# Tivozanib in Patients with Advanced Renal Cell Carcinoma (aRCC) who have Progressed After Prior Treatment with Axitinib: Results from TIVO-3

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PRESENTED AT: Genitourinary Cancers Symposium



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#GU21

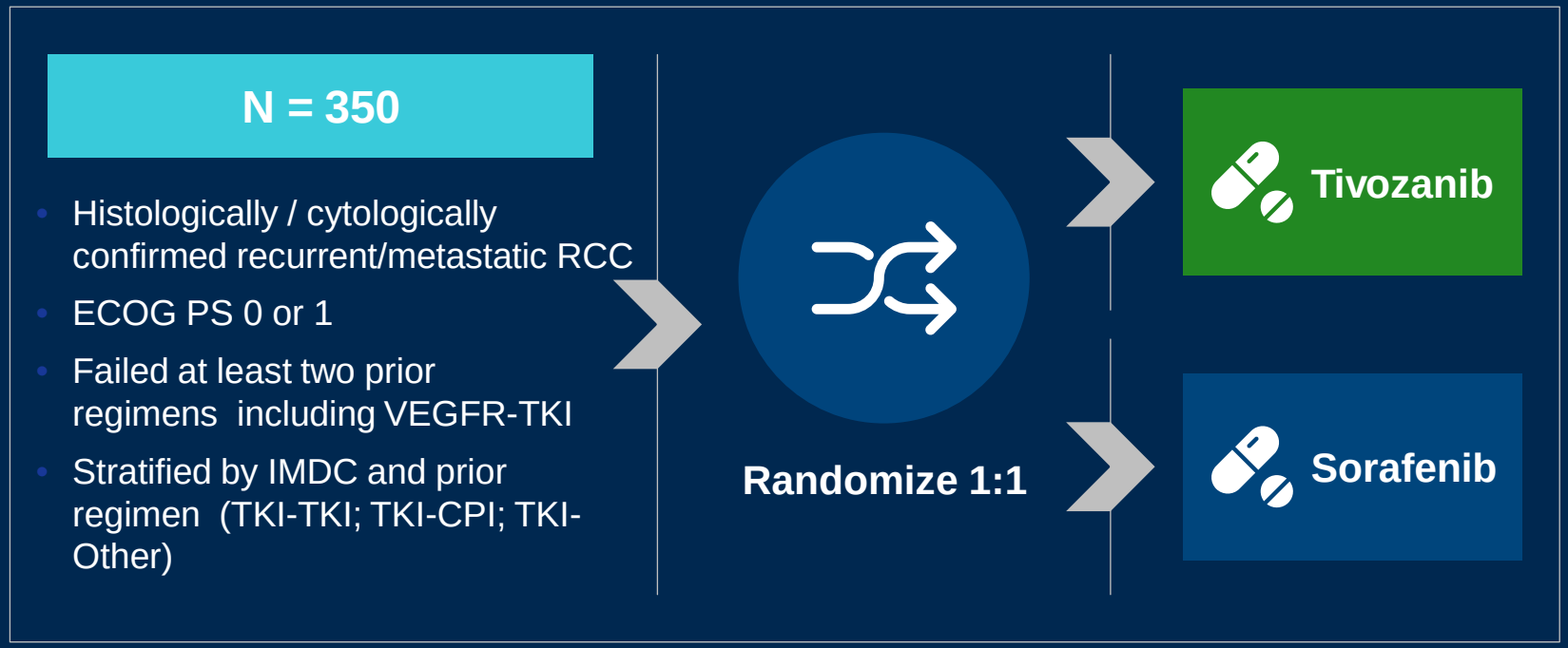
# Background

- Tivozanib is a potent and highly selective vascular endothelial growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor (VEGFR-TKI) in clinical development for renal cell carcinoma (RCC).
- Axitinib is also a potent and selective VEGFR-TKI, now commonly part of front-line advanced RCC treatment.
- In the Tivo-3 trial, tivozanib demonstrated significantly greater ORR and PFS vs sorafenib (a multi-targeted TKI) in the ITT population, in the subset of patients treated with two prior VEGFR-TKIs and in patients treated with a prior VEGFR-TKI and an anti-PD-1 antibody.
- The relative activity of a selective VEGFR inhibitor such as tivozanib compared to a multi-targeted TKI such as sorafenib after prior axitinib has not been previously defined.

# TIVO-3: Pivotal Trial in RCC

TIVO-3

**Phase 3, Randomized, Controlled, Multi-Center, Open-Label Study to Compare Tivozanib to Sorafenib in Subjects With R/R RCC**




**Treatment Until Progression***

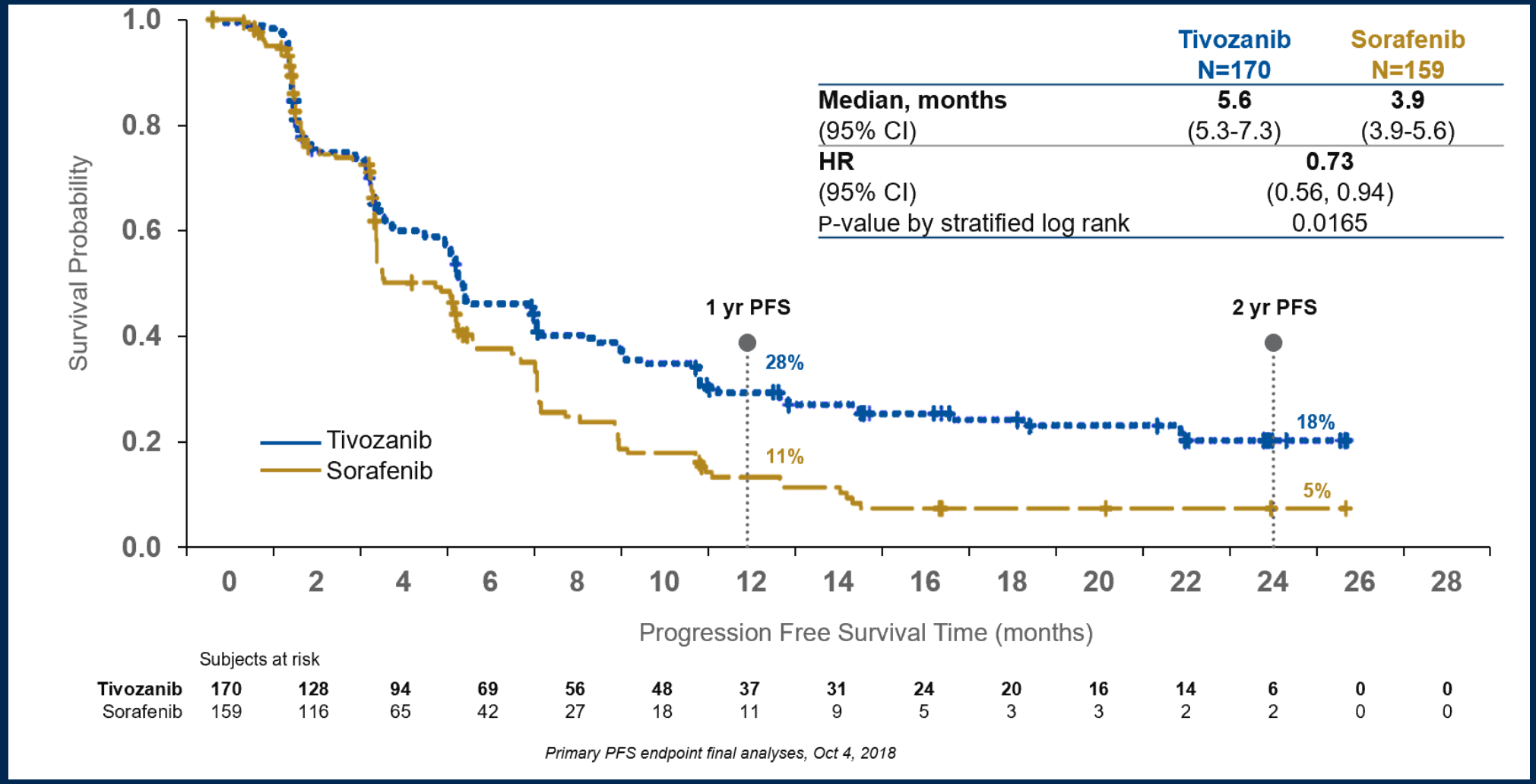
**Endpoints**

- Primary: PFS
- Secondary: OS, ORR, DoR, Safety and Tolerability

Rini, et al;
Lancet Oncology; 2020

** Median duration for follow up was 19 months*

# TIVO-3: Met Primary Endpoint of Superior PFS in aRCC Patients Treated with 2 or 3 Prior Regimens




| | Tivozanib N=170 | Sorafenib N=159 |
|---|---|---|
| **Median, months** | **5.6** | **3.9** |
| (95% CI) | (5.3-7.3) | (3.9-5.6) |
| **HR** | **0.73** | |
| (95% CI) | (0.56, 0.94) | |
| P-value by stratified log rank | 0.0165 | |

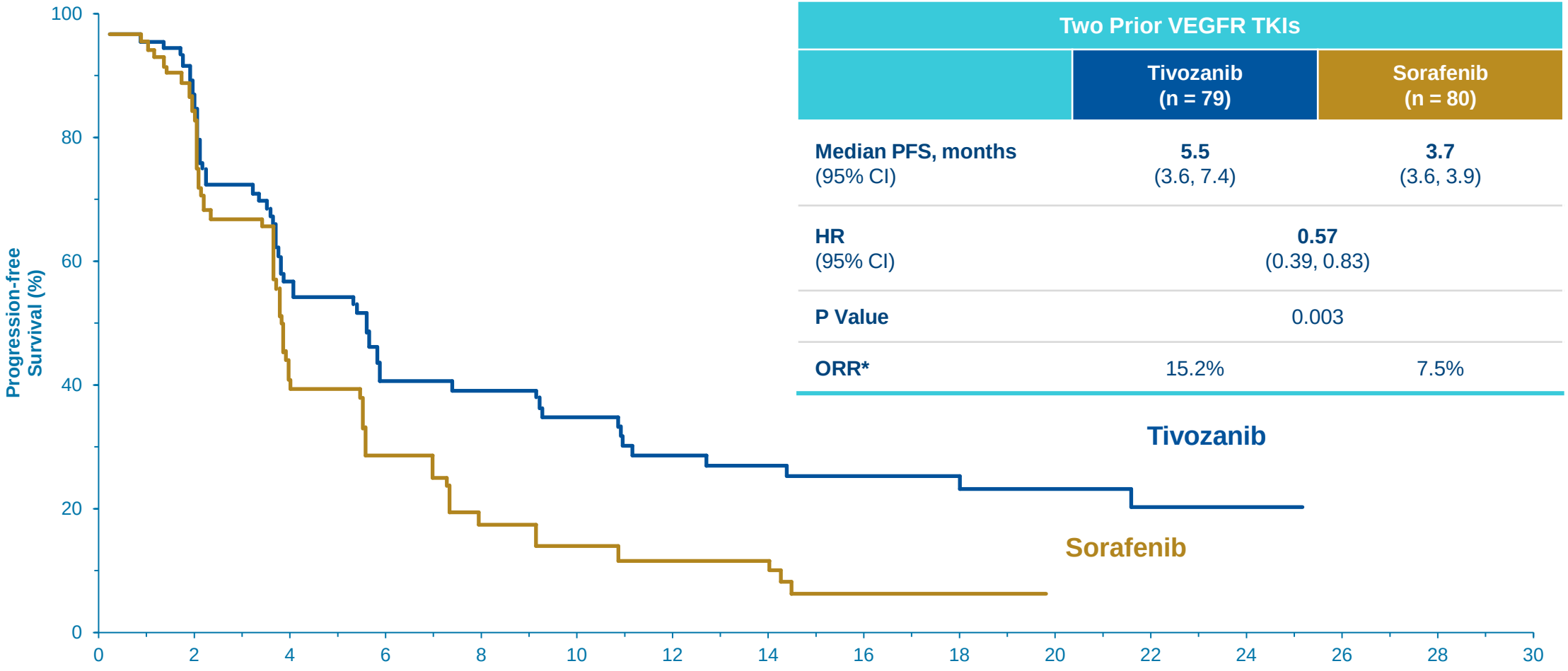
Subjects at risk

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Tivozanib** | **170** | **128** | **94** | **69** | **56** | **48** | **37** | **31** | **24** | **20** | **16** | **14** | **6** | **0** | **0** |
| Sorafenib | 159 | 116 | 65 | 42 | 27 | 18 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |

*Primary PFS endpoint final analyses, Oct 4, 2018*

Rini, et al; Lancet Oncology; 2020

# TIVO-3: Progression-Free Survival/ORR in 2 Prior TKI Subgroup




| Two Prior VEGFR TKIs | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Tivozanib (n = 79) | Sorafenib (n = 80) |
| **Median PFS, months** (95% CI) | **5.5** (3.6, 7.4) | **3.7** (3.6, 3.9) |
| **HR** (95% CI) | **0.57** (0.39, 0.83) | |
| **P Value** | 0.003 | |
| **ORR*** | 15.2% | 7.5% |

*Porta et al. ASCO 2019*
*Other + VEGFR TKI (N=100) HR=0.98, [illegible] ASCO GI 2019*

# Patient Characteristics

| Characteristic | Prior Axi (N=172) | No Prior Axi (N=178) |
|---|---|---|
| Median age, years | 62 | 64 |
| Male, % | 72 | 73 |
| IMDC prognostic risk, | | |
| Favorable | 16% | 24% |
| Intermediate | 62% | 60% |
| Poor | 22% | 16% |
| ECOG performance status, % (0/1) | (48/52) | (51/48) |
| Region, % (NA/EU) | (14/86) | (19/81) |

# Tivozanib after Axitinib in the TIVO-3 Study

| RCC Population | N (subjects) | | mPFS (months) | | HR | ORR | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tivo | Sor | Tivo | Sor | | Tivo | Sor |
| ITT | 175 | 175 | 5.6 | 3.9 | 0.73 | 18% | 8% |
| 3rd Line Any Prior Axitinib | 47 | 46 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 0.71 | 16% | 6% |
| 4th Line Any Prior Axitinib | 36 | 43 | 5.5 | 3.6 | 0.64 | 11% | 10% |
| 3rd and 4th Line Any Prior Axitinib | 83 | 89 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 0.68 | 13% | 8% |

# Adverse Events

| | Prior Axi | No Prior Axi |
|---|---|---|
| Treatment-related AE | 84.5% | 92.3% |
| Reduction due to AE | 28.0% | 29.7% |
| Interruption due to AE | 53.5% | 53.8% |
| Discontinuation due to AE | 25.6% | 19.8% |

# Conclusions

- Tivozanib is active in patients previously treated with axitinib, a similarly potent and selective VEGFR-TKI
- Prior treatment with axitinib does not influence the tolerability of tivozanib in 3rd and 4th line patients
- These results suggest that a selective VEGFR inhibitor, tivozanib, is active after prior axitinib and provides superior benefit compared to the multi-targeted VEGFR-TKI, sorafenib

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