

A phase 1/2a first-in-human clinical trial evaluating MDX2001, a multi-specific antibody in patients with advanced solid tumor malignancies (NCT06239194)

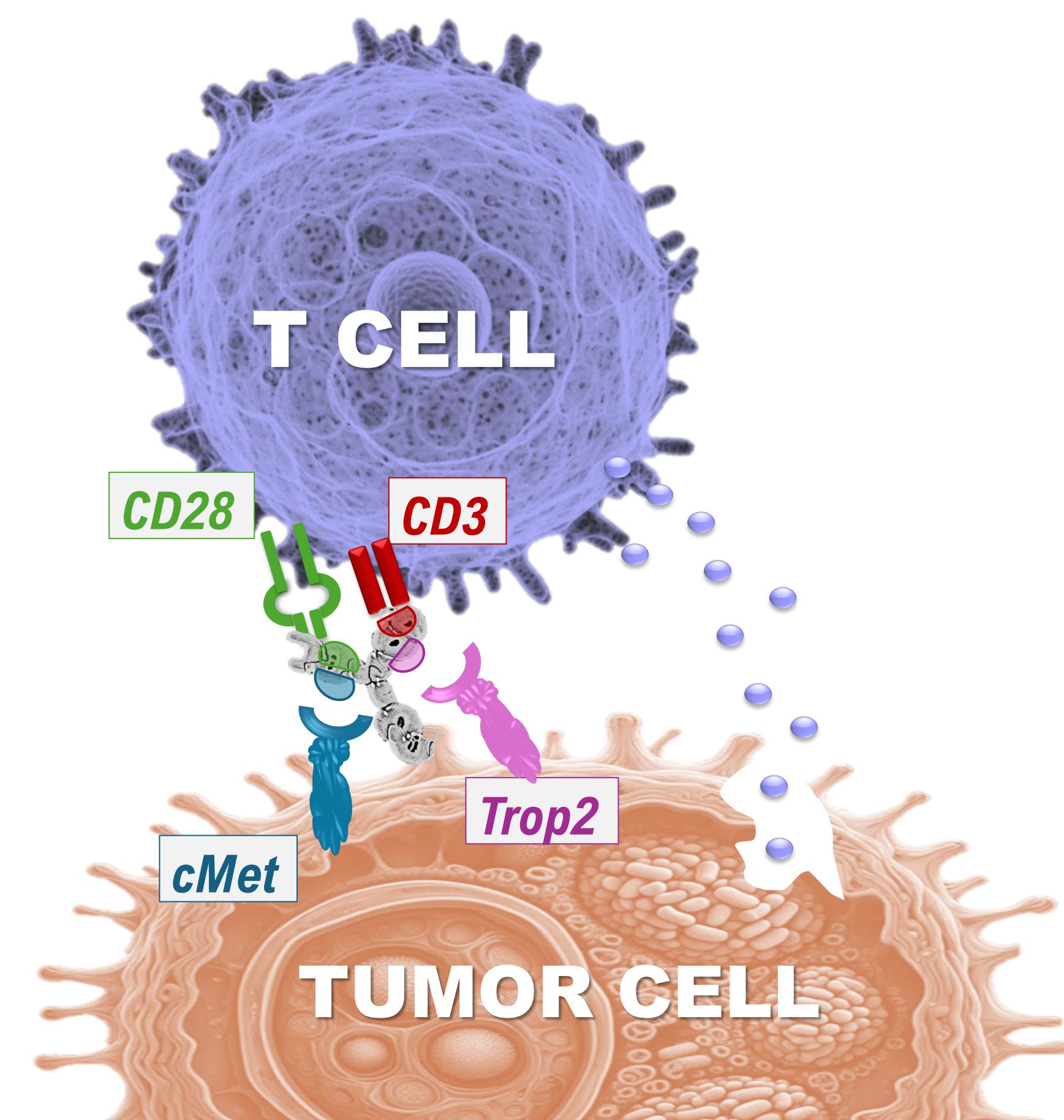
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Background

MDX2001 is a tetraspecific antibody recognizing CD3 and CD28 on T cells, and c-MET and TROP2 on tumor cells. Anti-CD3 provides the primary signal for T cell activation; anti-CD28 delivers the secondary signal for enhanced T cell activation, survival, and proliferation.



Combinatorial targeting of c-MET and TROP2 by MDX2001, either on the same or different cancer cells, can **provide more effective engagement on tumor cells**, and may better address **tumor heterogeneity** and the development of retreatment **resistance** due to antigen downregulation. Preclinical studies with MDX2001 (Figures 1 and 2) demonstrate potent antitumor activity with no CD28-superagonist activity and minimal T cell activation in the absence of tumor cells [1].

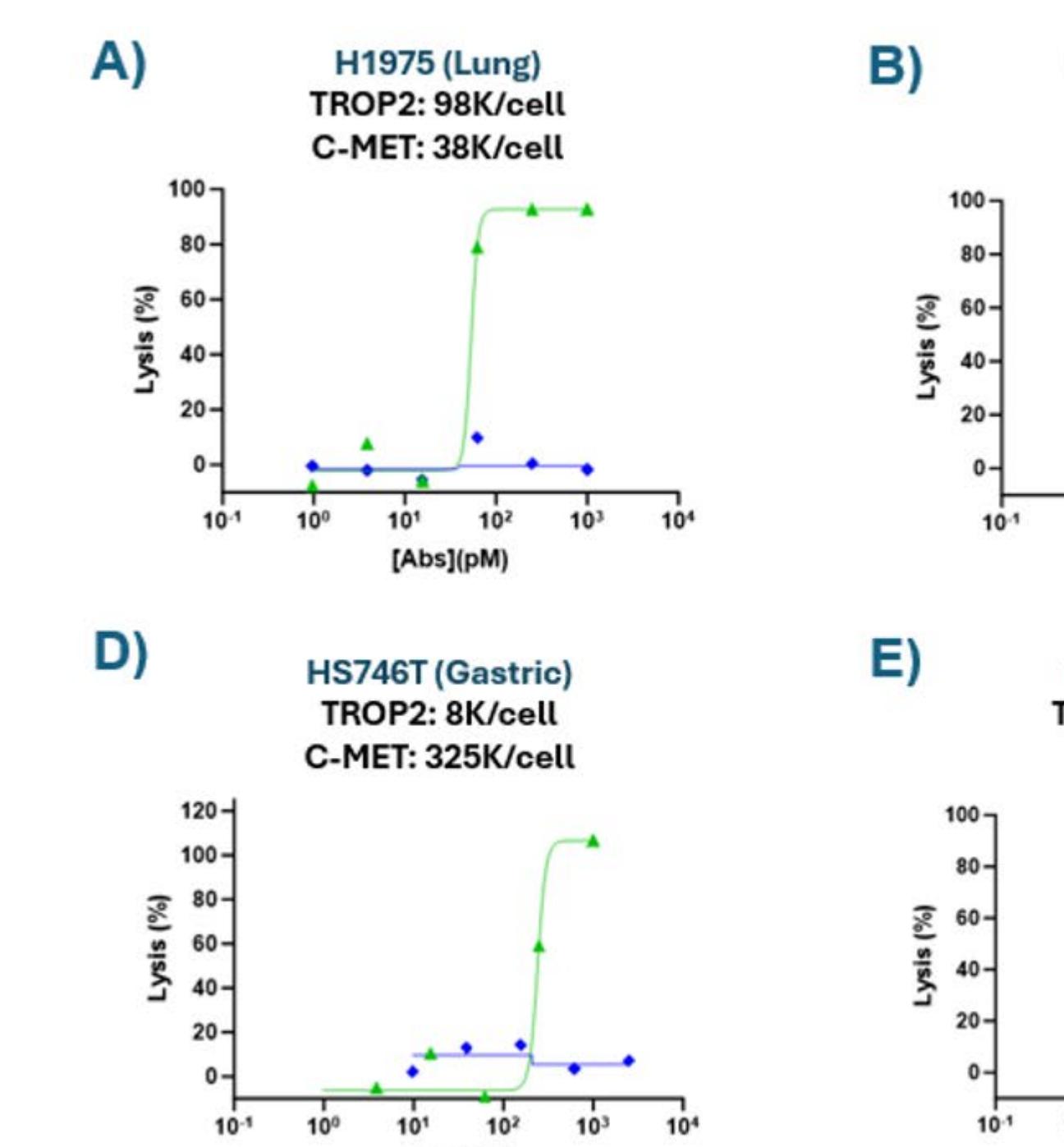
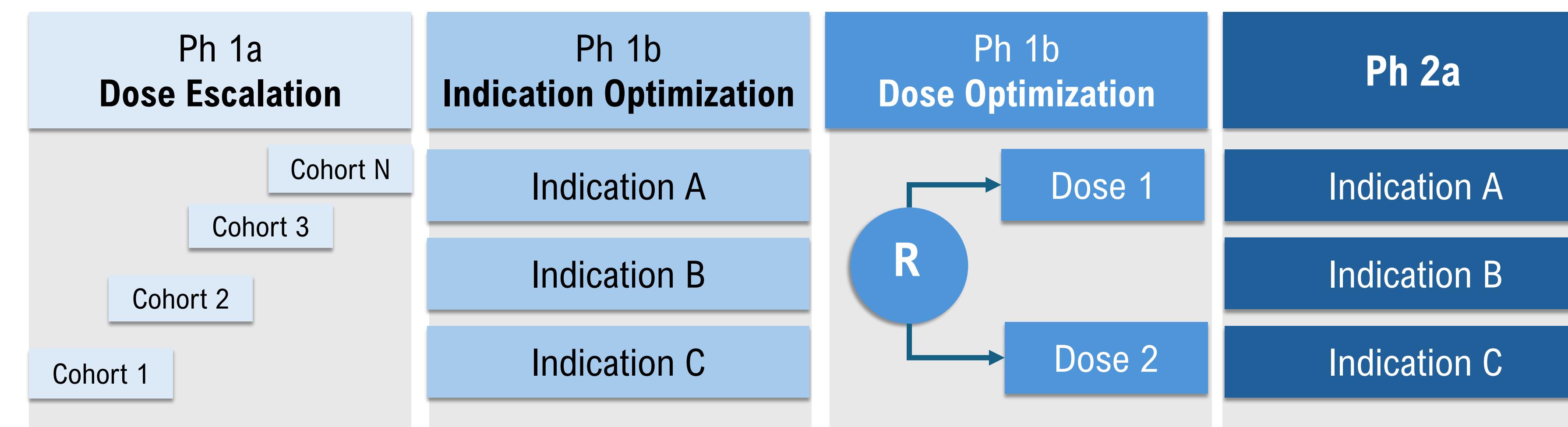


Figure 1. MDX2001 triggers robust *in vitro* tumor cytolytic activity when added to co-cultures of PBMCs and tumor cells.

MDX-2001-101 Study Design



Key Inclusion Criteria

- Patients must be ≥ 18 years of age
- Histologically or cytologically confirmed diagnosis of metastatic solid tumors
- Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) performance status 0-1
- All patients should have at least 1 measurable disease per RECIST v1.1. An irradiated lesion can be considered measurable only if progression has been demonstrated on the irradiated lesion.
- Adequate hematologic, hepatic and renal function and appropriate contraceptive use for clinical trial participation.
- Capable of giving signed informed consent

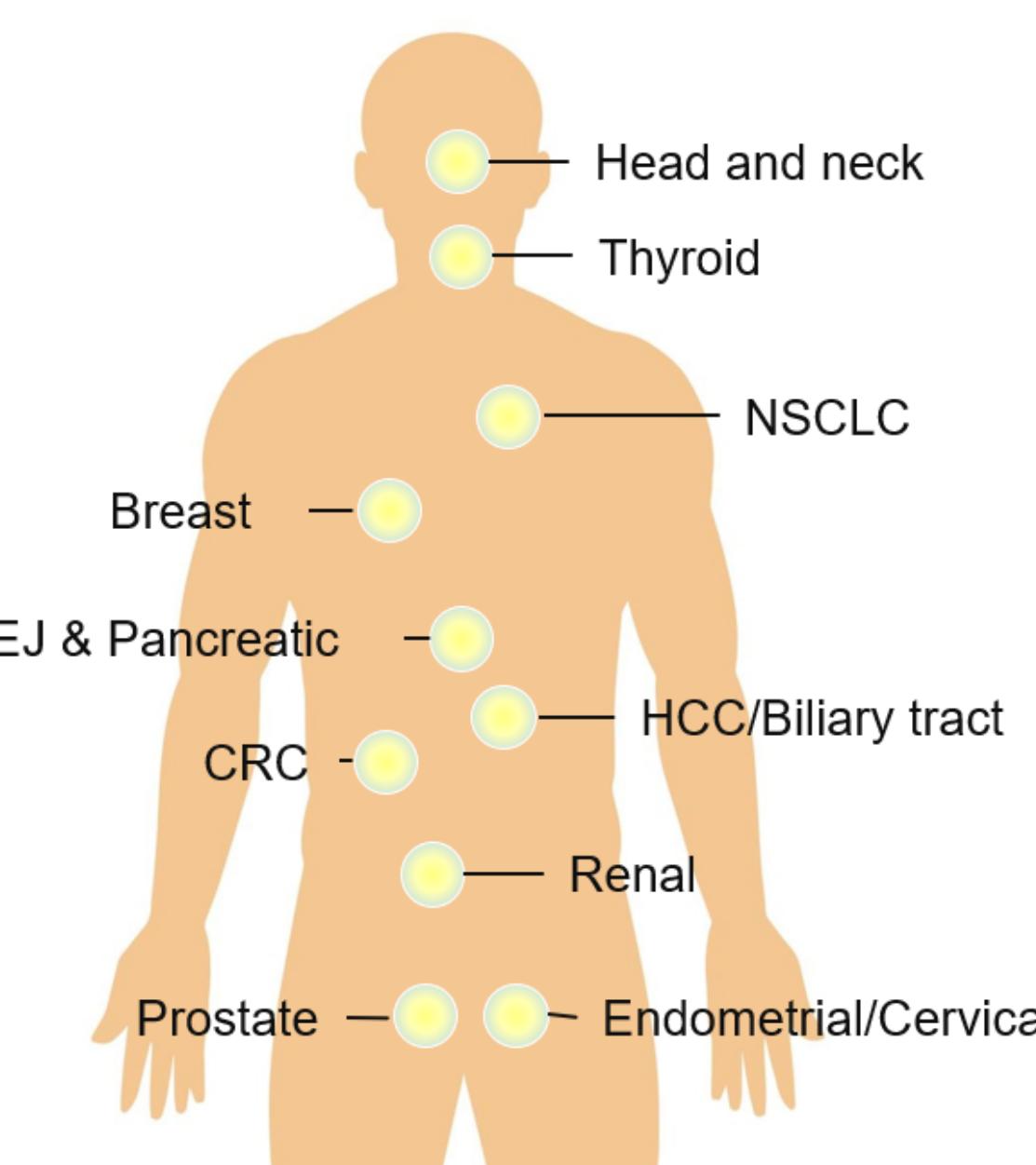
Key Exclusion Criteria

- Any clinically significant cardiac disease
- Unresolved toxicities from previous anticancer therapy
- Prior solid organ or hematologic transplant
- Known untreated, active, or uncontrolled brain metastases
- Known positivity with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), known active hepatitis B or C, or uncontrolled chronic or ongoing infectious requiring intravenous treatment.
- Receipt of a live-virus vaccination within 28 days of planned treatment start
- Participation in a concurrent clinical study in the treatment period.
- Known hypersensitivity to MDX2001 or any of its ingredients

Study Objectives

Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Safety and tolerability in patients with advanced solid tumor malignancies ○ Identify a recommended Phase 2 dose ○ Assess the anti-tumor efficacy in patients with selected advanced solid tumor malignancies (Phase 1b/2)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Further characterize anti-tumor efficacy and clinical benefit ○ Characterize pharmacokinetics and immunogenicity ○ Characterize relationship of baseline target protein expression in tumor tissue and clinical benefit
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evaluate potential biomarkers in tumor tissue and blood pre- and post-treatment that may predict or correlate with response to MDX2001
Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Further characterize anti-tumor efficacy and clinical benefit ○ Characterize pharmacokinetics and immunogenicity ○ Characterize relationship of baseline target protein expression in tumor tissue and clinical benefit
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evaluate potential biomarkers in tumor tissue and blood pre- and post-treatment that may predict or correlate with response to MDX2001
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Exploratory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evaluate potential biomarkers in tumor tissue and blood pre- and post-treatment that may predict or correlate with response to MDX2001
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Tumor Indication Focus for Phase 1a Dose Escalation



1. Ling Xu et al. Beyond bispecifics: MDX2001, a novel tetraspecific antibody targeting T lymphocyte activation and survival enhancing receptors (LASER) directed to TROP2 and c-MET in solid tumor malignancies. Presented at SITC, November 2024, Abstract 1287.