

Nuove strategie terapeutiche anti- CD19 nel paziente ricaduto/refrattario DLBCL

Le alternative terapeutiche attuali

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Universita' di Milano*



MONDO
LINFOMI:
UN'INCREDIBILE DINAMICITÀ

13 SETTEMBRE 2023
Starhotels E.c.Ho.

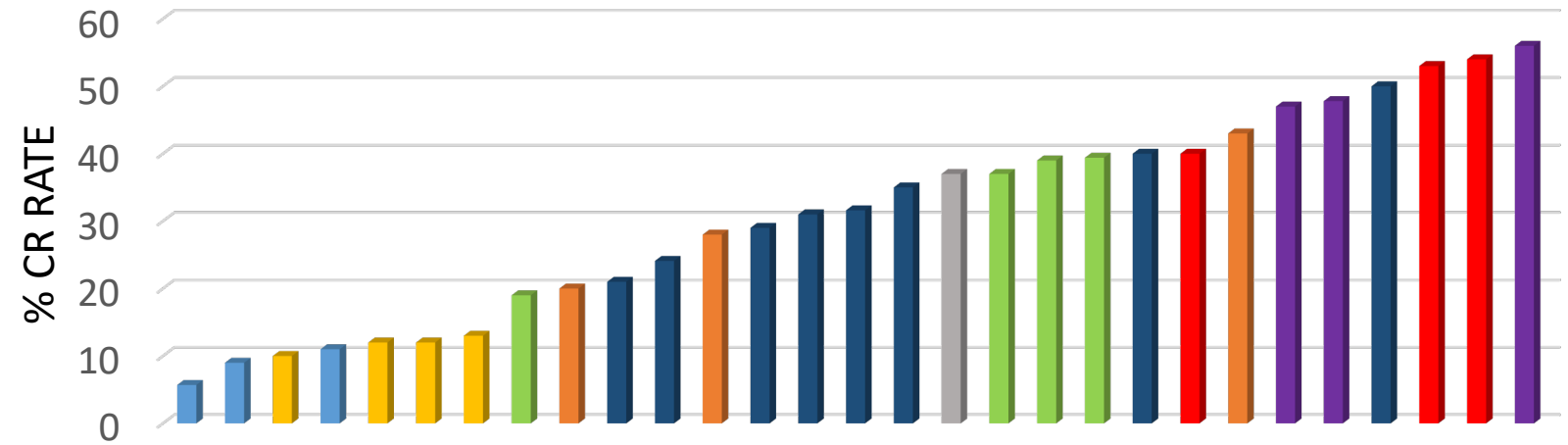
Milano

DICHIARAZIONE

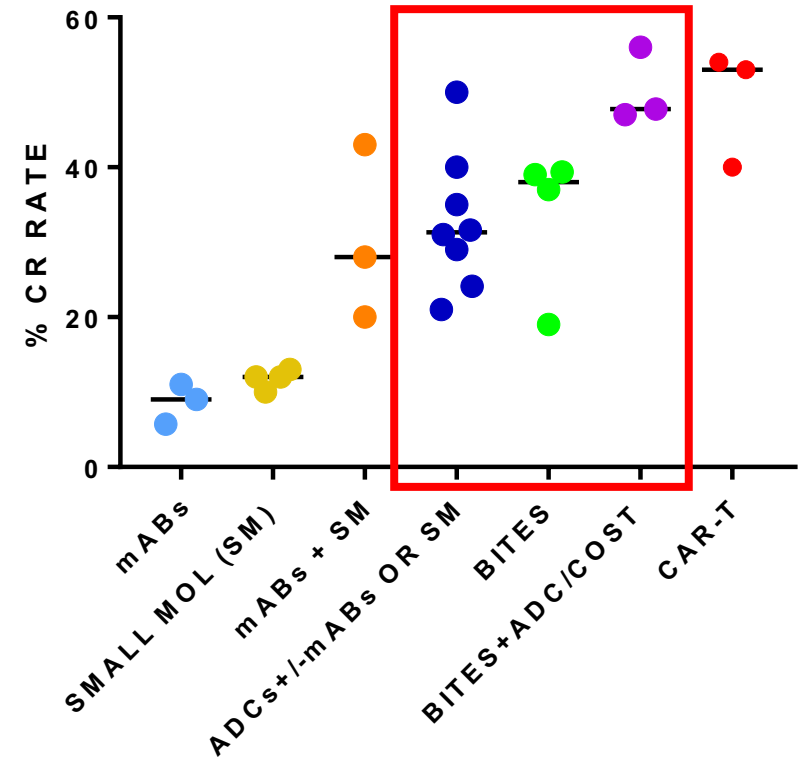
Relatore: **Enrico Derenzini**

Come da nuova regolamentazione della Commissione Nazionale per la Formazione Continua del Ministero della Salute, è richiesta la trasparenza delle fonti di finanziamento e dei rapporti con soggetti portatori di interessi commerciali in campo sanitario.

- Posizione di dipendente in aziende con interessi commerciali in campo sanitario (**NIENTE DA DICHIARARE**)
- Consulenza ad aziende con interessi commerciali in campo sanitario (**Roche, Astra Zeneca**)
- Fondi per la ricerca da aziende con interessi commerciali in campo sanitario (**ADC-Therapeutics, Takeda**)
- Partecipazione ad Advisory Board (**Roche, Astra-Zeneca, Takeda, Beigene, Gilead, Abbvie**)
- Titolarità di brevetti in compartecipazione ad aziende con interessi commerciali in campo sanitario (**NIENTE DA DICHIARARE**)
- Partecipazioni azionarie in aziende con interessi commerciali in campo sanitario (**NIENTE DA DICHIARARE**)
- Altro



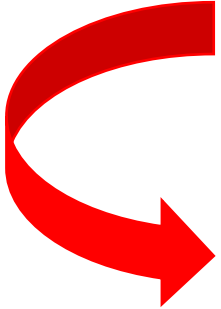
AGENT/REGIMEN	TARGET	TYPE	LINE OF THERAPY	FIRST LINE
AXICEL	CD19	CAR-T	>1 (R/R <12m), >2	YES (INVEST.)
LISOCEL	CD19	CAR-T	>1 (R/R <12m), >2	-
TISACEL	CD19	CAR-T	>2	-
TAFALLEN	CD19	MAB	>1	YES (INVEST.)
LONCASTUXIMAB	CD19	ADC	>2	YES (INVEST.)
POLATUZUMAB-(B)R	CD79b	ADC	>1	YES APPROVED
GLOFITAMAB	CD20xCD3	BITE	>2	YES (INVEST.)
EPCORITAMAB	CD20xCD3	BITE	>2	YES (INVEST.)
ODRONEXTAMAB	CD20xCD3	BITE	-	YES (INVEST.)



- mABs
- Small Mol (SM)
- SM+mABs
- ADCs+/- SM +/-mABs
- BITEs
- SM combo (VIPOR)
- BITEs/ADCs combo
- CAR-T

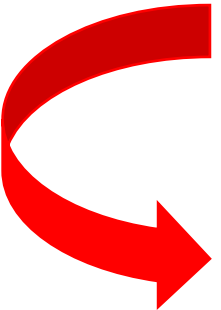
NON CD19-
ADCs (+MABs)

POLATUZUMAB VEDOTIN
NARATUXIMAB EMTANSINE
BRENTUXIMAB VEDOTIN



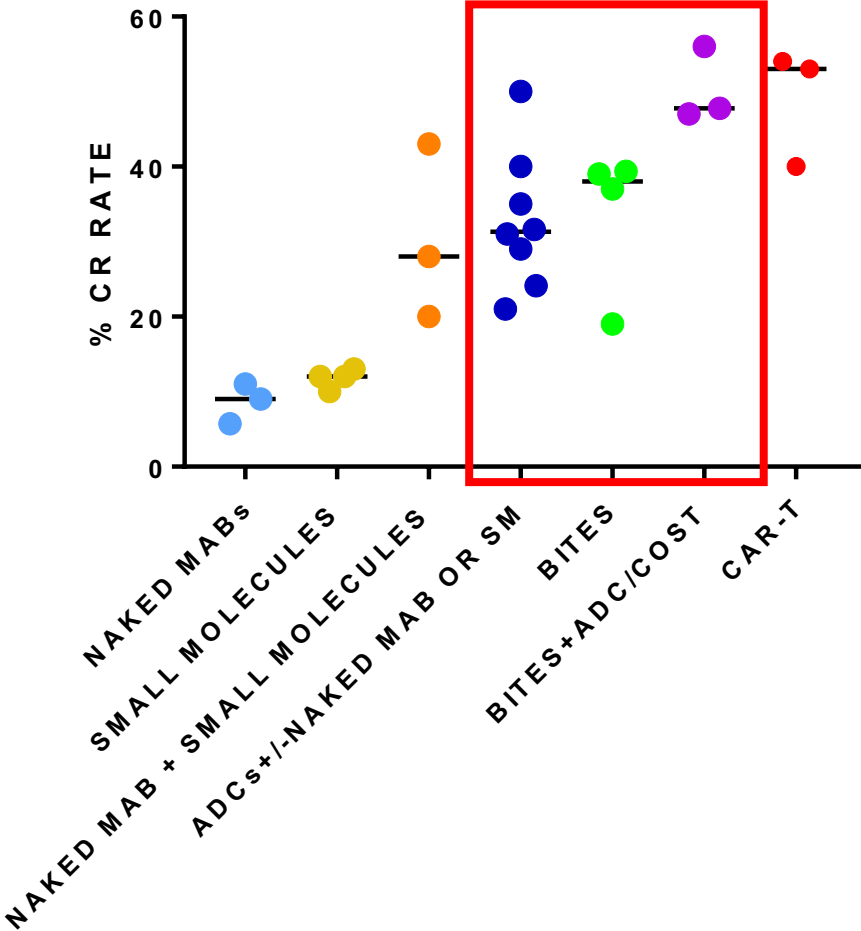
CD20xCD3 BITES

GLOFITAMAB
EPCORITAMAB
ODRONEXTAMAB
PLAMOTAMAB

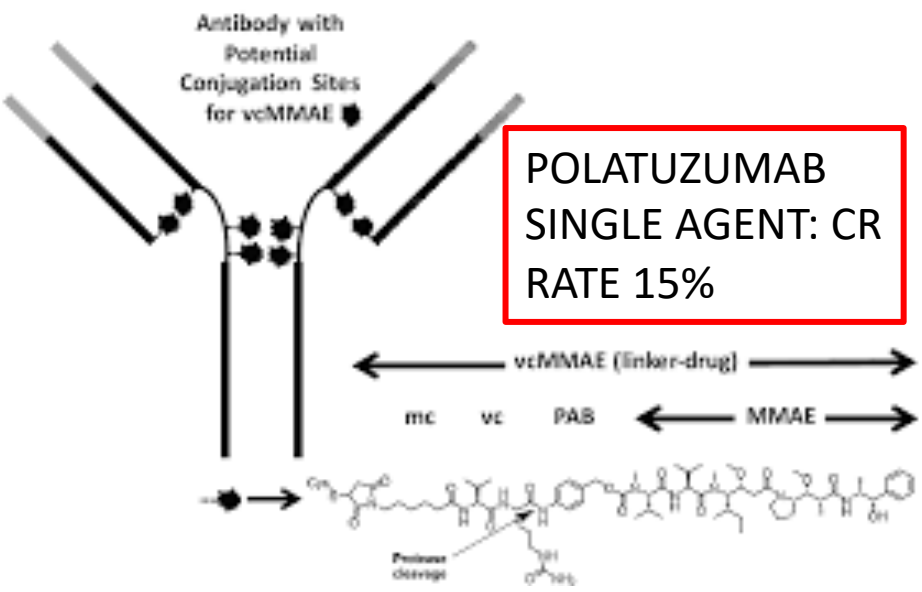


COMBINATIONS

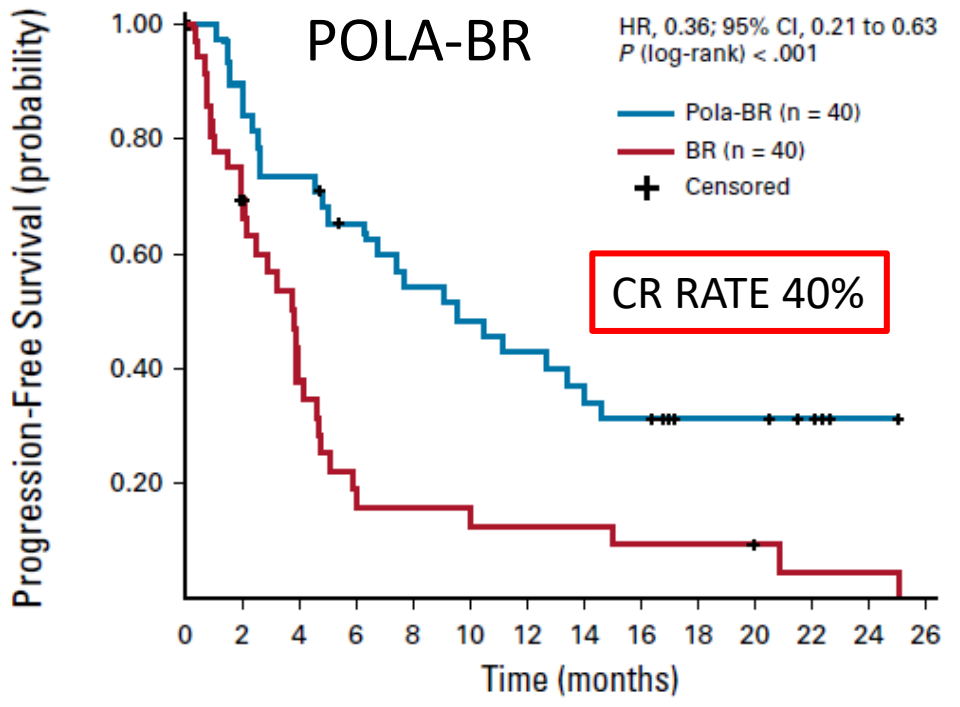
ADCs + ADCs
BITES + ADCs
BITES + COST. MOLECULES



CD79b ADC
 Polatuzumab
 Vedotin



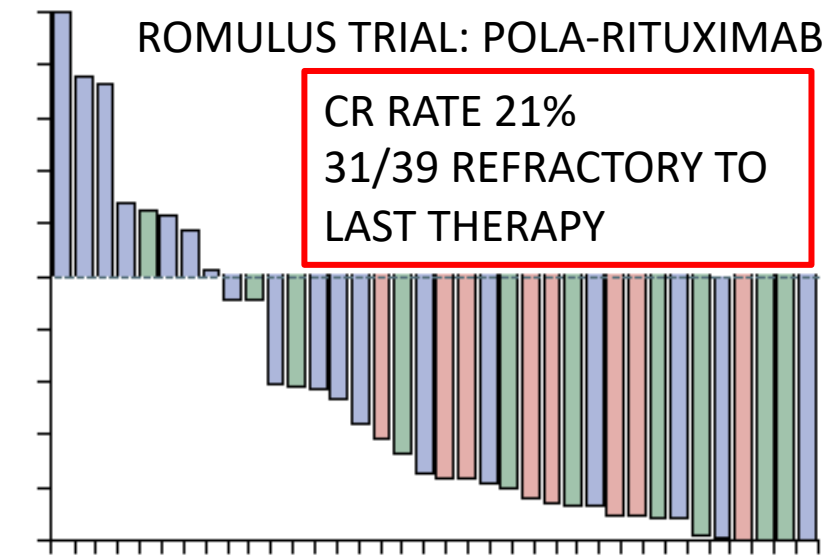
Palanca-Wessels et al. Lancet Oncology 2015



No. at risk:

Pola-BR (Ph II)	40	38	32	28	28	24	23	21	19	17	16	15	14	12	11	11	8	7	7	7	6	5	1	1	
BR (Ph II)	40	28	23	18	12	8	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1

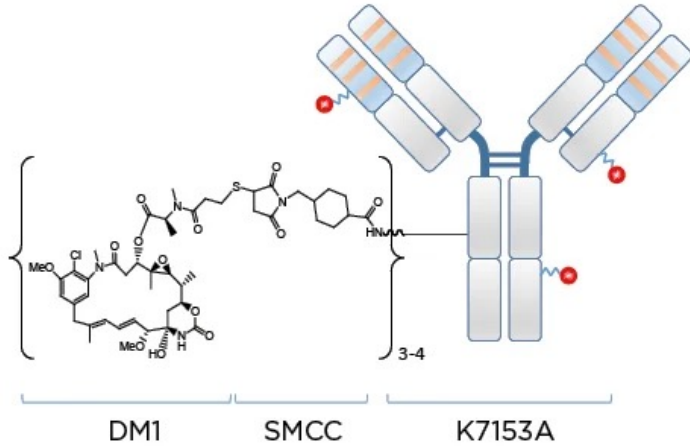
Sehn et al. J Clin Oncol 2020



Morschhauser et al. Lancet Haematology 2019

PHASE 2- RANDOMIZED TRIAL
 80 PTS ENROLLED: POLA-BR=40; BR=40
 75% REFRACTORY TO LAST THERAPY IN POLA-BR ARM

CD37 ADC Naratuximab Emtansine



Part 1		Part 2
Safety run-in	Run-in expansion	
R/R NHL: •DLBCL: N=9 •Other NHL: N=8 •Q3W	Cohort 1: •R/R DLBCL: N=8 •Q3W Cohort 2: •Other R/R NHL: N=12 •Q3W	Cohort A: •DLBCL: N=33 •Q3W Cohort B: •DLBCL: N=30 •QW

DLBCL: diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; NHL: non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; QW: 21-day cycles, nara on day 1, 0.4 mg/kg, and on days 8 and 15, 0.2 mg/kg, followed by rituximab 375 mg/m² on day 1; Q3W: 21-day cycles, nara on day 1, 0.7 mg/kg, followed by rituximab 375 mg/m²; R/R: relapsed/refractory

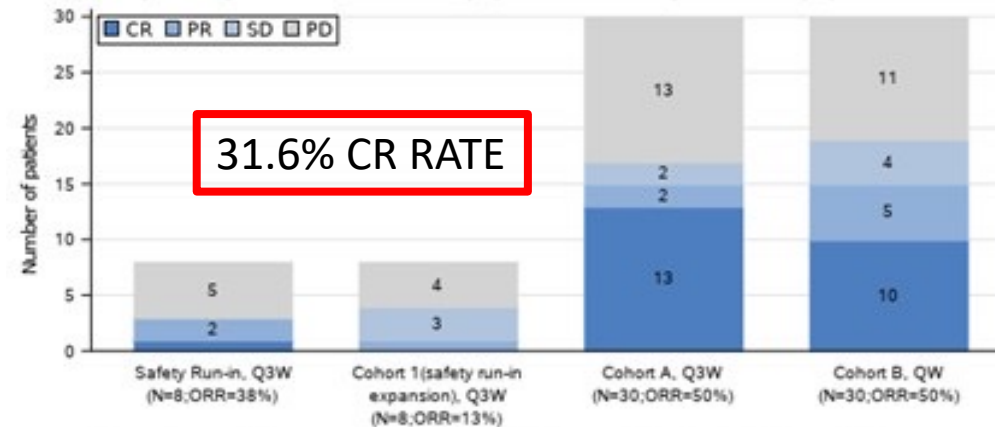
PHASE 2 NARA-RITUXIMAB COMBO

100 PTS ENROLLED

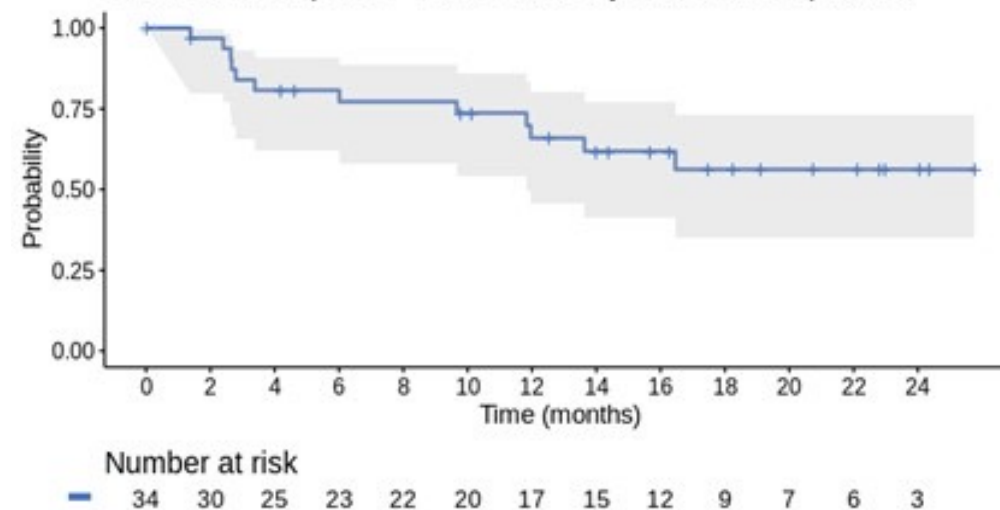
80 DLBCL

12.5% PRIMARY REFRACTORY

Overall Response by cohort in the DLBCL population - Efficacy Evaluable population



Duration of Response - DLBCL Efficacy Evaluable Population



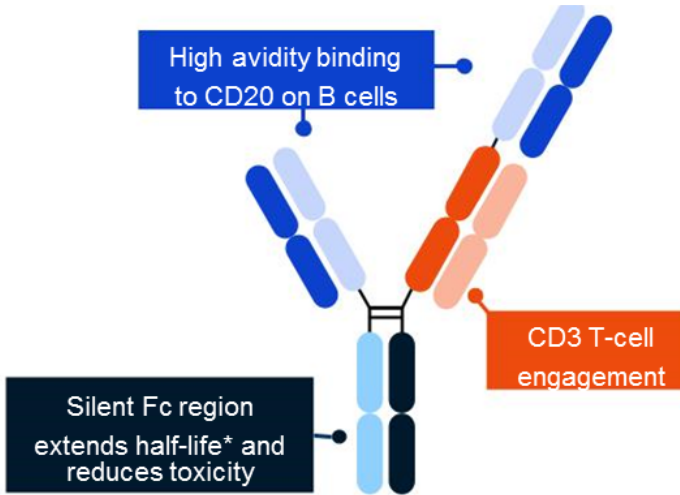
Levy et al, ASH 2021

CD20 x CD3

Dickinson M et al, ICML 2023

Dickinson MJ et al, N Eng J Med 2022

GLOFITAMAB



Pivotal Phase II study in patients with R/R LBCL and ≥2 prior therapies

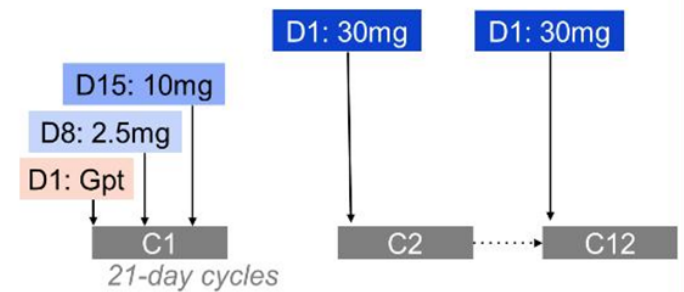
Key inclusion criteria

- DLBCL NOS, HGBCL, trFL, or PMBCL
- ECOG PS 0–1
- ≥2 prior therapies, including:
 - Anti-CD20 antibody
 - Anthracycline

Glofitamab IV administration

Fixed-duration treatment

- Maximum 12 cycles
- **CRS* mitigation:**
 - Obinutuzumab pre-treatment (1 x 1000mg)
 - C1 step-up dosing
 - Monitoring after first dose (2.5mg)



Endpoints

- **Primary:** CR rate (as best response) by IRC[†]
- **Key secondary:** ORR[‡], DoR, DoCR[‡], PFS, OS

Landmark analyses

- PFS and OS post-hoc analysis were performed by response (landmark at C3, or EOT)

n (%)	N=155
Median no. of prior lines of therapy, n (range)	3 (2–7)
2 prior lines	61 (39)
≥3 prior lines	94 (61)

PRIOR CAR-T 34%
PRIMARY REFRACTORY 59%

CRS 64%
MOSTLY G1-2
DURING 1° CYCLE

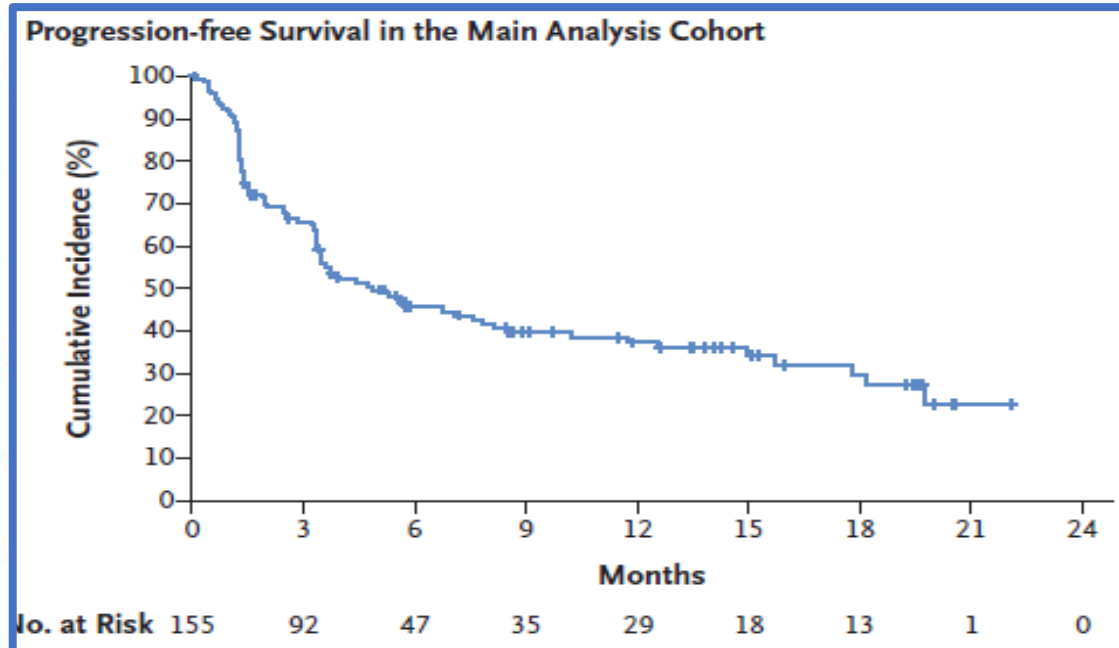
ICANS 8%

INFECTIONS 40%
NO GLOFIT RELATED G5 EVENTS

GLOFITAMAB

ORR 52%
CR RATE 40%

IRC (N=155)*	
CR rate†, n (%) [95% CI]	62 (40) [32.2–48.2]
ORR, n (%) [95% CI]	80 (52) [43.5–59.7]
Median CR follow-up, months (range)	18.2 (0–33)
18 months DoCR, n (%) [95% CI]	67.0 (53.3–80.8)
Ongoing CRs, n/N (%)	42/62 (68)
Median DoCR, months (95% CI)	26.9 (18.4–NR)



- The median time on study was 21.2 months (range: 0–34)

An estimated 67% of patients with a CR at any time remained in remission at 18 months

*Intent-to-treat population. †Best overall response. CI, confidence interval; NR, not reached.

CD20 x CD3

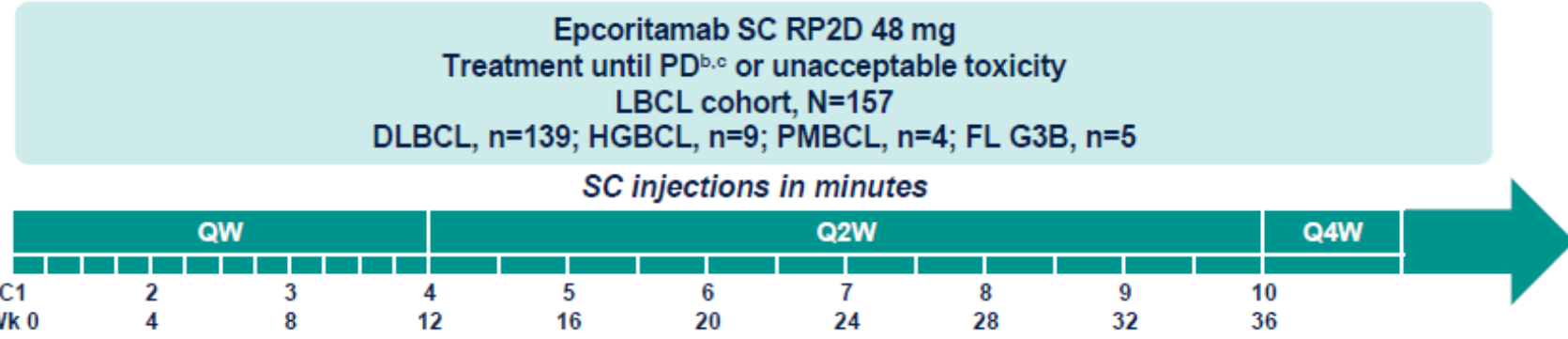
Epcoritamab (DuoBody®)-CD3xCD20)

CD3-binding
arm

CD20-binding
arm



Step-up dosing^a



- **Primary endpoint:** ORR by independent review committee (IRC)
- **Key secondary endpoints:** DOR, TTR, PFS, OS, CR rate, and safety/tolerability

^aProphylaxis were used to mitigate CRS. ^bRadiographic disease evaluation was performed every 6 wk for the first 24 wk (6, 12, 18, and 24 wk), then every 12 wk (36 and 48 wk), and every 6 mo thereafter.

Prior Treatments	DLBCL, n=139	LBCL, N=157
Median time from initial diagnosis to first dose, mo	19	19
Median time from end of last therapy to first dose, mo	2.4	2.4
Median prior lines of therapy (range)	3 (2–11)	3 (2–11)

PRIOR CAR-T 39%

PRIMARY REFRACTORY 61%

CRS 49%
MOSTLY G1-2
DURING 1° CYCLE (d15)

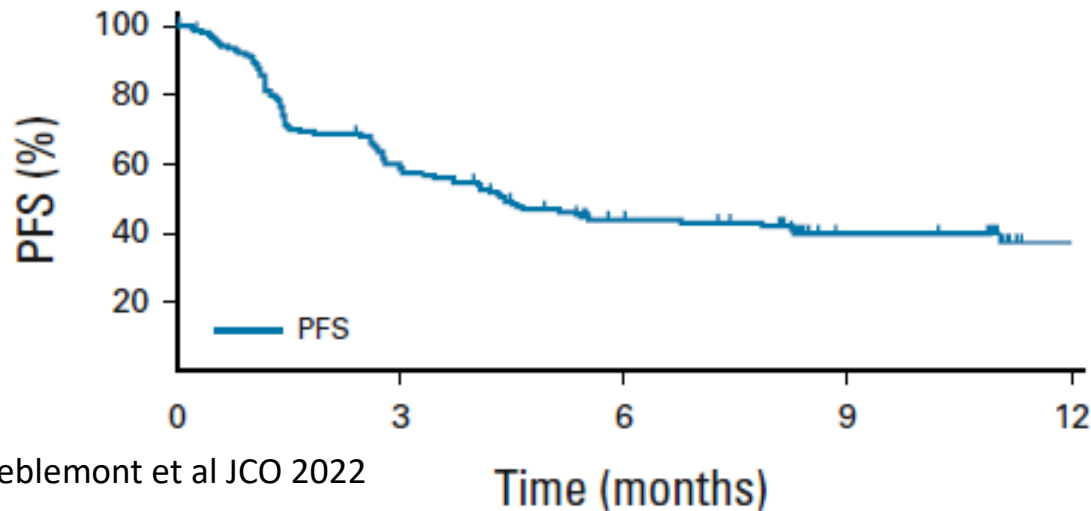
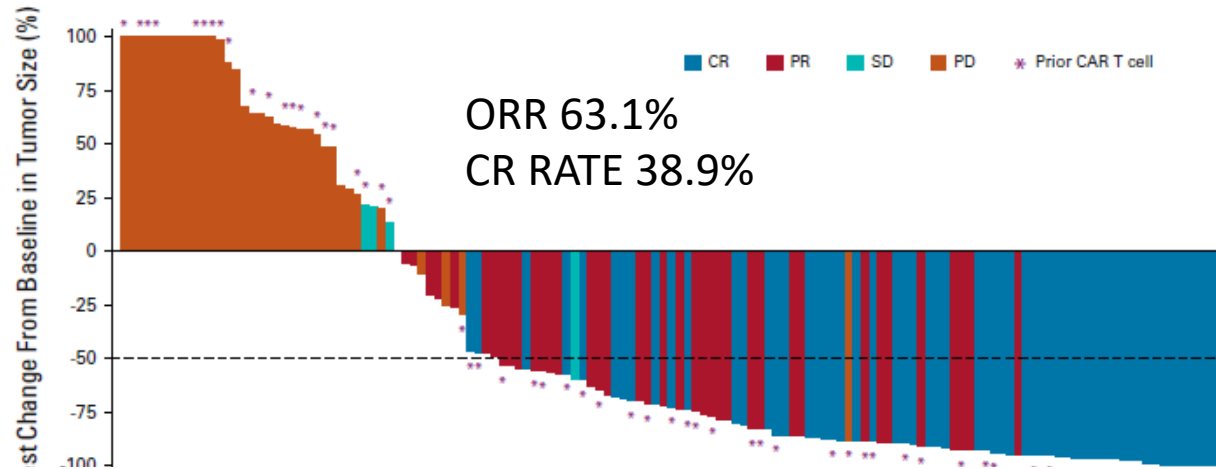
ICANS 6.4%

INFECTIONS 45%, G3-4 15%.

1 FATAL ICANS IN A PT WITH SEVERAL CONFOUNDING FACTORS

CD20 x CD3

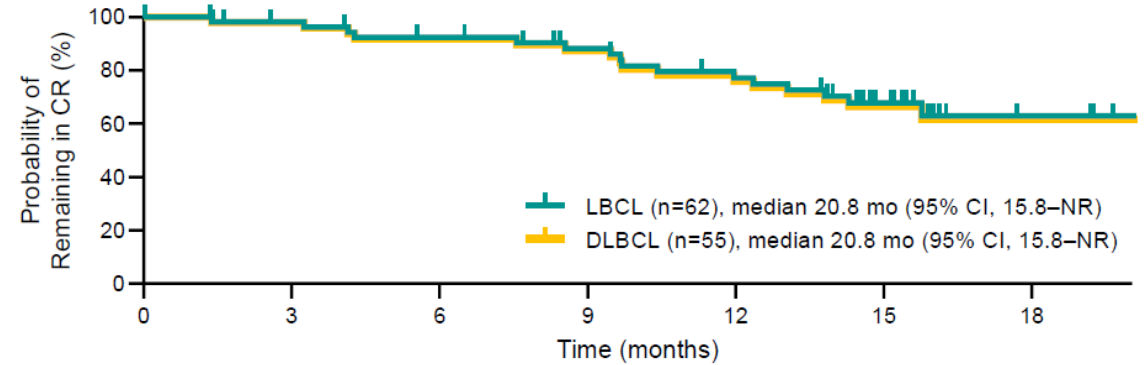
Epcoritamab (DuoBody®)-CD3xCD20)



No. at risk:

157	86	51	28	5
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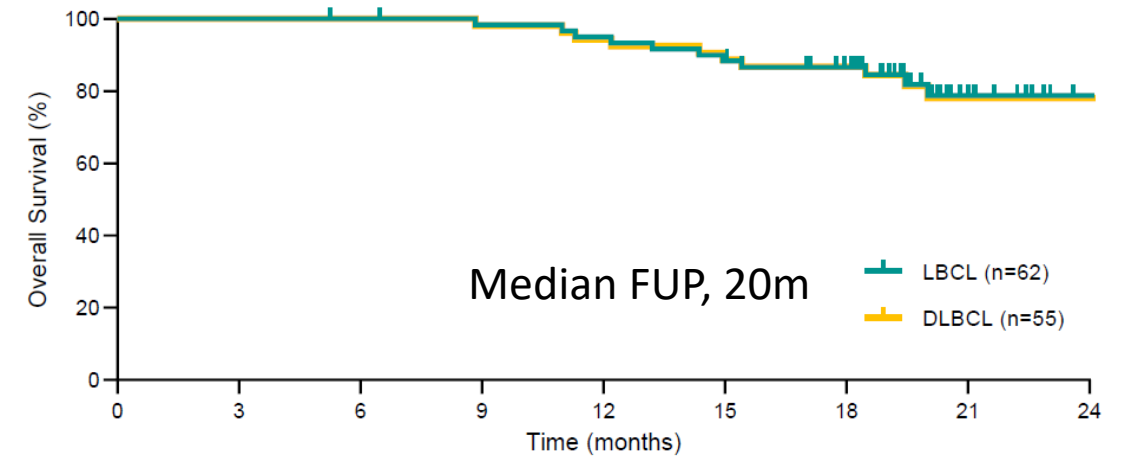
Durable Complete Responses



Number at risk

LBCL	62	52	47	41	34	22	8
DLBCL	55	47	43	39	33	22	8

Overall Survival Among Complete Responders



Number at risk

LBCL	62	62	61	59	57	53	45	17	5
DLBCL	55	55	54	52	50	47	41	17	5

CD20 x CD3

ODRONEXTAMAB

N=145 pts

Odronextamab, a human CD20×CD3 bispecific antibody in patients with CD20-positive B-cell malignancies (ELM-1): results from the relapsed or refractory non-Hodgkin lymphoma cohort in a single-arm, multicentre, phase 1 trial

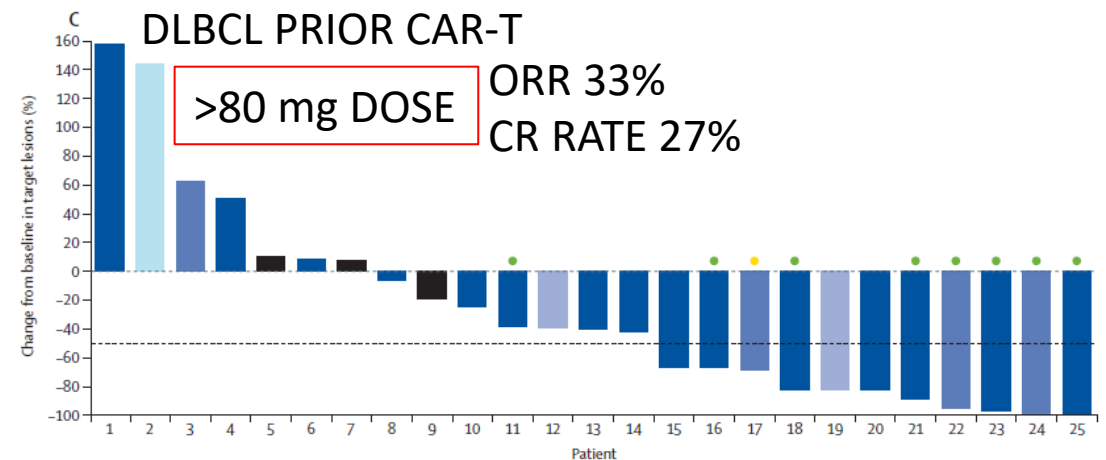
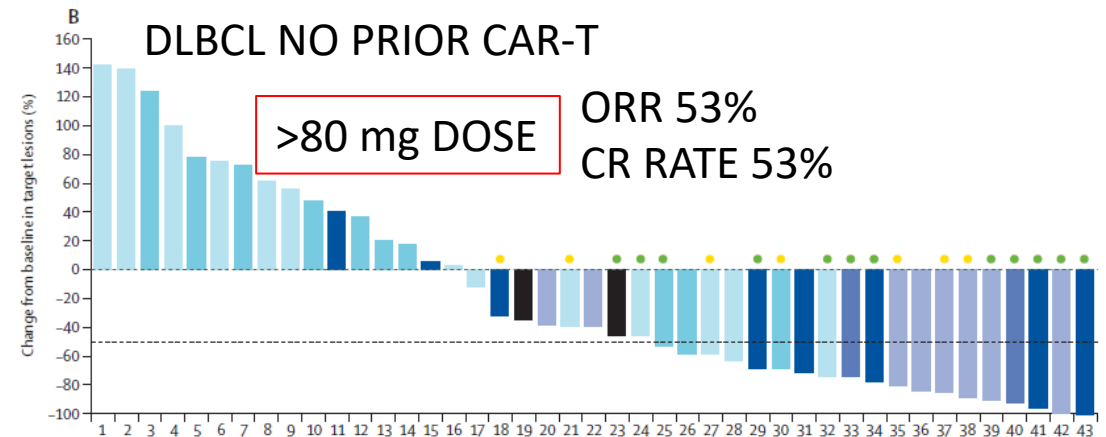


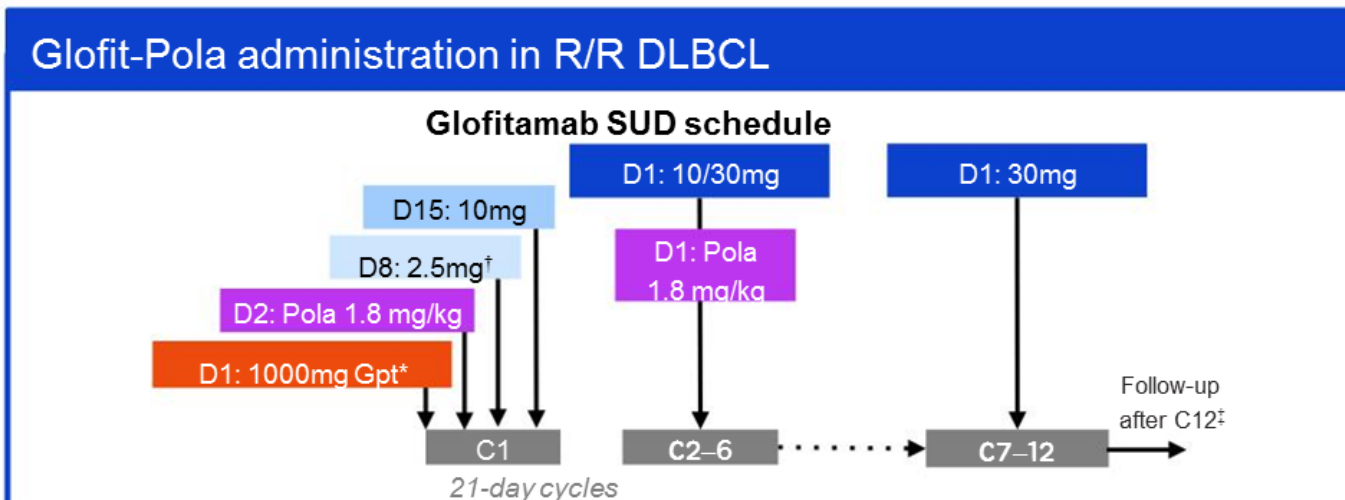
Rajat Bannerji, Jon E Arnason, Ranjana H Advani, Jennifer R Brown, John N Allan, Stephen M Ansell, Jeffrey A Barnes, Susan M O'Brien, Julio C Chávez, Johannes Duell, Andreas Rosenwald, Jennifer L Crombie, Melanie Ufkin, Jingjin Li, Min Zhu, Srikanth R Ambati, Aafia Chaudhry, Israel Lowy, Max S Topp

	Grade 1 or 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5
Pyrexia	105 (72%)	2 (1%)	0	0
Cytokine release syndrome	79 (54%)	9 (6%)	1 (1%)	0

CR RATE 24% ACROSS ALL DOSE LEVELS

49% INFECTIONS, 23% ≥ G3





- ### Key inclusion criteria
- R/R DLBCL
 - Aged ≥ 18 years
 - ECOG PS 0-2
 - ≥ 1 prior therapy

- ### Endpoints
- **Primary:** RP2D (identified as 30mg from Part I of the study)
 - **Secondary:** safety, efficacy, pharmacokinetics
 - **Exploratory:** biomarker evaluation

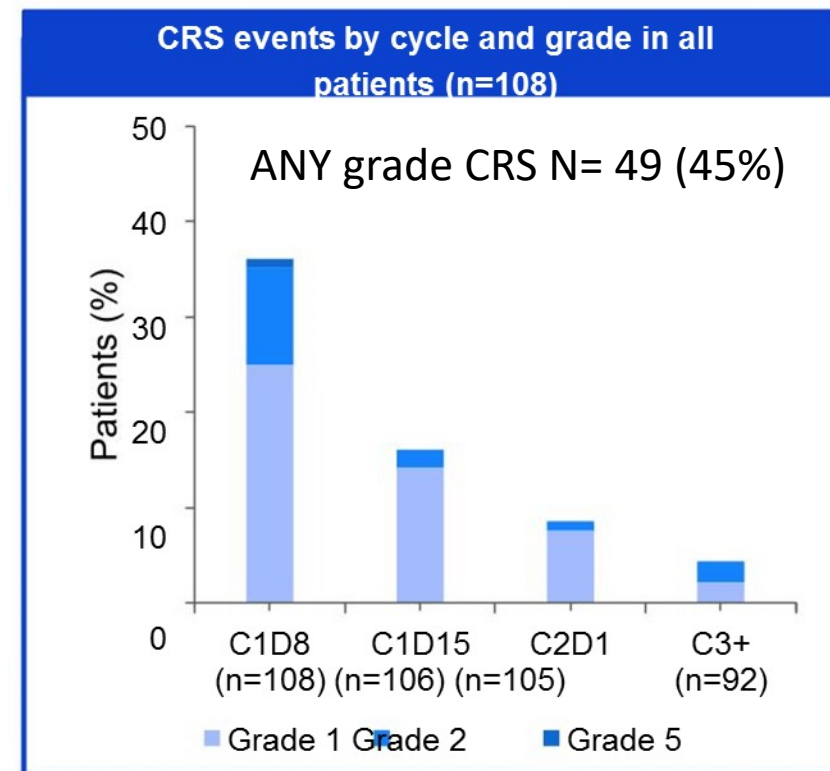
- ### Treatment period
- **Fixed treatment duration:** maximum 12 cycles of glofitamab plus six cycles of Pola (21-day cycles)
 - As of January 25, 2023 (CCOD), 111 patients had received ≥ 1 dose of study drug
 - **Median follow-up: 13 months (range: 11.8-16.6)**

*Patients received obinutuzumab 1000mg on D1 of the first 21-day cycle to mitigate risk of CRS; [†]Mandatory 24-hour hospitalization for first glofitamab infusion; [‡]Patients with CR, PR or SD were followed until disease progression, those with PD had an end of study visit then were followed for survival.
 C, cycle; CCOD, clinical cut-off date; CR, complete response; CRS, cytokine release syndrome; D, day; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; Glofit, glofitamab; Gpt, obinutuzumab pretreatment; PD, progressive disease; Pola, polatuzumab vedotin; PR, partial response; RP2D, recommended Phase 2 dose; SD, stable disease; SUD, step-up dosing.

N=111
 56 DLBCL
 26 trFL
 27 HGBCL
 2 PMBCL

n (%) unless stated	N=111
Ann Arbor stage	
I/II	25 (22.5)
III/IV	86 (77.5)
Bulky disease	
>6cm	46 (41.4)
>10cm	15 (13.5)
Median prior lines of therapy (range)	2 (1-7)
Number of prior lines of therapy	
1	43 (38.7)
≥2	68 (61.3)
Prior CAR T-cell therapy	27 (24.3)
Refractory to primary therapy	67 (60.4)
Refractory to last prior therapy	79 (71.2)

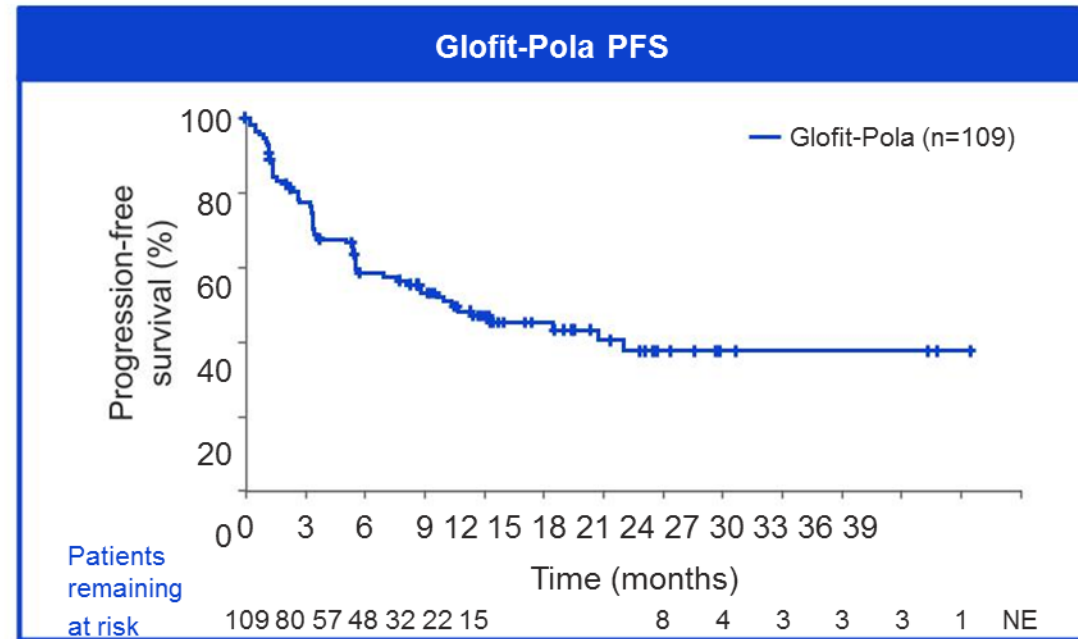
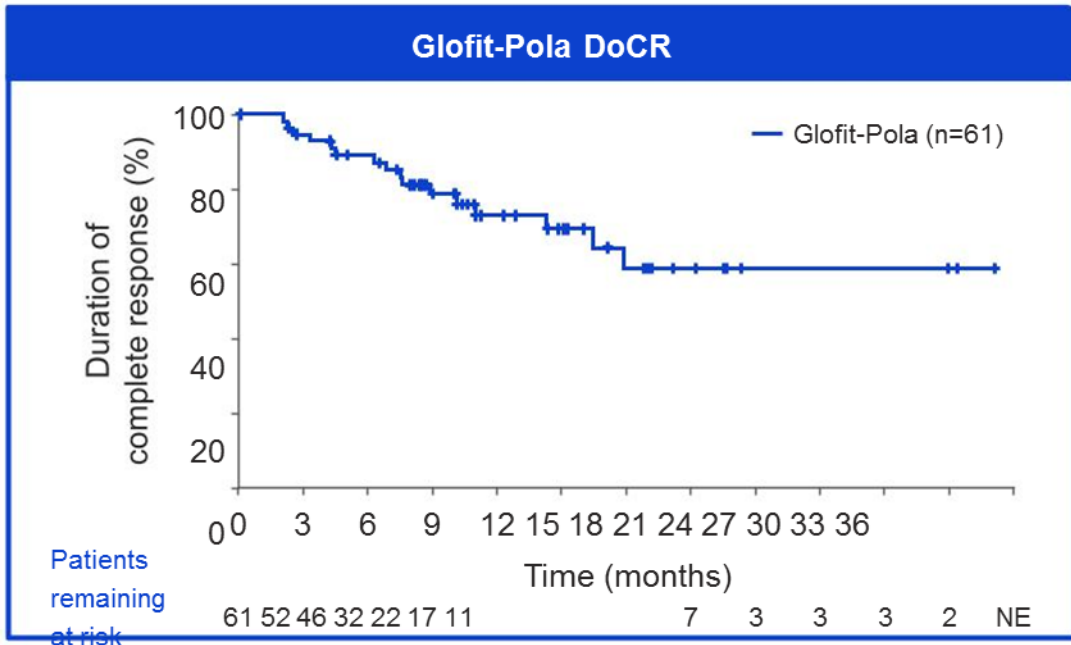
ICANS ≥ G3 N= 3 (2.7%)



INFECTIONS G ≥ G3 N= 30 (27%)
 COVID-19 RELATED N=20

BITEs + ADCs
 Polatuzumab
 Vedotin
 Glofitamab

n (%)	All patients (n=109)*	<i>de novo</i> DLBCL (n=56)	HGBCL† (n=25)	trFL (n=26)	PMBCL (n=2)
Objective response	85 (78.0)	48 (85.7)	15 (60.0)	20 (76.9)	2 (100)
Complete response	61 (56.0)	34 (60.7)	11 (44.0)	14 (53.8)	2 (100)



ADCs COMBOS
BITEs + ADCs

CD19-ADCs

+

NON CD19-
ADCs

Loncastuximab + Polatuzumab

CD19-ADCs

+

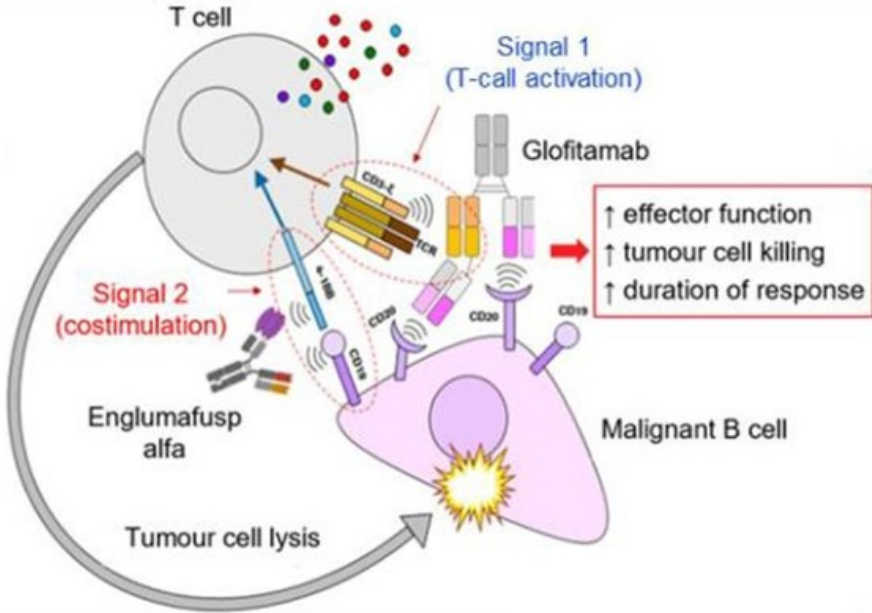
CD20XCD3 BITEs

Loncastuximab + Glofitamab

Loncastuximab + Mosunetuzumab

LOTIS-7 TRIAL

Englumafusp alfa mechanism of action¹



ENGLUMAFUSP
CD19 x 4-1BB

BP41072 study overview

Open-label Phase 1 study investigating escalating englumafusp alfa dose levels in combination with glofitamab in patients with R/R B-cell NHL

<p>Patients</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age ≥18 years • R/R B-cell NHL • ≥1 measurable lesion • ≥2 prior therapies • Adequate haematologic and liver function • ECOG PS ≤1 	<p>Treatment schedule (A) and dose escalation (B)</p> <p>A) 21-day cycles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> D1: 1000mg Gpt* D8: 2.5mg glofitamab* D15: 10mg glofitamab* D1: 30mg glofitamab* + B: englumafusp alfa*† Cycles: C1, C2, C3, ..., C12 <p>B) Dose escalation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.36mg 0.72mg 50mg 75mg RP2D Part III: Randomised dose expansion in R/R DLBCL
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Englumafusp alfa is initiated after glofitamab step dosing on C2D8 and is co-administered with glofitamab on the same day from C3 onwards

*IV administration; †escalating dose levels; C, Cycle; D, Day; DLBCL, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; Gpt, obinutuzumab pre-treatment IV, intravenous; NHL, non-Hodgkin lymphoma; PK, pharmacokinetics; PS, performance status; RP2D, recommended Phase 2 dose; R/R, relapsed/refractory

BITEs + COST.
 BITEs
 Englumafusp
 Glofitamab

AGGRESSIVE B-CELL LYMPHOMA N=86
 61 DLBCL
 19 trFL
 4 trOTHER
 2 G3B FL

N=113
 CRS 51.3%
 COVID-19 25.7%

N (%) unless stated	aNHL (N=86)
Median number of prior lines of therapy, N (range)	3 (1–8)
≥2 prior lines	73 (84.9%)
Prior anti-CD20 antibody	85 (98.8%) [†]
Prior CAR T-cell	33 (38.4%)
Prior ASCT	8 (9.3%)
Refractory to any prior therapy	71 (82.6%)

	N response evaluable	CRR	BORR
aNHL			
≥1 dose of any study treatment	86	37 (43.0%)	54 (62.8%)
≥1 dose of englumafusp alfa	78	37 (47.4%)	53 (67.9%)
iNHL			
≥1 dose of any study treatment	26	17 (65.4%)	23 (88.5%)
≥1 dose of englumafusp alfa	25	17 (68.0%)	23 (92.0%)

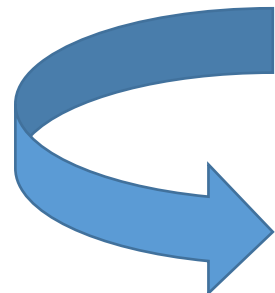
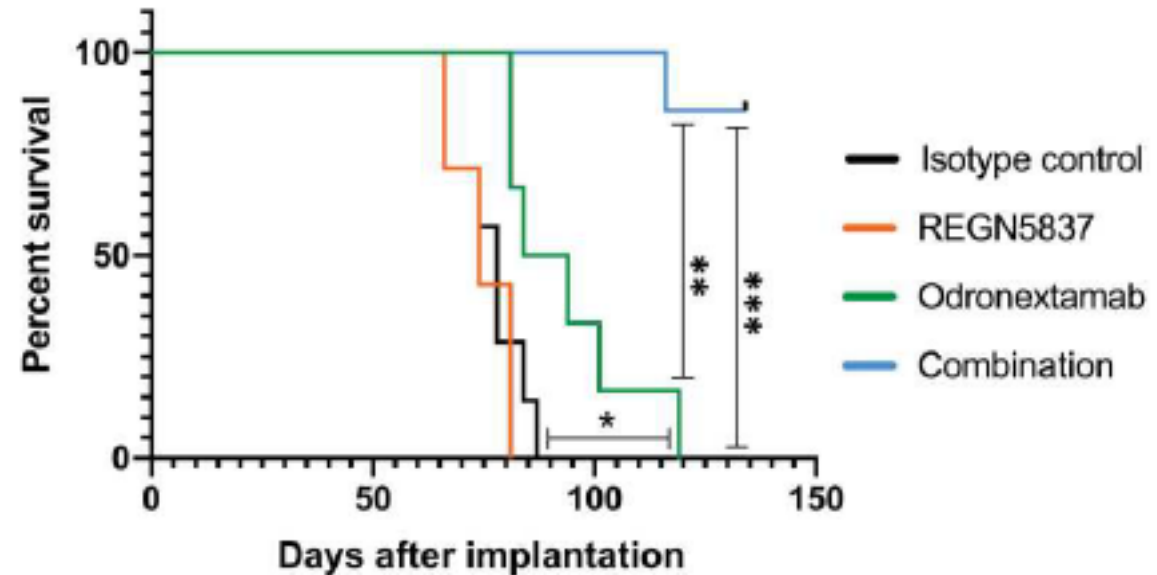
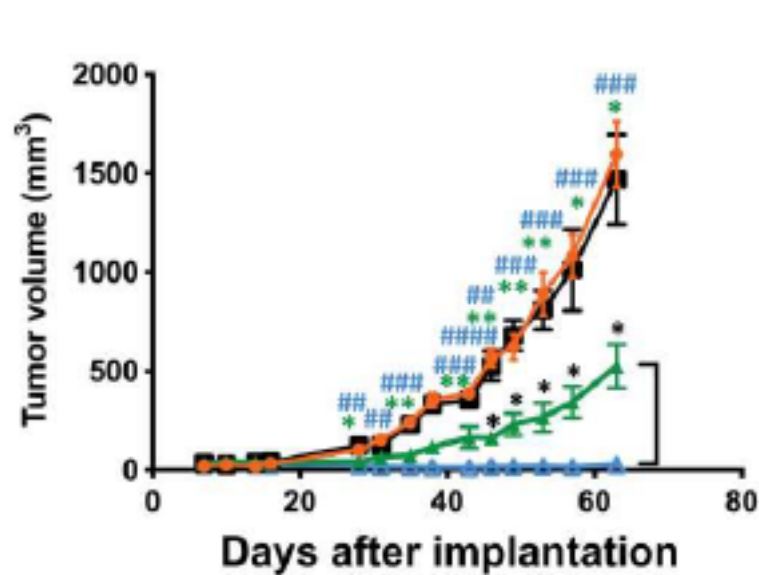
• Median number of cycles received: 7 aNHL; 12 iNHL

78/86 aNHL and 25/27 iNHL patients received at least one dose of englumafusp alfa (0.36–75mg)

CANCER IMMUNOTHERAPY

CD22-targeted CD28 bispecific antibody enhances antitumor efficacy of odronextamab in refractory diffuse large B cell lymphoma models

BITEs + COST.
BITEs
REGN5837
Odronextamab

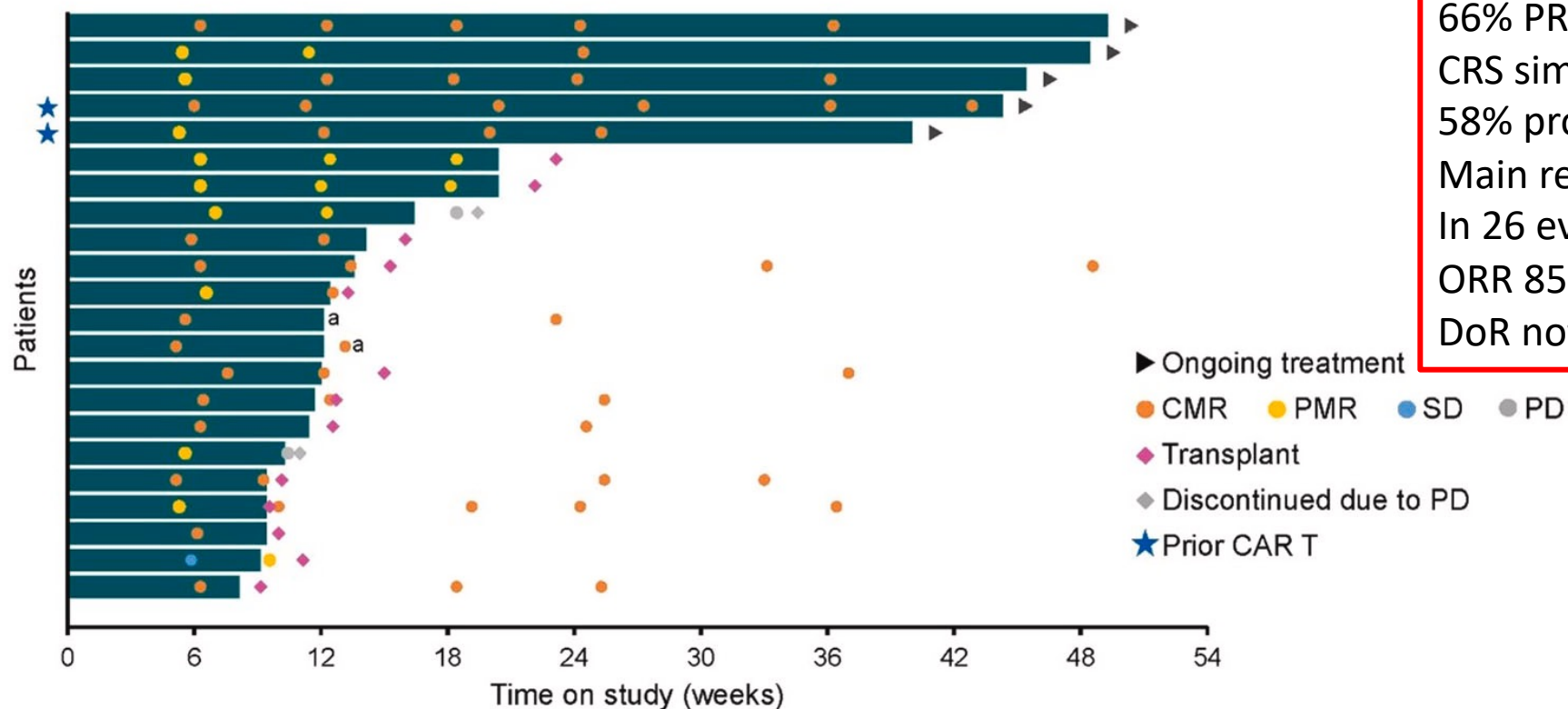


Abstract CT129: Trial in progress: ATHENA-1 - a phase 1, open-label, first-in-human study to assess safety and tolerability of REGN5837 in combination with odronextamab in patients with relapsed/refractory aggressive B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphomas

Subcutaneous Epcoritamab + R-Dhax/C in Patients with Relapsed or Refractory Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma Eligible for Autologous Stem Cell Transplant: Updated Phase 1/2 Results

BITEs + Chemo-R
Epcoritamab
R-DHAX

Figure. Response profile with epcoritamab + R-DHAX/C in EPCORE NHL-2 arm 4.



N=29

72% 2L

66% PRIMARY REFRACTORY

CRS similar to Epcor single agent

58% proceeded to ASCT (CR 80%)

Main reason of no ASCT: pt choice

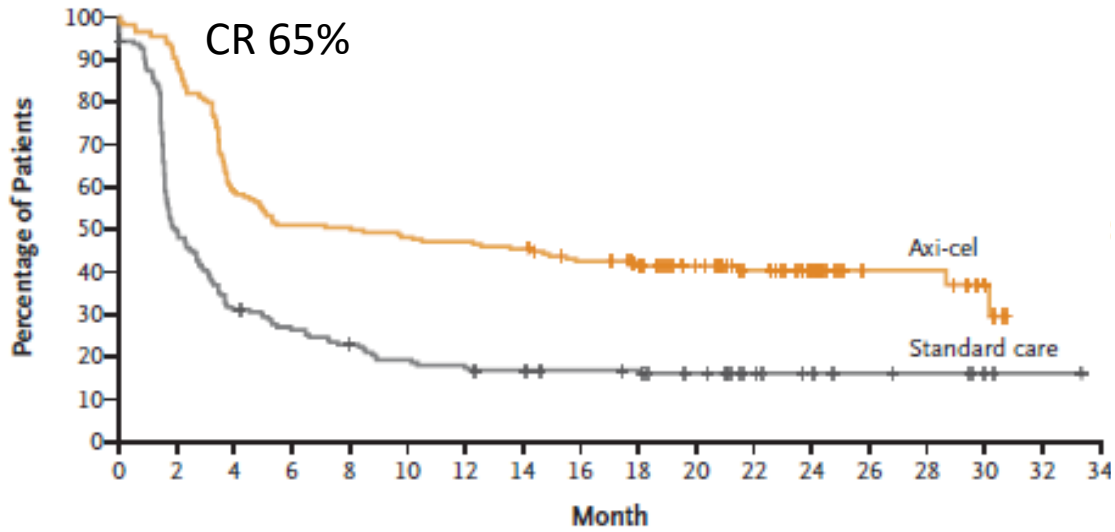
In 26 evaluable pts:

ORR 85%, CR RATE 65%

DoR not reached in pts not undergoing ASCT

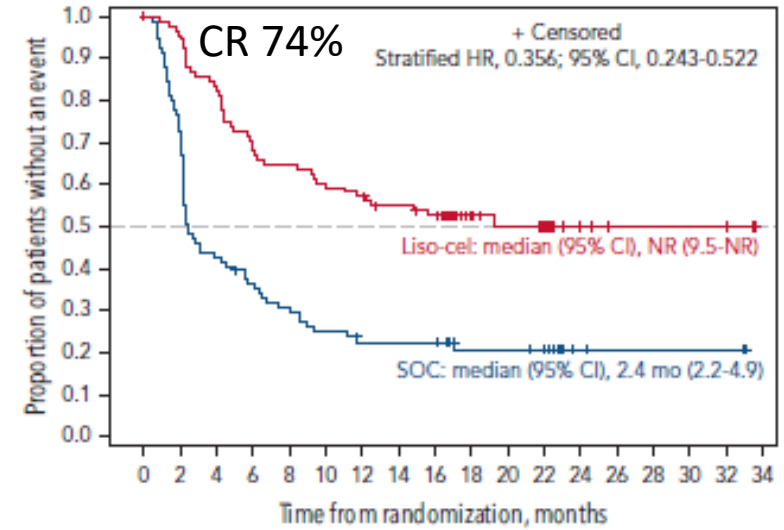
Data cutoff: June 10, 2022. Per protocol, patients continued to receive scans if they discontinued treatment for reasons other than PD. CAR T, chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapy; CMR, complete metabolic response; PD, progressive disease; PMR, partial metabolic response; R-DHAX/C, rituximab, dexamethasone, cytarabine, and oxaliplatin or carboplatin; SD, stable disease.
*Two additional patients received transplant.

Axicabtagene Ciloleucel as Second-Line Therapy for Large B-Cell Lymphoma



No. at Risk	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34
Axi-cel	180	163	106	92	91	87	85	82	74	67	52	40	26	12	12	6		
Standard care	179	86	54	45	38	32	29	27	25	24	20	12	9	7	6	3	1	0

Lisocabtagene maraleucel as second-line therapy for large B-cell lymphoma: primary analysis of the phase 3 TRANSFORM study



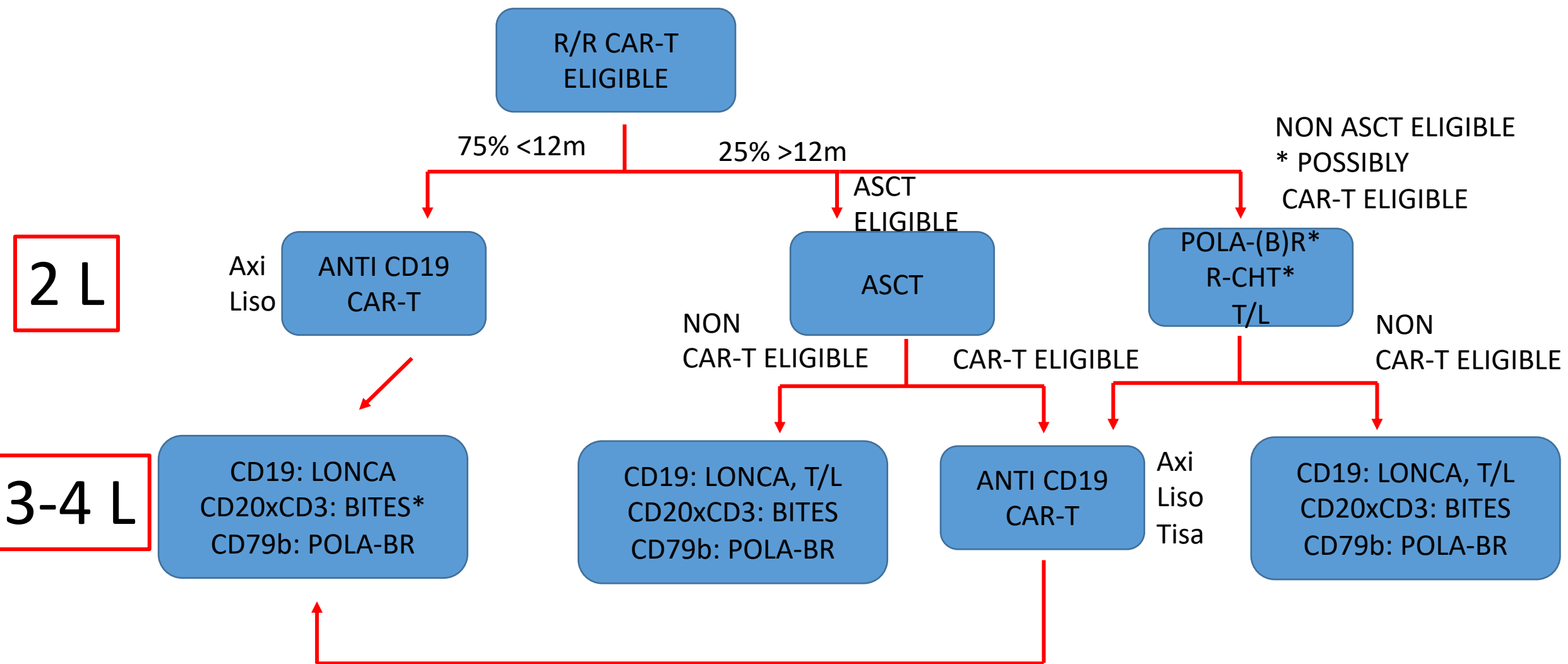
No. at risk	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34
SOC	92	66	39	32	27	22	19	19	12	12	10	3	2	2	2	2	0	
Liso-cel	92	87	76	62	59	55	52	48	45	24	20	17	5	3	3	3	3	0



INCREASED FRACTION OF PTS TREATED EARLY WITH ANTI CD19 DIRECTED THERAPY

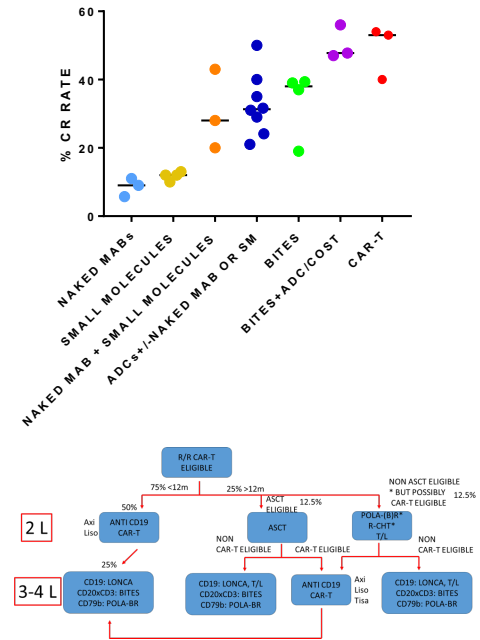


SIGNIFICANT FRACTION OF PTS IS NOT CAR-T ELIGIBLE



CONCLUSIONS

- 1- SEVERAL NEW TREATMENT OPTIONS AVAILABLE
- 2- R/R DLBCL TREATMENT ALGORITHM IS GETTING MORE COMPLEX
- 3- BITES and ADCs BASED COMBO VERY PROMISING (POSSIBLY 2° LINE?)
- 4- CD19 CAR-T CELL THERAPY AVAILABLE IN 2° AND 3° LINE
- 5- CD19 DIRECTED THERAPY POSSIBLY AVAILABLE IN FIRST LINE IN THE NEXT FUTURE
- 6- POSSIBLY 5-6 DIFFERENT TYPES OF FIRST-LINE THERAPIES IN THE NEXT YEARS
- 7- DIFFERENT SPECIFIC SEQUENCING STRATEGIES DEPENDING ON THE FIRST LINE REGIMEN RECEIVED
- 8- BIOMARKERS TO PREDICT TREATMENT EFFICACY URGENTLY NEEDED



- 1-R-CHOP + ADCs
- 2-R-CHOP + BTKi
- 3-R-CHOP + BITES
- 4-R-CHOP + T/L
- 5- CAR-T in HR
- 6-ANTI CD19 ADCs
OR CD20xCD3 BITE
CHEMOFREE ELDERLY