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Ivonescimab vs Placebo Plus Chemo, Phase 3 in Patients with EGFR+ NSCLC Progressed with 3rd gen EGFR-TKI Treatment: HARMONI

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Phase 3 Study Design

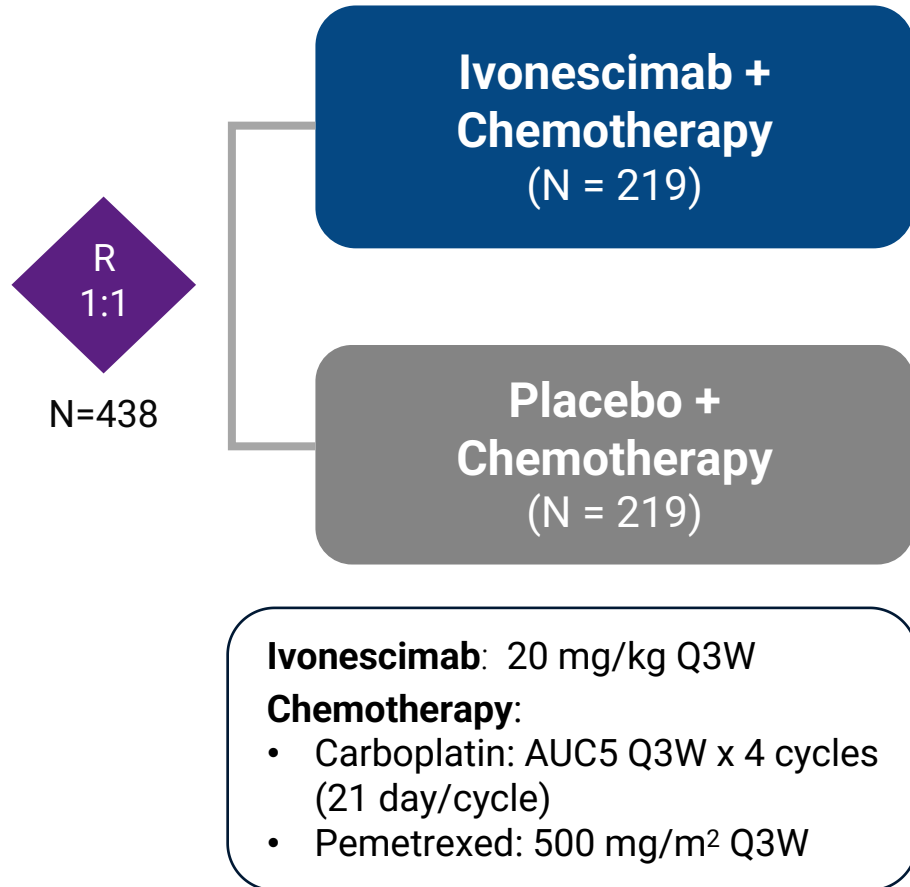
Key Eligibility Criteria

Locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC:

- EGFR sensitizing mutation+
- Progressed on 3rd gen EGFR-TKI
- ECOG 0 or 1
- Any PD-L1 expression

Stratification factor by geographic region:

- Brain metastases (yes or no)



Endpoints:

Primary

- OS, PFS by IRRC per RECIST 1.1

Secondary

- ORR by IRRC, DoR, safety and tolerability

Planned Efficacy Analyses

- PFS primary (at ~231 events) & OS interim analyses
- OS final analysis (at ~261 events)

FPI: Jan 2022 (overall)

LPI Asia: Nov 2022

LPI NA & EU (and overall): Oct 2024

DoR=duration of response; ECOG=eastern cooperative oncology group; EGFR= Epidermal growth factor receptor; EU=Europe; FPI=first patient in; IRRC= independent radiology review committee; LPI=last patient in; mets=metastases; NA=North America; ORR=overall response rate; OS=overall survival; NSCLC=non-small cell lung cancer; TKI=tyrosine kinase inhibitor; PD-L1= programmed cell death ligand; PFS=progression-free survival; Q3W=every 3 weeks; RECIST=response evaluation criteria in solid tumors.

Note: Positive outcomes were reported from the single-region (Asia) study HARMONi-A, with PFS as the primary endpoint.

Demographic and Baseline Characteristics

HARMONI

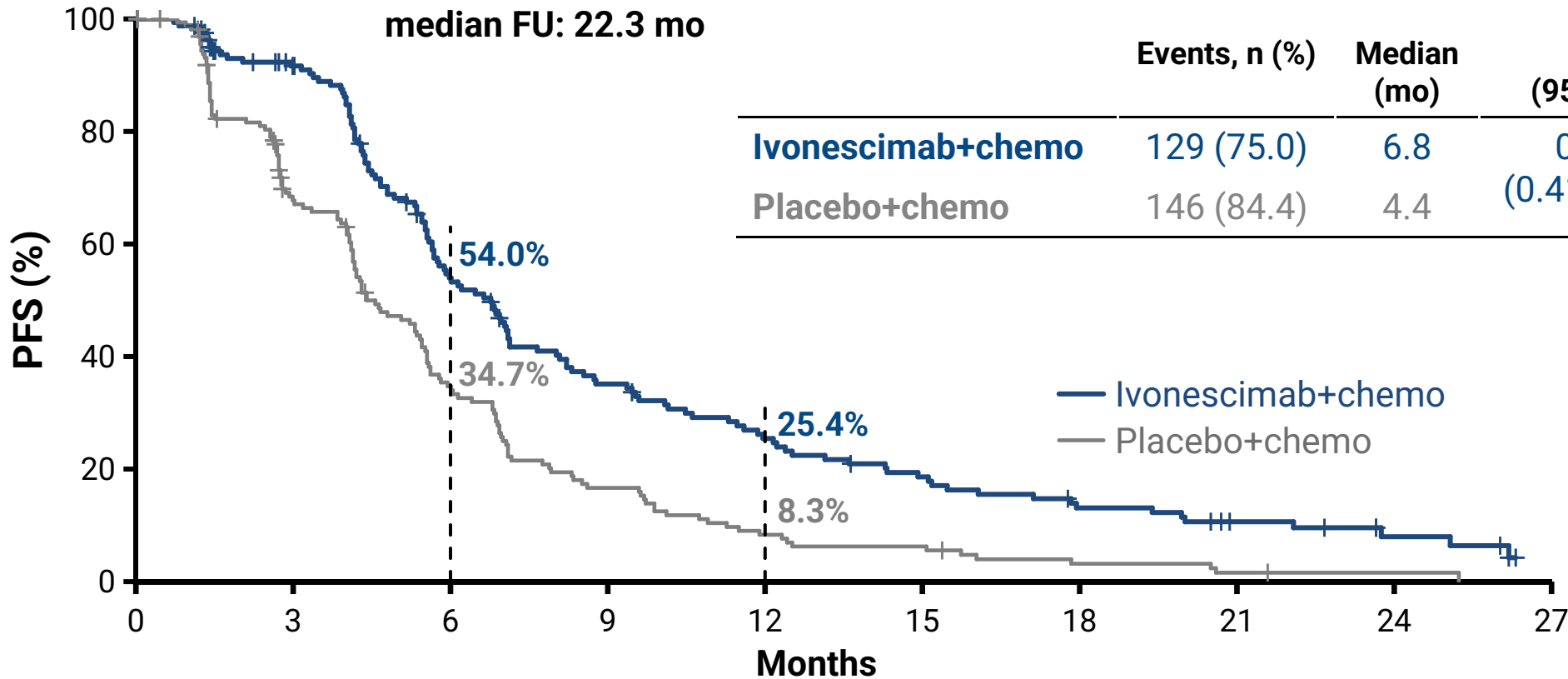
Arms were well-balanced; majority were females, ECOG 1, never smokers; 25% with brain mets

Characteristic, n (%)	Ivonescimab+chemo (N=219)	Placebo+chemo (N=219)
Age – Median (range)	62 (32-84)	60 (36-84)
≥65 yr	83 (37.9)	88 (40.2)
Female	130 (59.4)	127 (58.0)
Region – NA & Europe	83 (37.9)	82 (37.4)
Asia	136 (62.1)	137 (62.6)
Race – Asian	153 (69.9)	153 (69.9)
White	51 (23.3)	54 (24.7)
ECOG - 1	162 (74.0)	157 (71.7)
Smoking - Never	143 (65.3)	155 (70.8)
Stage - IV	215 (98.2)	214 (97.7)
Brain metastasis	54 (24.7)	54 (24.7)
Liver metastasis	32 (14.6)	23 (10.5)
Prior line of systemic cancer therapy (median)	1.0	1.0
Prior EGFR-TKI		
1 st /2 nd generation	95 (43.4)	92 (42.0)
3 rd generation	219 (100)	218 (99.5)
4 th generation	1 (0.5)	0
EGFR Mutation		
19del	131 (59.8)	118 (53.9)
L858R	74 (33.8)	90 (41.1)
Non-19del/L858R*	15 (6.8)	11 (5.0)

* Non-19del/L858R mutations include G719X, L861Q, S768I, etc.

Primary Endpoint: PFS by IRRC

Statistically significant and clinically meaningful benefit with ivonescimab



	Events, n (%)	Median (mo)	HR (95% CI)	P Value
Ivonescimab+chemo	129 (75.0)	6.8	0.52 (0.41-0.66)	<0.0001
Placebo+chemo	146 (84.4)	4.4		

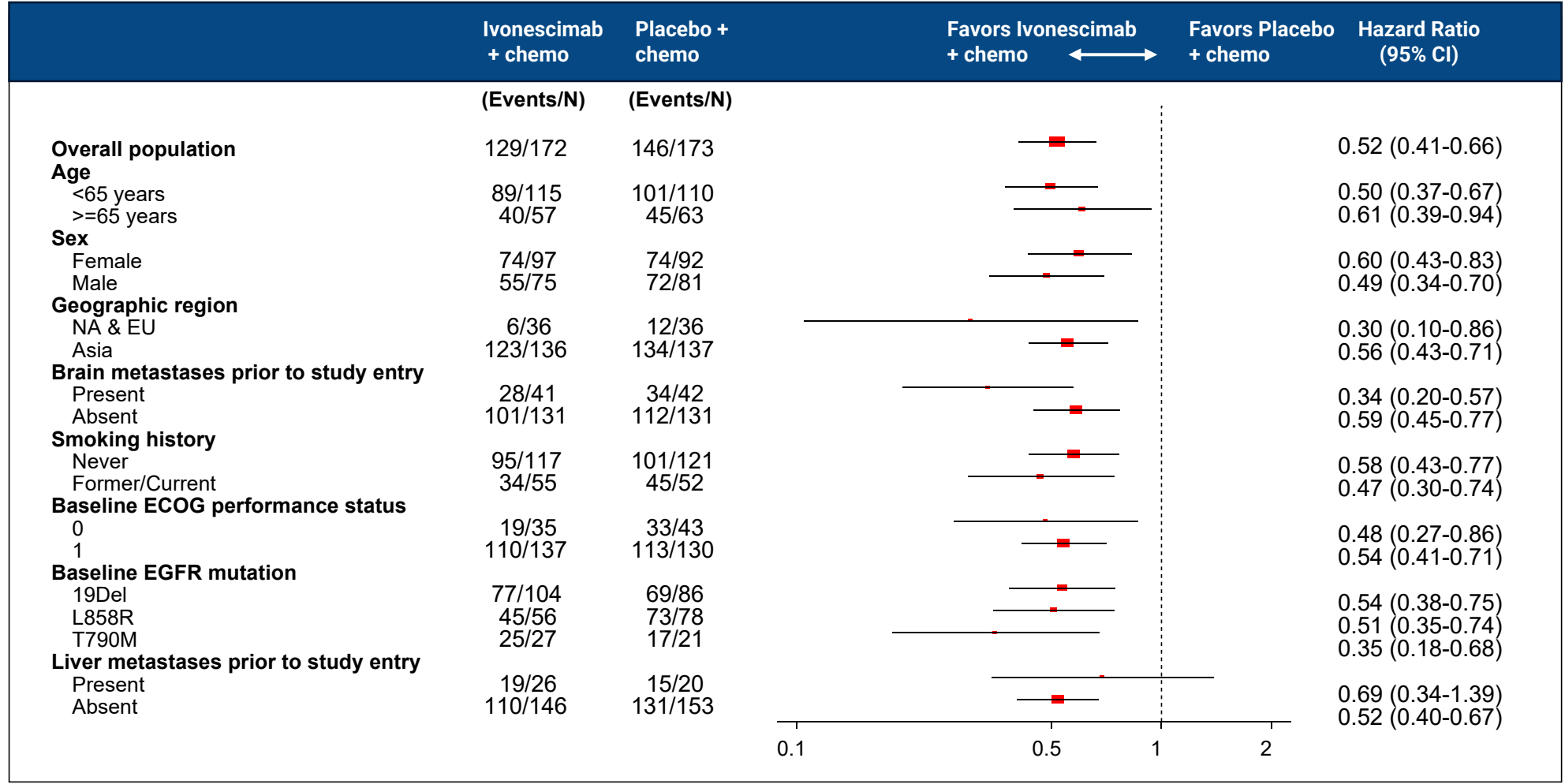
No. at risk	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
Ivonescimab+chemo	172	134	76	48	34	24	16	10	5	0
Placebo+chemo	173	100	50	24	12	9	4	2	1	0

Consistent PFS benefit by investigator: HR = 0.58 (95% CI: 0.45-0.73)

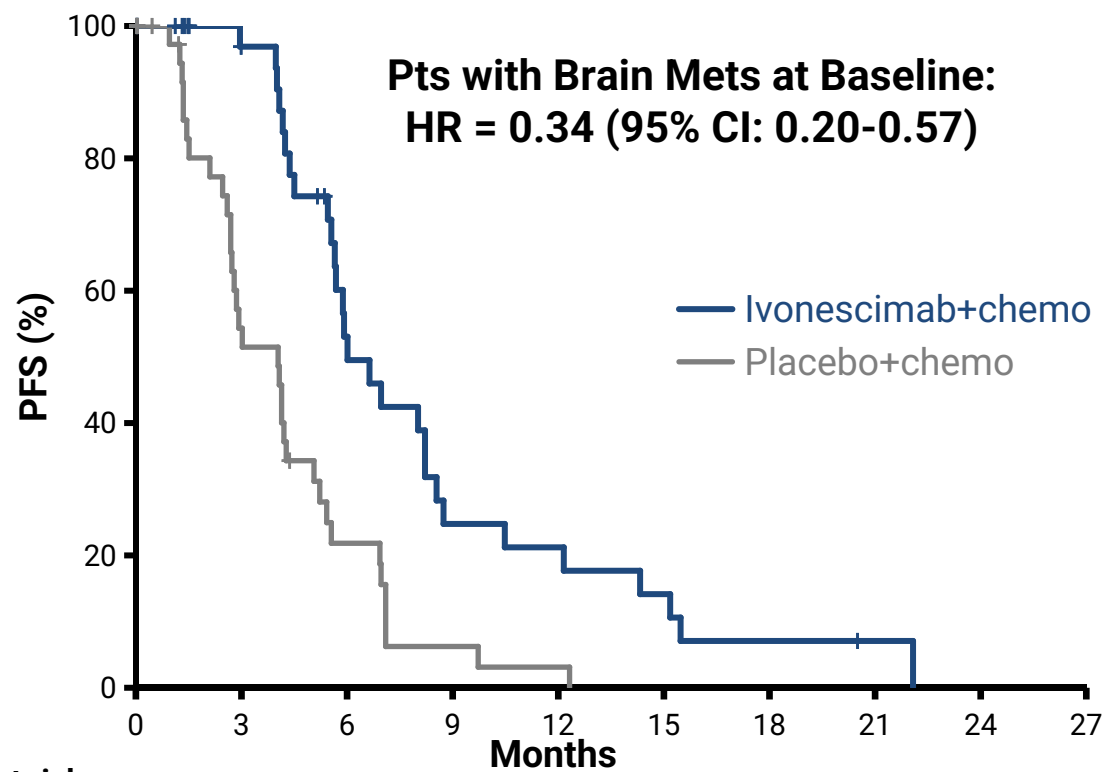


PFS by IRRC – Subgroup Analysis

Consistent across pre-defined subgroups

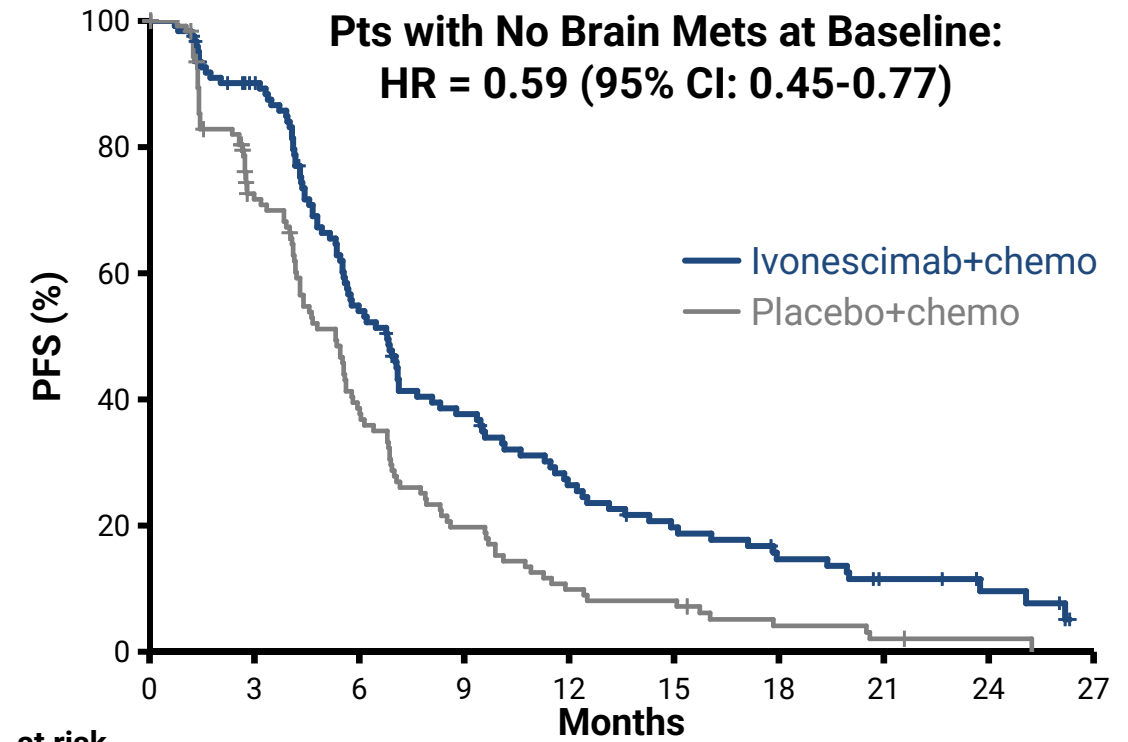


PFS by Presence or Absence of Brain Mets



No. at risk

Ivonescimab +chemo	41	30	15	7	6	4	2	1	0
Placebo +chemo	42	19	7	2	1	0			

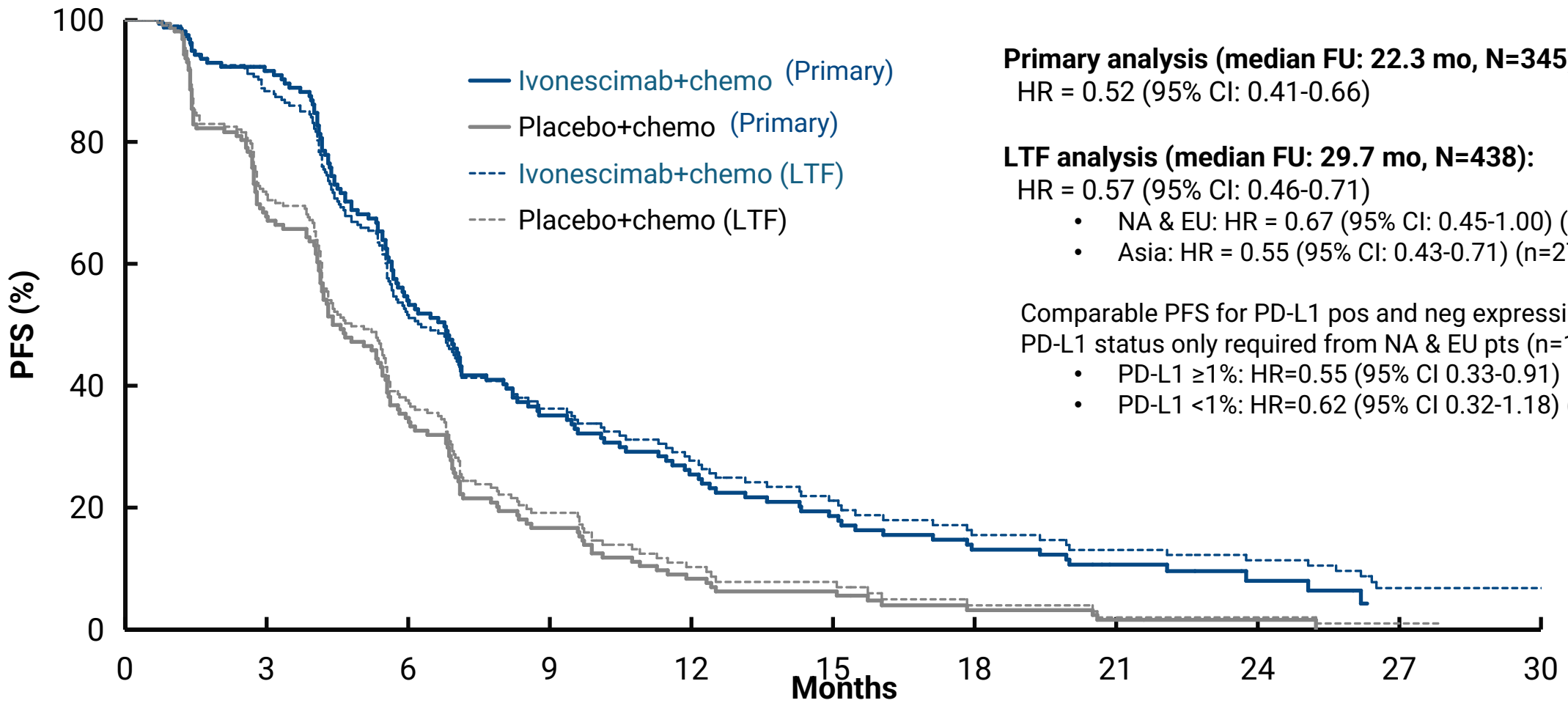


No. at risk

Ivonescimab +chemo	131	104	61	41	28	20	14	9	5	0
Placebo +chemo	131	81	43	22	11	9	4	2	1	0

PFS by IRRC: Primary Analysis vs Longer Term Follow-Up (LTF) HARMONi

Consistent PFS between primary and LTF including all NA & EU patients



Primary analysis (median FU: 22.3 mo, N=345):
 HR = 0.52 (95% CI: 0.41-0.66)

LTF analysis (median FU: 29.7 mo, N=438):
 HR = 0.57 (95% CI: 0.46-0.71)

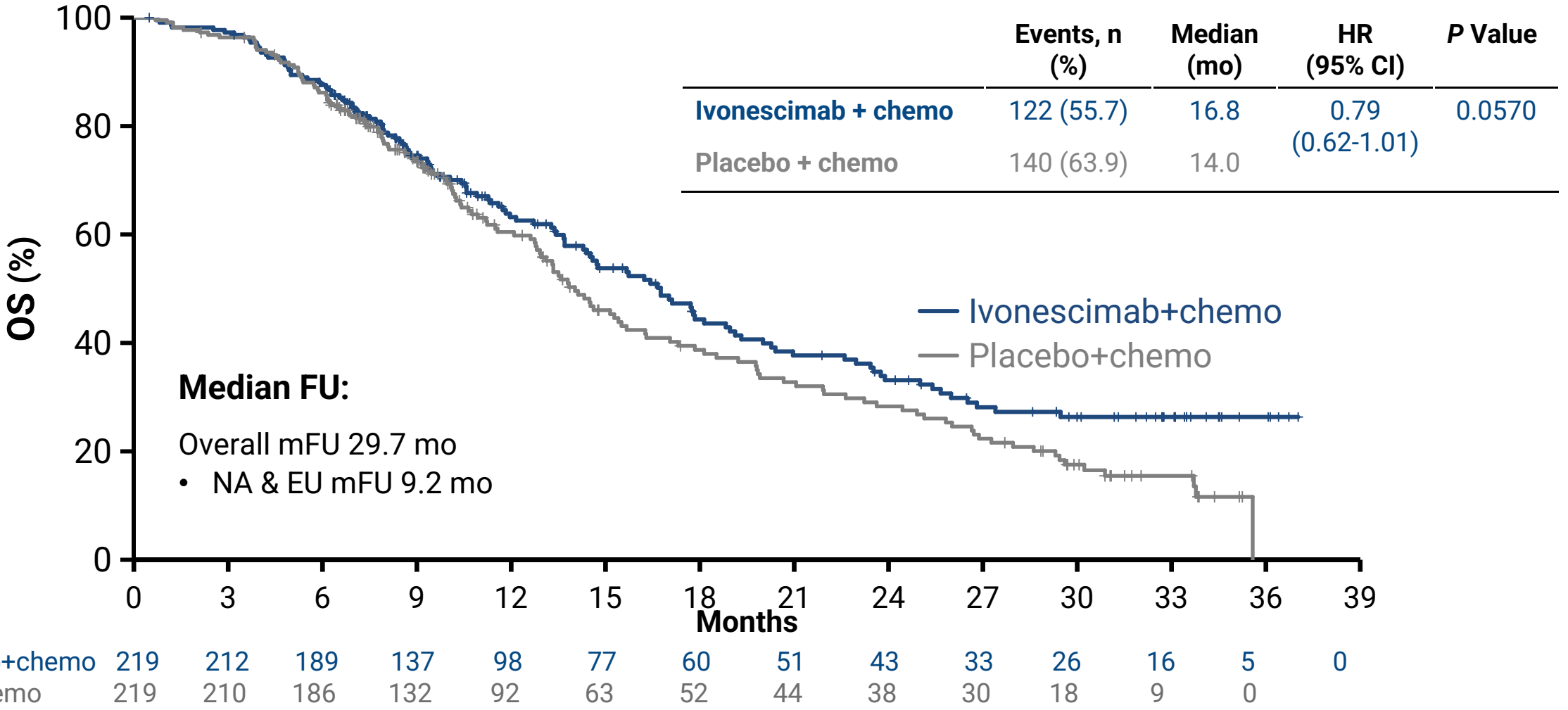
- NA & EU: HR = 0.67 (95% CI: 0.45-1.00) (n=165)
- Asia: HR = 0.55 (95% CI: 0.43-0.71) (n=273)

Comparable PFS for PD-L1 pos and neg expression.
 PD-L1 status only required from NA & EU pts (n=160):

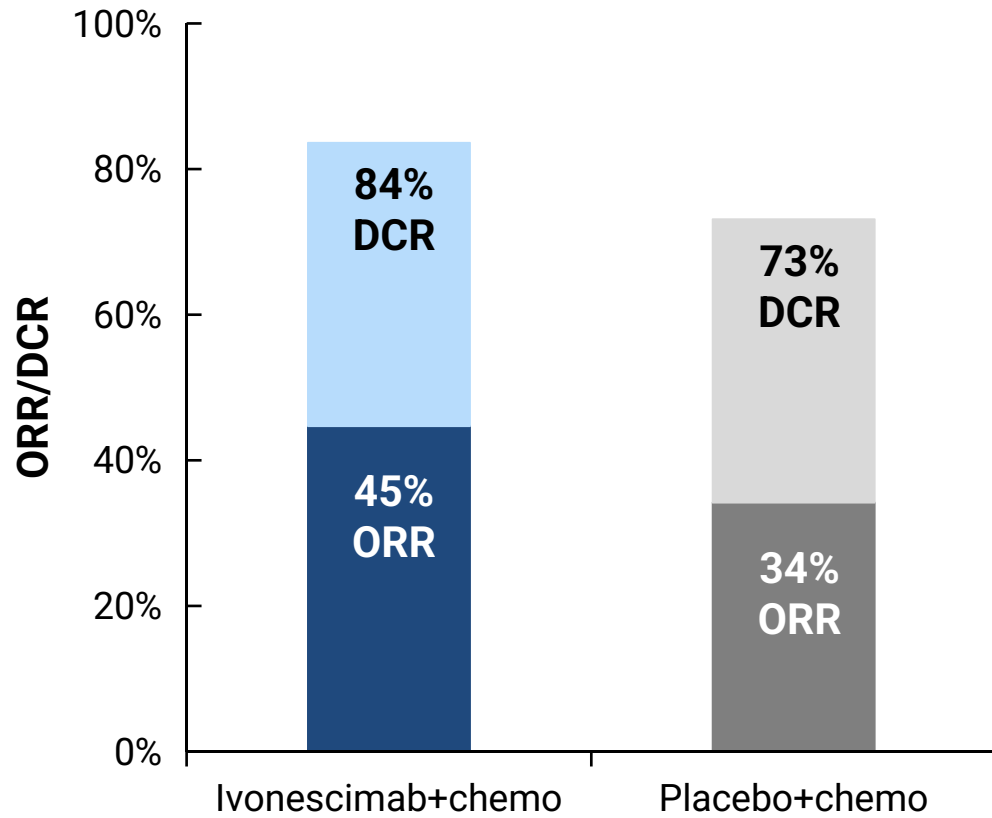
- PD-L1 ≥1%: HR=0.55 (95% CI 0.33-0.91) (n=106)
- PD-L1 <1%: HR=0.62 (95% CI 0.32-1.18) (n=54)

Primary Endpoint: Overall Survival

Favorable Trend Observed; NA & EU Follow-up Not Yet Mature



Overall Response Rate and Duration of Response By IRRC



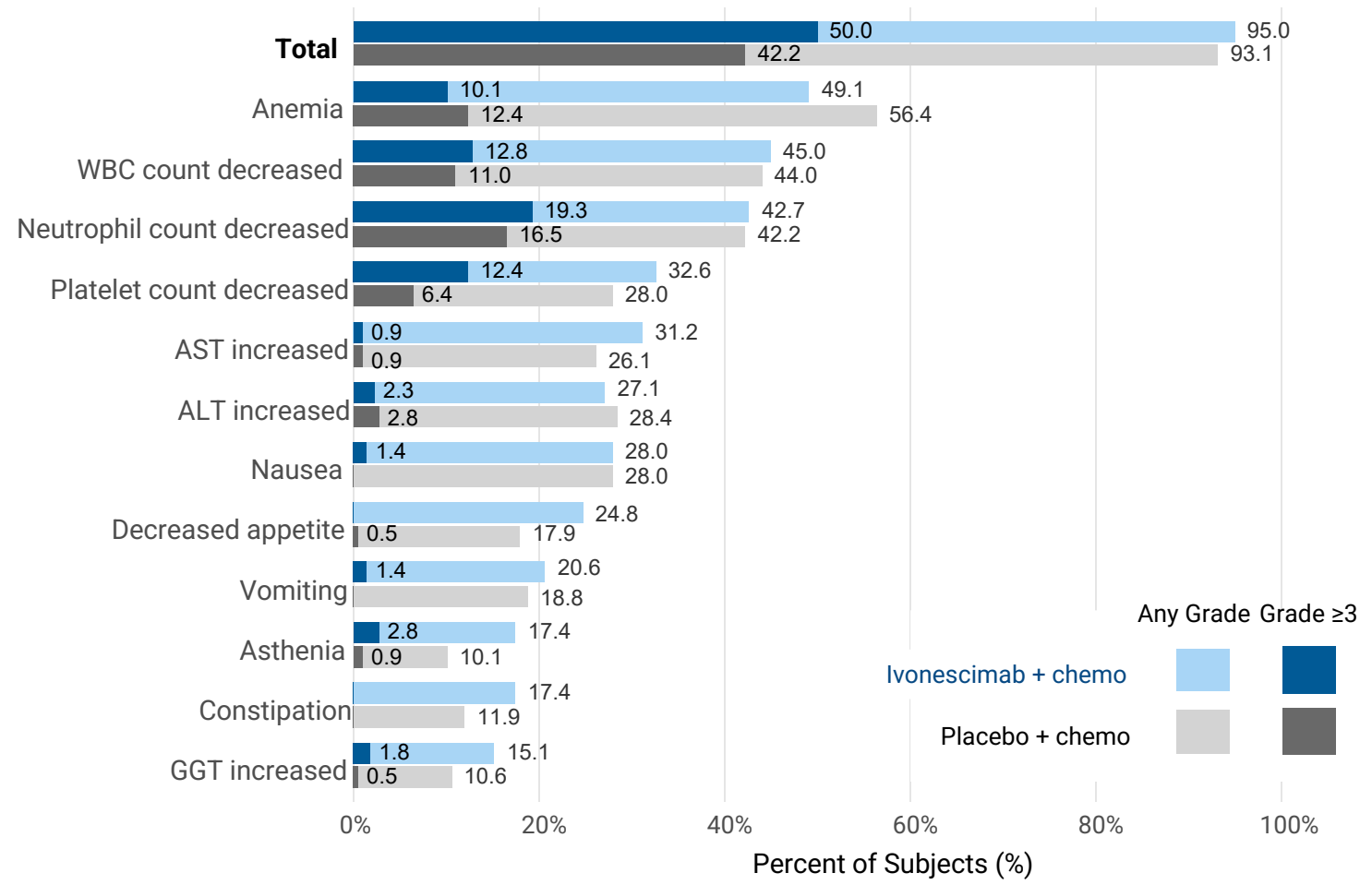
DoR (mo)	Ivonescimab + chemo	Placebo + chemo
n	98	75
Median (95% CI)	7.6 (5.5-10.6)	4.2 (2.9-4.7)

Treatment-Related Adverse Events (TRAEs)

Most common were lab abnormalities, nausea, decreased appetite

TRAE, n(%)	Ivonescimab + chemo (N=218)	Placebo + chemo (N=218)
Any Grade	207 (95.0)	203 (93.1)
Grade ≥3	109 (50.0)	92 (42.2)
Serious	61 (28.0)	33 (15.1)
Led to d/c of ivonescimab/placebo	16 (7.3)	11 (5.0)
Led to death	4 (1.8)	5 (2.3)
Grade ≥3 irAE	21 (9.6)	13 (6.0)
Grade ≥3 VEGF-related	16 (7.3)	7 (3.2)

One patient in each treatment arm did not receive study drug

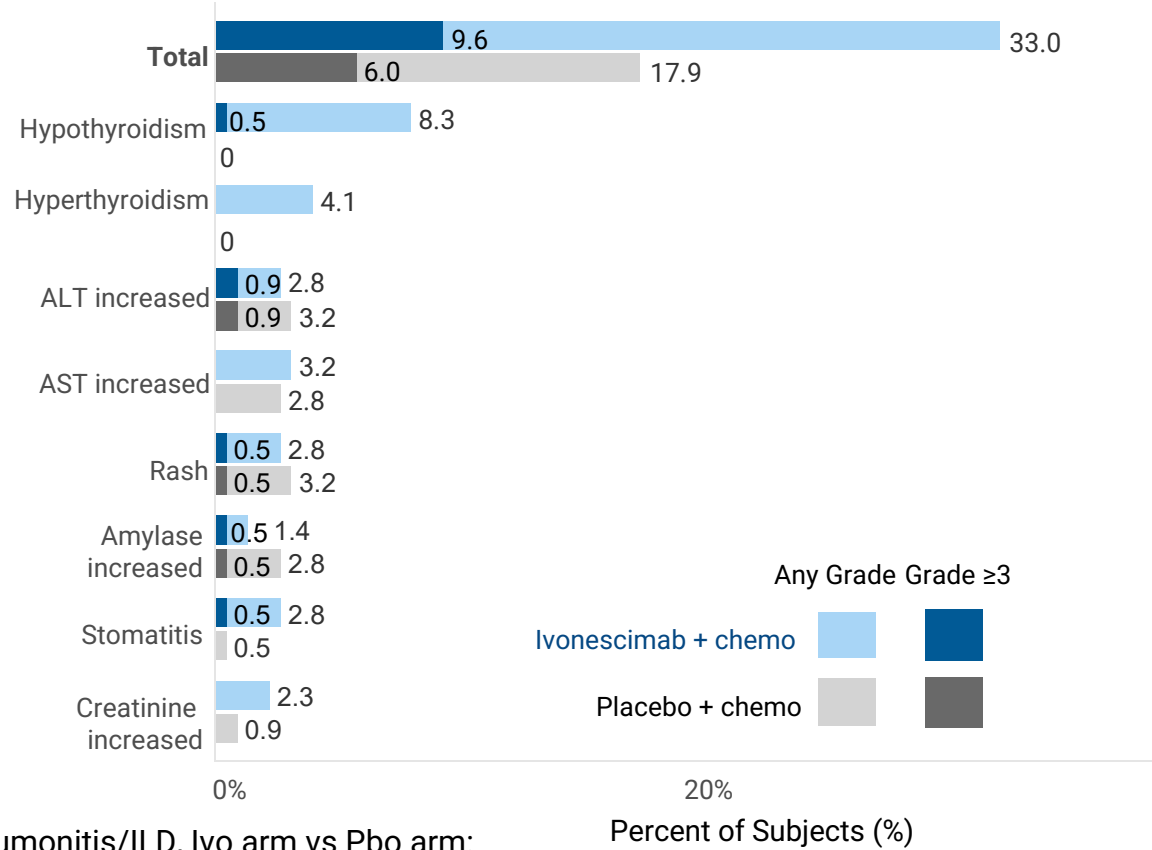


Immune-related and VEGF-related TRAEs

Most common irAEs: hypo/hyperthyroidism, transaminase elevation, rash; mostly low grade

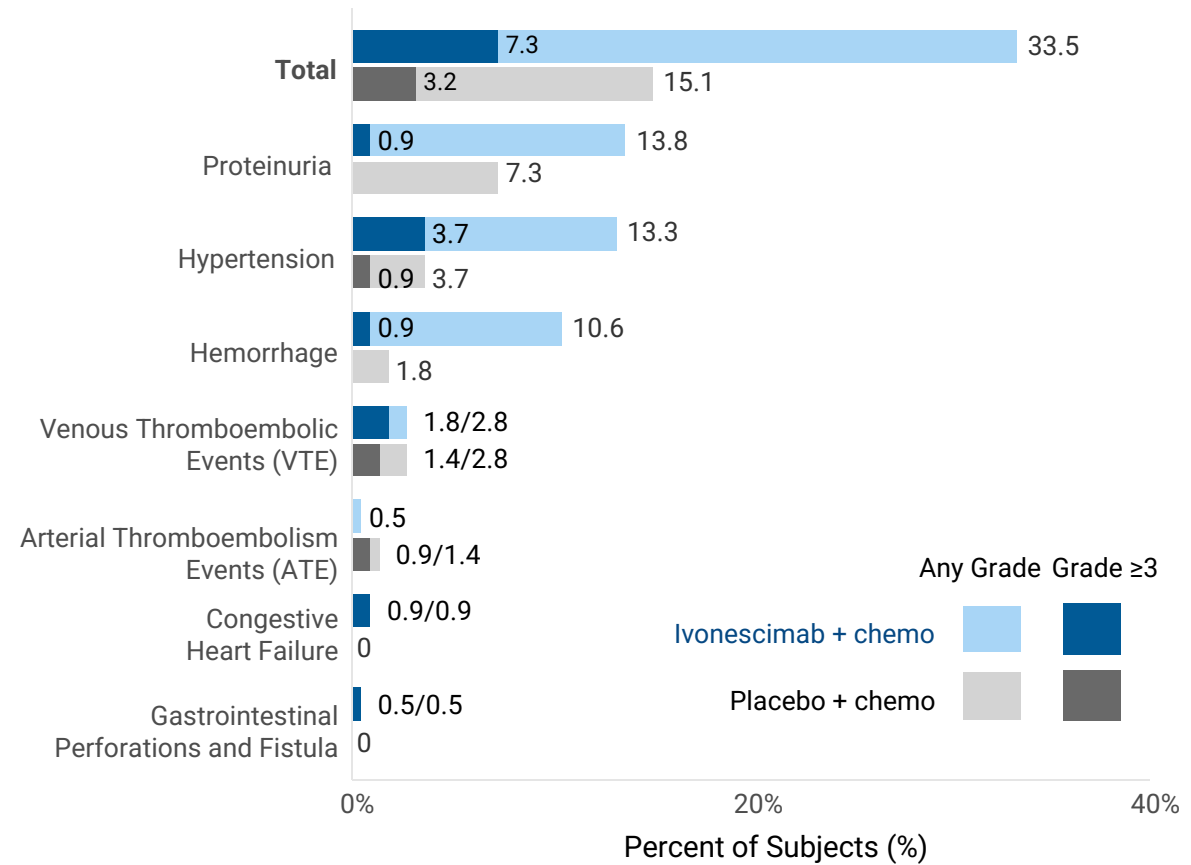
Most common VEGF-related TRAEs: proteinuria, hypertension, hemorrhage; mostly low grade

irAE



Pneumonitis/ILD, Ivo arm vs Pbo arm:
2.8% (1.4% Grade ≥3) vs 1.8% (1.4% Grade ≥3)

VEGF-related



Summary

- Ivonescimab had a significant and clinically meaningful PFS benefit in EGFRm+ NSCLC patients post-3rd gen TKI
 - Reduced risk of progression or death by 48% vs chemotherapy, HR=0.52
 - Consistent efficacy across pre-defined subgroups
 - OS improvement trend, HR=0.79
 - Increased ORR and DoR
- Ivonescimab well tolerated, with no new safety findings
 - <1% Grade 3+ bleeding and comparable rates of discontinuation and death between arms
- Analysis with longer OS follow-up to be performed
 - To increase maturity for NA & EU pts



Acknowledgements

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- *The scientists, regulatory, operations, and other teams within Summit and Akeso who helped develop ivonescimab and supported the study*

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Thank You



CONQUERING LUNG AND OTHER THORACIC CANCERS WORLDWIDE IN THE 21ST CENTURY