Conclusion: Abemaciclib did not demonstrate sufficient clinical activity in patients with esophageal cancer with CDKN2A loss or mutation for continued evaluation in this patient population.

Future Direction: Other treatments should be considered for these patients, including treatments offered in clinical trials.

Background:

- **TAPUR** is a phase II basket study that evaluates the antitumor activity of commercially available targeted agents in patients (pts) with advanced cancers with specific genomic alterations.
- **Results of a cohort of pts with esophageal cancer (EC) with CDKN2A loss or mutation (mut) treated with abemaciclib are reported.**

Methods:

**Study Design:**
- **Eligible pts:** Advanced EC, ECOG performance status (PS) 0-2, adequate organ function, measurable disease, and no standard treatment options available. Treatment was assigned according to prespecified matching rules based on genomic tests performed in CLIA-certified, CAP-accredited labs selected by sites.
- **Pts received abemaciclib at 200 mg (four 50 mg tablets) orally twice daily for a total daily dose of 400 mg until disease progression, unacceptable toxicity or pt or physician choice to discontinue.**
- **Primary endpoint:** Disease control (DC) defined by investigator assessment of objective response (OR) or stable disease (SD) of at least 16 weeks (wks) duration per RECIST v1.1. Radiographic confirmation of response was not required.
- **Secondary endpoints:** OR, progression-free survival (PFS), overall survival (OS), duration of response, and toxicity per CTCAE v 4.0 are reported. For toxicity, grade 3-5 adverse events (AEs) or serious adverse events (SAEs) at least possibly related to treatment are reported.

Statistical Methods:

- **Simon’s optimal two-stage design was used to test null hypothesis of 15% DC rate. Power of 85% and 1-sided a of 0.10 are based on alternative DC rate of 35%.**
- **If ≥2 of 10 pts at stage 1 have DC, 18 more pts are enrolled; otherwise, the cohort is closed. At least 7 of 28 pts at end of stage 2 must achieve DC to reject the null hypothesis and consider treatment worthy of further study.**

Results:

- **10 pts with EC with CDKN2A loss (n=5) or mut (n=5) were enrolled to stage 1 between December 2019 to June 2022. Pt demographics and clinical characteristics are summarized in Table 1.**
- **Table 1. Clinical Characteristics (N=10)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>No. (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (Years)</td>
<td>Median (range) 68 (58-82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Male 8 (80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td>Asian/Asian American 1 (10)  Black/African American White 8 (80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>Not Hispanic or Latino 10 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOG PS</td>
<td>0 3 (30) 1 7 (70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior Systemic Regimens</td>
<td>2 4 (40) 3 ≥3 6 (60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Histology</td>
<td>Adenocarcinoma 8 (80) Squamous cell carcinoma 2 (20)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Safety:** 7 pts (70%) had ≥1 SAE or grade 3 AE at least possibly related to treatment, including: anemia, atrial fibrillation, increased blood bilirubin, increased creatinine, dehydration, dyspnea, generalized muscle weakness, heart failure, lung infection, pericardial effusion, and platelet count decreased. The lung infection led to the pt’s death.

**Conclusion:** Abemaciclib did not demonstrate sufficient clinical activity in patients with esophageal cancer with CDKN2A loss or mutation for continued evaluation in this patient population.

**Future Direction:** Other treatments should be considered for these patients, including treatments offered in clinical trials.

**Abstract 308: Abemaciclib in patients with esophageal cancer with CDKN2A loss or mutation: Results from the Targeted Agent and Profiling Utilization Registry (TAPUR) Study**

T Al Baghdadi1, M Roth2, PK Maga3, E Garrett-Mayer2, KJ Yost2, VK Chiu4, HL Duvivier5, M McKean6, J Rueter2, MA Taylor2, GN Grantham2, A Gregory7, DC Hinshaw8, S Halabi9, RL Schlisky2

1Michigan Cancer Research Consortium, IHA Hematology Oncology, Ypsilanti, MI; 2American Society of Clinical Oncology, Alexandria, VA; 3Cancer Research Consortium of West Michigan, Grand Rapids, MI; 4The Angeles Clinic and Research Institute, A Cedars-Sinai Affiliate, Los Angeles, CA; 5City of Hope Atlanta, Newnan, GA; 6Sarah Cannon Research Institute, Tennessee Oncology, Nashville, TN; 7The Jackson Laboratory, Bar Harbor, ME; 8Lewin Cancer & Research Pavilion, Savannah, GA; 9Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC

**Table 2: Efficacy Outcomes (N=10)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>DC rate, % (1-sided 90% CI)</th>
<th>OR rate, % (95% CI)</th>
<th>Median PFS, wks (95% CI)</th>
<th>Median OS, wks (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OR rate</td>
<td>10 (1, 100) (p=0.80)</td>
<td>10 (&lt;1, 45)</td>
<td>8 (2, 13)</td>
<td>17 (9, 35)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 1: Best Percent Change from Baseline in Target Lesion Size (N=10)**

**Figure 2: Percent Change of Tumor Burden During Treatment (N=10)**

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Contact: TAPURPublications@asco.org

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