



The 65th ASH Annual Meeting Abstracts

POSTER ABSTRACTS

626.AGGRESSIVE LYMPHOMAS: PROSPECTIVE THERAPEUTIC TRIALS

Odronextamab Demonstrates Durable Complete Responses in Patients with Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma (DLBCL) Progressing after CAR-T Therapy: Outcomes from the ELM-1 Study

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Background

Chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapies have recently been established as an important option for the management of relapsed/refractory (R/R) DLBCL. However, real-world studies suggest that approximately half of all patients (pts) receiving commercial CAR-T therapies will relapse within 6 months. These pts have a poor prognosis, with estimated overall survival (OS) of only 5 months, indicating a significant unmet need. Odronextamab is a novel, off-the-shelf, CD20×CD3 bispecific antibody that has demonstrated activity in both R/R follicular lymphoma and R/R DLBCL. We have previously reported encouraging results with odronextamab from the Phase 1 ELM-1 study (NCT02290951) in pts with R/R DLBCL post CAR-T therapy (Bannerji R, et al. *Lancet Haematol.* 2022). These results were consistent with the antitumor activity seen in pts with R/R DLBCL from the Phase 2 ELM-2 study (Kim WS, et al. ASH 2022). Here, we present an updated analysis of outcomes in a prespecified cohort of post CAR-T patients from ELM-1.

Methods

Intravenous odronextamab was administered weekly in 21-day cycles during Cycles (C) 1-4. Revisions to the step-up regimen were reported previously (Bannerji R, et al. *Lancet Haematol.* 2022). Odronextamab was administered with steroid prophylaxis and step-up doses of 0.7/4/20 mg during C1 to mitigate the risk of cytokine release syndrome (CRS), followed by 160 mg on Days (D) 1, 8, and 15 of C2-4. After C4, odronextamab maintenance treatment continued at 320 mg every 2 weeks until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. Those pts who achieved a complete response (CR) that was durable for ≥9 months transitioned to dosing with 320 mg every 4 weeks. The primary endpoint was objective response rate (ORR), assessed by independent central review (ICR) according to the Lugano classification. Key secondary endpoints included duration of response (DoR), progression-free survival (PFS), and OS. Immune biomarker assessment was an exploratory endpoint.

Results

As of Dec 20, 2022, 46 pts were treated (safety-evaluable), with 44 pts evaluable for efficacy. For safety-evaluable pts, median age was 63 years (range 27-82), 67% male, 74% Ann Arbor stage III-IV, and 72% were refractory to CAR-T therapy administered in any prior line. 44 pts were evaluable for efficacy after 4.9 months median duration of follow-up. The ORR and CR rate by ICR were 48% (21/44) and 30% (13/44), respectively. Responses were durable, and both median DoR and median duration of

CR were not reached. The probability of maintaining a response for 12 months was 62% and the probability of maintaining a CR for 9 months was 86%. A responder analysis of the subgroup of pts who achieved a CR will be presented.

The CAR-T treated pts with DLBCL who were evaluable for biomarker analysis (n=10) had lower T-cell counts at baseline compared with CAR-T naive DLBCL pts (n=41 comparable pts who received odronextamab in ELM-2), yet the fold-change of T-cell expansion at C4D15 was greater in CAR-T treated pts versus CAR-T naive pts. T-cell dynamics, such as changes in activation, exhaustion, and memory subsets, will be presented.

Safety was generally consistent with that previously reported. Six (13%) pts permanently discontinued odronextamab due to a treatment-emergent AE (device-related infection, pneumonia, dysphagia, gait disturbance, leukemia, and encephalopathy [n=1 each]). The most common treatment-emergent AE was CRS (any grade, 52%). The highest grade of CRS reported was Grade 2, and low-grade CRS events occurred in 46% of pts with the 0.7/4/20 mg step-up regimen. No cases of ICANS were reported in pts with the 0.7/4/20 mg regimen. Grade ≥ 3 infections occurred in 10 (22%) pts, with no Grade 5 events. No cases of tumor flare were reported.

Conclusions

Odronebamab monotherapy demonstrates encouraging antitumor activity in heavily pretreated pts who have progressed after CAR-T therapy, with a generally manageable safety profile. Durable CRs were achieved in this difficult-to-treat setting. These data support the potential role of odronextamab in the treatment paradigm for R/R DLBCL. Further studies to evaluate the optimal sequencing and combinations of odronextamab with CAR-T therapy are warranted.

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OffLabel Disclosure: Odronebamab, a CD20xCD3 bispecific antibody, for the treatment of patients with relapsed/refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma

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