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Subcutaneous Daratumumab in Patients With Relapsed or Refractory Multiple Myeloma: Part 2 Update of the Open-label, Multicenter, Dose Escalation Phase 1b Study (PAVO)

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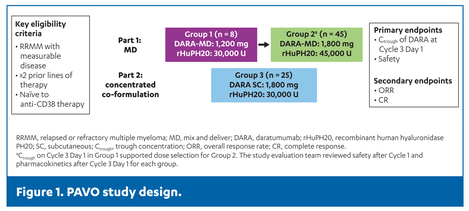
INTRODUCTION

- Daratumumab is a human, CD38-targeted monoclonal antibody with a direct on-tumor and immunomodulatory mechanism of action
  - The direct on-tumor actions of daratumumab are mediated by complement-dependent cytotoxicity, antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity, antibody-dependent cellular phagocytosis, and apoptosis[1-4]
  - The immunomodulatory actions of daratumumab lead to modulation of the tumor microenvironment, clonal expansion of cytotoxic T cells, an increase in helper T cells, a depletion of CD38$^+$ immunosuppressive cells, and an increase in CD38$^+$ granzyme B$^+$ cells[5-7]
- Intravenous (IV) daratumumab 16 mg/kg is approved as a monotherapy and in combination with bortezomib/dexamethasone, lenalidomide/dexamethasone, or pomalidomide/dexamethasone (United States only) in patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM)[8,9]
  - In clinical studies, the median durations of the first, second, and subsequent daratumumab IV infusions were 7.0, 4.3, and 3.4 hours, respectively[8]
  - Infusion-related reactions (IRRs) are manageable and occur primarily during the first infusion[10-12]
  - The maximum daratumumab C_{trough} (trough concentration at the end of weekly dosing, which is on Cycle 3 Day 1 in monotherapy) has been shown in population pharmacokinetic and exposure-response analyses to be related to overall response rate in multiple myeloma[13]
- Recently, IV daratumumab 16 mg/kg in combination with bortezomib, melphalan, and prednisone was approved for the treatment of patients with newly diagnosed multiple myeloma who are ineligible for autologous stem cell transplant[8]
- To facilitate subcutaneous (SC) delivery, recombinant human hyaluronidase PH20 (rHuPH20; ENHANZE® drug delivery technology, Halozyme, Inc.) temporarily breaks down the hyaluronan barrier, allowing rapid administration of larger volumes of injected drugs[14]
- A mix-and-deliver formulation of daratumumab and rHuPH20 (DARA-MD; given SC by means of a syringe pump) was well tolerated, with low rates of IRRs and similar efficacy to IV daratumumab[15]
  - Deep responses, including a stringent complete response, were observed
- A pre-mixed co-formulation of daratumumab and rHuPH20 (DARA SC) with a higher daratumumab concentration, lower injection volume, and shorter injection time was developed, enabling manual SC injection in the abdomen[16]
- We present updated safety, pharmacokinetic, and efficacy findings of DARA SC in patients with RRMM (Part 2 of PAVO)

METHODS

Study Design, Eligibility Criteria, and Treatment

- PAVO is a phase 1b, open-label, multicenter, dose-finding, proof-of-concept study in patients with RRMM (**Figure 1**)
- RRMM patients had received ≥2 prior lines of therapy, including a proteasome inhibitor (PI) and an immunomodulatory drug (IMiD)
- In Part 1 of the study, DARA-MD was administered by SC infusion over 20 to 30 minutes through a syringe pump to determine the recommended dose for Part 2
  - Patients received 28-day cycles of daratumumab 1,200 mg + rHuPH20 30,000 U (in 60 mL; Group 1) or daratumumab 1,800 mg + rHuPH20 45,000 U (in 90 mL; Group 2) following the approved IV monotherapy dosing schedule (weekly [QW] in Cycles 1 and 2, every 2 weeks [Q2W] in Cycles 3 through 6, and every 4 weeks [Q4W] thereafter)[8]
- In Part 2 of the study, a concentrated co-formulation of the selected daratumumab (1,800 mg) and rHuPH20 (30,000 U; in 15 mL) dose in a single, pre-mixed vial was administered over 3 to 5 minutes by manual SC injection (DARA SC)
- Pre- and/or post-infusion medications included acetaminophen, diphenhydramine, montelukast, and methylprednisolone



RRMM, relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma; MD, mix and deliver; DARA, daratumumab; rHuPH20, recombinant human hyaluronidase PH20; SC, subcutaneous; C_{trough}, trough concentration; ORR, overall response rate; CR, complete response.
*C_{trough} on Cycle 3 Day 1 in Group 1 supported dose selection for Group 2. The study evaluation team reviewed safety after Cycle 1 and pharmacokinetics after Cycle 3 Day 1 for each group.

Figure 1. PAVO study design.

RESULTS

Patients and Treatments

- At the December 13, 2017 clinical cutoff, 25 patients were enrolled in Part 2 (DARA SC 1,800 mg; **Table 1**)
- For Part 2, the median (range) duration of follow-up was 6.5 (2.4-7.2) months

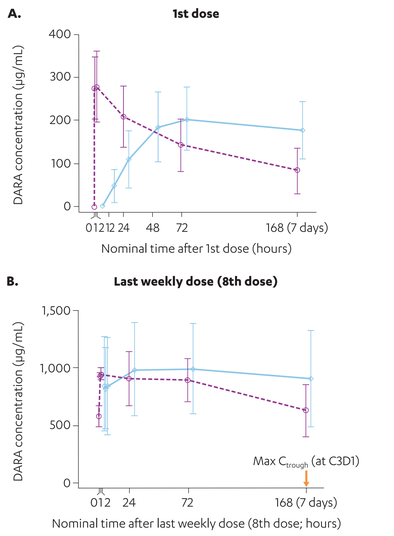
Table 1. Baseline Demographics and Clinical Characteristics

Characteristic	DARA SC 1,800 mg (n = 25)
Age, y	
Median (range)	68 (51-85)
≥75, n (%)	6 (24)
Median (range) weight, kg	70.9 (52.0-104.8)
Baseline ECOG status, n (%)	
0	11 (44)
1	13 (52)
2	1 (4)
ISS stage, n[a]	24
I, n (%)	13 (54)
II, n (%)	5 (21)
III, n (%)	6 (25)
Median (range) time from diagnosis, y	5.9 (2.1-12.8)
Type of myeloma, n	24
IgG, n (%)	13 (54)
Cytogenetic risk, n[b]	16
Standard risk	12 (75)
High risk	4 (25)[c]
Prior lines of therapy, n (%)	
Median (range)	3 (2-9)
≤3	17 (68)
>3	8 (32)
Prior ASCT, n (%)	17 (68)
Prior PI, n (%)	25 (100)
Bortezomib	24 (96)
Prior IMiD, n (%)	25 (100)
Lenalidomide	23 (92)
Refractory to, n (%)	
Bortezomib	16 (64)
Lenalidomide	14 (56)
Both PI and IMiD	14 (56)
Last line of therapy	19 (76)

DARA, daratumumab; SC, subcutaneous; ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; ISS, International Staging System; ASCT, autologous stem cell transplantation; PI, proteasome inhibitor; IMiD, immunomodulatory drug; FISH, fluorescence in situ hybridization.
[a]ISS stage is derived based on the combination of serum ß2-microglobulin and albumin.
[b]Assessed by FISH or karyotyping.
[c]Consists of 2 patients with del(17p, 1 patient with t(4;14), and 1 patient with t(14;16).

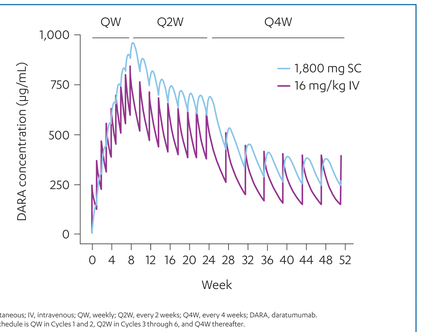
Pharmacokinetics

- Mean daratumumab serum concentration profiles revealed the following:
  - SC administration resulted in slower systemic absorption compared with IV administration (**Figure 2A**)
  - Maximum trough concentration (C_{trough}) was similar or higher following 1,800 mg SC compared with 16 mg/kg IV (**Figure 2B** and **Table 2**)
- Simulation of mean concentration-time profiles of daratumumab following SC and IV dosing revealed the following:
  - C_{trough} after 1,800 mg SC dosing remains higher than after 16 mg/kg IV throughout the dosing regimen (**Figure 3**)
  - For SC dosing, mean maximum concentration (C_{max}) is lower during early QW dosing but is higher at the end of QW dosing and during Q2W dosing (**Figure 3**)
  - After reaching Q4W dosing, C_{max} for 1,800 mg SC is similar to that for 16 mg/kg IV overall (**Figure 3**)
- Mean and median C_{trough} values for end of weekly dosing (Cycle 3 Day 1) in PAVO, GEN501 Part 2, and SIRIUS are summarized in **Table 2**



SD, standard deviation; DARA, daratumumab; C_{trough} trough concentration; C, Cycle; D, Day; IV, intravenous; SC, subcutaneous.
[a]From the GEN501 study.[17]

Figure 2. Mean (SD) serum concentrations of daratumumab over time after (A) the 1st dose and (B) the last weekly dose (8th dose).



SC, subcutaneous; IV, intravenous; QW, weekly; Q2W, every 2 weeks; Q4W, every 4 weeks; DARA, daratumumab.
[a]Dosing schedule is QW in Cycles 1 and 2, Q2W in Cycles 3 through 6, and Q4W thereafter.

Figure 3. Simulation of mean concentration-time profiles of daratumumab following SC and IV dosing.[a]

Table 2. C_{trough} for End of Weekly Daratumumab Dosing (C3D1) in PAVO, GEN501 Part 2, and SIRIUS

Study	Dose/route	n	Daratumumab C3D1 C_{trough} (µg/mL) Mean	Median	CV%
PAVO[a]	1,800 mg SC	22	932	860	42%
GEN501 Part 2	16 mg/kg IV	27	617	714	51%
SIRIUS	16 mg/kg IV	73	573[b]	560	58%

C_{trough}, trough concentration; C, Cycle; D, Day; CV, coefficient of variation; SC, subcutaneously; IV, intravenously.
[a]Based on pharmacokinetic evaluable population.
[b]As reported by Clemens PL, et al.[18]

Safety

- No treatment discontinuations due to treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs) were observed (**Table 3**)
- The adverse event profile of DARA SC was consistent with the known profile of DARA IV[12] (**Tables 3** and **4**)

Table 3. Summary of TEAEs

TEAE, n (%)	DARA SC 1,800 mg (n = 25)
Serious TEAE	3 (12)
Grade ≥3 TEAE	12 (48)
Treatment discontinuation due to TEAE	0
All-grade hematologic TEAEs (>10%)	
Lymphopenia	8 (32)
Thrombocytopenia	6 (24)
Anemia	4 (16)
Leukopenia	3 (12)
All-grade nonhematologic TEAEs (>10%)	
Fatigue	5 (20)
Asthenia	5 (20)
Back pain	5 (20)
Diarrhea	5 (20)
Nausea	5 (20)
Headache	5 (20)
Viral upper respiratory tract infection	5 (20)
Pyrexia	4 (16)
Vomiting	4 (16)
Cough	4 (16)
Insomnia	4 (16)
Upper respiratory tract infection	3 (12)
Chills	3 (12)
Peripheral edema	3 (12)
Arthralgia	3 (12)
Musculoskeletal pain	3 (12)

TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event; DARA, daratumumab; SC, subcutaneous.

Table 4. Summary of Grade 3/4 TEAEs

Grade 3/4 TEAEs (>1 patient), n (%)	DARA SC 1,800 mg (n = 25)
Hematologic	
Lymphopenia	5 (20)
Thrombocytopenia	2 (8)
Neutropenia	2 (8)
Nonhematologic	
Hypertension	2 (8)

TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event; DARA, daratumumab; SC, subcutaneous.

IRRs

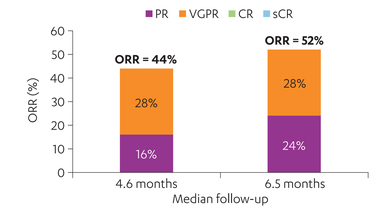
- The incidence and severity of IRRs was low with DARA SC
- Among the 25 patients receiving DARA SC, 4 (16%) patients reported IRRs, the majority of which occurred on Day 1
  - Patient 1: hypertension (grade 3), chills (grade 2), dyspnea (grade 2)
  - Patient 2: allergic rhinitis (grade 1)
  - Patient 3: sneezing (grade 1)
  - Patient 4: hypertension (grade 3)
- No discontinuations due to IRRs were observed

Injection-site Reactions

- Few injection-site TEAEs (investigator-reported) were observed with DARA SC
  - Induration, erythema, injection-site discoloration, and hematomas were observed (n = 1 each)
- Measurable erythema (24%) and measurable induration (4%) at the injection site were reversible within 1 hour

Efficacy

- Response rates in the 1,800-mg DARA SC cohort improved with longer follow-up (**Figure 4**)
- Median PFS has not been reached among all-treated patients and also among patients refractory to both PIs and IMiDs



ORR, overall response rate; DARA, daratumumab; SC, subcutaneous; PR, partial response; VGPR, very good partial response; CR, complete response; sCR, stringent complete response.

Figure 4. ORRs in Part 2 (DARA SC 1,800 mg).

CONCLUSIONS

- **DARA co-formulated with rHuPH20 (DARA SC) enables dosing over 3 to 5 minutes**
- **DARA SC 1,800 mg achieves similar or greater maximum C_{trough} compared with standard IV dosing at Cycle 3 Day 1**
- **DARA SC was well tolerated**
  - **The IRR rate with DARA SC was 16%**
    - **IRR rates for DARA IV range from 45% to 56% in RRMM[10-12,19-21]**
- **High clinical response rates that improved with longer follow-up were observed with DARA SC**
- **Median PFS has not been reached after median follow-up of 6.5 months**
- **These data informed the 4 ongoing phase 3 studies of DARA SC 1,800 mg**
  - **COLUMBA (RRMM, DARA SC vs DARA IV; NCT03277105)**
  - **AQUILA (smoldering multiple myeloma, single-agent DARA SC vs active monitoring; NCT03301220)**
  - **APOLLO (RRMM, DARA SC + pomalidomide/dexamethasone [pom-dex] vs pom-dex alone; NCT03180736)**
  - **ANDROMEDA (amyloidosis, DARA SC + bortezomib/cyclophosphamide/dexamethasone [CyBorD] vs CyBorD alone; NCT03201965)**

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DISCLOSURES

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