ High PLK1 expression is associated with the most aggressive cancers
- ▶ Synergistic activity may enhance efficacy of standard-of-care therapies

Potentially Synergistic Drugs <sup>1,2</sup>		Associated Cancers <sup>2</sup>
Abiraterone acetate		<b>Leukemias/Lymphomas:</b>
Bevacizumab		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Acute Myeloid Leukemia</li><li>• Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia</li><li>• Non-Hodgkin Leukemia</li><li>• Multiple Myeloma</li></ul>
Bortezomib		
Cisplatin		
Cytarabine		<b>Solid Tumor Cancers:</b>
Doxorubicin		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Castration-Resistant Prostate</li><li>• Adrenocortical Carcinoma</li><li>• Triple Negative Breast</li><li>• Sarcomas</li><li>• Small Cell Lung</li><li>• Colon</li></ul>
FLT3 Inhibitors (Quizartinib)		
Gemcitabine		
HDAC Inhibitors (Belinostat)		
Paclitaxel		

<sup>1</sup>Alphabetical order. <sup>2</sup>Preclinical data on file with PCM-075 and these combined therapeutics

# Onvansertib Rationale for Combination with DNA Damaging Agents<sup>1,2</sup>

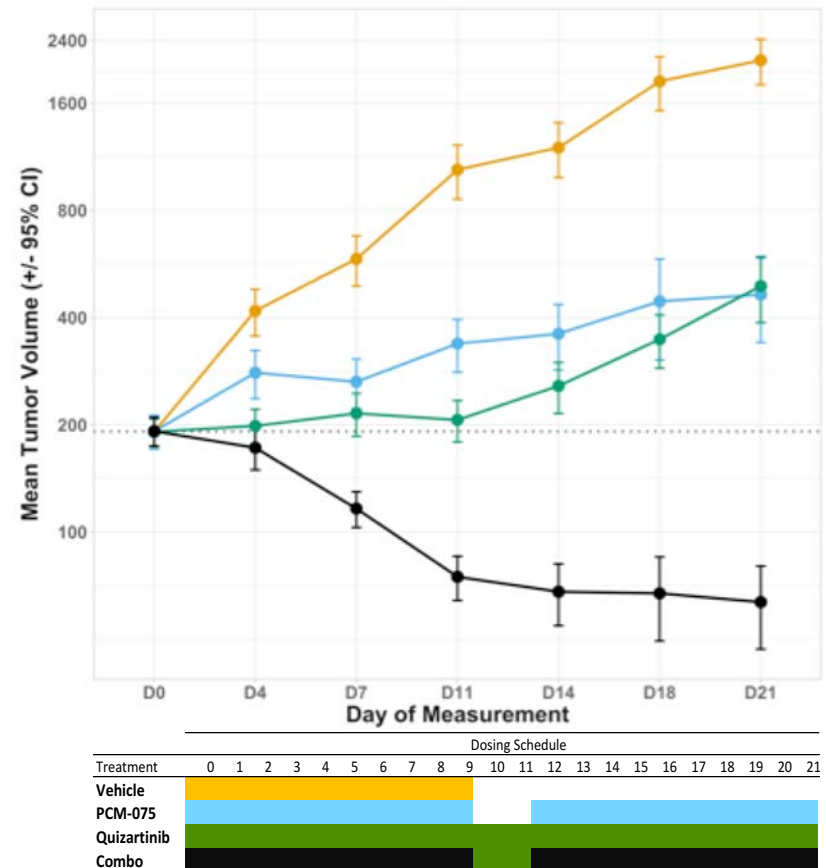


<sup>1</sup>van Vugt & Yaffe, Cell Cycle 2010 9:2097-2101; <sup>2</sup>van Vugt et al., 2010, PLoS 8:1-19

# Onvansertib (PCM-075) + FLT3 Inhibitor Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)

- ▶ 30% of AML patients have a FLT3 mutation<sup>1</sup>
- ▶ Quizartinib in Phase 3 clinical development<sup>2</sup>
- ▶ Combination of PCM-075 + quizartinib demonstrated:
  - 97% tumor growth inhibition
  - Regression in FLT3 AML xenograft model<sup>3</sup>

Evaluation of Efficacy of PCM-075 for MV-4-11 Human Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) Xenograft Model in NOD.SCID Mice



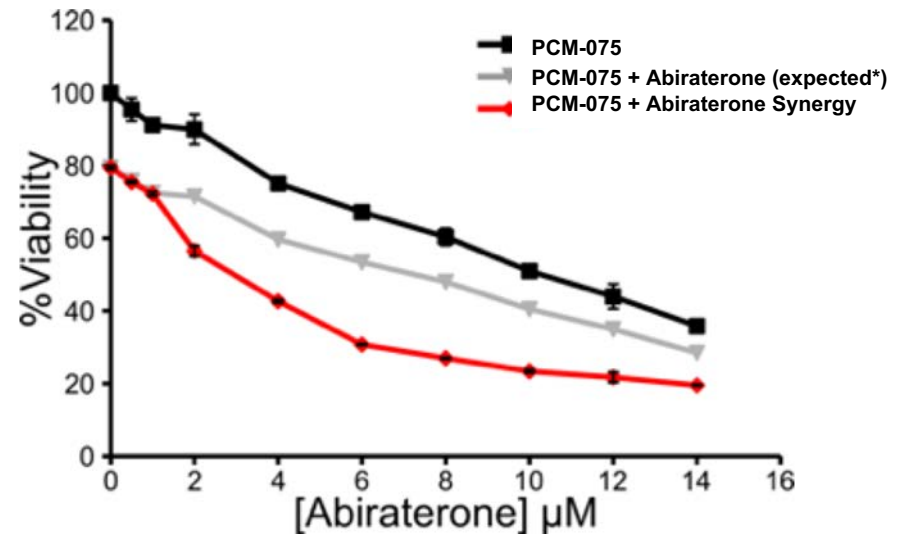
<sup>1</sup>Kindler et al, Blood 2010; 116:5089-10. <sup>2</sup>Stone et al, N Engl J Med 2017; 377:454-64. <sup>3</sup>Data on File at Trovogene, Inc.



# Onvansertib (PCM-075) + Abiraterone Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer

- ▶ PCM-075 + abiraterone demonstrated synergy<sup>1</sup>
- ▶ Combination enhances PCM-075 mechanism of action<sup>1</sup>
- ▶ Medical need to increase duration of response to anti-androgen drugs

C4-2 Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer Cells  
Increased Sensitivity to Abiraterone in the  
Presence of PCM-075



\*Expected = the calculated value of the effect of the addition of each drug as calculated by Michael Yaffe, MD - MIT

<sup>1</sup>Yaffe, Michael, MD and Trovogene, 2017

# Onvansertib (PCM-075) Clinical Development

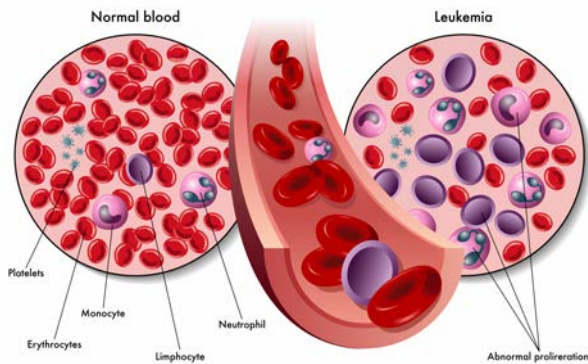
Phase 1b/2 Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)

Phase 2 metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate  
Cancer (mCRPC)

Phase 2 metastatic Colorectal Cancer (mCRC)

# Clinical Development Roadmap

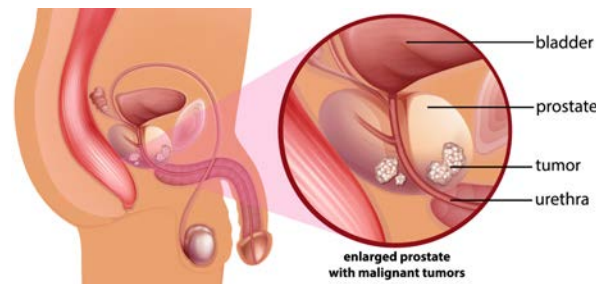
## Acute Myeloid Leukemia



## Colorectal Cancer



## Prostate Cancer

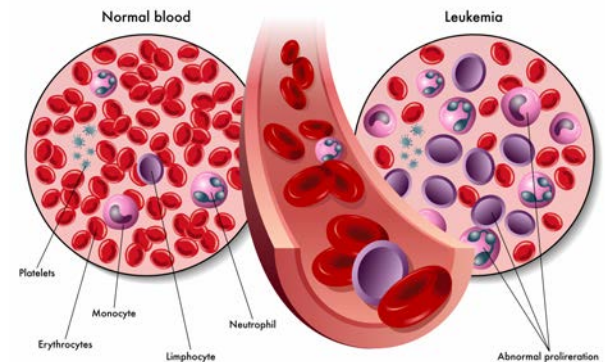


# Acute Myeloid Leukemia<sup>1</sup>

## Significant Need for New Treatment Options

- ▶ Aggressive hematologic malignancy of immature blood cells
- ▶ 20,000 new cases, 10,400 deaths annually, and 5 year survival rate of 25%
- ▶ Treatment options vary based on patient condition / age, but can include:
  - Chemotherapy / Radiation / Stem Cell Transplant
- ▶ Preclinical *in-vitro* and *in-vivo* data demonstrate efficacy of Onvansertib\* as single agent and in combination with drugs used to treat AML

### Acute Myeloid Leukemia







\*Orphan Drug Designation granted for Onvansertib by the FDA September, 2017 and by the EMA in July, 2018 ;<sup>1</sup>National Cancer Institute SEER 2016; <sup>2</sup>Valsasina et al., Mol Cancer Ther; 11(4) April 2012

# AML Clinical Development Landscape<sup>1</sup>

## Medical Need for New Therapeutic Options

- ▶ The majority of therapeutic advances for AML have not come from the introduction of novel therapeutics but instead from optimizing use of older drugs<sup>2</sup>
- ▶ With increased understanding of the molecular pathogenesis of AML in recent years there is a significant opportunity to introduce new targeted therapeutics<sup>2</sup>

### Significant Opportunity for New Therapeutic Options

Company	Market Cap	Drug	Combination	Development
 trovogene	\$15M	Onvansertib (PLK1 inhibitor)	Cytarabine / Decitabine	Phase 1b/2
 acti BIOPHARMA	\$104M	Tosedosat (aminopeptidase activity inhibitor)	Cytrabine / 5-Azacytadine	Phase 1/2
 AVEO ONCOLOGY	\$288M	Ficlatuzumab (antibody targeting HGF)	Cytarabine	Phase 1
 agios	\$4.5B	Tibsovo (IDH1 Inhibitor)	Single Agent	FDA Approved
		AG-221 (IDH2 Inhibitor)	Single Agent	Phase 1/2

<sup>1</sup>[www.clinicaltrials.gov](http://www.clinicaltrials.gov); <sup>2</sup>[www.hematology.org/Thehematologist/Years-Best/8155.aspx](http://www.hematology.org/Thehematologist/Years-Best/8155.aspx)

# Onvansertib (PCM-075) Scientific Rationale

## Clinical Development in AML

### ▶ *in-vitro* studies<sup>1</sup>

- High sensitivity of hematological tumor cell lines to PCM-075

### ▶ *in-vitro* and *in-vivo* mode of action (MoA) studies<sup>2</sup>

- Xenograft model demonstrates dose dependent inhibition of PLK1 activity and G2/M arrest

### ▶ *in-vivo* efficacy in AML xenograft models<sup>2</sup>

- Dose dependent efficacy of PCM-075 in
  - HL60 promyelocytic leukemia xenograft
  - Disseminated AML patient derived xenografts (AML-PS)
- Combination of PCM-075 + cytarabine has greater survival than either agent alone (AML-PS)

<sup>1</sup>Source: Report No. N-0018670 Antiproliferative activity of NMS-1286937 in a panel of cell lines;<sup>2</sup>Valsasina et al., Mol Cancer Ther; 11(4) April 2012; <sup>3</sup>ClinicalTrials.gov, NCT03303339: PCM-075 in Combination With Either Low-dose Cytarabine or Decitabine in Adult Patients With Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) - Data-on-file, Trovogene 2018

# Orphan Drug Designation (ODD) in AML

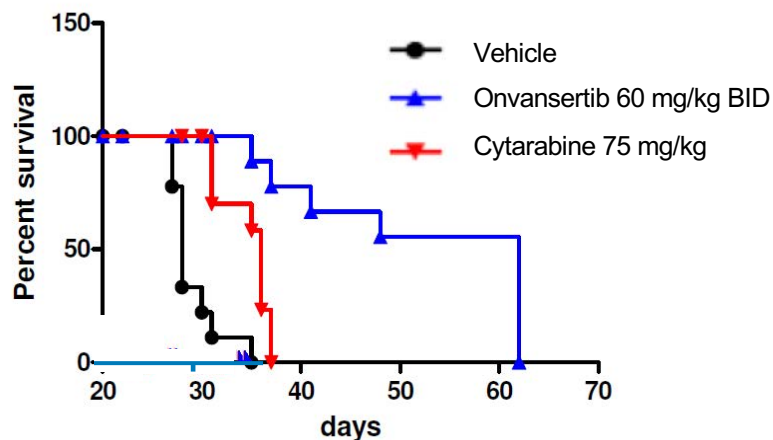
In the U.S. and Europe

Regulatory and Financial Incentives

Extended Market Exclusivity

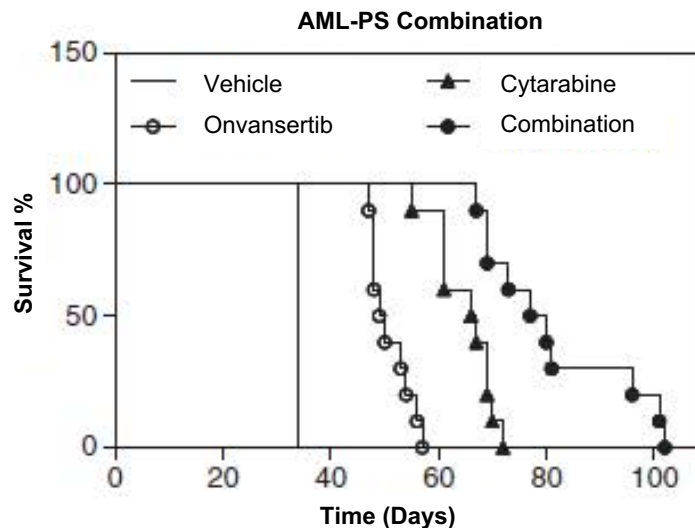
# Onvansertib Comparative and Combination with Cytarabine in AML Models<sup>1,2</sup>

## In Vivo Disseminated Leukemia Models



\*p = 0.001

- Onvansertib 60 mg/kg BID (Days 1-2 with 5-day rest) + cytarabine 75 mg/kg IP Injection (Days 1-5 with 5-day rest)
- Onvansertib 120 mg/kg for 2 days repeated for 4 cycles with a 10-day rest



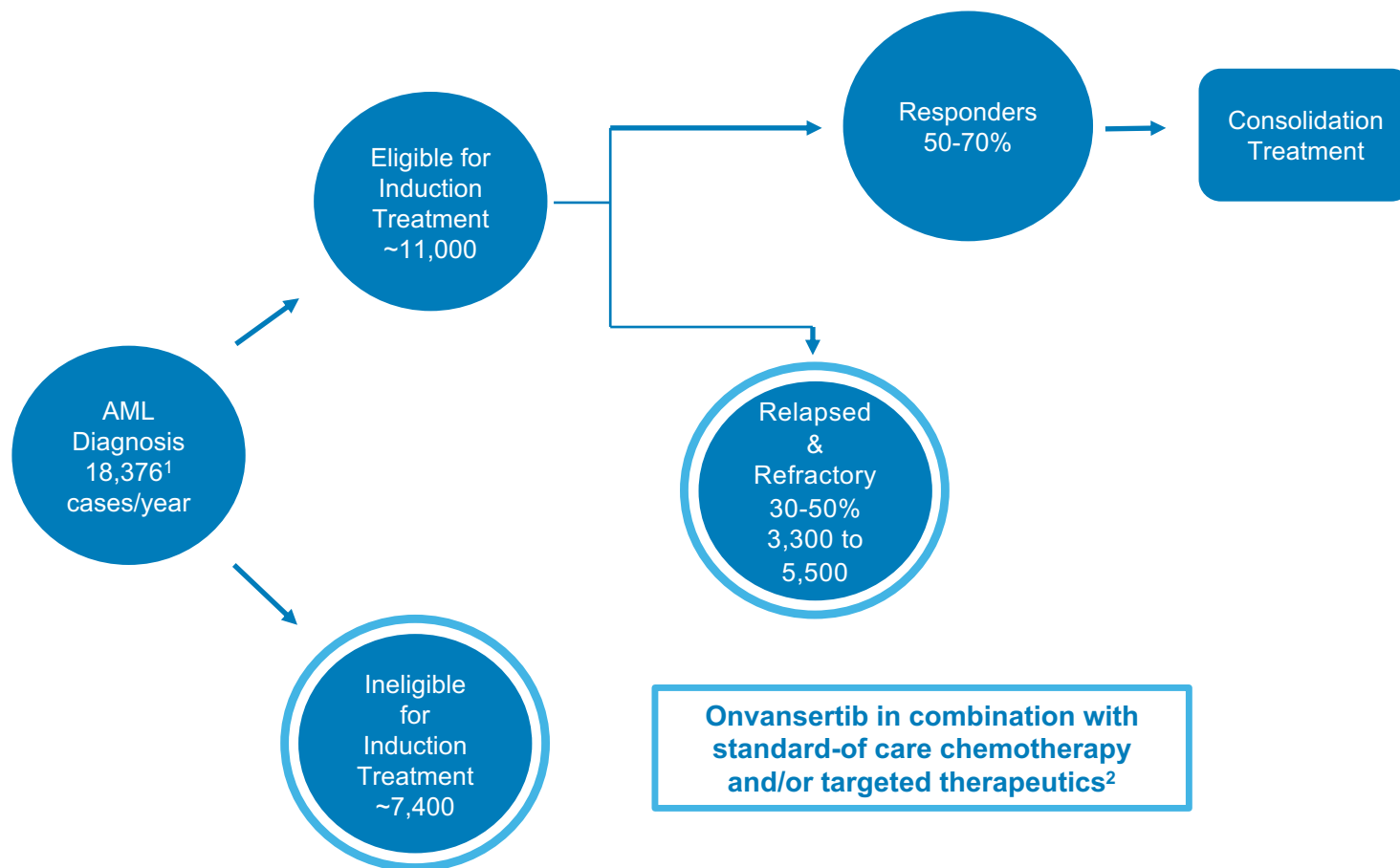
- Onvansertib 120 mg/kg for 2 days repeated for 4 cycles with a 10-day rest
- Cytarabine IP at 75mg/kg for 5 cycles of 5 consecutive days with 7-day rest
- The combination was given at the same schedule, doses, and routes of the single agents

► Onvansertib + cytarabine in combination showed increased survival compared to either agent alone

<sup>1</sup>Casolaro et al. (2013) PLOS One 8(3); <sup>2</sup>Valsasina et al. (2012), Mol Cancer Ther 11(4)



# Onvansertib Positioning in AML Patient Selection Algorithm

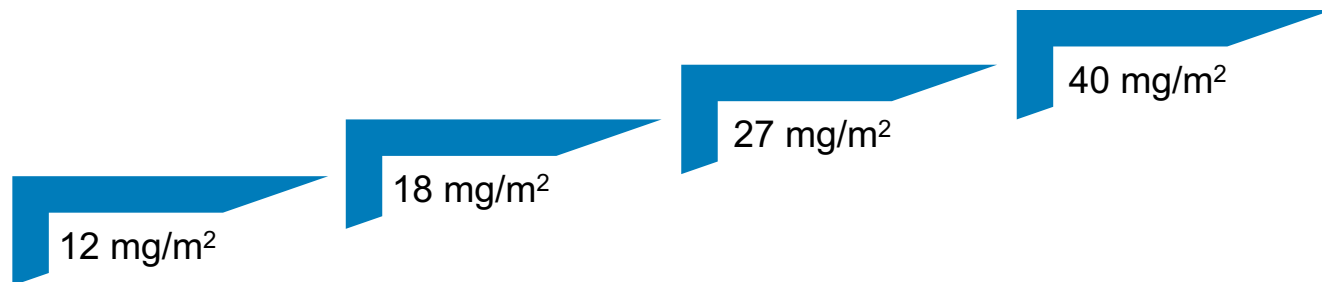


<sup>1</sup>Visser et al. (2012), Eur J Cancer (48). Estimated cases in EU27 per year; <sup>2</sup>e.g. Midostaurin for FLT3 mutation

# Ongoing Phase 1b/2 Clinical Trial in AML

## Onvansertib in Combination with Either Low-Dose Cytarabine or Decitabine in Patients with Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)

**Phase 1b:** Dose escalation to assess safety and identify recommended Phase 2 dose



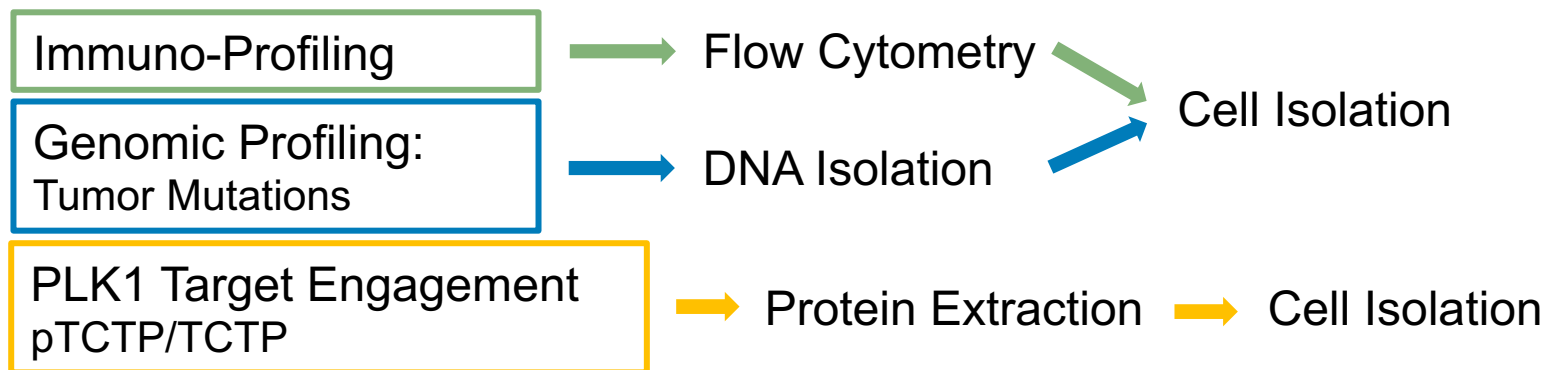
- ▶ Administered orally, once daily on days 1-5 of each cycle (21-28 days)

**Phase 2:** Assess safety and preliminary antitumor activity

- ▶ **Efficacy Endpoints:** Rate of complete response (CR + CRi) defined as morphologic leukemia-free state (MLF)
- ▶ **Exploratory Endpoints:** Evaluation of pharmacodynamic and correlative biomarkers

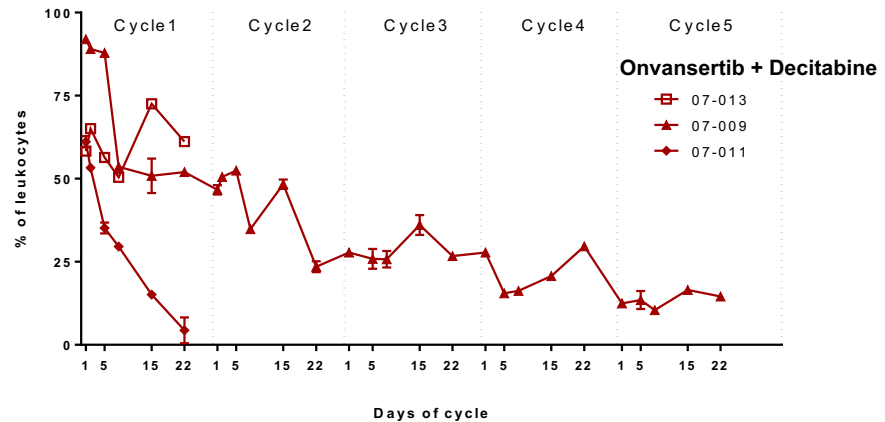
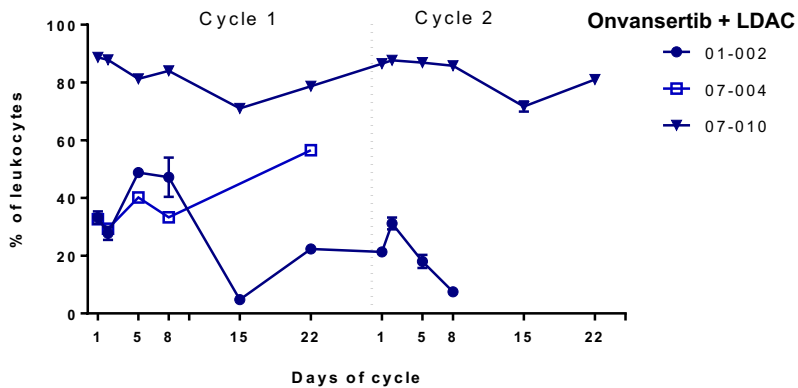
# Biomarker Strategy in AML

- ▶ Biomarkers will be measured and correlated with pharmacokinetic drug levels to assess:
  - Treatment effects by measuring % blast cells in blood and bone marrow
  - Inhibition of PLK1 by Onvansertib (Target Engagement)
  - Correlating underlying tumor genetics with treatment response

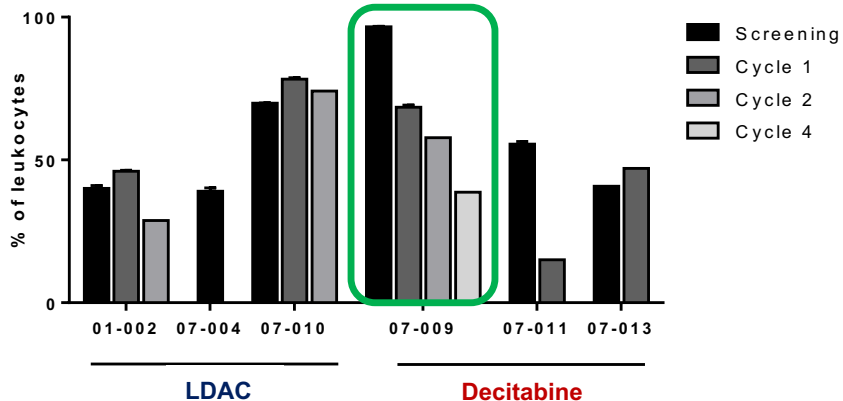


# Immuno-Profilng: Monitoring Leukemic Blast Cells in Response to Treatment

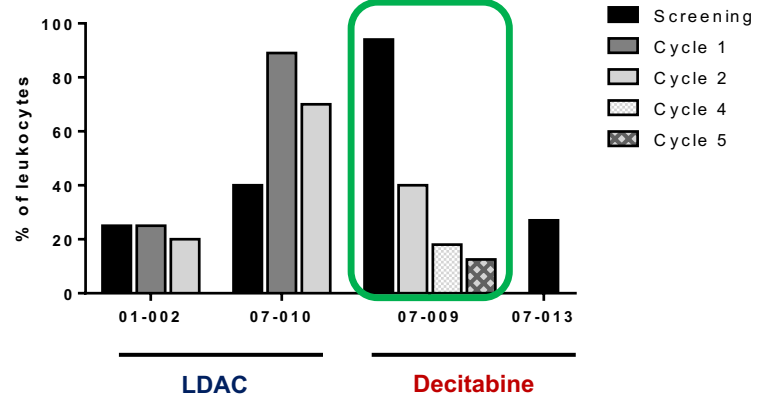
## % of Leukemic Cells in Blood



## %Leukemic Cells in Bone Marrow (Trovagene analysis)



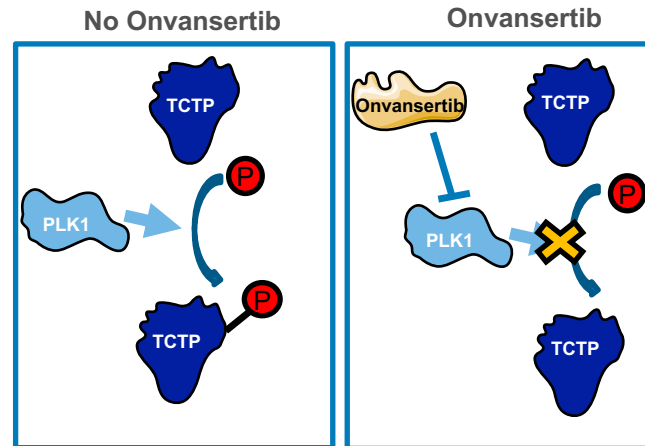
## %Leukemic Cells in Bone Marrow (Clinical site analysis)



1NCT03303339, ClinicalTrials.gov; "Onvansertib in Combination With Either Low-dose Cytarabine or Decitabine in Adult Patients With Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)"

# Target Engagement: Monitoring PLK1 Inhibition Upon Treatment

The Translational Control Tumor Protein (TCTP) Identified as Specific Marker for PLK1 Activity In-Vivo<sup>1</sup>

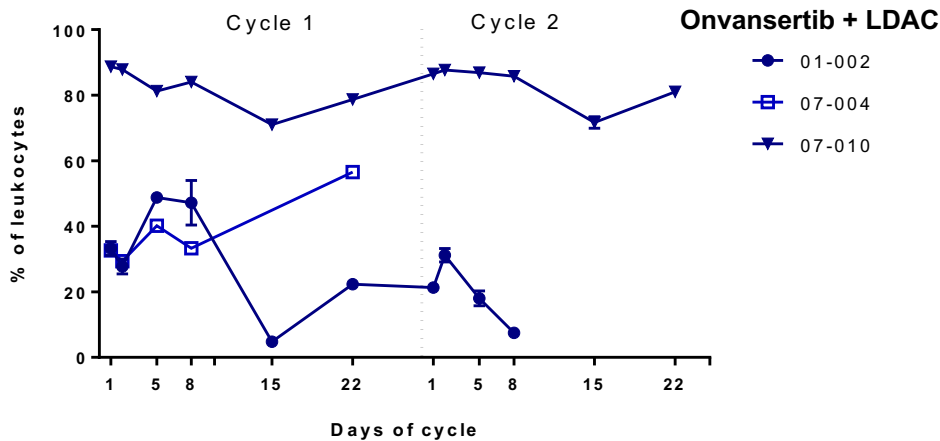


- ▶ Onvansertib inhibits PLK1 kinase activity resulting in reduction in PLK1 substrates phosphorylation; Translational Control Tumor Protein (TCTP) is phosphorylated by PLK1
- ▶ PLK1 inhibition was assessed 3-hours following administration of Onvansertib at peak concentration ( $C_{max}$ )

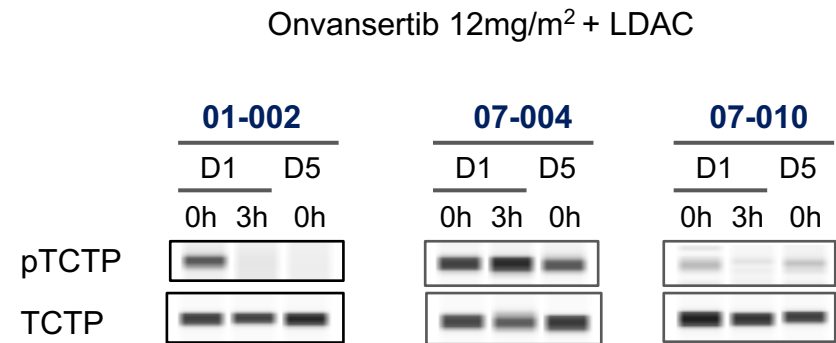
<sup>1</sup>Cusshi U. et al, Phosphorylation of TCTP as a Marker for Polo-like Kinase 1 Activity In Vivo – Anticancer Research December 2010 vol. 30 no. 12 pp. 4973-4985

# Correlation of Target Engagement and Treatment Response

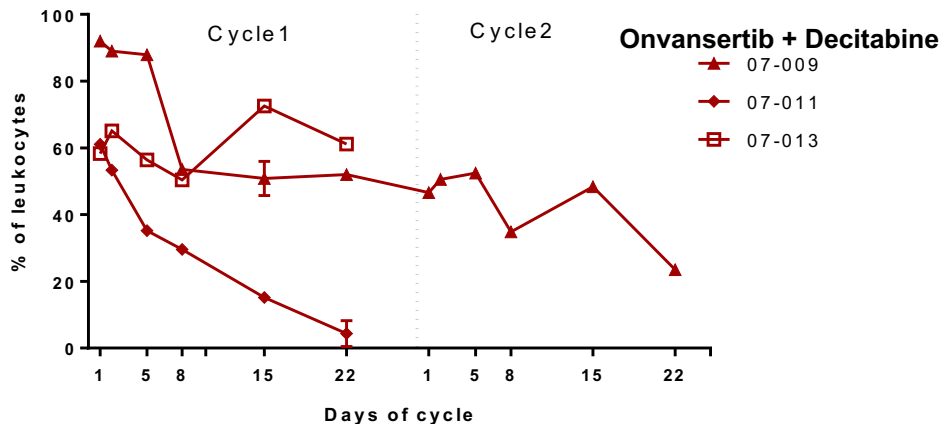
## % of Leukemic Cells in Blood



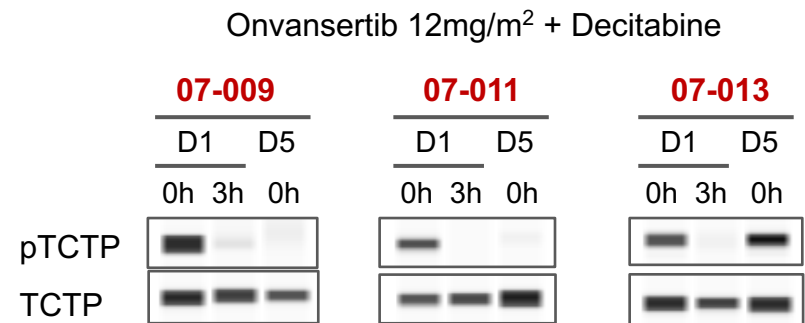
## pTCTP status as a surrogate for PLK1 inhibition



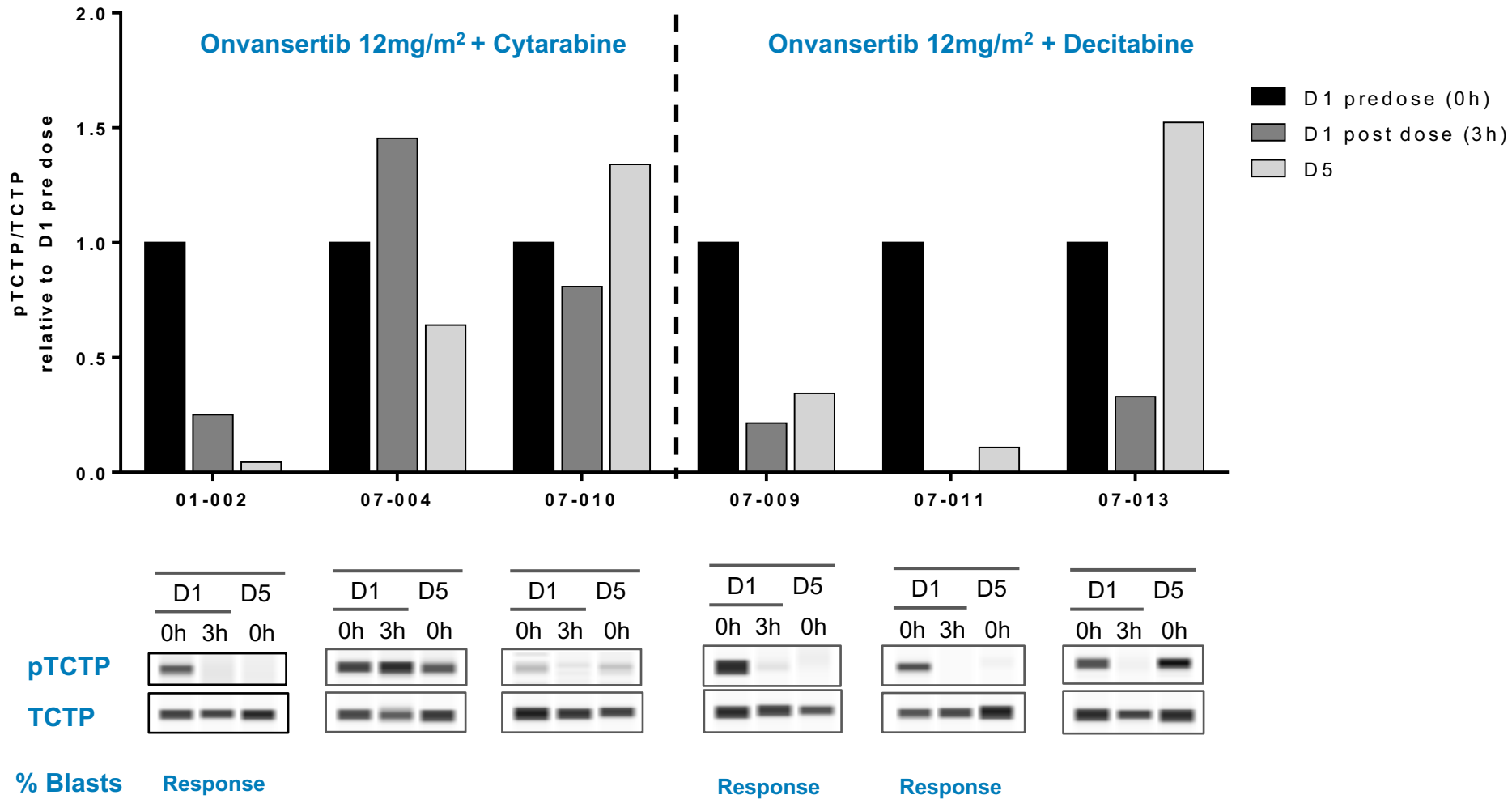
## % of Leukemic Cells in Blood



## pTCTP status as a surrogate for PLK1 inhibition

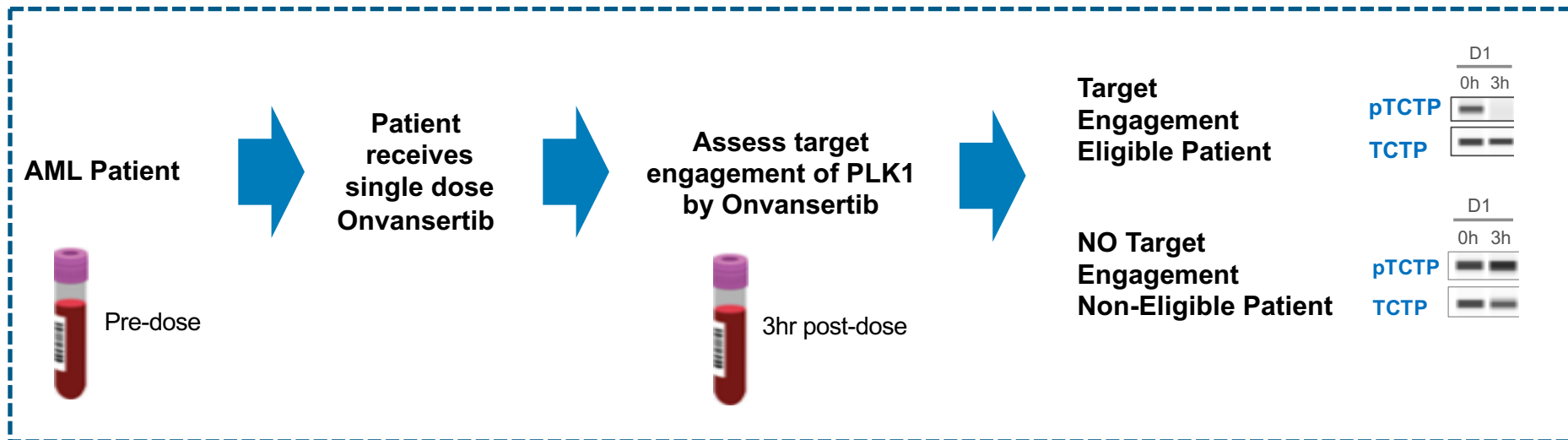


# Summary of Target Engagement and Correlation to Treatment Response



# Predictive Response Strategy

## Evaluating Patient Responsiveness to Onvansertib<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>Trovagene Patent Pending – PLK1 Target Phosphorylation Status and Treatment of Cancer with PLK1 Inhibitors



# Molecular Profiling and Patient Response in AML<sup>1</sup>

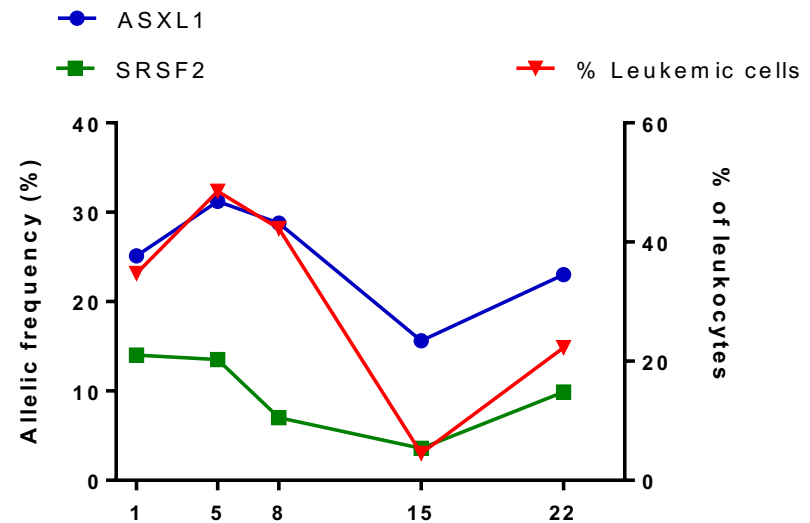
AML Genomic Subgroup	Frequency of Patients	Most Frequently Mutated Genes (%)	DNA Panel	RNA Panel
NPM1 mutation	27%	NPM1(100), DNMT3A(54), FLT3(39), NRAS(19), TET2(16), PTPN11(15)	X	
Mutated chromatin, RNA-splicing genes, or both	18%	RUNX1(39), MLLPTD(25), SRSF2(22), DNMT3A(20), ASXL1(17), STAG2(16), NRAS(16), TET2(15), FLT3ITD(15)	X	
TP53 mutations, chromosomal aneuploidy, or both	13%	Complex karyotype(68), -5/5q(47), -7/7q(44), TP53(44), -17/17p(31), +8/8q(16)	X	X
inv(16)(p13.1q22) or t(16;16)(p13.1;q22);CBFB-MYH11	5%	inv(16) (100), NRAS(53), +8/8q(16), KIT(15), FLT3TKD(15)	X	X
biallelic CEBPA mutations	4%	CEBPAbiallelic(100), NRAS(30), WT1(21), GATA2(20)	X	
t(15;17)(q22;q12); PML-RARA	4%	t(15;17) (100), FLT3 ITD(35), WT1(17)	X	X
t(8;21)(q22;q22); RUNX1-RUNX1T1	4%	t(8;21) (100), KIT(38), -Y(33), -9q(18)	X	X
MLL fusion genes; t(x;11)(x;q23)	3%	t(x;11q23) (100), NRAS(23)	X	X
inv(3)(q21q26.2) or t(3;3)(q21;q26.2); GATA2,MECOM(EVI1)	1%	inv(3) (100), -7(85), KRAS(30), NRAS(30), PTPN11(30), ETV6(15), PHF6(15), SF3B1(15)	X	X
IDH2R172 mutations and no other class-defining lesions	1%	IDH2R172(100), DNMT3A(67), +8/8q(17)	X	
t(6;9)(p23;q34); DEK-NUP214	1%	t(6;9) (100), FLT3ITD(80), KRAS(20)	X	X

<sup>1</sup>Papaemmanuil et al. Genomic classification and prognosis in acute myeloid leukemia; NEJM 2016;374:2209-2221

# Genomic Profiling: Correlation of Mutation Detected in Blood and % Leukemic Cells

Patient	Mutations detected
01-002	ASXL1 c.1926_1927insG p.G646fs*12 SRSF2 c.284C>G p.P95R
07-004	TP53 c.955 A>T p.Lys319Ter
07-010	SRSF2 c.284C>G p.Pro95Arg RUNX1 c.511G>A p.Asp171Asn RUNX1 c.250A>C p.Thr84Pro TET2 c.3633T>A p.Cys1211Ter
07-009	SF3B1 c.1998G>T p.Lys666Asn FLT3 c.250G>T p.Asp835Tyr RUNX1 c.984_985delAG p.Ala329fs GATA2 c.829A>G p.Ser277Gly
07-011	TP53 c.773A>C p.Glu258Ala
07-013	PHF6 c.955C>T p.Arg319Ter GATA2 c.962T>C p.Leu321Pro

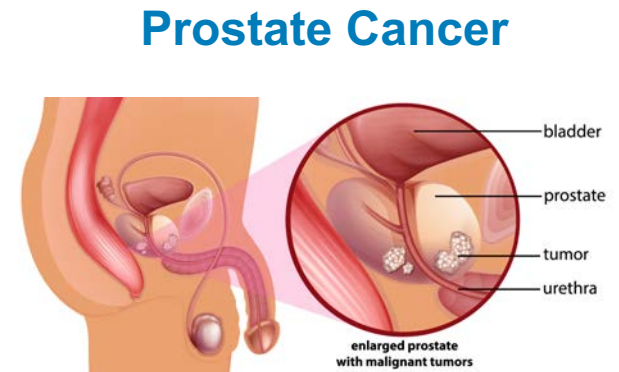
Mutations allelic frequencies and leukemic cells level in blood samples of patient 01-002



- ▶ Genomic analysis was performed on bone marrow and blood samples
- ▶ Mutations detected in bone marrow and blood were identical for all patients examined
- ▶ The mutation allelic frequencies detected in blood correlates with % of circulating leukemic cells

# Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer Opportunity to Increase Duration of Response to Therapy

- ▶ 25,000 men die from metastatic prostate cancer annually and the five-year survival rate is 37%<sup>2</sup>
- ▶ Treatments
  - Zytiga® (Johnson & Johnson)/prednisone
  - Xtandi® (Astellas/Pfizer)
- ▶ Ongoing need to increase duration of response to treatment
  - Patients develop resistance within 9-15 months<sup>4</sup> and do not respond well to subsequent therapies
- ▶ Preclinical studies demonstrate synergy between Onvansertib and Zytiga®
  - PLK1 inhibition improves abiraterone efficacy by repressing the androgen signaling pathway<sup>3,4</sup>



<sup>1</sup>2017 Annual Report on Prostate Disease – Harvard Health Publications; <sup>2</sup>GlobalData. Prostate Cancer—Global Drug Forecast and Market Analysis to 2023. Apr, 2015; <sup>3</sup> National Cancer Institute Metastatic cancer. Mar, 2013. Available at: <http://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/what-is-cancer/metastatic-fact-sheet>; <sup>4</sup>Antonarakis, Emmannel – Current Understanding of Resistance to Abiraterone and Enzalutamide in Advanced Prostate Cancer; Clinical Advances in Hematology & Oncology – May 2016 – Volume 14, Issue 5

# PLK1 and Abiraterone Acetate (Zytiga®)

## Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer (mCRPC)

- ▶ All metastatic prostate cancer patients become castration-resistant
- ▶ PLK1 dependent microtubule dynamics promotes androgen receptor (AR) signaling<sup>1,2</sup>
- ▶ PLK1 inhibition improves abiraterone efficacy<sup>3</sup>
- ▶ Inhibition of PLK1 represses androgen signaling pathway<sup>4</sup>
- ▶ PLK1 inhibitors may add important therapeutic benefit for the treatment of castration-resistant prostate cancer patients<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Xianzeng, Hou, Zhiguo, Li – PLK1-Dependent Microtubule Dynamics Promotes Androgen Receptor Signaling in Prostate Cancer; *Prostate*. 2013 September; 73(12): 1352–1363. doi:10.1002/pros.22683; <sup>2</sup> Arpaporn, Deeraksa, Jing, Pan - PLK1 is upregulated in androgen-insensitive prostate cancer cells and its inhibition leads to necroptosis; *Oncogene*. 2013 June 13; 32(24): 2973–2983. doi:10.1038/onc.2012.309; <sup>3</sup>Clemens, Thoma – Prostate Cancer: PLK-1 Inhibition Improves Abiraterone Efficacy; *Nature Reviews Urology* volume11, page603 (2014); <sup>4</sup>Zhang Z1, Chen L – Inhibition of PLK1 Represses Androgen Signaling Pathway in Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer; *Cell Cycle*. 2015;14(13):2142-8. doi: 10.1080/15384101.2015.1041689; <sup>5</sup>Klaus, Strebhardt - Drugging Plk1: An attractive approach to inhibit androgen receptor signaling; *Cell Cycle*. 2015 Jul 18; 14(14): 2193–2194

# Ongoing Phase 2 Clinical Trial in mCRPC

## Onvansertib in Combination with Zytiga<sup>®</sup> and Prednisone in Patients with Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer (mCRPC)

### Dosing Regimen

Onvansertib – 24 mg/m<sup>2</sup>  
Days 1-5 (21-Day Cycle) +  
Zytiga<sup>®</sup>/prednisone daily

### Duration

4 Cycles = 12 Weeks

### Evaluation

Disease Control  
based on PSA level

### Efficacy Endpoints

Effect of Onvansertib in combination with Zytiga<sup>®</sup>/prednisone on disease control assessed by prostate-specific antigen (PSA) decline or stabilization pre- and post-treatment

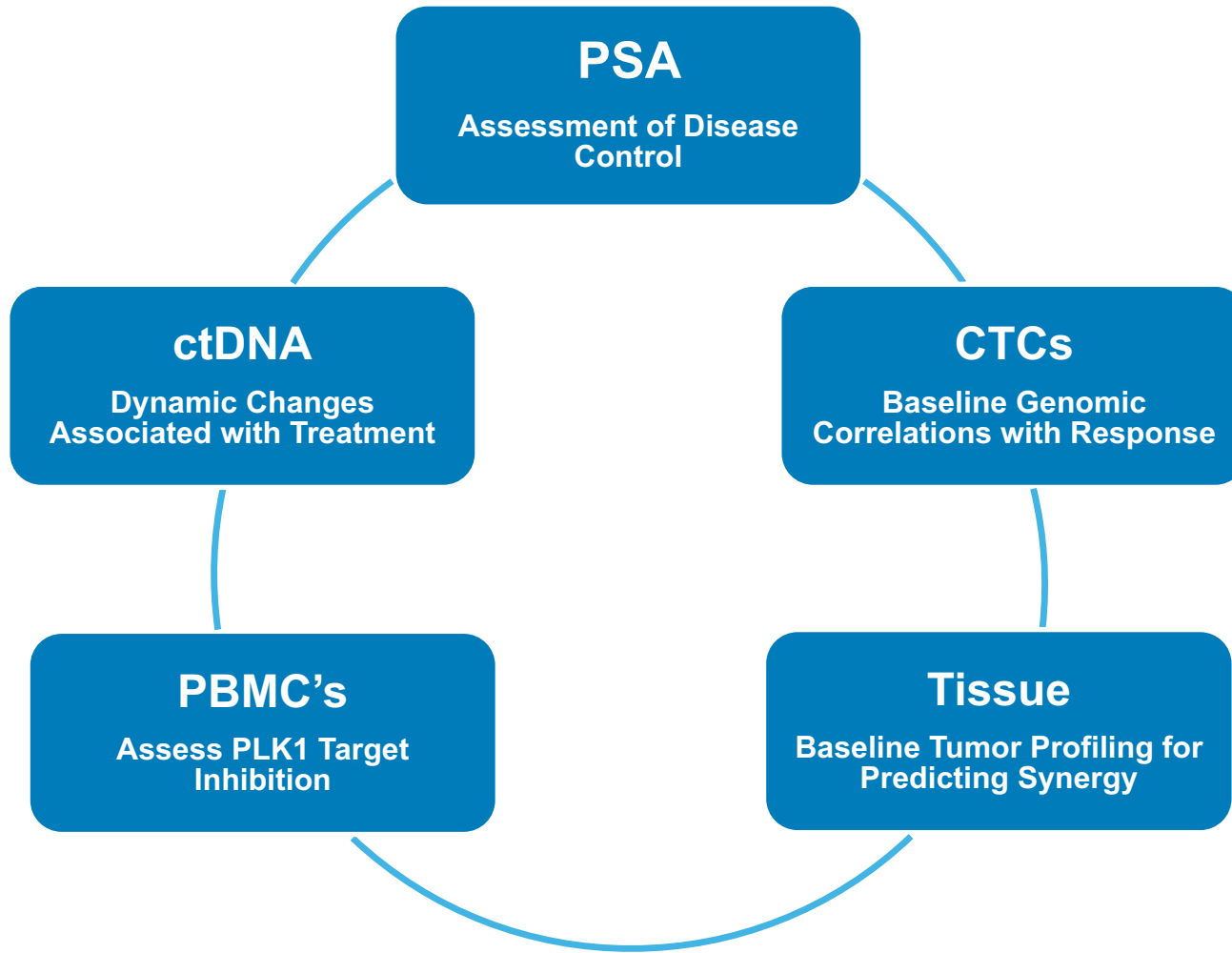
### Safety Endpoint

Safety of Onvansertib in combination with Zytiga<sup>®</sup>/prednisone

### Exploratory Endpoint

Target inhibition of PLK1, evaluation of relevant biomarkers and correlation with patient response and genomic profile

# Biomarker Strategy in mCRPC

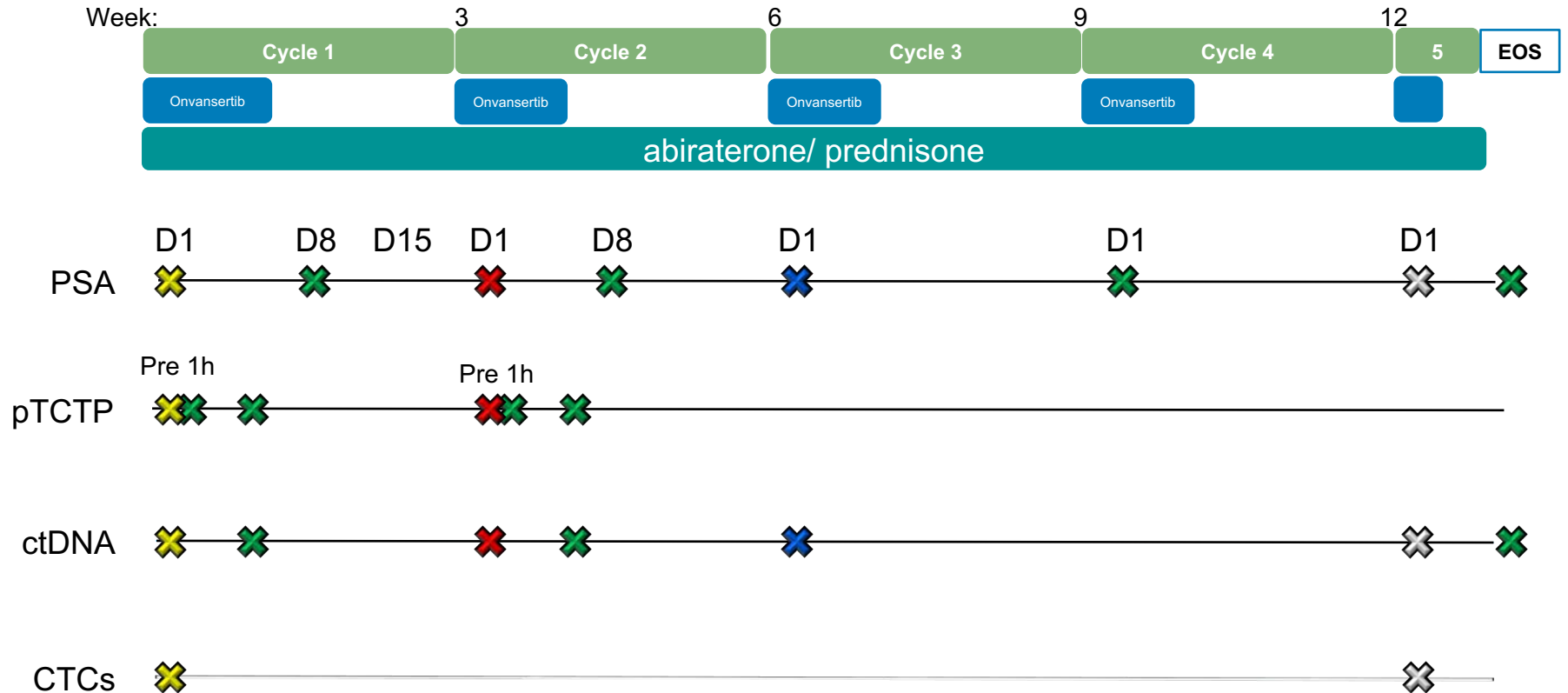


# PSA: NCCN Recommended Biomarker Trial Eligibility and Efficacy for mCRPC<sup>1</sup>

- ▶ PSA is a validated biomarker assessing disease stability or progression
- ▶ Prostate Cancer Clinical Trials Working Group (PCWG)<sup>1</sup> has set criteria for the use of blood PSA levels:
  - Trial eligibility (defining progression)
  - Initial assessment of efficacy

<sup>1</sup>PCWG2: Sher et al, JCO, 2008, PCWG3: Sher et al, JCO, 2016

# Biomarker Assessment Schedule



✕ Baseline, Pre-dose/cycle 1   
 ✕ Pre-dose to cycle 2   
 ✕ Pre-dose to cycle 3   
 ✕ Pre-dose to cycle 5

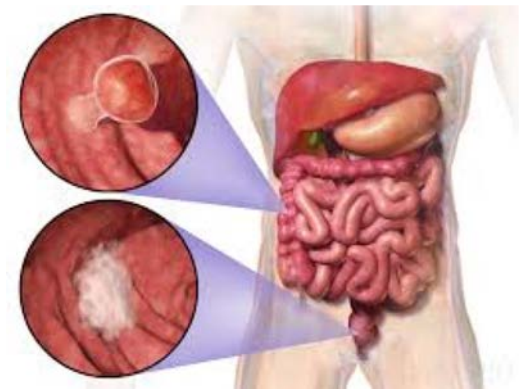
- ▶ Primary Endpoint: Proportion of patients achieving disease control after 12 weeks of study treatment, as defined by lack of PSA progression



# Colorectal Cancer: Unmet need in mCRC

- ▶ 140K new cases of CRC in 2018 with 64.5% 5 year survival<sup>1</sup>
  - ~51K deaths per year from mCRC<sup>1</sup>
- ▶ Tumor biomarkers drive therapy decisions for 1<sup>st</sup> line mCRC therapy<sup>2</sup>
  - ~50% mCRC is RAS mutant (KRAS): FOLFOX/FOLFIRI/FOLFOXIRI
- ▶ Large unmet need in RAS mutant CRC<sup>2</sup>
  - No targeted therapies are available for RAS mutant CRC
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> line therapies have ~5% response rate in metastatic CRC (mCRC)

## Colorectal Cancer



<sup>1</sup><https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/colorect.html>; <sup>2</sup>King et al, Frontline Strategies for Metastatic CRC, 2016, Amer J Hem/Onc; Loree&Kopetz, Recent Developments in treatment of mCRC, 2017, Ther Adv Med Onc;

# Onvansertib in Pre-Clinical CRC Synergy with Irinotecan<sup>1</sup>

## ► In vitro:

- CRC cell lines are sensitive to Onvansertib:

25/27 cell lines tested had an  $IC_{50} < 1\mu M$  and 10 had an  $IC_{50} < 0.1\mu M$

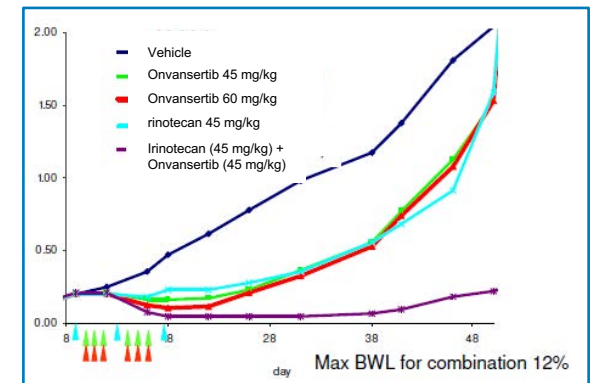
- Onvansertib is synergistic with paclitaxel, cisplatin, SN-38 and irinotecan

## ► In-vivo:

- Onvansertib inhibits tumor growth of CRC xenograft models

3 independent models were tested and Onvansertib induces maximal tumor regression of ~84% compared to vehicle

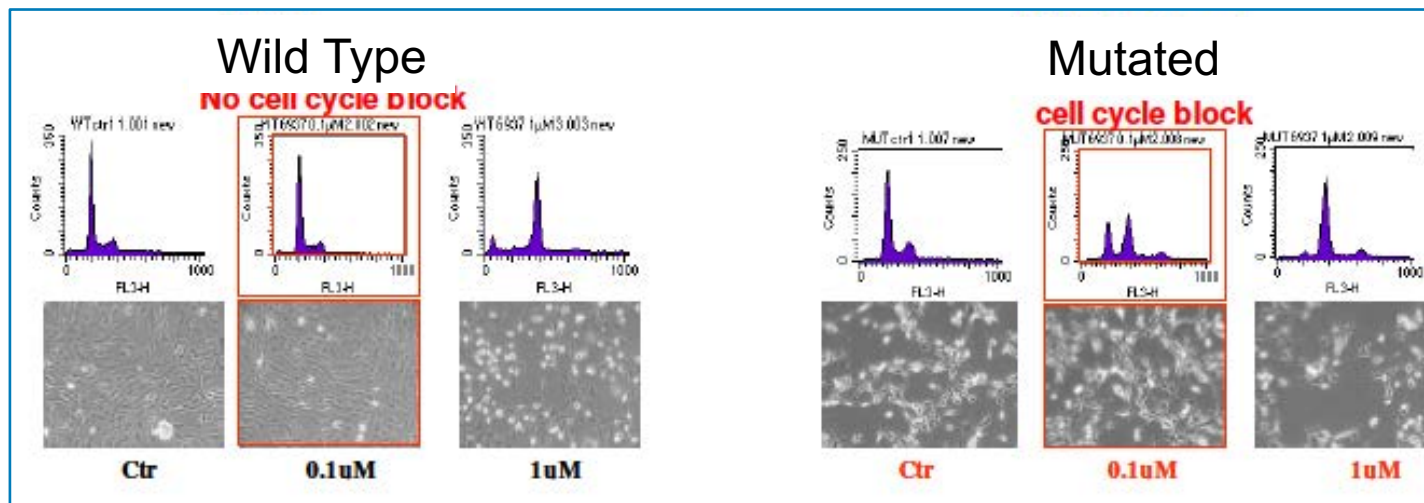
- The combination of Onvansertib with Irinotecan significantly reduces tumor growth compared with vehicle or either single agent treatment



<sup>1</sup>Data on File at Trovogene, Inc.

# KRAS Mutation: Multiple *in-vitro* Studies Indicate Mutation is Biomarker for Onvansertib Sensitivity

- ▶ In a genome-wide RNAi screen there was found a synthetic lethal interactions (profound mitotic block/death) with KRAS oncogene and PLK1; Tested in 2 mutant & isogenic cell lines<sup>1</sup>
- ▶ KRAS-mutant cancer cell lines are more sensitive to PLK1 inhibition (BI2536)<sup>2</sup>
- ▶ KRAS mutated NIH3T3 cells showed higher sensitivity to onvansertib compare to KRAS wild-type (WT) cells<sup>3</sup>

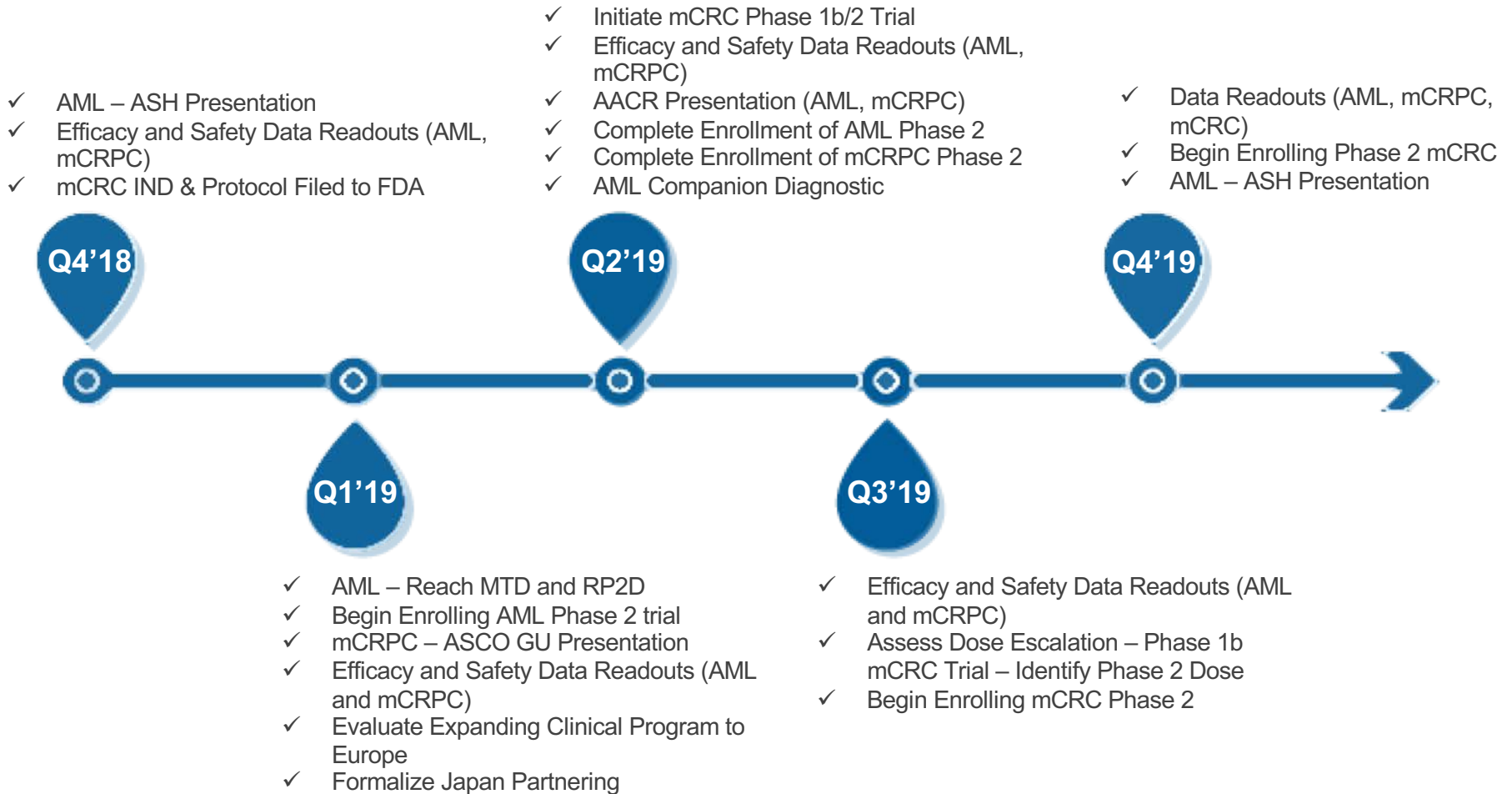


<sup>1</sup>Luo J, Elledge SJ, Cell. 2009; <sup>2</sup>Wang J., Liu M., Nat.Comm,2016; <sup>3</sup>Investigator Brochure, Data-on-file, Trovogene

# Summary



# Value Creating Milestones



# Summary

- ▶ Precision Cancer Medicine, predictive biomarker approach
- ▶ Leveraging a proven cancer target, PLK1
- ▶ Onvansertib – first-in-class, 3<sup>rd</sup> generation, oral PLK1 inhibitor
- ▶ Synergy strategy – Onvansertib in combination with approved drugs

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