Phase 1b study of WNT inhibitor vantictumab (VAN, human monoclonal antibody) with nab-paclitaxel (Nab-P) and gemcitabine (G) in patients (pts) with previously untreated stage IV pancreatic cancer (PC)

Wells Messersmith,1 Steven J. Cohen,2 Safi Shahda,3 Heinz-Josef Lenz,4 Colin Weekes,1 Efraf Dotan,2 Crystal Denlinger,2 Bert O’Neil,3 Ann M. Kapoun,2 Chun Zhang,2 Randall Henner,5 Fiore Cattaruzza,2 Lu Xu,5 Jakob Dupont,6 Rainer K. Brachmann,5 Shailaja Uttamsingh,6 Azeez Farooki,7 Jordan Berlin7 University of Colorado, Aurora, CO, USA; 8Fox Chase Cancer Center, Philadelphia, PA, USA; 9Indiana University, Indianapolis, IN, USA; 10University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, USA; 11OncoMed Pharmaceuticals, Redwood City, CA, USA; 12Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA; 13Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, USA

BACKGROUND
• Despite advances in systemic therapy, an unmet medical need remains for effective therapies for patients with advanced pancreatic cancer.
• Vantictumab (VAN) is a fully human IgG1 monoclonal antibody that binds five Frizzled receptors (1, 3, 6, 7, and 8).
• VAN has broad anti-tumor activity in a range of solid tumors including patient-derived pancreatic aromatic (PDO) models. VAN antagonizes the secreted fragment of Wnt 16, which is a key protein regulating Wnt signaling.

SAFETY
Treatment-Related Adverse Events (TRAEs) in all subjects and VAN-related TRAEs ≥ grade 3 subjects

BASALINE CHARACTERISTICS

CONCLUSIONS
• Strong collaboration with nab-paclitaxel and gemcitabine was well tolerated in patients with previously untreated stage IV pancreatic cancer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
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