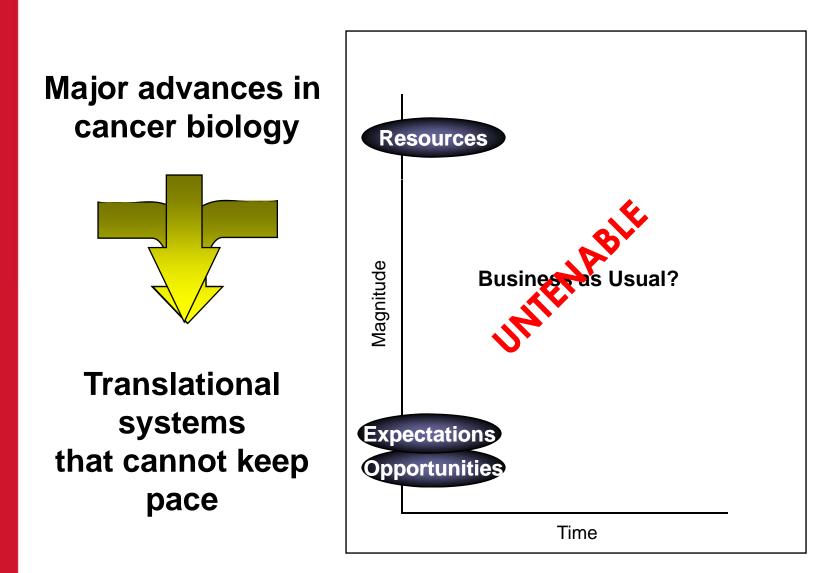
The Translational Research Working Group (TRWG): Recommendations and Implementation

Lynn M. Matrisian, Ph.D. Office of the Director National Cancer Institute

Why convene a Translational Research Working Group?



Translational Research Working Group

63 scientists, clinicians, advocates, and thought leaders from academia, government, and industry

Charge:

Evaluate the current status of NCI's investment in translational research & envision its future in an inclusive, representative & transparent manner

A Public, Participatory Process 2005-2007

- Reviewed foundational documents
- Analyzed Clinical Trials Working Group process for ideas, challenges & lessons learned
- Gathered public input on key questions & proposed solutions
 - Web-based system
 - 2 Public Roundtables
 - Industry/foundation/society Roundtable (Philadelphia)
- Constituted 6 subcommittees bimonthly meetings
- 15 recommendations in a 150 page report: <u>www.cancer.gov/trwg</u>
- Accepted by NCAB June, 2007
- Implementation phase started January 2008

TRWG Products

- Definition of translational research
- Six developmental pathways to clinical goals Report of the Translational Research Working Report of the Translational Research Working

Mational Cancer

June 2007

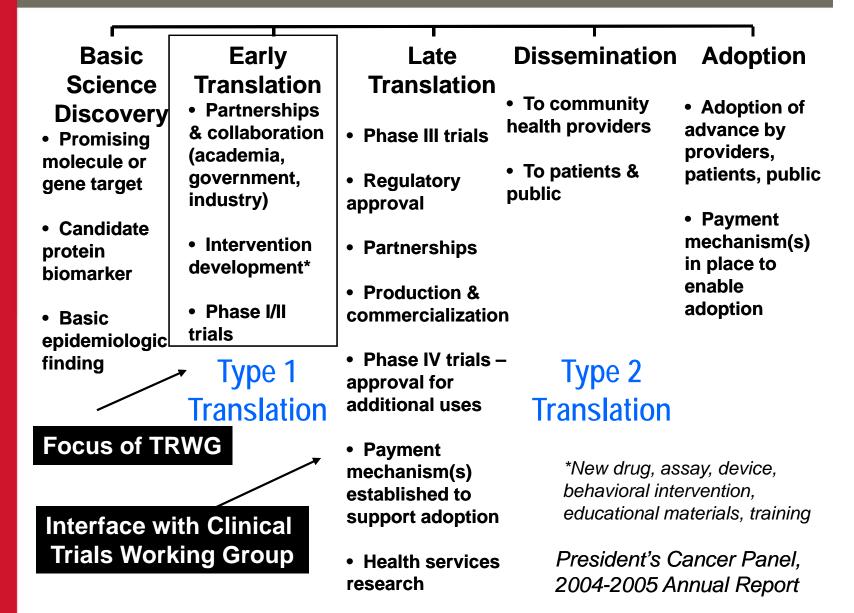
Transforming Translation_

Harnessing Discovery

for Patient and Public Benefit

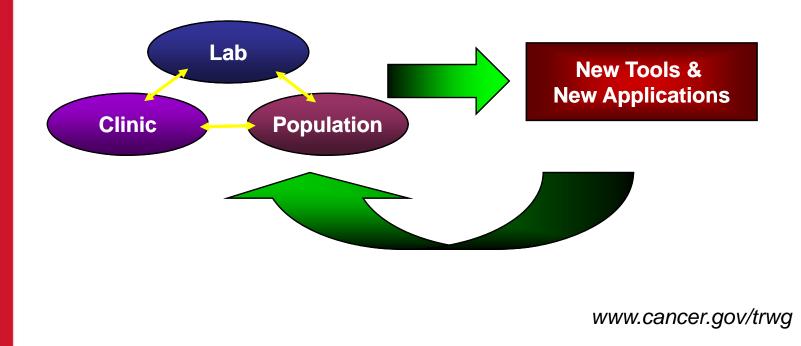
- Process analysis
 - Case studies of 20 examples
- Portfolio analysis
 - FY04 activities
- Fifteen initiatives

Defining the Scope of the TRWG: The President's Cancer Panel Translational Continuum



TRWG's Definition of Translational Research

Research that transforms scientific discoveries arising in the lab, clinic, or population into new clinical tools & applications that reduce cancer incidence, morbidity & mortality



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Operational definition: Pathways to Fundamental research Credentialing Supporting tools Creation of modalit Discovery with potential clinical applicatio reclinical develop **Clinical Trials** Is the empirical basis for Redirect research attributing clinical relevance convincing Ves Does the envisioned clinical leed justify expenditure or resources Diamonds = Ves decisions Is development proces likely to be teasible? Ves Boxes = activities Develop required supporting tools or system Develop modali dentify cohort Asses target that would hanafit Efficacy justify ñ Directional Refine modality for efficacy arrows oplicabl mat? Early-stage clinical trials CCR Special Focus: TRWG Report AR

Clinical Goals Assessment modalities

(for screening, diagnosis, prognosis, or prediction)

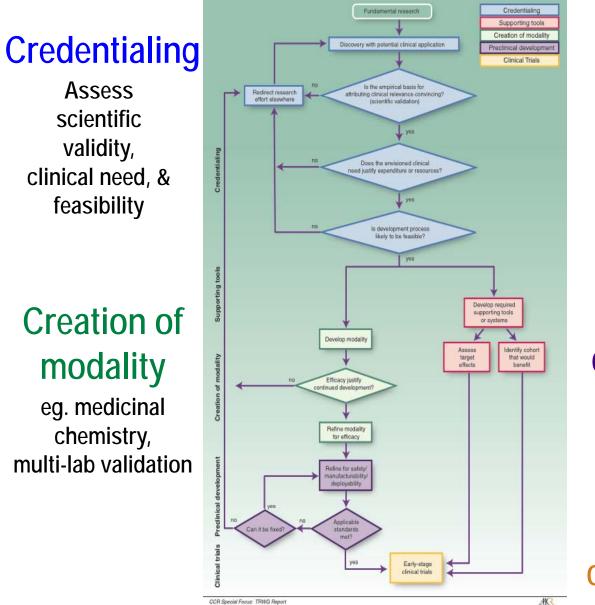
- Biospecimen-based (protocols, reagents, instruments)
- Image-based (agents, techniques)

Intervention modalities (treatment and prevention)

- Agents (drugs or biologics)
- Immune response modifiers (vaccines, cytokines)
- Interventive devices (radiation, surgical devices)
- Lifestyle alterations (exercise, nutrition)

clincancerres.aacrjournals.org

5 Domains per Pathway



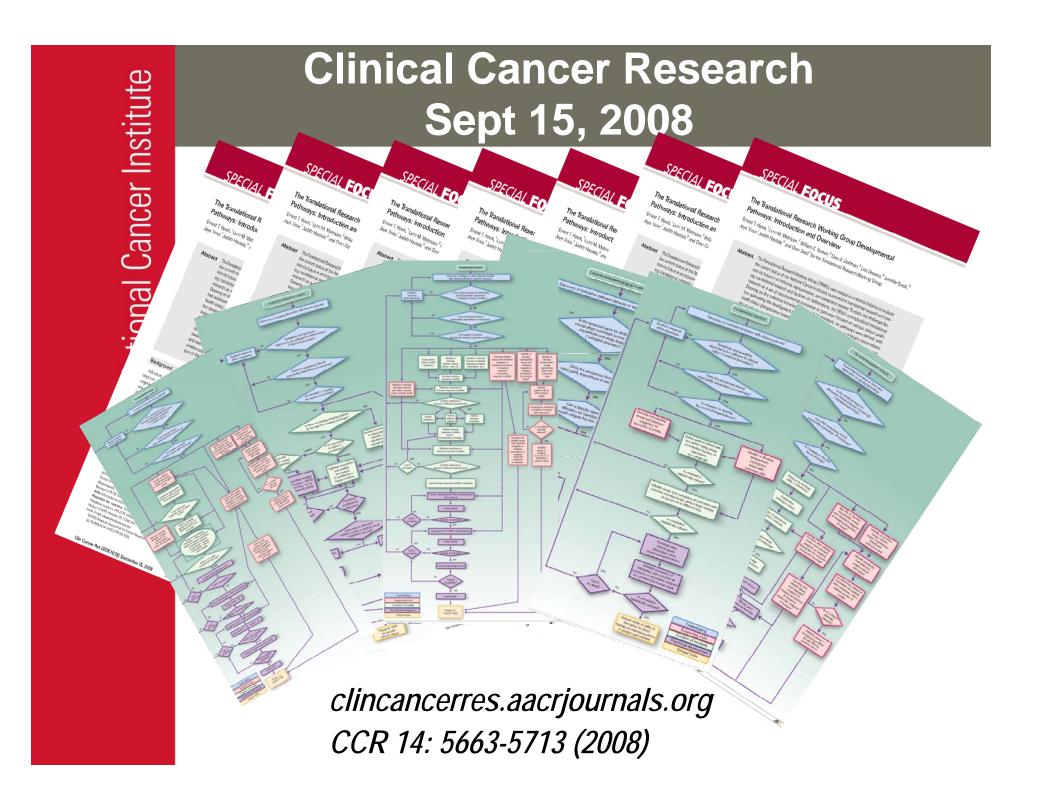
Supporting tools

eg. animal model, cohort, specimen repository

Preclinical development

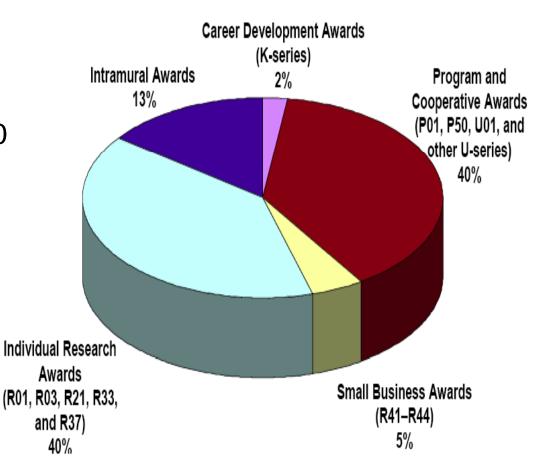
eg. toxicology, test on phantoms

Phase I/II clinical trials



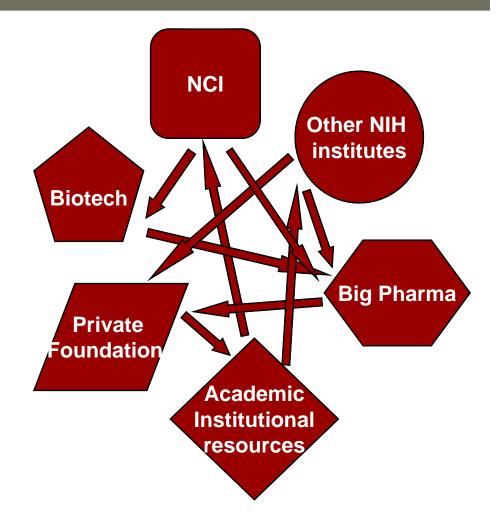
Portfolio Analysis of NCI's Translational Research Funding (FY04)

- ~30% of NCI budget
- 56% awarded to institutions with NCI-designated cancer centers
- Distributed across funding mechanisms



Process Analysis

- 20 examples of translational research successes
- All Pathways
- Wide variety of mechanisms and funding sources



THERE IS NO FORMULA FOR TRANSLATIONAL RESEARCH **Optimize**

and

enhance

NC

functions

that are

critical for

translational

research

15 Initiatives with Implementation Plans

- Coordinated Management
 - Integrated NCI management
 - Budget designation
 - TR coding
 - Prioritization process

Tailored Funding

- Modify TR award mechanisms
- Improve investigator-initiated TR awards
- STRAP awards
- Academic/industrial collaborations

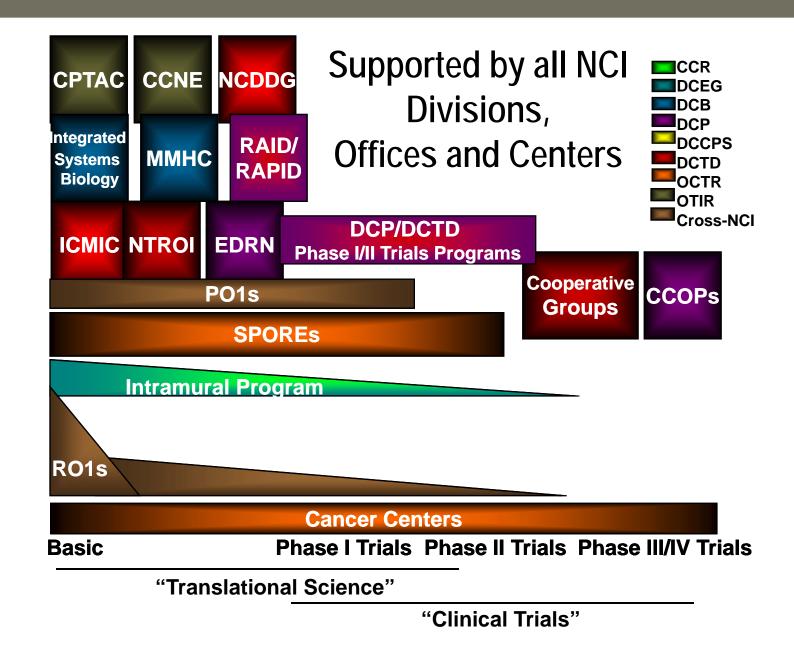
Operational Effectiveness

- Project management
- Core services coordination
- Enhance biorepositories
- Improve IP negotiations
- Enhance Fdn/Adv Grp collaborations
- Enhance training/incentives

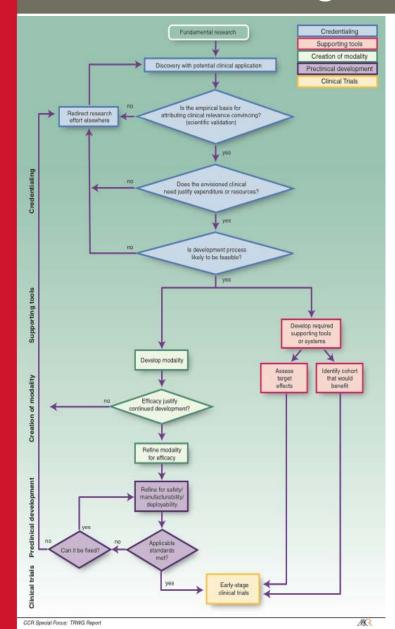
Develop a new process to accelerate translational cancer

research

Current Infrastructure and Funding Mechanisms



The Challenge of Early Translation



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How can we best assure that:

- The most promising concepts enter the developmental pathways?
- Concepts that do enter advance to the clinic or to productive failure?
- Progress is as rapid, efficient, and effective as possible?

Recommended ADDITIONAL Process for Translational Research

Select several projects/year that are "ripe" for translation

1. Gather information

Broad public input (RFI)

10 ideas chosen for detailed analysis

- scientific validity
 - feasibility

2. Prioritize

clinical needpublic vs. private sector priority

5 concept packages

Public comment Public comment Public comment Inform existing NCI initiatives

3. Fund

Information Gathering

NCI Translates NCI-wide Translational Science Meeting

- November 7-9, 2008 in Washington, DC
- 500 Abstracts submitted by PIs selected by NCI Program Staff
- Advocate involvement
- Working meeting organized around TRWG Pathways to Clinical Goals

http://ncitranslates.nci.nih.gov

Purpose

- Convene experts for a trans-NCI translational science meeting
 - Expand range of collaborations and interactions between NCI-supported investigators and mechanisms
 - Showcase NCI-supported translational research
- Initiate the Translational Research Working Group (TRWG) prioritization process
 - Enhance knowledge and use of the TRWG pathways
 - Produce "Translational Research Opportunities" that can be used to assess the range and quality of promising translational research "concepts"

Abstract coding

Abstracts were coded to pathways, populations, and organ sites

Step 1: TRWG Developmental Pathways

Please select at least one below.

	ASSESSMENT		INTERVENTIVE			
	Biospecimen	Imaging	Agents	Immune	Devices	Behavioral
Credentialed discovery						
Supporting Tools						
Creation of Modality	X					
Preclinical development						
Phl/II Clinical trials						

Step 2: Select Your Population

Please select at least one below.

At Risk

X Early disease

Late disease

Pediatric

Minorities & Underserved

Step 3: Select Your Organ Sites

Please select at least one below.

X Breast Brain Lung Prostate Colorectal Skin Gastrointestinal (other than CR) Genitourinary (other than prostate) Gynecologic

Head and Neck

Hematopoietic

Rare (Sarcoma, etc)

All or most organ sites

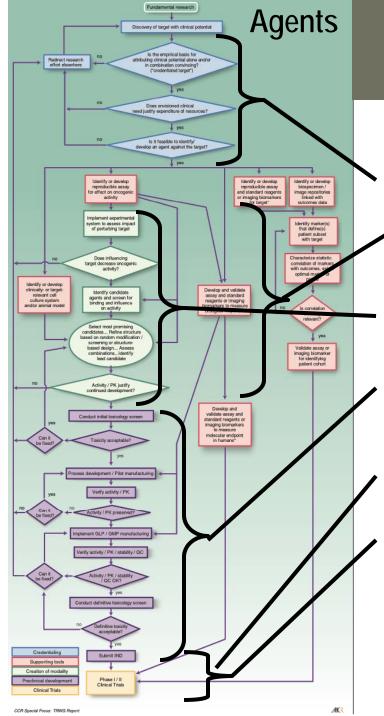
25 Poster Discussion Sessions

- Biomarkers
- Agents
- "Omic " Technologies
- Prognostic & Predictive
- Early Detection
- Breast Cancer
- Prostate & Bladder Cancers
- Esophagus, Colon & Liver
- Lung Cancer
- Hematological & Pediatric Cancers

- Biochemical
 - Targets & Drug screening
 - Stem Cells,Gene Expression, & Epigenetics
- Drug Delivery & Gene Therapy
- Integrative Biology
- Prostate Cancer
- Pancreatic and Breast
- Hematological Malignancies
- Head/Neck & Lung

- Immune Response Modifiers
 - Antibodies, Cytokines, & Viruses
 - Vaccines
 - Cellular Therapies
- Interventive Devices
 - Ionizing & Nonionizing radiation
 - Devices for surgical ablation & biopsy
- Lifestyle Alterations
 - Dietary components
 - Biobehavioral mechanisms

- Imaging
 - Early Detection Imaging & Therapeutics



Example: Bortezomib in Multiple Myeloma

Basic: Proteasome identified as potential target in early 1990s

Credentialing: scientific validation, need, feasibility

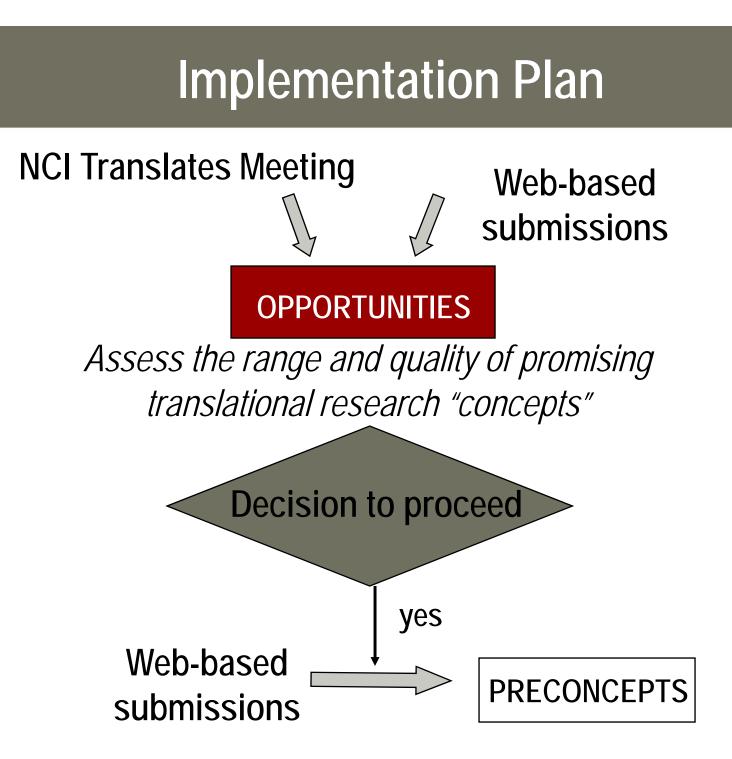
- Supporting tool: in vitro fluorometric assay for proteasome inhibition (PD marker, Proscript)
- **Creation of Modality:** PS-341 (Velcade[®], Proscript and NCI)
- Preclinical Development: Proscript, Inc & NCI Developmental Therapeutics Program
- **Phase I:** *prostate (CaPCure), myeloma (NCI SPORE)*
- Phase II: multiple myeloma, (*Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Inc*)

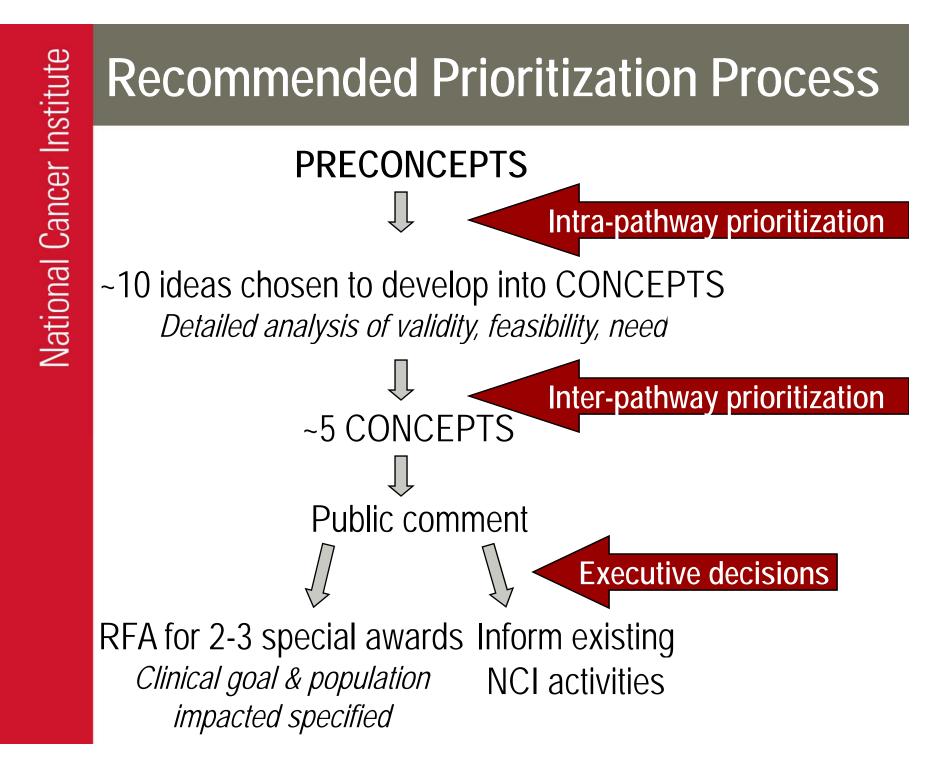
Late Translation: Phase III clinical trials FDA approval 2003

TRWG process analysis: www.cancer.gov/trwg

Translational Research Opportunities

- Focuses on a "Clinical goal"
 - A modality (drug, device, biomarker, etc) that can be tested in people
 - Identifies the population/cancer type in which it is tested
- Scientific validity
- Clinical need
- Feasibility: Identifies individuals/research groups with projects or capabilities relevant to pathway domains
 - Creation of Modality
 - Supporting tools
 - Preclinical Development
 - Phase I/II clinical trials



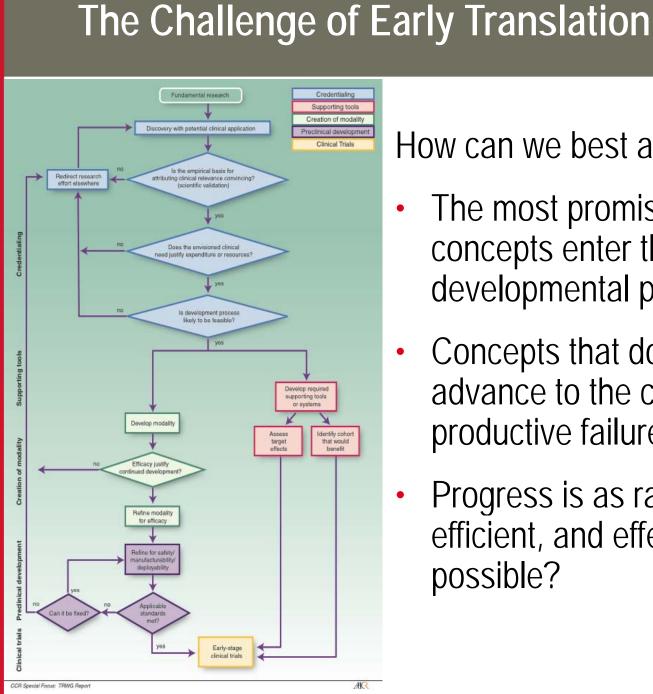


Proposed New Funding Mechanism

Special Translational Research Acceleration Project (STRAP)

- Requirements:
 - Goal of completing early stage human studies
 - Project management plan
 - Specific development milestones and timelines
 - Development/commercialization strategy
- Would provide funds for new or expanded projects as needed
- Project management would link new or existing teams and projects and facilitate hand-offs between groups
- Opportunities to include industry and/or foundation funding or participation

National Cancer Institute



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- The most promising • concepts enter the developmental pathways?
- Concepts that do enter • advance to the clinic or to productive failure?
- Progress is as rapid, • efficient, and effective as possible?



Solos, Cacophony or Symphony?

