

INNATE: Immunotherapy during neoadjuvant therapy for rectal cancer to elucidate local and systemic therapeutic responses

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A Phase II Randomized Multi-center Trial with and without sotigalimab (APX005M), a CD40 Antibody

Background: Rectal Cancer

The Problem

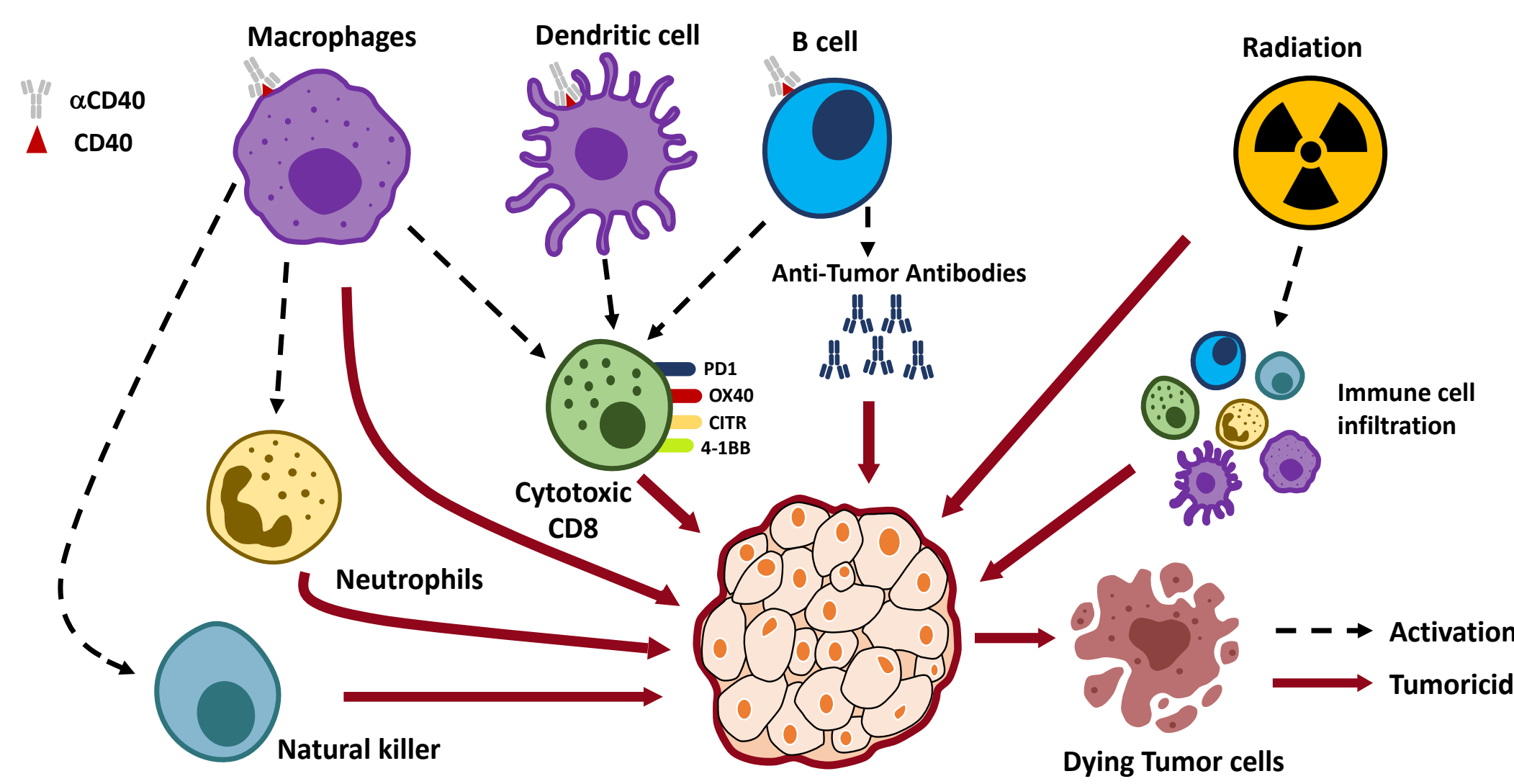
- There is a 4x relative risk of developing rectal cancer for those <50 years old compared to 40 years ago
- Approximately 50% of patients with locally advanced disease recur within 3 years following standard of care treatment
- Approved immunotherapies have shown little activity in colorectal cancer (CRC) outside of MMR deficient subtypes

The Standard of Care

- Curative treatment involves radiation (RT), chemotherapy (CT), and surgery
- Total neoadjuvant therapy is a new standard, but sequence and approach to CT and RT acceptable
- The critical need: To develop new therapeutic approaches to improve survival

α CD40 Immunotherapy Opportunity

α CD40 in the Tumor Microenvironment

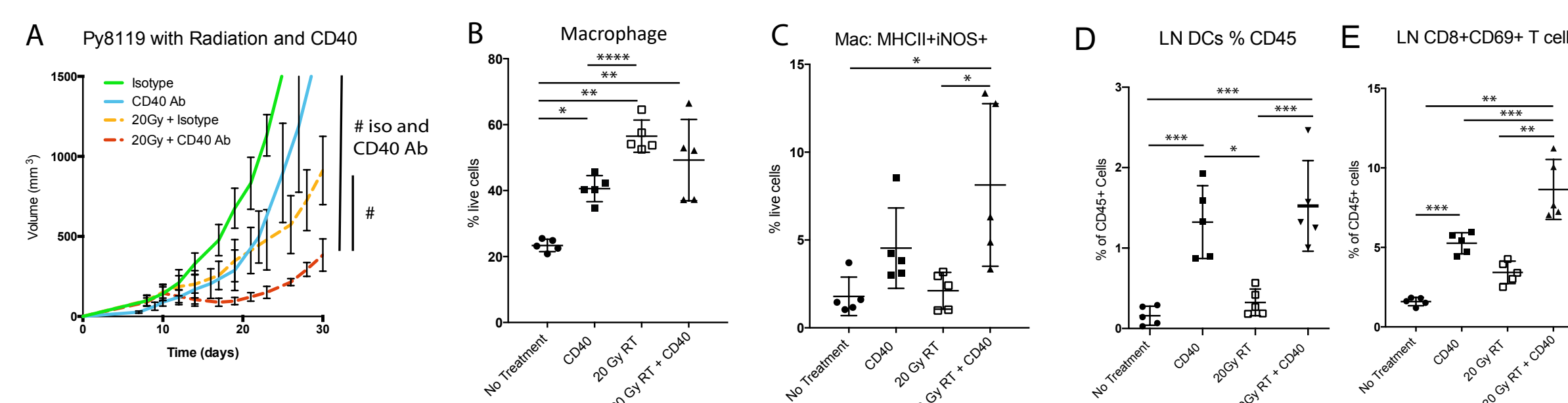


α CD40 can impact many players in the tumor microenvironment (TME) in combination with RT.

The Drug

- APX005M: Agonistic α CD40 Ab with FC mutation to enhance its agonistic potency and limit ADCC activity (Filbert, *Cancer Imm Immunother*, 2021)
- Potential activity in pancreatic cancer (O'Hara, *Lancet Oncology*, 2021)

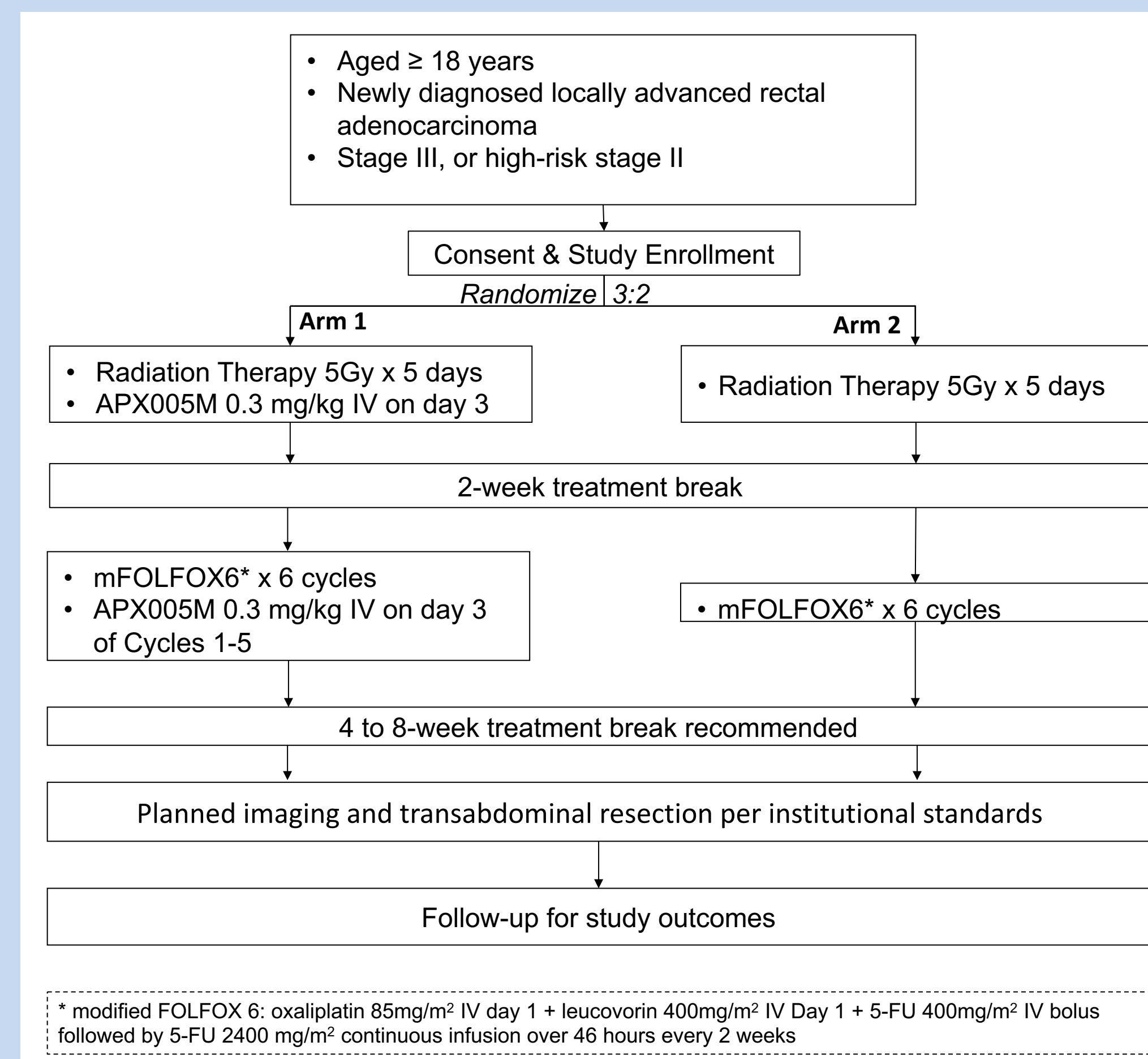
RT and α CD40, a Promising Combination



Aguilera et. al., *Clin Cancer Res*, 2020

Potential roles of CD40 in modulating RT responses in the TME. A. RT and α CD40 better than either alone in immune resistant tumors (given day 10 and 100ug FGK4.5 q3days x4). B. Greater macrophage (CD11b⁺F480⁺) infiltration after RT and (C) greater inflammatory phenotype. D. Increased DCs (CD11b⁺CD11c⁺MHCII⁺) in draining LN with α CD40 and (E) greater activated CD8 T cells.

Trial Design for Locally Advanced Rectal Cancer



NCT04130854

Design

- Stage III or high-risk stage II <1cm from anal ring, bulky cT4/within 3mm MR fascia, not a candidate for sphincter preservation, and EMVI
- Randomized 3:2 with total accrual goal of 58 patients
 - With or without APX005M
- Short course RT
- 3 months of FOLFOX chemotherapy
- APX005M: 3rd day RT and chemo cycles 1-5

Endpoints

- Primary: pCR (Null 20% and goal is 50% pCR)
- Secondary: 3 yr OS, 3 yr DFS, toxicity

Updates

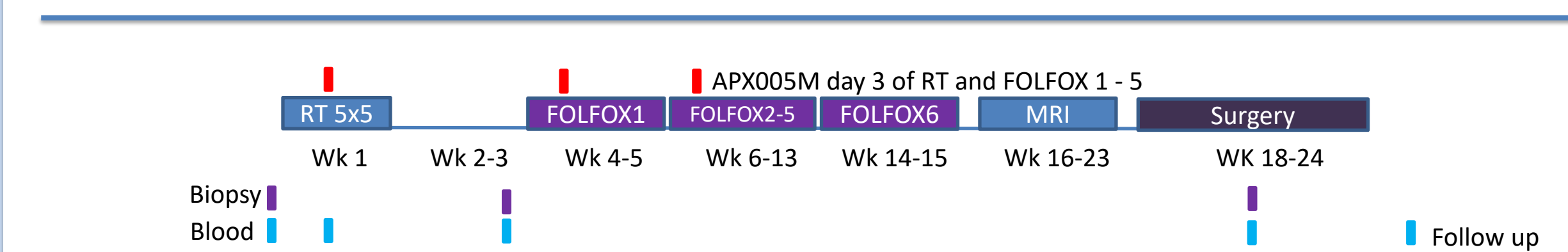
- Opened 6/2020 (UTSW)
- 3 centers open (UTSW, OHSU and Wake Forest)
- 17 enrolled as of 10/15/2021
- Pending 7 centers



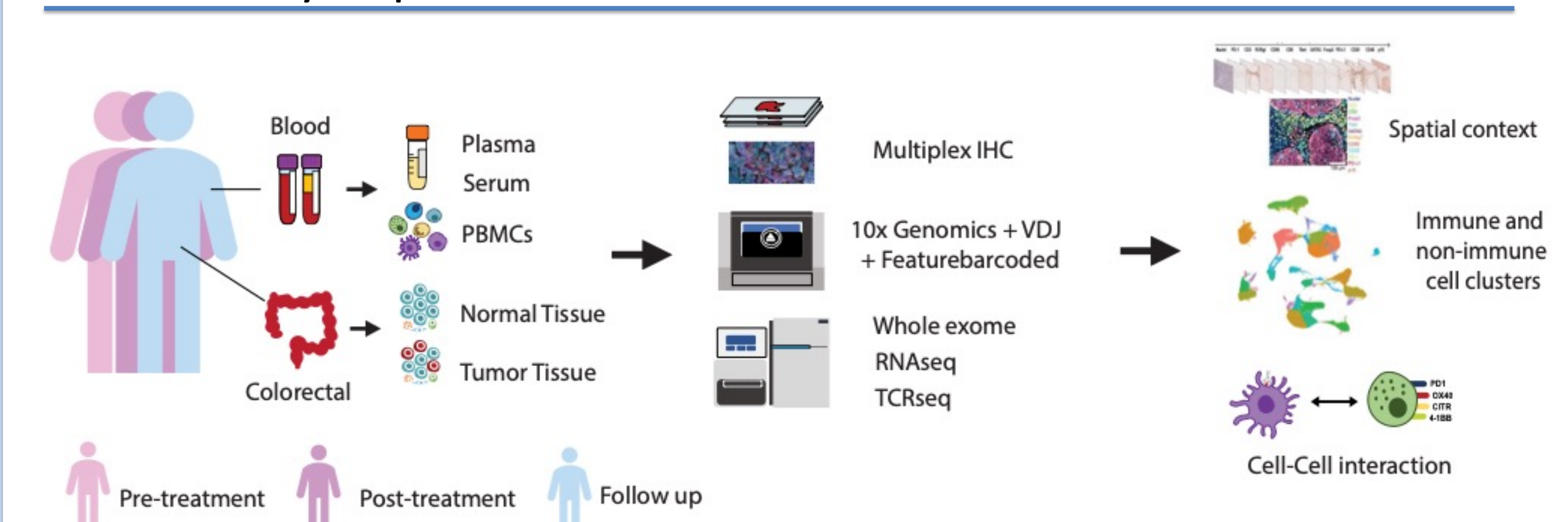
Arm	Age (range)	Enrolled	Received planned tx	Completed surgery
APX005M	27-65	10	10	6
Standard	40-75	7	7	3 (1 progressed)

Elucidating Local and Systemic Responses

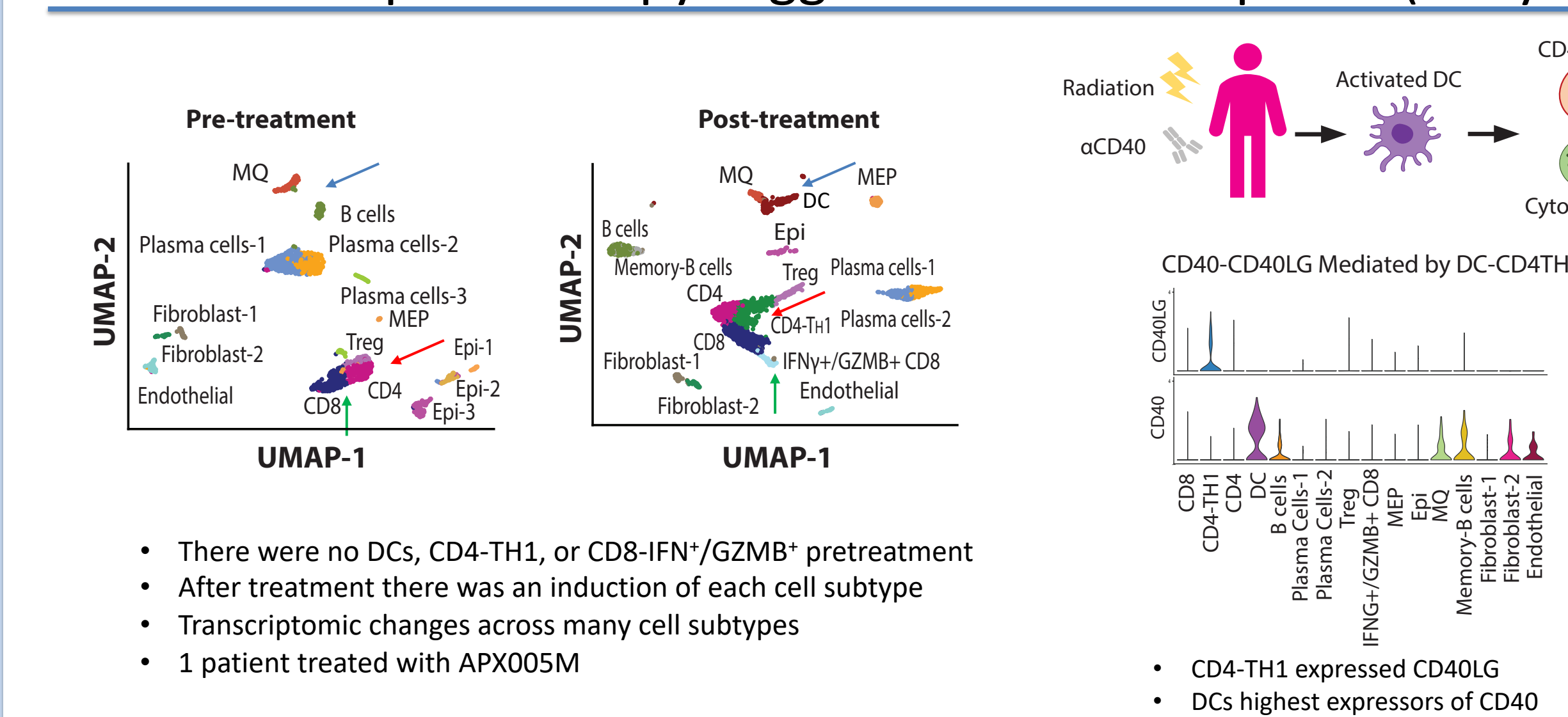
Treatment timeline



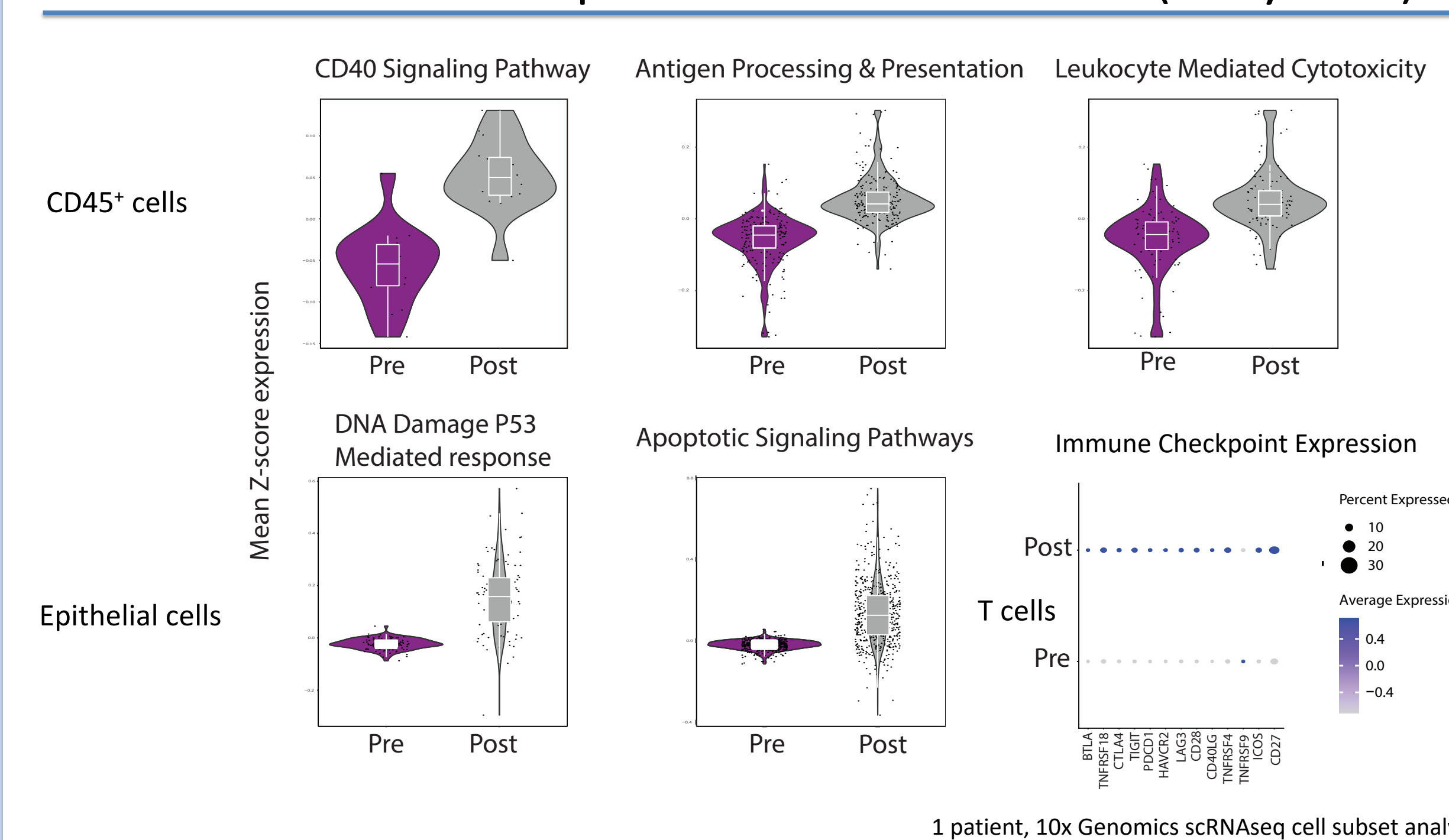
Tissue analysis plan



TME Pre and post therapy suggests immune response (early data)



Antitumor immune responses to α CD40 and RT (early data)



Summary:

- Rectal neoadjuvant approach: Excellent platform to test new RT immunotherapy combinations
- Results from clinical and tissue analysis of INNATE trial pending
- Funding: Apexigen, Inc., CPRIT First-time tenure-track faculty award (TAA), and Damon Runyon Clinical Investigator Award (TAA)