# AIPAC-003: A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase 3 trial testing eftilagimod alpha (soluble LAG-3) in HER2-neg/low metastatic breast cancer patients receiving paclitaxel, following an open-label dose optimization

**M** 

CXCL<sub>10</sub>

F. Forget<sup>1</sup>; S. Morales Murillo<sup>2</sup>; N. Ibrahim<sup>3</sup>; B. Doger<sup>4</sup>; O. Marathe<sup>5</sup>; J. Canon<sup>6</sup>; P. Chalasani<sup>7</sup>; K. Papadamitriou<sup>8</sup>; M. Oliveira<sup>9</sup>; E. Segui<sup>10</sup>; F. Triebel<sup>11</sup>

1 Centre Hospitalier de l'Ardenne; 2 Hospital Universitario Arnau de Vilanova, GEICAM Spanish Breast Cancer Group; 3 The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center; 4 START Madrid: Hospital Universitario Fundación Jiménez Díaz; <sup>5</sup>The Oncology Institute; <sup>©</sup>Grand Hopital de Charleroi, Hopital Notre Dame; <sup>7</sup>George Washington University; <sup>®</sup>Antwerp University Hospital; <sup>®</sup>Vall d'Hebron University Hospital and Vall d'Hebron Institute of Oncology (VHIO); <sup>10</sup>Hospital Clinic de Barcelona: 11Research & Development, Immutep

#### BACKGROUND

#### Eftilagimod alpha (efti):

- •Mechanism of action: efti is a soluble LAG-3 protein (LAG-3 domains fused to human IgG backbone) and MHC Class II agonist. Activating antigen presenting cells (APCs: dendritic cells & monocytes) with efti leads to a broad immune response to fight cancer, including increases in activated T cells (CD4/CD8) and other important immune cells/cytokines (Figure 1).
- Synergistic effect with chemotherapy: efti reinforces long-lasting T cell responses, leading to more durable effects & prolonged survival with minimal related side effects.

#### Rationale for trial:

- •Data from predecessor randomized, phase 2b trial of paclitaxel plus either efti or placebo in HR+ HER2- MBC patients (AIPAC; NCT02614833) linked sustained pharmacodynamic activity to improved overall survival (OS) in the efti arm1.
- •To address a high unmet medical need in HR+ HER2-neg/low metastatic breast cancer (MBC) and metastatic triple negative breast cancer (TNBC) patients eligible to receive

TRIAL DESIGN

Figure 2: Trial flow chart

Initial Safety Lead-Ir

AIPAC-003 has multiple components including an initial safety lead-in component followed by a Phase 2 open-label dose optimization lead-in and Phase 3 component

- Safety lead-in (n=6): evaluate safety of a higher dose of efti (90 mg).
- Dose optimization lead-in (n=66): determine optimal biological dose (OBD) based on safety, tolerability, efficacy & pharmacodynamic data. Evaluation comprises data from the safety lead-in and the randomized dose optimization lead-in.
- · Phase 3: randomized, double-blinded; to be initiated after OBD determination.

Treatment will consist of a chemo-immunotherapy (chemo-IO) phase followed by an immunotherapy (IO)-phase (Figure 3).

### Objectives of the dose optimization lead-in:

### PRIMARY OBJECTIVES

- Safety and tolerability of 90 mg efti plus paclitaxel compared to 30 mg efti plus
- Define OBD of efti when combined with weekly paclitaxel.

### SECONDARY OBJECTIVES

- ORR by RECIST 1.1; PFS and OS of 30 and 90 mg efti plus paclitaxel.
- · Quality of life at both doses
- · Pharmacokinetic profile of efti at 30 and 90 mg.

## Figure 3: Treatment phases and schedule of treatments





Define OBD

For more details on duration of drug treatments see further details in Drug Administration section below.

### KEY ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

### Kev inclusion criteria

- · Patients with HR+ HER2neg/low MBC or mTNBC.
- HR+ MBC patients with proven resistance to endocrine-based therapy and are indicated to receive chemotherapy for metastatic disease.
- mTNBC patients who are ineligible for anti-PD-X-based therapy and are indicated to receive paclitaxel for metastatic disease in 1st line setting.
- · Measurable disease as defined by RECIST 1.1 for the dose optimization lead-in.
- ECOG performance status 0-1.
- · Expected survival longer than 3 months

### ⊗ Kev exclusion criteria

- Prior chemotherapy for MBC.
- · Disease-free interval less than 12 mo from last dose of adjuvant chemotherapy.

### TRIAL SITES & RECRUITMENT



\*The study will expand to other sites/countries in the Phase 3 component

RECRUITMENT

Figure 5. Study sites

Recruitment is ongoing. For more info, please visit: https://www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT05747794

# **DRUG ADMINISTRATION**

### Paclitaxel:

80 mg/m<sup>2</sup> as I.V. infusion over 1-hr as part of a 4-week cycle. 6 planned cycles with extension possibility at discretion of investigator as per patient's tolerability. If paclitaxel is stopped due to toxicity, patient may move on to efti/placebo alone if 4 cycles with paclitaxel were completed.

### Eftilagimod alpha:

30 or 90 mg injected s.c. in the anterior face of thigh on same day ≥30 min after paclitaxel infusion. Maximum of 26 injections.



Figure 1: Mechanism of action of efti

T Cells

Randomized Dose Optimization Lead-In

phort 1: 90 (2 x 45) mg efti s.c (D1&15 per 4-wk cycle) +

clitaxel i.v. (D1,8,15)

NK Cells

