Telatinib (BAY 57-9352) inhibits VEGFR-2 and VEGFR-3 tyrosine kinases, and Telatinib exposure in patients with CRC was comparable to that observed in patients with other cancers.


Male or female patients aged 50 to 80 years old, with histologically confirmed metastatic CRC, and previously treated with either irinotecan or oxaliplatin were enrolled. The study was conducted in 18 centers in the United States, Brazil, and Canada. All patients were treated with telatinib 900mg twice daily (b.i.d.) administered continuously twice daily in repeating cycles of 21 days. Patients received fixed doses and there was no intra-patient dose escalation. Dose reductions were performed if needed.


In two phase I, single-agent, dose-escalation studies, the safety, efficacy, pharmacokinetic (PK), and pharmacodynamic (PD) profiles of telatinib were investigated in approximately 180 patients with advanced solid tumors. The recommended dose for the further development of telatinib in single agent trials is 900mg twice daily (b.i.d.) administered continuously twice daily in repeating cycles of 21 days.