

CT117

# PROCEADE PanTumor: A Phase 1b/2, multicenter study of precemtabart tocentecan (M9140), an anti-CEACAM5 ADC with exatecan payload, in patients with advanced solid tumors

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## STUDY STATUS

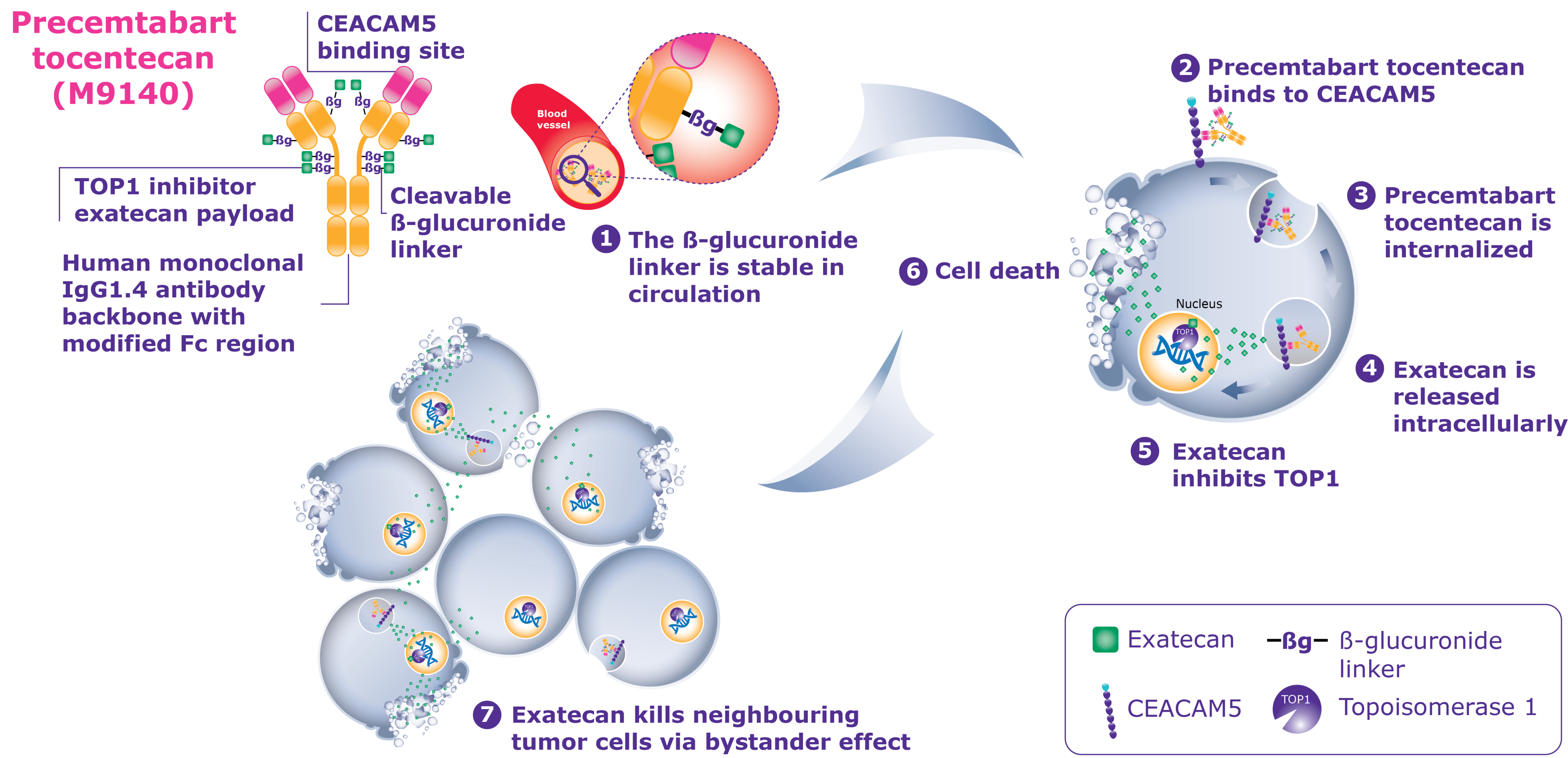
The PROCEADE PanTumor Phase 1b/2 study plans to enroll ≈250 patients with advanced/metastatic GC/GEJC, NSCLC, or PDAC in North and South America, Europe, and Asia



## INTRODUCTION

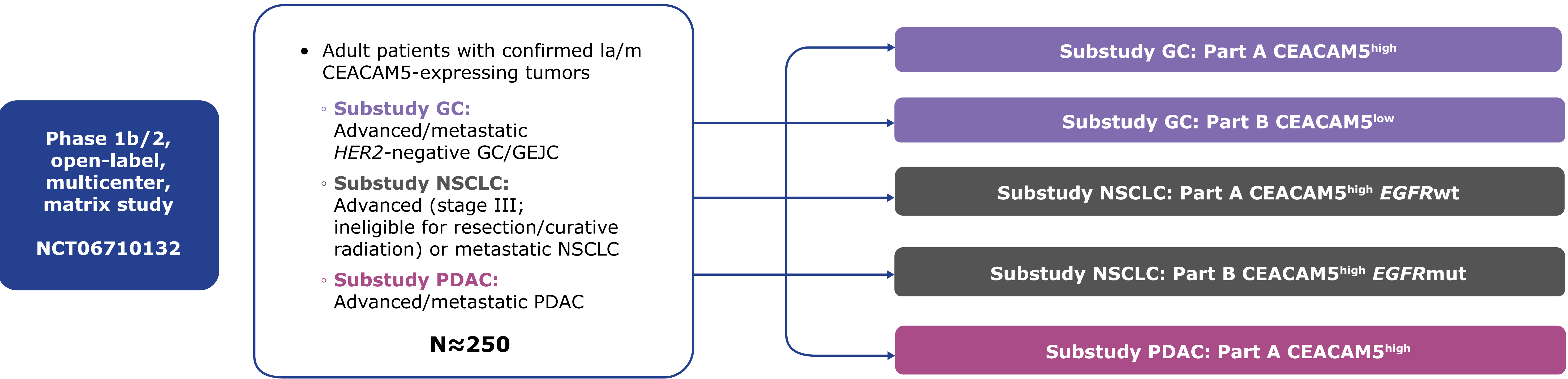
- CEACAM5 is a cell surface glycoprotein overexpressed in various cancers, including GC, NSCLC, PDAC, and CRC, with limited expression on healthy adult cells<sup>1-4</sup>
- Precemtabart tocentecan (precem-TcT) is an investigational anti-CEACAM5 ADC (drug to antibody ratio: 8) that utilizes a unique linker-payload combination to selectively deliver the TOP1 inhibitor, **exatecan**, to CEACAM5 overexpressing tumor cells (Figure 1)<sup>5-7</sup>
- Precem-TcT has shown **promising preliminary efficacy and a manageable and predictable safety profile in 40 heavily pretreated patients with metastatic CRC** in the ongoing Phase 1 PROCEADE-CRC-01 study (NCT05464030)<sup>6,7</sup>
- We present the design of the **Phase 1b/2 PROCEADE PanTumor study (NCT06710132)**

Figure 1. Precem-TcT mechanism of action



## STUDY DESIGN

Figure 2. Study design



## METHODS

- This is a Phase 1b/2 study to assess the antitumor activity, tolerability, safety, and PK of precem-TcT monotherapy in patients with advanced/metastatic GC/GEJC, NSCLC, or PDAC
- Each indication is represented by its respective substudy protocol within the framework of a master protocol

Table 1. Study endpoints of Phase 1<sup>a</sup>

Endpoints	
Primary	• Objective response (complete response or partial response) <sup>a</sup>
Secondary	• Adverse events and treatment-related adverse events
All substudies	• Duration of response <sup>a</sup> (time from first documentation of OR to PD or death)
	• Time to response <sup>a</sup> (date of first study intervention to first documentation of OR) <sup>a</sup>
	• Progression-free survival (date of first study intervention to PD) <sup>a</sup>
GC	• Disease control (CR, PR, SD, or non-CR/non-PD at Week 12 or later prior to documented PD)
	• Concentrations or PK parameters (e.g. C <sub>trough</sub> , C <sub>eo1</sub> )
GC	• CEACAM5 expression analysis using IHC (Day 1)

<sup>a</sup>As assessed by investigators per RECIST v1.1

Table 2. Key eligibility criteria

Key inclusion criteria		
Overall study		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Age ≥18 years</li><li>• ECOG PS ≤1</li><li>• Adequate hematologic, hepatic, and renal function as defined in the master protocol</li><li>• ≥1 lesion that is measurable using RECIST v1.1</li><li>• Archival FFPE tumor tissue is required. If archived tumor tissue is not available, a fresh biopsy is required</li><li>• For all substudies, CEACAM5 expression levels are defined as follows based on an IHC test:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ CEACAM5<sup>high</sup>: ≥50% of tumor cells (of ≥100 viable tumor cells present) exhibit moderate (2+) or strong (3+) membrane staining</li><li>◦ CEACAM5<sup>low</sup>: &lt;50% of tumor cells (of ≥100 viable tumor cells present) exhibit low (≥2+) membrane staining</li></ul></li></ul>		
Substudy GC	Substudy NSCLC	Substudy PDAC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Patients with documented histopathological diagnosis of advanced/metastatic, <i>HER2</i>-negative, gastric or GEJ adenocarcinoma, who are intolerant/refractory to or progressed after systemic therapies (must include a fluoropyrimidine, a platinum agent, and an ICI for MSI-H/PD-L1+ with CPS ≥1)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Patients with histologically or cytologically documented advanced (Stage III not eligible for resection or curative radiation) or metastatic NSCLC with or without driver genomic alterations</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Patients with histologically or cytologically confirmed advanced/metastatic PDAC, who were intolerant/refractory to or progressed after systemic therapies for the advanced/metastatic stage (must have included FOLFIRINOX, NALIRIFNOX, or Nab-paclitaxel/gemcitabine)</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Must have received and progressed<sup>a</sup> on ≥1 and ≤2 treatment lines for la/m disease</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Must have received and progressed<sup>a</sup> on ≥1 and ≤3 treatment lines for la/m disease</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Must have received and progressed<sup>a</sup> on ≥1 and ≤2 treatment lines for la/m disease</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Part A: CEACAM5<sup>high</sup> GC/GEJC</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Part A: CEACAM5<sup>high</sup> <i>EGFR</i>wt tumors (including patients with any driver genomic alterations other than <i>EGFR</i> mutations)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CEACAM5<sup>high</sup> tumors only</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Part B: CEACAM5<sup>low</sup> GC/GEJC</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Part B: CEACAM5<sup>high</sup> known <i>EGFR</i> mutated tumors as assessed per local clinical practice</li></ul>	
Key exclusion criteria		
Overall study		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• History of malignancy ≤3 years before the date of enrollment</li><li>• Known brain metastases</li><li>• Diarrhea (liquid stool) or ileus grade &gt;1 and/or active chronic inflammatory bowel disease (e.g., ulcerative colitis, Crohn’s disease, intestinal perforation) and/or bowel obstruction</li><li>• Cardiac arrhythmia, unstable angina, myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure (NYHA ≥II) or a coronary revascularization procedure ≤180 days of study entry. Calculated Fridericia-corrected average QTc &gt;470 ms</li><li>• Cerebrovascular accident/stroke (&lt;6 months prior to enrollment)</li></ul>		
Substudy GC	Substudy NSCLC	Substudy PDAC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Prior therapy with irinotecan</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Prior therapy with irinotecan</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• None</li></ul>

<sup>a</sup>Per RECIST v1.1

## STUDY CONTACT

- The corresponding author of this poster is Dr Zev A. Wainberg (ZWainberg@mednet.ucla.edu).
- For further information, please visit <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT06710132>.



For more information on this clinical trial, scan the QR code.

**Abbreviations:** ADC, antibody-drug conjugate; CEACAM5, carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 5; C<sub>obs</sub>, observed concentration at the end of the infusion period; CPS, combined positive score; C<sub>trough</sub>, concentration observed immediately before next dosing (corresponding to predose or trough concentration for multiple dosing); CR, complete response; CRC, colorectal cancer; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; *EGFR*, epidermal growth factor receptor; *EGFR*mut, epidermal growth factor receptor mutated; *EGFR*wt, epidermal growth factor receptor wild type; FFPE, formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded; GC, gastric cancer; GEJ, gastroesophageal junction; GEJC, gastroesophageal junction cancer; *HER2*, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; ICI, immune checkpoint inhibitor; IHC, immunohistochemistry; IV, intravenous; la/m, locally advanced/metastatic; MSI-H, microsatellite instability-high; NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer; NYHA, New York Heart Association; OR, objective response; PD, progressive disease; PDAC, pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma; PD-L1, programmed death ligand-1; PK, pharmacokinetics; PR, partial response; Q3W, every 3 weeks; QTc, corrected QT interval; RECIST v1.1, Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors version 1.1; TOP1, topoisomerase 1; SD, stable disease.

**References:** 1. Beauchemin N, et al. *Cancer Metastasis Rev.* 2013;32(3-4):643-71. 2. Thomas J, et al. *Genes Cancer.* 2023;14:12-29. 3. Zhang X, et al. *J Int Med Res.* 2020;48(9):30060520959478. 4. Decary S, et al. *Clin Cancer Res.* 2020;26(24):6589-6599. 5. Amendt C, et al. *Cancer Res.* 2024;84(6\_Suppl):2362. 6. Kopetz S, et al. *J Clin Oncol.* 2024;42(16\_Suppl):3000. 7. Boni V, et al. *Ann Oncol.* 2024;35(2\_Suppl):S466.

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