Letter of Intent (LOI) Basics

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Letter of Intent (LOI) as Team Science

Cancer Therapy Evaluation Program (CTEP)

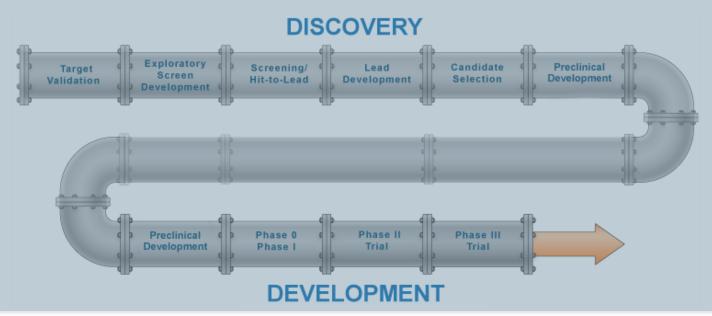
NCI: Partnerships with Industry and Academia for Cancer Drug Development

- For over seven decades, NCI has done drug development and discovery in the public interest.
- For over five decades, NCI has coordinated relationships between Industry and Academia to help develop new cancer drugs.



NCI: Partnerships with Industry and Academia for Cancer Drug Development

- In the current iteration of this effort, two programs run in sequence to manage a portfolio of partnerships between NCI and Industry or Academia.
- NCI Experimental Therapeutics (NExT) Program is the program that selects agents for NCI-sponsored pre-clinical and clinical development.



NCI: Partnerships with Industry and Academia for Cancer Drug Development

- The Experimental Therapeutics Clinical Trials Network (ETCTN) is the clinical trials network that performs clinical studies of agents that are approved through NExT.
- In these partnerships, NCI
 - Assumes the regulatory responsibility for the trials (IND holder);
 - Pays for the clinical trials through cooperative grants (UM1) to ETCTN clinical trial sites;
 - Works with ETCTN investigators and industry/academia partners to formulate the clinical development plan for the agent.



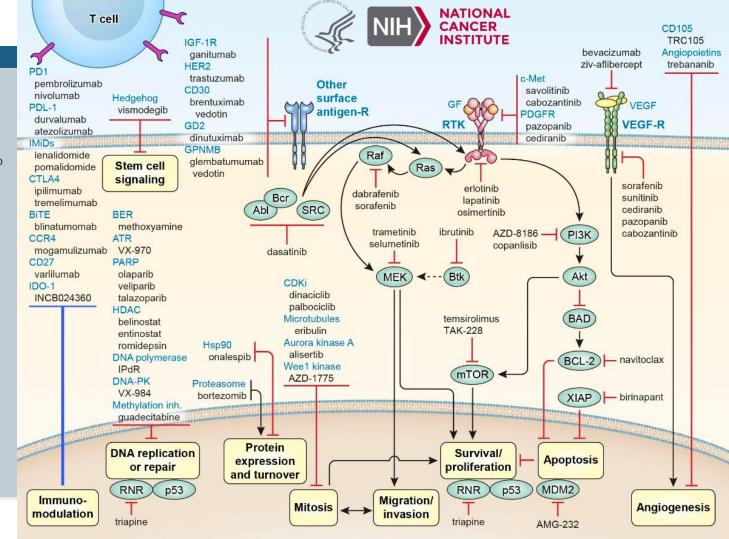
- CTEP has access to novel agents from industry competitors, and therefore, can act as an honest broker for novel drug combination studies
- Industry realizes that there are potential therapeutic indications that do not have high enough priority to compete for limited corporate resources
- CTEP can expend public funds for clinical trials and regulatory support to advance the development of agents owned by industry
- CTEP has a network of experienced early-phase clinical trial investigators engaging its centralized clinical trial support systems
- CTEP invests in correlative science studies to explore the pharmacodynamics of agents in clinical studies

NCI: Why Extend Effort to Assist Industry Develop Its Agents

- NCI recognizes that there is a significant public interest in finding indications for new oncology drugs beyond those that may be the most profitable
- NCI can advance the understanding of cancer biology and treatment through carefully designed clinical trials and through the correlative studies that are frequently and extensively incorporated into CTEP-sponsored ETCTN trials

CTEP: Current Portfolio

- 72 active agents under cooperative research and development agreement (CRADA)
- https://ctep.cancer.gov/industryCollab orations2/agreements_agents.htm



CTEP: Letters of Intent (LOIs) as tools for TEAM SCIENCE

ctep.cancer.gov

- Allows for collaborative, cross-cutting oncology field approach to clinical trial research
- Brings together multi-disciplinary expertise for preclinical and clinical research
- Enhances the potential for high impact oncology research by driving innovative treatments to patients in a timely manner
- Enhances the probability of accurate interpretation of clinical data
- Promotes team building now and in the future
- Overcomes obstacles often related to scientific sophistication and disease field specialization
- Changes the way investigators collaborate

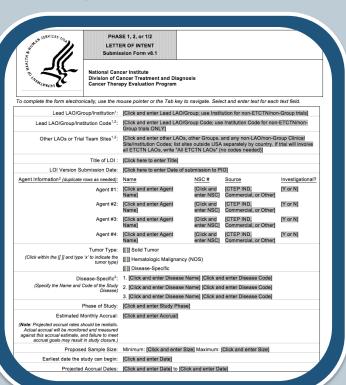


Team Science

ctep.cancer.gov

CTEP: Centralized Letter of Intent (LOI) Pathway Submission

There are two paths for CTEP support of clinical development ideas—Project Team LOIs or Unsolicited Trial LOIs.



- The better composed an LOI, the easier it is on the ETCTN centralized protocol writing service (CPWS) to write your initial protocol and the easier it is on you to supply requested content.
- Competitive LOIs contain:



Test combinations in two disease-relevant cell lines



Test combinations in two disease-relevant xenograft models



Concise biomarker plans for integral, integrated, or exploratory assays inclusive of tissue, timing, funding



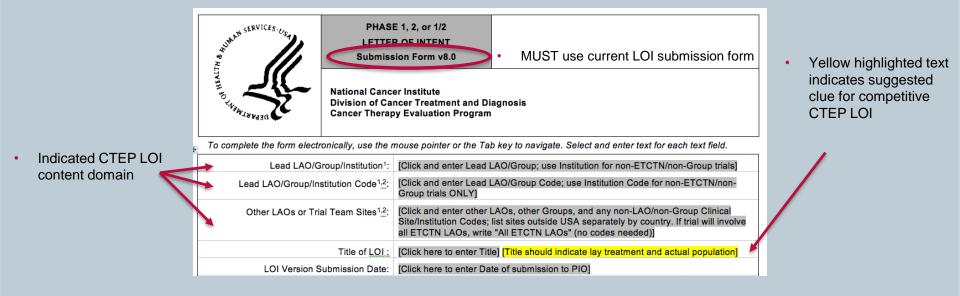
Supported experimental agent rationale in study disease cohort, with reasoned agent dose & schedule & duration

Recognized Letter of Intent (LOI) Pitfalls

Cancer Therapy Evaluation Program (CTEP)

CTEP: Recognized Letters of Intent Pitfalls

- Letters of Intent (LOIs) must be written on the current LOI Submission Form
 - Found here: https://ctep.cancer.gov/protocolDevelopment/lois_concepts.htm
- For the remainder of the slides in this deck, the following conventions will be used:



CTEP: Duplication ctep.cancer.gov

- CTEP reviews about 175 new Letters of Intent (LOIs) each year
 - As a steward of American public funds, CTEP must avoid duplicative clinical trial investigator effort
 - CTEP suggests discussing ideas with medical officers and searching https://clinicaltrials.gov as a check for duplicative effort





PHASE 1, 2, or 1/2 LETTER OF INTENT Submission Form v8.0

National Cancer Institute Division of Cancer Treatment and Diagnosis Cancer Therapy Evaluation Program

To complete the form electronically, use the mouse pointer or the Tab key to navigate. Select and enter text for each text field.

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	Lead LAO/Group/Institution1:	[Click and enter Lead LAO/Group; use Institution for non-ETCTN/non-Group trials]
	Lead LAO/Group/Institution Code ^{1,2} :	[Click and enter Lead LAO/Group Code; use Institution Code for non-ETCTN/non-Group trials ONLY]
	Other LAOs or Trial Team Sites ¹ :	[Click and enter other LAOs, other Groups, and any non-LAO/non-Group Clinical Site/Institution Codes; list sites outside USA separately by country. If trial will involve all ETCTN LAOs, write "All ETCTN LAOs" (no codes needed)]
	Title of LOI:	[Click here to enter Title] [Title should indicate lay treatment and actual population]
	LOI Version Submission Date:	[Click here to enter Date of submission to PIO]

 CTEP checks whether proposed trial is duplicative.



CTEP: Accrual ctep.cancer.gov

- An average of 2.5% of eligible cancer patient participate in clinical trials each year
 - CTEP monitors accrual pace to its active clinical trials

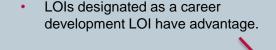


 CTEP checks whether proposed trial hits an indicated estimated monthly accrual.

Phase of Study:	[Click and enter Study Phase]
Estimated Monthly Accrual: (Note: Projected accrual rates should be realistic. Actual accrual will be monitored and measured against this accrual estimate, and failure to meet accrual goals may result in study closure.)	[Click and enter Accrual] [Accrual should be single integer and realistic based on prior history of accrual pace]
Proposed Sample Size:	Minimum: [Click and enter Size] Maximum: [Click and enter Size]
Earliest date the study can begin:	[Click and enter Date]
Projected Accrual Dates:	[Click and enter Date] to [Click and enter Date] [Calculated: true accrual pace]

 Forecast a 'true' accrual pace for your trial and then bracket the accrual dates appropriately. CTEP: Champion ctep.cancer.gov

- Letters of Intent (LOIs) submitted by early career investigators (< 7 years from oncology training)
 and their mentors have a competitive advantage in the CTEP decision-making process
 - A preliminary teleconference between the study team and CTEP medical officer is a MUST





[Click and enter Y or N] [CrDL projects fit mission of training next generation of clinical-translational science investigators]		
Further information and instructions regarding the submission of a Career Development LOI (CrDL) may be found at http://ctep.cancer.gov/protocolDevelopment/letter_of_intent.htm#instructions		
Note: If "Y," provide the mentor's name below. The <u>CrDL</u> PI and mentor must schedule a call with the IDB agent monitor(s) <u>prior</u> to LOI submission.		
Institutional letter of commitment [[]]		
Mentor letter of commitment [[]]		

CTEP: Avoid Rationale Pitfalls ctep.cancer.gov

 Elaborate on therapeutic need in Americans



 Detail human experience with proposed agent



Rationale and Background: (This section should provide the study rationale and supporting preclinical and/or clinical data and also address the following: what is the unmet need, why the patient population was chosen, why the drug or drug combination was chosen and any potential safety concerns with the drugs or drug combination, and how the study results might impact future trials/practice. Preclinical data supporting the proposed study should be presented, and not merely referenced. The background information should be limited to what is relevant to the proposed study and should be presented succinctly but with sufficient detail to enable evaluation by the reviewers. Avoid indiscriminate cutting-and-pasting from investigator brochures, trial solicitations, or other CTEP communications.)

[Paragraph #1: what is the unmet need for world population and specifically for Americans] [end paragraph on targeted patient population need]

[Paragraph #2: why is the drug or drug combination chosen?] [include mechanism of action, achievable human drug concentration range, achievable T½ and estimated duration of desired drug effect, what is desired sequence of agent + agent {drug or radiation} combination study, what aspect of targeted population is anticipated to be favorably manipulated by this study]

[provide Table or Figure describing two (2) or more cell lines of disease interest showing desired drug alone or agent + agent {drug or radiation} effect]

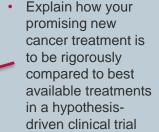
[provide Figure describing vehicle, agent alone, agent + agent {drug or radiation} growth inhibition over time in a disease of interest xenograft (preferably two (2) or more patient-derived mouse model {but other models acceptable}]

[Paragraph #3: has the drug or drug combination been given to humans before?] [describe prior trial experience (especially cooperative group studies) by stating dose-schedule of drug or drug combination, safety concerns, any efficacy] [how does this relate to targeted patient population need] [how would results impact future clinical practice]

[Paragraph #4: provide background data on biomarker for the planned study, preferably an assay where you already have experience and intra- & inter-assay reproducibility]

[Paragraph #5: provide a sentence indicating the very next desired step in clinical development, especially if a cooperative group is to be involved]

What is a considered next step?



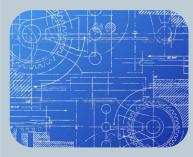


What biomarker is planned, if any?



CTEP: Design ctep.cancer.gov

- A well-stated rationale and hypothesis:
 - Cancer X is known to over express the Q receptor in 75% of specimens sampled from patients who have a recurrence after definitive regional therapy.
 - Drug A binds to and inactivates the growth stimulating effects of receptor Q, and in multiple animal tumor models of cancer X, drug A has been shown to have twice the tumor shrinkage rate as commercially available drugs, and cures 30% of all mice treated.
 - **Therefore,** we hypothesize that drug A will demonstrate an overall response rate of at least 30% by RECIST when administered to chemotherapy naïve patients with cancer X, whose cancers have recurred following regional therapy, compared to Y% who historically respond when treated with commercially available drugs.



Abbreviated Eligibility Criteria: (Provide key inclusion criteria. These should include patient age, performance status, whether abnormal organ function is permitted [if Yes, list only abnormal organ function parameters], permissible and required prior therapy, tumor type, and integral markers, if applicable.)

[Click and enter Eligibility Criteria] [Enter as Table and minimize eligibility criteria to broaden studied patient population]

Study Design: (Succinctly describe the general study design. If applicable, describe randomization and/or stratification. A schema or flow diagram may be used, if appropriate. If the trial involves biomarker studies, the Biomarkers Table below must be filled out according to the instructions. Appendices detailing the biomarker assays may be required as well. Please read the instructions carefully.)

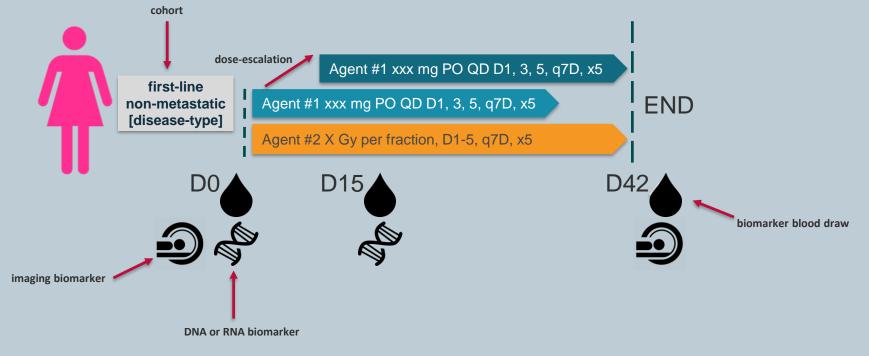
[Click and enter Study Design] [Provide picture of overall schema or flow diagram and any time tissue/blood acquired]

Treatment Plan: (State the dose, method of administration, and schedule of each drug, and, if phase 1, provide the dose escalation scheme, and definitions of DLTs. State the duration of treatment, the duration of the study, and the duration of follow-up.)

[Click and enter Plan]

CTEP: Pictograph for Design

- CTEP recommends including one (1) pictograph describing patient workflow through an early phase clinical trial.
 - For example:



CTEP: Biomarkers ctep.cancer.gov

- A well-positioned biomarker table:
 - Prioritizes biomarkers of interest relative to tissue or blood needed
 - Clearly indicates Use and Purpose and status of mandatory [M] or optional [O] tissue or fluid acquisition
 - Indicates Funding

Biomarker <u>Name^a</u> AND Lead PI and Site	Assay (CLIA: Y/N)	Use (Integral, Integrated, or Exploratory)AND Purpose ^b	Tissue/Body Fluid Tested and Timing of Assay	M/O	Funding Source(s) °
[Click and enter Biomarker(s)] [Click and enter Lead PI/Site] [Click and enter e-mail address]	[Click and enter Assay] CLIA:	Integral: is either an endpoint of trial or triage selection biomarker [Click and enter Purpose]	[Click and enter Tissue/Fluid] [Click and enter Timing]	[M]	[Click and enter Funding Source] BRC review a must
[Click and enter Biomarker(s)] [Click and enter Lead Pl/Site] [Click and enter e-mail address]	[Click and enter Assay] CLIA:	Integrated: test hypothesis that is critical to the analysis of drug or drug combination effect [Click and enter Purpose]	[Click and enter Tissue/Fluid] [Click and enter Timing]	[M/O]	[Click and enter Funding Source] BRC review eligible
[Click and enter Biomarker(s)] [Click and enter Lead PI/Site] [Click and enter e-mail address]	[Click and enter Assay] CLIA:	Exploratory: desired biologic endpoint [Click and enter Purpose]	[Click and enter Tissue/Fluid] [Click and enter Timing]	[M/O]	[Click and enter Funding Source]

Discussing planned biomarkers with Cancer Diagnosis Program (CDP) scientists helps ensure accuracy of this table and the rigor of intended assays

complex symptoms make cancer molecular diagnoses challenging

50% of cancer patients do not benefit from prescribed therapy

identification of novel biomarkers differentiate disease responses

CTEP: Statistical Endpoint ctep.cancer.gov

Endpoints/Statistical Considerations: (State explicitly the null and alternative hypothesis(es) for the primary objective(s). Also state the sample size and associated type I and type II errors. Provide an analysis plan for both primary and secondary objectives, including correlatives. Include information about which statistical tests will be applied. State the projected accrual rate and ensure that the accrual goals are realistic and achievable with current resources. If the trial will be an ETCTN trial involving 3 or fewer LAOs, then this proposal's accrual goals must be supported by letters of commitment from each participating institution [see Appendix A].)

[Click and enter Endpoints]

phase 1 trials: safety & phase 2 dose

Commonly used endpoints in CTEP trials

phase 2 single-arm: response rate

phase 2 randomized: progression-free survival



Discussing planned biomarkers with Biometric Research Program (BRP) statisticians helps ensure accuracy of your endpoint considerations and the rigor of intended statistics

CTEP: Letter of Intent (LOI) Basics Conclusion

- LOI writing helps formulate ideas and thoughts about innovative clinical research
- LOI writing aids in developing **expertise** in a disease-specific area
 - Aids discussions regarding proposed concepts with peers and industry representatives
- Identifies a group of peers and future collaborators
- Improves clinical and academic acumen
- Elevates personal clinical research goals
- Creates a positive impact on personal health care delivery



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