

SARC bone tumor studies

- Imatinib – single-arm, multi-cohort, phase II
- Gem/Tax – single-arm, 3 cohort, phase II
- Dasatinib – single-arm, multi-cohort, phase II
- R1507 – single-arm, multi-cohort, phase II
- AZD5030 – randomized, placebo-controlled, adjuvant

SARC001: Imatinib in unresectable or metastatic sarcoma

- Primary endpoint:
 - **4-month PFS rate** in unresectable or metastatic sarcoma failing one or more prior treatment regimens
- Bayesian design
 - Target >30% 4-month PFS
- Overall study accrual
 - N= 241 patients
- Osteosarcoma accrual
 - N= 27 patients
 - 6 sites
 - 3.5 years
- Conclusion: did not meet level of activity

SARC003: Gemcitabine/Docetaxel in metastatic bone tumors

- Primary endpoint
 - **Objective response rate** in recurrent Osteosarcoma or Ewing's sarcoma and Chondrosarcoma
- 3 cohorts - analyzed separately
 - >35% RR for osteosarcoma and Ewing's
 - >20% RR for chondrosarcoma
- Osteosarcoma accrual
 - N=14
 - 1 year
 - 8 sites
 - Arm closed for futility

SARC009: Dasatinib in selected subtypes of metastatic sarcoma

- Primary endpoint
 - Response rate + 6-month progression-free survival
- Bayesian hierarchical design
 - Target >25% rate
- Overall study accrual
 - N= 344
 - Activated 5/07
 - 18 sites
- Osteosarcoma accrual
 - N= 47
 - 2 years (paused several times for analysis)
 - 17 sites

SARC011: IGF-1R antibody in Ewing's, Osteosarcoma, Synovial, Rhabdomyosarcoma and other sarcomas

- Primary endpoint
 - Objective response rate
- 2-stage design, separate cohort
 - Target >30% ORR
- Overall study accrual
 - N= 305
 - 21 months
 - 39 sites (EU/Australia-18 sites, US-21)
- Osteosarcoma accrual
 - N= 38 (EU/Australia-6, US 32)
 - 8 months
 - 14 sites (EU/Australia-2, US-12)

SARC012: SRC-kinase inhibitor in metastatic osteosarcoma (lung only) following complete resection

- Primary endpoint
 - 2-year progression-free survival rate
- Target – 60% relative improvement (53% vs 33%)
- Study accrual
 - N= 5
 - Open to accrual for 11 months
 - 12 sites
 - 5 patients accrued from 3 sites

SARC experience

- Rapid protocol development and implementation
- Rapid accrual to phase II trials
- Bayesian design requires “real-time” data entry and analysis
- Large pool of adults with osteosarcoma