

Lower-risk Myelodysplastic Neoplasia 2024

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Disclosures

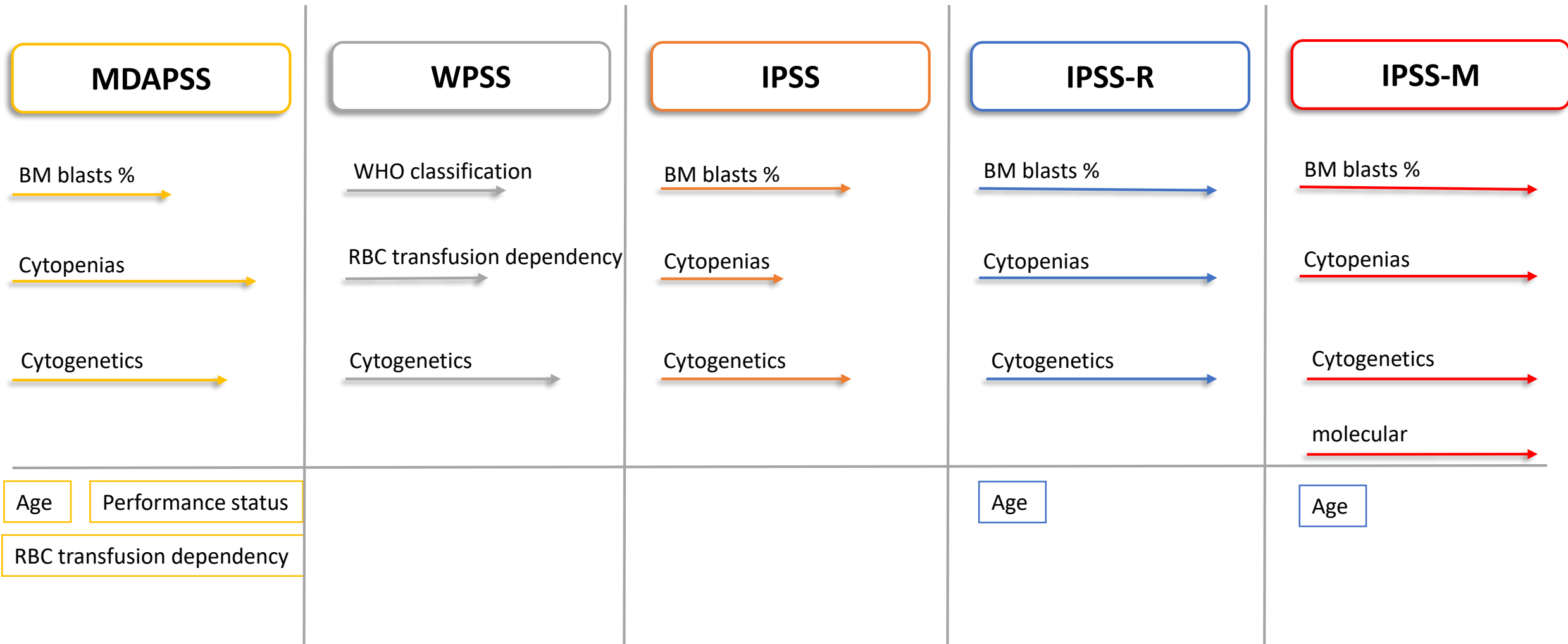
<input type="checkbox"/>	No, nothing to disclose
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes, please specify:

Company Name	Honoraria/ Expenses	Consulting/ Advisory Board	Funded Research	Royalties/ Patent	Stock Options	Ownership/ Equity Position	Employee	Other (please specify)
Celgene/BMS	x	X	x					
Novartis	x		x					
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Jazz	x		x					
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Off-Label Product Use

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Current MDS Prognostic Models



Kantarjian H., et al. Cancer, 2008

Malcovati L. et al. J Clin Onc, 2007
 Malcovati L. et al. Haematologica, 2011

Greenberg P. et al. Blood, 1997

Greenberg P. et al. Blood, 2012

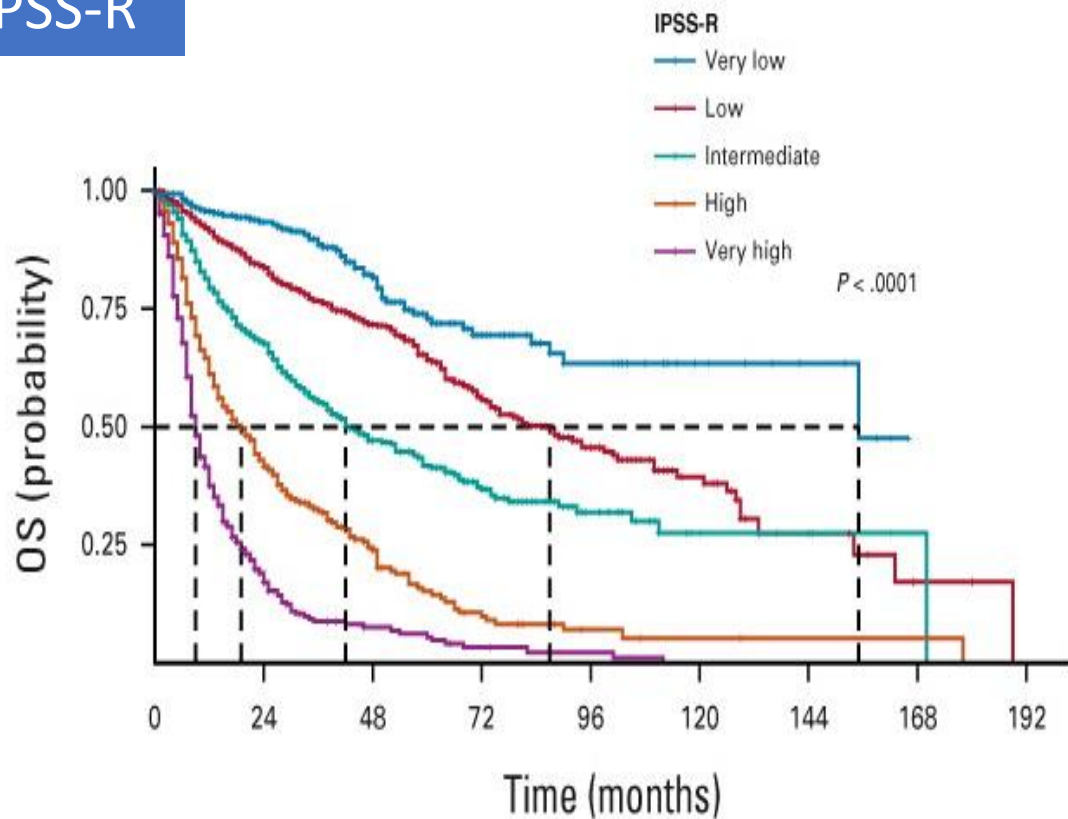
Bernard et al. NEJM Ev 2022

IPSS-R

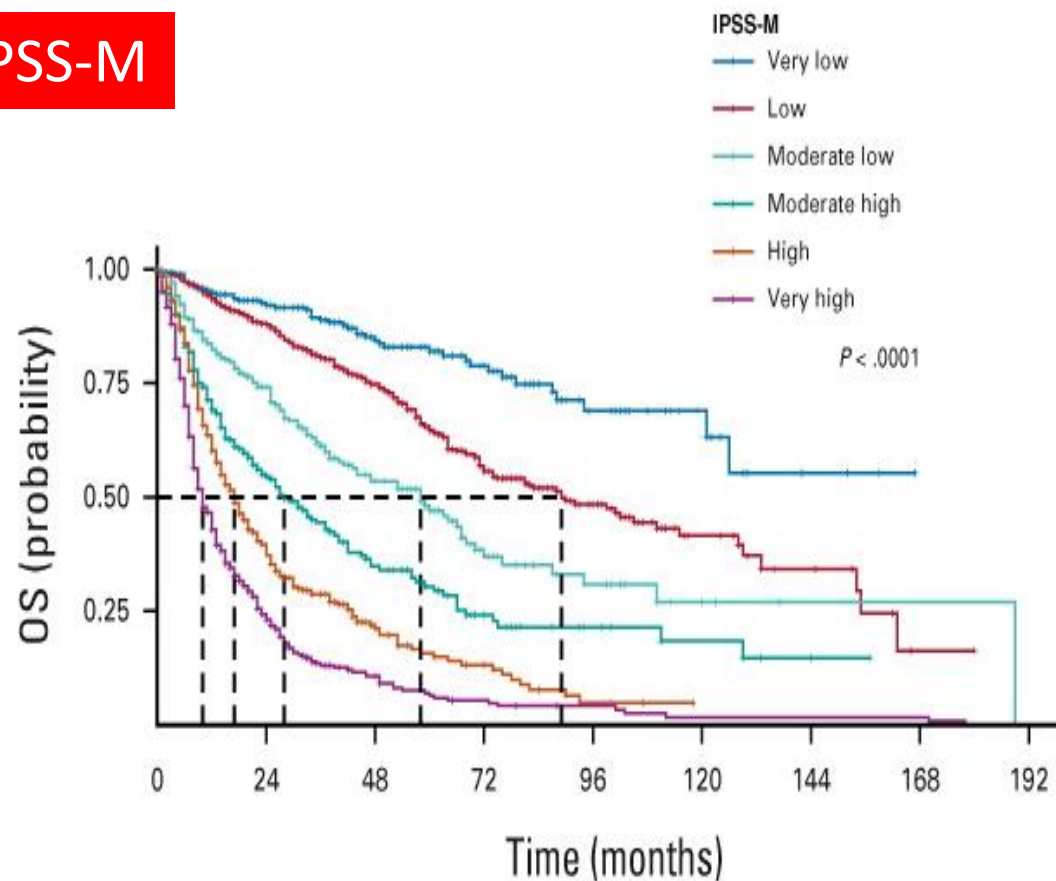
	IPSS-R risk	IPSS-R score	Median OS, years	Median time to 25% AML transformation, years
Lower-risk	Very low	≤ 1.5	8.8	NR
	Low	$>1.5-3$	5.3	10.8
	Intermediate	$>3-4.5$	3.0	3.2
Higher-risk	High	$>4.5-6$	1.6	1.4
	Very high	>6	0.8	0.7

IPSS-R vs. IPSS-M

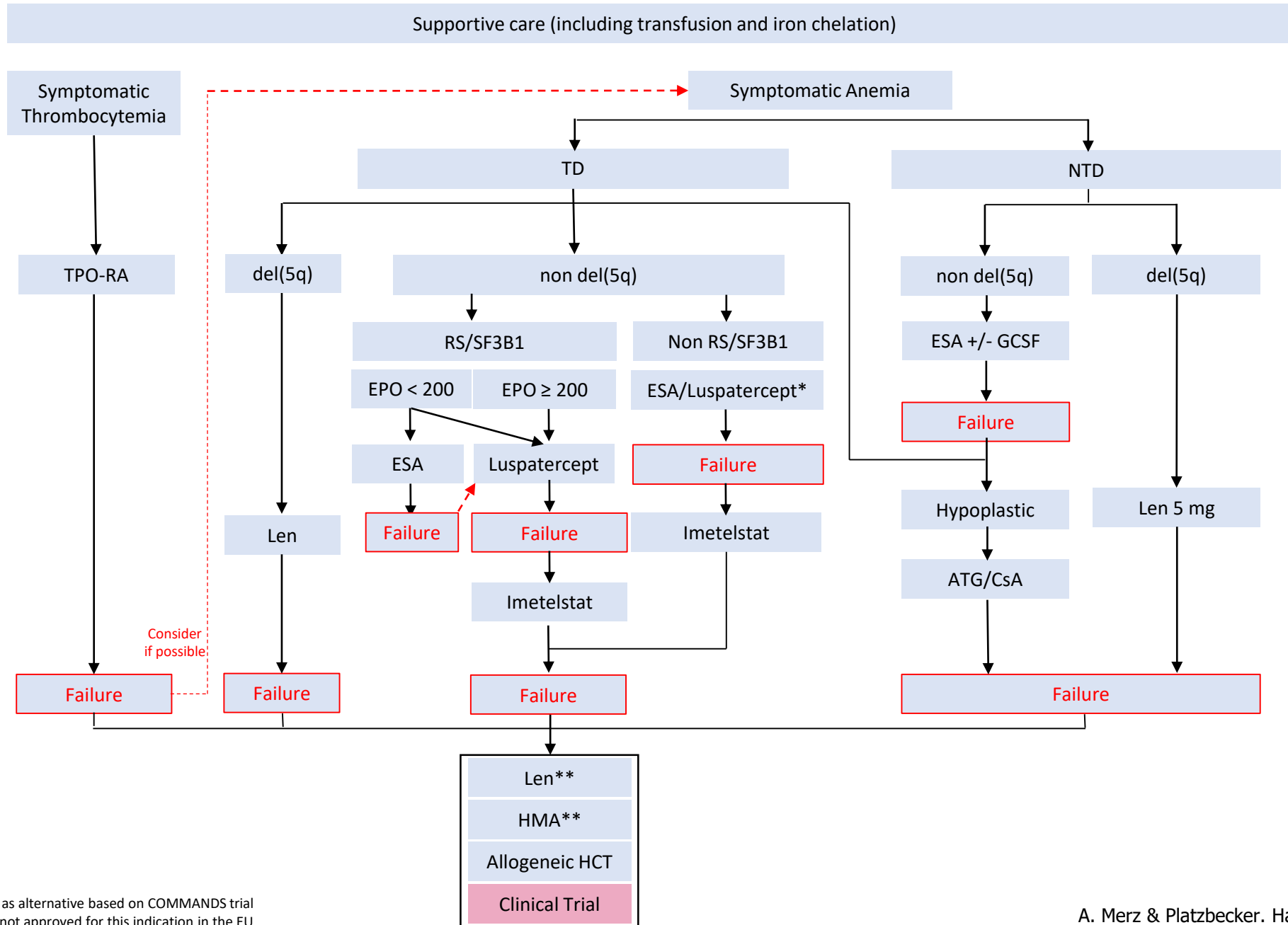
IPSS-R



IPSS-M



Therapeutic algorithm in LR-MDS



* Luspatercept can be considered as alternative based on COMMANDS trial
 ** Len/HMA = Lenalidomide/HMA not approved for this indication in the EU

Therapeutic algorithm in LR-MDS

Supportive care (including transfusion and iron chelation)

Symptomatic
Thrombocytopenia

TPO-RA

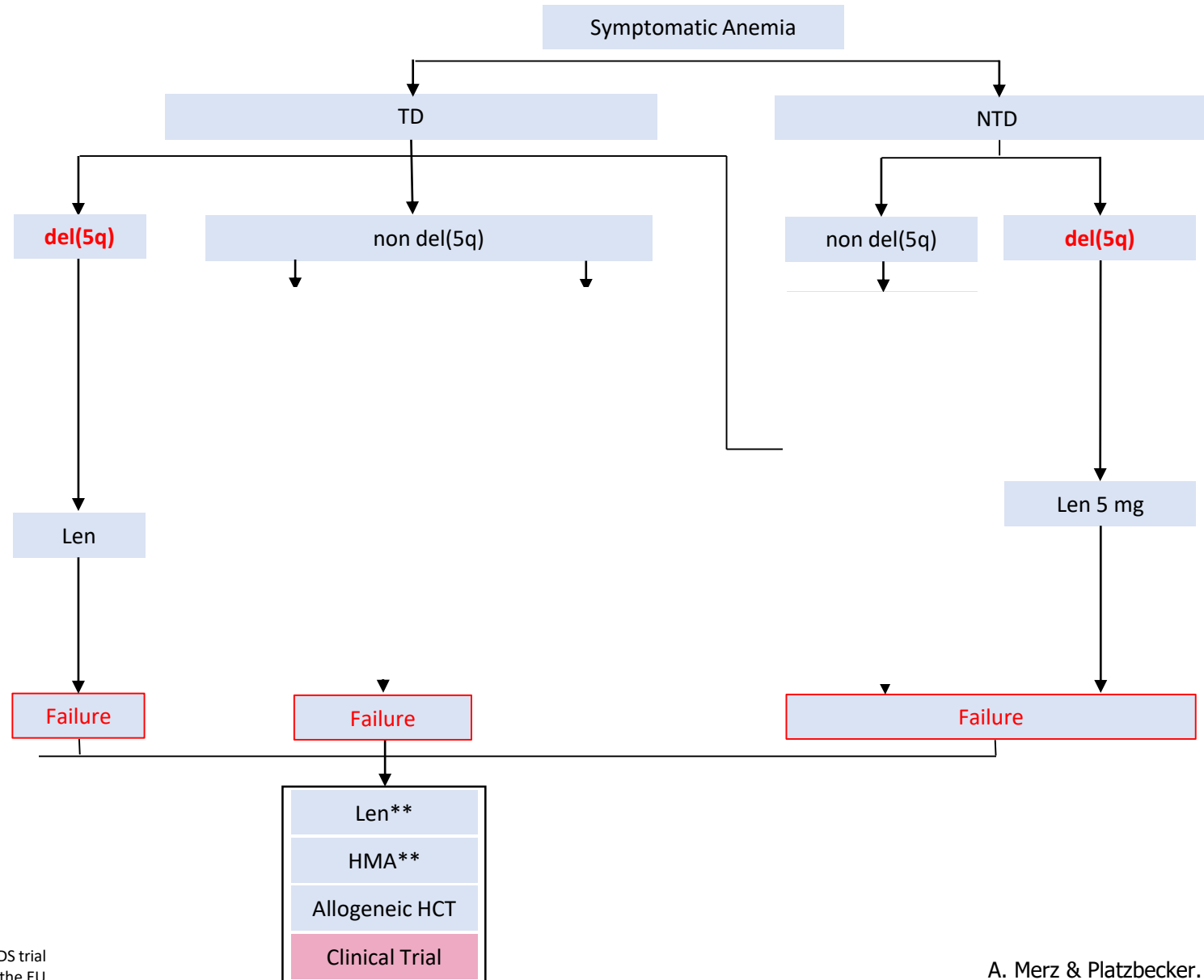
Failure

Oliva et al. JCO 2023
Kubasch et al. Leukemia 2022

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Therapeutic algorithm in LR-MDS

Supportive care (including transfusion and iron chelation)



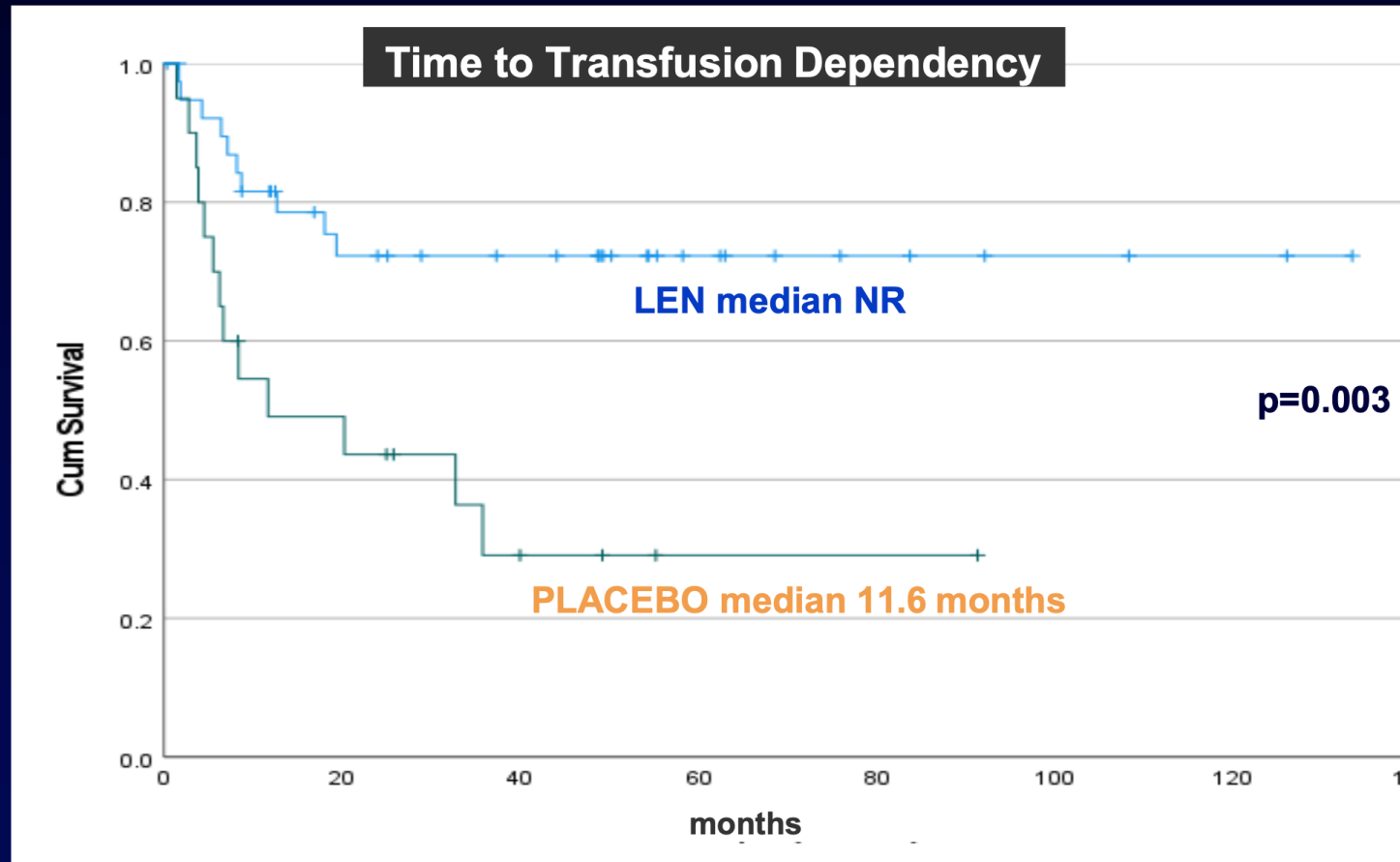
* Luspatercept can be considered as alternative based on COMMANDS trial

** Len/HMA = Lenalidomide/HMA not approved for this indication in the EU

Primary objective: Efficacy (ITT, N=61)

Low doses of Len delayed and decreased transfusion dependency

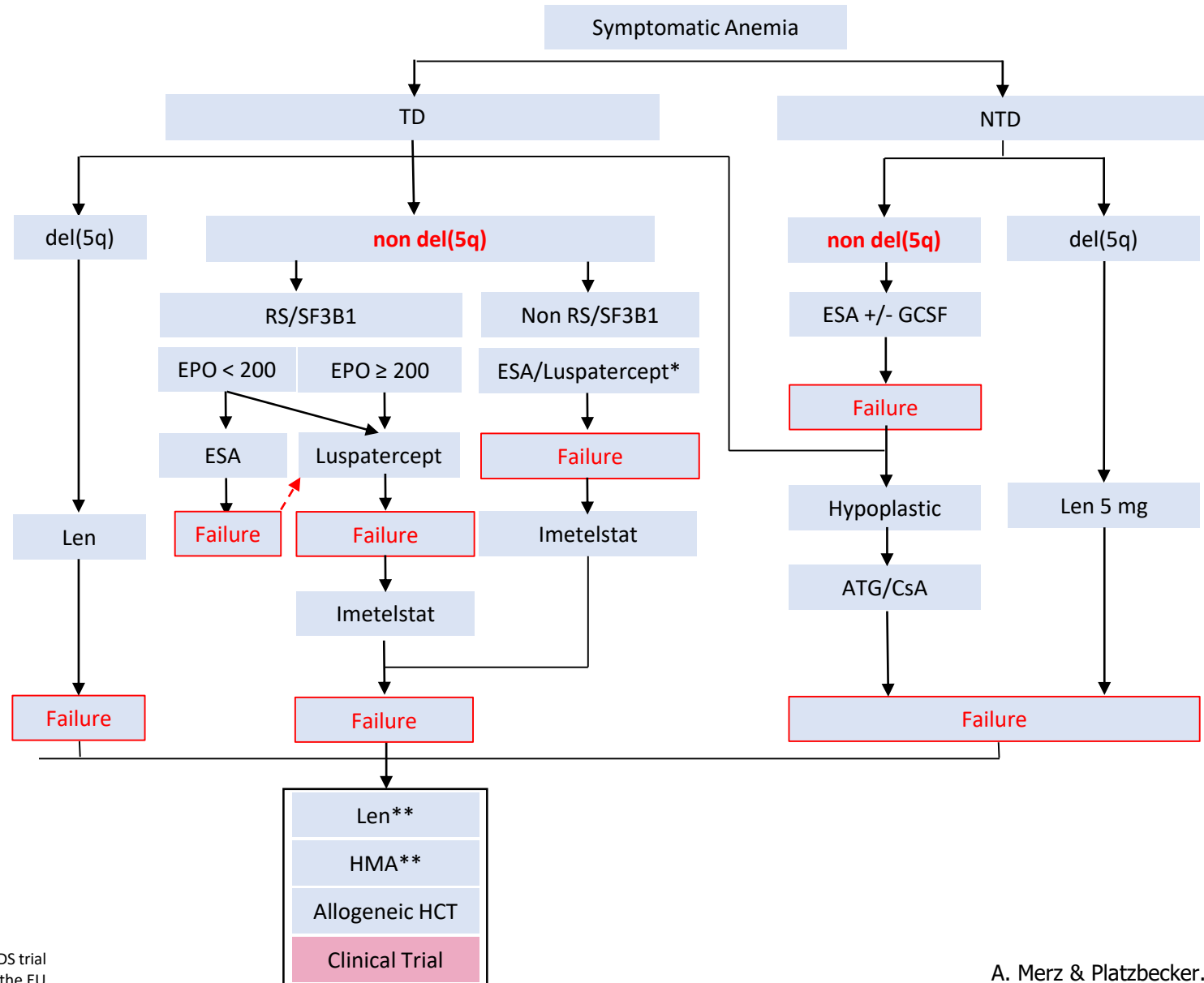
- TD in 23 patients (38.3%): 10 in Len (25%) vs 13 in placebo (65%)
- ✓ Len decreased in 69.8% the risk of TD: HR 0.302 (0.132-0.692), p=0.005



Median follow up 5.05y (0.3-11): 5.2 vs 4.85 p=ns

Therapeutic algorithm in LR-MDS

Supportive care (including transfusion and iron chelation)

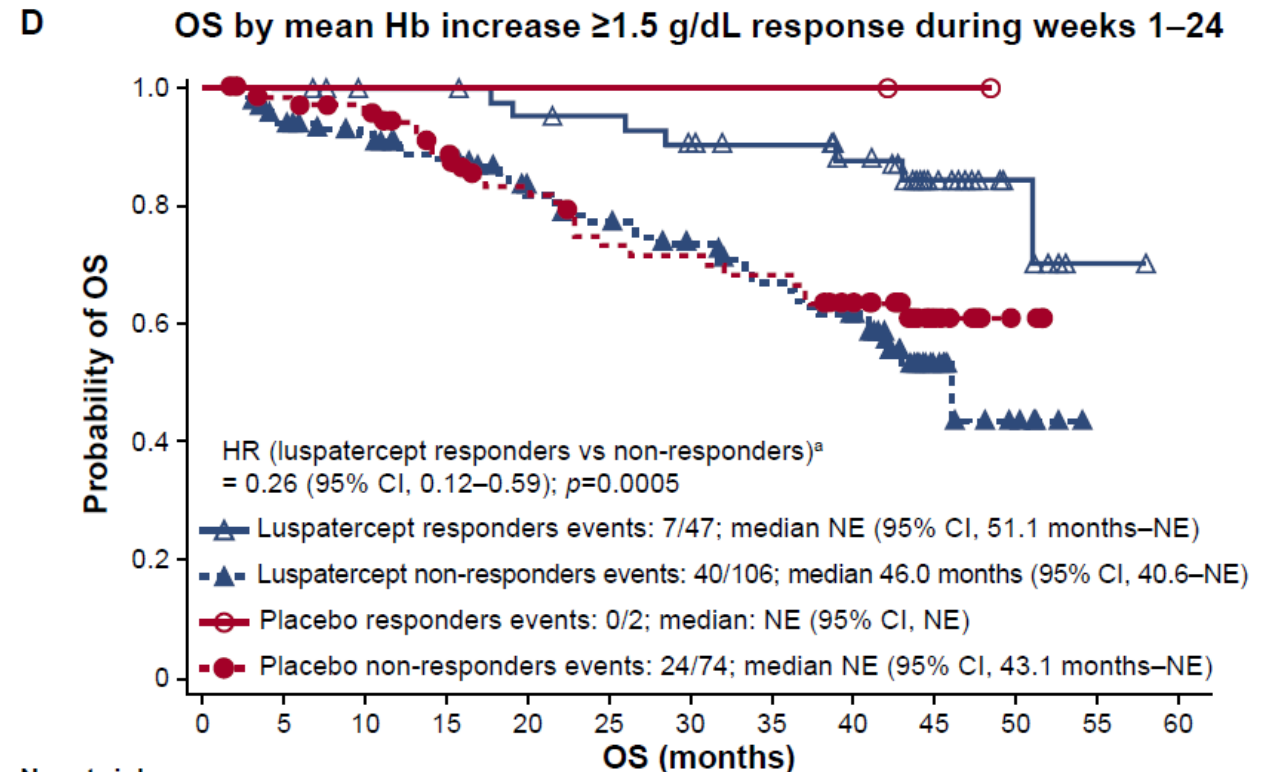
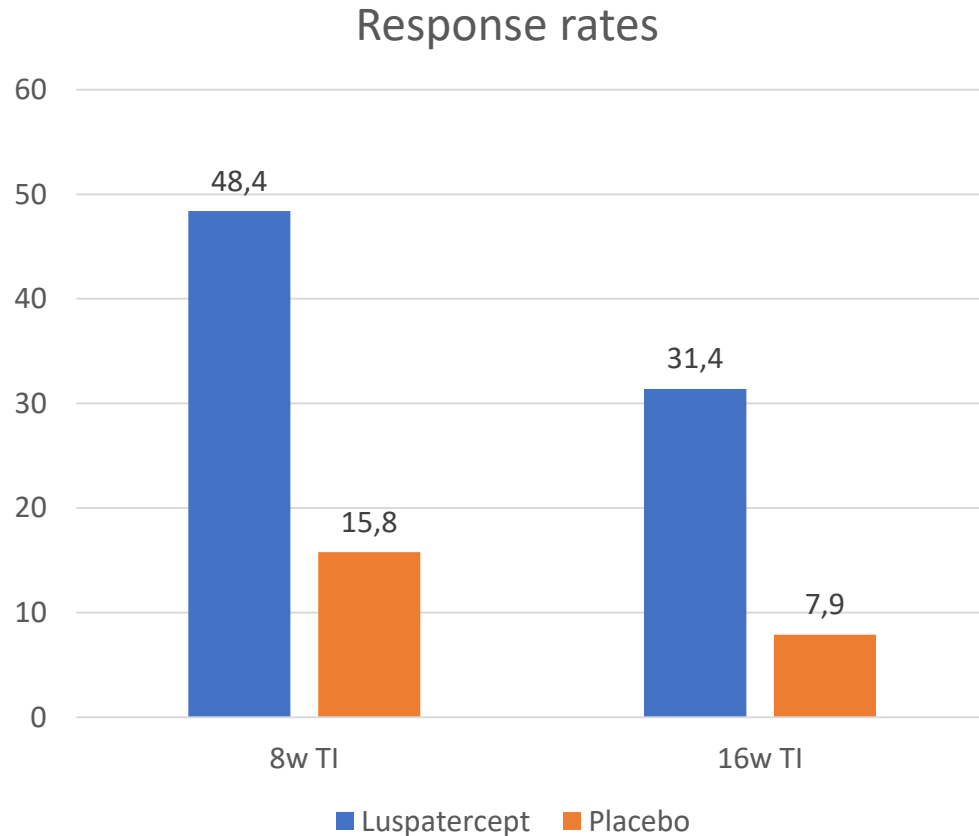


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MEDALIST Trial

RBC-TI Response by Primary Endpoint long-term follow up



High-dose Luspatercept in TD RS-MDS

LR/HR	Acronym	Full title	IMP	Countries	Target sample	Current status
LR	LUSPLUS	<i>A phase IIIb, open-label, single arm study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of Luspatercept in patients with lower-risk MDS and ring-sideroblastic phenotype (MDS-RS)</i>	Luspatercept		N=70 (single arm)	Recruiting

Main IN

- LR MDS (IPSS-R very low-, low-, or intermediate-risk)
- RS \geq 15% in BM or \geq 5% if SF3B1 mutation is present
- Less than 5% blasts in BM
- Refractory to prior ESA treatment **or**
- Intolerant to prior ESA treatment **or**
- ESA ineligible **or**
- Refractory to- /relapsed after prior HMA or LEN treatment

PACE Trial

Response by Subgroup



Parameter	Overall	NTD	LTB	HTB
Subgroup	(N = 108)	(n = 34)	(n = 29)	(n = 45)
Category	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
RS status				
RS	42/62 (67.7)	17/19 (89.5)	7/16 (43.8)	18/27 (66.7)
Non-RS	16/44 (36.4)	7/15 (46.7)	3/13 (23.1)	6/16 (37.5)
SF3B1 mutation status				
Mutated	35/47 (74.5)	14/15 (93.3)	6/10 (60.0)	15/22 (68.2)
Wild-type	19/49 (38.8)	8/17 (47.1)	4/16 (25.0)	7/16 (43.8)

COMMANDS Trial

Luspatercept vs EPO in RS+/RS- MDS

Key Eligibility Criteria

- MDS diagnosis (WHO 2016)
- IPSS-R VL, L, INT risk
- ESA naïve
- Endogenous EPO <500
- No prior treatment with disease modifying agents
- Include both RS(+) and RS(-) patients (Cap RS(-) @ 50%)

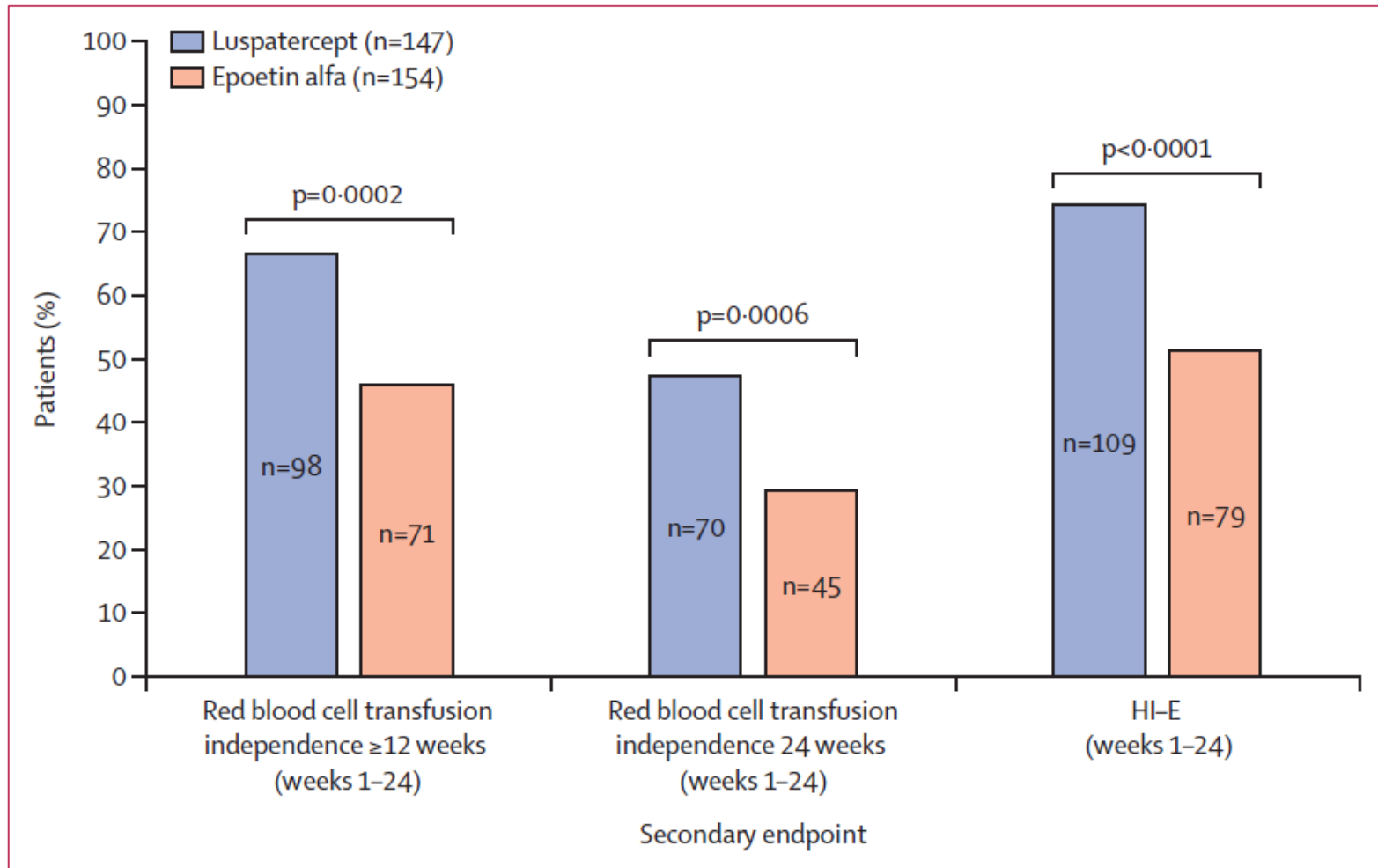
Luspatercept
(n= 131)

Epoetin alfa
(n= 131)

Patient demographics and disease characteristics at baseline

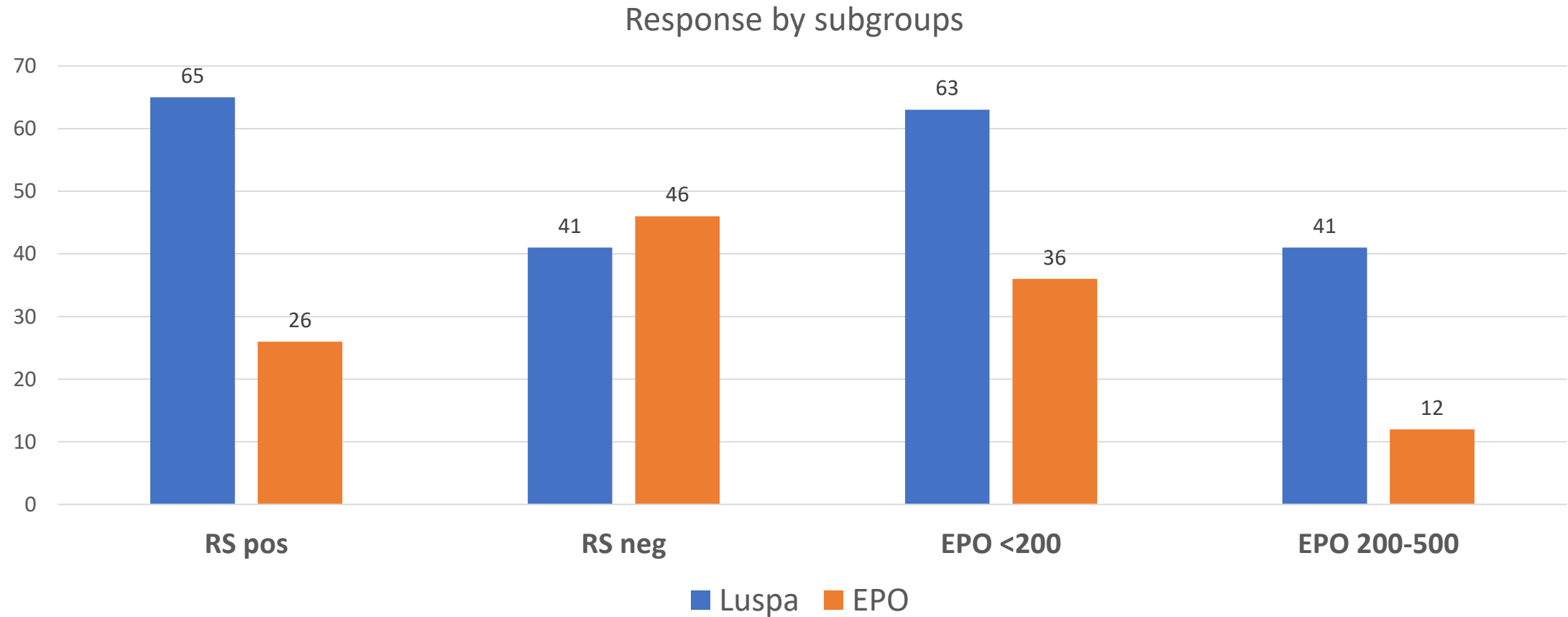
	Luspatercept (n=178)	Epoetin alfa (n=178)	Total (n=356)
IPSS-R myelodysplastic syndromes risk category			
Very low	16 (9%)	17 (10%)	33 (9%)
Low	126 (71%)	131 (74%)	257 (72%)
Intermediate	34 (19%)	28 (16%)	62 (17%)
High‡	1 (1%)	0	1 (<1%)†
Missing§	1 (1%)	2 (1%)	3 (1%)
Serum erythropoietin concentration, U/L	78.7 (41.7–185.3)	85.9 (40.5–177.8)	84.5 (40.9–179.1)
Serum erythropoietin category, U/L			
≤200	141 (79%)	141 (79%)	282 (79%)
≤100	100 (56%)	103 (58%)	203 (57%)
>100 and ≤200	41 (23%)	38 (21%)	79 (22%)
>200 and <500	37 (21%)	37 (21%)	74 (21%)
Ring sideroblasts¶	130/178 (73%)	128/177 (72%)	258/355 (73%)
Mutated SF3B1	111/176 (63%)	99/171 (58%)	210/347 (61%)
Red blood cell transfusion burden, units per 8 weeks**	3 (2–4)	3 (2–4)	3 (2–4)
Red blood cell transfusion burden category			
<4 units per 8 weeks	114 (64%)	109 (61%)	223 (63%)
2 units per 8 weeks	80 (45%)	79 (44%)	159 (45%)
≥4 units per 8 weeks	64 (36%)	69 (39%)	133 (37%)
Pretransfusion haemoglobin concentration, g/dL	7.8 (7–8)	7.8 (7–8)	7.8 (7–8)
Haemoglobin category			
<8 g/dL	107 (60%)	106 (60%)	213 (60%)
≥8 g/dL	71 (40%)	72 (40%)	143 (40%)
Platelet count, 10 ⁹ /L	230 (155–304)	235 (140–324)	232 (144–310)

RBC-TI for ≥ 12 weeks and HI-E response during weeks 1–24



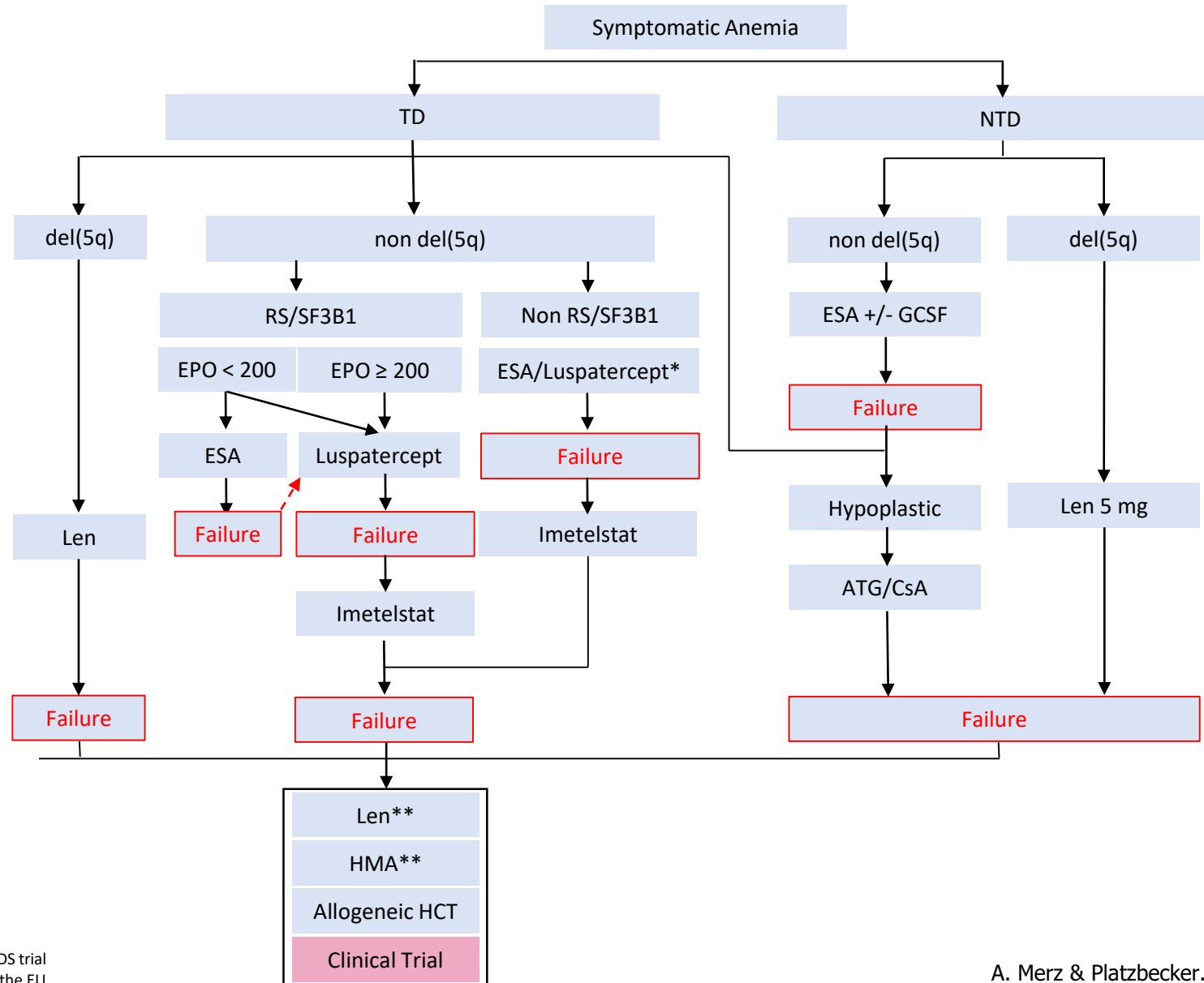
Only patients who received their first dose of treatment at least 24 weeks (169 days) before the data cutoff (Aug 31, 2022), including those who discontinued treatment, were included in the analysis. HI-E=haematological improvement–erythroid.

RBC-TI for ≥ 12 weeks and HI-E response during weeks 1–24



Therapeutic algorithm in LR-MDS

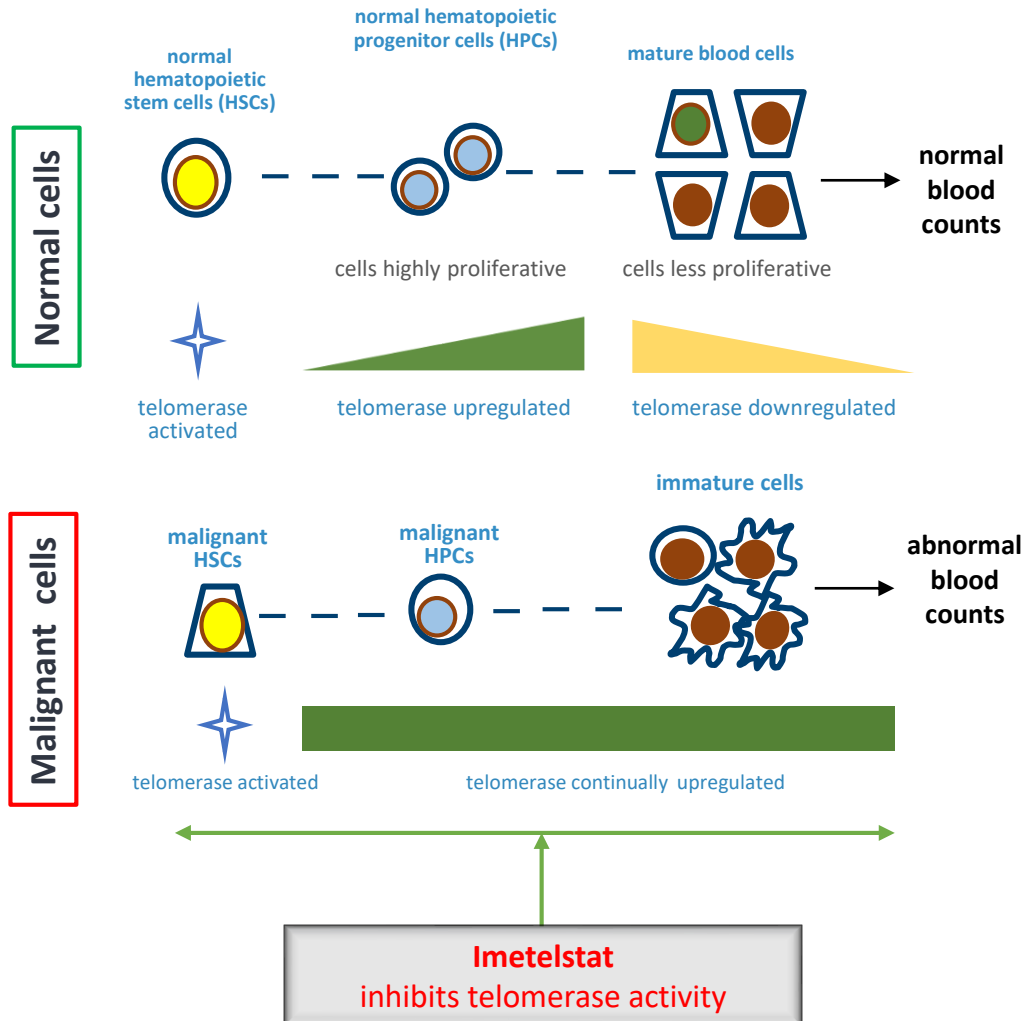
Supportive care (including transfusion and iron chelation)



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Telomerase as a molecular target in oncology



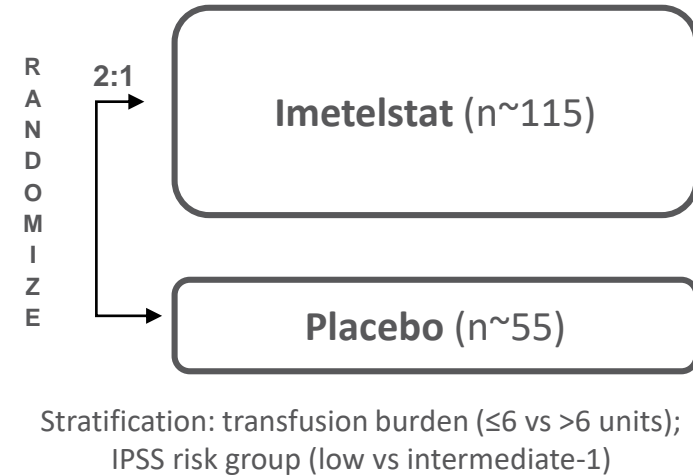
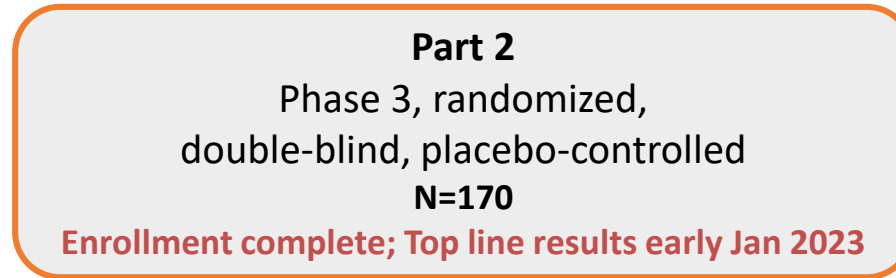
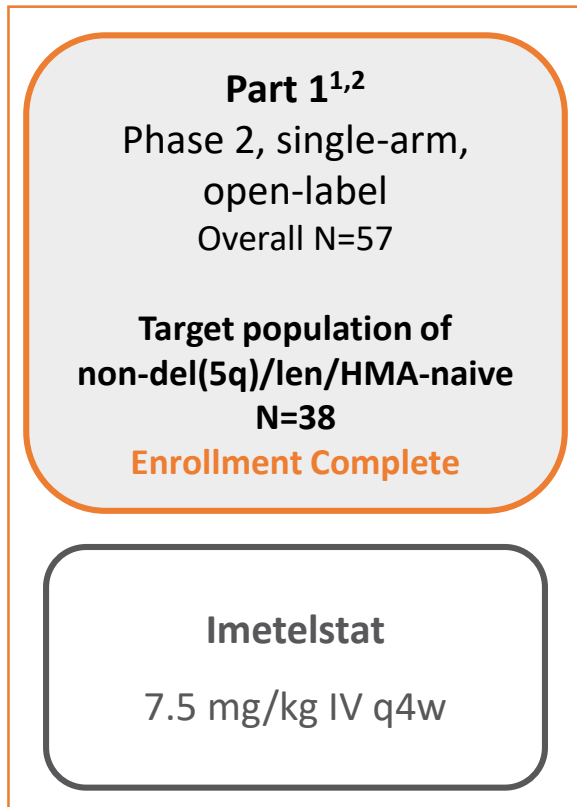
• Telomeres:

- Essential genetic elements
- TTAGGG repeats, cap chromosome ends
- Shorten without telomerase
- Accelerated loss under stress

• Telomerase:

- Synthesizes telomeric DNA
- Required for cell immortality
- Not active in somatic cells; transiently upregulated in normal hematopoietic progenitor cells to support controlled proliferation
- **Highly upregulated in malignant stem/progenitor cells, enabling continued and uncontrolled proliferation**

IMerge (MDS3001; NCT02598661) Phase 2/3 Study Design



- **Patients with LR-MDS^{1,2}**
 - IPSS low or intermediate-1
 - Relapsed/refractory to ESA or sEPO >500 mU/mL
 - Transfusion dependent:
≥4 units RBC/8 weeks over the 16-week prestudy period
 - Non-del5(q), len/HMA-naive
- **Primary endpoint:** ≥8-week RBC TI
- **Key secondary endpoints:** safety, ≥24-week TI rate, HI-E, OS, PFS, and time to progression to AML

Treatment continues until disease progression, unacceptable toxicity, or withdrawal of consent

Pre-medication: diphenhydramine, hydrocortisone 100-200mg (or equivalent)

Supportive care: transfusions, myeloid growth factors per local guidelines

AML, acute myeloid leukemia; ESA, erythropoiesis-stimulating agent; HI-E, hematologic improvement-erythroid; HMA, hypomethylating agent; IPSS, International Prognostic Scoring System; IV, intravenous; len, lenalidomide; LR, lower-risk; MDS, myelodysplastic syndromes; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; q4w, every 4 weeks; RBC, red blood cell; sEPO, serum erythropoietin; TI, transfusion independence.

1. Steensma DP, et al. *J Clin Oncol*. 2021;39(1):48-56. 2. Platzbecker U, et al. Presented at: ASH Annual Meeting 2020; Abstract 3113., www.geron.com

Patient demographics and disease characteristics at baseline

Characteristic	Imetelstat (N=118)	Placebo (N=60)	Total (N=178)
Median age (IQR), year	72 (65-75)	73 (69-78)	72 (66-77)
Male sex, n (%)	71 (60)	40 (66)	111 (62)
Median time since original diagnosis of MDS (IQR), year	3.5 (1.9-6.3)	2.8 (1.3-5.4)	3.3 (1.7-6.0)
Ring sideroblast status, n (%)			
With ring sideroblasts	73 (62)	37 (62)	110 (62)
Without ring sideroblasts	44 (37)	23 (38)	67 (38)
IPSS category [†]			
Low	80 (68)	39 (65)	119 (67)
Intermediate-1	38 (32)	21 (35)	59 (33)
IPSS-R prognostic risk category, n (%) [‡]			
Very Low	3 (3)	2 (3)	5 (3)
Low	87 (74)	46 (77)	133 (75)
Intermediate	20 (17)	8 (13)	28 (16)
High	1 (1)	0	1 (1)
Very High	0	0	0

Median prior RBC transfusion burden, RBC units/8 weeks, n (IQR)	6 (6.0-8.0)	6 (5.0-8.5)	6 (6.0-8.0)
Prior RBC transfusion burden, n (%) [†]			
≥4 to ≤6 units	62 (53)	33 (55)	95 (53)
>6 units	56 (48)	27 (45)	83 (47)
Median pre-treatment haemoglobin level (IQR), g/dL [‡]	7.9 (7.3-8.3)	7.8 (7.4-8.4)	7.9 (7.4-8.3)
Prior erythropoiesis stimulating agents use, n (%)	108 (92)	52 (87)	160 (90)
Median serum erythropoietin level (IQR), mU/mL	174.9 (76.8-455.0)	277.0 (72.0-621.0)	184.1 (74.9-551.2)
≤500, n (%), mU/mL	87 (74)	36 (60)	123 (69)
>500, n (%), mU/mL	26 (22)	22 (37)	48 (27)
Prior luspaterecept, n (%) [§]	7 (6)	4 (7)	11 (6)

Patient demographics and disease characteristics at baseline

Characteristic	Imetelstat (N=118)	Placebo (N=60)	Total (N=178)
Median local neutrophils (IQR), ×10 ⁹ /L	2·6 (2·0-3·6)	2·7 (2·0-4·0)	2·6 (2·0-3·8)
Median local platelets (IQR), ×10 ⁹ /L	230·0 (168·0- 305·0)	229·5 (152·0-303·5)	230·0 (166·0- 305·0)
	Imetelstat (N=103)	Placebo (N=52)	Total (N=155)
IPSS-M, n (%)			
Very low	4 (4)	0	4 (3)
Low	65 (63)	33 (64)	98 (63)
Moderate low	22 (21)	10 (19)	32 (21)
Moderate high	7 (7)	6 (12)	13 (8)
High	4 (4)	3 (6)	7 (5)
Very high	1 (1)	0	1 (1)

Cytopenias

Clinical consequences of cytopenias

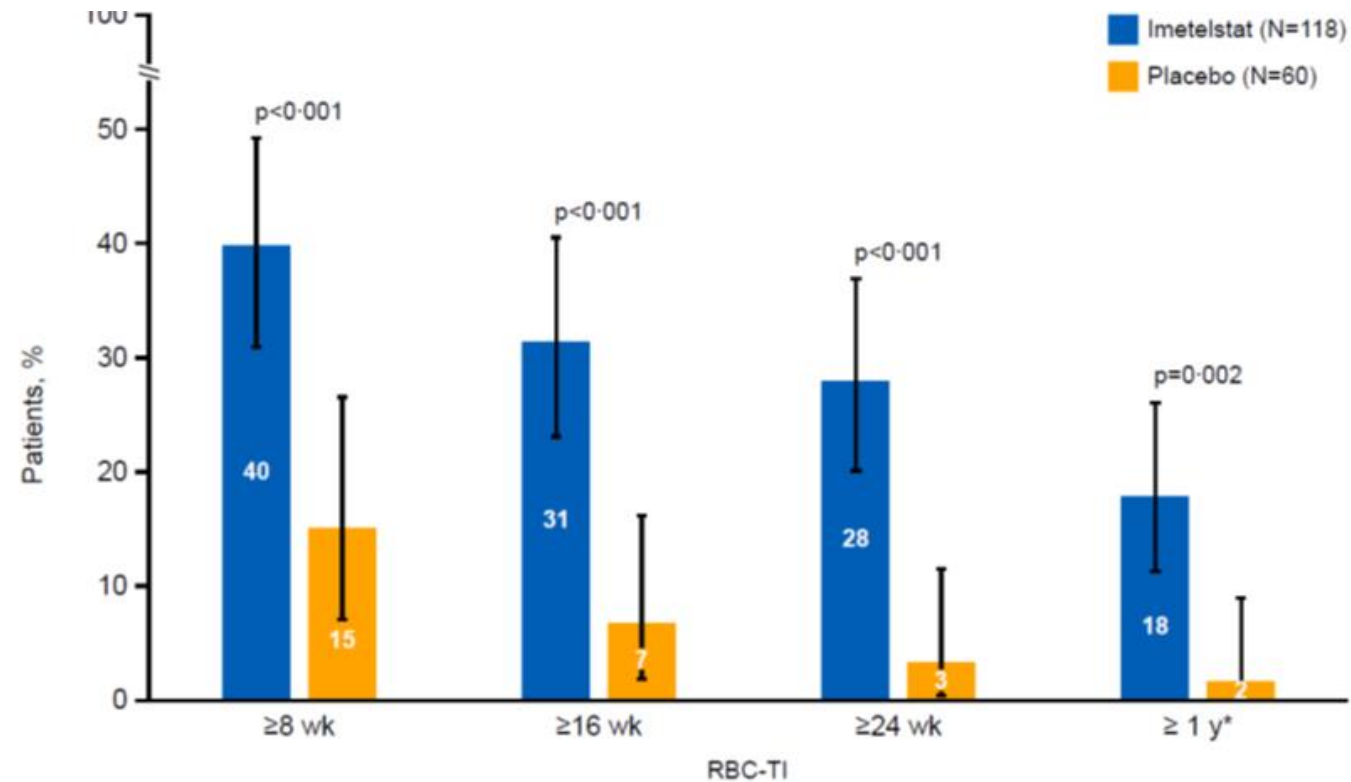
Event, n (%)	Imetelstat (N=118)	Placebo (N=59)
Grade ≥ 3 bleeding events*	3 (3)	1 (2)
Grade ≥ 3 infections†	13 (11)	8 (14)
Grade 3 febrile‡ neutropenia	1 (1)	0

*No \geq Grade 3 bleeding events in the setting of Grade 3/4 thrombocytopenia; on imetelstat: 2 patients with Grade 4 gastrointestinal bleeding, unrelated and resolved and 1 Grade 3 haematuria, unrelated and resolved.

†On imetelstat: 3 patients with Grade 3/4 infections in setting of Grade 3/4 neutropenia; all 3 were sepsis and resolved with only 1 considered related

‡Occurred at day 33, lasted 8 days; assessed by investigator as possibly related to imetelstat; patient subsequently achieved TI >40 weeks and remains on treatment at data cut-off. TI=transfusion independence.

RBC-TI response

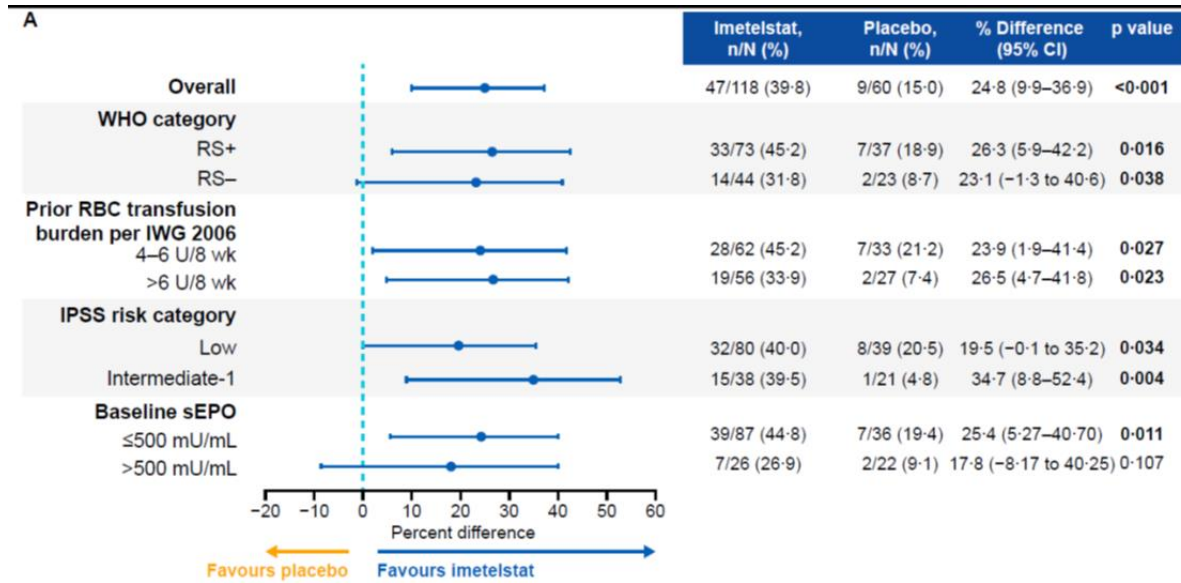


Patients with response, n
(% [95% CI])

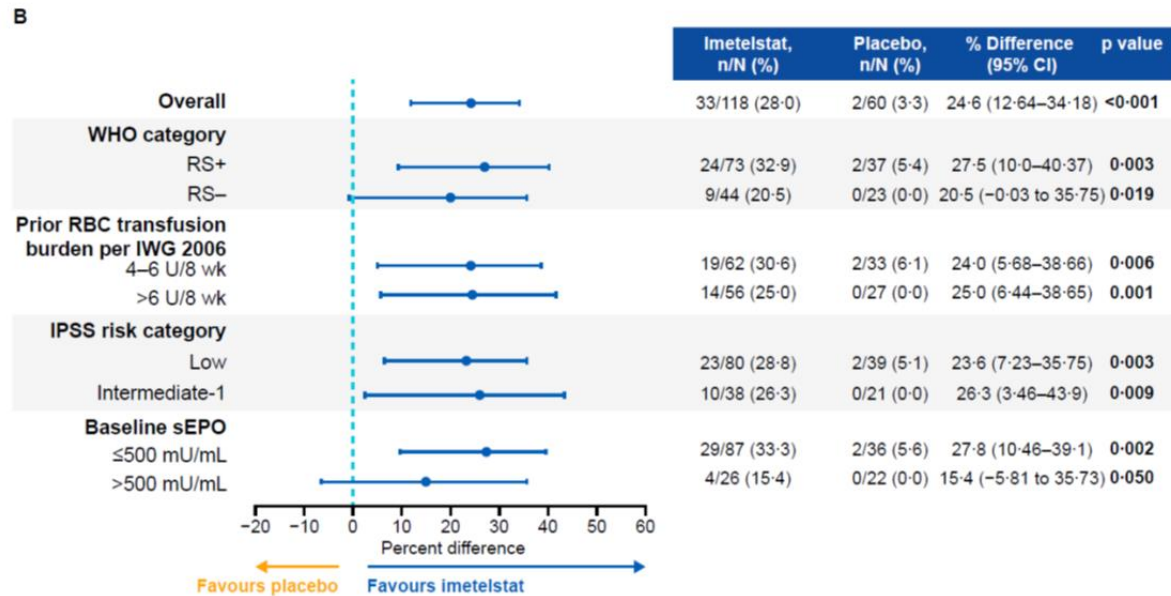
Imetelstat	47 (40 [31–50])	37 (31 [23–41])	33 (28 [20–37])	21 (18 [11–26])
Placebo	9 (15 [7–27])	4 (7 [2–16])	2 (3 [0.4–12])	1 (2 [0.04–9])

Comparison of primary endpoint clinical benefit across **clinical** subgroups

8w TI

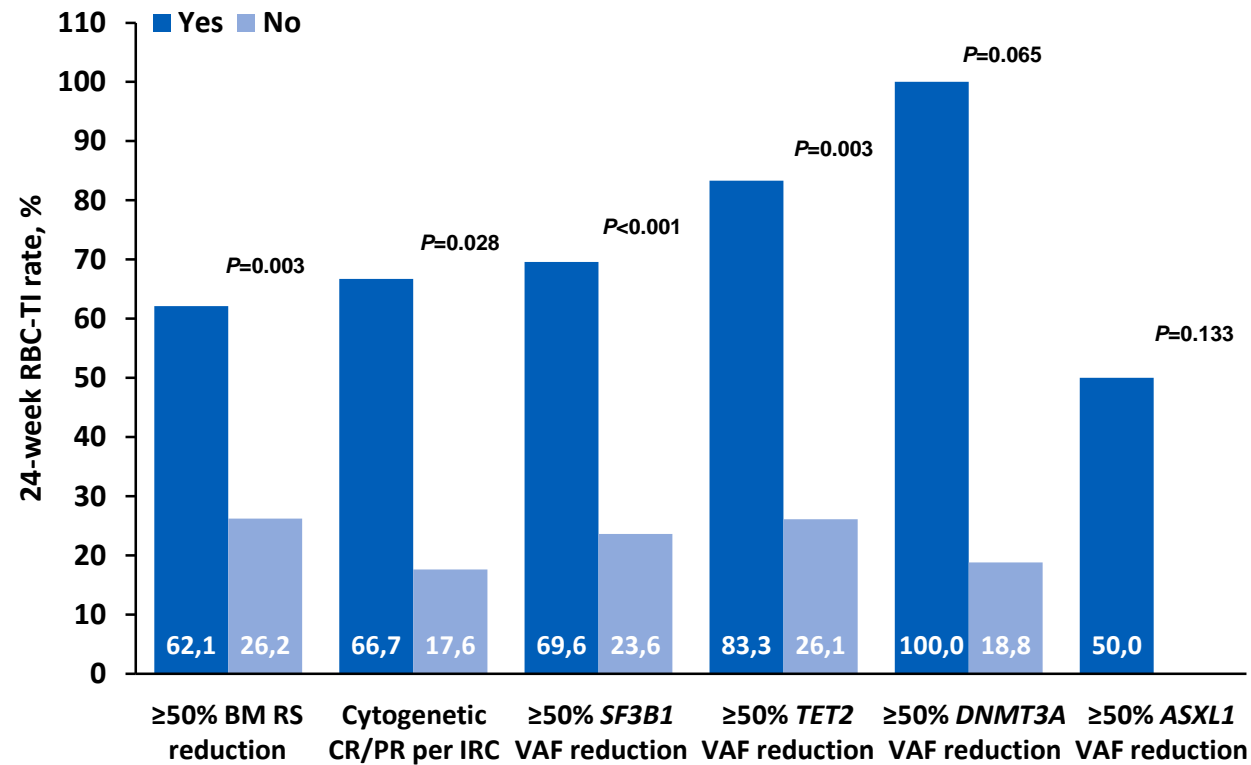


24w TI



8-Week and 24-Week RBC-TI Correlated With Reduction in **RS+ Cells**, Cytogenetic Responses, and VAF Reduction in Patients Treated With Imetelstat

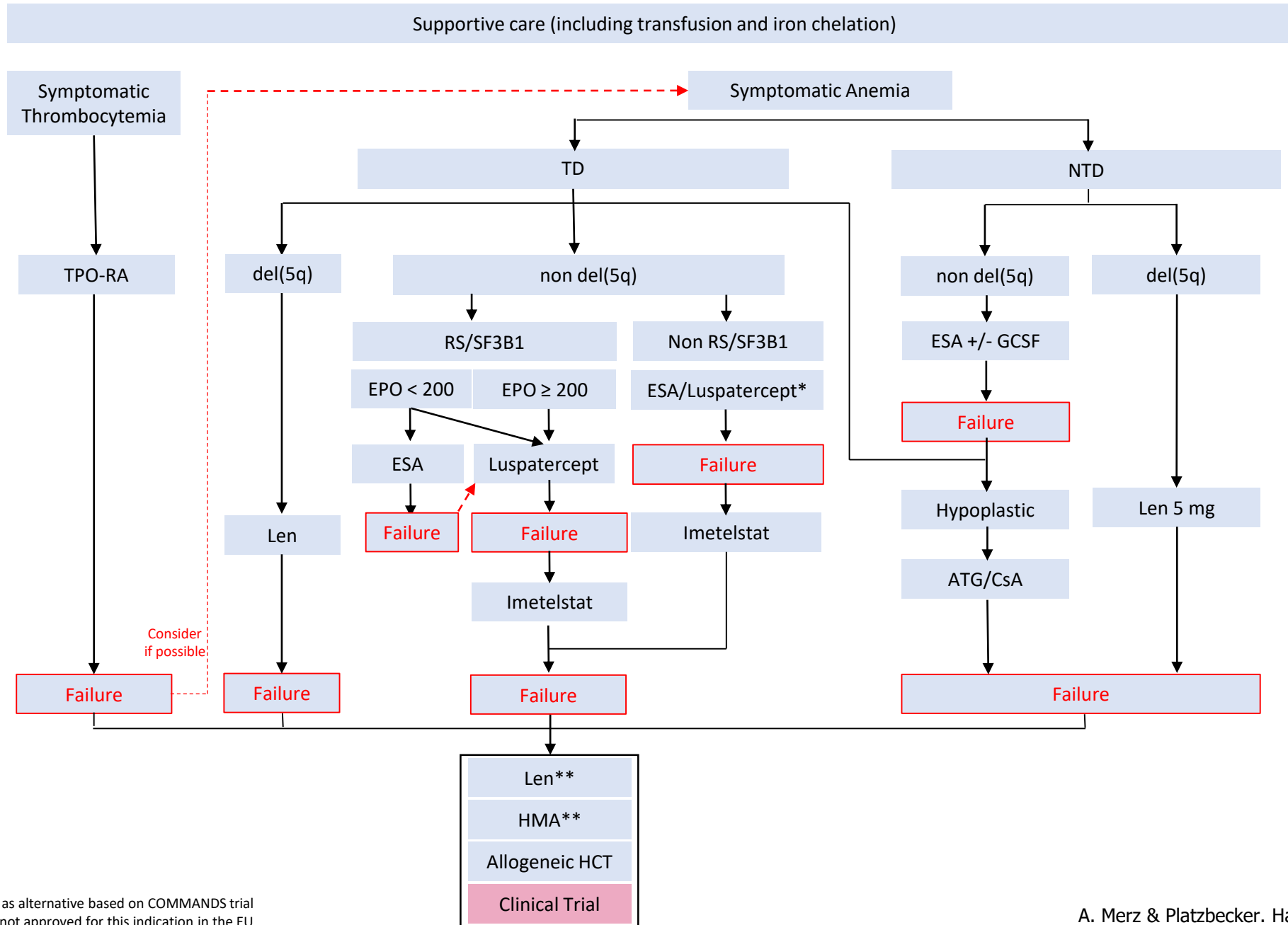
24-Week RBC-TI Correlations



Note: P value calculated using Fisher exact test between yes vs no in each outcome.

ASXL1, additional sex combs like-1; BM, bone marrow; CR, complete response; DNMT3A, DNA (cytosine-5)-methyltransferase 3A; IRC, independent review committee; PR, partial response; RBC, red blood cell; RS, ring sideroblasts; TET2, Tet methylcytosine dioxygenase 2; SF3B1, splicing factor 3b subunit 1; TI, transfusion independence; VAF, variant allele frequency.

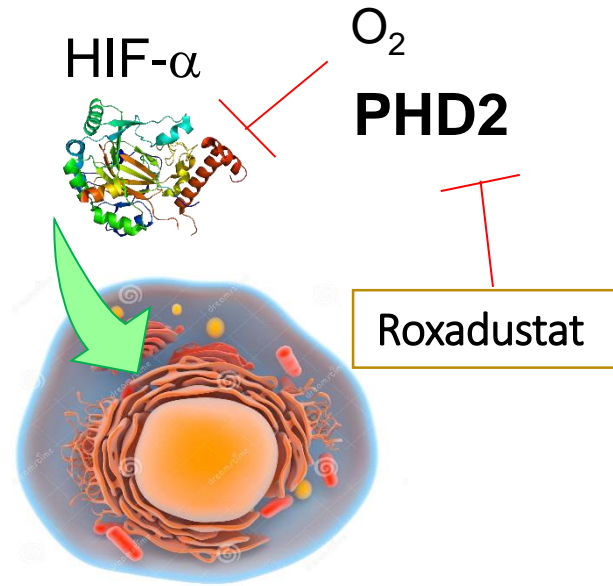
Therapeutic algorithm in LR-MDS



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Roxadustat in MDS

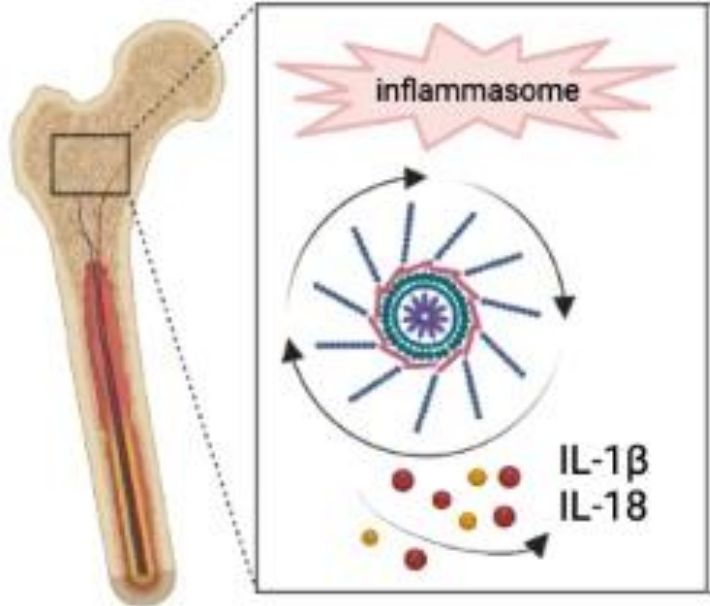
Not better than Placebo



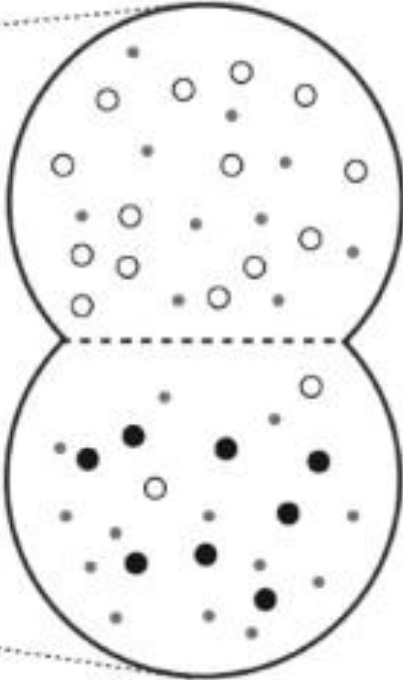
„Inhibiting the inhibition“

Increased inflammation in LR-MDS patients and type of genetics

bone marrow inflammation
in LR-MDS



PCA cluster analysis

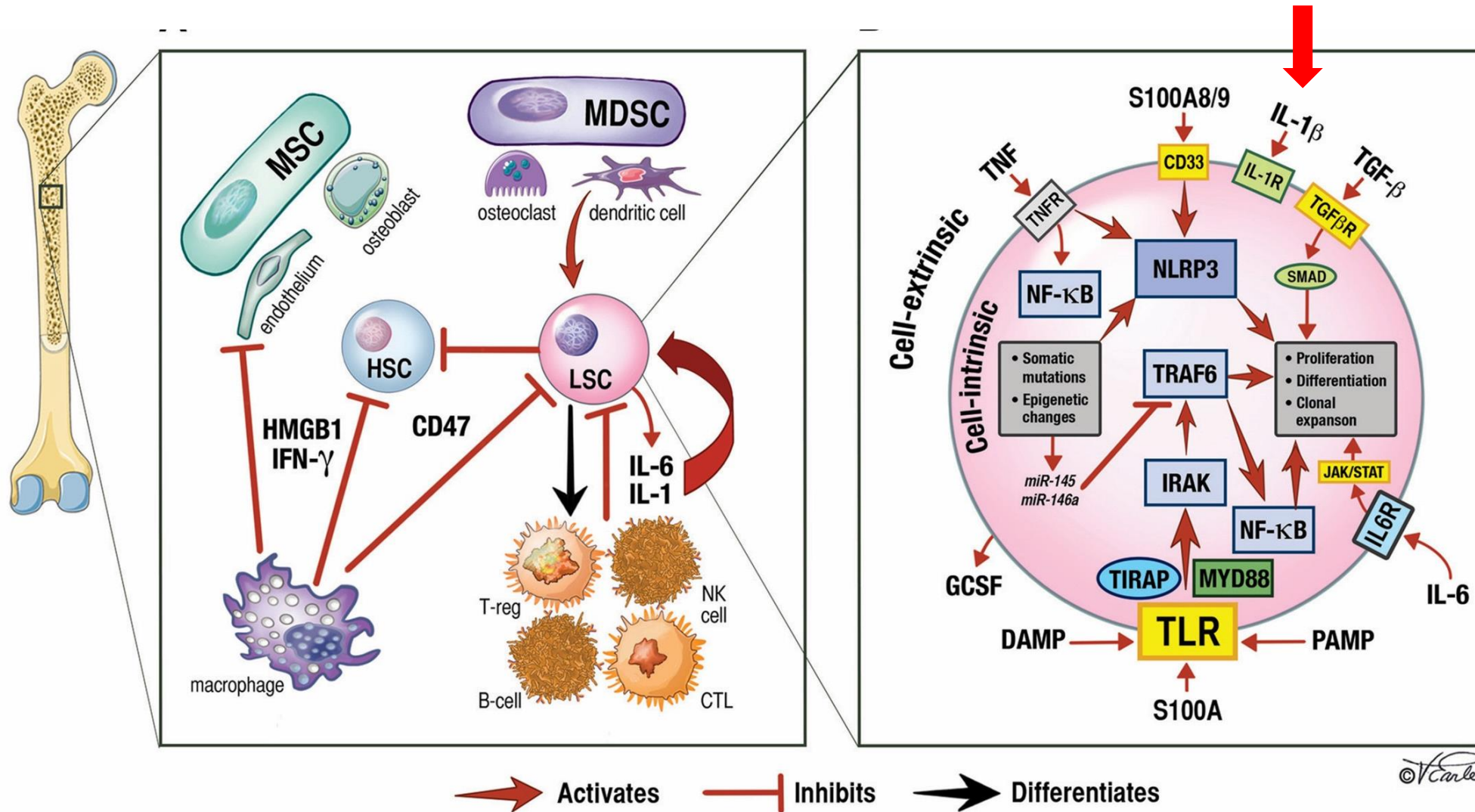


cluster 1
low inflammation
○ *SF3B1* mutation
low IL-1β

cluster 2
high inflammation
● *del(5q)*
high IL-1β



Druggable targets ? – IL-1b

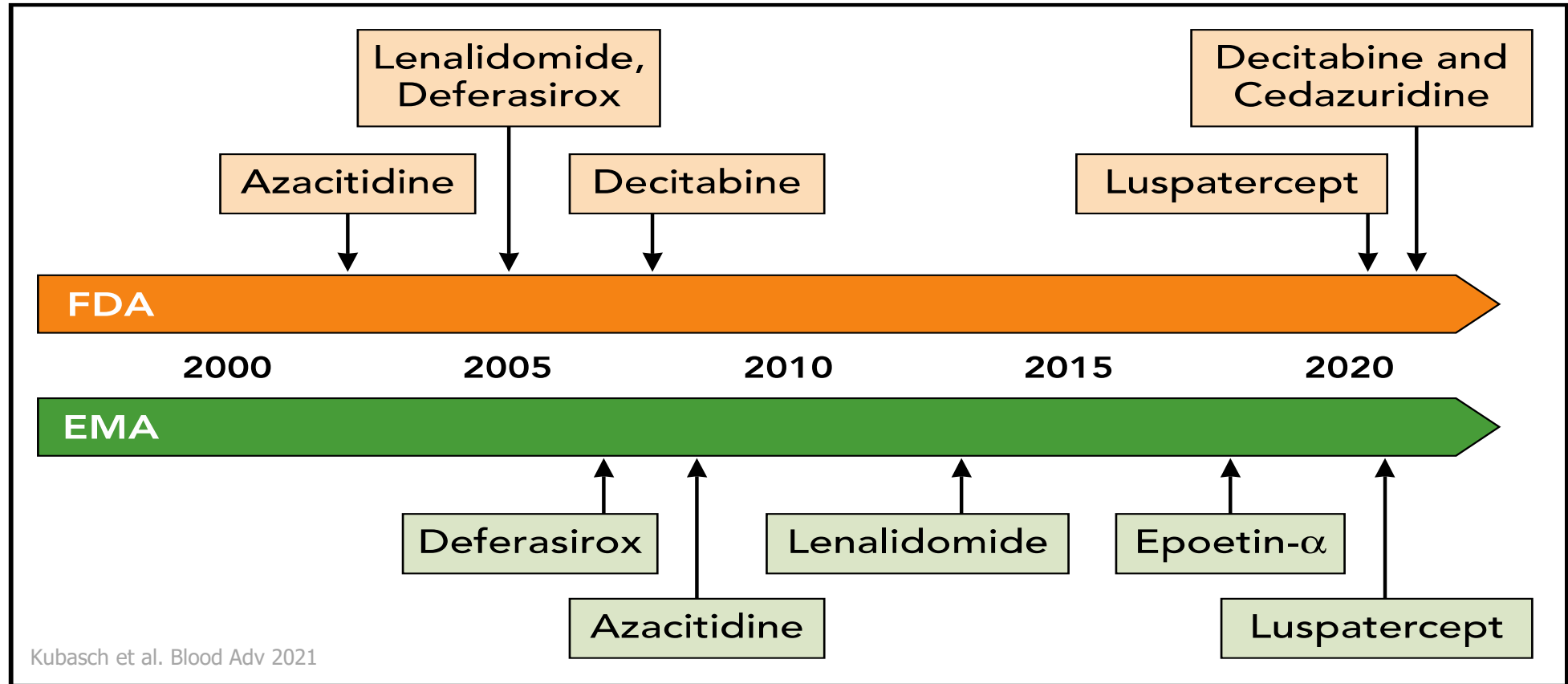


© V. Carle

Allo Tregs to target inflammation

- Phase 1 dose-escalation study of CK0801 Treg cells
- Safety and efficacy of this treatment for bone marrow failure syndromes

REMARK Trial by EMSCO



„Our hearts are big, but the possibilities are limited“

Grazie



The European MDS Studies Cooperative Group