

Lessons Learned from a Clinical Trial Targeting ICOS

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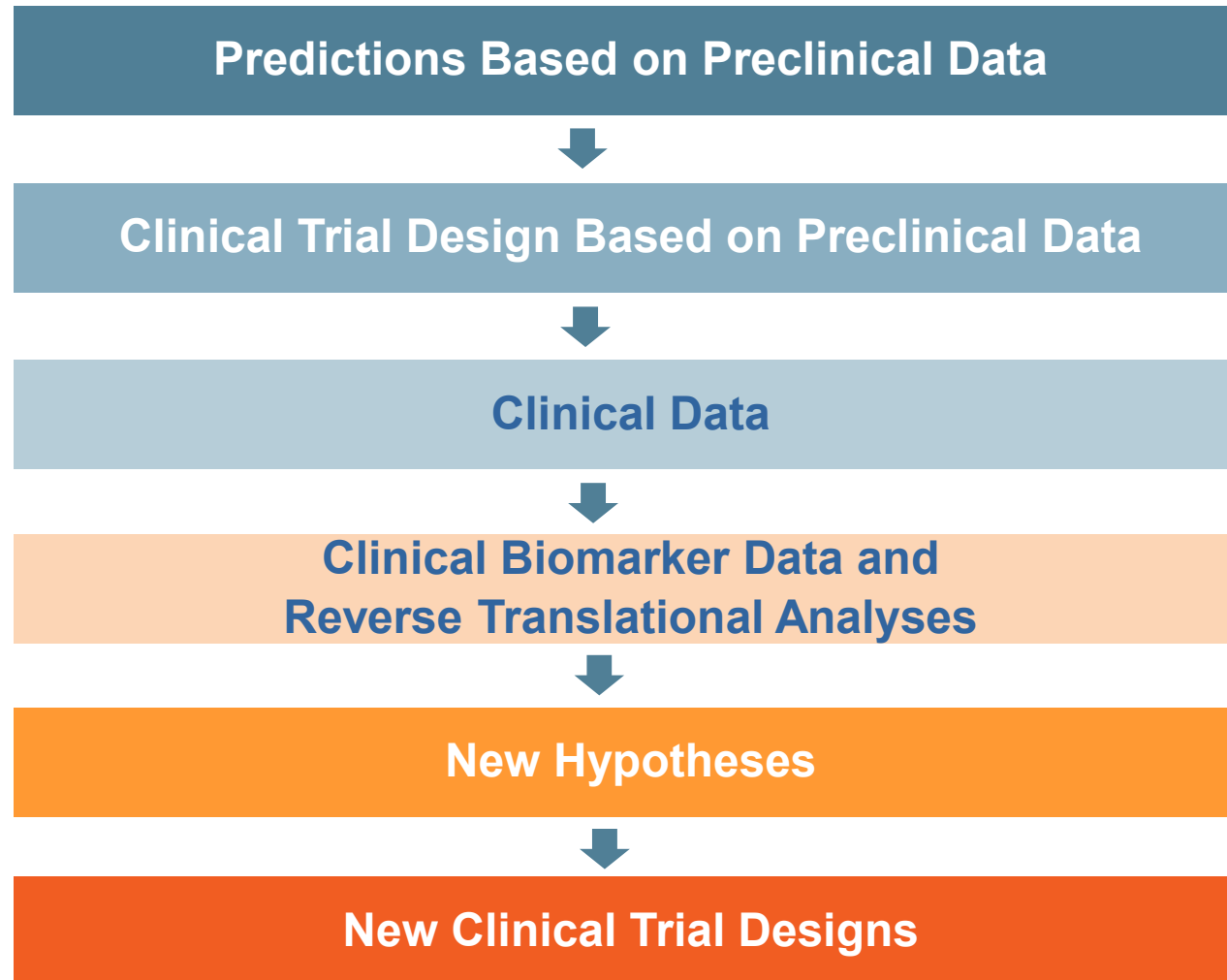
Keystone Symposium March 12, 2019



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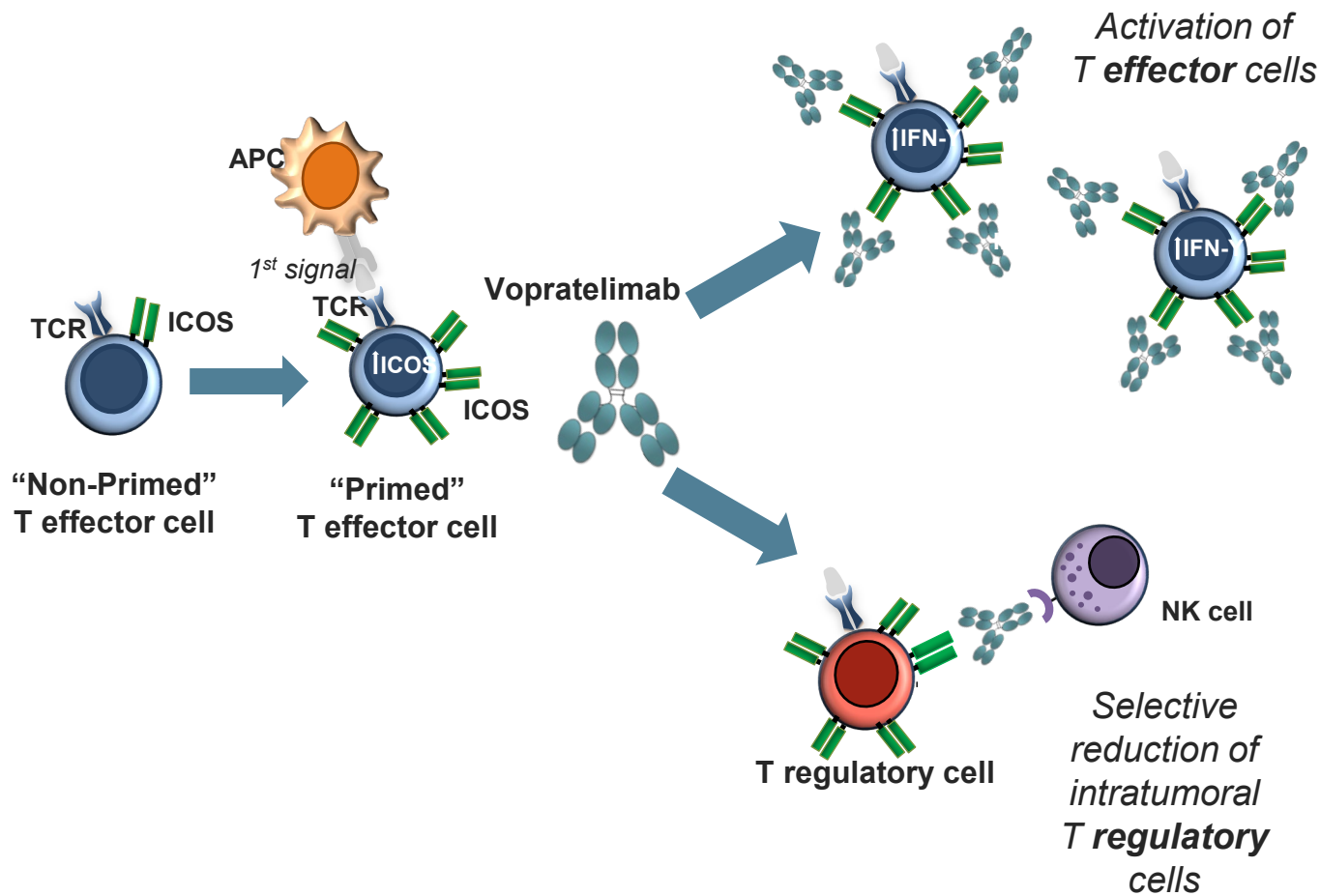
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Lessons Learned from a Clinical Trial Targeting ICOS



Predictions Based on Preclinical Data

Vopratelimab (JTX-2011): IgG1 Agonist Monoclonal Ab Targets ICOS

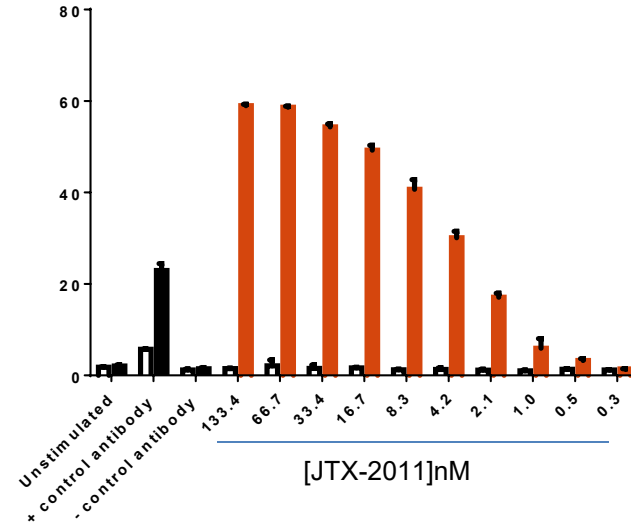
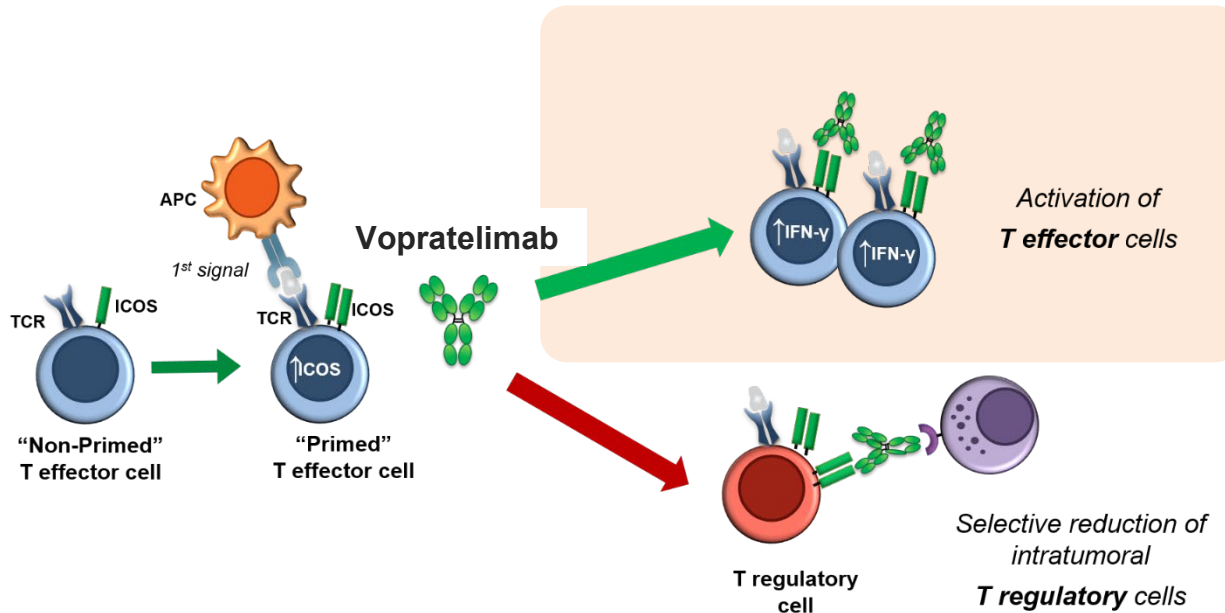


Predictions from Preclinical Data

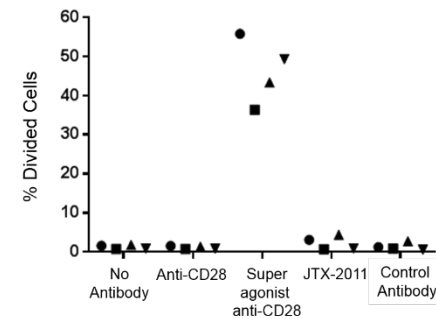
- Dual MOA
 - Activation and proliferation of CD4 T effector cells
 - Requires T cell priming
 - Selective reduction of intratumoral T regulatory cells
 - No effect on peripheral T regs
- Requirements for Monotherapy Efficacy
 - Functional Fc
 - Sustained Target Engagement
 - High ICOS IHC score

Vopratelimab Preclinical Data: Activation and Proliferation of CD4 T effector Cells Requires Initial Priming

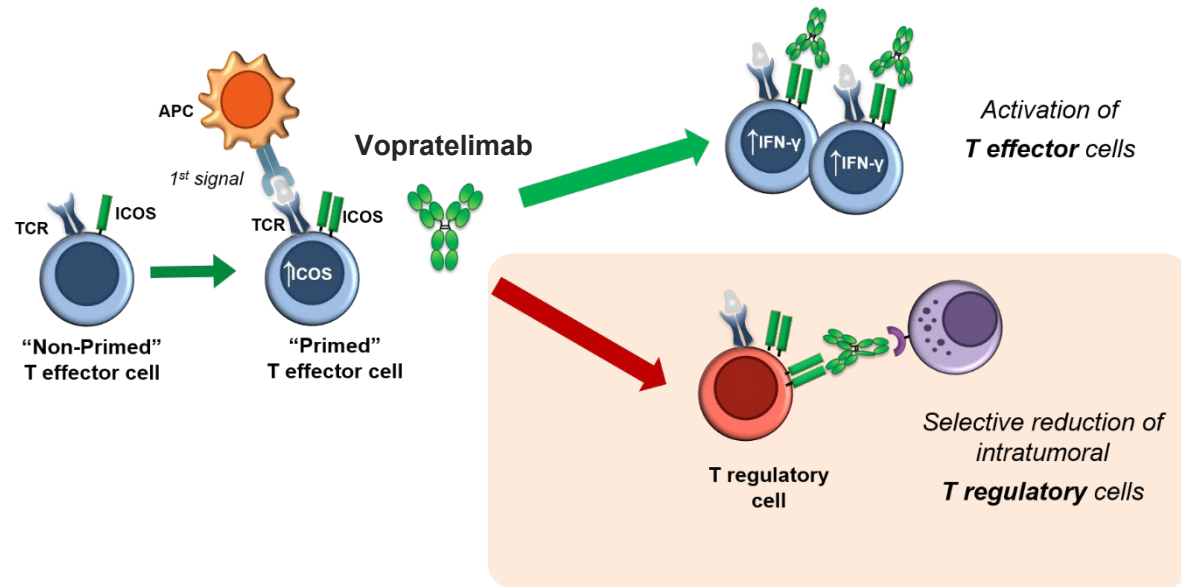
Activation of *primed* human CD4+ T effector cells



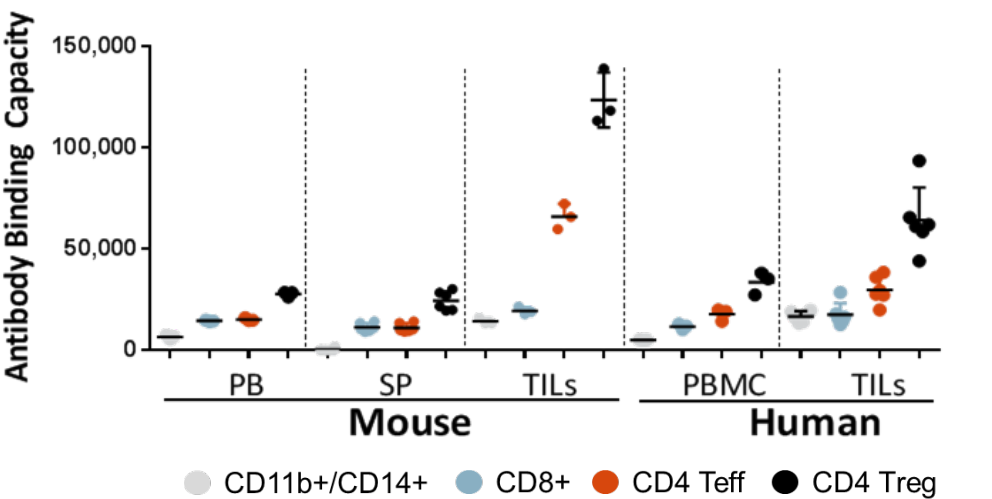
No activation of *unprimed* CD4+ T effector cells



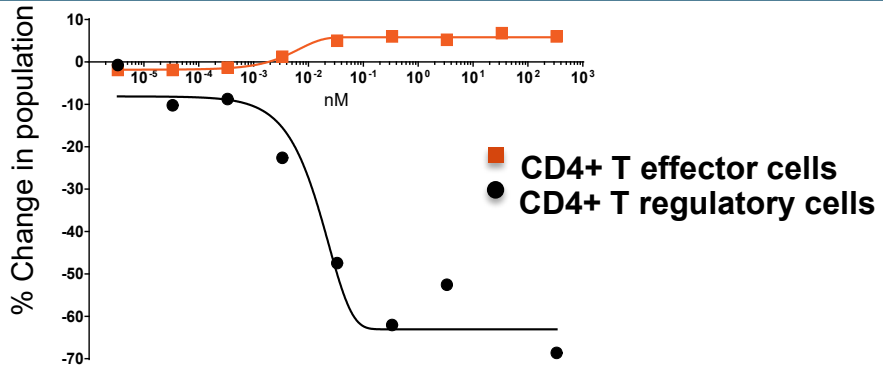
Vopratelimab Preclinical Data: Selective Reduction of Intra-tumoral T regs in Mice No Reduction of T effectors or Peripheral T regs



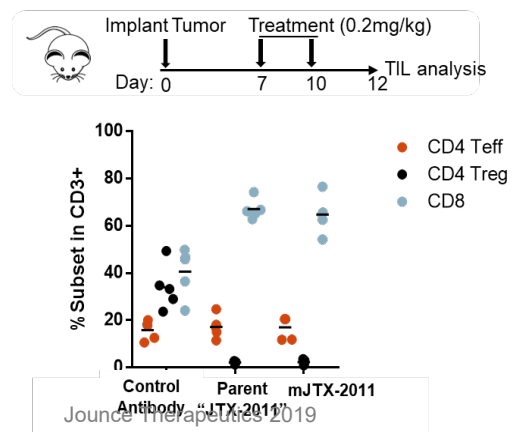
ICOS expression highest on intratumoral Tregs



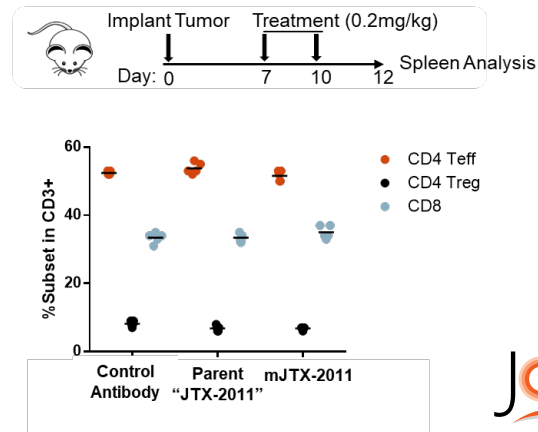
Selective reduction of human CD4+ Tregs



Mouse JTX-211 selectively reduces tumor T regulatory cells *in vivo*



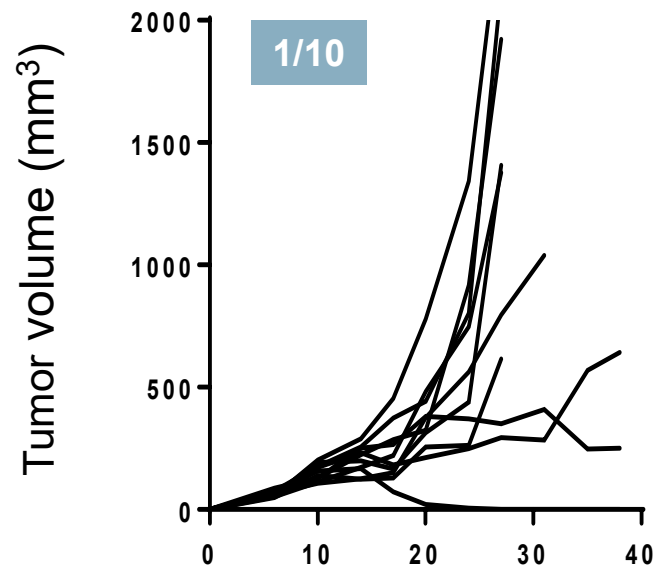
Mouse JTX-211 does not reduce spleen T regulatory cells *in vivo*



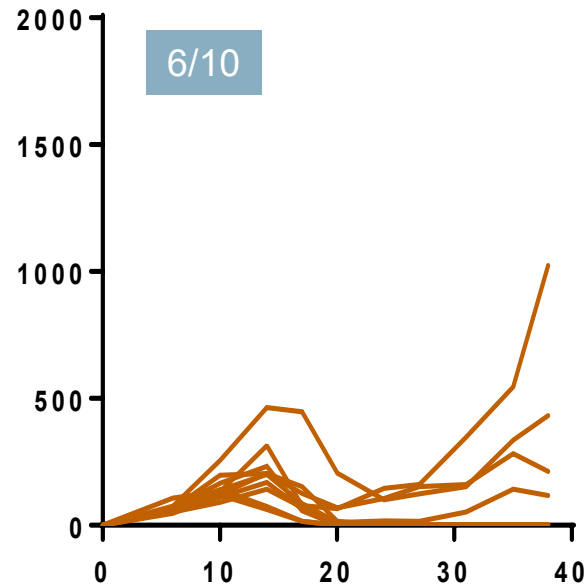
Vopratelimab Preclinical Data: Fc Effector Function is Required for Optimal Anti-Tumor Activity

Loss of Activity with Fc Deficient Version of Antibody

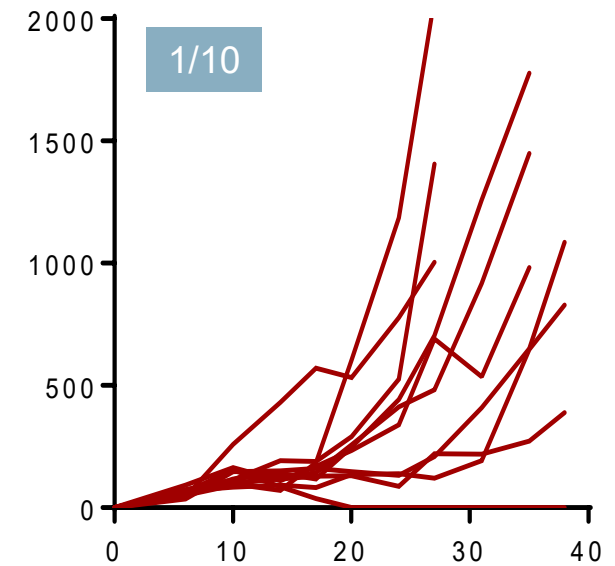
Control Antibody



ICOS Antibody



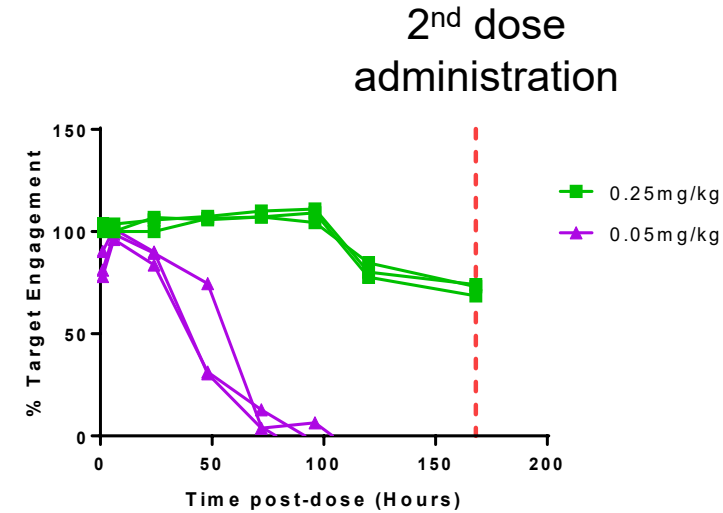
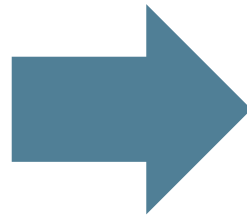
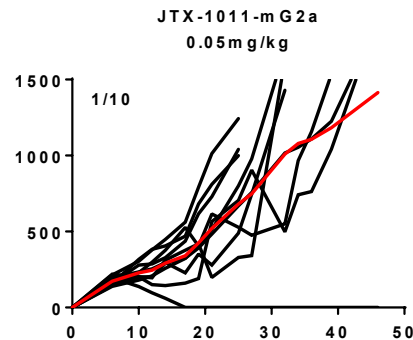
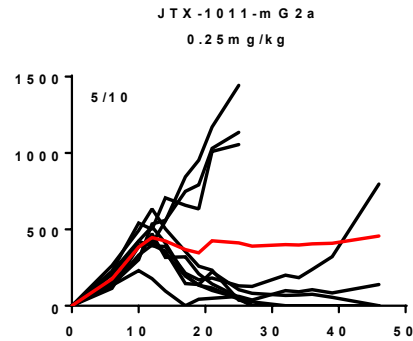
Fc-Deficient ICOS Antibody



Days post-inoculation of Sa1/N tumor cells

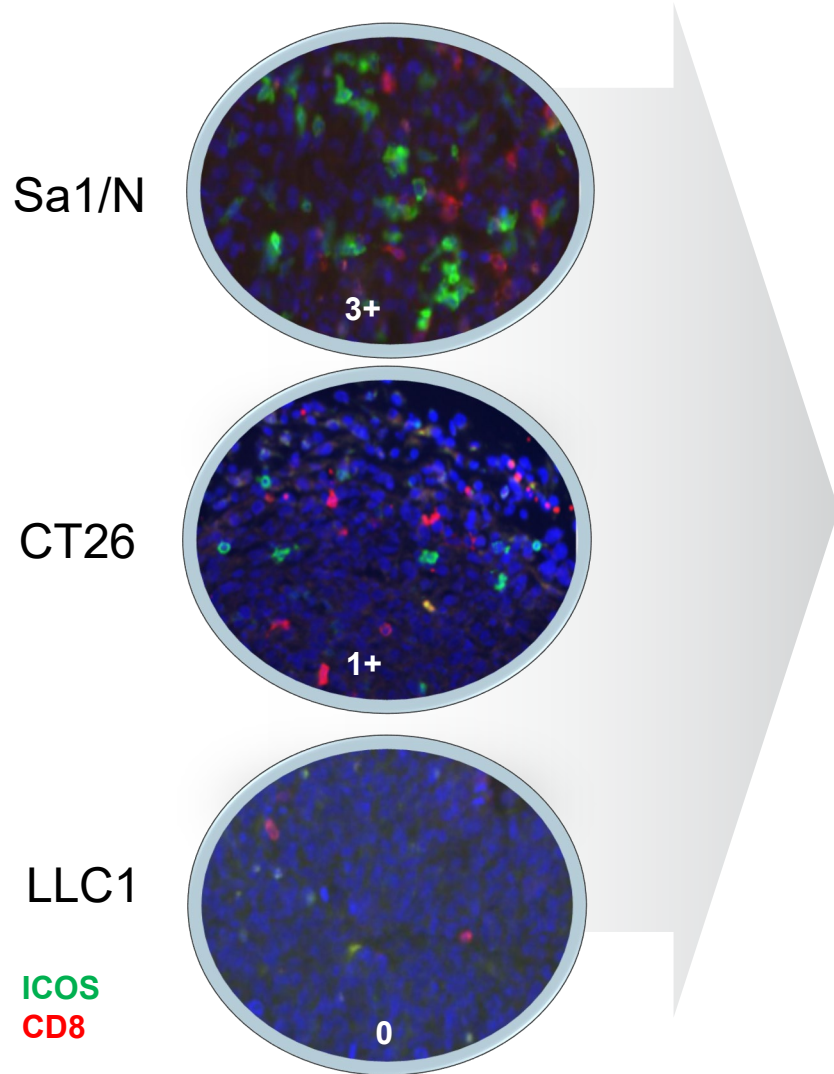
Vopratelimab Preclinical Data: Sustained Target Engagement Required for Optimal Efficacy

In vivo monotherapy efficacy corresponded to doses at which a period of target engagement was maintained



Vopratelimab Preclinical Data: High ICOS IHC Score Required for Optimal Efficacy

Better Single-Agent Efficacy in Tumors Expressing Higher Levels of Intra-Tumoral ICOS



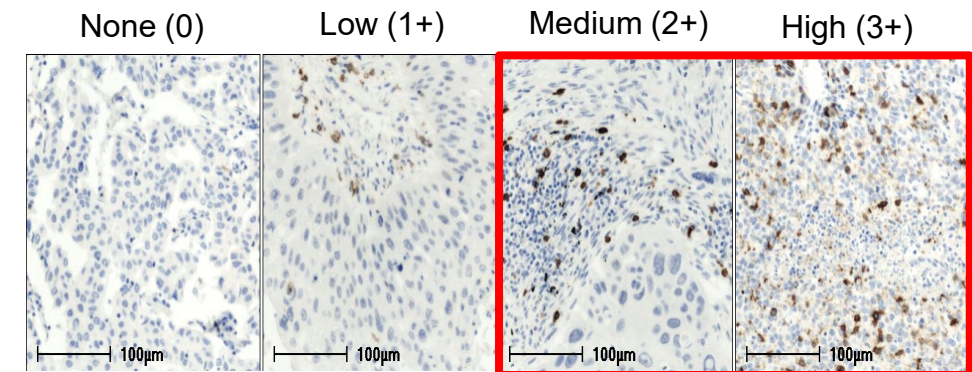
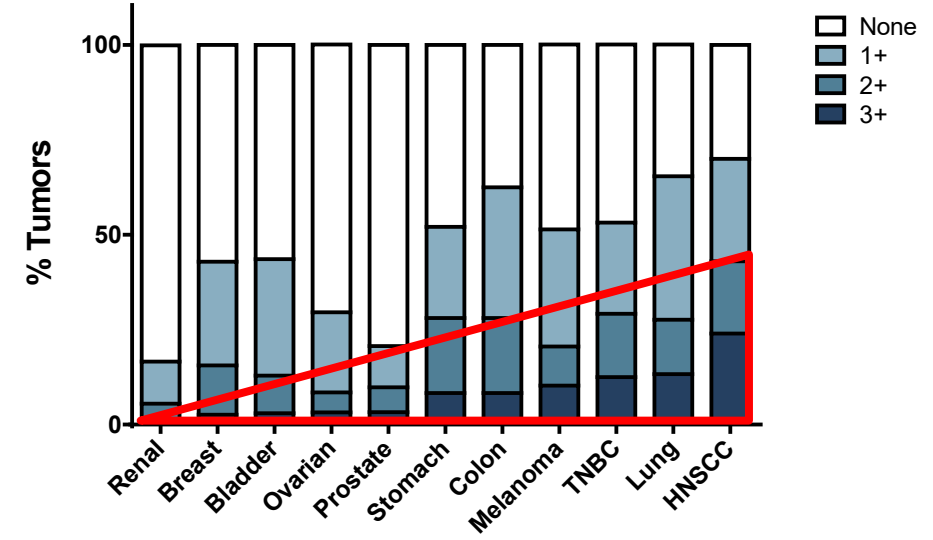
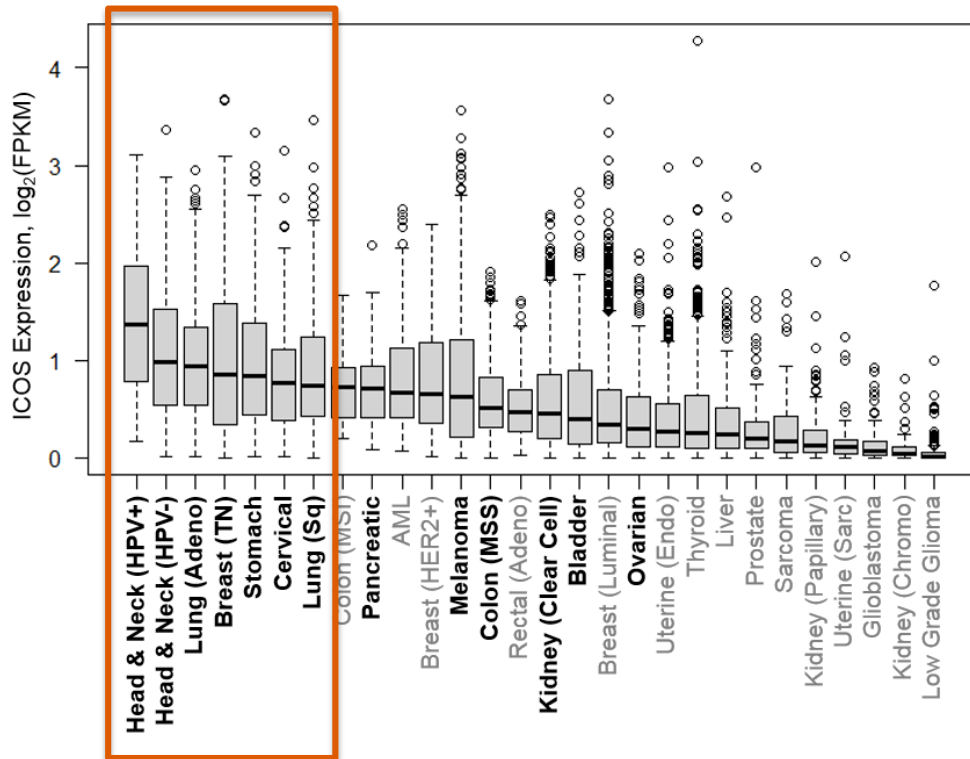
Tumor Line	ICOS IHC Score (at Baseline)	Single Agent Efficacy	Combination Efficacy (+ anti-PD-1)
Sa1/N	3+	++++	ND
B16-SIY	2+	+++	++++
MC38	1+	+	+++*
CT26	1+	+	++++
EMT6	1+	+ / +++	+ / -
LLC1	0	-	-

++++ indicates 61-100% tumor regression
 +++ indicates 41-60% tumor regression
 ++ indicates 21-40% tumor regression
 + indicates 10-20% tumor regression
 - indicates no tumor regressions

*Intra-tumoral levels of ICOS+ T cells increases post PD-1 treatment

Clinical Trial Design Based on Preclinical Data

Vopratelimab: Phase 2 Indication Selection & Patient Enrichment Based on Intra-tumoral ICOS RNA and IHC Data



ICONIC: Adaptive Study Design

Phase 1

All solid tumors, no enrichment for ICOS expression

vopratelimab
0.003-1.0 mg/kg
IV q3w

Dose Escalation

PK/PD Expansions

vopratelimab
0.01-0.3 mg/kg IV q3w
+ nivo 240 mg IV q3w

Dose Escalation

PK/PD Expansions

Phase 2
Triggered
Upon:
Identification
of safe dose
with $\geq 70\%$ TE

Phase 2

Enriched for pts with high ICOS expression

vopratelimab
0.3 mg/kg IV q3w

NSCLC*

HNSCC*

Any solid tumor type

Gastric*

Additional tumor types
based on emerging science

vopratelimab
0.3 mg/kg IV q3w
+ nivo 240 mg IV q3w

NSCLC*

HNSCC*

TNBC

Melanoma*

Gastric*

Additional tumor types
based on emerging science

*Required to have failed PD-1 inhibitor in FDA-approved indications

Clinical Data

ICONIC: Demographics and Safety

- Heavily pre-treated patients in Phase 1 and Phase 2

Parameter	vopratelimab		vopratelimab + nivo	
	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 1	Phase 2
n	40	30	31	100
ECOG 0/1, n (%) / n (%)	8 (20%) / 32 (80%)	2 (7%) / 28 (93%)	8 (26%) / 22 (71%)*	30 (31%) / 68 (70%)*
≥3 Prior therapy for metastatic disease, n (%)	32 (80%)	24 (80%)	23 (74%)	60 (60%)

- vopratelimab is safe and well-tolerated alone and in combination with nivo
 - Related Grade 3/4 AEs in Phase 2 12% with vopratelimab or vopratelimab + nivo
 - Phase 1: DLTs on mechanism at 1.0 mg/kg vopratelimab alone
 - Grade 3 AST/ALT, Grade 3 pleural effusion
 - Phase 2: Two possibly related Grade 5 AEs with vopratelimab + nivo
 - Increased bilirubin, encephalopathy

Safety population: all subjects who received at least one dose of vopratelimab

*ECOG status not available on all subjects

#Prior therapy data not available on all subjects

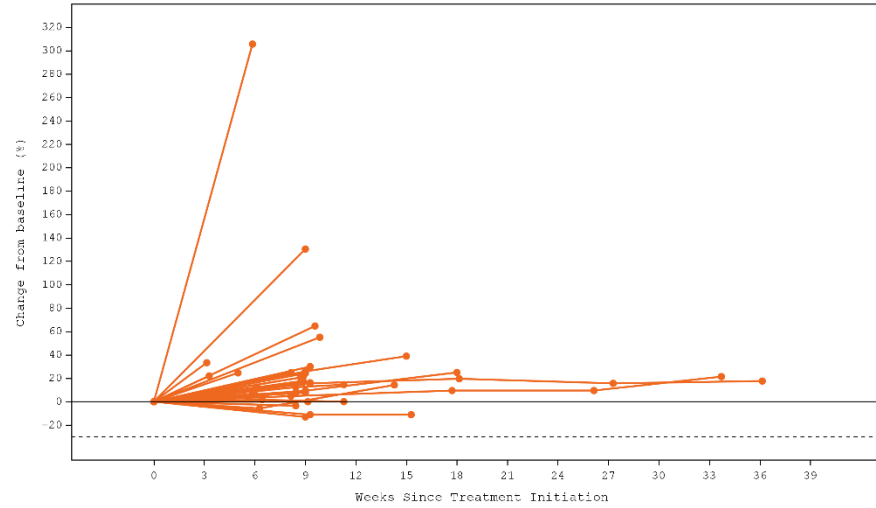
Data cut-off Jan 17, 2019

ICONIC Efficacy

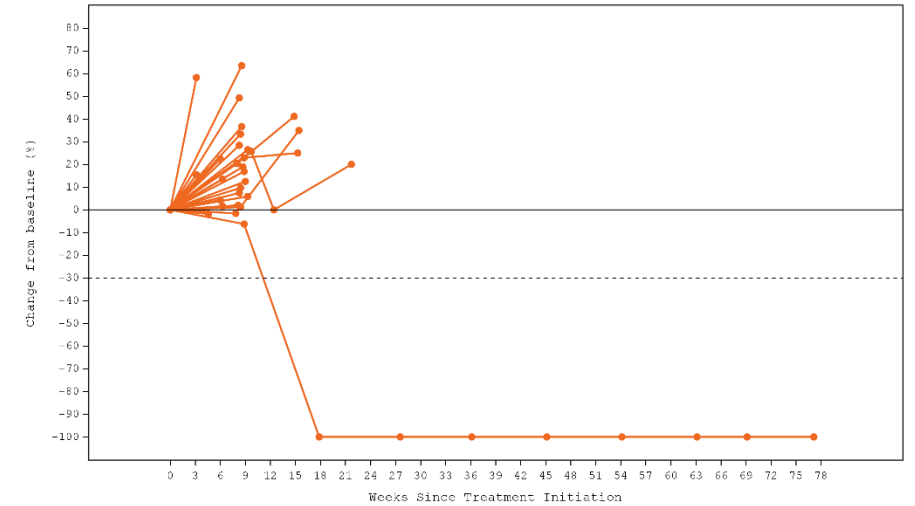
Vopratelimab monotherapy

CR=0
PR=0
SD=15 (21.4%)

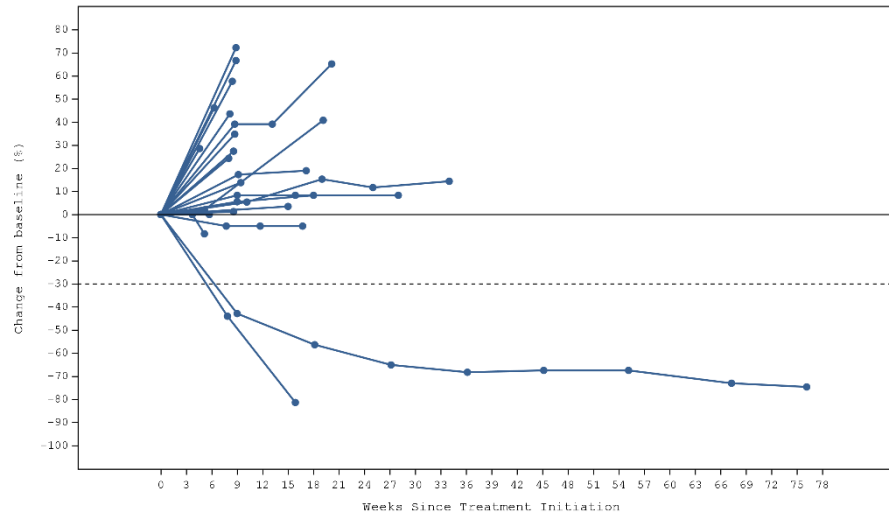
Phase 1 vopratelimab (n=40)



Phase 2 vopratelimab (n=27)



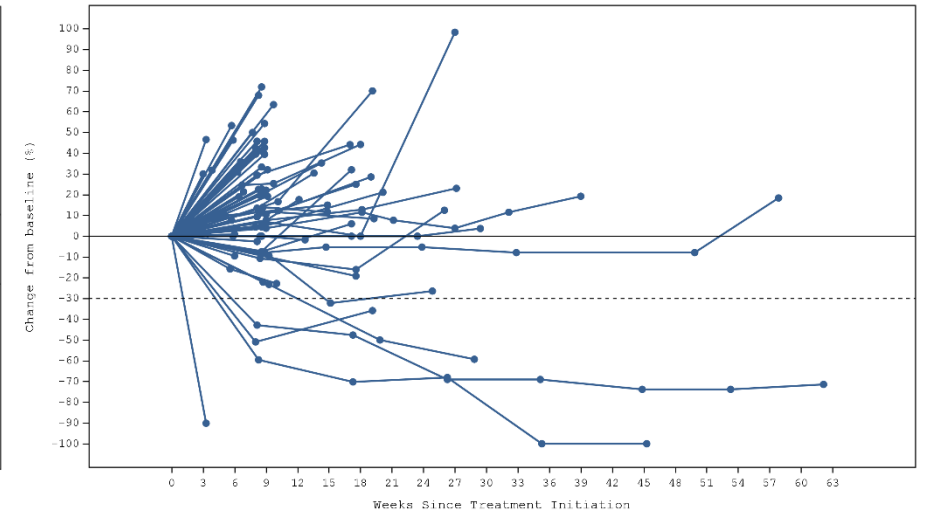
Phase 1 vopratelimab + nivo (n=31)



Vopratelimab + nivo

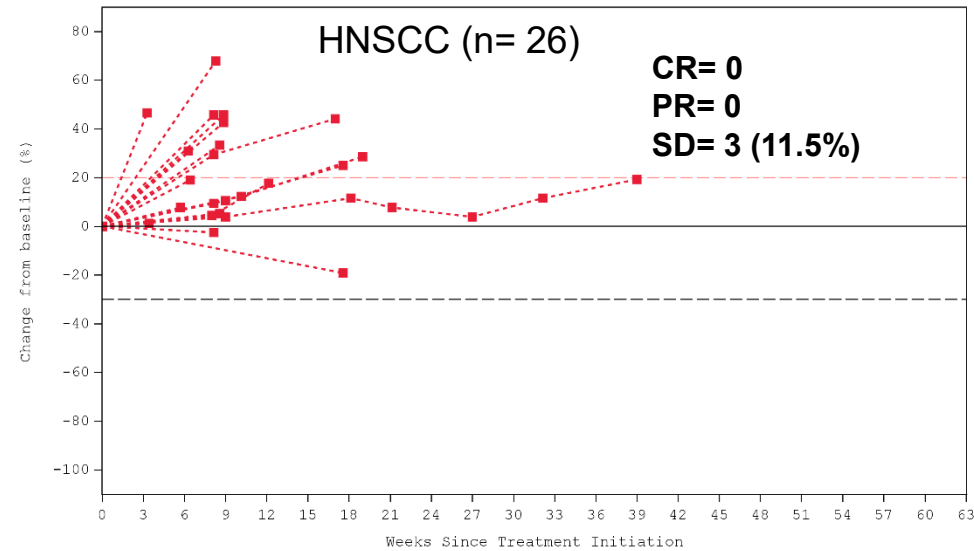
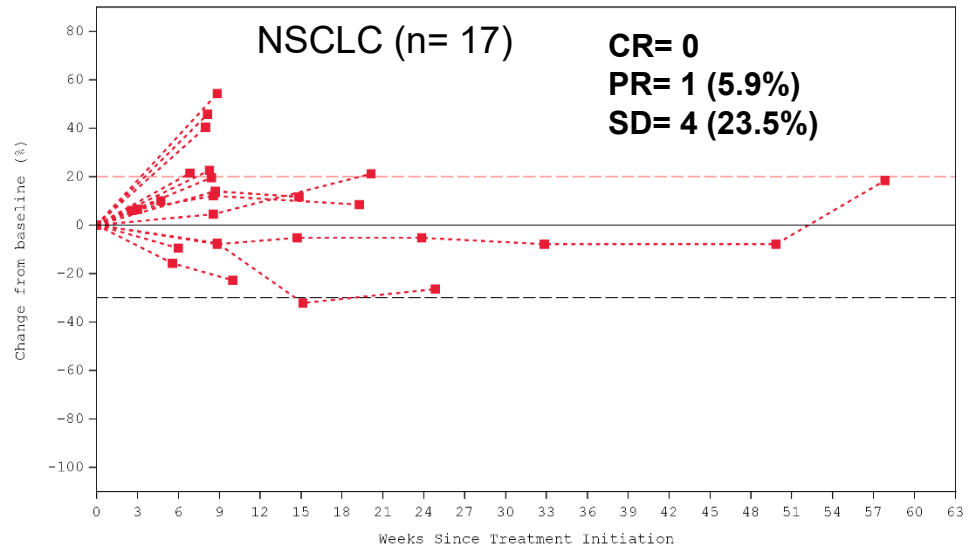
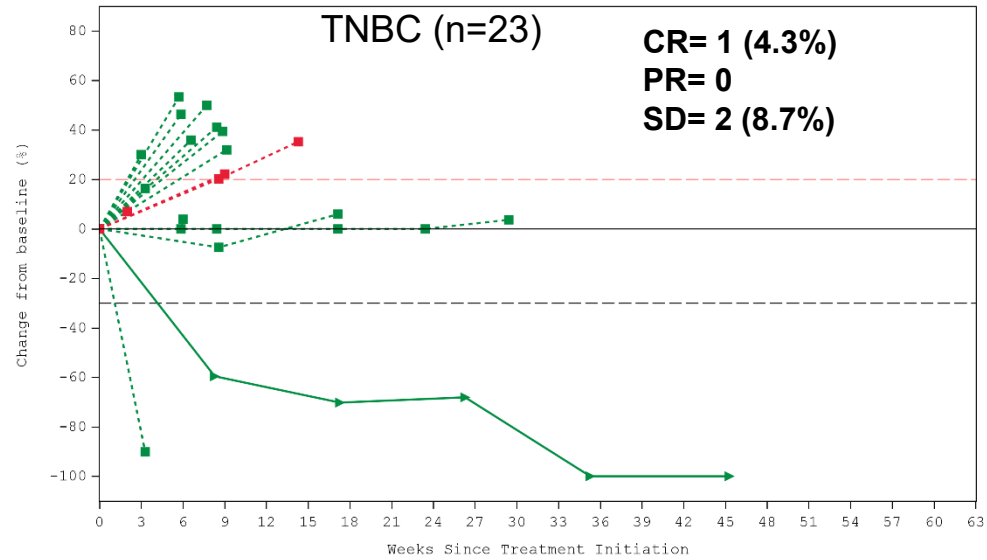
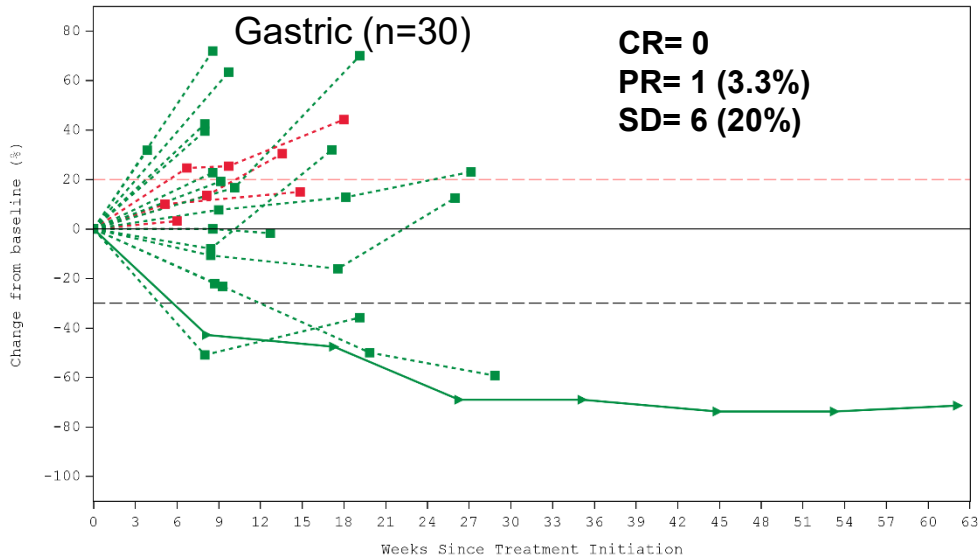
CR=1 (0.8%)
PR=3 (2.3%)
SD=20 (15.4%)

Phase 2 vopratelimab + nivo (n=100)



n= Dosed and ≥ 1 scan or discontinued treatment; Spider plot= Investigator measurements; CR, PR, SD= Central Radiology review; data cut-off March 4, 2019

Vopratelimab + nivo Phase 2: Durable Responses and Stable disease



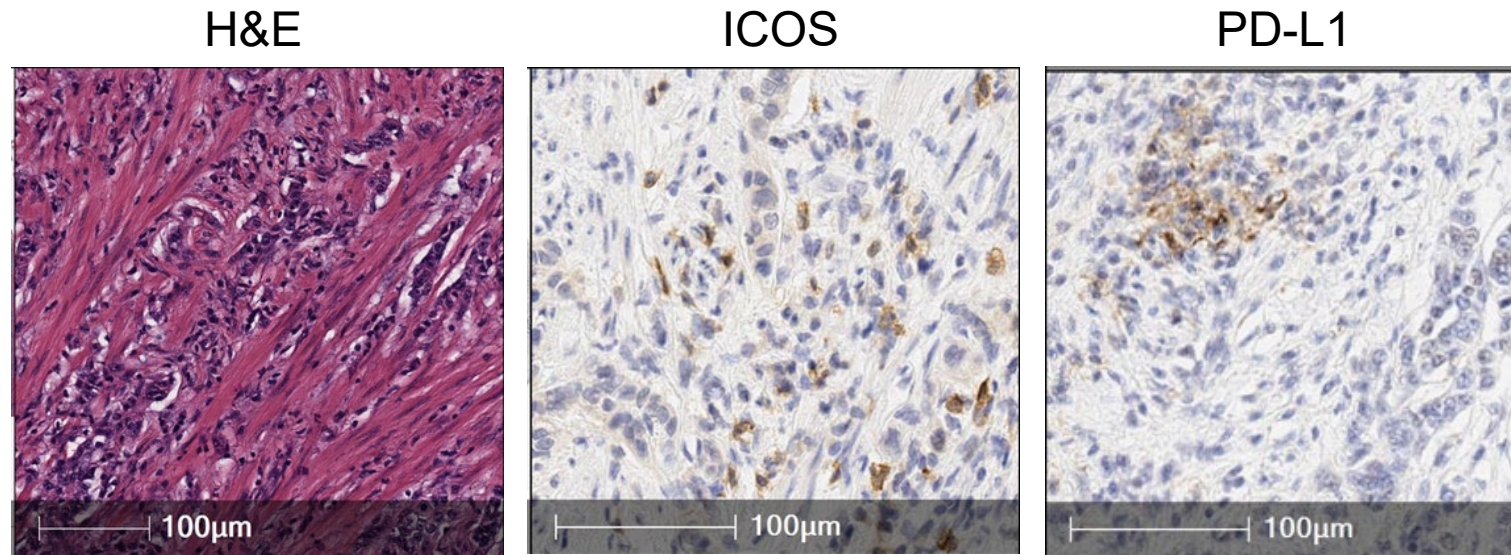
n= Dosed and ≥ 1 scan or discontinued treatment; Durable= > 6 months; Spider plot= Investigator measurements; CR, PR, SD= Central Radiology Review; data cut-off March 4 2019

Ongoing - — PD-1/L1 inhibitor naive ———
 Off-treatment - - - - PD-1/L1 inhibitor failure ———

Clinical Biomarker Data and Reverse Translational Analyses

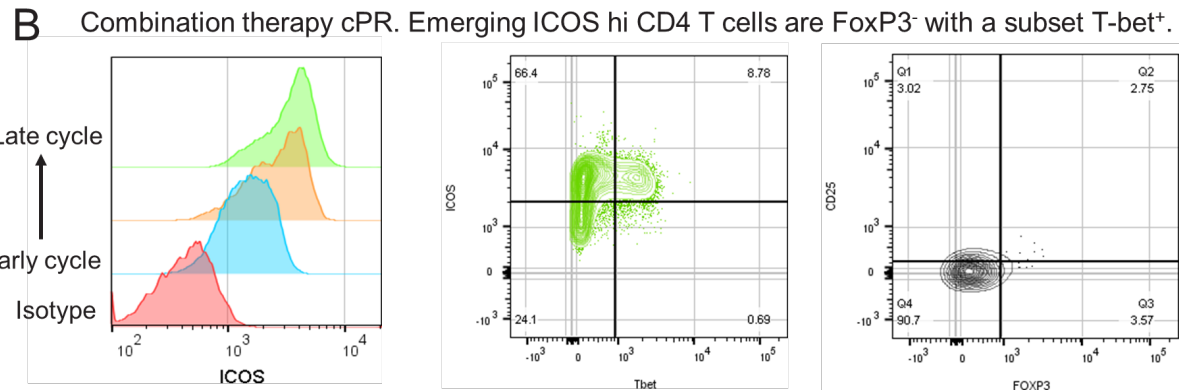
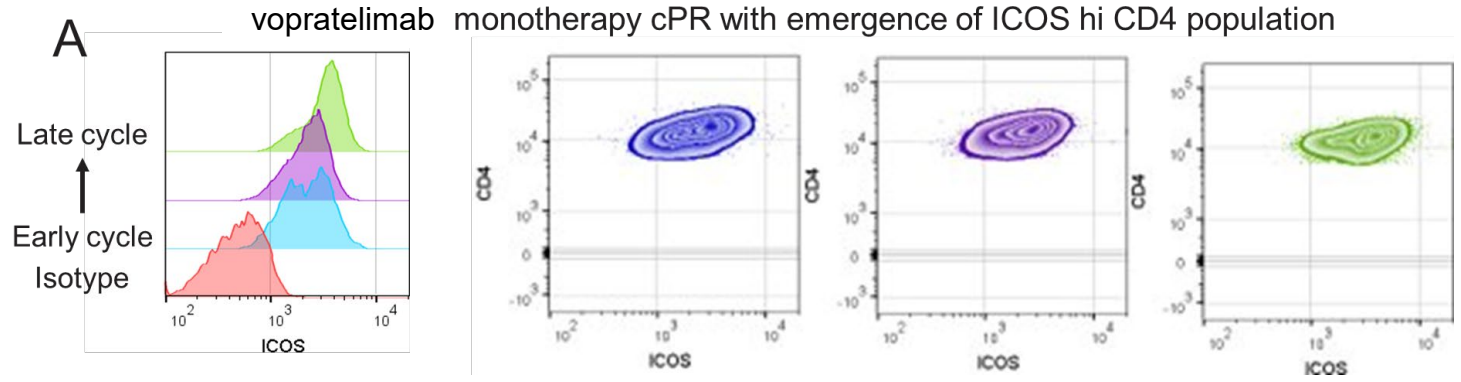
ICOS and PD-L1 IHC are not Correlated with Tumor Reductions

- Concordance between PD-L1 and ICOS scores in archival and fresh tumor tissue
- Neither ICOS score nor PD-L1 score are correlated with response

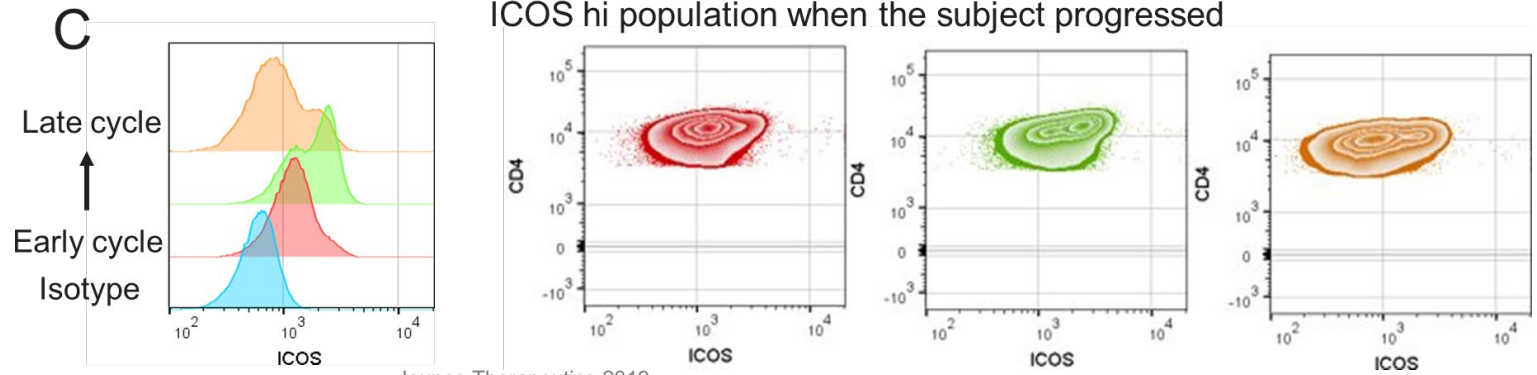


- ICOS IHC score is based on total tumor infiltrate ICOS positive immune cells
 - does not discriminate between Teff, Treg, and NK cells
 - does not measure ICOS density per immune cell

Emergence and Persistence of ICOS hi CD4 Teff is Observed in Responding* Subjects



Subject with stable disease shows emergence and then loss of ICOS hi population when the subject progressed

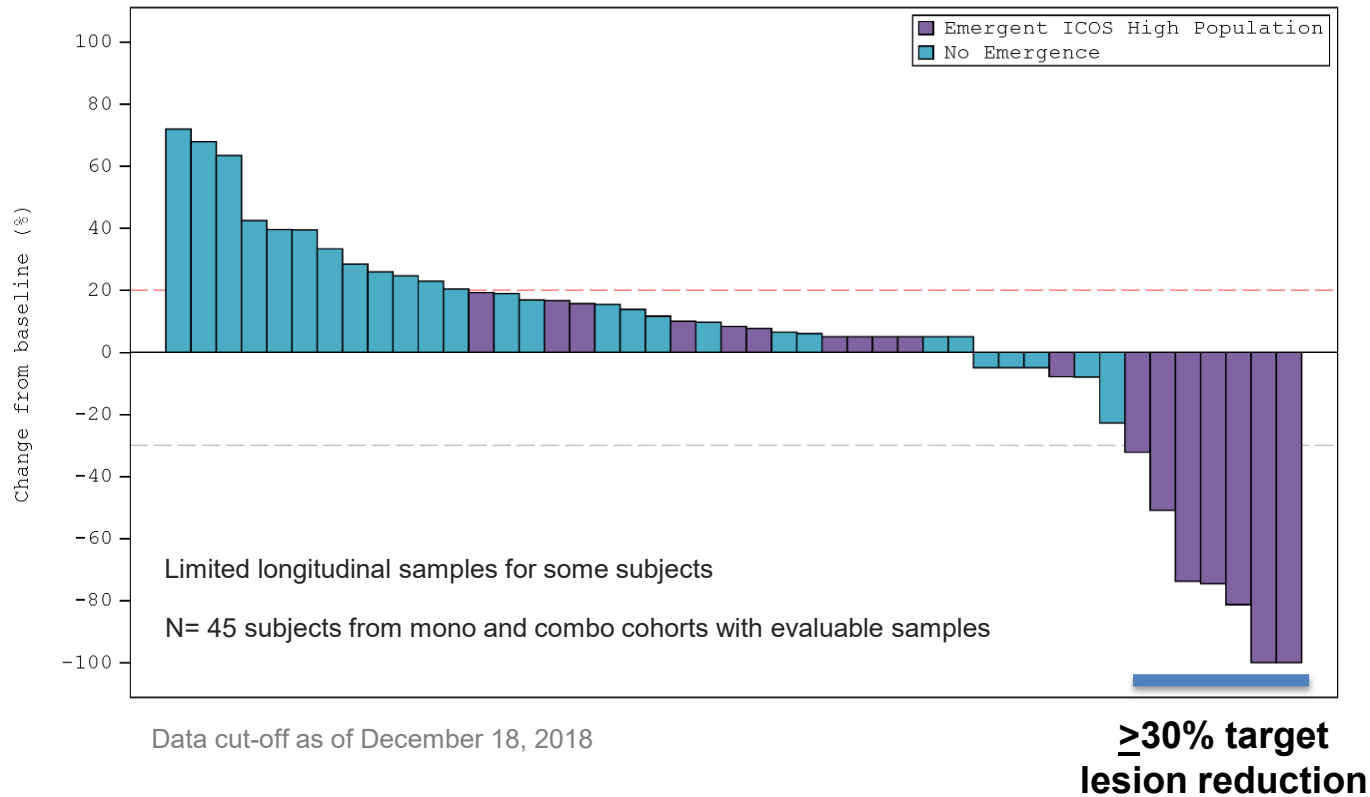


*based on investigator assessments

Anti-Tumor Activity Correlates with Vopratelimab Mechanistic Biomarker

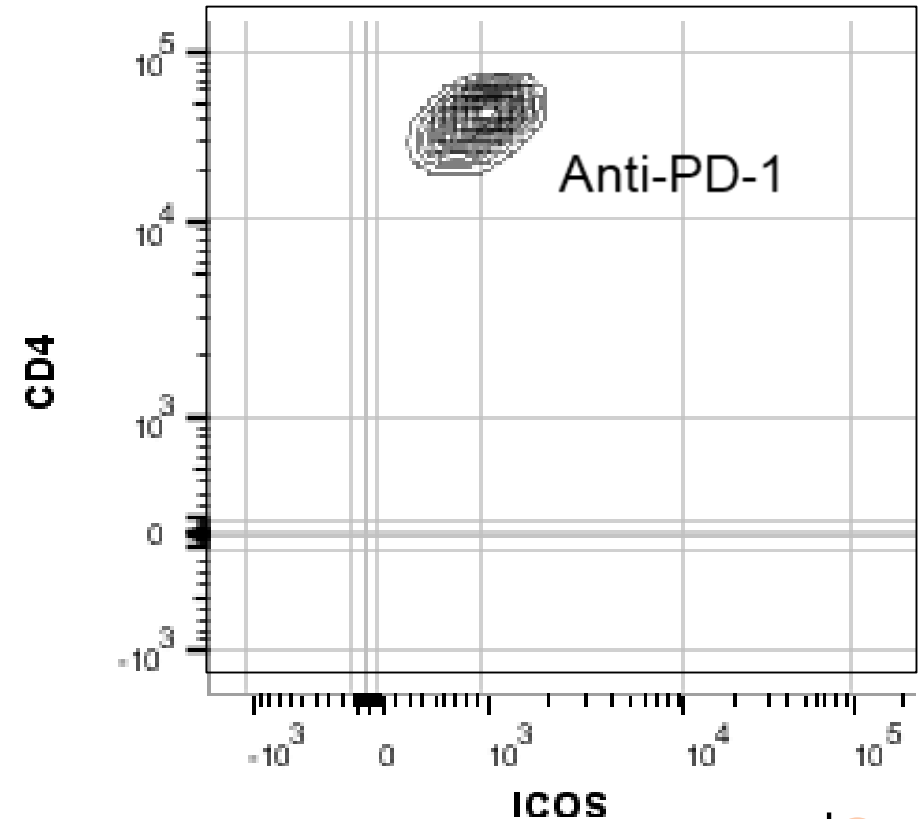
ICOS hi CD4 Cells Emerge in Patients with Target Lesion Reductions*

- Observed in 7/7 subjects with target lesion PR
- Not observed in 12/12 subjects with progressive disease



PD-1i Does Not Induce ICOS hi CD4 Cells

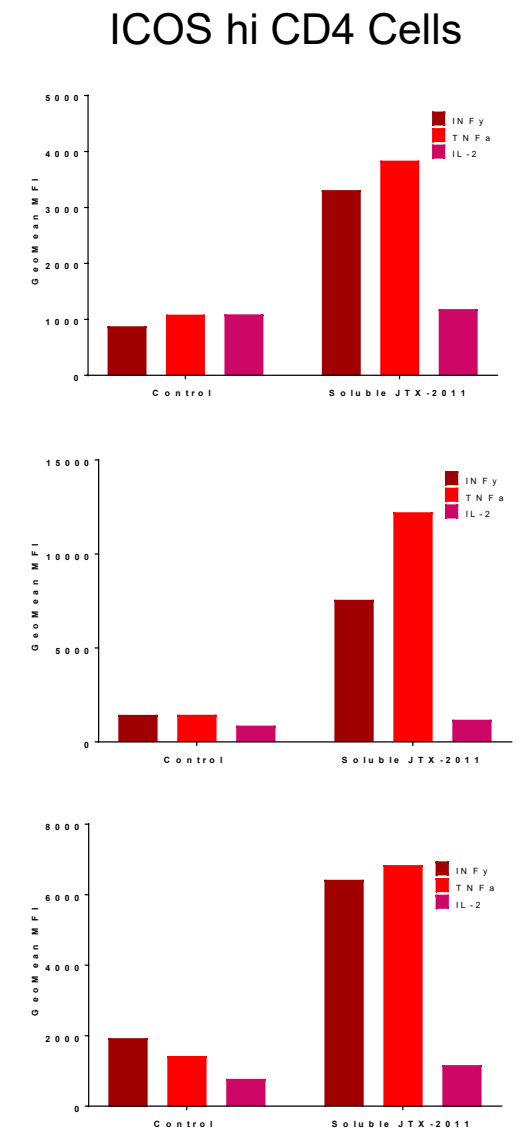
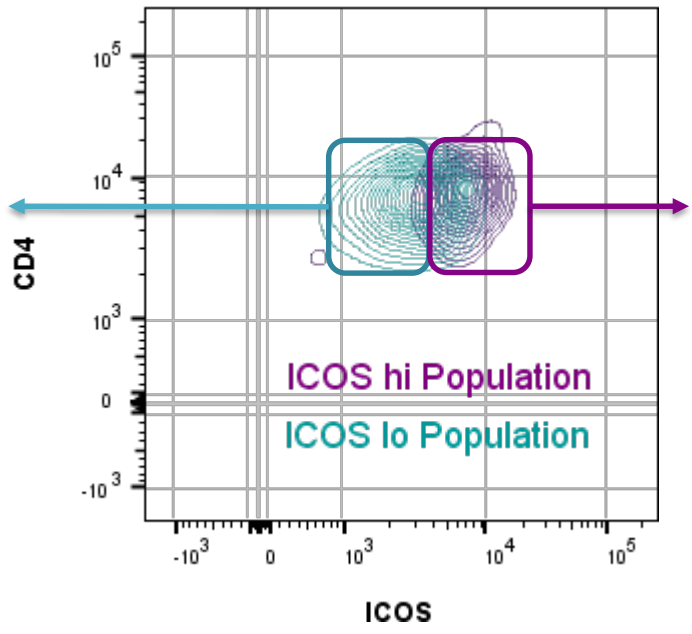
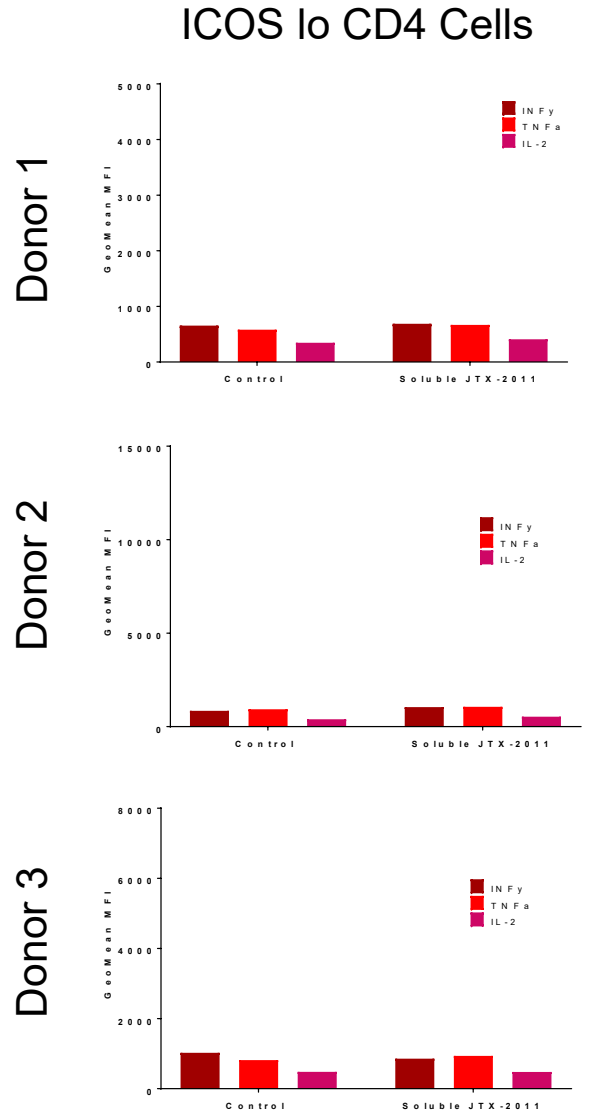
- 77 patients treated with PD-1/L1i monotherapy
- 6 confirmed responders
- 0 patients with ICOS hi CD4 cells



*Best response observed for target lesion, based on investigator assessments

Soluble vopratelimab Induces *ex vivo* Cytokine Responses **only** in ICOS hi CD4 T Cells

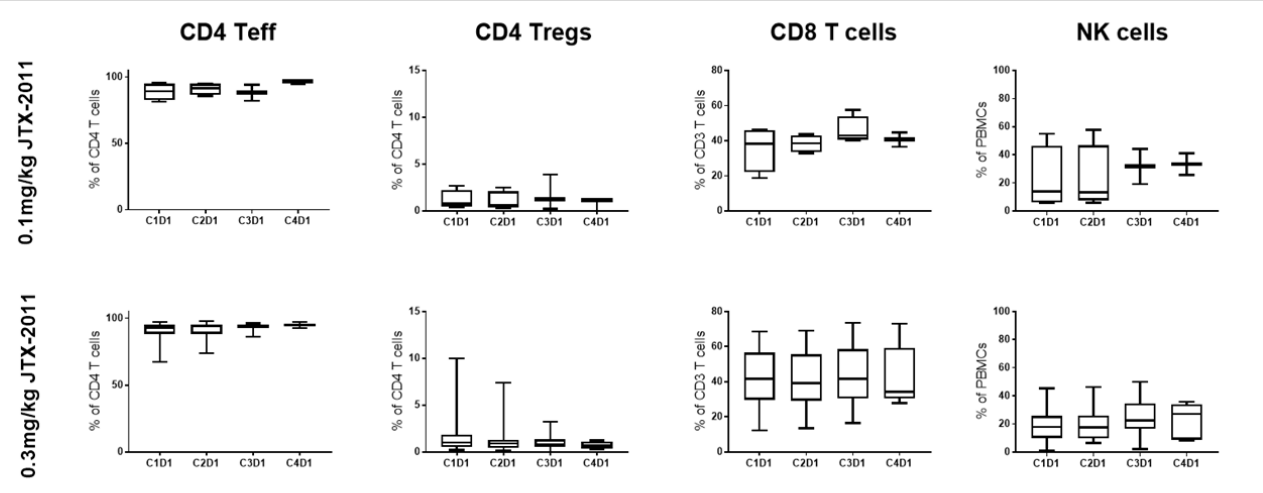
Consistent with vopratelimab need for primed CD4 T effectors



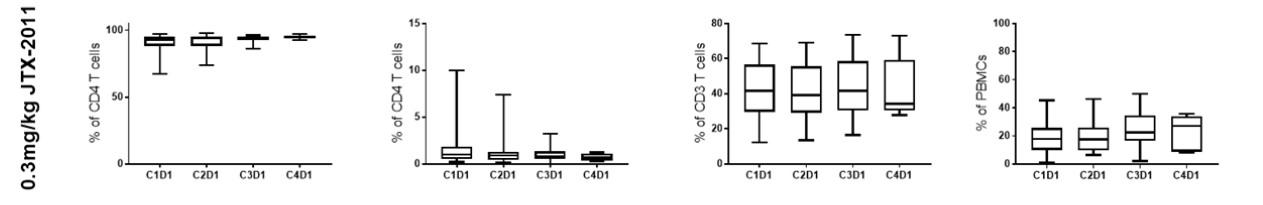
No Significant Changes in Peripheral Blood Immune Cell Subsets over 3 Cycles

**Vopratelimab
Monotherapy**

A

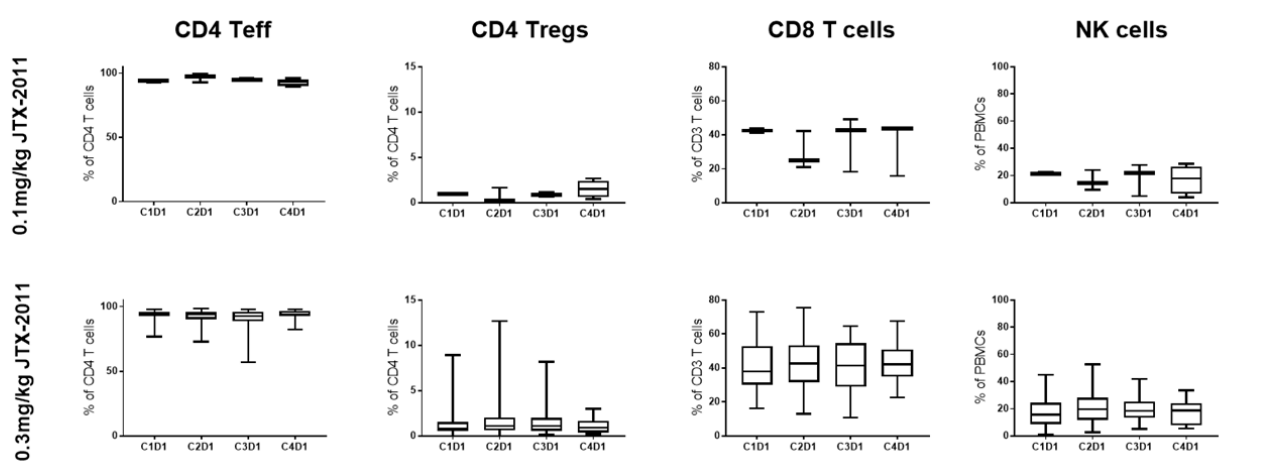


B

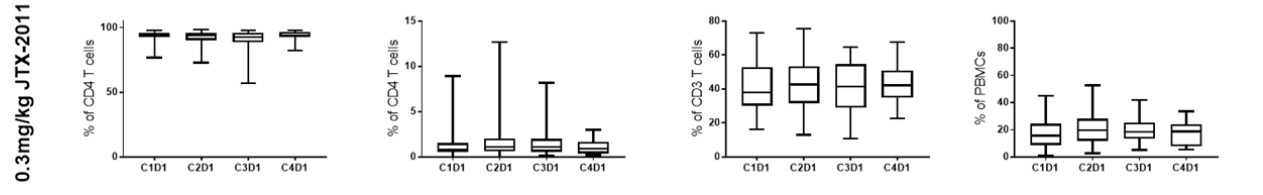


**Vopratelimab +
Nivolumab
Combination
Therapy**

C



D

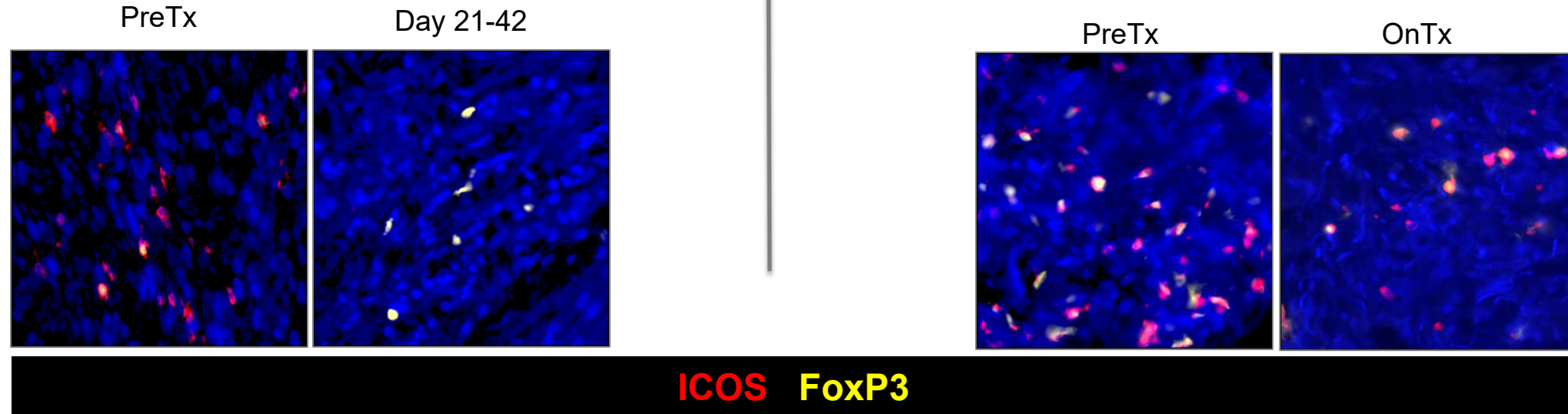


No Significant Change in Cycle 2 in Intra-tumoral Immune Cell Subsets, Including Tregs

ICOS staining is significantly reduced on intra-tumoral Treg, CD4eff, and CD8 cells with sustained exposure

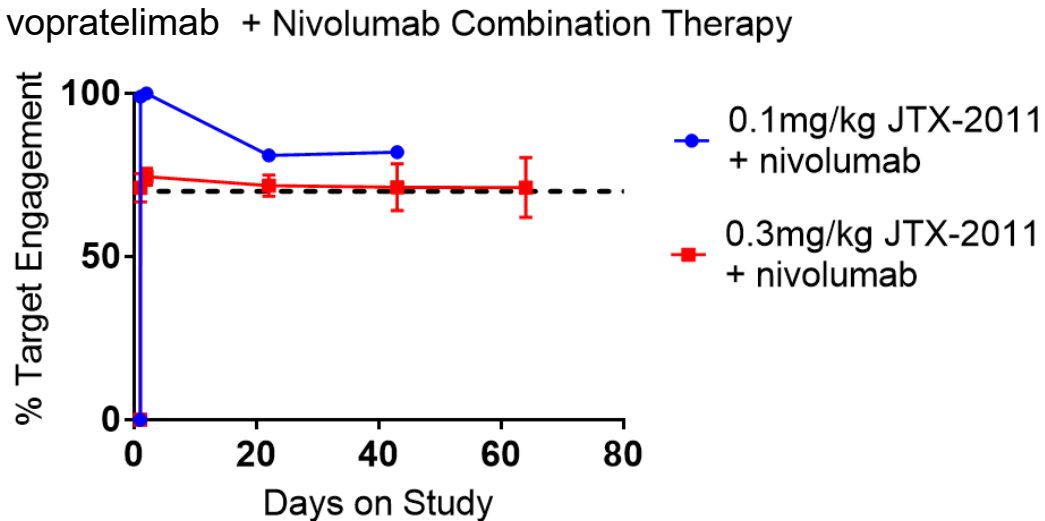
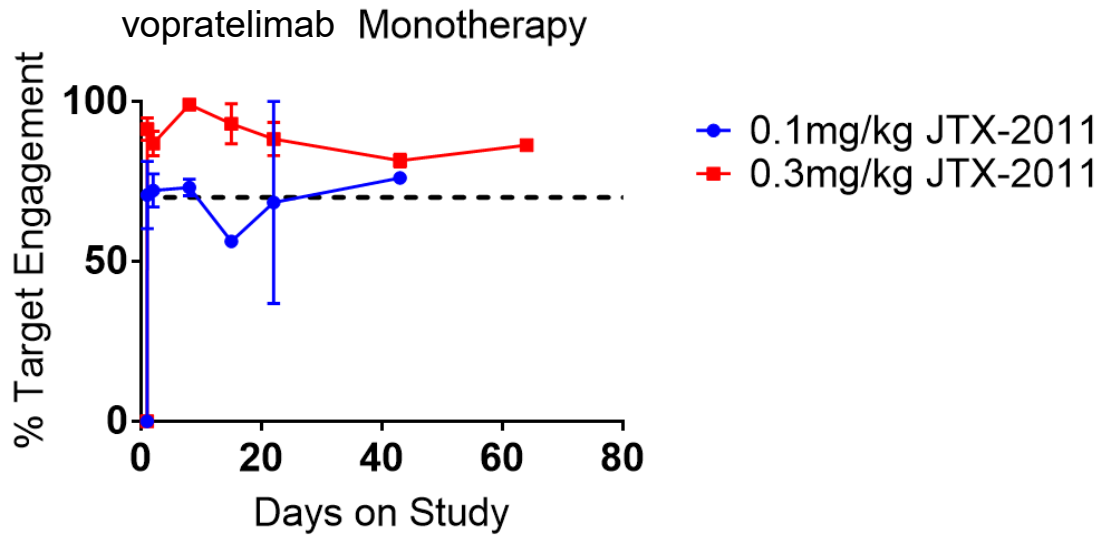
- Loss of ICOS observed in 5/8 monotherapy and combination subjects, including 1 confirmed PR*
- All had trough concentrations ≥ 200 ng/mL (200- 1400)
- Sustained target saturation in all with available data

- Persistent ICOS observed in 3/8 subjects (no responders*)
- All had trough concentrations < 100 ng/mL (<20 - <100)
- Target engagement data unavailable

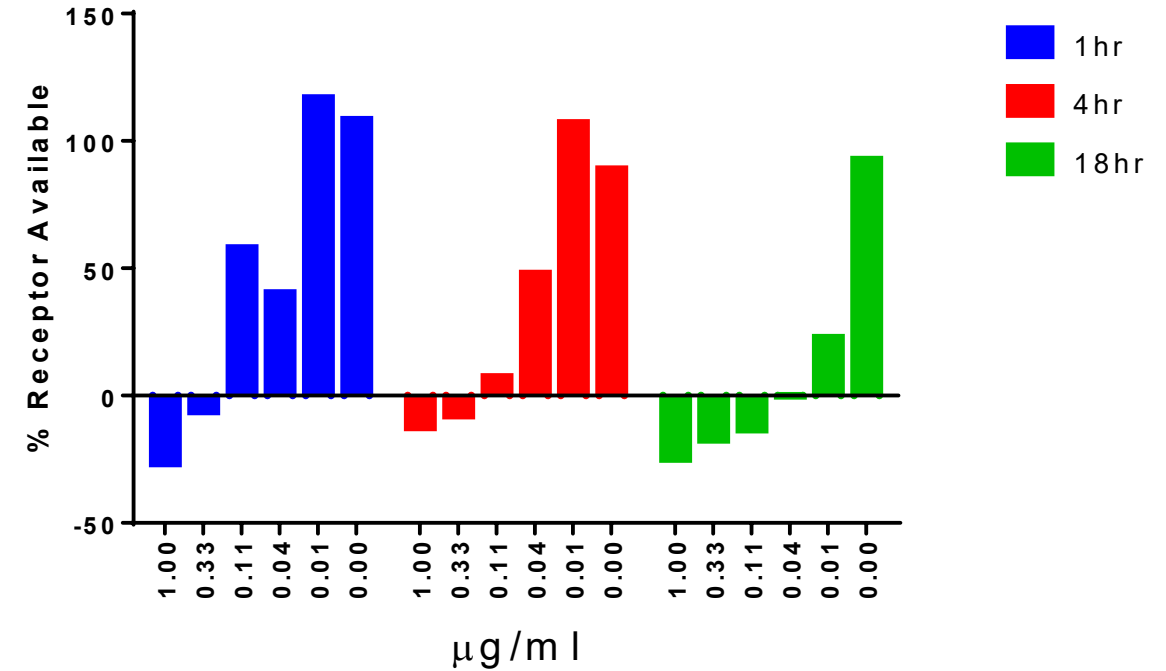


Is on treatment loss of ICOS staining due to down-regulation of the receptor due to sustained signaling and internalization (negative feedback)?

ICOS on Peripheral T cells Saturated at Doses above 0.1mg/kg q3w



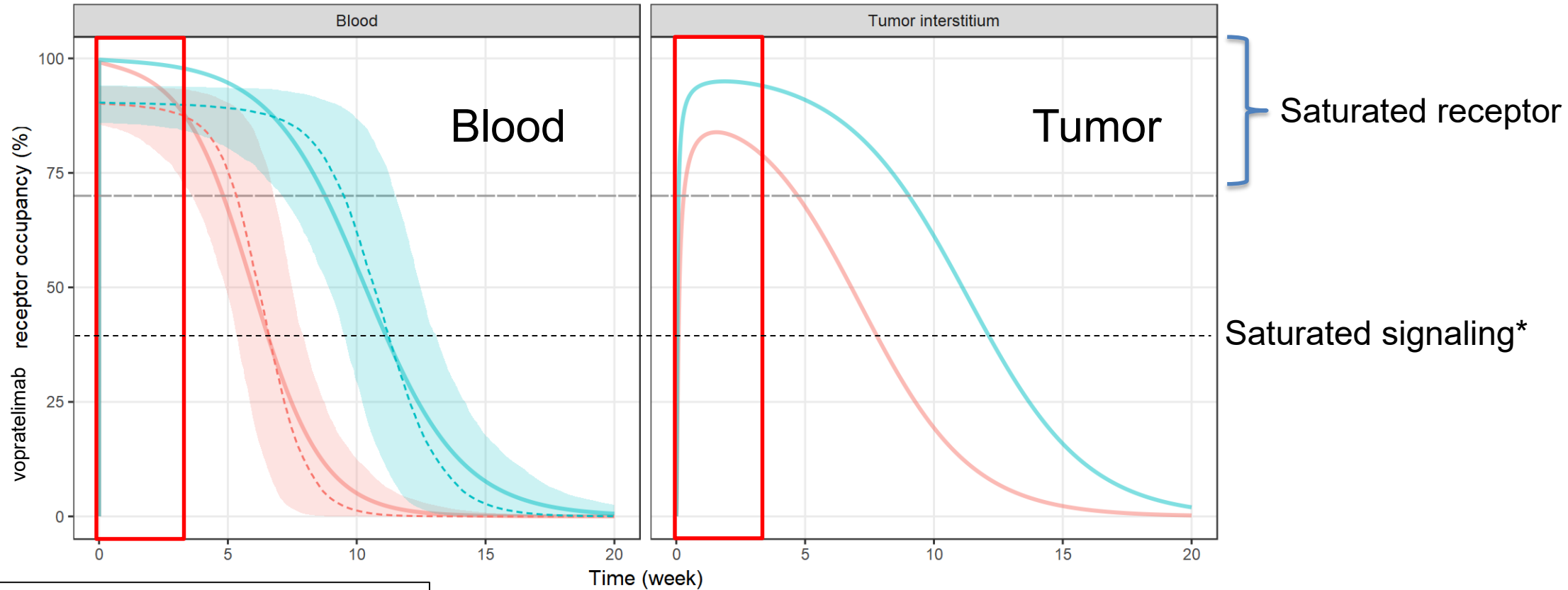
ICOS is internalized over time when bound by vopratelimab



- % available ICOS in whole blood at different concentrations of vopratelimab
- Incubated at 37 degrees for 1hr, 4hrs, or 18hrs

Target Saturation: How Long is Too Long?

Preliminary PK/PD modeling predicts prolonged saturation in both blood and tumor at 0.3 mg/kg q3w
Is a lower, less frequent dose advisable?



- Dotted/Shaded is a model based on clinical TE data
- Solid line is a model based on TE, vopra affinity, PK, and target distribution

0.1 mg/kg 0.3 mg/kg

*based on primary CD4+ cells

New Hypotheses

What have we learned from the clinic?

Preclinical Predictions

Dual MOA

- Activation and proliferation of CD4 T effector cells
 - Requires T cell priming
- Selection reduction of intra-tumoral Tregs
 - No effect on peripheral Tregs

Requirements for Efficacy

- Sustained Target Engagement
- High ICOS IHC score

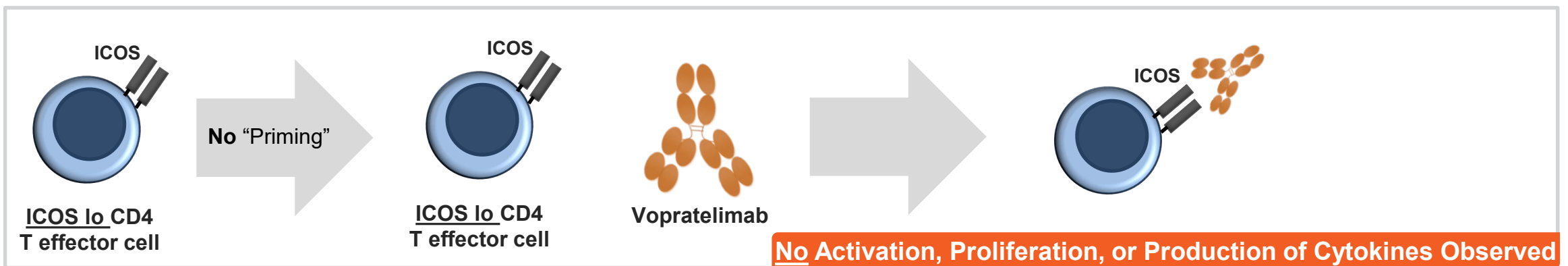
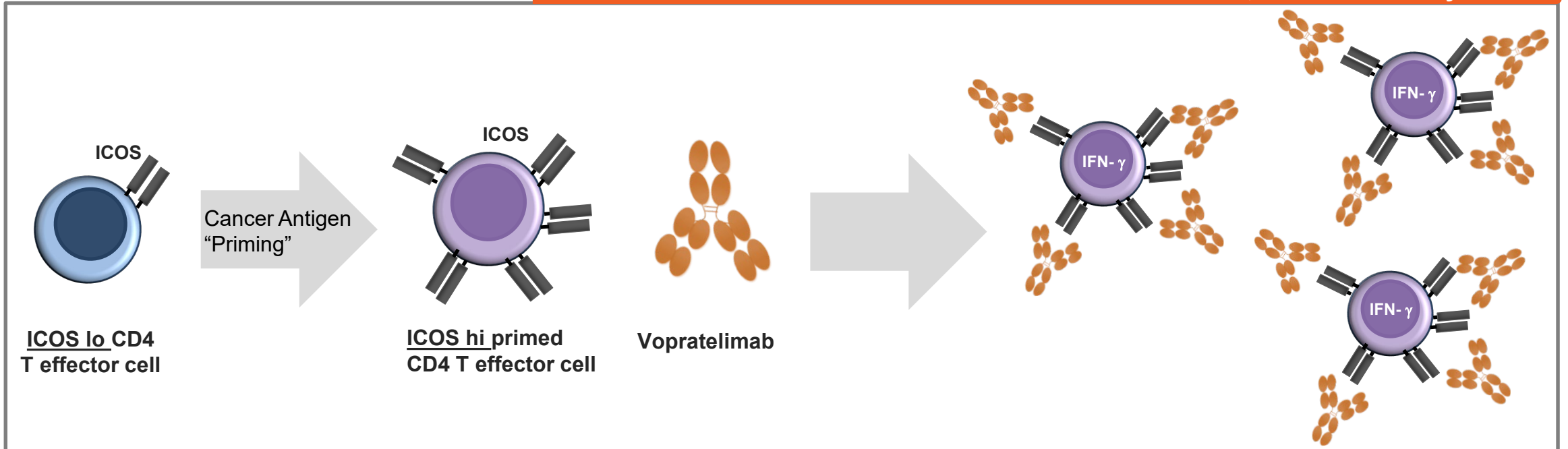
Clinical Observations

MOA

- Activation and proliferation of primed CD4 T effector cells
 - Requires Priming/presence of ICOS hi CD4 T cells
- No apparent reduction of intra-tumoral Tregs to date
 - No effect on peripheral immune cell subsets
- Continuous Target Engagement may be too much stimulation
- ICOS IHC score not predictive of efficacy
 - High ICOS score may reflect high numbers of Tregs
 - ICOS IHC does not discriminate between ICOS lo and ICOS hi cells
- A better predictive biomarker is needed

Evolving Vopratelimab MoA Based on Reverse Translational Analyses of Clinical Data

Sustained Activation & Proliferation of CD4 T effector cells; Production of cytokines



New Clinical Trial Designs

Vopratelimab:

Reverse Translational Work Leads to Two Development Paths

New hypothesis: vopra will result in expansion, activation, and proliferation of primed ICOS hi CD4 T effectors

CTLA-4i Combination

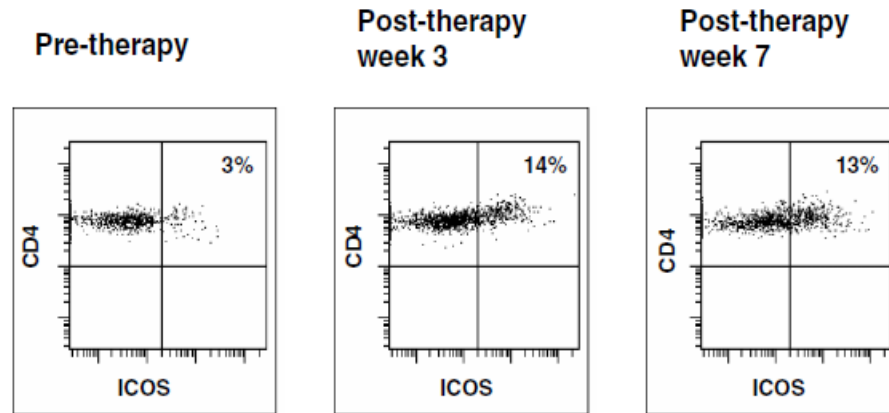
Prioritize combination agents that induce ICOS hi CD4 cells



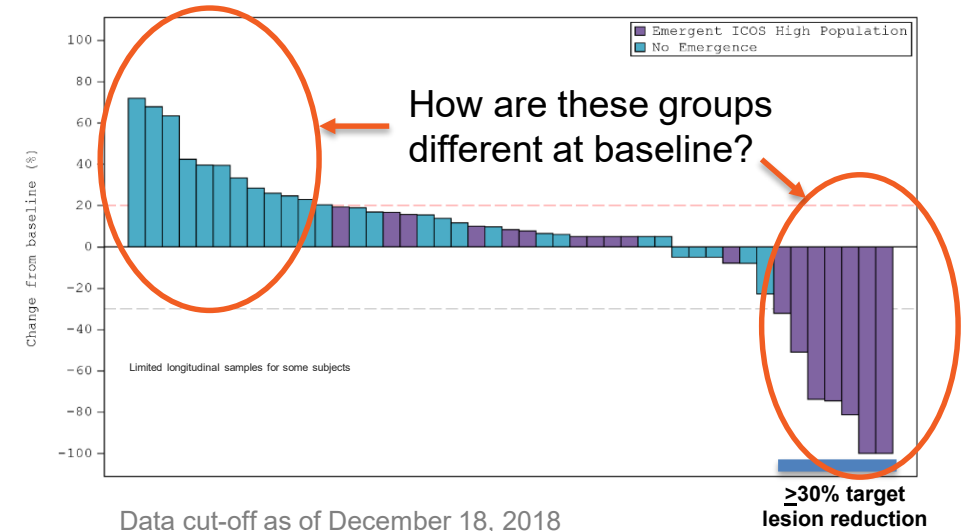
Predictive Biomarker

Identify baseline characteristics to predict which patients have pre-existing ICOS hi CD4 cells

Induction of ICOS by Ipilimumab



Carthon et al, Clin Can Res (2010)



Acknowledgements

- **ICONIC Investigators**

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- Sean Lacey
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- Manny Lazaro
- Rich Murray

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Thank you

