DM1 (T-DM1) and pertuzumab have individually demonstrated activity in MBC patients, and a combination of pertuzumab and trastuzumab has been shown to be active in HER-positive MBC patients (Baselga J, et al. "A Phase II trial of trastuzumab and pertuzumab in patients with HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer that had progressed during trastuzumab therapy: full response data", European Society of Medical Oncology, Stockholm, Sweden, September 12–16, 2008).

[0013] SUMMARY

[0014] The disclosure relates generally to the anti-HER2 antibody-drug conjugate, trastuzumab-MCC-DM1, administered in combination with one or more chemotherapeutic agents to inhibit the growth of cancer cells. Certain combinations of trastuzumab-MCC-DM1 and a chemotherapeutic agent show synergistic effects in inhibiting the growth of cancer cells in vitro and in vivo. The combinations and methods of the disclosure may be useful in the treatment of hyperproliferative disorders such as cancer. The combinations may inhibit tumor growth in mammals and may be useful for treating human cancer patients.

[0015] In one example, the disclosure includes a method for the treatment of a hyperproliferative disorder comprising administering a therapeutic combination as a combined formulation or by alternation to a mammal, wherein the therapeutic combination comprises a therapeutically effective amount of trastuzumab-MCC-DM1, and a therapeutically effective amount of a chemotherapeutic agent selected from a HER2 dimerization inhibitor antibody, an anti-VEGF antibody, 5-FU, carboplatin, lapatinib, ABT-869, docetaxel, GDC-0941, and GNE-390.

[0015a] In one aspect, the present disclosure refers to use of a therapeutic combination in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a breast cancer wherein the therapeutic combination is to be administered to a mammal as a combined formulation or by alternation, and comprises a therapeutically effective amount of trastuzumab-MCC-DM1 (T-DM1), and a therapeutically effective amount of lapatinib.

[0016] The therapeutically effective amount of trastuzumab-MCC-DM1 and the therapeutically effective amount of the chemotherapeutic agent may be administered as a combined formulation or by alternation.

[0017] The disclosure also relates to methods of using the compositions for *in vitro*, *in situ*, and *in vivo* diagnosis or treatment of mammalian cells, organisms, or associated pathological conditions.

[0018] The disclosure also relates to methods wherein administration of the therapeutic combination results in a synergistic effect.

[0019] Another example of the disclosure are pharmaceutical compositions comprising trastuzumab-MCC-DM1, a chemotherapeutic agent selected from a HER2 dimerization inhibitor antibody, an anti-VEGF antibody, 5-FU, carboplatin, lapatinib, ABT-869, docetaxel, GDC-0941, and GNE-390; and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, glidant,

diluent, or excipient.

[0019a] In one aspect, the present disclosure refers to a pharmaceutical composition comprising trastuzumab-MCC-DM1, lapatinib, and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, glidant, diluent, or excipient.

[0020] Another example of the disclosure provides methods of treating a hyperproliferative disease or disorder, comprising administering to a mammal in need of such treatment effective amounts of trastuzumab-MCC-DM1 and a chemotherapeutic agent. Trastuzumab-MCC-DM1 and the chemotherapeutic agent may be co-formulated for administration in a combination as a pharmaceutical formulation or they may be administered separately in alternation (alternating, sequential dosages) as a therapeutic combination. In one example, T-DM1 is delivered by infusion and the chemotherapeutic agent is delivered orally.

[0021] Another example of the disclosure provides methods to predict effective drug combinations for in vivo efficacy where the combinations include trastuzumab-MCC-DM1 and an anti cancer, standard-of-care, chemotherapeutic agent. Efficacy data from in vitro cell proliferation and in vivo tumor xenograft experiments are analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. Quantitative analysis methods may be based on the Chou & Talalay median effect and isobolograms generating a combination index (CI) value to denote synergy, antagonism, or additivity, or on the Bliss Independence ribbon graph deflection.

[0022] Another example of the disclosure is a method of using a therapeutic combination of the disclosure to treat a disease or condition such as cancer, including one modulated by HER2 or KDR9 (VEGF receptor 1) in a mammal.

[0023] Another example of the disclosure is the use of a therapeutic combination of the disclosure in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of a disease or condition such as cancer, including one modulated by HER2 or KDR9 (VEGF receptor 1) in a mammal.

[0024] Another example of the disclosure includes articles of manufacture or kits comprising trastuzumab-MCC-DM1, a chemotherapeutic agent, a container, and optionally a package insert or label indicating a treatment.

[0025] Another example of the disclosure includes a method for determining compounds to be used in combination for the treatment of cancer comprising: a) administering a therapeutic combination of trastuzumab-MCC-DM1, and a chemotherapeutic agent selected from a HER2 dimerization inhibitor antibody, an anti-VEGF antibody, 5-FU, carboplatin, lapatinib, ABT-869, docetaxel, GDC-0941, and GNE-390 to an in vitro tumor cell line, and b) measuring a synergistic or non-synergistic effect.

[0026] Additional advantages and novel features of this disclosure shall be set forth in part in the description that follows, and in part will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon examination of the following specification or may be learned by the practice of the

disclosure. The advantages of the disclosure may be realized and attained by means of the instrumentalities, combinations, compositions, and methods particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

[0027] BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0028] Figure 1 shows a plot of SK-BR-3 in vitro cell viability at 3 days versus IC50 multiple concentrations of trastuzumab, trastuzumab-MCC-DM1 (T-DM1), and the combination of trastuzumab and T-DM1.

[0029] Figure 2 shows a plot of BT-474 EEI in vitro cell viability at 3 days versus IC50 multiple concentrations of trastuzumab, trastuzumab-MCC-DM1 (T-DM1), and the combination of trastuzumab and T-DM1.

[0030] Figure 3 shows a plot of MDA-MB-175 in vitro cell viability at 5 days versus IC50 multiple concentrations of pertuzumab, trastuzumab-MCC-DM1 (T-DM1), and the combination of pertuzumab and T-DM1.

[0031] Figure 3a shows a plot of MDA-MB-175 in vitro cell viability at 5 days versus IC50 multiple concentrations of pertuzumab, trastuzumab-MCC-DM1 (T-DM1), and the combination of pertuzumab and T-DM1.

[0032] Figure 4 shows a plot of BT-474 in vitro cell viability at 5 days versus various fixed doses of pertuzumab in combination with dose response of trastuzumab-MCC-DM1 (T-DM1), and various doses of T-DM1 alone.

[0033] Figure 5 shows a plot of BT-474 in vitro cell viability at 5 days versus various fixed doses of trastuzumab-MCC-DM1 (T-DM1) in combination with dose response of pertuzumab, and various doses of pertuzumab alone.

[0034] Figure 6 shows a plot of BT-474 in vitro cell viability at 5 days versus IC50 multiple concentrations of pertuzumab, trastuzumab-MCC-DM1 (T-DM1), and the combination of pertuzumab and T-DM1.

[0035] Figure 7 shows a plot of SK-BR-3 in vitro cell viability at 3 days versus varying doses of T-DM1 in combination with fixed doses of lapatinib (4.5 nM, 14 nM, 41 nM, 123 nM), and varying doses of T-DM1 alone (0-1000 ng/ml).

[0036] Figure 7a shows a plot of SK-BR-3 in vitro cell viability at 3 days versus T-DM1, lapatinib, and fixed dose ratio combinations of T-DM1 and lapatinib.

[0037] Figure 8a shows a plot of BT-474 in vitro cell viability at 3 days versus T-DM1, lapatinib, and fixed dose ratio combinations of T-DM1 and lapatinib.

[0038] Figure 8 shows a plot of BT-474 in vitro cell viability at 3 days versus varying