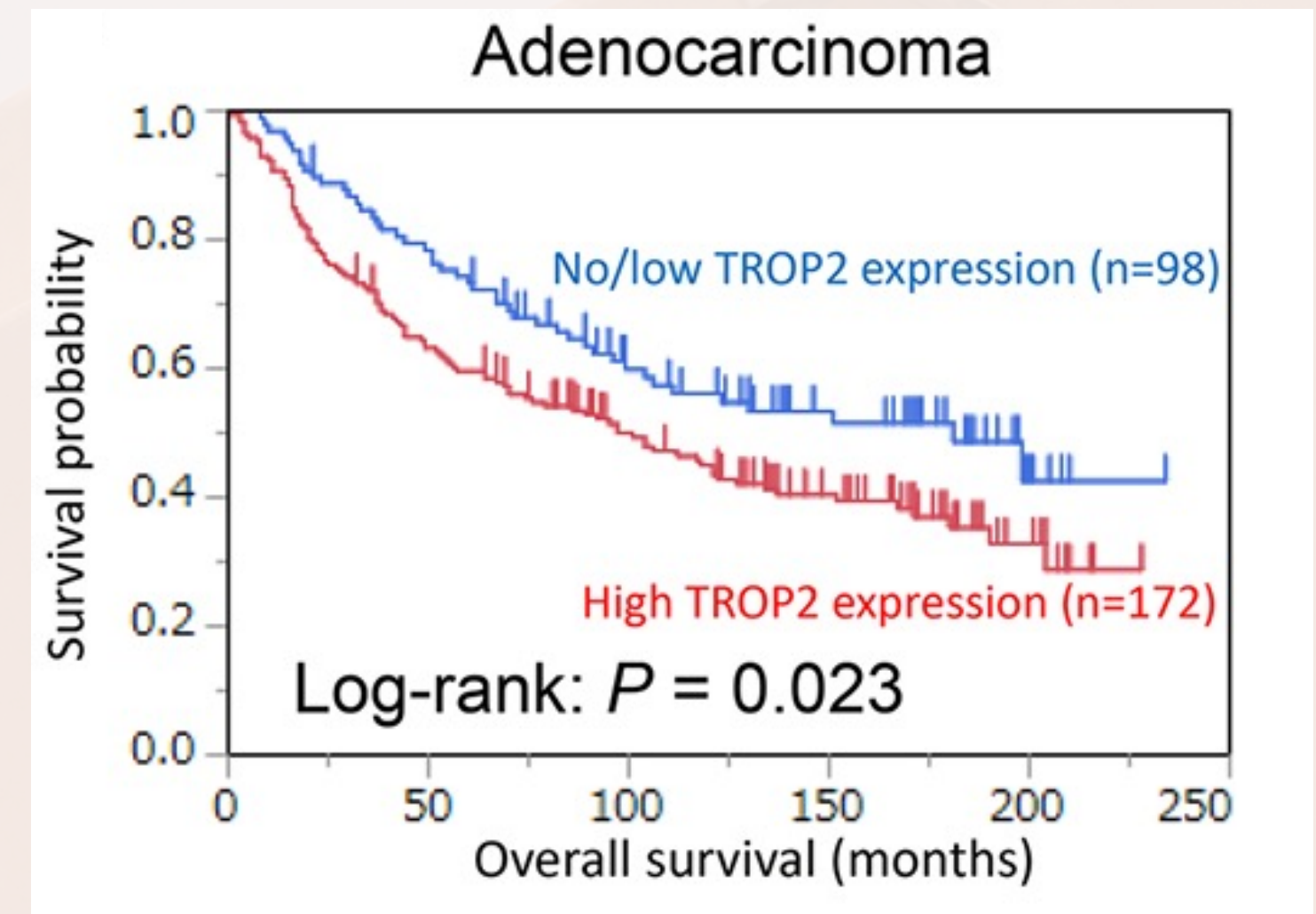
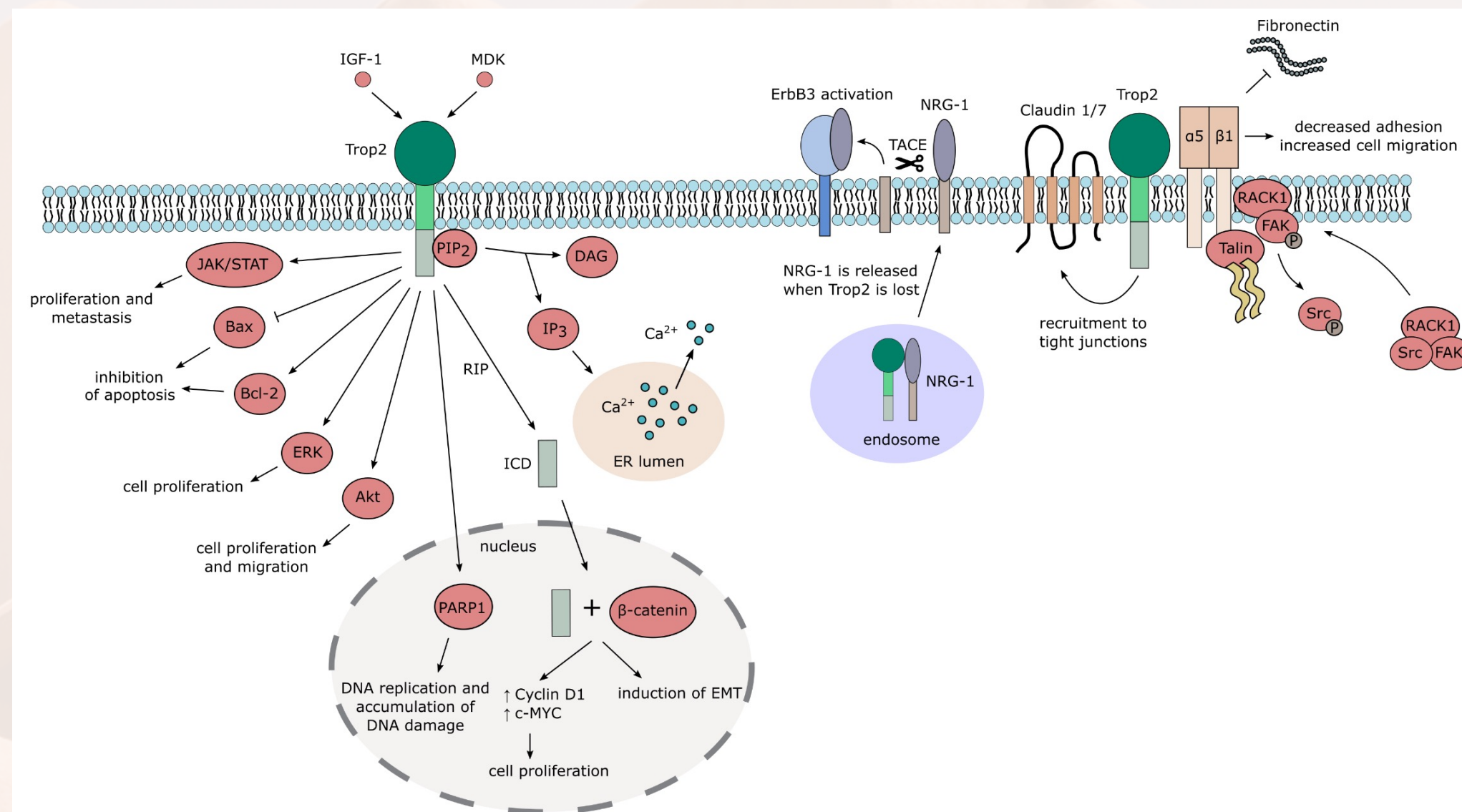


TROP-2 and AXL as Targets in NSCLC

Stephen Liu, MD
Georgetown University

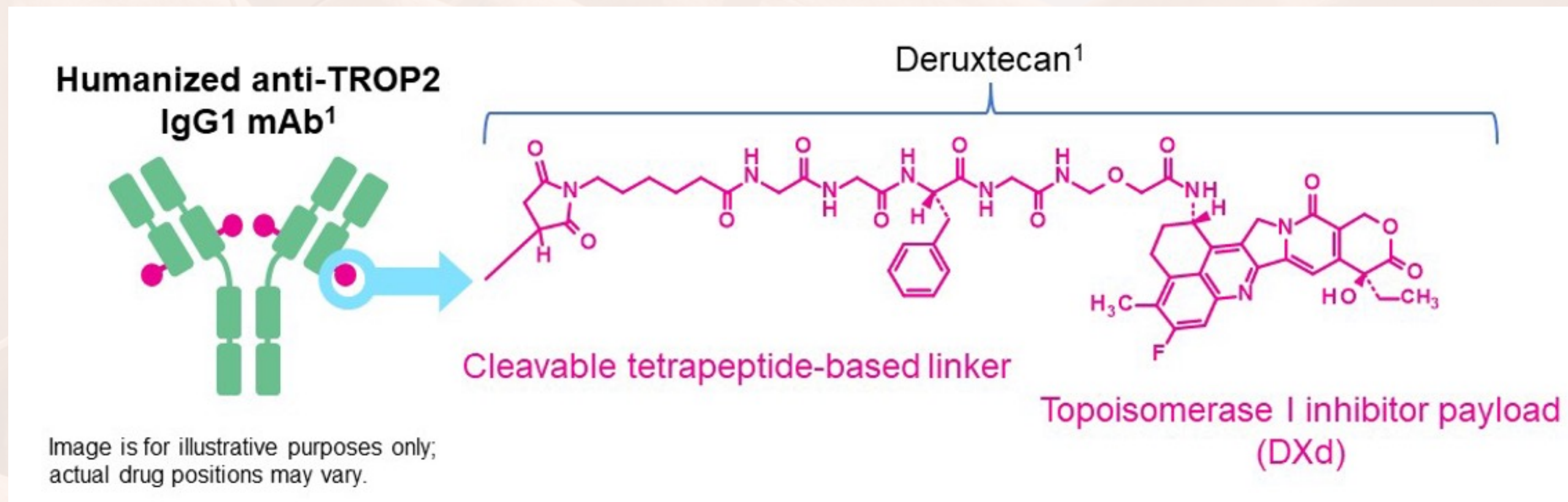
TROP-2 and NSCLC

- Trophoblast cell surface antigen 2 (TROP-2)
- Highly expressed on epithelial cancers (including NSCLC)



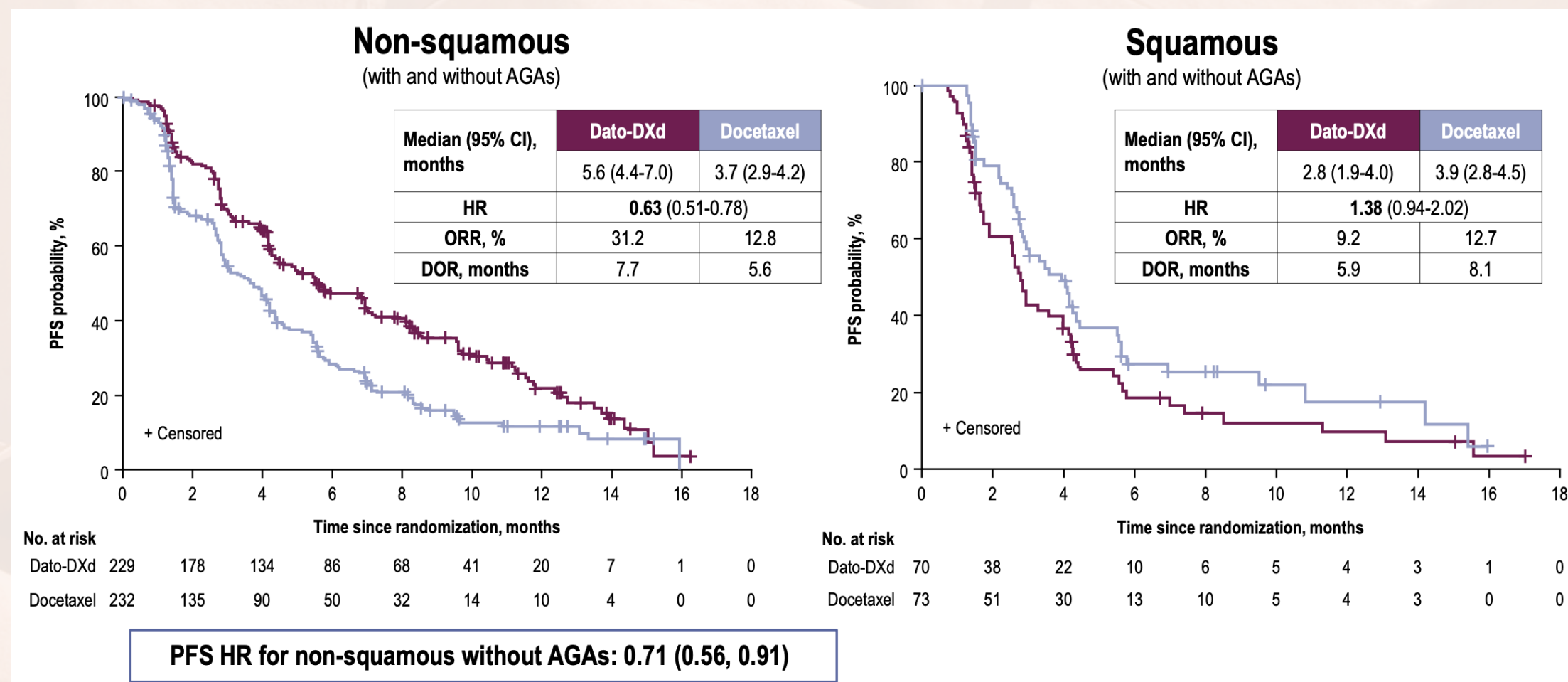
Datopotamab Deruxtecan

- TROP-2 antibody drug conjugate (Dato-DXd)
- TROP-2 antibody, cleavable linker, topoisomerase I payload
 - DAR 4:1



Datopotamab Deruxtecan

- TROPION-Lung01 (n=604)
 - Phase III study of datopotamab deruxtecan vs docetaxel
 - PFS HR 0.75 (mPFS 4.4m vs 3.7m)
 - Non-squamous PFS HR 0.63, squamous PFS HR 1.38



- RR 26.4% vs 12.8%
- mDOR 7.1m vs 5.6m
- OS HR 0.90 (0.72-1.13)
 - Sq OS HR 1.32
 - Non-sq OS HR 0.77

Datopotamab Deruxtecan

- TROPION-Lung01 safety
 - G3+ TRAEs in 25% vs 41%
 - Dose reduction 20% vs 29%
 - Discontinuation 8% vs 12%
 - AEs of special interest
 - Stomatitis / mucositis
 - Ocular events
 - Interstitial lung disease

AESI, n (%)	Dato-DXd N=297	Docetaxel N=290
Stomatitis/oral mucositis^a		
All grades	160 (54)	59 (20)
Grade ≥3	19 (6)	4 (1)
Ocular events^b		
All grades	57 (19)	27 (9)
Grade ≥3	5 (2) ^c	0
Adjudicated drug-related ILD^d		
All grades	25 (8)	12 (4)
Grade ≥3	10 (3)	4 (1)
Grade 5	7 (2)	1 (0.3)

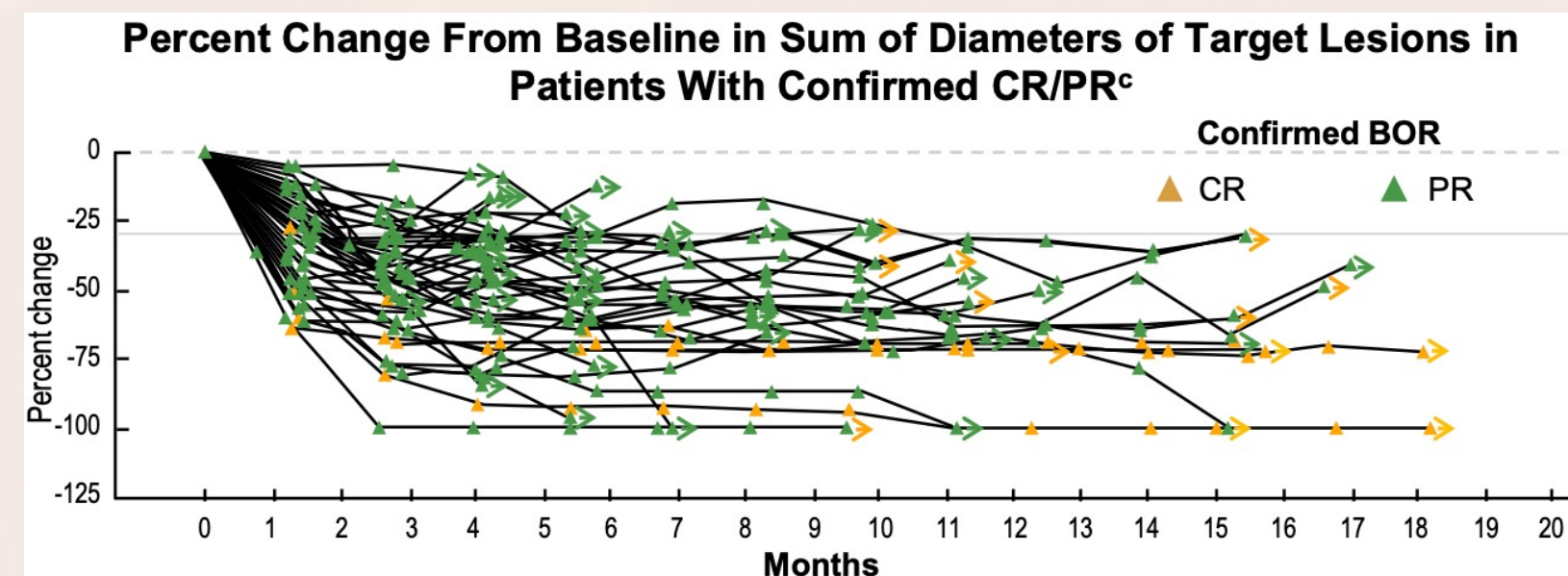
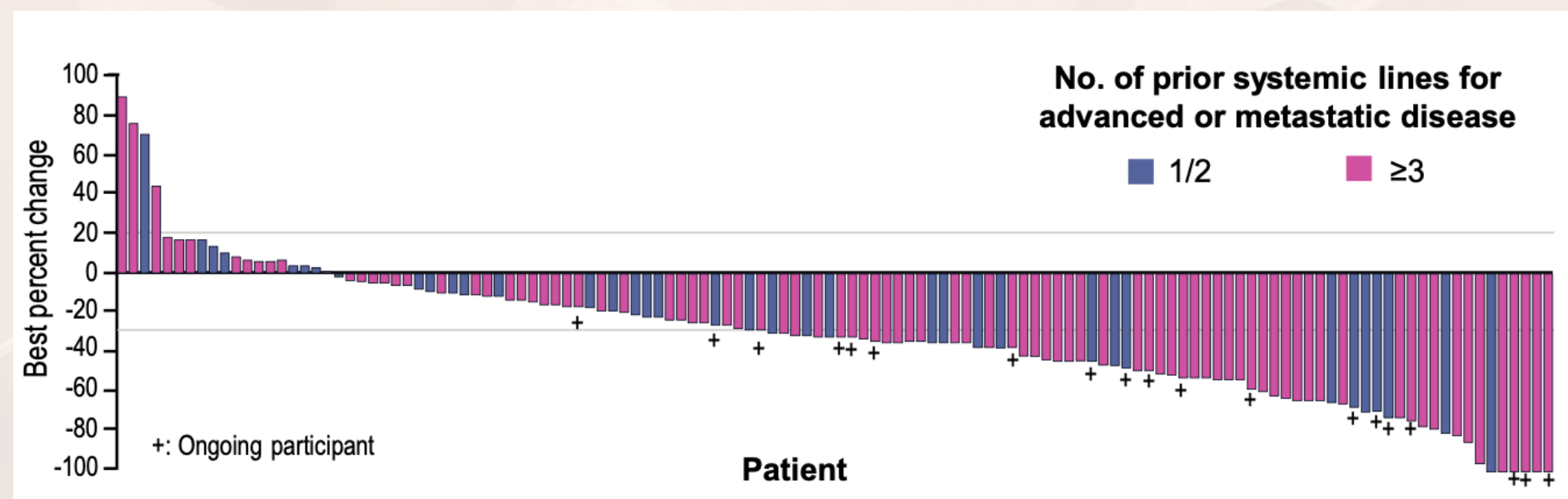
Datopotamab Deruxtecan

- TROPION-Lung01
 - Positive trial that met its primary endpoint
 - Modest absolute benefit in PFS
 - Poor outcomes in squamous NSCLC
 - More promising activity in non-squamous
- May play a role as monotherapy
 - Is this the best use of this tool?



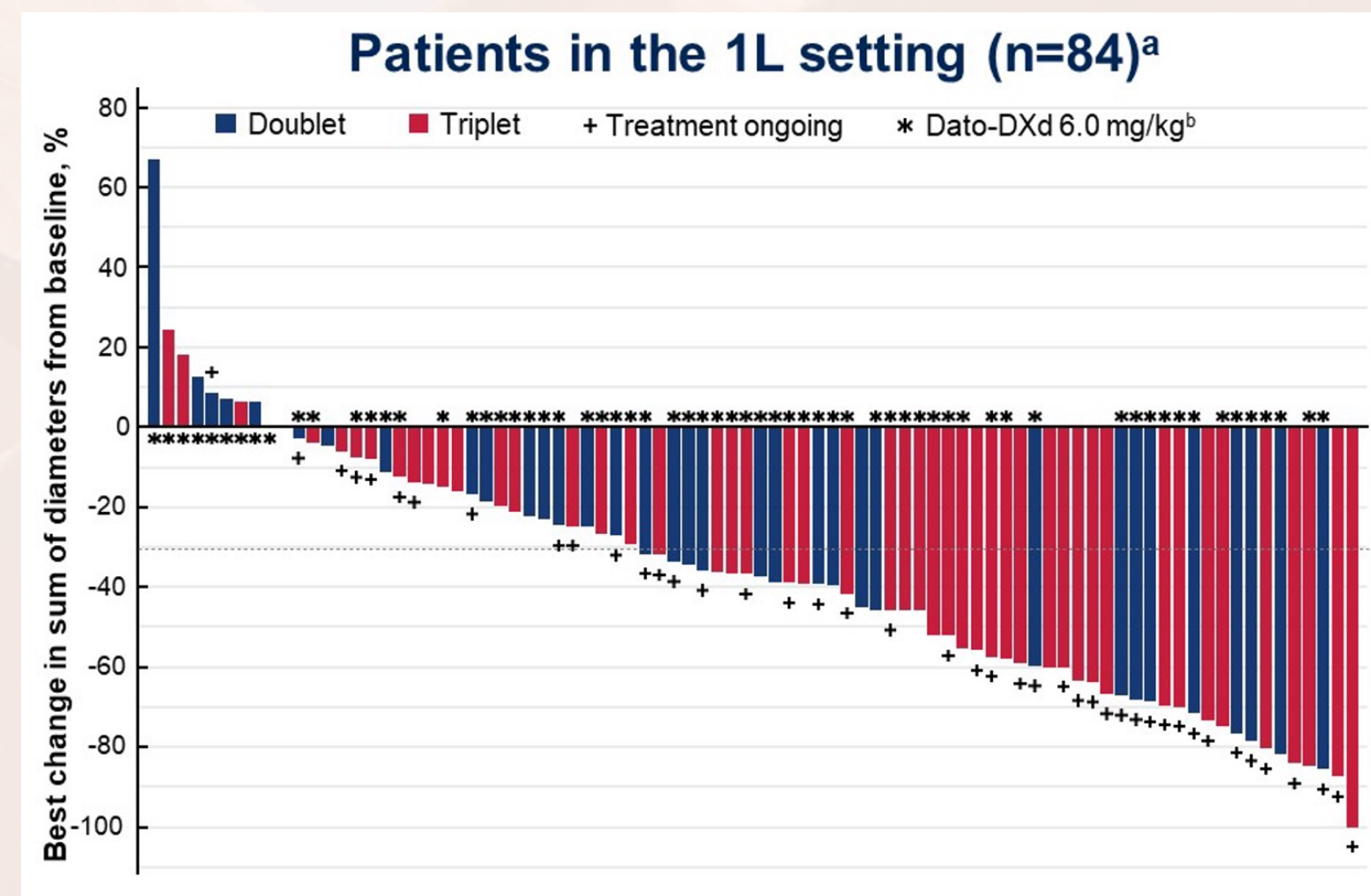
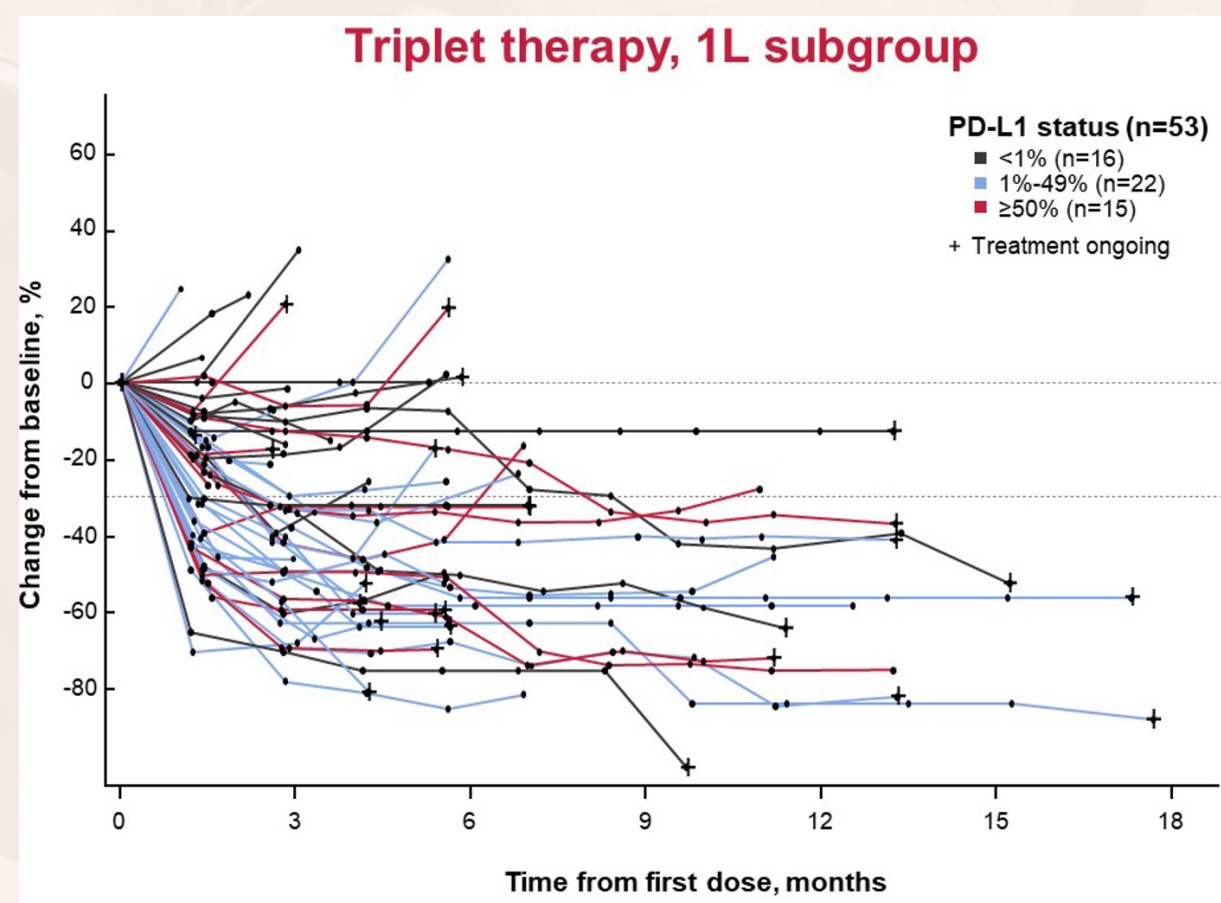
Datopotamab Deruxtecan

- TROPION-Lung05 (n=137), TROP-2 and EGFR co-expression
 - Phase II study of datopotamab deruxtecan in NSCLC with AGA
 - 57% EGFR, 25% ALK, 7% ROS1, 6% RET, 4% METex14
 - Overall cohort: RR 35.8%, mDOR 7m, mPFS 5.4m
 - EGFR cohort: RR 43.6%, mDOR 7m, mPFS 5.8m



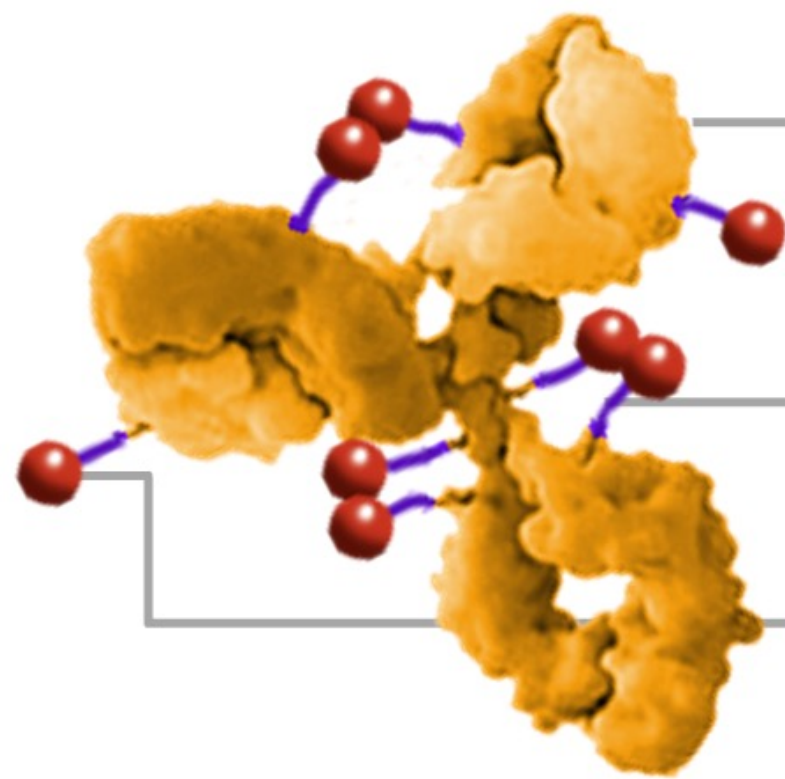
Datopotamab Deruxtecan

- TROPION-Lung02 (n=87)
 - First-line datopotamab + pembrolizumab +/- chemotherapy
 - RR dato + chemo/pembro: 57%; RR dato + pembro: 50%
 - Phase III ongoing



Sacituzumab Govitecan

- TROP-2 antibody drug conjugate
 - Trop2 antibody, hydrolyzable linker, SN-38 payload
 - DAR 7.6



Monoclonal antibody (hRS7)

Binds to Trop-2, a cell surface antigen highly expressed by several cancers, including TNBC

Hydrolyzable linker (CL2A)

- Helps to ensure that an active concentration of SN-38 is maintained in the tumor
- Hydrolysis of the linker releases the cytotoxic intracellularly and in the tumor microenvironment to kill cells

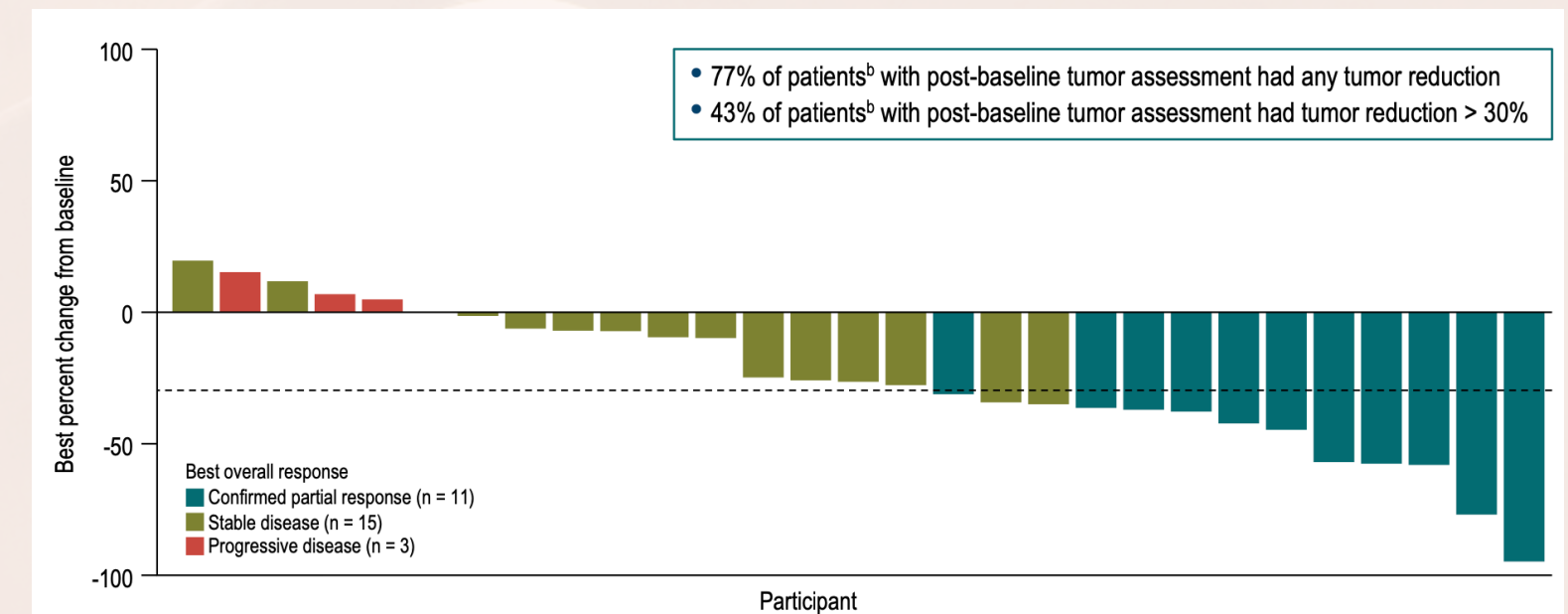
Cytotoxic (SN-38)

The payload is SN-38, a topoisomerase I inhibitor that blocks DNA replication by stabilizing Top1-DNA complex during replication, leading to dsDNA breaks through multiple mechanisms.

- FDA approved
 - TNBC 4/22/20
 - Bladder cancer 4/13/21
 - HR+ breast cancer 2/3/23

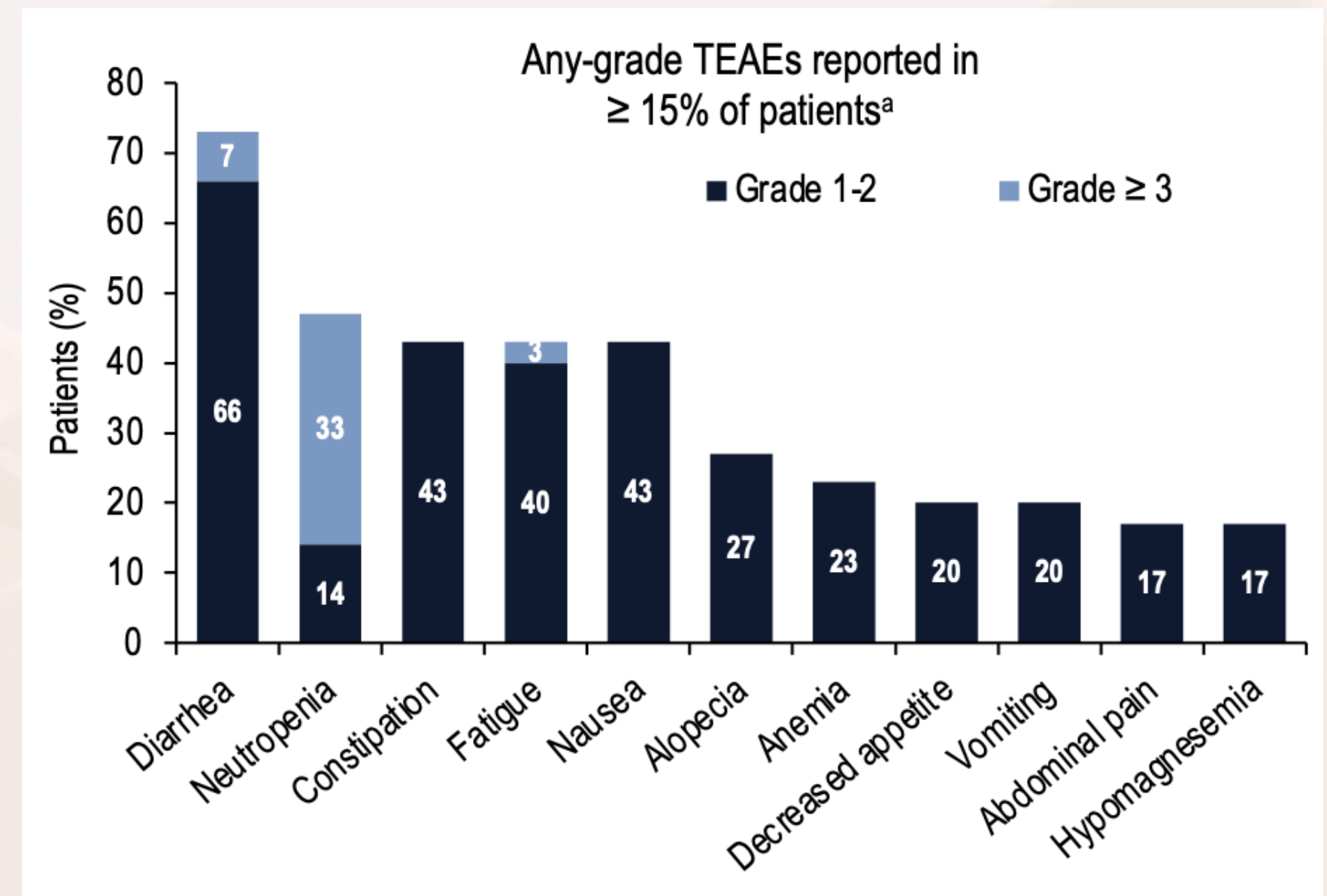
Sacituzumab Govitecan: SCLC

- Early efficacy explored in multiple basket trials
- IMMU-132 basket trial
 - SCLC expansion (n=62)
 - RR 17.7%, mDOR 5.7m, mPFS 3.7, mOS 7.1m
- Phase 2 TROPiCS-03 basket trial
 - SCLC expansion (n=30)
 - RR 37%, DCR 87%, mDOR 6.3m
 - mPFS 3.7m, mOS 7.1m



Sacituzumab Govitecan: SCLC

- Safety largely reflects payload
- Phase 2 TROPiCS-03 basket trial
 - SCLC expansion (n=30)
 - 60% G3+ TEAEs
 - 27% dose reduction for TEAEs
 - 0% discontinuation for TEAEs



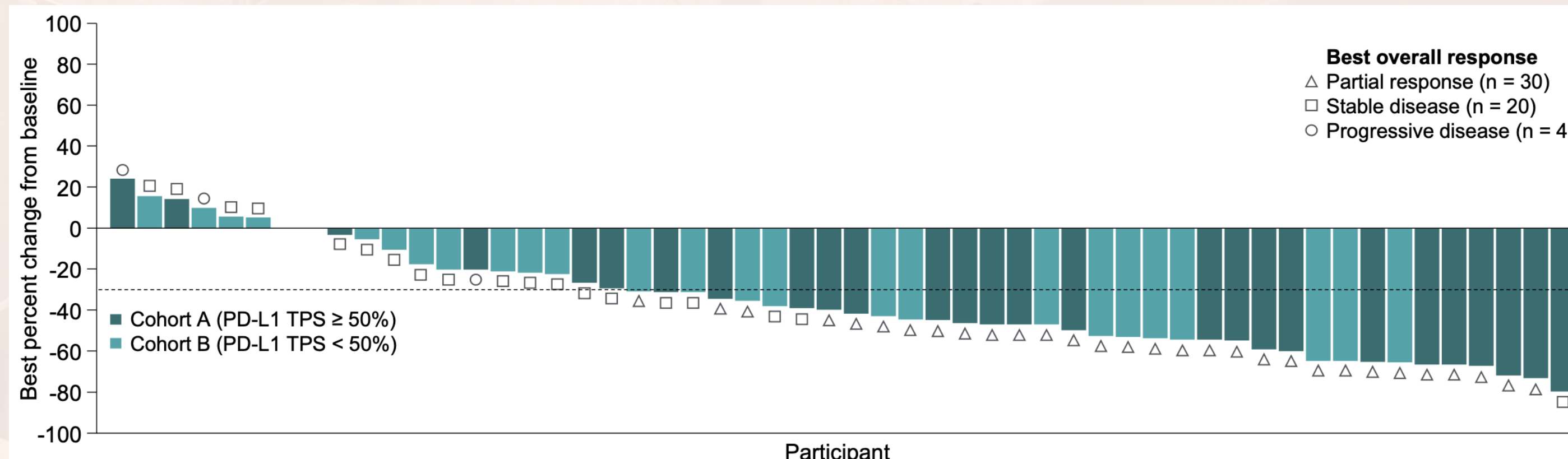
Sacituzumab Govitecan: NSCLC

- Early efficacy explored in multiple basket trials
- IMMU-132 basket trial
 - NSCLC expansion (n=54; median 4th line)
 - RR 17%, mDOR 6m, CBR 43%, mPFS 5.2m, mOS 9.5m

Adverse Event	All Grades, No. (%)			Grade ≥ 3, No. (%)		
	All Patients	8 mg/kg Dose	10 mg/kg Dose	All Patients	8 mg/kg Dose	10 mg/kg Dose
No. of patients	54	8	46	54	8	46
Nausea	43 (80)	7 (88)	36 (78)	4 (7)	0 (0)	4 (9)
Diarrhea	33 (61)	5 (63)	28 (61)	4 (7)	1 (13)	3 (7)
Fatigue	25 (46)	3 (38)	22 (48)	3 (6)	0 (0)	3 (7)
Alopecia	21 (39)	3 (38)	18 (39)	NA	NA	NA
Neutropenia	20 (37)	2 (25)	18 (39)	15 (28)	1 (13)	14 (30)
Vomiting	19 (35)	4 (50)	15 (33)	2 (4)	1 (13)	1 (2)
Anemia	17 (31)	1 (13)	16 (35)	2 (4)	0 (0)	2 (4)
Constipation	17 (31)	3 (38)	14 (30)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Anorexia	13 (28)	0 (0)	13 (28)	1 (2)	0 (0)	1 (2)
Hypophosphatemia	12 (22)	1 (13)	11 (24)	1 (2)	0 (0)	1 (2)
Dehydration	10 (19)	0 (0)	10 (22)	2 (4)	0 (0)	2 (4)

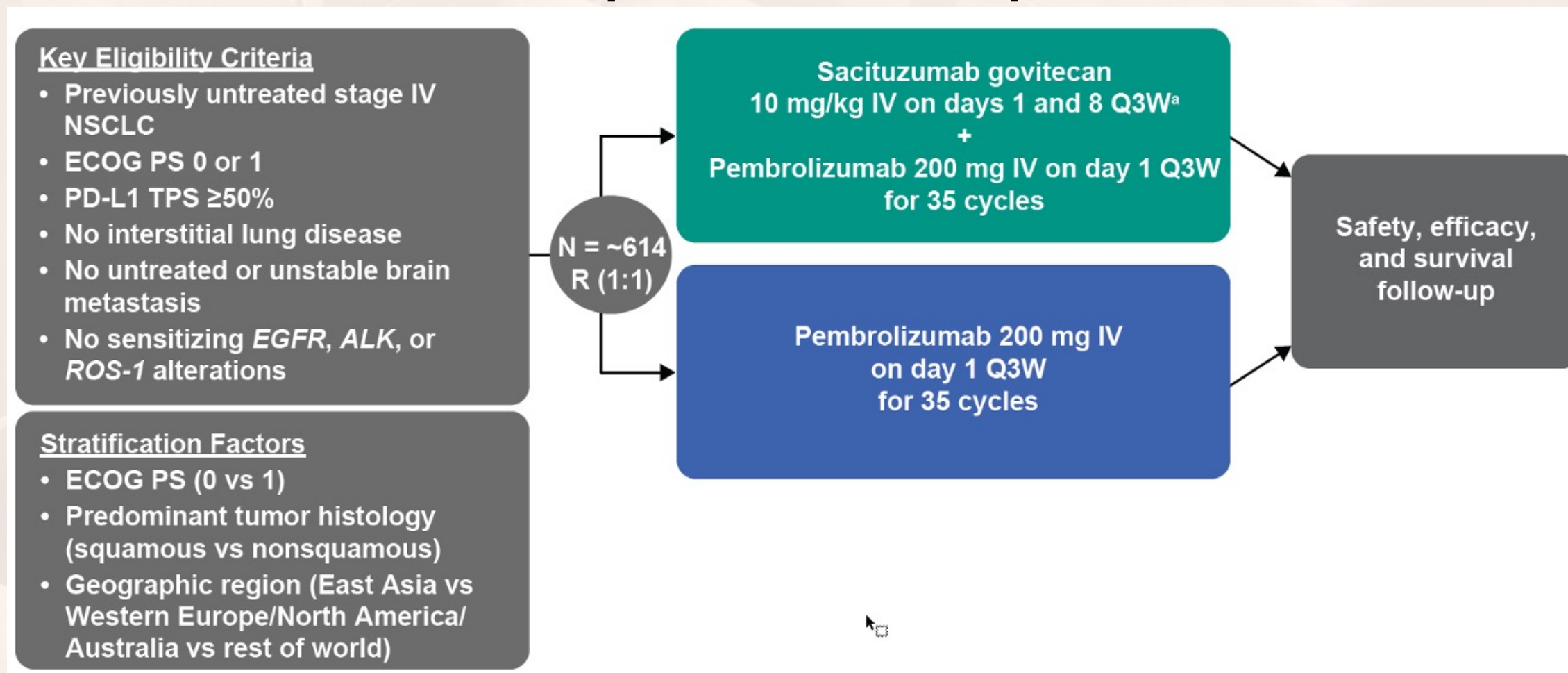
Sacituzumab Govitecan: NSCLC

- EVOKE-02
 - Sacituzumab govitecan + pembrolizumab (1L)
 - PD-L1 \geq 50%: RR 69%, 88% ongoing at 6m
 - PD-L1 < 50%: RR 44%, 88% ongoing at 6m



Sacituzumab Govitecan: NSCLC

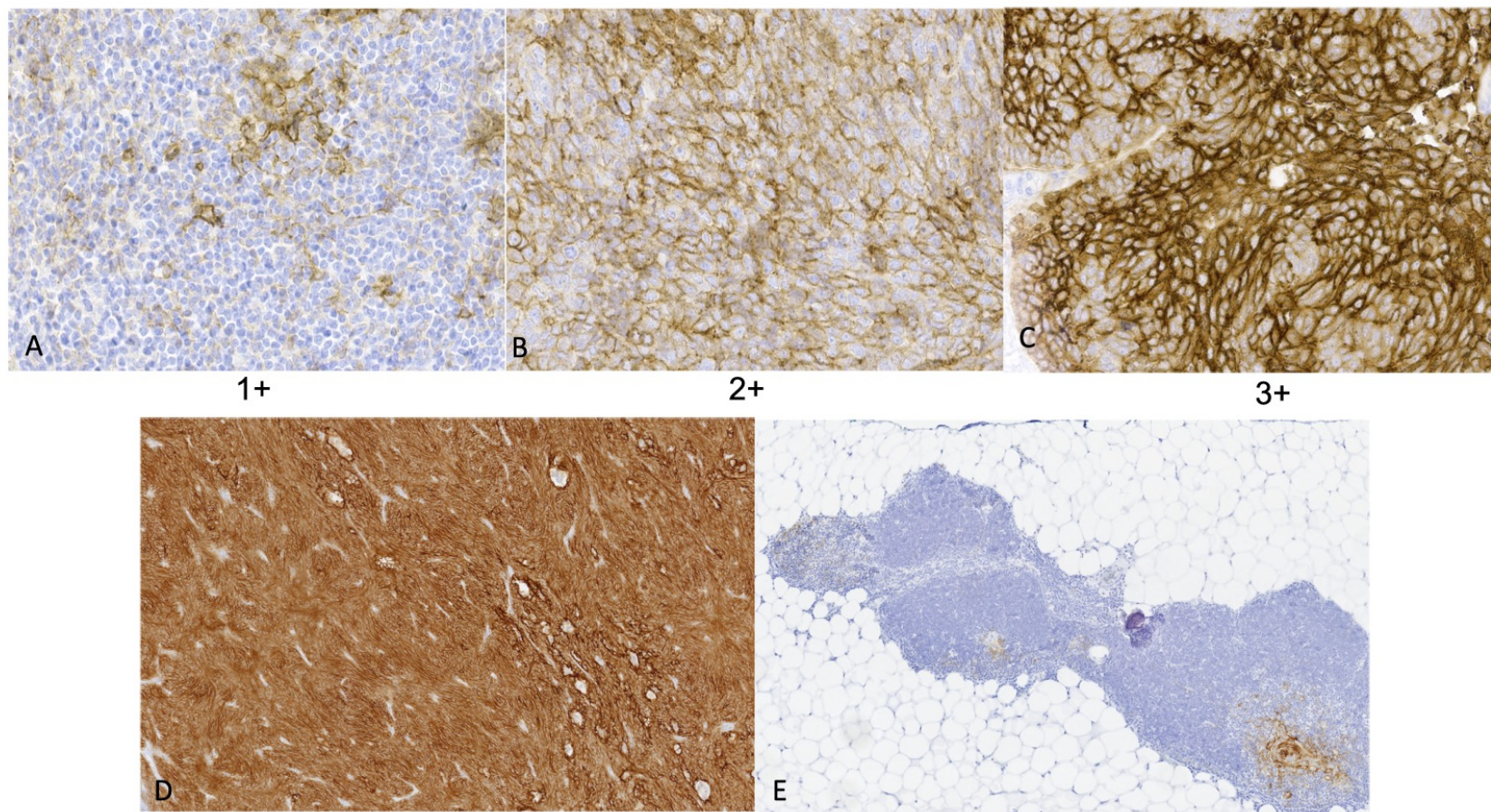
- EVOKE-01
 - Sacituzumab govitecan vs docetaxel
- EVOKE-05
 - Sacituzumab + pembro vs pembro



TROP-2 and Thymic Cancers

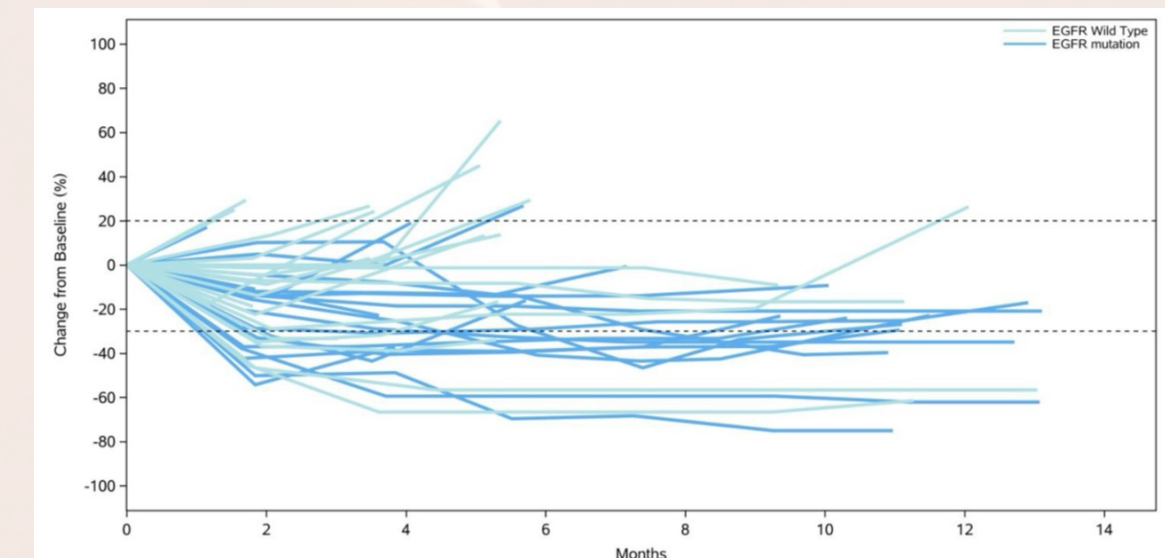
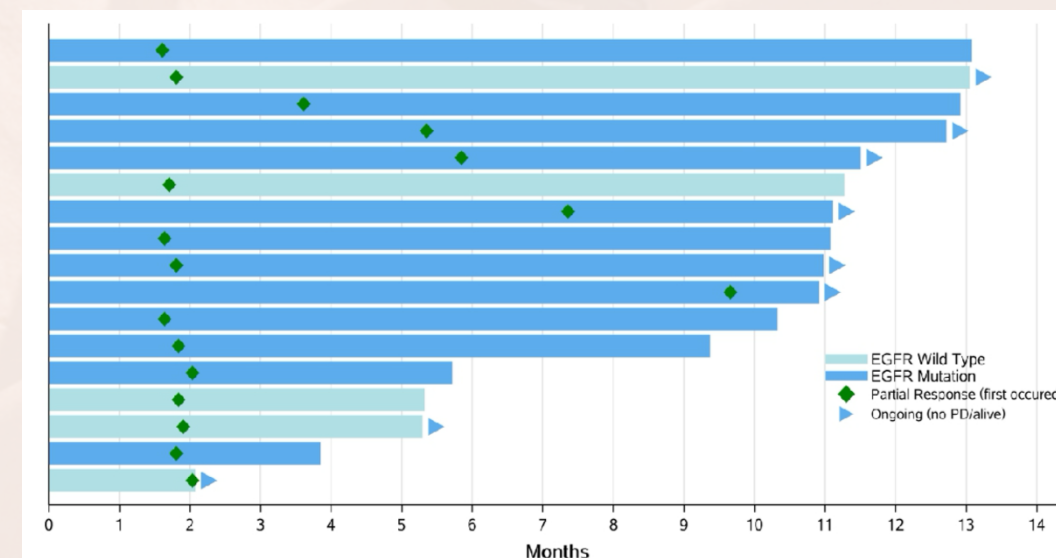
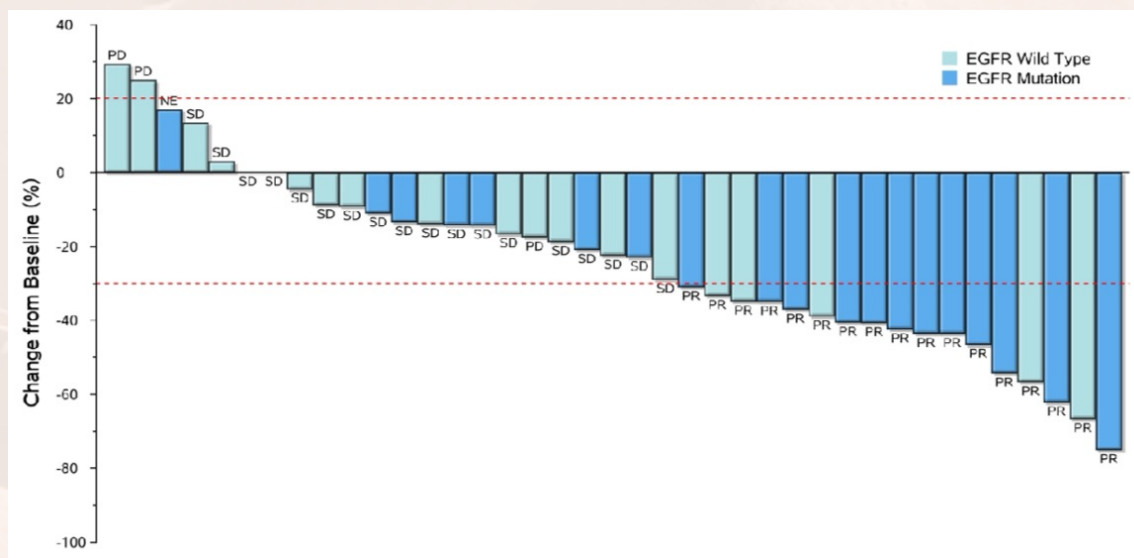
- TROP-2 expression explored in thymic samples
 - In normal thymus tissue, 38% with TROP-2 IHC 1+, 62% negative
 - In thymoma, 76% TROP-2 IHC 2+/3+ and 24% negative or 1+
 - In thymic carcinoma, 23% TROP2 3+, 54% TROP2 2+, 23% 1+

- Single-arm phase II IIT of sacituzumab govitecan in thymoma and thymic carcinoma opening soon



Other TROP-2 ADCs

- SKB264 (MK-2870, topoisomerase I payload, DAR 7.4)
 - Phase I/II study, 43 pts with NSCLC (22 EGFR mutant)
 - EGFR mutant: cRRR 55%, DCR 100%, mDOR 9.3m, mPFS 11.1m
 - EGFR wild type: cRRR 21.1%, DCR 89.5%, mDOR 9.6, mPFS 5.3m
- TRAE w/reduction 23.3% (none discontinued)
- Anemia 72% (30% \geq G3), NTP 54% (33% \geq G3), stomatitis 49% (9% \geq G3)

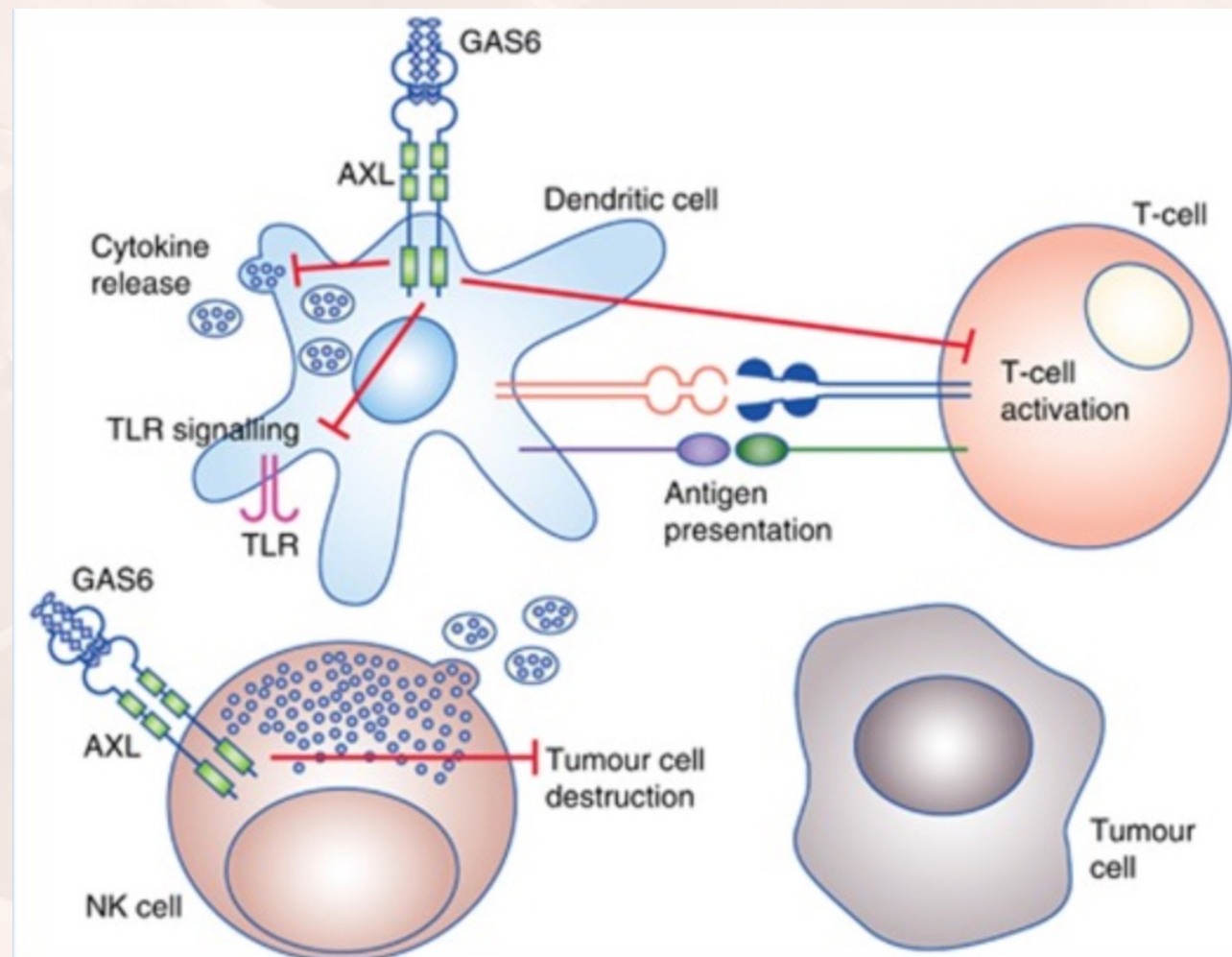


Future for TROP-2 ADCs?

- Monotherapy as a substitution for cytotoxics?
 - For which patients?
- Combination with immunotherapy with potential synergy?
 - What are the best partners?
- High TROP-2 expression as a predictive biomarker?
 - Trend seen in OS for high vs low in breast cancer (ASCENT)
 - Trend seen in PFS for high vs low in breast cancer
- Warrants further study

AXL and NSCLC

- AXL is a receptor tyrosine kinase
 - Overexpressed in NSCLC
 - Implicated in EMT and angiogenesis



- Contributes to resistance
 - Chemotherapy
 - Targeted therapy
 - Immunotherapy



AXL and NSCLC

- Targeting AXL signaling with small molecules
- Cabozantinib
 - Inhibits AXL... and MET, RET, VEGFR-2, KIT, TIE2
 - Phase II study of erlotinib + cabozantinib in EGFR+ NSCLC
 - Post-EGFR TKI, n=37, RR 10.8%, mPFS 3.6m
 - 32% with grade 3+ diarrhea
- Glesatinib
 - Oral MET and AXL inhibitor

AXL and NSCLC

- Enapotamab vedotin (AXL ADC) - development discontinued
- Conditionally active biologic (CAB) ADC
 - Mecbotamab vedotin (BA3011)
 - ADC preferentially binds to AXL on cancer cells
 - Enrolled 20 evaluable pts with NSCLC
 - Monotherapy, 4/10 with response in nonsquamous
 - Combination with nivolumab, 1/8 responses in nonsquamous
 - Ongoing studies with monotherapy or with nivolumab

TROP-2 and AXL in NSCLC

- Encouraging activity with agents targeting TROP-2 and AXL
- Need to further develop therapeutic strategies
 - How can we best integrate these agents?
 - Monotherapy vs combinations?
 - Biomarker vs empiric?
 - Unique agents offer different options