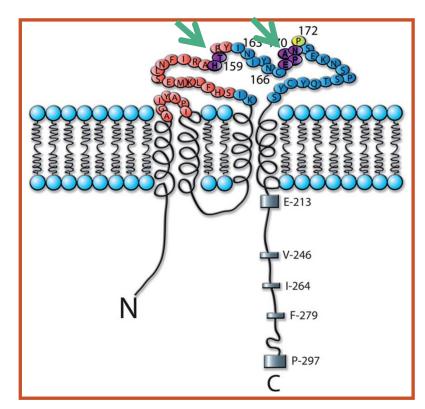
Safety and Activity of the Chemotherapy-free Triplet of Ublituximab, TGR-1202, and Ibrutinib in Relapsed B-cell Malignancies

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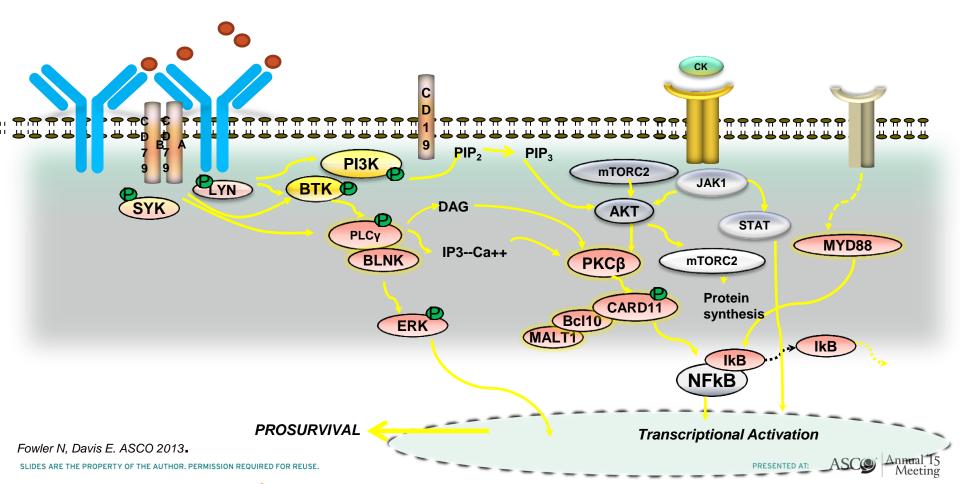
Ublituximab: Glycoengineered Anti-CD20 mAb

- Type 1 chimeric IgG1 mAb
- Unique binding sequence on CD20 (Green arrows in figure)
- Potential advantages over current standards of care:
 - Glycoengineered for enhanced ADCC
 - Activity in "low" CD20 expressing cell lines
- Single agent responses observed in rituximab refractory patients¹



Source: Adapted from Ruuls et al 2008

B-Cell Receptor Signaling in Lymphoma



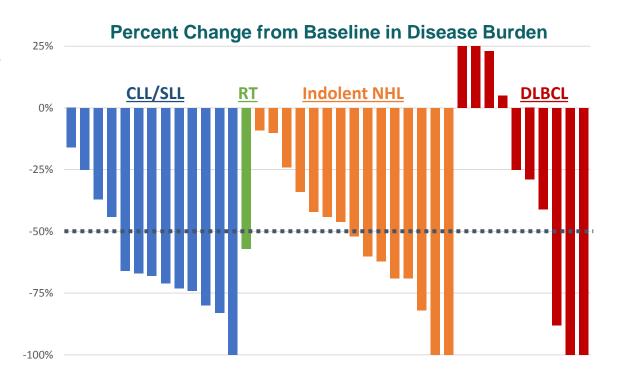
TGR-1202: Novel PI3K delta Inhibitor

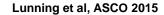
TGR-1202	Idelalisib (GS-1101)	Duvelisib (IPI-145)
F O N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	F O N NH N	CI O NH
Delta	Delta	Delta/Gamma
QD	BID	BID

- PK profile that allows <u>once-daily oral</u> dosing
- 93% nodal PR rate in patients with rel/ref CLL¹

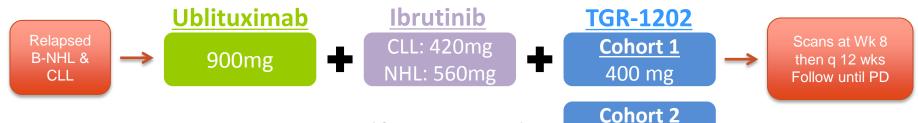
TGR-1202 + Ublituximab Doublet

- 55 patients treated to date
 - 60% ≥3 prior therapies
 - 51% refractory to prior therapy
- Combination well tolerated
 - Minimal Gr. 3/4 AE's
- Clinical activity demonstrated in CLL, indolent NHL, and aggressive NHL





Trial Design: TGR-1202 + Ublituximab + Ibrutinib



- 3 + 3 dose escalation design (CLL and NHL)
- No limit on prior # of therapies
- ECOG Performance Status < 2
- ANC > 500 / Plts > 30,000
- Patients with Richter's Transformation, or refractory to prior PI3Kδ inhibitors or prior BTK inhibitors are eligible
- All 3 agents started on Day 1

Endpoints:

600 mg

Cohort 3

800 mg

- Primary: Safety
- Secondary: ORR, DOR, PFS

Demographics: TGR-1202 + Ublituximab + Ibrutinib

Evaluable for Safety (n)		16
Evaluable for Efficacy† (n)		13
Median Age, years (range)		63 (51 – 85)
Male/Female		12/4
ECOG, 0/1/2		5/8/3
Prior Treatment Regimens, median (range)		4 (1 – 5)
Histologies	4 CLL	1 SLL
	4 Follicular	1 MZL
	3 DLBCL	2 MCL
	1 Richter's Transformation	
≥ 2 Prior R–Chemo Regimens, n		13 (81%)
Refractory to Prior Therapy, n		8 (50%)

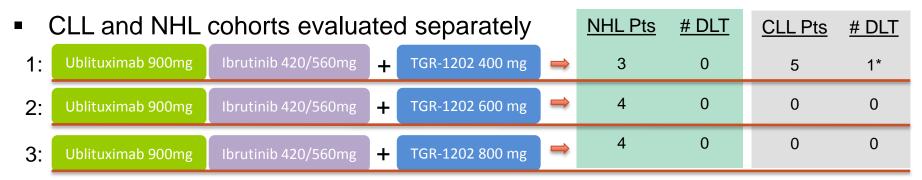
 ^{100%} of CLL had 17p and/or 11q del

- 4/5 FL/MZL pts had ≥ 4 prior lines of treatment
 - 1 ibrutinib refractory
 - 1 duvelisib refractory
- 2/3 DLBCL were ABC subtype and had > 4 prior lines of treatment

^{†1} removed per investigator discretion and 2 too early to evaluate

Safety: TGR-1202 + Ublituximab + Ibrutinib

Cohort Summary



*DLT of reactivated varicella zoster – no additional DLT's to date in CLL cohort

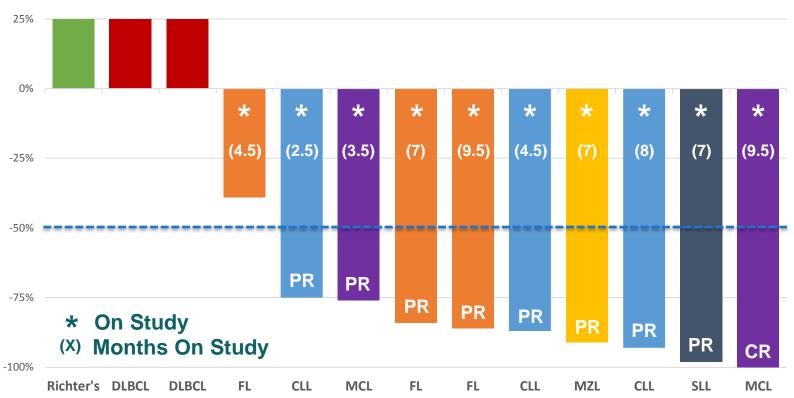
- Median time on study = 4 mos (range 1 9 mos)
- DLT in CLL 400 mg cohort
- 800 mg TGR-1202 cohort cleared in NHL

Safety: TGR-1202 + Ublituximab + Ibrutinib

AE's (at least possibly related) in > 1 Patient N=16				
Adverse Event	All Grades n (%)	Grade 3/4 n (%)		
Infusion reaction	4 (25%)	-		
Diarrhea	3 (19%)	-		
Nausea	3 (19%)	-		
Fatigue	3 (19%)	-		
Rash	3 (19%)	-		
Anemia	2 (13%)	-		
Neutropenia	2 (13%)	1 (6%)		
Leukopenia	2 (13%)	1 (6%)		
Insomnia	2 (13%)	-		

Activity in NHL: TGR-1202 + Ublituximab + Ibrutinib

BEST PERCENT CHANGE FROM BASELINE IN DISEASE BURDEN



"Triplet": TGR-1202 + Ublituximab + Ibrutinib

Clinical Response at First (8 week) and Second (20 week) Assessment

(All patients who had second assessment shown)



^{*} Durable PR (9+ months) in an ibrutinib refractory Follicular patient



Conclusions

- The biologic combination of Ublituximab, TGR-1202 + Ibrutinib is safe in patients with relapsed B cell malignancies.
 - 800 mg cohort of TGR-1202 in NHL enrolled
 - 400mg cohort of TGR-1202 in CLL continues to enroll
 - One DLT was observed in a CLL for re-activated varicella
 - patient resumed treatment
 - The majority of patients remain on study
- The combination appears highly active in B-cell malignancies
 - CLL/SLL: ORR 100% in all patients with high risk features (n=4)
 - Responses were rapid in the majority of patients
 - 76% reduction in nodal disease noted at first assessment in responders.
- Triplet combination continues to accrue, with dose expansion planned at 800mg.
 - Clinicaltrials.gov: NCT02006485
- Phase II studies are planned in multiple histologies.

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 - Marshall Schreeder, MD

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