A Study of REGN3767, an Anti-LAG-3 Antibody, Alone and in Combination with Cemiplimab (REGN2810), an Anti-PD-1 Antibody, in Advanced Cancers

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Background

Target Biology

- Lymphocyte activation gene 3 (LAG-3) is an immune checkpoint receptor that binds major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II. LAG-3 is expressed on antigen-experienced (memory) CD4+ and CD8+ T-cells, γδ T-cells, regulatory T-cells, B-cells, NK cells, NK T-cells, and dendritic cells.6,7 Upon activation of antigen-experienced T-cells, surface expression of LAG-3 is increased,1 and engagement of LAG-3 by MHC Class II results in T-cell inhibition, negatively regulating T-cell proliferation, activation, cytolytic function, and proinflammatory cytokine production.8 Analysis of immune-cell infiltrates from human tumors show that a subset of CD4+ and/or CD8+ cells co-express LAG-3 and programmed cell death-1 (PD-1) and may be associated with decreased T-cell effector function and tumor escape.6,7

REGN3767, an anti-LAG-3 VelocImmune® antibody

- REGN3767 is a fully human, hinge-stabilized IgG4 monoclonal antibody (mAb) that binds with high affinity to LAG-3 and blocks this pathway of inhibitory T-cell signaling (Figure 1). Nonclinical studies have shown that REGN3767 has the ability to block LAG-3/MHC Class II inhibitory T-cell signaling in cell-based and in vitro assays. In double humanized mice (hu/hum), REGN3767, a human monoclonal PD-1 (anti-LAG-3) antibody monotherapy and the combination of cemiplimab with REGN3767 reduced average tumor volumes compared to control treated groups.6

Rationale and Hypothesis

- Based on preclinical and clinical data, dual inhibition of LAG-3 and PD-1 blockade appear to offer synergistic anti-tumor effects and suggest a promising immunotherapy combination that warrants clinical investigation.1,6,7

Study Design

First-in-Human Study R3767-ONC-1613 (NCT03005782)

- This first-in-human study is designed to assess the safety, tolerability, pharmacokinetics (PK), and preliminary anti-tumor activity of REGN3767 as monotherapy and in combination with cemiplimab in patients with advanced malignancies.

Dose Escalation (Figure 2)

- Monotherapy is exploring 4 escalating REGN3767 dose levels in a modified 3+3 (4+3) design.
- Combination therapy of REGN3767 with cemiplimab is exploring 5 escalating dose levels, concurrently after dose level 1. For each escalation step, the dose of at least one of the two antibodies is increased.

Dose Expansion

- Once a dose level(s) is selected in the dose escalation, tumor specific cohorts will be opened for expansion. Solid tumor expansion cohorts will enroll per Simon’s two-stage design to evaluate safety and preliminary efficacy:
- REGN3767 monotherapy will be tested in a lymphoma cohort - REGN3767 in combination with cemiplimab will be tested in multiple solid tumor cohorts.

References


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Figure 2. Dose escalation

Table 1. Objectives

Primary objectives

- Dose escalation: safety and PK, to determine dose level(s) for expansion cohorts.
- Dose expansion: overall response rate (ORR) by Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors Version 1.1 or Lugano criteria10 as applicable.

Secondary objectives

- Dose escalation: immunogenicity, ORR.
- Dose expansion: safety and PK.

Exploratory objectives

- To assess the predictive potential and correlation to clinical response for biomarkers of interest:
  - Circulating tumor nucleic acids.
  - Peripheral blood mononuclear cell subset distribution, T-cell activation status and expression of immune checkpoint molecules.
  - T-cell RNA expression.
  - Number and distribution of tumor infiltrating lymphocytes.
  - Expression levels of PD-1, PD-L1, LAG-3, MHC Class II and possibly other immune modulators or their ligands.
  - Mutations in known oncogenes and potential tumor neoantigens.
  - Tumor mutational burden.

Selected Key Eligibility Criteria

Key Inclusion:
- Adults with advanced malignancy
- Patients with controlled human immunodeficiency virus infections, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C are allowed.
- Prior anti-PD-1/PD-L1 treatment is allowed for several cohorts.

Key Exclusion:
- Prior therapy with LAG-3 inhibitor
- Corticosteroid therapy (>10 mg prednisone/day or equivalent) within 1 week prior to the first dose of study drug.

This trial is actively enrolling patients in the US and UK. Additional enrollment is planned for Ireland and South Korea.

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