Clinical Study Results

Inspired by patients. Driven by science.

Study Sponsor: UCB Biopharma SRL

Treatment Studied: Ginisortamab (UCB6114)

Protocol Number: ONC001

Study Purpose: A study to learn how safe ginisortamab is in adults with advanced solid tumors

Thank you

UCB thanks all the participants of this study. All the participants helped the researchers learn more about using ginisortamab in people living with advanced solid tumors.

This is a summary of the main results of this study. An independent, non-profit organization helped prepare this summary of the study results, which included feedback from patients.

We think it is important to share the results with the participants and the public. We hope this summary helps the participants understand their important role in medical research.

The purpose of this summary is only to share information. If you need medical advice, please contact your doctor. If you participated in this study and have questions about the results, please speak with study staff.

This summary was approved by UCB Biopharma SRL on 11 March 2025. The information in this summary is current as of this date.

Overview of this study

Why was the research needed?

Researchers are looking for a different way to treat advanced solid tumors. Before a treatment is available for all patients, researchers do clinical studies to find out how the treatment works and how safe it is.

What treatments did the participants receive?

The participants in this study received ginisortamab either alone or combined with chemotherapy. This study had 4 parts:

- In Part A and Part A1, the participants received ginisortamab alone
- In Part B, the participants received ginisortamab with a combination chemotherapy drug — trifluridine and tipiracil (TFD/TPI)
- In Part C, the participants received ginisortamab with 3 chemotherapy drugs — oxaliplatin, leucovorin, and 5-fluorouracil (mFOLFOX6)

What were the results of this study?

The main question the researchers wanted to answer in this study was:

- **What medical problems happened during the study?**
  - There were 2.2% of participants (2 out of 93) who had a dose limiting toxicity (DLT) during the study. A DLT is a medical problem that the doctors thought happened because the dose of study treatment was too high.
  - There were 97.8% of participants (91 out of 93) who had a medical problem (adverse event) during the study. Doctors keep track of all adverse events that happen in studies, whether or not these may be related to any of the study treatments.

More details about the results of this study are included later in this summary.

What medical problems did the study doctors report as possibly related to any of the study treatments?

There were 69.9% of participants (65 out of 93) who had medical problems that the study doctors reported as **possibly being related** to any of the study treatments. The most common possibly related medical problems were nausea and feeling tired (Fatigue).

Where can I learn more about this study?

You can find more information about this study on the websites listed on the last page. If a full report of the study results is available, it can also be found on those websites.

Why was the research needed?

Before a treatment is available to the public, researchers do clinical studies to get information about how well the treatment works and about how safe it is.

The researchers in this study wanted to learn how ginisortamab works in the body and if the participants had any medical problems during the study. This information is important to know before additional studies can be done that help find out if ginisortamab can improve the health of people living with advanced solid tumors.

In people with cancer, the body is not able to control the growth of some cells. The extra cells can form tumors. A **solid** tumor is a type of cancer that starts in an organ of the body. **Advanced** usually means that the cancer keeps growing even with treatment or has spread to other parts of the body.

The study drug **ginisortamab** is designed to block the function of a protein called Gremlin-1 that helps cancer cells grow. Researchers think that by blocking the function of Gremlin-1, ginisortamab may help slow the growth and spread of advanced solid tumors.

What was the main question studied?

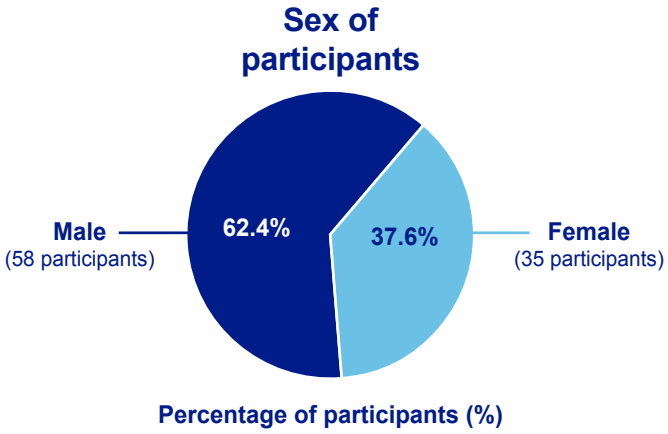
The main question the researchers wanted to answer in this study was:

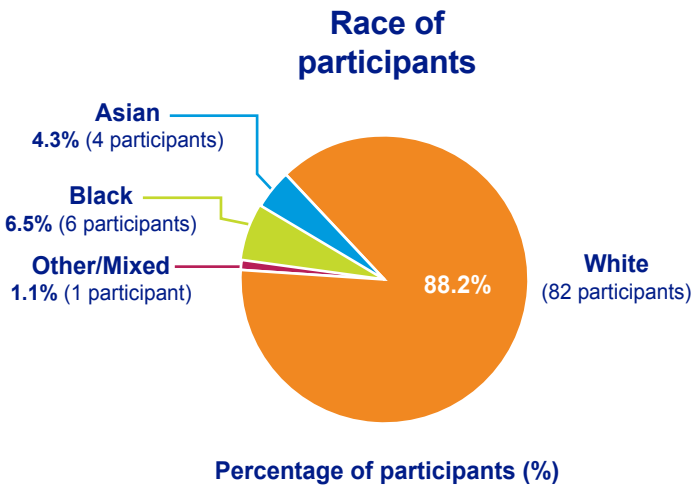
- What medical problems happened during the study?

The researchers also wanted to know what medical problems happened that were possibly related to study treatment.

Who participated in the study?

There were 93 participants with advanced solid tumors who participated in this study. They were 35 to 82 years old when they joined.





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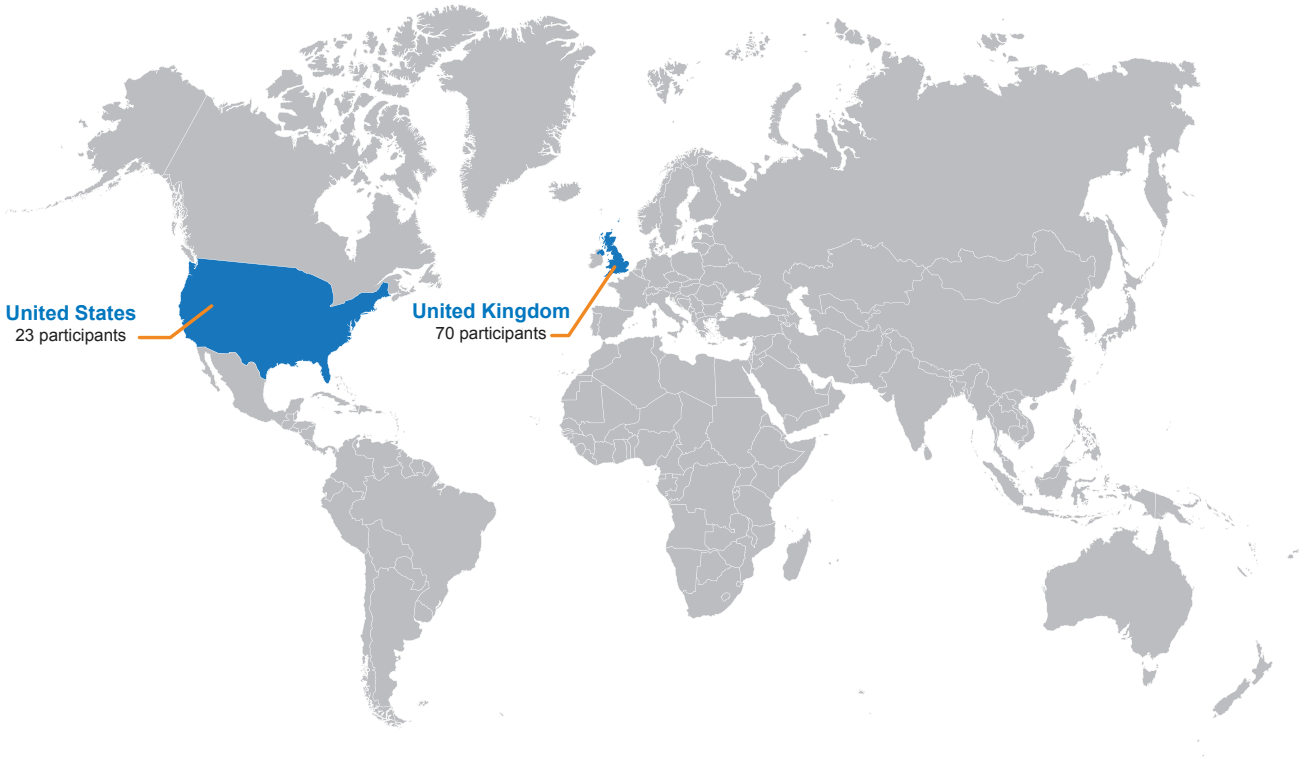
The study included participants in 2 countries.



In this study, the researchers included participants living with advanced solid tumors who:

- Had a doctor confirm that they had an advanced solid tumor
- Did not benefit from receiving standard treatments for their cancer or did not receive standard treatments because doctors thought they would not benefit from them
- Had otherwise good organ function and health status based on tests to check their health
- Had no other major health concerns, including heart-related conditions such as a recent heart attack

The most common type of cancer that the participants had in this study was cancer that starts in the large bowel or the rectum (Colorectal cancer).

Each participant who completed the study was in the study until study treatment was no longer helping, they had significant medical problems, or they stopped participating for another reason. The whole study lasted a little less than 4 years. The study started in July 2020 and ended in April 2024.

What treatments did the participants receive?

The participants in this study received 1 of the following treatments:

- ginisortamab alone
- ginisortamab combined with the chemotherapy TFD/TPI
- ginisortamab combined with the chemotherapy mFOLFOX6

Ginisortamab and mFOLFOX6 were given through a needle directly into a vein over a period of time, also called an intravenous infusion (IV infusion). TFD/TPI was taken by mouth as tablets. Doses of ginisortamab were measured in milligrams (mg). Doses of TFD/TPI and mFOLFOX6 were measured in milligrams per meter squared (mg/m^2). This is a way of giving a dose based on a participant's body size.

In this summary, "study treatment" means anything the participants received as a part of the study. This includes ginisortamab, TFD/TPI, and mFOLFOX6.

The participants, study doctors, study staff, and UCB staff knew what the participants were receiving. This study had 4 parts. The participants received different treatments depending on which part they were in.

This was a dose escalation study. This means that in Parts A, B, and C, a group of participants started out receiving a low dose of ginisortamab. The doctors looked at the results for these participants. Then, the researchers decided whether to increase the dose in the next group of participants. Researchers use dose escalation studies to learn about the safety of a specific dose before participants are given a higher dose.

After Part A only, there was a dose optimization part (Part A1). In the dose optimization part, different participants received different dose schedules of ginisortamab based on what was learned in the dose escalation part. The researchers used a computer program to choose which dose schedule of ginisortamab the participants received during this part. Dose optimization parts help researchers learn more about which dose schedules work best and are the safest for the participants.

Each participant joined only 1 part of this study and remained in that part for as long as they were participating in the study.

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The chart below shows the treatments the researchers planned to study.

Part A

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
	3 participants	5 participants	5 participants	6 participants	6 participants
	100 mg of ginisortamab	250 mg of ginisortamab	500 mg of ginisortamab	1,000 mg of ginisortamab	2,000 mg of ginisortamab
	Once every 2 weeks until the treatment was no longer helping, they had significant medical problems, or they stopped participating for another reason				

Part A1

	Group 6	Group 7	Group 8	Group 9
	8 participants	8 participants	8 participants	8 participants
	2,000 mg of ginisortamab	2,000 mg of ginisortamab	3,000 mg of ginisortamab	4,000 mg of ginisortamab
	Given as a 60-minute IV infusion once every 2 weeks	Given as a 30-minute IV infusion once every 2 weeks	Given as a 90-minute IV infusion once every 3 weeks	Given as a 120-minute IV infusion once every 4 weeks
	Continued until the treatment was no longer helping, they had significant medical problems, or they stopped participating for another reason			

Part B

	Group 10	Group 11	Group 12
	9 participants	4 participants	8 participants
	500 mg of ginisortamab	1,000 mg of ginisortamab	2,000 mg of ginisortamab
	Combined with 35 mg/m^2 of TFD/TPI taken as tablets by mouth		
	Ginisortamab once every 2 weeks and TFD/TPI twice a day on Days 1 through 5, and Days 8 through 12. This was repeated every 4 weeks until the treatment was no longer helping, they had significant medical problems, or they stopped participating for another reason		

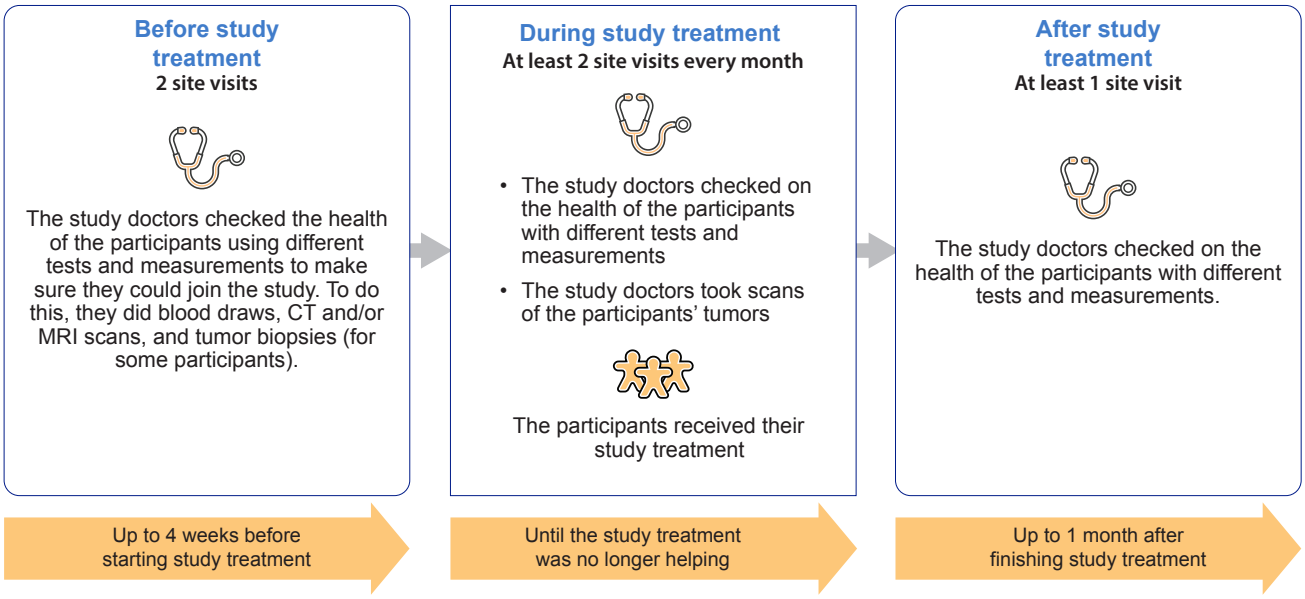
Part C

	Group 13	Group 14	Group 15
	5 participants	3 participants	7 participants
	500 mg of ginisortamab	1,000 mg of ginisortamab	2,000 mg of ginisortamab
	Combined with mFOLFOX6 given as an IV infusion: • 85 mg/m^2 of oxaliplatin • 400 mg/m^2 of leucovorin • Up to 1,600 mg/m^2 of 5-flourouracil depending on the day of treatment		
	Ginisortamab and mFOLFOX6 once every 2 weeks until the treatment was no longer helping, they had significant medical problems, or they stopped participating for another reason		

What happened during this study?

All the participants first learned about the study and then decided to join. This is called “informed consent”.

The chart below shows what happened in this study for each participant:



What were the results of the study?

This is a summary of the main results from this study. These are the results from all the participants combined. The individual results of each participant might be different and are not in this summary.

Deciding which treatments work best usually takes results from several studies. Other studies may provide new information or different results. Always talk to a doctor before making any treatment decisions.

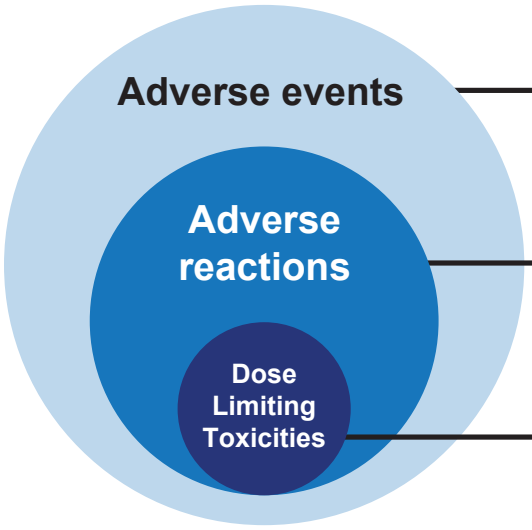
Details about the treatment groups are in the “What treatments did the participants take?” section.

What medical problems happened during the study?

The doctors kept track of the “adverse events” that the participants had.

In this summary, there is information about 2 different types of medical problems that the participants had during the study. An **adverse event** is **any** medical problem that a participant has during a study. Doctors keep track of all adverse events that happen in studies, whether or not these may be related to study treatment. An **adverse reaction** is different from an adverse event because it is reported by the doctor as **possibly related** to study treatment. An adverse event or adverse reaction is considered “serious” when it is life-threatening, causes lasting problems, or requires hospital care.

The doctors also counted the number of “dose limiting toxicities” (DLTs) the participants had during the study. A **DLT** is a medical problem that the doctors thought happened because the dose of study treatment was too high. DLTs help the researchers decide whether to increase the dose for the next group of participants.



Adverse events are all of the medical problems the participants had during this study.

Adverse reactions are medical problems the participants had during this study that the study doctors reported as possibly related to study treatment.

Dose limiting toxicities (DLTs) are any medical problem that the doctors thought happened because the dose of study treatment was too high.

There were 2 DLTs that happened during Part B of this study:

- 1 out of 9 participants (11.1%) receiving 500 mg of ginisortamab with TFD/TPI (Group 10) had a DLT of low levels of neutrophils, a type of white blood cell that helps fight infection
- 1 out of 8 participants (12.5%) receiving 2,000 mg of ginisortamab with TFD/TPI (Group 12) had a DLT of a blood clot in a blood vessel that blocked the flow of blood to important parts of the body such as the heart, lungs, or brain (Embolism)

No other participants in the other parts of this study experienced a DLT.

The information below is a summary of the **adverse events** that happened in this study.

There were 97.8% of participants (91 out of 93) who had an adverse event in this study.

For any participant who left the study due to adverse events, the study doctors first helped them stop their study treatment. Then the study staff checked their health at least one more time before the participant left the study.

Adverse events in Part A of this study

	Group 1 (out of 3 participants)	Group 2 (out of 5 participants)	Group 3 (out of 5 participants)	Group 4 (out of 6 participants)	Group 5 (out of 6 participants)
How many participants had **serious** adverse events?	66.7% (2 participants)	60.0% (3 participants)	20.0% (1 participant)	none	16.7% (1 participant)
How many participants had adverse events?	100% (3 participants)	100% (5 participants)	100% (5 participants)	100% (6 participants)	100% (6 participants)
How many participants left the study due to adverse events?	33.3% (1 participant)	none	none	none	16.7% (1 participant)

The most common **serious** adverse event in Part A was a possibly life-threatening reaction to an infection (Sepsis).

The most common adverse events in Part A were:

- Feeling tired (Fatigue)
- Nausea
- Increased levels of a protein called AST in the blood, which may be a sign of liver injury
- Decreased appetite

Adverse events in Part A1 of this study

	Group 6 (out of 8 participants)	Group 7 (out of 8 participants)	Group 8 (out of 8 participants)	Group 9 (out of 8 participants)
How many participants had **serious** adverse events?	12.5% (1 participant)	25.0% (2 participants)	25.0% (2 participants)	62.5% (5 participants)
How many participants had adverse events?	87.5% (7 participants)	100% (8 participants)	87.5% (7 participants)	100% (8 participants)
How many participants left the study due to adverse events?	none	none	none	25.0% (2 participants)

The most common **serious** adverse event in Part A1 was feeling more confused than normal due to other medical problems in the body.

The most common adverse events in Part A1 were:

- Feeling tired (Fatigue)
- Increased levels of a protein called AST in the blood, which may be a sign of liver injury
- Nausea

Adverse events in Part B of this study			
	Group 10 (out of 9 participants)	**Group 11** (out of 4 participants)	**Group 12** (out of 8 participants)
How many participants had **serious** adverse events?	44.4% (4 participants)	50.0% (2 participants)	50.0% (4 participants)
How many participants had adverse events?	100% (9 participants)	100% (4 participants)	100% (8 participants)
How many participants left the study due to adverse events?	none	none	none

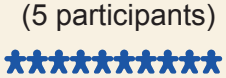
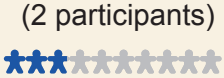
The most common **serious** adverse events in Part B were:

- A possibly life-threatening reaction to an infection due to low numbers of a type of white blood cell called neutrophils (Neutropenic sepsis)
- Vomiting
- Fever

The most common adverse events in Part B were:

- Not having enough healthy red blood cells (Anemia)
- Low numbers of a type of white blood cell that help fight infection called neutrophils (Neutropenia)
- Nausea

Adverse events in Part C of this study

	Group 13 (out of 5 participants)	Group 14 (out of 3 participants)	Group 15 (out of 7 participants)
How many participants had **serious** adverse events?	100% (5 participants) 	33.3% (1 participant) 	28.6% (2 participants) 
How many participants had adverse events?	100% (5 participants) 	100% (3 participants) 	100% (7 participants) 
How many participants left the study due to adverse events?	20.0% (1 participant) 	33.3% (1 participant) 	14.3% (1 participant) 

The most common **serious** adverse event in Part C was shortness of breath.

The most common adverse events in Part C were:

- Nausea
- Diarrhea
- Feeling tired (Fatigue)
- Decreased appetite

Overall, the researchers found that ginisortamab was generally well tolerated, both when given alone and in combination with other treatments. This was also true when ginisortamab was given at different doses.

The researchers found that 2,000 mg of ginisortamab given every 2 weeks is a recommended dose for future studies. The researchers also found that all of the dose schedules from Part A1 (the dose optimization part of the study) could be recommended for future studies.

What medical problems did the study doctors report as possibly related to study treatments?

This section is a summary of the medical problems that the participants had during the study that the doctors reported as **possibly related** to any of the study treatments. These medical problems are called "**adverse reactions**". Some participants may have had more than 1 adverse reaction.

This summary also includes information about **serious** adverse reactions. An adverse reaction is considered "serious" when it is life-threatening, causes lasting problems, or requires hospital care.

Other studies may or may not show that these medical problems were possibly related to study treatment. The results from several studies are often needed to decide if a treatment causes an adverse reaction. Always talk to a doctor before making any treatment decisions.

Some of the adverse reactions listed below may also be listed in the adverse events section earlier in this summary.

Did any adverse reactions happen during this study?

Details about the treatment groups are in the “What treatments did the participants take?” section.

There were 69.9% of participants (65 out of 93) who had an adverse reaction in this study.

For any participant who left the study due to adverse reactions, the study doctors first helped them stop their study treatment. Then the study staff checked their health at least one more time before the participant left the study.

Adverse reactions in Part A of this study

(Possibly related to ginisortamab alone)

	Group 1 (out of 3 participants)	Group 2 (out of 5 participants)	Group 3 (out of 5 participants)	Group 4 (out of 6 participants)	Group 5 (out of 6 participants)
How many participants had **serious** adverse reactions?	none	none	none	none	none
How many participants had adverse reactions?	100% (3 participants)	80.0% (4 participants)	60.0% (3 participants)	66.7% (4 participants)	66.7% (4 participants)
How many participants left the study due to adverse reactions?	none	none	none	none	none

Adverse reactions in Part A1 of this study

(Possibly related to ginisortamab alone)

	Group 6 (out of 8 participants)	Group 7 (out of 8 participants)	Group 8 (out of 8 participants)	Group 9 (out of 8 participants)
How many participants had **serious** adverse reactions?	none	none	none	12.5% (1 participant)
How many participants had adverse reactions?	25.0% (2 participants)	37.5% (3 participants)	25.0% (2 participants)	50.0% (4 participants)
How many participants left the study due to adverse reactions?	none	none	none	none

Adverse reactions in Part B of this study

(Possibly related to ginisortamab and/or TFD/TPI)

	Group 10 (out of 9 participants)	Group 11 (out of 4 participants)	Group 12 (out of 8 participants)
How many participants had **serious** adverse reactions?	22.2% (2 participants)	none	37.5% (3 participants)
How many participants had adverse reactions?	100% (9 participants)	100% (4 participants)	100% (8 participants)
How many participants left the study due to adverse reactions?	none	none	none

Adverse reactions in Part C of this study

(Possibly related to ginisortamab and/or mFOLFOX6)

	Group 13 (out of 5 participants)	Group 14 (out of 3 participants)	Group 15 (out of 7 participants)
How many participants had **serious** adverse reactions?	60.0% (3 participants)	33.3% (1 participant)	14.3% (1 participant)
How many participants had adverse reactions?	100% (5 participants)	100% (3 participants)	100% (7 participants)
How many participants left the study due to adverse reactions?	none	none	none

What serious adverse reactions did the participants have?

None of the participants in **Part A** had a serious adverse reaction.

Serious adverse reactions in Part A1

(Possibly related to ginisortamab alone)

Serious adverse reaction	Group 6 (out of 8 participants)	Group 7 (out of 8 participants)	Group 8 (out of 8 participants)	Group 9 (out of 8 participants)
Low levels of oxygen in the blood (Hypoxia)	none	none	none	12.5% (1)
A blood clot in a blood vessel that blocked the flow of blood to important parts of the body such as the heart, lungs, or brain (Embolism)	none	none	none	12.5% (1)

The table below shows the serious adverse reactions that happened during **Part B** of the study. Some of the participants had more than 1 serious adverse reaction.

Serious adverse reactions in Part B

(Possibly related to ginisortamab and/or TFD/TPI)

Serious adverse reaction	Group 10 (out of 9 participants)	Group 11 (out of 4 participants)	Group 12 (out of 8 participants)
A life-threatening reaction to an infection due to low numbers of a type of white blood cell called neutrophils (Neutropenic sepsis)	11.1% (1)	none	12.5% (1)
Low numbers of a type of white blood cell called neutrophils (Neutropenia)	11.1% (1)	none	none
Not having enough healthy red blood cells (Anemia)	none	none	12.5% (1)
A fever and a low number of neutrophils, a type of white blood cell (Febrile neutropenia)	none	none	12.5% (1)
Vomiting	none	none	12.5% (1)
Fever	none	none	12.5% (1)

The table below shows the serious adverse reactions that happened during **Part C** of the study. Some of the participants had more than 1 serious adverse reaction.

Serious adverse reactions in Part C

(Possibly related to ginisortamab and/or mFOLFOX6)

Serious adverse reaction	Group 13 (out of 5 participants)	Group 14 (out of 3 participants)	Group 15 (out of 7 participants)
A life-threatening reaction to an infection due to low numbers of a type of white blood cell called neutrophils (Neutropenic sepsis)	20.0% (1)	none	none
A reaction due to the IV infusion	20.0% (1)	none	none
An infection where a medical device has been placed in the body (Vascular device infection)	20.0% (1)	none	none
A blood clot blocking a blood vessel in the brain (Stroke)	20.0% (1)	none	none
Blood clot where a thin tube is put into a vein in the body (Catheter site thrombosis)	20.0% (1)	none	none
Blood clot in a blood vessel in the lungs (Pulmonary embolism)	none	33.3% (1)	none
Abnormally fast heart rate (Tachycardia)	none	none	14.3% (1)

None of the participants died due to serious adverse reactions.

What adverse reactions did the participants have?

The most common adverse reactions were nausea and feeling tired (Fatigue).

The table below shows the adverse reactions that happened in 2 or more participants in **Part A** of this study. There were other adverse reactions, but those happened in fewer participants.

Adverse reactions in 2 or more participants in Part A

(Possibly related to ginisortamab alone)

Adverse reaction	**Group 1** (out of 3 participants)	**Group 2** (out of 5 participants)	**Group 3** (out of 5 participants)	**Group 4** (out of 6 participants)	**Group 5** (out of 6 participants)
Nausea	33.3% (1)	20.0% (1)	20.0% (1)	16.7% (1)	33.3% (2)
Feeling tired (Fatigue)	33.3% (1)	none	40.0% (2)	33.3% (2)	16.7% (1)
Diarrhea	none	none	none	none	50.0% (3)
Increased levels of a protein called **AST** in the blood, which may be a sign of liver injury	none	20.0% (1)	none	16.7% (1)	none
Weight loss	none	none	20.0% (1)	16.7% (1)	none
Decreased appetite	none	none	20.0% (1)	16.7% (1)	none
Increased levels of a protein called ALT in the blood, which may be a sign of liver injury	none	none	none	16.7% (1)	16.7% (1)

The table below shows the adverse reactions that happened in 2 or more participants in **Part A1** of this study. There were other adverse reactions, but those happened in fewer participants.

Adverse reactions in 2 or more participants in Part A1

(Possibly related to ginisortamab alone)

Adverse reaction	Group 6 (out of 8 participants)	Group 7 (out of 8 participants)	Group 8 (out of 8 participants)	Group 9 (out of 8 participants)
Feeling tired (Fatigue)	12.5% (1)	37.5% (3)	none	none
Nausea	none	12.5% (1)	25.0% (2)	none

The table below shows the adverse reactions that happened in 5 or more participants in **Part B** of this study. There were other adverse reactions, but those happened in fewer participants.

Adverse reactions in 5 or more participants in Part B

(Possibly related to ginisortamab and/or TFD/TPI)

Adverse reaction	Group 10 (out of 9 participants)	Group 11 (out of 4 participants)	Group 12 (out of 8 participants)
Low numbers of a type of white blood cell called neutrophils (Neutropenia)	66.7% (6)	75.0% (3)	37.5% (3)
Nausea	66.7% (6)	50.0% (2)	50.0% (4)
Feeling tired (Fatigue)	55.6% (5)	50.0% (2)	12.5% (1)
Not having enough healthy red blood cells (Anemia)	44.4% (4)	25.0% (1)	37.5% (3)
Vomiting	44.4% (4)	25.0% (1)	12.5% (1)
Diarrhea	22.2% (2)	50.0% (2)	12.5% (1)
Low numbers of platelets, which are pieces of cells that help stop bleeding (Thrombocytopenia)	22.2% (2)	25.0% (1)	25.0% (2)

The table below shows the adverse reactions that happened in 4 or more participants in **Part C** of this study. There were other adverse reactions, but those happened in fewer participants.

Adverse reactions in 4 or more participants in Part C

(Possibly related to ginisortamab and/or mFOLFOX6)

Adverse reaction	Group 13 (out of 5 participants)	Group 14 (out of 3 participants)	Group 15 (out of 7 participants)
Nausea	80.0% (4)	none	57.1% (4)
Feeling tired (Fatigue)	20.0% (1)	33.3% (1)	71.4% (5)
Diarrhea	60.0% (3)	66.7% (2)	14.3% (1)
Decreased appetite	20.0% (1)	none	57.1% (4)
Vomiting	80.0% (4)	none	none
Low numbers of a type of white blood cell called neutrophils (Neutropenia)	20.0% (1)	33.3% (1)	28.6% (2)

What did the researchers learn from this study?

The results of this study have helped researchers learn more about using ginisortamab in people living with advanced solid tumors. In this study, the researchers found that:

- 2.2% of participants (2 out of 93) had a dose limiting toxicity (DLT) during the study
- 97.8% of participants (91 out of 93) had medical problems (adverse events) during the study
- 69.9% of participants (65 out of 93) had medical problems that the study doctors reported as possibly being related to study treatment (adverse reactions)

Deciding which treatments work best for patients almost always takes results from several studies. This summary shows only the main results from this one study. Other studies may provide new information or different results.

The purpose of this summary is only to share information. If you need medical advice about your own health or situation, please contact your doctor.

When this document was approved, further clinical studies with ginisortamab were ongoing.

Where can I learn more about this study?

You can find more information about this study at the websites listed below:

- www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT04393298
- www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu/ctr-search/search?query=2019-002598-78

If you have questions about this study, UCB contact information is available at https://www.ucb.com/UCBCares.

Study Information

Protocol Number: ONC001

National Clinical Trial Number: NCT04393298

EudraCT Number: 2019-002598-78

Study Sponsor: UCB Biopharma SRL sponsored this study. It is referred to as UCB in this summary.

Full Study Title: A Phase 1/2 Open-Label, Multicenter Study to Assess the Safety, Pharmacokinetics, and Anti Tumor Activity of UCB6114 Administered Intravenously to Participants With Advanced Solid Tumors

Thank you

Participants in clinical studies belong to a large community of people who take part in clinical research around the world. They help researchers answer important health questions and find medical treatments for patients.

This summary was last updated on 11 March 2025.
The final clinical study report is dated 03 December 2024.