

# Combined lenvatinib and pembrolizumab as salvage therapy in advanced adrenal cortical carcinoma

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## ABSTRACT

**Background** There is no effective systemic therapy for metastatic adrenal cortical carcinoma (ACC) after failure of platinum-based chemotherapy. The efficacies of single-agent oral multikinase inhibitors (MKIs) or salvage immune checkpoint inhibitors (CPIs) have been very limited. It is unknown whether combining CPIs, such as pembrolizumab (PEM), with other therapies, such as MKIs, could yield higher response rates in ACC, yet this combination has shown promise in other cancers. Herein, we describe the first case series using PEM in combination with the MKI lenvatinib (LEN) in patients with progressive, metastatic ACC.

**Methods** A retrospective case series describing the use of LEN/PEM as salvage therapy in patients with progressive/metastatic ACC.

**Results** Eight patients were treated with the LEN/PEM combination therapy. Half were female, and the median age at time of diagnosis was 38 years (range 21–49). Three (37.5%) patients had hormonally active ACC. The median number of prior lines of systemic therapy was 4 (range 2–9). Six (75%) patients had had disease progression on prior CPIs and five (62.5%) patients had progressed on prior MKI therapy. The median progression-free survival was 5.5 months (95% CI 1.8–not reached) and median duration of therapy was 8.5 months (range 2–22). Two (25%) patients had a partial response, one (12.5%) patient had stable disease, and five (62.5%) patients had progressive disease. None of the eight patients stopped therapy because of adverse events.

**Conclusions** In our small cohort of heavily pretreated patients with ACC, the combination of LEN/PEM was associated with objective responses in a subset of patients without significant toxicity. This combination should be formally investigated in phase II clinical trial with robust correlative studies to identify predictors for response.

## BACKGROUND

Adrenal cortical carcinoma (ACC) is an aggressive malignancy that recurs in the vast majority of patients with a very high mortality rate. Both the rarity and aggressiveness of ACC have contributed to a lack of effective therapies to date. For recurrent/metastatic ACC, the combination of etoposide, doxorubicin, and

cisplatin (EDP), with or without mitotane, is considered the first-line treatment based on the First International Randomized Trial in Locally Advanced and Metastatic Adrenocortical Carcinoma Treatment (FIRM-ACT) trial.<sup>1</sup> However, this regimen (EDP+mitotane) has limited efficacy, as evidenced by an overall response rate of 23% and a median progression-free survival (PFS) of 5 months.<sup>2</sup> Salvage therapies for patients who progress after treatment with mitotane or cytotoxic chemotherapy are desperately needed.

Multiple trials have investigated the efficacy of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR) tyrosine kinase inhibitors in ACC, including sorafenib, axitinib, and sunitinib.<sup>3–4</sup> However, these agents showed very limited efficacy as single-agent therapies for advanced ACC. Additionally, immune checkpoint inhibitors (CPIs) are an attractive option to investigate in ACC because of their efficacy in numerous solid malignancies. However, emerging data have shown limited efficacy for single-agent CPIs in ACC, with durable responses limited to a small subset of patients.<sup>5–7</sup>

The combination of multikinase inhibitors (MKIs) with CPIs has shown promising data in multiple cancers.<sup>8–11</sup> In particular, the MKI lenvatinib (LEN), which inhibits Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Receptor 1-3 (VEGFR 1–3), Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptor 1-4 (FGFR 1–4), Platelet Derived Growth Factor Receptor- $\alpha$  (PDGFR- $\alpha$ ), RET, and KIT, has been combined with the anti-PD-1 monoclonal antibody pembrolizumab (PEM) in phase I/II trials. Synergy between LEN and PEM is putatively due to LEN creating a more therapeutically advantageous tumor-immune microenvironment,<sup>12</sup> in part through blockade of immunosuppressive VEGFR signaling. This combination was approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA)



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for advanced endometrial carcinoma in 2019,<sup>9</sup> and is currently being studied as a salvage therapy for thyroid cancer,<sup>10</sup> renal cell carcinoma,<sup>11</sup> head and neck cancer, and other solid tumors.<sup>8</sup>

There are no published data on use of the LEN/PEM combination in ACC. Herein, we report the clinical course of eight patients with recurrent/metastatic ACC who were treated with LEN/PEM, representing the first reported case series. The majority of the patients in our cohort progressed through several lines of therapy prior to LEN/PEM, including several who had previous disease progression while receiving single-agent CPIs and/or MKIs.

## METHODS

Eight patients with recurrent and/or metastatic ACC were treated with combination LEN/PEM after disease progression on prior lines of therapy. After obtaining the Institutional Review Board approval, electronic medical records were reviewed. All pathologic diagnoses of ACC were confirmed on referral to MD Anderson and Mayo Clinic. The European Network for the Study of Adrenal Tumors staging system was used to define stage<sup>13</sup> at the time of diagnosis. LEN and PEM were obtained through insurance or via patient assistance programs. LEN was administered orally at a starting dose of 24 mg (n=3), 20 mg (n=2), 18 mg (n=1), and 10 mg (n=2) according to clinicians' judgment about each patient's tolerability. PEM was administered intravenously at a dose of 200 mg every 3 weeks.

We used Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors (RECIST) V.1.1 criteria to evaluate objective response to prior lines of therapy and the LEN/PEM combination.<sup>14</sup> PFS was defined as the time from the start of LEN/PEM combination therapy until either disease progression as defined by RECIST V.1.1 or death, whichever occurred first. Patients who remained alive and progression free were censored at the time of last follow-up, as of December 31, 2019. Median PFS, with 95% CIs, was estimated using

the Kaplan-Meier method. Adverse events (AEs) were evaluated using Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE) V.4.03.

## RESULTS

### Patient characteristics

Eight patients with ACC (four women, four men) were treated with LEN/PEM for recurrent/metastatic ACC. Their baseline characteristics and tumor genetics are summarized in [table 1](#). The median age at the time of diagnosis was 38 years (range 21–49). At diagnosis, three (37.5%) patients had stage IV ACC, while the remaining five (62.5%) patients developed metastases after their initial diagnosis with stage II (n=2) or III (n=3) ACC. Three (37.5%) patients had hormonally active ACC. Seven of the eight patients had somatic mutation testing for microsatellite instability or deficiency in mismatch repair genes and were found to be negative. The median number of prior lines of systemic therapy was four (range 2–9). Median time in months between initial ACC diagnosis and initiation of combination therapy was 42.5 months (range 5–86 months). Six (75%) patients had had disease progression while receiving prior CPIs, and five (62.5%) patients had progressed on prior MKI therapy (sorafenib, cabozantinib, and LEN, n=1; cabozantinib, n=2; single-agent LEN, n=2). No patients were on mitotane at the time of initiation of LEN/PEM therapy. Details of the individual patients' prior treatment modalities received are described in [table 2](#). All eight patients had progressive distant metastatic lesions on radiological staging scans prior to initiation of LEN/PEM combination therapy.

### Efficacy of combined LEN and PEM

Objective responses are summarized in [table 3](#) as well as [figure 1](#). The median duration of LEN/PEM therapy

**Table 1** Baseline characteristics

|   | Sex | Age at diagnosis (years) | Hormonal function | Stage at diagnosis | Sites of metastatic disease at initiation of LEN/PEM | Genetic findings  |
|---|-----|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| 1 | M   | 37                       | No                | IV                 | Lungs, liver, bone                                   | <i>PTEN</i> and <i>CDKN2B</i> mutations                               |
| 2 | F   | 22                       | No                | III                | Lung   | No mutations  |
| 3 | F   | 21                       | Yes               | II                 | Lung, liver, adrenal bed                             | <i>TP53</i> mutation (germline)                                       |
| 4 | M   | 39                       | No                | IV                 | Liver, lung, retroperitoneum, and bone               | No mutations  |
| 5 | M   | 44                       | Yes               | IV                 | Lung   | <i>CDK4</i> , <i>MDM2</i> , and <i>CCND3</i> mutations                |
| 6 | M   | 34                       | Yes               | II                 | Lung, abdomen, and liver                             | <i>CTNNB1</i> and <i>TP53</i> mutation (germline)                     |
| 7 | F   | 41                       | No                | III                | Lung, abdomen, pelvis, and liver                     | <i>CTNNB1</i> , <i>ATRX</i> , <i>MUTYH</i> , and <i>RB1</i> mutations |
| 8 | F   | 49                       | No                | II                 | Lung, abdomen, and liver                             | No mutations  |

LEN, lenvatinib; PEM, pembrolizumab.

**Table 2** Lines of therapy as well as time since initial diagnosis until initiation of LEN and PEM combination therapy

| Patient | Lines of therapy prior to LEN/PEM                  | PFS       | Time since diagnosis till initiation of LEN/PEM therapy in months |
|---------|--|-----------|---|
| 1       | 1. Sorafenib                                       | 2 months  | 56 months   |
|         | 2. Mitotane, etoposide, doxorubicin, and cisplatin | 6 months  |   |
|         | 3. PD-1 inhibitor (nivolumab) and radiotherapy     | 4 months  |   |
|         | 4. ACAT inhibitor                                  | 3 months  |   |
|         | 5. Wee-1 inhibitor                                 | 4 months  |   |
|         | 6. Cabozantinib                                    | 2 months  |   |
|         | 7. PD-1 inhibitor (PEM) and LAG-3 inhibitor        | 4 months  |   |
|         | 8. Gemcitabine and capecitabine                    | 4 months  |   |
|         | 9. LEN (single-agent)                              | 12 months |   |
| 2       | 1. Mitotane  | 7 months  | 66 months   |
|         | 2. PD-1 inhibitor (nivolumab)                      | 5 months  |   |
|         | 3. CSF-1R inhibitor and PD-1 inhibitor (PEM)       | 2 months  |   |
|         | 4. Etoposide, doxorubicin, and cisplatin           | 2 months  |   |
| 3       | 1. Mitotane  | 36 months | 68 months   |
|         | 2. Etoposide, doxorubicin, and cisplatin           | 1 month   |   |
|         | 3. Ipilimumab and PD-1 inhibitor (nivolumab)       | 2 months  |   |
|         | 4. LEN (single-agent)                              | 6 months  |   |
| 4       | 1. Mitotane and adjuvant radiotherapy              | 18 months | 86 months   |
|         | 2. Mitotane, etoposide, doxorubicin, and cisplatin | 13 months |   |
|         | 3. PD-1 inhibitor (PEM)                            | 6 months  |   |
|         | 4. Carboplatin, etoposide, and mitotane            | 13 months |   |
|         | 5. Cabozantinib                                    | 6 months  |   |
| 5       | 1. Mitotane, etoposide, doxorubicin, and cisplatin | 7 months  | 29 months   |
|         | 2. Mitotane (single-agent)                         | 5 months  |   |
|         | 3. PI3K inhibitor and PD-1 inhibitor (nivolumab)   | 4 months  |   |
|         | 4. Cabozantinib                                    | 2 months  |   |
| 6       | 1. Etoposide, doxorubicin, and cisplatin           | 6 months  | 24 months   |
|         | 2. Etoposide                                       | 3 months  |   |
|         | 3. Gemcitabine and docetaxel                       | 1 month   |   |
|         | 4. Cyclophosphamide, vincristine, and dacarbazine  | 2 months  |   |
|         | 5. PD-1 inhibitor (PEM)                            | 1 month   |   |
| 7       | 1. Etoposide, doxorubicin, and cisplatin           | 1 month   | 5 months  |
|         | 2. Gemcitabine and docetaxel                       | 1 month   |   |
| 8       | 1. Mitotane and adjuvant radiotherapy              | 4 months  | 10.5 months   |
|         | 2. Mitotane, etoposide, doxorubicin, and cisplatin | 1 month   |   |
|         | 3. Gemcitabine and docetaxel                       | 3 months  |   |
|         | 4. LEN (single-agent)                              | 1 month   |   |

LEN, lenvatinib; PEM, pembrolizumab; PFS, progression-free survival.

was 8.5 months (range 2–22). Two (25%) patients had a partial response (PR) to the combination therapy: one patient had a maximum 90% reduction in tumor burden

at 19 months after initiating the combination therapy (figure 2); the other had 33% reduction in tumor burden at 9 months. One (12.5%) patient had stable disease (SD) with the LEN/PEM combination, lasting 8 months. Five (62.5%) patients developed progressive disease while receiving the combination therapy. The median PFS from the time of initiation of LEN/PEM for all eight patients was 5.5 months (95% CI 1.8–not reached, figure 3). Median duration of therapy was 8.5 months from the time of initiation of LEN/PEM therapy until either cessation of combination therapy (n=6) or last follow-up (n=2).

### Adverse events

LEN/PEM combination therapy was well tolerated in our cohort of patients, and there were no severe AEs (CTCAE grade  $\geq 3$ ) during therapy. Grade 1–2 AEs were hand and foot syndrome (n=4), fatigue (n=4), hypertension (n=4), diarrhea (n=1), and acneiform rash (n=1). AEs detected by clinical laboratory testing were mild microcytic anemia (n=2), thyroid-stimulating hormone elevation (n=1), and transaminitis (n=1). None of the eight patients stopped LEN/PEM because of AEs.

### DISCUSSION

To our knowledge, this is the first reported case series describing the use of MKIs in combination with Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor (ICPIs) as salvage therapy in recurrent/metastatic ACC. The clinical benefit rate from the combination therapy in our case series was 37.5%, with two patients achieving PR and one patient achieving SD lasting 8 months at the time of last follow-up. Observed responses occurred with LEN/PEM despite progression on multiple lines of prior therapy, including single-agent MKIs or CPIs.

VEGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors have minimal single-agent efficacy in recurrent/metastatic ACC, with phase I/II trials of sorafenib plus metronomic paclitaxel,<sup>3</sup> sunitinib,<sup>15</sup> and axitinib<sup>4</sup> showing no objective responses in a total of 61 patients. One putative contributor to this lack of efficacy is that mitotane, which is often employed with chemotherapy in ACC, significantly interferes with the pharmacokinetics due to marked cytochrome P450-3A4 induction. Another reason is that multiple tyrosine kinases are important for the malignant properties of ACC,<sup>16–18</sup> including cMET and FGFR4. Thus, cabozantinib (a MKI that targets cMET, as well as VEGFR, AXL, and RET, and that is FDA approved in several solid tumor types) is now undergoing two parallel phase II studies (NCT03370718 and NCT03612232) in ACC. LEN targets FGFR 1–4 as well as VEGFR 1–3, PDGFR- $\alpha$ , RET, and KIT, but there are currently no ongoing clinical trials with single-agent LEN in ACC.

Meanwhile, several recent clinical trials have investigated using CPIs as a salvage therapy in ACC, although with limited efficacy. Le Tourneau *et al* reported the results of a study in which 50 patients with advanced ACC were treated with avelumab; the objective response rate

**Table 3** Duration and outcomes of LEN/PEM combination therapy

| Patient | Duration of LEN/PEM therapy | PFS       | Status at time of last follow-up* | Patient on treatment at time of data cut-off |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1       | 22 months                   | 19 months | AWD                               | Yes  |
| 2       | 10 months                   | 6 months  | AWD                               | Yes  |
| 3       | 2 months                    | 2 months  | AWD                               | No   |
| 4       | 10 months                   | 5 months  | AWD                               | Yes  |
| 5       | 8 months                    | 8 months  | AWD                               | Yes  |
| 6       | 3 months                    | 2 months  | DOD                               | No   |
| 7       | 3 months                    | 3 months  | DOD                               | No   |
| 8       | 9 months                    | 9 months  | AWD                               | Yes  |

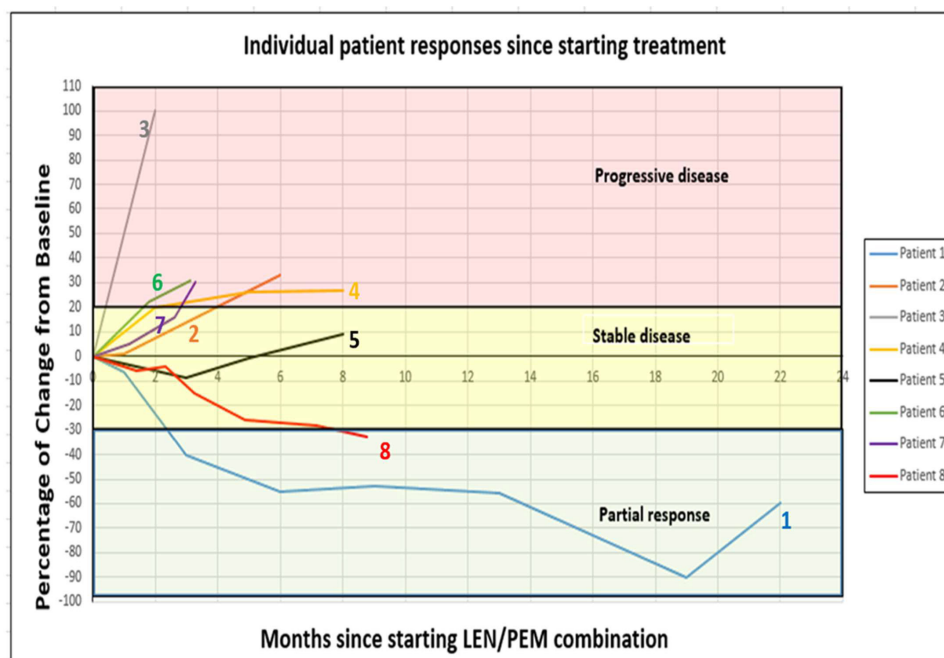
\*Date of data cut-off: December 31, 2019.

AWD, alive with disease; DOD, died of disease; LEN, lenvatinib; PEM, pembrolizumab; PFS, progression-free survival.

was 6%, with a median PFS of just 2.6 months.<sup>6</sup> Another trial where 10 patients were treated with nivolumab had similar results, with no confirmed objective responses and a median PFS of 1.8 months.<sup>19</sup> Interestingly, Raj *et al* recently reported the results of treating 39 patients with single-agent PEM, with an objective response rate of 23%, and a small subset of patients achieving durable responses despite a median PFS of just 2.1 months.<sup>7</sup> The investigators were unable to confirm any biomarkers that predicted for response, including PD-L1 staining, tumor-infiltrating lymphocyte score, or tumor mutational burden, but the findings did suggest that microsatellite-high and/or mismatch repair-deficient tumors were enriched for responses.

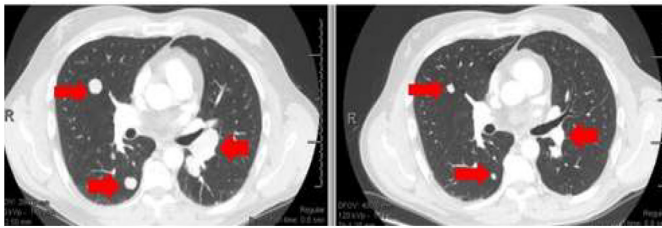
It is unknown whether combining CPIs with other therapies could yield higher response rates in ACC—the subject of this report. A small case series of six patients suggested that mitotane might augment the effect of CPIs, which was postulated to occur via immune microenvironment modulation.<sup>20</sup> In point of fact, the possible synergistic effect of the LEN/PEM combination might alternatively be in part due to the effect of LEN on the tumor microenvironment.<sup>12 21–23</sup> Interestingly, LEN/PEM combination therapy has demonstrated promising anti-tumor activity in multiple cancers, including endometrial carcinoma<sup>9</sup> and renal cell carcinoma.<sup>11</sup>

This report demonstrates the ability of the LEN/PEM combination to produce objective responses in few



**Figure 1** Individual patient responses to the combination of LEN/PEM. Spider plot depicts the change in tumor size (based on RECIST V.1.1) over time for each of the eight patients in the study, starting from initiation of LEN/PEM therapy. Based on percentage change from baseline tumor burden, responses were categorized as PR, SD, or PD. All patients had representative scans included until the time of progression or last follow-up. LEN, lenvatinib; PD, progressive disease; PEM, pembrolizumab; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease.



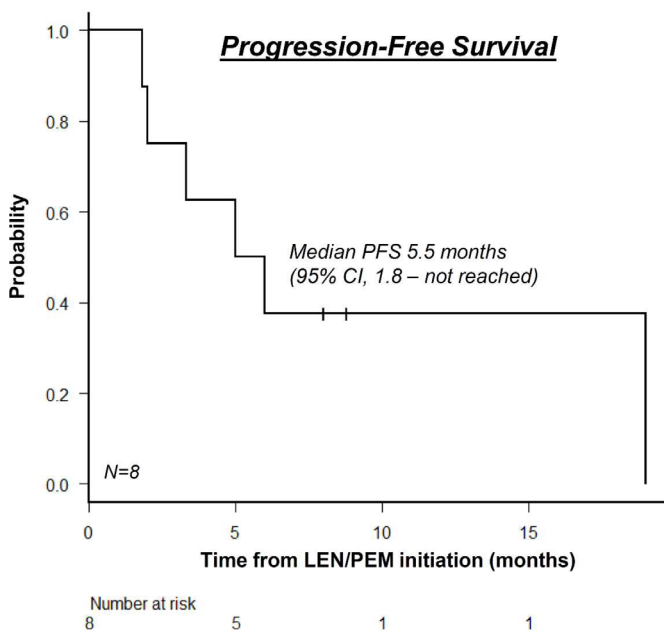


**Figure 2** Representative CT chest images for patient #1, before and 3 months after starting LEN/PEM therapy. A PR of multiple lung metastases is illustrated (red arrows). LEN, lenvatinib; PEM, pembrolizumab; PR, partial response.

patients with heavily pretreated ACC. However, the lack of objective responses in six (75%) of the eight patients in our cohort suggests that the plurality of resistance mechanisms mitigating the activity of single-agent MKIs and CPIs are likely present in the context of combination therapy as well.

It is important to notice that none of the eight patients in our cohort had to discontinue LEN/PEM because of toxicity, and generally AEs were managed with dose modifications of LEN. Given the poor prognosis of ACC, particular attention should be paid to quality of life of patients being treated with these therapies in future prospective trials.

The limitations of our report include the potential for selection bias given that patients were referred to tertiary care centers, selecting for patients with greater baseline healthcare access, and possibly more indolent tumor biology. Further, our small sample size precludes the ability to make conclusions about the broader safety or efficacy of this combination. In addition, we did not have consistent genomic analysis of the tumor samples.



**Figure 3** PFS from the time of initiation of LEN/PEM combination therapy. The median PFS was 5.5 months (95% CI 1.8–not reached). LEN, lenvatinib; PEM, pembrolizumab; PFS, progression-free survival.

Interestingly, two of the patients with the shortest PFS were cortisol producing which are patient 3 and patient 6 (PFS of 2 months for each) which raises the question if cortisol production may be associated with worse response to the therapy. However, Patient 5 who had SD with a PFS of 8 months was also cortisol producing; thus cortisol production status was not one of the predictors of poor response to LEN/PEM combination therapy in this particular case. Also, it should be noted that patients 3 and 6 had germline T53 mutation. It is unclear if T53 mutation is associated with worse response to combination therapy. Finally, we could not make conclusions regarding predictors of response to therapy, given the small sample size and relatively low rate of objective response.

In summary, ACC is a devastating malignancy with a paucity of effective therapies. The combination of LEN/PEM represents a salvage strategy for a subset of patients but should be formally investigated in phase II clinical trials with robust correlative studies to identify predictors for response.

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