

A DOSE-FINDING STUDY OF THE SMAC MIMETIC DEBIO 1143 WHEN GIVEN IN COMBINATION WITH AVELUMAB TO PATIENTS WITH ADVANCED SOLID MALIGNANCIES

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INTRODUCTION

Second mitochondria-derived activator of caspase (SMAC) mimetics regulate apoptosis and modulate NFκB signaling which drives the expression of genes involved in immune and inflammatory responses.

Figure 1: Preclinical models

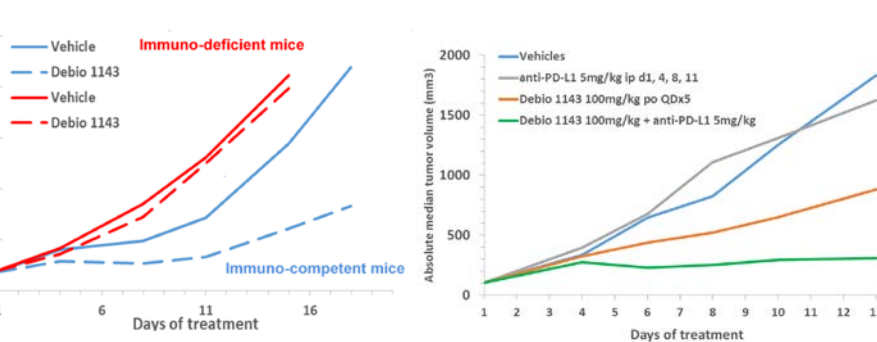
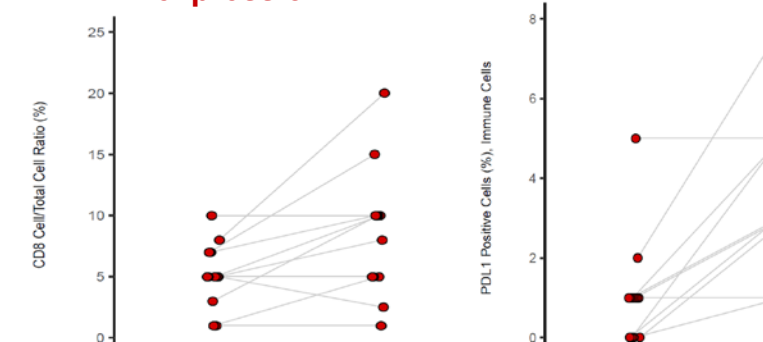


Figure 2: CD8+ tumor infiltrating lymphocytes and PD-L1 expression



➢ In preclinical models, Debio 1143 activity was dependent on the integrity of host immune system
➢ Debio 1143 synergizes with PD-1/PD-L1 CPIs

➢ In SCCHN patient's resected tumors, Debio 1143 treatment increased PD-1/PD-L1 expression and tumor infiltrating lymphocytes

METHODS OVERVIEW

Study design

A phase I study, using a modified continual re-assessment method, avelumab (10 mg/kg i.v. q2w) was combined with escalating doses of Debio 1143 (100 to 250 mg/day orally, on D1-10 & D15-24 q4w) to define the RP2D of the combination and to assess PK and biomarkers.

Study Objective

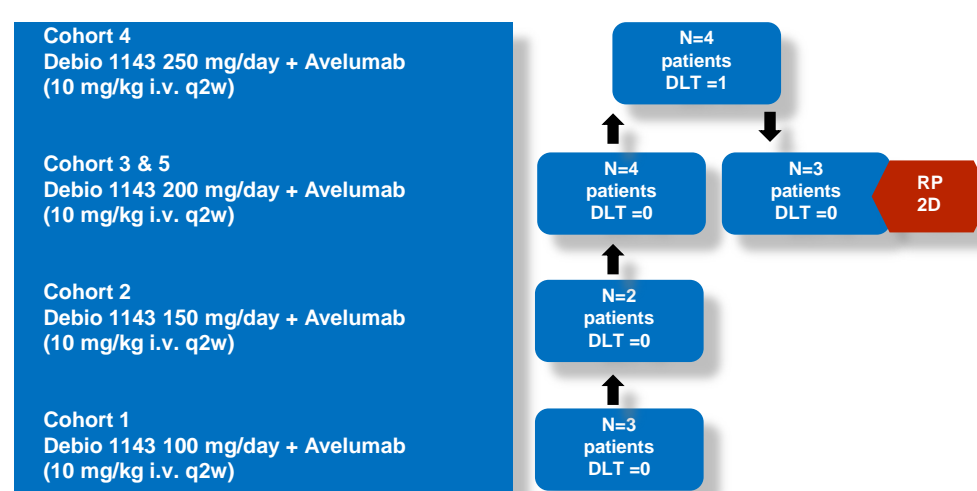
- Define the RP2D for Debio 1143 in combination with avelumab
- Characterize Dose-limiting toxicities (DLTs) in first two cycles
- Safety
- Efficacy
- PK, Pharmacodynamics and biomarkers

Patients (Major Eligibility Criteria)

- No prior treatment with CPIs
- Adult patients
- Advanced solid tumors
- Normal organ function
- PS-ECOG=0-1
- Measurable disease as per RECIST v1.1
- Negative HBV/HCV and HIV-1/2 serology
- Asymptomatic, controlled CNS involvement was allowed

DOSE ESCALATION

Figure 3: Cohorts



CONTACT

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REFERENCES

References: 1) Attinger, A., Gavillet, B., Chessex, A. V., Wiedemann, N., Vuagniaux, G.: The inhibitor of apoptosis protein (IAP) antagonist Debio 1143 enhances the immune response to anti-PD1/L1 inhibitors in vitro and in vivo (AACR 2019).
2) Gomez-Roca C., et al.: Open-label, non-randomized, exploratory pre-operative window-of-opportunity trial to investigate the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of the SMAC mimetic Debio 1143 in patients with resectable squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (AACR2019)

RESULTS (CUT-OFF DATE 20-NOV-2018)

Table 1: Baseline patient and disease characteristics

Debio 1143 + Avelumab (10 mg/kg i.v. q2w)	100 mg N=3	150 mg N=2	200 mg N=7	250 mg N=4	Overall N=16
Age (Yrs)					
Median	68.0	46.0	61.0	51.0	59.5
Range	33; 75	28; 64	56; 79	36; 59	28; 79
Gender, n					
Male/Female	1/2	0/2	6/1	1/3	8/8
ECOG					
0/1	2/1	1/1	3/4	0/4	6/10
Weight					
Median	84.5	59.1	93.0	83.2	85.2
Range	47.2 - 86.1	56.0 - 62.1	64.6 - 132.2	65.6 - 93.4	47.2 - 132.2
Primary site					
NSCLC	1 (33%)	1 (50%)	1 (14%)	2 (50%)	5 (31%)
Malignant pleural mesothelioma	1 (33%)	0	1 (14%)	0	2 (12%)
Ovarian/FTC	1 (33%)	0	0	1 (25%)	2 (12%)
Others*	0	1 (50%)	5 (71%)	1 (25%)	7 (43%)
Prior lines of Therapy					
1 and 2	2	1	4	2	9
3 and more	1	1	1	2	5
Missing	0	0	2	0	2

*Other: Duodenal, Gastric, CRC, STS, Thymus, Thyroid
Source: Table 14.1.2.1.1, Table 14.1.2.2.1.1, Table 14.1.2.3.1

SAFETY

Table 2: DLTs and treatment modifications for Debio 1143 + Avelumab

Debio 1143 + Avelumab (10 mg/kg i.v. q2w)	100 mg N=3	150 mg N=2	200 mg N=7	250 mg N=4	Overall N=16
Dose limiting toxicity	0	0	0	1 G3 ALT/AST increase	1 G3 ALT/AST increase
Treatment ongoing pts #	1	1	2	1	5
Any Treatment Delay due to TEAEs	1	1	1	1	4 (25%)
Dose reductions due to TEAEs	0	0	0	0	0
Treatment Stopped due to TEAEs	0	0	0	1	1 (6%)

Source: Listing 14.4.0.2, Table 14.2.2.1.1, Table 14.1.1.2

- One patient had a DLT at 250 mg/d dose (grade 3 AST/ALT increase)
- MTD was not reached
- No dose reductions were required

Figure 4A: Most common TEAEs (all patients)

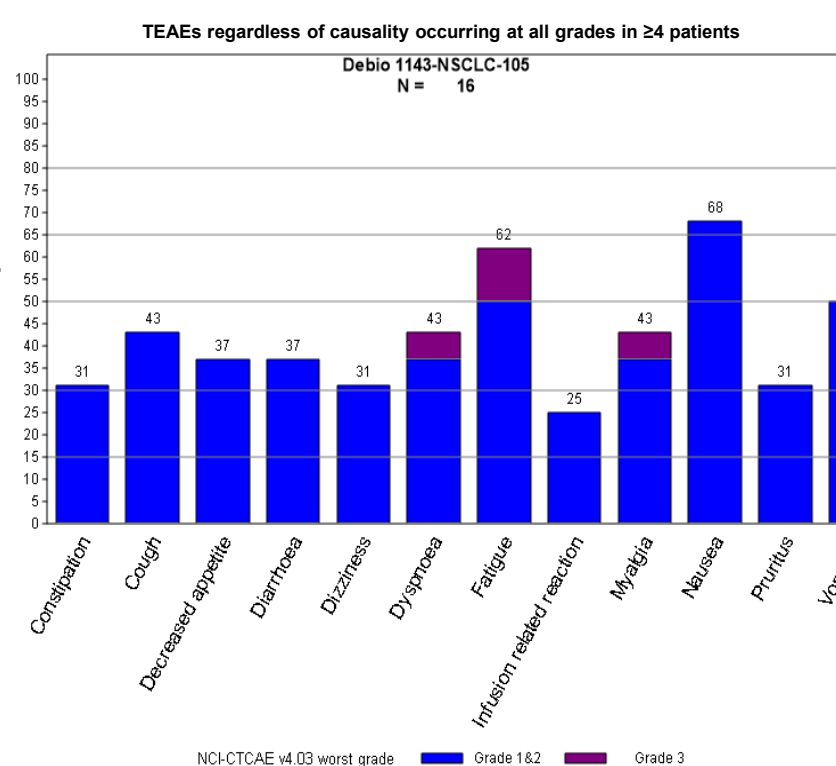
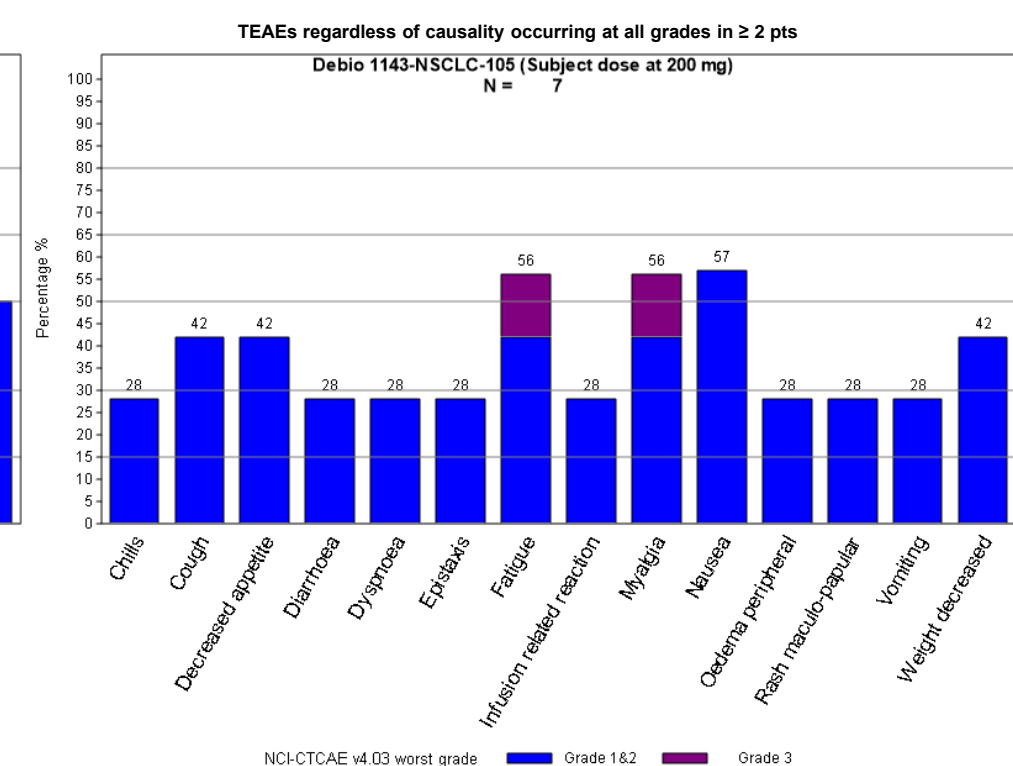


Figure 4B: Most Common TEAEs (Debio 1143 200 mg + Avelumab)



LABORATORY

Table 3: Chemistry and Hematology

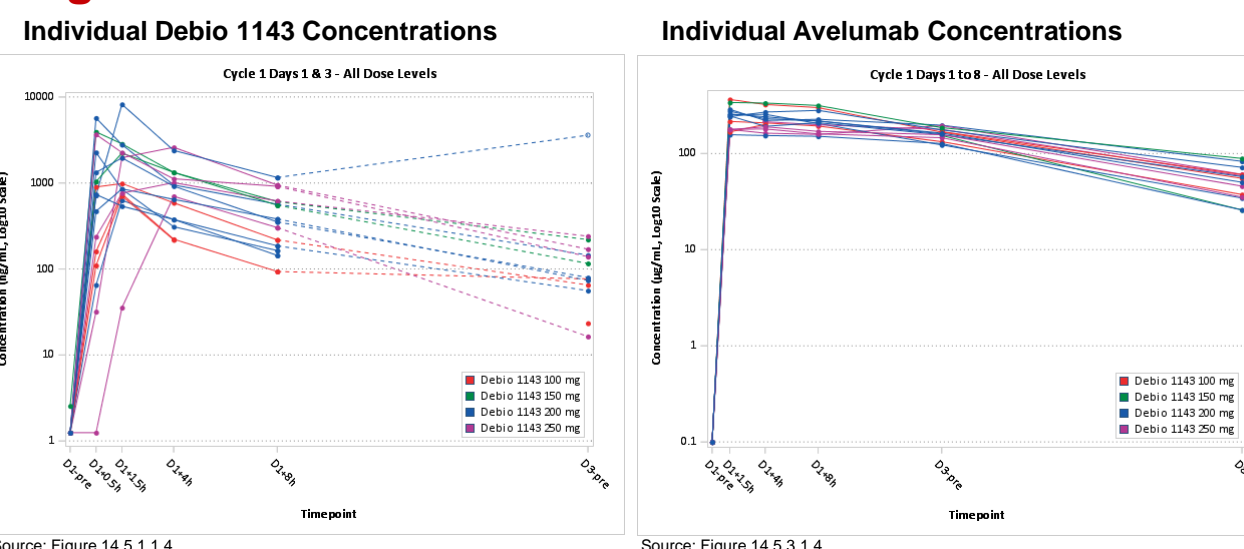
Worst On-Treatment Grade	Debio 1143 100 mg N=3	Debio 1143 150 mg N=2	Debio 1143 200 mg N=7	Debio 1143 250 mg N=4	Overall N=16
ALT increased					
Grade 1/2	-	-	4 (57%)	2 (50%)	6 (38%)
Grade 3	-	-	-	1 (25%)	1 (6%)
All Grades	-	-	4 (57%)	3 (75%)	7 (44%)
AST increased					
Grade 1/2	2 (67%)	-	4 (57%)	1 (25%)	7 (44%)
Grade 3	-	-	-	1 (25%)	1 (6%)
All Grades	2 (67%)	-	4 (57%)	2 (50%)	8 (50%)
ALP increased					
Grade 1	-	1 (50%)	3 (43%)	1 (25%)	5 (31%)
All Grades	-	1 (50%)	3 (43%)	1 (25%)	5 (31%)
Total bilirubin increase					
All Grades	-	-	-	-	-
Lipase increased					
Grade 1/2	-	-	4 (57%)	-	4 (25%)
Grade 3	-	-	-	1 (25%)	1 (6%)
All Grades	-	-	4 (57%)	1 (25%)	5 (31%)
Hypalbuminemia					
Grade 1/2	3 (100%)	1 (50%)	4 (57%)	2 (50%)	10 (63%)
All Grades	3 (100%)	1 (50%)	4 (57%)	2 (50%)	10 (63%)
Amylase increased					
Grade 1	1 (33%)	-	1 (14%)	1 (25%)	3 (18%)
All Grades	1 (33%)	-	1 (14%)	1 (25%)	3 (18%)
Creatinine increased					
Grade 1/2	3 (100%)	2 (100%)	6 (86%)	4 (100%)	15 (94%)
All Grades	3 (100%)	2 (100%)	6 (86%)	4 (100%)	15 (94%)

Source: Table 14.4.2.1.9, Table 14.4.2.2.9

- No dose-relationships for laboratory abnormalities, except for ALT/AST increases, which at 200 mg/d were all grade 1 and asymptomatic

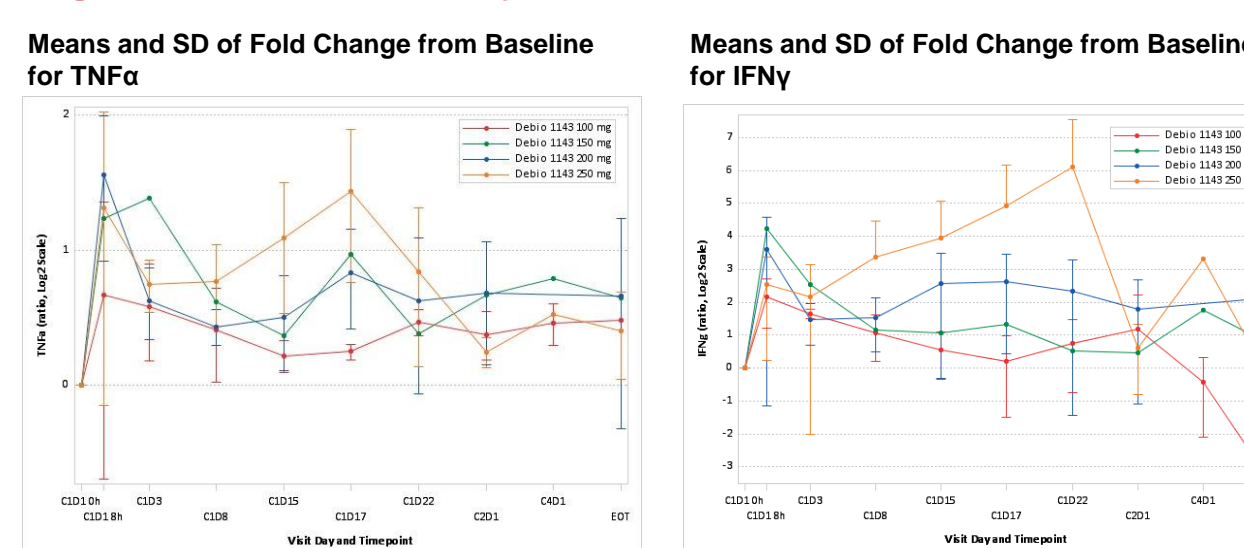
PHARMACOKINETICS AND PHARMACODYNAMICS

Figure 5: Pharmacokinetics



- Debio 1143 PK exposure increased with dose with high inter-patient variability
- Avelumab PK exposure is within the expected range

Figure 6: Pharmacodynamics



- TNFα and IFNγ peaked in plasma following Debio 1143 dose on D1 after 8 hrs, and on D17/22 and appeared to increase dose-proportionally

EFFICACY

Figure 7: Best Change in Tumor Size by Primary Tumor Type

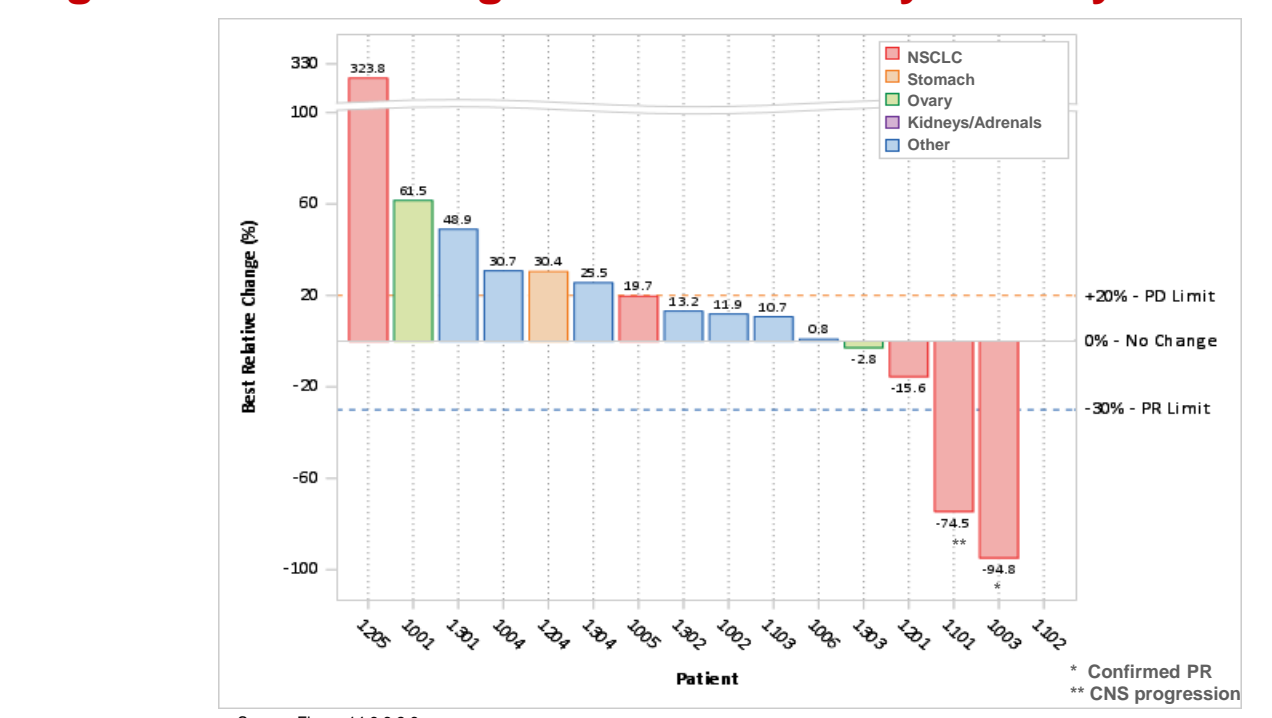
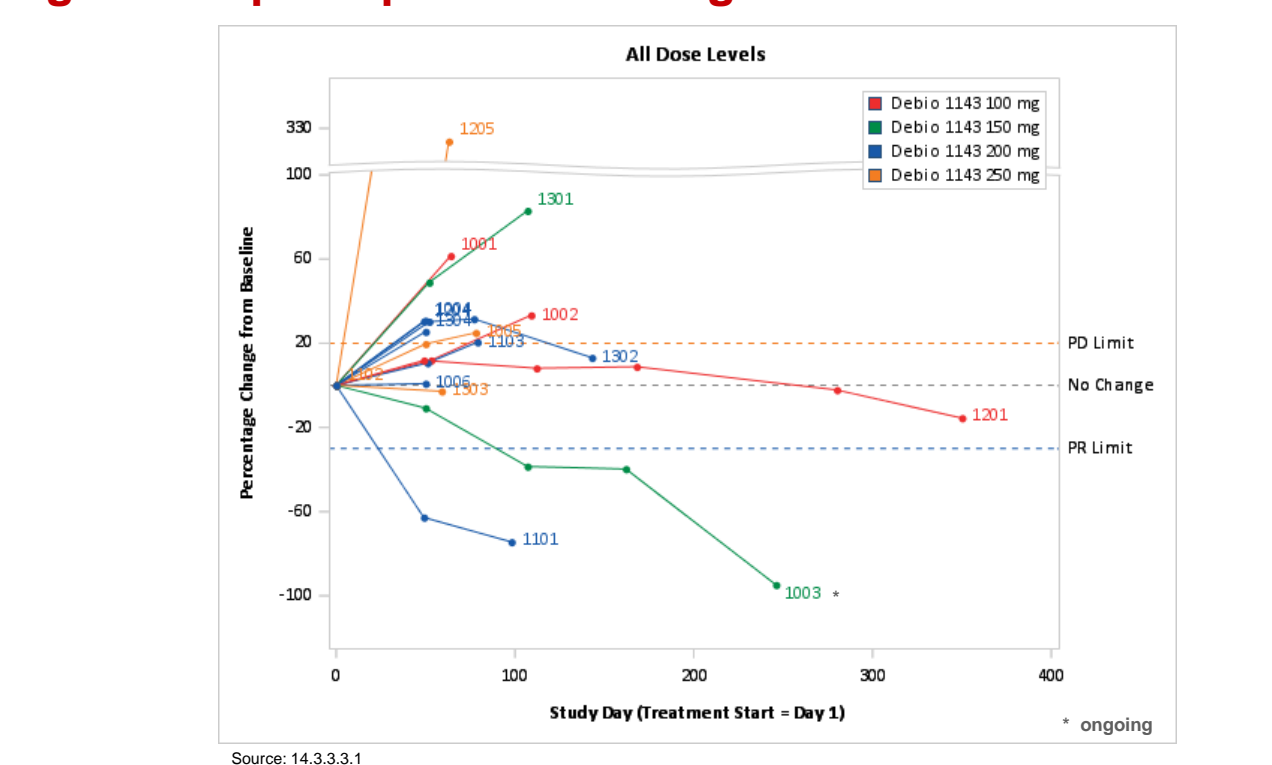


Figure 8: Spider plot best change in tumor size over time



- In 15 evaluable patients, 1 confirmed PR (NSCLC) and 5 SD as per RECIST v1.1
- Tumor shrinkage >15% in 3 out of 5 NSCLC patients measurable by RECIST

CONCLUSION

- MTD for Debio 1143 in combination with avelumab was not reached and RD2P was selected at 200 mg/d based on favorable safety profile and prior PK/PDy data showing full target engagement starting at 120 mg/d doses
- Grade 3 ALT/AST was the only DLT found, however no increase above grade 1 occurred at the RP2D
- No myelosuppression was observed other than mild grade anemia
- Mild and predictable toxicities were observed that did not affect treatment compliance at RP2D
- Clinical activity with the combination is seen and the responding population requires definition
- PK was linear; no impact on avelumab disposition was observed
- Pharmacodynamic biomarkers appeared to increase dose-proportionally
- Expansion at RP2D (Debio 1143 200 mg/day + Avelumab 10 mg/kg i.v. q2w) is ongoing in NSCLC patients

DOWNLOAD: This poster is available via: www.debiopharm.com/medias/publications



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