

AFM-13 in Hodgkin lymphoma

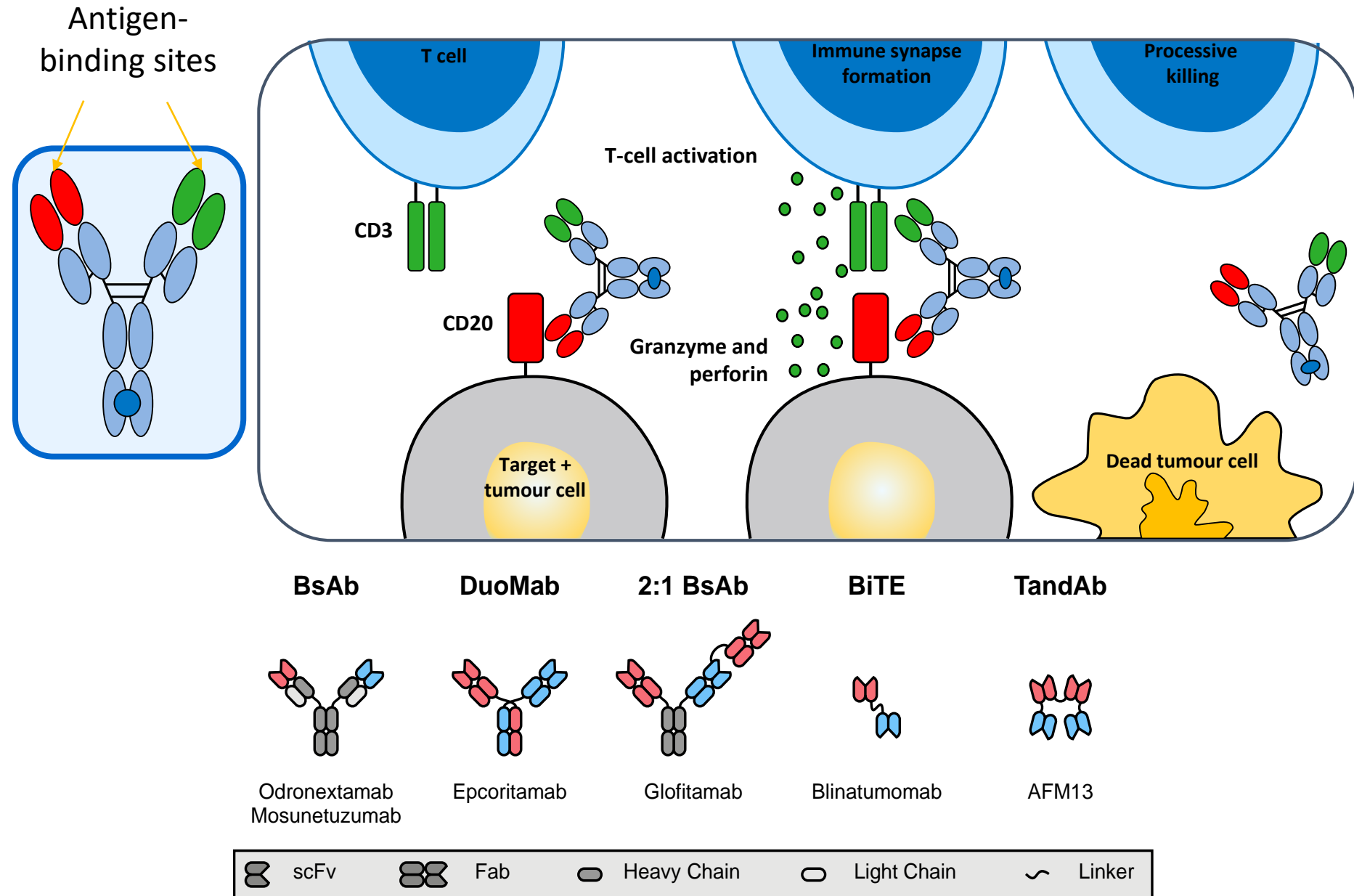
Stephen M. Ansell, MD, PhD

Dorotha W. and Grant L. Sundquist Professor in Hematologic Malignancies Research

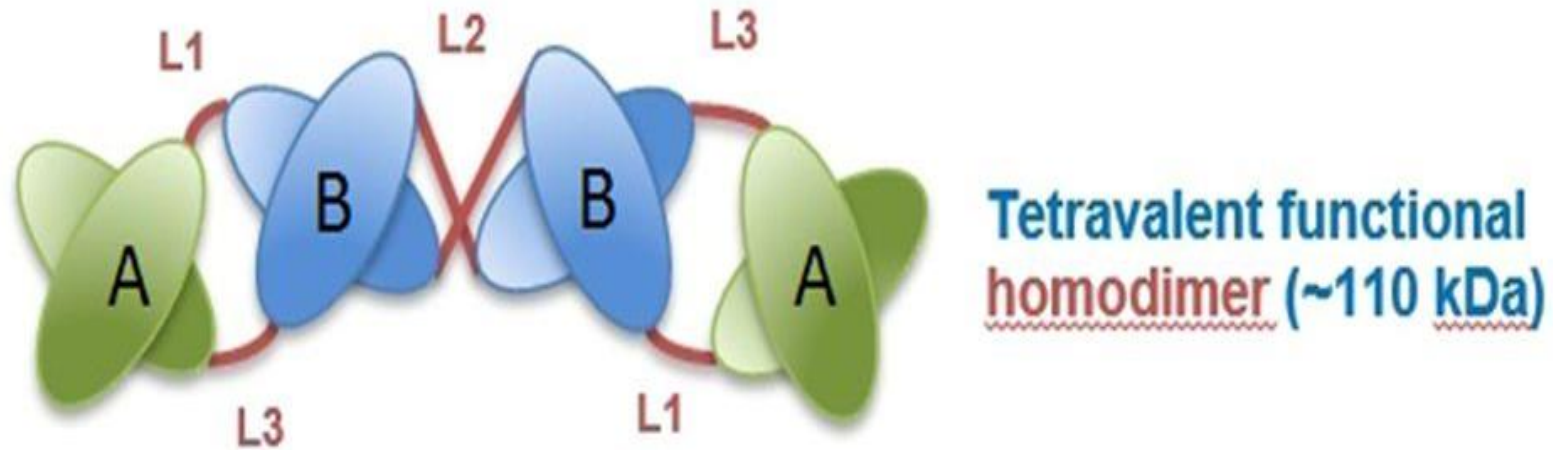
Chair, Lymphoma Group

Mayo Clinic

Bispecific antibodies – force T-cell or NK-cell activation

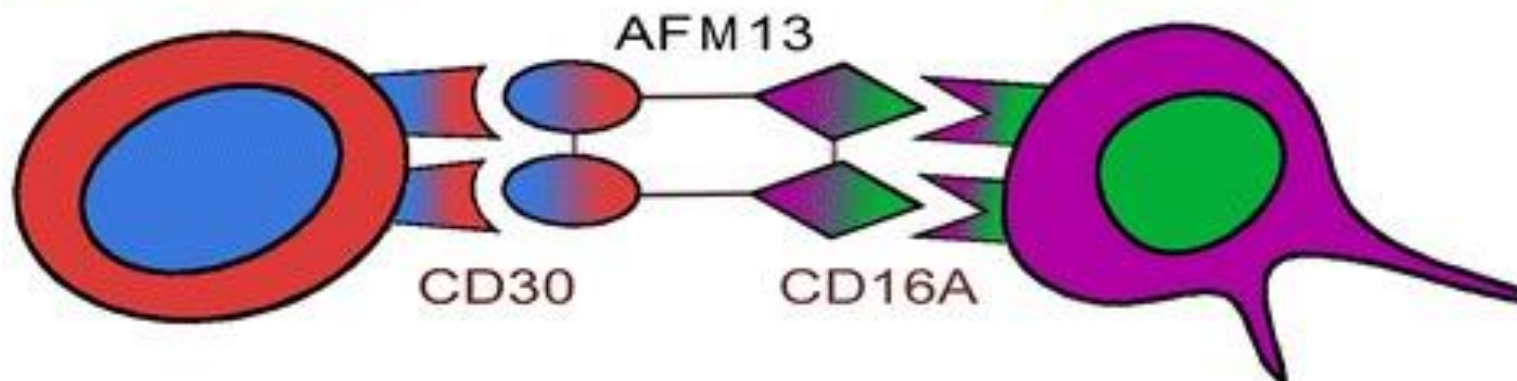


Bispecific antibodies – force NK-cell activation

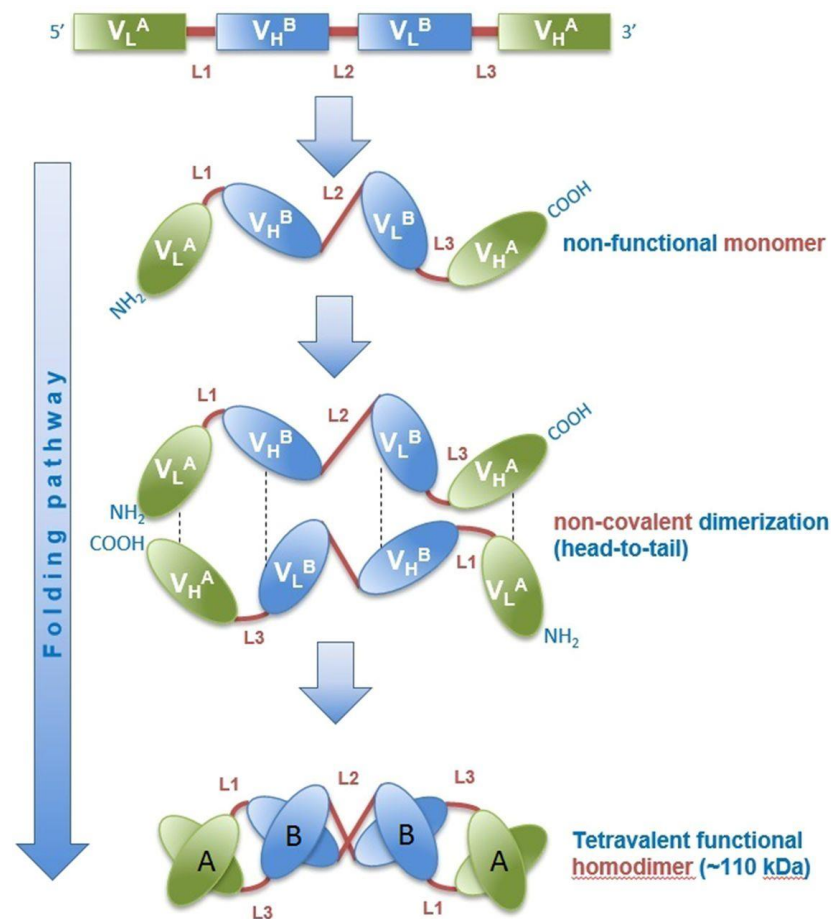


Lymphoma

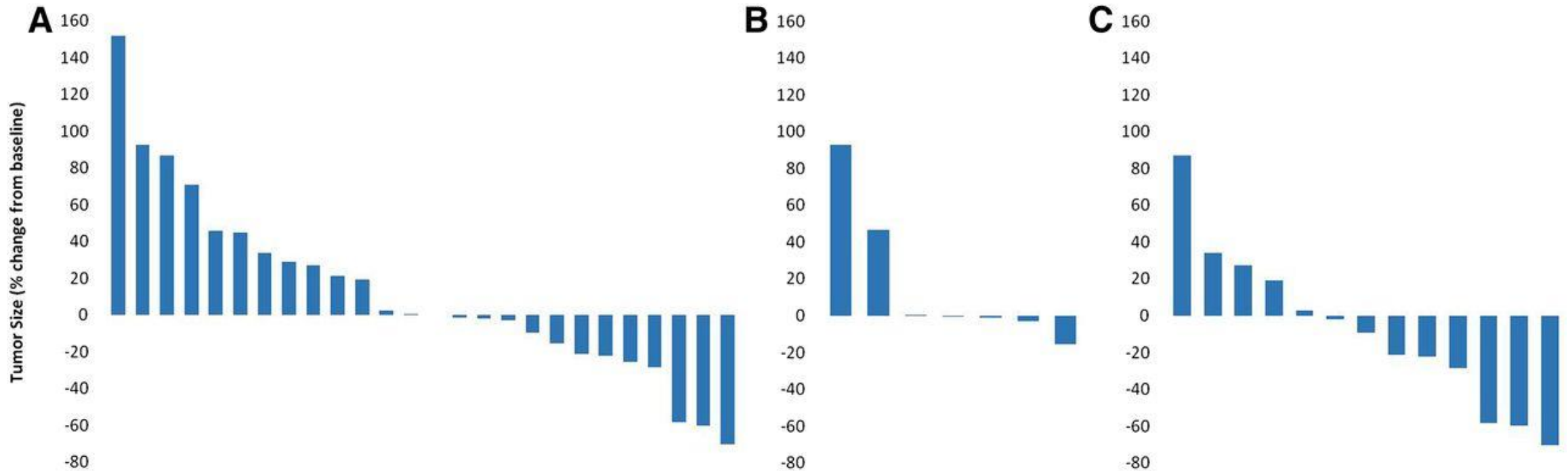
NK cell



A phase 1 study of the bispecific anti-CD30/CD16A antibody construct AFM13 in patients with relapsed or refractory Hodgkin lymphoma



A phase 1 study of the bispecific anti-CD30/CD16A antibody construct AFM13 in patients with relapsed or refractory Hodgkin lymphoma



3 of 26 patients - PR (11.5%) and 13 patients achieved stable disease (50%).
In 13 patients who received doses of ≥ 1.5 mg/kg AFM13, the ORR was 23% and the disease control rate was 77%.

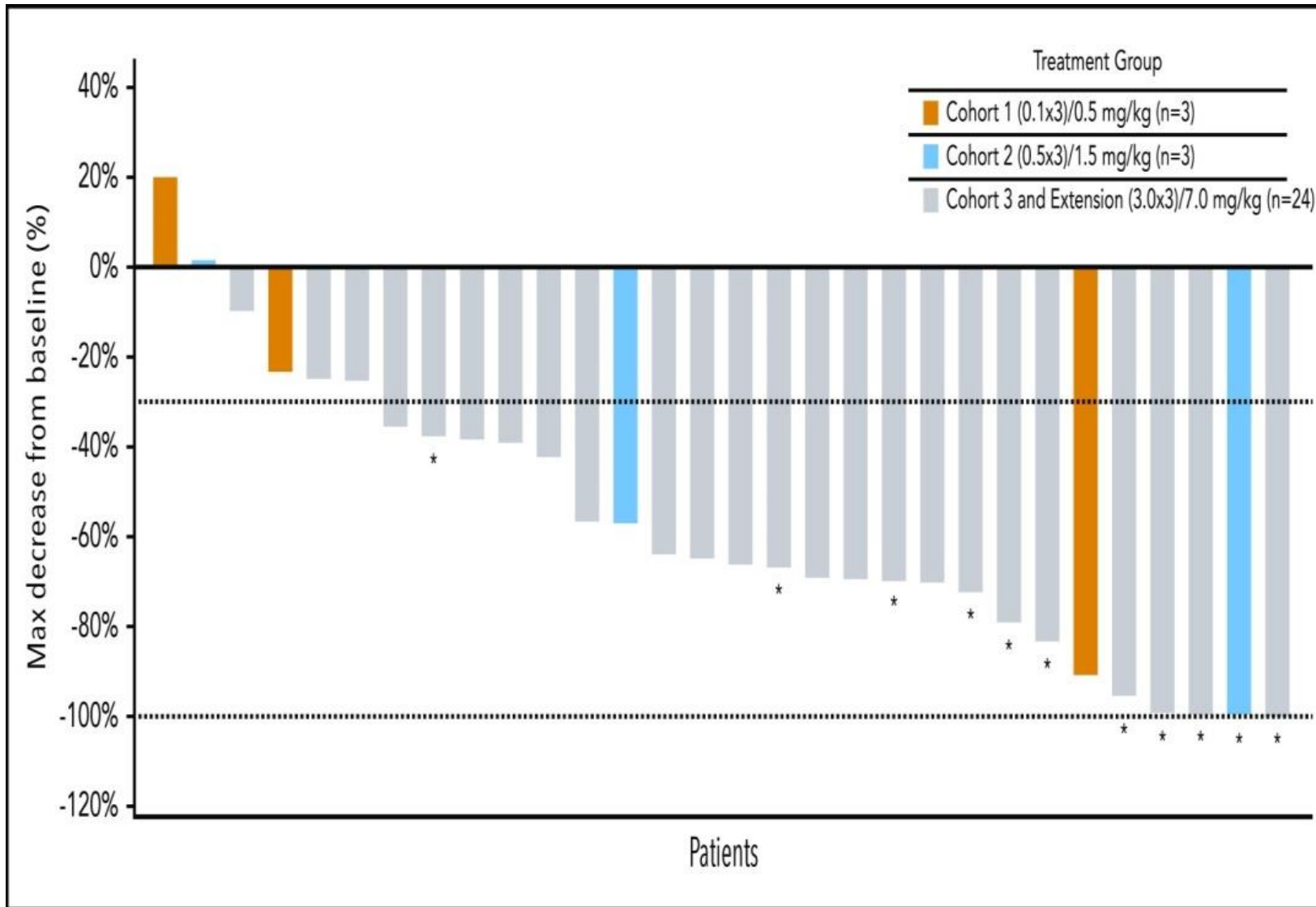
CD30/CD16A Tetraivalent Bispecific Antibody (AFM13) in Relapsed or Refractory CD30-Positive Lymphoma with Cutaneous Presentation

Table 1: Clinical results displayed by cohort, disease, toxicity and response

Cohort	Disease	Toxicity	Response
1.5 mg/kg IV weekly	Systemic Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma-ALK negative	No AE	PR
	Transformed Mycosis Fungoides	No AE	POD
	Cutaneous anaplastic large cell lymphoma	Rash (G4) Skin infection (G3)	CR
7 mg/kg IV weekly	Mycosis Fungoides	IRR (G1)	SD
	Transformed Mycosis Fungoides	IRR (G1)	SD
	Transformed Mycosis Fungoides	Skin infection (G3) IRR (G1)	Not assessed
7 mg/kg CIVI over 5 days weekly	Transformed Mycosis Fungoides	No AE	PR
	Systemic Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma-ALK negative	No AE	PR
	Mycosis Fungoides	No AE	POD
200 mg weekly	Transformed Mycosis Fungoides	No AE	PR
	Mycosis Fungoides	No AE	SD
	Peripheral T-cell lymphoma not otherwise specified (PTCL-NOS)	No AE	SD
	T-cell-prolymphocytic leukemia (T-PLL)	No AE	SD
	Angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma (AITL)	No AE	POD
	Transformed Mycosis Fungoides	No AE	PR

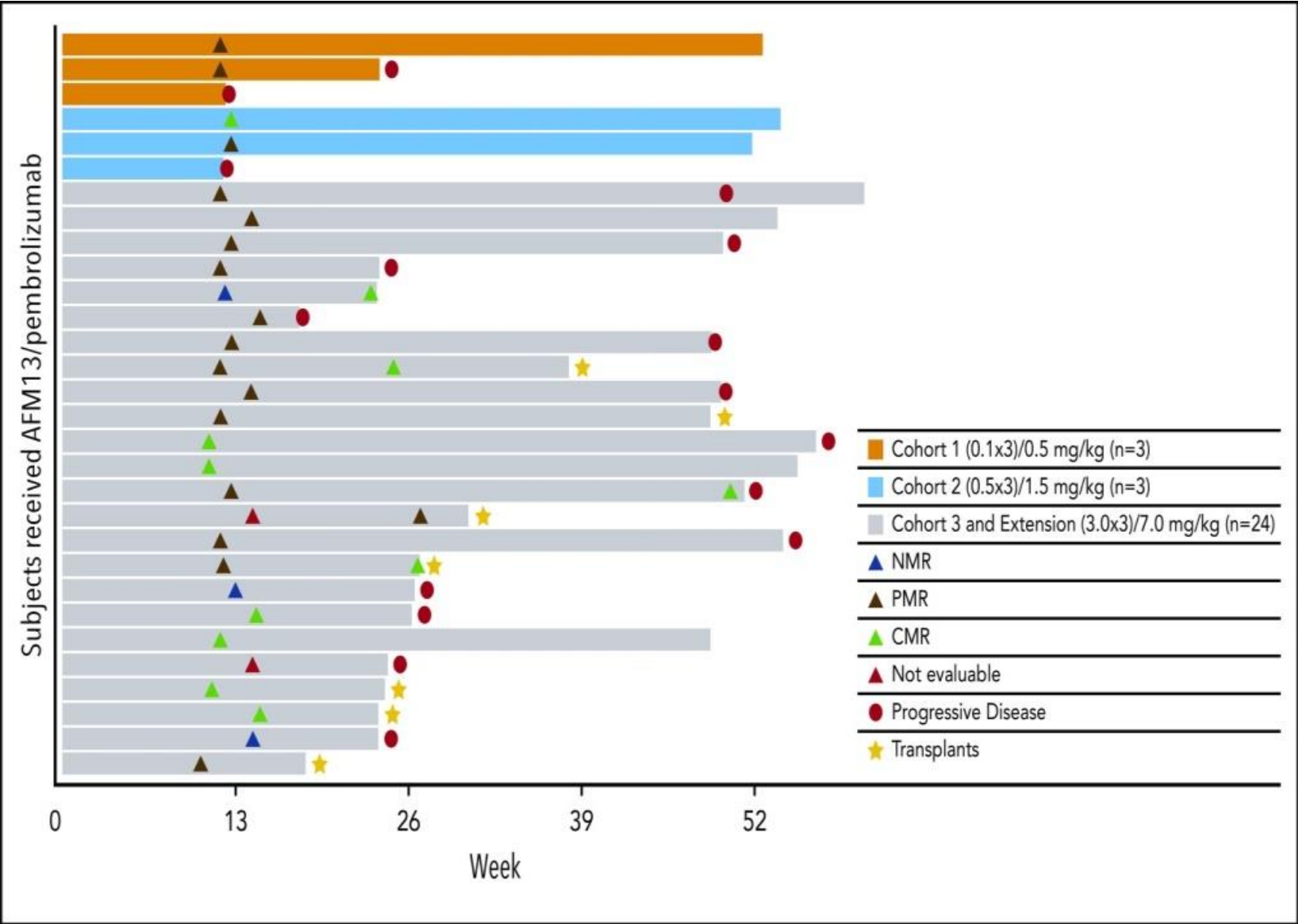
- AFM13 demonstrated a high ORR of 40% among a population of heavily pretreated subjects with CD30 positive lymphoproliferative T-cell malignancies.
- AFM13 exhibited activity post brentuximab vedotin failure.
- In addition, biological changes in NK infiltration and activation in the PB and tissue biopsy correlated with response.

Bispecific antibody AFM13 + Pembrolizumab in cHL

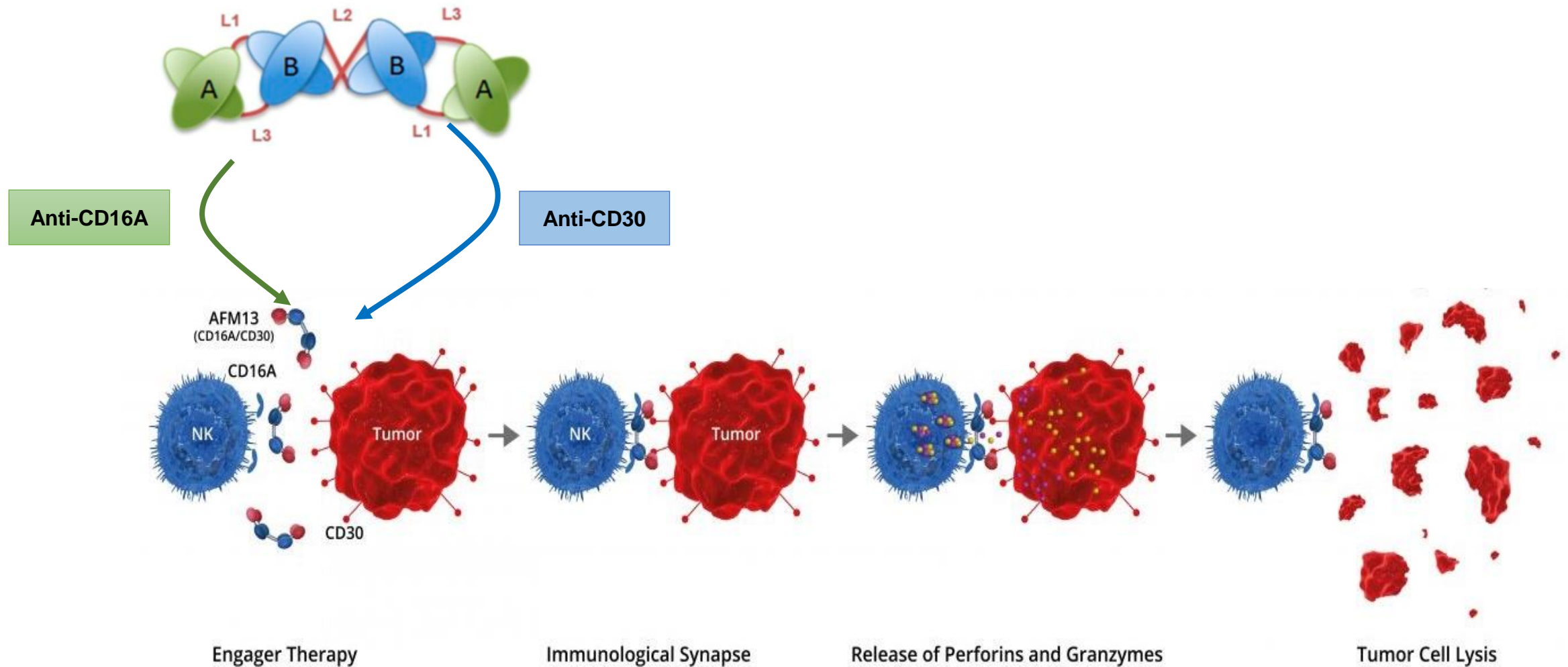


- The combination of AFM13 with pembrolizumab demonstrated an objective response rate of 88% at the highest treatment dose, with an 83% overall response rate for the overall population.
- 37% (11 patients) experienced a CMR and 47% (14 patients) experienced a PMR

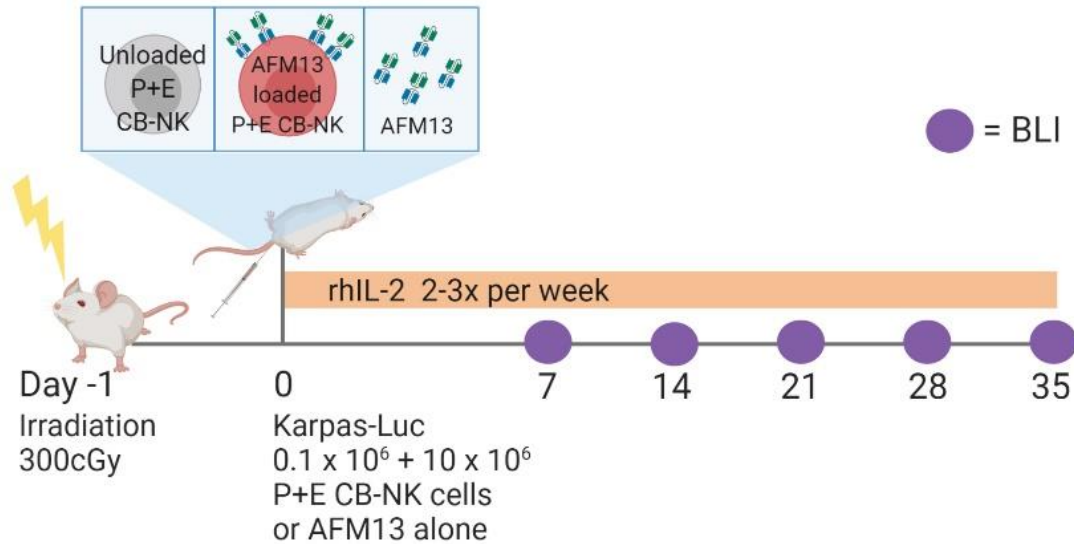
Bispecific antibody AFM13 + Pembrolizumab in cHL



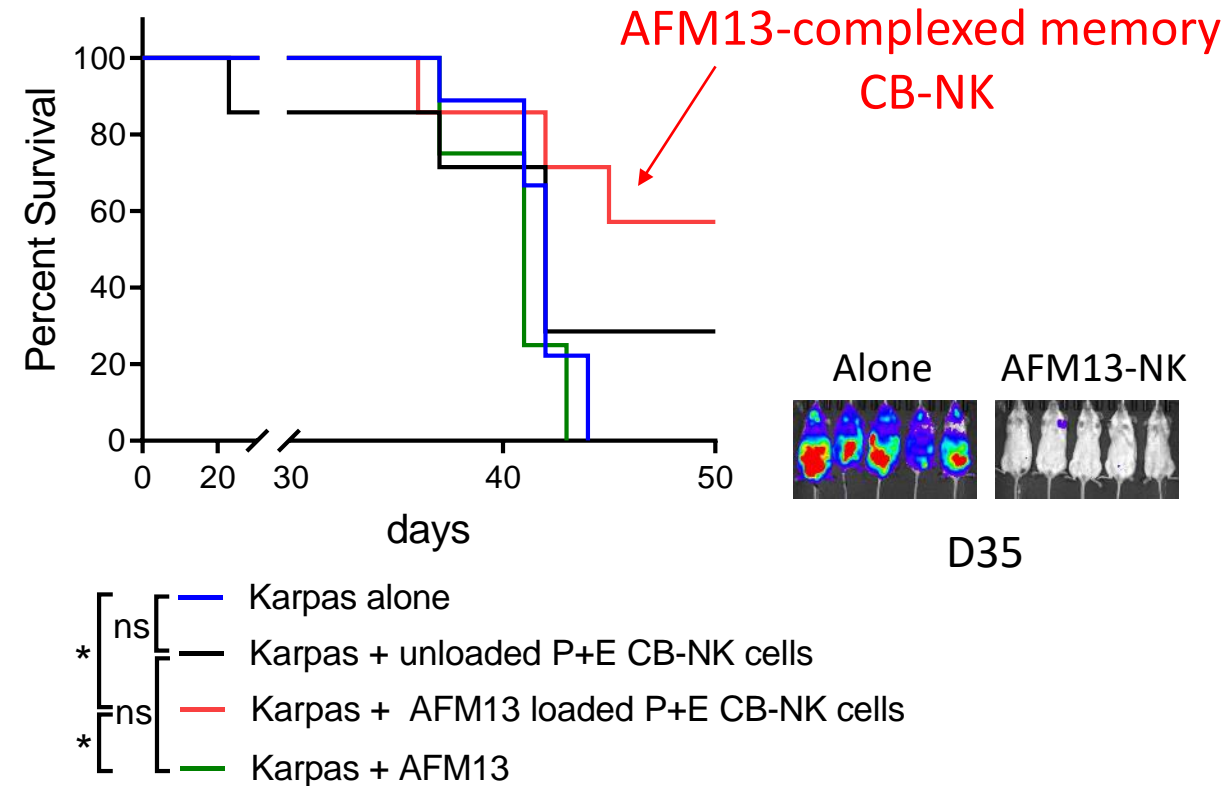
Pre-complexing allogeneic NK cells with bispecific innate cell engager AFM13 increases their cytotoxic capacity



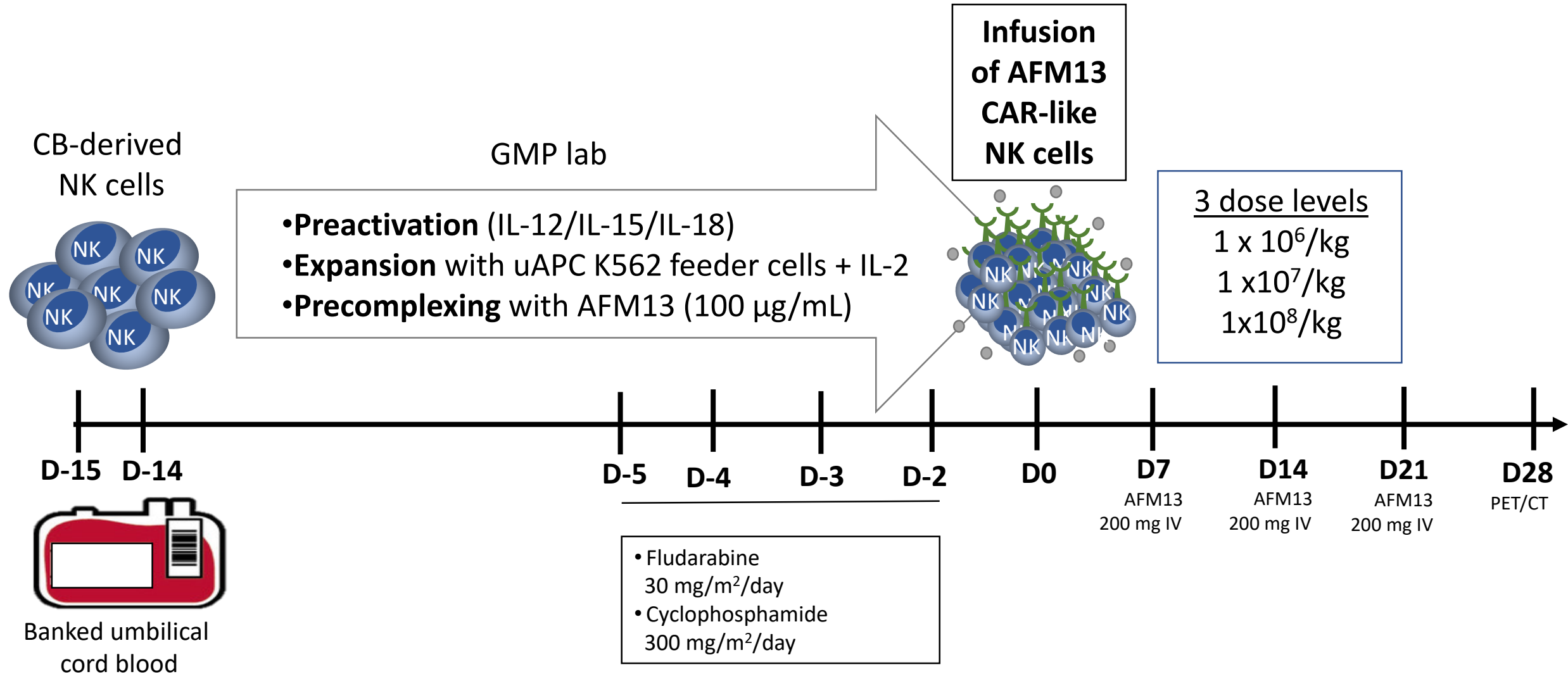
Pre-complexing cord blood-derived NK cells with AFM13 prior to infusion facilitates CAR-like responses in a CD30+ T-NHL mouse xenograft



- Persistence of NK cells enhanced by pre-activation with IL-12/IL-15/IL-18 cytokines to induce a **memory phenotype**
- NK cells expanded by >1,000 fold in the presence of uAPC (K562 feeder cells)

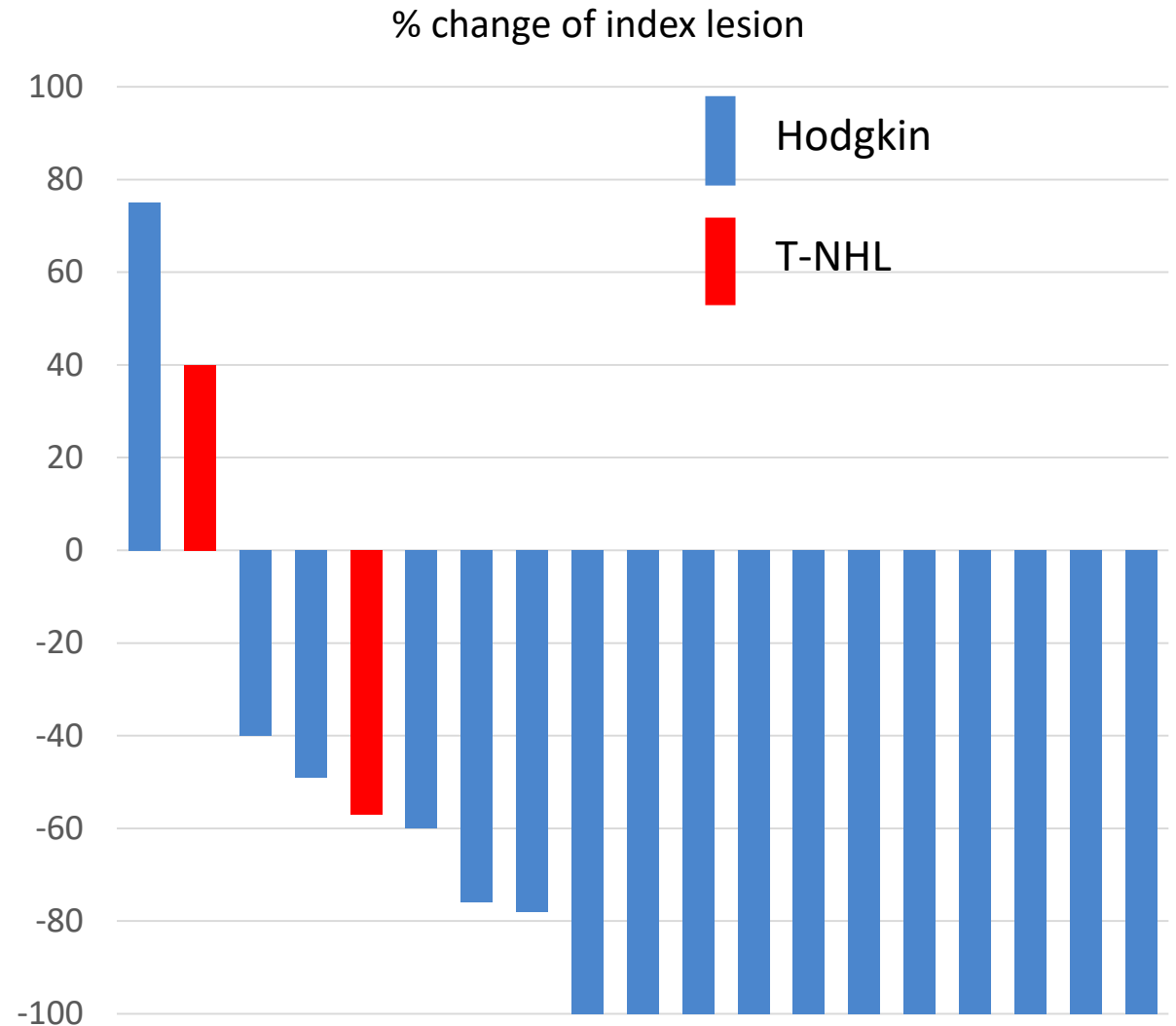


AFM13-complexed CB-Derived NK cells for Refractory/Relapsed CD30+ Lymphoma (NCT04074746)



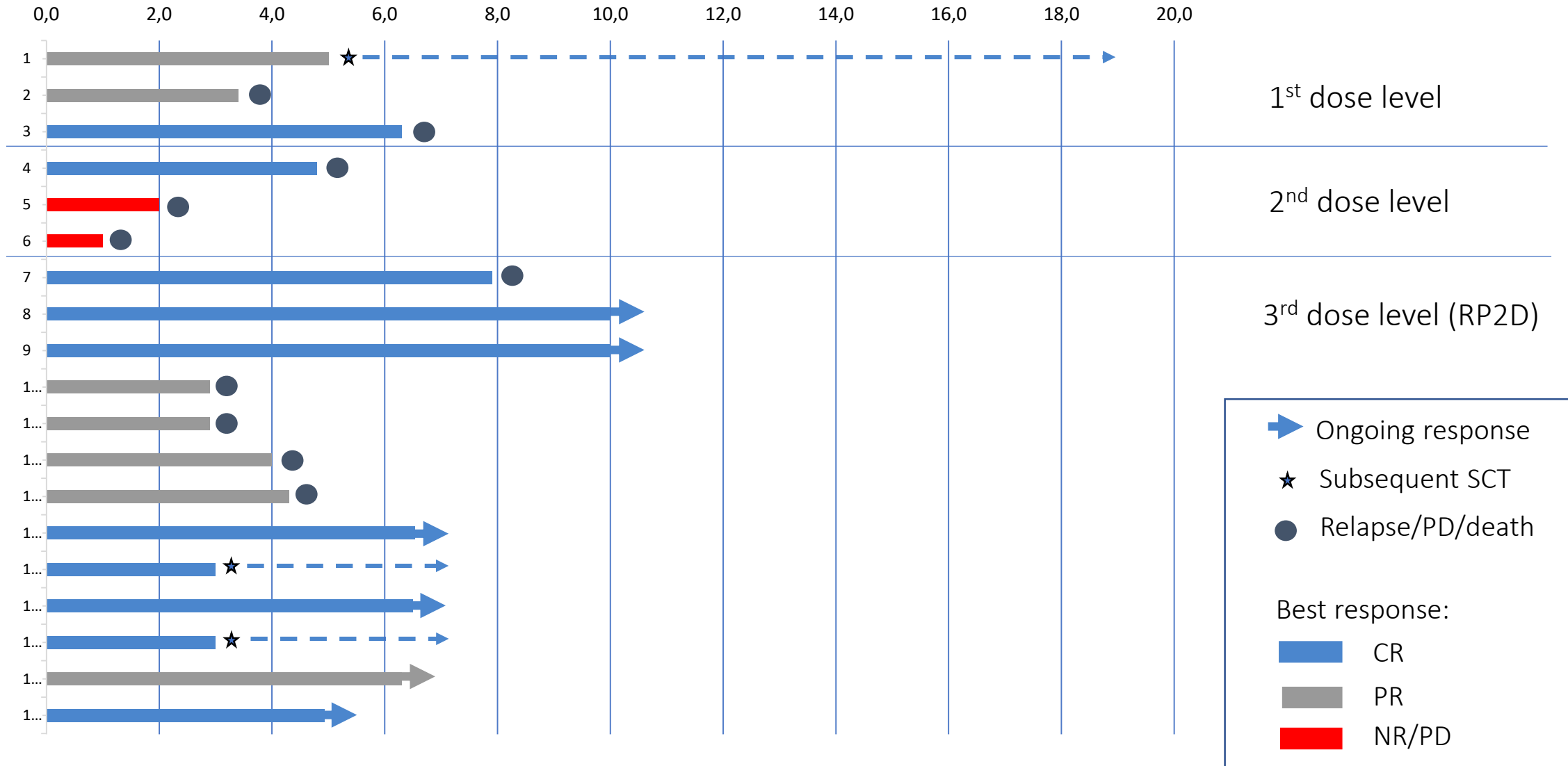
Antitumor Activity

- Responses were evaluated by PET using Lyric criteria on day 28 of each cycle
- 17/19 metabolic responses (ORR 89.5%) (10 CR, 7 PR)
- All 13 patients treated at the RP2D responded (8 CR, 5 PR)
 - 5 CR after C1 → 8 CR after C2

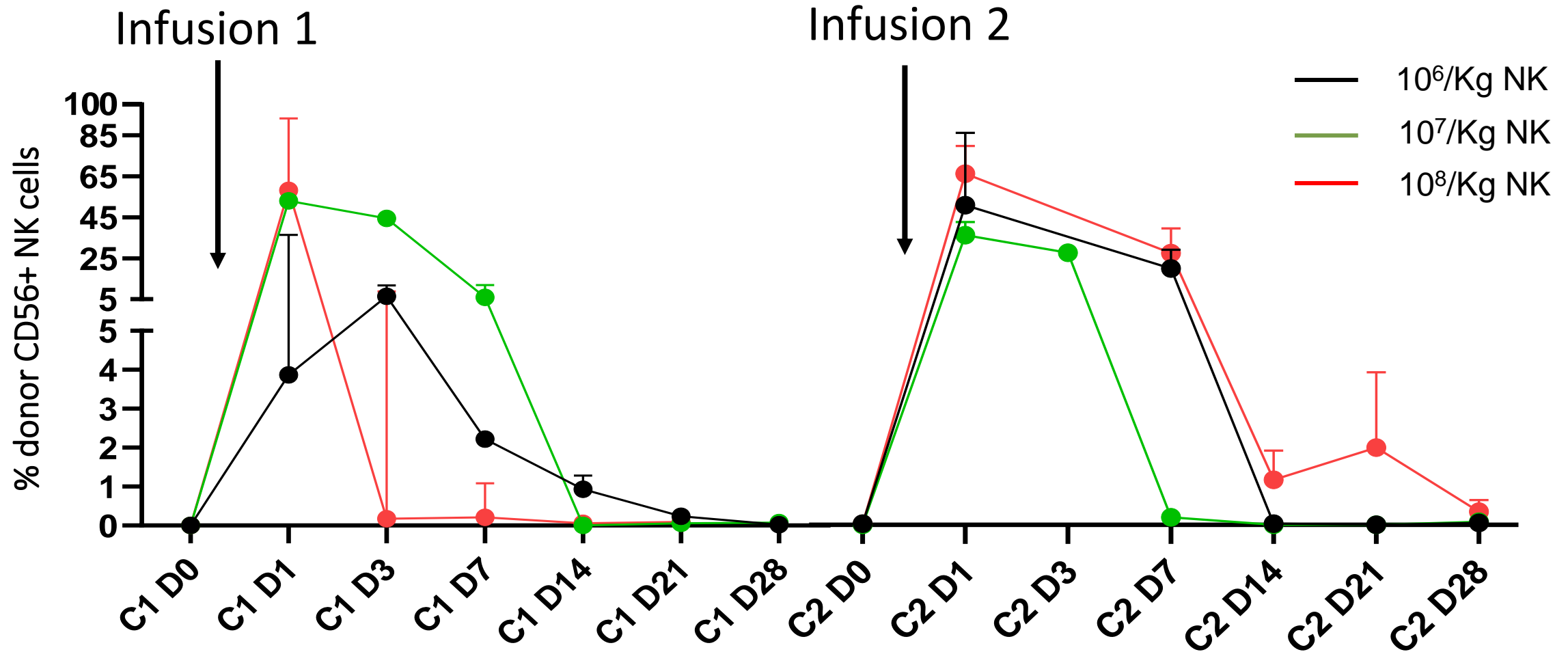


Duration of responses

Months after 1st AFM13-CB NK infusion



Donor NK cells are detectable for up to 3 weeks



Conclusions

- AFM13 is a homodimer engaging CD30 and CD16
- AFM13 has modest single agent activity in Hodgkin lymphoma and cutaneous T-cell lymphoma
- In combination with pembrolizumab, responses are high, CR rate seems increased, and responses are durable.
- AFM13-complexed cord blood NK cells persist in the blood, are safe and have clinical activity in relapsed Hodgkin lymphoma