Final Results of a Phase 1b of Tarextumab (OMP-59R5) (anti-Notch2/3 antibody) in Combination with Nab-paclitaxel and Gemcitabine (Nab P+Gem) in Patients (pts) with Untreated Metastatic Pancreatic Cancer (mPC): ALPINE Study

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Background

- The Notch pathway plays a central role in embryonic development, the regulation of stem and progenitor cells, and is implicated in various human cancers.
- Tarextumab (TRXT) is a fully human IgG2 that inhibits the signaling of both Notch2 and Notch3.
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- The randomized placebo-controlled Ph2 portion of ALPINE is ongoing.

Study Schema and Objectives

- Tarextumab (TRXT) is a fully human IgG2 that inhibits the signaling of both Notch2 and Notch3.
- The randomized placebo-controlled Ph2 portion of ALPINE is ongoing.

AEs Occurring in ≥ 25% of Pts (n=40)*

- The incidence of diarrhea and nausea were 83.3% and 75% respectively in 15 mg/kg dose cohort
- The number of pts at each dose cohort was too small to determine if the addition of TRXT increased the

Pharmacokinetics and Immunogenicity

- The frequency of Grade 3 diarrhea was less than expected even at the dose up to 15. One pt in 10 mg/kg dose cohort had
- The incidence of diarrhea was less than expected based on single agent data. Co-administration of
- The incidence of diarrhea and nausea were 83.3% and 75% respectively in 15 mg/kg dose cohort

Subject Time on Study (n=40)*

- Pharmacodynamic evidence of Notch pathway inhibition was observed in patient
- The randomized placebo-controlled Ph2 portion of ALPINE is ongoing.

Summary

- The randomized placebo-controlled Ph2 portion of ALPINE is ongoing.
- The primary endpoint in Ph2 is PFS in pts randomized as well as branched pancreatic tumor histology high patients.

Maximum Change of Radiographic Target Lesions (n=37 Evaluable)*

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