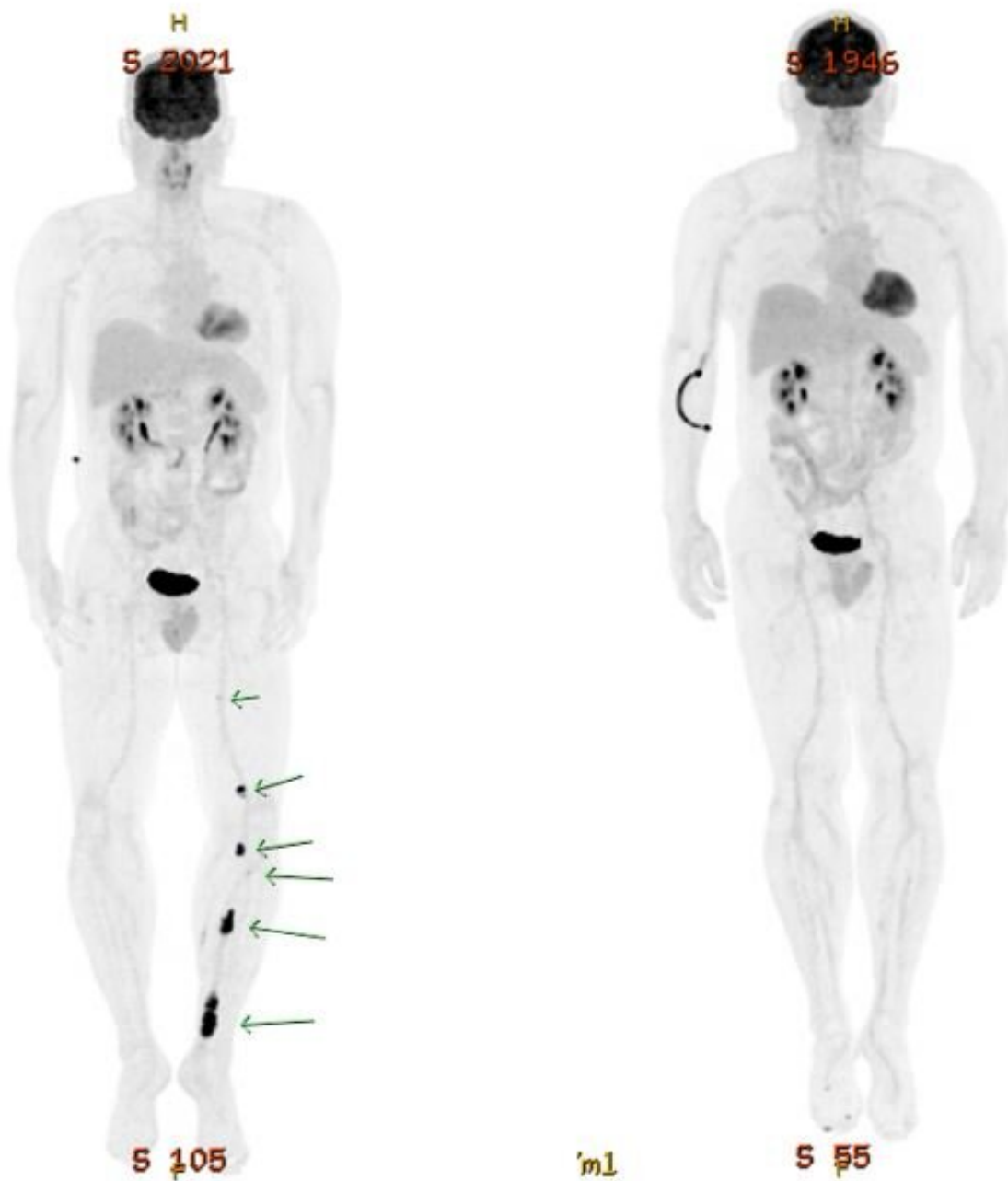


# **New immunotherapy drug effective for melanoma, other cancers**

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Before (Aug 2018) and after (Jan 2021) PET scans of a patient on the LAG-3 trial. Patient of Prof Georgina Long. Credit: Melanoma Institute Australia

A new immune checkpoint inhibitor has proven effective in helping save the lives of advanced melanoma patients, a breakthrough that could

extend to the treatment of other cancers. Relatlimab is the first immunotherapy treatment to target LAG-3, a protein in immune cells which reinvigorates and enhances the tumor fighting response.

Immune [checkpoint](#) inhibitors targeting the CTLA-4 and PD-1 proteins have revolutionized treatment of advanced melanoma over the past seven years. These treatments are most effective when used in combination, but this tends to increase their toxicity. Some 50 percent of patients either do not respond, or develop resistance to these treatments and therefore, it is vital that new treatments are developed.

Melanoma Institute Australia (MIA) Co-Medical Director, Professor Georgina Long AO of The University of Sydney, said the successful trial of relatlimab, targeting the LAG-3 protein, makes it a critical new weapon in the fight to save all lives from melanoma.

"This drug gives us a third immune checkpoint inhibitor to add to the treatment toolkit which may be the difference between survival or not for melanoma patients around the world," Professor Long said.

"Immunotherapy harnesses the body's own immune system to fight the [cancer cells](#) and having a third immune checkpoint inhibitor means we can potentially make inroads in saving the 50 percent of advanced melanoma patients who don't respond to current treatments.

"Australian researchers and patients were critical to trialing this new treatment which has very real potential to also extend to other cancers."

[The findings](#) from the RELATIVITY-047 trial will be presented this weekend at the American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) Annual Meeting. Professor Georgina Long is senior lead author for the international trial and MIA was a leading contributor of patients for the study.

Results showed that in previously untreated advanced melanoma patients, combining relatlimab with nivolumab (an immune checkpoint inhibitor targeting the PD-1 protein) doubled the progression free survival time compared to the use of nivolumab alone (10.1 vs 4.6 months respectively).

At one year, almost 50 percent of patients on the [combination therapy](#) had no [disease progression](#), whereas nearly two-thirds of patients on the single therapy had progressed. Importantly, the combined therapy was also far less toxic to patients.

"Immunotherapy has already transformed the treatment of melanoma and other cancers, with anti-PD-1 therapies leading the way," Professor Long said.

"This new immune checkpoint inhibitor that targets LAG-3, and its proven effectiveness when used in combination, improves outcomes for [melanoma](#) patients even further and will likely impact cancer treatment globally."

**More information:** [meetinglibrary.asco.org/record/201596/abstract](https://meetinglibrary.asco.org/record/201596/abstract)

Provided by Melanoma Institute Australia

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