IP02-28

Translational Correlates Using Minimal Residual Disease to Assess Cretostimogene Grenadenorepvec: Analysis from the BOND-003 and CORE-001 Clinical Trials

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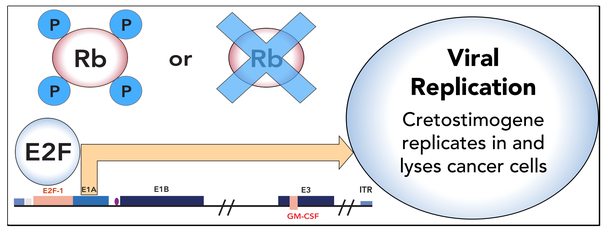
BACKGROUND

- **Cretostimogene grenadenorepvec is an oncolytic immunotherapy with a dual mechanism of action: it selectively replicates in and lyses cancer cells while amplifying the immune response against bladder tumors**
- **Evaluated as a monotherapy (BOND-003) and in combination (CORE-001) for high-risk, BCG-unresponsive NMIBC**
- **UroAmp measures minimal residual disease (MRD) using Genomic Disease Burden (GDB): ranks a sample's variant allele frequency (VAF) percentile relative to a reference training set**



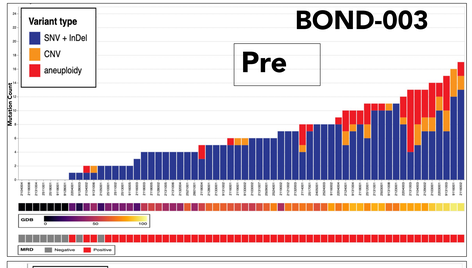
METHODS

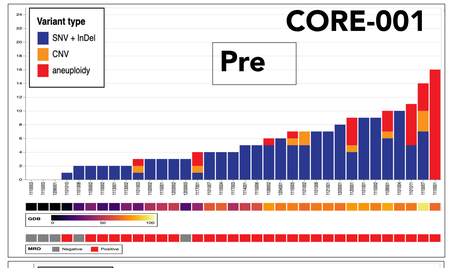
- **Patients who received at least one dose of cretostimogene and had MRD testing were included**
  - **BOND-003 (n=64); CORE-001 (n=35)**
- **Molecular response was based on change in MRD during treatment**
- **Correlations between MRD and clinical response were assessed**

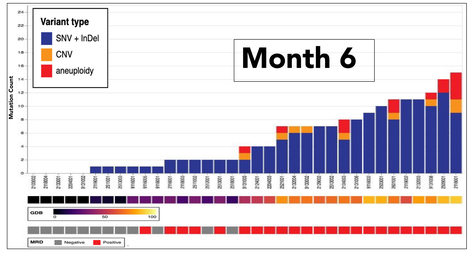
BOND-003 COHORT C

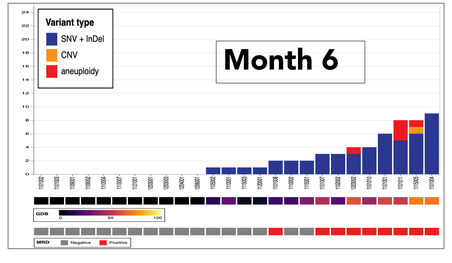
CORE-001

- **Cretostimogene is a highly effective and well-tolerated treatment regimen**
- **Patients stratified as MRD positive or negative, highly correlated with durable 12 mo. RFS**
- **Longitudinal MRD may inform future innovative clinical trial designs to prioritize mono- and combination-therapy**

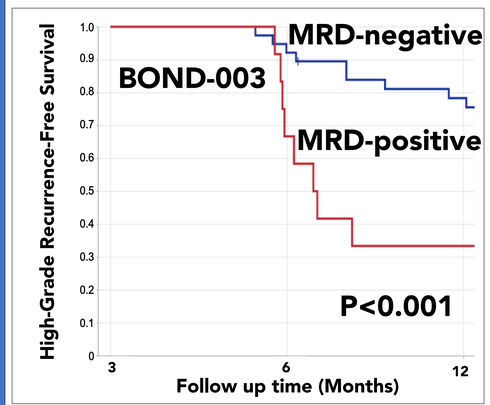


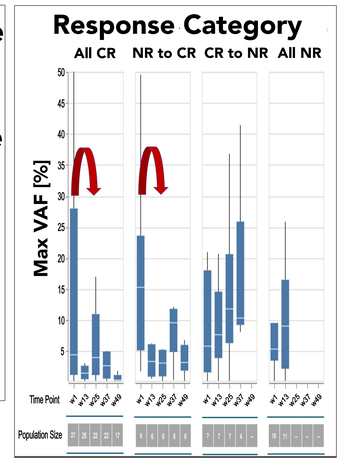


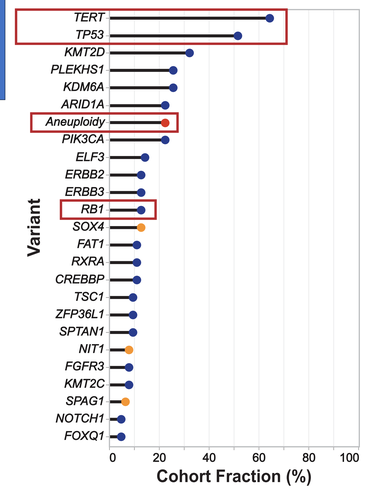




RESULTS







- **Higher-risk cohort vs. other BCG-UR series**
  - **MRD-positive (85.7%)**
- **Dramatic loss of aneuploidy reduces risk of progression**
- **VAF and MRD prognostic for recurrence**
- **Notable reduction in VAF in re-induced patients**

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