

Omacetaxine: A Protein Translation Inhibitor for Treatment of Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia

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Abstract

Chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) is driven by the Bcr-Abl fusion protein, which is a result of a (9;22) chromosomal translocation. Imatinib, dasatinib, and nilotinib (tyrosine kinase inhibitors, TKI) have revolutionized how CML is treated. Although the majority of patients respond to these kinase inhibitors, a subset becomes resistant to these therapeutics. Synribo (omacetaxine mepesuccinate) was recently approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for Philadelphia-positive CML either in the chronic or the accelerated phase whose disease failed two prior TKIs. With omacetaxine 1.25 mg/m² twice daily for 14 days during induction and for 7 days during maintenance, a major cytogenetic response occurred in 20% of patients in the chronic phase and major hematologic response in 27% of patients in the accelerated phase. Laboratory investigations unraveled the mechanism of action and effectiveness of this agent. Bcr-Abl protein is intrinsically programmed to turn over with a short half-life that makes it susceptible to protein translation inhibitors. Omacetaxine (homoharringtonine) inhibits total protein biosynthesis by binding to A-site cleft of ribosomes. As a corollary to this action, there is a diminution of short-lived proteins, such as Bcr-Abl, followed by cell death. Approval of this first-in-class protein translation inhibitor opens up new avenues for its use in other diseases as well as mechanism-based combinations. *Clin Cancer Res*; 20(7); 1735–40. ©2014 AACR.

Introduction

On October 26, 2012, omacetaxine mepesuccinate (Synribo for injection, for subcutaneous use, Teva Oncology) was approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for treatment of patients with chronic- or accelerated-phase chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) whose cancer has progressed during treatment with at least two tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKI). This drug, which originally received orphan-product designation, was approved under the accelerated drug approval program.

This is a first protein translation inhibitor approved by the FDA. The drug's effectiveness in CML resistant to TKI therapy is considered to be due to a decrease in the target, that is, the Bcr-Abl fusion protein. This protein, a tyrosine kinase, is intrinsically programmed to turn over with a short half-life and hence is vulnerable to transient inhibition of protein translation.

Clinical Studies Resulting in Approval

CML is identified by the Philadelphia chromosome that is generated by a reciprocal translocation of chromosomes 9 and 22, resulting in fusion of two genes *Bcr* and *Abl*, creating

the Bcr-Abl oncogene that codes for the oncoprotein. The disease has three phases: chronic, accelerated, and blastic phase. Five TKIs have recently been approved for this disease: Gleevec (imatinib mesylate; Novartis), Sprycel (dasatinib; Bristol-Myers Squibb), Tassigna (nilotinib hydrochloride monohydrate; Novartis), Bosulif (bosutinib; Pfizer), and Iclusig (ponatinib; Ariad). For the FDA-accelerated approval of omacetaxine, data were combined from two open-label single-arm trials enrolling patients with CML in chronic phase or in accelerated phase: one for patients with CML with the mutation T315I (1) and the other for patients who had developed resistance or intolerance to at least two prior TKIs (2). The populations of these two studies were combined to select all patients in chronic or accelerated phase that had confirmation of resistance or intolerance to at least two TKIs. All were treated with the approved dose and schedule for omacetaxine mepesuccinate. For the induction phase, this was 1.25 mg/m² s.c. twice daily for 14 days of a 28-day cycle. For the maintenance phase, the dose was the same but the duration was reduced (1.25 mg/m² s.c. twice daily for 7 days of a 28-day cycle). A total of 81 patients with chronic phase were included in the registration analysis; for patients in this phase, major cytogenetic response (MCyR), which is a decrease in the Philadelphia chromosome to 35% or fewer metaphases, was the primary response endpoint (3). Sixteen of 81 patients (20%) achieved a MCyR (8 a partial cytogenetic response and 8 a complete cytogenetic response) with an additional 12 patients achieving a minor cytogenetic response. The median duration of response was 17.7 months. The median failure-free survival for the overall

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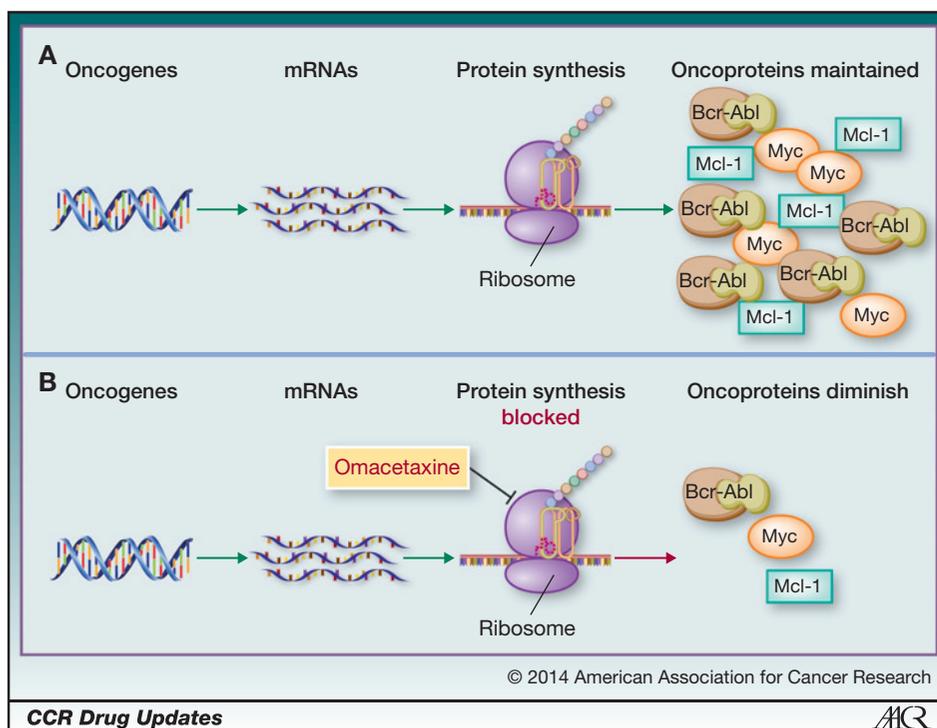


Figure 1. Oncoprotein synthesis and mechanism of action of omacetaxine mepesuccinate. A, oncogenes are transcribed to mRNAs followed by protein synthesis on ribosomes to produce oncoproteins such as Bcr-Abl, Mcl-1, and Myc. B, oncogenes are transcribed but protein synthesis on ribosomes is blocked by action of omacetaxine. This results in overall inhibition of protein synthesis. Proteins with short half-lives, such as Bcr-Abl, Mcl-1, and Myc, diminish. If cells are dependent on these proteins for survival, they undergo apoptosis.

population was 9.6 months and overall survival was 9.6 months; for patients who achieved a MCyR median failure-free survival and overall survival had not been reached after a median follow-up of 19.5 months. There were 41 patients with accelerated-phase CML in the registration cohort. For these patients, a major hematologic response was the primary endpoint that was achieved in 27% of patients with a median response duration of 9 months. The median overall survival was 16 months.

For safety evaluation, data were combined from 163 patients (108 chronic phase + 55 accelerated phase). The most common (20% or more) adverse events included hematologic toxicity (thrombocytopenia, anemia, neutropenia, and lymphopenia), gastrointestinal (diarrhea and nausea) toxicity, weakness, and fatigue, as well as reaction at the injection site. In the chronic phase, thrombocytopenia grade 3 or 4 occurred in 67% of patients, neutropenia in 45%, and anemia in 36%. Corresponding rates for patients in accelerated phase were 49%, 18%, and 36%, respectively. Nonhematologic adverse events were mostly grade 1–2 with the most common grade 3–4 events (occurring in more than 2 patients) being infections in 11% and fatigue in 5% in chronic phase, and infections (20%), fatigue (9%), diarrhea (7%), and nausea (4%) in accelerated phase. Seven patients in the chronic phase cohort had discontinued therapy because of adverse events (pancytopenia in 2, and aplasia, gout, sepsis, diplopia, and tachyarrhythmia in 1 each).

What Is Omacetaxine?

There is a long history (~40 years) to the development of omacetaxine. Anticancer activity was originally observed in

association with Chinese herbal medicine practices using extracts from the bark of species of the Chinese plum yew, *Cephalotaxus* (4). It was brought to the Western world by the Earl of Harrington and the species name was designated *Cephalotaxus harringtonii*, from which the names of the pharmacologically active forms were derived. Homoharringtonine (HHT) as well as the harringtonine and isoharringtonine isoforms were isolated, and biologic activities were characterized by Powell and colleagues (5, 6). Chemically, HHT is 4-methyl (2R)-2-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxy-4-methylpentyl) butanedioate ester, also known as cephalotaxine ester or Ceflatonin (Fig. 1).

Initial clinical studies were conducted in China using mixtures of uncertain proportions of the active compounds. Clinical activity was observed in patients with both acute myelogenous leukemias (AML) and CMLs (7, 8). Subsequently, the National Cancer Institute generated highly purified HHT for early-phase investigations, but investigations were not sustained because of the lack of a reliable source of purified HHT. Subsequently, ChemGenex took over the development of this agent in the United States as omacetaxine (OP1384), but was then acquired by Cephalon, where a new name, CEP-41443, was assigned. Cephalon merged with Teva Pharmaceuticals in 2011, which designated the drug as omacetaxine mepesuccinate with a trade name of Synribo. Omacetaxine mepesuccinate is slightly different than the prior formulation, as this is a semisynthetic highly purified HHT compound (99.7% purity) and is the FDA-approved agent that impacts protein synthesis.

Protein synthesis in general and components of protein translation machinery are deregulated in cancer. This

deregulation provides a new avenue for the development of novel therapeutics (9). Mechanistically, omacetaxine (HHT) is a first in class of protein translation inhibitors. Although the drug does not target specific proteins, proteins with rapid turnover rates (short half-life) are most affected. The key for successful use of the agent is a transient use so as not to affect long-lived proteins. Deleterious effects of oncogenes are delivered by their respective oncoproteins, which generally have short half-lives (10, 11). The most studied oncoproteins that are evaluated with this inhibitor include Bcr-Abl, the etiologic lesion of CML. Other short-lived proteins affected by omacetaxine include Myc, which is involved in driving many hematologic and solid tumors, and Mcl-1, which plays a major role in sustaining the viability of several leukemias (Fig. 1).

Protein Translation: The Process

The level of proteins in a given cell is determined by several processes such as translation of mRNA, diminution of proteins after ubiquitylation and proteasomal degradation, and protection from protein degradation by other mechanisms such as HSPs. Omacetaxine, which inhibits mRNA translation at the level of the ribosome, is the first agent that is FDA approved that targets this process. Inhibitors of the proteasomal degradation process, bortezomib and carfilzomib, both FDA approved, and the HSP inhibitor (17-AAG) have been tested in the clinic.

Because omacetaxine acts on protein biosynthesis, it is essential to understand protein translation. Translation of mRNA to create protein is a multistep complex process (12, 13). Protein synthesis occurs on ribosomes that are made up of a large 60s subunit and smaller 40s subunit. The translation process consists of four steps: activation, initiation, elongation, and termination. The activation process brings tRNAs charged with the correct amino acids to the ribosomes. Amino-acyl-tRNAs (tRNAs with an amino acid linked to it, also known as charged tRNA) first come to the acceptor or A-site on the 40S ribosome subunit. This is followed by the chemical reaction of transferring the nascent peptide chain to the incoming amino acid and a move of the complex to the P-site (peptidyl-tRNA) and subsequently to the E-site where the de-acylated tRNA is removed from the ribosome. The initiation process is now studied in detail as the onset of this occurs after growth factors and or nutrient stimulation of cells (14). Several eukaryotic initiation proteins (eIF family) have been identified with specific roles, and this process brings the tRNA for the first amino acid residue (methionine) at the start codon (AUG) of the mRNA. The third step, elongation, results in assembly of polypeptides based on the open reading frame of the mRNA sequence. In the final step, termination, the ribosome encounters a stop codon in the mRNA sequence that completes the process.

Mechanisms of Action of Omacetaxine

Early studies of HHT indicated that it was an inhibitor of protein synthesis. Investigations in model systems demonstrated that HHT interacted preferentially with free ribo-

somes, and to a much lesser extent with polysomes. This was consistent with the other data that suggested that the alkaloid blocked peptide bond formation. This supported the conclusion that the primary effect of HHT was on nascent peptide chain elongation (15). Recent investigations by Gürel and colleagues (16) of the crystal structures of HHT in its interactions with the ribosome provided a structural basis for these findings by demonstrating that HHT becomes embedded in the A-site of the large ribosomal subunit, an action that would block access by the charged tRNA. Together, these findings support a model of HHT binding within the free ribosome in a position that interferes with the elongation process.

Pharmacokinetics of Omacetaxine

Previous investigations of the pharmacokinetics of this agent focused on intravenous formulations of HHT (17). However, regarding pharmacokinetics only one report is available (18) for the subcutaneous omacetaxine. Two inactive drug metabolites have been identified, however, for omacetaxine, after subcutaneous 1.25 mg/m² twice daily dosing, a peak level of 25 ng/mL (~50 nmol/L) was achieved after 1 hour. The drug was eliminated with a half-life of 7 hours. Additional dosing resulted in a slight increase in C_{max} levels. This achieved plasma concentration was sufficient to inhibit protein synthesis during *in vitro* investigations.

Other Inhibitors of Protein Synthesis

The initial investigations of the activity of HHT in hematologic malignancies were accompanied by descriptions of other inhibitors of protein synthesis. As with the alkaloid HHT, investigations of the quassinoid compound, bruceantin, indicated that it acted by translation inhibition, which was supported by crystallographic studies that showed it acts similarly to HHT by binding the ribosomal A-site (16). Initial clinical studies in solid tumors failed to demonstrate promising clinical activities. More recently, there has been renewed interest in investigations in models of hematologic malignancies (19). In contrast to inhibitors of elongation, compounds have been identified that block initiation of translation by targeting the RNA helicase, eIF4A. Three such compounds, pateamine A (Pat A), silvestrol, and hippuristanol, had previously been isolated from different sources and characterized independently. However, a screen for translation inhibition identified all three as inhibitors of cap-dependent initiation of translation (reviewed in ref. 20). As is the case with omacetaxine (10), silvestrol treatment reduced the level of Mcl-1, the short-lived pro-survival protein, in cell lines derived from hematologic malignancies.

Clinical Activity of Omacetaxine (and HHT)

There is a long track record of the clinical efficacy of omacetaxine and its parent drug, HHT, in the treatment of CML. HHT was first used to treat patients with CML in late chronic phase that had resistance or intolerance to IFN- α .

HHT was used initially as an intravenous continuous infusion for 7 to 14 days, which lowered the cardiovascular toxicity that could be observed when administered as a short infusion (21). With this schedule, cytogenetic responses were reported among 31% of patients, which was major in 15% (complete in 7%; ref. 22). This established HHT as the treatment of choice for patients with inadequate response to IFN (the standard of care at the time) who were unable to receive a stem cell transplant. HHT was also used as initial therapy for CML in chronic phase in combination with IFN. In one study, patients received an "induction" phase with HHT, followed by maintenance with IFN (23). A cytogenetic response of 60% was reported (major in 27%). Other studies combined HHT with low-dose cytarabine (LDAC), first in patients with IFN failure reporting a MCyR rate of 15% (24), and then as initial therapy for CML in chronic phase (MCyR rate 17%; ref. 25). A triple-drug combination of HHT, IFN, and cytarabine was also investigated in patients with newly diagnosed CML in chronic phase with a reported cytogenetic response rate of 74% (major in 46%; ref. 26).

Following the introduction of TKIs, the focus of the use of HHT shifted to its use in patients who had failed to maintain a response to these agents. The first step was to develop a subcutaneous formulation that would facilitate its administration. A phase I/II study of this formulation confirmed the adequate safety while maintaining efficacy (27).

The availability of the semisynthetic derivative omacetaxine made production and administration more predictable. Preclinical studies demonstrating efficacy of HHT in cells carrying the T315I mutation (10), a variant that is unresponsive to all TKI available at the time (later ponatinib was introduced with significant activity *in vitro* and in the clinic against this mutant), prompted the interest in administering omacetaxine to patients with this mutation. Among 62 patients with chronic-phase disease with such characteristics, a MCyR was achieved in 23% of patients (complete in 16%; ref. 1). Omacetaxine was also investigated in patients who had received at least two prior TKIs. Among 46 such patients treated in chronic phase, 58% of whom had already received three or more TKIs, 22% achieved a MCyR (complete in 4%; ref. 2). The combined analysis of these two studies for those with confirmed resistance or intolerance to at least two TKIs (described above) resulted in the regulatory approval of omacetaxine for patients who had failed at least two prior TKIs (3).

The potential of adding low-dose omacetaxine to improve the outcome of patients with partial or complete cytogenetic response to imatinib was explored. The drug was administered at a dose of 1.25 mg/m² twice daily for 1 day only. Seven of 10 patients treated achieved an improvement in BCR-ABL transcript levels (28).

Future Investigations

FDA approval was only for patients with CML who had failed two or more TKI treatments. With that respect, a recent study demonstrated that omacetaxine is also effective in ponatinib-resistant CML cells (29). Preclinical as well as

clinical literature suggests several opportunities for this agent used either as single drug or in mechanism-based combinations.

Single agent

This drug could be used for malignancies and cancer stem cells that rely on short-lived proteins for survival (30). For CML, omacetaxine-induced decreases in Mcl-1 (a fast turnover protein) have been shown to make a major contribution to the effectiveness of this agent in cell lines (10, 19) although other proteins have also been suggested (31). Reliance on short-lived oncoproteins for existence has been shown for several hematologic malignancies. For example, both in chronic lymphocytic leukemia and AML, Mcl-1 has been shown as a factor that provides survival benefit (11). In fact, early studies, mostly from China, have suggested clinical activity in AML and myelodysplastic syndrome (7), and ongoing clinical trials are investigating this potential application further. Myc is among the most labile proteins in the genome and has been associated with several malignancies. This is consistent with findings that protein translation inhibitors, including HHT, were highly effective in Myc-driven mouse tumors (19). Tumors dependent upon cMet, another short-lived oncoprotein that has been shown to provide subsistence to myeloma cells, could be an additional target for such strategies.

Combinations

Within CML, several clinical trials have combined omacetaxine with cytarabine, IFN, and imatinib (Table 1). Studies adding low-dose omacetaxine to the treatment with TKI for patients with persistent minimal residual disease are being initiated. There is also interest in combining omacetaxine with TKIs for the treatment of patients with blast-phase CML, a scenario in which single-agent TKI treatment is clearly inadequate for sustained remissions.

Overall Conclusions

The approval of omacetaxine identifies agents that primarily target mRNA translation as a new class of cancer therapeutics. Several aspects of its activity still remain to be determined for short-lived oncoproteins or survival proteins. In addition to mechanistic investigations, limited pharmacokinetic studies that have been conducted should be expanded to identify the optimal use (dose, schedule, and infusion site) of the agent. Omacetaxine has demonstrated clinical efficacy and plays a role in patients who have experienced resistance or intolerance to multiple TKIs. Further studies will explore alternative uses of this drug, including combinations with TKI. Preclinical and clinical investigations of this compound indicate opportunities for its use in hematologic malignancies in addition to CML. Furthermore, mechanism-based combination strategies need to be evaluated both in CML and other neoplasms during preclinical and clinical investigations. Finally, activities of this agent with novel actions are guiding us to explore other inhibitors of protein translation.

Table 1. Clinical studies with HHT and omacetaxine in patients with CML (focus on chronic phase)

Setting/study	Drug	Regimen	No.	MCyR rate	References
After IFN therapy					
O'Brien et al.	HHT	Single agent	71	15	22
Kantarjian et al.	HHT	With LDAC	100	15	24
First-line therapy					
O'Brien et al.	HHT	Single agent	90	27	23
O'Brien et al.	HHT	With IFN	37	43	23
Stone et al.	HHT	With LDAC	44	17	25
O'Brien et al.	HHT	With LDAC and IFN	90	46	26
After TKI therapy					
Cortes et al. (T315I)	Omac	Single agent	62	23	1
Cortes et al. (≥ 2 TKI)	Omac	Single agent	46	22	2
Cortes et al. (≥ 2 TKI)	Omac	Single agent	81	20	3
Marin et al. (MCyR on imatinib)	SS HHT	With imatinib	10	NA	28

NOTE: Patients entered the study with MCyR. The objective was to achieve an improvement in transcript levels. This was achieved in 7 of 10 patients.

Abbreviations: NA, not applicable; Omac, omacetaxine; SS HHT, semisynthetic HHT.

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest

V. Gandhi is a consultant/advisory board member for and reports receiving a commercial research grant and speakers bureau honoraria from Cephalon (now Teva). J.E. Cortes reports receiving a commercial research grant from ChemGenex and is a consultant/advisory board member for Teva. No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed by the other author.

Authors' Contributions

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Analysis and interpretation of data (e.g., statistical analysis, biostatistics, computational analysis): V. Gandhi, W. Plunkett

Writing, review, and/or revision of the manuscript: V. Gandhi, W. Plunkett, J.E. Cortes

Administrative, technical, or material support (i.e., reporting or organizing data, constructing databases): V. Gandhi

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