# Lacutamab in patients with relapsed and/or refractory Sézary Syndrome: results from the TELLOMAK phase 2 trial


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## Lacutamab, First-in-class humanized anti-KIR3DL2

### KIR3DL2 targeted treatment

in development in:

- Cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (CTCL)
  - Sézary Syndrome (SS) and
  - Mycosis Fungoides (MF)
- Peripheral T-cell lymphoma (PTCL)

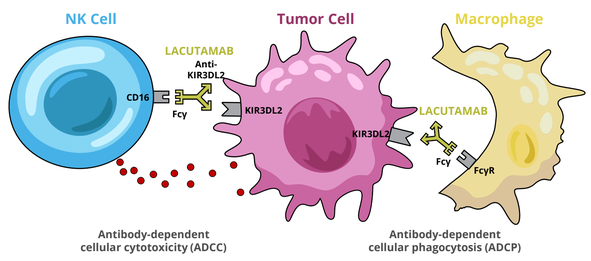



Figure 1: Lacutamab Mechanisms of Action

### TELLOMAK (NCT03902184) Phase 2 Study in Two CTCL Subtypes

| Sézary Syndrome (N~60) ≥ 2 prior systemic therapies | Mycosis Fungoides (N~100) ≥ 2 prior systemic therapies |
|---|---|
| **Cohort 1 SS**<br>Sézary Syndrome **≥ 2 prior systemic** therapies, **Must include mogamulizumab as prior therapy** | **Cohorts MF**<br>KIR3DL2 ≥ 1% KIR3DL2 <1% |

**Key Eligibility Criteria for Cohort SS**
- Relapsed and/or refractory stage IVA, IVB SS (**B2 blood by central flow at screening**)
- **No evidence of large cell transformation** (LCT), based on central histologic evaluation at screening

**Study Endpoints**
- **Primary endpoint: global ORR**
- Secondary endpoints: PFS, OS, DoR, quality of life, safety and tolerability, PK & immunogenicity

**Treatment**
- Lacutamab is administered every week for 5 weeks then every 2 weeks for 10 administrations then every 4 weeks, by intravenous infusion, **until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity**

| Patient baseline characteristics in SS patients | | Cohort SS N=56 |
|---|---|---|
| Age in years, Median (range) | | 69 (42-86) |
| Sex, N (%) | • Male<br>• Female | 22 (39.3)<br>34 (60.7) |
| Stage of the disease at screening, N (%) | • Stage IVA1<br>• Stage IVA2<br>• Stage IVB | 36 (64.3)<br>19 (33.9)<br>1 (1.8) |
| B2 blood involvement at screening, N (%) | | 56 (100.0) |
| LN classification at screening, N* (%) | • N2<br>• N3 involvement<br>• Nx | 6 (10.7)<br>20 (35.7)<br>14 (25.0) |
| T4 confluence of erythema covering ≥ 80% BSA | | 38 (67.9) |
| N prior systemic lines, Median (range) | | 5 (2–15) |
| Follow-up in months, Median (95%CI) | | 14.4 (9.0-18.4) |

**Nodal classification at baseline: N2, N3 or Nx*

| Efficacy results in SS patients | Best Global Response N=56 | Best Response in Skin N=56 | Best Response in Blood N=56 | Best Response in LN N=46* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Best Response, N (%)** | | | | |
| • CR n (%) | 2 (3.6) | 5 (8.9) | 15 (26.8) | 3 (6.5) |
| • PR n (%) | 19 (33.9) | 21 (37.5) | 12 (21.4) | 6 (13.0) |
| • SD* n (%) | 28 (50.0) | 27 (48.2) | 24 (42.9) | 28 (60.9) |
| • PD n (%) | 7 (12.5) | 3 (5.4) | 5 (8.9) | 5 (10.9) |
| • NE n (%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 (8.7) |
| ORR% [95%CI] | **37.5%** [26.0-50.6] | **46.4%** [34.0-59.3] | **48.2%** [35.7-61.0] | **19.6%** [10.7-33.2] |

*CR: complete response; PR: partial response; SD: Stable Disease; PD progressive disease; NE: not evaluable; LN: lymph nodes*
**includes also patients not involved at baseline who progressed in the LN*

| Treatment Emergent related Adverse Events[1] | Total N= 56 N (%) |
|---|---|
| Any treatment-emergent AEs (TEAEs) | 54 (96.4) |
| Any lacutamab-related TEAEs | 32 (57.1) |
| Any Serious TEAEs | 13 (23.2) |
| Any Serious lacutamab-related TEAEs | **4 (7.1)** |
| Any Grade[2] 3/4/5 lacutamab-related TEAEs | **10 (17.9)** |
| Any lacutamab-related TEAEs leading to discontinuation* | **3 (5.4)** |
| Any death due to AEs** | 3 (5.4) |
| Any death due to lacutamab-related AEs | 0 (0) |

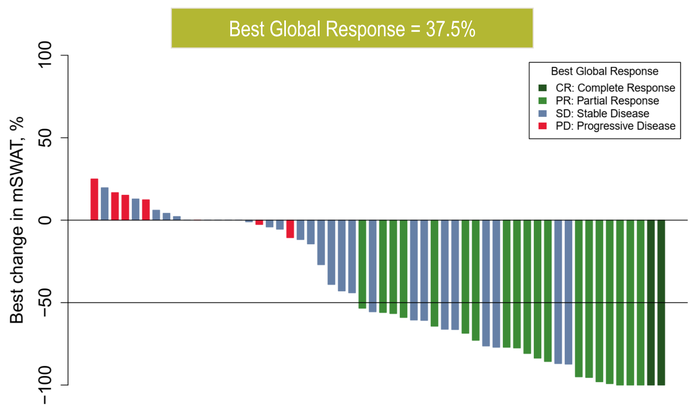
*1. Event / as defined by the treating investigator*
*2. NCI Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE)*
**Toxic skin eruption, Skin fissures, Pruritus and AST elevation; ** Sepsis, Acute respiratory failure, Infection, Grade 5 all Not related to lacutamab.*
*Of note, post DCO, one patient died with transformed cell lymphoma/HLH.*

## TELLOMAK results in SS patients

**Data cut-off (DCO): May 1, 2023**

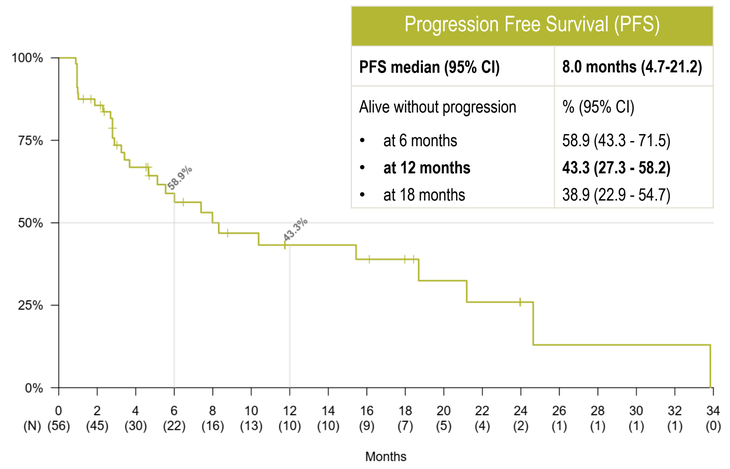
### Best Global Response

Best Global Response = 37.5%




- 21 (37.5%) patients achieved Global Response, including 2 CR and 19 PR
- Median time to Global Response: 2.8 months (range: 1-9)
- DoR median (95% CI): 12.3 months (5.2 - NE)

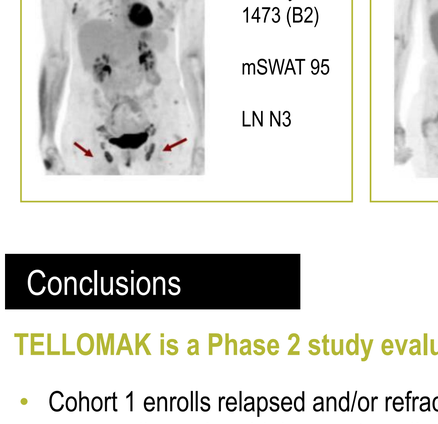
### Progression Free Survival




| Progression Free Survival (PFS) | |
|---|---|
| **PFS median (95% CI)** | **8.0 months (4.7-21.2)** |
| Alive without progression | % (95% CI) |
| • at 6 months | 58.9 (43.3 - 71.5) |
| • **at 12 months** | **43.3 (27.3 - 58.2)** |
| • at 18 months | 38.9 (22.9 - 54.7) |

### Visual Analog Scale (VAS) for Itch Intensity Score Over Time

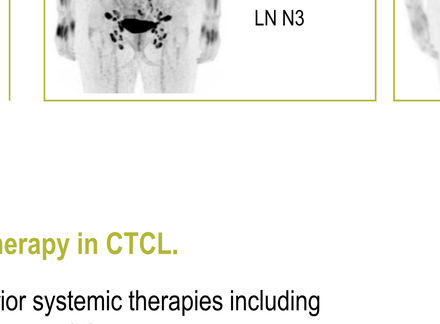
VAS for itch intensity




- At baseline, median VAS was 6.2
- Early decrease of itch intensity starting from W5
- Clinically meaningful decrease of >2 points in VAS scale from W13 (median VAS<4) maintained over time

### Skindex-29 Total Score Over Time

Skindex-29

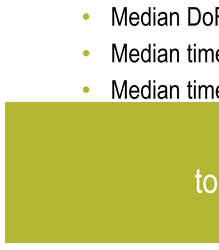
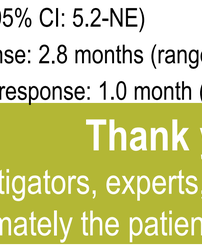



- At baseline, mean Skindex-29 global score was 48
- Early decrease of global skindex-29 over time starting from W5 (median Skindex 38.7)
- Continuous and deep decrease maintained over time (i.e. Skindex 27.8 at W13 then 14.4 at W45)

### TELLOMAK Patient Cases

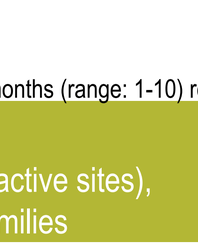
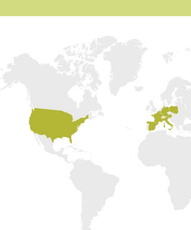
**Patient Case #1, ongoing**

- 58-year-old female
- 10 previous lines of therapy
- Stage IVA2 (N3) at baseline
- Response sustained at W117:
  - Skin: PR at W13, CR at W45
  - Blood: CR at W5
  - LN: PR at W5, **CR at W13**
  - **Global: PR at W13, CR at W45**

| Baseline | W45 global CR sustained at W141 |
|---|---|
|  Sézary cells 1473 (B2) mSWAT 95 LN N3 |  Sézary cells 44 (B0) mSWAT 0 LN CR |

**Patient Case #2, ongoing**

- 51-year-old female
- 6 previous systemic lines of therapy
- Stage IVA2 (N3) at baseline
- Response sustained at W29:
  - Skin: PR at W5, CR at W13
  - Blood: CR at W5
  - LN: **CR at W5**
  - **Global: PR at W5, CR at W13**

| Baseline | W13 global CR sustained at W57 |
|---|---|
|  Sézary cells 5526 (B2) mSWAT 83 LN N3 |  Sézary cells 78 (B0) mSWAT 0 LN CR |

## Conclusions

**TELLOMAK is a Phase 2 study evaluating lacutamab monotherapy in CTCL.**

- Cohort 1 enrolls relapsed and/or refractory SS patients with ≥ 2 prior systemic therapies including mogamulizumab, a high unmet medical need population with no approved therapy.
- This analysis (56 patients), confirms robust clinical activity of lacutamab with favorable safety profile and improvement in quality of life.
  - Patients were heavily pretreated (median 5 prior systemic therapies) and had highly refractory disease.
  - Responses, including CRs, were observed in multiple compartments:
    - Overall ORR: 37.5% [26.0-50.6]
    - Blood ORR: 48.2% [35.7-61.0]
    - Skin ORR: 46.4% [34.0-59.3]
  - In patients who achieved a global response,
    - Median DoR: 12.3 months (95% CI: 5.2-NE)
    - Median time to global response: 2.8 months (range: 1-9)
    - Median time to blood & skin response: 1.0 month (range 1-6) & 2.8 months (range: 1-10) respectively

Enrollment to TELLOMAK is completed

Long-term follow-up will provide more mature data on the key study endpoints.





**Thank you**
to all our investigators, experts, site staff (53 active sites), and ultimately the patients and their families



Study sponsored by **innate** pharma