Ethics Approval The study was approved by participating study sites’ Institutional Review Boards and the Sponsor has conducted the trial in full compliance with all GCP and FDA regulations.

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Clinical trials in-progress

**SAFETY, TOLERABILITY, AND IMMUNOGENICITY OF mRNA-4157 IN COMBINATION WITH PEMBROLIZUMAB IN SUBJECTS WITH UNRESECTABLE SOLID TUMORS (KEYNOTE-603): AN UPDATE**

1Julie Bauman*, 2Howard Burris, 3Jeffrey Clarke, 4Manish Patel, 5Daniel Cho, 6Martin Gutierrez, 7Ricklie Julian, 1Aaron Scott, 8Pamela Cohen, 7Joshua Frederick, 7Celine Robert-Tissot, 7Hongchong Zhou, 1Kinjal Mody, 1Karen Keating, 7Robert Meehan, 8Justin Gainor, 1University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, USA; 2SCR, Nashville, TN, USA; 3Duke, Durham, NC, USA; 4Florida Cancer Specialists, Sarasota, FL, USA; 5NYU, New York, NY, USA; 6Hackensack, Hackensack, NJ, USA; 7Moderna, Tenary, NJ, USA; 8Mass General Hospital, Boston, MA, USA

Background T-cell targeting of mutation-derived epitopes (neo-antigens) has shown to drive anti-tumor responses. Immunizing patients against such neoantigens in combination with a checkpoint inhibitor (CPI) may elicit greater anti-tumor responses than CPI alone. Mutations are rarely shared between patients, thus requiring a personalized approach to vaccine design. mRNA-4157 is a lipid encapsulated mRNA based personalized cancer vaccine encoding neoantigens selected using a proprietary algorithm to induce neoantigen specific T cells and associated anti-tumor responses. This report includes updates from the mRNA-4157 Phase1(P1) study. The initial data was presented at ASCO2020.1

Methods This study evaluates the safety and efficacy of mRNA-4157 as monotherapy in patients with resected solid tumors (Part A) and in combination with pembrolizumab in patients with advanced/metastatic solid tumors (Parts B). The selected solid tumors in Part A-B includes melanoma, bladder carcinoma, HPV-negative (HPV-neg) HNSCC, NSCLC, SCLC, MSI-High (MSI-h), or TMB-High cancers. Expansion cohorts includes patients with CPI-naïve MSS-CRC and HPV-neg HNSCC (Part C) and with resected melanoma (Part D). Patients receive up to 9 cycles (Q3W) of mRNA-4157 by intramuscular injection at up to 1 mg alone (Part A) or in combination with pembrolizumab (200 mg IV Q3W, Parts B-D). Pembrolizumab is administered for two cycles before the first dose of mRNA-4157 and may continue after 9 cycles of combination. Endpoints include safety, tolerability, efficacy and biomarker assessments.

Results 79 patients received mRNA-4157; 16 as monotherapy and 63 in combination with pembrolizumab. Only low grade and reversible treatment related AEs were reported. 14/16 Part A patients (3 melanoma, 11 NSCLC, 2 MSI-h CRC) remained disease free on study. 28 patients in Part B (6 bladder, 2 HNSCC, 3 melanoma, 10 NSCLC, 2 SCLC, 4 MSI-h tumor, 1 TMB-h tumor), 27 patients in Part C (10 HNSCC and 17 MSS-CRC), and 8 patients with resected melanoma (Part D) received combination. 3 CR (1 HNSCC, 1 MSI-h CRC and 1 MSI-h prostate), and 8 PR (1 bladder, 4 HNSCC, 2 SCLC and 1 MSI-h endometrial) were observed with combination. Of 10 CPI-naïve HPV-neg HNSCC patients, the response rate was 50% (1CR, 4PR, 5SD) mPFS 9.8months, which compared favorably to published rates of ~14.6% mPFS 2.0months for pembrolizumab monotherapy.2 3 Biomarker assessments including immune gene expression profiling will be presented.

Conclusions mRNA-4157 has an acceptable safety profile along with observed clinical responses in combination with pembrolizumab. Preliminary efficacy analysis from CPI-naïve relapsed/refractory HPV-neg HNSCC cohort suggests activity of this combination. Study is ongoing.

Trial Registration NCT0331778

Ethics Approval The study was approved by each participating sites’ local IRB.

REFERENCES