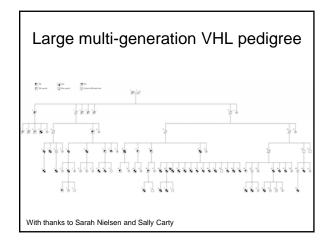
#### James Gnarra

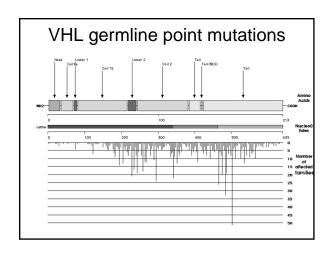
Department of Urology
University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institute

research@vhl.org

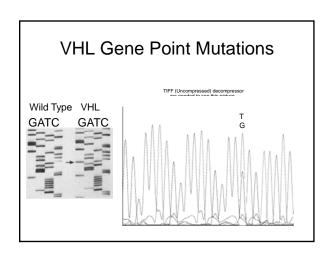


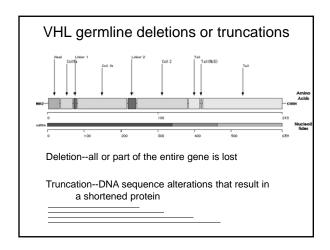
## Some goals of the VHLFA

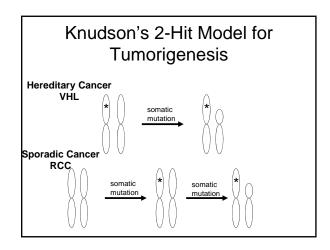
- To disseminate timely and accurate information about von Hippel-Lindau syndrome to patients, family members, and other interested parties
- To encourage and foster biomedical and other pertinent research on von Hippel-Lindau syndrome
- To encourage, advise, and establish standards for clinics specializing in the diagnosis and treatment of von Hippel-Lindau syndrome



Syndromes associated with inherited renal cancer						
Syndrome	Histological type	Other neoplasias	Gene			
Von Hippel-Lindau Disease (VHL)	Clear cell RCC	Retinal & CNS hemangioblastomas, pheochromocytomas, pancreatic cysts and neuroendocrine tumors	<i>VHL,</i> 3p25.5			
Hereditary papillary RCC (HPRC)	Type 1 papillary RCC	Papillary thyroid carcinoma (rare)	<i>MET,</i> 7q31			
Hereditary leiomyomatosis RCC (HLRCC)	Type 2 papillary RCC	Uterine and cutaneous leiomyoma	<i>FH</i> , 1q42-43			
Birt-Hogg-Dube' syndrome (BHD)	Chromophobe RCC; Oncocytic RCC; Oncocytoma	Fibrofolliculoma, lung cysts, spontaneous pneumothoraces, ?colon polyps	<i>BHD</i> , 17p11.2			
Tuberous Sclerosis	Chromophobe RCC	Hamartomas, renal cysts & angiomyolipomas	TSC1 TSC2			

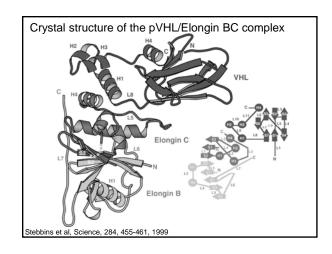


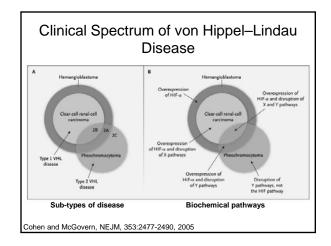


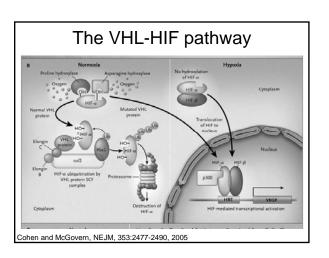


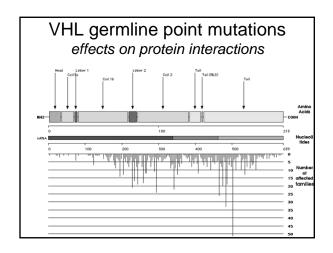
VHL gene point mutation vs. deletion/truncation

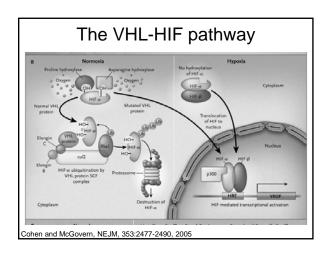
Genotype-Phenotype correlations

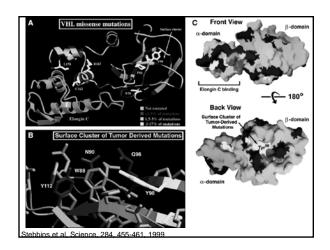






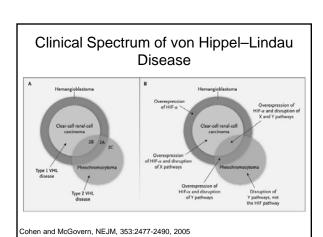


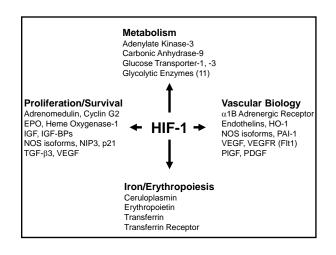


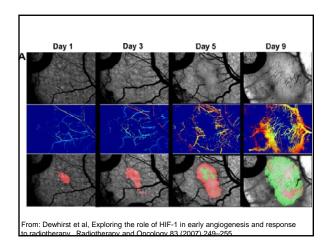


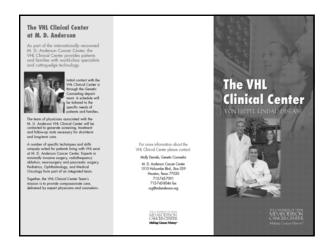
# Why do we care about HIF?

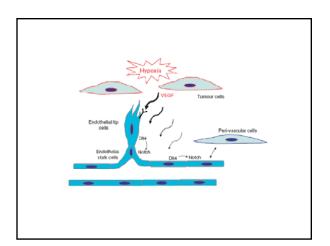
because it does it all





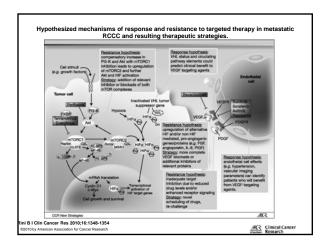






### Hypothesis

- Treatment with antiangiogenic therapy should impact all VHL derived lesions, independent of organ site.
- Using a relatively potent agent should provide best clinical outcome.

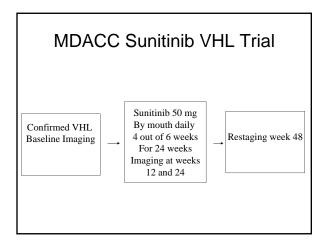


#### MDACC Trial of Sunitinib in VHL **Patients**

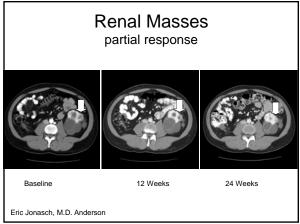
- · Endpoints:
  - Response in VHL lesions.
- Eligibility:
  - VHL patients with measurable lesions:
    - RCC between 1 and 3 cm

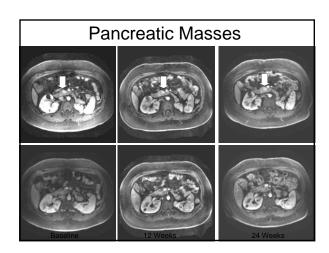
    - NET between 1 and 3 cm
       Hemangioblastoma > 5mm
  - Pheochromocytomas excluded.

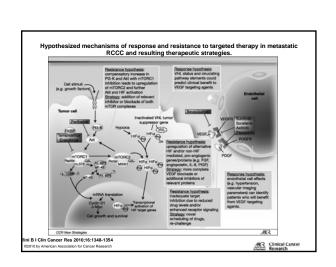
  - Precommittee
    Performance status 2 or higher.
    Not requiring imminent surgery.



Response To Therapy						
Lesion site	Number of Lesions	PR (%)	SD (%)	PD (%)		
Hemangioblastoma*	21	0	19(91)	2(9)		
Renal cell carcinoma*	18	6 (33)	10(67)	2(10)		
Renal cyst	9	0	9 (100)	0		
Retinal angiomas	7	0	7 (100)	0		
Pancreatic NET	5	0	5 (100)	0		
Pancreatic cyst	3	0	3 (100)	0		
			·			
*(P=0.014)						







- 1. Single center pilot study testing TKI258 in VHL patients with hemangioblastomas Novartis oral anti-FGF receptor inhibitor Also blocks VEGFR, c-Kit and Flt3
- 2. Multicenter 40 patient pazopanib trial for VHL patients with RCC

Relatively specific VEGFR inhibitor with better toxicity profile compared with sunitinib Lower affinity for "off target" receptors Daily oral dosing

