

Phase I study of the gamma secretase inhibitor PF-03084014 in combination with docetaxel in patients with advanced triple-negative breast cancer

Supplementary Material

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Supplemental Methods

Study Design

A modified toxicity probability interval (mTPI) study design based on a Bayesian statistics framework and a beta/binomial hierarchical model was used to determine dose escalation/de-escalation in the dose-finding part of this study. If the toxicity rate at the selected dose level was far smaller than the target rate ($p_T = 0.30$), the mTPI would recommend escalating the dose level; if it was close to p_T , the mTPI would recommend continuing at the selected dose; if it was far greater than p_T , the mTPI would recommend deescalating the dose level.

Reference: Ji Y et al. A modified toxicity probability interval method for dose-finding trials. *Clin Trials*. 2010; 7: 653–663.

Analysis

The safety analysis set included all enrolled patients who received at least one dose of study medication. Patients who were lost to follow-up before receiving at least 80% of

the planned first-cycle dose due to reasons unrelated to treatment were not evaluable for DLT. The response analysis set included all enrolled patients who had baseline assessments and at least one on-study tumor assessment. Patients who were treated and removed from the study prior to on-study tumor assessment because of disease progression were considered evaluable for efficacy and counted as treatment failures.

Supplemental Table S1: Potential dose combinations

Dose level	PF-03084014 (mg BID)	Docetaxel (mg/m²)
1	80	75
2a	80	100
2b	100 (starting dose)	75 (starting dose)
3a	100	100
3b	150	75
4	150	100

BID, twice daily.

Supplemental Table S2: DLTs in first treatment cycle

	PF-03084014 100 mg BID/docetaxel 75 mg/m² (n = 8)	PF-03084014 100 mg BID/docetaxel 100 mg/m² (n = 3)	PF-03084014 150 mg BID/docetaxel 75 mg/m² (n = 11)
DLT-evaluable patients, <i>n</i>	8	3	11
DLT events, <i>n</i> (%)	1 (13%) Grade 3 diarrhea	1 (33%) Grade 3 diarrhea and grade 4 febrile neutropenia	4 (36%) Grade 3 dehydration, grade 3 nausea, grade 4 febrile neutropenia, grade 5 septic shock

DLT, dose-limiting toxicity.

Supplemental Table S3: Best overall response to treatment with PF-03084014 and docetaxel by dose level (*n* = 25, response-evaluable set)

	PF-03084014 100 mg BID/ docetaxel 75 mg/m² (<i>n</i> = 14)	PF-03084014 100 mg BID/ docetaxel 100 mg/m² (<i>n</i> = 3)	PF-03084014 150 mg BID/ docetaxel 75 mg/m² (<i>n</i> = 8)	All dose levels (<i>N</i> = 25)
Complete response, <i>n</i> (%)	0	0	0	0
Partial response, <i>n</i> (%)	2 (14)	0	2 (25)	4 (16)
Stable disease, <i>n</i> (%)	6 (43)	1 (33)	2 (25)	9 (36)
Progressive disease, <i>n</i> (%)	6 (43)	2 (67)	3 (38)	11 (44)
Indeterminate ^a , <i>n</i> (%)	0	0	1 (13)	1 (4)
Objective response rate, <i>n</i> (%) 95% exact CI	2 (14) 1.8–42.8	0 0.0–70.8	2 (25) 3.2–65.1	4 (16) 4.5–36.1

^aIndeterminate response due to stable disease prior to new anticancer treatment on study day 37, thus earlier than 6 weeks. CI, confidence interval.