

STANDARD TREATMENTS AND NEW DIRECTIONS IN GYNAECOLOGICAL CANCERS

MILANO June 26th-29th, 2025

Responsabili Scientifici:
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New Approaches in Platinum Resistant Ovarian Cancer: the ADC's innovation

The therapeutic algorithm of recurrent disease: how ADCs could change clinical practice?

Ilaria Colombo

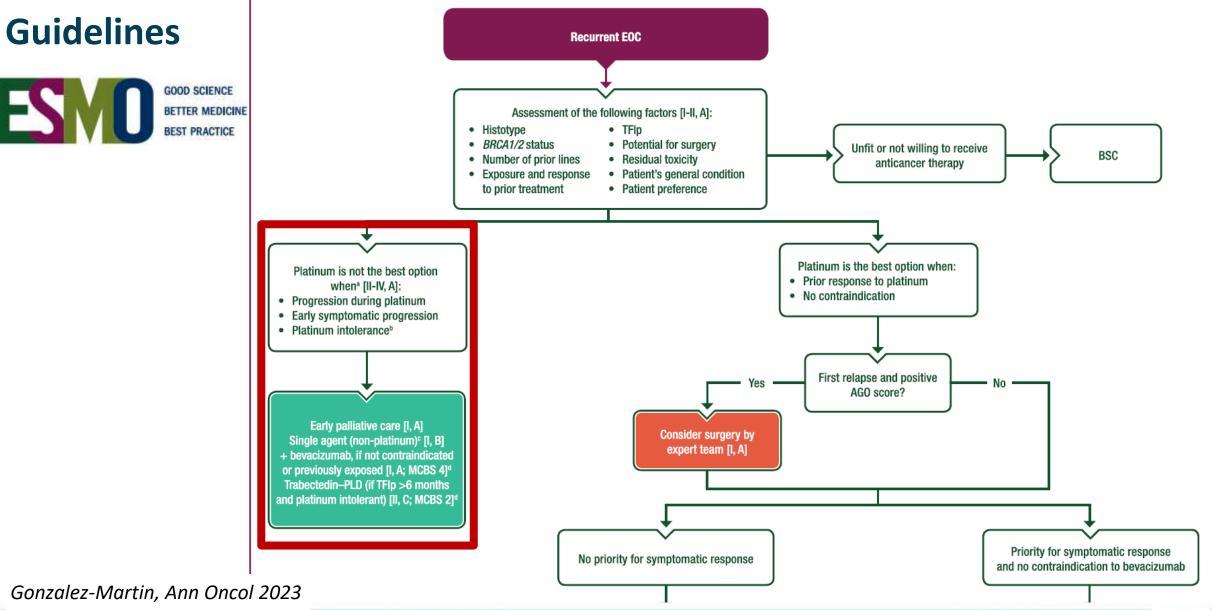
Oncology Institute of Southern Switzerland (IOSI)

Conflict of interest

Ilaria Colombo

- Consultancy/Advisory/Expert Opinion: AZ, GSK, MSD, BionTech, Abbvie, Incyte, Beigene
- Institutional grants for clinical trials (PI): MSD, Bayer, Vivesto, Incyte, AZ, Orion, Tolremo, Debio.
- Member of the Advisory Board for the European School of Oncology (ESO)
- Vice President of the Gynecological Cancer Project Group for the Swiss Group for Clinical Cancer Research (SAKK)

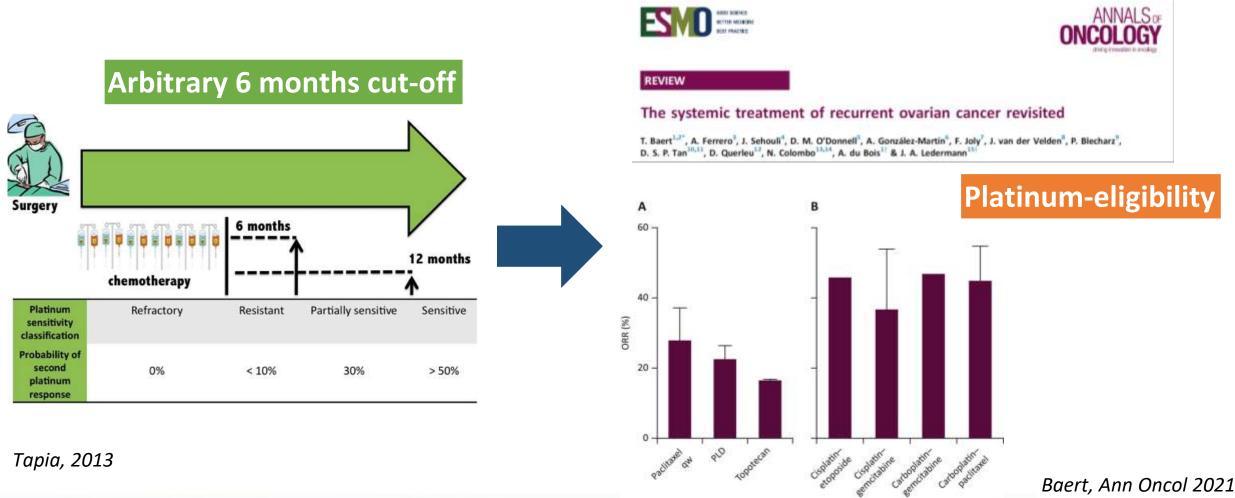




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Evolution of platinum-resistance definition



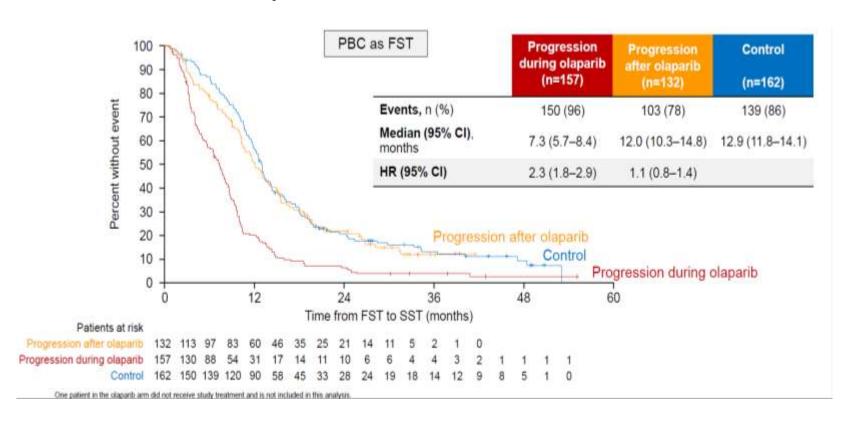
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Progression to PARPi

PARP Inhibitor Platinum Resistance Immunosuppressive Resistance microenvironment. MDR1 Efflux Copper Efflux Transporters leactivation of HRF nnon/omno loss of 538P1 Replication Fork Protection ERCC1 Desmoplastic stroma

Effect of platinum after PD to PARPi in PAOLA1 trial



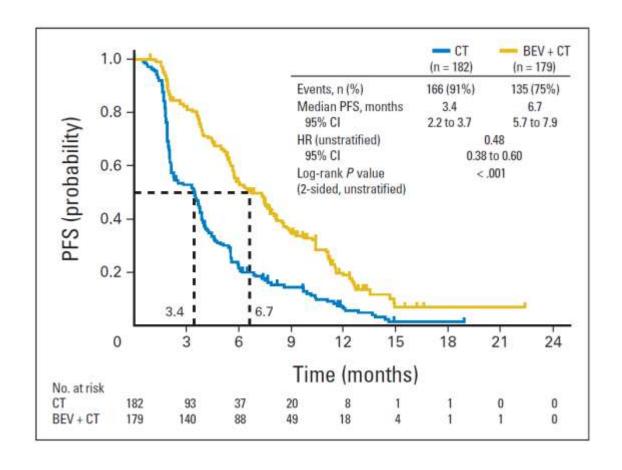
McMullen, Cancers 2020

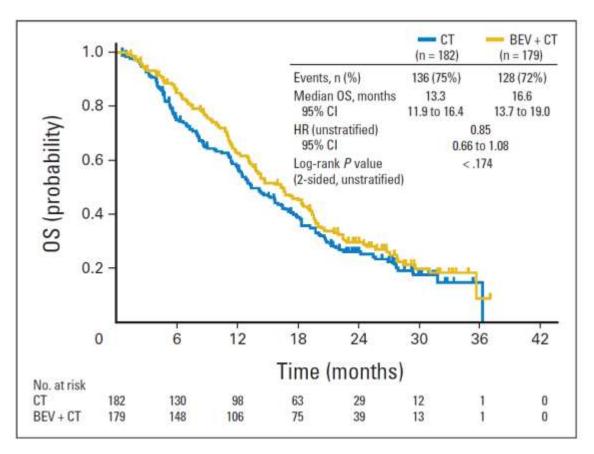
Harter, Ann Oncol 2025



Target therapies in platinum resistant ovarian cancer

AURELIA Trial: Bevacizumab plus single agent chemotherapy

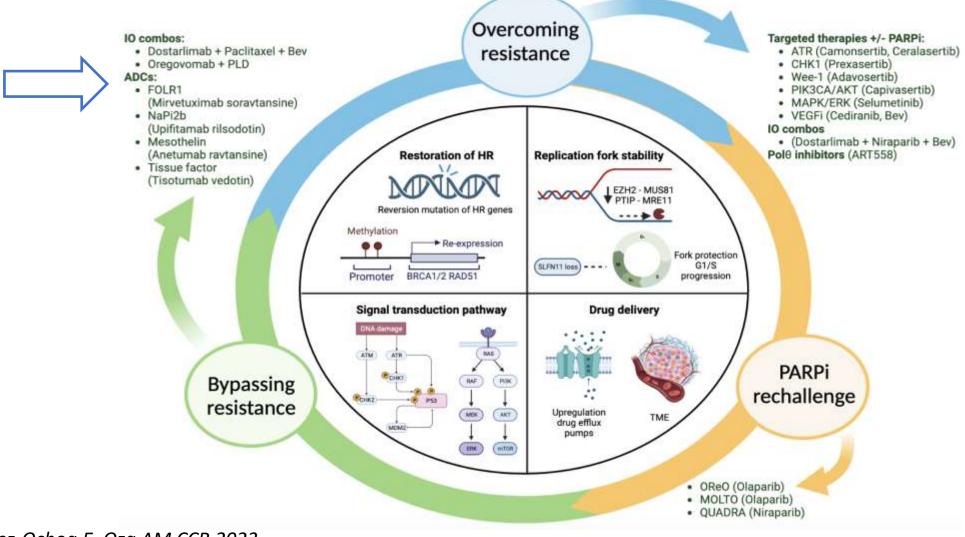




Pujade-Lauraine, JCO 2014



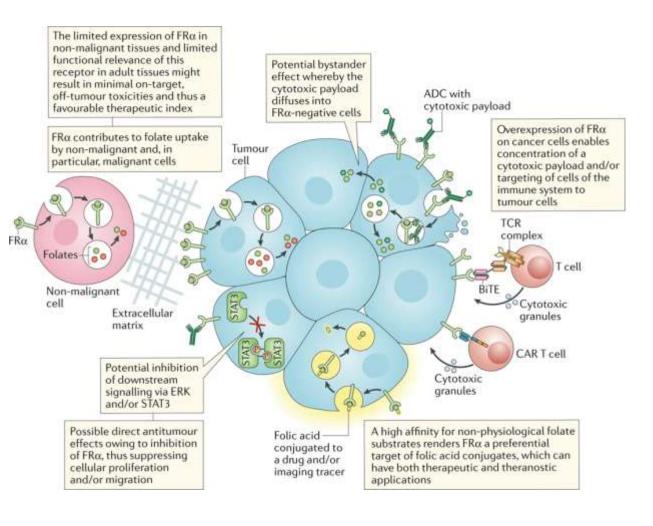
Treatment options to overcome resistance



Gonzalez-Ochoa E, Oza AM CCR 2023

MaNG0

Mirvetuximab Soravtansine in Ovarian Cancer



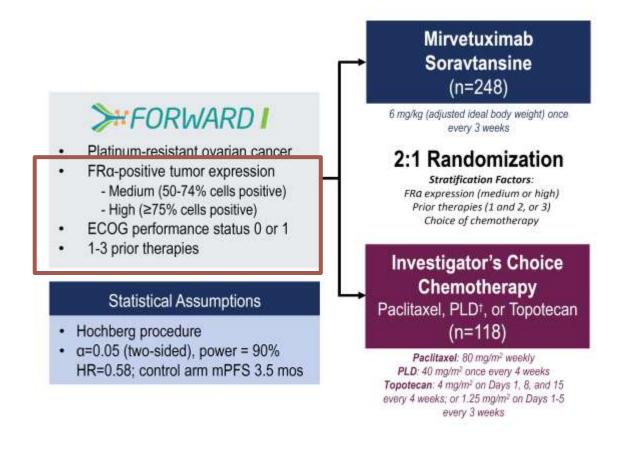
- Folate Receptor alfa (FRα) is a cell surface folate receptor that mediates folate transport into epithelial cells
- Involved in pro-survival signals in ovarian cancer
- Expression is limited in normal cells
- High expression on the surface of epithelial ovarian cancer cells as determined by immunohistochemistry

Scaranti, Nat Rev Clin Oncol 2020



Mirvetuximab Soravtansine: FORWARD 1 trial

Phase 3 trial in medium-high FRα



Primary Endpoint

Progression-free survival (PFS; by BIRC*) for ITT and high FRa populations

*BIRC = Blinded Independent Review Committee; analyzed by Hochberg procedure

Secondary Endpoints

Overall response rate (ORR)

Overall survival (OS)

Patient reported outcomes (PRO)

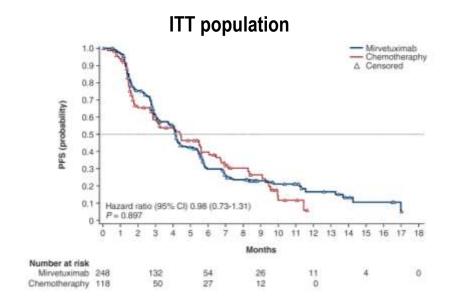
†Pegylated liposomal doxorubicin ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT02631876

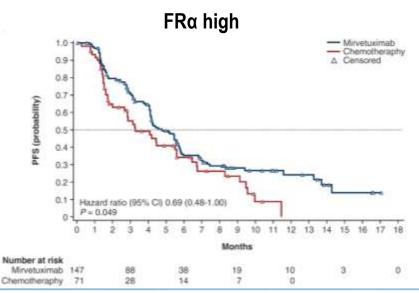
Moore, Ann Oncol 2021

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Mirvetuximab Soravtansine: FORWARD 1 trial





The importance of the biomarker

PS2+ Scoring

- In all prior studies, PS2+ scoring was used to assess FRα expression
- Eligibility determined by staining intensity and percentage of tumor cells staining at 0, 1+, 2+, or 3+

PS2+ Scoring Positive: ≥ 50% of tumor cells with FRα membrane staining with ≥ 2+ intensity

10X Scoring

- In FORWARD I, a simplified scoring method to assess FRα expression was implemented
- Eligibility was determined by scoring just the percentage of cells with membrane staining by ≤10X magnification, without regard to intensity

Positive: ≥ 50% of tumor cells with FRα membrane staining visible at 10X microscope objective



Bridging study indicated that 10X scoring was sufficient for patient selection

Exploratory analyses suggest that the change in scoring method from PS2+ to 10X introduced a population of patients into FORWARD I with lower levels of FRa expression than intended

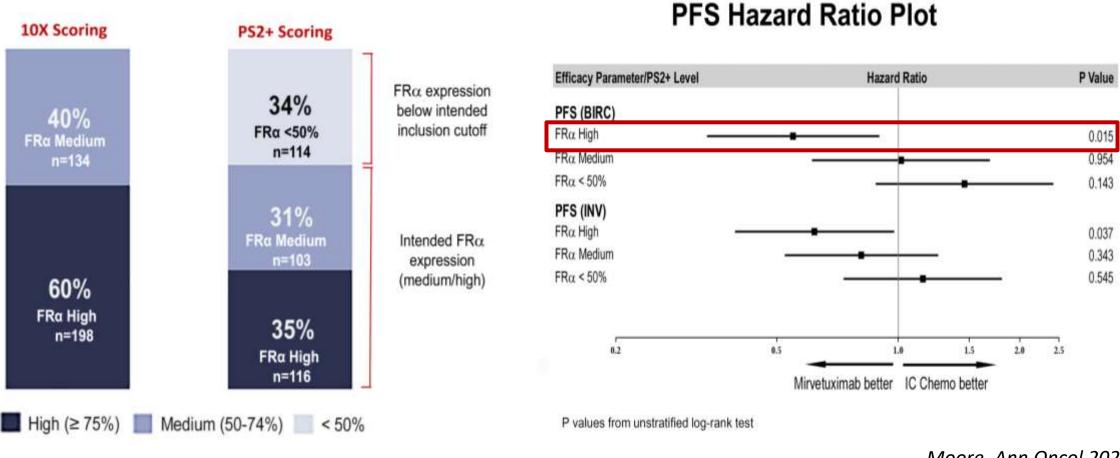
Moore, Ann Oncol 2021

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Mirvetuximab Soravtansine: the importance of biomarker

Efficacy according the FRα scoring



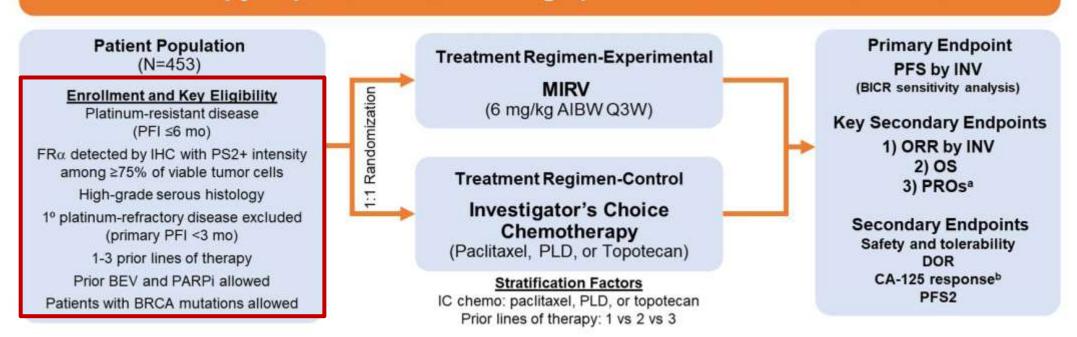
Moore, Ann Oncol 2021



Mirvetuximab Soravtansine: MIRASOL trial

High FRα expression

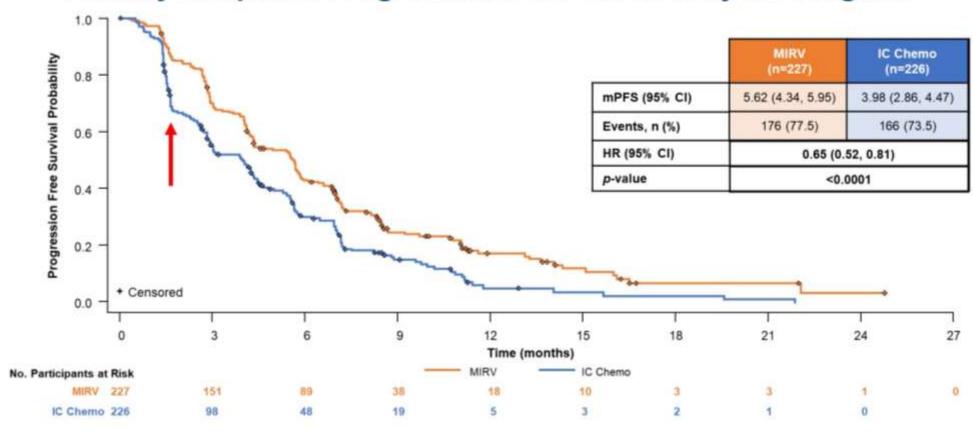
An open-label, phase 3 randomized trial of MIRV vs investigator's choice chemotherapy in patients with FRα-high platinum-resistant ovarian cancer





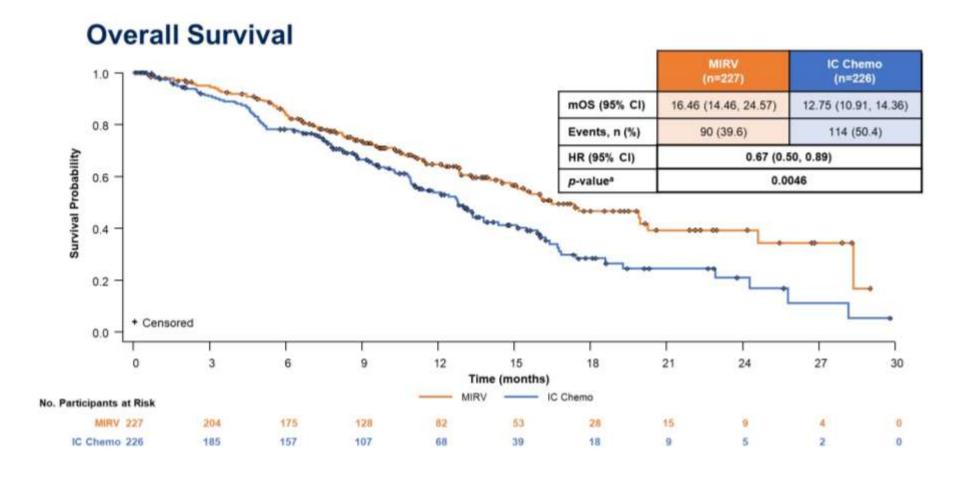
MIRASOL trial: Efficacy

Primary Endpoint: Progression-Free Survival by Investigator



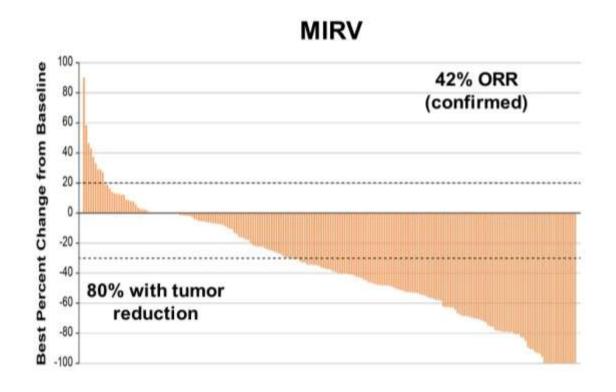


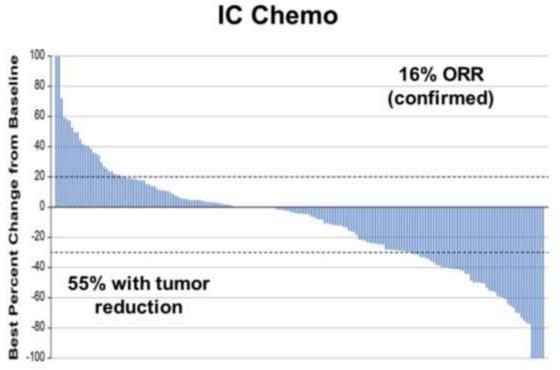
MIRASOL trial: Efficacy





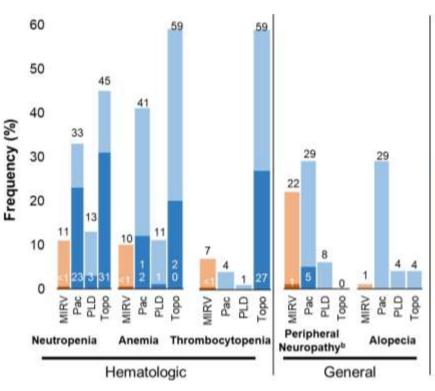
MIRASOL trial: Efficacy

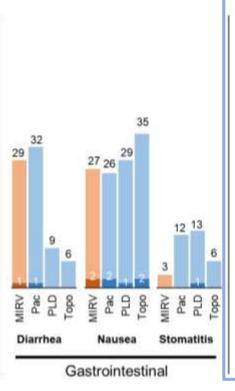


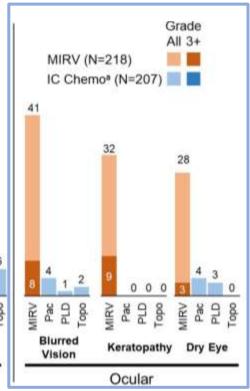




MIRASOL trial: Safety



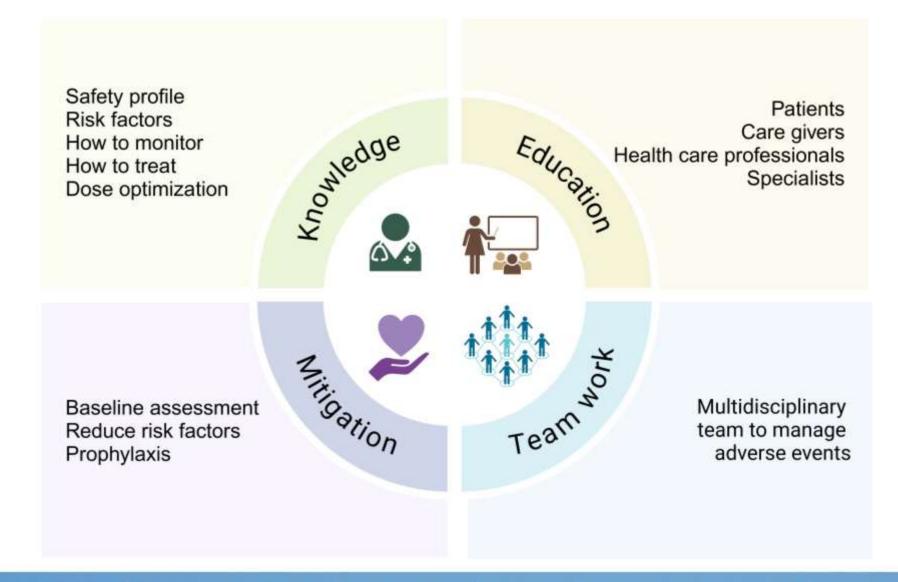




- 56% ocular AE
- Majority resolved to G≤1
- No G4
- Median time onset: 5.4 weeks
- 4 pts (1.8%) **discontinue** due to ocular AE
- No corneal ulceration or perforations and no permanent alterations



How to manage safety?

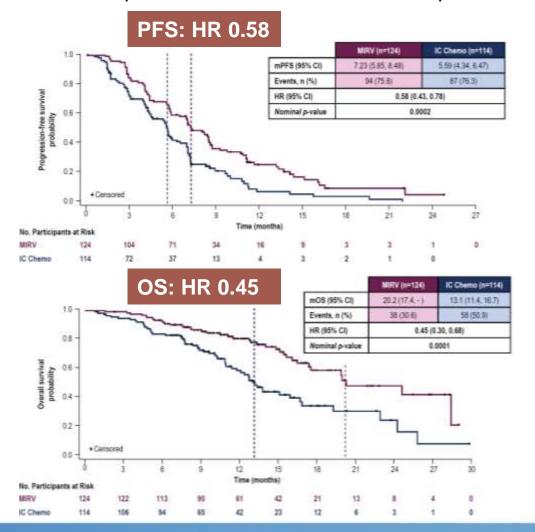


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MIRASOL trial: Impact of dose reduction

55% of patients in the MIRV arm 50% of patients in the IC chemo arm had dose modifications



ITT: PFS HR 0.65 OS HR 0.67

	MIRV (n=124)	IC Chemo (n=114)
ORR n, 95% CI	60% 74, (50.5, 68.4)	26% 30, (18.5, 35.4)
Best overall response, n (%)		
CR	10 (8.1)	0
PR	64 (51.6)	30 (26.3)
SD	44 (35.5)	61 (53.5)
PD	5 (4.0)	18 (15.8)
Not evaluable	1 (0.8)	5 (4.4)

IIT population: ORR 42%

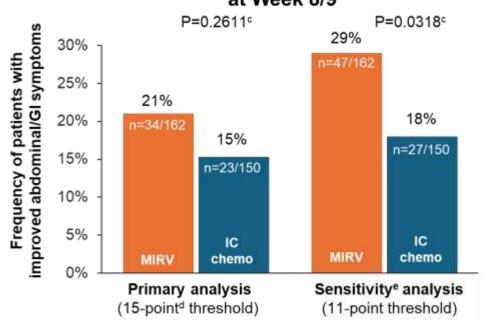
Banerjee, ESMO Gyne 2024

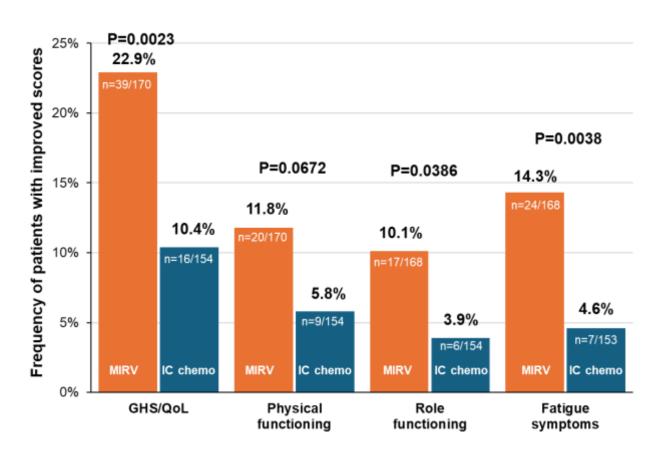


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MIRASOL - QOL

Responder^b analysis for OV28 abdominal/GI symptom subscale scores by treatment group at Week 8/9





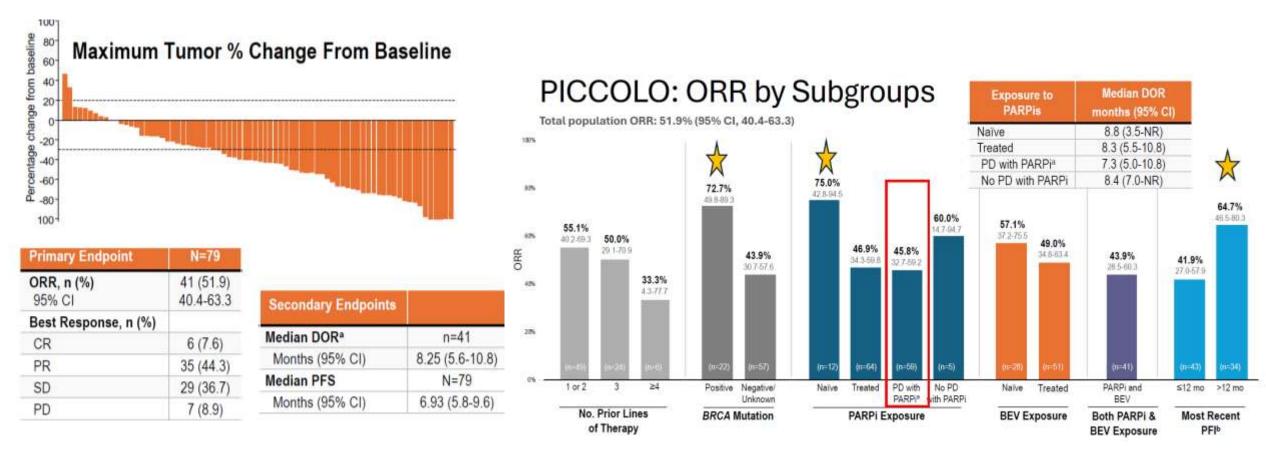
Konecny, SGO 2024; Garcia ESGO 2025



Mirvetuximab Soravtansine: The FUTURE

Can we move Mirve in earlier settings?

PICCOLO Trial in platinum-sensitive OC



Alvarez Secord, Ann Oncol 2025

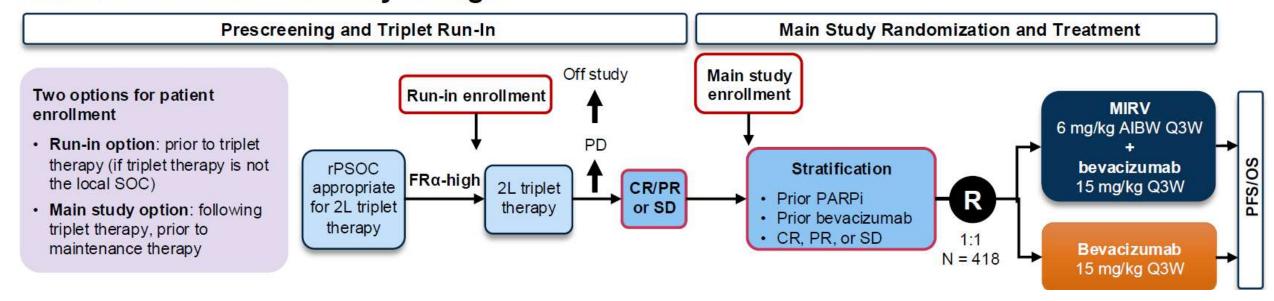


Mirvetuximab Soravtansine: The FUTURE

Can we use Mirve as maintenance strategy?
Can we combine Mirve with Bevacizumab?

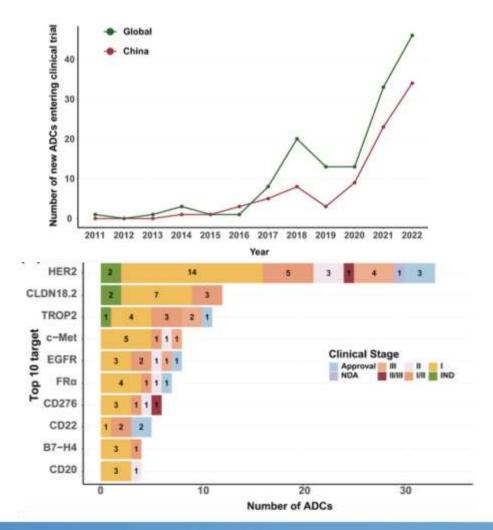
GLORIOSA Trial in platinum-sensitive OC

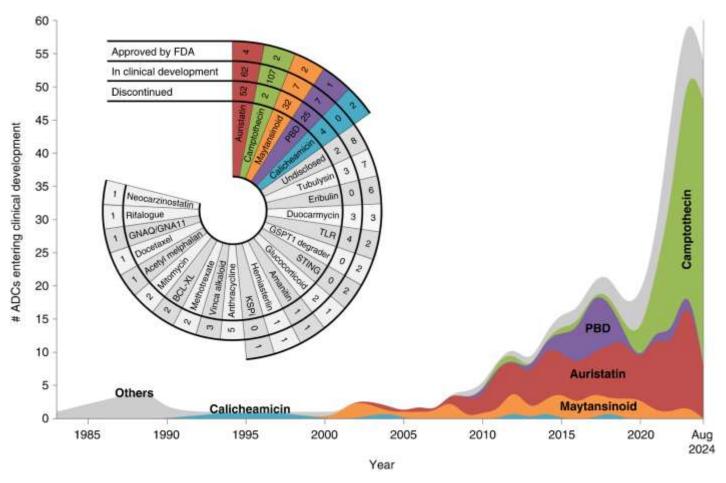
Phase 3 GLORIOSA Study Design





The ADC revolution in oncology





Ruan, Cancer Communications 2023; Colombo R, Cancer Discovery 2024

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Targeting FRα: The FUTURE

Can we expand the indication for FRα targeting ADC using a different payload and regardless FRα expression?

Rinatabart sesutecan (Rina-S) is an investigational, novel ADC composed of 11:

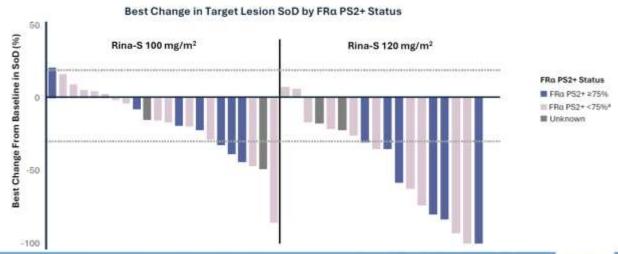
- A human monoclonal antibody directed at FRα
- · A novel hydrophilic protease-cleavable linker
- Exatecan, a topoisomerase I inhibitor

Rina-S features a high, homogenous drug-to-antibody ratio of 810

Rinatabart FRa	NH ₂
	linker — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
	exatecan HO O
lgG1	Sesutecan (LD038)

Response by FRa Expression

	Rina-S 100 mg/m ² (n=22) ^a	Rina-S 120 mg/m² (n=18) ^a
Median on-study follow-up, weeks (range)	46.4 (6.6, 65.3)	48.1 (10.9-65.9)
Confirmed ORR ^b , % (95% CI)	22.7 (7.8-45.4)	55.6 (30.8-78.5)
Confirmed response, n (%)		
CR	1 (4.5)	2 (11.1)
PR	4 (18.2)	8 (44.4)
SD	14 (63.6)	6 (33.3)
NE	0	1 (5.6)
Disease control rate, % (95% CI)	86.4 (65.1-97.1)	88.9 (65.3-98.6)



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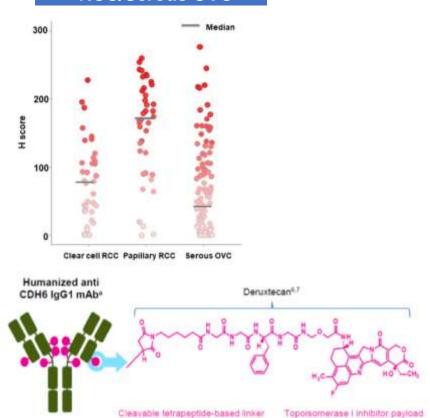
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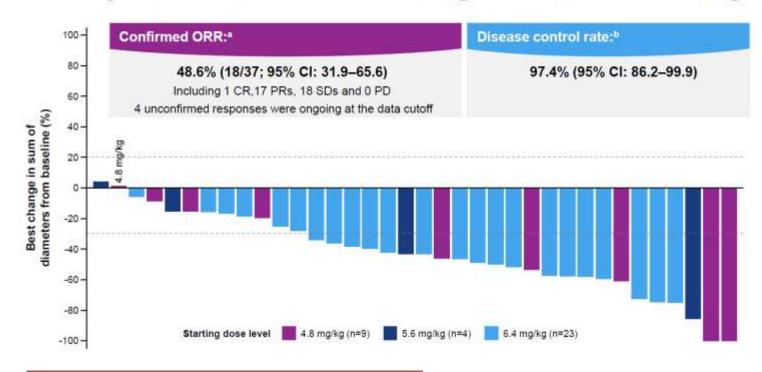
The FUTURE: which are other promising new targets and ADCs?



CDH6 Expression in RCC/Serous OVC



Preliminary antitumor activity of R-DXd is promising in heavily pretreated patients with OVC receiving doses of 4.8–6.4 mg/kg



Raludotatug Deruxtecan (R-DXd)

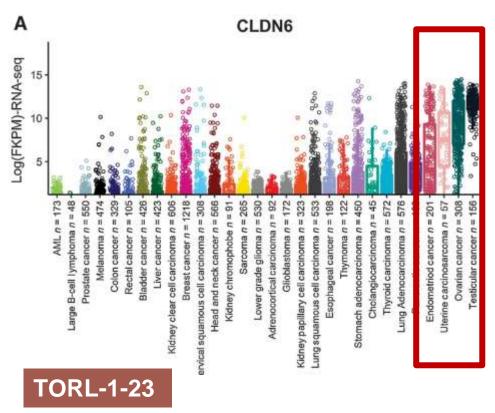
Suzuki, Mol Cancer Ther 2024; Moore SGO 2025



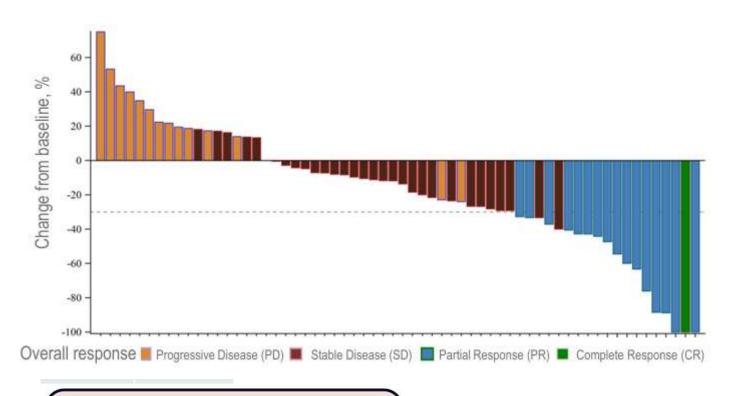


The FUTURE: which are other promising targets in OC?

Claudine 6



CLDN6 targeting ADC with a vc-MMAE linker-payload and a DAR ~4



Activity in CLDN6+ PROC

- ORR, 50% (4/8) at the 2.4 mg/kg dose
- ORR, 42% (5/12) at the 3.0 mg/kg dose

McDermott CCR 2023; Konecny, ESMO 2024

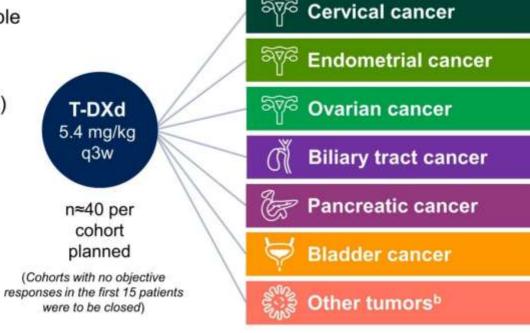


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Targeting HER2

DESTINY-PanTumor02 study

- Advanced solid tumors not eligible for curative therapy
- · 2L+ patient population
- HER2 expression (IHC 3+ or 2+)
 - Local test or central test by HercepTest if local test not feasible (ASCO/CAP gastric cancer guidelines¹)^a
- Prior HER2-targeting therapy allowed
- ECOG/WHO PS 0-1



Primary endpoint

 Confirmed ORR (investigator)^c

Secondary endpoints

- DOR^c
- DCR^c
- PFS^c
- OS
- Safety

Data cut-off for analysis:

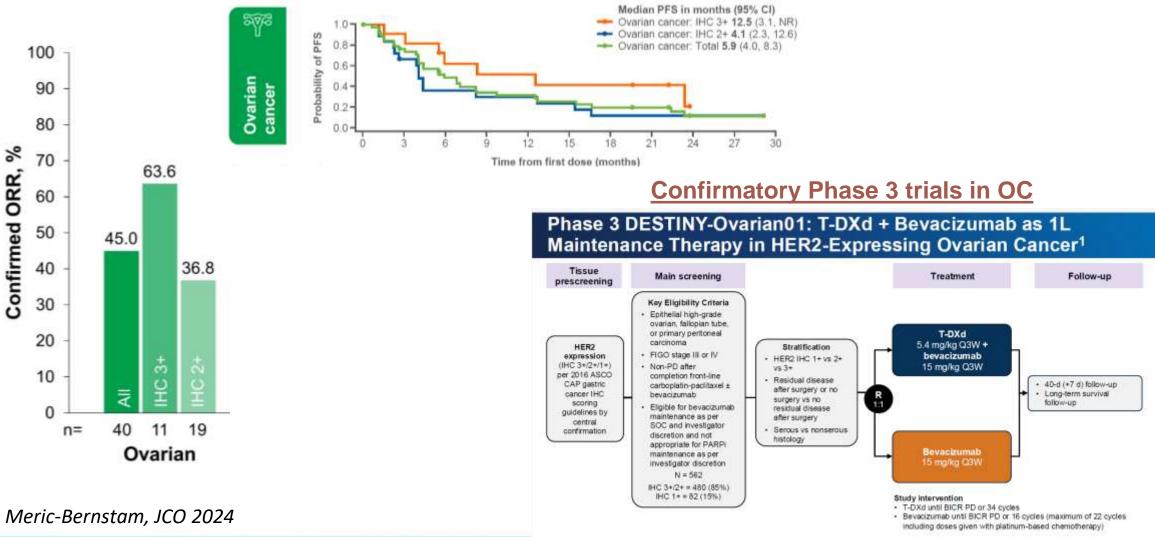
Nov 16, 2022

Meric-Bernstam, JCO 2024



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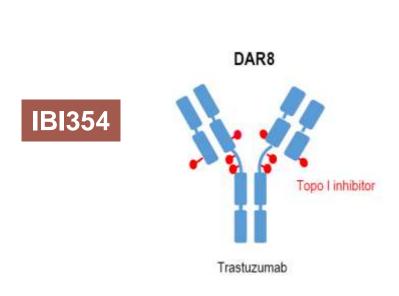
Targeting HER2: THE PRESENT

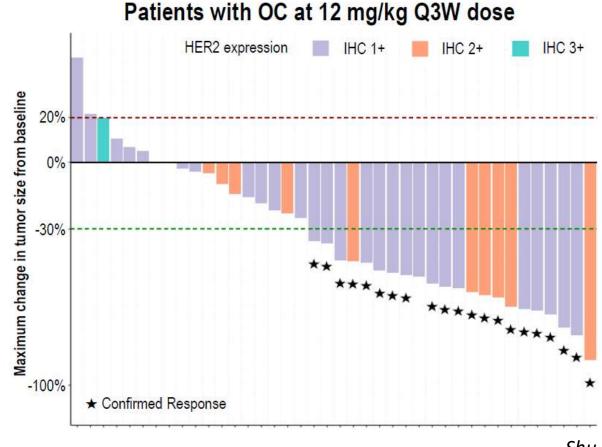


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Targeting HER2: new ADC on the horizons



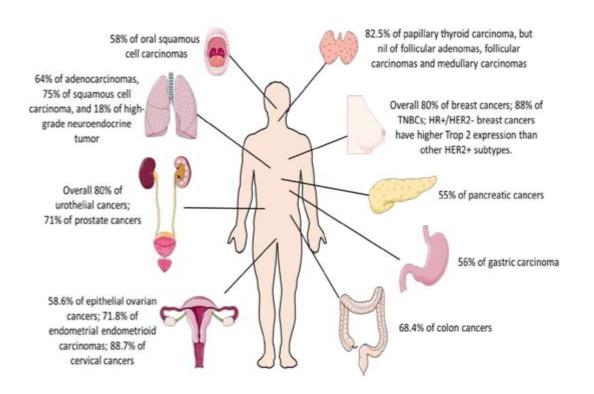


Shu, ESMO 2024

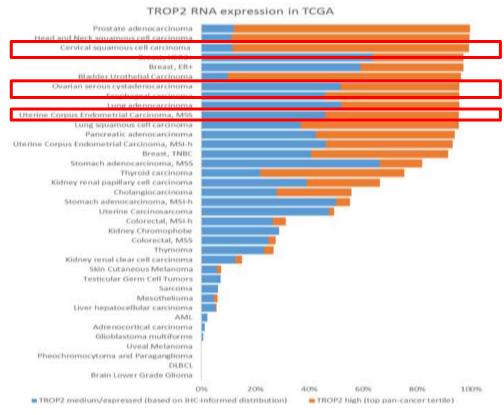


Targeting TROP2 across Gyne Cancers

Trophoblast cell surface antigen 2 (TROP2) is a transmembrane calcium signal transducer promoting tumor proliferation by regulating the calcium ion signaling pathway and cyclin expression and reducing fibronectin adhesion



TROP-2 is Highly Expressed in GYN cancers



Wen Y et al. Ann Transl Med. 2022; Cheng Y, et al. Front. Oncol. 2022; . Liao, S et al. Preprints. 2020,



ADC Targeting TROP2 in Ovarian Cancer

	Sacituzumab tirumotecan (MK-2870) 5mg/kg D1, D15 N=35 (PROC)	Datopotamab deruxtecan N=26 (PROC)	SHR A1921 Q 21 day dosing 3.0mg/kg (N=26) Day 1, 8 2.0mg/kg (N=20)
Payload	Belotecan derivative Topoisomerase	Topoisomerase 1- deruxtecan	Topoisomerase 1 (proprietary SHR9265)
DAR	7.4	4	4

Which is the role of biomarker expression? Does it matter?

Prior Bev	NR	71.4%	76% 60.0%
ORR (PROC)	37.1% (PROC)	34.6% (95% CI 17.2- 55.7)	42.3% (95% CI 23.4-63.1) 58.8% (95% CI 32.9-81.6)
DOR (PROC)	5.3 months (2.1, 24.4+)	5.6 months (2.9-NC)	9.9 months (4.5-NC) 6.3 months (3.0-NC)
mPFS	6.0 months (95% CI 3.9-7.3) (inclusive of PSOC)	5.6 months (inclusive of PSOC)	7.9 (4.2-NR) 6.9 (4.2- 9.6)

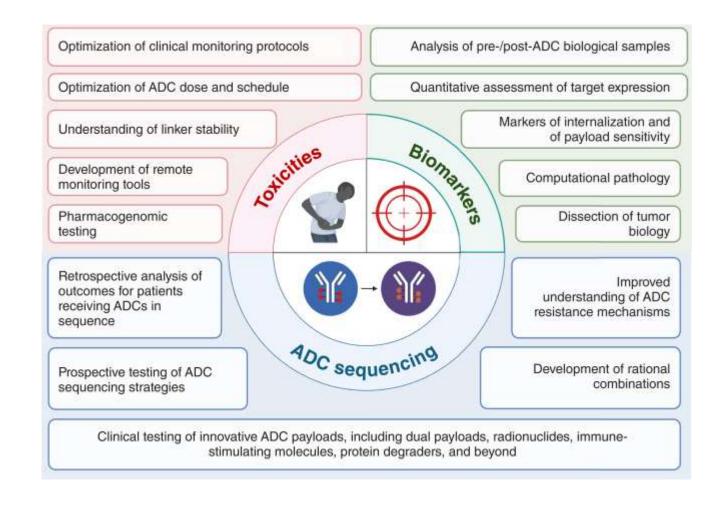
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Open questions and challenges

Dose optimization
Treatment duration
Sequence
Safety
QoL
Biomarkers
Setting
Resistance Mechanisms



How to choose among many ADCs? Which will be the best SoC arm in trials?

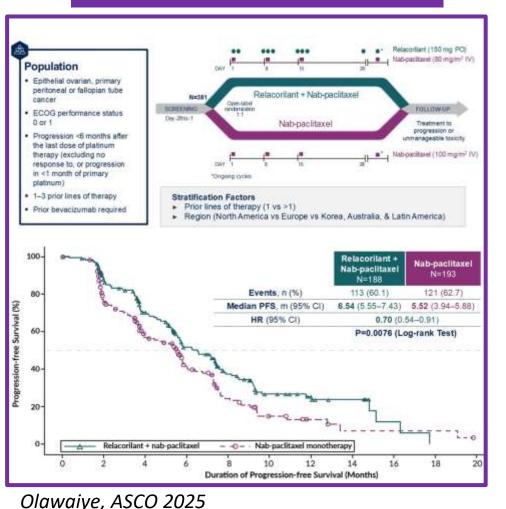


Colombo R, Cancer Discovery 2024



What else is coming beyond ADC?

ROSSELLA: Relacorilant

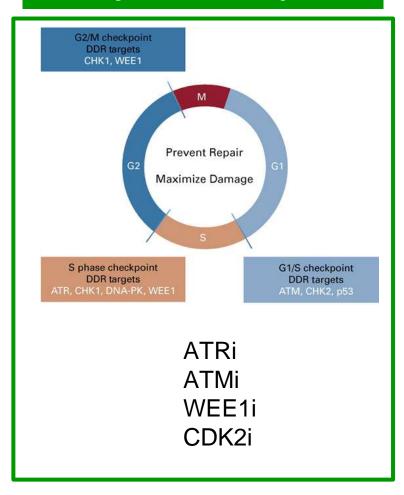


KEYNOTE B96

PRESS RELEASE

Phase 3 KEYNOTE-B96 trial, also known as ENGOT-ov65, met its primary endpoint of progression-free survival (PFS) for the treatment of patients with platinumresistant recurrent ovarian cancer whose tumors expressed PD-L1 and in all comers. The study also met a secondary endpoint of overall survival (OS) in patients whose tumors express PD-L1

Cell-cycle check points



Gourley, JCO 2019

VIVII ACCENIDI E A MANICO I CTANIDADO TREATMENTO ANIO NIEM DIDECTIO

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Guidelines Recurrent EOC GOOD SCIENCE BETTER MEDICINE Assessment of the following factors [I-II, A]: BEST PRACTICE Histotype TFlp · Potential for surgery BRCA1/2 status Unfit or not willing to receive BSC Residual toxicity Number of prior lines anticancer therapy · Exposure and response Patient's general condition to prior treatment Patient preference Platinum is the best option when: Platinum is not the best option · Prior response to platinum whena [II-IV, A]: No contraindication · Progression during platinum Mirvetuximab · Early symptomatic progression Platinum intolerance^b for First relapse and positive No AGO score? FR high tumors Early palliative care [I, A] Consider surgery by Single agent (non-platinum)^c [I, B] expert team [I, A] + bevacizumab, if not contraindicated or previously exposed [I, A; MCBS 4]d Trabectedin-PLD (if TFIp >6 months and platinum intolerant) [II, C; MCBS 2] Priority for symptomatic response No priority for symptomatic response and no contraindication to bevacizumab Gonzalez-Martin, Ann Oncol 2023

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Take home message

- Platinum resistant ovarian cancer is still characterized by poor prognosis and few effective agents are
 available
- In patients with high FRα expression, Mirvetuximab has improved PFS and OS and represents a standard of care treatment in this biomarker-selected population
- Correct mitigation and management of adverse events is paramount to maintain patients under an
 effective treatment and improve QoL
- Different ADCs are under development and will further reshape the treatment paradigm of ovarian cancer
- Many open questions are still present, such as biomarkers selection, correct sequence and overcoming mechanisms of resistance



Thanks for your attention

