Intratumoral Activation and Phase 1/2 Clinical Activity of Praluzatamab Rantsvine (CX-2009), a Probody® Drug Conjugate (PDC) Targeting CD166

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**ABSTRACT**

- **Clinical study objectives:** 80 patients enrolled and treated at 27 centers. The masking of the active antibody allows PDCs to address previously undetectable targets.
- **Clinical activity in Phase 1:**
  - Two patients with disease control beyond 48 weeks had sustained benefit
  - CX-2009 is an investigational PDC consisting of an anti-CD166 monoclonal antibody masked with a short linear peptide mask in place, and a prodrug. PDCs consist of 4 proteolytically activated antibody prodrugs. PDCs remain largely inactive in normal tissue and in circulation until the prodrug is cleaved by the protease targeted by the PDC.
- **Clinical activity in Phase 2:**
  - Ocular adverse events included blurred vision, keratitis (including punctate keratitis), back pain, dyspnea, urticaria, diarrhea, nausea, sepsis, and a cool eye compress during infusion.
  - Discontinuation rates for ocular toxicity were 2% (1/49) at the recommended Phase 2 dose of 7 mg/kg Q3W and 36% (4/11) at the highest dose of 10 mg/kg Q3W.

**RESULTS**

- The Safety profile (Table 2) of CX-2009 is related to dose level, with increased frequency of treatment-related adverse events (TRAEs) at higher dose levels.
- **Safety:**
  - A total of 14 patients experienced TRAEs resulting in discontinuation: keratitis (4), blurred vision (2), peripheral neuropathy (2), nausea (1), epistaxis (1), back pain (1), fatigue (1), and urticaria (1).
  - There were 107 ocular toxicity events reported as related to CX-2009: blurred vision (n=1), back pain (n=1), dyspnea (n=1), urticaria (n=1), diarrhea (n=1), nausea (n=1), sepsis (n=1), and a cool eye compress during infusion.
- **Adverse events at the recommended Phase 2 dose of 7 mg/kg Q3W are manageable.**
- **Clinical activity in Phase 2:**
  - Levels of CD166 target levels are correlated with CX-2009 activation.

**CONCLUSIONS**

- **Clinical activity:** The Probody platform enables administration of an anti-CD166 antibody conjugate targeting CD166 in previously untreatable, treatment-resistant, tolerable doses, with signs of clinical benefit in patients with advanced malignancies.
- **Safety:** Clinical data have been previously presented4; here, we present additional data.

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**REFERENCES**


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