CD3 8 is a 45 kDa type II transmembrane glycoprotein widely expressed in many hematological malignancies including multiple myeloma (MM) 1,2.

MOR202 is a mAbsCAI-derived human immunoglobulin G1 C039 antibody that is designed to target CD38 in MM.

The main goal of this study was to assess the immunogenicity of MOR202.

Patients were treated q2w or q1w with POM/Dex, MOR202 monotherapy without/with Dex, or with LEN/Dex.

The median age was 75 years (range 43–90), and the median Karnofsky PS was 100%.

Pharmacokinetics and immunochemistry

In most patients treated q2w, a dematin target-mediated effect was observed, with >95% of the dose remaining at 24 hours. In patients treated q1w, >95% of the dose was observed at 24 hours. In patients treated q2w, >95% of the dose was observed at 48 hours. In patients treated q1w, >95% of the dose was observed at 24 hours.

Safety

Table 2 shows the number and percentage of patients treated with the clinically relevant dose regimens experiencing adverse events (AEs) of any grade and grade 3.

Conclusions

The MTD of MOR202 has not yet been reached.

MOR202 was well tolerated with a very low incidence of AEs, mainly limited to the first infusion. A 2-hour IV infusion was feasible in all patients.

To assess pharmacokinetics (PK) of MOR202 as monotherapy and in combination with Dex, POM/Dex, and LEN/Dex.

PIRAM in 10-fold concentrations over time for patients dosed at ≥4 mg/kg.

Figure 7. MOR202 serum concentrations over time for patients dosed at ≥4 mg/kg.

Table 2. Most frequently reported AEs*