

Oncology Pulse

Oncology's Red and Blue Oceans: Survival Gains vs. Persistent Gaps

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By mapping the evolution of 1L standards of care across major solid tumors, we can systematically identify true areas of unmet need to focus future development



Challenge

Identifying tumor types with high unmet medical need in oncology requires a multi-dimensional analysis of clinical, regulatory, and market dynamics



Framework and Approach

Focused on ~15 top solid tumors and relevant sub-segments*



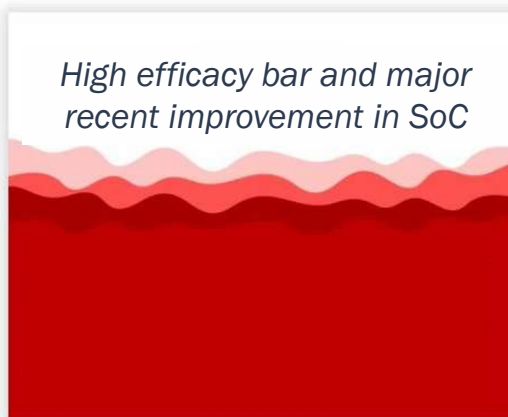
Documented current vs. prior 1L SoC overall survival (OS)



Categorized tumor types as “Red Ocean” vs. “Blue Ocean” based on magnitude of improvement and absolute OS

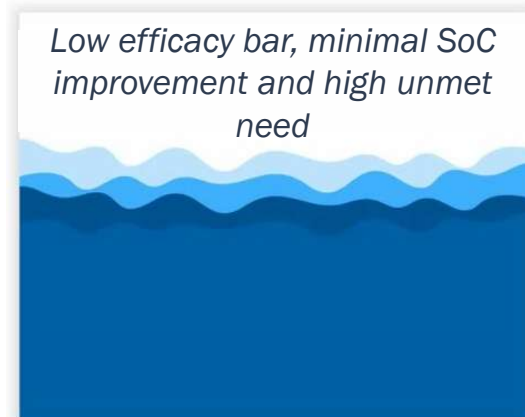
Red Ocean

High efficacy bar and major recent improvement in SoC



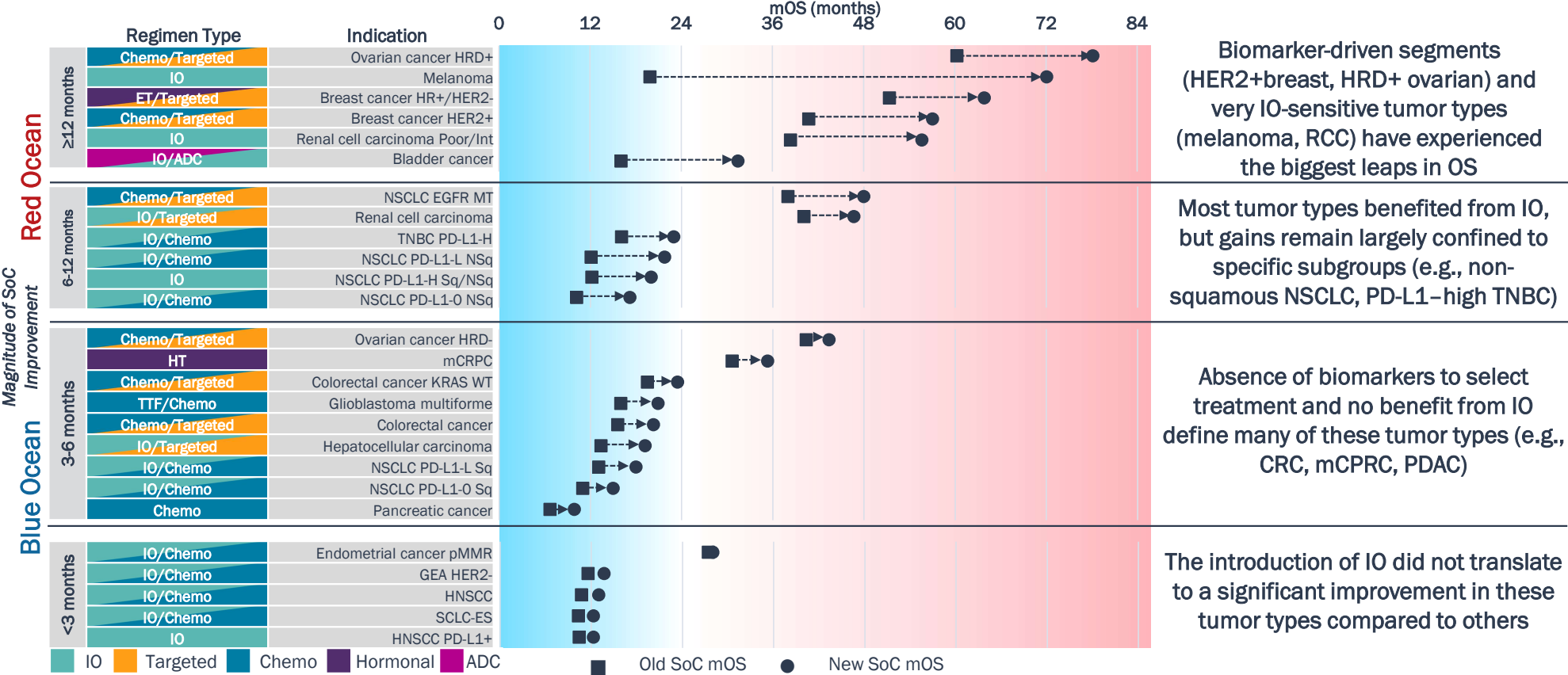
Blue Ocean

Low efficacy bar, minimal SoC improvement and high unmet need



Despite the recent improvement in the SoC across the largest tumor types, more than half still have a mOS of <24 months signifying only incremental benefit in these indications

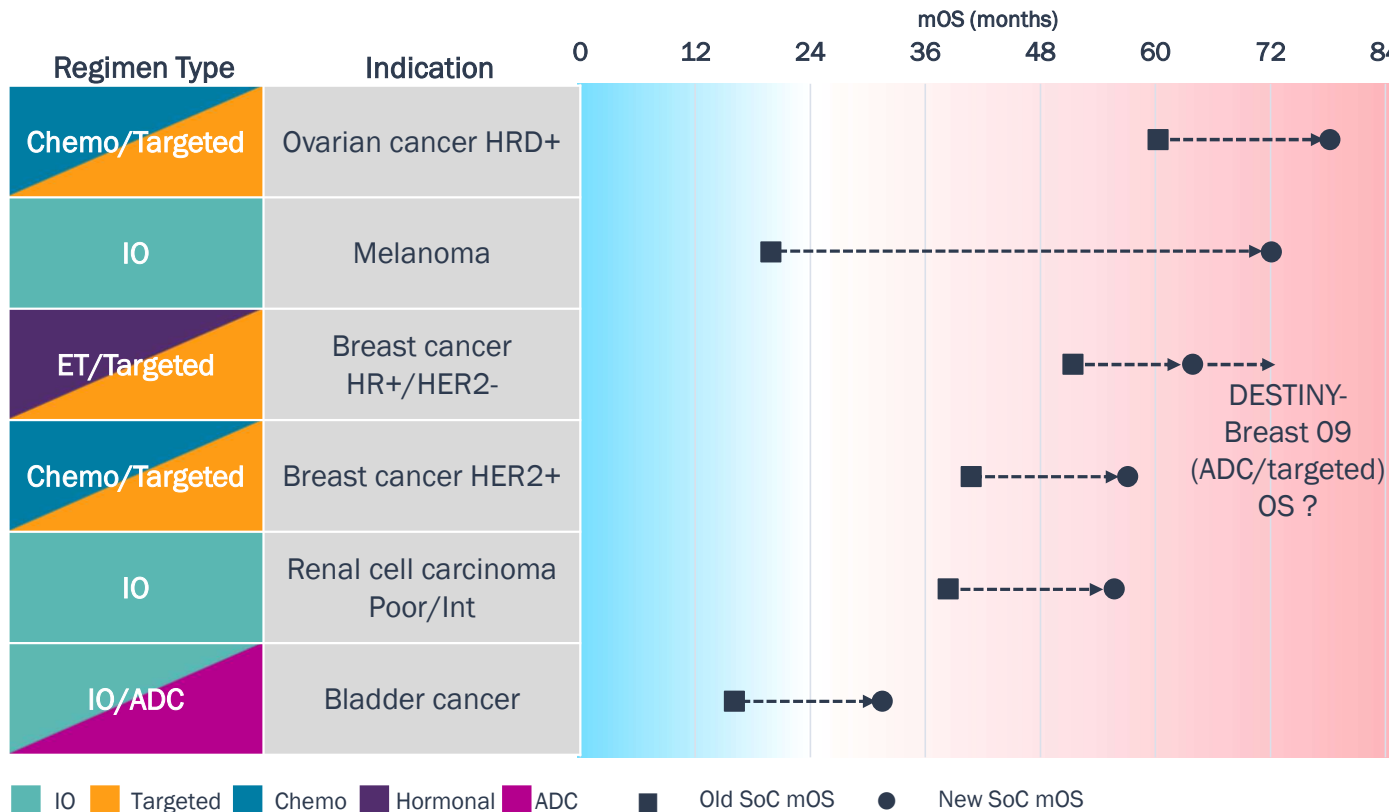
Overall Survival Differential Between Old and New 1L SoC





Even in “Red Ocean” tumors with strong 1L OS gains, opportunities remain to better identify poor responders and improve toxicity

Red Ocean: ≥ 12 Months of Improvement in 1L SoC

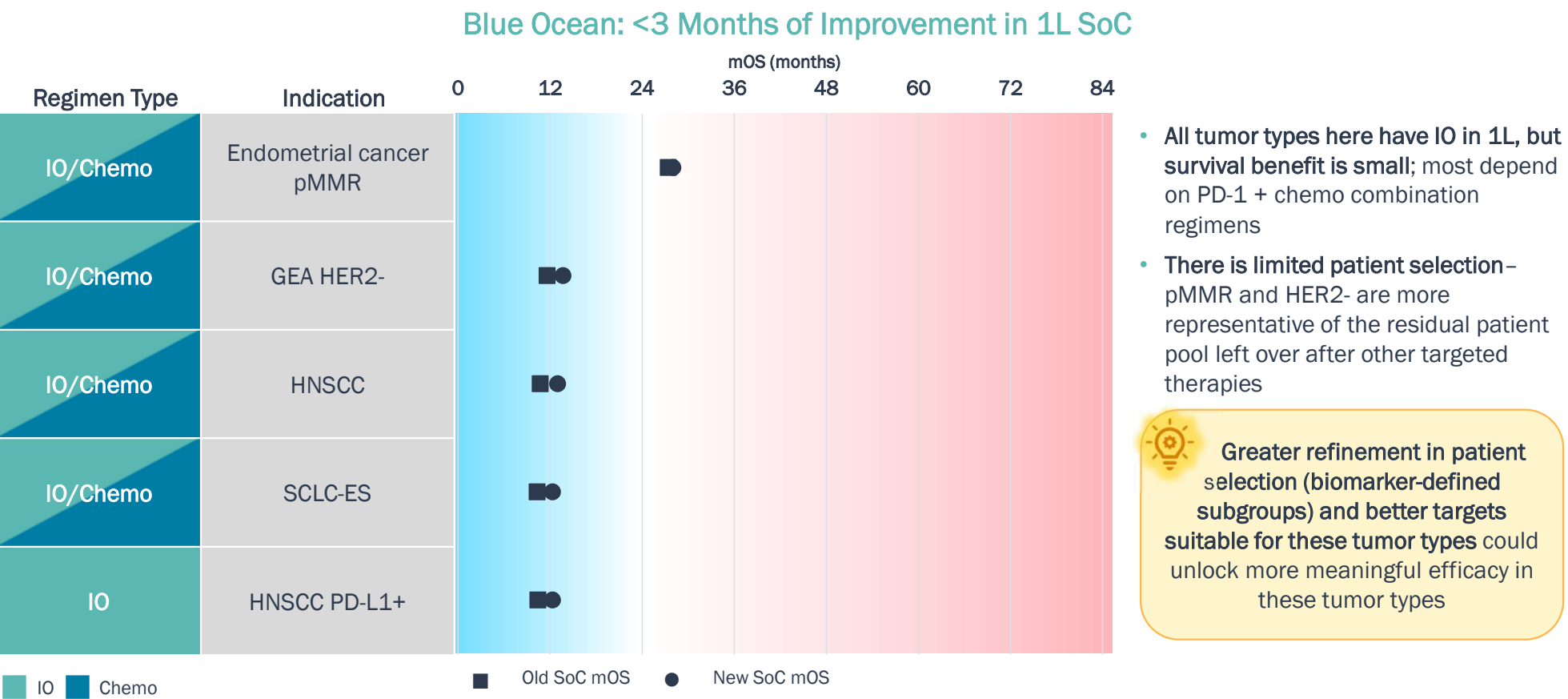


- Melanoma, renal cell carcinoma, and bladder cancer are the only tumor types with broad 1L regimens (no biomarker restriction), all with IO-based SoC; melanoma in particular exemplifies IO's potential
- ADCs are beginning to reshape 1L therapy (e.g., EV in bladder cancer, T-DXd in HER2+ breast), replacing chemo in key tumor types (e.g., cisplatin in bladder, taxane in HER2+ breast cancer)
 - Optimizing ADC use in 1L in terms of duration and combination regimens continues to evolve





Toxicity with some MoAs (e.g., CTLA-4, ADCs) and sub-groups of refractory patients highlight opportunities to improve tolerability and broaden benefit

“Blue Ocean” tumors with the smallest 1L OS gains all rely on PD-1 based regimens, suggesting better patient selection and/or novel targets may help increase OS benefit



Recent 2025 ESMO conference highlighted not only the potential but also challenges of developing new targets and patient population selection strategies to address unmet needs

Select ESMO 2025 Abstracts in “Blue Ocean” Tumor Types

Drug (Target)	Tumor	Abstract	Key Takeaways
Bemarituzumab (FGFR2)	G/GEJC	Bemarituzumab (BEMA) + chemo for advanced or metastatic FGFR2b-overexpressing (G/GEJC): Ph3 FORTITUDE-101 results	Early OS benefit seen, but with longer follow-up OS curves have converged . Unique corneal toxicity seen that is reversible. Ph3 FORTITUDE-102 (BEMA + chemo + nivo) also recently failed – unclear if similar toxicity issues persisted
 RC118 (CLDN18.2)	G/GEJC	RC118 (CLDN18.2-targeted ADC) + RC148 (PD-1/VEGF bispecific antibody) or PD-1 for previously treated locally advanced or metastatic G/GEJA	ADC + PD-1/VEGF demonstrated ORR 57.1% (vs. 33.3%) and mPFS 7.9mos (vs. 4.3 mos); 1L study for ADC + PD-1/VEGF planned could provide chemo free option for 1L CLDN18.2+
 Cadonilimab (PD-1/ CTLA-4)	G/GEJC	Cadonilimab (Cado) + chemo vs. chemo as 1L G/GEJA : final results Ph3 COMPASSION-15 trial	Cadonilimab by Akeso is already approved in China for 1L G/GEJC; final analysis confirms long-term OS benefits, esp. in PD-L1 low-neg groups
Tarlatamab (DLL3xCD3)	ES-SCLC	Tarlatamab with first-line chemo-IO for ES-SCLC: DeLLphi-303 study	mOS of 25.3 mos from start of maintenance for tarlatamab + PD-1 with low grade CRS and ICANS ; Ph3 DeLLphi-305 is ongoing
Enfortumab vedotin (Nectin-4)	HNSCC	Enfortumab vedotin plus pembrolizumab as 1L in R/M HNSCC: results from a cohort in EV-202 trial	ORR of 39% in 41 patients , mOS not reached; trial enrolled CPS ≥1 patients

While not at ESMO, there was considerable buzz about Genmab/Merus's Petosemtamab (EGFRxLGR5 bispecific) in HNSCC which is in Ph3 for 1L PD-L1+ HNSCC; previous Ph2 data showed 63% ORR and 9 mos mPFS

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