

# [<sup>225</sup>Ac]Ac-AKY-1189, a Nectin-4-Targeted Radiopharmaceutical, in Patients With Previously Treated Locally Advanced or Metastatic Solid Tumors: Phase 1b NECTINIUM-2 Study

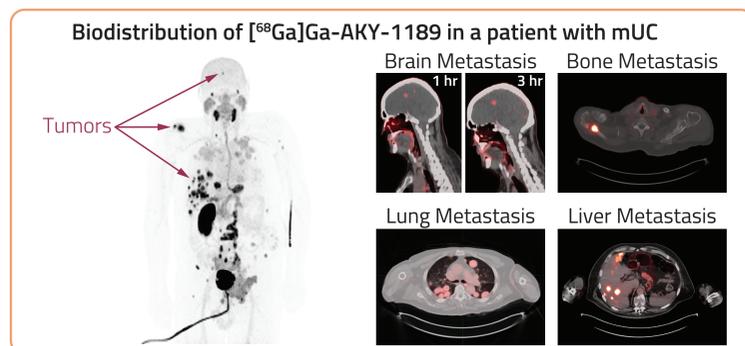
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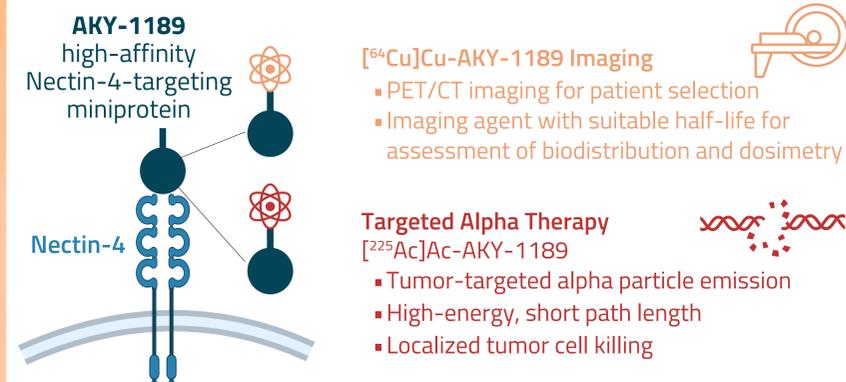
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## BACKGROUND

- Nectin-4 is a clinically validated target in metastatic urothelial carcinoma (mUC) and is overexpressed across multiple additional solid tumor types, supporting broad therapeutic potential.<sup>1-9</sup>
- AKY-1189 is a high-affinity, selective Nectin-4-targeted miniprotein radioconjugate that demonstrates rapid plasma clearance with favorable normal tissue biodistribution and dosimetry in humans when radiolabeled with <sup>68</sup>Ga or <sup>177</sup>Lu.<sup>10</sup>



- In preclinical urothelial carcinoma models, a single administration of [<sup>225</sup>Ac]Ac-AKY-1189 induced tumor regression or stasis, with target-dependent antitumor activity observed at well-tolerated dose levels.
- These data supported clinical investigation of [<sup>225</sup>Ac]Ac-AKY-1189.

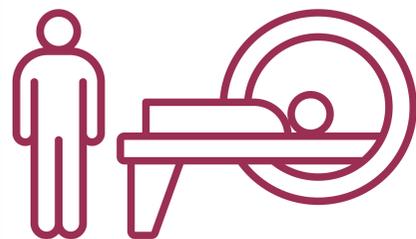


## STUDY DESIGN

NECTINIUM-2 (NCT07020117) is a first-in-human, Phase 1b, multicenter, open-label study evaluating [<sup>225</sup>Ac]Ac-AKY-1189.

### Patient Screening & Imaging Selection

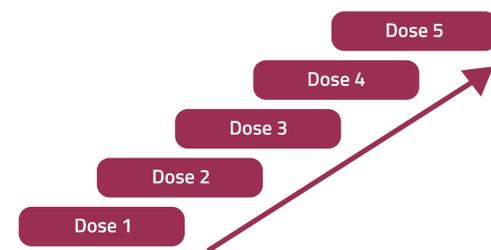
- Target engagement
- Biodistribution and dosimetry assessment



- Advanced or metastatic solid tumors
- Nectin-4 uptake assessed by [<sup>64</sup>Cu]Cu-AKY-1189 PET/CT
  - Tumor uptake confirms eligibility

### Part 1: Dose Escalation

- Determine MTD/MAD
- Establish RP2D

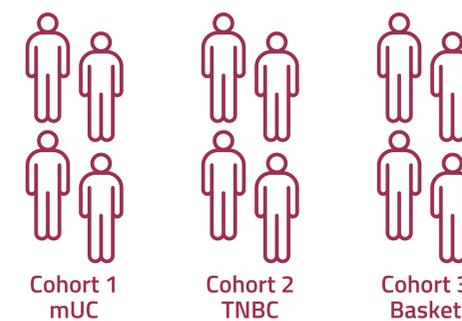


- Up to 30 patients with locally advanced or metastatic solid tumors (mUC, TNBC, HR<sup>+</sup>BC, cervical, CRC, H&N, NSCLC)
- Ascending dose levels of [<sup>225</sup>Ac]Ac-AKY-1189
- Up to 6 treatment cycles
- Dose escalation guided by safety and tolerability

### Backfill

- Dose Level Before MTD/MAD
- Nectin-4-positive solid tumors (n=30)
- MTD/MAD Dose Level
- Nectin-4-positive solid tumors (n=30)

### Part 2: Dose Expansion



- Enrollment at RP2D
- 3 cohorts of Nectin-4-positive solid tumors by [<sup>64</sup>Cu]Cu-AKY-1189 PET/CT
- Evaluation of clinical activity and safety

mUC = metastatic urothelial carcinoma; TNBC = triple-negative breast cancer; HR<sup>+</sup>BC = hormone receptor-positive breast cancer; CRC = colorectal cancer; H&N = head and neck cancer; MAD = multiple ascending dose; MTD = maximum tolerated dose; NSCLC = non-small cell lung cancer; RP2D = recommended Phase 2 dose

## OBJECTIVES

### Primary Objectives

- Part 1: Evaluate the safety and tolerability of [<sup>225</sup>Ac]Ac-AKY-1189
- Part 2: Determine the objective response rate by tumor type to [<sup>225</sup>Ac]Ac-AKY-1189, utilizing RECIST v1.1

### Secondary Objectives

- Evaluate safety and tolerability
- Characterize pharmacokinetics and dosimetry
- Determine preliminary antitumor activity

## PATIENT POPULATION

Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Age ≥18 years</li> <li>Histologically or cytologically confirmed locally advanced or metastatic solid tumors</li> <li>≥1 measurable lesion per RECIST v1.1</li> <li>ECOG performance status 0-1</li> <li>Adequate end-organ function</li> <li>Documented progression on prior systemic therapies in the metastatic setting</li> <li>Tumor uptake confirmed by [<sup>64</sup>Cu]Cu-AKY-1189 PET/CT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prior radiopharmaceutical therapy</li> <li>Investigational therapy within 4 weeks</li> <li>Anticancer therapy or external beam radiotherapy within 3 weeks</li> <li>Prior Nectin-4-targeted therapy except enfortumab vedotin</li> </ul>

## CURRENT STATUS

- NECTINIUM-2 is actively enrolling in the United States.
- Dose escalation is ongoing.



## CONCLUSIONS

- NECTINIUM-2 is a first-in-human study evaluating [<sup>225</sup>Ac]Ac-AKY-1189, a Nectin-4-targeted alpha-emitting radiopharmaceutical, in patients with previously treated locally advanced or metastatic solid tumors.
- This trial aims to define a safe and biologically active dose and to characterize early clinical activity in Nectin-4-expressing tumors.

**References:** 1) Challita-Eid PM, et al. *Cancer Res.* 2016;76(10):3003-13. 2) Powles T, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2024;390(10):875-88. 3) M-Rabet M, et al. *Ann Oncol.* 2017;28:769-76. 4) Fabre-Lafay S, et al. *BMC Cancer.* 2007;7:73. 5) Mabwell Press Release. 2024. 6) Zhang J, et al. *Oncol Lett.* 2019;18(2):1163-70. 7) Kobecki J, et al. *Int J Mol Sci.* 2023;24(21):15900. 8) Sanders C, et al. *Oncotarget* 2022;13:1166-73. 9) Takano A, et al. *Cancer Res.* 2009;69(16):6694-703. 10) Sathegke M, et al. *Eur J Cancer.* 2024;211(suppl 1):114539.

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