

Challenges of Trial Design Incorporating Pharmacodynamics

The Importance of Mechanism-Driven Drug
Development



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Disclosure Information
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Consultant for:

Apricity; Arsenal IO; Ascentage Pharma; AstraZeneca; Bicara Therapeutics; Boehringer Ingelheim; Bristol Myers Squibb; Daiichi Sankyo; Dragonfly; Georgiamune; Imvaq; Maverick Therapeutics; Psioxus, Recepta; Tizona; Trieza; Sellas; Werewolf Therapeutics.

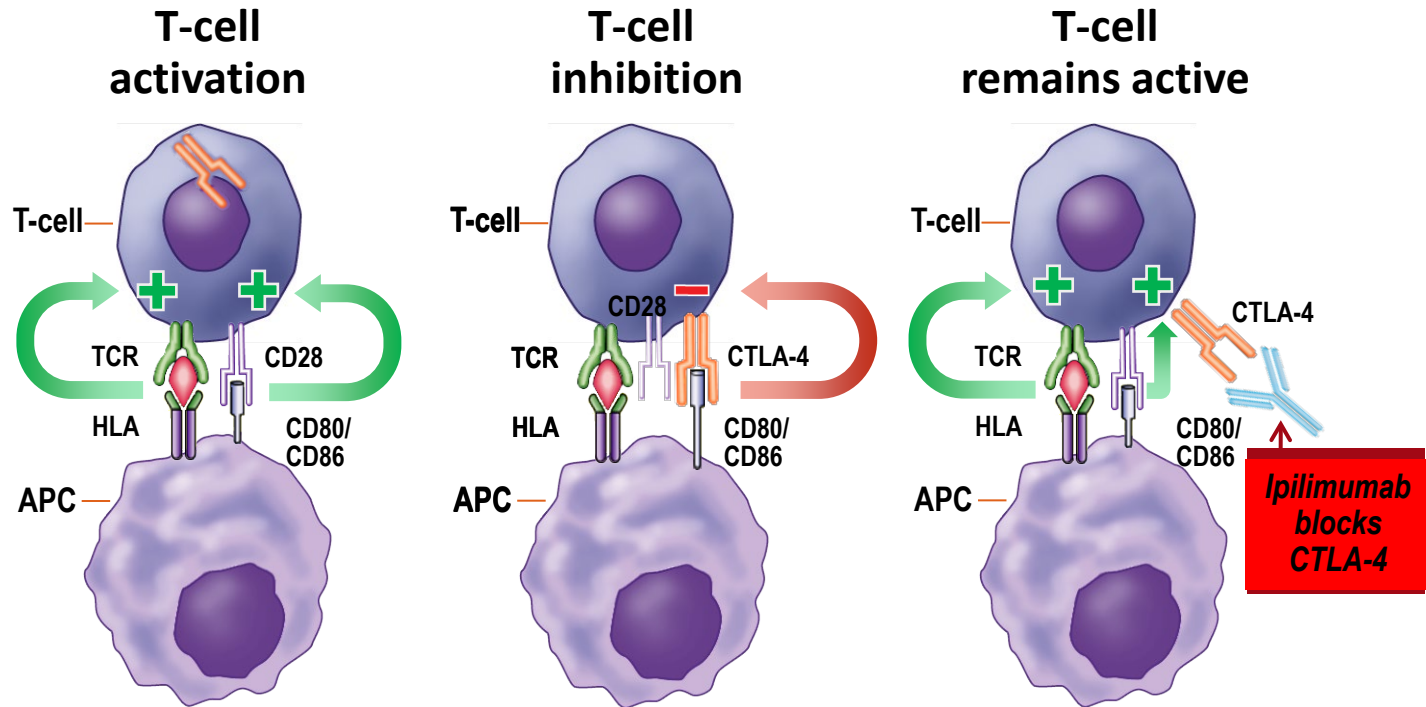
Grant/Research Support from:
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Equity in:

Tizona; Imvaq; Linneaus; Apricity; Arsenal IO; Georgiamune; Trieza; Ascentage

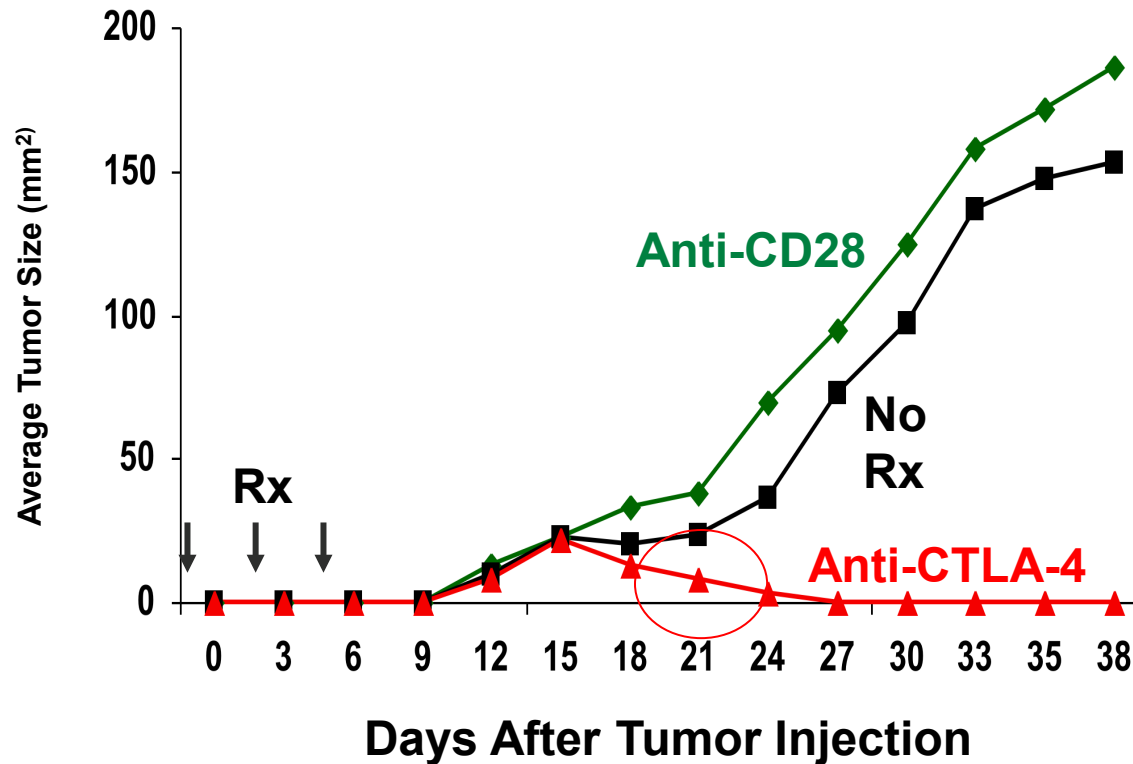


Ipilimumab Augments T-Cell Activation and Proliferation



Adapted from O'Day et al. Plenary session presentation, abstract #4, ASCO 2010.

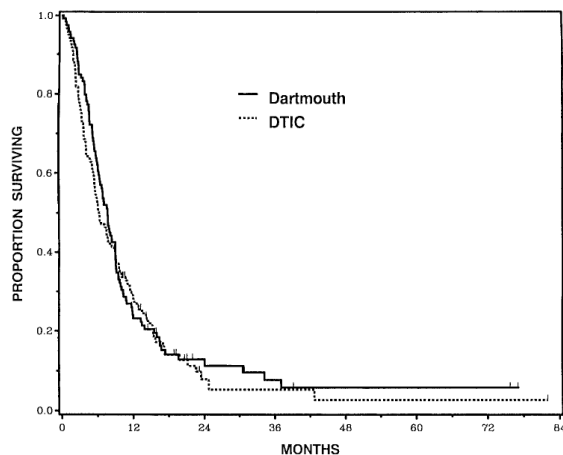
Anti-CTLA-4 Induces Regression of Transplantable Colon Carcinoma



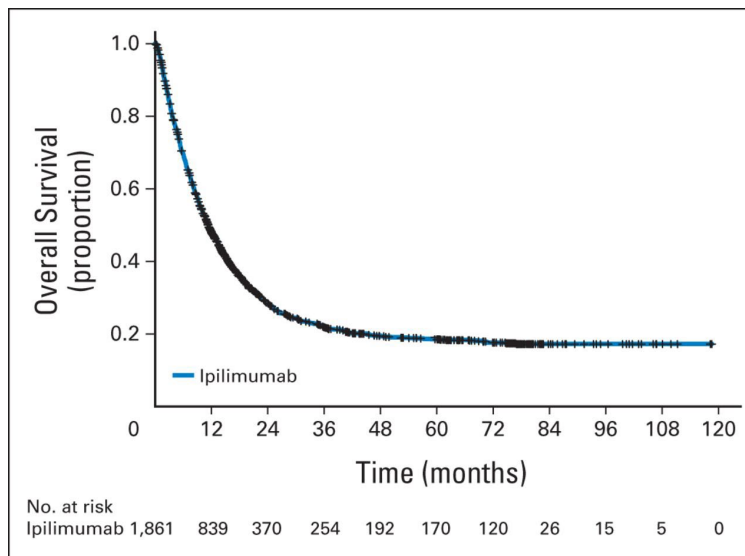
Leach et al., Science, 1996



Ipilimumab Phase II and III data : Primary analysis of pooled overall survival (OS) data in context of prior standard care



Chapman et al. J Clin Oncol, 1999

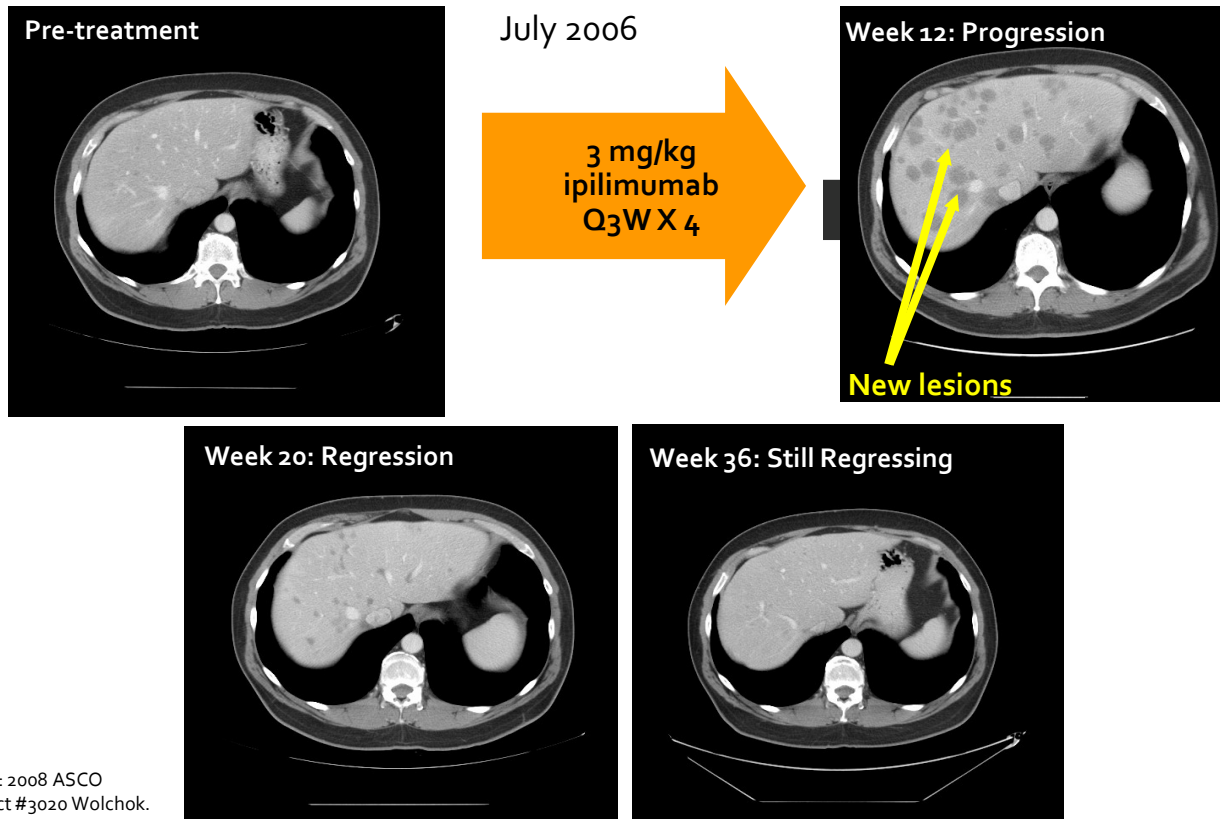


Dirk Schadendorf et al. JCO 2015;33:1889-1894

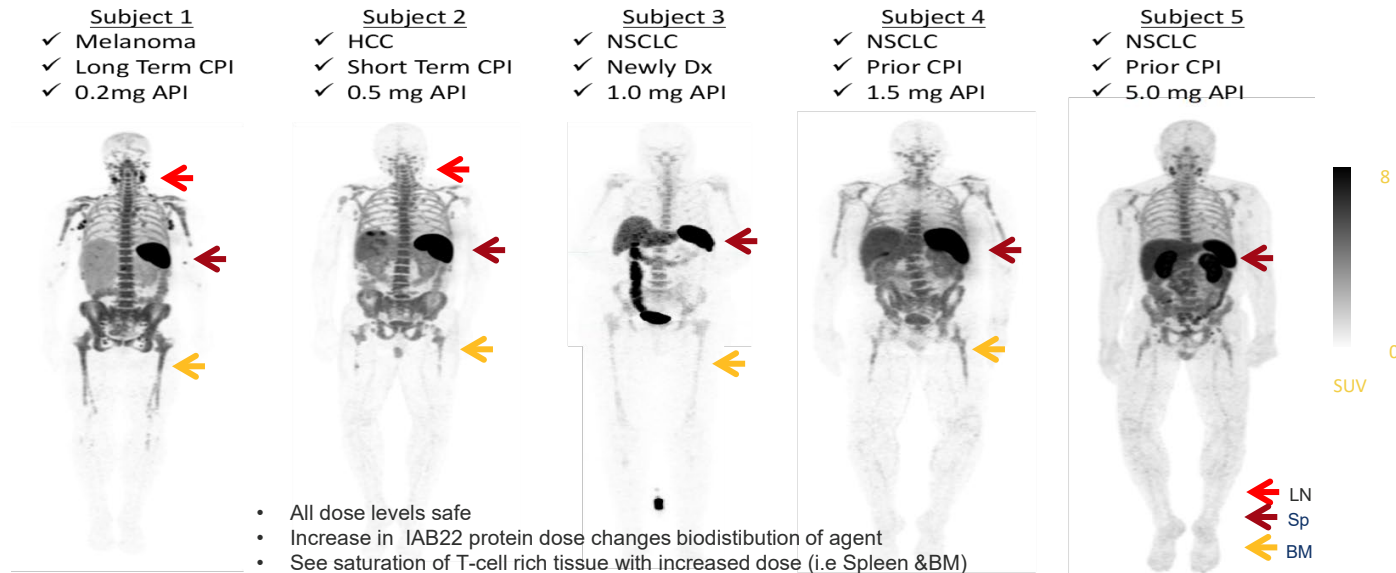
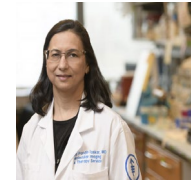
Four Patterns of Response to Ipilimumab Therapy Observed

- 2 conventional:
 - Response in baseline lesions
 - ‘Stable disease’ with slow, steady decline in total tumor volume
- 2 novel:
 - Response after initial increase in total tumor volume
 - Response in index plus new lesions at or after the appearance of new lesions

Ipilimumab Pattern of Response: Atypical



Summary of First-in-Human 89Zr IAB22M2C PET/CT

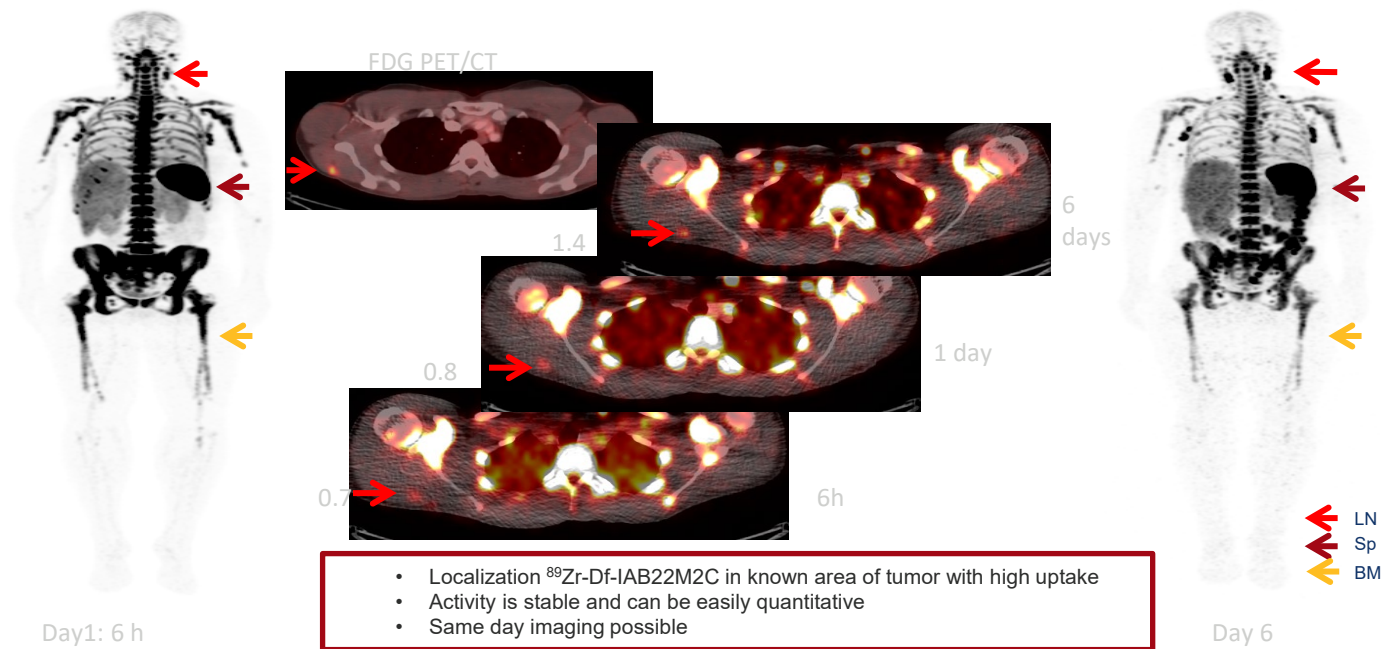


Pandit-Taskar et al., *J Nucl Med*, 2019



Is a drug hitting its target?

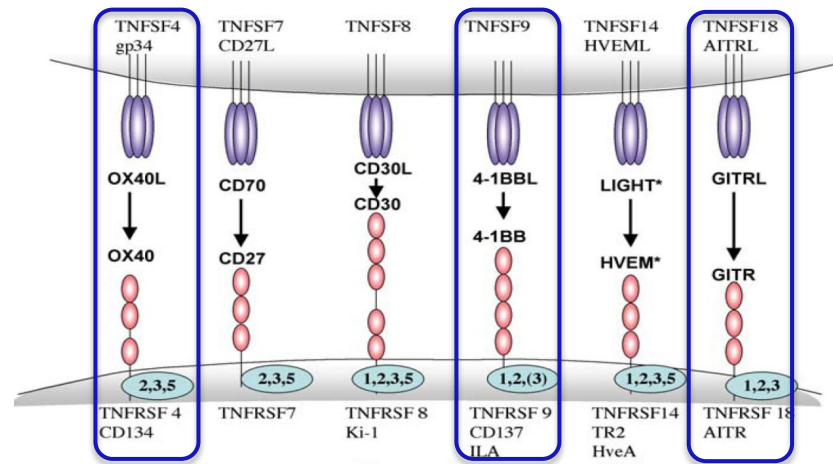
Pharmacodynamic imaging of T cells: Melanoma



Pandit-Taskar et al., *J Nucl Med*, 2019

GITR Agonism as a means to
overcome suppressive cells in the
microenvironment

TNF family members: targets for agonist immunotherapy

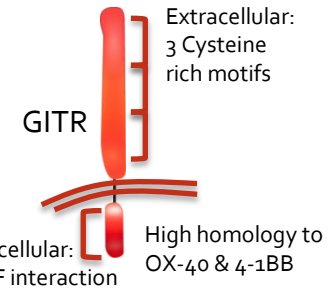


Watts TH. Ann Rev Immunol. 2005;23

GITR

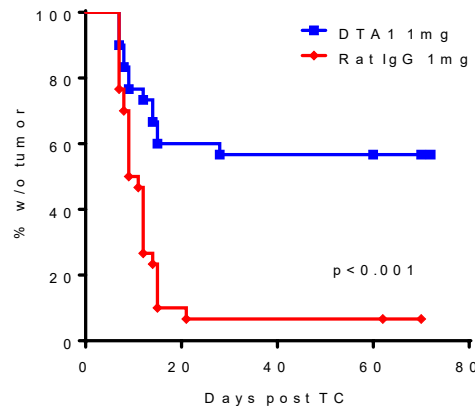
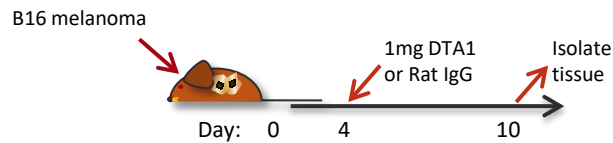
(Glucocorticoid Induced Tumor necrosis factor Related gene)

- Constitutively expressed at high levels on regulatory T cells
- Expressed at low levels on resting CD4 and CD8 T cells
- Upregulated following T cell activation (24-48hrs)
- GITR-L is expressed mainly on macrophages, DC's, B cells

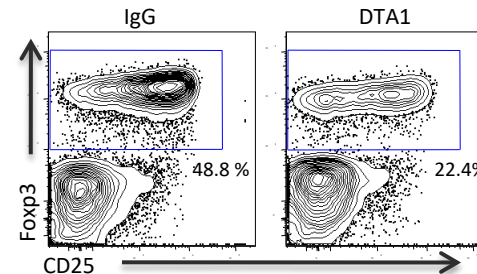


Agonist antibodies to GITR (DTA-1) have been demonstrated to break self tolerance

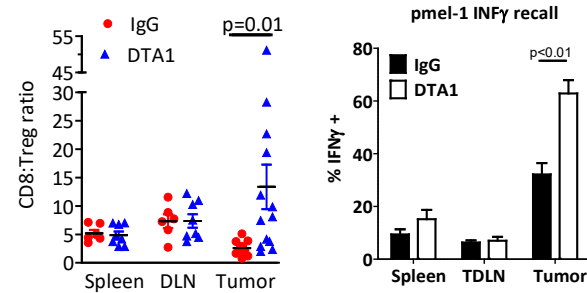
Anti-GITR (DTA-1): B16 murine transplantable melanoma model



DTA-1 causes 50% reduction of intra tumor Tregs:



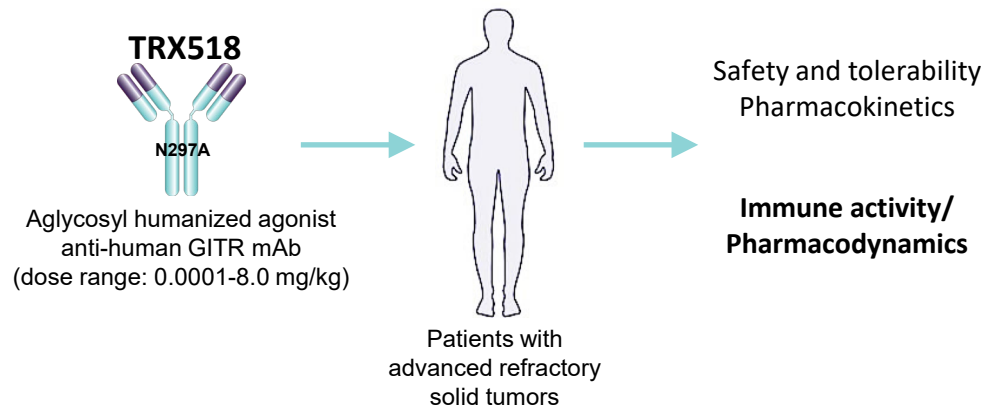
Reduced Tregs alters CD8:Treg ratio and correlates with enhanced Teff function



Cohen & Schaer et al. PLoS ONE 2010 May 3;5(5)

First in-human Phase 1 trial with the fully humanized agonist anti-GITR antibody TRX518

Phase 1, open-label, non-randomized, single ascending dose trial



ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT01239134.

Roberta Zappasodi



Zappasodi et al., *Nature Medicine*, 2019

First in-human Phase I trial with fully humanized agonist anti-GITR antibody TRX518

Patients & Samples

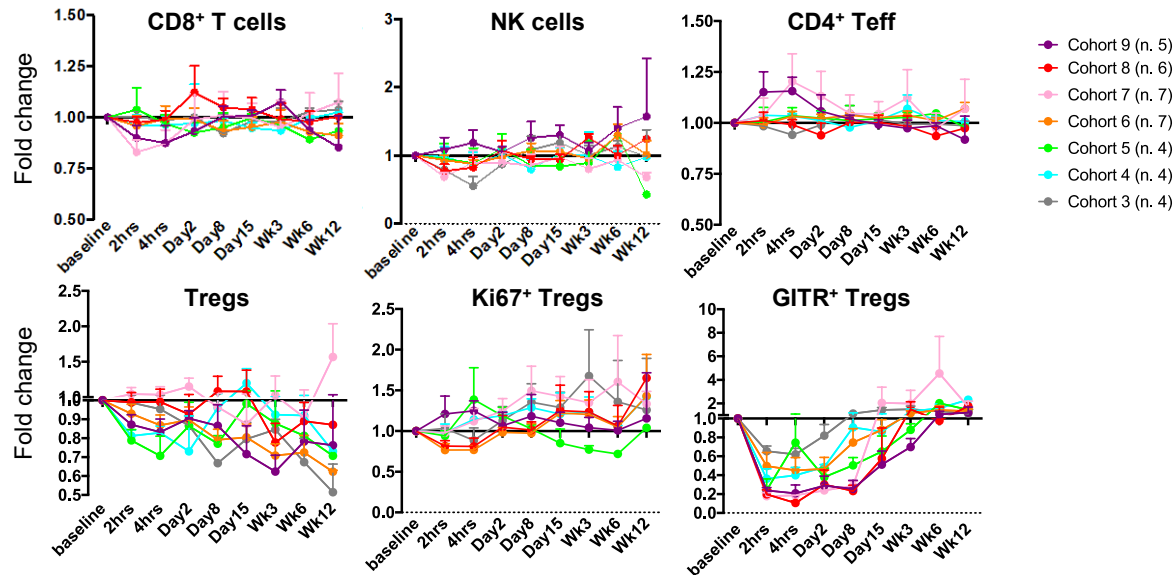
TRX518 Dose (mg/kg)						
0.005	0.05	0.5	1	2	4	8
Cohort 3	Cohort 4	Cohort 5	Cohort 6	Cohort 7	Cohort 8	Cohort 9
LUNG	COLON	COLON	COLON	COLON*	COLON*	MELANOMA*
MELANOMA	FIBROMELLAR HEPATOCA	COLON	LUNG	COLON	LUNG	BLADDER*
THYMIC CARCINOMA	GASTRIC ADENOCA	MELANOMA	LUNG	LUNG*	ADENOID CYSTIC	GIST
THYMOMA	UROTHELIAL	OVARIAN	MELANOMA*	LUNG*	ENDOMETRIAL	PANCREAS HEAD
			MELANOMA	LUNG	HEPATOCELLULAR	ADENOCA
			UROTHELIAL	MELANOMA*	LARYNGEAL	PNACREATIC
			LEIOMYOSARCOMA	NEUROENDOCRINE		

- 37 patients with available pre- and post-therapy (up to 8 time points) PBMC samples for FACS analyses;
- 8 patients with available pre- and post-therapy tumor biopsies for analyses of immune infiltrate (*).

Zappasodi et al., *Nature Medicine*, 2019



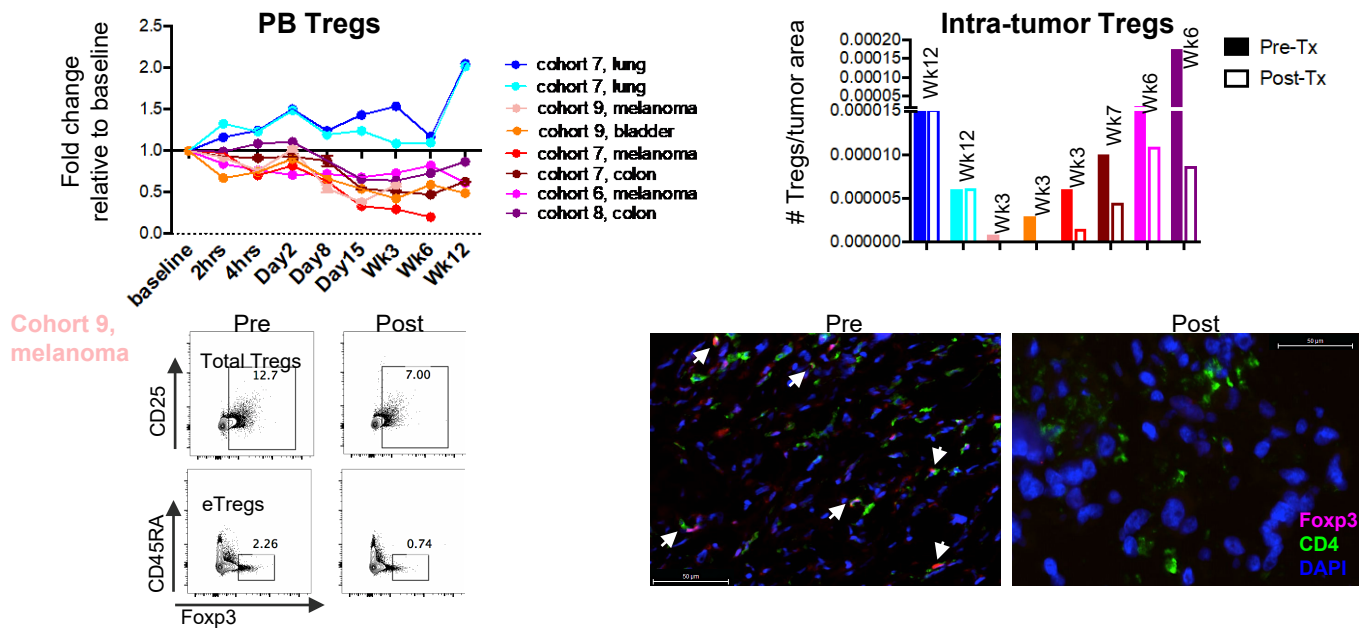
TRX518 preferentially affects Tregs and GTR⁺ Tregs in peripheral blood



Zappasodi et al., *Nature Medicine*, 2019



Tregs are similarly modulated in PBMC and tumor after TRX518



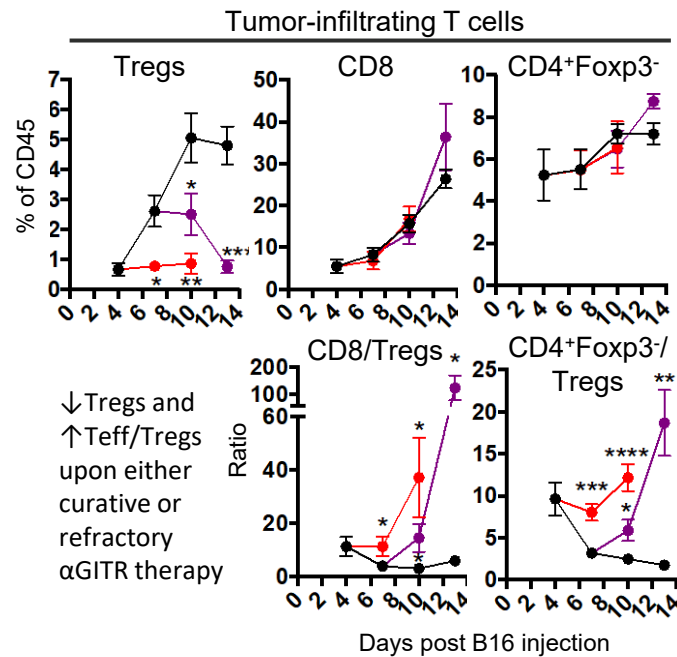
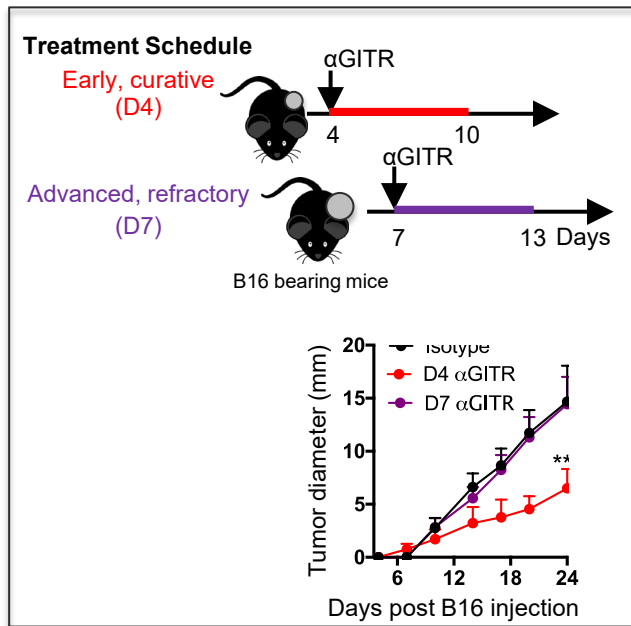
Question

Concordant down-regulation of Tregs in peripheral blood and tumor upon TRX518 was not sufficient to achieve substantial clinical responses in this patient population



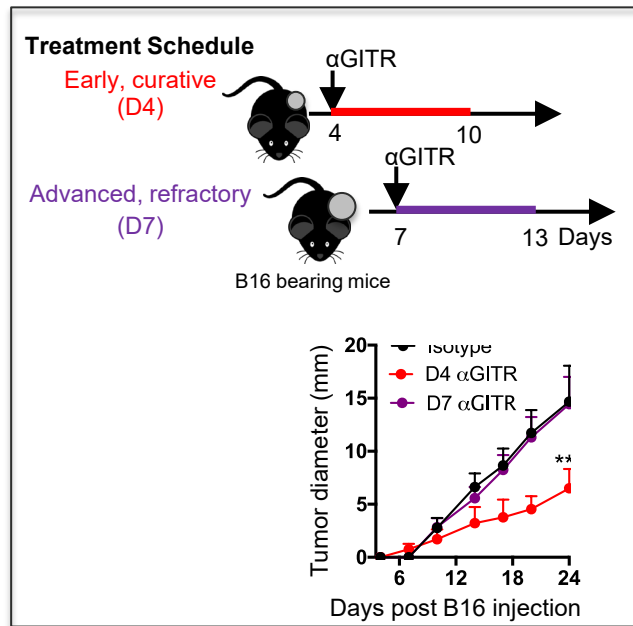
Model in mice the determinants of anti-tumor activity of anti-GITR

Model of response and refractoriness to α GITR – Role of Tregs

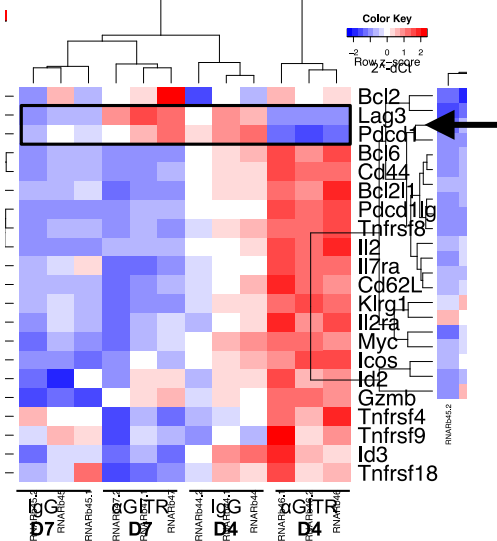


Zappasodi et al., *Nature Medicine*, 2019

Model of response and refractoriness to α GITR – Role of T-cell exhaustion

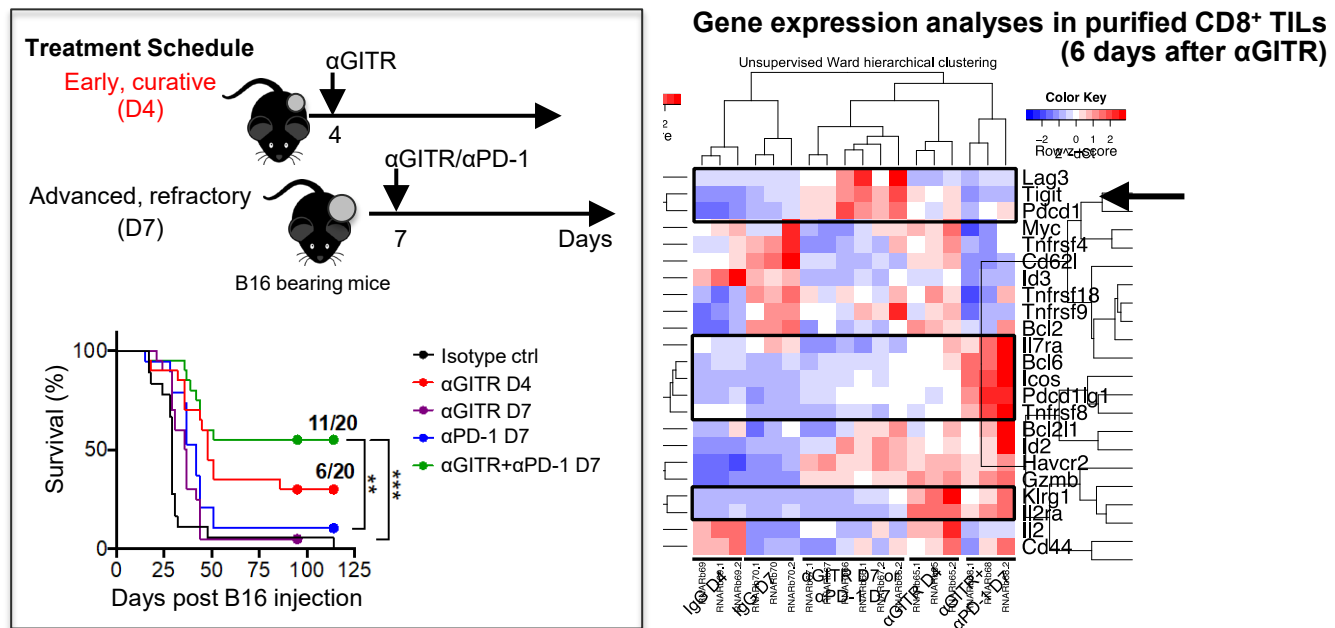


Gene expression analyses in purified CD8⁺ TILs Unsupervised Ward hierarchical clustering (6 days after α GITR)



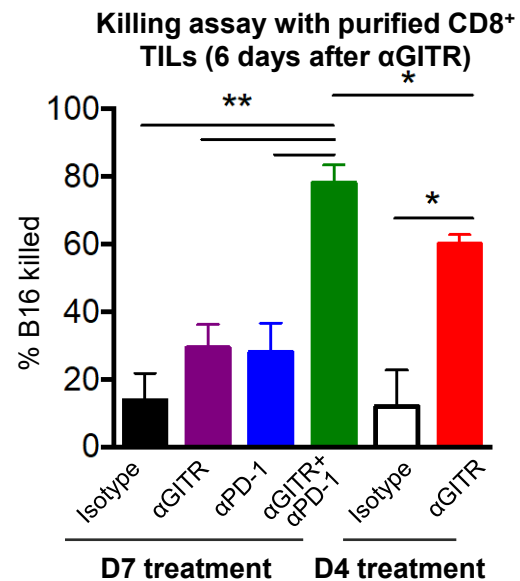
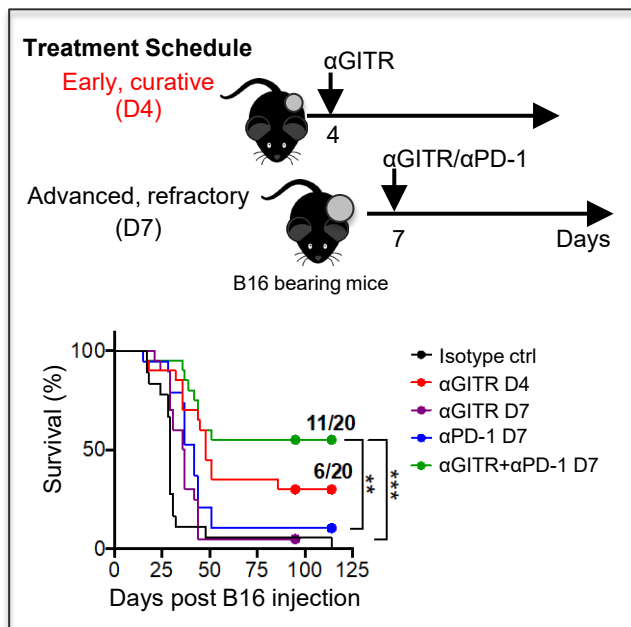
Zappasodi et al., *Nature Medicine*, 2019

Overcoming refractoriness to α GITR with PD-1 blockade



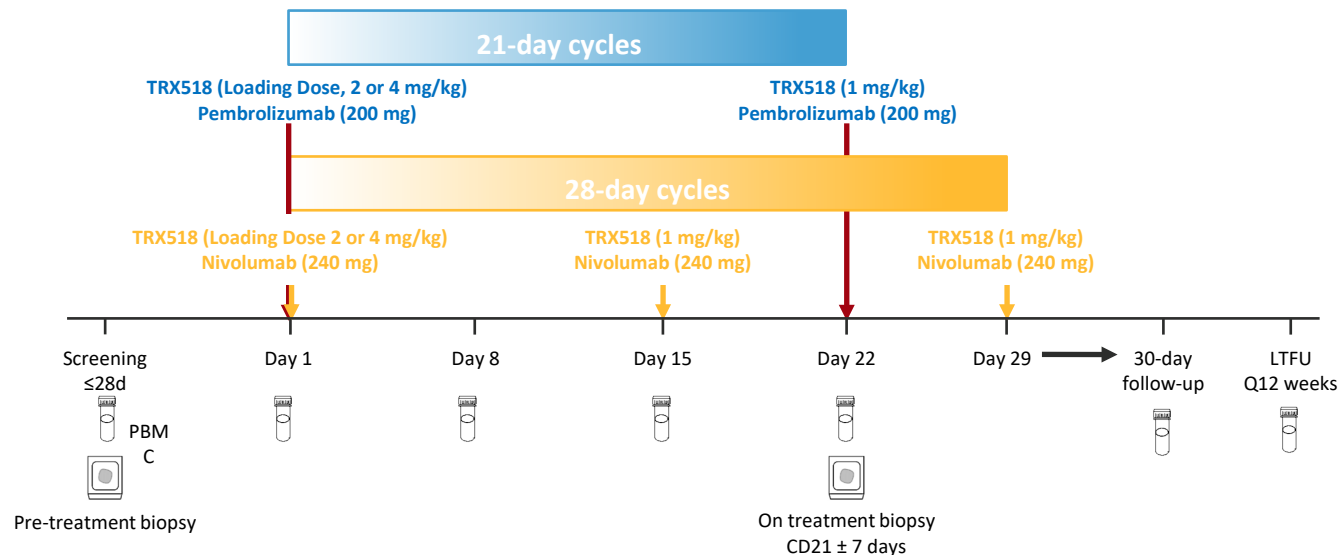
Zappasodi et al., *Nature Medicine*, 2019

Overcoming refractoriness to α GITR with PD-1 blockade



Zappasodi et al., *Nature Medicine*, 2019

A multi-part Phase 1 multicenter open-label study of TRX518 in combination with pembrolizumab or nivolumab in adults with advanced solid tumors



ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT02628574.



Phase IB Study of GITR Agonist Antibody TRX518 Singly and in Combination with Gemcitabine, Pembrolizumab, or Nivolumab in Patients with Advanced Solid Tumors

Diwakar Dayar¹, Roberta Zappasodi^{2,3,4,5}, Hong Wang⁶, Girish S. Naik⁷, Takami Sato⁸, Todd Bauer⁹, David Bajor¹⁰, Olivier Rixe¹¹, Walter Newman⁷, Jingjing Qi¹², Aliya Holland¹², Phillip Wong¹², Lianna Sifferlen⁷, Diane Piper⁷, Cynthia A. Sirard⁷, Taha Merghoub^{3,4,13,14,15}, Jedd D. Wolchok^{3,4,13,14,15}, and Jason J. Luke¹



ABSTRACT

Purpose: TRX518 is a mAb engaging the glucocorticoid-induced TNF receptor–related protein (GITR). This open-label, phase I study (TRX518-003) evaluated the safety and efficacy of repeated dose TRX518 monotherapy and in combination with gemcitabine, pembrolizumab, or nivolumab in advanced solid tumors.

Patients and Methods: TRX518 monotherapy was dose escalated (Part A) and expanded (Part B) up to 4 mg/kg loading, 1 mg/kg every 3 weeks. Parts C–E included dose-escalation (2 and 4 mg/kg loading followed by 1 mg/kg) and dose-expansion (4 mg/kg loading) phases with gemcitabine (Part C), pembrolizumab (Part D), or nivolumab (Part E). Primary endpoints included incidence of dose-limiting toxicities (DLT), serious adverse events (SAE), and pharmacokinetics. Secondary endpoints were efficacy and pharmacodynamics.

Results: A total of 109 patients received TRX518: 43 (Parts A+B), 30 (Part C), 26 (Part D), and 10 (Part E), respectively. A

total of 67% of patients in Parts D+E had received prior anti-PD(L)1 or anti-CTLA-4. No DLTs, treatment-related SAEs, and/or grade 4 or 5 AEs were observed with TRX518 monotherapy. In Parts C–E, no DLTs were observed, although TRX518-related SAEs were reported in 3.3% (Part C) and 10.0% (Part E), respectively. Objective response rate was 3.2%, 3.8%, 4%, and 12.5% in Parts A+B, C, D, and E, respectively. TRX518 affected peripheral and intratumoral regulatory T cells (Treg) with different kinetics depending on the combination regimen. Responses with TRX518 monotherapy+anti-PD1 combination were associated with intratumoral Treg reductions and CD8 increases and activation after treatment.

Conclusions: TRX518 showed an acceptable safety profile with pharmacodynamic activity. Repeated dose TRX518 monotherapy and in combination resulted in limited clinical responses associated with immune activation.

Concluding Thoughts

- Consider: did the drug fail or did the trial fail to evaluate it intelligently?
- Translational research is a team sport; collaborate with all colleagues to reach best conclusions.
- Never stop asking “why?”



Thanks for the support!

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Special Thanks: Patients & their Families

