

## TARGETED THERAPIES

## Hope for antiangiogenic therapy in advanced gastric cancer

A new phase II trial has shown that the tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) apatinib prolongs survival in patients with metastatic gastric cancer who have chemotherapy-refractory disease. Apatinib is an inhibitor of the VEGF receptor (VEGFR), with particular selectivity for VEGFR-2, which is the primary mediator of angiogenesis.

Patients with metastatic gastric cancer who do not respond to chemotherapy or who have disease progression with second-line chemotherapy have no available treatment options. Furthermore, in Asia in particular, the number of patients with advanced-stage gastric cancer who are offered second-line chemotherapy is increasing. “Accordingly, there is an urgent need for patients who fail to respond to second-line chemotherapy because no standard treatment choice is currently available,” explains lead investigator Jin Li.

Apatinib is one of several antiangiogenic agents being explored clinically in advanced-stage gastric cancer. In the



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current study, 144 patients (18–70 years of age) were enrolled across 22 sites in China. Patients received either placebo, once-daily (850 mg) apatinib or twice-daily (425 mg per dose) apatinib.

The intervention almost doubled the overall survival of patients compared with those taking placebo (4.83 months for the once-daily arm and 4.27 months for the twice-daily arm versus 2.5 months,

all  $P < 0.001$ ). Progression-free survival was also extended with apatinib. In total, nine patients in the apatinib arms achieved a partial response, and adverse events were tolerable and manageable—the most common of which were hand-foot syndrome (17% of patients) and hypertension (19% of patients).

“Our phase I and II trials have demonstrated that apatinib has antitumour activity in patients with advanced-stage gastric cancer,” summarized Li. “Our phase III trial has also achieved statistical and clinical survival benefits. Further details of our results will be presented at the 16<sup>th</sup> Chinese Society for Clinical Oncology meeting in September 2013 in Xiamen, China.”

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