PSMA on cancer cells and CD3 on T cells, leading to T-cell activation, tumor-cell killing, and T-cell expansion. As the BiTE mode of action leads to an upregulation of immune checkpoints, combining AMG 160 with a PD-1 inhibitor may lead to sustained T-cell-dependent killing of tumor cells. Cytokine release syndrome (CRS) is a first-dose effect induced by BiTE molecule-mediated T-cell activation. An approach to mitigate CRS is prophylaxis with an anti-inflammatory agent.

Methods The phase 1 study (NCT03792841) has four parts: AMG 160 monotherapy; AMG 160 in combination with pembrolizumab; AMG 160 monotherapy with etanercept prophylaxis; and AMG 160 monotherapy administered in outpatient centers with 24-hour monitoring. Included in the study are men with histologically/cytologically confirmed mCRPC who are refractory to novel androgen receptor signaling inhibitors: abiraterone, enzalutamide, darolutamide, and/or apalutamide and have failed, refused, or are unsuitable for taxanes; and who have ongoing castration with evidence of progressive disease. Patients who received prior PSMA radionuclide therapy are eligible. Patients with CNS metastases, leptomeningeal disease, spinal cord compression, or active autoimmune disease are excluded. Primary objectives are to evaluate safety and tolerability and determine the MTD or RP2D of AMG 160 monotherapy or in combination with pembrolizumab. Secondary objectives are to characterize pharmacokinetics and preliminary antitumor activity. Evaluation of preliminary antitumor activity will be based on RECIST 1.1 with Prostate Cancer Working Group 3 modifications, PSA response, CTC response, progression-free survival (radiographic and PSA), and overall survival. PSMA PET/CT and FDG PET/CT imaging will be used for evaluation of exploratory objectives (figure 1). The study opened in February 2019 and is currently recruiting patients.

Results N/A
Conclusions N/A
Trial Registration NCT03792841
Ethics Approval The study was approved by all institutional ethics boards.

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and their staff; Cedric Burg PhD and J. MacDougall PhD of BioXcel Therapeutics, Valery Chatikhine MD of Iqvia Biotech and the Iqvia Biotech team for assisting in the conduct of the study.

**Trial Registration** NCT03910660 EUDRACT 2018-003734-32

**Ethics Approval** This study was approved by Institution Review Boards or Ethics Committees affiliated with participating institutions.

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**A PHASE 3 STUDY (COSMIC-313) OF CABOZANTINIB IN COMBINATION WITH NIVOLUMAB AND IPILimumab IN PATIENTS WITH PREVIOUSLY UNTREATED ADVANCED RENAL CELL CARCINOMA OF INTERMEDIATE OR POOR RISK**

1Toni Choueiri*, 2Laurence Albige, 3Thomas Powles, 4Nehal Mohamed, 5Fong Wang, 6Robert Motzer. 1Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA, USA; 2Institute Gustave Roussy, Villejuif, Île-de-France, France; 3Barts Cancer Institute, London, UK; 4Exelixis, Inc., Alameda, CA, USA; 5Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA

**Background** Cabozantinib (C) inhibits tyrosine kinases involved in tumor growth, angiogenesis, and immune regulation, including MET, VEGFR, and TAM kinases (Tyro3, AXL, MER), and may promote an immune-permissive tumor environment, resulting in enhanced response to immune checkpoint inhibitors. C has shown preliminary clinical activity and tolerability in combination with the PD-1 inhibitor nivolumab (N) and as part of a triplet combination with N and the CTLA-4 inhibitor ipilimumab (I) in patients (pts) with advanced renal cell carcinoma (aRCC) (Nadal et al. ASCO 2018). C is approved for pts with aRCC, and N+I is approved as a combination therapy in pts with previously untreated aRCC of intermediate or poor risk. We present the study design of a phase 3 trial of C+N+I vs N+I in previously untreated pts with aRCC of IMDC intermediate or poor risk (NCT03937219).

**Methods** This randomized, double-blind, controlled phase 3 study evaluates the efficacy and safety of C+N+I vs N+I in previously untreated pts with IMDC intermediate or poor risk aRCC. Eligible pts are randomized 1:1 to receive C+N+I or N+I in combination with placebo, stratified by IMDC prognostic score and geographic region. Pts receive C (40 mg oral QD) + N (3 mg/kg IV Q3W) x 4 doses + I (1 mg/kg IV Q3W) x 4 doses, followed by C (40 mg oral QD) + N (480 mg IV flat dose Q4W). Control pts receive C-matched placebo and the same treatment regimen for N+I as the experimental arm. N will be administered for a maximum of 2 years. Eligibility criteria include histologically confirmed metastatic or aRCC with a clear cell component, intermediate or poor risk RCC per IMDC criteria, measurable disease per RECIST 1.1, KPS ≥70%, adequate organ and marrow function and age ≥18 years. Exclusion criteria include prior systemic therapy for aRCC and uncontrolled significant illnesses. The primary endpoint is PFS per RECIST 1.1 by BICR; the secondary endpoint is OS. Additional endpoints include ORR, safety, correlation of biomarkers with outcomes, and pharmacokinetics of C in combination with N+I. The first patient was enrolled in June 2019 and enrollment is ongoing.

**Results** N/A

**Conclusions** N/A

**Trial Registration** ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT03937219

**Ethics Approval** This study is being conducted in compliance with Good Clinical Practice (GCP), including International Conference on Harmonisation (ICH) Guidelines, the most recent accepted version of the Declaration of Helsinki, and all applicable local laws and regulatory requirements. The appropriate Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) or Ethics Committees (ECs) of participating centers have approved the study protocol. All patients have provided written informed consent. Consent All patients have provided written informed consent.

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**PHASE 3 STUDY OF PembroLuzumab + DoceTAXEL AND Prednisone/Prednisolone for Metastatic Castration-resistant Prostate Cancer (mCPRC) Pretreated with Next-generation Hormonal Agents (NHAs) (KEYNOTE-921)**

1Daniel Petrylak*, 2Neal Shore, 3Mostefa Bennamoun, 4Raffaele Ratta, 5Josep Piulats, 6Ben Li, 7Charles Schloss, 8Karim Fizazi. 1Smilow Cancer Hospital, Yale New Haven Health, New Haven, CT, USA; 2Carolina Urologic Research Center, Myrtle Beach, SC, USA; 3Institut Mutualiste Montsouris, Paris, France; 4Hospital Foch, Suresnes, France; 5Catalan Cancer Institute, Barcelona, Spain; 6Merck and Co., Inc., Kenilworth, NJ, USA; 7Gustave Roussy, Villejuif, France

**Background** Cohort B of the phase 1b/2 KEYNOTE-365 study (NCT02861573) found that docetaxel + pembrolizumab + prednisone demonstrated activity in patients previously treated with abiraterone acetate or enzalutamide for mCRPC. The prostate-specific antigen (PSA) response rate was 28%; objective response rate (ORR) was 18% (7 partial responses); duration of response (DOR) was 6.7 months; progression-free survival (PFS) was 8.3 months; overall survival (OS) was 20.4 months; and the 12-month PFS and OS rates were 24.0% and 75.8%, respectively. The safety and tolerability profile of this combination was consistent with the profiles of each individual agent. The KEYNOTE-921 (NCT03834506) phase 3 trial will evaluate efficacy and safety of pembrolizumab + docetaxel + prednisone/prednisolone in patients with mCRPC after prior treatment with NHA.

**Methods** Eligible patients are adults with histologically or cytologically confirmed mCRPC who experience disease progression with androgen deprivation therapy (or after bilateral orchiectomy) within 6 months of screening and have Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status 0/1. Other eligibility criteria are disease progression or intolerance to NHA in the metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer setting or CRPC setting, no prior treatment with chemotherapy for mCRPC, and tissue available for biomarker analysis. Treatment stratification factors are prior treatment with abiraterone acetate (yes or no) and metastases location (bone only, liver, other). Approximately 1000 patients will be randomly assigned to receive docetaxel 75 mg/m2 IV Q3W + prednisone/prednisolone 5 mg orally BID and pembrolizumab 200 mg IV Q3W or docetaxel 75 mg/m2 IV Q3W + prednisone/prednisolone 5 mg PO BID + placebo IV Q3W (1:1 ratio). Response and progression will be determined using imaging (CT/MRI/bone) according to PCWG3-modified RECIST v1.1 by blinded independent central review (BICR) Q9W during the first year and Q12W thereafter. Treatment maximums are 10 cycles for docetaxel + prednisone/prednisolone and 35 cycles for pembrolizumab or placebo. Treatment discontinuation regardless of therapy received is mandated for disease progression, unacceptable toxicity, or consent withdrawal. The dual primary end points are radiographic PFS per PCWG3-modified...