

Sonrotoclax (BGB-11417) + Dexamethason zeigt Verträglichkeit und Anti-Myelom-Aktivität bei Patienten mit rezidiviertem/refraktärem Multiplem Myelom und Nachweis t(11;14)

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Disclosures for Katja Weisel

- **Research Grant:** AbbVie, Amgen, BMS/Celgene, GSK, Janssen, Sanofi (to the Institution)
- **Honoraria:** AbbVie, Amgen, Adaptive Biotech, AstraZeneca, BeiGene, BMS, Celgene, Janssen, GSK, Karyopharm, Menarini, Novartis, Oncopeptides, Pfizer, Roche, Sanofi, Stemline, Takeda
- **Advisory Board:** AbbVie, Amgen, Adaptive Biotech, BeiGene, BMS, Celgene, Janssen, GSK, Karyopharm, Menarini, Novartis, Oncopeptides, Pfizer, Regeneron, Roche, Sanofi, Takeda

Introduction

- MM with t(11:14), found in approximately 15%-20% of patients at first diagnosis, has high expression of BCL2 and is a unique disease subset with distinct features^{1,2}
- BCL2 is an attractive therapeutic target in MM with t(11;14) because MM cells are BCL2 primed and have been particularly responsive to oral BCL2 inhibitors, such as venetoclax, a first-generation BCL2 inhibitor²
- Combining a BCL2 inhibitor with dexamethasone or a PI can improve clinical outcomes compared with monotherapy^{2,3}
- Although BCL2 inhibitors have shown clinical activity in patients with MM, no BCL2-targeted therapies are currently approved for MM^{2,4}
- Sonrotoclax (BGB-11417) is a more selective and a more pharmacologically potent inhibitor of BCL2 than venetoclax, with a shorter half-life and no accumulation⁵
- Previously presented data from the dose-escalation period of the BGB-11417-105 (NCT04973605) study indicate sonrotoclax + dexamethasone was tolerable, with no DLTs reported⁶
- Updated safety and efficacy data are presented for patients treated with 640 mg sonrotoclax plus dexamethasone in the BGB-11417-105 study in patients with t(11;14)-positive R/R MM with a median follow-up of 4.6 months

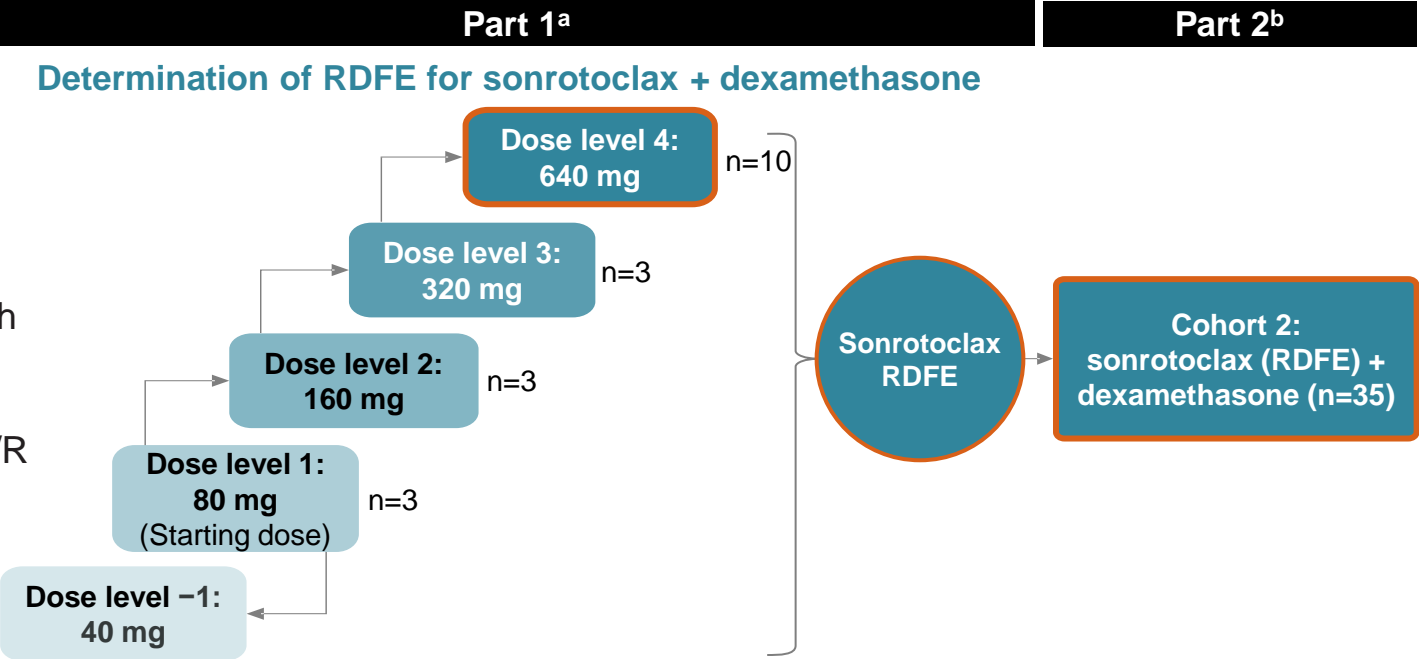
PI, proteasome inhibitor.

1. Bal S, et al. *Am J Cancer Res.* 2022;12:2950-2965; 2. Inam S, et al. *Expert Rev Hematol.* 2021;14:323-327; 3. Kaufman JL, et al. *Am J Hematol.* 2020;96:418-427;

4. International Myeloma Foundation. <https://www.myeloma.org/multiple-myeloma-drugs>; 5. Hu N, et al. AACR 2020. Abstract 3077; 6. Quach H, et al. ASH 2023. Abstract 1011.

Study Design in Patients Harboring t(11;14) R/R MM

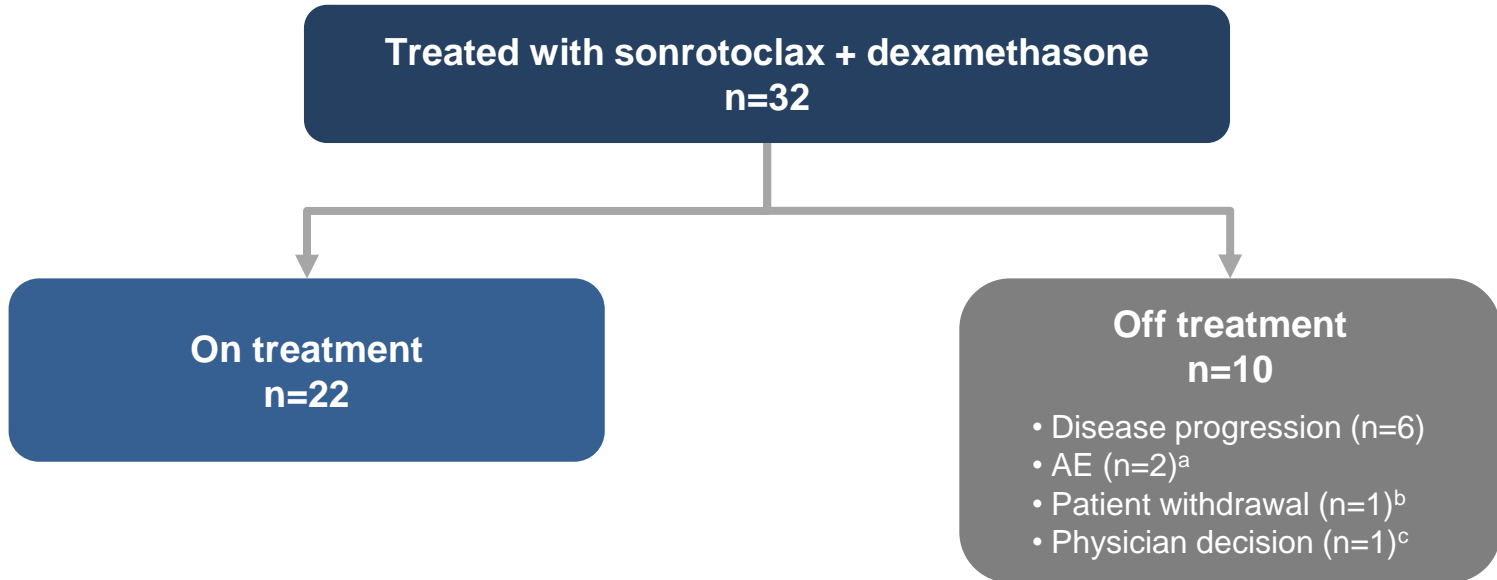
- BGB-11417-105 is an ongoing, open-label, multicenter, phase 1b/2, dose-escalation study of sonrotoclax as the backbone for different combination therapies, including combination with dexamethasone or combinations with SOC agents in patients with R/R MM harboring t(11;14)
- Combined data from patients treated with 640 mg in part 1 and 2 are presented



^a Dose escalation guided by mTPI-2 and safety monitoring committee recommendation. ^b Cohort 2 started after doublet RDFE was determined. mTPI-2, modified toxicity probability interval; RDFE, recommended dose for expansion; SOC, standard of care.

Patient Disposition

- As of March 25, 2024, a total of 32 patients were treated at the RDFE of 640 mg sonrotoclast + dexamethasone (part 1, n=10; part 2, n=22) with a median follow-up of 4.6 months (range, 0.1-19 months)



^a Hematuria, pancreatic cancer. ^b Due to pill burden after 1 dose. ^c Worsening not meeting PD criteria. RDFE, recommended dose for expansion.

Baseline Demographics and Disease Characteristics

Patients	Sonrotoclax 640 mg + Dexamethasone 40 mg (N=32)
Age, median (range), years	69 (48-80)
Male sex, n (%)	15 (46.9)
ECOG PS, n (%)	
0	14 (43.8)
1	16 (50.0)
2	2 (6.3)
R-ISS stage at initial diagnosis, n (%)	
I	5 (15.6)
II	17 (53.1)
III	4 (12.5)
Unknown	6 (18.8)
Time from most recent R/R episode to first dose, median (range), months	1.9 (0.4-93.8)
Cytogenetic risk, n (%)	
High ^a	9 (28.1)
Not high	22 (68.8)
Unknown	1 (3.1)

Patients	Sonrotoclax 640 mg + Dexamethasone 40 mg (N=32)
Prior therapy	
No. of lines of prior systemic therapy, median (range)	3 (1-12)
No. of prior lines of systemic therapy, n (%)	
1	6 (18.8)
2	5 (15.6)
≥3	21 (65.6)
Prior exposure, n (%)	
PI	32 (100)
IMiD	32 (100)
Anti-CD38 antibody	23 (71.9)
≥1 PI + ≥1 IMiD + ≥1 anti-CD38 antibody	23 (71.9)
Refractory status, n (%)	
PI	18 (56.3)
IMiD	23 (71.9)
Anti-CD38 antibody	18 (56.3)
≥1 PI + ≥1 IMiD + ≥1 anti-CD38 antibody	15 (46.9)
Prior autologous transplant, n (%)	20 (62.5)

^a High-risk group consisted of patients with genetic subtype t(4;14), 1p deletion, del(17p13), and 1q21 amplification.

ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; IMiD, immunomodulatory drugs; PI, proteasome inhibitor; R-ISS, Revised International Staging System.

Overall Safety Summary

- Two patients died on study; neither death was considered related to study therapy (1 TEAE of metastatic pancreatic cancer [new diagnosis] and 1 non-TEAE of liver failure due to hepatocellular carcinoma 5 months after discontinuing study drug due to PD)
- Serious TEAEs occurred in 6 patients (19%) and grade ≥ 3 TEAEs occurred in 10 patients (31%)
- No patients experienced a DLT (assessed during the first 21 days of part 1)

Patients, n (%)	Sonrotoclax 640 mg + Dexamethasone 40 mg (N=32)
Any TEAE^a	28 (87.5)
Grade ≥ 3	10 (31.3)
Serious	6 (18.8)
Leading to death	1 (3.1)
TEAE leading to dose modification	
Dose interruption	7 (21.9)
Sonrotoclax	6 (18.8)
Dexamethasone	5 (15.6)
Dose reduction	10 (31.3)
Sonrotoclax	0
Dexamethasone	10 (31.3)
Treatment discontinuation	3 (9.4)
Sonrotoclax ^b	2 (6.3)
Dexamethasone ^c	3 (9.4)

^a Adverse events were graded per CTCAE v5.0. ^b n=1 each; hematuria, metastatic pancreatic cancer. ^c n=1 each; hematuria, metastatic pancreatic cancer, agitation.

Most Common TEAEs^a

- The most common any-grade TEAEs were fatigue and insomnia (each 28%), diarrhea (22%), and constipation and nausea (each 16%)

Patients, n (%)	Sonrotoclox 640 mg + Dexamethasone 40 mg (N=32)	
	Any Grade	Grade ≥3
Fatigue	9 (28.1)	2 (6.3)
Insomnia	9 (28.1)	1 (3.1)
Diarrhea	7 (21.9)	0
Constipation	5 (15.6)	0
Nausea	5 (15.6)	0
Abdominal distension	3 (9.4)	0
Arthralgia	3 (9.4)	0
Decreased appetite	3 (9.4)	0
Dizziness	3 (9.4)	0
Dyspnea	3 (9.4)	0
Gastroesophageal reflux disease	3 (9.4)	0
Headache	3 (9.4)	0
Acute kidney injury ^b	2 (6.3)	2 (6.3)
Retinal detachment	2 (6.3)	2 (6.3)

^a TEAEs of any grade in ≥3 patients or grade ≥3 in ≥2 patients. ^b Neither acute kidney injury was considered related to sonrotoclox by the investigator (1 in context of fatigue that was considered related to disease and 1 in context of urinary tract infection).

Hematologic and Infection TEAEs

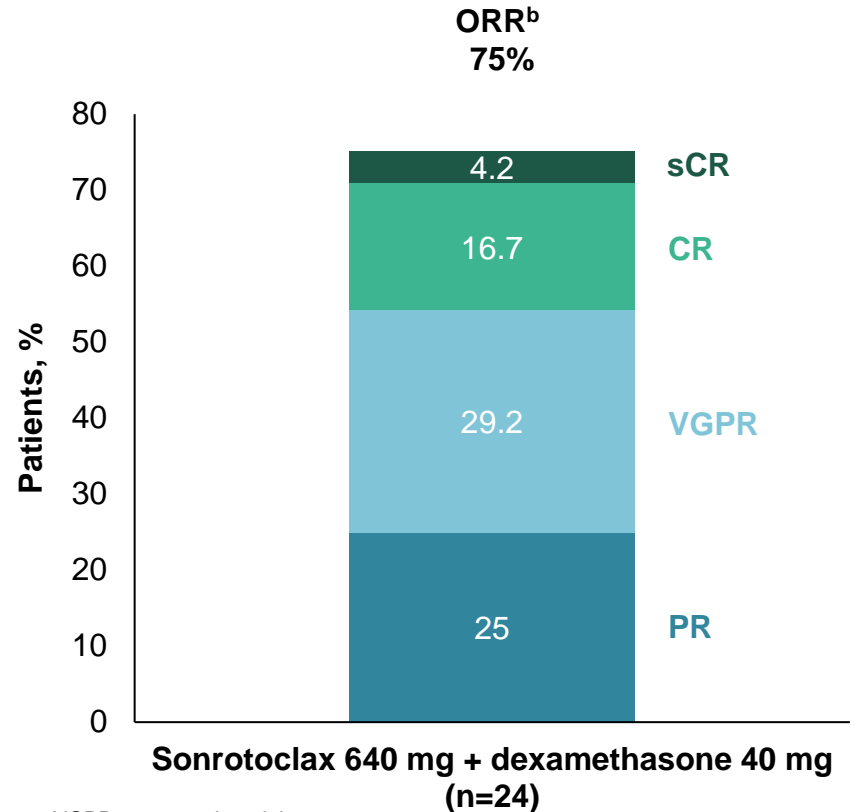
- Hematologic TEAEs occurred in 4 patients (13%)
 - Thrombocytopenia (grade 3)
 - Platelet count decreased (grades 1 and 3)
 - Neutrophil count decreased (grade 3)
- Low rates of grade ≥ 3 hematologic and infection TEAEs occurred

Patients, n (%)	Sonrotoclax 640 mg + Dexamethasone 40 mg (N=32)
Any hematologic TEAE	4 (12.5)
Platelet count decreased	2 (6.3)
Neutrophil count decreased	1 (3.1)
Thrombocytopenia	1 (3.1)
Any infection^a	7 (21.9)
COVID-19	2 (6.3)
Upper respiratory tract infection	2 (6.3)
Influenza	1 (3.1)
Lower respiratory tract infection	1 (3.1)
Pneumonia parainfluenza viral	1 (3.1)
Sinusitis	1 (3.1)
Tooth infection	1 (3.1)
Urinary tract infection	1 (3.1)
Vascular device infection	1 (3.1)
Viral infection	1 (3.1)

^a Preferred terms in system organ class *infections and infestations*.

BOR by Investigator^a

- Among 24 efficacy-evaluable patients, the ORR was 75% (n=18; 95% CI, 53-90)
 - VGPR or better rate was 50% (n=12; 95% CI, 29-71)
 - CR or sCR rate was 21% (4 CR, 1 sCR; 95% CI, 7-42)
 - Three patients (13%) achieved a BOR of MR and 3 (13%) achieved SD
- Of 5 patients with CR/sCR, 2 achieved MRD negativity based on a threshold of 10^{-5} using a flow cytometry assay



^a Responses were assessed by the investigator per the IMWG 2016 response criteria.¹

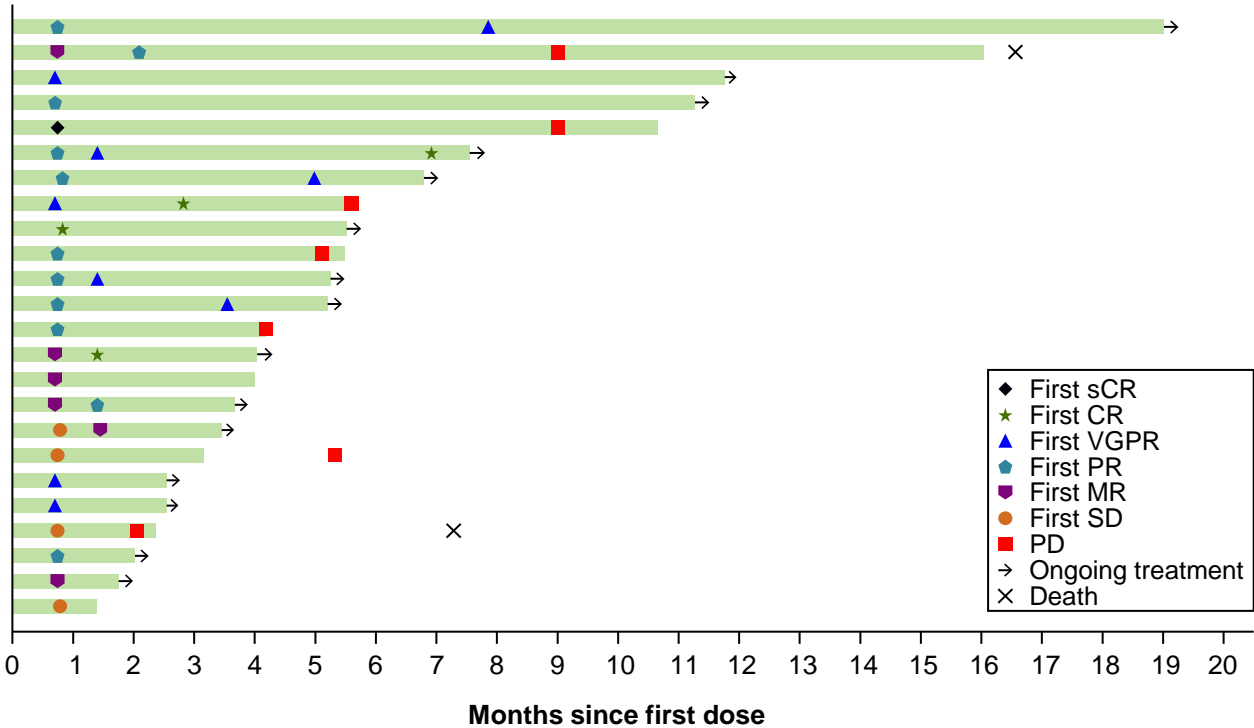
^b ORR was defined as best overall response of PR or better.

BOR, best overall response; MR, minor response; sCR, stringent complete response; SD, stable disease; VGPR, very good partial response.

1. Kumar S, et al. *Lancet Oncol.* 2016;17:e328-e346.

Rapid and Durable Responses^a

- The median time to response was 0.7 months and median DOR was 8 months (95% CI, 4 to NE)
- Ten patients improved upon their first response, longest DOR was 18 months, and 2 patients had more than 1 year on treatment



^a Responses were assessed by the investigator per the IMWG 2016 response criteria.¹ Only changes to improved response or PD are shown per IMWG. MR, minor response; NE, not estimable; sCR, stringent complete response; VGPR, very good partial response.
 1. Kumar S, et al. *Lancet Oncol.* 2016;17:e328-e346.

Conclusions

- These results indicate that sonrotoclax 640 mg + dexamethasone is well tolerated in a heavily pretreated population
 - No DLTs were observed during dose-escalation and low rates of hematologic toxicities and infections continued to be observed during dose-expansion
- Sonrotoclax 640 mg + dexamethasone combination treatment provided deep and durable responses in this R/R population
 - Most patients achieved a positive response, with an ORR of 75% (95% CI, 53-90) and VGPR or better rate of 50% (95% CI, 29-71), with 4% of patients achieving sCR and 17% achieving CR
- The study is ongoing and other combination treatments with sonrotoclax are being investigated

Acknowledgments

- The authors thank the patients and their families, investigators, co-investigators, and the study teams at each of the participating centers
- The authors would also like to thank Xin Wang (BeiGene) for assistance in development of this presentation and Rocco Crescenzo (BeiGene) for contributions to the study and development of the abstract
- This study was sponsored by BeiGene, Ltd
- Medical writing support was provided by Angela R. Eder, PhD, of Nucleus Global, an Inizio company, and supported by BeiGene

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