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Human mass balance study of [14C]ontunisertib in healthy volunteers

Submission date 23/06/2026	**Recruitment status** No longer recruiting	[X] Prospectively registered [_] Protocol [_] Statistical analysis plan [_] Results [_] Individual participant data [X] Record updated in last year
Registration date 23/06/2026	**Overall study status** Deferred	
Last Edited 24/08/2026	**Condition category** Digestive System	

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims
The Sponsor is developing the test medicine, Ontunisertib, for the treatment of Fibrostenotic Crohn's Disease.

This study in healthy volunteers aims to answer these questions.
- When the test medicine is given as a capsule, how much gets into the bloodstream compared to when given by injection and how quickly does the body get rid of it?
- What is the test medicine broken down into in the body?
- How does the body break down and get rid of the test medicine?

Who can participate?
Healthy male volunteers aged 30 to 65 years.

What does the study involve?
In Part 1 of this study, healthy volunteers will be given a dose of test medicine orally followed by an intravenous injection of a very small dose of radiolabelled test medicine that contains a tiny amount of radioactivity (called carbon-14) so that the test medicine can be traced in the blood.

In Part 2, single doses of test medicine will be administered orally to find out how the body breaks down and gets rid of the test medicine. The test medicine will be 'radiolabelled' - it will contain a small amount of radioactivity (Carbon-14) - so that it can be traced in the body.

Participants will take part in both study parts and will remain resident in the clinic for up to 10 days after their final dose of Investigation Medicinal Product (IMP). After the participants have left the clinic, they may have to collect their urine and feces at home until mass balance criteria have been met.

Over a period of at least 8 days in Part 1 and 10 days in Part 2, many blood samples will be taken, and volunteers will collect all their urine and feces so that the amount of test medicine and its breakdown products can be measured/analysed.

A blood sample will be taken from volunteers between admission and the first dose for pharmacogenetic testing.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?
Healthy volunteers will get no medical benefit from the test medicine; however, the aims of the study can be most efficiently met in volunteers with no concurrent medical conditions and who do not need to take concomitant medication that might interfere with the study objectives or increase the risk of the study. The risk/benefit evaluation in this study supports the use of healthy volunteers.

Volunteers will receive payment for participating in the study. There is always a risk that payment could represent coercion. However, payment will be based on committed time, inconvenience, and travel and other expenses, not on risk. An ethics committee will review the payment to ensure that it is fair.

Participants get no medical benefit from taking part in the study. However, development of a treatment for Fibrostenotic Crohn's Disease may benefit the population as a whole.

Volunteers may experience side effects from the test medicine. The test medicine is early in development, so there is little information about its effects in humans. Full information on possible side effects is in the Participant Information Sheet and Informed Consent Form. There is always a risk of unexpected side effects or an allergic reaction. To mitigate the risk, we'll ensure that volunteers meet the entry criteria for the study and monitor volunteers closely throughout the study.

Volunteers will be exposed to 0.1253 milliSieverts (mSv) of radioactivity during the study, which is equivalent to about 17 days' exposure to average background radiation in the UK (2.7 mSv per year). That amount of radiation poses negligible risk to the volunteers' health.

The screening tests might be of benefit if we find an important medical problem, but they might reveal something that the volunteer would prefer not to know about. If there are medically important findings in our tests at screening, or during the study, we will inform the volunteer's GP.

Volunteers will be confined to the clinic during the study and must make outpatient visits and comply with the lifestyle restrictions described in the PIS-ICF, including periods of fasting from food and drink except water, and short periods during which they'll be allowed no fluids.

The test medicine might harm unborn children, so all volunteers must follow the restrictions on donation of sperm and use acceptable contraception. Were a partner of a volunteer to become pregnant during the study, we would ask permission to follow up the pregnancy.

Volunteers will undergo many tests and procedures during the study.
- Blood sampling can cause soreness and bruising of the arms, but these problems usually clear up within a few days to a few weeks. Susceptible volunteers may faint when we take blood samples; volunteers must lie down when we take blood samples to mitigate that risk.
- ECG stickers may cause local skin irritation.

Where is the study run from?
Agomab Spain, S.L.U. (Spain)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?
June 2026 until September 2026

Who is funding the study?
Agomab Spain, S.L.U. (Spain)

Who is the main contact?
clinicalstudies@agomab.com

Contact information

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Additional identifiers

Integrated Research Application System (IRAS)
1013718

CRO code
QSC302725

Study information

Scientific Title
An open-label, two-part trial to assess the mass balance recovery, metabolite profile, metabolite identification and absolute bioavailability of [14C]ontunisertib in healthy male participants

Study objectives
The trial will meet the following primary objectives:
Part 1: To determine the absolute oral bioavailability of Ontunisertib
Part 2: To determine the mass balance recovery after a single oral dose of [14C]Ontunisertib
Part 2: To characterize the metabolite profile in plasma and excreta (urine and/or feces) after a single oral dose of [14C]ontunisertib

The trial will meet the following secondary objectives:
Part 1: To characterize the IV PK (AUClast) of [14C]ontunisertib and total radioactivity in plasma
Part 1: To determine the mass balance recovery after a single IV dose of [14C]ontunisertib
Part 1 and Part 2: To characterize the plasma PK (AUClast) of ontunisertib and metabolites and total radioactivity (Part 2 only) following a single oral dose
Part 2: To evaluate the extent of distribution of total radioactivity into blood cells
Part 1 and Part 2: To assess the safety and tolerability of ontunisertib
Part 1: To characterize the metabolite profile in plasma following an IV dose of [14C]ontunisertib

Ethics approval required
Ethics approval required

Ethics approval(s)
Approved 11/06/2026, London - Brent Research Ethics Committee (Health Research Authority, 2 Redman Place, Stratford, London, E20 1JQ, United Kingdom; +44 (0)20 7104 8128; brent.rec@hra.nhs.uk), ref: 26/LO/0189

Primary study design
Interventional

Allocation
N/A: single arm study

Masking
Open (masking not used)

Control
Uncontrolled

Assignment
Single

Purpose
Phase I trial in healthy volunteers

Study type(s)

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied
Fibrostenotic Crohn’s disease

Interventions
This is a phase I trial in healthy volunteers only and qualifies for an automatic deferral. The full details will be added to the trial record on or before the deferral expiry date.

This is a two-part study. In Part 1, participants will take a single oral dose of an Ontunisertib capsule, followed by a single intravenous dose of [14C]ontunisertib solution for infusion, on Day 1, in the fed state. In Part 2, participants will take a single oral dose of [14C]ontunisertib capsule on Day 1 in the fed state. Participants will be resident in the clinical unit for up to 18 nights.

Intervention Type
Drug

Phase
Phase I

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)
Ontunisertib oral capsule, [14C]ontunisertib solution for infusion, [14C]ontunisertib oral capsule

Primary outcome(s)
1. Part 1: Absolute bioavailability of ontunisertib following oral and IV administration measured using plasma drug concentration assays at time points from from pre-dose on Day 1 until Day 5

2. Part 2: Chemical structure of each metabolite accounting for ≥10% of circulating total radioactivity and metabolite profiling accounting for >80% of total radioactivity recovered in urine and/or feces measured using assays for metabolite profiling in plasma and excreta (urine and/or feces) at timepoints from pre-dose on Day 1 up to Day 10

This is a phase I trial in healthy volunteers only and qualifies for an automatic deferral. The full details will be added to the trial record on or before the deferral expiry date.

Key secondary outcome(s)
1. Part 1: Pharmacokinetic parameters of [14C]Ontunisertib and total radioactivity measured using plasma drug concentration assays and total radioactivity in plasma at timepoints from predose on Day 1 until Day 5

2. Part 1: Cumulative amount of total radioactivity excreted in urine and feces following IV administration measured using assays for total radioactivity recovered in excreta at timepoints from pre-dose on Day 1 until Day 7

3. Part 1 and Part 2: Pharmacokinetic parameters of ontunisertib, metabolites and total radioactivity (Part 2 only) measured using assays for drug concentration, metabolite concentration and total radioactivity in plasma at timepoints from on Day 1 in Part 1 up to Day 10 in Part 2

4. Part 2: Whole blood-to-plasma concentration ratios for total radioactivity measured using assays for total radioactivity in plasma and whole blood at timepoints from pre-dose on Day 1 up to Day 10

5. Part 1 and Part 2: Safety and tolerability measured using the incidence of treatment-emergent adverse events, physical examinations and change from baseline in vital signs, electrocardiograms and laboratory safety tests at timepoints from screening up to Day 10 in Part 2

6. Part 1: Chemical structure analysis of metabolites accounting for ≥10% of circulating total radioactivity measured using plasma assays for metabolite profiling at timepoints from pre-dose on Day 1 until Day 7

This is a phase I trial in healthy volunteers only and qualifies for an automatic deferral. The full details will be added to the trial record on or before the deferral expiry date.

Completion date
26/09/2026

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria
1. Males aged 30 to 65 years inclusive at the time of signing informed consent
2. Must agree to the use of an adequate method of contraception for up to 93 days post-final dose
3. Healthy male participants according to the assessment of the investigator, as based on a complete medical history including a physical examination, vital signs, 12-lead ECG, and laboratory safety tests without any clinically significant abnormalities
4. Body mass index of 18.0 to 29.9 kg/m2

Healthy volunteers allowed
Yes

Age group
Mixed

Lower age limit
30 Years

Upper age limit
65 Years

Sex
Male

Total final enrolment
0

Key exclusion criteria
1. Serious adverse reaction or serious hypersensitivity to any drug or formulation excipients
2. History of clinically significant renal, hepatic, respiratory, particularly GI disease, especially peptic ulceration, clinically significant GI bleeding, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's Disease or Irritable Bowel Syndrome, and neurological or psychiatric disorder
3. History of GI surgery (with the exception of appendectomy or hernia repair unless it was

performed within the previous 12 months)
4. Clinically significant abnormal clinical chemistry, hematology, coagulation or urinalysis as judged by the investigator at screening
5. Radiation exposure, including that from the present trial, excluding background radiation but including diagnostic x-rays and other medical exposures, exceeding 5 mSv in the last 12 months or 10 mSv in the last 5 years. No occupationally exposed worker shall participate in the trial
6. Participants who have been administered IMP in an ADME trial or any trial involving administration of 14C radioactivity in the last 12 months
7. Male participants with pregnant or lactating partners

Date of first enrolment
24/06/2026

Date of final enrolment
26/09/2026

Locations

Countries of recruitment
United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre
Quotient Sciences Limited
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Sponsor information

Organisation
Agomab Spain, S.L.U.

Funder(s)

Funder type

Funder Name

Agomab Spain, S.L.U.

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary
Data sharing statement to be made available at a later date