

Efficacy of Sym004 in Patients With Metastatic Colorectal Cancer With Acquired Resistance to Anti-EGFR Therapy and Molecularly Selected by Circulating Tumor DNA Analyses

A Phase 2 Randomized Clinical Trial

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+ Supplemental content

IMPORTANCE Acquired resistance to anti-EGFR therapy (epidermal growth factor receptor) is frequently due to *RAS* and *EGFR* extracellular domain (ECD) mutations in metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC). Some anti-EGFR-refractory patients retain tumor EGFR dependency potentially targetable by agents such as Sym004, which is a mixture of 2 nonoverlapping monoclonal antibodies targeting EGFR.

OBJECTIVE To determine if continuous blockade of EGFR by Sym004 has survival benefit.

DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS Multicenter, phase 2, randomized, clinical trial comparing 2 regimens of Sym004 with investigator's choice from March 6, 2014, through October 15, 2015. Circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) was analyzed for biomarker and tracking clonal dynamics during treatment. Participants had wild-type *KRAS* exon 2 mCRC refractory to standard chemotherapy and acquired resistance to anti-EGFR monoclonal antibodies.

INTERVENTIONS Participants were randomly assigned in a 1:1:1 ratio to Sym004, 12 mg/kg/wk (arm A), Sym004, 9 mg/kg loading dose followed by 6 mg/kg/wk (arm B), or investigator's choice of treatment (arm C).

MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES Overall survival (OS). Secondary end points included preplanned exploratory biomarker analysis in ctDNA.

RESULTS A total of 254 patients were randomized (intent-to-treat [ITT] population) (median age, 63 [range, 34-91] years; 63% male; n = 160). Median OS in the ITT population was 7.9 months (95% CI, 6.5-9.9 months), 10.3 months (95% CI, 9.0-12.9 months), and 9.6 months (95% CI, 8.3-12.2 months) for arms A, B, and C, respectively (hazard ratio [HR], 1.31; 95% CI, 0.92-1.87 for A vs C; and HR, 0.97; 95% CI, 0.68-1.40 for B vs C). The ctDNA revealed high inpatient genomic heterogeneity following anti-EGFR therapy. Sym004 effectively targeted *EGFR* ECD-mutated cancer cells, and a decrease in *EGFR* ECD ctDNA occurred in Sym004-treated patients. However, this did not translate into clinical benefit in patients with *EGFR* ECD mutations, likely owing to co-occurring resistance mechanisms. A subgroup of patients was defined by ctDNA (*RAS/BRAF/EGFR* ECD-mutation negative) associated with improved OS in Sym004-treated patients in arm B compared with arm C (median OS, 12.8 and 7.3 months, respectively).

CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE Sym004 did not improve OS in an unselected population of patients with mCRC and acquired anti-EGFR resistance. A prospective clinical validation of Sym004 efficacy in a ctDNA molecularly defined subgroup of patients with refractory mCRC is warranted.

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Panitumumab and cetuximab are 2 anti-EGFR (epidermal growth factor receptor) monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) approved for treatment of *RAS* wild-type (WT) metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC).¹⁻³ However, response is transient due to the emergence of acquired resistance.⁴⁻⁷ Our research group and others previously elucidated the molecular mechanisms responsible for treatment progression to anti-EGFR mAbs.⁸⁻¹⁰ Alterations in components of the *RAS* signaling pathway, together with mutations in the extracellular domain (ECD) of the *EGFR* gene (OMIM 131550), are the most common mechanisms of acquired resistance to EGFR blockade in mCRC.^{4,6,7} In addition, a specific mutation of the *BRAF* gene at amino acid position 600 (*BRAF* V600E) has been documented to be associated with poor prognosis in patients with mCRC.^{1,11,12}

A potential approach to overcome acquired resistance to approved anti-EGFR mAbs is treatment with mixtures of mAbs targeting nonoverlapping epitopes of EGFR.^{13,14} Sym004 is a mixture of 2 mAbs, futuximab and modotuximab, that bind to nonoverlapping epitopes in *EGFR* ECD III. Sym004 has been extensively evaluated in preclinical models and in early clinical development.^{14,15} Binding of the Sym004 mAbs to EGFR leads to highly efficient receptor internalization and degradation, which in turn leads to profound inhibition of cancer cell growth.^{16,17} This novel synergistic mechanism of EGFR elimination results in more effective blockade of EGFR signaling pathways and higher antitumor activity than that observed with single mAbs.^{16,18}

In a recent phase 1 study,¹⁵ Sym004 was found to be well tolerated at doses up to 12 mg/kg/wk, with grade 3 skin toxic effects and hypomagnesemia as mechanism-based dose-limiting toxic effects. Notably, Sym004 showed early signs of clinical activity in an expansion cohort of 39 anti-EGFR antibody pretreated patients with mCRC. Tumor shrinkage was observed in 44% of patients, and 13% achieved partial responses, providing a clear rationale for further exploring the activity of Sym004 in mCRC.¹⁵

In the present study, we report safety and efficacy data from treatment with 2 dose regimens of Sym004 or with investigator's choice (IC) of chemotherapy or best supportive care (BSC) in a randomized phase 2 clinical trial in chemorefractory patients with mCRC and acquired resistance to approved anti-EGFR mAbs. As part of the planned biomarker analysis, tumor circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) assessment was used to identify a biomarker-defined patient population that could obtain significant clinical benefit from Sym004 treatment.

Methods

Study Design and Participants

Sym004-05 was a multicenter, phase 2, randomized clinical trial in patients with treatment-refractory mCRC and acquired resistance to therapy with anti-EGFR mAbs. The trial protocol is available at [Supplement 1](#). The study was reviewed and approved by the ethics committee of all participating institutions. Informed consent was obtained from all study participants.

Patients with histologically or cytologically confirmed mCRC that was exon 2 *KRAS* WT at the time of initial diagnosis and who gave written informed consent were screened for

Key Points

Question Does continuous blockade of EGFR (epidermal growth factor receptor) by Sym004 (a mixture of futuximab and modotuximab) lead to a survival benefit in patients with anti-EGFR refractory metastatic colorectal cancer?

Findings In this randomized clinical trial that included 254 patients, Sym004 did not improve survival compared with investigators' treatments of choice in the intent-to-treat population. Preplanned circulating tumor DNA biomarker profiling captured high intrapatient heterogeneity and identified a Sym004-sensitive subpopulation with clinically meaningful improvement of overall survival.

Meaning These findings provide the rationale for a prospective clinical validation of Sym004 efficacy in a molecularly defined subgroup of patients with acquired resistance to anti-EGFR therapy.

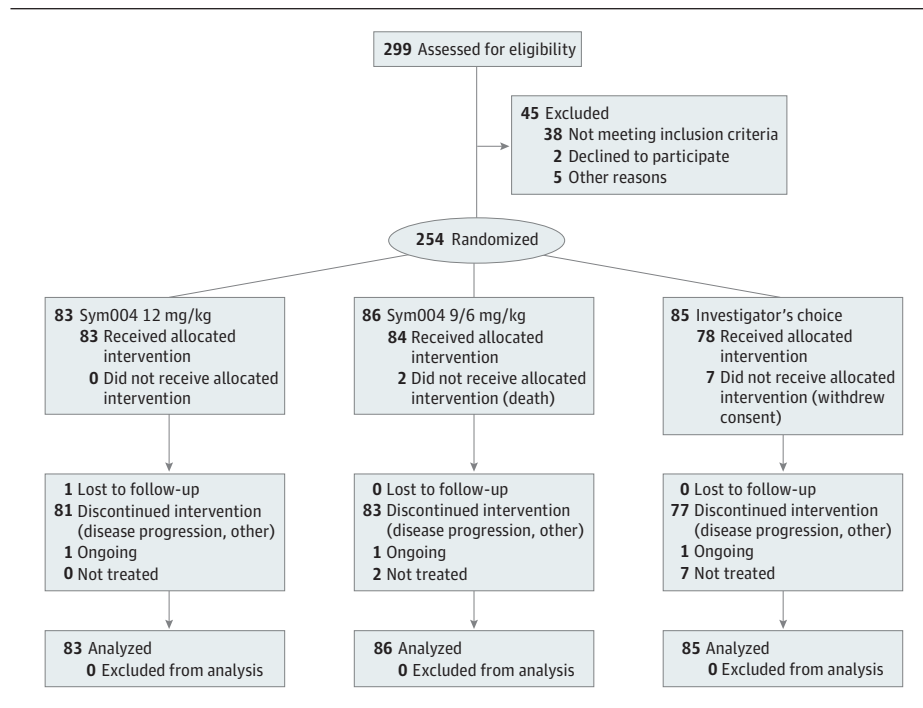
enrollment to this trial. Included patients were required to have prior intolerance to or failure of standard chemotherapy regimens including fluorouracil, oxaliplatin, and irinotecan, and were allowed to have received bevacizumab or ziv-aflibercept. Prior therapy with regorafenib was not permitted. In addition, all included patients had acquired resistance to prior therapy with a marketed anti-EGFR mAb, as defined by having achieved either an objective partial response (PR), complete response (CR), or stable disease for more than 16 weeks followed by documented progressive disease (PD) during or within 6 months of completion of this therapy. Included patients were required to have measurable disease according to Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors (RECIST), and an Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) performance status of 0 or 1.

Patients were randomly assigned in a 1:1:1 ratio to 1 of 3 treatment arms, 1 of 2 dose regimens of Sym004, 12 mg/kg/wk (arm A) or 9 mg/kg loading dose followed by 6 mg/kg/wk (arm B) compared with a control group, which included IC of capecitabine, fluorouracil, or BSC (arm C). Treatment continued until radiographically confirmed disease progression on standard imaging, unacceptable toxic effects, death, or the patient or physician decided to stop. Doses could be modified to manage treatment-related toxic effects.

Overall survival (OS), defined as time from randomization to date of death or censored at last day of contact, was the primary efficacy end point. Secondary end points included safety; progression-free survival (PFS), defined as time from randomization to date of disease progression or death from any cause; response rate; and exploratory biomarker analysis.

To establish a robust estimate of Sym004 survival benefit, a minimum of 240 patients were to be randomized based on 80% statistical power to differentiate assumed median OS of 6 months for arm C group¹⁹ and 9.2 months for arm A or B, with a 2-sided level of significance of $P = .121$. The primary analysis was to be performed when at least 181 events (deaths) had been reported or 12 months after the last patient was randomized in the trial, whichever occurred later. The data cut-off was October 24, 2016. We used the Kaplan-Meier method to generate curves for OS and PFS. Hazard ratios (HRs) for treatment effects were estimated with an unstratified Cox proportional hazards model.

Figure 1. Study Enrollment Flow Diagram for Patients With Metastatic Colorectal Cancer Included in the Sym004-05 Study



Baseline ctDNA profiles (Guardant360, version 2.9; Guardant Health) were obtained from blood samples collected from patients in the trial (eFigure 1 in Supplement 2). Serial samples obtained prior to and after 3 weeks of treatment were also analyzed for *EGFR* ECD mutation dynamics. The ctDNA was amplified using droplet digital polymerase chain reaction (ddPCR) Supermix for Probes with *EGFR* ECD mutation assays (Bio-Rad). This ddPCR was then performed according to the manufacturer's protocol. We performed 3 independent ddPCR experiments for each of the point mutations assessed and for each longitudinal time point. Fractional abundances (%) were calculated as follows: fractional abundance = (number of mutations events / [number of mutation + WT events]) × 100 and were Poisson corrected by QuantaSoft analysis software (BioRad).

Results

Between March 6, 2014, and October 15, 2015, of 299 patients screened, 254 were randomly assigned, and these made up the intent-to-treat (ITT) population (Figure 1). The study population was balanced at baseline (Table 1). Patients were heavily pretreated: 72%, 78%, and 72% in arms A, B, and C, respectively, had received at least 3 previous regimens.

Median OS in the ITT population was 7.9 (95% CI, 6.5-9.9) months, 10.3 (95% CI, 9.0-12.9) months, and 9.6 (95% CI, 8.3-12.2) months for arms A, B, and C, respectively (HR, 1.31; 95% CI, 0.92-1.87 for A vs C; and HR, 0.97; 95% CI, 0.68-1.4 for B vs C) (Table 2 and eFigure 2 in Supplement 2). Median PFS in the ITT population was 2.8 (95% CI, 1.8-3.2) months, 2.7 (95% CI, 2.6-3.3) months, and 2.6 (95% CI, 1.4-3.1) months for arms A,

B, and C, respectively. Response rates for evaluable patients in the ITT population were 11 PRs (14.1%), 8 PRs (9.6%), and 1 CR and 1 PR (2.9%) in arms A, B, and C, respectively (eTable 1 in Supplement 2). The unexpectedly long median OS of 9.6 months in the IC arm led to evaluation of potential factors that might explain this finding. It became evident that a subgroup of patients (n = 30) had been subject to nonstandard medical practice in first- or second-line therapies that had an impact on the efficacy of rescue chemotherapy in the anti-*EGFR* refractory setting as well as in the molecular characterization of these patients (details provided in eMethods and eTable 2 in Supplement 2). This population was excluded from the genomic analysis.

Treatment with both regimens of Sym004 led to a higher frequency and severity of adverse events (AEs) than treatment administered to patients on the IC arm, and the Sym004 regimen of 12 mg/kg/wk (arm A) was more poorly tolerated than the Sym004 9 mg/kg loading dose followed by 6 mg/kg/wk (arm B) dosing schedule (eTable 3 in Supplement 2). The Sym004 AE profile was consistent with other anti-*EGFR* mAbs, although the frequency and severity of both dermatologic AEs (94.0% and 92.9% for arms A and B, respectively, compared with 10.3% in the IC arm) and hypomagnesemia (68.7% and 56.0% for arms A and B, respectively, compared with 7.7% in the IC arm) were higher than those found with other approved anti-*EGFR* mAb therapies. In contrast, the frequency of gastrointestinal AEs appeared to be lower than has been reported for other anti-*EGFR* mAbs (51.8% and 48.8% for arms A and B, respectively, compared with 47.4% in IC arm). The frequency of treatment-emergent AEs leading to study treatment discontinuation (6.0% in arm B vs 7.7% in arm C) and related treatment-emergent AEs leading to study treatment

Table 1. Baseline Characteristics for the Intent-to-Treat Study Population

Characteristic	Arm A, Sym004 12 mg/kg (n = 83)	Arm B, Sym004 9/6 mg/kg (n = 86)	Arm C, Investigator's Choice (n = 85)
Age, mean (SD) ^a , y	62 (10)	64 (10)	61 (11)
Sex, No. (%)			
Male	52 (63)	54 (63)	54 (64)
Female	31 (37)	32 (37)	31 (37)
Race, No. (%)			
White	72 (88)	75 (87)	73 (86)
Other or NA	11 (13)	11 (13)	12 (14)
ECOG performance status, No. (%)			
0	33 (40)	35 (41)	35 (41)
1	50 (60)	50 (58)	50 (59)
2	0	1 (1) ^a	0
Tumor site, No. (%)			
Right colon	12 (15)	10 (12)	9 (11)
Left colon/rectum	67 (81)	72 (84)	70 (82)
Prior mCRC treatments, No. (%) ^b			
2	23 (28)	19 (22)	24 (28)
3	27 (33)	24 (28)	29 (34)
≥4	33 (40)	43 (50)	32 (38)
Prior anti-EGFR mAb therapies, No. (%)			
Cetuximab only	55 (66)	54 (63)	53 (62)
Cetuximab and panitumumab	12 (15)	14 (16)	14 (17)
Panitumumab only	16 (19.3)	18 (21)	18 (21.2)
Time since last anti-EGFR mAb therapy, mean (SD), d	78 (48)	80 (51)	72 (46)

Abbreviations: ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; mAb, monoclonal antibody; mCRC, metastatic colorectal cancer; NA, not available.

^a Patient had an ECOG performance status of 1 at screening and therefore met eligibility criteria.

^b All patients received at least 1 prior anti-EGFR mAb cancer therapy.

discontinuation (2.4% in arm B vs 3.8% in arm C) was not different in patients treated with the lower Sym004 dose and IC (eTable 3 in Supplement 2).

Baseline ctDNA profiles of alterations in 70 genes (eFigure 1 in Supplement 2) were obtained from blood samples collected from 193 patients in the trial. Genotyping of baseline ctDNA captured high inpatient genomic heterogeneity and confirmed previously reported mechanisms of acquired resistance to cetuximab and panitumumab, including mutations in *RAS* (29.5% of patients), *EGFR* ECD (25% of patients), and *BRAF* V600E (6.7% of patients), as well as amplification of *ERBB2/HER2* and *MET* (eFigures 3 and 4 in Supplement 2). Inactivation of *APC* and/or *TP53* is an early event in the development of CRC and the *APC/TP53* highest mutant allele frequency (MAF) alteration in a patient's ctDNA can therefore serve as an arbitrary marker for clonal mutations (present in all tumor cells). The median MAF for the most prevalent *TP53/ APC* alterations was close to 20%. The median MAFs for *KRAS*, *NRAS*, *EGFR* ECD and *BRAF* were much lower than 20%, indicating that these mutations are primarily subclonal,

although a subset of 10 patients harbored *RAS* mutations at allele frequencies above 20% (Figure 2A). Six *EGFR* ECD mutations (V441D, V441G, S464L, G465E, G465R, and S492R) were the most frequent (each present in ≥5% of patients, totally detected in 25% of patients; Figure 2C and eFigure 5 in Supplement 2). Patients with *EGFR* ECD mutations had more genetic alterations (median number of alterations per patient, 14; interquartile range [IQR], 10.0-18.5) compared with the full biomarker patient population (median, 9; IQR, 5-14) (Figure 2C). The frequency and type of *EGFR* ECD mutations varied depending on previous treatment with cetuximab or panitumumab (Figure 2B).^{6,7,20}

As a predefined exploratory secondary objective of the study, we next aimed to investigate ctDNA-defined molecular subgroups that would predict Sym004 efficacy. A 20% *RAS* MAF cutoff accurately selected a subgroup of 10 patients in which *RAS* ctDNA mutations and other mutations of acquired resistance were virtually mutually exclusive, suggesting *RAS* clonality (Figure 2C and eFigure 10 in Supplement 2). In these patients, *RAS* mutations potentially existed at the time of diagnosis, before the patient received cetuximab or panitumumab therapy. In preclinical patient-derived xenograft CRC models with *RAS* and *BRAF* V600E mutations, poor or limited Sym004 activity was observed, indicating that clonal mutations in these genes caused resistance to Sym004, as is the case for cetuximab and panitumumab (eFigure 11 in Supplement 2). Based on these data, we performed an exploratory analysis of efficacy in a genomically defined subpopulation, which excluded patients with clonal *RAS* (MAF >20%) and *BRAF* V600E mutation (named double-negative mCRC; 170 patients; eTable 3 in Supplement 2). Results showed an increase in OS for the Sym004 9/6 group (arm B) (11.9 vs 9.9 months) and a smaller increase in the Sym004 12 group (arm A) (8.9 vs 7.7 months) compared with the subpopulation of patients with biomarker data. Overall survival in the IC population (arm C) was unchanged (8.4 and 8.5 months in the subpopulation and double-negative mCRC subgroup, respectively). Thus, this exploratory biomarker-defined analysis showed an increase in median OS of 3.5 months in the double-negative mCRC population of patients treated with Sym004 9/6 (arm B; 11.9 months) compared with patients randomized to IC (arm C; 8.4 months) (Figure 3A).

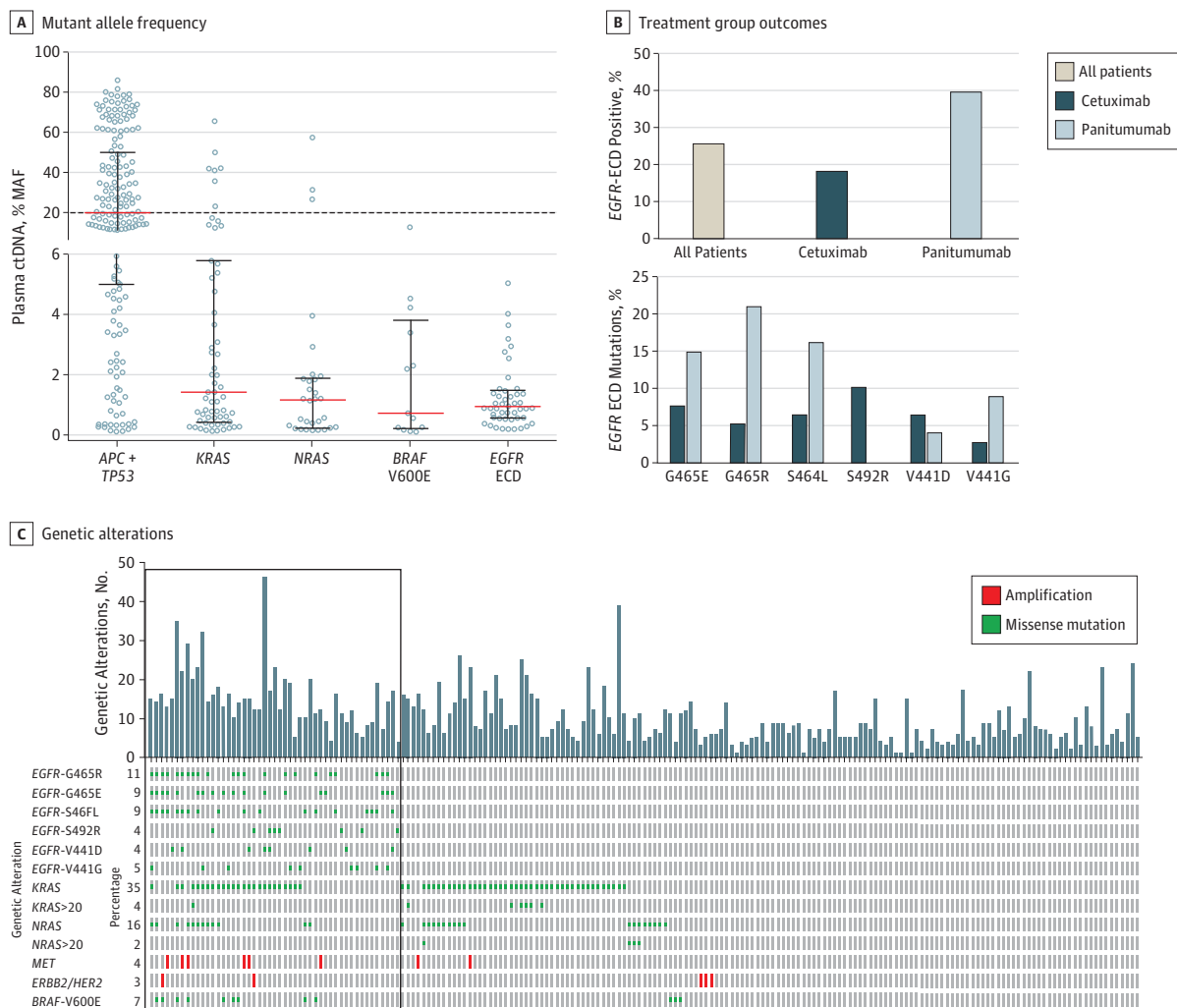
We then investigated the role of *EGFR* ECD mutations as a biomarker of Sym004 activity. Preclinical studies showed that *EGFR* ECD mutations negatively affected the binding and activity of cetuximab, panitumumab, and futuximab, all of which bind to surface-exposed amino acids in the V441-S492 region of domain III of *EGFR*. The inhibitory activity of Sym004, however, was partially rescued by the modotuximab component of Sym004, which binds to a different region and retains full binding and activity toward the most frequent *EGFR* ECD mutations (Figure 3B and eFigures 6, 7, 8, and 9 in Supplement 2). Unexpectedly, the presence of *EGFR* ECD mutations in the ctDNA of patients was not linked to clinical benefit of Sym004 (eFigure 12 in Supplement 2). The most plausible explanation was the subclonal nature of the *EGFR* ECD mutations in the patients and inpatient heterogeneity (Figure 2C and eFigure 3 in Supplement 2). To study the molecular basis of these findings in more detail, we sought to analyze the dynamics of

Table 2. Efficacy Data for the ITT Study Population and Population With Biomarker Data

Study Group	OS (95% CI), mo	1-Year Survival, No. (95% CI)	HR (95% CI)
ITT population (n = 254)			
Sym004 12 mg/kg (n = 83)	7.9 (6.5-9.9)	37 (26-47)	1.31 (0.92-1.87)
Sym004 9/6 mg/kg (n = 86)	10.3 (9.0-12.9)	44 (33-54)	0.97 (0.68-1.40)
Investigator's choice	9.6 (8.3-12.2)	40 (29-51)	1 [Reference]
Population with biomarker data (n = 193) ^a			
Sym004 12 mg/kg (n = 70)	7.7 (5.5-11.3)	38 (26-49)	1.03 (0.69-1.54)
Sym004 9/6 mg/kg (n = 67)	9.9 (7.1-12.9)	44 (32-56)	0.79 (0.52-1.20)
Investigator's choice (n = 56)	8.5 (6.4-9.9)	27 (16-41)	1 [Reference]

Abbreviations: ITT, intent-to-treat; HR, hazard ratio; OS, overall survival.
^a Sixty-one patients are excluded from this population, 31 due to lack of biomarker data and 30 due to treatment and OS data inconsistent with the study population (see Supplement 2 for more information).

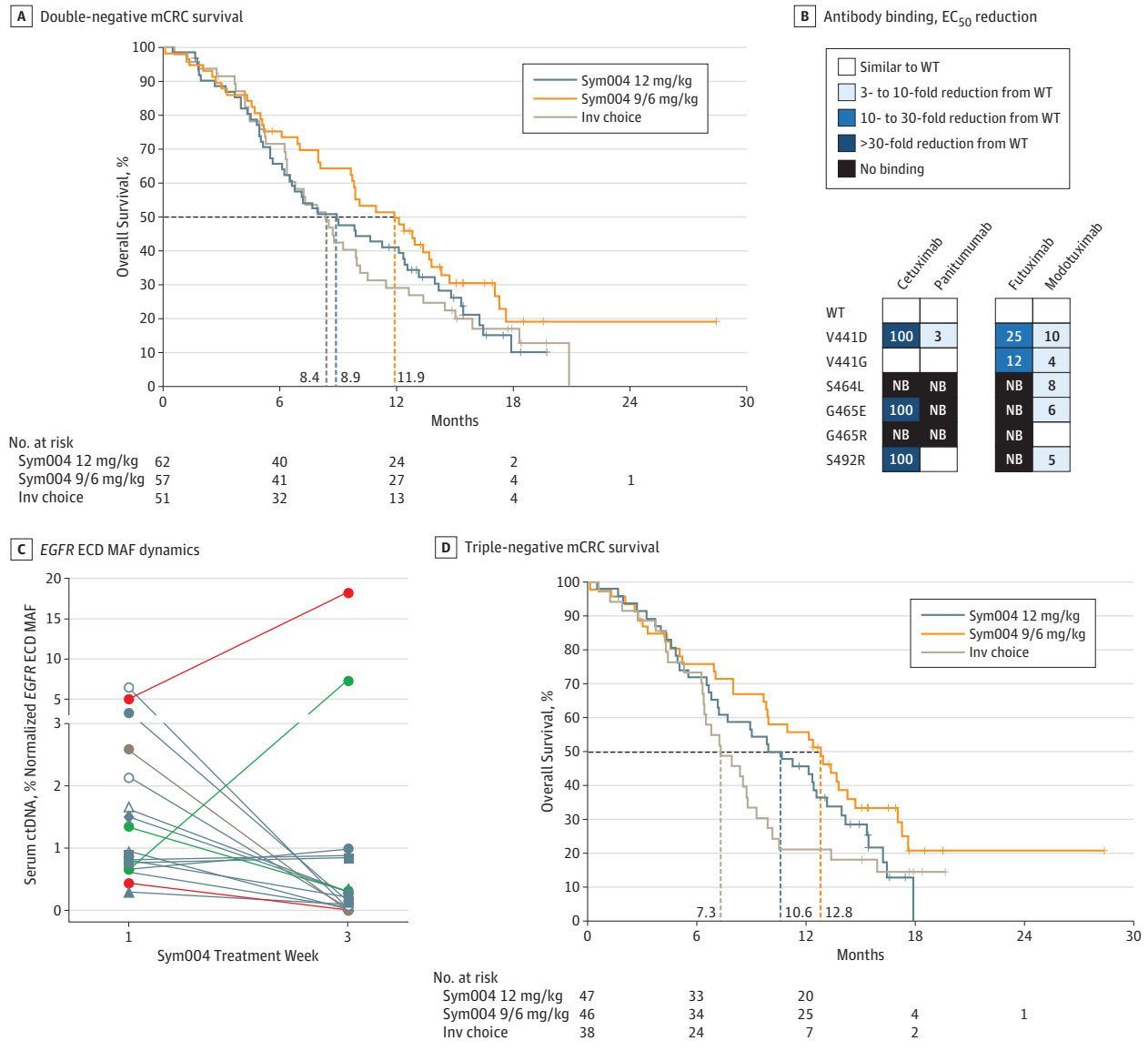
Figure 2. Mutant Allele Frequency, Genetic Alterations, and Treatment Group Outcomes for Patients Included in the Sym004-05 Study



A, Mutant allele frequency (MAF) of *APC+TP53*, *KRAS* exons 2, 3, and 4, *NRAS* exons 2, 3, and 4, *BRAF* V600E, and the *EGFR* extracellular domain (ECD) mutations V441D, V441G, S464L, G465E, G465R, and S492R in the 193 patients analyzed. For patients with more than 1 alteration in the same gene, only the highest MAF alteration for each gene is shown. Red lines denote the medians, black bars denote the interquartile ranges, and the dotted line depicts MAF = 20%. B, Top, fraction of *EGFR*-ECD positive patients (including the 6 most frequent *EGFR* ECD mutations) grouped by last anti-*EGFR* treatment received prior to enrollment. Bottom, number of patients with each of the 6 *EGFR* ECD mutations who were treated with either cetuximab or panitumumab

as the last anti-*EGFR* treatment prior to study enrollment. C, Bar graph depicting number of genetic alterations for each genetically profiled patient, grouped by patients with *EGFR* ECD mutations to the left (box). The oncoprint denotes the 6 individual most frequent *EGFR* ECD mutations, *KRAS* mutations in exon 2, 3, or 4 at all MAFs (*KRAS*) and at MAF greater than 20% (*KRAS*>20), *NRAS* mutations in exon 2, 3, or 4 at all MAFs (*NRAS*) and at MAF greater than 20% (*NRAS*>20), *MET* and *ERBB2/HER2* gene amplifications (defined as copy number >5), and *BRAF* V600E. Percentages denote the percentages of patients harboring the defined alteration.

Figure 3. Survival and Other Characteristics of Molecularly Defined Groups of Study Patients With Metastatic Colorectal Cancer (mCRC)



A, Kaplan-Meier survival estimates for overall survival in patients with double-negative mCRC, as defined in the Results section. B, Heat map showing how the binding of different antibodies is affected by the different *EGFR* extracellular domain (ECD) mutations; the effect on binding was determined as the fold reduction in half maximal effective drug concentration (EC₅₀) relative to wild-type (WT) *EGFR*. Inv indicates investigator's NB, no binding. C, Dynamics of mutant allele frequencies (MAFs) of *EGFR* ECD mutations detected in serum samples obtained prior to treatment (week 1) and at week 3

of treatment with Sym004; *EGFR* ECD mutation dynamics are highlighted for 2 patients (green and red), demonstrating an increase in MAF for 1 *EGFR* ECD mutation and a decreased MAF for 1 or more other *EGFR* ECD mutations from week 1 to week 3. For each *EGFR* ECD mutation, the *EGFR* ECD MAF was normalized to the *TP53* MAF; ctDNA indicates circulating tumor DNA. D, Kaplan-Meier survival estimates for overall survival in patients with triple-negative mCRC, as defined in the Results section.

EGFR ECD mutations in blood from patients during Sym004 treatment. The percentage of *EGFR* ECD mutations decreased in the majority of patients treated with Sym004 (Figure 3C), suggesting that subclones carrying *EGFR* ECD mutations might be targeted by the modotuximab component of Sym004, as shown in the preclinical studies (Figure 3B and eFigures 7, 8, and 9 in Supplement 2). However, this retained activity did not translate into a clinically meaningful OS benefit, likely owing to other co-occurring resistance mecha-

nisms (Figure 2C and eFigures 13, 14, and 15 in Supplement 2) and subclonality of *EGFR* ECD mutations (eFigure 3 in Supplement 2). Of note, in the 2 patients who experienced an increase in percentage of 1 *EGFR* ECD mutation in ctDNA during Sym004 therapy, other *EGFR* ECD mutations that were concomitantly detected in the same sample declined following Sym004 therapy (Figure 3C).

Most notably, we found that the molecular heterogeneity related to known resistance markers (which we defined as the

number of resistance alterations, including *RAS*, *BRAF*, and *EGFR* ECD mutations and *ERBB2/HER2* and *MET* amplifications)²¹⁻²³ was associated with worse OS (eFigure 12 in Supplement 2). This led us to postulate that the occurrence of heterogeneous resistance mutations (including *EGFR* ECD mutations) might pinpoint a subset of patients in which high genomic complexity due to previous chemotherapy and EGFR blockade impaired effectiveness of Sym004 treatment. To test this hypothesis, we assessed outcomes in patients with *RAS* less than 20% MAF, *BRAF* WT, and *EGFR* ECD WT, which we named triple-negative mCRC (eTable 4 in Supplement 2). We found that the triple-negative mCRC population had markedly prolonged OS for Sym004 treatment arms: 12.8 (95% CI, 9.7-14.7) months in the Sym004 9/6 group (arm B; n = 46) and 10.6 (95% CI, 6.8-13.3) months in the Sym004 12 group (arm A; n = 47), compared with 7.3 (95% CI, 6.3-8.8) months in the IC group (arm C; n = 38) (Figure 3D and eTable 4 in Supplement 2).

Discussion

Sym004 is a mixture of 2 mAbs that target nonoverlapping epitopes on domain III with more efficient mediated downmodulation and subsequent degradation of cell-surface EGFR than the clinically approved antibodies cetuximab and panitumumab, leading to more complete and durable pathway inhibition.^{16,17} Here, we report safety and efficacy data from a randomized, multicenter, phase 2 clinical trial of Sym004 investigating 2 Sym004 dose regimens vs IC (capecitabine, fluorouracil, or BSC) in patients with refractory mCRC and with acquired resistance to anti-EGFR therapy.

In the ITT population, OS was similar for all arms of treatment. Based on historical data for last-line mCRC, the OS of 9.6 months in the IC arm is noteworthy. Currently, trifluridine/tipiracil (TAS-102) and regorafenib are the only treatment options for last-line mCRC, based on an increase in median OS in randomized clinical trials.^{24,25} While patients in the control arms in these 2 earlier studies received placebo, those in the present Sym004 study had a potentially active control arm, in which patients were able to receive capecitabine (68 patients), fluorouracil (13 patients), or BSC (4 patients). It is therefore plausible that a potential benefit of Sym004 in the ITT population was masked by a control arm in which most patients received an active treatment.

Recently, *EGFR* ECD mutations have emerged as a potential novel mechanism of acquired resistance to cetuximab and panitumumab in mCRC.^{6,7,10,26,27} In the present study, *EGFR* ECD mutations were detected in approximately 25% of patients, and 6 ECD mutations were particularly abundant. A significantly higher number of *EGFR* ECD mutations was found in patients treated with panitumumab than in those treated with cetuximab. The biology behind this apparent increased frequency of *EGFR* ECD mutations in panitumumab-treated patients is currently unknown, but lack of secondary effector functions such as antibody-dependent, cell-mediated cytotoxic effects and the preference for monovalent binding of panitumumab could be part of the explanation.

While preclinical studies showed Sym004 efficacy in *EGFR* ECD-mutated cells, and dynamic ctDNA analysis showed a decrease in *EGFR* ECD MAF following Sym004 treatment, the presence of these mutations was not linked to clinical benefit of Sym004 in the present trial. The *EGFR* ECD mutations were always subclonal and coexisted with other genetic alterations related to anti-EGFR resistance, which suggests that although the *EGFR* ECD-mutated cells are targeted by Sym004, Sym004-resistant clonal cell populations that fail to respond to Sym004 exist within the tumor. This finding provides a plausible explanation for the lack of clinical benefit of Sym004 in patients with *EGFR* ECD mutations. Our data thus suggest that, in a subset of patients, treatment with the anti-EGFR antibodies cetuximab and panitumumab results in the emergence of extremely heterogeneous molecular landscapes in which subclones with distinct mechanisms of resistance coexist. These results are in agreement with evidence that genomic complexity following treatment pressure might be a poor prognostic factor and severely limit the impact of subsequent lines of treatment.^{28,29}

Evaluation of OS in the triple-negative mCRC population (patients with double-negative mCRC who are also without *EGFR* ECD mutations) showed clinically meaningful increases in median OS in both Sym004 treatment arms. In this exploratory analysis, the definition of triple-negative mCRC appeared to be an effective method to enrich the patient population for responsiveness to Sym004.

Limitations

A potential limitation of the study is that the treatment in the control arm was by investigator's choice, and 96% of patients in the control arm received chemotherapy. It is therefore plausible that a potential benefit of Sym004 in the ITT population was masked by a control arm in which most patients received an active treatment. Second, the study was designed to assess OS in chemorefractory disease. However, patients were allowed to have discontinued previous lines of therapy because of intolerance without failure of that chemotherapy, and this potentially allowed for the recruitment of nonrefractory patients who could have benefited from chemotherapy in the control arm of the trial. Finally, although the increase in survival with Sym004 in the triple-negative population is promising, this is a retrospective hypothesis-generating analysis that has to be confirmed in a randomized clinical trial.

Conclusions

The results of this study showed that Sym 004 does not improve OS or PFS when used in an unselected group of patients with mCRC and acquired EGFR resistance. In a hypothesis-generating analysis, ctDNA profiling identified a subset of patients (clonal *RAS*, *BRAF*, and *EGFR* ECD WT) that gained clinically meaningful benefit from therapy with Sym004. These findings provide the rationale for a prospective clinical validation of Sym004 efficacy in a molecularly defined subgroup of patients for whom prior anti-EGFR therapy had failed. Moreover, these data support the use of liquid biomarker genomic profiling to guide treatment of patients with mCRC and to track cancer evolution.

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Correction: This article was corrected on May 9, 2019, to fix an incorrect author affiliation.

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Author Contributions: Drs Montagut, Argilés, Bardelli, and Tabernero had full access to all the data in the study and take responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis. Drs Montagut, Argilés, Bardelli, and Tabernero contributed equally as senior authors to this work. *Study Concept and design:* Montagut, Argilés, Ciardiello, Poulsen, Lindsted, Pedersen, Horak, Bardelli, Tabernero.

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