



Context of Use? It's Just Exploratory!

James Lawrence, F-star Therapeutics
29th September 2022

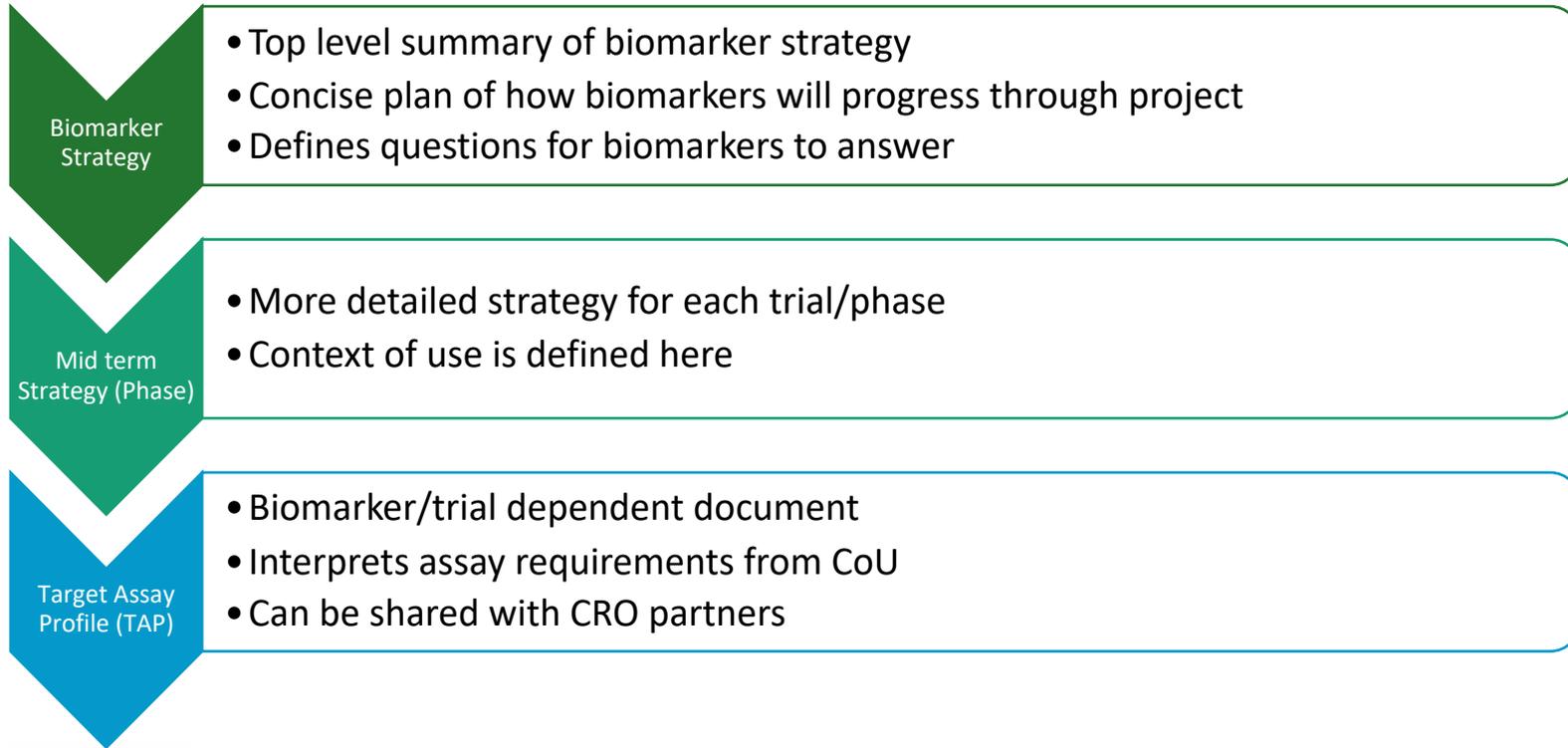
Introduction

- Exploratory Endpoints
- F-star Context of Use Process
- Case Study 1: Interferon- γ
- Case Study 2: Interferon- α
- Conclusions

Exploratory Endpoints

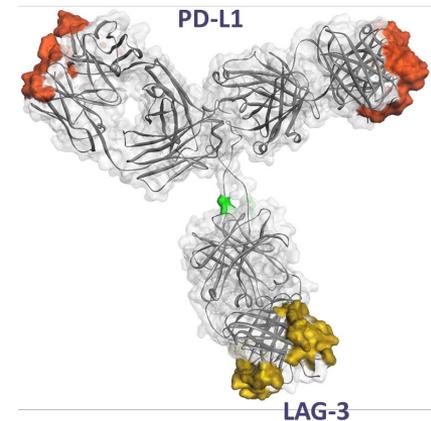
- ‘Exploratory Endpoint’ is not a context of use
- Data can be used for a wide variety of reasons, especially in early trials
 - ‘Fishing’ for pharmacology
 - Investigating MoA
 - Looking for disease progression
 - Early PD endpoints
- In Phase I/II studies this is unlikely to be submitted to regulators, BUT
 - Data could be used for important commercial decisions
 - Data can be used to support significant analytical investment in later phases

F-star Context of Use Process



Case Study 1: Interferon- γ

- FS118 bispecific LAG-3/PD-L1 antibody
- Dual antagonist of PD-L1 and LAG-3
- Prevents inhibition of T-cell proliferation
- T-cell proliferation and activation may involve increase in cytokines such as IFN- γ
- Assay to support Phase 1 study FS118-17101
- Cytokine assessment listed as exploratory endpoint



Case study 1: Questions and CoU

- Scientific Questions
 - Are serum cytokines such as Interferon- γ increased after administration of FS118
 - Do any increases correlate with FS118 exposure/dose
 - Do any increases correlate with potential immune cell proliferation?
- Commercial Decisions
 - Is investment in a more sensitive/precise method required for future trials
 - Data required quickly and under budgetary constraints
 - Insufficient internal resource- outsourcing compatible
- Context of Use:
 - *Information on qualitative/ semi-quantitative changes in cytokine levels is required to answer the initial question and potentially can help with the others.*
 - *If positive results are seen*
 - *Future method can be used to investigate further.*

Case study 1: Analytical Requirements (from TAP)

- Initial investigation only requires a qualitative change in Biomarker
 - High level of precision is not required
- Other Cytokines will be investigated at the same time
- Samples from broad range of different tumours
 - Disease specific data is not required at this stage
- Measure fold changes from baseline
 - Limited validation data required
 - Parallelism selectivity etc not required
- Options Available:
 - Multiplex assay (Luminex/ MSD etc)
 - High sensitivity singleplex (Quanterix/SMC/MSD-S-plex)
 - O-link panel (96 plex commercial panel)

Case Study 1: Conclusion

- Use MSD V-plex Pro-inflammatory panel 1
 - Already used by current CRO partners
 - Less contracting
 - Assay already in place - Performance already established
 - No additional validation required (at this stage)
 - Most cost efficient way of measuring cytokines of interest
 - Use single spiked Matrix QC in addition to Kit Controls for in-study validation
- Downsides
 - Will have to batch samples in profile
 - May not get baseline values (use LLoQ for fold changes)
- If primary question is answered, then focus budget on sensitive single-plex method for more in-depth investigation later.

Case study 2: Interferon- α

- SB 11285 STING agonist
- Activation of the STING (Stimulator of Interferon Genes) pathway induces both innate and adaptive immunity and subsequent activation of cytotoxic T cells and NK cells
- In preclinical studies using multiple tumour-derived cell lines, SB 11285 induced cytokines, such as IFN- α ¹
- Project and clinical trial inherited during merger of Spring Bank and F-star
- Assay required to support PhI/II study

¹DOI: 10.1200/JCO.2020.38.15_suppl.TPS3162 *Journal of Clinical Oncology* 38, no. 15_suppl
Published online May 25, 2020.

Case study 2: Questions and CoU

- Scientific Questions
 - Does SB 11285 treatment result in increase in IFN- α
 - Is magnitude similar to that seen in pre-clinical studies
 - Is IFN- α a suitable PD marker candidate for later studies
- Commercial Questions
 - Is investment into a robust PD assay required?
- Context of use:
 - *Information on quantitative changes in IFN- α is required to determine whether there are SB 11285 dependent increases in IFN- α and to support decisions on analytical investment and the use of IFN- α as a PD biomarker on future studies.*

Case Study 2: Analytical Requirements (from TAP)

- Sensitivity of less than 5 pg/mL (normal range 5.2-42 pg/mL)
- Precision needs to be able to see dose dependent increases in IFN- α (Pre-clinical changes not published)
- Disease specificity not required (Pan cancer trial)
- Parallelism should be determined to ensure results are quantitative.
- Must be outsourced - No capacity for clinical testing in house

Case Study 2 Conclusion

- An assay (MSD Singleplex) was already in place at a CRO, BUT:
 - Limited Qualification
 - No parallelism
 - Precision and stability based on recombinant controls in buffer
 - LoQ not tested- but Quoted LoD was 4pg/mL (2.5x background!)
 - Not suitable
- Other assays considered were MSD S-plex, SMC and Quanterix.

Case Study 2 Conclusion (cont.)

- Quanterix chosen because assay was in place at CRO with good analytical evaluation (validation) package
 - Demonstrated LoQ of 0.11 pg/mL
 - Limited parallelism
 - 1 Serum sample (to 1 in 2)
 - Multiple blood stimulation samples (to 1 in 4)
 - Precision was up to 16%
 - Stability package was good (3 months LT, 3FT and 24hr RT)
- Caveats
 - Samples to be analysed in profile
 - Clear data warnings to project team highlighting dangers of over interpretation

Conclusions

- Exploratory assays have wide ranging requirements - CoU is required
- Significant amount of validation is not required immediately:
 - Key parameters need to be established
 - Validate later once assay requirements are better understood
- CRO analytical evaluations (validations) are valuable, but must be reviewed against the CoU
- Stakeholder management is very important to prevent over interpretation of early data