Summary of Clinical Trial Results

A study to look at how safe different doses of RO7296682 were for people with advanced solid tumours (such as breast, lung, ovarian or head and neck cancer)

See the end of the summary for the full title of the study.

About this summary

This is a summary of the results of a clinical trial (called a 'study' in this document) – written for:

- Members of the public and
- People who took part in the study

This summary is based on information known at the time of writing.

The study, which looked at how safe the study drug RO7296682 is on its own, started in December 2019 and stopped early – in July 2022 – because the Sponsor (Roche) decided to focus on looking at the combination of RO7296682 with a medicine called atezolizumab. This combination is being tested in another study and is expected to work better than RO7296682 on its own.

No single study can tell us everything about the risks and benefits of a medicine or study drug. It takes lots of people in many studies to find out everything we need to know. The results from this study may be different from other studies with the same study drug.

- **This means that you should not make decisions based on this one summary – always speak to your doctor before making any decisions about your treatment**

Contents of the summary

Glossary

- Tregs = a type of immune cell (regulatory T cells) which are the 'brakes' of the immune system

Thank you to the people who took part in this study

The people who took part have helped researchers to answer important questions about solid tumours that have grown or spread, and the study drug – 'RO7296682'.

Key information about this study

- This study was done to look at how safe different doses of a new drug were for people with certain solid tumours, and to understand the best dose to give
- In this study, people were given the drug being studied (called 'RO7296682')
- This study included 76 people in 5 countries
- The main findings were:
    - RO7296682 was well-tolerated
    - a dose of 70mg was considered the safest dose to use
    - the highest dose tested (165mg) did not cause severe side effects
- Around 5% of people (4 out of 76 people) taking RO7296682 had serious side effects
- This study stopped early because the Sponsor (Roche) decided to focus on looking at the combination of RO7296682 with a medicine called atezolizumab. This combination is being tested in another study and is expected to work better at treating cancer than RO7296682 on its own

1. General information about this study

Why was this study done?

Treatments for cancer known as 'immunotherapies' help the immune system find and destroy cancer cells. Immunotherapies are becoming more common as standard treatment for many types of cancer.

However, one type of immune cell – known as 'regulatory T-cells' (or Tregs – you say this as 'tee-regs') – is responsible for dampening down (or 'putting the brakes on') an immune response to protect the body from over-reacting and harming itself. Tregs may slow down the effect of immunotherapies against cancer – so researchers designed a new drug called RO7296682 that should temporarily lower the number of Tregs in a person's body.

In this study, people were given the study drug RO7296682 for the first time. This study was done to look at how safe different doses were for people with certain solid tumours and to understand the best dose to give.

What was the drug being studied?

RO7296682 is the new drug that was studied here.

- RO7296682 sticks to a marker called CD25 on the surface of Treg cells – the 'brakes' of the immune system – and signals to other cells of the immune system to destroy them
- This may allow the immune system to better fight cancer cells, particularly when RO7296682 is given with other immunotherapies that have an immune-boosting effect

What did researchers want to find out?

- Researchers did this study to find out the best dose of RO7296682 to use – by checking how many people had side effects and seeing how serious they were (see Section 4 'What were the results of the study?')
- They also wanted to see what type of side effects people had (see Section 5 'What were the side effects?')

The main question that researchers wanted to answer was:

How many people had side effects, and how well did they tolerate different doses of RO7296682?

What kind of study was this?

This study was a 'phase I' study – RO7296682 was given to people for the first time in this study. A small number of people with solid tumours took RO7296682, and the researchers did medical tests on the people who took part to find out more about RO7296682.

This was an 'open label' study. This means that both the people taking part in the study and the study doctors knew which dose of RO7296682 people were taking.

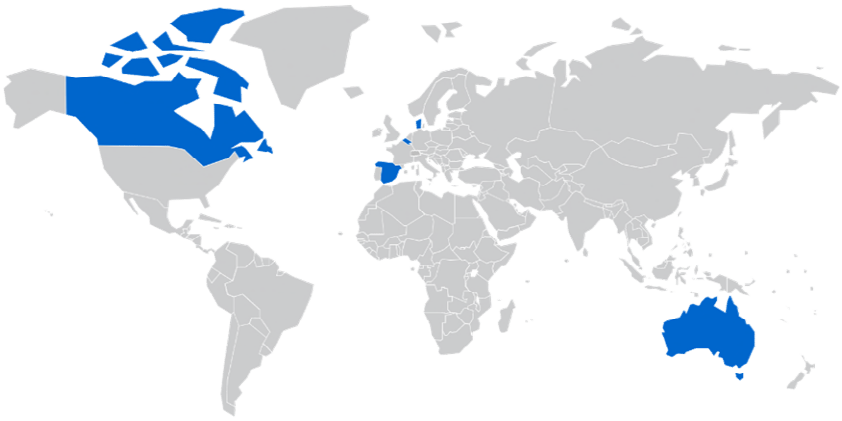
When and where did the study take place?

The study started in December 2019 and stopped early – in July 2022.

This summary presents the results of the study up until it was stopped.

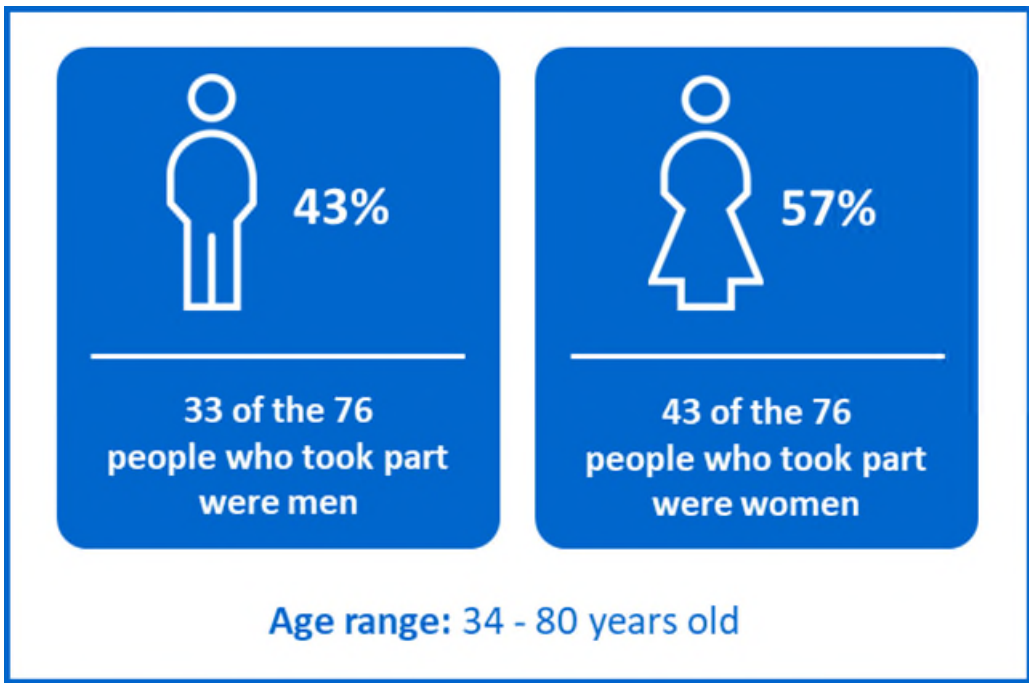
The study took place at 11 study sites – across 5 countries in Australia, Europe and North America. The following map shows the countries where this study took place.

- Australia
- Belgium
- Canada
- Denmark
- Spain



2. Who took part in this study?

In this study, 76 people with solid tumours took part. More information on the people who took part is given below.



People could take part in the study if they were:

- At least 18 years old
- Diagnosed with certain solid tumours that had grown (known as 'advanced') and/or spread in the body (known as 'metastatic') after being given all available standard treatments, or who could not be given standard treatments (for example, due to unmanageable side effects), or no standard treatments were available

People could not take part in the study if they:

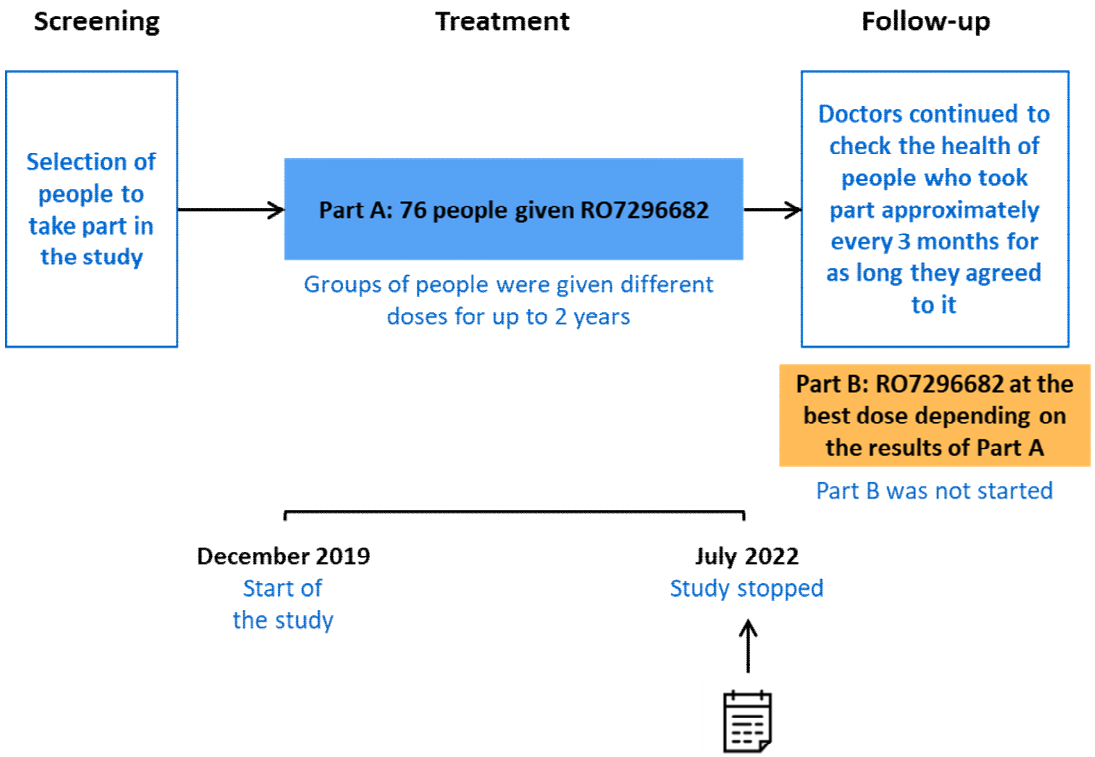
- Had cancer of the brain or spinal cord that caused symptoms, had not been treated, and was getting worse
- Were pregnant or breastfeeding

3. What happened during the study?

The study was in 2 parts:

- In Part A, groups of people with triple-negative breast cancer, ovarian cancer, melanoma, non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), cancer of the head and neck, or cancer of the food pipe (oesophageal cancer) were given different doses of RO7296682 (from 0.3mg–165mg)
    - RO7296682 was given as a drip (infusion) into a vein every 3 weeks for up to 2 years or until a person's cancer got worse, they had unmanageable side effects, or they left the study
- In Part B, a larger number of people with either melanoma, cancer of the head and neck, or NSCLC were to be given RO7296682 every 3 weeks at the highest and safest dose used in Part A
    - Part B was not started because the study stopped early

After people finished taking RO7296682, they were asked to go back to their study centre for more visits – to check their overall health. The study flow chart shows all stages planned for the study. This study stopped early, so the symbol on the timeline (📋) shows when the information shown in this summary was collected – after 2 and a half years (July 2022).



4. What were the results of the study?

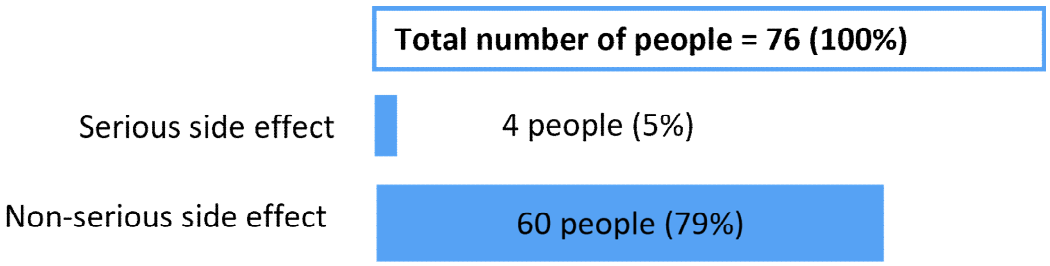
Question 1: How many people had side effects, and how well did they tolerate different doses of RO7296682?

Side effects are medical problems (such as feeling dizzy) that happen during the study.

- They are described in this summary because the study doctor believes the side effects were related to the study drug
- Not all of the people in this study had all of the side effects
- Side effects may be mild to very serious and can be different from person to person
- It is important to be aware that the side effects reported here are from this single study Therefore, the side effects shown here may be different from those seen in other studies

Of the 76 people in this study, 60 people (79%) had side effects that were thought to be related to RO7296682 and were not considered serious, and 4 people had serious side effects.

See Section 5 for more information about the type of side effects that people had.



All doses of RO7296682 were well-tolerated by people in the study, including the highest dose of 165mg. A rash occurred in 6 people that prevented them from being given their intended dose – it was not considered serious by the study doctors.

A dose of 70mg was chosen as the best dose to give.

This section only shows the key results from this study. You can find information about all other results on the websites at the end of this summary (see Section 8).

5. What were the side effects?

- Serious and common side effects are listed in the following sections

Serious side effects

A side effect is considered 'serious' if it is life-threatening, needs hospital care, or causes lasting problems.

During this study, 4 out of 76 people (5%) had one serious side effect – these are shown in the following table.

Serious side effects reported in this study	People taking RO7296682 (76 people total)
Inflammation of the lungs	3% (2 out of 76 people)
Acute kidney injury	1% (1 out of 76 people)
Rash	1% (1 out of 76 people)

No-one in the study died due to side effects that may have been related to RO7296682.

During the study, 2 out of 76 people (3%) decided to stop taking RO7296682 because of side effects.

Most common side effects

During this study, around 8 out of every 10 people (79%) had a side effect that was not considered serious.

The most common side effects (in at least 1 in 10 people in the study) are shown in the following table. Some people had more than one side effect – this means that they are included in more than one row in the table.

Most common side effects reported in this study	People taking RO7296682 (76 people total)
Itchy skin	32% (24 out of 76)
Rash	28% (21 out of 76)
Rash with flat and raised areas	11% (8 out of 76)
Low energy levels/muscle weakness	11% (8 out of 76)

Other side effects

You can find information about other side effects (not shown in the sections above) on the websites listed at the end of this summary – see Section 8.

6. How has this study helped research?

The information presented here is from a single study of 76 people with solid tumours. These results helped researchers learn more about solid tumours and RO7296682.

No single study can tell us everything about the risks and benefits of a medicine or study drug. It takes lots of people in many studies to find out everything we need to know. The results from this study may be different from other studies with the same medicine.

- **This means that you should not make decisions based on this one summary – always speak to your doctor before making any decisions about your treatment**

7. Are there plans for other studies?

Studies with RO7296682 are still happening, and further studies are planned.

8. Where can I find more information?

You can find more information about this study on the websites listed below:

- https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/results/NCT04158583
- https://forpatients.roche.com/en/trials/cancer/solid-tumors/a-study-to-evaluate-the-safety-and-tolerability-of-ro72-99201.html

Who can I contact if I have questions about this study?

If you have any further questions after reading this summary:

- Visit the ForPatients platform and fill out the contact form – https://forpatients.roche.com/en/trials/cancer/solid-tumors/a-study-to-evaluate-the-safety-and-tolerability-of-ro72-99201.html
- Contact a representative at your local Roche office

If you took part in this study and have any questions about the results:

- Speak with the study doctor or staff at the study hospital or clinic

If you have questions about your own treatment:

- Speak to the doctor in charge of your treatment

Who organised and paid for this study?

This study was organised and paid for by F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd who have their headquarters in Basel, Switzerland.

Full title of the study and other identifying information

The full title of this study is: 'An Open-Label, Multicenter Phase 1 Study to Evaluate Safety, Tolerability, Pharmacokinetics, and Pharmacodynamics of RO7296682, A CD25 Targeting, T-Regulatory Cell Depleting Antibody in Participants With Advanced and/or Metastatic Solid Tumors'

- The protocol number for this study is: WP41188
- The ClinicalTrials.gov identifier for this study is: NCT04158583
- The EudraCT number for this study is: 2019-002830-35