



**ANNUAL
MEETING**

Predicting Tarlatamab Response In Small Cell Carcinoma

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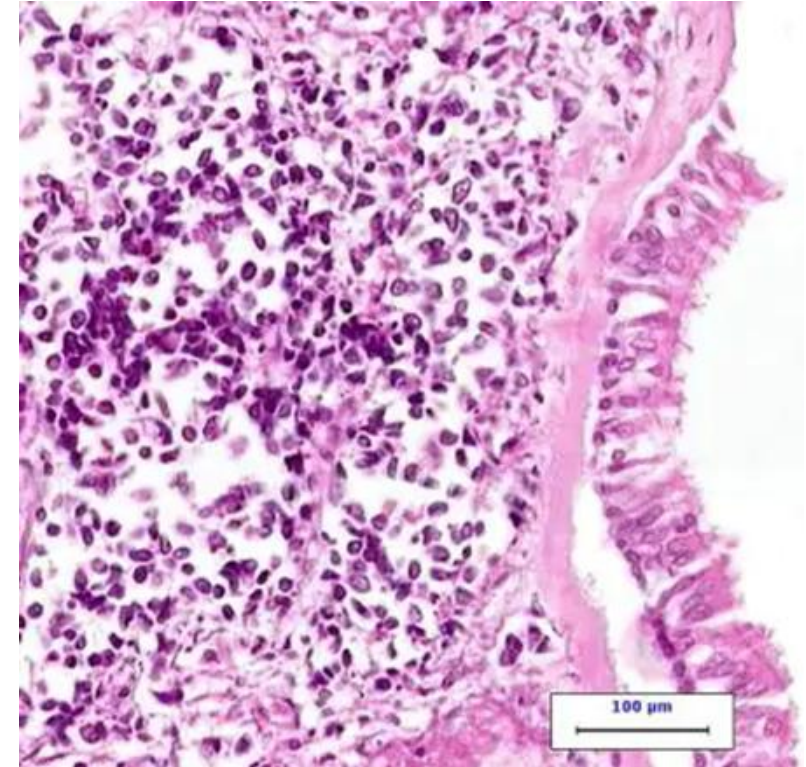
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Conclusion



Background: Small Cell Lung Cancer

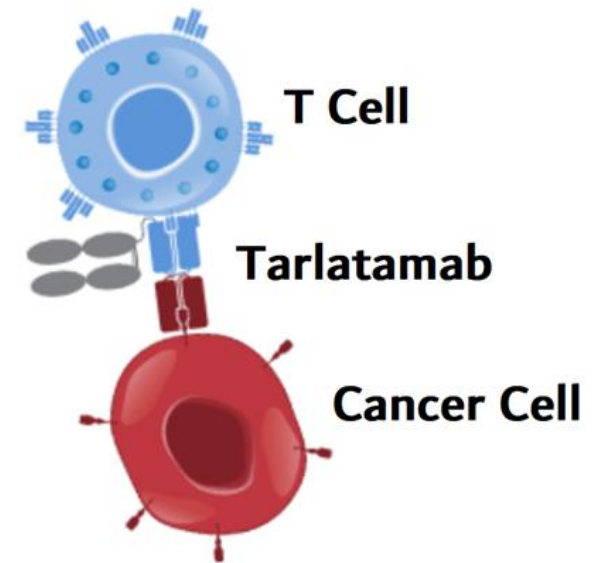
- Small cell lung cancer (SCLC) comprises **10-15%**^{1,2} of lung cancers, at diagnosis most present with extensive stage^{1,3} (ES) disease
- Untreated patients survive **2-4 months**^{2,4}, modern therapy extends overall survival to **6-13 months**^{3,4} in ES disease



Credit: Medscape, Small Cell Lung Cancer (SCLC)

Background: Tarlatamab

- **Delta-like ligand 3⁵ (DLL3)**: atypical Notch ligand aberrantly expressed on the surface of SCLC cells, largely absent from adult tissues → therapeutic target
- **Tarlatamab⁵**: bispecific T-cell engager binding DLL3 on tumor cells and T cell CD3 receptors → directs cytotoxic T-cell activity towards SCLC



Credit: National Cancer Institute, Amgen

Rationale

- **DLL3** expression is necessary but not sufficient by itself for tarlatamab response
- SCLC is heterogenous and divided into transcriptional subtypes
 - **ASCL1, NEUROD1, POU2F3, and YAP1** driven

Molecular, immunologic, and clinical correlates of tarlatamab response may elucidate mechanisms of therapeutic resistance and guide more precise patient selection.



Institutional Data Collection

- Demographic characteristics, treatment details, and clinical course obtained through chart review
- Restaging imaging characterized using **RECIST 1.1 criteria**
- **Pre-treatment FFPE** biopsies with IHC available for all patients
- Analysis was performed using the Clinical DHCancerSeq assay using joint exome and transcriptome data and analyzed using AUGMET platform



Patient Characteristics

13 patients

CRS: 4 (31%)

ICANS: 4 (31%)

- **6** responders
- **5** non-responders
- **23%** complete response

Table 1: Patient and sample characteristics

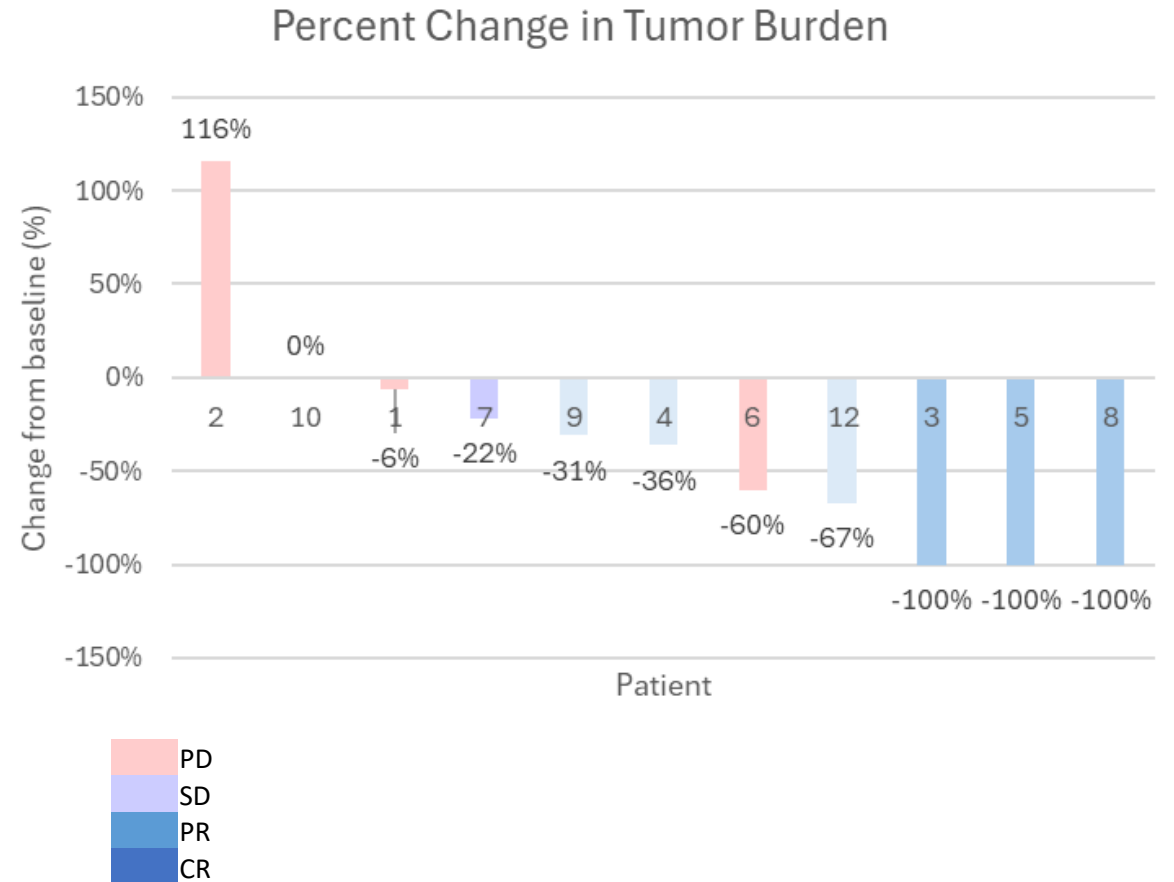
	All cases (N = 13)
Age	
Mean (SD)	65 (9.7)
Range	47 - 82
Gender	
M	5 (38%)
F	8 (62%)
Smoking	
Mean pack years (SD)	51 (21)
Range	26 - 78.6
Prior lines of therapy	
Mean (SD)	1.7 (0.63)
Tarlatamab Response	
Response	6 (46%)
No response	5 (38%)
Stable disease	1 (8%)
Non-evaluable	1 (8%)

RECIST criteria	
Complete response	3 (23%)
Partial response	3 (23%)
Stable disease	1 (8%)
Progressive disease	5 (38%)
Specimen type	
Primary resection	2 (15%)
Biopsy	7 (54%)
Cytology (FNA)	4 (31%)
Biopsy/cytology site	
Primary lung tumor	5 (39%)
Lymph nodes	6 (46%)
Metastasis	2 (15%)
SCLC type	
ASCL1	9 (69%)
NEUROD1	2 (15%)
YAP1	1 (8%)

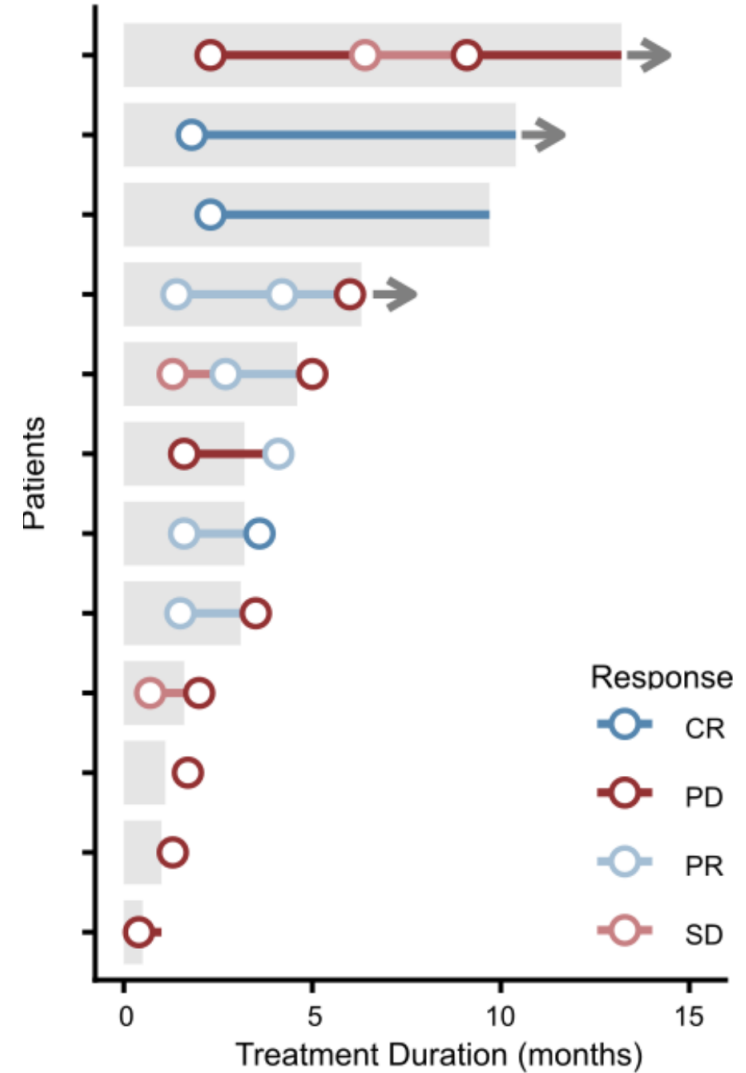


Patient Characteristics

- Objective response rate: **46%**
- Disease control rate: **54%**
- Average change in tumor burden: **-37%**

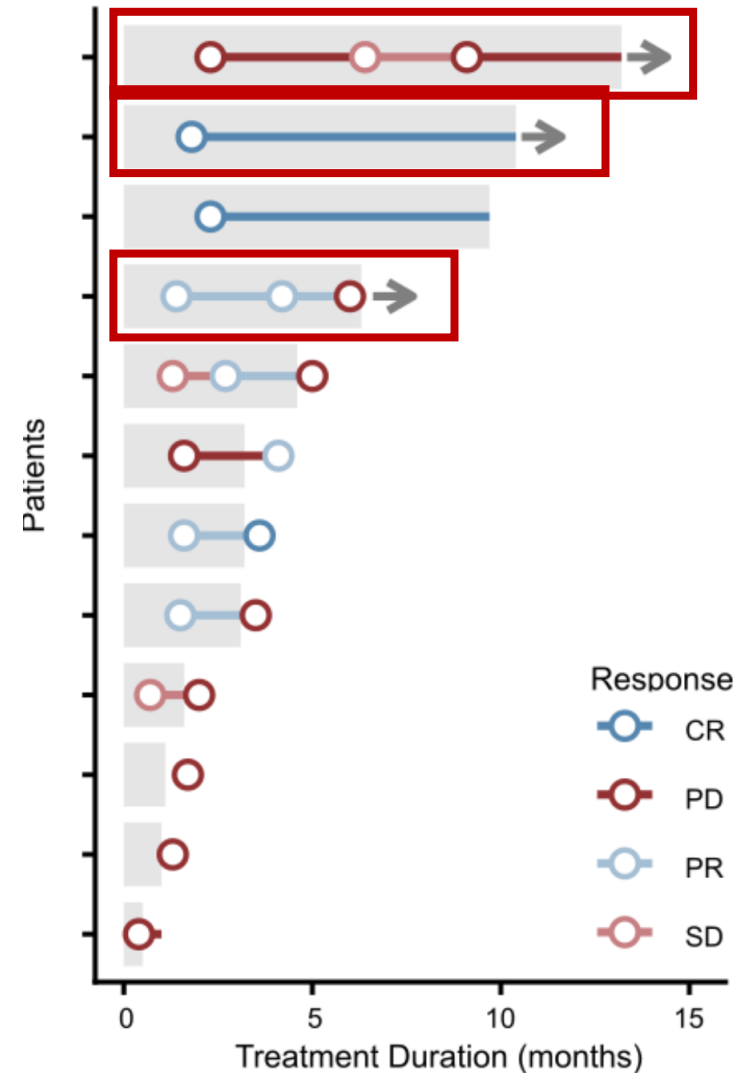


Patient Characteristics



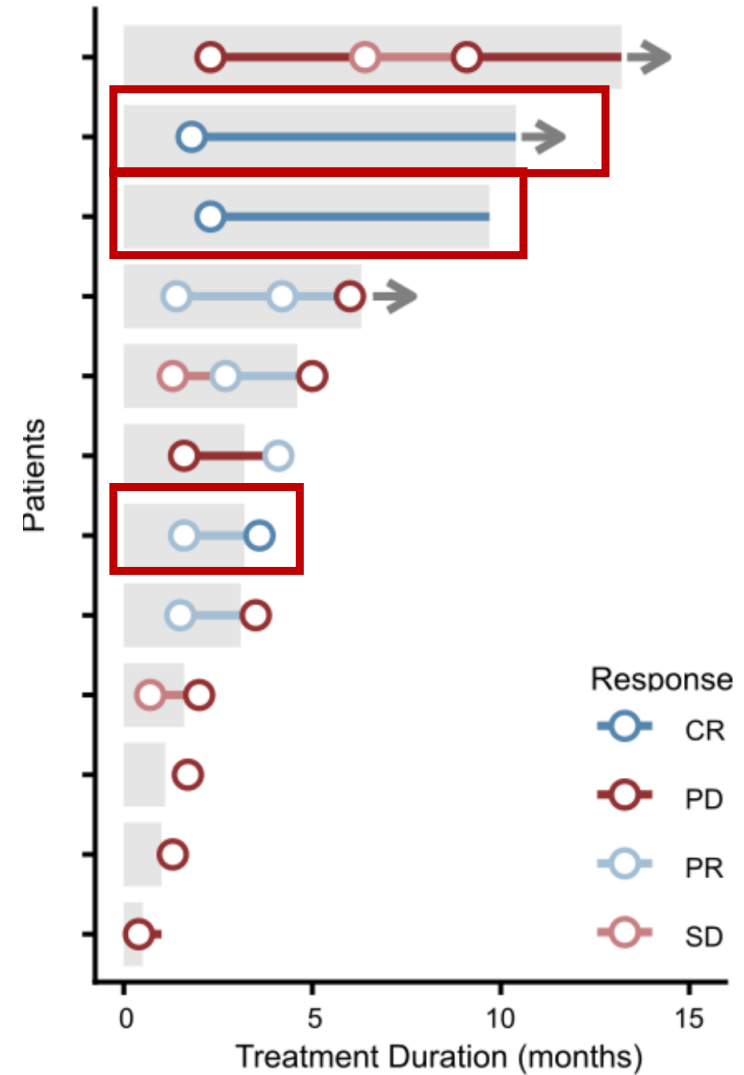
Patient Characteristics

- **3** patients with ongoing therapy



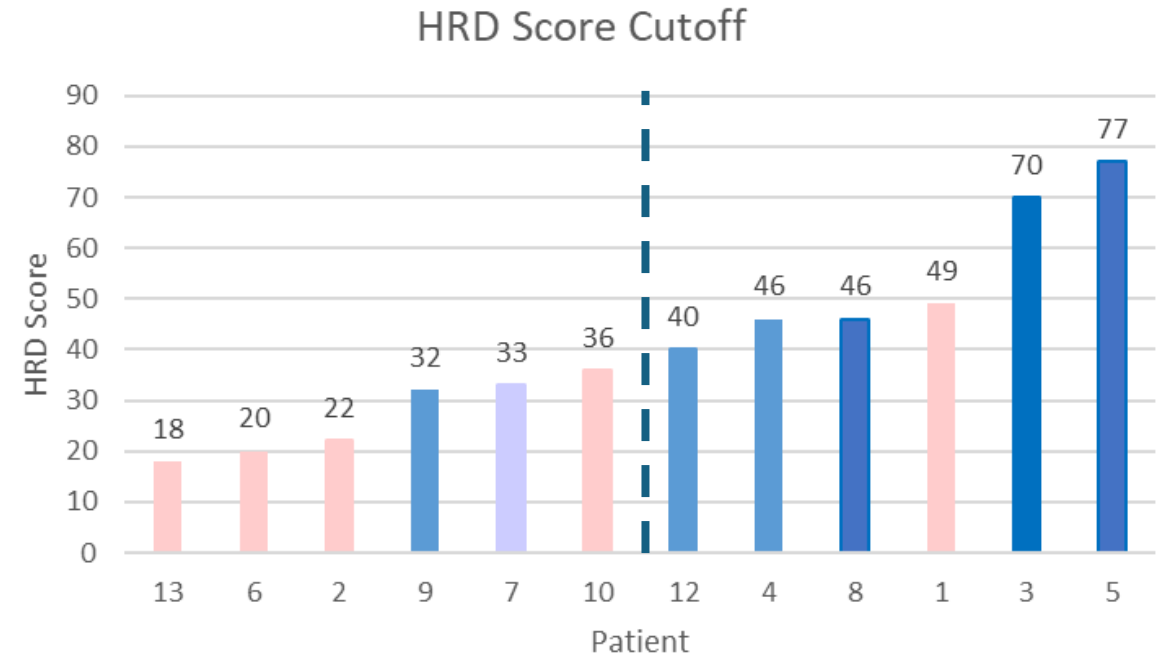
Patient Characteristics

- **3** patients with complete response



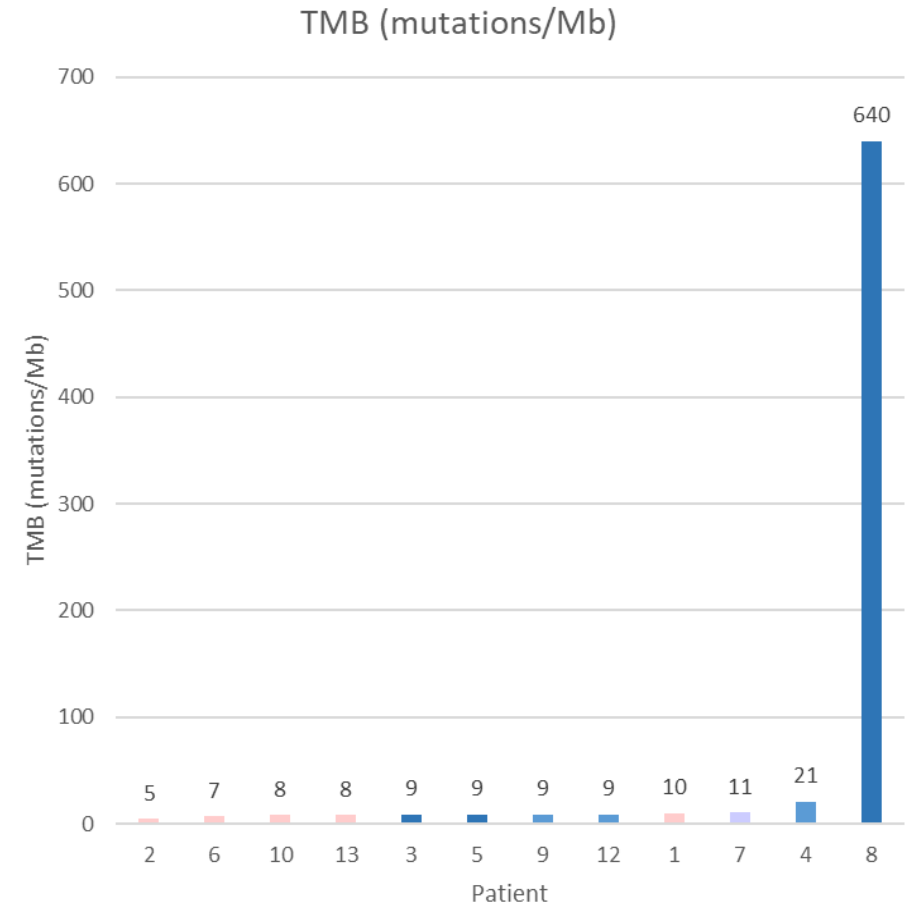
Homologous Recombination Deficiency (HRD) Score

- DeLLphi-301 clinical trial has **40%** response rate
- Data suggests HRD cutoff value of **39** has a response prediction of **83%**



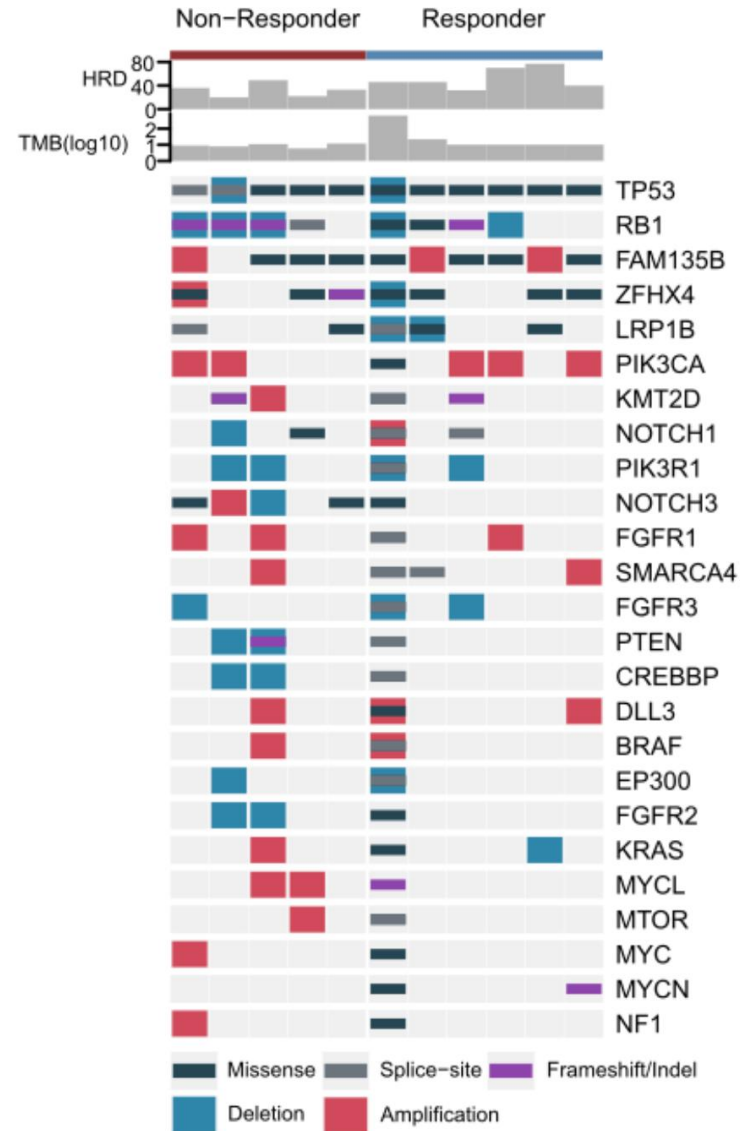
Tumor Mutational Burden (TMB)

- Median TMB: **9**
- One “exceptional responder” had TMB **71x** higher than median

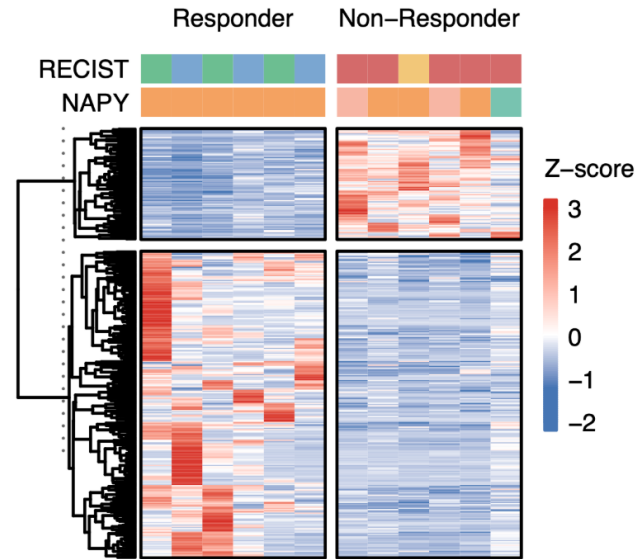


Mutational Profiling

- Mutational profiles between responders and non-responders are not statistically significant likely due to small sample size.

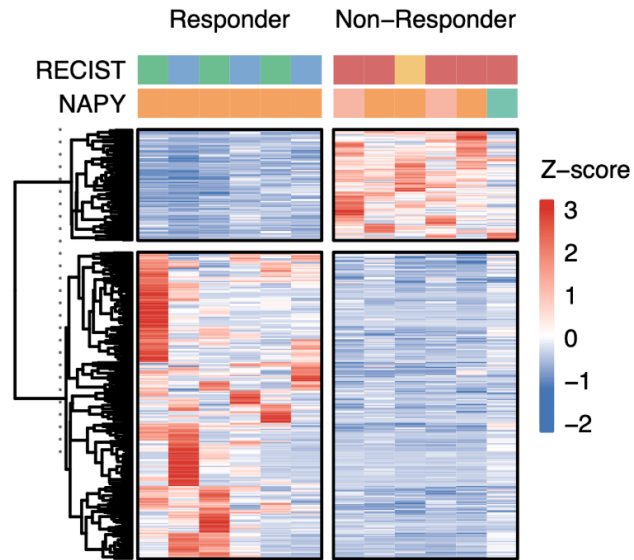


Whole Transcriptome Analysis

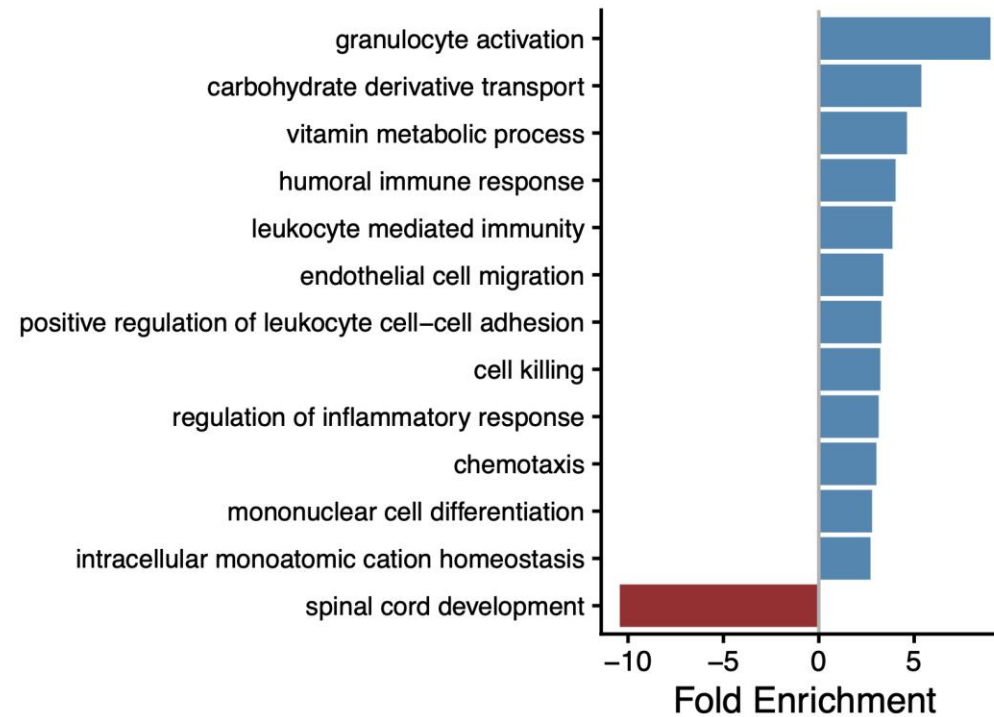


Differential
expression
of **genes**

Whole Transcriptome Analysis

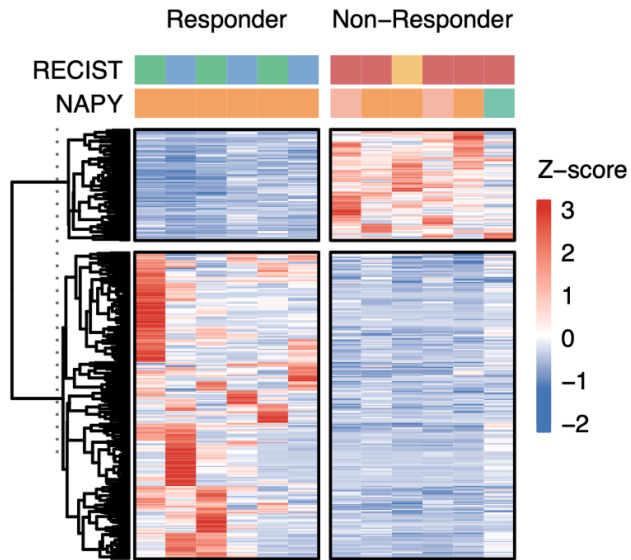


Differential expression of **genes**

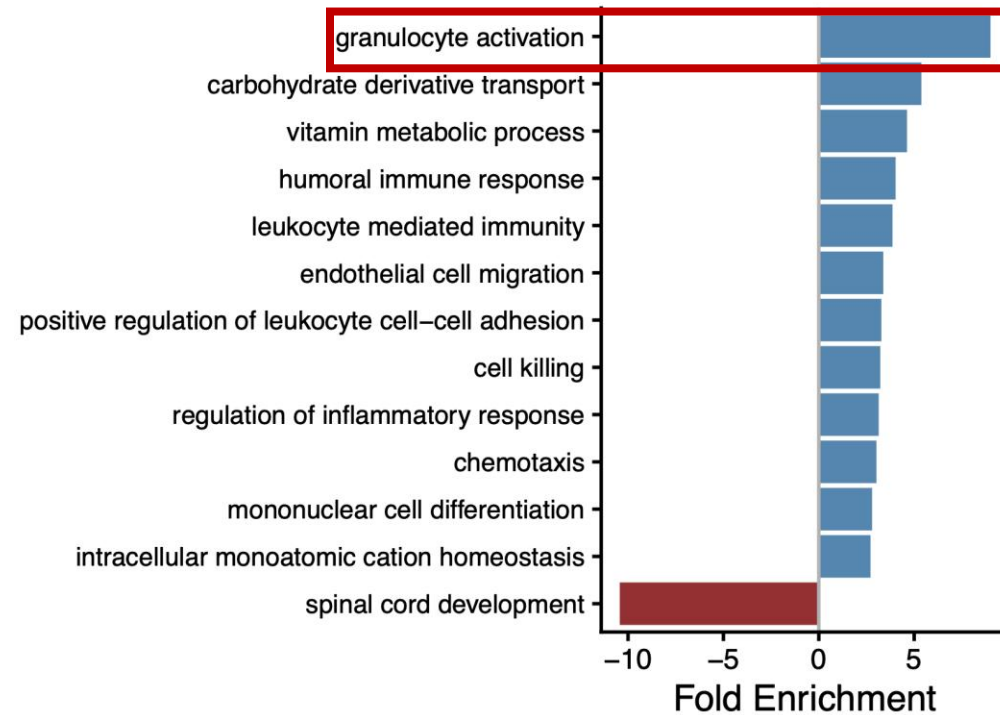


Differential expression of **GO enriched pathways** in responders compared to non-responders

Whole Transcriptome Analysis

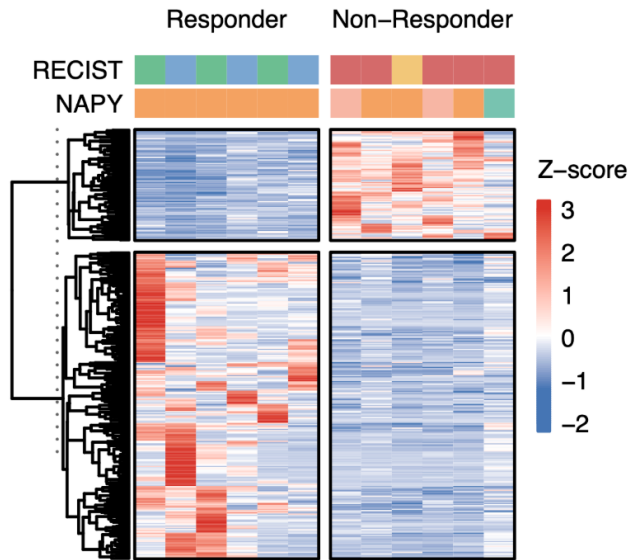


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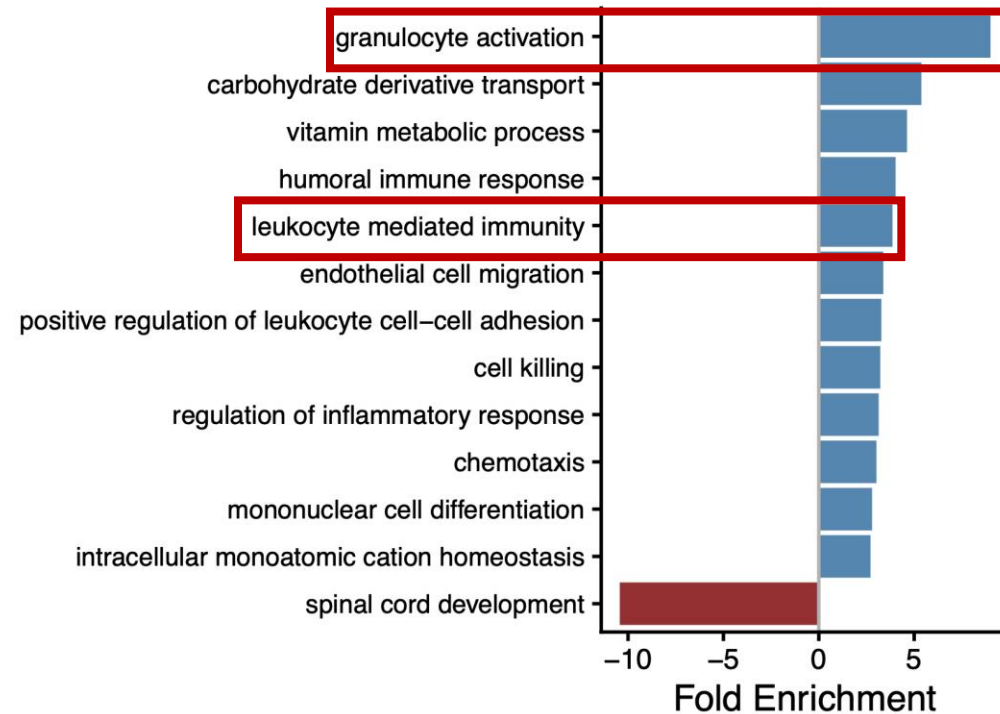


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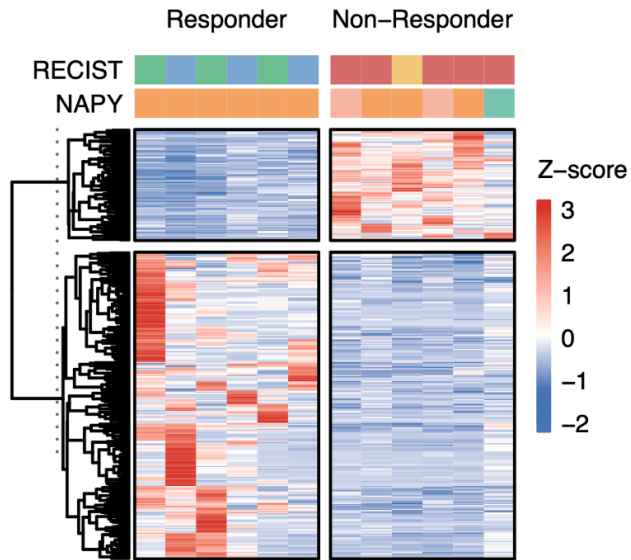


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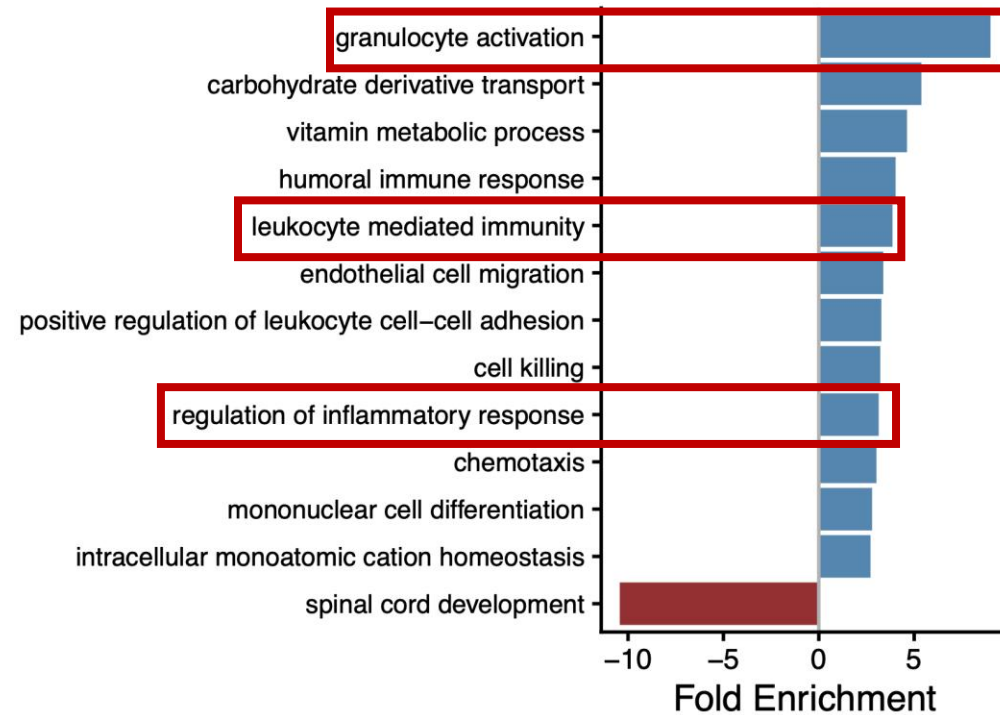


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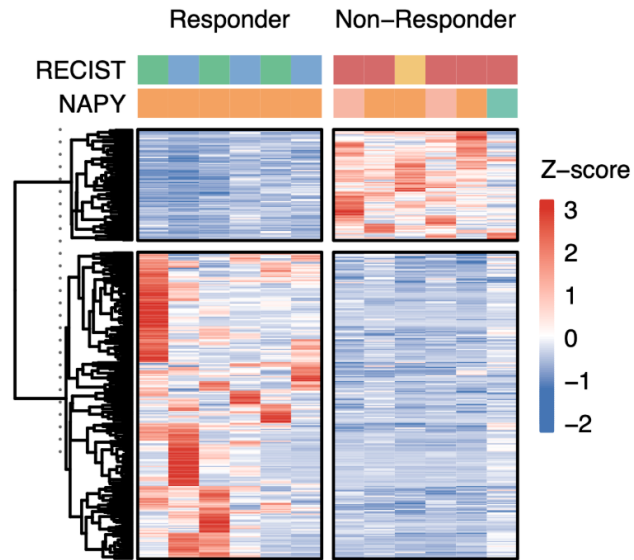


Differential expression of **genes**

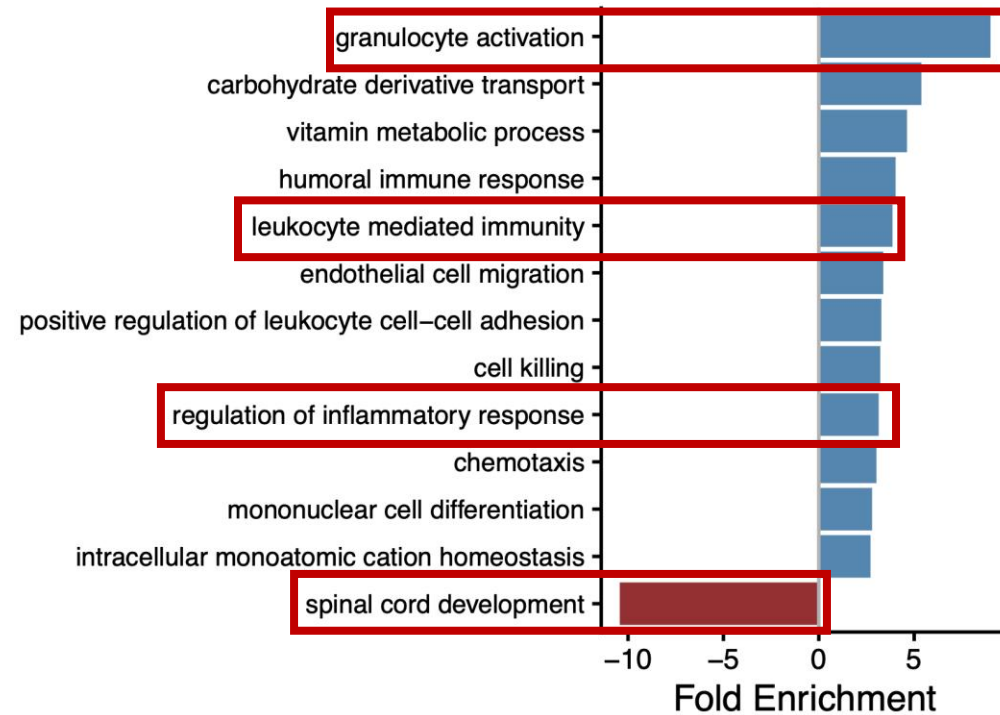


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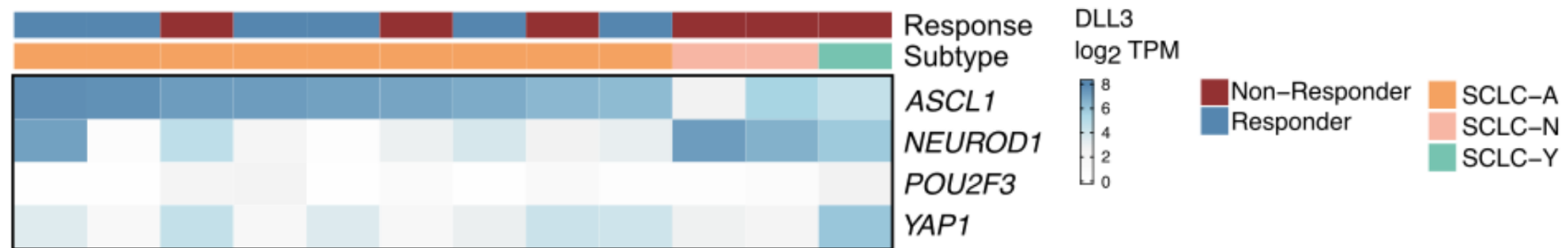


Differential expression of **genes**



Differential expression of **GO enriched pathways** in responders compared to non-responders

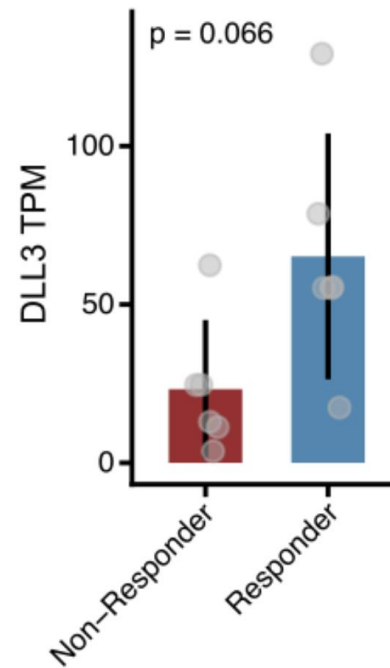
SCLC Subtypes From Gene Expression



- **9** ASCL1 , **2** NEUROD1, **1** YAP1
- All non-ASCL1 tumors had no response to tarlatamab
- **67%** of ASCL1 tumors were responsive and **33%** were unresponsive

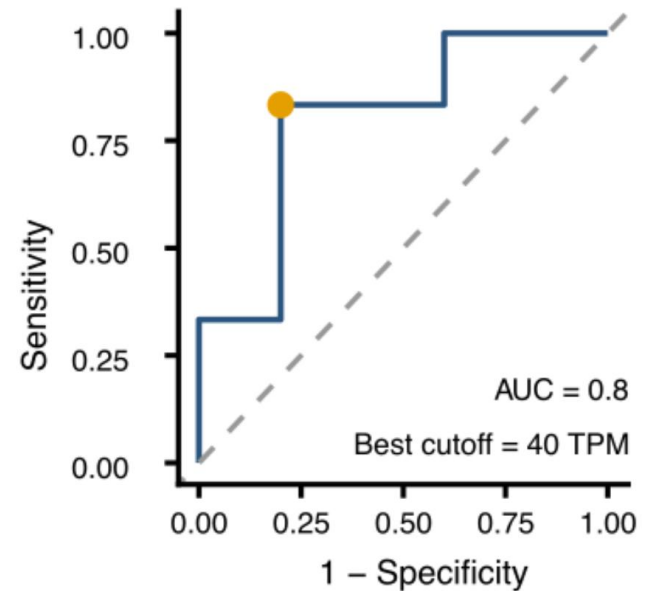
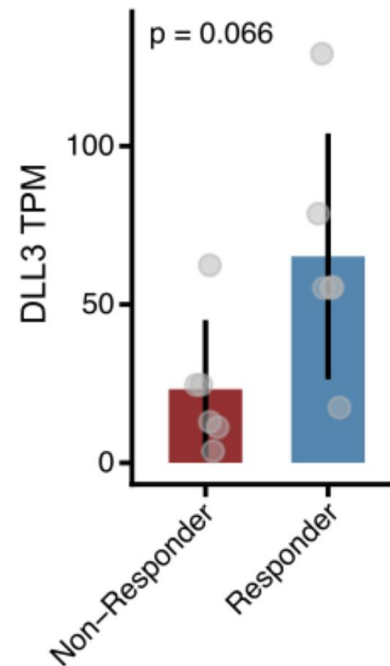
Gene Expression of DLL3

- Differential expression of DLL3 indicated a signal for response prediction.



Gene Expression of DLL3

- Differential expression of DLL3 indicated a signal for response prediction.
- DLL3 TPM cutoff of 40 shows trend for differentiating by response



Post-Treatment Cases

- 2 cases had pre and post treatment biopsies.
- Post treatment biopsies were obtained from progressive lesions.



Post-Treatment Cases

Table 3: Pre and post tarlatamab patient and sample characteristics

	Patient 4		Patient 6	
Age	46		67	
Gender	F		M	
Line of therapy	3		2	
Smoking (pack years)	50		40	
Tmab response	Response		Response	
	Pre-tarlatamab	Post-tarlatamab	Pre-tarlatamab	Post-tarlatamab
Specimen type	FNA	Biopsy	Primary resection	Biopsy
Biopsy/cytology site	Primary lung tumor	Metastasis	Primary lung tumor	Metastasis
Metastatic site		Abdomen		Liver
SCLC type	ASCL1	ASCL1	ASCL1	YAP1
HRD Score	46	55	20	39
MSI %	0.96%	0.56%	1.47%	1.75%
TMB (mutations/Mb)	21	23	7	13



Post-Treatment Cases

Table 3: Pre and post tarlatamab patient and sample characteristics

	Patient 4		Patient 6	
Age	46		67	
Gender	F		M	
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Smoking (pack years)	50		40	
Tmab response	Response		Response	
	Pre-tarlatamab	Post-tarlatamab	Pre-tarlatamab	Post-tarlatamab
Specimen type	FNA	Biopsy	Primary resection	Biopsy
Biopsy/cytology site	Primary lung tumor	Metastasis	Primary lung tumor	Metastasis
Metastatic site		Abdomen		Liver
SCLC type	ASCL1	ASCL1	ASCL1	YAP1
HRD Score	46	55	20	39
MSI %	0.96%	0.56%	1.47%	1.75%
TMB (mutations/Mb)	21	23	7	13

ASCL1 to **YAP1** subtype switch.

Conclusion

- Non ASCL1 tumors did not show response.
- DLL3 expression indicated a signal towards response.
- HRD cutoff can potentially help stratify response.
- Inflammatory and immune pathways appear to be significantly upregulated in responders.



Limitations and Next Steps

- Small sample size → working to integrate public SCLC WES/WTS data
- Integrate other lines of multi-modal data (TF subtype IHC, immune TME, methylation)
- Collaborate?



Thank You!

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Dr. Parth Shah



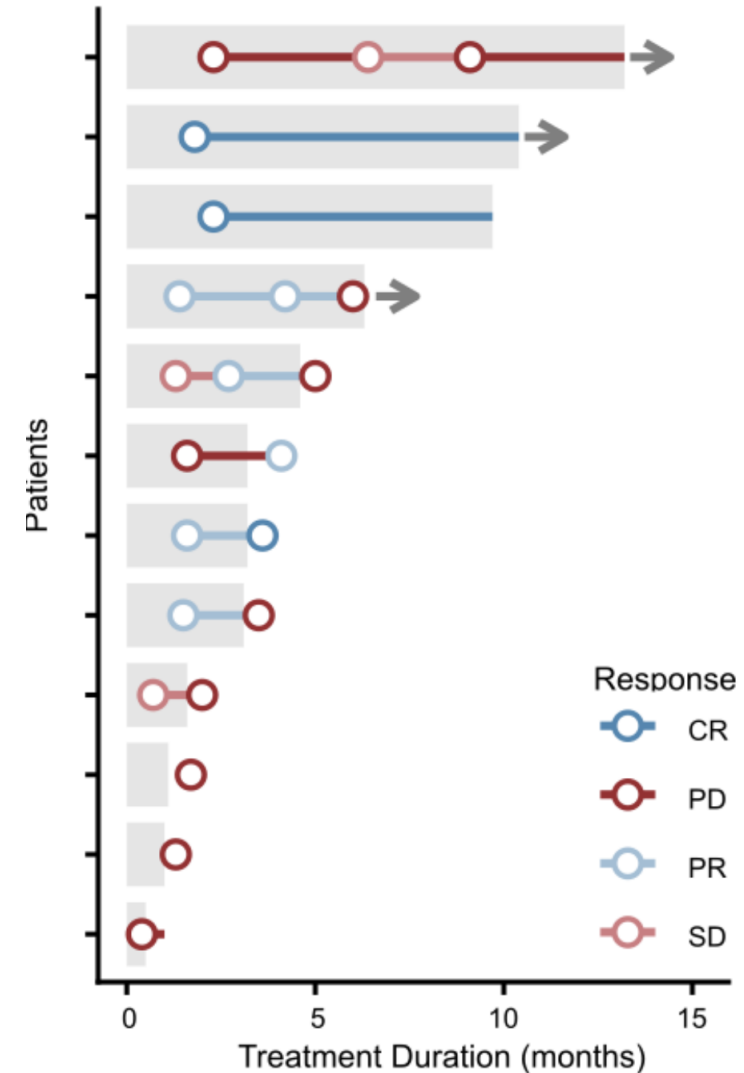
Citations

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- 4 Yang Y, Li T, Zhang L, et al. Genomic landscape and prognostic factors in small cell lung cancer: a single-institution retrospective study. *J Hematol Oncol.* 2019;12(1):47. doi:10.1186/s13045-019-0736-3
- 5 Kelly G Paulson, Sally C M Lau, Myung-Ju Ahn, Mor Moskovitz, Michael Pogorzelski, Simon Häfliger, Amanda Parkes, Yuyang Zhang, Ali Hamidi, Corbin G Thompson, Martin Wermke, Safety and activity of tarlatamab in combination with a PD-L1 inhibitor as first-line maintenance therapy after chemo-immunotherapy in patients with extensive-stage small-cell lung cancer (DeLLphi-303): a multicentre, non-randomised, phase 1b study, *The Lancet Oncology*, Volume 26, Issue 10, 2025, Pages 1300-1311, ISSN 1470-2045, [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045\(25\)00480-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045(25)00480-2).



Patient Characteristics

- Treatment duration and timing of staging
- Overall survival: **8.6 ± 4.5 months** (mean ± SD)
- Progression free survival: **3.6 ± 2.5 months** (mean ± SD)



Adverse effects

- Cytokine release syndrome (CRS): **31%**
 - Grade 2
- Immune effector cell-associated neurotoxicity syndrome (ICANS): **31%**
 - Grade 1

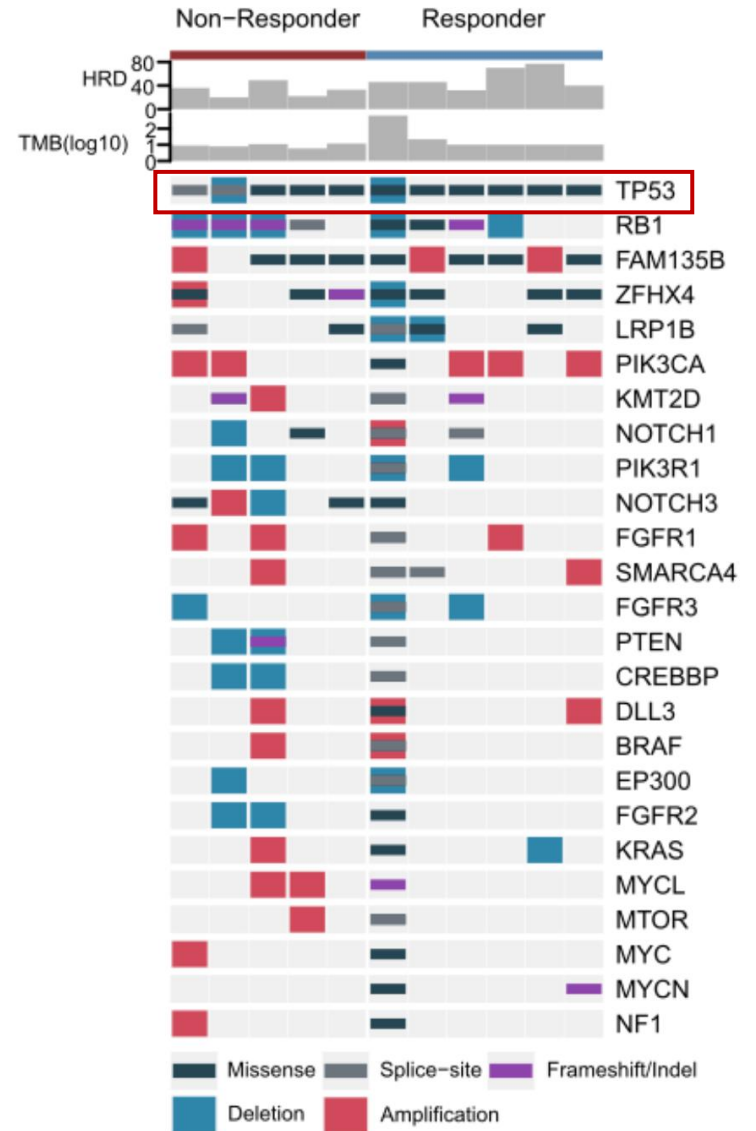
Table 2: Adverse effects

	(N=13)			
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Total
CRS	0	4	0	4
ICANS	3	0	1	4



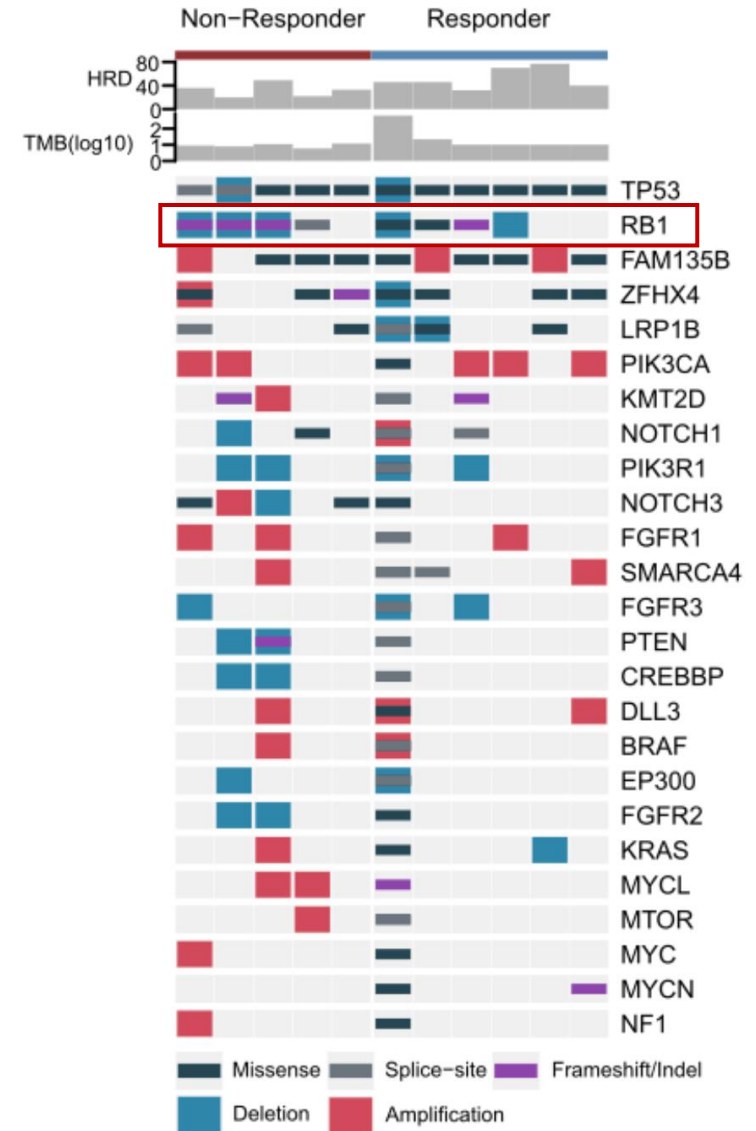
Mutational Profiling

- TP53 alterations in all ,
 mostly missense mutations
 and deletions.



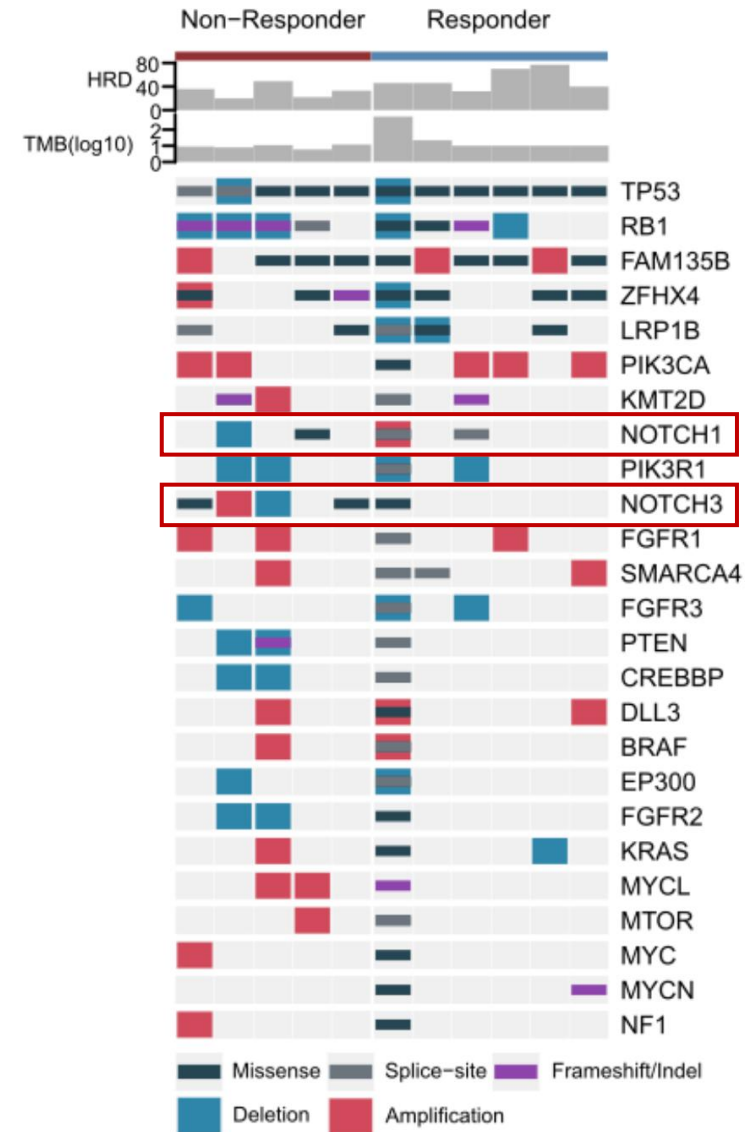
Genomics

- Frequent RB1 alterations, such as deletions and frameshift mutations/indels.

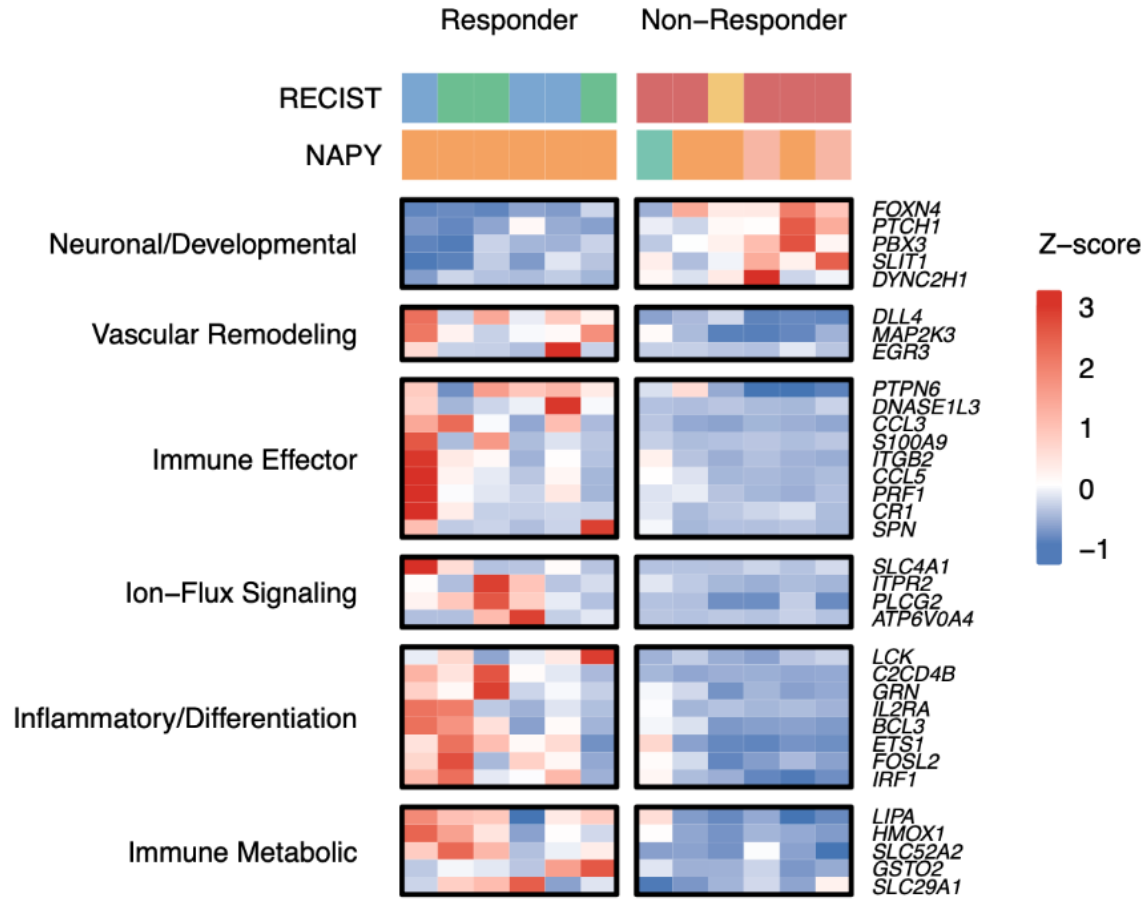


Genomics

- Alterations of NOTCH1 and NOTCH 3 of the Notch signaling pathway.



Whole transcriptome analysis



Differential expression of **GO enriched pathways with genes**