**Conclusion:** Preliminary immunophenotyping data from the interim analysis showed significantly lower baseline immunosuppressive cell subsets in patients with preop-TRAE and decreased late activated CD4+ and CD8+ T cells from PB in patients with MPR. These results, together with additional LN IMMUNOME and cytokine analyses, may improve our understanding of immunophenotypic features associated with outcome, and changes induced by neoadjuvant atezolizumab in early stage NSCLC patients. **Keywords:** NSCLC, neoadjuvant anti-PD-L1 treatment, immunophenotyping

OA14.01
KEYNOTE-024 3-Year Survival Update: Pembrolizumab vs Platinum-Based Chemotherapy for Advanced Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer


**Background:** In the phase 3 KEYNOTE-024 trial (NCT02142738), first-line pembrolizumab significantly improved PFS (hazard ratio [HR] 0.50, P < 0.001) and OS (HR 0.60, P = 0.005) vs platinum-based chemotherapy in patients with advanced NSCLC. PD-L1 tumor proportion score (TPS) ≥50%, and no targetable EGFR/ALK alterations (median follow-up, 11.2 months). We present data with 3-years minimum follow-up.

**Method:** Patients were randomized to pembrolizumab 200 mg Q3W for 2 years or platinum doublet (investigator’s choice) for 4–6 cycles plus optional maintenance (non-squamous), with stratification by ECOG PS (0/1), tumor histology (squamous/non-squamous), and region (East Asia/non-East Asia). Patients in the chemotherapy arm could cross over to pembrolizumab upon disease progression if they met eligibility criteria. The primary endpoint was PFS; OS was a key secondary endpoint. Response per investigator by RECIST version 1.1 is reported.

**Result:** 305 patients were randomized (pembrolizumab, n=154; chemotherapy, n=151). At data cutoff (February 15, 2019), median (range) follow-up was 44.4 (39.6–52.9) months. 210 patients had died (pembrolizumab, n=97; chemotherapy, n=113). 98 (64.9%) patients crossed over from chemotherapy to anti-PD-L1 treatment during/ outside of the study. Median (95% CI) OS in the pembrolizumab arm was 26.3 (18.3–40.4) months vs 14.2 (9.8–18.3) months in the chemotherapy arm (HR, 0.65; 95% CI, 0.50–0.86; 36-month OS rate was 43.7% in the pembrolizumab arm vs 24.9% in the chemotherapy arm. Despite longer mean treatment duration in the pembrolizumab arm (11.1 vs 4.4 months), grade 3–5 treatment-related adverse events (AEs) were less frequent with pembrolizumab vs chemotherapy: 31.2% vs 53.3%. 38 patients in the pembrolizumab arm completed 2 years (35 cycles) of therapy. Among these, 34 were alive, 31 (81.6%) had an objective response (including 3 with complete response), and median duration of response was not reached (range, 4.2–46.7+ months). OS rate 12 months after completing pembrolizumab treatment (ie, ~36 months after initiating treatment) was 97.4% (95% CI, 82.8–99.6). Among the 38 patients who completed 2 years, 5 (13.2%) had treatment-related grade 3–4 AEs; no fatal treatment-related AEs occurred. 10 patients who completed 2 years (1 completed 34 cycles) and subsequently progressed received second-course pembrolizumab; 7 had an objective response, 8 remain alive. **Conclusion:** With >3 years’ follow-up, first-line pembrolizumab monotherapy continued to provide durable long-term OS benefit vs chemotherapy despite a majority of patients assigned to chemotherapy crossing over to pembrolizumab. Pembrolizumab was associated with less toxicity than chemotherapy. Patients who completed 35 cycles of pembrolizumab had durable clinical benefit and most were alive at data cutoff. **Keywords:** non-small-cell lung cancer, Pembrolizumab, platinum

OA14.02
IMpower131: Final OS Results of Carboplatin + Nab-Paclitaxel ± Atezolizumab in Advanced Squamous NSCLC

R. Jotte,1 E. Cappuzzo,2 I. Vynnychenko,3 D. Stroyakovskiy,4 D. Rodriguez-Abruñet,2 M. Hussein,5 R. Soo,6 H. Contic,6 T. Kozuki,7 K. Huang,8 V. Graupner,9 S. Sun,10 T. Hoang,10 H. Jessop,11 M. Mccleland,10 M. Ballinger,10 A. Sandler,10 M. Socinski12 'Rocky Mountain Cancer Centers, Denver, CO/US, 2Azienda Unità Sanitaria Locale Della Romagna, Ravenna/RM, Italy, 3Sumy Regional Cancer Center, Sumy/UA, 4Ontario Health Research Institute, Toronto, ON/CA, 5Hospital Universitario Insular de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria/ES, 6Florida Cancer Specialists, Lady Lake/US, 7National University Hospital, Singapore/SG, 8William Osler Health System, Brampton, ON/CA, 9Florida Cancer Specialists, Lady Lake/US, 10National University Hospital, Singapore/SG, 11F. Hoffmann-La Roche, Basel/CH, 12Florida Cancer Institute, Orlando, FL/US

**Background:** IMpower131 (NCT02367794) is a randomised Phase III trial of atezolizumab + chemotherapy vs chemotherapy alone as first-line therapy in Stage IV squamous NSCLC. Here we report the final OS results (Arm B vs Arm C). **Method:** Enrolled patients were randomised 1:1:1 to Arm A (atezolizumab 1200 mg q3W + carboplatin AUC 6 q3W + paclitaxel 200 mg/m2 q3W), Arm B (atezolizumab + carboplatin + nab-paclitaxel 100 mg/m2 q2W) or Arm C (carboplatin + nab-paclitaxel) for 4 or 6 cycles followed by atezolizumab maintenance therapy (Arms A and B) until loss of clinical benefit or progressive disease. Co-primary endpoints were investigator-assessed PFS and OS in the ITT population. Data cutoff: October 3, 2018. **Result:** 1021 patients were enrolled, with 343 in Arm B and 340 in Arm C. Median age was 65 years (range, 23-83 [Arm B] and 38-86 [Arm C]) and ∼80% of patients were male. The proportion of patients with high (14% vs 13%), positive (39% vs 37%) or negative (47% vs 50%) PD-L1 expression was similar between arms. Treatment-related Grade 3–4 AEs; no fatal treatment-related AEs occurred. Consistent with previous analyses. **Conclusion:** Final OS in Arm B vs C did not cross the boundary for statistical significance.
Against lung ADC cell lines with heterogeneous MSLN expression.

In vivo proportion to their cell-surface MSLN expression. No activity against primary and metastatic MSLN-high tumors without evidence of on-target, off-tumor toxicity. These results provide strong rationale for our upcoming MSLN-targeted CAR T cell therapy clinical trial in metastatic, KRAS-mutant lung ADC patients.

Keywords: KRAS mutation, Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer, Immunotherapy

OA14.04
Five-Year Outcomes From the Randomized, Phase 3 Trials CheckMate 017/057: Nivolumab vs Docetaxel in Previously Treated NSCLC

Yale Comprehensive Cancer Center, New Haven, CT/US, 2Fox Chase Cancer Center, Philadelphia, PA/US, 3Sidney Kimmel Comprehensive Cancer Center, Baltimore, MD/US, 4University of Washington, Seattle Cancer Care Alliance, Seattle, WA/US, 5Istituto Scientifico Romagno Per Lo Studio E La Cura Del Tumori (Irsi) Ircs, Meldola/IT, 6Hospital de Madrid, Norte Sanchinarro, Ciacc, Madrid/ES, 7Maria Sklodowska-Curie Inst of Oncology, Warsaw/PL, 8Istituto Nazionale di Cancrologia, Mexico City/MX, 9Centro de Investigación Clínica Bradford Hill, Santiago/Cl, 10Ospedale S. Maria Della Misericordia, Perugia/IT, 11Cross Cancer Institute, Edmonton, AB/CA, 12Provincial Center of Oncology in Gdański, Gdański/PL, 13Centre Georges-François Leclerc, Dijon/FR, 14Istituto Nazionale Per Lo Studio E La Cura, Milano/IT, 15Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC/US, 16Hospital General Universitari Vall d’Hebron, Barcelona/ES, 17Hospital Universitario Virgen Del Rocio, Sevilla/ES, 18Oncotherapy Hematology Care, Inc., Cincinnati, OH/US, 19Hospital Universitario Fundacion Jimenez Diaz, Iis-Fjd, Madrid/ES, 20Aix Marseille University, Cars, Inserm, Crcm, Marseille/FR, 21H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center, Tampa, FL/US, 22Robert Bosch Cancer Center, Gerlingen/DE, 23UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX/US, 24John Paul II Hospital, Kraków/PL, 25Sarah Cannon Research Institute/tennessee Oncology, Nashville, TN/US, 26Universitätsmedizin Essen Und Ruhrlandklinik, Essen/DE, 27Bristol-Myers Squibb, Lawrence Township, NJ/US, 28University of Chicago Medicine and Biologic Sciences Division, Chicago, IL/US

Background: Historically, outcomes for advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) have been poor, with 5-year survival rates <5% with conventional chemotherapy. Nivolumab, a programmed death-1 (PD-1) inhibitor, was approved in 2015 for patients with previously treated advanced NSCLC based on two randomized phase 3 trials, CheckMate 017 (NCT01642004; squamous) and CheckMate 057 (NCT01673867; nonsquamous), which demonstrated improved overall survival (OS) vs docetaxel. We report 5-year pooled efficacy and safety from these trials, representing the longest survival follow-up for randomized phase 3 trials of an immune checkpoint inhibitor in advanced NSCLC.

Methods: Patients (N = 854; Checkmate 017/057 pooled) with advanced NSCLC, ECOG performance status (PS) ≤ 1, and progression during or after first-line platinum-based chemotherapy, were randomized 1:1 to nivolumab 3 mg/kg Q2W or docetaxel 75 mg/m² Q3W until progression or unacceptable toxicity. After completion of the primary analyses, patients in the docetaxel arm no longer receiving benefit could cross over to receive nivolumab. OS was the primary endpoint for both studies.

Result: At 5-year follow-up, 50 nivolumab patients and 9 docetaxel patients were alive. Baseline characteristics of 5-year survivors in both arms were similar to the overall population and patients who survived <1 year, except for a higher percentage of patients with surface MSLN expression is enriched in a population of KRAS-mutant lung ADC patients with poor prognosis and limited treatment options.

NoLSN-targeted CAR T cells exhibit antigen-specific and antigen-density-dependent cytotoxicity against lung ADC cells in vitro and in vivo with no on-target, off-tumor toxicity to normal tissues. These results provide strong rationale for our upcoming MSLN-targeted CAR T cell therapy clinical trial in metastatic, KRAS-mutant lung ADC patients.

OA14.03
Clinical Rationale and Preclinical Evidence for Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR) T Cell Therapy Clinical Trial in KRAS-Mutant Lung Cancer

J. Minehart, T. Eguchi, A. Morello, P. Adusumilli Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY/US

Background: Chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T cells are engineered to express a synthetic receptor that redirects specificity to a tumor-associated antigen (TAA). Mesothelin (MSLN) is a TAA expressed by solid tumors, notably in mesothelioma and lung adenocarcinoma (ADC). Our group clinical trial of MSLN-targeted CAR T cells in mesothelioma demonstrated a favorable safety profile and evidence of antitumor activity. In this study, we evaluated the feasibility and utility of MSLN-targeted CAR T cell therapy in advanced, KRAS-mutant lung ADC.

Method: Tissue microarray from stage I-III lung ADC tumors (n=1438) were reviewed by two pathologists, then stained for MSLN expression on cell-surface and cytoplasm. Of 327 patients with distant recurrences, adequate tissue was available from 34 autologous metastatic sites for MSLN expression evaluation. Healthy donor T cells were a single dose of CAR T cells eradicates established primary and metastatic MSLN-high tumors without evidence of on-target off-tumor toxicity.

Conclusion: Therapeutically-relevant cell