

# C-1

## Preliminary Safety and Efficacy of Rovalpituzumab Tesirine in Patients with Delta-Like Protein 3-Expressing Advanced Solid Tumors

**Rahul Aggarwal<sup>1</sup>**; Aaron Mansfield<sup>2</sup>; Himisha Beltran<sup>3</sup>; Anna F. Farago<sup>4</sup>; Christine

L. Hann<sup>5</sup>; Frederic Kaye<sup>6</sup>; Karl Lewis<sup>7</sup>; Jiaxin Niu<sup>8</sup>; Stephen Richey<sup>9</sup>; David Smith<sup>10</sup>; Heloisa P. Soares<sup>11</sup>; Alexander Spira<sup>12</sup>; Matthew Taylor<sup>13</sup>; Saiama N. Waqar<sup>14</sup>; Satwant Lally<sup>15</sup>; Michael Rossi<sup>15</sup>; Laura Saunders<sup>15</sup>; Scott J. Dylla<sup>15</sup>; Edward Kavalchik<sup>15</sup>; Lowell Anthony<sup>16</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of California at San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA; <sup>2</sup>Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, USA; <sup>3</sup>Weill Cornell Medical College, New York, NY, USA; <sup>4</sup>Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, USA; <sup>5</sup>Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, USA; <sup>6</sup>University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, USA; <sup>7</sup>University of Colorado, Denver, CO, USA; <sup>8</sup>Banner MD Anderson Cancer Center, Gilbert, AZ, USA; <sup>9</sup>Texas Oncology, Ft. Worth, TX, USA; <sup>10</sup>Compass Oncology, Vancouver, WA, USA; <sup>11</sup>Moffitt Cancer Center, Tampa, FL, USA; <sup>12</sup>Virginia Cancer Specialists, Fairfax, VA, USA; <sup>13</sup>Oregon Health and Science University, Portland, OR, USA; <sup>14</sup>Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, USA; <sup>15</sup>AbbVie Stemcentrx LLC, South San Francisco, CA, USA; <sup>16</sup>University of Kentucky Chandler Medical Center, Lexington, KY, USA

**BACKGROUND:** Rovalpituzumab tesirine (Rova-T™) is an antibody-drug conjugate targeting delta-like protein 3 (DLL3), an atypical Notch receptor family ligand expressed in high-grade neuroendocrine carcinomas (NECs).

**METHODS:** This is a Phase 1/2, open-label, multicenter study (NCT02709889) to determine safety/tolerability of Rova-T in 8 cohorts: malignant

melanoma, medullary thyroid cancer (MTC), glioblastoma (GBM), large cell NEC (LCNEC), neuroendocrine prostate cancer (NEPC), high-grade gastroenteropancreatic NEC (GEP NEC), other NEC, and other solid tumors. Eligible adults have a histologically confirmed, DLL3-expressing, advanced solid tumor relapsed/refractory to standard therapy, and no prior exposure to a pyrrolobenzodiazepine-based drug. A 3+3 dose escalation is used in each cohort, at doses 0.2-0.4 mg/kg of Rova-T administered intravenously on Day 1 of each 42-day cycle, and proceeding until a maximum tolerated dose (MTD) is determined. A 2-stage design will be used for disease-specific expansion cohorts.

**RESULTS:** As of 3 April 2017, 31 pts (2 melanoma, 2 MTC, 3 GBM, 3 LCNEC, 3 NEPC, 3 GEP NEC, 10 other NEC, 5 other solid tumor) have been treated (26 pts at 0.2 mg/kg, 5 pts at 0.3 mg/kg Rova-T). MTD has not been reached. Twenty-six pts (84%) had an adverse event (AE), and only 3/31 pts (10%) had a Grade 3+ AE deemed to be related to Rova-T. Common AEs were fatigue (32%), nausea (29%), and constipation (23%). Four pts had serosal effusions, 2 (6%) of which were assessed to be drug-related, and 3 pts (10%) had adverse skin reactions. Ten pts (32%) discontinued treatment, 5 for progressive disease and 4 due to AEs. Eleven pts have had post-baseline tumor assessments, and anti-tumor activity has been observed in multiple disease cohorts.

**CONCLUSION:** Preliminary safety and efficacy data of Rova-T warrant continued study in these disease populations, and will be updated at time of presentation.