

Neo-N: three-year event-free survival (EFS) and overall survival (OS) and ultrasensitive ctDNA and tumor infiltrating lymphocyte (TIL) dynamics in early triple-negative breast cancer (tnbc) treated with neoadjuvant carboplatin/paclitaxel and nivolumab

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Background

The Neo-N trial previously showed a pathological complete response (pCR) rate of 53% with 12 weeks of carboplatin/paclitaxel plus nivolumab: Zdenkowski *et al*, 2025

Here, we report 3-year EFS/OS and associations of an ultrasensitive tumor-informed structural-variant (SV)-based circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) assay as well as TIL on (H&E) dynamics with EFS/OS.

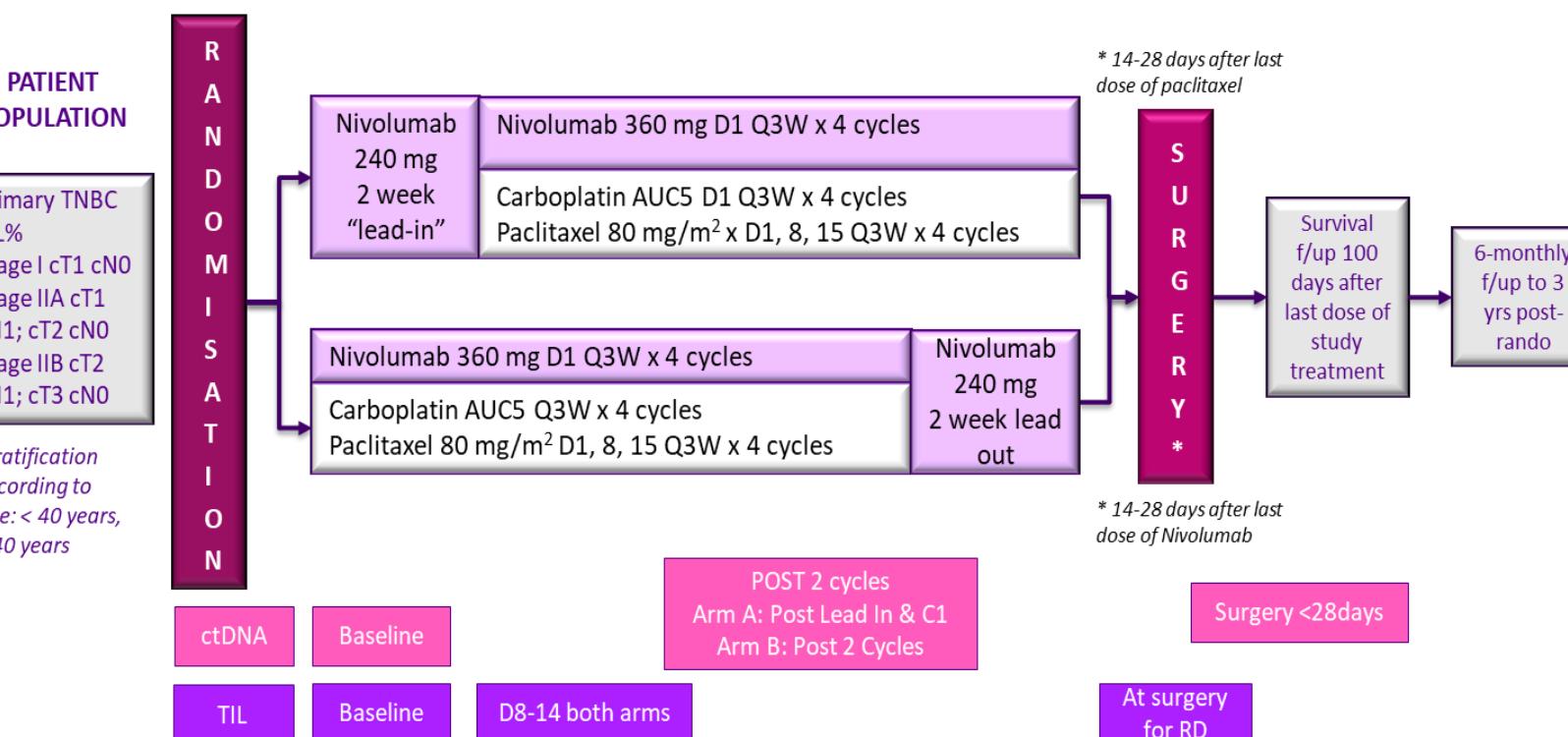
Methods

Neo-N is an investigator-initiated, non-comparative, open-label, randomized phase 2 trial across 14 sites. Adults with operable stage I-II TNBC received carboplatin AUC5 q3w + weekly paclitaxel for 12 weeks with nivolumab per assigned schedule- A: lead in monotherapy or B: concurrent Nivolumab, followed by surgery and adjuvant therapy per investigator.

We conducted tumor-informed ctDNA SV testing using an assay derived from whole genome sequencing. Plasma was collected at: T0 (baseline) and T1 (5+-1 weeks) and T2 <28 days post-surgery.

Primary objectives of this report are reporting of long-term survival as well as - association of ctDNA status and dynamics with EFS/OS
- tumor infiltrating lymphocyte (sTIL) changes on H&E with EFS/OS

Study Schema



Conclusions

- A 12-week anthracycline-free regimen of carbo/paclitaxel/nivolumab in stage I/II TNBC gives 3yr-EFS 87.5%; OS 93.4%
- ctDNA: An early on treatment ctDNA timepoint can stratify patients: ctDNA positive have NO pCRs; 45% 3yr-EFS; vs. those who clear ctDNA have a pCR rate 60%; 90% 3yr-EFS
- TILs: early on treatment high TIL≥30% were also associated with better outcomes
- Combining both these markers may help us personalize treatment for patients with early-stage Stage I/II TNBC

Baseline Tumor Characteristics	Treatment cohort				Evaluable participants	
	A (Nivo lead-in)		B (Nivo concurrent)			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Evaluable participants	53	100.0	55	100.0	108	100.0
<40 years	14	26.4	9	16.4	23	21.3
41-50 years	14	26.4	24	43.6	38	35.2
51-60 years	13	24.5	11	20.0	24	22.2
61-70 years	9	17.0	8	14.5	17	15.7
>70 years	3	5.7	3	5.5	6	5.6
T2	32	60.4	29	52.7	61	56.5
N0	47	88.7	43	78.2	90	83.3
High TILs (≥30%)	20	37.7	18	32.7	38	35.2
PD-L1 Positive (SP142 ≥1%)	23	43.4	28	50.9	51	47.2

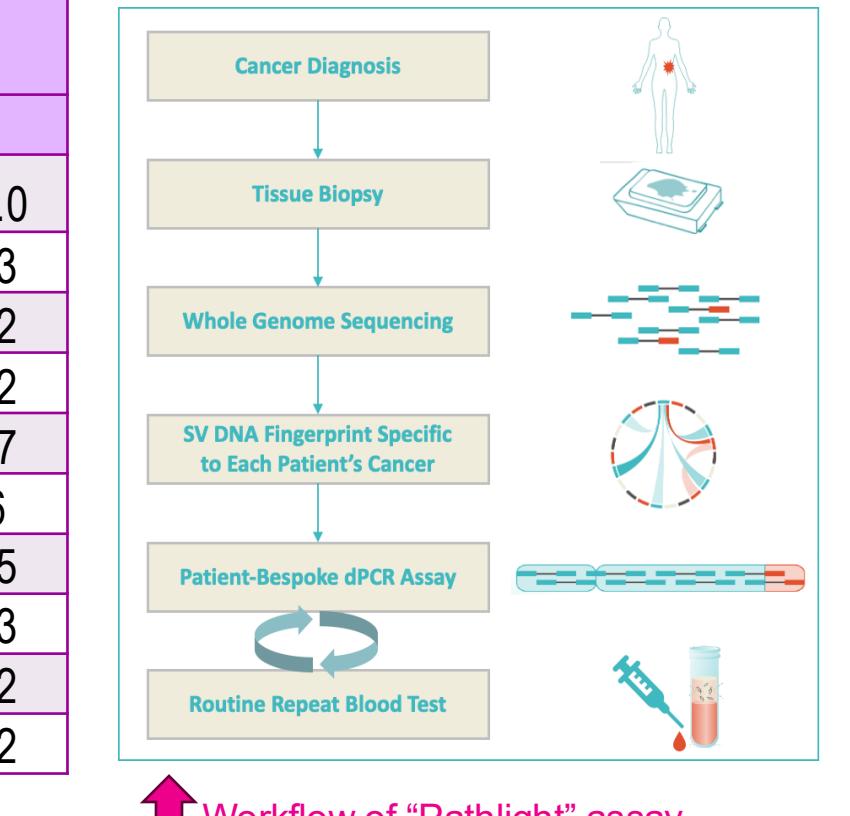
Results: 3yr EFS/OS

The planned data cutoff median follow-up was 36 months (range 20-43mo).

Among all randomized participants (n=108),
36mo EFS rate was 87.6%
Cohort A 92.4% (90% CI 83.5-96.6%); Cohort B 83.1% (90% CI: 72.4% to 89.9%).
36-month OS was 93.4% overall (Cohort A 98%; Cohort B 89%).

No new safety signals were observed; immune-related adverse events were consistent with prior reporting.

Results – ultrasensitive SV ctDNA & TIL

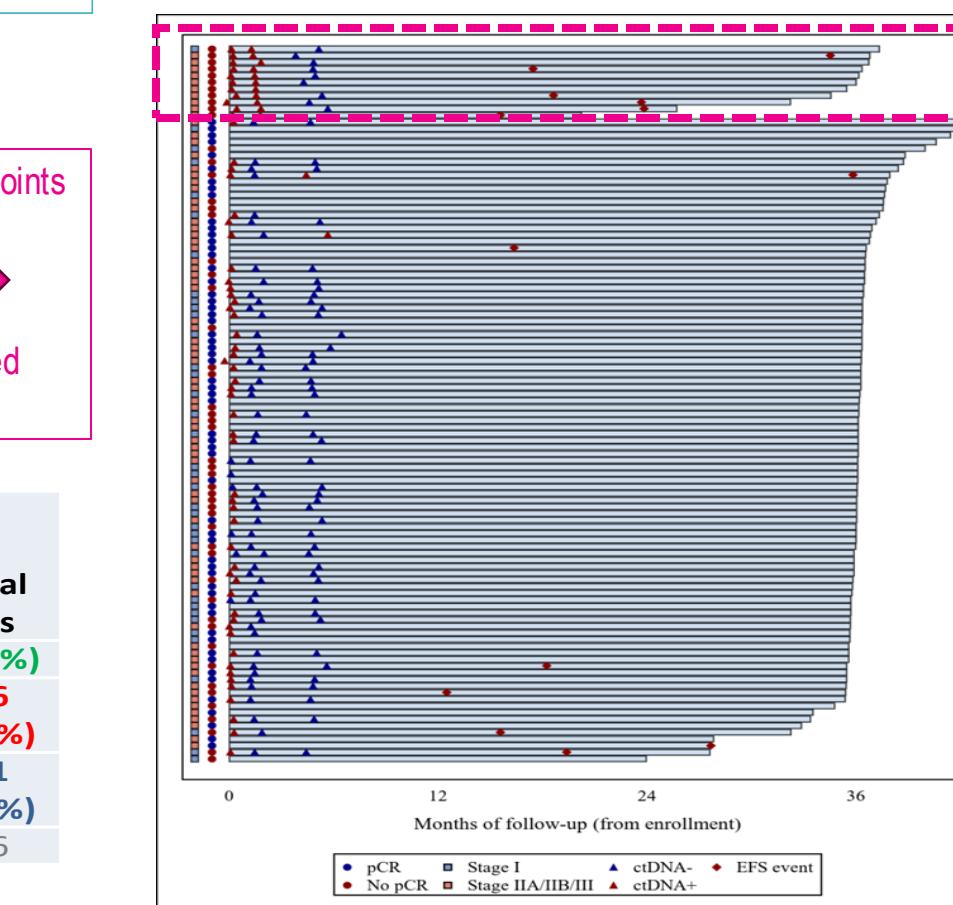


Of 108 patients, 86 had available tumor/plasma for ctDNA analysis

Of these 76/86 (88%) had sufficient material and successful assay design

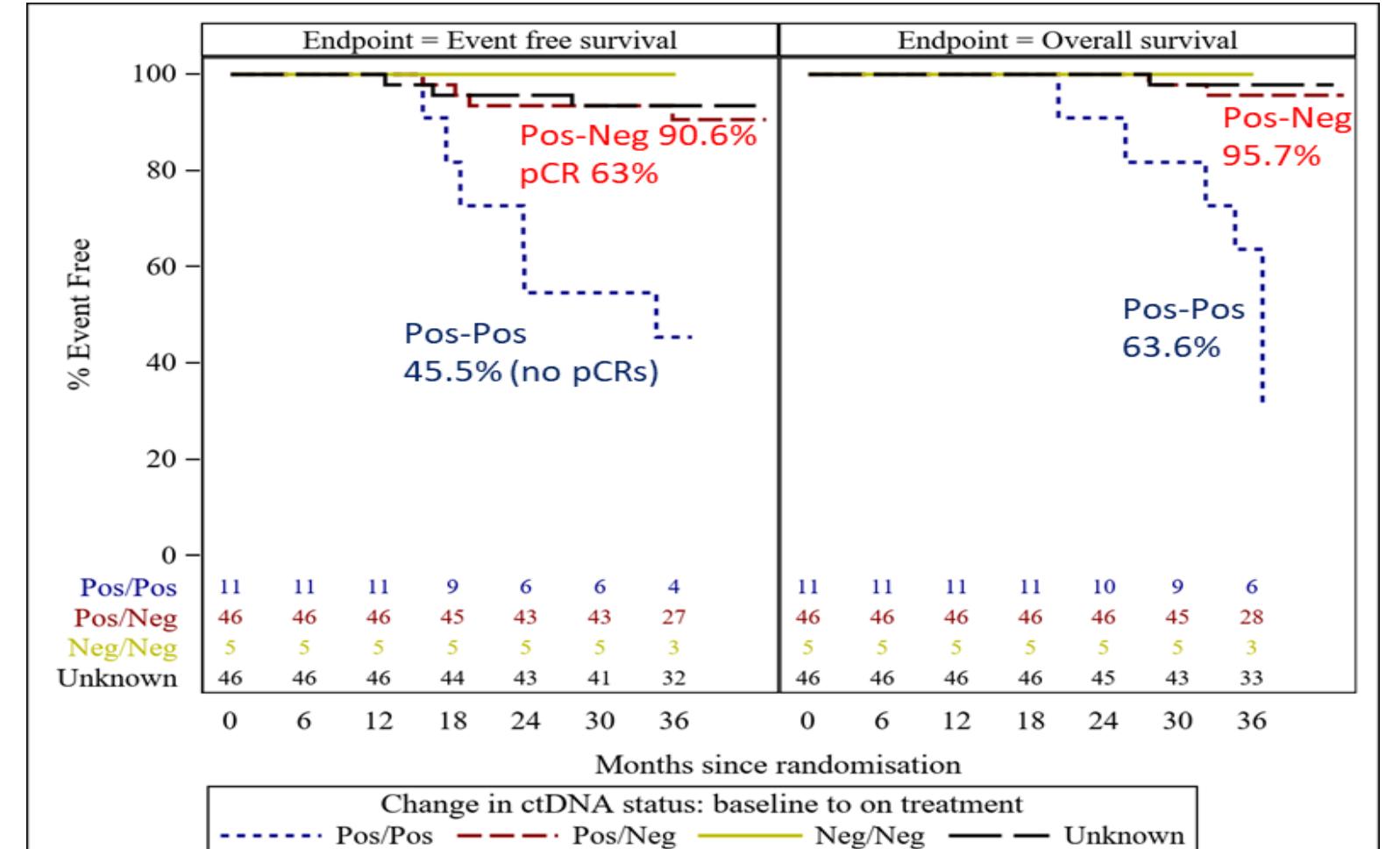
These results are with first 64 patients

- 91% (58/64) had (+) ctDNA at baseline
- 18% (11/62) remained positive at T1
- 3% (2/55) positive at landmark at T2

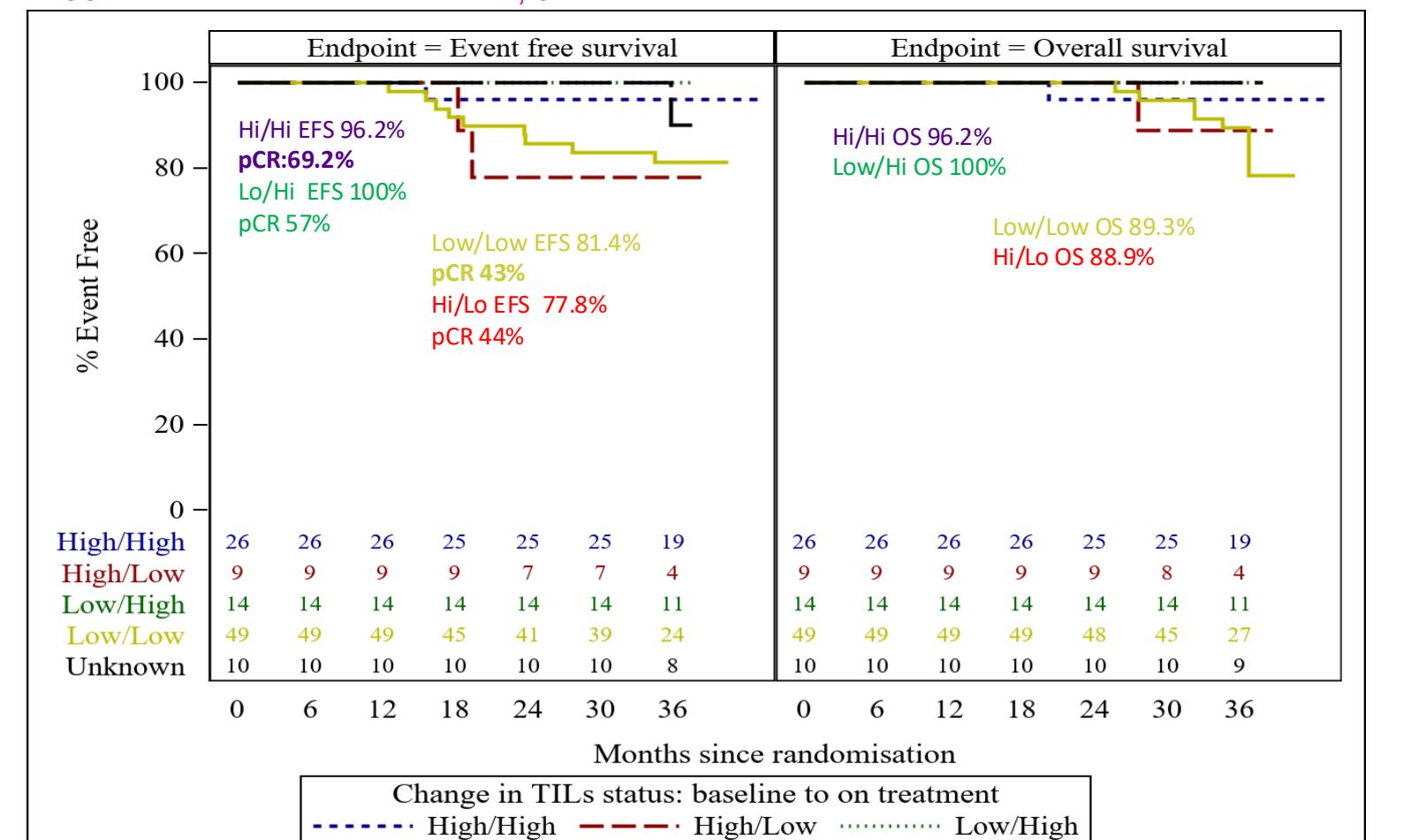


Change in ctDNA status: baseline to on treatment	EFS events			OS events			Total pts		
	Neg/Neg	Pos/Neg	Pos/Pos	Neg/Neg	Pos/Neg	Pos/Pos	Unknown	Pos/Pos	Total pts
Neg/Neg	0	0	6	0	0	5 (8%)	46	46	5 (8%)
Pos/Neg	4	2	5	4	2	46 (74%)	46	46	46 (74%)
Pos/Pos	6	5	11	6	5	11 (18%)	46	46	11 (18%)
Unknown	3	1	4	3	1	4	46	46	46

ctDNA dynamics are strongly prognostic: baseline to T1 (negative= undetectable)



STIL on H&E dynamics associated with outcomes: baseline to T1 (positive ≥30%)
100% had baseline TIL available, 91% had on treatment TIL scores.



Acknowledgements

We are grateful to all participants. This trial was coordinated by Breast Cancer Trials (ANZ). Bristol Myers Squibb (BMS) provided study drug (nivolumab). Breast Cancer Research Foundation (BCRF) - High Risk Breast Cancer Biobank Grant (CONS-21-001) Registry: www.anzctr.org.au (ACTRN12619001308189)