

VELOCITY-Lung (Substudy-01): A Phase 2 Study Evaluating Safety and Efficacy of Domvanalimab + Zimberelimab + Sacituzumab Govitecan or Etrumadenant + Domvanalimab + Zimberelimab, or Etrumadenant + Zimberelimab in Patients With Treatment-Naïve Metastatic Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Poster TPS9155



Alexander Spira,¹ Joanne Chiu,² Chin Chou Wang,³ Alona Zer,⁴ John Conibear,⁵ Patrick Phuong,⁶ Joseph K. Park,⁷ Anna Seto,⁷ Jie Zhang,⁷ Byoung Chul Cho⁸

¹Virginia Cancer Specialists Research Institute, Fairfax, VA, USA; ²Queen Mary Hospital, Hong Kong, China; ³Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; ⁴Rambam Health, Haifa, Israel; ⁵St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, UK; ⁶Arcus Biosciences, Hayward, CA, USA; ⁷Gilead Sciences, Inc., Foster City, CA, USA; ⁸Yonsei Cancer Center, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

Copies of this poster obtained through Quick Response (QR) Code are for personal use only and may not be reproduced without permission from ASCO® or the author of this poster.

Introduction

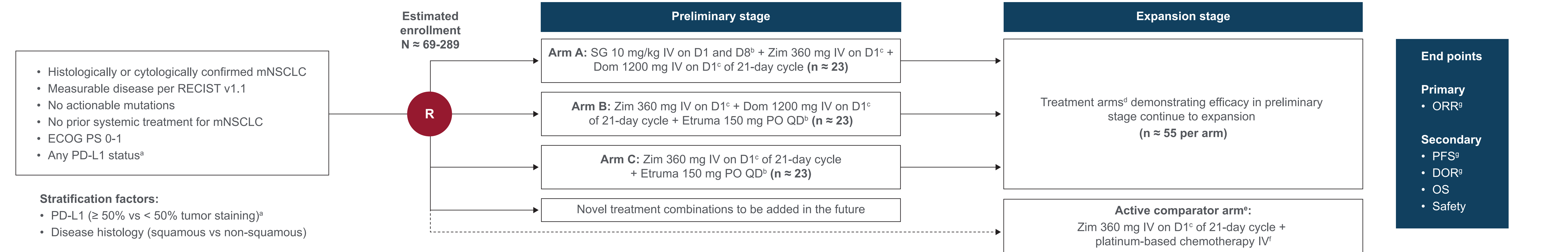
- Despite recent improvements in the outcomes of patients with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (mNSCLC) with the introduction of immune checkpoint inhibitors, the 5-year overall survival of these patients remains poor^{1,2}
- Sacituzumab govitecan is an antibody-drug conjugate (Figure 1) approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for patients with unresectable locally advanced or metastatic triple-negative breast cancer who received ≥ 2 prior systemic therapies (≥ 1 for metastatic disease) and has FDA accelerated approval for patients with locally advanced or metastatic urothelial cancer who have previously received a platinum-containing chemotherapy and a programmed death (ligand) 1 (PD-[L]1) inhibitor³
- Sacituzumab govitecan monotherapy demonstrated clinical activity with a manageable safety profile in heavily pretreated patients with mNSCLC,⁴ and an ongoing phase 2 study is assessing sacituzumab govitecan in combination with pembrolizumab with or without platinum-based agents in patients with previously untreated mNSCLC (NCT05186974)
- Zimberelimab (anti-PD-1 monoclonal antibody [mAb]), etrumadenant (dual adenosine A_{2A}/A_{2B} receptor antagonist), and domvanalimab (Fc-silent anti-TIGIT mAb; Figure 2) combinations are currently being investigated in the phase 2 ARC-7 study (NCT04262856) and have demonstrated initial antitumor activity in mNSCLC⁵
- Given the encouraging activity of combination therapy with anti-PD-1 and anti-TIGIT antibodies in mNSCLC, the addition of sacituzumab govitecan provides an opportunity for improved clinical outcomes

Study Objective

- Substudy-01 of the VELOCITY-Lung phase 2 platform study will evaluate the efficacy and safety of novel treatment combinations in patients with treatment-naïve mNSCLC

Study Design

Figure 3. An open-label, multicenter, randomized, phase 2 platform study of novel treatment combinations in patients with treatment-naïve mNSCLC (NCT05633667)



D, day; Dom, domvanalimab; DOR, duration of response; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; Etruma, etrumadenant; IV, intravenous; mNSCLC, metastatic non-small cell lung cancer; ORR, objective response rate; OS, overall survival; PO, orally; PD-L1, programmed death ligand-1; PFS, progression-free survival; QD, once daily; R, randomized; RECIST v1.1, Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors version 1.1; SG, sacituzumab govitecan; Zim, zimberelimab. ^aCentrally assessed using the Ventana PD-L1 (SP263) assay. ^bUntil progressive disease (PD) or unacceptable toxicity by investigator assessment. ^cUp to 35 cycles. ^dTreatment arms with minimal clinical activity or unacceptable toxicity will not proceed to the expansion stage. ^eThe comparator arm may be modified if a new standard of care regimen is established during the course of the study or if the expansion stage is conducted in a biomarker-selected subgroup. ^fChoice of chemotherapy in comparator arm is dependent on histology. Non-squamous histology: cisplatin 75 mg/m² or carboplatin area under the curve (AUC) 5 on D1 with pemetrexed 500 mg/m² on D1 of 21-day cycle. Cisplatin and carboplatin will be administered for a maximum of 4 treatment cycles. Pemetrexed is continued after 4 cycles until PD or unacceptable toxicities. Squamous histology: carboplatin AUC 6 on D1 with paclitaxel 200 mg/m² on D1 or nab-paclitaxel 100 mg/m² on D1, D8, and D15 of 21-day cycle. Carboplatin, paclitaxel, and nab-paclitaxel will be administered for a maximum of 4 treatment cycles. ^gResponse assessed by investigator per RECIST v1.1.

Key Eligibility Criteria

Table 1. Key inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion	Exclusion
Age ≥ 18 years	Mixed small-cell lung cancer and NSCLC histology
Histologically or cytologically confirmed NSCLC with documented evidence of Stage IV disease at start of study treatment	Active CNS metastases and/or carcinomatous meningitis
Measurable disease by CT or MRI per RECIST v1.1	Active second malignancy, serious infection, or autoimmune disease
Negative test result for <i>EGFR</i> or <i>ALK</i> mutations for patients with non-squamous histology	Received anticancer therapy ≤ 4 weeks prior to enrollment
No known actionable mutations with approved therapies	Received radiotherapy ≤ 2 weeks prior to first dose of study treatment
No prior systemic treatment of metastatic NSCLC ^a	Arm A: Prior topoisomerase I inhibitors or Trop-2-targeted therapy
ECOG PS 0-1 and adequate organ function	Arms B and C: Inability to swallow oral medications or current malabsorption condition

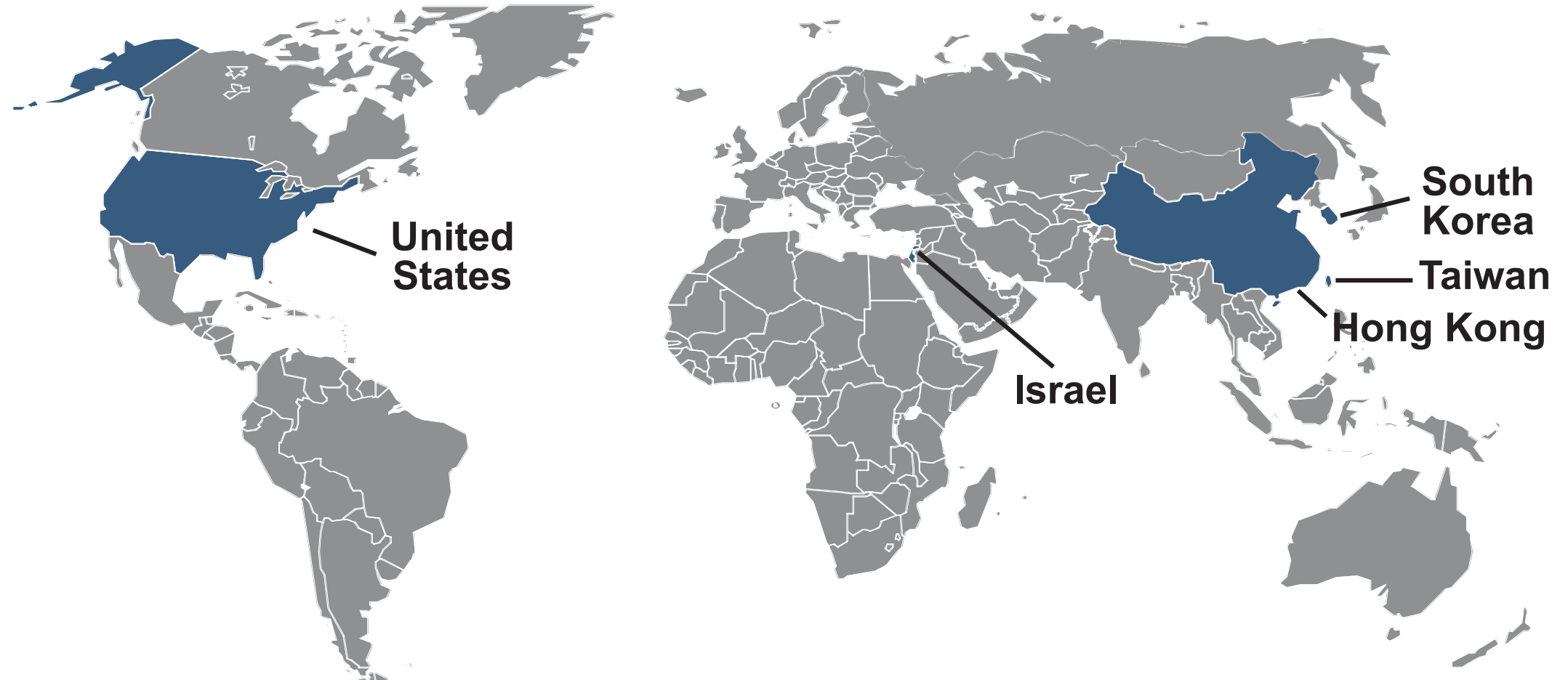
ALK, anaplastic lymphoma kinase; CNS, central nervous system; CT, computerized tomography; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer; RECIST v1.1, Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors version 1.1. ^aPatients who completed adjuvant or neoadjuvant therapy ≥ 12 months prior to study start are eligible.

References: 1. Siegel RL, et al. *CA Cancer J Clin.* 2022;72:7-33. 2. Duma N, et al. *Mayo Clin Proc.* 2019;94:1623-1640. 3. TRODELVY® (sacituzumab govitecan-hzyl) [prescribing information]. Gilead Sciences, Inc., Foster City, CA; February 2023. 4. Heist RS, et al. *J Clin Oncol.* 2017;35:2790-2797. 5. Johnson ML, et al. *J Clin Oncol.* 2022;40(suppl 36):397600. 6. Rugo HS, et al. *Future Oncol.* 2020;16:705-715. 7. Cardillo TM, et al. *Bioconjugate Chem.* 2015;26:919-931. 8. Goldenberg DM, et al. *Oncotarget.* 2015;6:22496-224512. 9. Avellini C, et al. *Oncotarget.* 2017;8:58642-58653. 10. Shen L, et al. *Ann Oncol.* 2018;29(suppl 10):X22-X23. 11. Lin S, et al. *J Clin Oncol.* 2019;37(suppl 4):125.

Study Sites/Enrollment

- Study enrollment for VELOCITY-Lung began in December 2022 and is ongoing (Figure 4)
- For more information, please visit: <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT05633667>
- Contact email: GileadClinicalTrials@gilead.com

Figure 4. VELOCITY-Lung active study sites



Acknowledgments: We thank the patients and their caregivers for helping us realize the possibilities of this research. We thank the dedicated clinical trial investigators and their devoted team members for participating in the VELOCITY-Lung trial. This study is sponsored by Gilead Sciences, Inc., in collaboration with Arcus Biosciences, Inc. Editorial support was provided by Dominic Singson, MD, of Parexel and funded by Gilead Sciences, Inc.

Correspondence: alexander.spira@usonology.com