



# Phase II trial of levocetirizine with capecitabine and bevacizumab to overcome the resistance of antiangiogenic therapies in refractory metastatic colorectal cancer

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**Background:** Despite the clinical success of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) blockade in metastatic colorectal cancers (mCRC), resistance to anti-angiogenic drugs invariably develops. IL-8 and other cytokines have been implicated in development of resistance to anti-angiogenic therapy. Levocetirizine is a second generation H1 antihistamine with anti-inflammatory and IL-8 suppression properties. We conducted a phase II trial combining levocetirizine with capecitabine and bevacizumab to potentially overcome anti-angiogenic therapy resistance in patients with refractory mCRC.

**Methods:** This was a single-center open-label prospective trial in refractory mCRC patients. Treatment consisted of oral capecitabine 850 mg/m<sup>2</sup> twice daily administered as 7 days on and 7 days off, intravenous (IV) bevacizumab 5 mg/kg every 14 days and oral levocetirizine 5 mg daily. The primary end point was progression free survival (PFS) and secondary endpoints included objective response rate (ORR) and tolerability. An exploratory endpoint included correlation of PFS with cytokine levels. A sample size of 36 evaluable patients could identify a median PFS of 3.4 months at a 0.05 significance level. To examine cytokine changes related to levocetirizine treatment, patients were randomized to Arm A where levocetirizine was started 7 days after starting chemotherapy and to Arm B where levocetirizine was started 7 days prior to chemotherapy. Cytokine levels were measured at baseline and with each cycle of chemotherapy (up to three cycles).

**Results:** Forty-seven patients were enrolled in the trial to have 36 evaluable patients. Arm A enrolled 23 patients and Arm B enrolled 24 patients. Fifty percent of patients had progressive disease and 62% of patients had stable disease in each arm as best response. There was no demonstrable difference in PFS between the two arms (log-rank test P=0.83). Median time to progression was 3.4 months in Arm A and 3.5 months in Arm B.

**Conclusions:** Median PFS in the trial was comparable to and appeared to be better than other regimens used in the refractory setting (e.g., median PFS of 1.9 months for regorafenib). Cytokine measurement with IL-8 levels did not show any correlation with progression free survival but patients with stable disease showed overall lower levels of IL-8 as compared to patients with progressive disease in the cytokine analysis.

**Keywords:** Levocetirizine; cytokine IL-8; anti-angiogenic resistance; metastatic colorectal cancer

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## Introduction

Colorectal cancer is currently third most common cancer and third leading cause of cancer-related death in the United States. It is estimated that 140,250 new cases of colorectal cancer will be diagnosed and 50,630 men and women will die of colorectal cancer in 2018 (1). Approximately 20% of patients will have distant disease at the time of presentation and of the remaining, 50–60% will develop metastatic disease (2). Current treatment options for metastatic colorectal cancer include FOLFOX (5-FU/leucovorin oxaliplatin), FOLFIRI (5-FU/leucovorin and irinotecan) chemotherapy with either angiogenesis inhibitor bevacizumab or an EGFR inhibitor such as cetuximab or panitumumab depending upon the RAS status (3–14). Combination of FOLFIRI plus aflibercept, FOLFIRI plus ramucirumab, regorafenib, trifluridine/tipiracil, nivolumab and pembrolizumab for MSI- H colorectal cancers are also FDA approved for second line or later in the treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer (13,15–21). Addition of all the novel agents to the current chemotherapy, has increased median overall survival of patients with advanced colorectal cancer currently approaching three years (22). Despite significant advancements in the management of metastatic colorectal cancer, prognosis of metastatic colorectal cancer remains poor after progression of disease on first-line therapy (23).

Our study was initiated after FDA approval of regorafenib but prior to FDA approvals of trifluridine/tipiracil, nivolumab and pembrolizumab for metastatic refractory colorectal cancer. Patients in our trial were considered refractory to the available chemotherapy options at that time and to preserve quality of life, we decided to use a regimen of oral capecitabine one week on and one week off and IV bevacizumab every 14 days which is considered as clinically active, is feasible to administer and also tolerable to the patients (24). A capecitabine dose of 850 mg/m<sup>2</sup> BID was considered since all of our patients had progression on full dose fluorouracil and or capecitabine chemotherapy and a lower dose seemed feasible to administer as maintenance as well as to preserve quality of life.

Angiogenesis is required for tumor growth and metastases of colorectal cancer. Even though anti-angiogenic drugs have had a significant impact on treatment outcomes in patients with colorectal cancers, eventually all patients in the metastatic setting develop disease progression, presumably due to tumor resistance to anti-angiogenic therapy and chemotherapy (25). Two

modes of resistance to anti-angiogenic therapy have been proposed. Intrinsic resistance is defined by the absence of any beneficial effect of anti-angiogenic therapy, even a transitory one leading to no tumor response to therapy. Whereas, adaptive (evasive) resistance refers to the ability of the tumor, after an initial response phase, to develop an adaptation to circumvent specific angiogenic blockade. One of the mechanisms of evasive resistance to an anti-angiogenic regimen involves upregulation of alternative pro-angiogenic signaling pathways. Blocking one of these alternate pathways may affect a tumor's ability to continue to grow and metastasize (26,27). IL-8 is a cytokine, derived by monocytes and macrophages. Few studies have implied the role of IL-8 in angiogenesis as well as in causing resistance to anti-angiogenic chemotherapy agents. A study by Koch *et al.* demonstrated that human recombinant IL-8 showed angiogenic activity by inducing proliferation and chemotaxis of human umbilical vein endothelial cells. The study also showed that, antibodies to IL-8 blocked the angiogenic activity in human rheumatoid synovial tissue macrophages, demonstrating the role of IL-8 in angiogenesis (28). Another study by Huang *et al.* has shown that IL-8 may be responsible for causing resistance to anti-angiogenic chemotherapy agents. Sunitinib, is an anti-angiogenic targeted agent approved for the treatment of clear cell renal cell carcinoma (RCC). But, patients develop resistance to sunitinib within a year causing further progressive disease (29). This study by Huang *et al.* developed xenograft models representing sunitinib resistance in RCC. Sunitinib resistant tumors showed increased secretion of IL-8 and administration of IL-8 antibody re-sensitized the tumors to sunitinib treatment, demonstrating the role of IL-8 not only in angiogenesis but also causing resistance to anti-angiogenic agents (30). IL-8 has been shown to be associated with proliferation, migration, angiogenesis and chemo-sensitivity *in vitro* and *in vivo* in colon cancer cell lines models (31). IL-8 and its receptor CXCR2 are demonstrated to be upregulated in colorectal cancer and has been shown to impact *in vivo* angiogenesis as well as migration, invasion and proliferation of colorectal cancer cells and hence are an excellent therapeutic target (32).

Levocetirizine is a third-generation, potent, non-sedating anti-histamine (33,34). Levocetirizine has extensive well-documented anti-inflammatory properties, inhibiting IL-8, and NF- $\kappa$ B *in vivo* (35). *In vitro*, levocetirizine inhibits the secretion of IL-6 and IL-8 and inhibits the upregulation of NF- $\kappa$ B (36).

We conducted this trial to treat patients with refractory colorectal cancer with a combination regimen including capecitabine plus bevacizumab, an anti-angiogenic agent and added an IL-8 inhibitor, levocetirizine, to study the effects on patients' tumor response and the systemic cytokine profile. The primary endpoint of the trial was to determine median progression-free survival in patients treated with this combination. The secondary endpoint included evaluation of tolerability of this regimen and an exploratory endpoint was to evaluate the relationship between the cytokine profile and response or resistance to anti-angiogenic therapy.

## Methods

### *Patients and study design*

This was a randomized single institutional phase II trial. Eligibility criteria included histologically or cytologically confirmed diagnosis of CRC, measurable progressive disease refractory to prior therapy with fluoropyrimidine, oxaliplatin, irinotecan, and/or anti-angiogenic therapy and epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) inhibitor such as cetuximab or panitumumab for KRAS wild type tumors. Other inclusion criteria included adequate bone marrow and organ function and ECOG of <2. Patients with active brain metastasis, dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase (DPD) deficiency, uncontrolled hypertension, proteinuria, unstable angina and known HIV status on highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) were excluded from the trial due to possible interaction of levocetirizine with HAART medications. The study protocol, NCT01722162 and ethics approval was obtained from Washing University Institutional Review Board (IRB) and was allotted with Human Research Protection Office (HRPO) number #201303043 and all the participants gave informed consent before participating in the trial.

### *Treatment plan*

Patients were randomized to one of two arms: patients in Arm A initiated the therapy with bevacizumab + capecitabine and started taking levocetirizine daily on Day 8 of Cycle 1. Patients in Arm B initiated levocetirizine daily 7 days prior to initiation of therapy with bevacizumab + capecitabine (Day-7).

### *Drug administration*

Bevacizumab was given IV on an outpatient basis at a dose of 5 mg/kg on Day 1 of each 2-week cycle. Capecitabine was given orally at a dose of 850 mg/m<sup>2</sup> twice a day on Days 1–7 of each 2-week cycle. Levocetirizine was also given orally at a dose of 5 mg daily before bed. Patients were followed every 2 weeks up to 30 days after progression of disease, or until death, whichever occurred first.

### *Assessment*

Patients received CT scans at baseline and at every 8 weeks. Response and progression were evaluated by using Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors (RECIST) guideline version 1.1. All adverse events and toxicity grading report was done according to the revised NCI Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE) version 4.0.

### *Statistical consideration*

The study randomization (Arm A and Arm B) was to assess the systemic cytokine response. The primary end point was progression free survival (PFS) and secondary endpoints included ORR and tolerability. Since all patients received the same overall therapy, both arms were combined in evaluating the incidence and severity of adverse events.

### **Expected effect size, sample size and study power**

Phase III randomized double-blind, placebo-controlled multicenter trial (CORRECT) (21), results showed that the median PFS in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer who had progression during or less than three months after their last standard therapy was 1.7 months. Based on this historical control, we proposed a favorable PFS of 3.4 months for our study regimen (IL-8 inhibitor plus capecitabine and bevacizumab). With a sample size of 36 evaluable patients (Arms A and B combined) the study had the power  $\geq 0.90$  to identify a doubling of median PFS (1.7 to 3.4 months) at a 0.05 significance level. The proposed sample size also had the power  $\geq 0.80$  to identify a difference between median PFS of 1.7 and 3.0 months at the same significance level. The sample size of 36 evaluable patients seemed adequate for the primary aim and included a margin for error such that the minimal detectable difference with 36 patients is an increase of 75% in median PFS.

### Analysis plan

Cox proportional hazards models were used to estimate median PFS with a 95% confidence interval. Binomial proportions and 95% confidence intervals were used to describe the incidence of adverse events. Chi-square goodness-of-fit tests was used to test for increased severity (grade) of adverse events, especially of grades 3 and 4 over 1 and 2. Tables and multidimensional plots were used to illustrate cytokine expression by study arm, and multiplicity corrected t-tests or Wilcoxon rank sum tests were used to test for differences between study arms.

### Correlative studies

#### Cytokine measurement: collection of specimen(s)

A total of 6 mL of blood was collected in 2 EDTA tubes in Arm A prior to initiation of capecitabine and bevacizumab (baseline or Cycle 1 Day 1) and prior to initiation of levocetirizine (Cycle 1 Day 8) and in Arm B prior to initiation of levocetirizine (baseline or Day-7) and prior to initiation of capecitabine and bevacizumab (Cycle 1 Day 1). Blood for cytokine measurement was also collected in both the arms on cycle 2 Day 1, prior to infusion of bevacizumab and on cycle 3 Day 1, prior to infusion of bevacizumab. Cytokines were measured with ELISA method from R&D Systems as per protocol by Ciprandi *et al.* (37).

## Results

### Study population

Forty-seven patients were consented for the trial from 4/26/2013 until 7/15/2015. Five patients in Arm A and six patients in Arm B were not enrolled (NE) due to either insurance denial, disease progression prior to starting the trial or withdrawal of consent or a trial unrelated adverse event. Thirty-six evaluable patients were randomly assigned to Arm A and Arm B and treated per trial protocol. *Table 1* demonstrates the baseline characteristics of all 47 patients in Arm A and B. Median age on the trial was 60 years. Majority of the patients had a history of colon cancer with prior history of surgical resection. All the patients on the trial had received at least two or more lines of systemic chemotherapy prior to their enrollment. Nineteen percent of patients had history of rectal cancer and had received neoadjuvant chemoradiation and surgical resection as a part of their initial treatment. KRAS was mutated in 24 out of 47

patients. KRAS status was unknown in one patient. Eighty percent of patients had more than one site of metastatic disease. Forty-five out of 47 patients had prior bevacizumab exposure and all 36 patients included in the efficacy analysis had prior bevacizumab therapy.

### Efficacy

All 36 patients on the trial had either progression of their disease or had died, hence, there were no censored (alive at last follow up) observations in the model of progression-free survival. *Table 2* demonstrates efficacy and PFS in arm A and arm B. Median PFS was 3.36 months in Arm A and 3.5 months in Arm B. Twenty patients out of 36 (55%) showed stable disease. *Figure 1* shows a Kaplan Meier survival curve demonstrating PFS in both Arm and Arm B. The curves overlap indicating similar PFS in both arms of the study.

### Toxicity

*Table 3* describes all adverse events including grade 3 and 4 adverse events related to the treatment. Treatment-related death did not occur in any of the arms in the trial. The majority of the patients tolerated this regimen very well. The most common side effects were grade 1 constipation, nausea, diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal pain, fatigue, headaches and cough as shown in *Table 3*. There were no grade 4 adverse events in Arm A but 1 patient in Arm B suffered respiratory failure which was considered grade 4 adverse event related to progressive disease. The adverse event profile of the combination study regimen was within the expected margins of this regimen. There were no new, unanticipated toxicities noted.

### Correlative studies

Collection of cytokine IL-8 levels were attempted on all 36 evaluable patients. Blood samples of four patients in Arm A and five patients in Arm B were considered non-measurable due to either missing samples or due to processing delays of the blood samples. *Figure 2* and *Figure 3* show the IL-8 levels across Arm A and Arm B respectively. One patient in Arm B had cytokine IL-8 levels four-fold higher than mean IL-8 levels across Arm B. *Figure 4* shows the best response by IL-8 levels in both arms combined. In general IL-8 levels were greater in patients with progressive disease than those with stable disease.

**Table 1** Patient baseline characteristics (N=47)

| Characteristics  | N  | %    | Arm A | Arm B |
|--|----|------|-------|-------|
| Sex  |    |      |       |       |
| Male   | 29 | 61.7 | 14    | 15    |
| Female   | 18 | 38.3 | 9     | 9     |
| Median age   | 60 |      | 62    | 58    |
| Location of primary tumor  |    |      |       |       |
| Colon  | 30 | 63.8 | 15    | 15    |
| Rectum   | 9  | 19.1 | 3     | 6     |
| Rectosigmoid   | 8  | 17.0 | 5     | 3     |
| Prior therapy  |    |      |       |       |
| Surgery  | 37 | 78.7 | 18    | 19    |
| Prior >2 lines of chemotherapy   | 36 | 76.6 | 18    | 18    |
| Radiotherapy   | 9  | 19.1 | 3     | 6     |
| Bevacizumab  | 45 | 95.8 | 23    | 22    |
| K-ras status   |    |      |       |       |
| Mutated  | 24 | 51.1 | 14    | 10    |
| Wild type  | 22 | 46.8 | 8     | 14    |
| Unknown  | 1  | 2.1  | 1     | –     |
| Metastatic site  |    |      |       |       |
| Lung only  | 5  | 10.6 | 1     | 4     |
| Liver only   | 4  | 8.5  | 3     | 1     |
| Multiple (peritoneum, adrenal, abdominal LN, chest LN, bone, brain, stomach, etc.) | 38 | 80.9 | 19    | 19    |

LN, lymph nodes.

**Table 2** Efficacy (N=47)

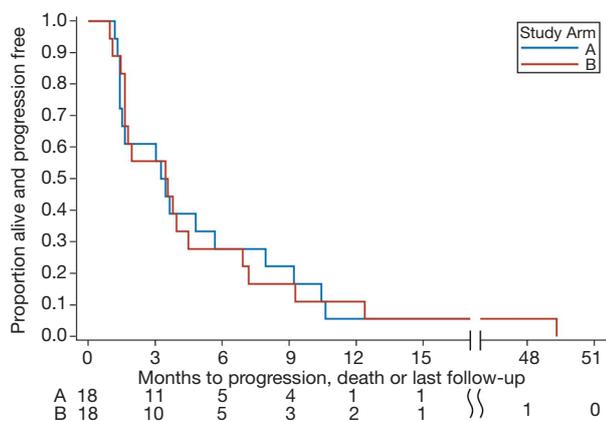
| Study Arm      | NE patients N | PD patients N [%] | SD patients N [%] | Total patients (N) | Median PFS in months | 95% CI    |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| Arm A          | 5             | 8                 | 10                | 23                 | 3.36                 | 1.41–5.66 |
| Arm B          | 6             | 8                 | 10                | 24                 | 3.50                 | 1.64–4.47 |
| Total patients | 11            | 16 [44]           | 20 [55]           | 47                 | –                    | –         |

NE, not evaluable; PD, progressive disease; SD, stable disease; PFS, progression free survival.

## Discussion

Colorectal cancers are vascular tumors which rely on VEGF mediated angiogenesis for tumor growth and progression. VEGF expression by CRCs is associated with increased metastasis and poor prognosis (38,39). Therapeutic blockade

of VEGF signalling has been successfully deployed as a treatment strategy to treat metastatic CRC (mCRC) and there are FDA approved drugs for the treatment of these cancers that affect the angiogenesis pathway. Disappointingly, however, all patients eventually develop resistance to anti-angiogenic therapy and succumb to their cancer. Bevacizumab,



**Figure 1** Progression free survival: summary of deaths and progression events.

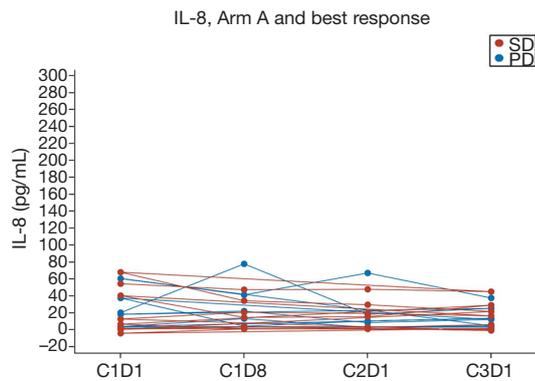
a humanized monoclonal antibody against VEGF, prevents interaction between VEGF and VEGFR-2, acts as an anti-angiogenic agent and is approved along with chemotherapy as first and second line treatment for mCRC and contributes to an improvement in overall survival. Capecitabine with bevacizumab is an established and effective maintenance regimen in metastatic colorectal cancer patients after induction chemotherapy per phase III CAIRO 3 study (40). Our study showed that, this regimen was also well tolerated in refractory metastatic colorectal cancer patients and did not affect their quality of life. None of the patients in our study discontinued treatment due to regimen toxicity.

A number of mechanisms of resistance (26) to antiangiogenic therapies have been described, including the increased expression of various cytokines (IL-8, IL-6,

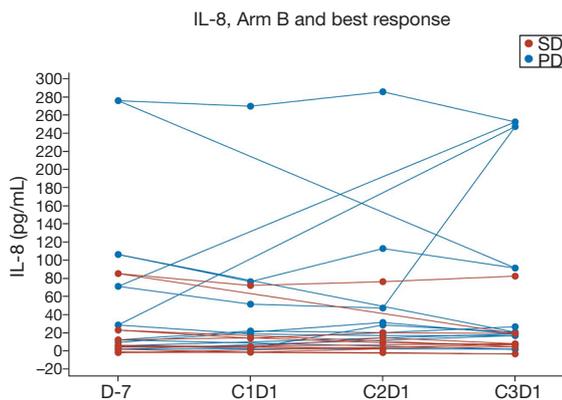
**Table 3** Adverse events related to the treatment including grade 3 and grade 4 adverse events

| Adverse events              | Grade 1, n (%) | Grade 2, n (%) | Grade 3, n (%) | Grade 4, n (%) |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Heart failure               |                |                | 1 (2.78)       |                |
| Colon fistula/perforation   |                |                | 2 (5.56)       |                |
| Small bowel obstruction     |                |                | 1 (2.78)       |                |
| Fatigue                     | 15 (41.67)     | 6 (16.67)      | 2 (5.56)       |                |
| Bacteremia                  |                |                | 2 (5.56)       |                |
| LFT abnormalities           |                |                | 3 (8.34)       |                |
| Anorexia                    | 12 (33.34)     |                | 1 (2.78)       |                |
| UTI                         |                |                | 1 (2.78)       |                |
| Urinary retention           |                |                | 1 (2.78)       |                |
| Generalized muscle weakness |                |                | 2 (5.56)       |                |
| Neuropathy                  |                |                | 2 (5.56)       |                |
| Dyspnea                     | 8 (22.23)      |                | 1 (2.78)       |                |
| Respiratory failure         |                |                |                | 1 (2.77)       |
| Hypertension                |                |                | 3 (8.34)       |                |
| Thromboembolic event        |                |                | 1 (2.78)       |                |
| Abdominal pain              | 6 (16.67)      |                |                |                |
| Constipation                | 11 (30.56)     |                |                |                |
| Diarrhea                    | 14 (38.89)     | 3 (8.34)       |                |                |
| Nausea                      | 14 (38.89)     |                |                |                |
| Vomiting                    | 10 (27.78)     | 2 (5.56)       |                |                |
| Headache                    | 9 (25.00)      |                |                |                |
| Cough                       | 10 (27.78)     |                |                |                |
| Dry skin                    | 8 (22.23)      |                |                |                |
| Hand-Foot syndrome          | 6 (16.67)      | 5 (13.89)      |                |                |

LFT, liver function tests; UTI, urinary tract infection.



**Figure 2** IL-8 levels across Arm A. SD, stable disease; PD, progressive disease.

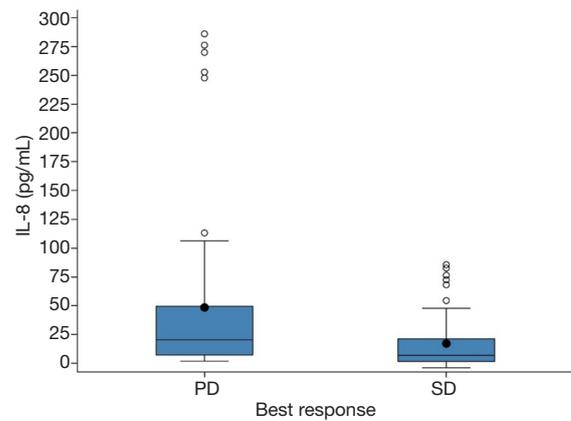


**Figure 3** IL-8 levels across Arm B. SD, stable disease; PD, progressive disease.

IL-17, etc.) (31,41,42) and increased activity of immunomodulatory cells from the tumor microenvironment but there are no known biomarkers to predict sensitivity or resistance to anti-angiogenic therapies. We selected levocetirizine, a potent anti-histamine, is commercially available and has shown inhibition of IL-8 and NF- $\kappa$ B in *in vivo* and *in vitro* studies (36,43,44).

In our study, fifty-five percent of patients on our study had stable disease as best response. This was despite 100% of patients with prior bevacizumab exposure. The PFS was 3.5 months and was similar in both the arms of the study. This PFS was better than other regimens used in the refractory setting such as regorafenib and trifluridine/tipiracil which showed median progression free survival of 3.2 and 2.0 months respectively (17,18).

Evaluation of cytokine IL-8 levels in our study did not show



**Figure 4** IL-8 levels by best response in both arms combined.

any correlation with disease progression. In both arms, patients with stable disease had lower levels of IL-8 at baseline and throughout first three cycles of chemotherapy as compared to patients with progressive disease. We used an ELISA method to calculate circulating IL-8 levels, however, ELISA based assays have their own limitations in terms of the quality of antibody used as well as narrow dynamic range which may have falsely reduced the concentration of circulating cytokine in the blood due to a dilution effect (45). Also, ELISA results may have been less precise due to our small sample size.

In conclusion, the regimen of levocetirizine with capecitabine and bevacizumab was well tolerated by refractory mCRC patients without any added toxicity from levocetirizine. The combination of levocetirizine with capecitabine and bevacizumab showed comparable PFS estimates to other commonly used regimens. We were unable to demonstrate an ability to overcome resistance to anti-angiogenic therapy using a commercially feasible cytokine inhibition strategy, a good avenue of investigative therapeutic strategy to overcome angiogenic resistance.

### Acknowledgements

None.

### Footnote

*Conflicts of Interest:* The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

*Ethical Statement:* The ethics approval was obtained from Washing University Institutional Review Board (IRB)

and was allotted with Human Research Protection Office (HRPO) number #201303043 and all the participants gave informed consent before participating in the trial.

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