

## PEPN2121 : A Phase 1/2 Study of Tiragolumab (NSC# 827799, IND# 161266) and Atezolizumab (NSC# 783608, IND# 161266) in Patients with Relapsed or Refractory SMARCB1 or SMARCA4 Deficient Tumors

**Status:** Recruiting

### Eligibility Criteria

**Sex:** Male or Female

**Age Group:** Not specified

This study is NOT accepting healthy volunteers

#### Inclusion Criteria:

- patients must be  $\geq 12$  months of age at the time of study enrollment. For part A, patients must be  $<18$  years old at enrollment. For part B, there is no upper age limit - patients must have SMARCB1 (INI1) or SMARCA4 deficient tumors verified through institutional immunohistochemistry (IHC) or molecular confirmation of a pathologic tumor bi-allelic SMARCB1 (INI1) or SMARCA4 loss or mutation from a Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act (CLIA) certified lab - see link to [clinicaltrials.gov](http://clinicaltrials.gov) for complete eligibility criteria

---

#### Exclusion Criteria:

- patients who have undergone allogeneic bone marrow or stem cell transplant are not eligible - patients with known, untreated CNS metastases will be excluded

### Conditions & Interventions

#### Interventions:

Biological: Atezolizumab, Procedure: Biospecimen Collection, Procedure: Computed Tomography, Procedure: Echocardiography Test, Other: Fludeoxyglucose F-18, Procedure: Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Procedure: Positron Emission Tomography, Biological: Tiragolumab, Procedure: X-Ray Imaging

#### Conditions:

Cancer

#### Keywords:

Malignant Solid Neoplasm

### More Information

**Description:** This phase I/II trial studies how well tiragolumab and atezolizumab works when given to children and adults with SMARCB1 or SMARCA4 deficient tumors that that has either come back (relapsed) or does not respond to therapy (refractory). SMARCB1 or SMARCA4 deficiency means that tumor cells are missing the SMARCB1 and SMARCA4 genes, which is related to having more aggressive cancers that are harder to treat. Immunotherapy with monoclonal antibodies, such as tiragolumab and atezolizumab, may help the body's immune system attack the cancer, and may interfere with the ability of tumor cells to grow and spread.

**Study Contact:** Allison Fullenkamp - [fulle631@umn.edu](mailto:fulle631@umn.edu)

**Principal Investigator:** Robin Williams

**Phase:** PHASE1

**IRB Number:** SITE00001713

---

Thank you for choosing StudyFinder. Please visit <http://studyfinder.umn.edu> to find a Study which is right for you and contact [sfinder@umn.edu](mailto:sfinder@umn.edu) if you have questions or need assistance.