

# The clinical development of obinutuzumab for the treatment of follicular lymphoma

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**Abstract:** Impressive progress has been made in recent decades for advanced-stage follicular lymphoma with the availability of anti-CD20 monoclonal antibodies, initially rituximab and more recently obinutuzumab. Obinutuzumab is a unique, third-generation, fully humanized glycoengineered IgG<sub>1</sub> type II anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody. It has been shown to have increased antitumor activity compared to rituximab in preclinical studies, including whole-blood B-cell depletion assays, xenograft models, and primate models. This has spurred on the development of obinutuzumab through Phase I/II trials as monotherapy and in combination with chemotherapeutic agents and other targeted therapies. Its efficacy compared to rituximab and in rituximab-refractory disease has led to its continued development and eventual approval for the treatment of follicular lymphoma. Here in this review, we highlight the design and development of obinutuzumab in the treatment of advanced stage grade 1–3A follicular lymphoma and its future directions.

**Keywords:** follicular lymphoma, obinutuzumab, anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody

## Introduction

Follicular lymphoma (FL) is the second most common subtype of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), accounting for 35%–40% of all adult lymphomas in the US.<sup>1</sup> FL is usually clinically characterized as an indolent disease, though its course is highly variable. The World Health Organization (WHO) classification system for FL is based on the relative proportion of centrocytes to centroblasts, with a greater proportion of centroblasts more likely to behave aggressively.<sup>2</sup> While grades 1–3A have an indolent clinical course, increasing evidence suggests that grade 3B is a biologically distinct entity that histologically resembles diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) and is clinically more aggressive. Because of the high radiosensitivity of FL and the potential for cure at early stages, radiotherapy is sometimes recommended for limited-stage FL patients. For patients without symptoms and low tumor burden, patients may opt for a “watch-and-wait” approach, due to the indolent course of FL. Many patients remain asymptomatic despite extensive disease, with the vast majority of patients diagnosed at advanced stages. However, FL is considered incurable despite standard therapies, and patients with advanced FL often suffer from disease relapse or progression of disease. Impressive progress has been made in recent decades in the treatment of advanced-stage FL with the availability of anti-CD20 monoclonal antibodies, including the chimeric rituximab and more recently the humanized obinutuzumab.

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## Anti-CD20 monoclonal antibodies

Anti-CD20 monoclonal antibodies can be classified as type I and type II (Table 1). Type I antibodies mediate the translocation of CD20 into lipid rafts and recruit C1q of the complement cascade to induce complement-dependent cytotoxicity potently, as well as antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity, though they are relatively poor at inducing direct cell death.<sup>3,4</sup> In contrast, type II antibodies have a lower level of complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC) *in vitro*, but instead promote strong homotypic adhesion and have a strong induction of direct cell death via non-caspase-dependent pathways.

### Rituximab

Rituximab is a chimeric type I CD20 monoclonal antibody (mAb) that structurally consists of a human  $\kappa$ -constant region, a human IgG Fc portion (IgG<sub>1</sub>), and murine variable region that recognizes the human CD20 protein.<sup>5</sup> As rituximab is a type I mAb, signaling induced by it involves raft microdomains and causes activation or inhibition of several pathways responsible for apoptosis, proliferation, and survival. It primarily works through three mechanisms of action to eliminate CD20-positive cells: 1) induction of apoptosis, 2) CDC, and (3) antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity mediated through Fc $\gamma$  receptor-expressing cells, such as natural killer (NK) cells,  $\gamma\delta$ T lymphocytes, and macrophages. Rituximab-based chemoimmunotherapy has become the standard of care for frontline treatment of advanced-stage FL, based on several major prospective randomized studies that uniformly demonstrated a significant increase in overall response rate (ORR), progression-free survival (PFS), and particularly overall survival (OS) compared to chemotherapy alone.<sup>6–10</sup> More recent studies, including the STIL NHL1, BRIGHT,

and FOLL05 trials, have provided guidance regarding the chemotherapy backbone in regard to toxicity and PFS, and continue to utilize rituximab.<sup>11–13</sup>

Malignant B cells can become resistant to rituximab after prior successful treatment. Several mechanisms have been proposed for rituximab resistance, including low-affinity Fc-receptor (Fc $\gamma$ RIIIa-158V/F) polymorphism, overexpression of complement-inhibitory molecules CD55 and CD59, high tumor burden, and low level of CD20 expression.<sup>14,15</sup> Czuczman et al also showed that repeated exposure to rituximab can lead to acquired downregulation of CD20 from reduced messenger RNA levels and posttranscriptional modifications.<sup>16</sup> Resistance occurs in about half of the patients, leading to early relapse or refractory disease. Patients whose disease fails to respond to a rituximab-containing regimen have few treatment options and a poor prognosis. Therefore, better treatment options are needed.

### Development of second- and third-generation CD20 mAbs

Several second- and third-generation murine, humanized,<sup>17</sup> or completely human mAbs targeting CD20 have been developed.<sup>3</sup> Ofatumumab, which is a fully human IgG<sub>1</sub> $\kappa$  type I anti-CD20 mAb, was the first to be approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA), specifically for relapsed chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) after fludarabine and alemtuzumab.<sup>17</sup> Compared with rituximab, ofatumumab binds a unique seven-mer loop of the human CD20 molecule that is in closer proximity to the cell membrane than the binding site of rituximab, which binds a 44-mer loop.<sup>18</sup> This binding of ofatumumab to this location enables the ability to bind and activate more C1q at the cell surface and mediate enhanced CDC. In a Phase I/II study of ofatumumab in relapsed or refractory FL patients, ofatumumab demonstrated high single-agent activity and achieved an ORR of 43% and median time to progression of 8.8 months.<sup>19</sup> However, it demonstrated minimal activity in rituximab-refractory FL patients, with a modest ORR of 11% and median PFS of 5.8 months.<sup>20</sup>

Obinutuzumab (GA101; Gazyva/Gazyvaro) is a novel glycoengineered type II anti-CD20 antibody that induces enhanced antibody-dependent cell cytotoxicity and direct cell death compared with rituximab. It has proven effective in both relapsed and rituximab-refractory FL, as well as previously untreated patients. This review focuses on obinutuzumab in the treatment of advanced-stage WHO grade 1–3A FL.

**Table 1** Features of Type I and II monoclonal antibodies

Type I monoclonal antibodies	Type II monoclonal antibodies
Intertetramer binding	Intratetramer binding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Localization of CD20 onto lipid rafts</li> <li>• High complement-dependent cytotoxicity induction</li> <li>• Binding to class I epitope</li> <li>• No homotypic adhesion</li> <li>• Caspase-dependent induction of cell death by apoptosis</li> <li>• Full CD20-binding capacity</li> <li>• CD20 modulation</li> <li>• Examples: rituximab, ofatumumab</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No localization of CD20 onto lipid rafts</li> <li>• Low complement-dependent cytotoxicity induction</li> <li>• Binding to class II epitope</li> <li>• Strong homotypic adhesion</li> <li>• Inducing non-caspase-dependent direct cell death</li> <li>• Half-maximal CD20 binding at saturating conditions</li> <li>• Less or no CD20 modulation</li> <li>• Examples: obinutuzumab, tositumomab</li> </ul>

## Obinutuzumab

### Structural characteristics and mechanism of action

Obinutuzumab is a unique, third-generation, fully humanized, glycoengineered IgG<sub>1</sub> type II anti-CD20 mAb that was designed to enhance B-cell killing compared to rituximab. It recognizes a CD20 epitope overlapping with that of rituximab, but it exhibits a different elbow-hinge angle and binds CD20 in a different orientation compared with type I anti-CD20 antibodies.<sup>21</sup> The new spatial arrangement between CD20 and obinutuzumab allows obinutuzumab to bind its two Fab arms on the same CD20 tetramer, which rituximab is structurally unable to do. The intra-CD20-tetramer binding for type II antibodies (ie, obinutuzumab) compared to inter-CD20-tetramer binding for type I mAbs (ie, rituximab) led to the proposed dynamic model of how this type of binding is felt to increase antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (see Table 1).<sup>22</sup> As expected for a type II mAb, obinutuzumab supplements B-cell killing with non-apoptotic cell-death mechanisms via homotypic adhesion, lysosomal cathepsin release,<sup>23</sup> and production of radical oxygen species.<sup>24</sup> In addition, the Fc portion of obinutuzumab has been glycoengineered to reduce fucosylation, resulting in greater optimized affinity for the FcγRIIIa receptor and translating into enhanced antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity potency, despite lower CDC activity compared to rituximab.<sup>25,26</sup> The increase in affinity between afucosylated antibodies and FcγRIIIa has been shown to enhance activation of signaling molecules, promoting cytoskeletal rearrangement and degranulation, and subsequently enhance the cytotoxic characteristics of NK cells to increase efficiency of antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity.<sup>27</sup> These mechanisms of obinutuzumab as a type II antibody may provide an advantage when compared with rituximab, in order to achieve increased clinical activity.

### Preclinical studies

In preclinical studies, obinutuzumab was shown to have increased antitumor activity compared to rituximab. In a head-to-head comparison of obinutuzumab, rituximab, and ofatumumab, clinically relevant doses of obinutuzumab demonstrated good efficiency in controlling disease progression of an aggressive DLBCL model (SUDHL4 cells) and the ability to induce complete remission, while identical doses of rituximab and ofatumumab could not.<sup>28</sup> This was also noted in rituximab-refractory FL tumor models,<sup>29</sup> as well as 3-D multicellular aggregates of lymphoma-cell models.<sup>30</sup> Other xenograft model studies have suggested that the combination

of obinutuzumab and chemotherapy, such as chlorambucil, fludarabine, and bendamustine, or cyclophosphamide was more effective than combinations of rituximab with chemotherapy in terms of antitumor efficacy.<sup>29,31</sup> In primates, obinutuzumab and rituximab induced similar peripheral blood B-cell depletion, though obinutuzumab was able to achieve superior B-cell depletion compared to rituximab in deep lymphoid tissue and splenic tissue.<sup>26</sup> The decreased ability of obinutuzumab to fix complement relative to rituximab results in an enhanced ability of obinutuzumab to bind to NK cells, activate NK cells, and induce antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity more effectively than rituximab in the presence of complement.<sup>32</sup>

### Pharmacokinetics

Pharmacokinetics for identifying optimal obinutuzumab dosing and schedule were derived from indolent NHL and aggressive NHL patients in the Phase I/II GAUGUIN and Phase IB GAUDI studies.<sup>33</sup> Given the differences in mechanism of action, nature of CD20 binding, and signaling pathways activated, the obinutuzumab-dosing schedule could not be extrapolated from rituximab. In GAUGUIN, patients received up to nine infusions of obinutuzumab monotherapy at doses of 50–2,000 mg. Pharmacokinetic data obtained during Phase I dose escalation showed that serum obinutuzumab concentrations after doses of 400/800 mg yielded substantial increases in serum obinutuzumab concentrations compared with the lower doses.<sup>34</sup> Additionally, there was a tendency for serum concentrations to increase over the treatment course.

Therefore, two doses of obinutuzumab were selected for evaluation in GAUGUIN Phase II: a low-dose cohort receiving 400/400 mg and a high-dose cohort of 1,600/800 mg. The higher dose arm was identified as likely to produce the highest serum concentrations of obinutuzumab in NHL patients, as demonstrated by the stronger response (55%) in indolent NHL patients compared to the lower dose arm (17%).<sup>33</sup> There were also more marked decreases in tumor size at higher doses and higher obinutuzumab concentrations. Weight and sex did have influence on pharmacokinetics, with increased exposure of obinutuzumab in women or in individuals with lower body weight in the 400/400 mg group. These differences in obinutuzumab serum concentration with sex and weight were not observed in the 1,600/800 mg group. Therefore, the 1,600/800 mg dose was found to be the likeliest to produce the highest serum concentrations of obinutuzumab in NHL patients. The Phase II dose selection was based on modeling and simulation of pharmacokinetic data, which showed faster elimination of obinutuzumab in

the first cycle than in later cycles, indicating a need for a more dose-dense regimen in the first cycle. However, a single dose for all infusions was thought to be more desirable, due to convenience and ease of administration compared to a size-adjusted dose.<sup>33</sup> Therefore, the regimen of obinutuzumab 1,000 mg administered on day 1 (D1) and D8, with an additional infusion on D15 of a 21-day cycle (C1) was proposed. Pharmacokinetic simulation showed that this regimen would result in trough serum concentrations of obinutuzumab similar to those observed with the 1,600/800 mg dose. Therefore, the fixed dose of obinutuzumab 1,000 mg on D1, D8, and D15 of C1 and D1 of C2–C8 was selected for subsequent clinical trial assessment in patients with CD20-positive NHL.

## Development

### Obinutuzumab monotherapy trials

#### Phase I

In the initial multicenter Phase I GAUGUIN study, 21 heavily pretreated patients with relapsed or refractory CD20<sup>+</sup> indolent NHL received obinutuzumab monotherapy in a dose-escalating fashion of 50/100 mg, 100/200 mg, 200/400 mg, 400/800 mg, 800/1,200 mg, 1,200/2,000 mg, or 1,600/800 mg.<sup>34</sup> Three patients were enrolled in each cohort and received treatment every 3 weeks for a total of nine infusions. Patients were premedicated with diphenhydramine and acetaminophen; corticosteroids were permitted at investigator discretion for patients with a large tumor burden, previous severe reactions to rituximab, or severe infusion-related reactions (IRRs) observed with the first obinutuzumab infusion. IRRs were predominantly associated with the first infusion, and resolved with slowing or interruption of the infusion and/or steroid administration, with patients ultimately able to receive their full dose. Elevated cytokine levels were observed after the first infusion, becoming less common with subsequent infusions. No dose-limiting toxicities were identified. All responses were noted in the FL cohort (n=13), with an ORR of 69% (n=9) and five patients (38%) achieving a complete response (CR). Two responses were noted in rituximab-refractory FL, with rituximab-refractory defined as no response or response duration <6 months to prior rituximab-containing therapy. A similar safety and tolerability profile was described in a multicenter, dose escalation Phase I trial of 12 Japanese patients with relapsed/refractory indolent CD20<sup>+</sup> B-cell NHL.<sup>35</sup> IRR was the most frequently observed adverse event (AE) and the most commonly associated with first infusion, and no dose-limiting toxicities were identified.<sup>35</sup> Of the eight patients with FL, six (75%) responded, of whom two achieved a CR. Furthermore, one of the two

rituximab-refractory patients achieved a response, and both experienced reduction in tumor mass.

The Phase I GAUSS trial evaluated 22 patients with relapsed/refractory CD20<sup>+</sup> NHL or CLL who received obinutuzumab monotherapy at doses of 100/200 mg, 200/400 mg, 400/800 mg, 800/1,200 mg, 1,200/2,000 mg, and 1,000/1,000 mg once weekly for up to 4 weeks for induction therapy, followed by obinutuzumab maintenance treatment of one dose every 3 months, for a maximum of eight infusions.<sup>36</sup> Of the 19 (86%) patients who received at least one prior rituximab-containing regimen (median two, range: one to four), 13 were refractory to rituximab (no response or progression within 6 months of treatment). Low-grade infections were observed in 32% of patients during induction and in five of eight patients during the maintenance phase. The only grade 3/4 infection reported occurred during maintenance, characterized as a grade 3 respiratory infection and sinusitis. Of the eight patients who went on to receive maintenance treatment, there were no discontinuations for treatment-related toxicity. In the subset of patients with FL, the ORR was 40% (n=10, including one CR and three partial responses [PRs]). The duration of response ranged from 3 to 21.1 months, and four of seven responses lasted more than a year.

#### Phase II

In the Phase II GAUGUIN study, two dosing regimens of obinutuzumab were evaluated in relapsed/refractory DLBCL, mantle-cell lymphoma, and indolent NHL.<sup>37</sup> The lower dose regimen consisted of 400 mg on C1D1 and D8 and C2–C8D1, whereas the higher dose regimen consisted of 1,600 mg on C1D1 and D8 and C2–8D1 800 mg. Fourteen FL patients received the lower dose regimen and 20 received the higher dose. The majority had previously received rituximab (17 of 18 in the 400/400 mg arm; 21 of 22 in the 1,600/800 mg arm), with a median of two previous lines of rituximab-based therapy. Twelve of 18 patients in the 400/400 mg arm and ten of 22 in the 1,600/800 mg arm were defined as rituximab-refractory. Among the rituximab-refractory patients, seven in the lower dose arm and seven in the higher dose arm were unresponsive to prior rituximab therapy, and five and three had relapsed within 6 months after rituximab therapy, respectively. In the higher dose group (1,600/800 mg), an ORR of 55% was achieved (CR 9%), with a median PFS of 11.9 months. The ORR in rituximab-refractory patients was 50% in the higher dose treatment arm compared to 17% in the lower dose arm. The results were encouraging, particularly for rituximab-refractory patients.

Obinutuzumab was compared directly to rituximab in the open-label, multicenter, randomized Phase II GAUSS trial in which 175 patients with relapsed CD20<sup>+</sup> indolent NHL received obinutuzumab or rituximab monotherapy for induction followed by 2 years of maintenance therapy in nonprogressing patients.<sup>38</sup> Of the 175 patients, 149 had FL (obinutuzumab, n=74; rituximab, n=75). Patients had received a median of two prior lines of therapy (obinutuzumab, range: one to seven; rituximab, range: one to six). Induction consisted of four once-weekly intravenous infusions of obinutuzumab (1,000 mg) or rituximab (375 mg/m<sup>2</sup>). After induction, patients with a CR, PR, or stable disease were eligible to receive maintenance therapy every 2 months for up to 2 years or until progression with the same mAb and dose as administered during induction. By investigator assessment, the ORR for the FL patients trended higher in the obinutuzumab arm (44.6%) compared to the rituximab arm (33.3%) ( $P=0.08$ ). Nine patients in the obinutuzumab arm (12.2%) and four in the rituximab arm (5.3%) achieved CR or CR unconfirmed; this difference was not statistically significant ( $P=0.07$ ). Independent review committee also found the ORR to be higher with obinutuzumab versus rituximab (44.6% vs 26.7%,  $P=0.01$ ), but with no difference in CR/CR-unconfirmed rate (5.4 vs 4,  $P=0.34$ ). However, the higher ORR seen with obinutuzumab did not ultimately translate into improvement in PFS at a median follow-up of 32 months. The similar PFS rates in this Phase II study may be attributable to study sample size or prior treatment regimens. Alternatively, it may highlight the fact that the true benefit of obinutuzumab lies in combination with chemotherapy, as opposed to single-agent activity.

## Obinutuzumab combination trials

### Combination with chemotherapy

#### Phase IB

Like rituximab, obinutuzumab has been explored in combination with chemotherapy. The Phase IB GAUDI study evaluated the safety and activity of obinutuzumab combined with either cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and prednisone (O-CHOP; every 3 weeks for six to eight cycles) or fludarabine and cyclophosphamide (O-FC; every 4 weeks for four to six cycles) in 56 patients with relapsed/refractory FL.<sup>39</sup> Obinutuzumab was given according to either a 1,600/800 mg schedule (1,600 mg on D1 and D8 of C1; 800 mg on D1 of subsequent cycles) or a 400/400 mg schedule in each arm, in addition to standard doses of chemotherapy. Enrolled patients who responded to treatment were eligible for maintenance therapy every 3 months

up to 2 years. Patients had received a median of one prior line of rituximab therapy and 14% of O-CHOP patients and 36% of O-FC patients had rituximab-refractory disease. The end-of-induction ORR for O-CHOP was 93% in the 400/400 mg arm (14% CR) and 100% in the 1,600/800 mg arm (64% CR). In comparison, the end-of-induction ORR for O-FC was 100% in the 400/400 mg arm (79% CR) and 86% in the 1,600/800 mg arm (21% CR). Furthermore, all 14 patients with rituximab-refractory disease experienced a response, with four CRs (one from O-CHOP and three from O-FC). This study was the first to demonstrate the benefit of obinutuzumab-based chemoimmunotherapy in rituximab-refractory disease.

Obinutuzumab was also evaluated in combination with CHOP or bendamustine in patients with previously untreated FL, with a similar safety profile in which neither an obinutuzumab-associated dose-limiting toxicity nor unexpected AE was seen.<sup>40</sup> In the most recent subset analysis of the Phase IB GAUDI study, 81 previously untreated FL patients received either obinutuzumab (1,000 mg intravenously on D1 and D8 of C1 and D1 of subsequent cycles) plus bendamustine (O-B) or CHOP.<sup>41</sup> All patients experienced at least one AE during induction; 64% (O-B 5%, O-CHOP 78%) experienced grade 3/4 adverse reactions. The most common grade 3/4 hematologic AE was neutropenia, occurring in 36% of patients (O-B 29%, O-CHOP 43%) during induction. The most common nonhematologic AE was infection, with eleven patients (O-B six, O-CHOP five) experiencing grade 3 infection and one patient in the O-B group experiencing grade 4 neutropenic infection. Dose delays were required in 65% of patients (O-B 59%, O-CHOP 73%). B-cell populations decreased rapidly after the first obinutuzumab infusion, with all patients showing B-cell depletion throughout treatment. The median time from end of treatment to B-cell recovery was 24 months for the O-B group and 29 months for the O-CHOP group. Median levels of T cells and NK cells were also low throughout induction committee, with full recovery to baseline during maintenance. In terms of efficacy, at the end of induction, ORRs and CR rates were similar (O-B 93% and 37%, respectively; O-CHOP 95% and 35%, respectively). The estimated PFS at 36 months was 90% in the O-B arm and 84% in the O-CHOP arm.

#### Phase III

Based on the clinical potential of obinutuzumab in combination with chemotherapy, a number of Phase III studies have been conducted in various disease settings. The GADOLIN trial was the first randomized Phase III study to show that an

alternative anti-CD20 mAb is clinically useful for patients with rituximab-refractory indolent NHL. In this open label, randomized, multicenter study, the safety and efficacy of O-B followed by obinutuzumab maintenance was evaluated in comparison to treatment with bendamustine induction monotherapy (B arm) in rituximab-refractory indolent NHL.<sup>42</sup> Patients were considered eligible if they had not experienced a response to a rituximab-containing regimen or if they had experienced a progression during or within 6 months of a receiving rituximab as a part of induction or maintenance. The majority of patients (321 of 394) had FL. Patients had received a median of two prior treatment regimens. Patients considered refractory to rituximab chemoimmunotherapy and rituximab monotherapy were evenly distributed between the arms. The percentage of patients who did not respond to or progressed during/within 6 months of the last dose of chemoimmunotherapy induction was similar between the arms as well (49% O-B, 55% B). Patients in the O-B arm were administered obinutuzumab 1,000 mg intravenously on D1, D8, and D15 of C1 and D1 of C2–C6, plus bendamustine 90 mg/m<sup>2</sup> per day intravenously on D1 and D2 of each 28-day cycle for up to six cycles, whereas patients in the B arm received single-agent bendamustine at 120 mg/m<sup>2</sup>. Patients in the O-B group without evidence of progression following induction received obinutuzumab maintenance 1,000 mg every 2 months for 2 years or until disease progression. Tumor response was assessed before cycle 4 of induction, 28–42 days after last induction dose, then every 3 months for 2 years, and then every 6 months for an additional 2 years or until progression. In the primary analysis, the median independent review committee-assessed PFS was longer in the O-B arm (194 patients, median not reached) than in the B arm (202 patients, 14.9 months) with a 45% reduction in risk of progression or death. PFS favored the addition of the obinutuzumab, regardless of whether disease was considered refractory to rituximab monotherapy, rituximab-based chemoimmunotherapy induction, or maintenance rituximab after chemotherapy-containing induction. Based on the results of this trial, FDA approval was most recently granted for obinutuzumab in the treatment of FL that has relapsed after or was refractory to a rituximab-containing regimen.

The GADOLIN data were updated with 10 months of additional follow-up and 17 more patients.<sup>43</sup> The safety profile was consistent with that of the primary analysis. There were more grade >3 AEs with O-B (72.5%) compared to the B arm (65.5%), with mainly neutropenia (34.8% vs 27.1%), anemia (7.4% vs 10.8%), thrombocytopenia (10.8% vs 15.8%), and IRRs (9.3% vs 3.5%). There was a similar incidence

of grade >3 infections (22.5% in O-B arm vs 19.2% in B arm) and secondary malignancies (5.9% vs 5.4%). After a median follow-up of 31 months, the investigator-assessed median PFS for the FL cohort was 25 months in the O-B arm compared to 14 months in the B arm. The median OS had not been reached in the O-B arm at the time of analysis compared to 54 months ( $P=0.0061$ ); fewer patients died in the O-B arm (24%) than in the B arm (37%). As such, the updated analysis confirms the previously reported improvement in PFS and demonstrated the OS benefit of obinutuzumab-based chemotherapy in rituximab-refractory disease. Whether the subset of enrolled patients who had experienced a relapse during or within 6 months of a rituximab-containing regimen may have benefited from additional rituximab, as opposed to obinutuzumab, was not addressed by this study. However, the potential for delayed neutropenia, hypogammaglobulinemia, and subsequent infections favors the use of the newer antibody over further administration of rituximab.

Given the promising results of the early-phase trials, the Phase III GALLIUM study compared obinutuzumab chemotherapy followed by obinutuzumab maintenance (O-chemo) to rituximab chemotherapy with rituximab maintenance (R-chemo) for first-line treatment in NHL.<sup>44</sup> Results were assessed for 1,202 FL patients. Treatment arms were randomized and balanced by disease stage and FL International Prognostic Index (FLIPI) score. The end-of-induction ORRs by computed tomography were similar between the arms (O-chemo 88.5%, R-chemo 86.9%). However, positron-emission tomography (PET) scan assessments were not available at the time of presentation. Of note, 92% of patients achieved minimal residual disease negativity in the O-chemo arm compared to 85% in the R-chemo arm ( $P=0.0041$ ), suggesting that the true CR rates may have differed between the arms. The primary end point of the study was PFS by investigator assessment for the FL population: the 3-year PFS was 80% with O-chemo vs 73%. The difference remained statistically significant when analyzed by independent review ( $P=0.0138$ ). At a median follow-up of 34.5 (range: 0–54.5) months, there was a 34% reduction in the risk of progression or death. Similarly, the time to next treatment favored the obinutuzumab arm (87% vs 81%,  $P=0.0094$ ). However, there was no difference in OS at 3 years ( $P=0.21$ ). O-chemo patients had a slightly higher frequency of grade 3–5 AEs (74.6% compared to 67.8%); the incidence of treatment discontinuation in the absence of disease progression was relatively similar between the arms. Obinutuzumab-based immunochemotherapy and maintenance resulted in clinically meaningful improvement in PFS compared to rituximab-based therapy. These data

support O-chemo becoming a new standard of care in previously untreated patients with FL.

## Combination with targeted therapies

### Lenalidomide

There has been a concerted effort to investigate the utility of targeted therapies, which in theory possess less nonspecific toxicity compared to conventional chemotherapeutics, for the treatment of FL. Like rituximab, obinutuzumab has also been explored in combination with a number of novel agents. Based on the success of the rituximab with the immunomodulatory agent lenalidomide in previously untreated FL (ORR >90%)<sup>45</sup> and the upcoming phase III RELEVANCE study of the doublet in comparison to R-chemotherapy (NCT01650701),<sup>46</sup> Morschhauser et al conducted the Phase I GALEN trial of obinutuzumab plus lenalidomide in patients with relapsed or refractory CD20<sup>+</sup> FL (n=20).<sup>47</sup> Patients had received a median of two prior systemic therapies, and eight were rituximab-refractory. The most common AEs (>20%) were neutropenia (53%), constipation (53%), upper respiratory infection (37%, seven of 19) and asthenia (37%, seven of 19). Four dose-limiting toxicities occurred in two patients, which were deemed unrelated to study treatment: one unexplained death in the setting of worsening grade 3 pleural effusion, and one grade 3 pulmonary infection in the setting of grade 3 hypokalemia. Thirteen (68%) patients achieved a response, including seven CRs. The recommended dose for the combination of lenalidomide with obinutuzumab was established at 20 mg, and is currently being investigated in the ongoing Phase II portion of the study in relapsed/refractory FL (NCT01582776).<sup>48</sup>

Fowler et al also studied the antibody in combination with escalating doses of lenalidomide (10 mg, 15 mg, and 20 mg) and found similar results in 15 patients with relapsed small LL, marginal lymphoma, and FL grades 1–3A (21% had low, 29% intermediate, and 50% high FLIPI scores).<sup>49</sup> No dose-limiting toxicities were observed in the frontline setting. The most common nonhematologic toxicities were fatigue (80%, 12 of 15), constipation (60%, 9 of 15) and diarrhea (47%, 7 of 15), and 20% of patients experienced neutropenia. An encouraging ORR of 93% was noted, although only four patients achieved a CR (27%). The doublet followed by maintenance obinutuzumab is also being investigated in previously untreated disease (NCT02871219).<sup>50</sup>

### B-cell-receptor antagonists

As in CLL, B-cell-receptor antagonists such as idelalisib and ibrutinib, have been explored extensively in combination with anti-CD20 antibodies in FL. After the approval of idelalisib,

the second-generation PI3K inhibitor duvelisib was combined with obinutuzumab (DO) or rituximab (DR) in the frontline Phase I/IIB CONTEMPO study.<sup>51</sup> In general, the combination of duvelisib 25 mg twice daily with rituximab or obinutuzumab was well tolerated in these patients. Both the DR and DO arms were continued to Phase II of the study, which is ongoing. Preliminary clinical activity was noted in both arms (DR, ORR 87%, CR 22%; DO, ORR 91%, CR 18%). Similarly, the Bruton tyrosine-kinase inhibitor ibrutinib is being combined with obinutuzumab in previously untreated FL patients (NCT02689869).<sup>52</sup> These studies support the role of dual B-cell-directed therapy in FL.

### Immune-checkpoint blockade

The immunological interplay between malignant lymphocytes and the immune cells of the tumor microenvironment has become an attractive target in FL. Antitumor responses may be induced by usurping immune-checkpoint pathways, such as PD1 pathways.<sup>53–55</sup> mAbs directed against the PD receptor or its ligands are felt to reverse the tumor-induced downregulation of T-cell function and augment antitumor immune activity. This has led to rituximab being explored in combination with the anti-PD1 antibody pidilizumab, yielding a 66% ORR and 52% CR rate in relapsed patients.<sup>56</sup> Obinutuzumab has recently been explored with the anti PDL1 antibody atezolizumab in FL. In a multicenter open-label Phase IB trial, atezolizumab was combined with obinutuzumab in six patients with relapsed or refractory FL (n=3) and DLBCL (n=3) (NCT02220842).<sup>57</sup> The median number of prior therapies was four (range: 2–6), and all patients had received at last one prior rituximab-containing therapy regimen. Patients received the doublet for eight 3-week cycles followed by an additional 6 months of atezolizumab. There were three grade 3 AEs of thrombocytopenia and ileus in three patients. Preliminary efficacy results showed that after four cycles of therapy, two achieved a PR, including one FL patient. Expansion cohorts are currently enrolling.

### Venetoclax

The selective BCL2 inhibitor venetoclax, currently approved in previously treated CLL with deletion 17p, is under investigation in FL as well. As a single agent in a relapsed/refractory Phase I study, venetoclax produced an ORR of 38% and median PFS of 11 months.<sup>58</sup> It was subsequently combined with R-CHOP and O-CHOP in a Phase IB study in 56 patients with B-cell NHL, primarily as a frontline regimen.<sup>59</sup> Of those enrolled, 43% had FL, 30% had DLBCL, and 9% had marginal-zone lymphoma. The most common AEs in both arms were neutropenia (46%), nausea (45%), fatigue (38%),

and diarrhea (36%). Of the 42 patients in the intent-to-treat analysis that were evaluable for efficacy, 18 of 21 (85.7%) in venetoclax plus O-CHOP and 17 of 21 (81%) in venetoclax plus R-CHOP had a response. Ongoing Phase I studies include obinutuzumab with venetoclax in previously untreated FL and venetoclax and lenalidomide in relapsed and refractory B-cell NHL (NCT02877550 and NCT02992522).<sup>60,61</sup>

### Combination with antibody–drug conjugates

Since the success of brentuximab, a number of B-cell-directed antibody–drug conjugates have been in development. Of interest is polatuzumab vedotin, which consists of an anti-CD79b mAb linked to the antitubulin molecule monomethyl auristatin E. Early results from an ongoing Phase IB/II study of polatuzumab vedotin at 1.8 mg/kg in combination with obinutuzumab in patients with relapsed/refractory DLBCL and FL indicated both tolerability and efficacy.<sup>62</sup> When bendamustine was added to the doublet in relapsed and refractory FL, the ORR was 100%; 67% (8 of 12) had grade 3/4 AEs, with the most common being neutropenia (33%) and thrombocytopenia (17%).<sup>63</sup> A combination with obinutuzumab and venetoclax in relapsed and refractory FL is under way (NCT02611323).<sup>64</sup>

## Safety

The clinical safety of obinutuzumab has been pooled from a number of clinical studies. No dose-limiting toxicity has been observed, despite administration of doses up to 2,000 mg. The major safety events observed have been neutropenia, infections, and IRRs, none of which is related to obinutuzumab dose or exposure.<sup>65</sup> The most common adverse reactions of all grades (>10%) were IRRs, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, anemia, pyrexia, cough, and musculoskeletal disorder.<sup>66</sup> The most common grade 3–4 adverse reactions (>10%) were IRRs, neutropenia, and thrombocytopenia. Infusion reactions occurred in 69% of patients receiving obinutuzumab; 21% experienced grade 3/4 reactions. The incidence of IRRs appears to be higher with obinutuzumab (all grades 74%, grade 3/4 11%) than rituximab (all grades 51%, grade 3/4 5%).<sup>38</sup> As such, premedication with high doses of glucocorticoid, in addition to acetaminophen and antihistamine, is recommended prior to initial obinutuzumab infusions and subsequently as needed.

In the GALLIUM study, the obinutuzumab arm had more frequently reported grade 3 AEs (74.6%) compared to the rituximab arm (67.8%), with 16.3% of patients in the obinutuzumab arm discontinuing treatment compared to 14.2% of patients in the rituximab arm discontinuing treatment.<sup>44</sup> The most common grade 3 or higher AEs were neutropenia

(43.9% O-chemo vs 37.9% R-chemo), febrile neutropenia (6.9% O-chemo vs 4.9% R-chemo), and thrombocytopenia (6.1% O-chemo vs 2.7% R-chemo). The potential mechanism of IRRs has been thought to be related to increased cytokine release, including IL-8, IL-6, and TNF $\alpha$ .<sup>67–71</sup> Cytokine levels were significantly elevated after first obinutuzumab infusion, suggesting that IRRs may be related to cytokine release from malignant B cells rather than CDC. Multivariate analysis by Freeman et al supports the idea that higher rates of IRR seen with obinutuzumab result from enhanced binding of anti-CD20 mAbs to both malignant B cells and Fc $\gamma$ RIIIa-expressing effector cells, leading to greater cytotoxicity.<sup>67</sup> Early- and late-onset neutropenia has been reported with greater incidence in obinutuzumab compared to rituximab; SDF1/CLCX12 is implicated in late-onset neutropenia.<sup>72</sup> Fatal infections have also been reported, including serious bacterial, fungal, and new or reactivated viral infections.

Hepatitis B reactivation, in some cases leading to fulminant hepatitis, can happen in patients receiving a CD20 mAb, including obinutuzumab. All patients must be screened with HBsAg and anti-HBc before initiating treatment with obinutuzumab. Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy can also occur in patients receiving obinutuzumab. Tumor lysis syndrome has also been reported in patients receiving obinutuzumab; therefore, antihyperuricemics should be considered for patients with high tumor burden, high circulating absolute lymphocyte counts  $>25 \times 10^9/L$ , or renal impairment, in addition to adequate hydration. Obinutuzumab has not been studied in patients with baseline creatinine clearance  $<30$  mL/min, nor has it been studied in patients with hepatic impairment.<sup>66</sup>

## Conclusion

Obinutuzumab is the first humanized glycoengineered IgG<sub>1</sub> anti-CD20 mAb to be tested in clinical trials for NHL. Its mechanism of intratetramer binding to mediate apoptotic induction and antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity has proven to have greater efficacy than rituximab in head-to-head studies and in rituximab-refractory FL. While some may question the appropriateness of such a high dose of bendamustine (120 mg/m<sup>2</sup>) in the comparator arm of the GADOLIN study, obinutuzumab was granted approval by the FDA for combination with bendamustine (90 mg/m<sup>2</sup>) in patients who have relapsed after or are refractory to rituximab, based on the improvement in PFS and more recently OS.

As the bendamustine–rituximab regimen has progressively become the frontline standard of care for FL based on the results of the STIL NHL1 and BRIGHT studies, identifying the appropriate patient for the obinutuzumab–bendamustine com-



bination can be difficult. Retreatment with bendamustine can be associated with significant and often persistent myelosuppression. Whether this remains an ongoing issue is dependent on two ongoing frontline Phase III trials: the GALLIUM and RELEVANCE studies. As previously mentioned, the GALLIUM study demonstrated increased PFS and rates of minimal residual disease negativity with O-chemo in comparison to R-chemo. These findings indicate that there may be a difference in positron-emission tomography-derived CRs, which has been associated with an improvement in OS, although not yet evident at 3 years of follow-up.<sup>11,73</sup> Nevertheless, these data would support a frontline approval of obinutuzumab in combination with chemotherapy. However, given the well-established lengthy PFS with R-chemo and increased costs associated with the newer antibody, rituximab-based chemoimmunotherapy may remain a standard in much of the world.

The RELEVANCE study challenges whether chemotherapy should even be used in the frontline treatment of FL, based on encouraging Phase II data of the rituximab–lenalidomide combination. If the doublet gains an upfront indication, obinutuzumab may replace rituximab, based on previously demonstrated superiority in combination with chemotherapy and tolerability with lenalidomide. A greater understanding of the multiple factors contributing to the pathogenesis of FL and the increasing availability of novel agents enables the reevaluation of current therapeutic directives. These developments are highly encouraging, and justify the expectation that the management of patients with FL will further improve within the coming years.

## Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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