

Trial in Progress: A Phase 1b/2 Study of GB5121, a Novel, Highly Selective, Potent, and CNS-Penetrant BTK Inhibitor for Relapsed/Refractory Primary/Secondary CNS Lymphoma and Primary Vitreoretinal Lymphoma (STAR CNS)



Carole Soussain¹, Christian Grommes², Samar Issa³, Renee Ward⁴, Caryn Peterson⁴, Matt Cravets⁴, Anita Mathias⁴, Judith Sosa⁴, Brian Kirby⁴, Zhaoqing Ding⁴, Isharat Yusuf⁴, Mark Rose⁴, Marcos Steinberg⁴, Han W. Tun⁵
¹Institut Curie, Saint-Cloud, France; ²Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA; ³Middlemore Hospital, Auckland, New Zealand; ⁴Gossamer Bio, Inc., San Diego, CA, USA; ⁵Mayo Clinic, Jacksonville, FL, USA

BACKGROUND

- Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK) plays a critical role in malignant B cell receptor and Toll-like receptor signaling pathways, which are constitutively activated in most primary CNS lymphomas
- Clinical experience with ibrutinib, a first-generation BTK inhibitor (BTKi), in relapsed/refractory primary/secondary CNS lymphoma (R/R PCNSL, SCNSL) and primary vitreoretinal lymphoma (PVRL), is limited by small numbers of patients studied and toxicities related to off-target kinase inhibition¹
- Next-generation BTKis that are more CNS penetrant and selective may achieve better therapeutic outcomes in B cell malignancies with CNS involvement
- GB5121 is an oral, brain-penetrant, potent, highly selective, irreversible small molecule BTKi in development for hematologic malignancies with CNS involvement

PRECLINICAL STUDIES

- Preclinical studies demonstrated that GB5121 exhibits several characteristics differentiating it from other BTKis, including rapid equilibrium into the brain, increased brain target occupancy, and fast inactivation rate (Figure 1)²
- Excellent brain exposure and selectivity combined with activity against DLBCL cell lines support the use of GB5121 as a novel molecule to treat human BTK-driven malignancies including CNS lymphoma

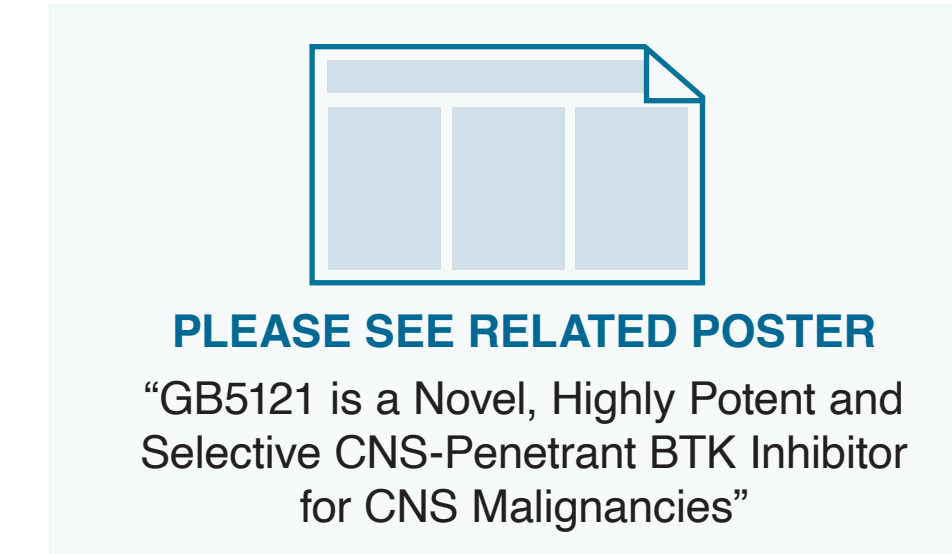
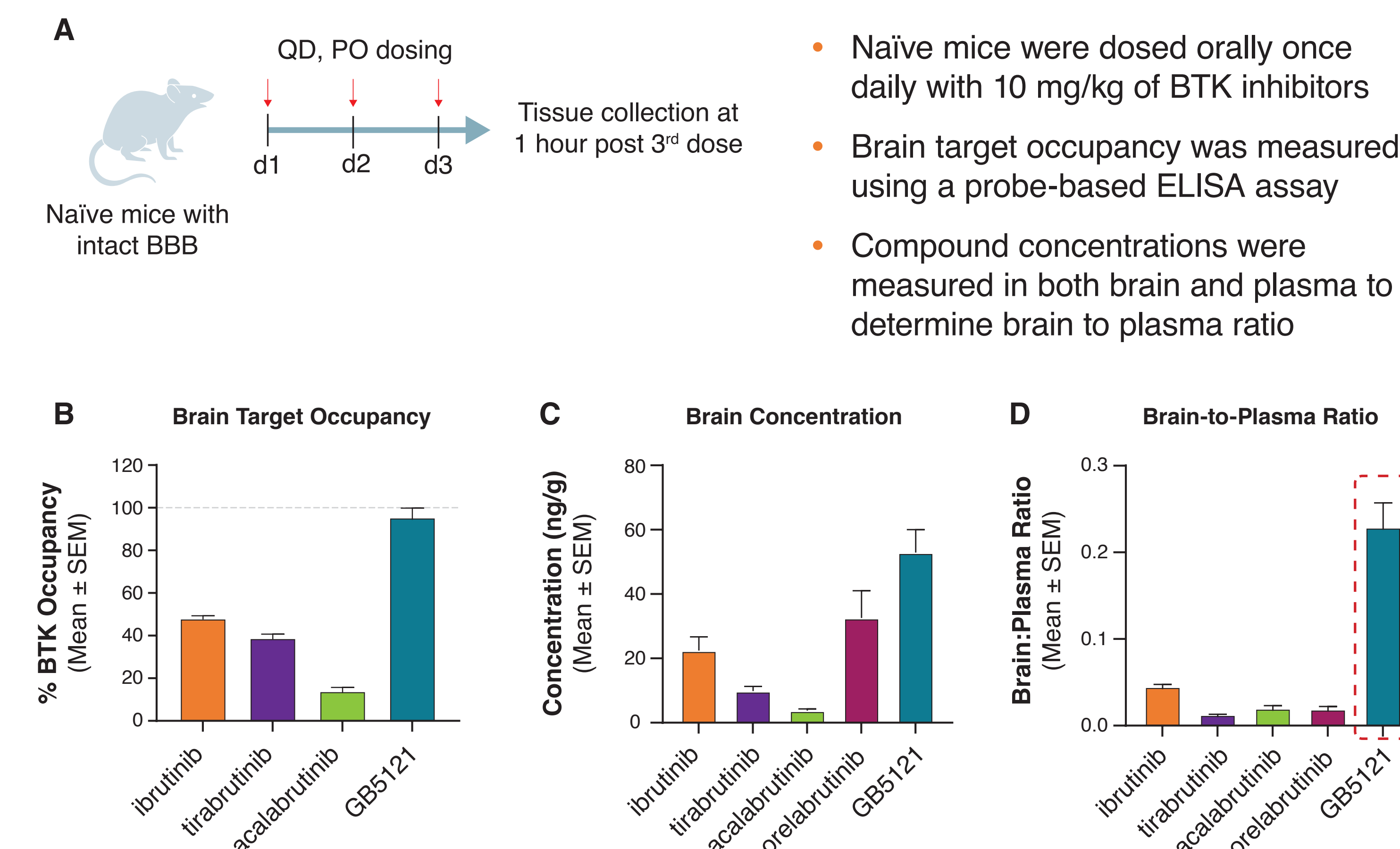


Figure 1. GB5121 demonstrates superior brain target occupancy and exposure compared to other BTK inhibitors



A. Dosing schedule in naive mice with intact BBB. **B.** BTK target occupancy in brain. **C.** Compound concentration in brain. **D.** Brain to plasma ratio. GB5121 achieves higher CNS penetrance with lower plasma exposures (dotted line).

NOTE: Brain target occupancy of orelabrutinib is not reported due to the lack of an appropriate probe. Zanubrutinib was also tested in this model, but data are not shown as levels of compound were below the limit of detection in the brain (5 ng/g). Data are average of 1-6 independent experiments. Each independent experiment included 3 mice per group. Graphs were generated in GraphPad Prism software. Abbreviations: BBB, blood brain barrier; PO, by mouth; QD, daily

STUDY DESIGN

- STAR CNS is an open-label, multicenter, multinational dose escalation with expansion study of GB5121 in adult patients with R/R PCNSL or SCNSL or PVRL, with a Phase 2 open-label, single dose level study of GB5121 in adult patients with R/R PCNSL (NCT05242146)

Table 1. Objectives and Endpoints

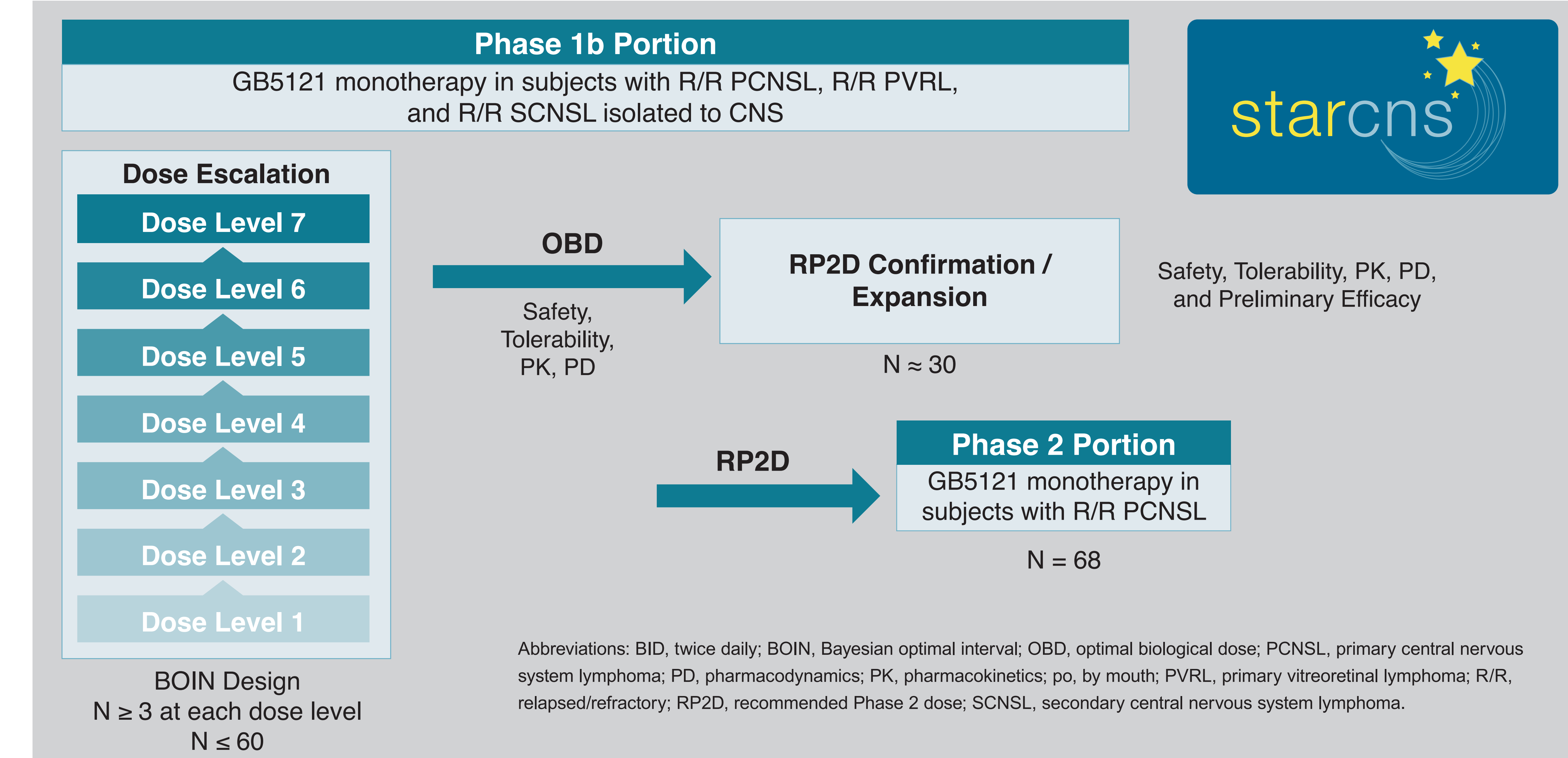
	Objectives	Endpoints
Phase 1 Dose Escalation	<p>Primary: Evaluate safety and tolerability, determine OBD, MTD, RP2D</p> <p>Exploratory Evaluations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plasma and CSF PK PD biomarkers in blood and CSF, if available Molecular tumor profiling measurements in blood, plasma, and CSF when available DR and ER relationships 	<p>Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidence of AEs, DLTs, SAEs OBD and/or MTD and RP2D <p>Exploratory Evaluations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PK parameters in plasma and CSF compartments PD biomarkers in blood and CSF Molecular tumor profiling in blood, plasma, CSF DR and ER relationships for selected efficacy and safety parameters
Phase 1 Dose Expansion	<p>Primary: Determine safety, tolerability of RP2D</p> <p>Secondary: Assess ORR according to IPCG criteria</p>	<p>Primary: Incidence of AEs and SAEs</p> <p>Secondary: ORR according to IPCG criteria by investigator assessment</p>
Phase 2	<p>Primary: Assess response</p> <p>Key Secondary: Assess DOR</p>	<p>Primary: ORR according to IPCG criteria by BICR committee</p> <p>Secondary: DOR by BICR Committee</p>

BICR, Blinded Independent Central Review; CSF, cerebrospinal fluid; DLT, dose-limiting toxicities; DOR, duration of response; DR, dose:response; ER, exposure:response; IPCG, International Primary CNS Lymphoma Collaborative Group; MTD, maximum tolerated dose; OBD, optimal biological dose; ORR, objective response rate; PD, pharmacodynamic; PK, pharmacokinetic; RP2D, recommended Phase 2 Dose; (S)AE, (serious) adverse event

Table 2. Selected Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Selected Inclusion Criteria	Selected Exclusion Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ≥ 18 years of age Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Scale ≤ 2 Histologically/cytologically confirmed PCNSL, PVRL, or CNS-only High-Grade B-cell lymphoma or CNS involvement with systemic High-Grade B-cell lymphoma R/R disease with at least one prior CNS-directed therapy Patients with parenchymal lesions must have measurable disease on imaging prior to first study dose Tolerate gadolinium-enhanced MRI scans, or contrast-enhanced computed tomography Adequate bone marrow and organ function 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active concurrent malignancy requiring active therapy Bleeding diathesis (eg, von Willebrand's disease) or hemophilia Significant abnormalities on screening electrocardiogram and active and significant cardiovascular disease within 6 months of screening History of active or chronic infection with hepatitis C or B virus History of infection with HIV Uncontrolled active infection History of stroke or intracranial hemorrhage within 6 months prior to enrollment Life-threatening illness, medical condition, or organ system dysfunction that, in the opinion of the Investigator, could compromise the subject's safety or put the study outcomes at undue risk Prior allogeneic stem cell transplant

Figure 2. STAR CNS Study Schema



TRIAL STATUS (as of June 28, 2022)

- 3 investigator sites have been activated
 - Middlemore Hospital, Papatoetoe, Auckland, New Zealand
 - Linear Clinical Research, Nedlands, WA, Australia
 - Institut Curie Site Saint-Cloud, Ile-de-France, France
- Enrollment on this trial has commenced
- Additional sites will be recruited and initiated globally
- The Expansion and Phase 2 portion of the study will be initiated pending results from Dose Escalation

SUMMARY

- New treatment strategies for patients with R/R PCNSL and PVRL remain an unmet medical need
- GB5121 is an oral, potent, highly selective, irreversible, small molecule BTKi with superior brain target occupancy and exposure in preclinical testing when compared to other BTKis
- A Phase 1b/2 trial (STAR CNS; NCT 05242146) in adult patients with R/R PCNSL/SCNSL or PVRL is currently enrolling

REFERENCES

1. Nepal G., et al. *Neurol Int* 2022;14:99-108; 2. Yusuf I., et al. Proceedings of the American Association for Cancer Research Annual Meeting 2022; 2022 Apr 8-13. Philadelphia (PA): AACR; *Cancer Res* 2022;82(12_Suppl):Abstract nr 3330.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Funded by GB005, Inc, a wholly owned subsidiary of Gossamer Bio, Inc.