

Aggressive Lymphoma Workshop

Bologna, Royal Hotel Carlton
May 8-9, 2023

Iberdomide (CC220)

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Disclosures

Consulting – Pharmacyclics/Abbvie, Bayer, Gilead/Kite, Beigene, Pfizer, Janssen, Celgene/BMS, Kyowa, Alexion, Fosunkite, Seattle Genetics, Karyopharm, Aurobindo, Verastem, Genmab, Genentech/Roche, ADC Therapeutics, Epizyme, Beigene, Novartis, Morphosys/Incyte, MEI, TG Therapeutics, AstraZeneca, Eli Lilly

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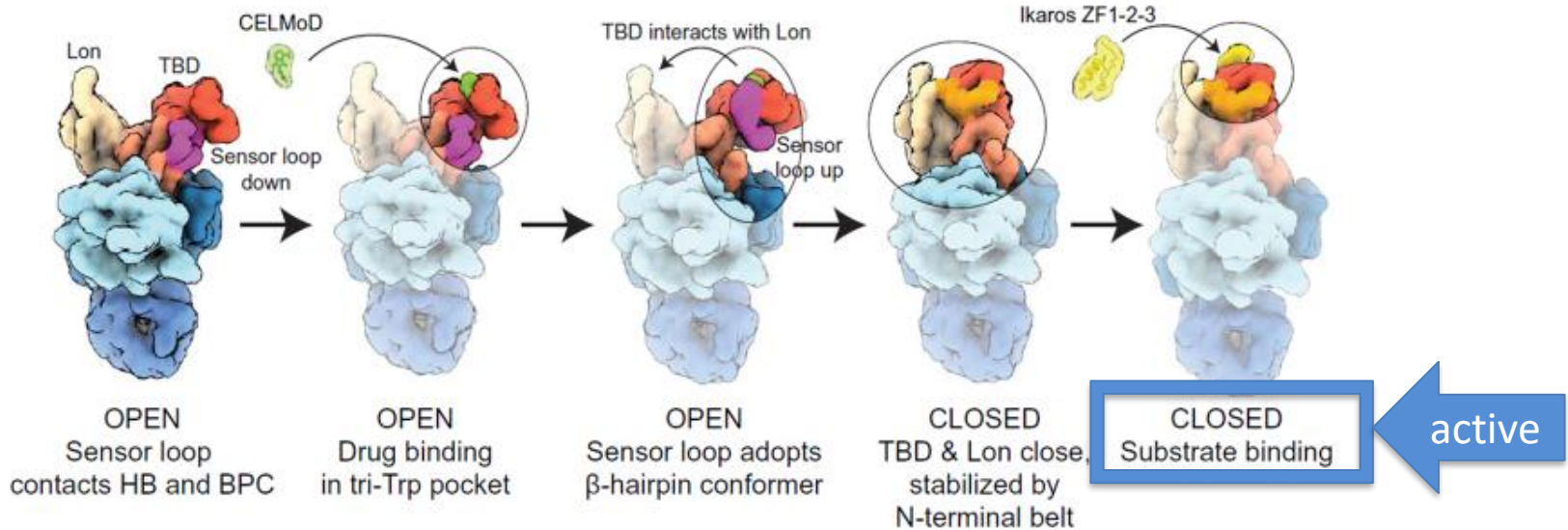
Honoraria - Targeted Oncology, OncView, Curio, Physicians' Education Resource.

Agenda

Oral CELMoD, fixed duration, with activity post CAR

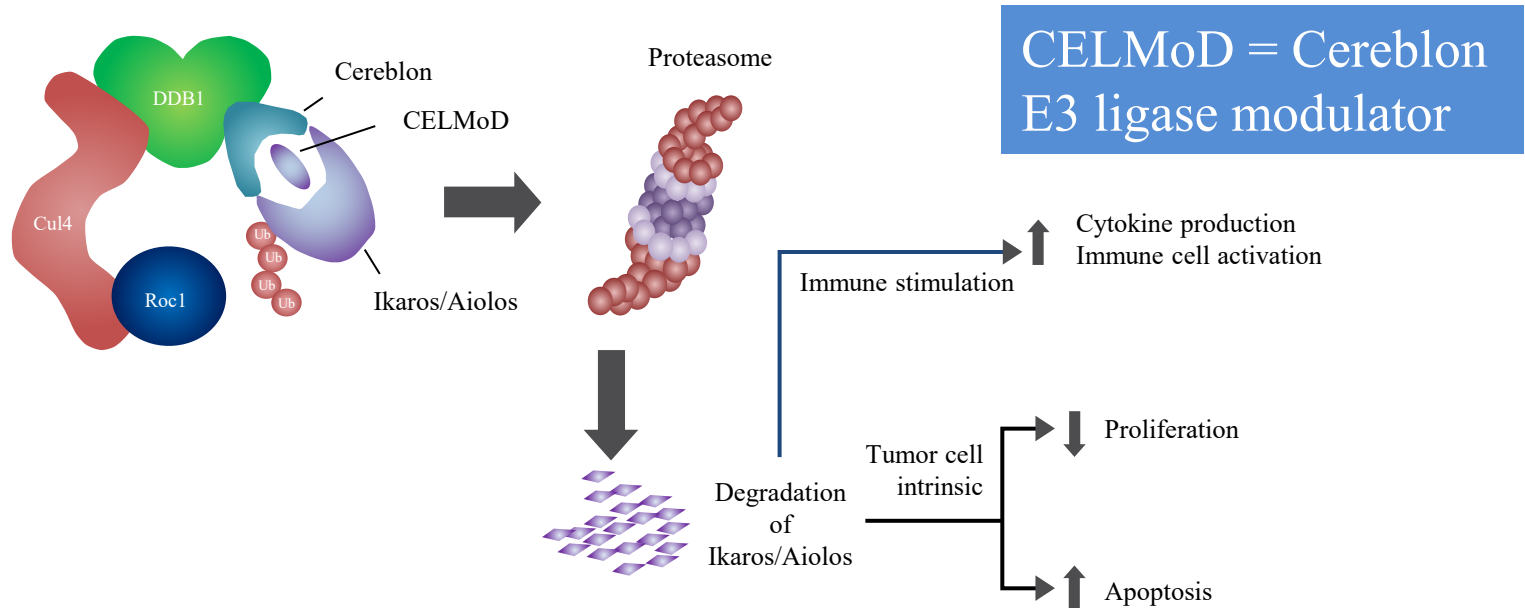
1. Background
2. CC220 NHL trial
3. CC220 + RCHOP trial (Preview)
4. Conclusions

Cereblon Open-Closed Model



What does CELMoD stand for?

- CELMoDs (IBER and CC-99282) induce the degradation of IKZF1 (Ikaros)/3 (Aiolos), leading to antitumor activity^{1,2}
- CELMoDs build on the efficacy of IMiDs as LEN by optimizing degradation of target proteins³ due to unique cereblon binding features⁴



We know LEN works better in ABC than GC

eClinicalMedicine

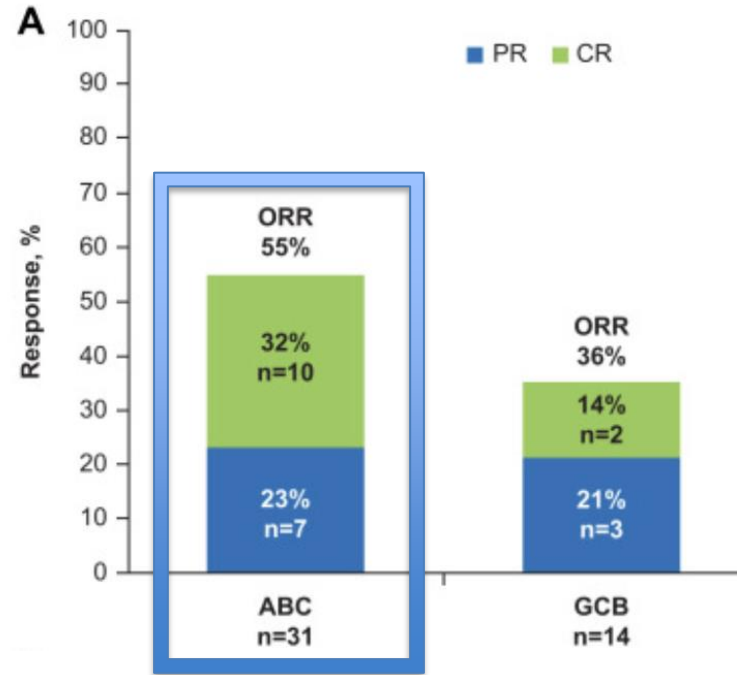
Part of THE LANCET *Discovery Science*

ARTICLES | VOLUME 56, 101779, FEBRUARY 2023

PDF [471 KB] Figures Save

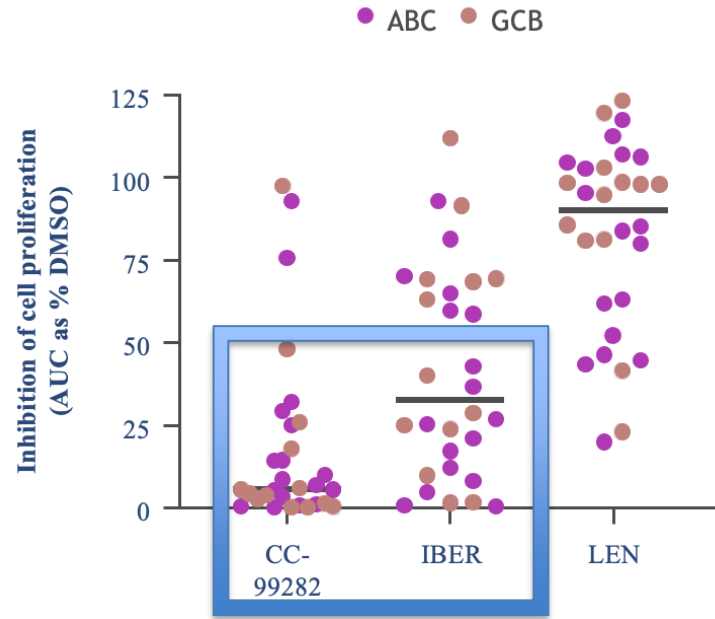
The iR² regimen (ibrutinib plus lenalidomide and rituximab) for relapsed/refractory DLBCL: a multicentre, non-randomised, open-label phase 2 study

Radhakrishnan Ramchandren • Peter Johnson • Nilanjan Ghosh • Jia Ruan • Kirit M. Ardeshtna • Roderick Johnson • Gregor Verhoef • David Cunningham • Sven de Vos • Shireen Kassam • Luis Fayad • John Radford • Sarah Bailly • Fritz Offner • David Morgan • Javier Munoz [§] • Jerry Ping • Edith Szafer-Glusman • Karl Eckert • Jutta K. Neuenburg • Andre Goy • Show less • Show footnotes



Reminiscent of BTKi

Indeed, LEN works better in ABC than GC; however...



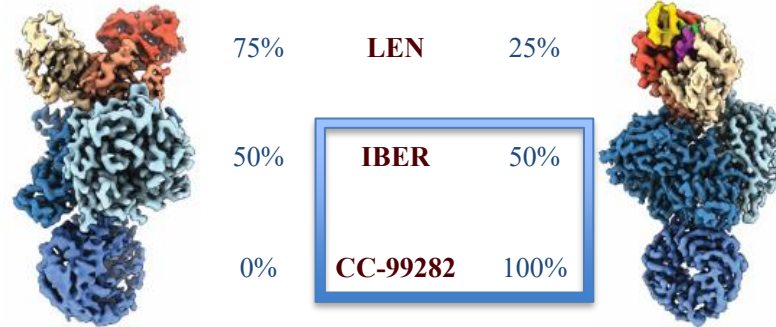
KEY: CELMoDs inhibit proliferation agnostic of COO¹

The cereblon complex has both an open (inactive) state and a closed (active) state¹

Allosteric regulation of cereblon¹

Inactive/Open cereblon
No Ikaros/Aiolos bound

Active/Closed cereblon
Ikaros/Aiolos bound

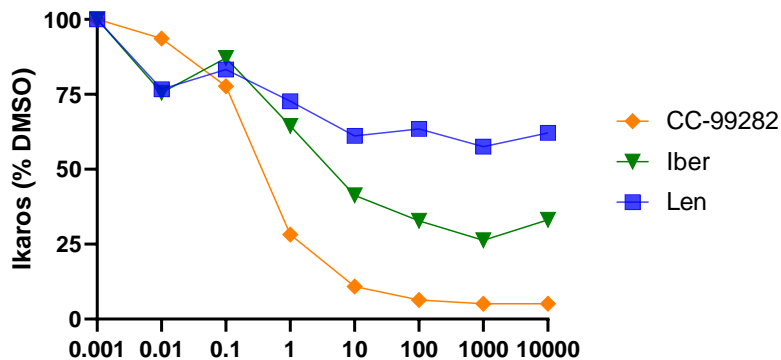


CELMoDs drive the closed conformation more efficiently

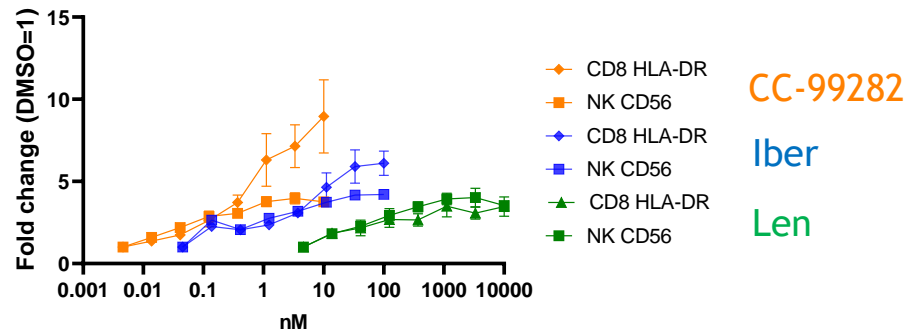
“Comparison is the thief of joy”

Roosevelt

Ikaros degradation



CELMoDs are Immunostimulatory



NIH U.S. National Library of Medicine

ClinicalTrials.gov

Home > Search Results > Study Record Detail

ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT04882163

Recruitment Status ⓘ : Withdrawn (Business objectives have changed)

First Posted ⓘ : May 11, 2021

Study to Evaluate Tolerability of Iberdomide (CC-220) in Combination With Polatuzumab Vedotin Plus Rituximab or Tafasitamab or Rituximab Plus Chemotherapy in B-cell Lymphoma

Let me briefly remind you



National
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NCCN Guidelines Version 2.2023 Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma

SECOND-LINE THERAPY^{d,i,j}

(no intention to proceed to transplant)

Preferred regimens (in alphabetical order)

- Anti-CD19 CAR T-cell therapy^r
 - ▶ Lisocabtagene maraleucel
- Polatuzumab vedotin-piiq ± bendamustine ± rituximab^{k,l}
- Tafasitamab-cxix^m + lenalidomide

Other recommended regimens (in alphabetical order)

- CEOP (cyclophosphamide, etoposide, vincristine, prednisone) ± rituximab
- DA-EPOCH ± rituximab
- GDP ± rituximab or (gemcitabine, dexamethasone, carboplatin) ± rituximab
- GemOx ± rituximab
- Rituximab

Useful in certain circumstances

- Brentuximab vedotin for CD30+ diseaseⁿ
- Ibrutinib^{n,o} (non-germinal center B-cell-like [GCB] DLBCL)
- Lenalidomide ± rituximab (non-GCB DLBCL)



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NCCN Guidelines Version 2.2023 Mantle Cell Lymphoma

SECOND-LINE AND SUBSEQUENT THERAPY

Preferred regimens (in alphabetical order)

- Covalent BTK inhibitors (continuous)^{f,g}
 - ▶ Acalabrutinib^h
 - ▶ Zanubrutinib
- Lenalidomide + rituximab



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NCCN Guidelines Version 2.2023 Follicular Lymphoma (grade 1–2)

FIRST-LINE THERAPY^b

Preferred regimens (in alphabetical order)

- Bendamustine^d + obinutuzumab^e or rituximab
- CHOP (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisone) + obinutuzumab^e or rituximab
- CVP (cyclophosphamide, vincristine, prednisone) + obinutuzumab^e or rituximab
- Lenalidomide + rituximab

Perhaps it is time to find a better lenalidomide!

Iberdomide (CC–220) monotherapy or in combination with an anti–CD20 monoclonal antibody as effective therapy in patients with relapsed/refractory lymphoma: early results from a phase 1/2 study

Catherine Thieblemont,¹ **Javier Munoz**,² Alessandra Tucci,³ Carlo Visco,⁴ Guillaume Cartron,⁵ Paolo Corradini,⁶ Ian Flinn,⁷ Thomas Gastinne,⁸ Kamal K. Bouabdallah,⁹ Luca Arcaini,¹⁰ Grzegorz S. Nowakowski,¹¹ Louise Roulin,¹² Max S. Topp,¹³ Shekeab Jauhari,^{14*} Vladan Vucinic,¹⁵ Peter Martin,¹⁶ Argyrios Gkasiamis,¹⁷ James Drew,^{18*} Joanna Mikita–Geoffroy,¹⁷ Parth Rao,¹⁸ Mark Kaplan,¹⁸ Yiming Cheng,¹⁸ Ju Li,¹⁸ Franck Morschhauser¹⁹

Study design

Key eligibility criteria

- Aged ≥ 18 years
- R/R lymphoma
- ≥ 2 prior LoTs
- Measurable disease per Lugano 2014
- ECOG PS 0–2

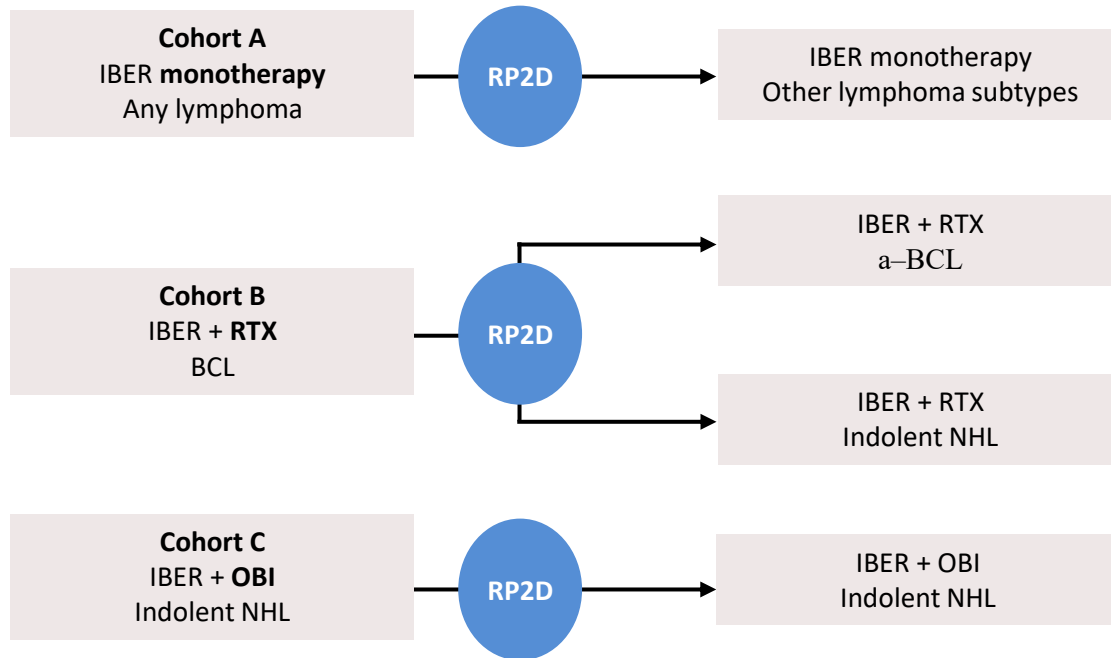
Primary:

MTD and RP2D

Secondary:

Safety, pharmacokinetics, and efficacy

Dose escalation (n = 72)



Dose expansion (n = 60-80)

Treatment occurred in 28-day cycles (24 cycles for all lymphoma; 12 cycles for indolent NHL – FL G1-3a or MZL)

- IBER (part 1 dose range): 0.6–2.0 mg **PO on days 1–21**
- RTX: 375 mg/m² IV on days 1, 8, 15, and 22 of cycle 1, then at a dose of 1400 mg SC or 375 mg/m² IV on day 1 of cycles 2–5
- OBI: 1000 mg IV on days 1, 8, and 15 of cycle 1 and on day 1 of cycles 2–6

Patient characteristics

	Cohort A IBER monotherapy (n = 24)	Cohort B IBER + RTX (n = 14)	Cohort C IBER + OBI (n = 16)	Overall (N = 54)
Age, median (range), years	65.5 (28–83)	68.5 (51–82)	70.0 (51–82)	67.5 (28– 83)
Male, n (%)	18 (75)	10 (71)	9 (56)	37 (69)
Disease, n (%)				
Aggressive B-cell NHL	10 (42)	11 (79)	0	21 (39)
Prior CAR T	5 (21)	6 (43)	0	11 (20)
Prior LEN	4 (17)	4 (29)	0	8 (15)
FL 1–3a	3 (13)	0	10 (63)	13 (24)
MZL	0	0	6 (38)	6 (11)
Other ^a	11 (46)	3 (21)	0	14 (26)
Time since Dx, median (range), years	2.0 (0.7–14.7)	5.8 (0.2–17.9)	6.6 (2.6–18.2)	5.2 (0.2–18.2)
Ann Arbor at diagnosis, n (%)				
I/II	3 (13)	3 (21)	3 (19)	9 (17)
III/IV	20 (83)	10 (71)	13 (81)	43 (80)
Prior regimens, median (range)	4 (1–8)	7 (2–12)	4 (2–5)	4 (1–<u>12</u>)
ECOG PS, n (%)				
0–1	22 (92)	10 (71)	14 (88)	46 (85)
2	2 (8)	3 (21)	2 (13)	7 (13)

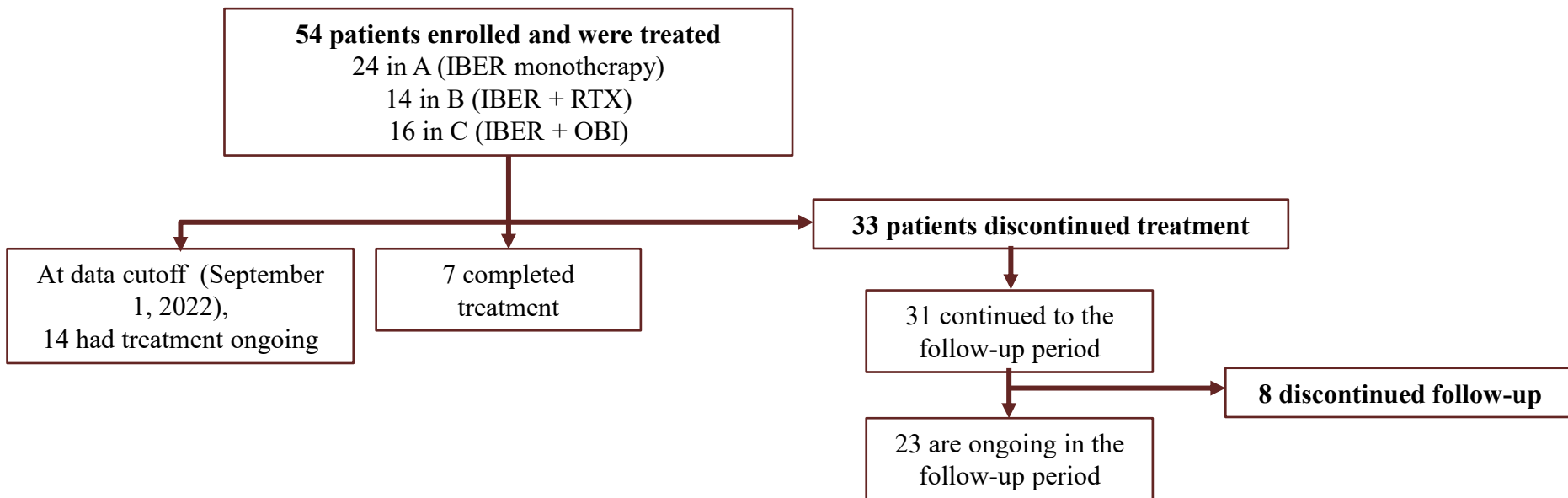
Median age was similar across cohorts

Most patients had advanced stage (80%)

Patients had a median of 4 prior anti-lymphoma regimens

^aIncluding MCL, cHL, SLL, and T cell lymphoma;

Patient disposition



- Patients were exposed to a median (range) of 5 (1–20) cycles of IBER
- Median duration of treatment was 4.4 months for the overall population
- The patients who discontinued treatment did so mainly due to disease progression (n = 18)

What about Safety?

Safety population (N = 54), n (%)	Any grade	Grade 3/4
Patients with ≥ 1 TEAE	53 (98)	39 (72)
TEAEs in ≥ 10%		
Hematologic		
Neutropenia	32 (59)	27 (50)
Anemia	17 (31)	9 (17)
Thrombocytopenia	12 (22)	8 (15)
Febrile neutropenia	3 (6)	3 (6)
Gastrointestinal		
Constipation	12 (22)	0
Diarrhea	10 (19)	1 (2)
Other		
Asthenia	9 (17)	0
Pyrexia	9 (17)	1 (2)
COVID-19	9 (17)	3 (6)
Cough	9 (17)	0
Back pain	7 (13)	1 (2)

Toxicity was primarily hematologic;

Most commonly **neutropenia (50%)**

However, NF only in 6%

Sepsis in 4% of patients

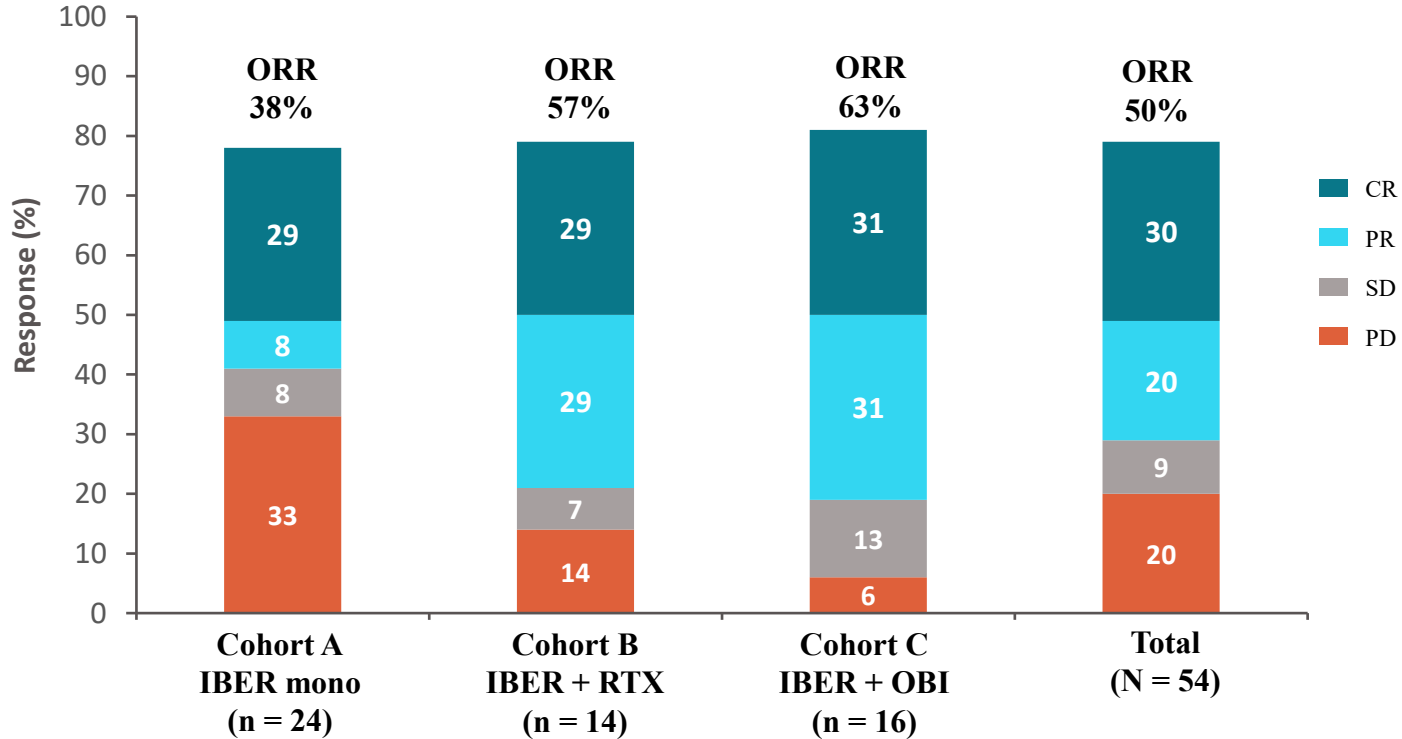
Safety by cohorts

	Cohort A IBER mono (n = 24)	Cohort B IBER + RTX (n = 14)	Cohort C IBER + OBI (n = 16)	Study overall (N = 54)
Evaluable for DLTs (%)	18 (75)	10 (71)	15 (94)	43 (80)
Patients with DLTs (%)	1 (6)	2 (20)	4 (27)	7 (16)
Patients with ≥1 IBER dose interruption (%)	22 (92)	13 (93)	13 (81)	48 (89)
Due to AEs (%)	14 (58)	13 (93)	11 (69)	38 (70)
Patients with ≥1 IBER dose reduction (%)	2 (8)	3 (21)	3 (19)	8 (15)
Median relative dose intensity, % (range)	93 (26–100)	82 (40–100)	93 (12–101)	89 (12–101)

- **DLTs were experienced by 16%** of patients: thrombocytopenia, neutropenia, hypercalcemia and face angioedema
- A total of 13 (24%) patients died during the study with **4 deaths from AEs** (acute respiratory failure, sepsis, COVID–19 x2)

No cohort achieved MTD
No deaths from TEAEs

CC220: Does it work?



- ORR was 50% (36–64) and CR was 30% (18–44)
- KEY: Of the 12 patients who had received prior CAR T, 6 achieved CR and 1 achieved PR

Let me briefly remind you

Outcomes of patients with large B-cell lymphoma progressing after axicabtagene ciloleucel therapy

Jay Y. Spiegel,^{1,*} Saurabh Dahiya,^{2,*} Michael D. Jain,³ John Tamaresis,¹ Loretta J. Nastoupil,⁴ Miriam T. Jacobs,⁵ Armin Ghobadi,⁵ Yi Lin,⁶ Matthew Lunning,⁷ Lazaros Lekakis,⁸ Patrick Reagan,⁹ Olalekan Oluwole,¹⁰ Joseph McGuirk,¹¹ Abhinav Deol,¹² Andre Goy,¹³ Khoan Vu,¹⁴ Charalambos Andreadis,¹⁴ Javier Munoz,¹⁵ N. Nora Bennani,⁶ Julie M. Vose,⁷ Kathleen A. Dorritie,¹⁶ Sattva S. Neelapu,⁴ Frederick L. Locke,³ Aaron P. Rapoport,^{2,†} Brian T. Hill,^{17,†} and David B. Miklos^{1,†}

Table 1. Treatment outcomes for first therapy given after axi-cel progression

Therapy	CR	ORR	Median PFS (95% CI), d	Median OS (95% CI), d
Checkpoint inhibitor based (n = 28*)	18%	46%	88 (35-282)	331 (168-477)
Chemotherapy (n = 17)	12%	18%	51 (21-64)	104 (51-231)
Lenalidomide based (n = 27)	19%	19%	48 (33-84)	139 (45-NE)
Radiation (n = 10)	20%	30%	58 (20-149)	220 (20-NE)

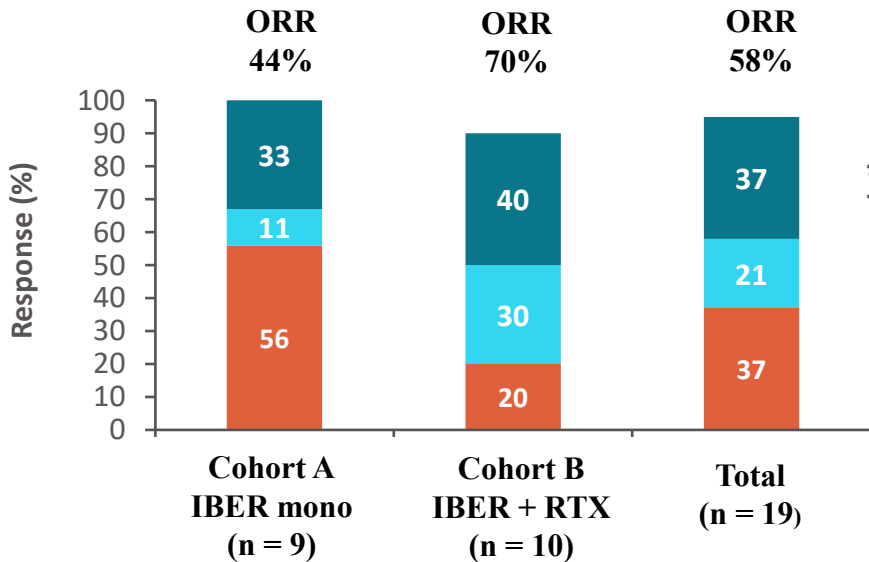
NE, not evaluable.

*Two patients received checkpoint inhibitors but did not have response data available.

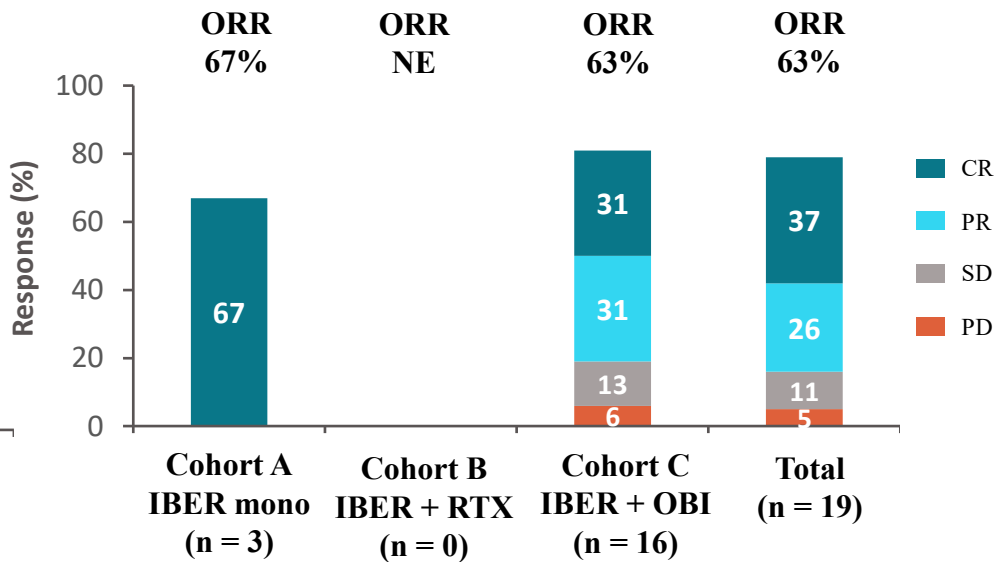
Perhaps it is time to find a better lenalidomide!

CC220: Response by disease

Patients with DLBCL

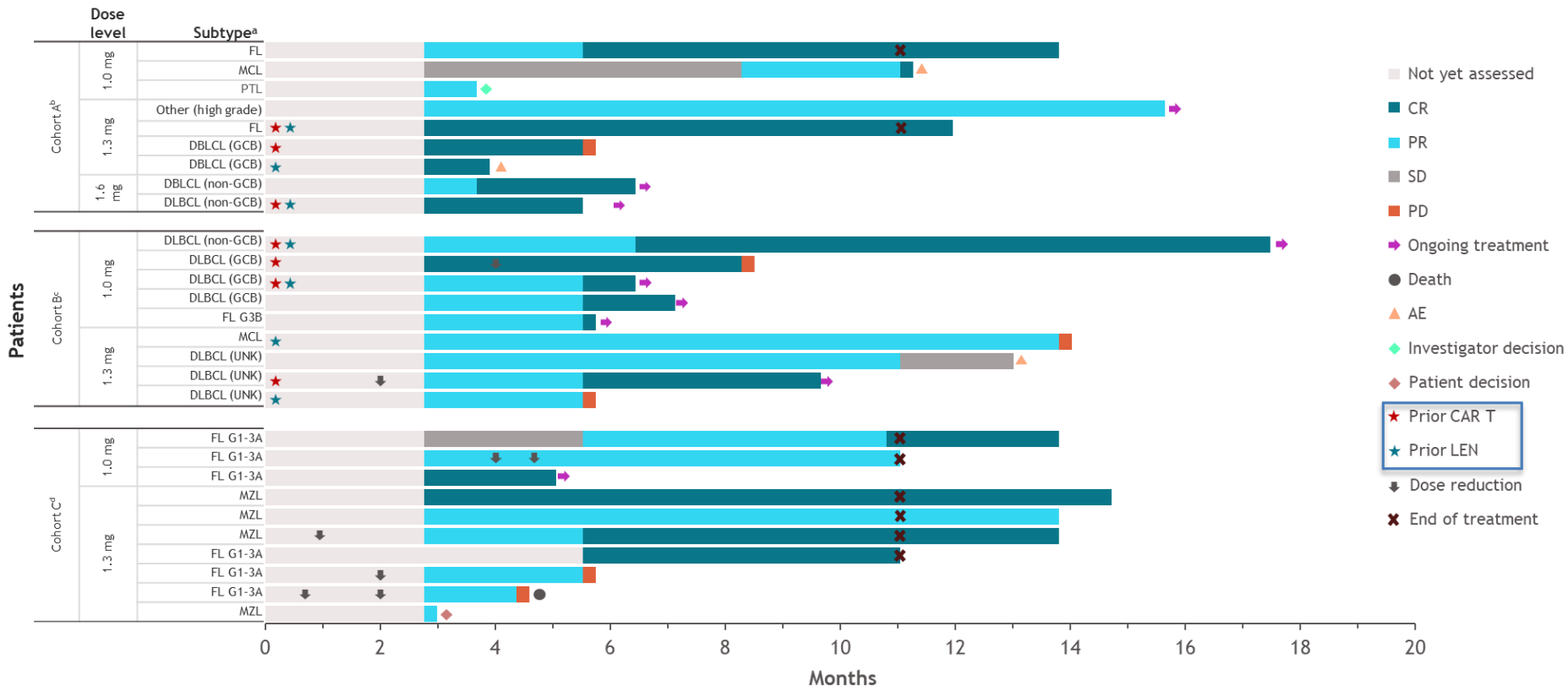


iNHL (FL/MZL)



CRs were seen both in aggressive & indolent NHL

Duration of response by cohort, dose level, disease

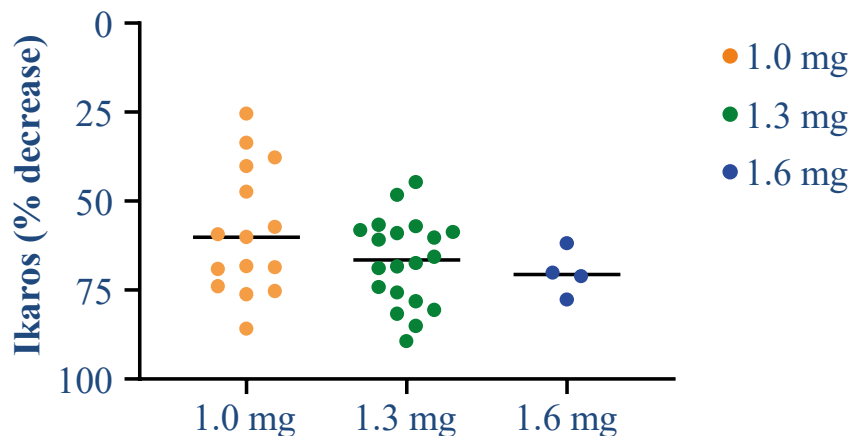


- Median DOR was 12.9 months (6.1–NE)
- 10 patients (35.7% of responders) were continuing treatment at cutoff

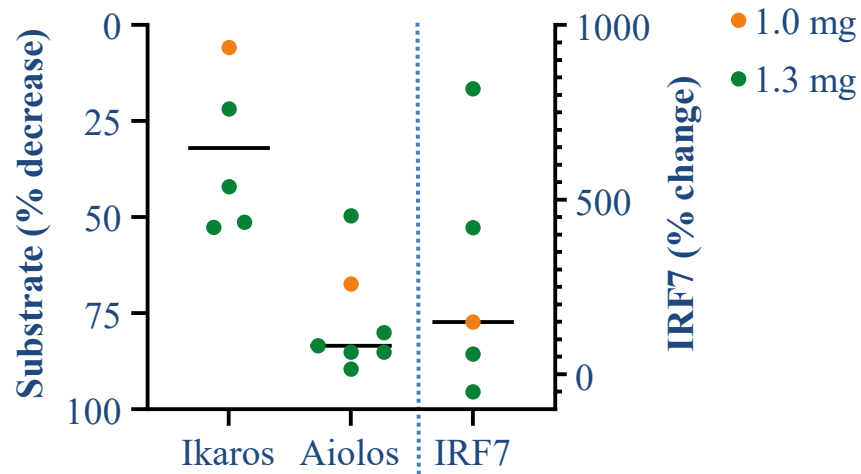
NE, not evaluable; UNK, unknown.

Iberdomide is pharmacologically active at all tested doses

Ikaros degradation in T cells



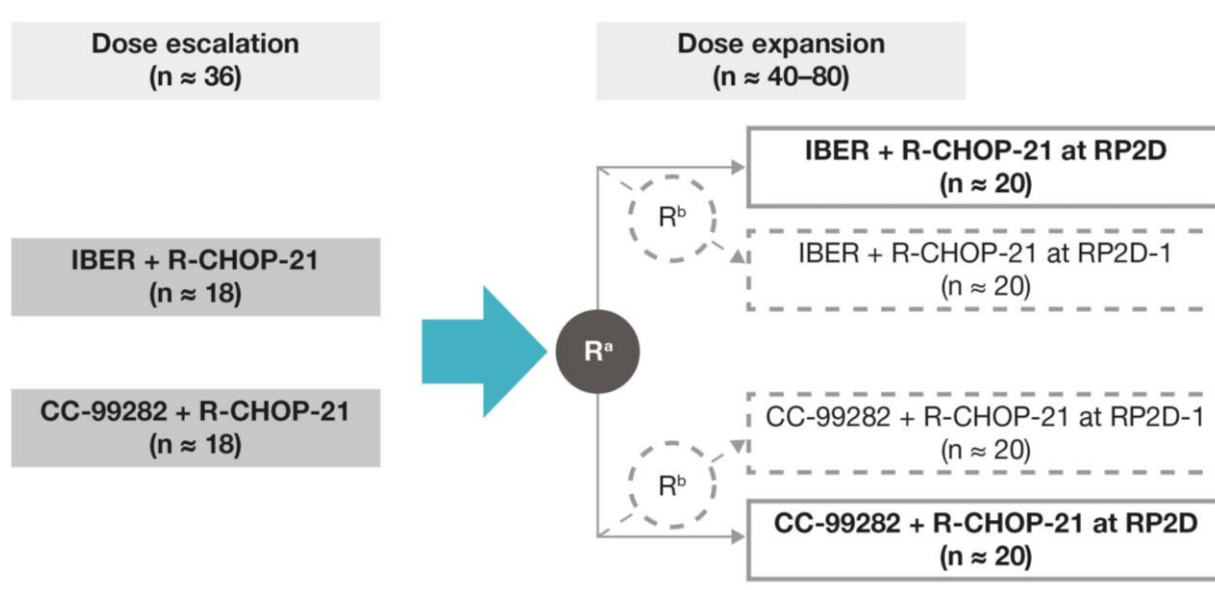
Effects in tumor B cells



Higher doses increased Ikaros degradation in B cells (37% at 1.0 mg, 60% at 1.3 mg) but not in T cells (64% at 1.0 mg, 66% at 1.3 mg)

Preview: RCHOP + CC220 (or CC-99282)

Phase 1b Trial of Cereblon-Modulating Agents Iberdomide and CC-99282 Plus R-CHOP in Previously Untreated Aggressive B-Cell Lymphoma



Look for an update in Lugano!

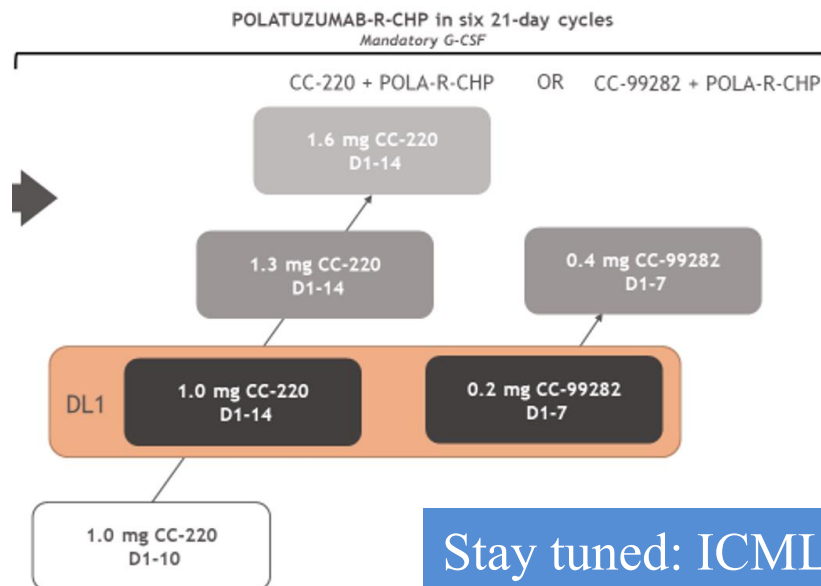
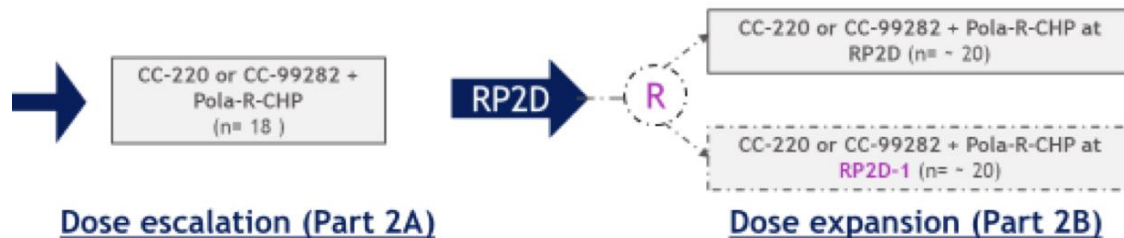
Mea Culpa #1: RCHOP + X

Drug	Dose	Dosing Day(s) (21-day cycle)
Rituximab IV or SC [^]	375 mg/m ² or 1400 mg (SC)	1
Cyclophosphamide IV	750 mg/m ²	1
Doxorubicin IV	50 mg/m ²	1
Vincristine IV	1.4 mg/m ² (max of 2.0 mg total)	1
Prednisone / Prednisolone PO	100 mg	1-5

In combination with R-CHOP	Dose Level	Dosing Schedule
CC-220	1-1.0 mg 2-1.3 mg 3-1.6 mg	Days 1-14 Days 1-14 Days 1-14
CC-99282*	-1 - 0.2 mg 1 -0.4 mg 2a-0.4 mg 2b-0.6 mg	Day 1-7 Day 1-7 Days 1-10 Days 1-7

Peg-G-CSF at D2 or G-CSF D5-13 of each cycle – Mandatory

Mea Culpa #2: Pola-RCHP + X



Stay tuned: ICML Abstract 438

In Summary (CC220 NHL trial)

1. Safety: IBER was **well-tolerated**

- Neutropenia was a predictable on-target toxicity manageable with G-CSF
- Febrile neutropenia and infection were uncommon

2. Efficacy: IBER alone or in combination with mAbs showed **promising activity**

- High responses seen in DLBCL, independent of COO, as well as in patients who received prior CAR-T

Taken together, these data highlight the promising activity and combinability of CELMoDs in R/R lymphoma

Oral therapy + fixed duration regimen + activity post CAR failure

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Thank you!

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