

An early phase study of ABT-199 in combination with tamoxifen in metastatic ER-positive breast cancer

Submission date 11/03/2015	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	☒ Prospectively registered ☐ Protocol
Registration date 16/03/2015	Overall study status Completed	☐ Statistical analysis plan ☒ Results
Last Edited 02/12/2022	Condition category Cancer	☐ Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

The purpose of this research is to determine if a combination of ABT-199 and tamoxifen is safe in patients with metastatic breast cancer. This research is also looking to establish how well this combination works and to determine the safest dose of the study drug in humans as a treatment for this type of breast cancer. There are two phases in this study. The first is a dose escalation phase where the maximum tolerated dose (MTD) of the new treatment is determined. The second phase is a dose expansion phase, where additional participants will be recruited into the study to further test the MTD.

Who can participate?

Adult women (aged over 18) with metastatic breast cancer that is oestrogen receptor positive.

What does the study involve?

Participants are recruited into either the dose escalation phase or dose expansion phase of the study depending upon when they decide to enrol. Before the study starts, they are asked to sign a consent form. Each participant then goes through a series of tests to see whether the study is suitable for them. These tests include reviewing the participants medical and medication history, a physical examination, an electrocardiogram (ECG), CT and bone scans (to locate and measure tumours), taking urine and blood samples for testing and asking about how able they are to do their usual daily activities. If a participants test results are satisfactory, they are enrolled into the study. They are asked to visit the study hospital once a week for the first 4 weeks, and then at least once a month after that. Both the study medications (ABT-199 and tamoxifen) are tablets to be taken once a day by mouth with breakfast and a glass of water. Participants are given their first dose of both study medications in the hospital clinic. Subsequently, both tablets are provided for the participants to take at home every day with clear instructions on how to take the tablets. During the visits to the hospital, each participant has blood tests, CT scans and bone scans (if applicable) to determine if they are responding to treatment and to ensure that they are not having major side-effects as a result of the treatment. They are also asked if they are happy to have tissue biopsies of their cancer about a month after treatment. This is optional but strongly encouraged as it provides valuable information about how the drug affects the cancer.

Each participant continues to take the study tablets as long as they are able to tolerate them, and if their cancer continues to respond. Each participant is monitored for side-effects after they have completed the study. Participants can, of course, choose to withdraw their participation from the study at any time.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

It is possible that the study medications may slow cancer growth. However, this is not guaranteed and participants may not receive any direct benefit from this research. It is likely that information obtained from this research may help with treatment for future patients with cancer. Participants may suffer from mild, moderate or severe side effects caused by the treatment.

Where is the study run from?

The study is run from a number of hospitals in Melbourne, Australia. The lead site is the Royal Melbourne Hospital.

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

May 2014 to December 2023

Who is funding the study?

This research has been initiated at the Royal Melbourne Hospital by the study doctor, and is funded in joint by a grant from the Victoria Cancer Agency, the National Breast Cancer Foundation, and research support from the pharmaceutical company AbbVie.

Who is the main contact?

1. Professor Geoff Lindeman (scientific)

lindeman@wehi.edu.au

2. Kylie Shackleton (public)

hackleton@wehi.edu.au

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Mr Geoffrey Lindeman

Contact details

Royal Melbourne Hospital
Department of Medical Oncology
300 Grattan Street
Parkville
Melbourne, Victoria
Australia
3050
+613 9345 2611
lindeman@wehi.edu.au

Type(s)

Public

Contact name

Ms Kylie Shackleton

Contact details

Royal Melbourne Hospital
300 Grattan Street
Parkville
Melbourne, Victoria
Australia
3050
+613 93452805
kylie.shackleton@mh.org.au

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Dr Sheau Wen Lok

Contact details

Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research
1G Royal Parade
Parkville
Melbourne, Victoria
Australia
3052
+613 93452805
sheau.lok@mh.org.au

Additional identifiers

Study information

Scientific Title

A Phase 1b Study of Bcl-2 inhibition with ABT-199 in combination with tamoxifen in metastatic ER-positive breast cancer

Acronym

m-BEP (Breast)

Study objectives

It is hypothesised that the combination treatment of ABT-199 and tamoxifen will be safe and will show a sufficient level of activity in patients with ER positive, Bcl-2 positive metastatic breast cancer to warrant further investigation in later phase trials.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Primary study design

Interventional

Study design

This is an investigator led, open label, multi centre, interventional study.

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Metastatic breast cancer

Interventions

The study will be conducted in 2 consecutive stages:

1. Dose Escalation Stage with a total of 5 dose cohorts of the interventional drug. Subjects will be treated in a standard 3+3 dose escalation method with the aim of establishing the Maximum Tolerated Dose (MTD).
2. Dose Expansion Stage. Once the MTD is established in the Dose Escalation Stage, additional subjects will be enrolled in the second stage. These subjects will all receive the MTD with the aim of establishing the safety profile at the MTD and detecting efficacy signal of combination therapy with ABT-199 and tamoxifen.

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Phase I

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

ABT-199

Primary outcome(s)

1. Maximum tolerated dose (MTD)
2. Dose-limiting toxicities (DLTs)

Both reported within the first 4 weeks of treatment with the combination of ABT-199 and tamoxifen. This will be measured by assessing side-effects experienced by subjects during the first 4 weeks of treatment.

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Toxicities measured using CTCAE v4.0 - ongoing throughout study treatment
2. Response as defined by RECIST v1.1 within the first 24 weeks of treatment
3. Progression-free survival (PFS) measured from the date of commencement of treatment with the combination of ABT-199 and tamoxifen until disease progression or death prior to progression from any cause
4. Overall survival measured from the date of commencement of treatment with the combination of ABT-199 and tamoxifen until death from any cause.
5. Clinical benefit rate as defined by:
 - 5.1. Achievement of a complete or partial response during the first 24 weeks of treatment with the combination of ABT-199 and tamoxifen; or

5.2. Maintenance of stable disease until 24 weeks after commencement of treatment according to RECIST v1.1 guidelines

6. Biological response assessed using:

6.1. Change in Ki67 expression assessed by immunohistochemistry after 4 weeks of treatment at the MTD . This will be assessed using the MIB-1 antibody, with the percentage of positively immunostained nuclei in relation to quiescent non-proliferating cells calculated (known as the Ki67 index)

6.2. Change in activated caspase-3 (or TUNEL) expression after 4 weeks of combination treatment with ABT-199 and tamoxifen at the MTD

Completion date

31/12/2023

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Subjects >18 years of age
2. Signed informed consent
3. Histological or cytological confirmation of metastatic carcinoma of the breast with the following tumour molecular characteristics:
 - 3.1. ER positive (>1% positive stained carcinoma cells)
 - 3.2. Bcl-2 positive (defined as >10% cells with at least moderate cytoplasmic staining; intensity 2-3 on 0-3 scale)
 - 3.3. HER2 non-amplified
4. Subjects must not have received tamoxifen within the last 3 months.
5. Subject must have evaluable or measurable disease (bone-only metastases are allowed).
6. Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) performance score of 1 or above.
7. Subjects of childbearing potential must have a negative serum pregnancy test.
8. Subject must have adequate organ and marrow function.
9. Life expectancy >6 months
10. Subjects must be suitable for oral drug administration.

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 Years

Sex

All

Total final enrolment

57

Key exclusion criteria

1. Subjects who have previously been exposed to ABT-199
2. Absolute contraindication to tamoxifen use
3. Subjects who are pregnant or lactating
4. Subjects with uncontrolled CNS metastases
5. Any anti-cancer therapy received within 21 days of study treatment including chemotherapy, radiotherapy or other investigational therapy
6. Subjects who are taking warfarin
7. Subjects who have had major surgery within 21 days of the first dose of study drug
8. Subject has received the following agents within 7 days prior to the first dose of study drug:
 - 8.1. Steroid therapy for anti-neoplastic intent
 - 8.2. CYP3A inhibitors such as fluconazole, ketoconazole, and clarithromycin
 - 8.3. Potent CYP3A inducers such as rifampicin, carbamazepine, phenytoin and St John's Wort
9. Subjects with active uncontrolled infection
10. Known history of HIV infection, Hepatitis B or C
11. History of other malignancies within the past 5 years except for treated BCC, SCC, malignant melanoma <1mm, localised thyroid cancer or cervical carcinoma in situ
12. Other history of medical or psychiatric condition that may interfere with the subject's participation in the study
13. Subjects with childbearing potential who refuse to use effective contraception during and for up to 30 days after study drug discontinuation
14. Subjects on contraception that is oestrogen or progestin based (Mirena accepted).
15. Subjects who are on hormone replacement therapy

Date of first enrolment

01/05/2015

Date of final enrolment

31/12/2018

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Australia

Study participating centre

Royal Melbourne Hospital

300 Grattan Street

Parkville

Melbourne, Victoria

Australia

3050

Sponsor information

Organisation

Melbourne Health

ROR

<https://ror.org/04z4kmw33>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Industry

Funder Name

AbbVie

Alternative Name(s)

AbbVie Inc., AbbVie U.S., AbbVie US, Allergan

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

For-profit companies (industry)

Location

United States of America

Funder Name

Victorian Cancer Agency

Alternative Name(s)

Victorian Cancer Agency, Department of Health and Human Services, VCA

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

Local government

Location

Australia

Funder Name

National Breast Cancer Foundation

Alternative Name(s)

NBCFaustralia, NBCF

Funding Body Type

Private sector organisation

Funding Body Subtype

Trusts, charities, foundations (both public and private)

Location

Australia

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

All data generated or analysed during this study will be included in the subsequent results publication

IPD sharing plan summary

Published as a supplement to the results publication

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	01/03/2019	05/06/2020	Yes	No