Three-year follow-up of bintrafusp alfa, a bifunctional fusion protein targeting TGF-β and PD-L1, for second-line (2L) treatment of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)


Background

- Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related deaths worldwide, and the most common type of lung cancer is NSCLC
- TGF-β is known as a driver of cancer progression and resistance to checkpoint inhibitors

Methods

- In patients with PD-L1–unselected tumors, the median progression-free survival (PFS) in the 1200-mg cohort was 15.7 months (95% CI, 12.5-19.3 months)
- In patients with PD-L1–positive tumors, the median OS was 21.7 months in the 1200-mg cohort

Results

- Baseline patient and disease characteristics
  - Baseline tumor PD-L1 expression (percentage of tumor cells expressing PD-L1) was ≥1% in 1200 patients
  - The median overall survival (OS) for patients with PD-L1–positive tumors was 21.7 months (95% CI, 16.3-44.3 months)

Conclusions

- Bintrafusp alfa demonstrated clinical activity and a manageable safety profile in patients with advanced NSCLC who received no prior immunotherapy
- The data support the use of bintrafusp alfa in the 2L setting

References


Disclosures

- The author has declared no potential conflicts of interest.

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