

- 1 **Supplementary data**
- 2 **Supplementary methods**
- 3 **Table S1. Tumor response per independent central review by PD-L1 status**
- 4 **Table S2. Treatment-related AEs**
- 5 **Table S3. Investigator-assessed immune-related AEs**
- 6 **Table S4. Comparison of treatment-emergent and treatment-related AEs**
- 7 **between Group 4 and Groups 1, 2, and 3**
- 8 **Table S5. Tumor response assessment per independent central review and**
- 9 **investigator assessment as measured by conventional imaging and FDG-PET**
- 10 **imaging (primary analysis)**
- 11 **Figure S1. Duration of response in advanced CSCC, Group 4**
- 12 **Figure S2. Overall survival in advanced CSCC, Group 4**
- 13 **Figure S3. Association between tumor mutational burden and best overall**
- 14 **response per independent central review**

15 **Supplementary methods**

16 **Study procedures and assessments**

17 Confirmatory imaging assessments were performed ≥ 4 weeks after initial
18 documentation of all responses. Unconfirmed responses were considered stable
19 disease for the best overall response assessment. For externally visible target
20 lesions in patients with locally advanced cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma, a
21 complete response determined by digital medical photography was required to be
22 confirmed by biopsies.

23 **Statistical analysis**

24 Following analysis of conventional imaging to determine the primary endpoint,
25 exploratory ^{18}F -fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) positron emission tomography (PET)
26 analysis using European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer PET
27 criteria was performed on up to five target lesions per patient.¹ Target lesions were
28 metabolically hyperactive at baseline (standardized uptake value [SUV] ≥ 2) and
29 ≥ 20 mm in diameter. Complete metabolic response was defined as the
30 disappearance of all metabolically hyperactive target lesions. Partial metabolic
31 response was defined as a $>25\%$ reduction in summed maximum SUV from
32 baseline. Stable metabolic disease was defined as a $\leq 25\%$ increase in summed
33 maximum SUV from baseline and a $\leq 20\%$ increase in the sum of diameters from
34 baseline, while not meeting the definition for progressive metabolic disease. To meet
35 the defined criteria for complete or partial metabolic responses and stable metabolic
36 disease, no new lesions of FDG uptake could be observed compared with the
37 baseline scan. Progressive metabolic disease was defined as a $>25\%$ increase in
38 summed maximum SUV or a $>20\%$ increase in sum of diameters from baseline, and

39 the appearance of new lesions compared with baseline scan.

40 Programmed cell death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) levels were expressed as a tumor

41 proportion score, defined as the percentage of tumor cells with detectable PD-L1

42 membrane staining by immunohistochemistry. Evaluating coding regions of targeted

43 genes, tumor mutational burden was calculated as the number of somatic single

44 nucleotide variants, insertions, and deletions per megabase of genomic sequence

45 analyzed.

46 **Reference**

- 47 1. Young H, Baum R, Cremerius U, *et al.* Measurement of clinical and subclinical
48 tumour response using [18F]-fluorodeoxyglucose and positron emission
49 tomography: review and 1999 EORTC recommendations. European
50 Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer (EORTC) PET Study
51 Group. *Eur J Cancer* 1999;35:1773-82.

52 **Table S1. Tumor response per independent central review by PD-L1 status**

	PD-L1 <1% (n=10)	PD-L1 ≥1% (n=31)	PD-L1 ≥1–<5% (n=11)	PD-L1 ≥5–<50% (n=11)	PD-L1 ≥50% (n=9)	PD-L1 not evaluable* (n=22)
Objective response, n (%; 95% CI) [†]	4 (40; 12.2–73.8)	22 (71; 52.0–85.8)	8 (73; 39.0–94.0)	9 (82; 48.2–97.7)	5 (56; 21.2–86.3)	13 (59; 36.4–79.3)
Best overall response, n (%)						
Complete response	1 (10)	10 (32)	3 (27)	4 (36)	3 (33)	3 (14)
Partial response	3 (30)	12 (39)	5 (46)	5 (46)	2 (22)	10 (46)
Stable disease	3 (30)	3 (10)	1 (9)	1 (9)	1 (11)	1 (5)
Progressive disease	1 (10)	5 (16)	2 (18)	1 (9)	2 (22)	3 (14)
Not evaluable [‡]	1 (10)	0	0	0	0	4 (18)
Disease control, n (%; 95% CI)	8 (80; 44.4–97.5)	26 (84; 66.3–94.5)	9 (82; 48.2–97.7)	10 (91; 58.7–99.8)	7 (78; 40.0–97.2)	15 (68; 45.1–86.1)
Durable disease control, n (%; 95% CI) [§]	7 (70; 34.8–93.3)	26 (84; 66.3–94.5)	9 (82; 48.2–97.7)	10 (91; 58.7–99.8)	7 (78; 40.0–97.2)	15 (68; 45.1–86.1)

53 Data cut-off date: April 20, 2022.

54 *PD-L1 status unknown due to sample viability. Slides from 30 patients were excluded from PD-L1 immunohistochemistry analysis because the slides expired (>6 months after

55 slide cut date) or because there was an insufficient number of viable cells (<100) on the slide.

56 †Clopper-Pearson exact CI.

- 57 *Not evaluable includes missing and unknown tumor responses.
- 58 §Proportion of patients with response for 105 days without progressive disease.
- 59 CI, confidence interval; PD-L1, programmed cell death-ligand 1.

Table S2. Treatment-related AEs

Patients, n (%)	Advanced CSCC (Group 4, n=63)	
	Any grade	Grade ≥ 3
Any treatment-related AE	52 (83)	10 (16)
Any serious treatment-related AE	10 (16)	6 (10)
Treatment-related AE leading to discontinuation	7 (11)	5 (8)
Treatment-related AE leading to death	1 (2)	1 (2)
Most common treatment-related AEs*		
Pruritus	14 (22)	0 (0)
Fatigue	11 (18)	0 (0)
Rash	11 (18)	0 (0)
Maculopapular rash	8 (13)	1 (2)
Arthralgia	8 (13)	0 (0)
Dermatitis	7 (11)	0 (0)

Data cut-off date: April 20, 2022.

*Treatment-related AEs reported in >10% of patients, ordered by frequency of any grade.

AE, adverse event; CSCC, cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma.

Table S3. Investigator-assessed immune-related AEs

Patients, n (%)	Advanced CSCC (Group 4, n=63)	
	Any grade	Grade ≥ 3
Any immune-related AE	48 (76)	10 (16)
Any serious immune-related AE	9 (14)	6 (10)
Immune-related AE leading to discontinuation	7 (11)	5 (8)
Immune-related AE leading to death	1 (2)	1 (2)
Most common immune-related AEs*		
Pruritus	14 (22)	0 (0)
Rash	10 (16)	0 (0)
Fatigue	9 (14)	0 (0)
Maculopapular rash	8 (13)	1 (2)
Arthralgia	8 (13)	0 (0)
Dermatitis	7 (11)	0 (0)

Data cut-off date: April 20, 2022.

*Immune-related AEs reported in >10% of patients, ordered by frequency of any grade.

AE, adverse event; CSCC, cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma.

Table S4. Comparison of treatment-emergent and treatment-related AEs between Group 4 and Groups 1, 2, and 3

Patients, n (%)	Groups 1, 2, and 3 (n=193)	Group 4 (n=63)
Any treatment-emergent AE	192 (100)	63 (100)
Grade \geq 3 treatment-emergent AEs	95 (49)	34 (54)
Any treatment-related AE	148 (77)	52 (83)
Grade \geq 3 treatment-related AEs	33 (17)	10 (16)
Treatment-emergent AEs leading to treatment discontinuation	19 (10)	11 (18)
Treatment-emergent AEs leading to death	5 (3)	6 (10)
Treatment-related AEs leading to treatment discontinuation	16 (8)	7 (11)
Treatment-related AEs leading to death	1 (1)	1 (2)

AE, adverse event.

Table S5. Tumor response assessment per independent central review and investigator assessment as measured by conventional imaging and FDG-PET imaging (primary analysis)*

Endpoint	Conventional imaging (primary endpoint, n=63) [†]		Endpoint	FDG-PET imaging (exploratory endpoint, n=55)	
	Independent central review	Investigator assessment		Independent central review	Investigator assessment
ORR, n (%)	37 (58.7)	37 (58.7)	ORR, n (%)	34 (61.8)	38 (69.1)
95% CI [‡]	45.6–71.0	45.6–71.0	95% CI [‡]	47.7–74.6	55.2–80.9
Complete response	11 (17.5)	8 (12.7)	Complete metabolic response	14 (25.5)	16 (29.1)
Partial response	26 (41.3)	29 (46.0)	Partial metabolic response	20 (36.4)	22 (40.0)
Stable disease	9 (14.3)	9 (14.3)	Stable metabolic disease	5 (9.1)	2 (3.6)
Non-complete response/non-progressive disease	3 (4.8)	—	—	—	—
Progressive disease	9 (14.3)	11 (17.5)	Progressive metabolic disease	3 (5.5)	2 (3.6)
Not evaluable [§]	5 (7.9)	6 (9.5)	Not evaluable [§]	13 (23.6)	13 (23.6)

*Data cut-off date: April 20, 2020.

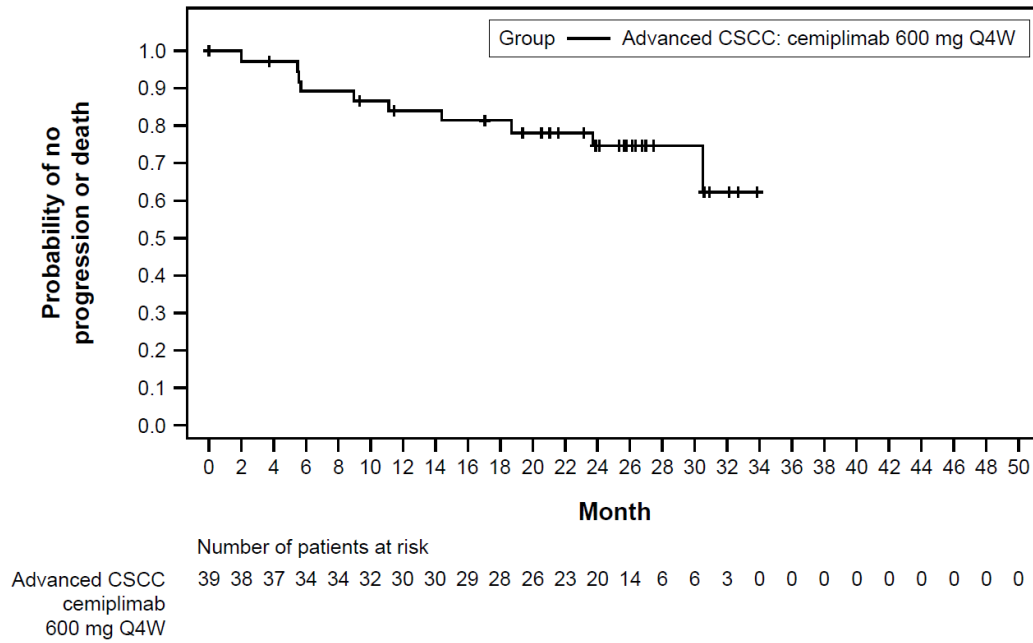
[†]The primary endpoint of ORR by conventional imaging was established before reviewing FDG-PET images as an exploratory endpoint.

[‡]Clopper-Pearson exact CI.

[§]Includes missing and unknown tumor response.

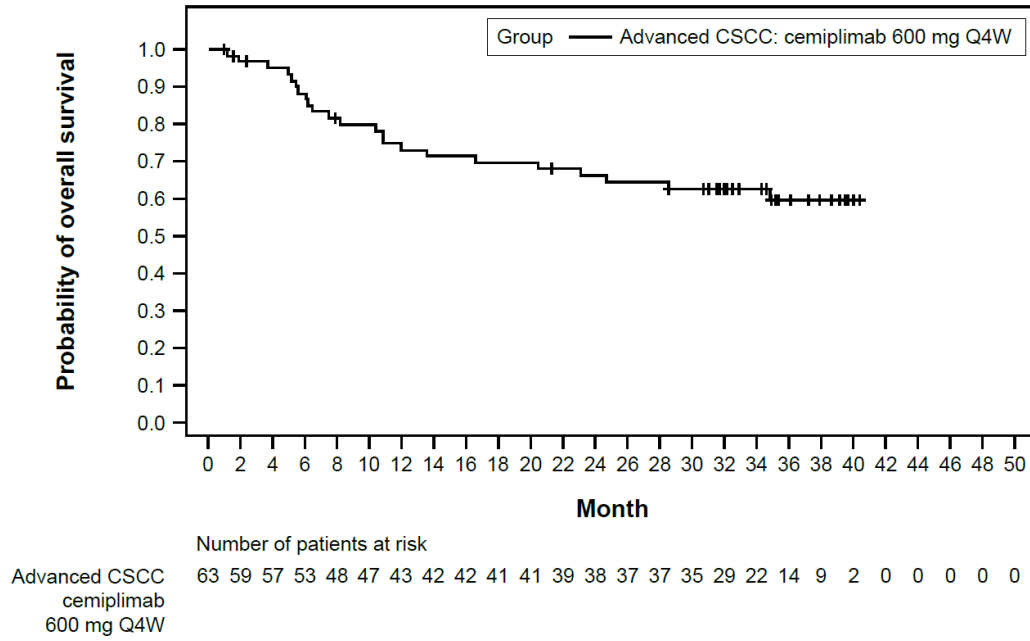
CI, confidence interval; FDG-PET, ¹⁸F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography; ORR, objective response rate.

Figure S1. Duration of response in advanced CSCC, Group 4



Data cut-off date: April 20, 2022.

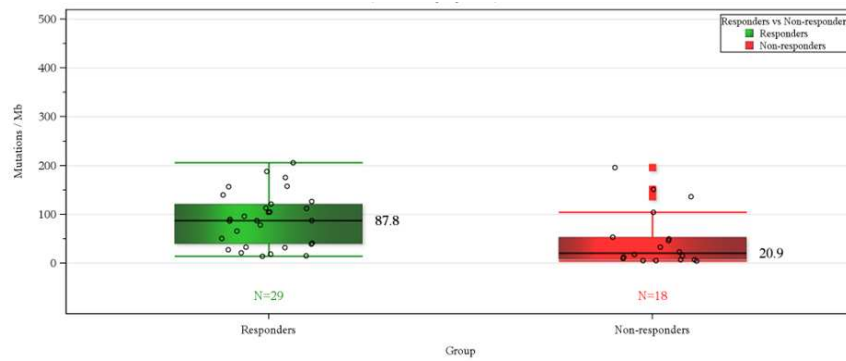
CSCC, cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma; Q4W, every 4 weeks.

Figure S2. Overall survival in advanced CSCC, Group 4

Data cut-off date: April 20, 2022.

CSCC, cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma; Q4W, every 4 weeks.

Figure S3. Association between tumor mutational burden and best overall response per independent central review



Data cut-off date: April 20, 2022.

Black lines in each box denote the median; lower and upper boundaries of box denote the IQR; and upper and lower whiskers indicate maximum and minimum values. Individual patients are indicated by open black circles. Open black circles beyond the whiskers are outliers. Closed red boxes are duplicates of the outliers.

IQR, interquartile range.