

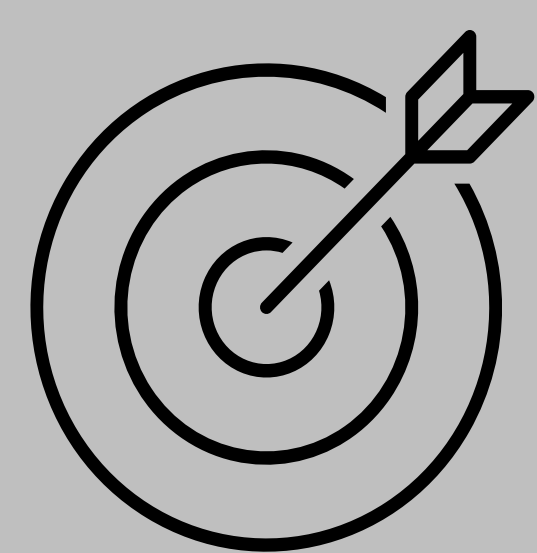
# CERPASS: A randomized, controlled, open-label, phase 2 study of cemiplimab ± RP1 in patients with advanced cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma

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## Background

- Cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma (CSCC) is the second most common type of skin cancer with an approximate worldwide incidence of ~1.7M cases per year; including 0.18M - 0.42M cases per year in the United States [1,2].
- Although most CSCC patients have a favorable prognosis, the disease has a greater propensity for aggressive recurrences and the prognosis of locally advanced and/or nodal and distant metastatic disease remains poor [3].
- Cemiplimab-rwlc is a the programmed death receptor-1 (PD-1) blocking antibody approved in USA and EU for the treatment of patients with metastatic or locally advanced CSCC who are not candidates for curative surgery or radiation therapy [4, 5].
- RP1 is an enhanced potency oncolytic HSV-1 which expresses a fusogenic glycoprotein (GALV-GP R-) and granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF) [6].
- In pre-clinical studies, RP1 monotherapy induces tumor regression in both injected and distant/un-injected tumors which is further enhanced by combining with anti-PD-1 antibody; thus the combination of RP1 and cemiplimab is expected to provide a synergistic effect.
- RP1 + nivolumab (a PD-1 inhibitor) has shown compelling response rates and a good safety profile in patients with melanoma and other non-melanoma skin cancers (NMSC) including anti-PD-1 failed disease [7].



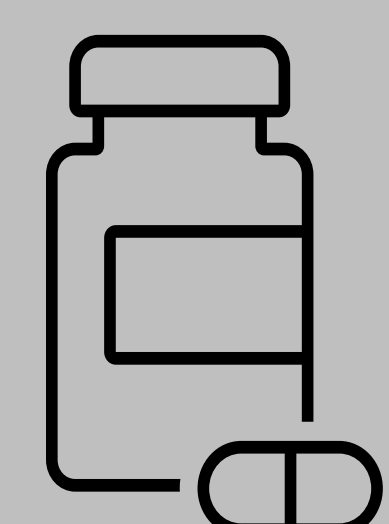
### Objective

The primary objective of this study is to assess the safety and efficacy of cemiplimab monotherapy vs. RP1 + cemiplimab combination in patients with locally advanced or nodal or distant metastatic cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma (CSCC).

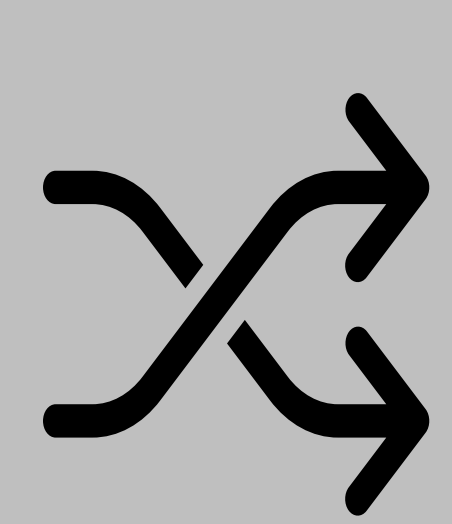
## Methods



Phase 2



Open-label



Randomized

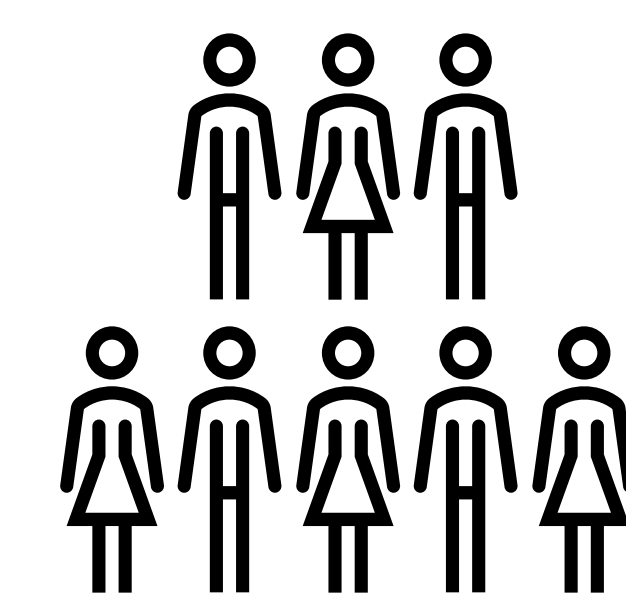


Global

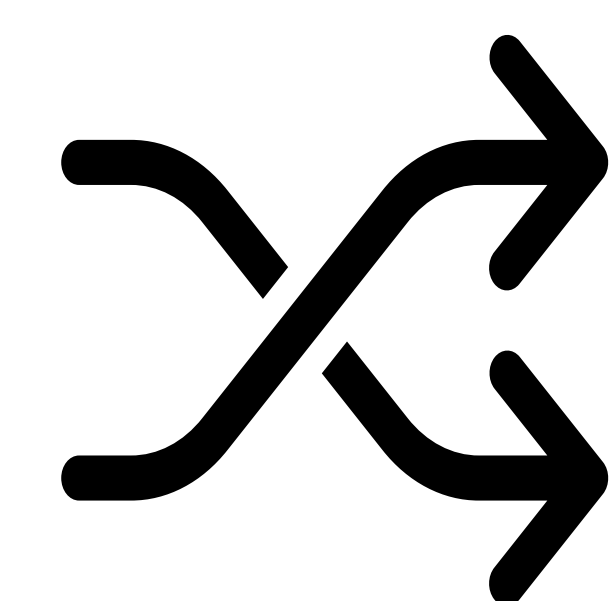
## Trial Design

- Target enrollment = 180
- 2:1 randomization favoring combination arm

Screening



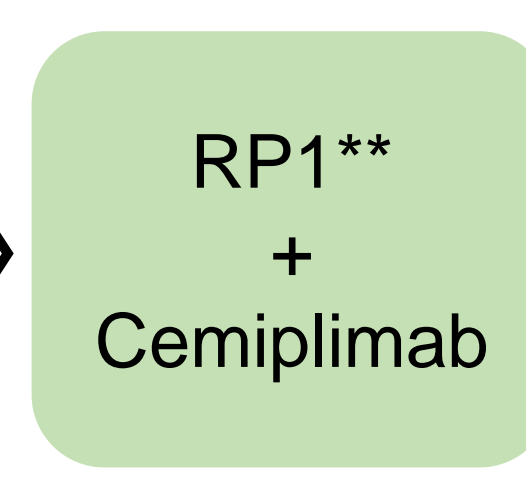
Randomization



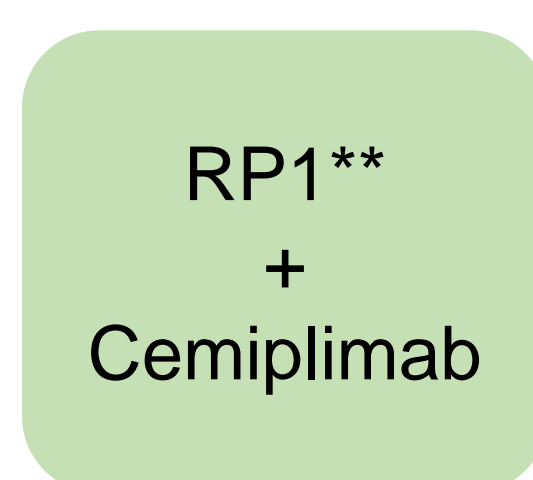
Day -21



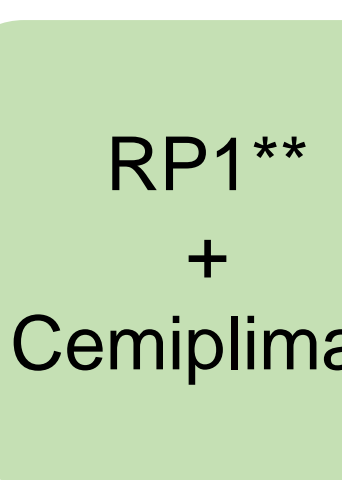
Cycle 1†  
D1, D22, D43



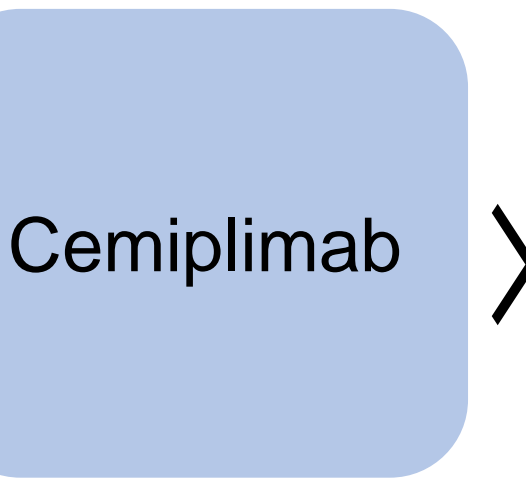
Cycle 2  
D1, D22, D43



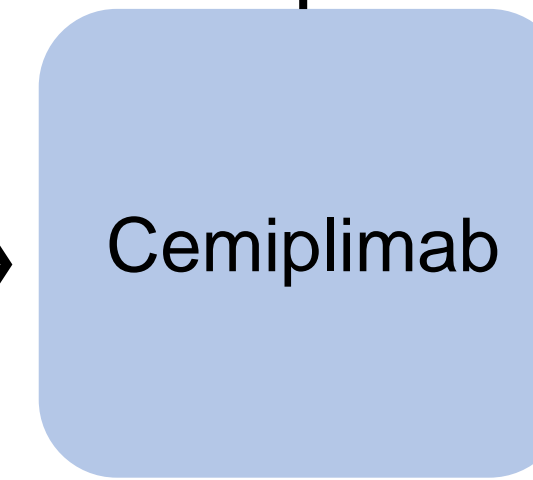
Cycle 3  
D1



Cycle 3  
D22, D43



Cycle 4 - 12  
D1, D22, D43



RP1 re-initiation‡

EOT, safety and OS follow-up

\*First dose =  $1 \times 10^6$  PFU/ml

\*\*Subsequent doses =  $1 \times 10^7$  PFU/ml

†1 Cycle = 63 days

‡RP1 re-initiation (up to 8 additional doses of RP1) can occur at any time during the 108 week treatment period after a 12-week RP1 dosing holiday, during which patients will receive cemiplimab alone. If no reinitiation occurs, patients may receive cemiplimab only from Cycle 3 D22 up to Cycle 12 D43.

Treatment period = 108 weeks

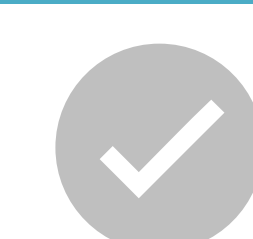


RP1 will be administered via direct intratumoral injection into superficial or subcutaneous lesions or into deep/visceral lesions using image guidance (e.g., ultrasound or CT imaging).



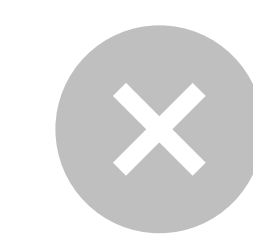
Cemiplimab 350 mg intravenous over 30 minutes every 21 days for up to 108 weeks.

## Key Eligibility Criteria



### Inclusion

- Histologically confirmed diagnosis of locally advanced or metastatic CSCC that was previously treated, not suitable candidates for radiotherapy, chemotherapy or surgery or have refused those treatments.
- At least 1 measurable lesion by study criteria and lesion(s) that are injectable, which individually or in aggregate are  $\geq 1$  cm longest in diameter.
- ECOG  $\leq 1$ ; ECOG 2 allowed if due to CSCC.
- Anticipated life expectancy  $> 12$  weeks.
- Provide archival (within 6-12 months of screening date) or new biopsy (FFPE block or unstained slides) for central pathology review and biomarkers.



### Exclusion

- Prior treatment with oncolytic therapy or PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors or with other immune modulating agents.
- Active significant herpetic infections or prior complications of HSV-1.
- Untreated brain metastasis(es).
- SCC of the dry red lip (vermillion) or anogenital area and mixed histology is excluded unless predominantly CSCC.
- Ongoing or recent auto-immune disease requiring systemic immunosuppressive treatments, a diagnosis of immunodeficiency disorders, organ transplantation or hematologic malignancies linked with immune suppression.

## Key Endpoints

### Primary

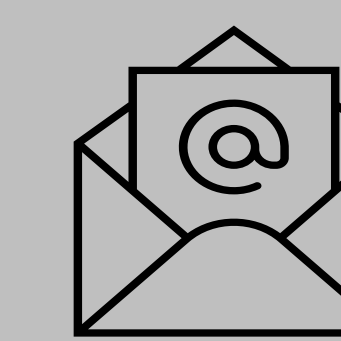
Objective response rate and complete response rate by independent review per RECIST v1.1 and clinical and composite response criteria.

### Secondary

Safety by CTCAE V5.0, PFS and OS.

### Exploratory

Comprehensive biomarker analysis using tumor biopsies and peripheral blood, including the assessment of RP1 biodistribution and shedding.



CERPASS is now recruiting patients. To learn more about enrolling your patient contact: [clinicaltrials@replimune.com](mailto:clinicaltrials@replimune.com) or +1 (781) 222 9570.



Additional information could be obtained by visiting [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://ClinicalTrials.gov) (NCT04050436).

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### Study Sponsor:

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