Clinical Study Results

Research Sponsor: Eisai Inc.
Drug Studied: E7766
Short Study Title: A study to learn how E7766 works and its safety in patients with advanced solid tumors or lymphoma

Thank you!

You took part in this clinical study for the study drug called E7766. You and all of the participants helped researchers learn more about E7766 and how it may help people fight certain cancers called solid tumors or lymphoma. Cancer is a term for diseases in which the cells in the body divide uncontrollably and spread to other parts of the body. People with solid tumors may either have a benign (not cancerous) tumor or malignant (cancerous) tumor. Lymphoma is a cancer that begins in cells of the immune system.

Eisai, a Japanese pharmaceutical company and the sponsor of this study, thanks all participants for their contribution. Eisai is committed to improving health through continuing research in areas of unmet need and sharing with you the results of the study you participated in.

Eisai prepared this summary with a medical and regulatory writing organization called Certara Synchrogenix.

If you participated in the study and have questions about the results, please speak with the doctor or staff at your study site.

What has happened since the study started?

The study started in February 2020, and in May 2022, the sponsor decided to end the study early. It was not because of safety concerns with E7766.

The study included 24 participants from 8 study centers in France, the United Kingdom, and the United States. All participants took at least 1 dose of study treatment.

The sponsor of the study reviewed the data collected and created a report of the results. This is a summary of that report.

Why was the research needed?

Researchers were looking for a different way to treat people who have advanced solid tumors or lymphomas. The standard treatments for people with solid tumors and lymphomas include surgery and other remedies that help shrink tumors or stop the growth of cancer cells. But these treatments may not help all people with solid tumors or lymphomas, especially in the later stages of their cancer.

E7766 stops tumors from growing by activating the immune system so that it attacks the cancer cells.

The researchers in this study wanted to find out if E7766 works in participants with advanced solid tumors or lymphomas. They also wanted to find out if participants had any medical problems during the study.

The main questions the researchers wanted to answer in this study were:

- How safe was E7766 when given to participants with advanced solid tumors or lymphomas?
- What was the highest safe dose of E7766 with manageable side effects that can be given to participants with advanced solid tumors or lymphomas?
- What adverse events did participants receiving E7766 have? An adverse event is a medical problem that may or may not be caused by the study drug.

It is important to know that this study was designed to get the most accurate answers to the questions listed above. There were other questions the researchers wanted to answer to learn more about how E7766 works. But these were not the main questions the study was designed to answer.

What kind of study was this?

To answer these questions, researchers asked for the help of males and females like you. The participants in the study were 32 to 78 years old. Of these participants, 58% were male, and 42% were female.

The study had 2 parts:

- Part 1: Researchers wanted to learn about the safety of different doses of E7766. The participants in this part of the study had solid tumors or lymphomas.
- Part 2: Researchers planned to test the selected dose of E7766 from Part 1 of the study in some specific solid tumors or lymphomas to shrink tumors of the participants in Part 2 of the study.

All of the participants in this study had cancer that had spread to another part of the body or did not respond to or had come back since a previous treatment, or for which there was no alternative standard treatment.

People could not take part in the study if they had disease caused by the body's own defense system attacking normal tissue, viral infection, or infection that needed treatment.

This study was "open-label". This means that the participants, the study doctors and staff, and the sponsor knew which study treatment the participants took.

This is also a first-in-human study. This means a new drug or treatment is being tested in participants for the first time.

E7766 was given as an injection directly to the tumor. This type of injection is called intratumoral injection. E7766 was given in 21-day time periods; each period was called a treatment cycle. Each participant received a fixed amount of E7766 measured in micrograms (mcg).

The figure below shows how treatment was given in your study.

What happened during the study?

Before the study started, the study doctors did a full check-up to make sure each participant could join the study.

The study doctors or staff also:

- Did a physical examination and checked which medications each participant had been taking before they joined the study
- Checked each participant's heart health
- Took blood, urine, and stool samples for analyses
- Took scans of each participant's brain, bone, and body to assess their tumors

During treatment in Parts 1 and 2, the participants received a fixed amount of E7766 intratumorally.

Throughout the treatment, the study doctors or staff:

- Took scans of each participant's body, brain, and bone, as needed, to assess their tumors
- Checked what other medicines each participant was taking
- Took blood, urine, and stool samples for analyses
- Checked what adverse events each participant was experiencing

At the end of Parts 1 and 2 of the study, participants could continue to receive the same study treatment until:

- Their cancer got worse
- Their tumor became too small to be injected
- They had toxicities that made them leave the study
- They chose to leave the study or withdrew their consent
- They became pregnant
- The sponsor chose to end the study

Within 30 days after their last dose, all participants returned to the study center.

The participants:

- Had a physical examination
- Had their heart health checked
- Provided blood and urine samples for analyses
- Were asked about adverse reactions and medicines they were taking

The figure below shows how the study was done.

How did this study work?

Before the study started

The study doctors or staff:

- Checked each participant's health to see if they could join the study
- Took blood, urine, and stool samples
- Took imaging scans to assess each participant's tumor

During treatment period

All participants who could join the study received a fixed amount of **E7766**.

The study doctors or staff:

- Did imaging scans to assess each participant's tumor
- Continued to check participant's health
- Asked if participants had adverse events and what medicines participants were taking

After their last dose

All participants returned to the study center within **30 days** after taking their last dose of study treatment.

The study doctors or staff did final check-ups, collected blood and urine samples, and asked if participants had adverse events and medicines participants were taking.

What were the results of the study?

This is a summary of the main results. The results each person had might be different and are not in this summary. But the results each person had are part of the summary of results. A full list of the questions researchers wanted to answer can be found on the websites listed at the end of this summary. If a full report of the study results is available, it can also be found on these websites.

Researchers look at the results of many studies to decide which treatment options may work best and are well tolerated. Other studies may provide new information or different results. Always talk to a doctor before making any treatment decisions.

How safe was E7766 when given to participants with advanced solid tumors or lymphomas?

To answer this question, researchers looked at the adverse events each participant had during Part 1 of the study.

Overall, researchers found that:

- All participants had at least 1 adverse event during Part 1 of the study.
- Most adverse events were not serious and were mild or moderate.
- Most participants had at least 1 adverse event the study doctors thought was caused by E7766.

More information about the safety of E7766 is presented below.

What was the highest safe dose of E7766 with manageable side effects that can be given to participants with advanced solid tumors or lymphomas?

To answer this question, researchers tested different doses of E7766 during Part 1 of the study. Researchers and study doctors then checked if participants had dose-limiting toxicities, also called DLTs. DLTs are medical problems that would prevent participants from taking a higher dose.

During Part 1 of the study, the highest dose of E7766 used was 1000 mcg. The highest dose of E7766 with manageable side effects was not reached.

What medical problems did participants have?

Medical problems that happen in clinical studies are called “adverse events”. An adverse event is called “serious” when it is life-threatening, causes lasting problems, or the participant needs to be admitted to a hospital.

This section is a summary of the adverse events that happened during this study. These medical problems may or may not be caused by the study drug. The websites listed at the end of this summary may have more information about the medical problems that happened in this study. A lot of research is needed to know whether a study drug causes a medical problem.

How many participants had adverse events?

In this study, all participants (100%) had adverse events during Part 1 of the study.

The table below shows how many participants had adverse events in this study.

Adverse Events in Part 1 of the Study

	Out of 24 participants in Part 1 of the study
How many participants had adverse events?	24 (100%)
How many participants had serious adverse events?	8 (33%)
How many participants stopped receiving E7766 because of adverse events?	1 (4%)

What were the most common serious adverse events?

In this study, 8 participants (33%) had serious adverse events during Part 1 of the study. Out of these 8 participants, 3 participants had serious adverse events the study doctors thought were caused by E7766. These were:

- Blood clot in the brain
- Confusion
- Pain in the injection area

There were no common serious adverse events during Part 1 of the study as all serious adverse events happened in 1 participant each.

One participant (4%) died due to a serious adverse event during Part 1 of the study.

What were the most common adverse events?

In Part 1 of the study, the most common adverse events were:

- Chills
- Fever
- Tiredness

The table below shows the adverse events that happened in more than 25% of participants in Part 1 of the study. There were other adverse events, but these happened in fewer participants.

Most Common Adverse Events in Part 1 of the Study

	Out of 24 participants in Part 1 of the study
Chills	18 (75%)
Fever	17 (71%)
Tiredness	12 (50%)
Low levels of red blood cells	9 (38%)
Increase in level of GGT[a]	8 (33%)
Queasy feeling	8 (33%)
Increase in level of ALT[b]	7 (29%)
Decreased appetite	7 (29%)
Pain in injection site	7 (29%)

Abbreviations: ALT = alanine aminotransferase; GGT = gamma-glutamyltransferase

[a] GGT is an enzyme in the liver that doctors use to check the health of the liver. Increase in levels of GGT could mean there is blockage in the bile duct (tube that carries bilirubin).

[b] Similar to GGT, ALT is an enzyme in the liver that doctors use to check the health of the liver. Increase in levels of ALT could mean there is a problem with the liver function.

How many participants had adverse events the study doctors thought were caused by the study drug?

In this study, 21 participants (88%) had adverse events the study doctors thought were caused by E7766 during Part 1 of the study.

The most common adverse events the study doctors thought were caused by E7766 were:

- Chills
- Fever
- Tiredness
- Pain in injection site

How has this study helped patients and researchers?

In this study, researchers learned more about how E7766 may have helped people with solid tumors or lymphomas.

Researchers look at the results of many studies to decide which treatment options may work best and are well tolerated. This summary shows only the main results from this one study. Other studies may provide new information or different results.

Further clinical studies with E7766 are not planned.

Where can I learn more about the study?

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

- https://www.clinicaltrials.gov - Once you are on the website, type **NCT04144140** into the search box and click "**Search**".

Full study title: An Open-Label, Multicenter Phase 1/1b Study of Intratumorally Administered STING Agonist E7766 in Subjects With Advanced Solid Tumors or Lymphomas – INSTAL-101

Protocol number: E7766-G000-101

Eisai, the sponsor of this study, has headquarters in Tokyo, Japan, and regional headquarters in Nutley, New Jersey, USA and Hatfield, Hertfordshire, UK. The phone number for general information is 44-845-676-1400 (UK) and 1-888-274-2378 (USA).

Thank you

Eisai would like to thank you for your time and interest in participating in this clinical study. Your participation has provided a valuable contribution to research and improvement in health care.

Eisai

Eisai Co., Ltd. is a global research and development-based pharmaceutical company headquartered in Japan. We define our corporate mission as "giving first thought to patients and their families and to increasing the benefits health care provides," which we call our human health care (hhc) philosophy. With over 10,000 employees working across our global network of R&D facilities, manufacturing sites, and marketing subsidiaries, we strive to realize our hhc philosophy by delivering innovative products in multiple therapeutic areas with high unmet medical needs, including Oncology and Neurology. For more information, please visit https://www.eisai.com.

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