

Update on phase III pivotal trial of Bria-IMT + CPI vs physician's choice in advanced metastatic breast cancer (BRIA-ABC).



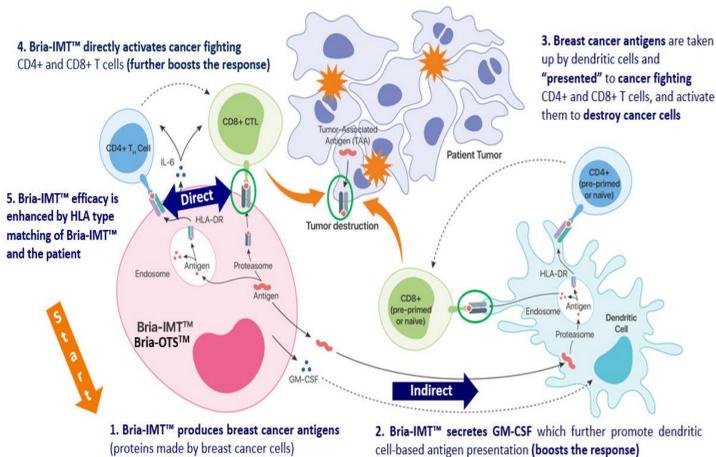
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Background

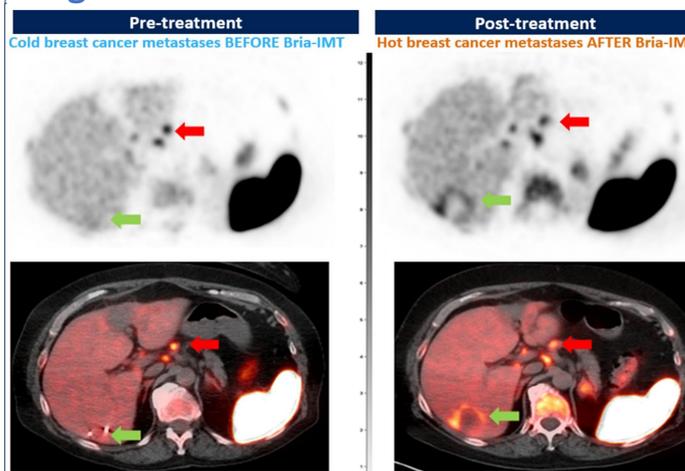
- ❖ **Bria-IMT™ Immunotherapy:** Combines the allogeneic whole-cell vaccine SV-BR-1-GM with low-dose cyclophosphamide, pegylated interferon alpha, and a checkpoint inhibitor, to enhance dendritic cell activation and presentation of tumor-associated antigens (HER2, PRAME) for anti-tumor immune responses.
- ❖ **Mechanism of Action:** SV-BR-1-GM breast cancer cells express class I and II HLA molecules, secrete GM-CSF, and act as antigen-presenting cells to activate immune responses.¹



Phase 2 Clinical Outcomes

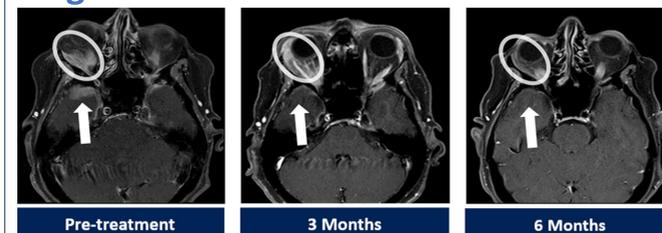
- ❖ The Bria-IMT regimen with an immune checkpoint inhibitor is well tolerated and is capable of producing clinical benefit in heavily pretreated patients with metastatic breast cancer.
- ❖ Patients reported a median of 6 (2-13) prior lines of therapy with 43% having previously received an antibody drug conjugate and 20% a checkpoint inhibitor therapy.²
- ❖ An overall survival of 11.4 (2.4 – 20.5) months was observed in the randomized phase 2 cohort (n = 32).³
- ❖ TNBC patients receiving the Phase 3 Formulation IP reported median overall survival of 11.4 (2.1 – 19.0) months and HR+/HER2- patients reported an OS of 17.3 (1.9 – 30.3) months.³
- ❖ Clinical benefits reported in 3 of 5 patients with intracranial metastasis with a 50% median reduction in lesion diameter observed post treatment.²
- ❖ 53% (9 out of 17 evaluable) of patients with prior ADC exposure showed disease control⁴
- ❖ Patients with prior IO exposure (either ADC, CPI, or both) demonstrated a comparable safety profile to IO-naïve patients throughout the trial.

Figure 1



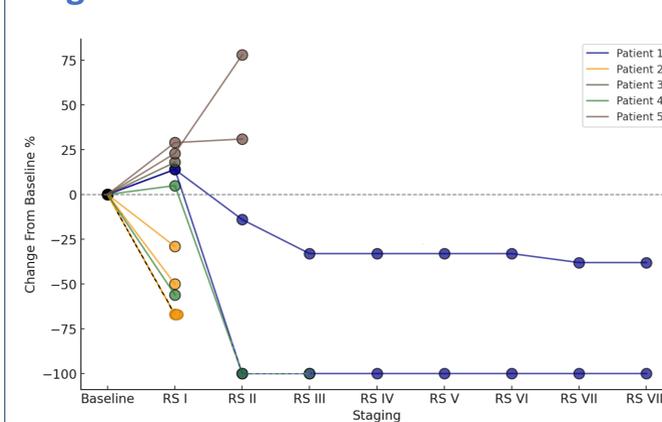
Left Image: Transaxial Zr-89 and fused PET/CT showing subtle increased 89Zr-CD8 uptake in the segment 7 lesion indicated by fiducial markers (green arrow). Venous T1+contrast MRI of the liver shows unchanged size of the segment 7 lesion compared to prior MRI (not shown). Incidentally noted small physiologic mesenteric and portahepatis lymph nodes (red arrow). **(B) Right Image:** Transaxial Zr-89 PET and fused PET/CT show new pronounced accumulation after vaccination with new area seen on MRI (green arrow).

Figure 2



MRI imaging showing regression of right orbital and temporal lobe lesion in patient 11-018. 3-month imaging showed uncertain changes in periorbital lesion but near CR in temporal lobe.

Figure 3



References

- Lopez-Lago M, et al., *Cancer Research* 83.7_Supplement (2023): 685-685.
- Chumsri S, et al., *Cancer Research* (2025)
- Chumsri S, et al., *J Clin Oncol* (2025 ASCO Abstract 1096)
- Nangia C, et al., *J Clin Oncol* 42, 2024 (suppl 16; abstr 1087)
- Parent E. et al., *Cancer Research* (2025)

Study Design

- ❖ Multicenter, randomized, open-label trial comparing the Bria-IMT regimen plus a checkpoint inhibitor (CPI) versus Treatment of Physicians' Choice (TPC) in metastatic breast cancer patients lacking approved meaningful therapeutic options.

Study Objectives

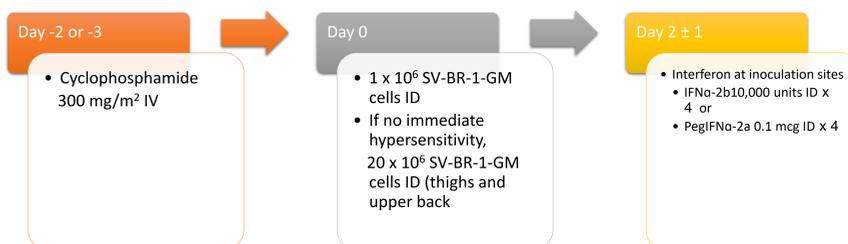
- ❖ **Primary Endpoint:** Overall survival, with an interim analysis planned at 144 events; target hazard ratio (HR) of 0.6.
- ❖ **Secondary Endpoints:** Progression-free survival (PFS), objective response rate (ORR), clinical benefit rate (CBR), CNS event-free survival, and time without symptoms or toxicity (TWiST).
- ❖ **Safety & Patient-Reported Outcomes:** Ongoing safety analyses; patient-reported outcomes assess subjective treatment impact.

Study Eligibility

- ❖ **Metastatic advanced breast cancer of all subtypes**
- ❖ **HER2 Positive:** ≥ 3 regimens (≥ 2 anti-HER2)
- ❖ **ER/PR+:** ≥ 2 hormone therapies
- ❖ **Triple Negative:** ≥ 2 chemotherapies, neoadjuvant or adjuvant
- ❖ **Genomic Mutations:** (eg. BRCA) must have received targeted Therapy
- ❖ **HER2-Low:** ≥ 1 HER2-targeted Therapy
- ❖ **HER2 Negative:** ≥ 2 chemotherapies and refractory to hormonal Therapy
- ❖ **CNS Metastasis:** clinically stable, no steroids ≥ 2wks, ≥ 3wks after surgery
- ❖ **CNS metastases allowed, ECOG ≤ 2, no limit on prior number of therapies**

Treatment Arms

- ❖ 1:1:1 ratio to 3 arms:
 - ❖ Bria-IMT + CPI
 - ❖ Treatment of Physicians' Choice
 - ❖ Bria-IMT alone (upon disease progression subjects may go on to combination with CPI but will not be included in primary analysis)
- ❖ After 150 patients (50 in each arm), Bria-IMT alone will stop enrolling. The remaining subjects will be randomized 1:1 to the other 2 arms (total of 177 in each of the main comparison arms)



* CPI (retifanlimab 375 mg IV) can be any 1 of the 3 days consistently.

Current Trial Status

- ❖ **Planned Enrollment & Sites:** 100 sites across the U.S., Canada, and ex-North America targeting 404 patients; currently active at 68 locations with 248 sub-investigators.
- ❖ **Screening & Randomization:** As of early 2025, 122 patients screened, with 79 randomized.
- ❖ **Current Patient Demographics:** Median age of 57 (range 32–82) with 6 (range 2–13) prior lines of therapy.

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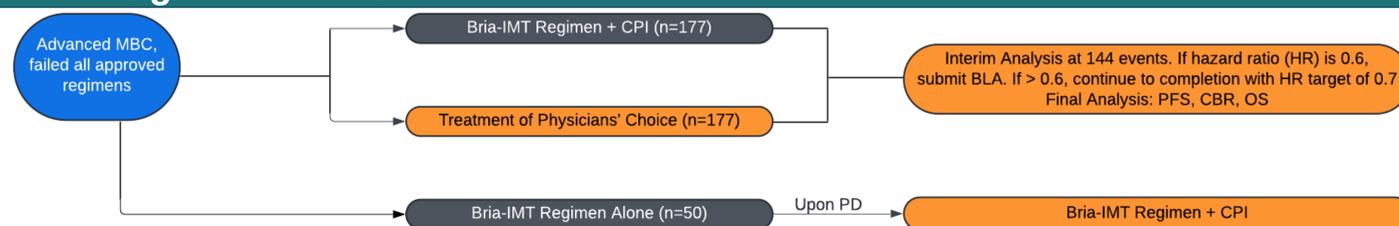
Bria-OTS Phase 1
Clinical Trial in
Progress
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Trial Design and Randomization



Time to event analyses for the primary outcome will use the Kaplan-Meier method and stratified log-rank test with randomization stratification factors, for testing significance.