Selection and Sequencing of Therapy for Metastatic Triple-Negative Breast Cancer

A CME/MOC-Accredited Live Webinar

Thursday, August 28, 2025 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Ana C Garrido-Castro, MD Professor Peter Schmid, FRCP, MD, PhD



Faculty



Ana C Garrido-Castro, MD
Assistant Professor of Medicine
Harvard Medical School
Director, Triple-Negative Breast Cancer Research
Susan F Smith Center for Women's Cancers
Department of Medical Oncology
Dana-Farber Cancer Institute
Boston, Massachusetts



MODERATOR
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Research To Practice
Miami, Florida



Professor Peter Schmid, FRCP, MD, PhD
Lead, Centre of Experimental Cancer Medicine
Barts Cancer Institute
London, United Kingdom



Commercial Support

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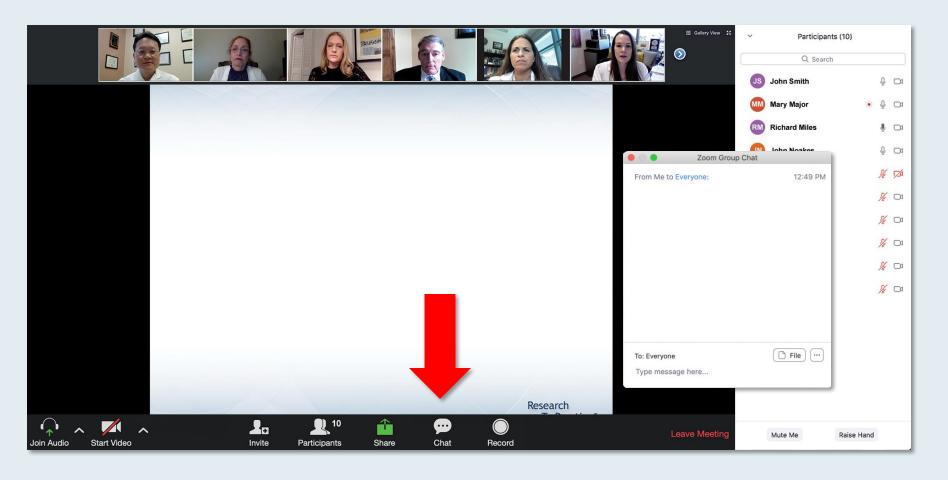
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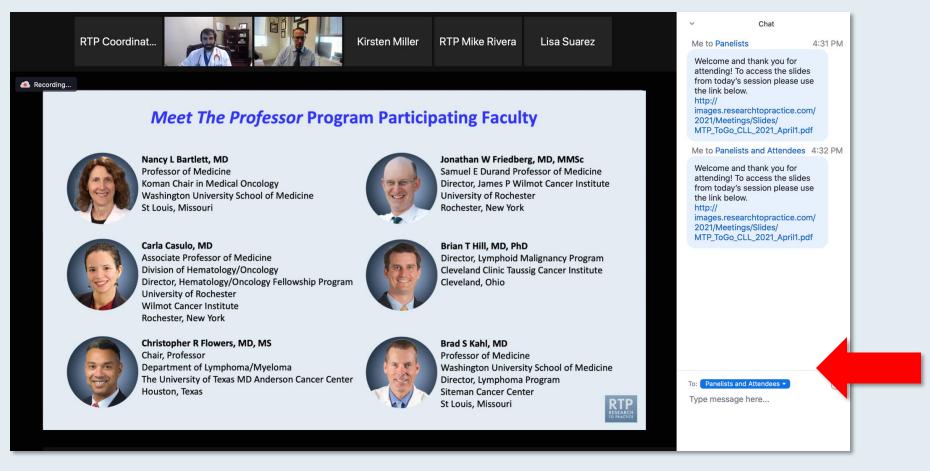


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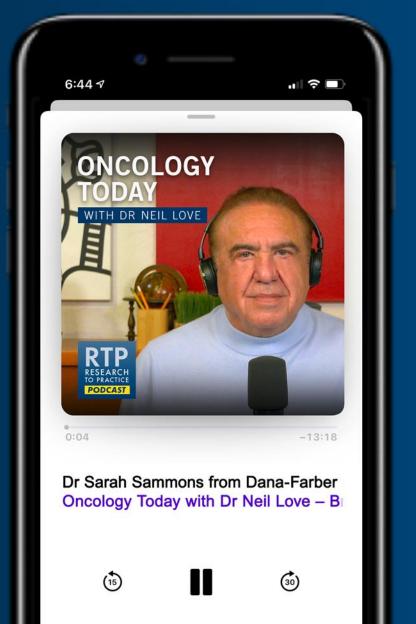
Brain Metastases with HER2-Positive Breast Cancer — An Interview with Dr Sarah Sammons on Optimal Management Approaches











Consensus or Controversy? Clinical Investigators Provide Perspectives on the Current and Future Care of Patients with Relapsed/Refractory Multiple Myeloma

Part 1 of a 2-Part CME/MOC-, NCPD- and ACPE-Accredited Satellite Symposium Series During the Society of Hematologic Oncology 2025 Annual Meeting

Thursday, September 4, 2025 6:42 PM – 7:42 PM CT

Faculty

Meletios-Athanasios (Thanos) C Dimopoulos, MD
Hans Lee, MD
Noopur Raje, MD

Moderator Joseph Mikhael, MD, MEd



Consensus or Controversy? Clinical Investigators Provide Perspectives on the Current and Future Care of Patients with Follicular Lymphoma

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Friday, September 5, 2025

11:47 AM - 12:47 PM CT

Faculty

Jennifer Crombie, MD Laurie H Sehn, MD, MPH

Moderator
Jeremy S Abramson, MD, MMSc



The Implications of Recent Datasets for the Current and Future Management of Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

A CME/MOC-Accredited Live Webinar

Wednesday, September 17, 2025 5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Carla Casulo, MD Brad S Kahl, MD



Data + Perspectives: Clinical Investigators Explore the Application of Recent Datasets in Current Oncology Care

A Multitumor Symposium in Partnership with Florida Cancer Specialists & Research Institute

Saturday, October 11, 2025 7:15 AM – 12:30 PM ET

The Ritz-Carlton Orlando, Grande Lakes | Orlando, Florida

Faculty

Emmanuel S Antonarakis, MD
Matthew P Goetz, MD
Christopher Lieu, MD
Matthew Lunning, DO

Heather McArthur, MD, MPH
Sonali M Smith, MD
John Strickler, MD
Additional faculty to be announced.



Cancer Q&A: Understanding the Role and Reality of CAR (Chimeric Antigen Receptor) T-Cell Therapy for Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

A Webinar Series for Clinicians and Patients, Developed in Partnership with CancerCare®

Patients

Wednesday, October 22, 2025 6:00 PM – 7:00 PM ET

Clinicians

Wednesday, November 12, 2025 5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Jeremy S Abramson, MD, MMSc Loretta J Nastoupil, MD



Addressing Current Knowledge and Practice Gaps in the Community — Optimizing the Use of Oral Selective Estrogen Receptor Degraders for Metastatic Breast Cancer, Part 2

A CME/MOC-Accredited Live Webinar

Wednesday, October 29, 2025 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Rinath M Jeselsohn, MD Joyce O'Shaughnessy, MD



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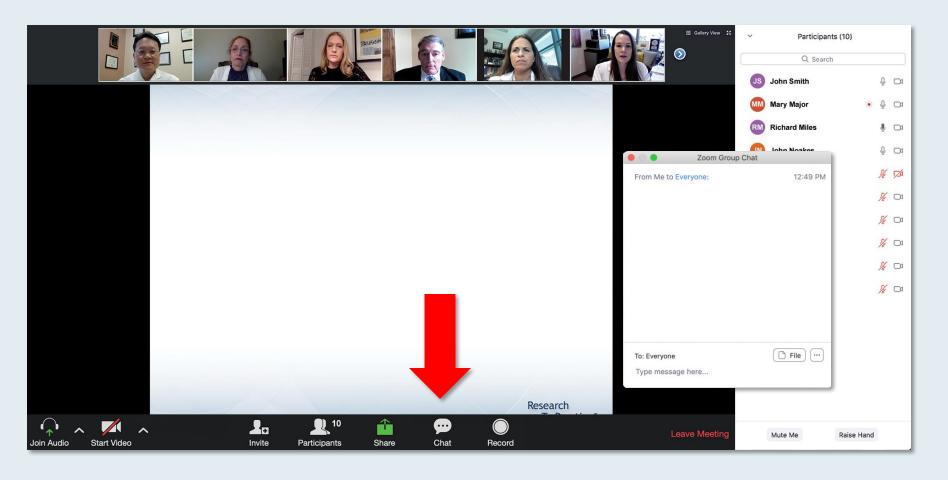
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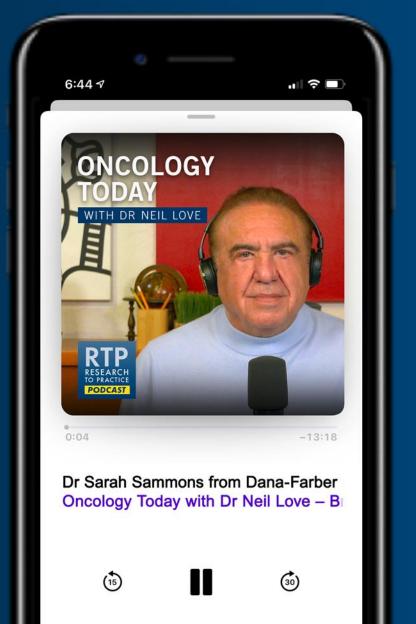
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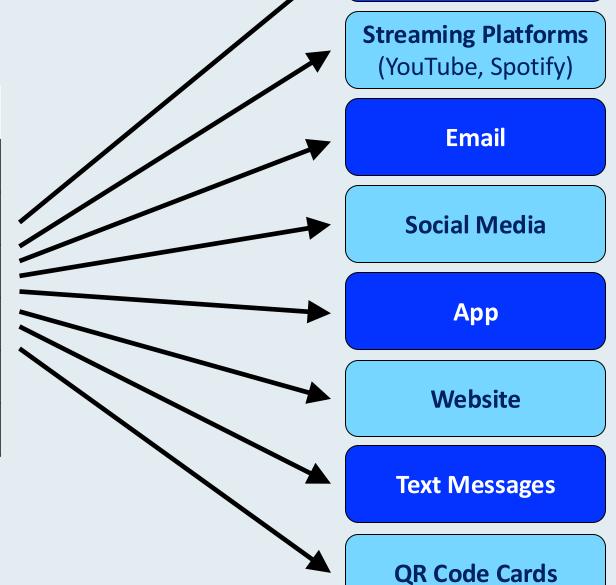






RTP Content Distribution Platform 9-28-24 to 9-28-25

	Year	Month
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Recordings	93	7
Webinars	41	4
Cases	62	5
Meetings	84	7
Final	218	18



Podcast



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Introduction: Legendary Figures in Breast Cancer Research

Case 1: Dr Favaro – 82-year-old woman, a current smoker with PMH of myocardial infarction and stroke, develops recurrent TNBC

Case 2: Dr Rudolph – 67-year-old woman with mTNBC (PD-L1 20%) receives chemotherapy/pembrolizumab followed by sacituzumab govitecan

Case 3: Dr Zelkowitz – 68-year-old woman with localized TNBC develops myocarditis during neoadjuvant chemotherapy/pembrolizumab

Case 4: Dr Gupta – 64-year-old woman with recurrent ER-negative, HER2-low, PI3K-mutant mTNBC

Case 5: Dr Lee – 63-year-old woman with recurrent TNBC confined to contralateral neck nodes

Case 6: Dr Rodriguez – 43-year-old woman with mTNBC s/p multiple lines of chemotherapy receives sacituzumab govitecan

Case 7: Dr Gupta – 76-year-old woman with ER-negative, HER2-low breast cancer develops an isolated brain metastasis

Case 8: Dr Rudolph – 68-year-old woman with mTNBC experiences severe diarrhea with sacituzumab govitecan



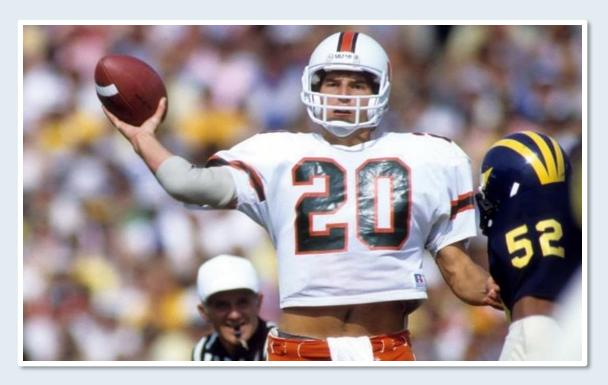
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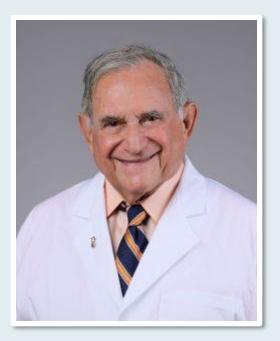


Dan Marino

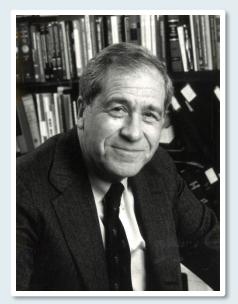


Bernie Kosar





Chuck Vogel



Bernard Fisher



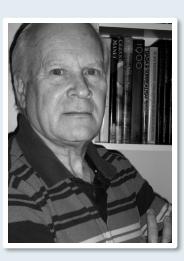
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Gianni Bonadonna



Larry Norton



Michael Baum





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Tony Howell



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Kent Osborne



Cliff Hudis



Michael Dixon





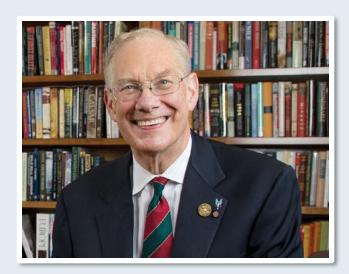
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Monica Morrow



Hyman Muss



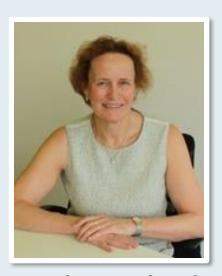
Craig Jordan



Edith Perez



Helen Stewart



Kathy Pritchard



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Case Presentation: 82-year-old woman, a current smoker with PMH of myocardial infarction and stroke, develops recurrent TNBC

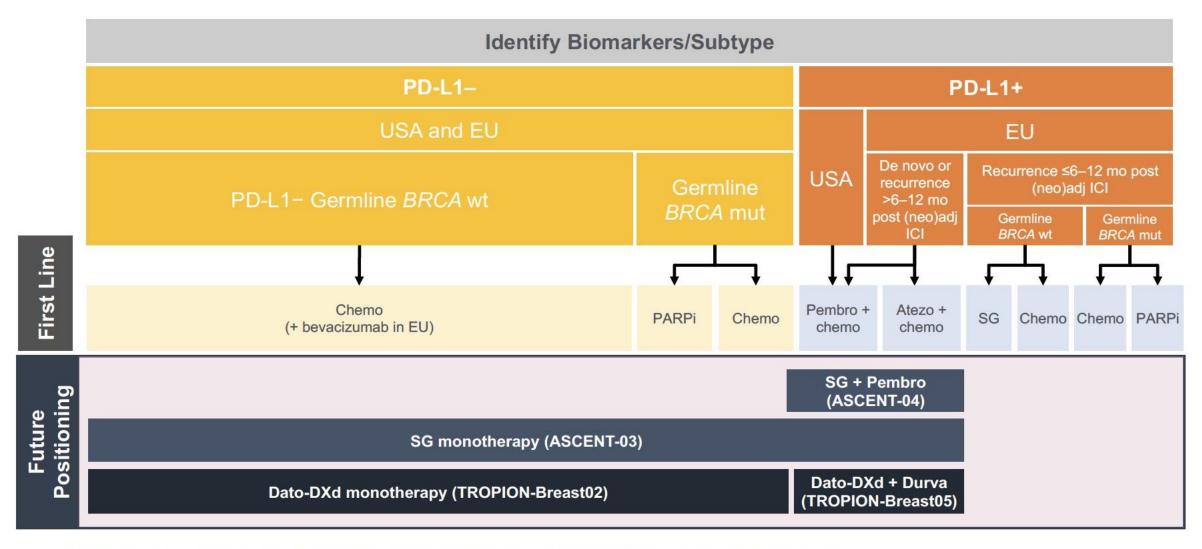


Dr Justin Favaro (Charlotte, North Carolina)





NCCN and ESMO Guidelines for 1L



¹L, first line; atezo, atezolizumab; chemo, chemotherapy; Dato-DXd, datopotamab deruxtecan; durva, durvalumab; ESMO, European Society for Medical Oncology;
EU, European Union; ICI, immune checkpoint inhibitor; mo, months; mTNBC, metastatic triple-negative breast cancer; mut, mutation; NCCN, National Comprehensive Cancer Network; (neo)adj, neoadjuvant or adjuvant; PARPi, poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase inhibitor; PD-L1-/+, programmed cell death ligand 1-negative/positive; pembro, pembrolizumab; SG, sacituzumab govitecan; wt, wild-type.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Pembrolizumab plus Chemotherapy in Advanced Triple-Negative Breast Cancer

J. Cortes, H.S. Rugo, D.W. Cescon, S.-A. Im, M.M. Yusof, C. Gallardo, O. Lipatov, C.H. Barrios, J. Perez-Garcia, H. Iwata, N. Masuda, M. Torregroza Otero, E. Gokmen, S. Loi, Z. Guo, X. Zhou, V. Karantza, W. Pan, and P. Schmid, for the KEYNOTE-355 Investigators*

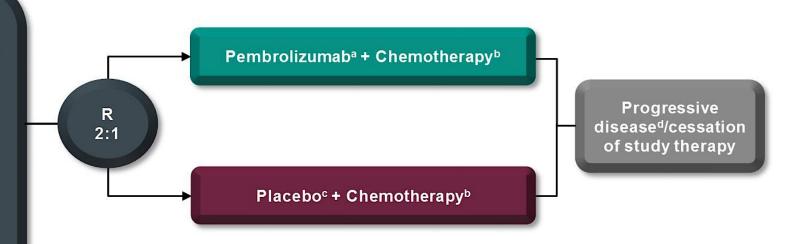
N Engl J Med 2022;387(3):217-26.



Phase III KEYNOTE-355 Study Design

Key Eligibility Criteria

- Age ≥18 years
- Central determination of TNBC and PD-L1 expression
- Previously untreated locally recurrent inoperable or metastatic TNBC
- Completion of treatment with curative intent ≥6 months prior to first disease recurrence
- · ECOG performance status 0 or 1
- Life expectancy ≥12 weeks from randomization
- Adequate organ function
- No systemic steroids
- No active CNS metastases
- · No active autoimmune disease



Stratification Factors:

- Chemotherapy on study (taxane vs gemcitabine/carboplatin)
- PD-L1 tumor expression (CPS ≥1 vs CPS <1)
- Prior treatment with same class chemotherapy in the neoadjuvant or adjuvant setting (yes vs no)

^aPembrolizumab 200 mg intravenous (IV) every 3 weeks (Q3W)
^bChemotherapy dosing regimens are as follows:

Nab-paclitaxel 100 mg/m² IV on days 1, 8, and 15 every 28 days
Paclitaxel 90 mg/m² IV on days 1, 8, and 15 every 28 days
Gemcitabine 1000 mg/m²/carboplatin AUC 2 on days 1 and 8 every 21 days

cNormal saline
dTreatment may be continued until confirmation of progressive disease
CNS=central nervous system; ECOG=Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group;
PD-L1=programmed death ligand 1; R=randomized; TNBC=triple-negative breast cancer



TROP2-directed ADCs

	Sacituzumab govitecan (IMMU-132)	Datopotamab deruxtecan (DS-1062a)	Sacituzumab tirumotecan (MK-2870)
Antibody	hRS7 Humanized IgG1 mAb	MAAP-9001a Humanized IgG1 mAb	hRS7 Humanized IgG1 mAb
Payload	SN38 (DNA Topoisomerase I inhibitor)	DXd (DNA Topoisomerase I inhibitor)	KL610023 (DNA Topoisomerase I inhibitor)
Linker cleavage	Enzymatic and pH-dependent	Enzymatic	Enzymatic and pH-dependent
Bystander effect	Yes	Yes	Yes
DAR	7.6	4	7.4
Half-life	11-14h	~5 days	57h
Dosing	D1, D8 of Q3W schedule	Q3W	Q2W

ADCs in metastatic triple-negative breast cancer

Targeting Trop2 in mTNBC

range), permitting delivery in high quantity to the tumor

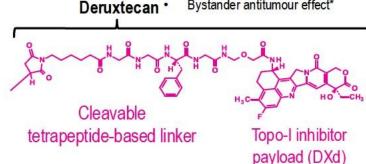
Sacituzumab govitecan

Linker for SN-38 Humanized anti-Trop-2 antibody · pH-sensitive. hydrolyzable linker for Directed toward Trop-2, an SN-38 release in epithelial antigen expressed targeted tumor cells on many solid cancers and tumor microenvironment. allowing bystander effect High drug-to-antibody ratio (7.6:1) SN-38 payload SN-38 more potent than parent compound. Internalization and irinotecan (topoisomerase I enzymatic cleavage by inhibitor) tumor cell not required SN-38 chosen for its for SN-38 liberation moderate cytotoxicity (with from antibody IC50 in the nanomolar

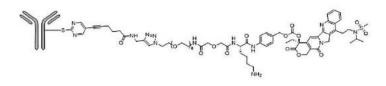
Datopotamab deruxtecan



- Payload mechanism of action: Topo-I inhibitor*
- High potency payload*
- Optimised drug to antibody ratio ≈4*†
- Payload with short systemic half-life*†
- Stable linker-payload*
- Tumour-selective cleavable linker*
 - Bystander antitumour effect*



Sacituzumab tirumotecan (SKB264/MK-2870)



- anti-TROP2 ADC
- Sulfonyl pyrimidine-CL2Acarbonate linker
- Payload: belotecan-derivative topoisomerase I inhibitor
- DAR: 7.4

Several Phase 3 clinical trials are evaluating the use of ADCs ± immunotherapy in 1L mTNBC

Target	Trial	Intervention	Control arm	
	PD-L1−negative or PD-L1/PD-1 inhibitor-ineligible population			
TROP2	ASCENT-03 ³	Sacituzumab govitecan	TPC (gemcitabine/carboplatin, paclitaxel, or nab-paclitaxel)	
	TROPION Breast-024	Datopotamab deruxtecan	ICC (paclitaxel, nab-paclitaxel, carboplatin, capecitabine or eribulin mesylate)	
	TroFuse-011 ⁵	Sacituzumab tirumotecan† ± pembrolizumab	TPC (gemcitabine and carboplatin, paclitaxel, or nab-paclitaxel)	
	SKB264-III-11 ⁶	Sacituzumab tirumotecan†	ICC (paclitaxel, nab-paclitaxel, capecitabine, eribulin, or carboplatin)	
	PD-L1+ population			
	ASCENT-047	Sacituzumab govitecan + pembrolizumab	TPC (gemcitabine and carboplatin, paclitaxel, or nab-paclitaxel) + pembrolizumab	
	TROPION Breast-058	Datopotamab deruxtecan ± durvalumab	ICC (paclitaxel, nab-paclitaxel or gemcitabine + carboplatin) + pembrolizumab	

ADCs (T-DXd and SG) are approved globally as monotherapy in previously treated mTNBC; SG, Dato-DXd and Sac-TMT are being evaluated in 1L mTNBC^{2,5–9}

OPEN ACCESS | CLINICAL TRIAL UPDATES | @ (*) (*) (*) = | February 29, 2024

Final Results From the Randomized Phase III
ASCENT Clinical Trial in Metastatic TripleNegative Breast Cancer and Association of
Outcomes by Human Epidermal Growth Factor
Receptor 2 and Trophoblast Cell Surface Antigen
2 Expression

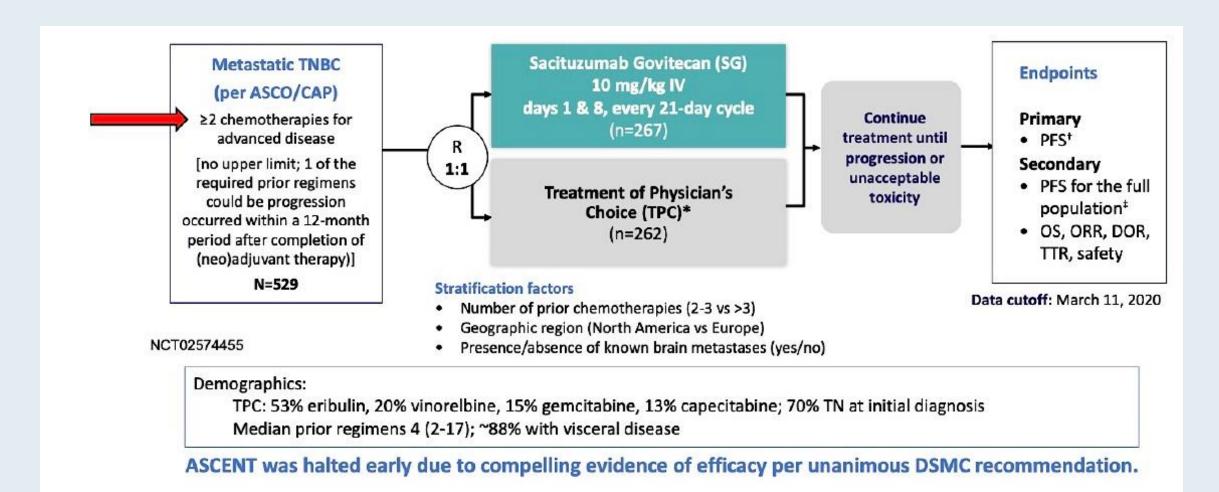
Authors: Aditya Bardia, MD, MPH , Hope S. Rugo, MD , Sara M. Tolaney, MD, MPH , Delphine Loirat, PhD, MD,

Kevin Punie, MD , Mafalda Oliveira, MD, PhD , Adam Brufsky, MD, PhD , ... show ALL ... , and Sara A. Hurvitz, MD,



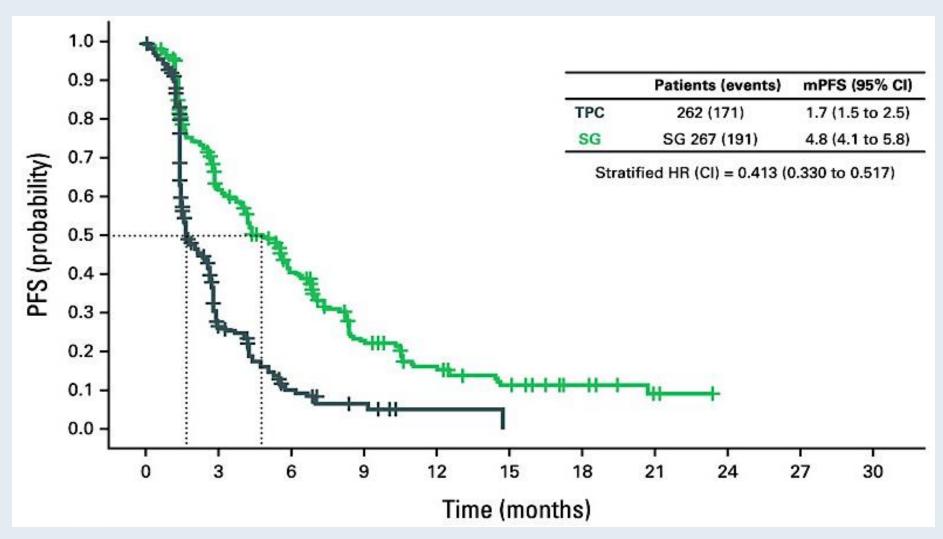


Phase III ASCENT Study Design





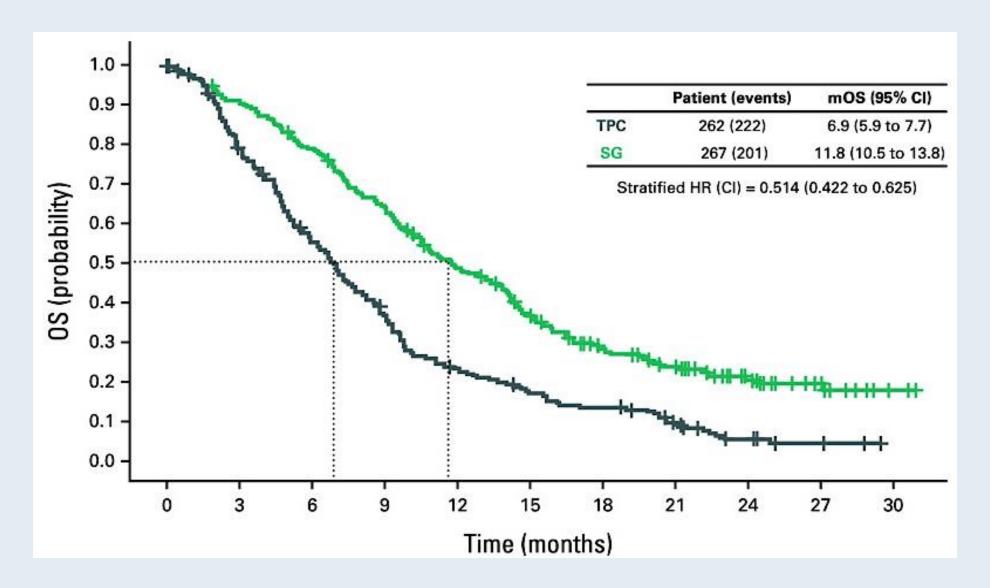
Phase III ASCENT: Progression-Free Survival (PFS)



mPFS = median progression-free survival

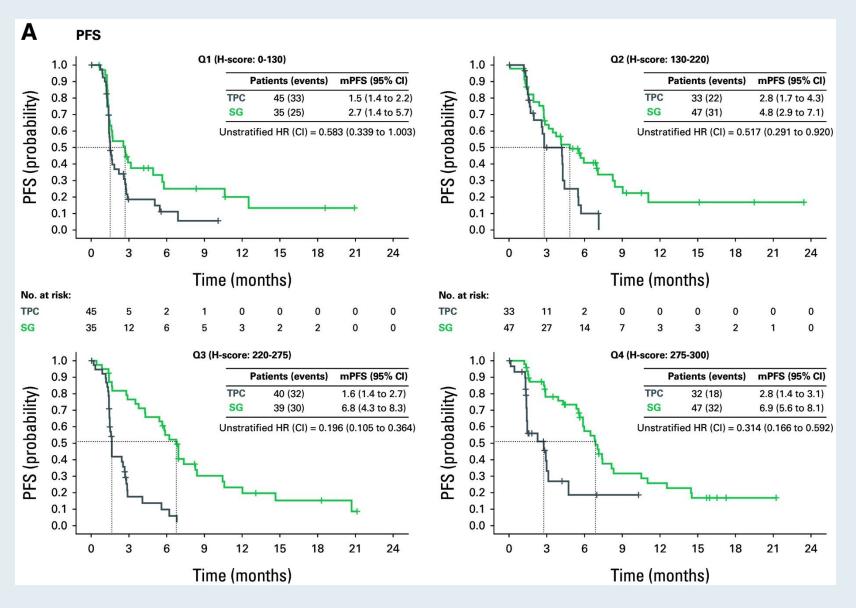


Phase III ASCENT: Overall Survival (OS)



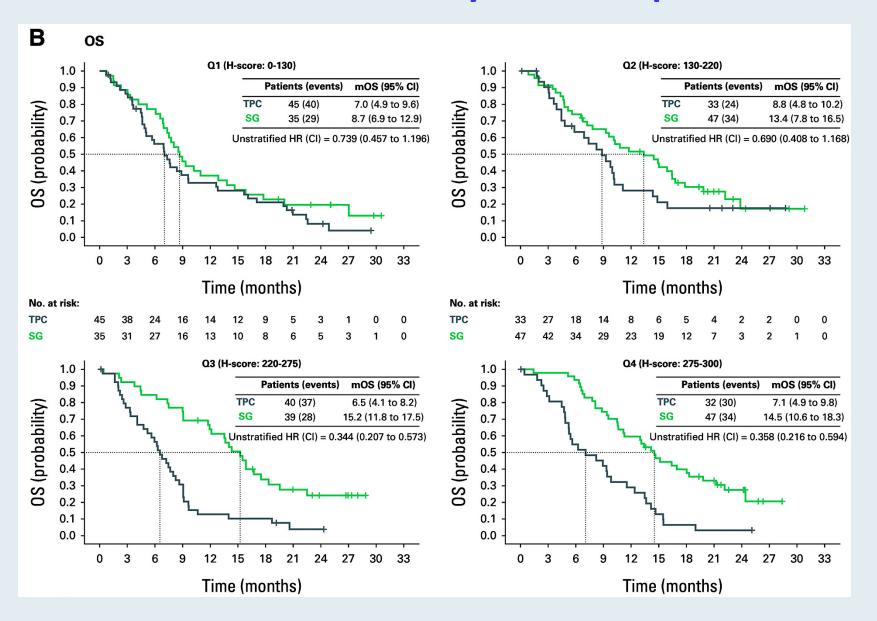


Phase III ASCENT: PFS by TROP2 Expression



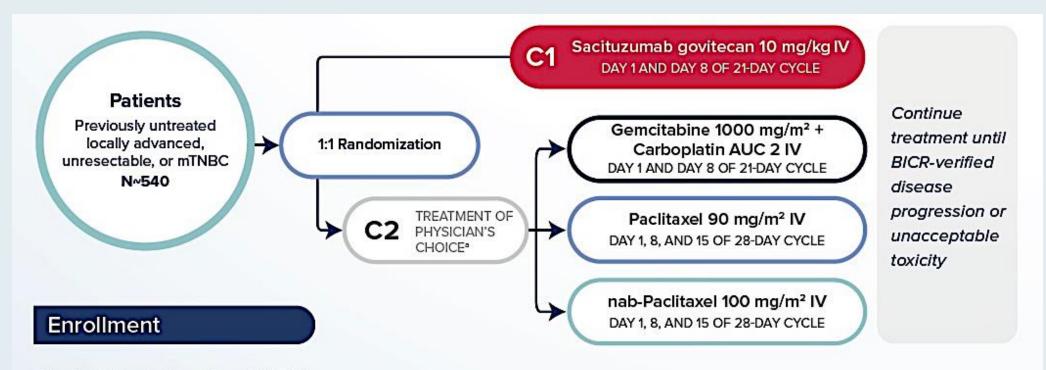


Phase III ASCENT: OS by TROP2 Expression





Phase III ASCENT-03 Study Design



Study Population 1L mTNBC

- Previously untreated locally advanced, unresectable, or metastatic TNBC
- PD-L1- by 22C3 CPS <10 or PD-L1+ by 22C3 CPS ≥10 in patients previously treated with an aPD-(L)1 agent in the curative setting
- ≥6 months since treatment in the curative setting
- Prior aPD-(L)1 use allowed in the curative setting
- PD-L1 and TNBC status centrally confirmed



^aCrossover to SG in eligible patients allowed after BICR-verified disease progression.

ASCENT-03: First-Line Sacituzumab Govitecan Demonstrates Highly Statistically Significant and Clinically Meaningful Improvement in PFS for Patients with mTNBC Who Are Not Candidates for Checkpoint Inhibitors

Press Release: May 23, 2025

"[The manufacturer] announced positive topline results from the Phase 3 ASCENT-03 study of sacituzumab govitecan-hziy. The study met its primary endpoint, demonstrating a highly statistically significant and clinically meaningful improvement in progression-free survival (PFS) compared to chemotherapy in patients with first-line metastatic triple-negative breast cancer (mTNBC) who are not candidates for PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitors, meaning they are PD-L1 negative or are ineligible to receive immunotherapy.

The safety profile of sacituzumab govitecan-hziy in the ASCENT-03 study was consistent with prior studies, and no new safety signals were identified in this patient population. Overall survival (OS) is a key secondary endpoint and was not mature at the time of PFS primary analysis. No OS detriment was observed."



Sacituzumab Govitecan Plus Pembrolizumab vs Chemotherapy Plus Pembrolizumab in Patients With Previously Untreated, PD-L1 Positive, Advanced or Metastatic Triple-Negative Breast Cancer: Primary Results From the Randomized, Phase 3 ASCENT-04/KEYNOTE-D19 Study

Sara M Tolaney¹, Evandro de Azambuja², Kevin Kalinsky³, Sherene Loi⁴, Sung-Bae Kim⁵, Clinton Yam⁶, Bernardo Rapoport^{7,8}, Seock-Ah Im⁹, Barbara Pistilli¹⁰, Wassim McHayleh¹¹, David W Cescon¹², Junichiro Watanabe¹³, Manuel Alejandro Lara Banuelas¹⁴, Ruffo Freitas-Junior¹⁵, Javier Salvador Bofill¹⁶, Maryam Afshari¹⁷, Dianna Gary¹⁷, Lu Wang¹⁷, Catherine Lai¹⁷, Peter Schmid¹⁸

ASCO 2025; Abstract LBA109.



Phase III ASCENT-04/KEYNOTE-D19 Study Design

Previously untreated, locally advanced unresectable, or metastatic TNBC^a:

- PD-L1-positive (CPS ≥ 10 by the 22C3 assay^b)
- ≥ 6 months since treatment in curative setting (prior anti-PD-[L]1 use allowed)

N = 443

Stratification factors:

- De novo mTNBC^c vs recurrent within 6 to 12 months from completion of treatment in curative setting vs recurrent
 12 months from completion of treatment in curative setting
- US/Canada/Western Europe vs the rest of the world
- Prior exposure to anti-PD-(L)1 (yes vs no)

SG = sacituzumb govitecan; pembro = pembrolizumab

SG + pembro^d (SG 10 mg/kg IV, days 1 and 8 of 21-day cycles; pembro 200 mg, day 1 of 21-day cycles) n = 221 Chemo* + pembro^d (paclitaxel 90 mg/m² OR pab-paclitaxel

(paclitaxel 90 mg/m² OR nab-paclitaxel 100 mg/m² on days 1, 8, & 15 of 28-day cycles, OR gemcitabine 1000 mg/m² + carboplatin AUC 2 on days 1 & 8 of 21-day cycles; pembro 200 mg on day 1 of 21-day cycles)

n = 222

*Eligible patients who experienced BICRverified disease progression were offered to cross-over to receive 2L SG monotherapy All treatment, including SG or chemo, was continued until BICR-verified disease progression or unacceptable toxicity

End points

Primary

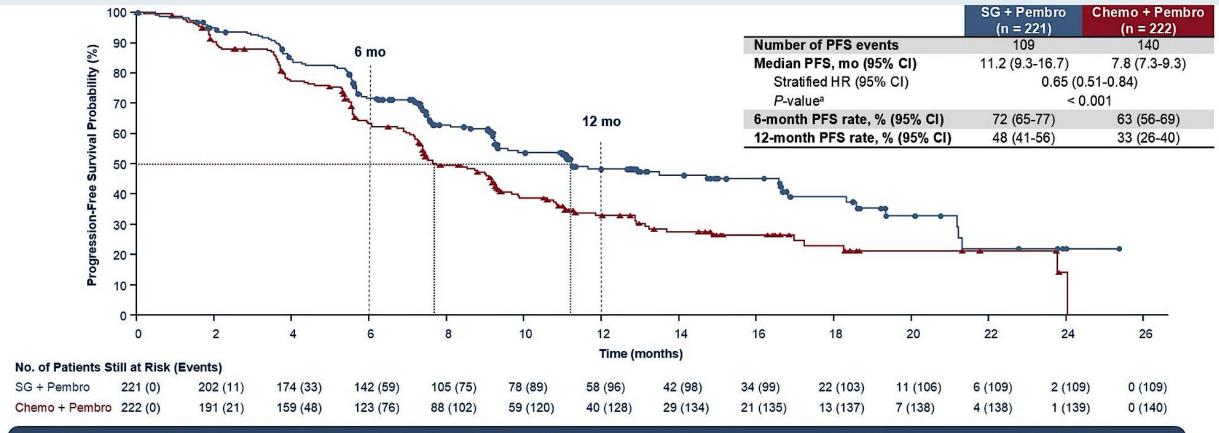
PFS by BICR^e

Secondary

- OS
- ORR, DOR by BICR^e
- Safety
- QoL



Phase III ASCENT-04/KEYNOTE-D19: Progression-Free Survival by BICR

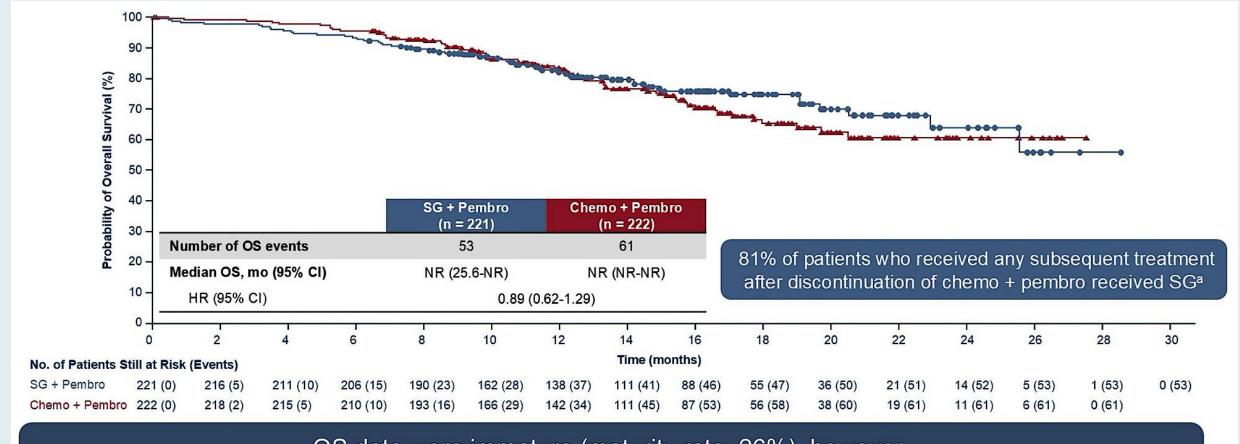


SG + pembro demonstrated statistically significant and clinically meaningful improvement in PFS vs chemo + pembro by BICR analysis, with a 35% reduction in risk of disease progression or death

BICR = blinded independent central review



Phase III ASCENT-04/KEYNOTE-D19: Descriptive Overall Survival at Primary Analysis



OS data were immature (maturity rate, 26%), however, a positive trend in improvement was observed for SG + pembro vs chemo + pembro

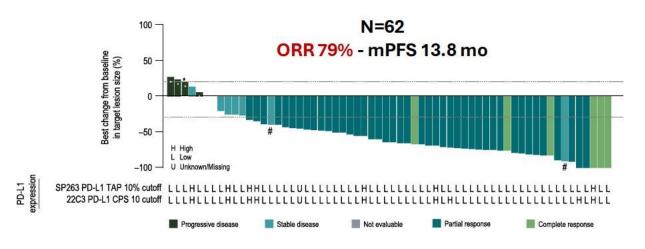


ADCs in metastatic triple-negative breast cancer

Combining ADCs and immune-checkpoint inhibitors

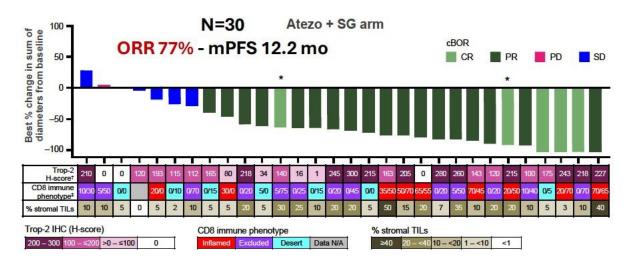
BEGONIA Trial
Dato-DXd + Durvalumab
in 1st line mTNBC

Morpheus-PAN BC Trial
Sacituzumab Govitecan + Atezolizumab
in PD-L1+ 1st line mTNBC



Antitumour responses were observed **regardless of PD-L1 expression** level as assessed by 2 separate PD-L1 assays and scoring methods

Schmid et al, ESMO 2023



Schmid et al, ESMO Breast 2024

- **Introduction:** Legendary Figures in Breast Cancer Research
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Case Presentation: 67-year-old woman with mTNBC (PD-L1 20%) receives chemotherapy/pembrolizumab followed by sacituzumab govitecan



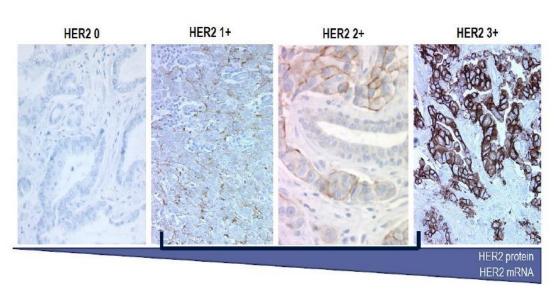
Dr Priya Rudolph (Athens, Georgia)

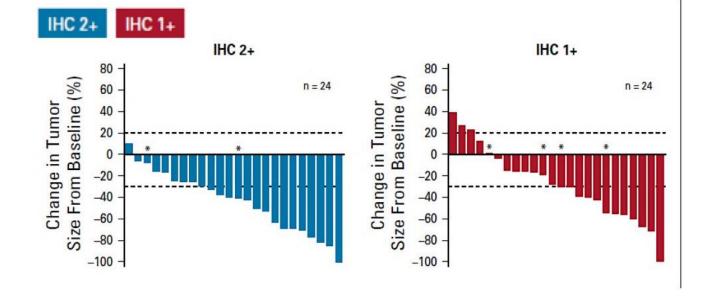


Trastuzumab Deruxtecan active in HER2-low MBC

HER2: Continuum of expression in breast cancer







HER2-low HER2 IHC 2+/ISH- OR IHC 1+/ISH – or untested

Of ~6100 breast cancer cases by IHC

~ 75% of cases of HR+ BC were considered HER2-low

~ 49% of cases of TNBC were considered HER2-low

Confirmed DCR: 87% Median DoR: 10.4 months Median PFS: 11.1 months

Confirmed ORR: 37%

T-DXD demonstrated significant anti-tumor activity in HER2 IHC 2+ and 1+ tumors





Trastuzumab deruxtecan (T-DXd) vs treatment of physician's choice in patients with HER2-low unresectable and/or metastatic breast cancer: Results of DESTINY-Breast04, a randomized, phase 3 study

Shanu Modi Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, Memorial Hospital, New York, NY, USA June 5, 2022

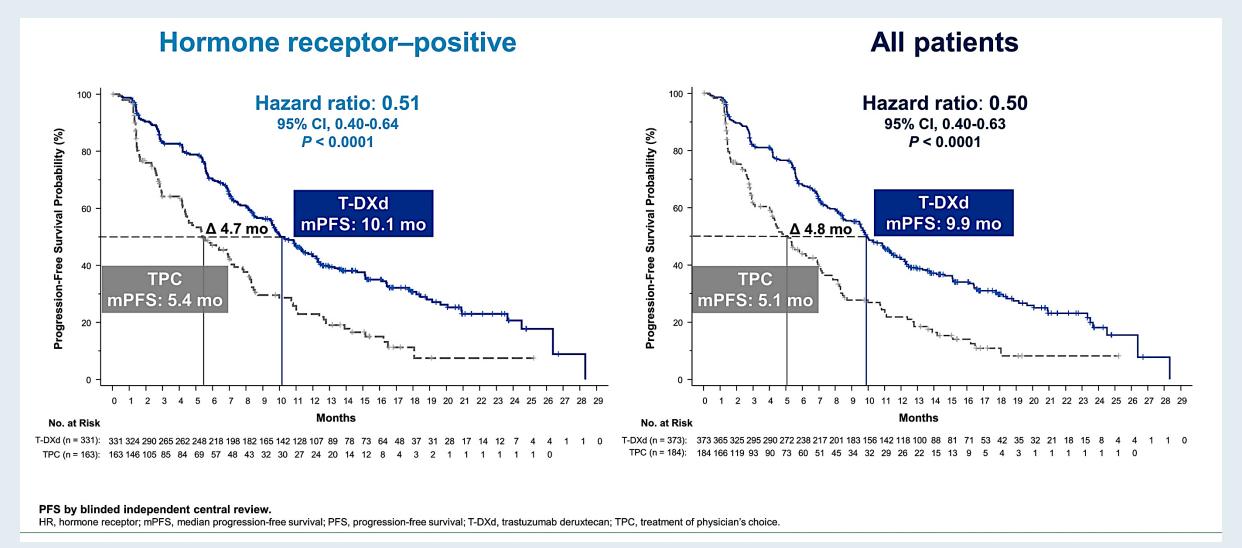
Additional authors: William Jacot, Toshinari Yamashita, Joo Hyuk Sohn, Maria Vidal, Eriko Tokunaga, Junji Tsurutani, Naoto Ueno, Yee Soo Chae, Keun Seok Lee, Naoki Niikura, Yeon Hee Park, Xiaojia Wang, Binghe Xu, Dhiraj Gambhire, Lotus Yung, Gerold Meinhardt, Yibin Wang, Nadia Harbeck, David Cameron

On behalf of the DESTINY-Breast04 investigators

Abstract LBA3

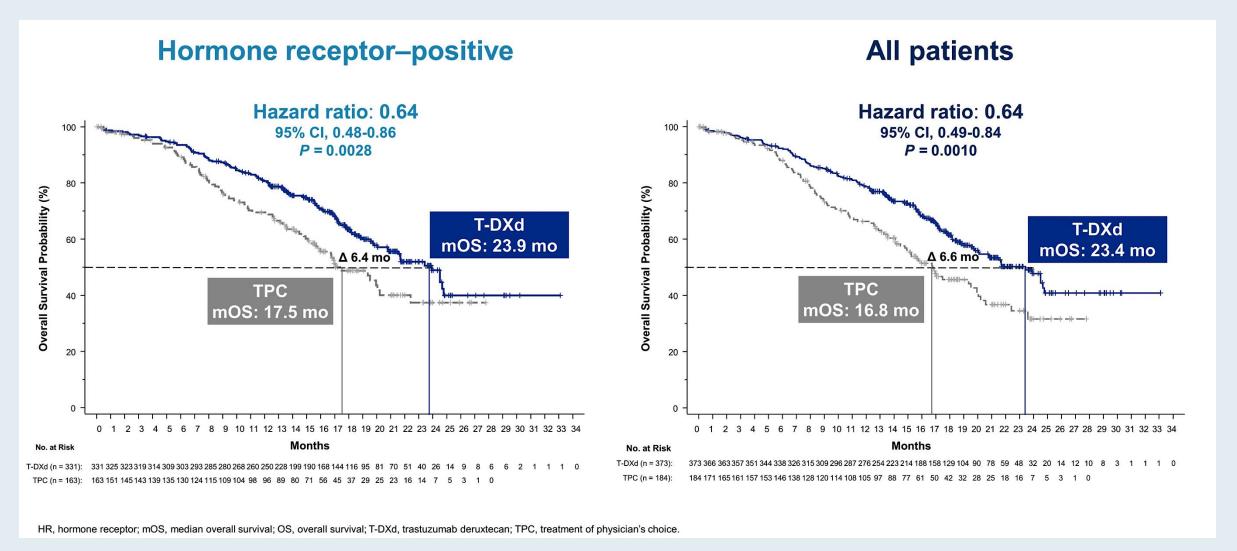


Phase III DESTINY-Breast04: PFS



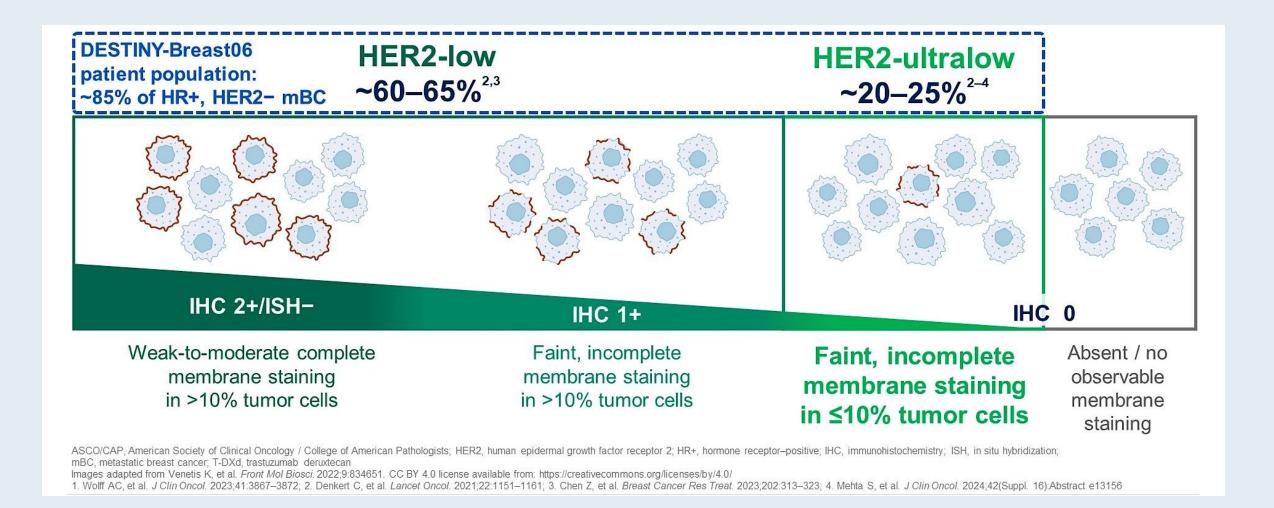


Phase III DESTINY-Breast04: OS





HER2-Ultralow Disease









Trastuzumab deruxtecan vs physician's choice of chemotherapy in patients with hormone receptor–positive, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)–low or HER2-ultralow metastatic breast cancer with prior endocrine therapy: primary results from DESTINY-Breast06

Giuseppe Curigliano

European Institute of Oncology, IRCCS, Milan, Italy; Department of Oncology and Hematology-Oncology, University of Milan, Italy

Sunday, June 2, 2024

Additional authors: Xichun Hu, Rebecca Dent, Kan Yonemori, Carlos H Barrios, Joyce A O'Shaughnessy, Hans Wildiers, Qingyuan Zhang, Seock-Ah Im, Cristina Saura, Laura Biganzoli, Joohyuk Sohn, Christelle Lévy, William Jacot, Natasha Begbie, Jun Ke, Gargi Patel, Aditya Bardia

On behalf of the DESTINY-Breast06 investigators

Abstract LBA1000



Phase III DESTINY-Breast06 Study Design

DESTINY-Breast06: a Phase 3, randomized, multicenter, open-label study (NCT04494425)

PATIENT POPULATION

- HR+ mBC
- HER2-low (IHC 1+ or IHC 2+/ISH-) or HER2-ultralow (IHC 0 with membrane staining)*
- Chemotherapy naïve in the mBC setting

Prior lines of therapy

- ≥2 lines of ET ± targeted therapy for mBC
 OR
- 1 line for mBC AND
 - Progression ≤6 months of starting first-line ET + CDK4/6i
 OR
 - Recurrence ≤24 months of starting adjuvant ET

T-DXd 5.4 mg/kg Q3W (n=436) HER2-low = 713 HER2-ultralow = 153† TPC (n=430)

Options: capecitabine, nab-paclitaxel, paclitaxel

ENDPOINTS

Primary

· PFS (BICR) in HER2-low

Key secondary

- PFS (BICR) in ITT (HER2-low + ultralow)
- OS in HER2-low
- OS in ITT (HER2-low + ultralow)

Other secondary

- PFS (INV) in HER2-low
- ORR (BICR/INV) and DOR (BICR/INV) in HER2-low and ITT (HER2-low + ultralow)
- Safety and tolerability
- Patient-reported outcomes[‡]

Stratification factors

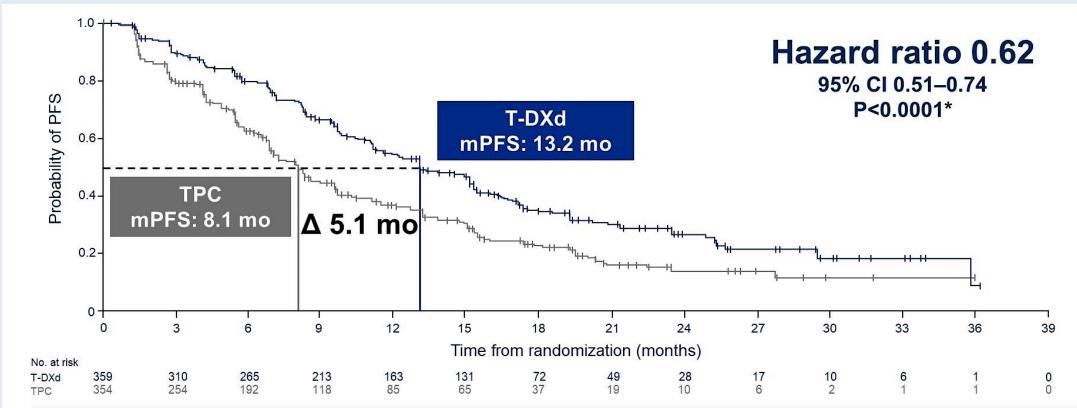
- · Prior CDK4/6i use (yes vs no)
- HER2 expression (IHC 1+ vs IHC 2+/ISH- vs IHC 0 with membrane staining)
- Prior taxane in the non-metastatic setting (yes vs no)

*Study enrollment was based on central HER2 testing. HER2 status was determined based on the most recent evaluable HER2 IHC sample prior to randomization. HER2-ultralow was defined as faint, partial membrane staining in ≤10% of tumor cells (also known as IHC >0<1+); THER2-ultralow status as determined per IRT data (note: efficacy analyses in the HER2-ultralow subgroup were based on n=152 as determined per central laboratory testing data); to be presented separately BICR, blinded independent central review; CDK4/6i, cyclin-dependent kinase 4/6 inhibitor; DOR, duration of response; ET, endocrine therapy; HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; HR+, hormone receptor–positive; IHC, immunohistochemistry; INV, investigator assessed; IRT, interactive response technology; ISH, in situ hybridization; ITT, intent-to-treat; mBC, metastatic breast cancer; ORR, objective response rate; OS, overall survival; PD, progressive disease; PFS, progression-free survival; Q3W, every 3 weeks; R, randomization; T-DXd, trastuzumab deruxtecan; TPC, chemotherapy treatment of physician's choice

NCT04494425. Updated. April 12, 2024. Available from: https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT04494425 (Accessed May 13, 2024)



Phase III DESTINY-Breast06: PFS in HER2-Low Disease (Primary Endpoint)

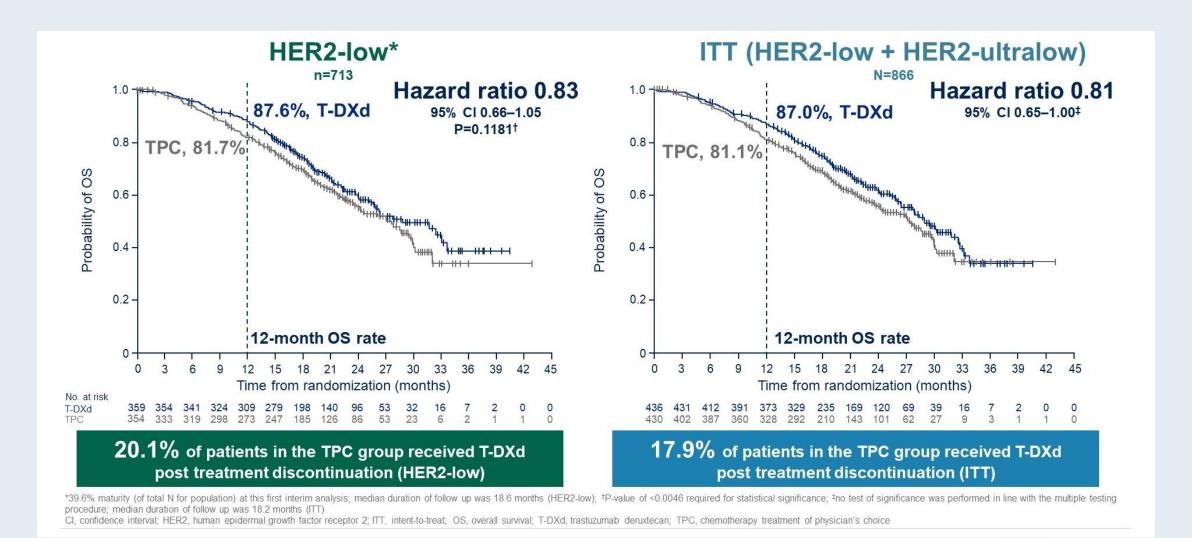


T-DXd demonstrated a statistically significant and clinically meaningful improvement in PFS compared with standard-of-care chemotherapy in HER2-low

*P-value of <0.05 required for statistical significance
BICR, blinded independent central review, CI, confidence interval; HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; mo, months; (m)PFS, (median) progression-free survival; T-DXd, trastuzumab deruxtecan;
TPC. chemotherapy treatment of physician's choice

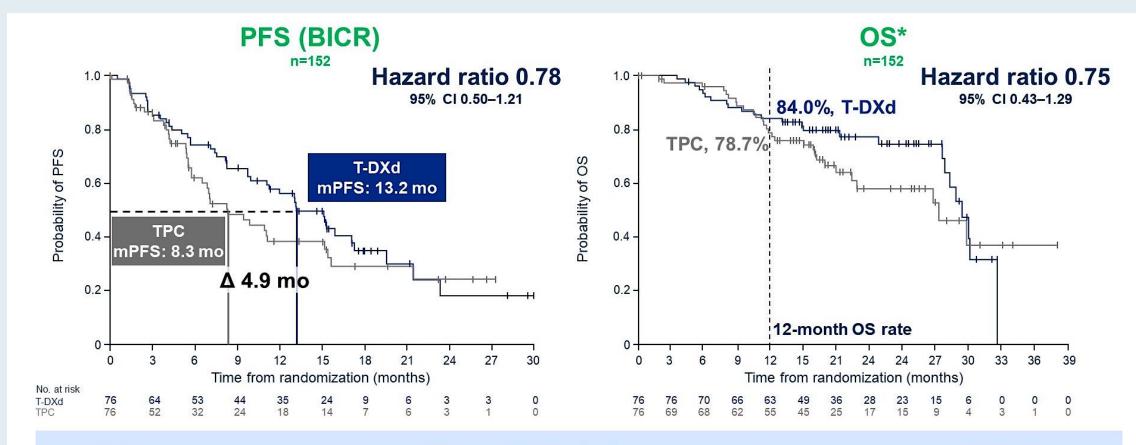


Phase III DESTINY-Breast06: Overall Survival (~40% Maturity)





Phase III DESTINY-Breast06: Survival in HER2-Ultralow Disease



PFS improvement with T-DXd vs TPC in HER2-ultralow was consistent with results in HER2-low

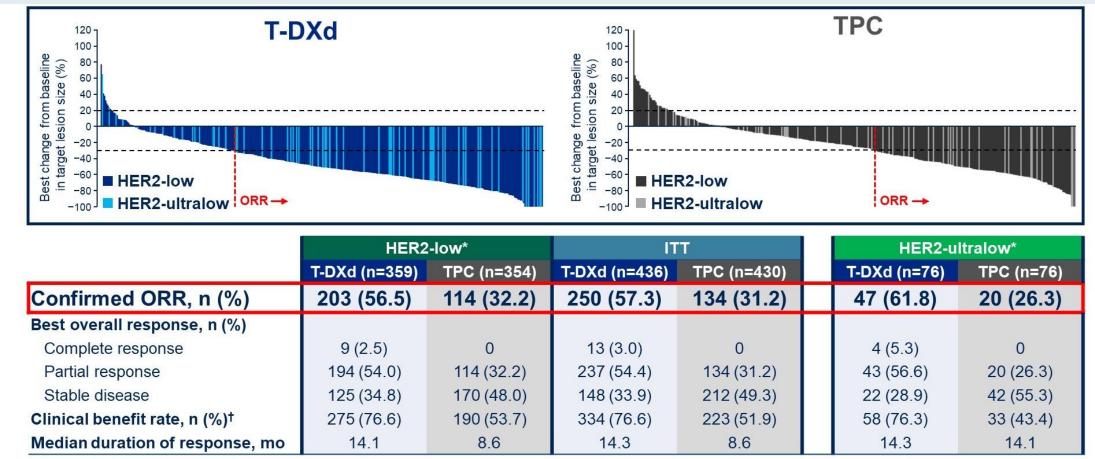
*34.9% maturity (of total N for population) at this first interim analysis; median duration of follow up was 16.8 months

BICR, blinded independent central review; Cl, confidence interval; HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; OS, overall survival; mo, months; (m)PFS, (median) progression-free survival; T-DXd, trastuzumab deruxtecan;

TPC, chemotherapy treatment of physician's choice



Phase III DESTINY-Breast06: Activity by HER2 Expression



ORR based on RECIST v1.1; response required confirmation after 4 weeks

*HER2-low status defined at randomization per IRT data, and HER2-ultralow status defined by central laboratory testing data; *defined as complete response + stable disease at Week 24, by blinded independent central review HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; IHC, immunohistochemistry; IRT, interactive response technology; ITT, intent-to-treat; mo, months; ORR, objective response rate; RECIST, Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors; T-DXd, trastuzumab deruxtecan; TPC, chemotherapy treatment of physician's choice



Agenda

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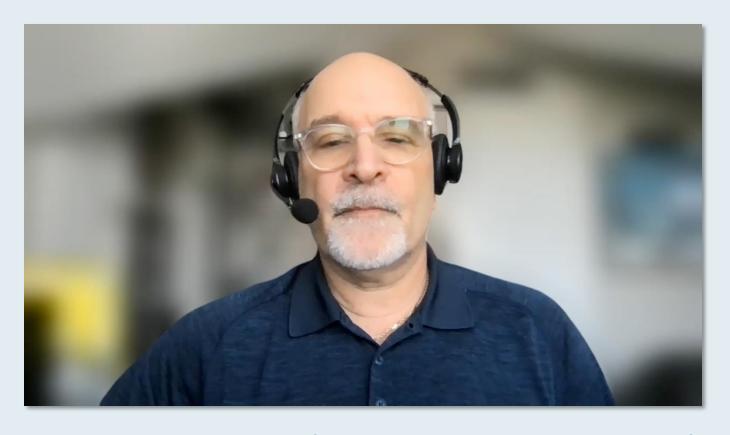
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Case 8: Dr Rudolph – 68-year-old woman with mTNBC experiences severe diarrhea with sacituzumab govitecan



Case Presentation: 68-year-old woman with localized TNBC develops myocarditis during neoadjuvant chemotherapy/pembrolizumab



Dr Richard Zelkowitz (Bridgeport, Connecticut)



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Case Presentation: 64-year-old woman with recurrent ER-negative, HER2-low, PI3K-mutant mTNBC



Dr Ranju Gupta (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania)



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Case Presentation: 63-year-old woman with recurrent TNBC confined to contralateral neck nodes



Dr Eric Lee (Fountain Valley, California)



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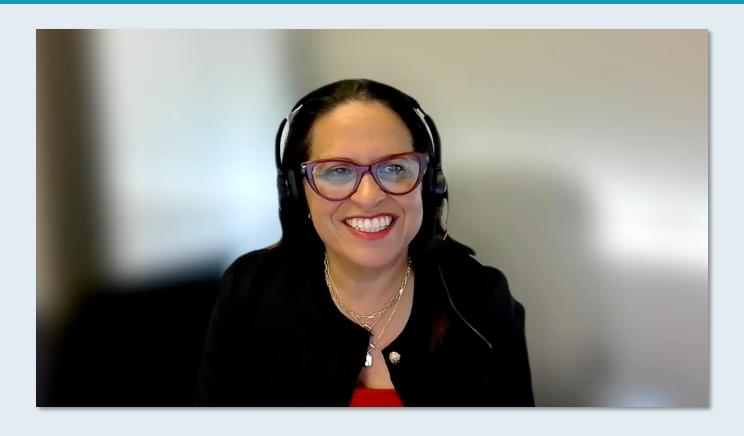
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Case Presentation: 43-year-old woman with mTNBC s/p multiple lines of chemotherapy receives sacituzumab govitecan



Dr Estelamari Rodriguez (Miami, Florida)



Articles

Prevention of sacituzumab govitecan-related neutropenia and diarrhea in patients with HER2-negative advanced breast cancer (PRIMED): an open-label, single-arm, phase 2 trial

José Manuel Pérez-García, a,b,u María Gion, a,c,d,u Manuel Ruiz-Borrego, Isabel Blancas, f,g,h Elena López-Miranda, a,c,u Salvador Blanch, Sabela Recalde, Cristina Reboredo Rendo, Xavier González, Nerea Ancizar, Serafin Morales, Patricia Cortez, do Zuzanna Piwowarska, Eileen Shimizu, José Antonio Guerrero, Miguel Sampayo-Cordero, Alejandro Martínez-Bueno, Javier Cortés, a,b,d,q,r,u and Antonio Llombart-Cussaca, s,t,u,*





Phase II PRIMED: Patients Experiencing Neutropenia and Diarrhea During the First 2 Treatment Cycles

Table 2: Primary endpoints: Number of patients experiencing neutropenia and diarrhea during the first two treatment cycles.

Any grade	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Primary endpoint: ≥ grade 3 neutropenia
14 (28.0%) Diarrhea	4 (8.0%)	6 (12.0%)	2 (4.0%)	8 (16.0%); p = 0.0002
Any Grade	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Primary endpoint: ≥ grade 2 diarrhea
17 (34.0%)	6 (12.0%)	2 (4.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (16.0%); p = 0.08



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Case Presentation: 76-year-old woman with ER-negative, HER2-low breast cancer develops an isolated brain metastasis



Dr Ranju Gupta (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania)



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Case Presentation: 68-year-old woman with PD-L1-negative mTNBC experiences severe diarrhea with second-line sacituzumab govitecan



Dr Priya Rudolph (Athens, Georgia)



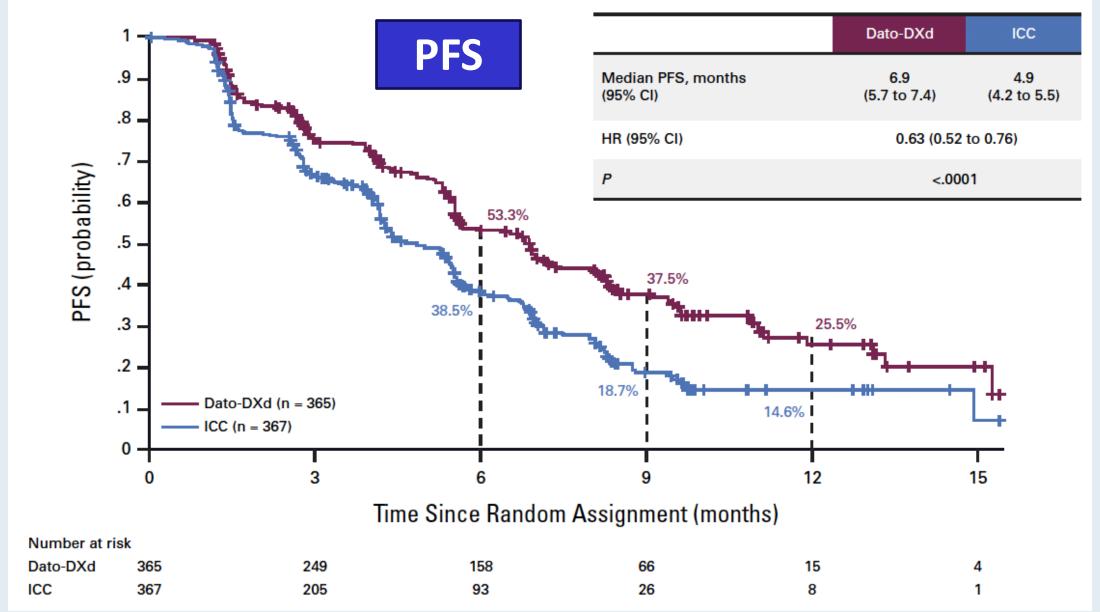
FDA Approves Datopotamab Deruxtecan-dlnk for Unresectable or Metastatic HR-Positive, HER2-Negative Breast Cancer Press Release: January 17, 2025

"On January 17, 2025, the Food and Drug Administration approved datopotamab deruxtecan-dlnk, a Trop-2-directed antibody and topoisomerase inhibitor conjugate, for adult patients with unresectable or metastatic, hormone receptor (HR)-positive, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-negative (IHC 0, IHC1+ or IHC2+/ISH-) breast cancer who have received prior endocrine-based therapy and chemotherapy for unresectable or metastatic disease.

Efficacy was evaluated in TROPION-Breast01 (NCT05104866), a multicenter, open-label, randomized trial. Patients must have experienced disease progression, been deemed unsuitable for further endocrine therapy, and have received one or two lines of prior chemotherapy for unresectable or metastatic disease. Patients were excluded for a history of ILD/pneumonitis requiring steroids, ongoing ILD/pneumonitis, clinically active brain metastases, or clinically significant corneal disease. Patients also were excluded for ECOG performance status >1."



Phase III TROPION-Breast01 Trial: Progression-Free Survival (PFS)





TROPION-Breast02 + TROPION-Breast05 Study Design

TROPION-Breast021,2

Patient Population

- Untreated, inoperable/locally advanced or metastatic TNBC
- PD-L1- (CPS <10) <u>OR PD-L1+ (CPS ≥10)</u> if treated with an anti-PD-(L)1 agent for eBC or if they cannot be treated with an anti-PD-(L)1 agent due to a comorbidity, or if no regulatory access to an anti-PD-(L)1 agent
- No minimum DFI since completion of Tx in curative setting (DFI ≤12 months capped at 20%)
- History of ILD/pneumonitis and clinically significant corneal disease excluded

Study Design



Stratification Factors

- Geographic region
- PD-L1 status
- De novo vs prior DFI ≤12 months vs prior DFI >12 months

Key Endpoints^a

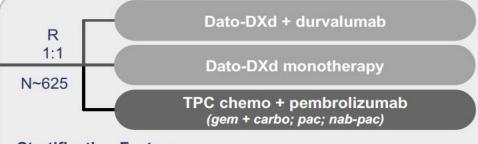
- Primary: PFS by BICR, OS
- Secondary: ORR, DOR, PFS (investigator), safety, PROs

TROPION-Breast05³

Patient Population

- PD-L1+ (CPS ≥10) untreated, inoperable/locally advanced or metastatic TNBC
- DFI ≥6 months since Tx in curative setting (DFI 6–12 months capped at 20%)
- · Prior PD-(L)1 use allowed in this setting
- History of ILD/pneumonitis and clinically significant corneal disease excluded

Study Design



Stratification Factors

- Geographic region
- Prior PD-(L)1
- De novo vs prior DFI 6–12 months vs prior DFI >12 months

Key Endpoints^a

- Primary: PFS by BICR
- Secondary: OS, PFS (investigator), ORR, safety, PROs

^aSecondary endpoints not exhaustive.

¹L, first line; BICR, blinded independent central review; carbo, carboplatin; chemo, chemotherapy; CPS, combined positive score; Dato-DXd, datopotamab deruxtecan; DFI, disease-free interval; eBC, early-stage breast cancer; gem, gemcitabine; nab-pac, nab-pac, nab-pac, nab-paclitaxel; ORR, objective response rate; OS, overall survival; pac, paclitaxel; PD-L1, programmed death ligand 1; PD-L1-, programmed death ligand 1-negative; PD-L1+, programmed death ligand

Sacituzumab Tirumotecan (sac-TMT)

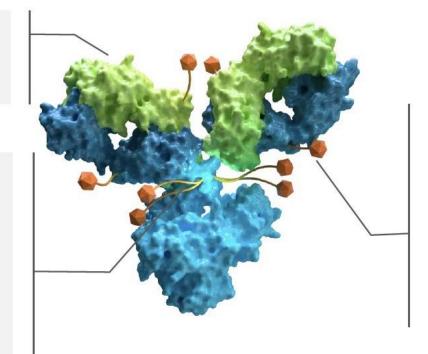
Sac-TMT is a TROP2 ADC developed with a proprietary Kthiol (pyrimidine-thiol) linker conjugated to a novel topoisomerase I inhibitor at DAR 7.4. The features of sac-TMT lead to release of the payload both in the tumor microenvironment (TME) and inside tumor cells, achieving a balance between the safety and efficacy of the ADC.

Antibody

 hRS7, a recombinant humanized anti-TROP2 antibody with high affinity

<u>Linker</u>

- Kthiol conjugation: irreversible coupling to improve stability of ADC
- Payload release: intracellular enzymatic cleavage and extracellular hydrolysis in TME
- Balanced stability: balance between efficacy and safety to expand therapeutic window



Payload

- Novel topo I inhibitor (belotecan derivative named T030), highly active
- Average DAR: 7.4 (range:7–8)
- Bystander effect
- Methylsulfonyl derivatization enhances linker stability and toxin permeability

Courtesy of Sara M Tolaney, MD, MPH

nature medicine

Article

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-025-03630-w

Sacituzumab tirumotecan in previously treated metastatic triple-negative breast cancer: a randomized phase 3 trial

Received: 27 October 2024

Accepted: 4 March 2025

Published online: 11 April 2025

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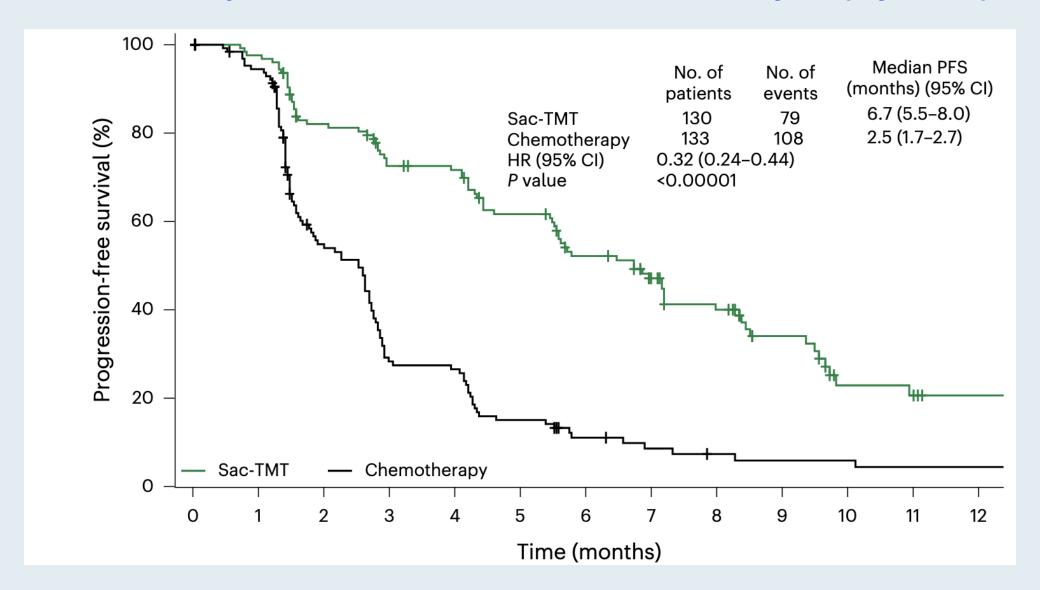
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Phase III OptiTROP-Breast01: Final PFS Analysis (by BICR)





Sacituzumab Tirumotecan (Sac-TMT) as First-line Treatment for Unresectable Locally Advanced/Metastatic Triple-negative Breast Cancer (a/m TNBC): Initial Results From the Phase II OptiTROP-Breast05 Study

Yongmei Yin¹, Quchang Ouyang², Min Yan³, Jian Zhang⁴, Lihua Song⁵, Wei Li⁶, Yuanting Gu⁷, Xiaoyu Liu⁸, Jingfen Wang⁹, Xiaojia Wang¹⁰, Xi Yan¹¹, Jin Yang¹², Weipeng Zhao¹³, Yuee Teng¹⁴, Tingjing Yao¹⁵, Zhengkui Sun¹⁶, Xiaoping Jin¹⁷, Yina Diao¹⁷, Gesha Liu¹⁷, Junyou Ge¹⁷

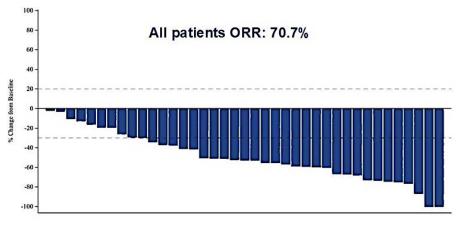
ASCO 2025; Abstract 1019.

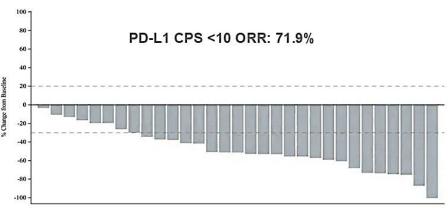


Phase II OptiTROP-Breast05: Responses

Antitumor Responses were observed regardless of PD-L1 expression.

	All patients (N = 41)	PD-L1 CPS <10 ^c (N = 32)
ORR ^a , n (%) (95% CI)	29 (70.7) (54.5, 83.9)	23 (71.9) (53.3, 86.3)
CRb, n (%)	2 (4.9)	1 (3.1)
PR, n (%)	27 (65.9)	22 (68.8)
Confirmed PR, n (%)	24 (58.5)	19 (59.4)
SD, n (%)	9 (22.0)	7 (21.9)
DCR, n (%) (95% CI)	38 (92.7) (80.1, 98.5)	30 (93.8) (79.2, 99.2)





Data cutoff: Nov 18, 2024. Median follow-up was 18.6 months.

^aIncluding confirmed PR/CR or response pending confirmation.

CR: complete response; PR: partial response; SD: stable disease.

ORR = objective response rate; DCR = disease control rate



^b All CRs were confirmed by investigators.

[°]PD-L1 expression was assessed at a central lab with PD-L1 IHC 22C3 pharmDx.

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Consensus or Controversy? Clinical Investigators Provide Perspectives on the Current and Future Care of Patients with Relapsed/Refractory Multiple Myeloma

Part 1 of a 2-Part CME/MOC-, NCPD- and ACPE-Accredited Satellite Symposium Series During the Society of Hematologic Oncology 2025 Annual Meeting

Thursday, September 4, 2025 6:42 PM – 7:42 PM CT

Faculty

Meletios-Athanasios (Thanos) C Dimopoulos, MD
Hans Lee, MD
Noopur Raje, MD

Moderator Joseph Mikhael, MD, MEd



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