

Monotherapy With Second-Generation BCL2 Inhibitor Sonrotoclax (BGB-11417) is Well Tolerated With High Response Rates in Patients With Relapsed/Refractory Marginal Zone Lymphoma: Data From an Ongoing Phase 1 Study

Constantine S. Tam,¹ Alessandra Tedeschi,² Chan Y. Cheah,³⁻⁵ Stephen S. Opat,⁶ Emma Verner,^{7,8} Laura Magnano,⁹ Narendranath Epperla,¹⁰ James Hilger,¹¹ Yiqian Fang,¹² David Simpson,¹¹ Haiyi Guo,¹² Mary Ann Anderson^{13,14}

¹Alfred Hospital and Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; ²ASST Grande Ospedale Metropolitano Niguarda, Milano, Italy; ³Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital, Nedlands, WA, Australia; ⁴University of Western Australia, Crawley, WA, Australia; ⁵Linear Clinical Research, Nedlands, WA, Australia; ⁶Lymphoma Research Group, School of Clinical Sciences at Monash Health, Monash University, Clayton, VIC, Australia; ⁷Concord Repatriation General Hospital, Concord, NSW, Australia; ⁸University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia; ⁹Hospital Clinic de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain; ¹⁰The James Cancer Hospital and Solove Research Institute at Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, USA; ¹¹BeiGene USA, Inc, San Mateo, CA, USA; ¹²BeiGene (Shanghai) Co, Ltd, Shanghai, China; ¹³Royal Melbourne Hospital and Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; ¹⁴The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

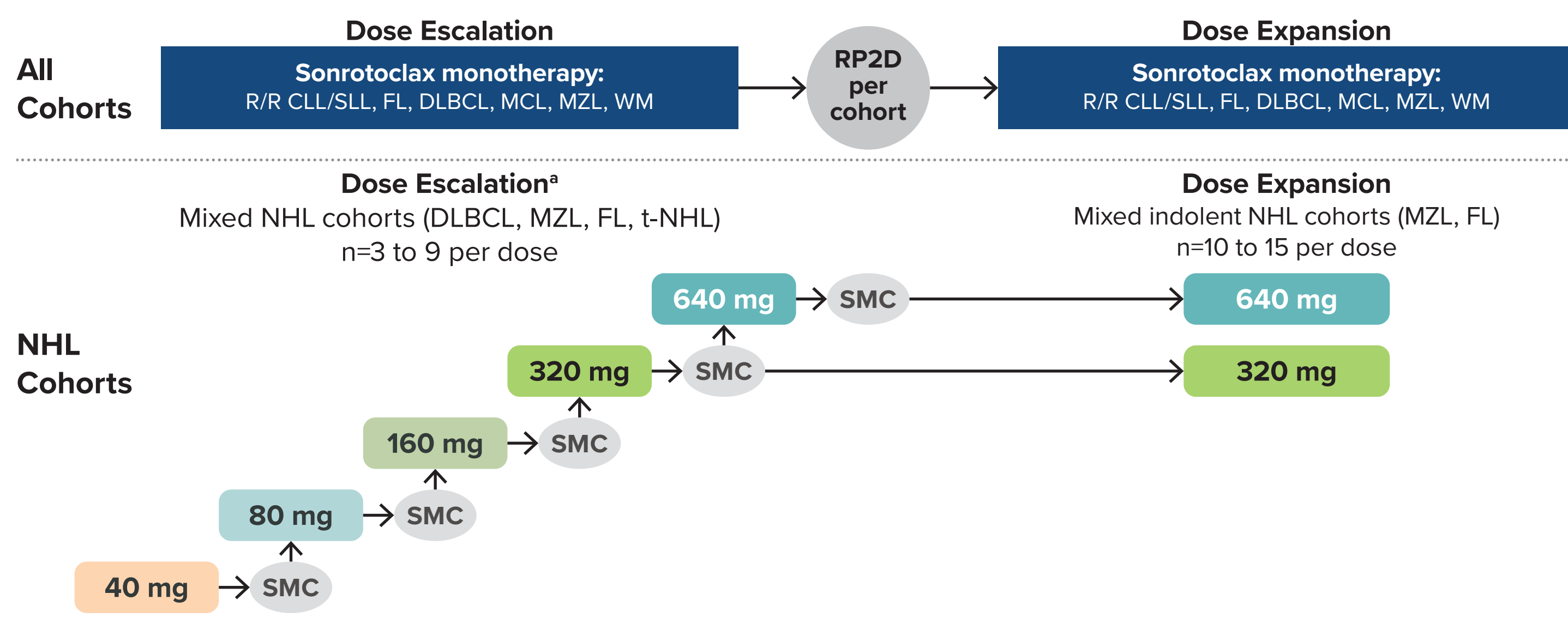
INTRODUCTION

- Marginal zone lymphomas (MZLs) are the third most common type of B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL), after diffuse large B-cell lymphoma and follicular lymphoma
- Approximately 20% of patients with MZL experience relapse or disease progression within 2 years and have a median overall survival of only 3-5 years¹
- Though not approved for MZL, the B-cell lymphoma 2 (BCL2) inhibitor venetoclax has demonstrated activity in a small number of patients with relapsed/refractory (R/R) MZL²
- Sonrotoclax is a BH3 mimetic which binds and inhibits BCL2 with higher potency and a shorter half life than venetoclax based on preclinical data³

METHODS

- BGB-11417-101 (NCT04277637) is a first-in-human, phase 1, multicenter study in patients with B-cell malignancies that is evaluating 3 different treatment options (Figure 1)
- Key study objectives include determining the safety and tolerability of sonrotoclax monotherapy, including the ramp-up dosing, and defining the maximum tolerated dose/maximum assessed dose and the RP2D of sonrotoclax monotherapy for the selected B-cell malignancy dose-finding cohorts
- Sonrotoclax was administered orally
- Responses were assessed using Lugano 2014 criteria⁴
- As prophylaxis for tumor lysis syndrome (TLS), patients with NHL had a 3-day ramp-up to reach the target dose and received hydration and antihyperuricemics; patients with NHL and circulating cells used a 6-day ramp-up

Figure 1. BGB-11417-101 Study Design

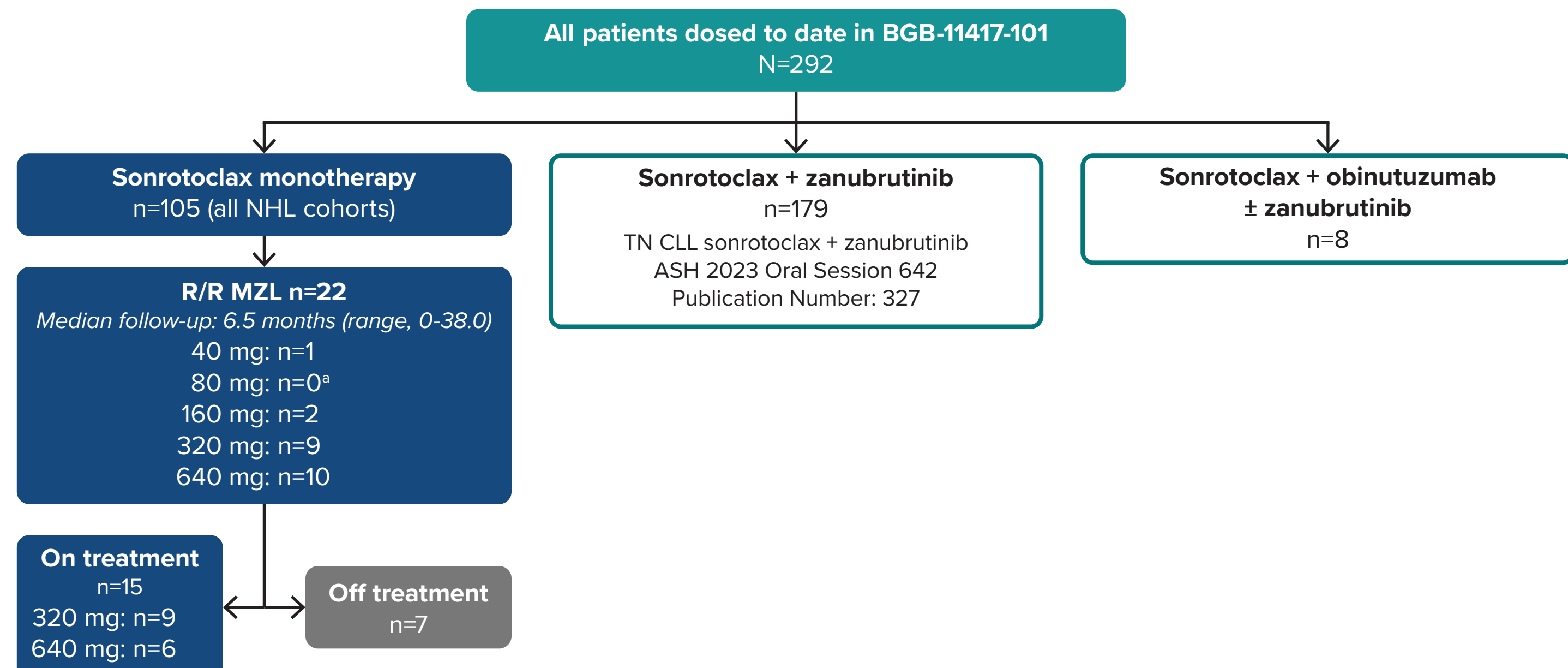


*The SMC reviewed dose-level cohort data before dose escalation. SMC, safety monitoring committee; t-NHL, transformed non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

RESULTS

- Here, data from 22 patients with R/R MZL treated with sonrotoclax monotherapy are presented
- Dose escalation in a mixed NHL cohort reached the highest dose of 640 mg with no MTD reached; only 1 dose-limiting toxicity of febrile neutropenia was noted in the 160-mg cohort
- Dose expansion started with the 640-mg dose; the 320-mg dose was later expanded to include an additional 10 patients based on the efficacy signal seen in the MZL subset

Figure 2. Patient Disposition



Data cutoff date: August 15, 2023. *Dose escalation was done per all comers (NHL) and no patients with MZL were enrolled at the 80-mg dose level.

Table 1. Baseline Patient Characteristics

Characteristic	640 mg (n=10)	All Patients With MZL (N=22)
Age, median (range), years	72.5 (54-77)	74.5 (54-85)
Male sex, n (%)	5 (50.0)	10 (45.5)
ECOG PS		
0	6 (60.0)	12 (54.5)
1	2 (20.0)	8 (36.4)
2	2 (20.0)	2 (9.1)
Prior therapy		
No. of prior lines of therapy, median (range)	1.5 (1-3)	2 (1-6)
Time from last systemic therapy to first dose, median (range), months	11.5 (0.2-158.1)	11.5 (0.1-158.1)
Prior BTKi, n (%)	4 (40.0)	10 (45.5)
BTKi as last prior therapy, n (%)	3 (30.0)	8 (36.4)
Prior BTKi duration, median (range), months	17.8 (7.9-41.8)	22.8 (12.1-42.6)
Prior rituximab use, n (%)	10 (100)	22 (100)
Prior CHOP-like regimens, n (%)	5 (50.0)	16 (72.7)
Prior bendamustine, n (%)	6 (60.0)	10 (45.5)

CHOP, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisone.

Table 2. Adverse Event Summary

Patients, n (%)	640 mg (n=10)	All Patients With MZL (N=22)
Any AEs	10 (100)	21 (95.5)
Grade ≥3	6 (60.0)	10 (45.5)
Serious AEs	5 (50.0)	8 (36.4)
Leading to death ^a	1 (10.0)	1 (4.5)
Leading to discontinuation of sonrotoclax	1 (10.0)	1 (4.5)
Leading to dose interruption of sonrotoclax	2 (20.0)	3 (13.6)
Leading to dose reduction of sonrotoclax	0	0

^aPatient with lymphopenia and low immunoglobulin levels at baseline developed PML and died 8 months after starting treatment with 640-mg sonrotoclax. Assessed as unrelated to sonrotoclax per investigator. Prior treatments included rituximab, bendamustine and a phosphoinositide-3-kinase inhibitor. PML, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy.

CONCLUSIONS

- Sonrotoclax doses as high as 640 mg QD are well tolerated; 640 mg was the highest dose assessed, and the MTD was not reached
- Sonrotoclax demonstrated promising single-agent activity in patients with R/R MZL
 - An ORR of 70% (including a CR rate of 40%) was observed at the dose of 640 mg; efficacy data from the 320-mg expansion dose level is forthcoming
 - Responses at 640 mg are durable with 6 of 10 patients continuing on treatment at a median follow-up of 8.7 months
- No clinical TLS was observed. Only 2 transitory laboratory TLS were seen in patients with high baseline levels of circulating cells, including a patient with a very large spleen that significantly decreased in size with first dose. Lab TLS cases resolved quickly without need for dose modification

• TLS:

- No clinical TLS
- Two patients experienced laboratory TLS
 - In 2 cases with high baseline absolute lymphocyte count ($43 \times 10^9/L$ and $348 \times 10^9/L$), patients experienced transitory increase in phosphate and urate levels that resolved within 24 hours without dose modification; patients also experienced significant reduction in spleen size

• Neutropenia:

- G-CSF used in 2 patients: 160 mg (grade 3; resolved after 2 days) and 640 mg (grade 3; same day recovery)
- The patient in the 160-mg group experienced sonrotoclax-related grade 3 febrile neutropenia which resolved after 2 days without dose modification during ramp-up Day 1 on 40 mg of sonrotoclax

Figure 3. TEAEs in ≥3 Total Patients: 640 mg vs All Other Doses

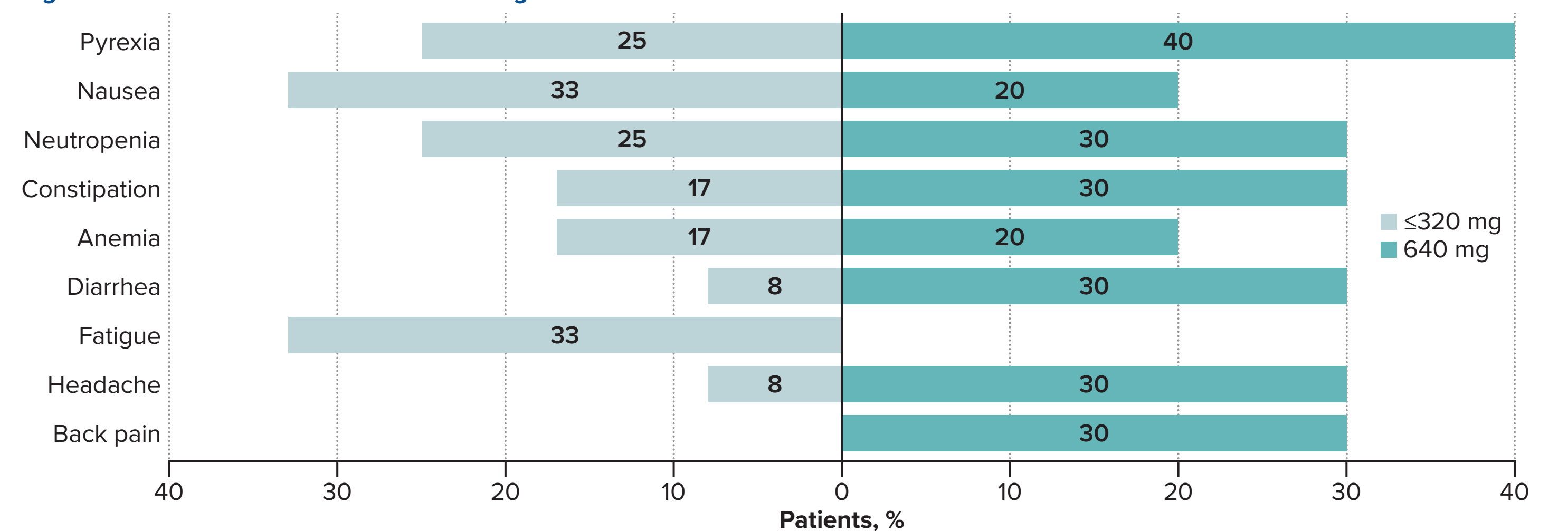


Table 3. Response Rates^a

	40 mg (n=1)	160 mg (n=2)	320 mg ^b (n=9)	640 mg (n=10)	All Patients With MZL (N=22)
Median follow-up (range), months	38.0 (N/A)	27.7 (27.4-28.1)	1.22 (0-3.4)	8.67 (3.5-15.4)	6.5 (0-38.0)
Efficacy-evaluable patients, n	1	2	-	10	13
ORR, n (%)	0	1 (50)	-	7 (70)	8 (62)
CR, n (%)	0	0	-	4 (40)	4 (31)
PR, n (%)	0	1 (50)	-	3 (30)	4 (31)
SD, n (%)	1 (100)	0	-	2 (20)	3 (23)
PD, n (%)	0	1 (50)	-	1 (10)	2 (15)

^aPET/CT-based response assessed by investigator; CT imaging alone for subsequent response assessments for patients with non-FDG-avid disease at baseline. ^bNo patients in the 320-mg group were efficacy evaluable due to short follow-up.

Figure 4. SPD Change From Baseline in Patients With Measurable Disease

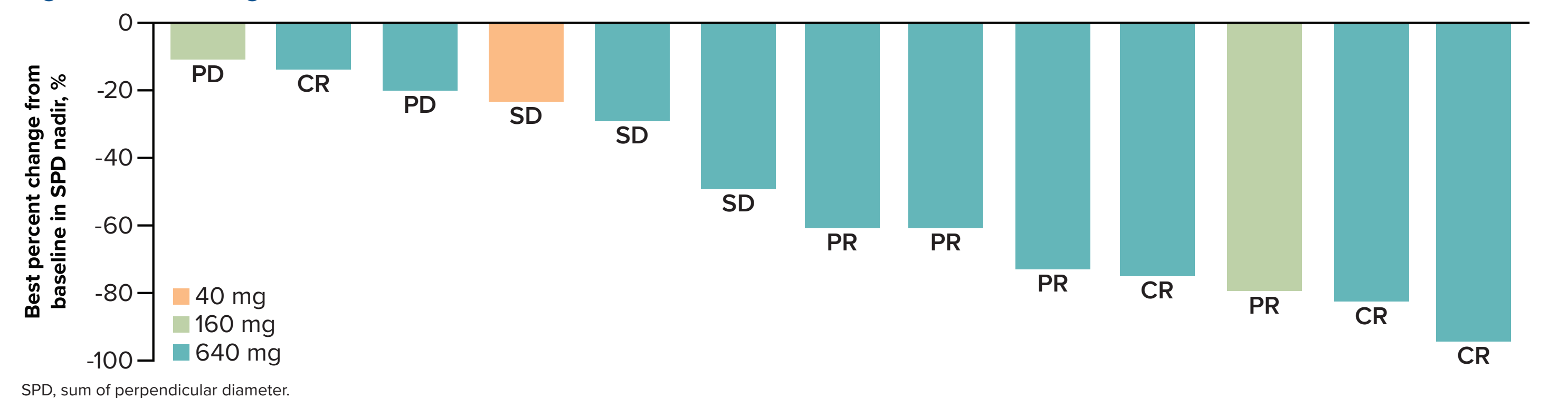
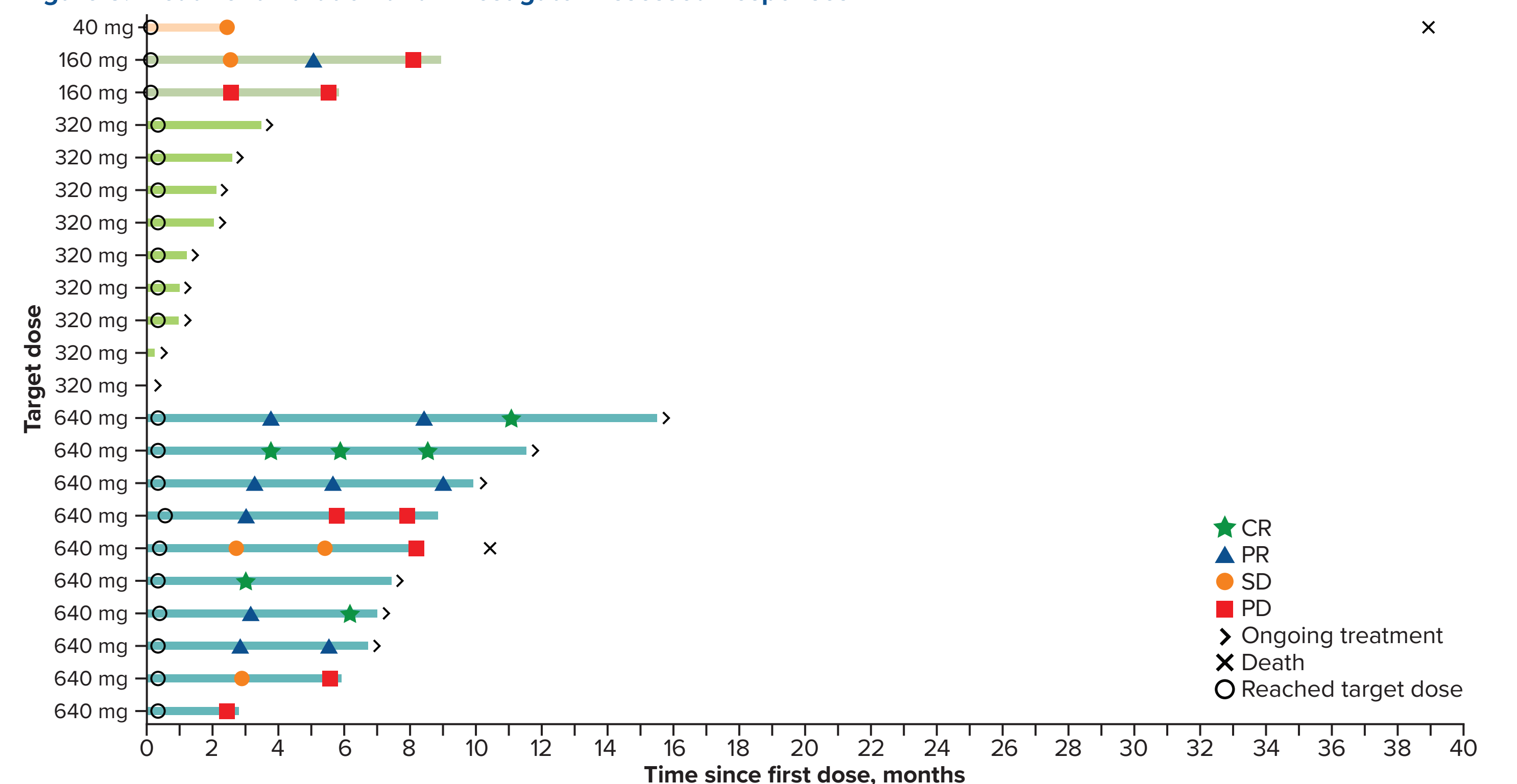


Figure 5. Treatment Duration and Investigator-Assessed Responses



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DISCLOSURES

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