Introduction

• Human IgG1 Fc supports effector function

• Humanized single chain Fv-Fc anti-CD37 protein

• Otlertuzumab has shown significantly greater direct killing of CLL cells than rituximab and high

• This phase 1b trial was conducted to evaluate the safety and efficacy of otlertuzumab in

• Data from the first of 3 cohorts are reported here. Patients are still being treated in 2 additional

Study Design

• Efficacy endpoints:

• Overall response rate (ORR) by 1996 National Cancer Institute (NCI) Working Group Response Criteria

• Duration of Overall Response (DOR)

• Overall Survival (OS)

• Relapse of disease related symptoms

Efficacy Endpoints

Primary

• Complete Response (CR) by both IWCLL and NCI criteria

• ORR by 1996 National Cancer Institute (NCI) Working Group Response Criteria

Secondary

• Duration of Overall Response (DOR)

• Overall Survival (OS)

• Relapse of disease related symptoms

Pharmacokinetics

Conclusions

• Otrlertuzumab is in clinical development for relapsed and refractory lymphomas, especially high-grade lymphomas where rituximab is insufficient.

• Orlertuzumab is demonstrated to be well tolerated with no new safety concerns identified.

• Further studies are warranted to confirm the findings in larger cohorts of patients and to explore the use of orlertuzumab in combination with other anti-CD20 antibodies and various kinase inhibitors.

References


lymphoid malignancies with a novel engineered small modular


