blocks interaction with the PD-1 ligands, PD-L1 and –L2. GARNET is a phase 1 study assessing antitumour activity and safety of dostarlimab monotherapy in patients with advanced solid tumours.

**Methodology**
This multicentre, open-label, single-arm study is being conducted in 2 parts, dose escalation and expansion. Here we report on 2 independent expansion cohorts of patients with recurrent or advanced endometrial cancer (EC) that progressed on or after a platinum-based chemotherapy regimen. Assignment to cohort A1 (mismatch repair deficient [dMMR] EC) or cohort A2 (mismatch repair proficient [MMRp] EC) was determined by immunohistochemistry (IHC) testing. Patients received 500 mg dostarlimab intravenously once every 3 weeks for 4 cycles, then 1000 mg once every 6 weeks until disease progression, discontinuation or withdrawal. The primary endpoints are objective response rate (ORR) and duration of response (DOR) by blinded independent central review using RECIST version 1.1.

**Results**
In total, 126 dMMR and 145 MMRp pts identified by IHC were enrolled and dosed. Of these, 103 dMMR and 142 MMRp pts had measurable disease as baseline and sufficient follow-up time (6 months) for efficacy analyses, respectively. Patients that progressed prior to 6 months were included in the evaluable population. ORR for dMMR EC was 44.7%; ORR for MMRp EC was 13.4% (table 1). Median DOR and OS were not reached in either cohort. Overall, 15 pts (5.5%) discontinued treatment due to TRAE (3 dMMR, 10 MMRp). Safety by cohort and overall are shown in table 2. There were no deaths attributed to dostarlimab.

**Conclusion**
Dostarlimab demonstrated durable antitumour activity in both dMMR and MMRp advanced/recurrent EC. dMMR status by IHC was associated with a higher response rate. Dostarlimab demonstrated a notable disease control rate (35.2%; 21.8% stable disease) in patients with MMRp EC, which comprised a higher percentage of patients with Type II EC and is historically associated with a worse prognosis. No new safety signals were detected. These cohorts are the largest prospective evaluation of a PD-(L)1 therapy in EC to date.

**Disclosures**
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Introduction/Background ARK1-USC, a highly annotated USC-derived cell line with a clinically relevant mutation spectrum, is employed in vitro and in vivo for translational studies of novel USC therapies. In ovarian cancer, stemness and malignancy-supporting collagen microenvironment coincide. Both promote resistance to therapy. Considering the shared histological and molecular characteristics of USC and OSC, we hypothesized that USC cells likewise display ovarian markers for stemness and collagen regulators of stemness. We tested this prediction in ARK1-USC.

Methodology Profiling of the time-dependent transcriptome, with flow cytometric analysis of select protein markers.

Results ARK1-USC expressed the repertoire of cancer stem cell (CSC) markers of ovarian malignancies, such as CD44, CD117, CD144, CD133, ROR1, and ALDH1A1. Relative to 12 h after plating, at 48 h expression was decreased (CD117 and ROR1 by half, FDR adjusted p-value [q] ≤ 0.003); increased (ALDH1A1 and CD144 2.5- and 2.1-fold (q=0.027 and q=0.000, resp.); or unchanged (CD44 and CD133).

Conclusion ARK1-USC classify as CSCs with neuronoid propensity. We propose that in reaction to therapies in vivo, a cancer cell subpopulation stabilized in its proper niche of malignant matrix can temporarily differentiate into neuron-like non-proliferative cells endowed with enhanced chemo- and radiation-resistance. This conceptual framework, which captures the current clinical experience with USC treatment, is worthy of further study as it envisions a previously unnoted cytological sanctuary that still holds promising novel mechanism(s) for interdicting cancer cell entry and persistence.

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REFERENCES

Detection of the Sentinel Lymph Node by ECO-Guided Myometrial Injection (TUMIR) of Radiotracer Versus Hybrid Tracer (Radiotracer-ICG) in Patients with Intermediate/High Risk Endometrial Cancer

Introduction/Background Sentinel lymph node (SLN) detection in patients with endometrial cancer (EC) is usually performed with a [99mTc] Tc-albumin nanocolloid radiotracer (RTs). The transvaginal ultrasound-guided myometrial injection of radiotracer, unlike cervical injection, is more representative of tumor’s drainage and obtains a higher percentage of SLN. Recently, the use of Indocyanine green (ICG) has gained relevance, although with this technique no pre-surgical lymphatic map is available. The hybrid tracer with RT-ICG could be an alternative to conserve the advantages of both components. The objective of this study is to see the performance of the detection of SLN with RT vs RT-ICG using the TUMIR technique in patients with EC at risk.

Methodology It is a retrospective study which has included patients with stage I/II CE, high/intermediate risk. Detection of SLN has been performed using the TUMIR technique (figure 1) with RT (8 ml with 6 mCi of RT) between 2006 and 2017 or hybrid tracer RT-ICG (4 ml with 6 mCi of RT 0.05 ml of ICG (25 mg/ 5 ml)) between 2014 and 2019. A planar and tomographic lymphoscintigraphy (SPECT/CT) has been performed preoperatively (figure 2). After detection and excision of the SLN, a systematic pelvic and paraortic lymphadenectomy has been performed. The histological study of the SLN has been performed by H&E and IHC.

Results A total of 155 patients have been included (102 with RT and 53 with ICG-RT). The intraoperative SLN detection in the RT group was 79.4% (92.6% of pelvic drainage, 45.7% of paraortic drainage and 7.4% exclusively paraaortic). A bilateral drainage was found in 32% of the cases. A 19.6%