



9th POSTGRADUATE
**Lymphoma
Conference**

***The new attack on the front line after "Relevance" study:
Competitors and pretenders***

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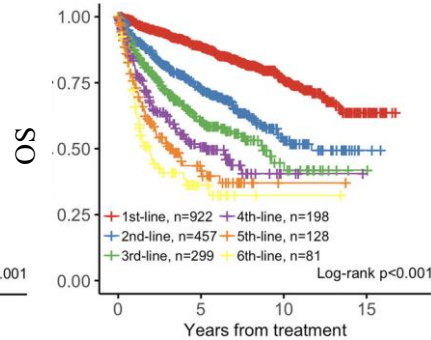
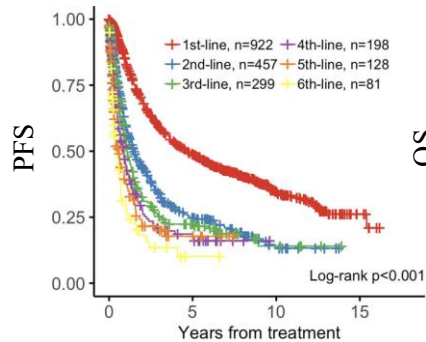
Disclosures

Disclosures of Lorenzo Falchi

| Company name | Research support | Employee | Consultant | Stockholder | Speakers bureau | Advisory board | Other |
|-------------------|------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| Genmab | X | | x | | | | |
| AbbVie | x | | x | | | | |
| Genentech | x | | x | | | | |
| Roche | x | | x | | | | |
| Innate Pharma | x | | | | | | |
| Beigene | x | | | | | | |
| AstraZeneca | x | | x | | | | |
| Sanofi | | | x | | | | |
| Merck | | | x | | | | |
| ADC therapeutics | | | | | | X | |
| Johnson & Johnson | | | | | | X | |
| Kite | | | x | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

FL outcomes over time

Old “dogma”

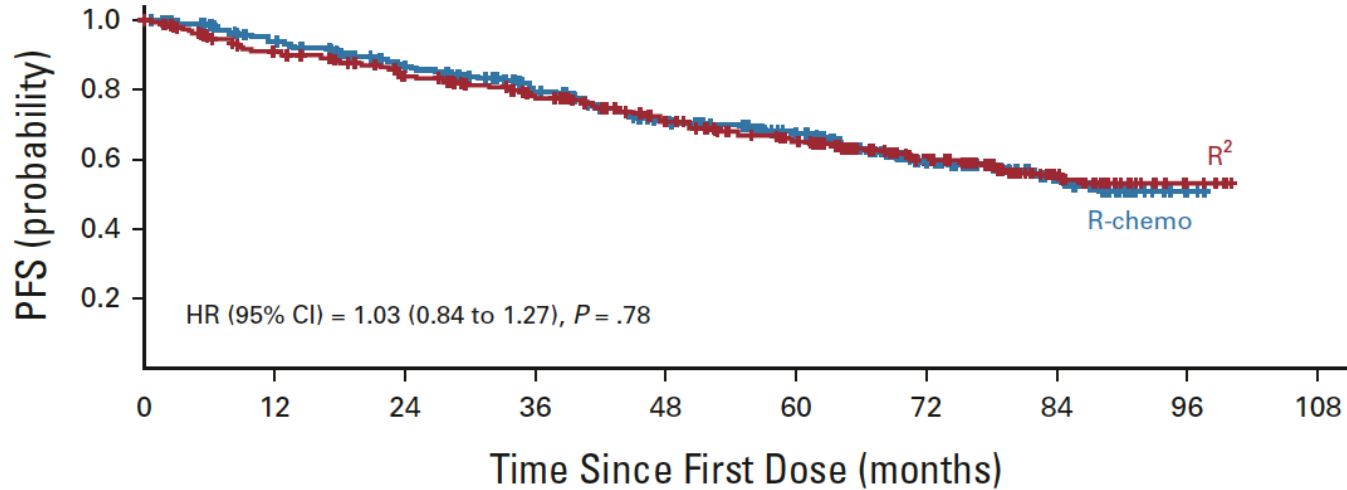


Novel agents → New paradigms?

Vs.

- Lenalidomide
- Tazemetostat
- Tisa-cel
- Mosunetuzumab
- Obinutuzumab-Zanubrutinib
- Liso-cel
- Epcoritamab

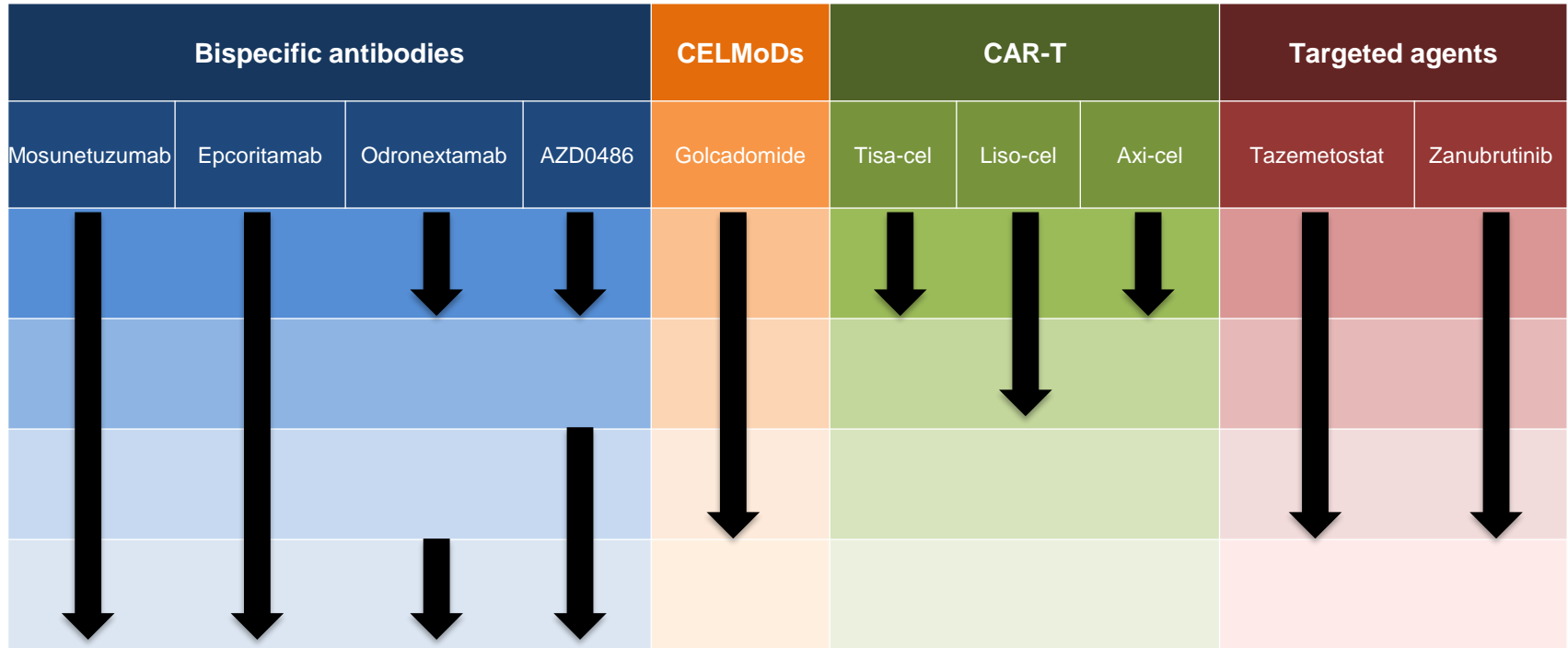
RELEVANCE: a “non-positive” study



No. at risk:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|---|---|
| R-chemo | 517 | 446 | 390 | 333 | 277 | 243 | 146 | 56 | 3 | 0 |
| R ² | 513 | 412 | 370 | 328 | 281 | 242 | 157 | 51 | 5 | 0 |

A thematic approach to understanding current trial landscape in high-burden FL



Current standard of care: Chemoimmunotherapy

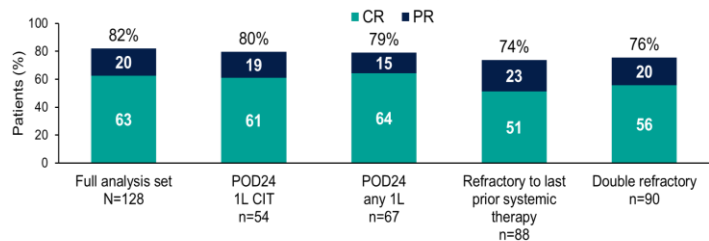
Competitors

(data available in 3L+, 2L+, 1L)

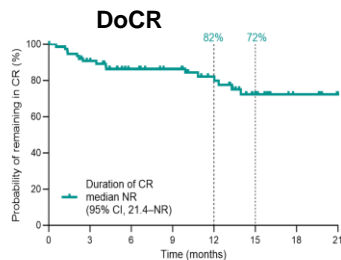
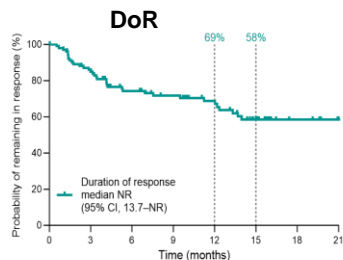
EPCORE NHL-1: Epcoritamab in pts with R/R FL, Phase 1/2

Efficacy Results

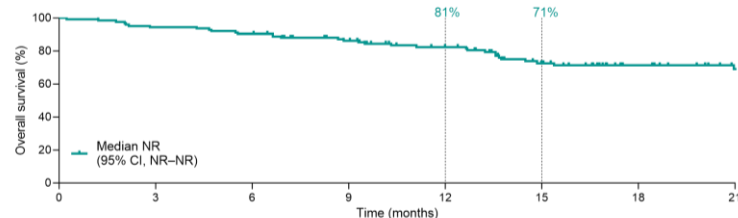
High ORRs and CR Rates Across High-Risk Subgroups



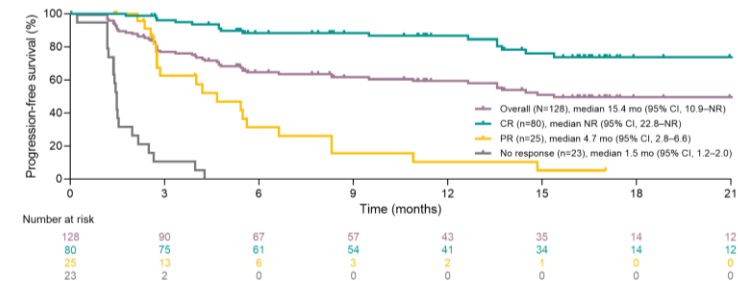
- Median time to response was 1.4 mo (range, 1.0–3.0)
- Median time to complete response was 1.5 mo (range, 1.2–11.1)
- Median time to next antilymphoma therapy was NR (range, 0.2+ to 30.0+)



Overall Survival Curve Plateaus, With Median NR



Progression-Free Survival Median NR in Complete Responders



- Median follow-up: 17.4 months (IQR 9.1 – 20.9)

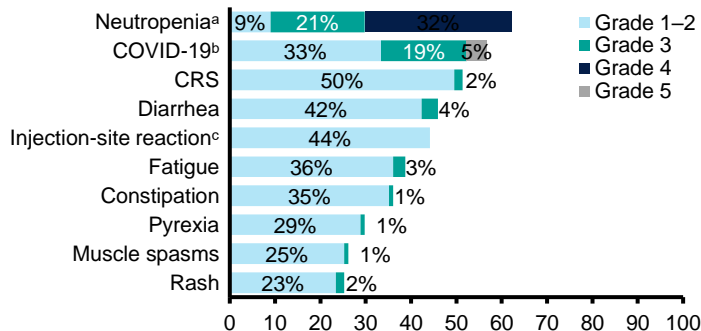
- Of 100 MRD-evaluable patients, MRD negativity was achieved in 68 patients and was associated with improved PFS and OS

Building upon single-agent epcor: EPCORE NHL-2, Arm 2, Epcor-R² Responses and Safety

| Study Schema | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|------|------|--------|------|
| Agent | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4-5 | C6-9 | C10-12 | C13+ |
| Epcoritamab SC 48 mg | Cohort A ^b | | Cohort B ^b | | | | |
| | QW | | Q2W | | Q4W | | |
| | QW | | Q4W | | | | |
| Rituximab IV 375 mg/m ² | QW | Q4W | | | | | |
| Lenalidomide PO 20 mg/d | D1-21 of each cycle | | | | | | |

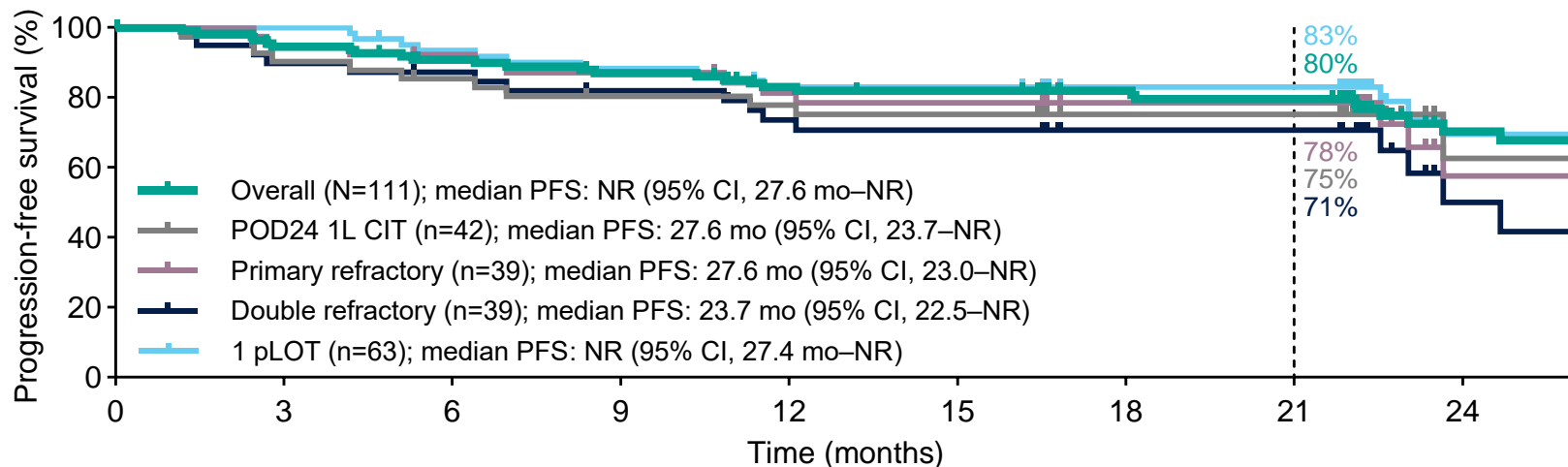
| Best Response, n (%) ^a | N=111 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Overall response | 107 (96) |
| Complete response | 97 (87) |
| Partial response | 10 (9) |
| Progressive disease | 2 (2) |

Treatment-emergent adverse events



| MRD Negativity, n/n (%) | MRD Evaluable |
|--|-------------------|
| MRD negativity at any time^b | 66/75 (88) |
| MRD negative and complete response ^c | 63/68 (93) |
| MRD negativity in high-risk subgroups ^d | |
| POD24 (1L CIT) | 26/30 (87) |
| Primary refractory | 25/28 (89) |
| Double refractory | 23/27 (85) |

PFS Observed in Most Patients, Highest With 1 pLOT



| Patients at risk | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 |
|--------------------|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Overall | 111 | 102 | 95 | 90 | 82 | 80 | 68 | 66 | 29 |
| POD24 1L CIT | 42 | 37 | 34 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 21 | 21 | 5 |
| Primary refractory | 39 | 37 | 35 | 32 | 28 | 27 | 22 | 22 | 7 |
| Double refractory | 39 | 35 | 33 | 30 | 26 | 25 | 18 | 18 | 6 |
| 1 pLOT | 63 | 61 | 55 | 52 | 45 | 45 | 38 | 38 | 13 |

- Median follow up overall: 25.3 months; Median follow-up for PFS: 22.3 months.

Epcor-R² in 1L FL (EPCORE NHL-2, Arm 6): Frequent, Durable Responses

Key inclusion criteria

- 1L CD20+ FL, G1-3a
- ECOG PS 0–2
- Measurable disease
- Adequate organ function

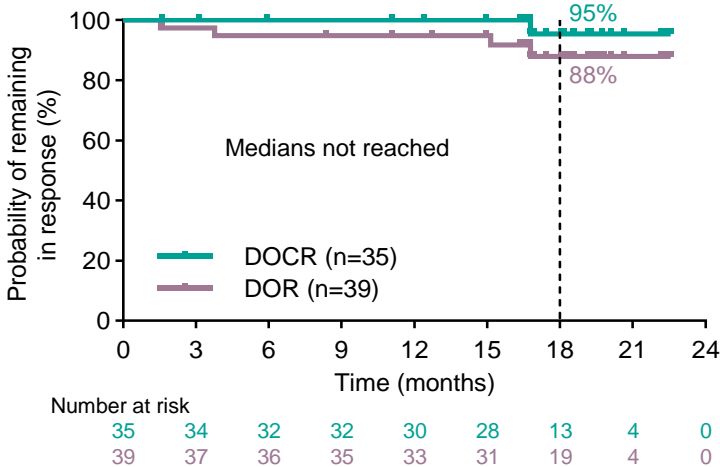
Arm 6 (1L FL) expansion, N=41

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Epcoritamab (SC) 48 mg QW C1–2, Q4W C3+ (28 d/C) Treatment up to 2 y | Rituximab (IV) 375 mg/m² QW C1, Q4W C2–6 | Lenalidomide (oral) 20 mg QD for 21 d in C1–12 |
|---|---|--|

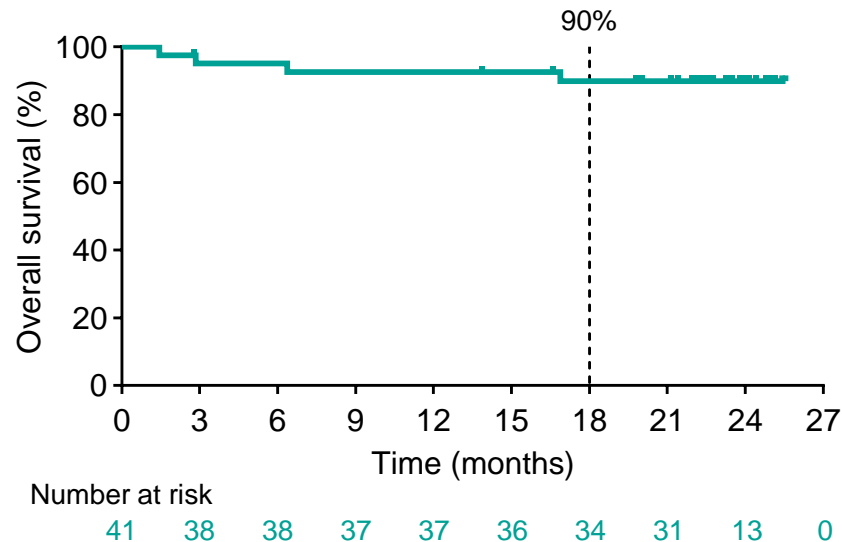
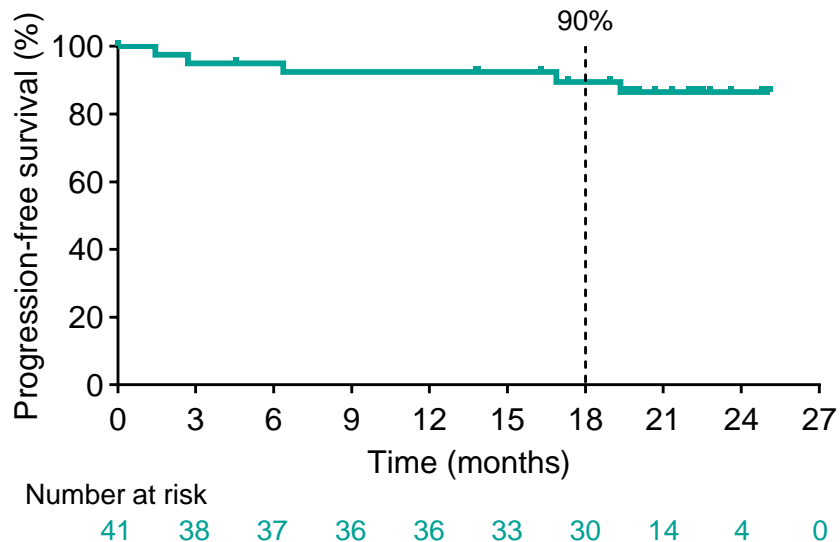
Median follow-up: 22.8 mo
Primary objective: Antitumor activity (ORR)
Key secondary endpoints: Safety, DOR, DOCR, PFS, OS

| | N=41 ^a |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Overall response, n (%) | 39 (95) |
| Complete response, n (%) | 35 (85) |
| Partial response, n (%) | 4 (10) |
| Progressive disease, n | 0 |
| Median time to response, mo (range) | 2.7 (1.2–5.5) |
| Median time to CR, mo (range) | 2.8 (1.4–11.4) |

1L, previously untreated; DOCR, duration of complete response; DOR, duration of response; FL, follicular lymphoma; mo, month(s); R², rituximab + lenalidomide. Kaplan–Meier estimates of DOR and DOCR assessed by investigator. ^aA total of 2 patients were not evaluable.

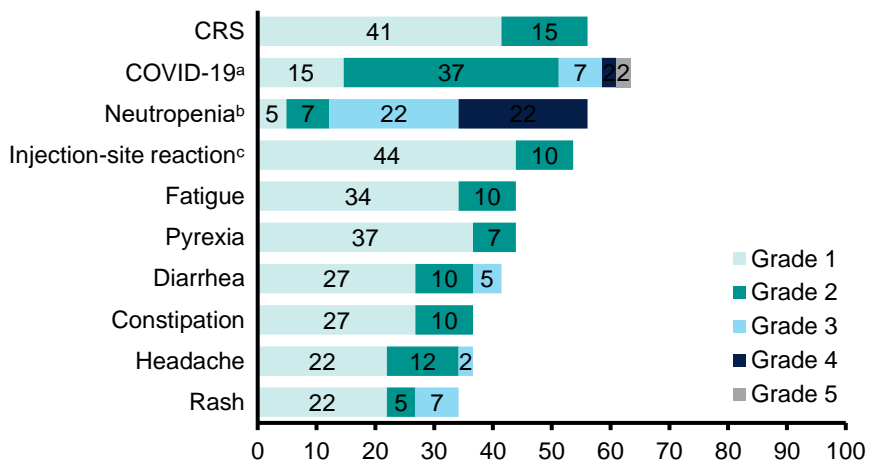


EPCORE NHL-2, Arm 6 (1L FL): PFS and OS



1L, previously untreated; FL, follicular lymphoma. Kaplan–Meier estimate of progression-free survival assessed by investigator.

EPCORE NHL-2 Arm 6 (1L FL): Safety

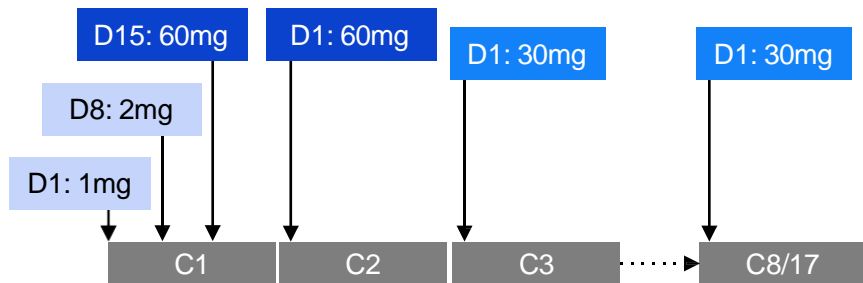


- Common TEAEs were mostly low grade
- TEAEs leading to epcoritamab discontinuation were COVID-19 (n=5), CMV reactivation (n=1), ovarian epithelial cancer and pleural effusion (n=1), pneumonitis (n=1), and toxic skin eruption (n=1)
 - Pleural effusion and ovarian epithelial cancer were not deemed to be related to epcoritamab by the investigator
- Fatal TEAEs were COVID-19 pneumonia and septic shock (n=1 each)

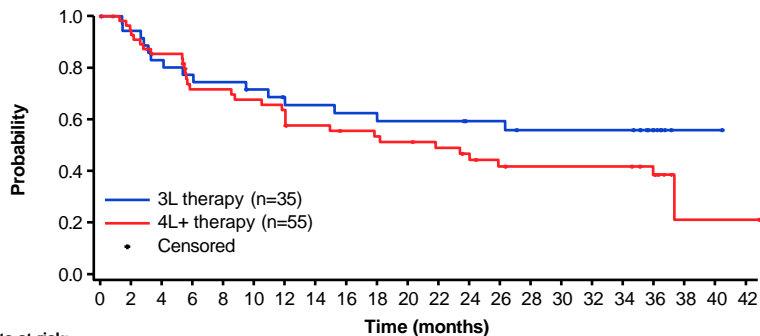
1L, previously untreated; CMV, cytomegalovirus; CRS, cytokine release syndrome; FL, follicular lymphoma; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event. ^aCombined term includes COVID-19, COVID-19 pneumonia, and post-acute COVID-19 syndrome. ^bCombined term includes neutropenia and decreased neutrophil count. ^cCombined term includes injection-site reaction, erythema, rash, pain, hypersensitivity, and swelling.

IV mosunetuzumab in 3L+ FL: Key findings

Treatment schema



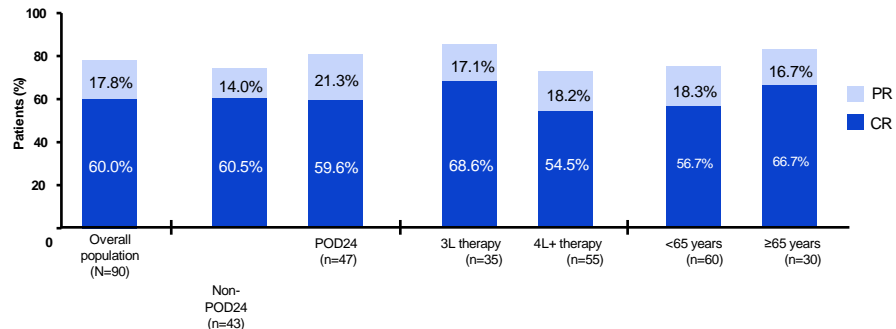
PFS



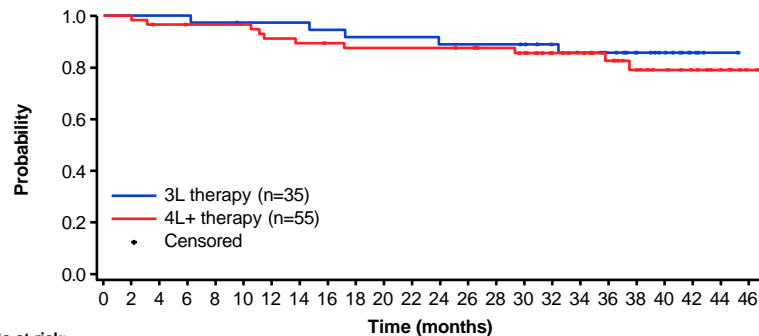
Patients at risk:

| Time (months) | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 40 | 42 |
|--------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 3L therapy (n=35) | 35 | 32 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 1 | NE |
| 4L+ therapy (n=55) | 55 | 49 | 43 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 27 | 26 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Responses



OS

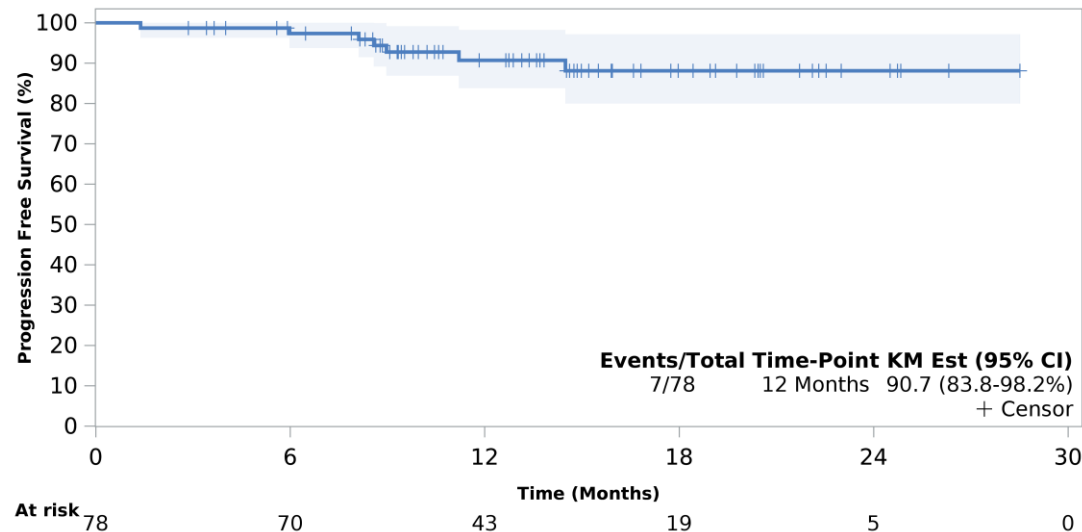


Patients at risk:

| Time (months) | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 40 | 42 | 44 | 46 |
|--------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 3L therapy (n=35) | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 24 | 19 | 14 | 10 | 3 | 1 | NE | |
| 4L+ therapy (n=55) | 55 | 54 | 52 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 38 | 33 | 31 | 26 | 20 | 15 | 13 | 6 | 1 | |

Moving mosunetuzumab in 1L FL: MITHIC-FL1 trial results

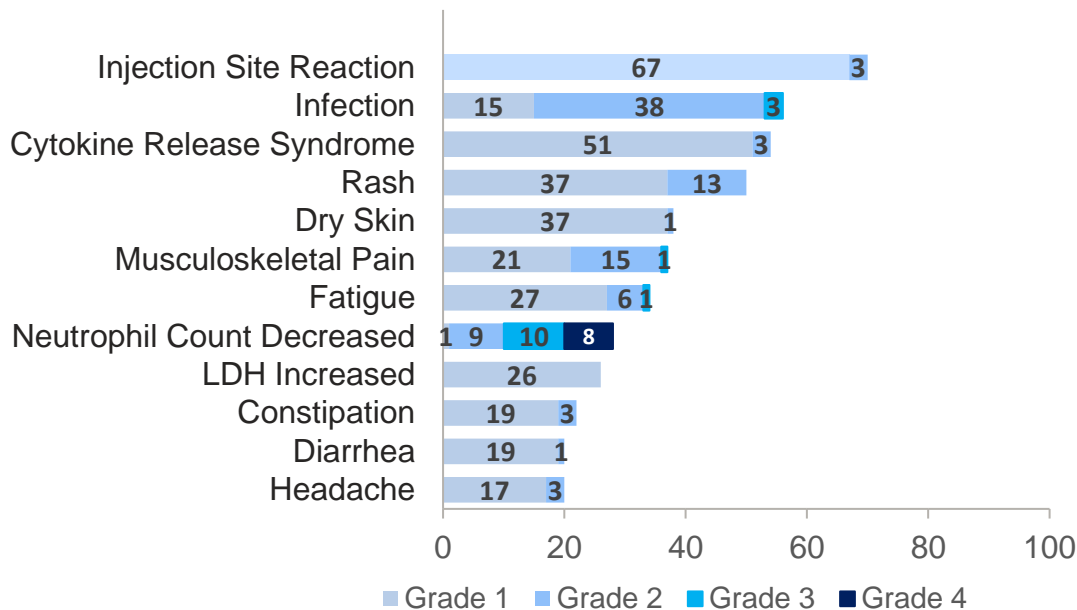
| Response type | Response evaluable (N=76) | Intention-to-treat (N=78) |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Overall response | 96% | 94% |
| Complete response | 80% | 78% |
| Partial response | 16% | 15% |
| Stable disease | 3% | 3% |
| Progressive disease | 1% | 1% |
| Non-evaluable | n/a | 3% |



- An estimated 91% of patients remained progression-free at 1 year
- 7 patients progressed (3 with CD20- FL, 1, CD20+ FL, 3 with CD20+ DLBCL (one 6 weeks after study entry))

Data cutoff: November 1, 2024; response assessed per the 2014 Lugano criteria and integrated with the 2016 LYRIC criteria; evaluable = patients who received at least one dose of study drug and underwent at least one response assessment;

SC mosun in 1L FL: Treatment-emergent adverse events

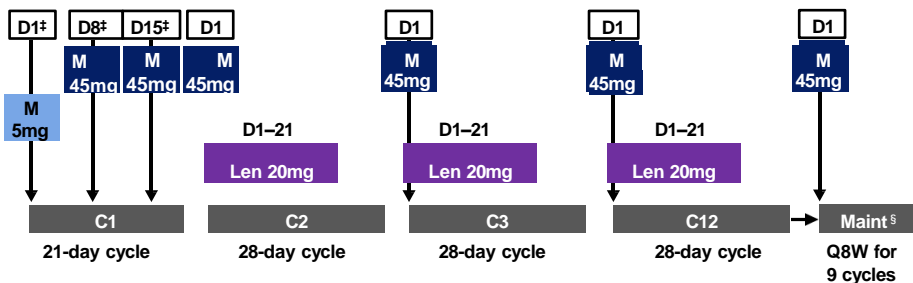


- **No new safety signal observed**
Median number of mosunetuzumab cycles: 8 (1-17)
- No ICANS-like toxicities
- No tumor lysis syndrome
- One episode of G2 tumor flare reaction

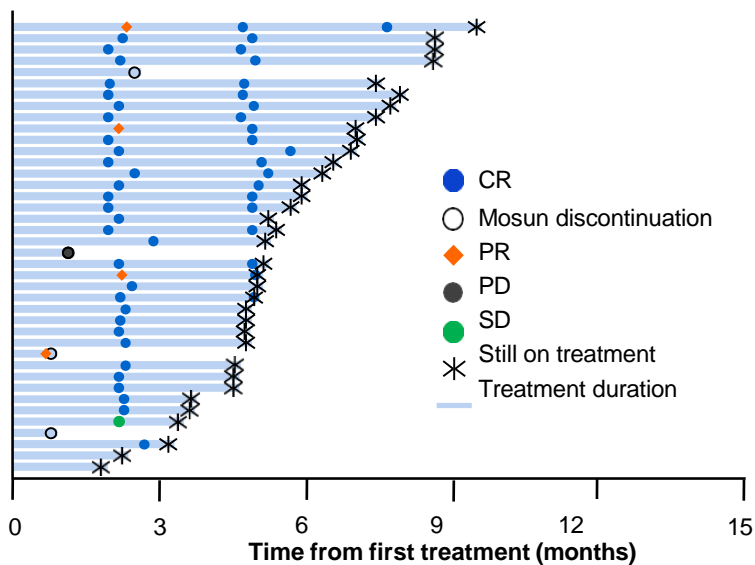
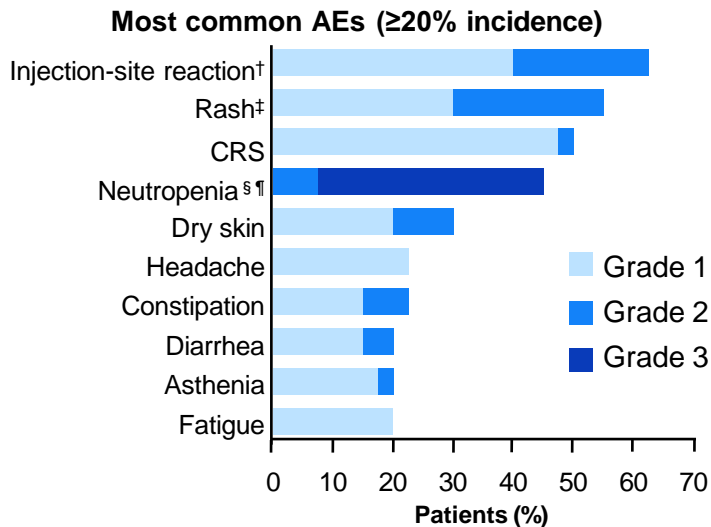
Less common TEAEs: Febrile neutropenia G3 (4%); ventricular tachycardia in setting of COVID19 pneumonia G5 (1%), dyspnea (G1-2 10%, G3 1%), platelet count decreased (G1-2 14%, G3 1%), syncope G3 (1%), hyperglycemia (G1-2 11%, G3 1%), ALC decreased (G1-2 3%, G3 1%), peritonitis (G3 1%), fracture (G3 1%), anemia (G1-2 12%, G3 1%).

Adverse events are stratified by CTCAE grade. AEs of grade 1-2 occurring in at least 20% of patients and all AEs of grade ≥3 regardless of frequency are reported

Phase 2 study of 1st line mosunetuzumab and lenalidomide in patients with FL (N=40)



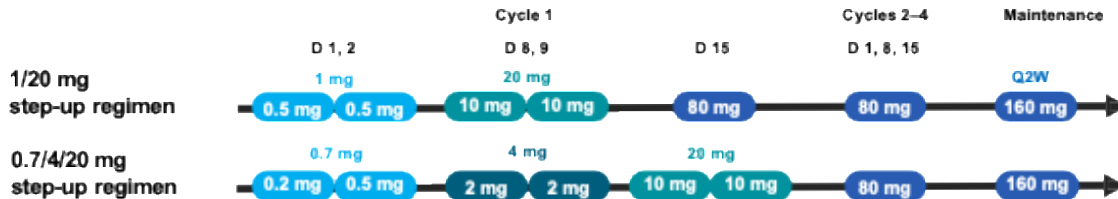
- Median duration of follow-up: 5.2 months (range: 1–10)
- **Best ORR 92%; best CR 89%**



Pretenders

(data not available in 2L+ and/or 1L)

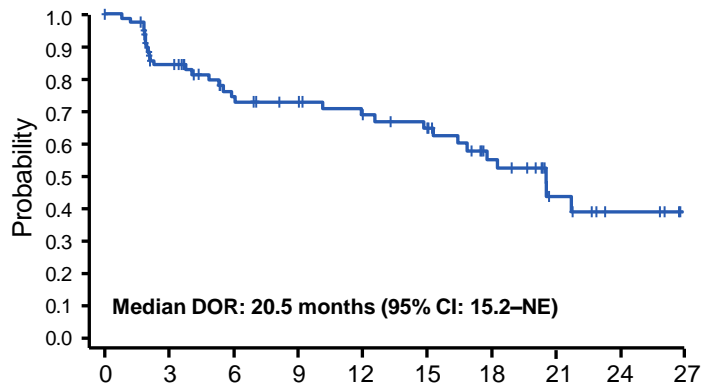
Odronextamab in 3L+ FL: Responses and outcomes



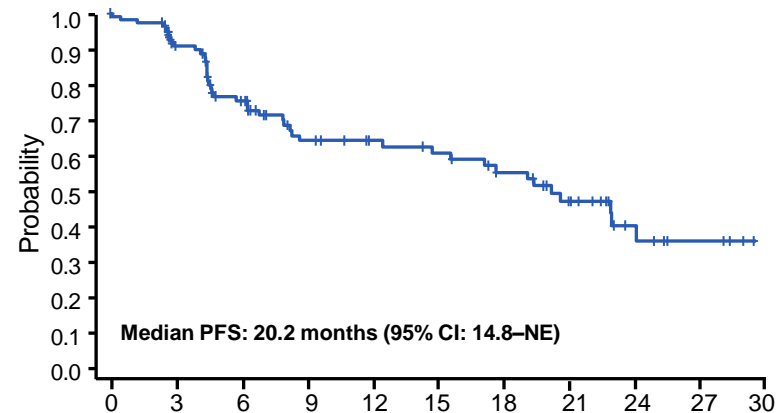
- Initial step-up regimen: 1/20/80 mg; changed to 0.7/4/20 mg based on safety.
- Median follow up 22.4 months (2.6-33)
- Treatment duration: Indefinite

| Best response | Independent central review (N=121) |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| ORR | 81.8% [95% CI: 73.8–88.2%] |
| CR | 75.2% |
| PR | 6.6% |
| SD | 5.8% |
| PD | 4.1% |

Duration of response – Independent central review

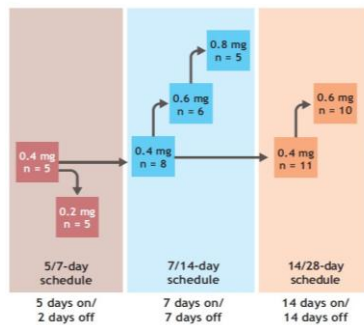


Progression-free survival – Independent central review

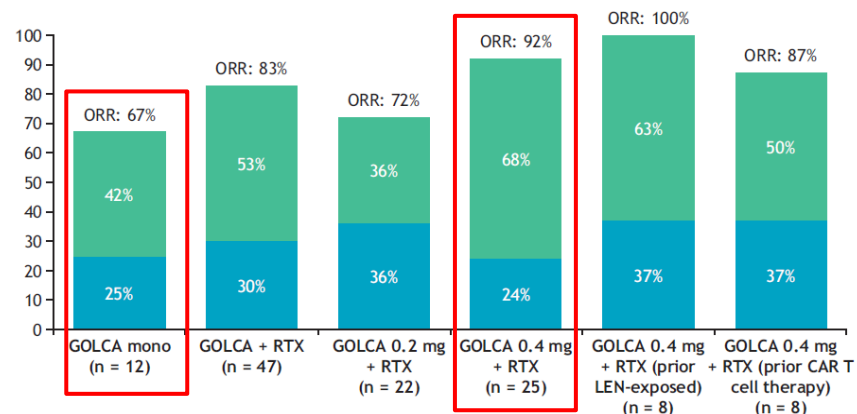
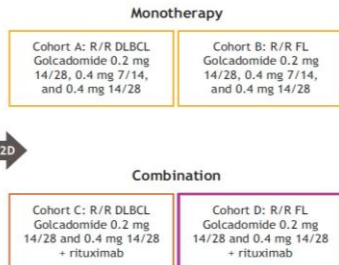


Golcadomide with or without rituximab R in 2L+ FL

Part A: Dose escalation
Golca monotherapy



Part B: Dose expansion



| TRAE, n (%) | Part B / Rituximab combination | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | Golcadomide 0.2 mg (n = 22) | | Golcadomide 0.4 mg (n = 34) | |
| | Any grade | Grade 3/4 | Any grade | Grade 3/4 |
| Patient with ≥ 1 TRAE | 22 (100) | 16 (73) | 30 (88) | 20 (59) |
| Neutropenia | 15 (68) | 12 (55) | 17 (50) | 15 (44) |
| Febrile neutropenia | 1 (5) | 1 (5) | 3 (9) | 3 (9) |
| Anemia | 2 (9) | 1 (5) | 8 (24) | 3 (9) |
| Thrombocytopenia | 4 (18) | 1 (5) | 6 (18) | - |
| Pneumonia | 3 (14) | 2 (9) | 3 (9) | 1 (3) |
| Constipation | 3 (14) | - | 4 (12) | 1 (3) |
| Vomiting | 1 (5) | - | - | - |
| Nausea | 3 (14) | - | 1 (3) | - |
| Diarrhea | 3 (14) | - | 3 (9) | - |
| Fatigue | 2 (9) | - | 4 (12) | - |
| Asthenia | 2 (9) | - | 4 (12) | - |
| Pyrexia | - | - | 1 (3) | - |
| Pruritus | 2 (9) | - | 4 (12) | - |

Ongoing comparative trials in 1L FL

| NCT | Name | Phase | N. | Experimental arm | Control arm | Duration of therapy | Primary endpoint |
|-------------|---------------|-------|------|--|---|---------------------------|------------------|
| NCT04663347 | EPCORE FL-2 | 3 | 1095 | Epcoritamab R ² | G/R-CHOP G/R-benda R ² | 2.5 y | CR30, PFS |
| NCT06284122 | MorningLyte | 3 | 790 | Mosunetuzumab- Lenalidomide | G/R-CHOP G/R-benda | 1.5 y | PFS |
| NCT06091254 | OLYMPIA-1 | 3 | 478 | Odronextamab | R-CHOP R-CVP R-benda | 2 y | CR30 |
| NCT06097364 | OLYMPIA-2 | 3 | 733 | Odronextamab-CHOP/ CVP +/- O-maintenance | R-CHOP/CVP + R- maintenance | 6 m vs 2.5 y | CR30 |
| NCT06549595 | SOUNDTRACK-F1 | 3 | 1015 | AZD0486-rituximab +/- AZD0486 maintenance | R-CHOP/CVP + R- maintenance R-benda | 6-12 m vs. up to 2.5 y | PFS |
| NCT06425302 | Golseek 2 | 2 | 90 | Rituximab-golcadomide (0.2 mg or 0.4 mg) | R-CHOP R-benda | Up to 2 y | CR |

Competitors and Pretenders in 1L FL: Concluding remarks

- We are at an important juncture where BsAb-based regimens may challenge the role of standard CIT in 1L FL
- Ongoing 1L FL studies raise questions:
 - Prolonged duration of therapy (most ≥ 2 years), prolonged immunosuppression
 - Lack of robust 2L data (except for epcoritamab)
 - What would the choice of 1L be based on? (Efficacy? Ease of administration? Experience? Length of therapy? Availability?)
- The 2L+ landscape is likely going to be reshaped (R^2 used upfront, CD20 loss; T-cell dysfunction)

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Lymphoma Research Award*



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Cancer Center