# Safety, efficacy, and PKPD of 23ME-00610, a first-in-class anti-CD200R1 antibody, in patients with advanced or metastatic ovarian cancer: results from a multi-center multi-country Phase 1/2a expansion cohort.

#5575

POSTER PRESENTED AT ASCO 2024



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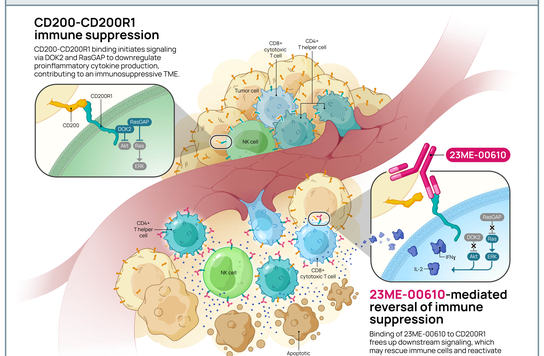
## BACKGROUND

- CD200R1 was identified as a promising immuno-oncology (IO) target from the 23andMe database [1]. Pleiotropic causal variants with opposing effect on risks for cancer and immune diseases, referred to as an IO signature, were observed for 3 critical components of the CD200R1 pathway, including CD200R1, its sole ligand CD200, and the downstream signaling protein DOK2.
- CD200R1 is expressed on immune cells and binds to CD200, its only known ligand in humans. Binding CD200 by CD200R1 can downregulate proinflammatory cytokines by activated T and myeloid cells and promote an immunosuppressive microenvironment in human cancers, where CD200 is highly expressed [2-9] (**Figure 1**).
- 23ME-00610 ('610) is a first-in-class IgG1 antibody that binds CD200R1 with high affinity and inhibits immunosuppressive signaling, leading to restoration of T cell activity and killing of CD200-expressing tumor cells in preclinical studies [1] (**Figure 1**).
- 23ME-00610 is currently in the Phase 2a portion of a Phase 1/2a clinical trial in participants with advanced solid malignancies (NCT05199272) (**Figure 2**). From the 28 patient Phase 1 portion, 23ME-00610 had acceptable safety and tolerability, a favorable PK profile supporting Q3W dosing, full target engagement with peripheral saturation at doses ≥ 60 mg, and pharmacodynamic evidence of activity, including on-target immune-related AEs, › 50% stable disease rate, and tumor shrinkage [10-12].

### Figure 1. 23ME-00610, a Fully Humanized, Effectorless IgG1, Inhibits Immunosuppressive CD200/R1 Signaling via High Affinity Binding to CD200R1




Abbreviations: Akt: protein kinase B; CD: cluster of differentiation; DOK: docking protein; ERK: extracellular signal-regulated kinase; IFN: interferon; IL: interleukin; NK: natural killer; RasGAP: Ras-specific GTPase-activating proteins; TME: tumor microenvironment

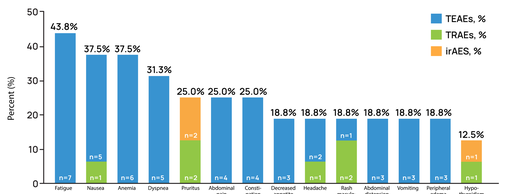
## RESULTS

### Table 1. Baseline Characteristics and Patient Demographics

| Characteristic | N = 16 | Characteristic | N = 16 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Age, median years (range) | 56.5 (34-76) | Primary Site of Ovarian Cancer, n (%) | |
| Race, n (%) | | Ovary | 13 (81.3%) |
| White | 15 (93.8%) | Peritoneum | 2 (12.5%) |
| Native American/Alaska Native | 1 (6.3%) | Mesonephric | 1 (6.3%) |
| Ethnicity, n (%) | | Histologic Subtypes, n (%) | |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 13 (81.3%) | High grade epithelial | 7 (43.8%) |
| Unknown | 3 (18.8%) | Clear cell | 2 (12.5%) |
| Geographic Region, n (%) | | Adenocarcinoma NOS | 2 (12.5%) |
| USA | 9 (56.3%) | Papillary serous | 1 (6.3%) |
| Canada | 7 (43.8%) | Mucinous | 1 (6.3%) |
| ECOG [0 to 1], n (%) | | Serous carcinoma NOS | 1 (6.3%) |
| 0 | 8 (50.0%) | Mixed histology (mucinous / endometroid) | 1 (6.3%) |
| 1 | 8 (50.0%) | Mesonephric adenocarcinoma | 1 (6.3%) |

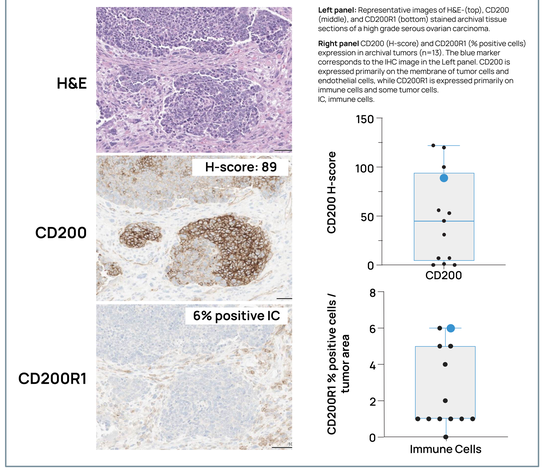
| Characteristic | N = 16 |
|---|---|
| Months since Initial Diagnoses, median (range) | 47 (11-167) |
| Prior Lines of Treatment, median (range) | 4 (1-12) |
| Prior Systemic Cancer Therapy, n (%) | |
| Anti-PD-1/L1 | 3 (18.8%) |
| Anti-VEGF | 12 (75.0%) |
| Platinum-based chemotherapy | 16 (100.0%) |
| PARP inhibitor | 9 (56.3%) |
| Other | 11 (68.8%) |

### Figure 4. Overall 23ME-00610 AE profile, including TEAEs, TRAEs, and irAEs




AEs observed in 2 or more patients (› 10%). Additional TEAEs of back pain, urinary tract infection, pleural effusion, aspartate amino-transferase increase, flank pain, and ascites were observed in N=2 patients each (12.5%).
TEAE, treatment emergent adverse event; TRAE, treatment related adverse event; irAE, immune related adverse event
Note: irAEs are considered related to study drug, and therefore not double counted in related category.

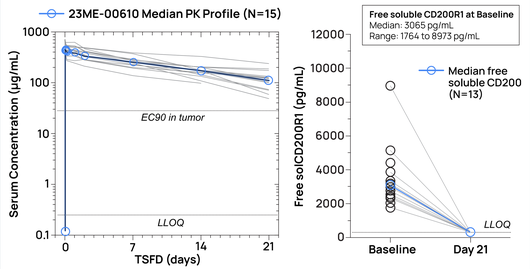
### Figure 5. Tumor CD200 and CD200R1 Expression Shows ~50% Ovarian Patients with Moderate or High Tumor CD200




**Left panel:** Representative images of H&E-(top), CD200 (middle), and CD200R1 (bottom) stained archival tissue sections of a high grade serous ovarian carcinoma.

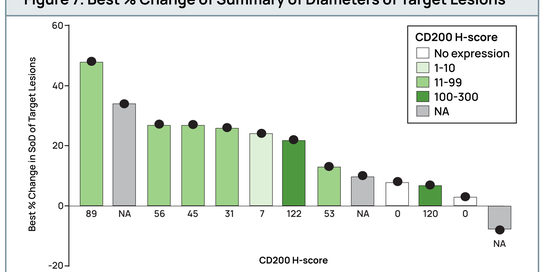
**Right panel** CD200 (H-score) and CD200R1 (% positive cells) expression in archival tumors (n=13). The blue marker corresponds to the IHC image in the Left panel. CD200 is expressed primarily on the membrane of tumor cells and endothelial cells, while CD200R1 is expressed primarily on immune cells and some tumor cells.
IC, immune cells.

### Figure 6. 23ME-00610 Optimized PKPD at 1400 mg Q3W




PK data was unavailable for one patient at the time of analysis. Free soluble CD200R1 data were available for 13 patients due to Baseline and/or Day 21 data unavailable for 3 individuals. 23ME-00610 is administered IV every 3 week (Q3W). TSFD, time since first dose. Day 21 = C2D1 predose; Baseline was collected at C1D1 predose; LLOQ = lower limit of quantitation. BLQ values for PK concentration were set to 1/2 LLOQ. BLQ values for free soluble CD200R1 were set to LLOQ.

### Figure 7. Best % Change of Summary of Diameters of Target Lesions

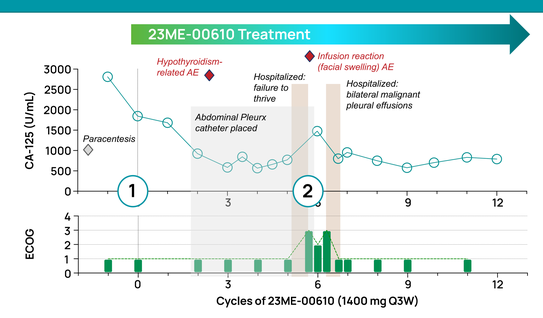


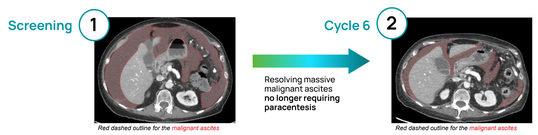

Patients were sorted by Best % change in SoD of target lesions, and shaded based on their tumor CD200 H score. Patients had an average study drug exposure of 43 days (median 27 days; maximum 231 days). 3 subjects are not displayed on the plot due to missing post-baseline or not evaluable post-baseline SoD value.

## PATIENT VIGNETTE

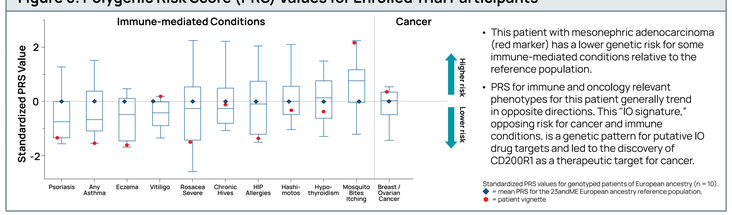
### Available Clinical Data Base Information

- 69-year old female with metastatic well-differentiated mesonephric adenocarcinoma (stage IA) initial diagnosis in 2017, surgically removed; patient has KRAS G12 mutation.
- Recurrence with tumor debulking in 2020 followed by doxorubicin for 5 months (best response stable disease) and trametinib for 20 months (best response with progressive disease).
- Patient enrolled on 23ME-00610-CLIN-001 with first dose in 2023 and has treatment ongoing for ›12 cycles as of April 1, 2024.




### Figure 8. Polygenic Risk Score (PRS) Values for Enrolled Trial Participants

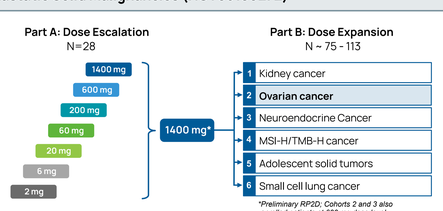



- This patient with mesonephric adenocarcinoma (red marker) has a lower genetic risk for some immune-mediated conditions relative to the reference population.
- PRS for immune and oncology relevant phenotypes for this patient generally trend in opposite directions. This "IO signature," opposing risk for cancer and immune conditions, is a genetic pattern for putative IO drug targets and led to the discovery of CD200R1 as a therapeutic target for cancer.

Standardized PRS values for genotyped patients of European ancestry (n = 10).
◆ = mean PRS for the 23andME European ancestry reference population,
● = patient vignette

## METHODS

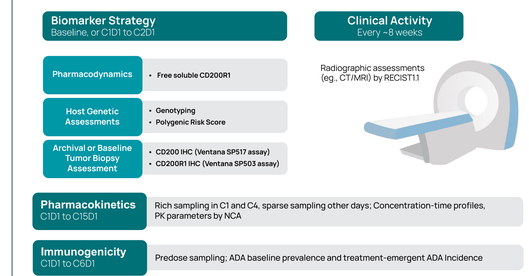
### Figure 2. Phase 1/2a Study Design in Patients with Locally Advanced or Metastatic Solid Malignancies (NCT05199272)




*Preliminary RP2D; Cohorts 2 and 3 also enrolled patients at 600 mg dose level*

- 23ME-00610 administered IV every 21 days (Q3W)
- Expansions had target enrollment of 15 patients per cohort
- Ovarian cancer eligibility included patients with epithelial ovarian, fallopian or primary peritoneal carcinomas

### Figure 3. Schedule of Assessments




## CONCLUSIONS

- 23ME-00610 shows acceptable safety and tolerability and optimized PKPD at 1400 mg Q3W in ovarian cancer patients.
  - Related AEs were predominantly immune-related and included maculo-papular rash, pruritus, hypothyroidism, and nausea
  - irAEs were ≤ G2 in severity and generally dermatologic and thyroid in nature
  - No TRAEs ≥ G4 or AEs that led to death or discontinuation
  - Presumptive RP2D of 1400 mg achieves prespecified PK target and saturates solCD200R1, the PK profile generally supports Q3W dosing, and there was negligible ADA with no adverse impact on clinical activity
- Qualitative benefit and durable treatment duration (› 12 cycles) was observed for one patient with mesonephric adenocarcinoma.
  - 23ME-00610 treatment resulted in decreasing CA-125, substantial decrease of malignant ascites, and measurable tumor reduction (-8%).
  - Patient has a lower than typical risk for immune phenotypes (including psoriasis, asthma, eczema, and allergies) and high genetic risk for mosquito bite itching and breast or ovarian cancer

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