A phase I study of the bispecific anti-CD30/CD16A antibody construct AFM13 in patients with relapsed or refractory Hodgkin lymphoma

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Short title: A phase I study of AFM13 in Hodgkin lymphoma

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Key points

- The bispecific, tetravalent antibody AFM13 represents a new approach engaging natural killer cells via CD16A to fight CD30+ malignancies
- AFM13 is well tolerated and active in Hodgkin lymphoma patients who received all standard therapies including brentuximab vedotin
Abstract
AFM13 is a bispecific, tetravalent chimeric antibody construct (TandAb®) designed for the treatment of CD30-expressing malignancies. AFM13 recruits natural killer (NK) cells via binding to CD16A as immune effector cells. In this phase I dose escalation study 28 patients with heavily pre-treated relapsed or refractory Hodgkin lymphoma received AFM13 at doses of 0.01 to 7mg/kg body weight. Primary objectives were safety and tolerability. Secondary objectives included pharmacokinetics (PK), anti-tumor activity and pharmacodynamics (PD). Adverse events were generally mild to moderate. The maximum tolerated dose was not reached. PK assessment revealed a half-life of up to 19 hours. Three of 26 evaluable patients achieved partial remission (11.5%) and 13 patients achieved stable disease (50%) with an overall disease control rate of 61.5%. AFM13 was also active in brentuximab vedotin refractory patients. In 13 patients who received doses of ≥1.5mg/kg AFM13 the overall response rate was 23% and the disease control rate was 77%. AFM13 treatment resulted in a significant NK-cell activation and decrease of soluble CD30 in peripheral blood. In conclusion, AFM13 represents a well-tolerated, safe and active targeted immunotherapy of Hodgkin lymphoma. A phase II study is currently planned to optimize the dosing schedule in order to further improve the therapeutic efficacy. The phase I study is registered to www.clinicaltrials.gov as NCT01221571.
Introduction

The majority of Hodgkin lymphoma (HL) patients can be cured with risk-adapted treatment including chemotherapy and radiotherapy. Even when initially diagnosed with advanced stage disease, more than 70% of these patients achieve long-term remission. However, depending on initial risk factors and treatment, 10-30% progress or relapse. Of these patients, only up to 50% can be cured with high-dose chemotherapy (HDCT) and autologous stem cell transplantation (ASCT). The median overall survival after ASCT failure is approximately two years. A significantly poorer outcome was observed for patients with primary progressive HL or relapse within 12 months after initial therapy. Severe life-threatening treatment-related side effects such as organ toxicity or secondary malignancies might occur during first-line or after treatment.

Several new drugs are currently in clinical development for the treatment of relapsed/refractory HL including small molecules affecting signalling pathways, and specific as well as non-specific immunotherapeutic approaches. Brentuximab vedotin, an antibody drug conjugate (ADC) targeting CD30, was the first targeted therapy approved in 2011. Today, brentuximab vedotin is an established treatment for relapsed/refractory HL. However, although the vast majority of patients respond to this treatment, the median progression free survival is below 6 months. This indicates a continuing high medical need for the respective patient population.

Immunotherapies play an increasingly important role in the treatment of hematological malignancies including HL. Three immunological approaches are currently the focus of clinical development in HL: 1) the so-called checkpoint inhibition, e.g. nivolumab, pembrolizumab and ipilimumab, 2) the modulation of the immune status and tumor environment, e.g. lenalidomide or 3) the direct engagement of cytotoxic immune effector cells, such as T- or NK-cells, to mediate tumor cell lysis, e.g. by engineering T-cells with chimeric antigen receptors (CAR-T cells) or by recruiting NK-cells using bispecific antibodies (AFM13). T-cells and NK-cells are immunological effector cells with the potential to fight cancer via tumor cell lysis. About 15 years ago, two bispecific antibodies targeting CD30+ tumor cells were investigated in phase I clinical studies in HL: an anti-CD30xCD16 and an anti-CD30xCD64 antibody. Both antibodies showed encouraging signs of clinical activity but further development was halted due to manufacturing issues.

The bispecific tetravalent TandAb® AFM13 is the first antibody that specifically recruits NK cells by binding exclusively to the isoform CD16A. TandAbs® have two binding sites for each antigen but no Fc domains. AFM13 has a molecular weight of 104 kDa and is
produced in mammalian cells. It specifically targets CD30 on HL cells and recruits and activates NK-cells by binding to CD16A. Preclinical data demonstrate a specific and efficient anti-tumor activity via the engagement of NK-cells.

Here, we present the results of the AFM13-101 ‘first in man’ phase I study in patients with relapsed or refractory Hodgkin lymphoma.
Methods

Patients
The phase I clinical study AFM13-101 was conducted at two German sites (University Hospital of Cologne and University Medical Center Wuerzburg) and one US site (University of Texas, MD Anderson Cancer Center) from September 2010 through December 2012. The study was approved by the relevant institutional review boards or ethics committees and all patients gave their written informed consent. Patients who relapsed or were refractory after at least two prior therapies were eligible. Patients with progressive disease after the first-line therapy who were ineligible for high-dose chemotherapy and/or ASCT or any other established curative therapy were also eligible. Further inclusion criteria were: at least 18 years of age; Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) status of \( \leq 2 \); and signed informed consent. Patients were excluded from the study in case of CNS involvement, prior allogeneic stem cell transplantation, any significant disease other than HL, ongoing systemic corticosteroid treatment, known HIV, HBV or HCV infection, or a positive Coombs test.

Study design and procedures
AFM13-101 was an open label, single-arm phase I dose escalation study for patients with relapsed or refractory Hodgkin lymphoma (ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT01221571). The primary objectives of this study were to evaluate safety and tolerability of AFM13 and to identify the maximum tolerated dose (MTD, the highest dose level at which less than 33% of patients experience dose limiting toxicity (DLT)) or the optimum biological dose (OBD, the dose level immediately above the one at which either complete responses (CR) and/or partial responses (PR) were observed in three patients). Secondary objectives were pharmacokinetics, anti-tumor activity and pharmacodynamics of AFM13. The latter included immunological markers, e.g. NK-cell activation, serum outcome markers, cytokine release, and others measured in peripheral blood.
AFM13 was infused once a week for four weeks (=1 cycle). This dosing regimen was solely based on \textit{in vitro} pharmacodynamics and non-clinical pharmacokinetic data in Cynomolgus monkeys, because the establishment of a humanized disease model of HL was not successful. The first infusion of AFM13 had to be given over 4 hours and was then, if well tolerated, reduced stepwise by 30 min up to a minimum duration of 2 hours. The dose escalation steps were 0.01, 0.04, 0.15, 0.5, 1.5, 4.5 and 7.0 mg/kg body weight. Based on release testings and specifications of drug substance and drug product and in agreement with the FDA, the
maximum dose was defined 7 mg/kg body weight. No pre-medication was administered. Patients were treated in cohorts of three patients per dose level. The number of patients was expanded to six in those cohorts where one out of three patients developed a DLT, which was defined as any Grade 3 or higher toxicity or any treatment delay ≥ 21 days due to drug-related adverse events (AEs). If none of the three patients in one cohort developed a DLT, the dose was escalated. If at least 2 of 6 patients within a cohort experienced a DLT, the dose immediately below this dose level was considered MTD. Those patients who showed stable disease (SD), partial or complete response after the first cycle of treatment were eligible to receive one additional cycle of AFM13 at the discretion of the investigator. According to the study protocol, an alternative dosing schedule with AFM13 administered twice a week had to be introduced in case the half-life of AFM13 was shorter than 4 days.

**Study assessments**

Safety was assessed by CTCAE version 4.02 and included clinical examinations, the assessment of AEs, DLT and laboratory parameters.

Serum concentrations for AFM13 were measured using an electrochemiluminescence (ECL) assay. Blood samples were collected prior to and immediately after the end of each infusion during cycle 1 in all patients. Furthermore, after the first infusion blood samples were taken at different time points during and after the infusion. In patients receiving a twice weekly regimen, an additional sampling identical to the one after the first application was done on the last infusion day. Pharmacokinetic parameters were derived by non-compartmental analyses.

Tumor response was assessed by investigators according to the revised response criteria for malignant lymphoma (“Cheson criteria”, 2007) 3 weeks after the last dose of AFM13. Thus, a PET/CT-scan was mandatory to evaluate the response. Patients were monitored for a minimum of 30 days after the last dose of AFM13. Treatment was to be discontinued upon disease progression. Time to next treatment (TTNT), which is defined as time between AFM13 treatment and start of next treatment, was assessed retrospectively for those patients with PR and SD.

Several immunological markers in peripheral blood were assessed by a central lab. Flow cytometric analysis of NK-cell populations (CD56/16, CD69, CD25, natural cytotoxic receptors [NCR], CD71, NKG2D and CD244), assessment of antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) (granzyme B) by ELISA and assessment of complement activation (C3d, CH50) were performed prior to, 12 hours and 24 hours post first infusion. Cytokines (IFN-γ, TNF-α, IL-2, IL-6, IL-10, IL-12) were measured by MSD ECL technology.
prior to, directly after, 4 hours and 24 hours post first infusion. Serum outcome markers (TARC, BAT3, sMICA) and soluble CD30 (sCD30) were measured prior to and 24 hours after first and last infusion (day 22).

Anti-Drug-Antibodies (ADAs) were measured by ELISA at baseline and prior to the 3rd, 4th, and last dose. A detection assay using MSD ECL technology was followed by a competition assay (confirmatory assay). Patient sera tested positive in both assays were finally subjected to an assessment for their neutralizing potential which was performed by a cell based cytotoxicity (ADCC) assay involving primary human CD16+ NK cells. ADAs were considered neutralizing if the EC50 of AFM13 was increased (neutralizing cut point) in presence of the patient’s serum compared to its absence.

Data evaluation
An independent data monitoring committee (IDMC) was responsible for the review of safety data on an ongoing basis. A Safety Review Committee (SRC) comprising the Principal Investigators, the IDMC and the Medical Monitor of the Sponsor (Affimed Therapeutics) determined the dose escalation for each step. No formal statistical analyses were performed on safety data. Pharmacokinetic parameters were estimated for each patient using WinNonlin Pro version 5.2.1. A non-linear power model was used to assess dose proportionality. Tumor assessments and immunological markers were analysed by descriptive statistics.
Results

Patients
A total of 28 patients were treated at 3 sites between September 2010 and December 2012. The patients’ characteristics are shown in Table 1. Their median age was 38.5 years (range 19 to 72) and the majority were male (57.1%). All patients had classical HL with nodular sclerosis as the most frequent histological subtype. Whilst only 9 patients had stage III/IV disease at first diagnosis, 18 patients had stage III/IV disease at initiation of AFM13 treatment. The median time between first diagnosis and initiation of AFM13 treatment was 52 months. The median number of prior therapy regimens was 6 (range 3 to 11). 22 patients had been treated with HDCT and ASCT and 24 patients with radiotherapy. Nine patients had a history of brentuximab vedotin treatment, seven of them received brentuximab vedotin as most recent treatment prior to AFM13. 14 patients were refractory and 14 patients had relapsed after their most recent therapy.

In each of the dose cohorts of the weekly AFM13 regimen three patients were treated, with exception of cohort 4 (0.5 mg/kg) in which 6 patients were treated due to the occurrence of a DLT. 24 patients completed the dose escalation phase of the weekly AFM13 regimen with a maximum dose of 7mg/kg body weight according to the study protocol. 5 of these 24 patients received a second cycle of therapy: two in cohort 3 (0.15 mg/kg) and one in each of cohorts 4 (0.5 mg/kg), 5 (1.5 mg/kg) and 6 (4.5 mg/kg). 4 additional patients were treated with a twice weekly regimen of 4.5 mg/kg over 4 weeks.

Safety
All 28 patients received at least one infusion of AFM13 and were included in the safety population. All patients had a minimum of 4 infusions (1 cycle) except for one patient in cohort 4 (0.5 mg/kg) who received only 3 weekly infusions. This patient was the only one who discontinued treatment due to the occurrence of a serious adverse event which was also the only dose limiting toxicity observed in the study (see below).

Upon the completion of the per protocol dose escalation phase, the maximum tolerated dose was not reached. 27 of 28 patients developed at least one AE, most AEs were mild to moderate. The most common adverse events occurring in 4 or more patients were fever (15 patients, 53.6%), chills (11 patients, 39.3%), headache (8 patients, 28.6%), nausea, nasopharyngitis (5 patients each, 17.9%), infusion reaction, rash, vomiting and pneumonia (4
patients each, 14.3%) (Table 2). Of the above-mentioned most common events only one case of fever and 4 cases of pneumonia were CTCAE Grade ≥3. Only one of the 4 pneumonia cases was considered to be possibly related to treatment. Overall, three patients with pneumonia, including the possibly related case, recovered after initiation of antibiotic treatment, one patient developed a fungal pneumonia as described below.

9.2% of all observed AEs were Grade ≥3 with overall 8 patients (28.6%) experiencing at least 1 AE of Grade ≥3 (Table 3). 51.8% of the events were considered to be treatment-related, of which almost all occurred during or shortly after the AFM13 administration and were evaluated as infusion-related reactions.

The only DLT observed in the study was a hemolytic anemia CTCAE Grade 4 in a patient treated in cohort 4 (0.5 mg/kg) after he received three infusions of AFM13, which the investigator considered to be possibly related to the treatment. This DLT could not be followed up further because the patient subsequently developed a fungal pneumonia (probably by aspergillus) with sepsis and fatal multi-organ failure. These events were considered to be unlikely related to study drug. No further relevant anemia was observed during the course of the study. There was one further death of a patient treated in cohort 5 (1.5 mg/kg) who received all 4 infusions but died from a progressive pulmonary infiltrate of HL, which was histologically confirmed and considered to be unlikely related to study drug.

Overall, neither the number nor the severity or relatedness of reported adverse events increased during the dose escalation from 0.5 mg/kg up to the highest dose of 7 mg/kg body weight. Also, a higher dose density in the twice weekly regimen of 4.5 mg/kg did not result in a different safety profile.

Anti-Drug-Antibodies (ADAs) were detected in 15/28 patients during the course of treatment, and were present in all dose cohorts except for the 4.5 mg/kg twice weekly cohort. Of note, 4 patients had detectable anti-drug antibody only at one time point prior to or early during the treatment period (Cycle 1 Day 1 or 15) and never again thereafter. In 8/15 patients ADAs with neutralizing potency could be detected: one patient in cohort 0.4 mg/kg, two patients in each cohort of 0.15 mg/kg and 1.5 mg/kg and three patients in cohort 0.5 mg/kg. Sera revealing the highest neutralizing potential were derived from a patient treated with 0.15 mg/kg followed by a patient in the 1.5 mg/kg cohort. In all other patients the neutralizing potential was low, i.e. just above the defined neutralizing cut point. It is not known against which immunogenic structure of AFM13 ADAs were directed.
Pharmacokinetics

Systemic exposure of AFM13 increased with escalating doses slightly greater than dose proportional. Figure 2 shows the mean AFM13 serum concentration following single infusion of different doses of AFM13. The mean terminal half-life for the different dose cohorts was in the range of 8.72 - 19.2 hours with longer half-life at higher doses. The kinetics of AFM13 appeared to be time-invariant. The distribution volume was in the range of 60.7 to 125 mL/kg which is not reasonably different from blood volume.

Response to the treatment

26 of 28 patients were eligible for efficacy evaluation, in 2 patients tumor response data were missing: one patient (cohort 1; 0.01 mg/kg) received all 4 infusions but left the study before tumor assessment could be done; a second patient (cohort 4; 0.5 mg/kg) received only 3 infusions when study participation was discontinued due to adverse events. The overall response rate (ORR) was 11.5% with three patients achieving PR and 13 patients (50%) achieving SD, resulting in a disease control rate (DCR) of 61.5%. 10 patients (38.5%) had progressive diseases (PD) (Table 4, Figure 3A). Partial responses were observed in two patients in the 1.5 mg/kg weekly cohort and one patient in the 4.5 mg/kg twice weekly cohort. Thus, the OBD was not identified. Of the 9 patients previously treated with brentuximab vedotin, 7 had received brentuximab vedotin as most recent treatment. In all 7 patients treatment was discontinued because of PD. 6/7 patients achieved a SD through treatment with AFM13. Figure 3B shows a waterfall-plot with the respective relative changes in tumor volume for these patients during AFM13 treatment.

Since patients were not further followed up after the treatment, no data on progression free survival (PFS) or duration of response are available. However, time to next treatment (TTNT) was assessed retrospectively for those patients with PR and SD. TTNT was in the range of 1.5 to 9 months with a mean of 5.1 months and a median of 5 months.

Biomarker analysis

AFM13 treatment resulted in a decrease of the total number of detectable circulating NK-cells immediately after infusion. This effect was transient and total NK-cell numbers were back to baseline levels prior to the next infusion (data not shown). In parallel, the relative portion of activated NK-cells, indicated by CD69+, increased immediately after the infusions as already published by us in Reiners et al. This observation was dose-independent and strongest after the 1st infusion. However, during the period between the infusions activated NK-cells
decreased again to baseline levels prior to next infusion. Figure 4 shows the relative number of activated NK-cells (CD69+) measured in peripheral blood in all patients treated with ≥0.15 mg/kg AFM13 (n=22). No sufficient data are available for patients receiving 0.01 and 0.04 mg/kg AFM13.

AFM13 had a significant, dose-dependent effect on sCD30 levels in serum of patients. Whilst sCD30 levels decreased on average by 27% in patients receiving doses <1.5 mg/kg AFM13, levels were decreased by 89% in patients receiving doses of ≥1.5 mg/kg.

Quantifiable serum cytokine levels could only be measured for IL-6 (n=8), IL-8 (n=4), IL-10 (n=3) and TNF-α (n=7). No cytokine release was detected in patients receiving doses <0.5 mg/kg AFM13. Data on cytokine release were inconclusive regarding a correlation with dose or activity of AFM13. Similarly, assessment of ADCC activity through quantification of granzyme B and serum outcome markers TARC, BAT3 and sMICA did not provide conclusive information. Whilst for most of these parameters the serum concentrations were below the detection limit, only TARC could be quantified in the majority of patients. However, TARC levels varied from patient to patient and did not show any relationship to the AFM13 dose administered or clinical effect observed (data not shown).
Discussion
Antibody-mediated recruitment of cytotoxic immune effector cells to tumors using bispecific antibodies is a cell-based immunotherapeutic approach for the treatment of hematological malignancies. Blinatumomab, a CD19xCD3 bispecific T-cell-engager (BiTE®, Amgen), has shown impressive efficacy in ALL and DLBCL patients\textsuperscript{28,29}. AFM13 is a novel NK-cell-recruiting antibody which targets CD30 and CD16A and which may provide a new treatment option for patients with relapsed or refractory HL. As compared to T-cells, which belong to the adaptive immune system, NK-cells are part of the innate immune system with the potential to recognize and destroy degenerated and neoplastic cells.

In the phase I study reported here, AFM13 was investigated in heavily pre-treated HL patients who had received all standard therapies. Whilst pre-clinical \textit{in vitro} data indicated the potency and specificity of AFM13 to kill CD30+ cells\textsuperscript{25}, there was no appropriate \textit{in vivo} model to demonstrate safety and efficacy of NK-cell activation by AFM13 against HL cells. In addition, there was no experience with antibodies specifically targeting CD16A. Therefore, in agreement with competent authorities, AFM13 dose and regimen were selected with the focus on the patient’s safety rather than for showing efficacy. The dosing started very low and was then escalated 700-fold. Further, a low dose intensity was selected with weekly doses over 4 weeks per cycle. If AFM13 proved to be safe during the escalation and the PK data indicated that a more frequent dosing is reasonable, a twice weekly regimen could be investigated.

The treatment with AFM13 was well tolerated with dominantly mild to moderate adverse events. Fever and chills were the most frequent events, all of which were managed through standard supportive care, without need for pre-medication. One patient in the 0.5 mg/kg dose cohort developed a possibly drug-induced Grade 4 hemolytic anaemia. This patient died from an invasive fungal disease before completion of the study which was not related to AFM13. Referring to pre-clinical data, there has been no indication for an increased risk of hemolytic anemia. However, autoimmune hemolytic anemia was described in HL patients, in particular in stages III and IV of the disease\textsuperscript{30}. No further signs of hemolytic anemia were observed in other patients treated with AFM13, even at doses which were up to 14 times higher. Overall, the MTD was not reached in the study and an independent data monitoring committee (IDMC) indicated no safety concerns for the further development of AFM13.

Although the MTD was not reached, this Phase I study demonstrated a well acceptable safety profile of AFM13. The safety profile was stable for AFM13 doses in the range from 0.05mg/kg to 7 mg/kg, i.e. during a 140-fold dose increase. Also, a more dose intense regimen of a twice weekly regimen of 4.5 mg/kg did not result in a higher risk for the patients. Based
on the safety data of this phase I trial it can therefore be concluded that the application of AFM13 in an increased dose intensity in future studies should also be safe and feasible.

The tetravalent bispecific TandAb® AFM13 seems to have a favorable PK profile compared to smaller bivalent, bispecific antibodies such as the BiTE® antibodies, which have to be administered as a continuous infusion over several weeks. The longer half-life of AFM13 of up to 19 hours is caused by the molecular weight of 104 kDa, which is double that of the BiTEs® and which prevents a fast elimination by renal filtration. However, due to the missing Fc-fragment of TandAbs, the half-life is shorter than those of full length antibodies. Therefore, the dosing should be more frequent than weekly over the first 1-2 weeks of treatment in order to maintain a basic trough serum level during the initial saturation phase of the treatment.

ADAs were detected in about half of the patients. It is not known against which part of AFM13 the antibodies are directed. Of note, AFM13 is a chimeric antibody with a murine anti CD30 variable domain. Half of the detected ADAs had neutralizing potential. However, no impact of ADAs on safety or efficacy could be shown in this small study. As expected, there was no correlation of ADA development with the dose administered. Since PK was only measured after the first infusion, the impact of neutralizing ADAs on PK parameters could not be assessed. These facts together with the small sample size of this phase I study warrant further investigations of the development of ADAs in future clinical studies.

Since there was no study cohort with three responders, the OBD could not be identified. However, the data of this phase I study indicate that clinical and pharmacodynamic activity of AFM13 was more pronounced at doses of ≥1.5 mg/kg. Looking at data of respective dose cohorts, i.e. ≥1.5 mg/kg (n=13), the ORR was 23% and the disease control rate was 77%. All patients had progressive disease at AFM13 initiation, and tumor shrinkage was observed in 8 of 13 patients (61.5%) treated with AFM13 (Figure 3C).

Importantly, tumor shrinkage was also observed in 3/7 patients refractory to their most recent treatment with brentuximab vedotin and only 1/7 patients had PD. Like AFM13, brentuximab vedotin targets CD30, however, the effector mechanism of these substances is entirely different: AFM13 activates the patient’s cell-based immune system to target the tumor, whereas brentuximab vedotin delivers a chemotherapeutic agent into the lymphoma cell. Chemotherapies usually result in rapid clinical effects, however, the safety profile is often less favorable and resistance to the cytotoxic components occurs frequently in relapsed/refractory settings. These characteristics have also been observed with brentuximab vedotin: the ORR for brentuximab vedotin was 50% in a phase I study in relapsed/refractory HL and 75% in
the registration phase II study\textsuperscript{15}. On the other hand, the duration of the effect was short with an overall progression free survival of less than 6 months and the safety was less favorable with peripheral neuropathy occurring in 42\% of the patients in the phase II study\textsuperscript{15}. In contrast to that, clinical response to immunotherapies may occur late, but may be of longer duration\textsuperscript{33}. One hurdle for the development of cancer immunotherapies is the so-called pseudoproggression which can lead physicians to discontinue treatment even though the tumor did not truly progress\textsuperscript{34}. In fact, physicians who treated patients in this clinical study described a “flare-up” of the tumor lesions in at least two patients shortly after starting AFM13 treatment. It has therefore to be further investigated whether this flare is caused by tumor growth or by infiltrating immune cells. Consequently, tumor assessments should not be done too early because of potentially misleading results. In addition, a 4-week therapy with AFM13 is most likely not sufficient to reach the maximum therapeutic effect of the immunotherapy.

The biomarker analyses showed that AFM13 treatment resulted in a decrease of total NK-cell numbers in the peripheral blood immediately after infusion which resolved completely during the treatment interval. We assume that this was caused by recruitment of NK-cells to tissue/endothelia rather than depletion. Furthermore, AFM13 induced a clear activation of NK-cells measured in peripheral blood. The kinetics of NK-cell activation were close to pharmacokinetics, i.e. after a peak following AFM13 infusion values decreased to baseline prior to the next infusion (Figures 2 and 4). These results of NK cell biomarker analyses strongly suggest that a weekly regimen, in particular over the first days or weeks of the treatment when a high antigen load is available, may not be sufficient for saturation. This underlines the need for a modified dose regimen of AFM13, at least over the first treatment period and is consistent with conclusions from PK findings.

The concentration of sCD30 clearly decreased after the administration of AFM13. It is currently uncertain whether this effect is due to binding of AFM13 to sCD30 or due to the anti-tumor effect of AFM13. Further biomarkers deserve more investigation because of a lack of conclusive data from this phase I study. However, it is well known that markers measured in peripheral blood do not necessarily represent the situation in the tumor or its environment. It is therefore of utmost importance to take biopsies prior to and during AFM13 treatment to better understand the immunological process.

Although H/RS cells are surrounded by a prominent lymphocytic infiltration\textsuperscript{35}, the HL is characterized by the unique ability to cause immunodeficiency in terms of an anti-lymphoma immune response, as well as to provide immune evasion mechanisms\textsuperscript{36,37}. Poppema et al. have demonstrated that specific cytotoxic T- or NK-cell populations are absent in the
environment of H/RS cells. Reiners et al. investigated functional NK-cell defects and found that in peripheral blood of HL patients the NK-cell function is impaired. This impairment correlated with the down regulation of the NK-cell receptors NKp30 and in particular NKG2D. Consequently, using a CD30+ cell line (L428), the authors could demonstrate in vitro that the cytotoxic activity of NK-cells isolated from blood of HL patients was significantly reduced compared to NK-cells from healthy donors. They further demonstrated that the addition of AFM13 to NK-cells from HL patients resulted in a restoration of cytotoxicity. Furthermore, in the framework of this phase I study, ex vivo killing assays with isolated NK-cells from patients were also performed by the authors. Whilst NK-cells before therapy were inactive, NK-cells isolated after AFM13 treatment showed a cytotoxic activity close to NK-cells from healthy donors. Thus, AFM13 could overcome immune escape mechanisms of HL.

In conclusion, AFM13 was well tolerated and demonstrated clinical and pharmacodynamic activity in this phase I study. AFM13 represents a new, feasible targeted immunotherapy for heavily pre-treated patients with Hodgkin lymphoma. The dose regimen of AFM13 has to be optimized and the treatment duration has to be prolonged in order to increase the clinical efficacy. Biomarkers have to be further investigated and biopsies should be taken to broaden the knowledge about the NK-cell activity as well as other immunological processes during AFM13 therapy. A phase II study considering these aspects is currently in preparation.
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Author contributions

Trial design: AR, MR, AE
Trial coordination: AR, SS, DAE, CB
Patient treatment: AR, SS, MT, DAE, HH, CB, AE
Analysis and interpretation of data: AR, SS, MD, GK, MR, SK, JPM, AE
Writing of manuscript: AR, SS, JPM
Review of manuscript: MT, DAE, HH, KR, MD, GK, JK, CB, MR, SK, APS, PB, AE

Conflict of interest disclosure

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References


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<th>Patient characteristics</th>
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<td>Median age – years (range)</td>
<td>38.5 (19-72)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male – no. (%)</td>
<td>16 (57.1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diagnosis CD30+ classical HL – no. (%)</td>
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**Previous treatments**

| Stages III/IV at 1st diagnosis – no. (%) | 9 (32.1)                |
| Months between 1st diagnosis and AFM13 initiation – median (range) | 52 (8-468)               |
| Previous treatment lines – median (range) | 6 (3-11)                 |
| Previous radiotherapy – no. (%)          | 24 (85.7)                |
| Previous ASCT – no. (%)                  | 22 (78.6)                |
| Previous brentuximab vedotin             |                           |
| Total – no. (%)                          | 9 (28.6)                 |
| As most recent therapy – no. (%)         | 7 (25.0)                 |

**Disease status at initiation of AFM13**

| Stages III/IV – no. (%) | 18 (64.3) |
| B-symptoms – no. (%)    | 13 (46.5) |
| Extranodal manifestation – no. (%) | 12 (42.9) |
| Large mediastinal tumor – no. (%) | 3 (10.7)  |
| ≥ 3 LN regions – no. (%) | 18 (64.3) |
| LDH > 240 U/l – no. (%)  | 15 (53.6) |
| ECOG-status 0 – no. (%)  | 12 (42.9) |
| ECOG-status 1 – no. (%)  | 16 (57.1) |
| ECOG-status 2 – no. (%)  | 0 (0.0)   |

HL = Hodgkin lymphoma  
LDH = Lactate dehydrogenase
Table 2: Number (%) of patients with most frequent AEs (occurring in 4 or more patients) by preferred terms (Safety population)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preferred Term</th>
<th>Safety Population (n=28)</th>
<th>CTCAE Grade 1/2</th>
<th>CTCAE Grade ≥ 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pyrexia</td>
<td>15 (53.6%)</td>
<td>14 (50.0%)</td>
<td>1 (3.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chills</td>
<td>11 (39.3%)</td>
<td>11 (39.3%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>8 (28.6%)</td>
<td>8 (28.6%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>5 (17.9%)</td>
<td>5 (17.9%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasopharyngitis</td>
<td>5 (17.9%)</td>
<td>5 (17.9%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomiting</td>
<td>4 (14.3%)</td>
<td>4 (14.3%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>4 (14.3%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>4 (14.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infusion reaction</td>
<td>4 (14.3%)</td>
<td>4 (14.3%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rash</td>
<td>4 (14.3%)</td>
<td>4 (14.3%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System organ class</td>
<td>Preferred term</td>
<td>Cohort 1 0.01 mg/kg (N=3)</td>
<td>Cohort 2 0.04 mg/kg (N=3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Any AE of CTCAE Grade ≥3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood and lymphatic disorders</td>
<td>Anemia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hemolytic anemia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thrombocytopenia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General disorders</td>
<td>Multi-organ failure</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pyrexia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thrombosis in device</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infections and infestations</td>
<td>Bronchitis</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Staphylococcal infection</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigations</td>
<td>Bilirubin increased</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metabolism and nutrition</td>
<td>Hypoalbuminemia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neoplasms</td>
<td>T cell lymphoma</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4: Response summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Best response to AFM13, Efficacy population (n=26)</th>
<th>Number of Patients (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complete remission</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial response</td>
<td>3 (11.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stable disease</td>
<td>13 (50.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progressive disease</td>
<td>10 (38.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease control rate</td>
<td>61.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 1: Folding pathway of AFM13: Fully functional TandAb antibody is formed by homodimerization of a single polypeptide in head-to-tail fashion through non-covalent interactions of the immunoglobulin heavy (V\textsubscript{H}) and light (V\textsubscript{L}) variable chains of the constituting domains. The human anti-CD16A (Fc\textgamma RIIIA) antibody domain (V\textsubscript{HA}/V\textsubscript{LA}) with specificity for the A isoform of Fc\textgamma RIII on NK-cells and macrophages was isolated from Affimed’s human antibody library. The murine anti-CD30 variable domain (V\textsubscript{HB}/V\textsubscript{LB}) was derived from Hybridoma HRS-3.
Figure 2: Mean serum concentrations of AFM13 following a single intravenous infusion of increasing doses of AFM13
Figure 3: Change in the sum of the product of diameters, measured by CT-scan; A: Efficacy population (n=26); B: Patients refractory to brentuximab vedotin as most recent treatment prior to AFM13 (n=7); C: Patients treated with AFM doses ≥1.5 mg/kg body weight (n=13)
Figure 4: Number of activated NK-cells (CD69+) relative to total number of NK-cells (CD16+ or CD56+; CD3-): change from baseline (=100%) for all patients receiving doses ≥0.15 mg/kg AFM13 (n=22)
A phase I study of the bispecific anti-CD30/CD16A antibody construct AFM13 in patients with relapsed or refractory Hodgkin lymphoma

Achim Rothe, Stephanie Sasse, Max S. Topp, Dennis A. Eichenauer, Horst Hummel, Katrin S. Reiners, Markus Dietlein, Georg Kuhnert, Joerg Kessler, Carolin Buerkle, Miroslav Ravic, Stefan Knackmuss, Jens-Peter Marschner, Elke Pogge von Strandmann, Peter Borchmann and Andreas Engert