### Zanidatamab (ZW25; Zani) in Patients (pts) with Previously Treated Advanced Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2 (HER2)-Amplified Biliary Tract Cancer (BTC): Asia Subgroup Analysis of the Phase 2b HERIZON-BTC-01 Study

Authors: <u>H. Sun</u><sup>1</sup>, J.W. Kim<sup>2</sup>, H.J. Choi<sup>3</sup>, H.-M. Chang<sup>4</sup>, L. Bao<sup>5</sup>, J. Ying<sup>6</sup>, F. Xie<sup>7</sup>, M.A. Lee<sup>8</sup>, K. Dong Uk<sup>9</sup>, T. Song<sup>10</sup>, H. Pan<sup>11</sup>, G. Yu<sup>12</sup>, K. Li<sup>13</sup>, Q. Yan<sup>14</sup>, X. Wu<sup>15</sup>, Y. Bao<sup>16</sup>, P. Garfin<sup>17</sup>, J. Ma<sup>18</sup>, J. Fan<sup>1</sup>, D.-Y. Oh<sup>19</sup>;

<sup>1</sup>Department of Liver Surgery and Transplantation, Affiliated Zhongshan Hospital of Fudan University, Shanghai, China, <sup>2</sup>Department of Internal Medicine, Seoul National University Bundang Hospital, Seoul, Korea, Republic of, <sup>3</sup>Department of Internal Medicine, Severance Hospital Yonsei University Health System, Seoul, Korea, Republic of, <sup>4</sup>Department of Oncology, Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea, Republic of, <sup>5</sup>Department of Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic Surgery, Hubei Cancer Hospital, Wuhan City, China, <sup>6</sup>Department of Medical Oncology, Zhejiang Cancer Hospital, Hangzhou, China, <sup>7</sup>Department of Biliary Tract Surgery III, Eastern Hepatobiliary Surgery Hospital, Affiliated to Naval Medical University, Shanghai, China, <sup>8</sup>Division of Medical Oncology, Department of Internal Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, Seoul, Korea, Republic of, <sup>9</sup>Department of Gastroenterology, Pusan National University Hospital, Busan, Korea, Republic of, <sup>10</sup>Department of Hepatobiliary Cancer, Tianjin Medical University Cancer Institute and Hospital, Tianjin, China, <sup>11</sup>Department of Oncology, Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, China, <sup>12</sup>Department of Oncology, Weifang People's Hospital, Weifang, China, <sup>13</sup>Department of Oncology, Shandong Provincial Third Hospital, Cheeloo College of Medicine, Shandong University, Shandong, China, <sup>14</sup>Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery, Huzhou Central Hospital, Huzhou, China, <sup>15</sup>Department of Data Science, Jazz Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA, United States of America, <sup>16</sup>Clinical Development, BeiGene (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China, <sup>17</sup>Department of Clinical Research, Hematology/Oncology, Jazz Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA, United States of America, <sup>18</sup>Clinical Development, BeiGene (Beijing) Co., Ltd., Beijing, China, <sup>19</sup>Department of Internal Medicine, Seoul National University Hospital, Cancer Research Institute, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea, Republic of

#### Background

Zani, a HER2-targeted bispecific antibody, has shown antitumor activity and a tolerable and manageable safety profile in pts with HER2-amplified, treatment (Tx)-refractory, advanced BTC (HERIZON-BTC-01; NCT04466891). Here, we report a post-hoc analysis of the Asia subgroup in predetermined cohort 1 (HER2 immunohistochemistry 2+ or 3+) comprising pts from China and South Korea.

# Methods

This phase 2b, open-label, single-arm study evaluated zani monotherapy (20 mg/kg IV Q2W) in adults with HER2-amplified, inoperable, locally advanced/metastatic BTC. Pts had received ≥1 prior systemic Tx for advanced disease, including gemcitabine. The primary endpoint was confirmed objective response rate. Secondary endpoints included disease control rate, duration of response, progression-free survival, and adverse events (AEs).

# Results

Of 80 pts enrolled in cohort 1, 50 were from Asia (median age 63.5 years; 29 [58%] gallbladder cancer, 11 [22%] intra-, and 10 [20%] extra-hepatic cholangiocarcinoma). At data cutoff (Oct 10, 2022), median study follow-up was 11.3 months (range 6.9-22.3); 7 (14%) pts remained on Tx. Pts had median 1 prior line (range 1-5) of Tx for advanced disease. Efficacy is summarized in Table 1. Tx-related AEs (TRAEs) were experienced by

ESMO ASIA 2023

70% of pts, the most common being infusion-related reactions (42%), diarrhea (28%), and decreased ejection fraction (EF; 12%). In all, 10% of pts experienced grade 3 TRAEs (decreased EF [4%]; diarrhea, increased blood bilirubin, and enteritis [all 2%]); none had grade 4/5 TRAEs. A total of 4% of pts had serious TRAEs and 2% discontinued Tx due to decreased EF.

|  | Asia subgroup (n=50)     |
|--|--------------------------|
| Objective response rate <sup>a</sup> , % (95% CI) <sup>b</sup> | 42 (28, 57)              |
| Best overall response <sup>a</sup> , n (%)                     |                          |
| Complete response  | 0 (0)                    |
| Partial response   | 21 (42)                  |
| Stable disease   | 13 (26)                  |
| Progressive disease  | 15 (30)                  |
| Not evaluable  | 1 (2)                    |
| Disease control rate <sup>a</sup> , % (95% CI) <sup>b</sup>    | 68 (53, 81)              |
| Median duration of response, months (95% CI) <sup>C</sup>      | 7.4 (3.9, not estimable) |
| Duration of response ≥16 weeks, n (%) (95% CI) <sup>b</sup>    | 16 (76) (53, 92)         |
| Median progression-free survival, months (95% CI) <sup>C</sup> | 5.5 (3.3, 7.0)           |
| CI, confidence interval  |                          |

<sup>a</sup>Confirmed by independent central review per RECIST v1.1; <sup>b</sup>Estimated using Clopper-Pearson method; <sup>C</sup>Estimated using Brookmeyer & Crowley method with log-log transformation.

#### Conclusions

Zani demonstrated durable tumor responses and a tolerable and manageable safety profile in pts in the Asia subgroup with Tx-refractory HER2- amplified advanced BTC, consistent with the overall study population (Harding J, et al. Lancet Oncol. 2023).