TRIAL IN PROGRESS: A PHASE 1/2 OPEN-LABEL STUDY (IOV-GM1–201) OF TALEN-MEDIATED PD-1–INACTIVATED AUTOLOGOUS TUMOR-INFILTRATING LYMPHOCYTES (TIL; IOV-4001) IN PATIENTS WITH ADVANCED MELANOMA AND NSCLC

1Allison Betof*, 2Trisha Wise-Draper, 3Kai He, 4Amod Sarnaik, 5Jonathan Thompson, 6Friedrich Finderleitner, 7Parameswaran Hari, 8Madan Jagasia, 9Arijal Desai, 10 Akiko Suzuki, 11 Xiao Wu, 12 Jason Chesney, 13 Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA; 14University of Cincinnati Cancer Center (UCCC), Cincinnati, OH, USA; 15Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, USA; 16Hi. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center, Tampa, FL, USA; 17Medical College of Wisconsin, Froedtert Hospital Cancer Center, Milwaukee, WI, USA; 18Iovance Biotherapeutics, Inc., San Carlos, CA, USA; 19James Graham Brown Cancer Center, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, USA

Background Adoptive cell therapy with TIL has demonstrated efficacy in patients with advanced solid tumors, both as monotherapy in melanoma,1 NSCLC,2 and cervical cancer,3 and in combination with anti–PD-1 therapy in melanoma, head and neck cancer, and cervical cancer.4 IOV-4001 is a TALEN5-mediated PDCD-1 knockout autologous TIL cell therapy product. Preclinical studies suggest that PD-1 inactivation by PDCD-1 gene knockout may enhance TIL cell therapy efficacy, with similar quality attributes and phenotypes to those of non-edited TIL.5

Methods This first-in-human phase 1/2, open-label, non-randomized, multicenter study (NCT05361174; open to enrollment) will enroll ~53 adult patients. During the phase 1 portion, enrollment and dose level decisions will be based on emerging safety and tolerability data in a 28-day dose-limiting toxicity (DLT) observation period. Cohort 1 will include patients with unresectable/metastatic melanoma that has progressed during/within 12 weeks of last anti–PD-1/PD-L1 dose (patients must have also received a BRAF ± MEK inhibitor if BRAF V600 mutation-positive). Cohort 2 will include patients with advanced NSCLC who have received ≤3 prior therapies and whose disease progressed either: (1) during/within 12 weeks after last anti–PD-1/PD-L1 dose (patients without oncogene driver mutations) or (2) during/after ≥1 targeted therapy and either platinum doublet chemotherapy or during/within 12 weeks after last anti–PD-1/PD-L1 dose (patients with oncogene-driven tumors). Patients must have ECOG performance status ≤1, ≥1 resectable lesion(s) (≥1.5 cm), ≥1 remaining RECIST-measurable lesion(s) and recovered from prior surgery/anticancer treatment-related adverse events (AEs; grade ≤1). IOV-4001 is generated from resected tumor in a centralized GMP process. The regimen includes nonmyeloablative lymphodepletion, IOV-4001 infusion, and a short course of high-dose IL-2.

The primary endpoints of phases 1 and 2 are safety (DLTs and AEs) and objective response rate per RECIST v1.1, respectively. Secondary endpoints include complete response rate, duration of response, disease control rate, progression-free survival, overall survival, feasibility, and additional safety.

Trial Registration NCT05361174

REFERENCES

Ethics Approval The study was approved by the institutional review board at each site and was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and Good Clinical Practice guidelines of the International Conference on Harmonization. Consent All patients provided written informed consent.
