

Thursdays Webinars



Title: Innovative Treatments of Cutaneous T Cell Lymphomas

Speaker: M Bagot

Role: Head of Dermatology Department

Institution: Hopital Saint Louis

ERN-EuroBloodNet subnetwork: Cutaneous Lymphoma

City Paris – Country France

28 May 2020



Co-funded by
the Health Programme
of the European Union



**European
Reference
Network**
for rare or low prevalence
complex diseases

Network
Hematological
Diseases (ERN EuroBloodNet)



Clinical Trials and Scientific Boards:
Innate Pharma, Kyowa Kirin, Takeda, Helsinn/Recordati, Galderma



- ✓ **30-35min presentation (30 slides max) + 15 min Q&A session**
- ✓ **Microphones will be muted by host to avoid back noise**
- ✓ **Please, stop your video to improve internet connexion**
- ✓ **Send your questions during the presentation through the chat, they will be gathered and answered after the presentations.**



1. To understand the needs for innovative treatment of cutaneous lymphomas
2. To know the new monoclonal antibodies approved for the treatment of cutaneous lymphomas
3. To know the monoclonal antibody with a possible future approval for the treatment of cutaneous lymphomas



Early stage Mycosis Fungoides





Tumor stage Mycosis Fungoides



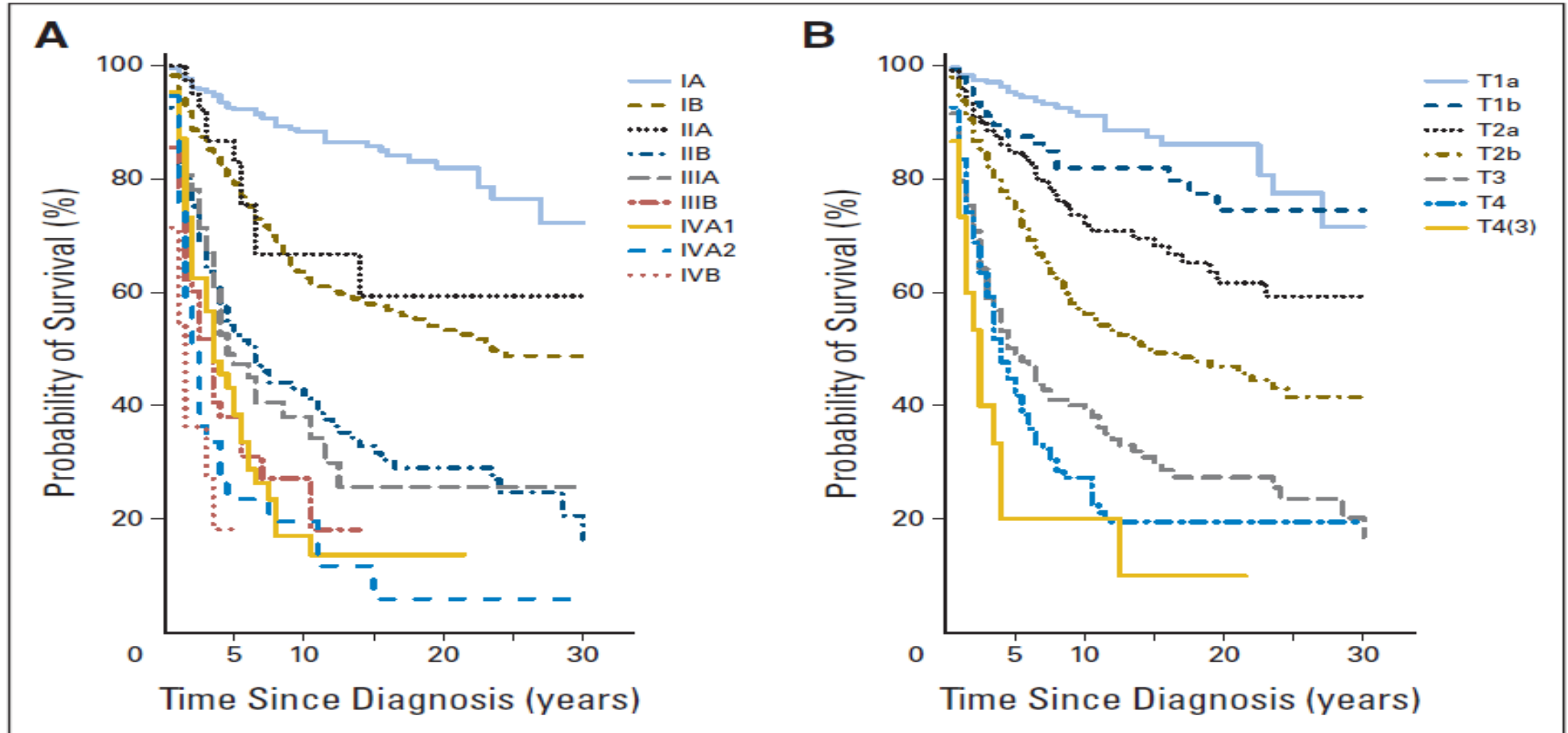


Sézary Syndrome





MF/SS Survival curves





Classical treatments for advanced CTCL

- Systemic Immunomodulatory agents
 - Retinoids (bexarotene)
 - Interferon
 - Methotrexate
- Local treatments
 - Chlormethin gel
 - Radiotherapy : Total skin electronbeam therapy, localized radiotherapy

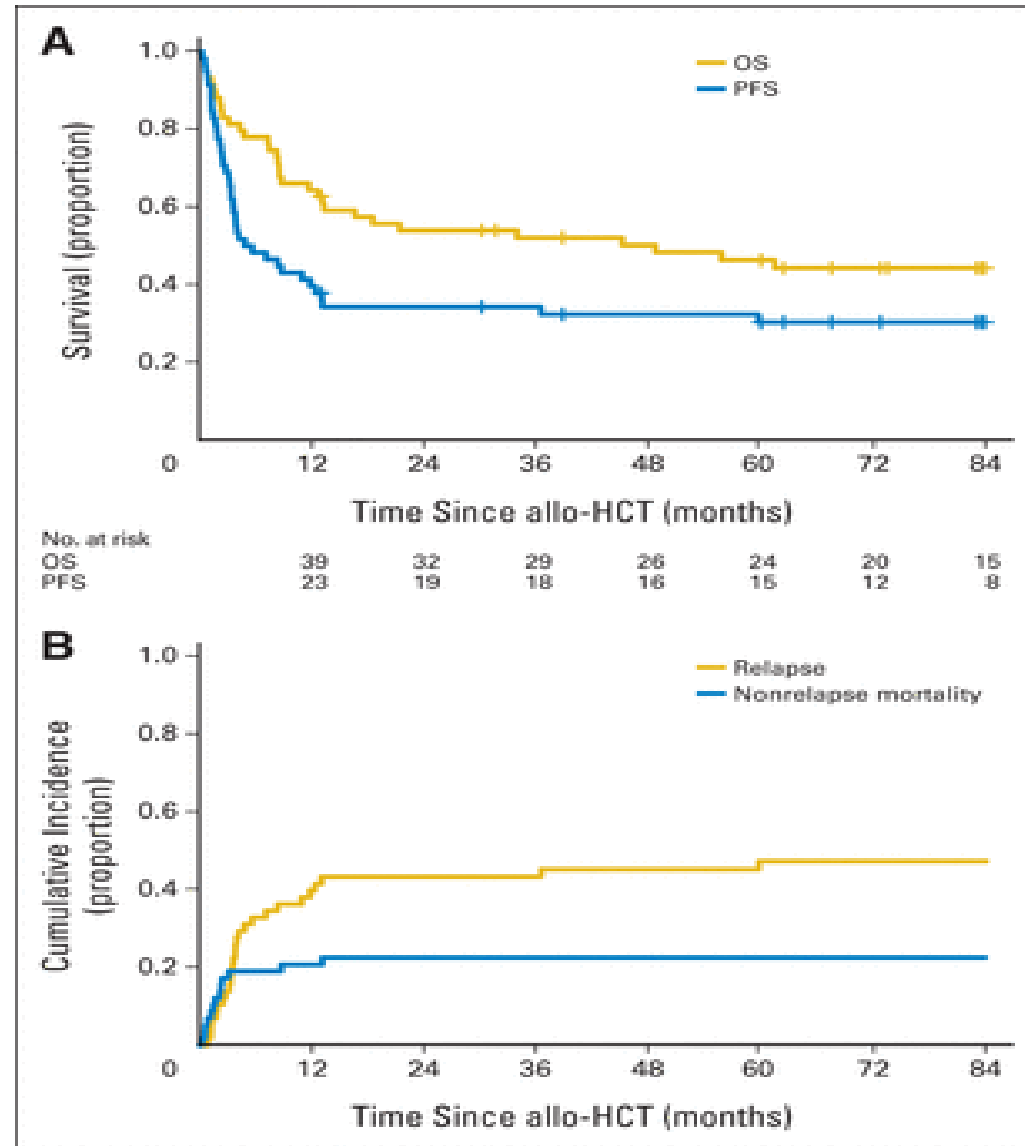


Classical treatments for advanced CTCL

- Photopheresis
- Histone Deacetylase inhibitors
 - Vorinostat, Romidepsine
 - Not approved in Europe
- Monochemotherapy
 - Gemcitabine, Pegylated liposomal doxorubicin
- Polychemotherapy
- Allogeneic stem cell transplantation: selected patients, CR or almost CR

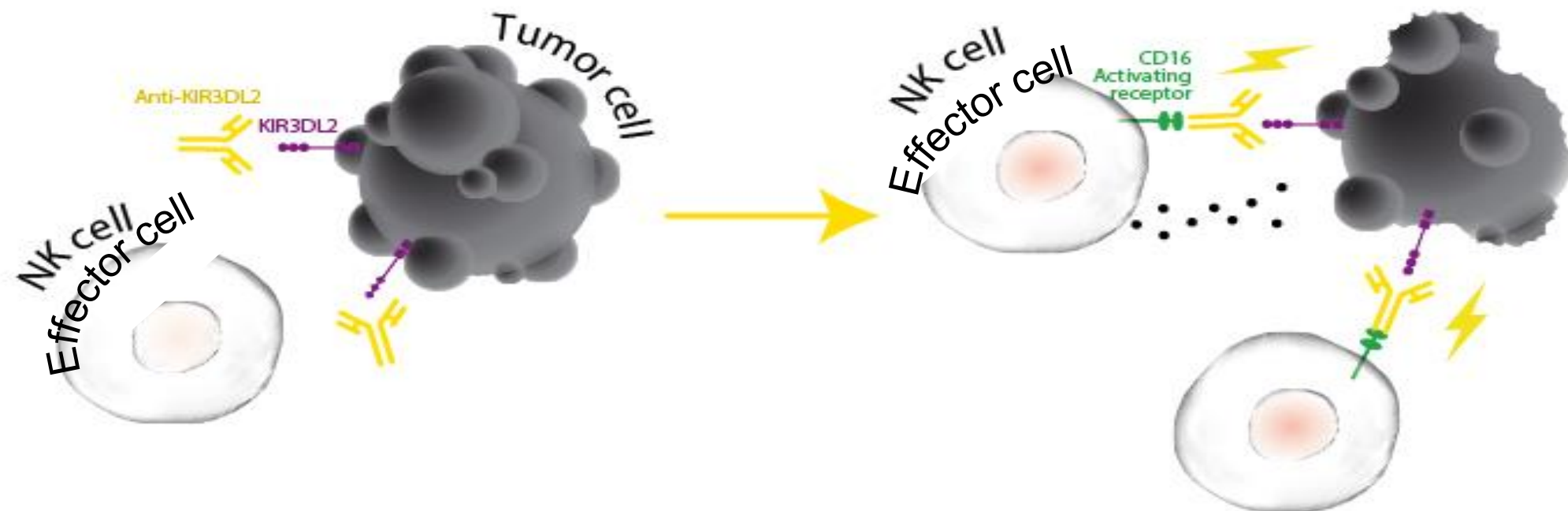



Allogeneic SCT for CTCL. *Duarte et al, JCO 2014*





Targeted mAbs: a new hope for CTCL treatment



 mAb binds to target on tumor cells

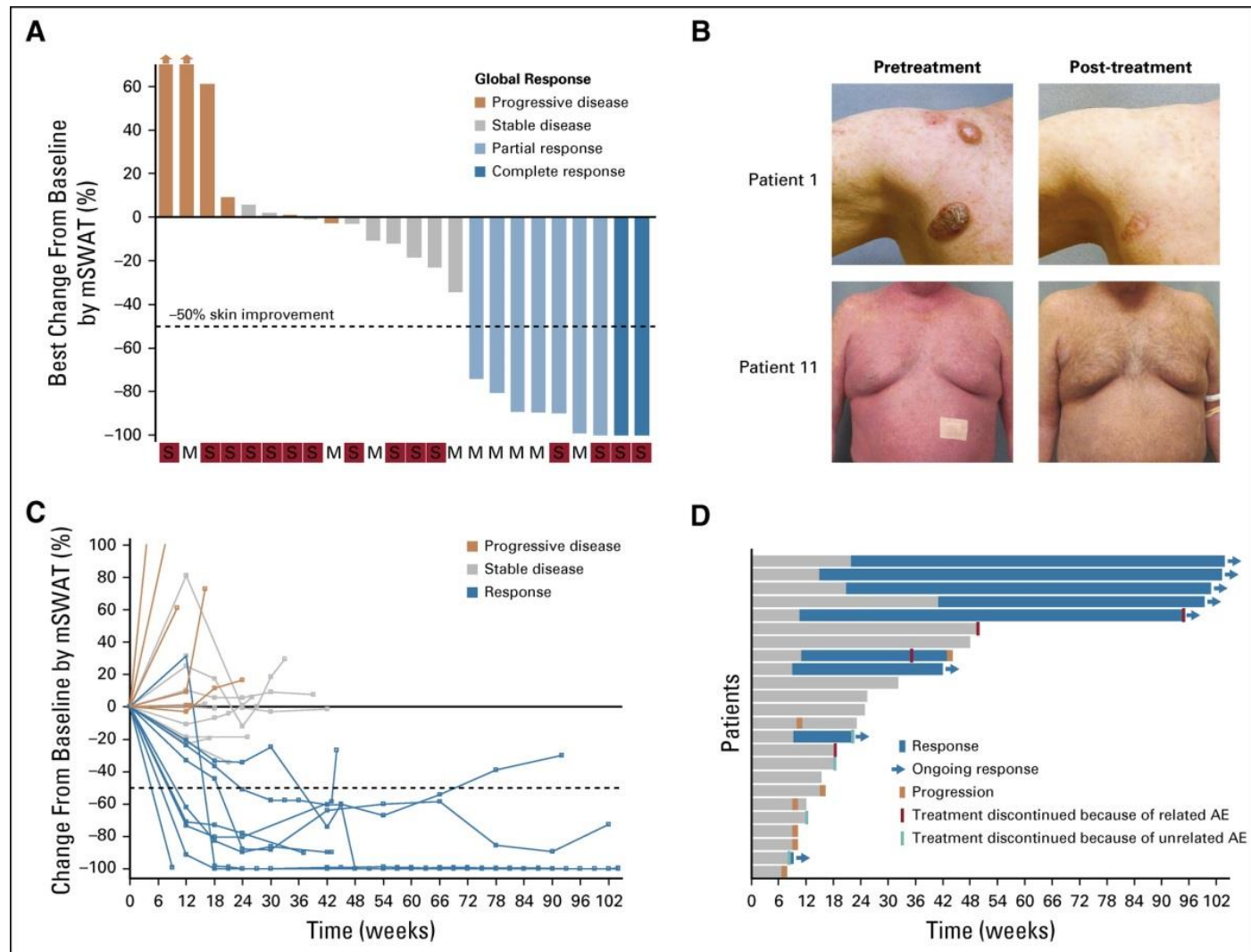
Recruitment of effector cells and depletion of tumor cells



Pembrolizumab in Relapsed and Refractory Mycosis Fungoides and Sézary Syndrome: A Multicenter Phase II Study

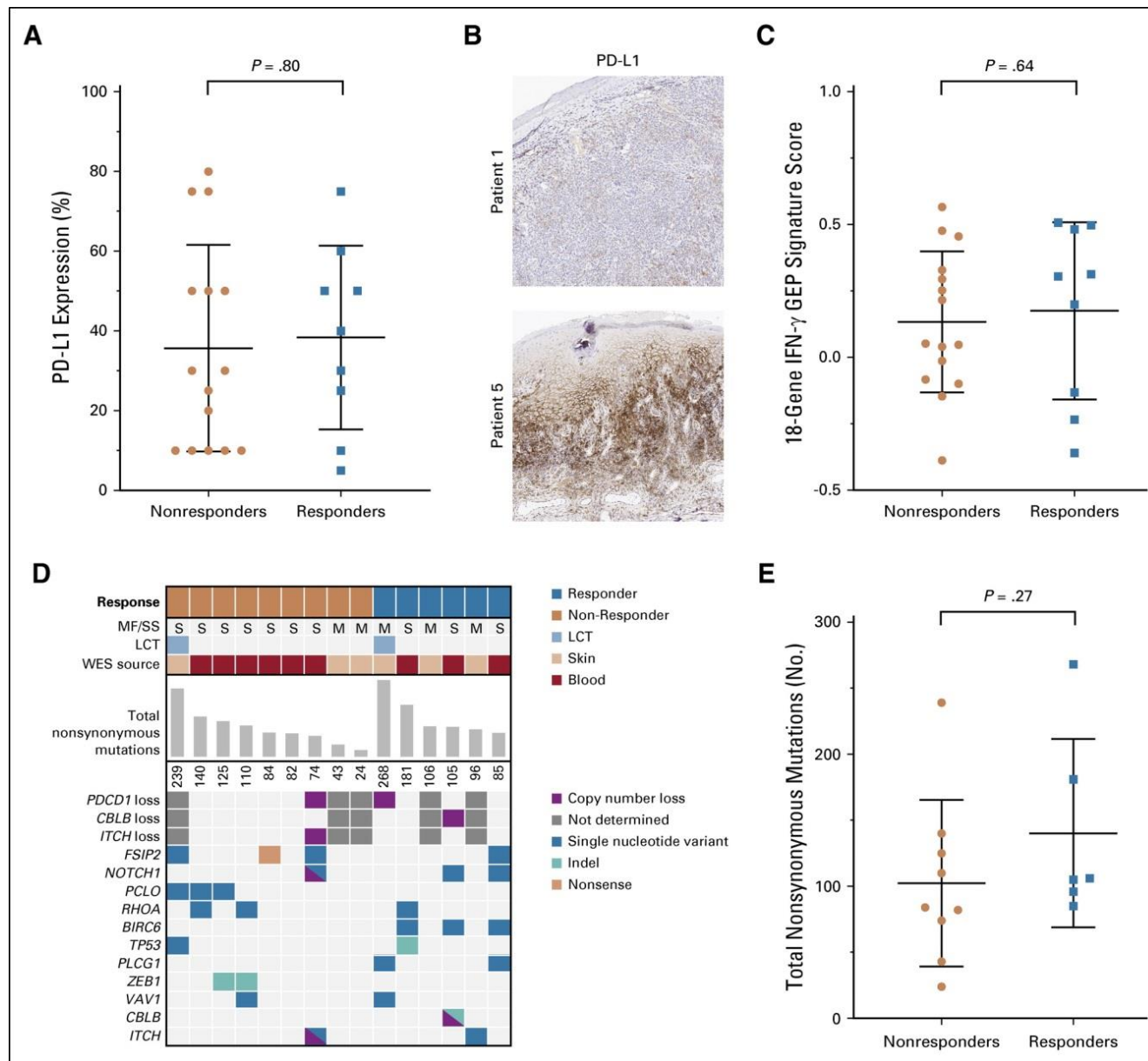
Michael S. Khodadoust, MD, PhD¹; Alain H. Rook, MD²; Pierluigi Porcu, MD³; Francine Foss, MD⁴; Alison J. Moskowitz, MD⁵; Andrei Shustov, MD⁶; Satish Shanbhag, MBBS, MPH⁷; Lubomir Sokol, MD, PhD⁸; Steven P. Fling, PhD⁹; Nirasha Ramchurren, PhD⁹; Robert Pierce, MD⁹; Asa Davis, PhD⁹; Richard Shine, PharmD, BCPS⁹; Shufeng Li, MS¹; Sophia Fong¹; Jinah Kim, MD, PhD¹; Yi Yang, MS⁹; Wendy M. Blumenschein¹⁰; Jennifer H. Yearley, DVM, PhD, DACVP¹⁰; Biswajit Das, PhD¹¹; Rajesh Patidar, MS¹¹; Vivekananda Datta, MD, PhD¹¹; Erin Cantu¹¹; Justine N. McCutcheon¹¹; Chris Karlovich, PhD¹¹; P. Mickey Williams, PhD¹¹; Priyanka B. Subrahmanyam, PhD¹; Holden T. Maecker, PhD¹; Steven M. Horwitz, MD⁹; Elad Sharon, MD, MPH¹²; Holbrook E. Kohrt, MD, PhD^{1†}; Martin A. Cheever, MD⁹; and Youn H. Kim, MD¹

- 24 advanced MF or SS
- Previous treatments: median 4
- Pembrolizumab 2mg/kg every 3 weeks
- ORR: 38% (2 CR, 7 PR)
- Median response follow-up time: 58 weeks





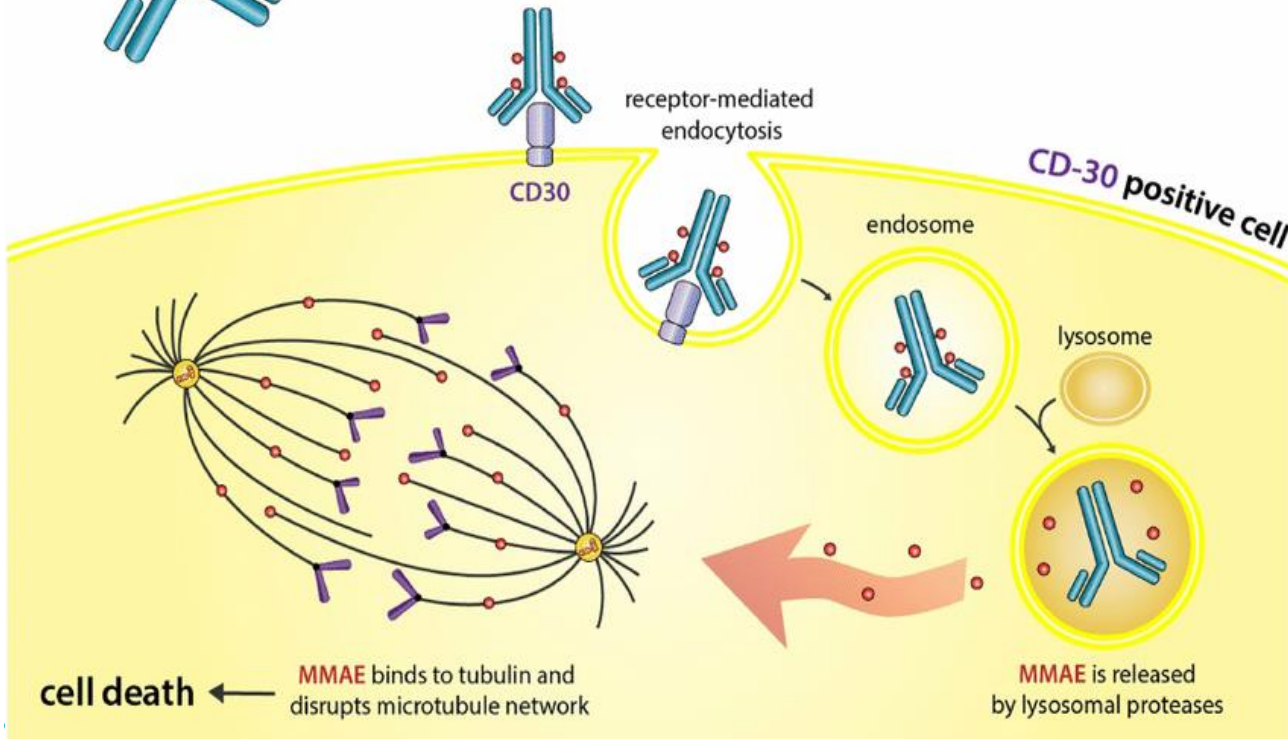
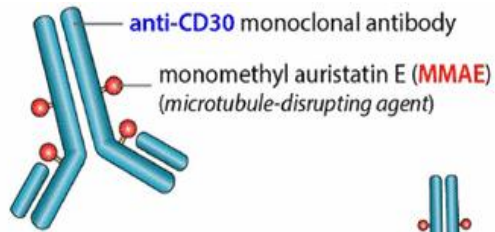
- Transient worsening of erythroderma and pruritus occurred in 53% of patients with SS.
- This cutaneous flare reaction did not result in treatment discontinuation for any patient.
- The flare reaction
 - correlated with high PD-1 expression on Sézary cells
 - but did not associate with subsequent clinical responses or lack of response.
- Treatment responses did not correlate with expression of PD-L1, total mutation burden, or an interferon-gamma gene expression signature.





Brentuximab vedotin

an anti-CD30 antibody–drug conjugate



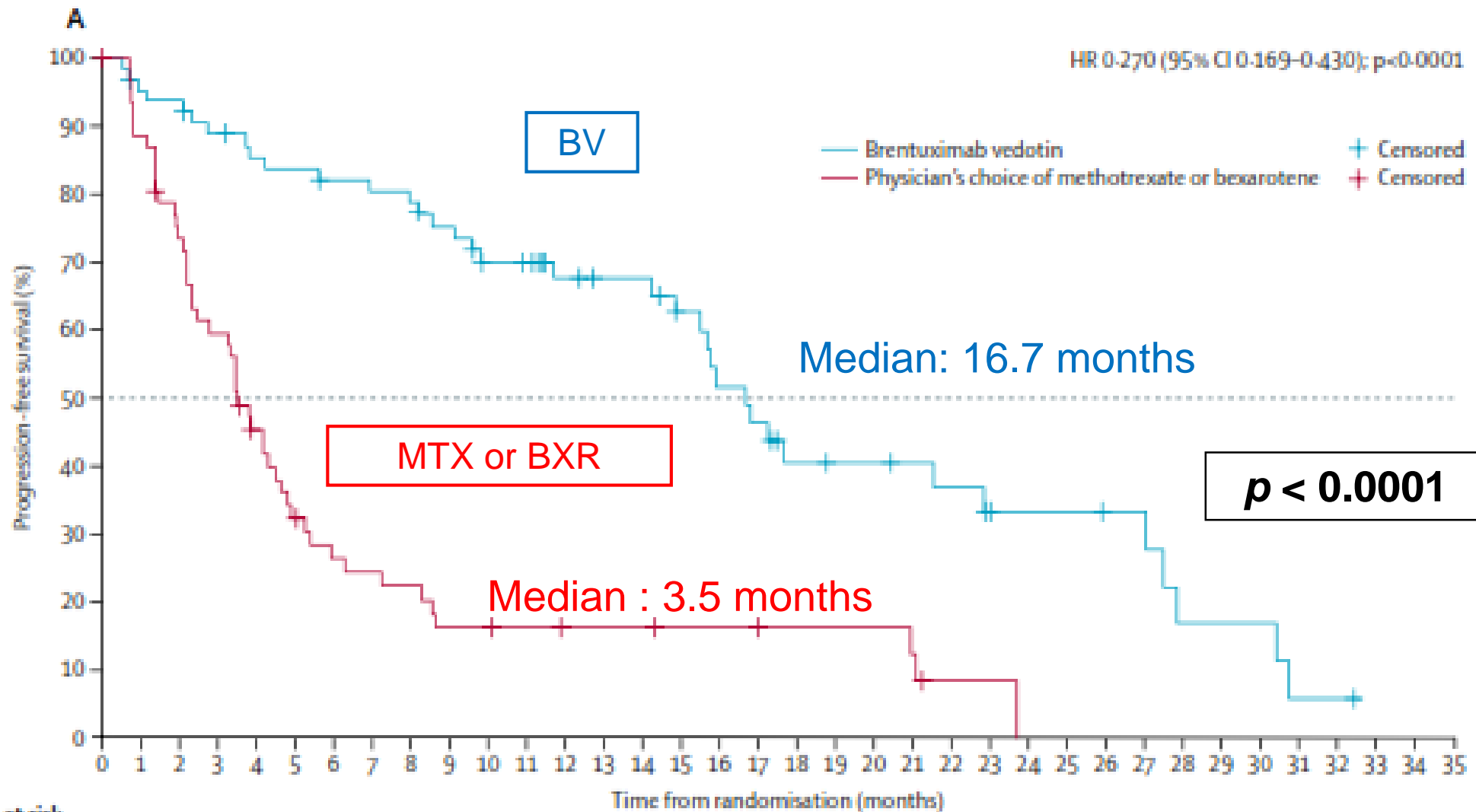
- Brentuximab vedotin (SGN-35) is a chimeric anti-CD30 mAb conjugated to monomethyl auristatin E (MMAE), a cytotoxic anti-tubulin agent
- BV has been approved by FDA and EMA for patients with primary cutaneous ALCL or CD30-expressing MF after at least one prior systemic therapy



Brentuximab vedotin or physician's choice in CD30-positive cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (ALCANZA): an international, open-label, randomised, phase 3, multicentre trial

H Miles Prince, Youn H Kim*, Steven M Horwitz, Reinhard Dummer, Julia Scarisbrick, Pietro Quaglino, Pier Luigi Zinzani, Pascal Wolter, Jose A Sanches, Pablo L Ortiz-Romero, Oleg E Akilov, Larisa Geskin, Judith Trotman, Kerry Taylor, Stephane Dalle, Michael Weichenthal, Jan Walewski, David Fisher, Brigitte Dréno, Rudolf Stadler, Tatyana Feldman, Timothy M Kuzel, Yinghui Wang, Maria Corinna Palanca-Wessels, Erin Zagadailov, William L Trepicchio, Wenwen Zhang, Hui-Min Lin, Yi Liu, Dirk Huebner, Meredith Little, Sean Whittaker†, Madeleine Duvic†, on behalf of the ALCANZA study group‡*

Lancet, 2017;390:555-566



Number at risk

Brentuximab vedotin	64	59	58	54	51	50	48	47	46	43	38	38	29	27	27	23	19	17	13	12	12	11	10	8	7	7	7	6	3	3	3	1	1		
Physician's choice of methotrexate or bexarotene	64	54	42	34	24	17	13	12	11	8	8	7	7	6	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

67% of patients develop neuropathies

Median follow-up :
23 months

Thursdays Webinars

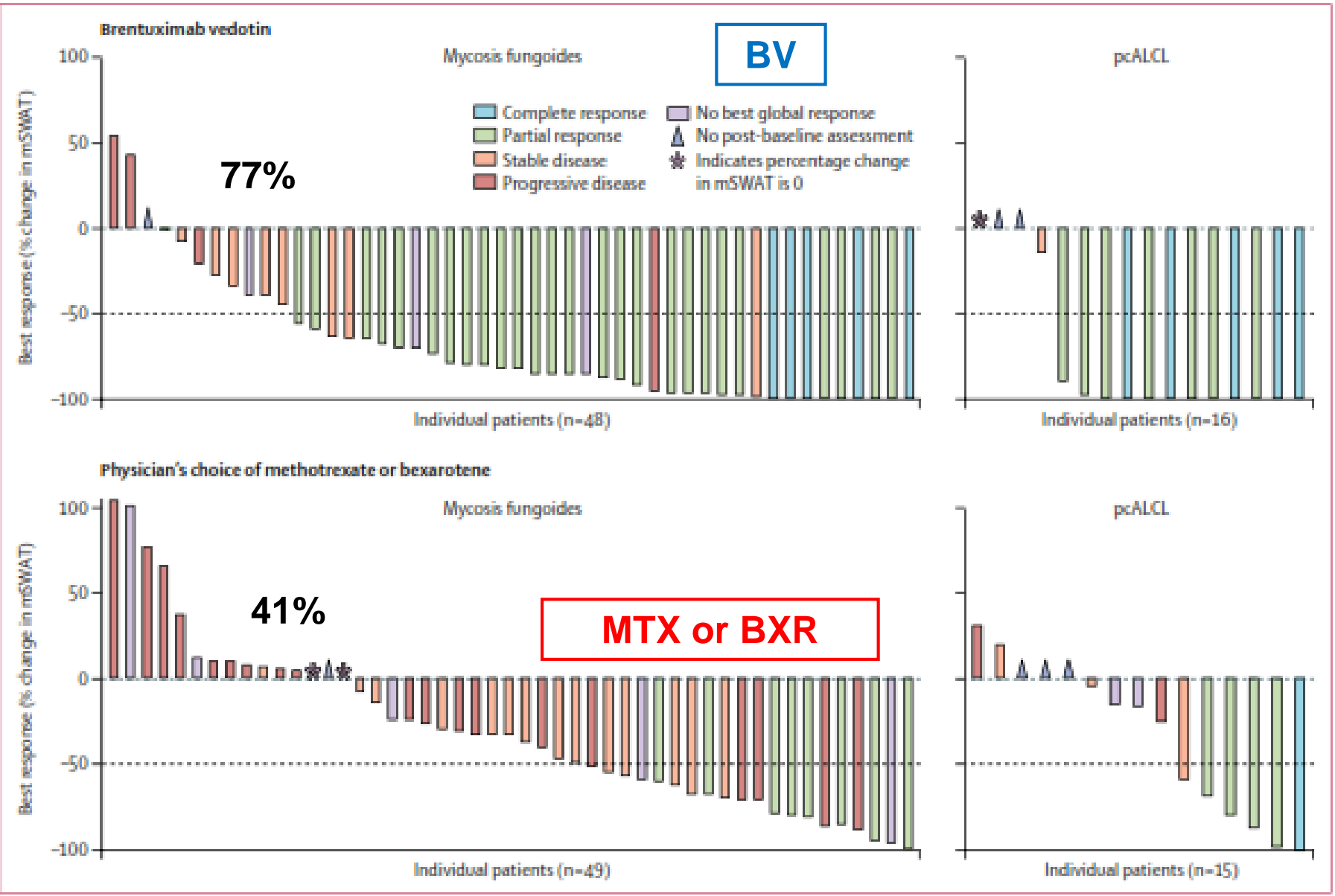


for rare or low prevalence complex diseases

Network Hematological Diseases (ERN EuroBloodNet)



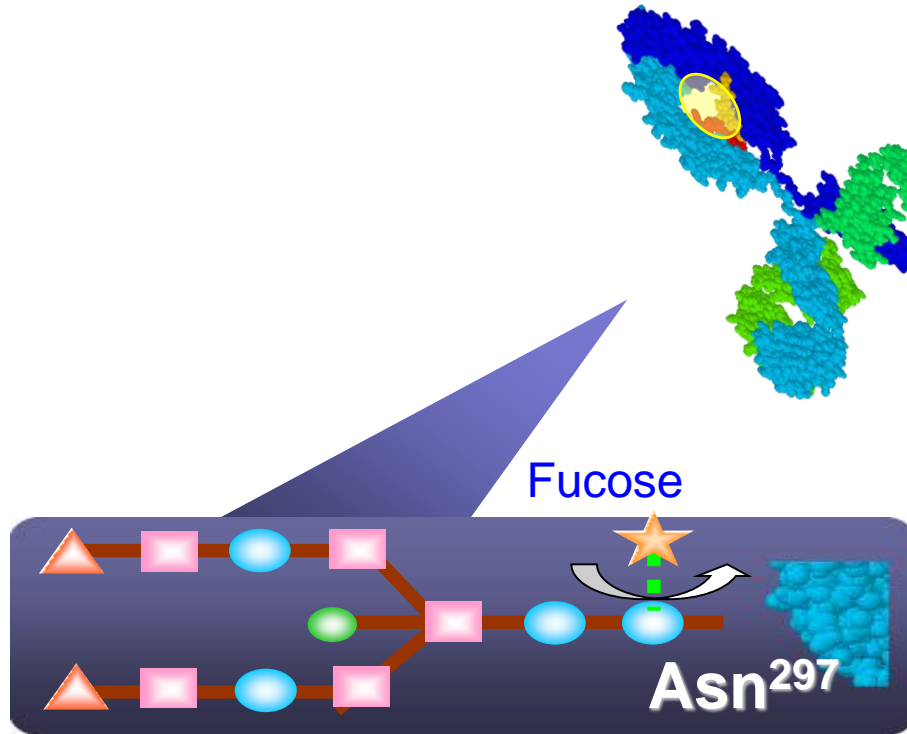
% mSWAT change



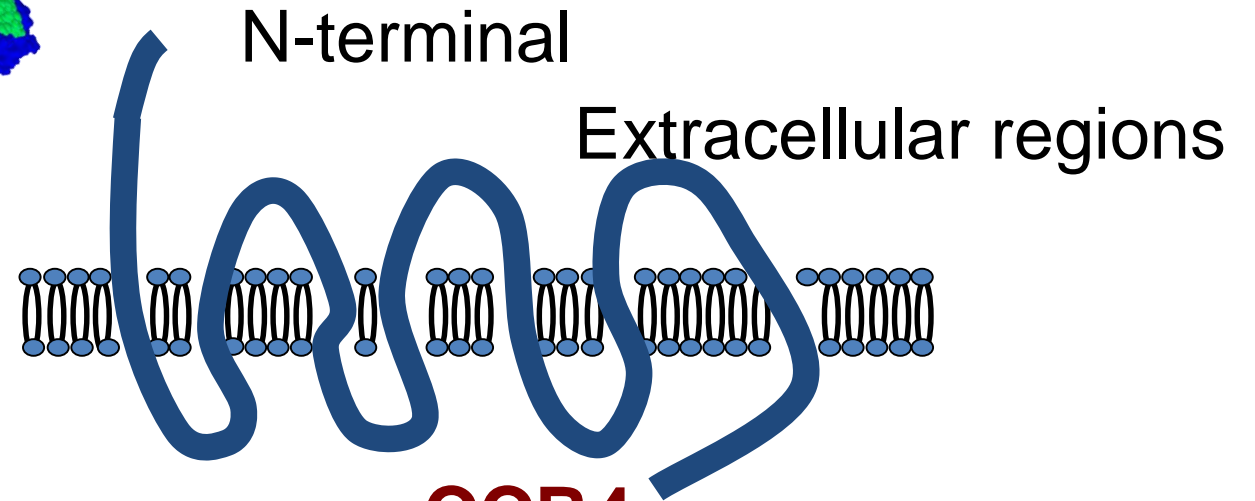
Skindex-29 : - 27 pts

Skindex-29 : - 8.6 pts

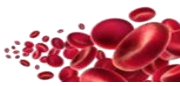
Mogamulizumab: a humanized anti-CCR4 antibody with a defucosylated Fc region



Higher ADCC due to a defucosylated Fc region by POTELLIGENT[®]1-3



CCR4
Markers for Type II helper T cells and regulatory T cells (FoxP3+)
Involved in lymphocyte trafficking to skin
Over-expressed in ATL, PTCL, and CTCL

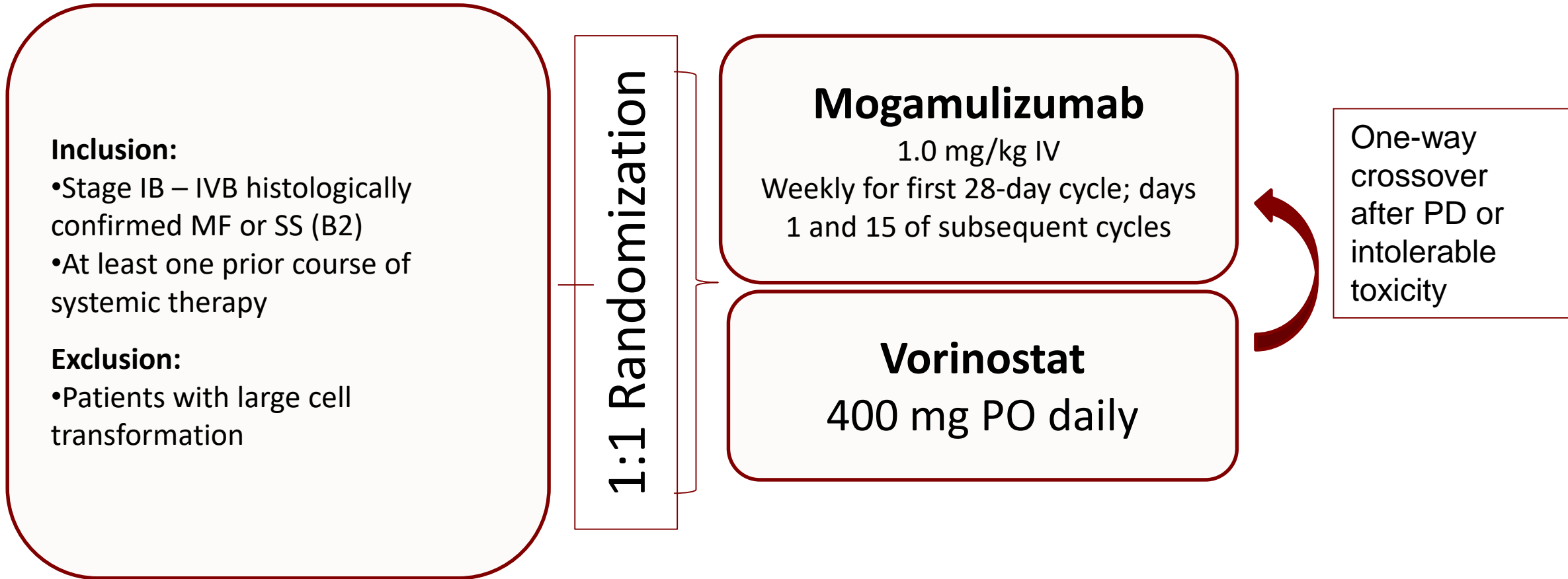


Mogamulizumab versus vorinostat in previously treated cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (MAVORIC): an international, open-label, randomised, controlled phase 3 trial

*Youn H Kim, Martine Bagot, Lauren Pinter-Brown, Alain H Rook, Pierluigi Porcu, Steven M Horwitz, Sean Whittaker, Yoshiki Tokura, Maarten Vermeer, Pier Luigi Zinzani, Lubomir Sokol, Stephen Morris, Ellen J Kim, Pablo L Ortiz-Romero, Herbert Eradat, Julia Scarisbrick, Athanasios Tsianakas, Craig Elmets, Stephane Dalle, David C Fisher, Ahmad Halwani, Brian Poligone, John Greer, Maria Teresa Fierro, Amit Khot, Alison J Moskowitz, Amy Musiek, Andrei Shustov, Barbara Pro, Larisa J Geskin, Karen Dwyer, Junji Moriya, Mollie Leoni, Jeffrey S Humphrey, Stacie Hudgens, Dmitri O Grebennik, Kensei Tobinai, Madeleine Duvic, for the MAVORIC Investigators**

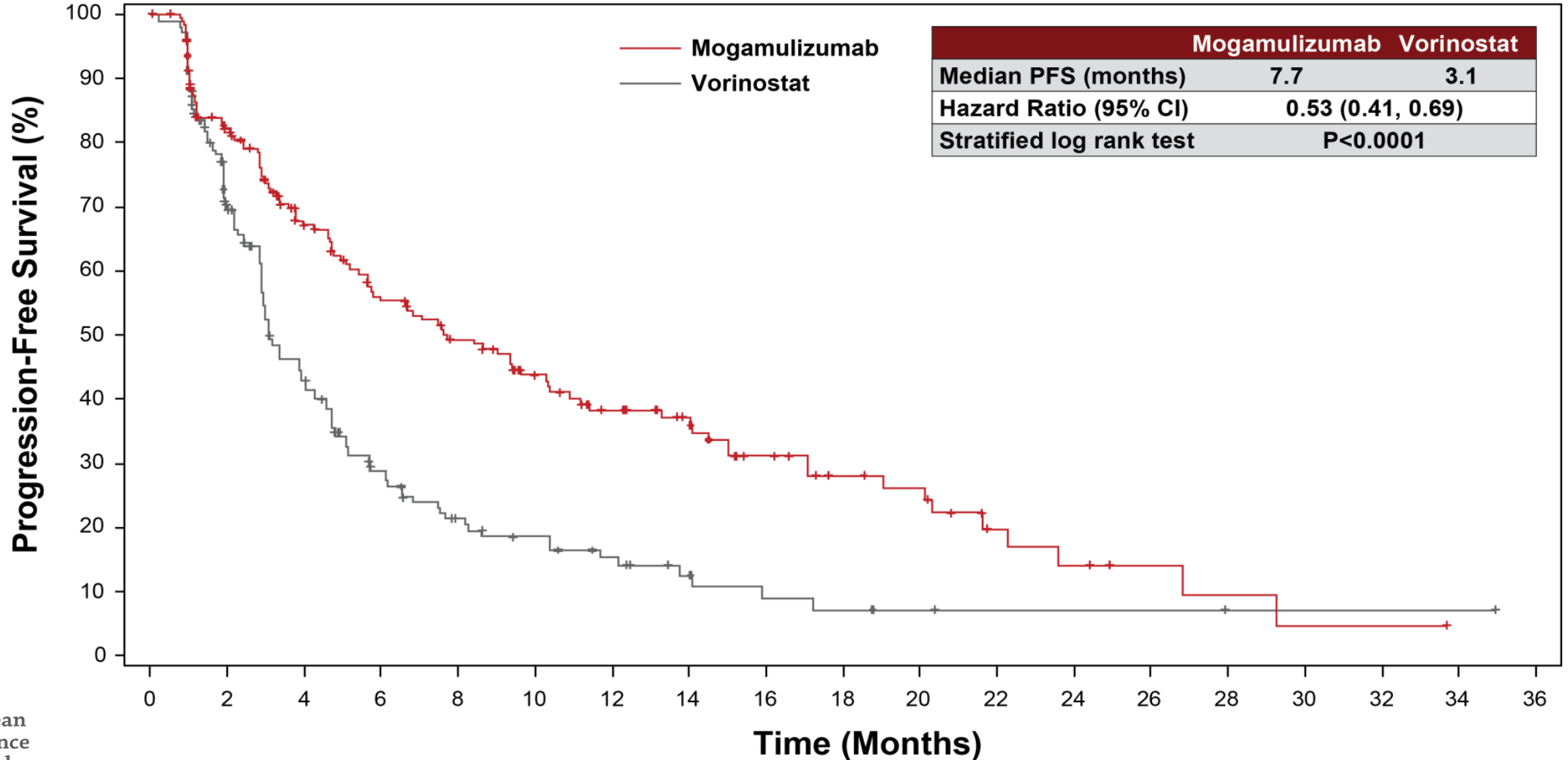
Lancet Oncology, 2018;19:1192-1204

MAVORIC Study Design



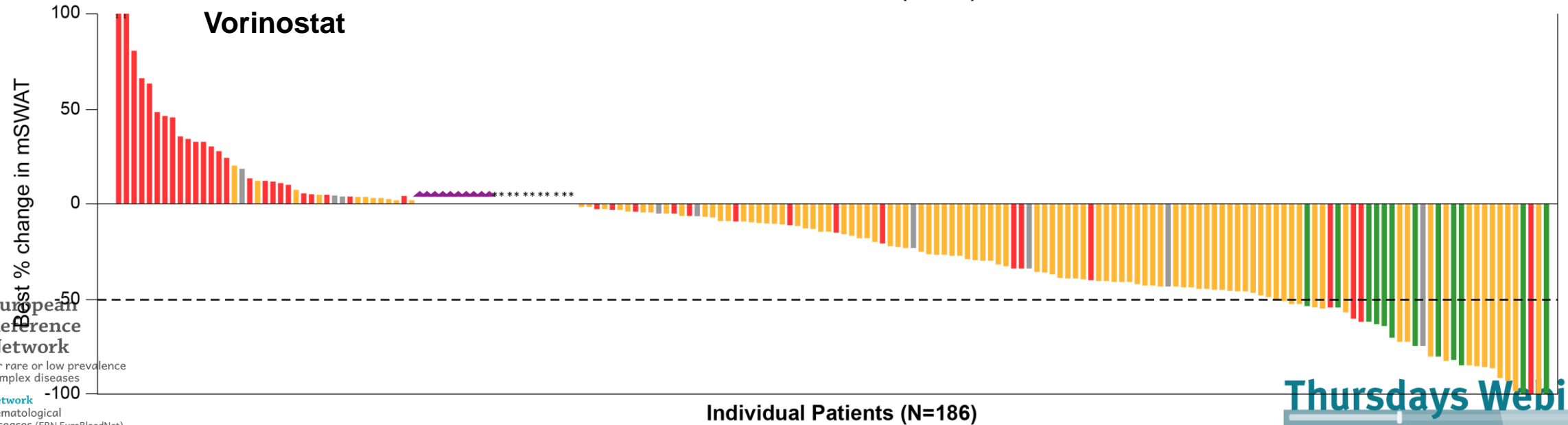
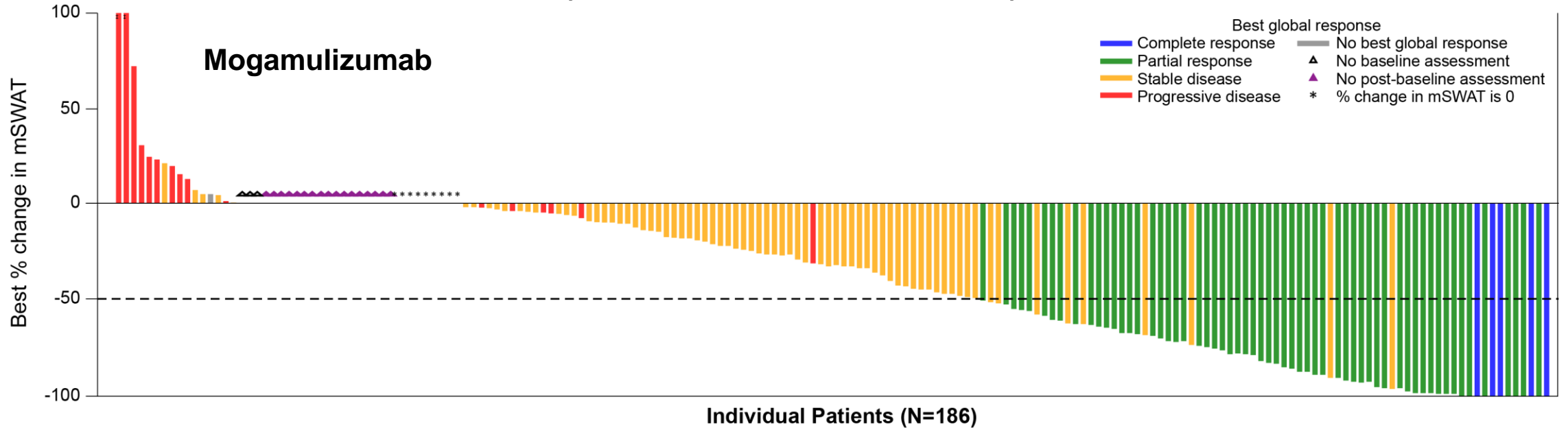
- 372 patients were randomized at 59 centers across 11 countries
- Treatment was administered on an outpatient basis
- Vorinostat was administered in accordance with US prescribing information
- Patients could remain in the treatment phase up until progression or intolerable toxicity
- CCR4 expression level was not an eligibility criterion

Primary Endpoint: Progression-Free Survival



No. at Risk:	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36
Mogamulizumab	186	138	100	77	65	50	39	32	22	16	14	7	5	3	2	1	1	0	0
Vorinostat	186	111	61	36	23	18	13	8	5	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0

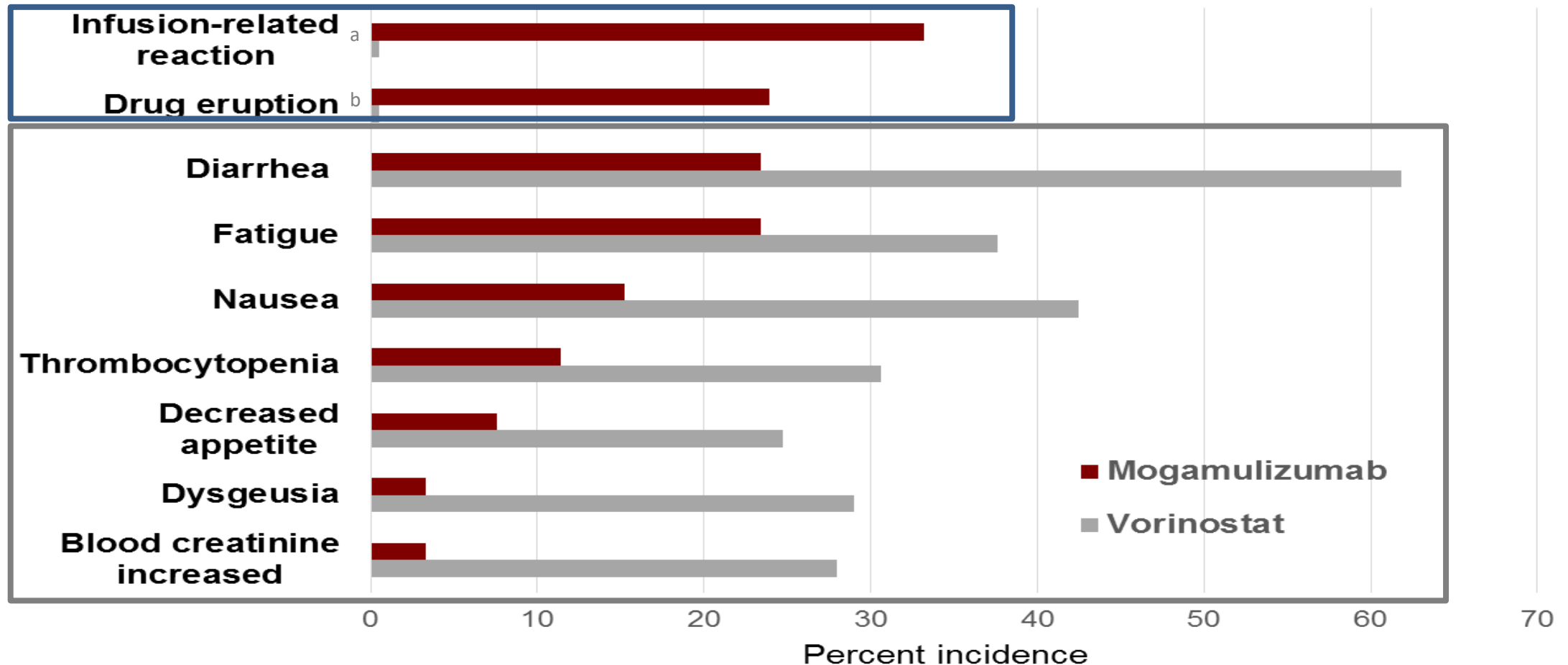
Mogamulizumab with Greater Reduction in mSWAT Score and Superior Best Global Response





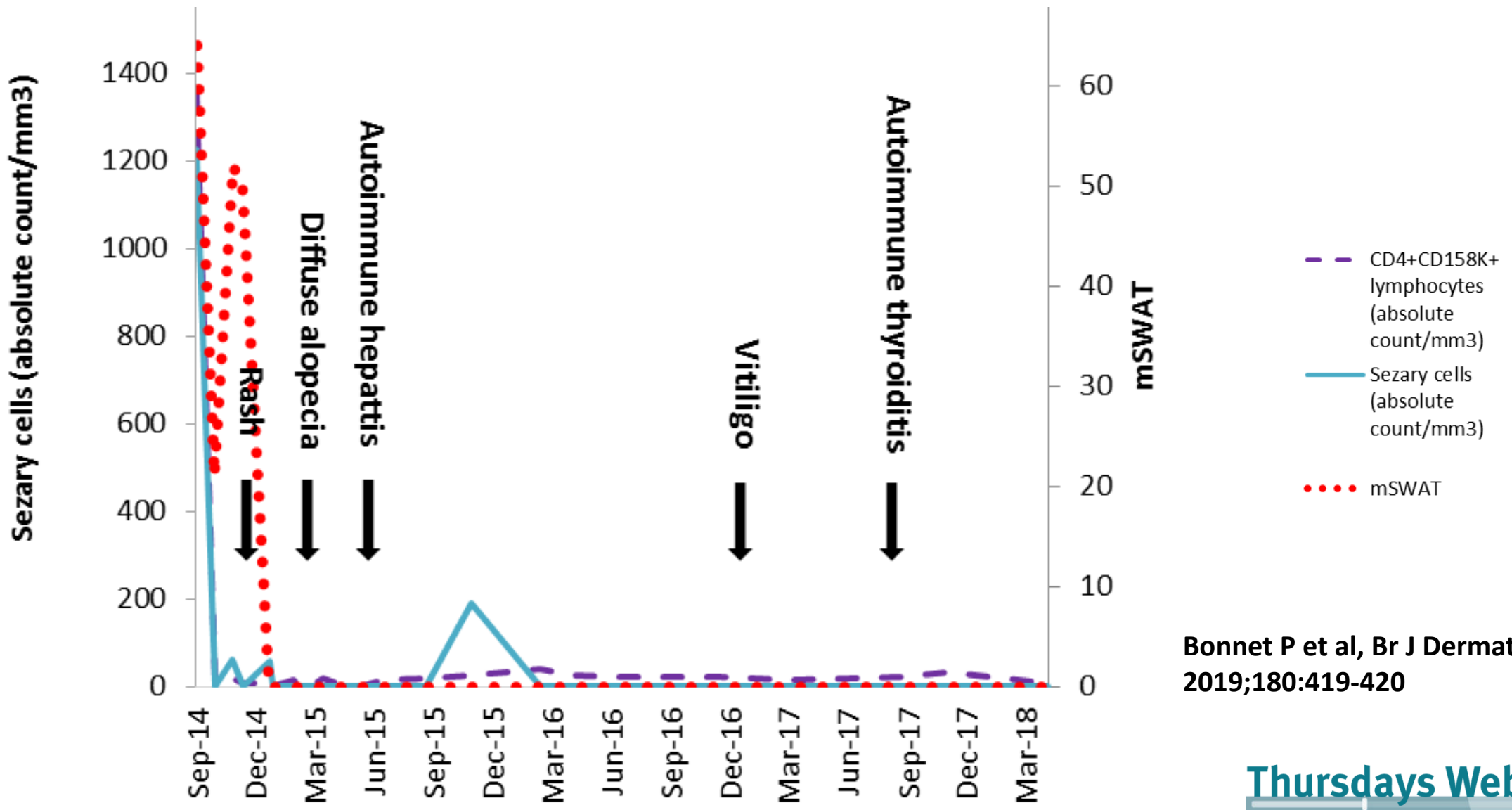
Mogamulizumab was approved in the USA and Europe in 2018 for relapsed or refractory Mycosis Fungoides or Sezary Syndrome after ≥ 1 prior systemic therapy based on the MAVORIC trial

Commonly Reported Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events ($\geq 20\%$ of patients)



- Mogamulizumab group: ≥ 3 Grade AEs ranged from 0%-4.3% of patients
- Vorinostat group: ≥ 3 Grade AEs ranged from 0%-5.9% of patients

F-61y - Sézary syndrome relapsing after 8 prior lines of treatment including 3 cycles of Alemtuzumab



Bonnet P et al, Br J Dermatol. 2019;180:419-420

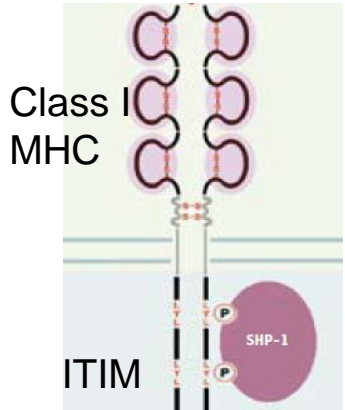


- The patient has been in CR without treatment for more than five years
- A depletion in CCR4-expressing Tregs could activate cytotoxic T lymphocytes and explain durable responses

KIR3DL2, a specific marker for Sezary cells

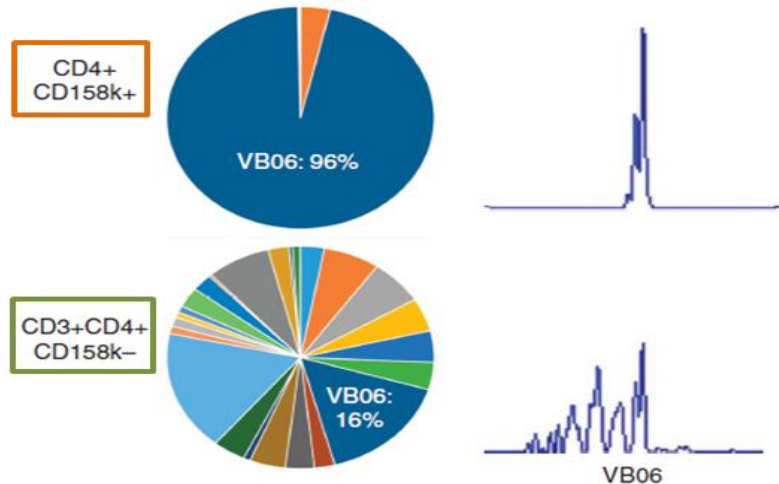


KIR3DL2 (CD158k)



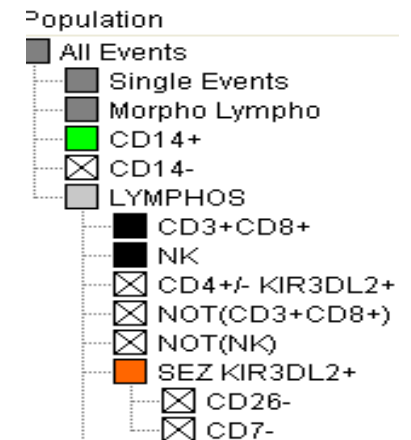
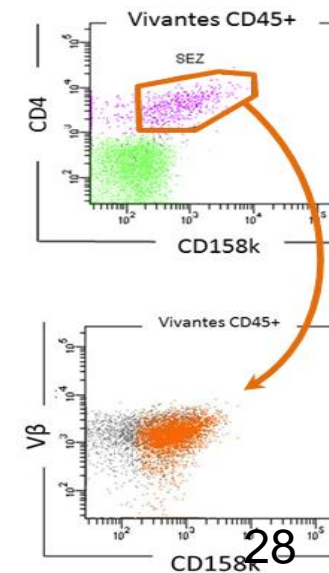
- KIR3DL2 / CD158k is expressed by Sezary cells (*Bagot et al., Blood 2001; Poszepczynska-Guigné et al., JID 2004; Ortonne et al., JID 2008*)
- Currently used for diagnostic and follow-up (*Moins-Teisserenc et al., JID 2015*)

SANG



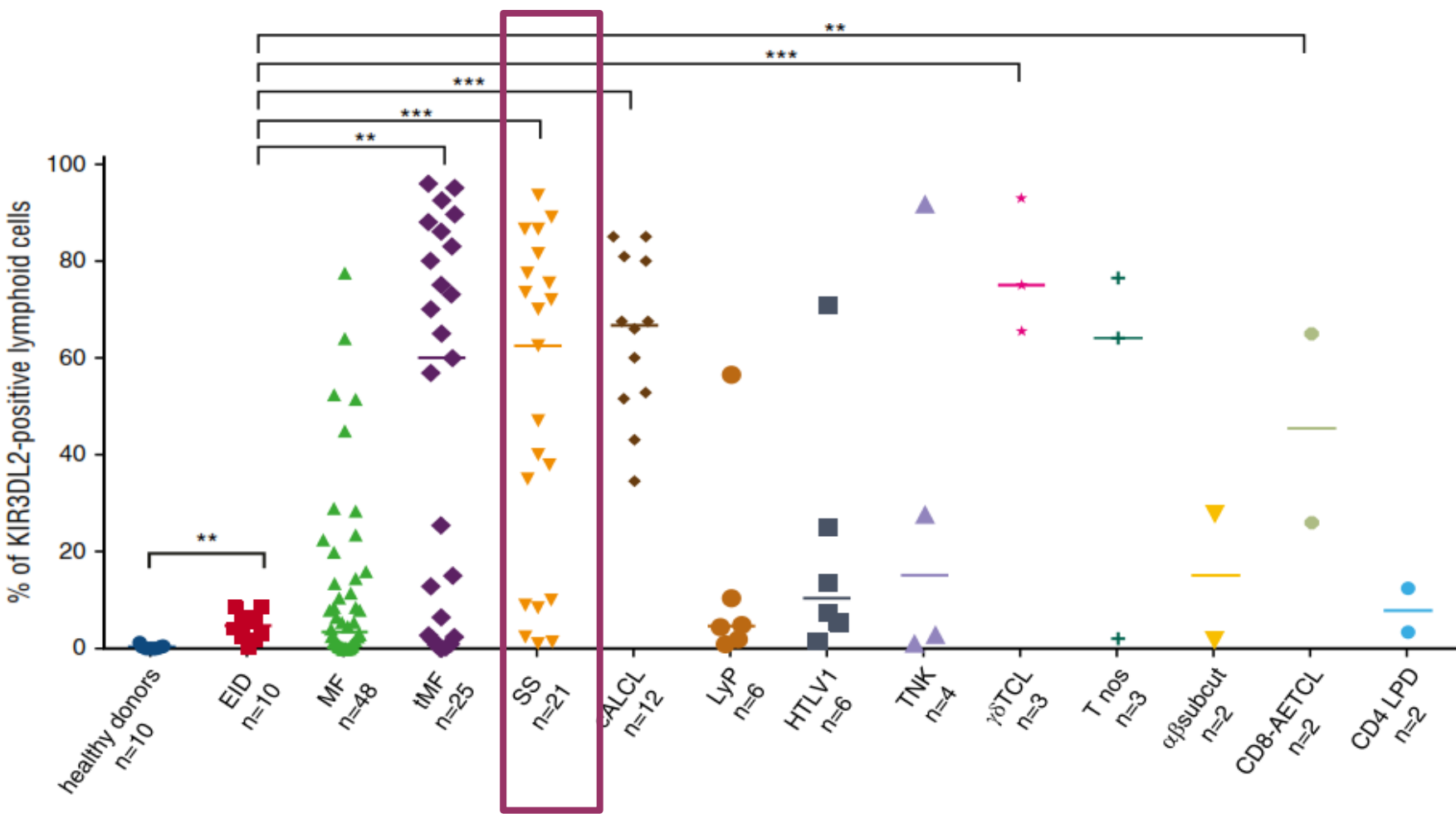
Moins-Teisserenc et al., JID 2015

PEAU

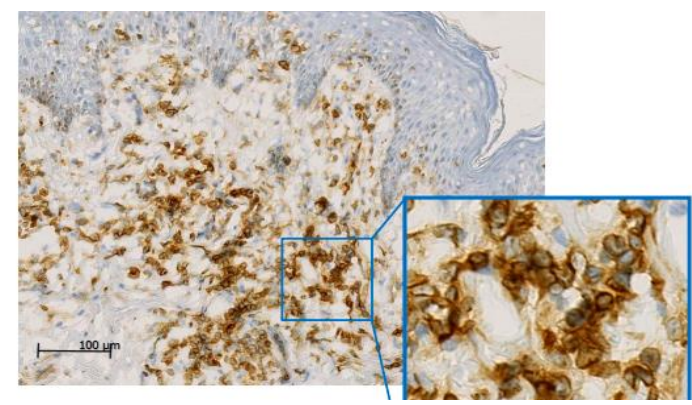




KIR3DL2 is expressed by CTCL especially Sézary Syndrome



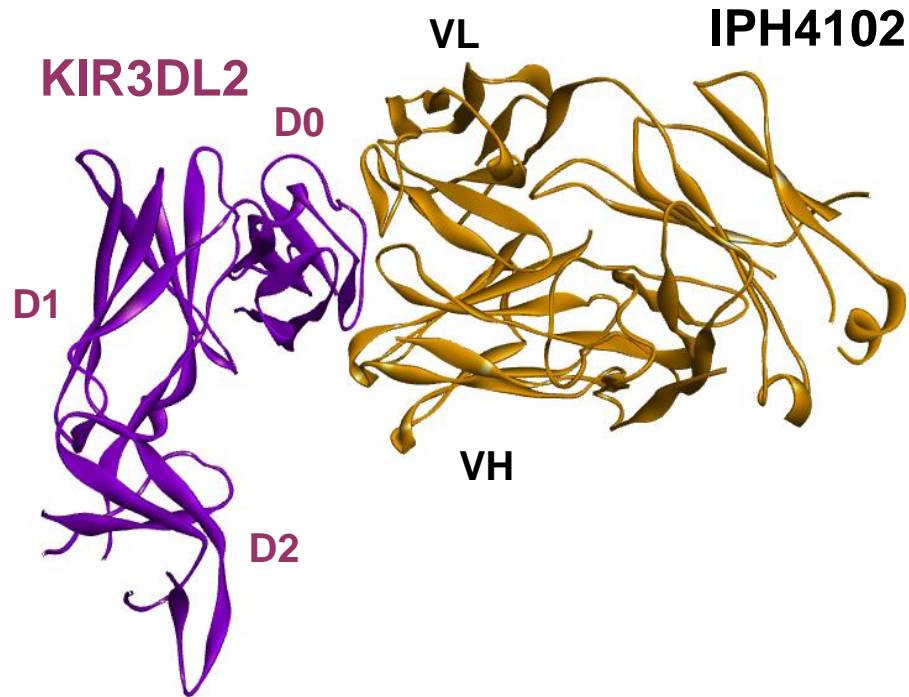
Expression of KIR3DL2 in a SS patient



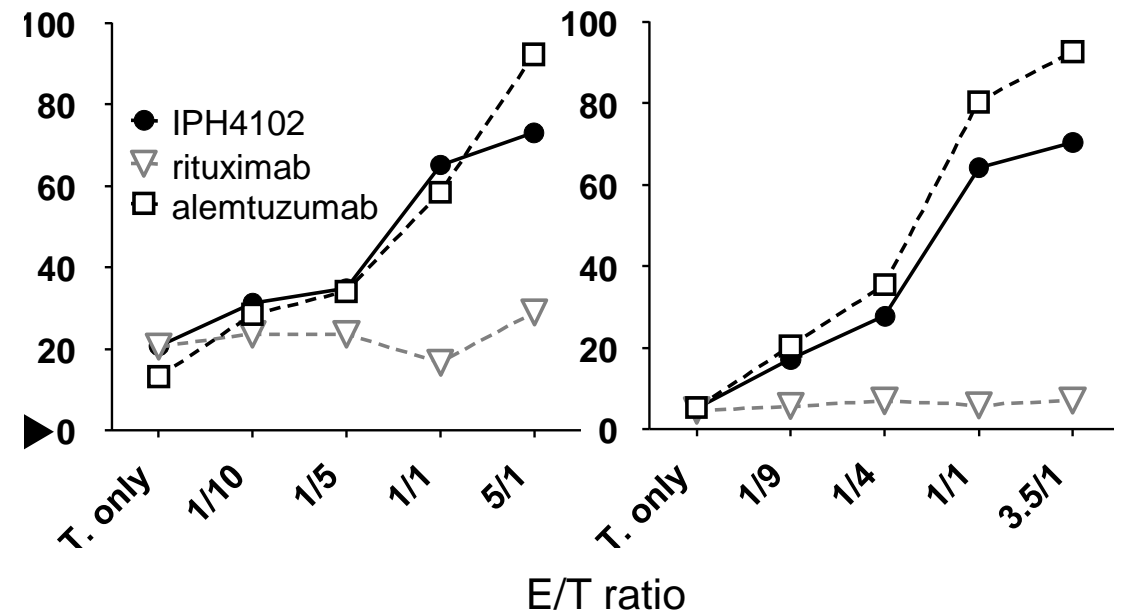
Bagot M et al; Blood 2001

Battistella M et al; Blood 2017

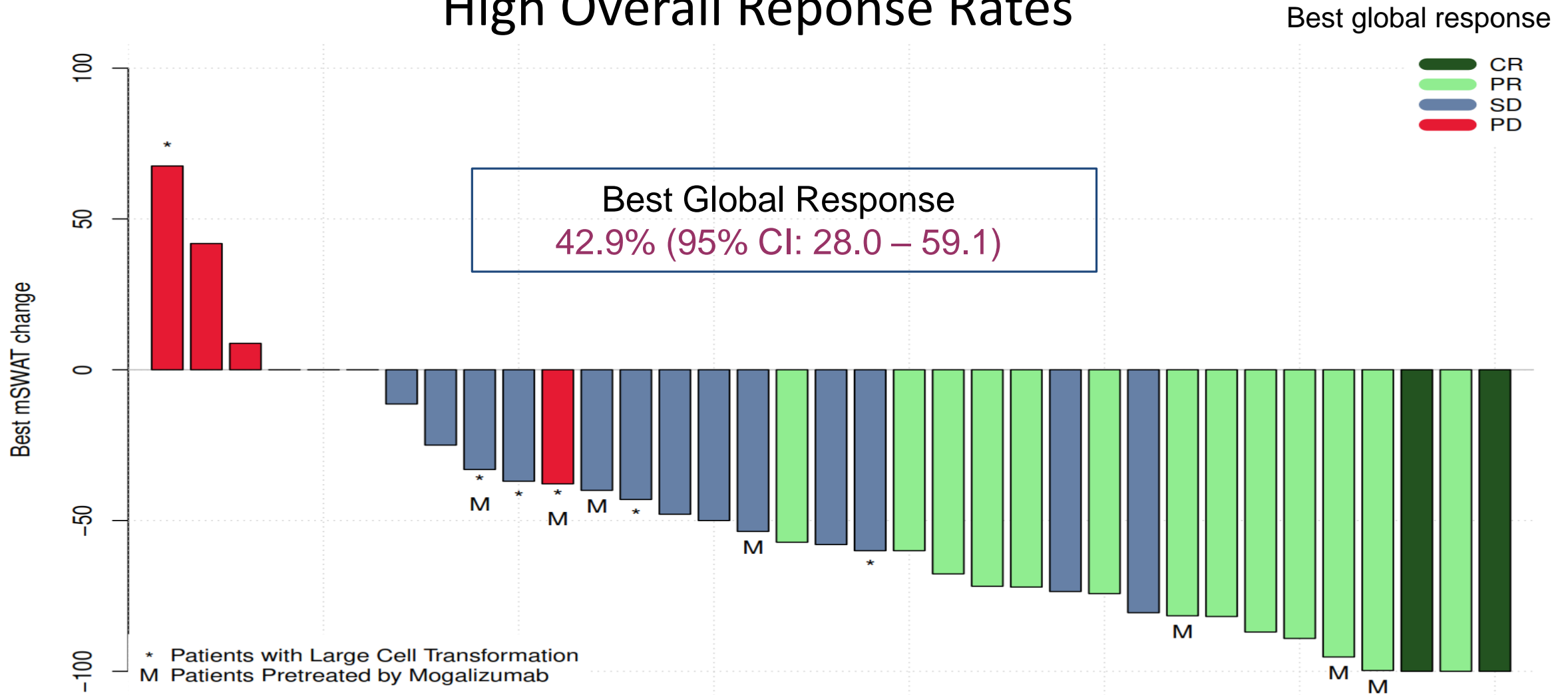
IPH4102 (Lacutamab): a first in class mAb directed against KIR3DL2



NK cells kill Sezary cells in autologous ADCC mediated by IPH4102

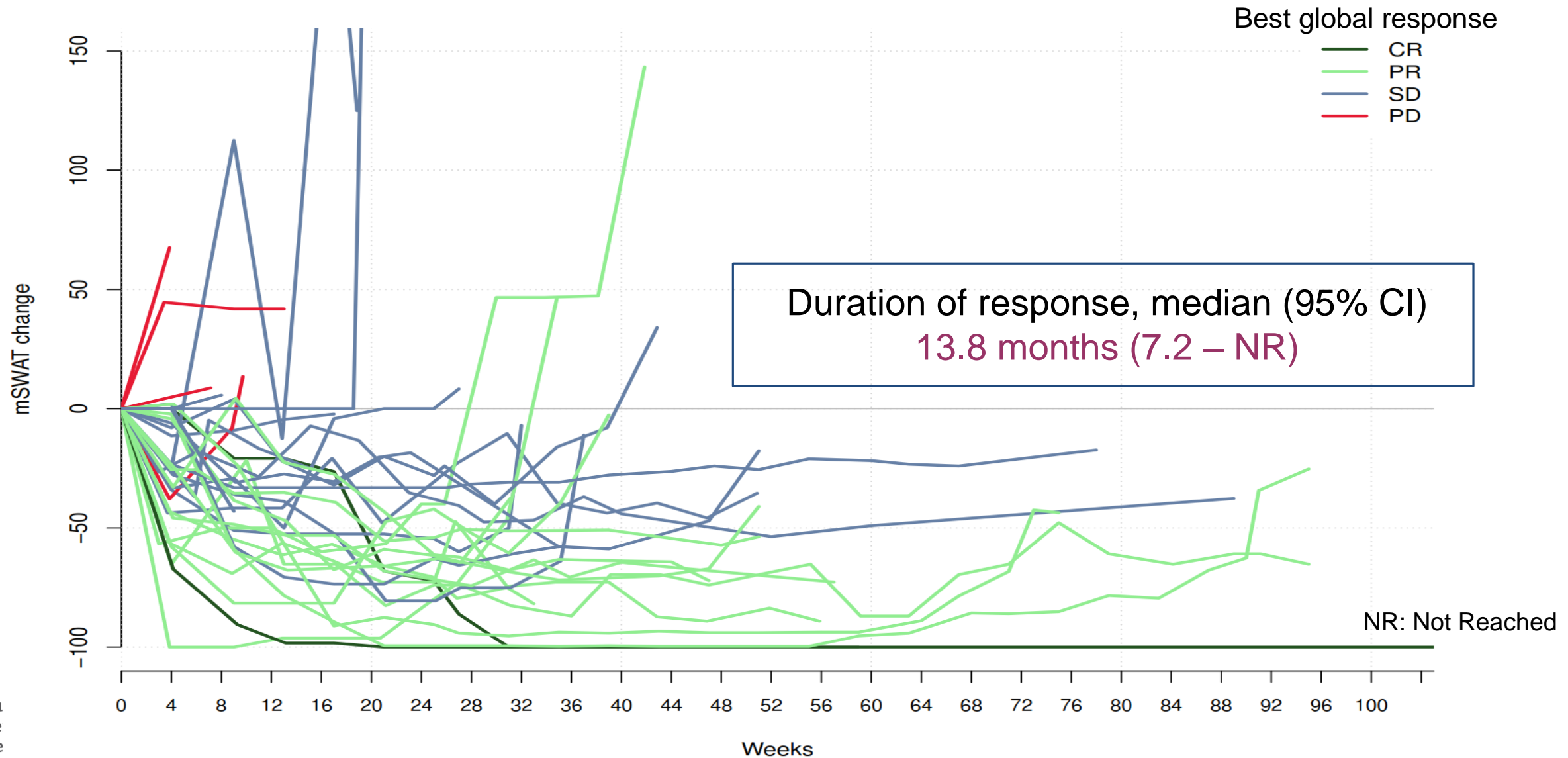


Clinical Efficacy Results: High Overall Response Rates





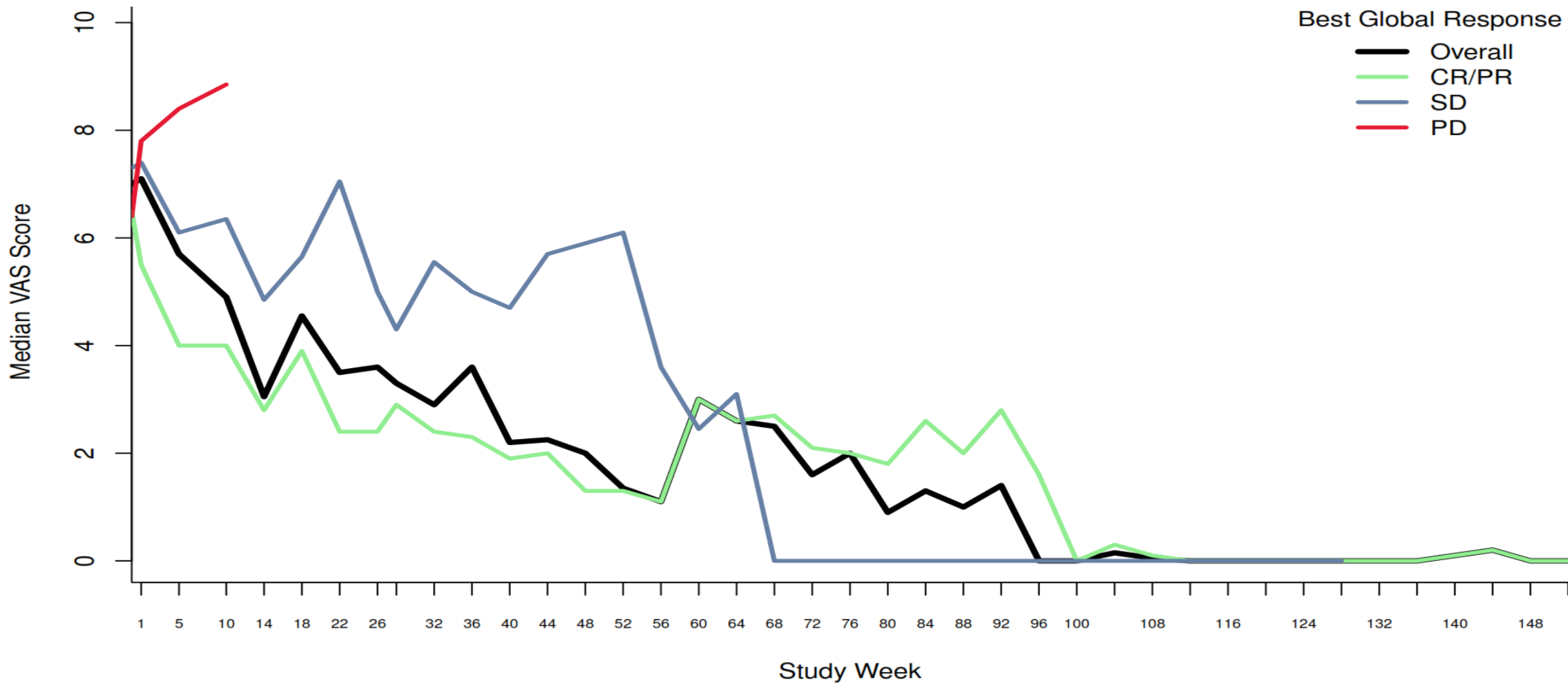
Clinical Efficacy Results : Durable Responses



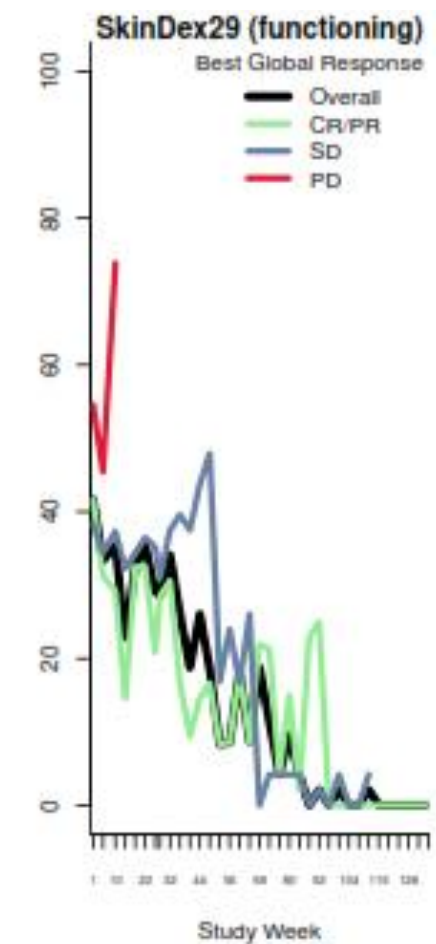
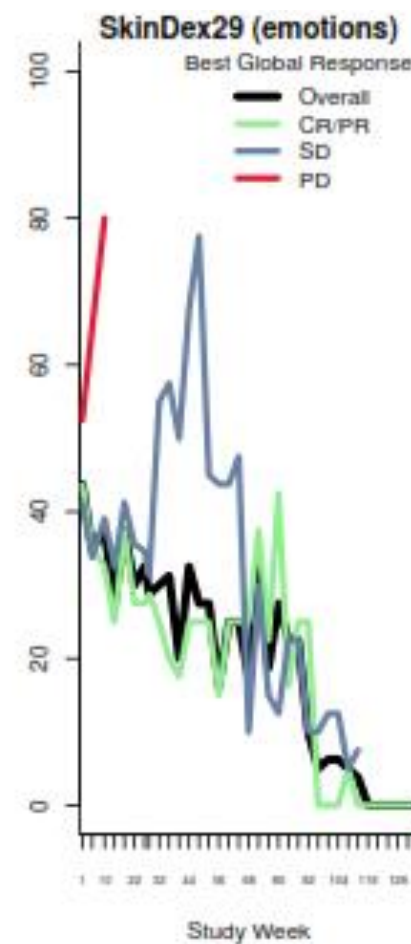
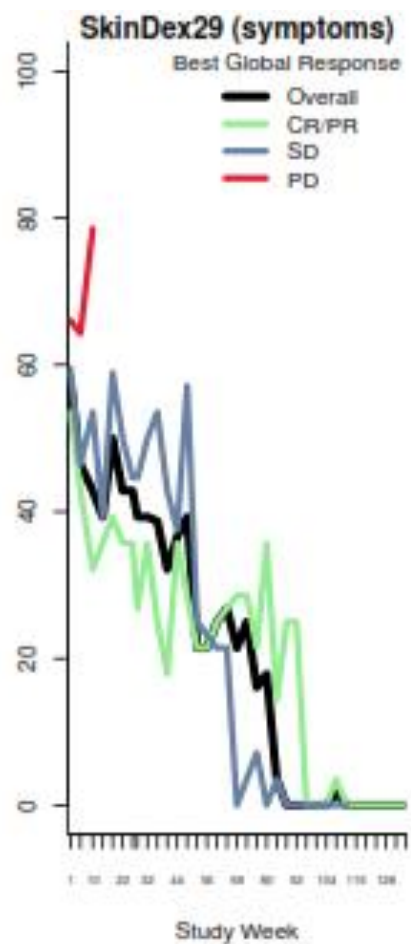
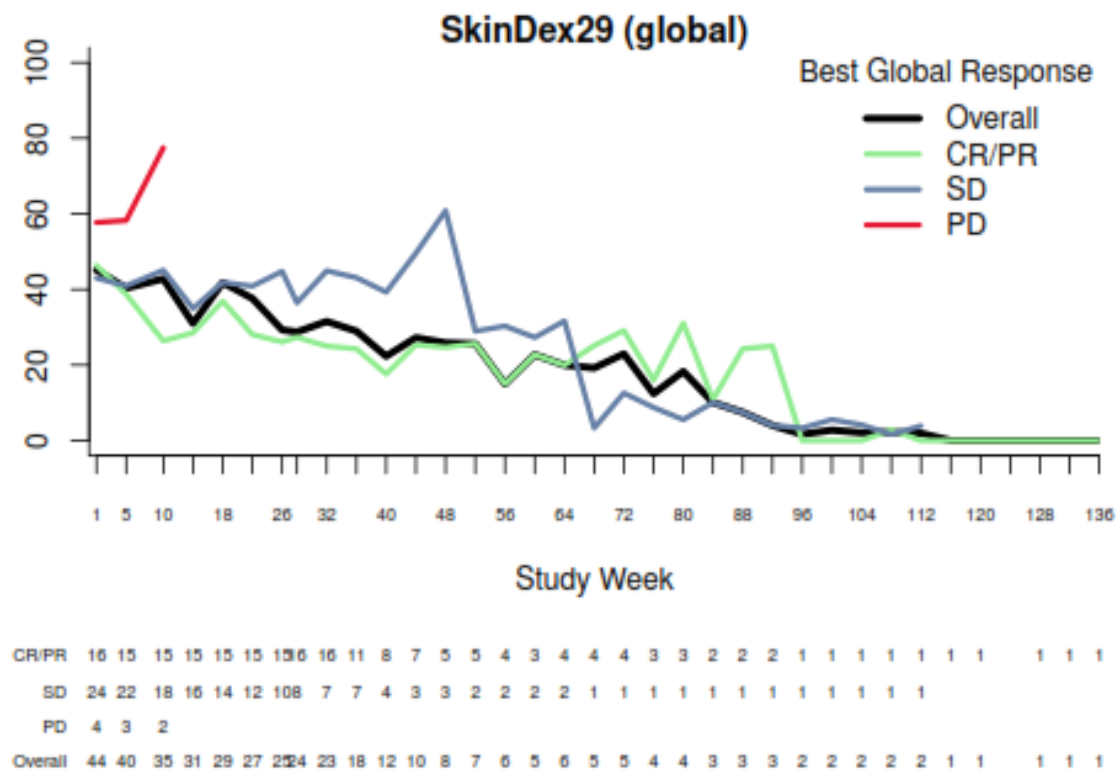


Quality of Life

Pruritus Visual Analogue Scale Score (n = 35)



Improvement of Quality of Life Measured by Skindex29



IPH4102 improves Skindex29 global, symptoms, emotional and functional scores over time, including in patients in global SD

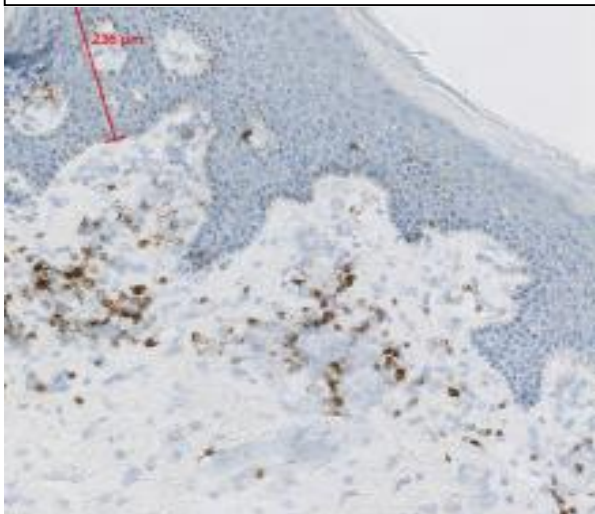


Exploratory Biomarkers

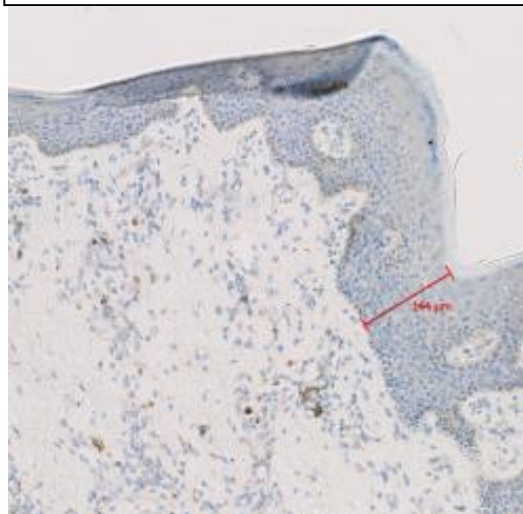
Changes in KIR3DL2 expressing cells in skin

Patient 11-005, global partial response lasting 1 year and 8 months

Baseline
KIR3DL2: 52%



Week 5
KIR3DL2: 4.4%



Baseline
mSWAT: 80.5/1/0



Week 64
mSWAT = 5.2/0/0

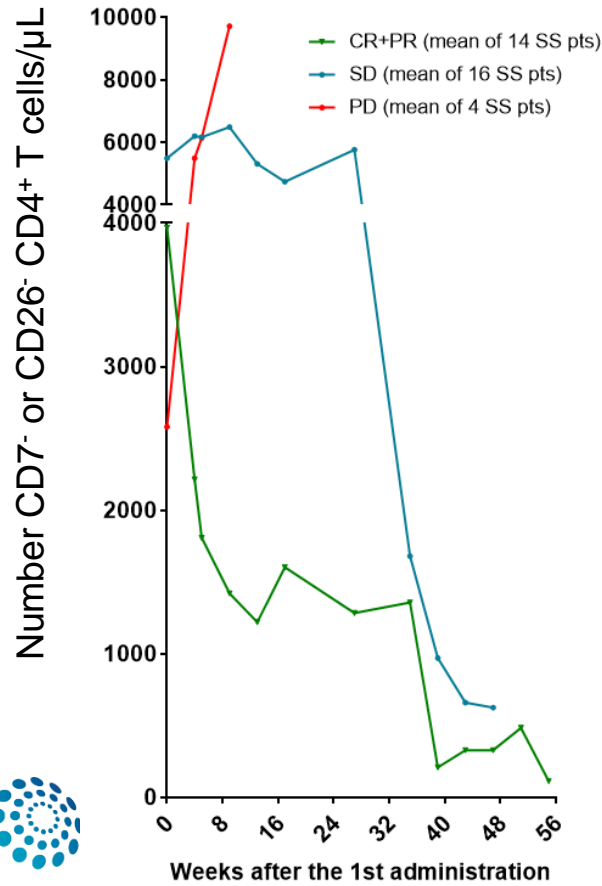




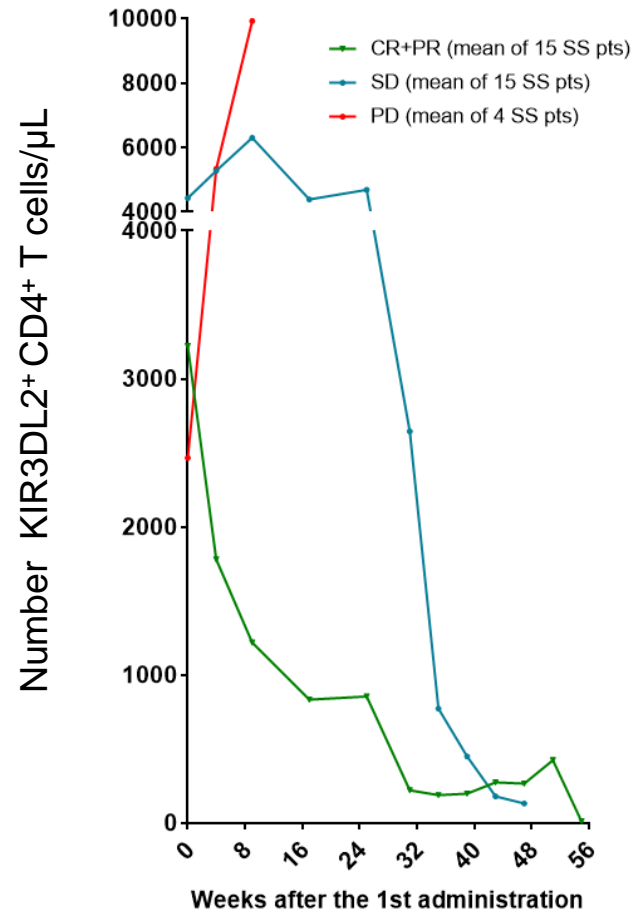
Exploratory Biomarkers

Changes of tumor cells and KIR3DL2 cells in blood

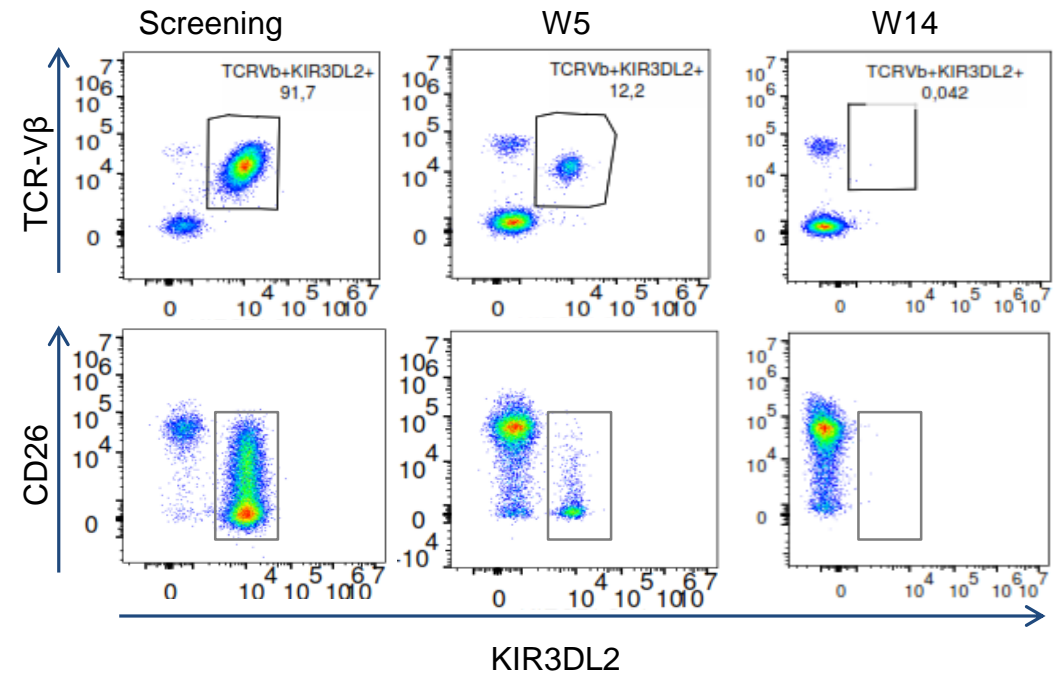
Aberrant cells



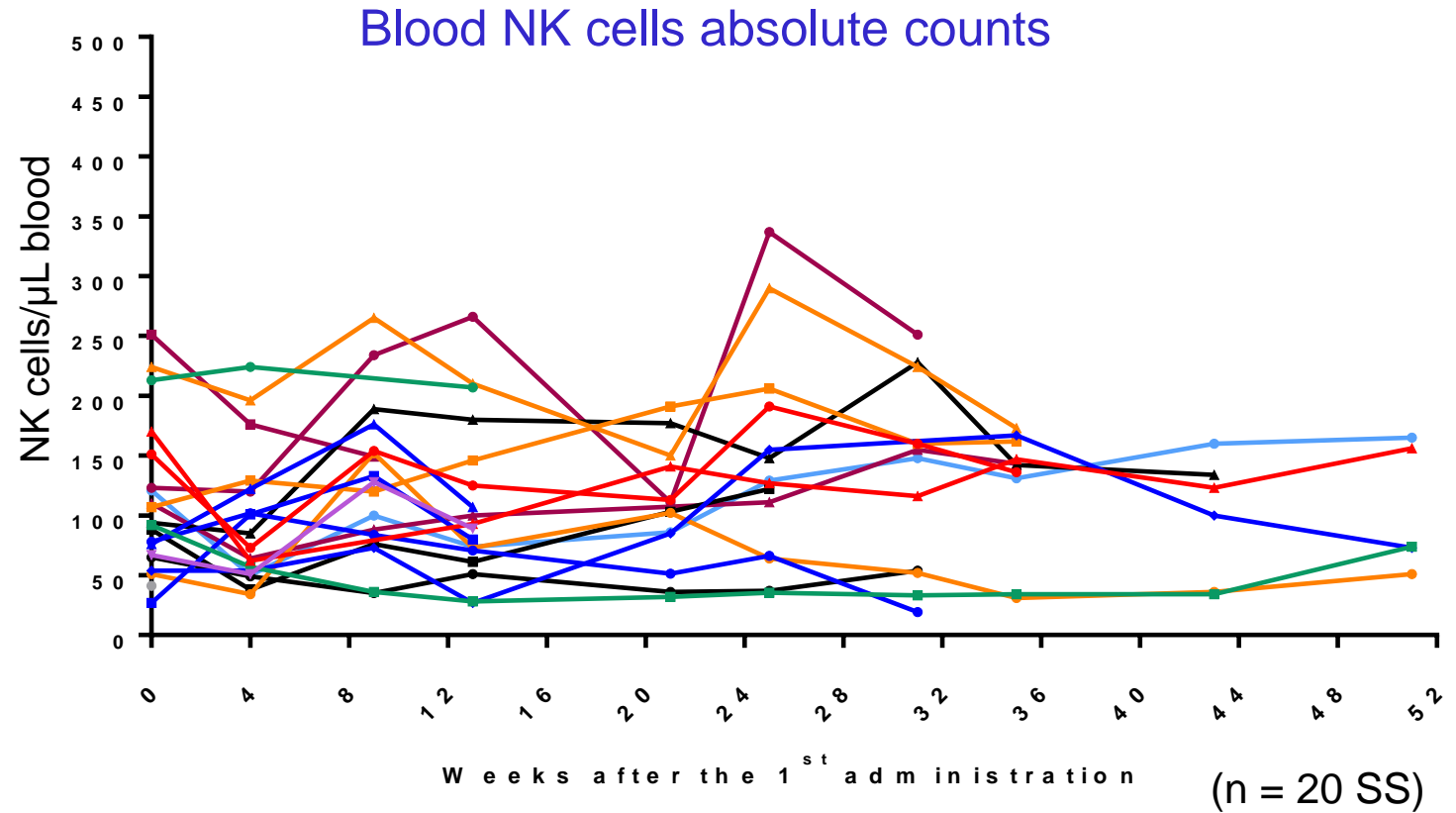
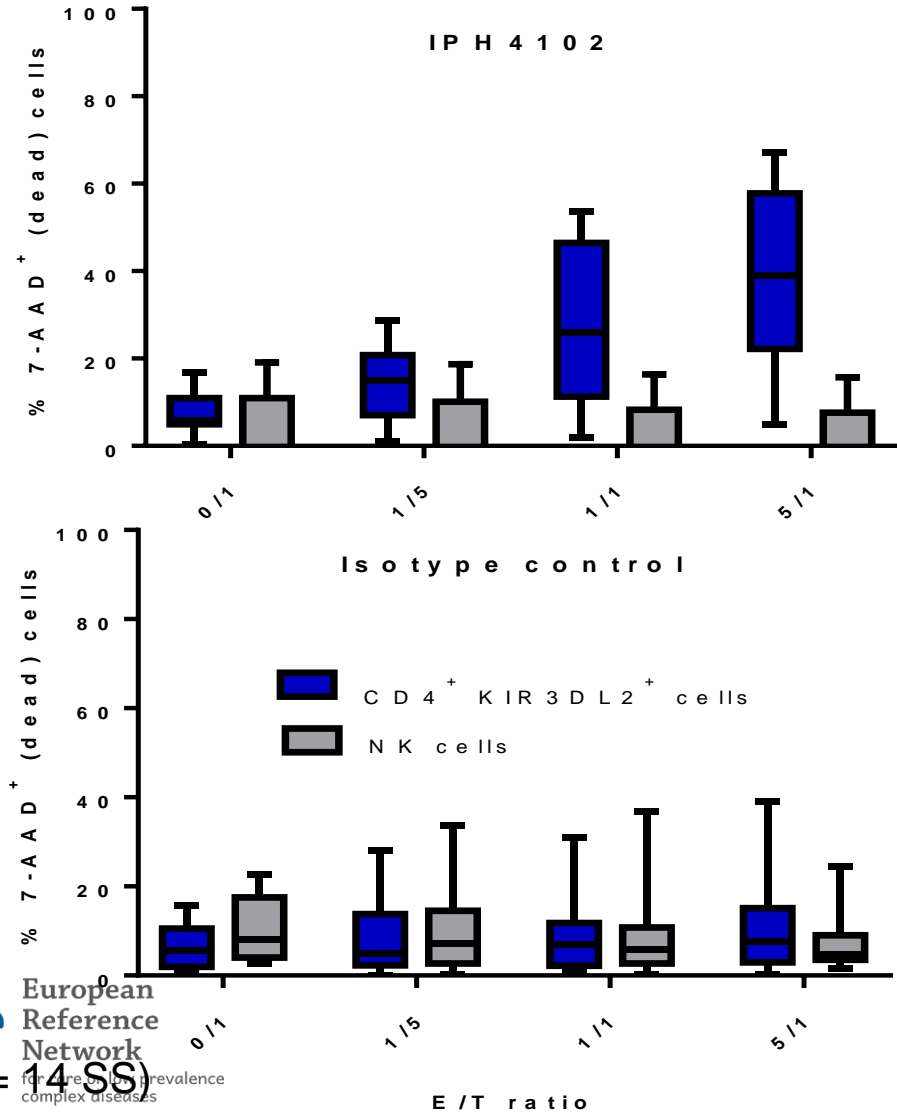
KIR3DL2⁺ CD4⁺ T cells



Patient 01-036,
ongoing complete response > 1 year



SS patients NK cells are functional *ex vivo* at baseline and not depleted in blood during treatment





IPH4102, a first-in-class anti-KIR3DL2 monoclonal antibody, in patients with relapsed or refractory cutaneous T-cell lymphoma: an international, first-in-human, open-label, phase 1 trial

Martine Bagot, Pierluigi Porcu, Anne Marie-Cardine, Maxime Battistella, Basem M William, Maarten Vermeer, Sean Whittaker, Federico Rotolo, Caroline Ram-Wolff, Michael S Khodadoust, Armand Bensussan, Carine Paturel, Cecile Bonnafeous, Helene Sicard, Hatem A Azim Jr, Youn H Kim

Lancet Oncology, 2019;20:1160-1170



- This study shows a favourable safety profile and very encouraging clinical activity of Lacutamab given as single agent in patients with relapsed/refractory Sézary Syndrome
- Based on these results, the FDA has granted on January 17, 2019 Fast Track designation for IPH4101 in managing relapsed/refractory Sézary Syndrome

PHASE 2 STUDY (N≈250)

TELLOMAK : T-CELL LYMPHOMA ANTI-KIR3DL2 THERAPY

Sézary Syndrome
≥ 2 prior systemic therapies that must include mogamulizumab

Mycosis Fungoides
≥ 2 prior systemic therapies including biological agents

Peripheral T Cell Lymphoma
≥ 1 prior systemic therapy including anthracycline-based chemo

IPH4102
single agent

IPH4102
+
GEMOX