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Abstract #3619

Phase 2 study of Zenocutuzumab (MCLA-128), a bispecific HER2/HER3 antibody in *NRG1* fusion-positive advanced solid tumors

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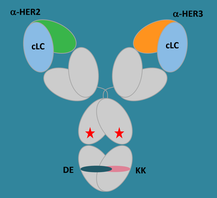


INTRODUCTION

Neuregulin 1 (NRG1)

NRG1 gene fusions, which encode chimeric NRG1 fusion proteins, are oncogenic drivers found in various cancers including pancreatic and lung adenocarcinomas.

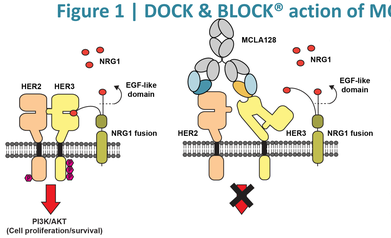
Functional NRG1 fusions result in expression of the EGF-like domain of NRG1, which binds to extracellular HER3, leading to HER2/HER3 heterodimerization. This in turn causes increased downstream PI3K/AKT/mTOR signaling and tumor growth.

NRG1 gene fusions are emerging as clinically actionable genomic targets.

MCLA-128

MCLA-128 is a bispecific, humanized, full-length IgG1 antibody with enhanced antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxic (ADCC) activity that potently inhibits the HER3 signaling pathway.

Figure 1 | DOCK & BLOCK® action of MCLA-128 in HER2/3 signaling



A) NRG1-fusion proteins function as ligands for HER3 (similar to NRG1). They bind to HER3 with high affinity to promote HER2/HER3 dimerization and downstream signaling.

B) MCLA-128 inhibits the NRG1/HER3 interaction via its DOCK & BLOCK® mechanism. One arm of the antibody binds to the HER2 receptor, optimally positioning the anti-HER3 arm to block the ligand/receptor interaction, thereby preventing HER2/HER3 dimerization.

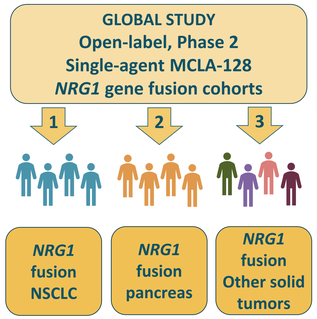
Potent in vitro/vivo activity was observed with MCLA-128 in *NRG1*-fusion positive models (MDA-MB-175 [breast], OV5383 [ovarian], OV-10-0050 [ovarian])[1].

In the clinic, MCLA-128 has shown promising single-agent activity across several tumor types, in the first-in-human study. Clinical proof-of-concept has been achieved in metastatic breast cancer[2] and gastric cancer[3] in heavily pretreated patients without known *NRG1* gene fusions progressing on multiple anti-HER2 therapies. MCLA-128 has a well tolerated safety profile with related grade 3-4 adverse events reported in <5% of patients, and an absence of clinical cardiotoxicity and severe gastrointestinal events.

MCLA-128 is now being investigated in patients with *NRG1* fusion-positive tumors in the ongoing Phase 2 part of the study.

METHODS

Study Design



Phase 2 Study Objectives

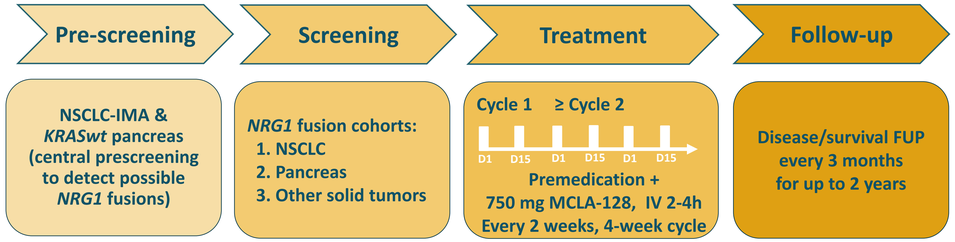
Primary objectives:
- ✓ To explore antitumor activity of MCLA-128 according to RECIST v1.1, per local investigator assessment, in terms of overall response rate and duration of response
- ✓ To characterize safety/tolerability of MCLA-128

Secondary objectives:
- ✓ To evaluate progression-free and overall survival
- ✓ To characterize the PK profile and immunogenicity

Exploratory objectives:
- ✓ To identify potential biomarkers and their relationship with anti-tumor activity
- ✓ To evaluate best overall response according to PET response criteria

Key Eligibility Criteria

- Locally-advanced unresectable or metastatic solid tumor with documented *NRG1* gene fusion, identified by a molecular assay, e.g., PCR, NGS (RNA/DNA), FISH
- At least 18 years-old
- At least one measurable lesion by RECIST v1.1 (evaluable non-measurable permitted for up to 10 patients)
- Failure or non-suitability of standard therapy
- Available fresh or archived FFPE tumor biopsy sample



GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION OF RECRUITING CENTERS

Recruitment into all three *NRG1* cohorts opened in September 2019. The study is actively accruing *NRG1* fusion patients in Europe, North America, and Asia. There are currently 35 sites open, and an additional 15 sites are planned to be opened during 2021.

EUROPE			
France	Lyon	Hôpital Louis Pradel-Hospices Civils de Lyon	M. Duruisseaux / T. Walter
France	Paris	Gustave Roussy Cancer Center Grand Paris	C. Massard / A. Hollebecque
France	Paris	Hôpital Cochin	M. Wislez / R. Coriat
France	Paris	Hôpital Curie	C. Neuzillet
Italy	Milan	Niguarda Cancer Centre	S. Siena / A. Amatu
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Netherlands Cancer Institute (NKI)	F. Opdam / AJ. de Langen
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Amsterdam Medical Center (AMC)	H. Wilmink
Netherlands	Nijmegen	Radboud University Medical Centre	H. Verheul
Netherlands	Utrecht	University Medical Center Utrecht	E. Witteveen / E. Gort
Norway	Oslo	Oslo University Hospital	TK. Guren
Spain	Barcelona	Vall d'Hebron University Hospital	H. Verdaguer/ T. Macarulla
Spain	Madrid	Hospital Fundación Jimenez Díaz	V. Moreno
Spain	Madrid	University Hospital Madrid Sanchinarro	V. Boni
Spain	Madrid	Hospital 12 October	R. Carbonero / S. Ponce
Spain	Valencia	Instituto Valenciano Oncologia	Dr. Roda
NORTH AMERICA			
Canada	Toronto	University Health Network	G. O'Kane
USA	Boston, MA	Dana Farber Cancer Institute	J. Cleary / G. Shapiro
USA	Detroit, MI	Karmanos Cancer Institute	M. Nagasaka / P. Philip
USA	Houston, TX	U.T.M.D. Anderson Cancer Center	J. Rodon
USA	Irvine, CA	University of California Irvine	I. Ou
USA	New York, NY	Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center	A. Schram / A. Drilon
USA	Palo Alto, CA	Stanford University	SK. Padda
USA	Phoenix, AZ Rochester, MN Jacksonville, FL	Mayo Clinic (3 sites)	T. Bekaii-Saab
USA	Washington, DC	Georgetown University Hospital	S. Liu / B Weinberg
USA	Takoma, WA	Northwest Medical Specialties	F. Senecal
USA	Spokane, WA	Hematology Oncology Associates	A. Chaundry
ASIA & ISRAEL			
Israel	Tel Aviv	Sheba Medical Centre	T. Golan
Japan	Tokyo	National Cancer Hospital	K. Goto / M. Ikeda
Japan	Tokyo	St. Marianna Medical University Hospital	K. Umemoto
Singapore	Singapore	National Cancer Centre	J. Lam Yick Ching / DSW. Tan
South Korea	Seoul	Samsung Medical Center	J. Oh Park
South Korea	Seoul	Seoul National University Hospital	D-W. Kim / DY. Oh
Taiwan	Taipei	National Taiwan Cancer Centre	J. Chih-Hsin Yang

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