# A first-in-human Phase 1, multicenter, open-label study of M3554, a novel anti-GD2 antibody-drug conjugate, in patients with advanced solid tumors

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## STUDY STATUS

The study is currently recruiting and aims to enroll ≈52 patients in the dose escalation phase and ≈110 patients in the dose expansion phase (STS,  $n \approx 80$ ; GBM,  $n \approx 30$ ) globally, including in the US, Belgium, France, and Japan



- Disialoganglioside GD2 shows high expression in STS and GBM, and is a rational, clinically-validated target in NBL, all of which are indications with a high unmet medical need<sup>1,2</sup>
- Currently approved anti-GD2 antibodies (e.g., dinutuximab, naxitamab) have been associated with severe pain adverse events hypothesized to be due to Fcy receptor-mediated immune activation via antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity and complement-dependent cytotoxicity<sup>3</sup>
- M3554 is a first-in-class anti-GD2 ADC with a **B-glucuronide-exatecan linker-payload** combination, which selectively delivers exatecan, a potent TOP1 inhibitor, to tumors with GD2 expression<sup>2</sup>
- M3554 uses a Fc-modified anti-GD2 antibody to reduce antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity and complement-dependent cytotoxicity effector functions, potentially reducing incidence and **severity of pain** adverse events<sup>2</sup>
- In preclinical studies, M3554 showed strong anti-tumor activity in patient-derived xenograft models of neuroblastoma, sarcoma, and GBM; and a favorable PK and safety profile in animal studies<sup>3</sup>

## Figure 1. M3554 mechanism of action

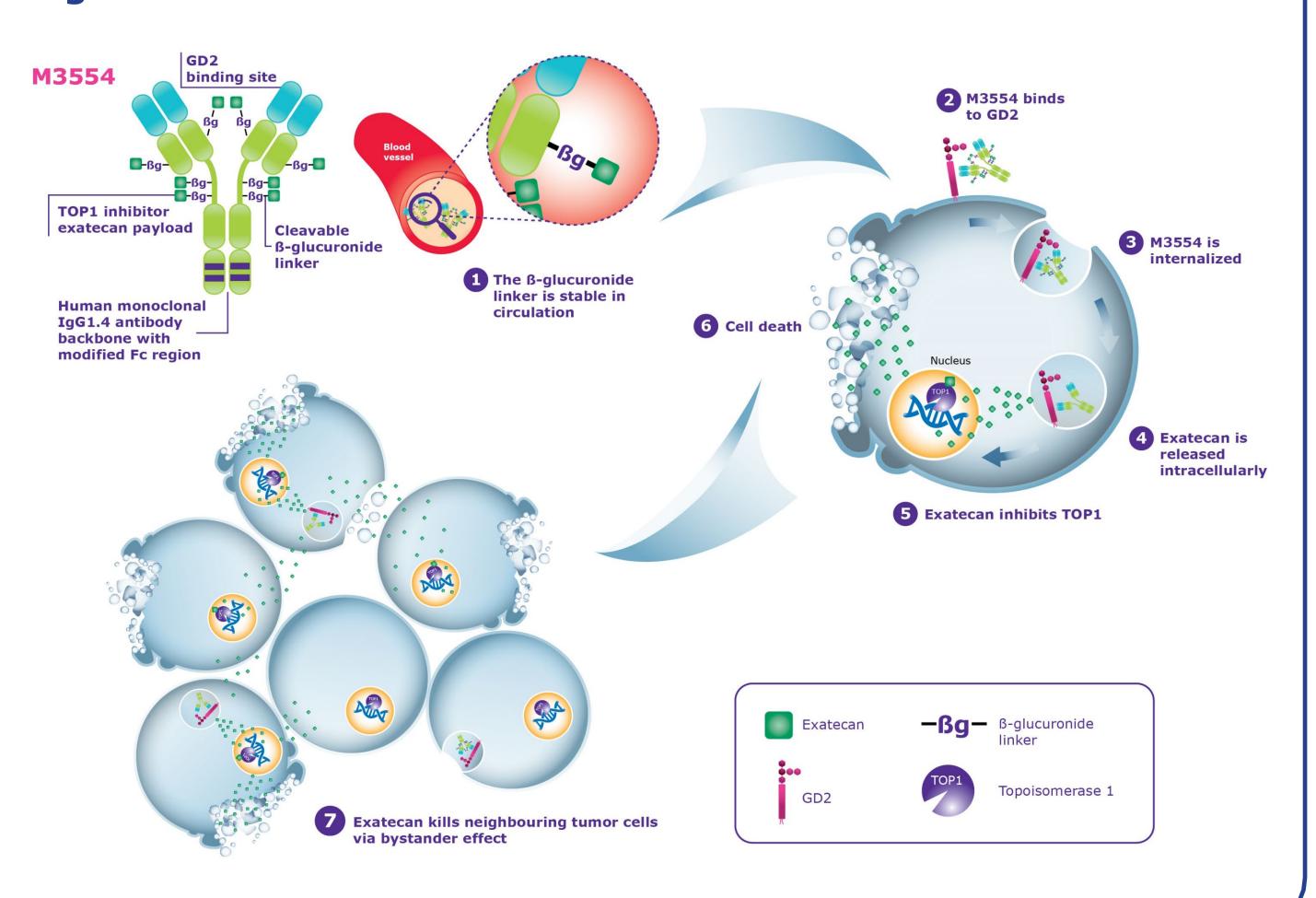




Figure 2. Study design

Phase 1, two-part first-in-human, open-label, multicenter study

NCT06641908

ECOG PS ≤1

Phase 1a Escalation A: advanced STS with unresectable disease that has progressed after ≥1 prior line of systemic therapy for metastatic disease, including anthracyclines

Phase 1a Escalation B: GBM, *IDH*-wt, with progression after only 1 prior line of therapy (including radiotherapy ± temozolomide, depending on MGMT status) and relapse ≥3 months after the end of the radiotherapy

**Escalation A: M3554** monotherapy in STS, n≈30 **Dose escalation from** 15 mg/m<sup>2</sup> to MTD/RDE **DLT period:** 21 days

**Escalation B: M3554** monotherapy in GBM (*IDH*-wt), n≈20

**Dose escalation from 1 DL** below the last DL deemed safe in STS

**DLT period:** 21 days

**Expansion A: M3554** monotherapy in STS

**Dose expansion at** RDE(s)

**Expansion B: M3554** monotherapy in GBM

**Dose expansion at** 

RDE(s)

# **Primary endpoints**

**METHODS** 

Table 2)

**Endpoints** 

Phase 2 dose

Occurrence of dose-limiting toxicities

Table 1. Study endpoints of Phase 1a

Occurrence of adverse events

#### Secondary endpoints

- Pharmacokinetic parameters of M3554 related analytes (total antibody, conjugated antibody, unconjugated payload) such as:
- Area under the concentration-time curve over a dosing interval
- Area under the concentration-time curve from time zero to last time point

Phase 1a consists of two separate dose escalation cohorts (staggered enrollment,

starting with the STS cohort) to determine RDE(s) and MTD (Figure 2; Table 1;

Phase 1b consists of two expansion cohorts to inform selection of the recommended

- Maximum concentration (C<sub>max</sub>)
- Trough concentration (C<sub>trough</sub>)
- Clearance
- Volume of distribution
- $_{\circ}$  Half-life (t<sub>1/2</sub>)
- Objective response<sup>a</sup>
- Duration of response<sup>a</sup> (time from first documentation of objective response to progressive disease or death)
- Progression-free survivala (time from date of first study intervention to progressive disease or death)
- Change from baseline QTc (ΔQTc) at predefined timepoints based on triplicate ECG measurements

<sup>a</sup>According to RECIST v1.1 (STS) or RANO v2.0 criteria (GBM).

### Table 2. Key eligibility criteria

#### **Key inclusion criteria**

- ≥18 years of age
- ECOG PS ≤1
- Adequate hematological, hepatic, and renal function

### **Escalation A:**

 Archival formalin-fixed, paraffinembedded tissue<sup>a</sup> + formalin-fixed tumor tissue<sup>b</sup> are required. If unavailable, a baseline biopsy is required

STS

### **Escalation B:**

 Archival tumor tissue is not required for eligibility but is highly recommended to be provided, if available

**GBM** 

### **Key exclusion criteria**

- AEs related to previous therapies that have not recovered to grade ≤1 per NCI-CTCAE v5.0
- History of grade ≥3 neurotoxicity secondary to previous treatments
- Ongoing grade 1 neurotoxicity from previous anticancer therapies
- STS only: History of brain metastasis, leptomeningeal metastasis, or spinal cord compression
- Other common Phase 1 exclusion criteria

<sup>a</sup>For centralized pathological confirmation of the STS subtype. <sup>b</sup>For GD2 evaluation for correlation with efficacy.

# STUDY CONTACT

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 For further information, please visit https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT06641908.

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Abbreviations: ADC, antibody-drug conjugate; AE, adverse event; DL, dose level; DLT, dose-limiting toxicity; ECG, electrocardiogram; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; GBM, glioblastoma; IDH-wt, isocitrate dehydrogenase wild type; MGMT, O6-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase; MTD, maximum tolerated dose; NBL, neuroblastoma; NCI-CTCAE v5.0, National Cancer Institute-Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events version 5.0; PK, pharmacokinetics; QTc, corrected QT interval; RANO v2.0, Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors version 1.1; RDE, recommended dose for expansion; STS, soft tissue sarcoma; TOP1, topoisomerase 1; US, United States.

**References** 1. Nazha B, et al. *Front Oncol*. 2020;10:1000. 2. Philippova J, et al. *Front Immunol*. 2024;15:1371345. 3. Amendt C, et al. *Cancer Res*. 2024;84:ND08.

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Myers Squibb, Novartis, Sanofi, EMD Serono, Taiho, Seattle Genetics, Genmab, Kyowa Hakko Kirin, Nihon Kayaku, Haihe; CLH: Cogent Biosciences, Tubulis GmbH, EMD Serono, I3 Health, HMP Global, Conquer Cancer Foundation/ASCO, SpringWorks Therapeutics, Deciphera Pharmaceuticals, Desmoid Tumor Research Foundation; JRA: ESMO, Loxo Oncology, Ellipses Pharma, Molecular Partners, IONCTURA, Sardona, Mekanistic, Amgen, Merus, MonteRosa, Bridgebio, Vall d'Hebron Institute of Oncology, Ellipses Pharma, Molecular Partners, IONCTURA, Sardona, Mekanistic, Amgen, Merus, MonteRosa, Bridgebio, Vall d'Hebron Institute of Oncology, Ellipses Pharma, Molecular Partners, IONCTURA, Sardona, Mekanistic, Amgen, Merus, MonteRosa, Bridgebio, Vall d'Hebron Institute of Oncology, Ellipses Pharma, Molecular Partners, IONCTURA, Sardona, Mekanistic, Amgen, Merus, MonteRosa, Bridgebio, Vall d'Hebron Institute of Oncology, Ellipses Pharma, Molecular Partners, IONCTURA, Sardona, Mekanistic, Amgen, MonteRosa, Bridgebio, Vall d'Hebron Institute of Oncology, Ellipses Pharma, Molecular Partners, IONCTURA, Sardona, Mekanistic, Amgen, MonteRosa, Bridgebio, Vall d'Hebron Institute of Oncology, Ellipses Pharma, Molecular Partners, IONCTURA, Sardona, Mekanistic, Amgen, Molecular Partners, IONCTURA, Molecular Partners, IONCTUR LLC, Guidepoint, Blueprint Medicines, Merck & Co., Rahway, NJ, Cancer Core Europe, Symphogen, BioAlta, Pfizer, Kelun-Biotech, GlaxoSmithKline, Taiho, Roche Pharmaceuticals, Hummingbird, Yingli, Bicycle Therapeutics, Aadi Bioscience, ForeBio; PS: Deciphera, Ellipses Pharma, Transgene, Exelixis, Boehringer Ingelheim, Studiecentrum voor Kernenergie, Adcendo, PharmaMar, EMD Serono, Medpace, Cogent Biosciences, LLX Solutions, CoBioRes NV, Eisai, G1 Therapeutics; CH, VPS: employees of the healthcare business of Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany; GD: Daiichi Sankyo, EMD Serono, Mirati, WCG/Arsenal Capital, Rain Therapeutics, Aadi Biosciences, Ikena Oncology; Kojin Therapeutics, Boundless Bio, Tessellate Bio, Sumitomo Oncology; Boundless Bio, Sumitomo Oncology; Kojin Therapeutics, Boundless Bio, Sumitomo Oncology; Boun