



Acute Leukemia – From Precision Medicine to ImmunoRx

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Disclosures

Hagop M. Kantarjian, MD, has affiliations with Amgen, ARIAD, Astex, BMS Novartis, Pfizer (*Contracted Research*); AbbVie, Amgen ARIAD, BMS, Immunogen, Orsinex, Pfizer (*Other Honoraria*).

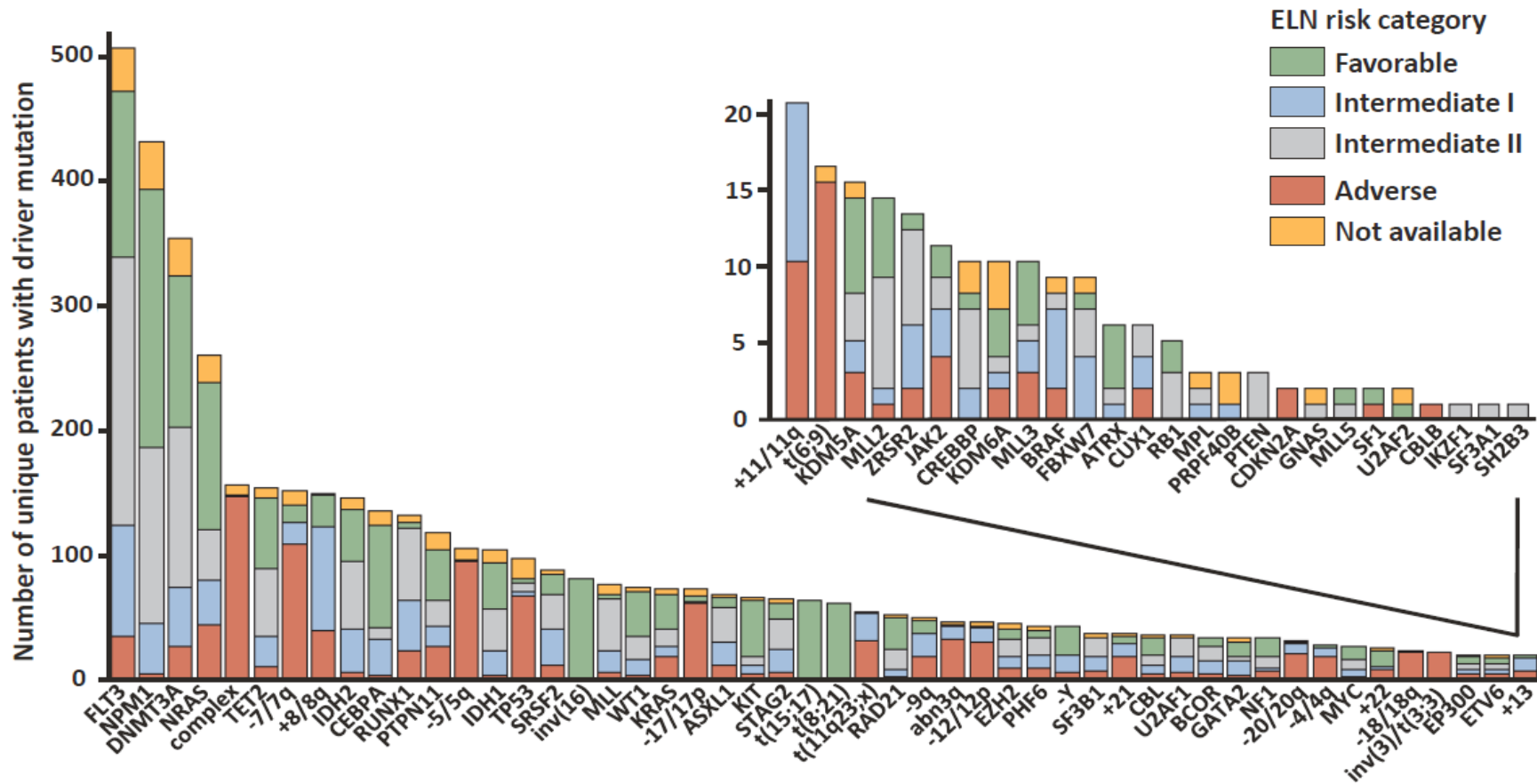


Acute Leukemia - Exciting Trends

- AML – Monoclonal antibodies and bispecific antibody constructs targeting CD33 and CD123
 - FLT3 inhibitors
 - IDH1/2 inhibitors
 - venetoclax
- ALL – BCR-ABL TKIs in Ph+ ALL
 - Monoclonal antibodies and bispecific antibody products targeting CD20, CD19, CD22 and CD123 (rituximab, inotuzumab, blinatumomab)
 - CART



Genomic Landscape of AML



- Targeted resequencing of 111 myeloid cancer genes (combined with cytogenetic profiles) in 1540 AML
- 5236 driver mutations (i.e., fusion genes, copy number alterations, gene mutations) involving 77 loci
- 6 genes mutated in >10% pts; 13 genes 5–10% pts; 24 genes 2–5% pts; 37 genes <2% pts



Clinical Applications of Molecular Studies in AML

- **FLT3-ITD mutations:** Add FLT3 inhibitor (midostaurin, sorafenib, quizartinib), consider allo-SCT
- **IDH1-2 mutations:** Add IDH inhibitor – enasidenib (AG-221/IDH2 inhibitor), ivosidenib (AG-120/IDH1 inhibitor)
- **NPM1 mutation** in diploid CG–ara-C sensitivity
- **TP53 mutation:** Consider decitabine 10 days ± others (GO, venetoclax); refer to allo-SCT



And, Suddenly in 2017 to 2018, FDA Approvals....

- **Midostaurin** (RYDAPT[®]) for de novo younger AML (< or = 60 yrs), FLT3 mutation - April 2017
- **Enasidenib** (AG-221; IDHIFA[®]) for R-R AML and IDH2 mutation - August 2017
- **Ivosidenib** (AG-221) for R-R AML - August 2018
- **CPX 351** (VYXEOS[™]) for newly Dx Rx-related AML and post MDS AML - August 2017
- **Gemtuzumab ozogamycin** revival for frontline AML Rx - August 2017
- **Venetoclax (VENCLEXTA[®]) combo with AZA, DAC, LDAC and Glasdegib (DAURISMO[™]) combo with LDAC for frontline elderly AML- November 2018**
- **Giteritenib (FLT3 inhibitor) for FLT mut. R-R AML**
- Data + with another FLT3 inhibitors: **quizartinib**



ATRA + As₂O₃ without Chemotherapy in APL MD Anderson Experience

- **Induction**

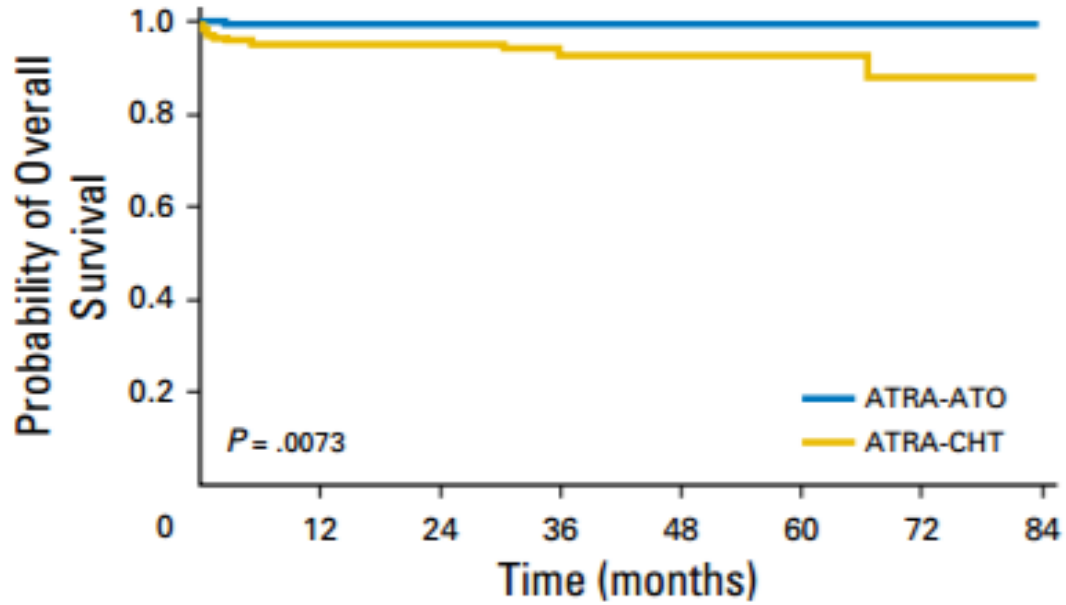
- **ATRA 45 mg/m²/d until CR**
- **As₂O₃ 0.15 mg/kg/d until CR**
- **Gemtuzumab (GO) 9 mg/m² x 1 if WBC > 10 x 10⁹/L**

- **Maintenance**

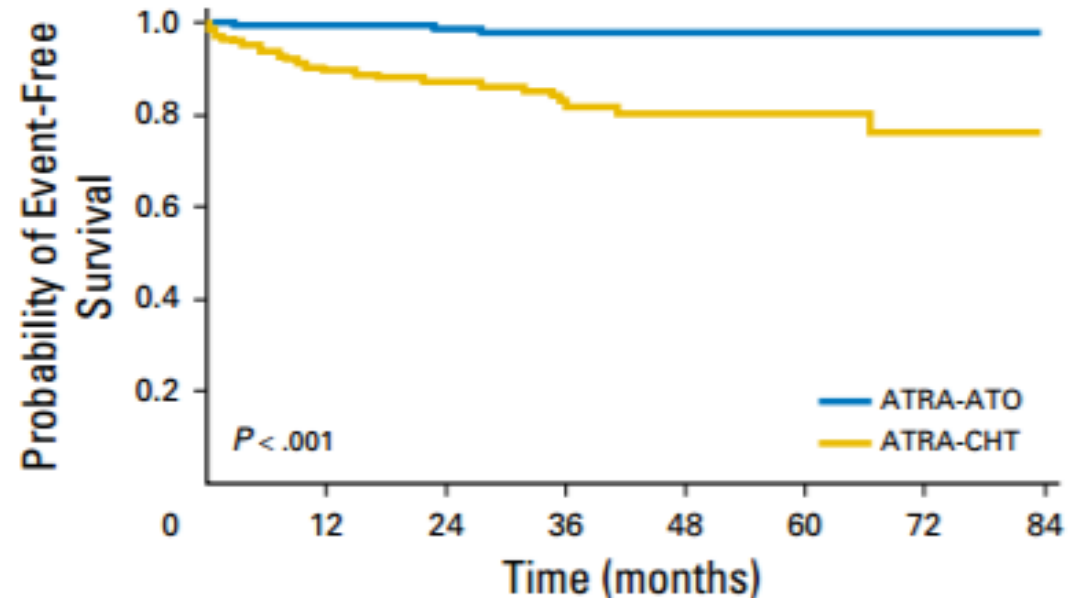
- **ATRA 45 mg/m²/d x 2 wks Q mo x 6**
- **As₂O₃ 0.15/kg/d x 4 wks Q2 mo x 3**
- **GO in PCR+**



APL: Outcome with ATRA + AS₂O₃ versus AIDA



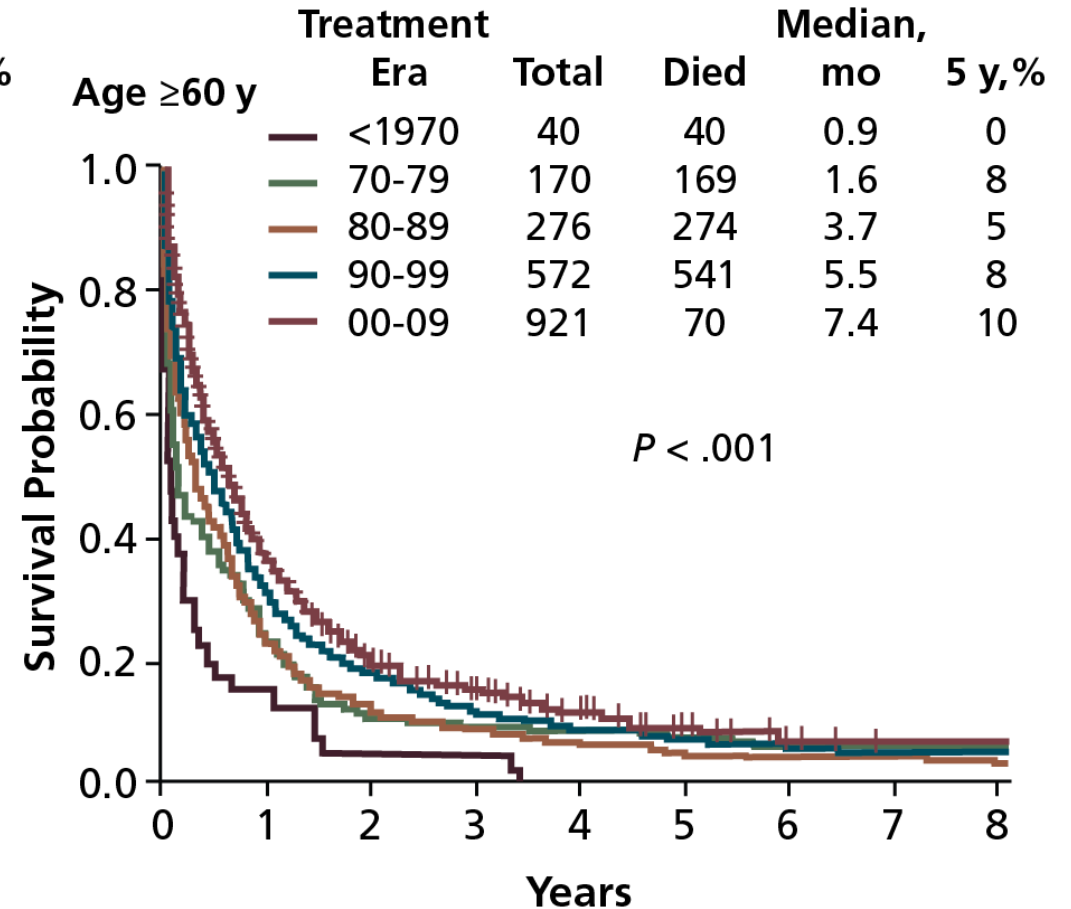
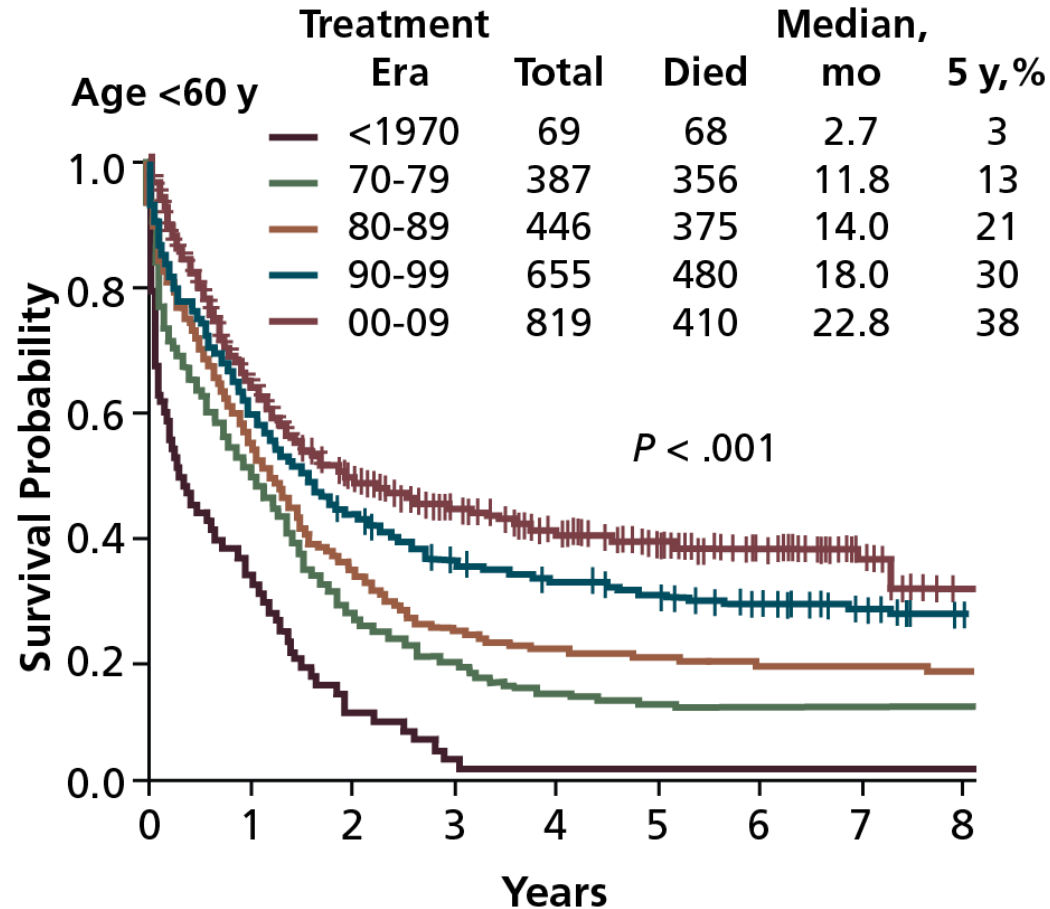
ATRA-ATO	129	118	107	84	58	32	8
ATRA-CHT	137	116	111	74	44	33	7



ATRA-ATO	127	117	106	82	56	30	7
ATRA-CHT	136	111	104	69	43	32	7



AML: Survival by Age and Treatment Era



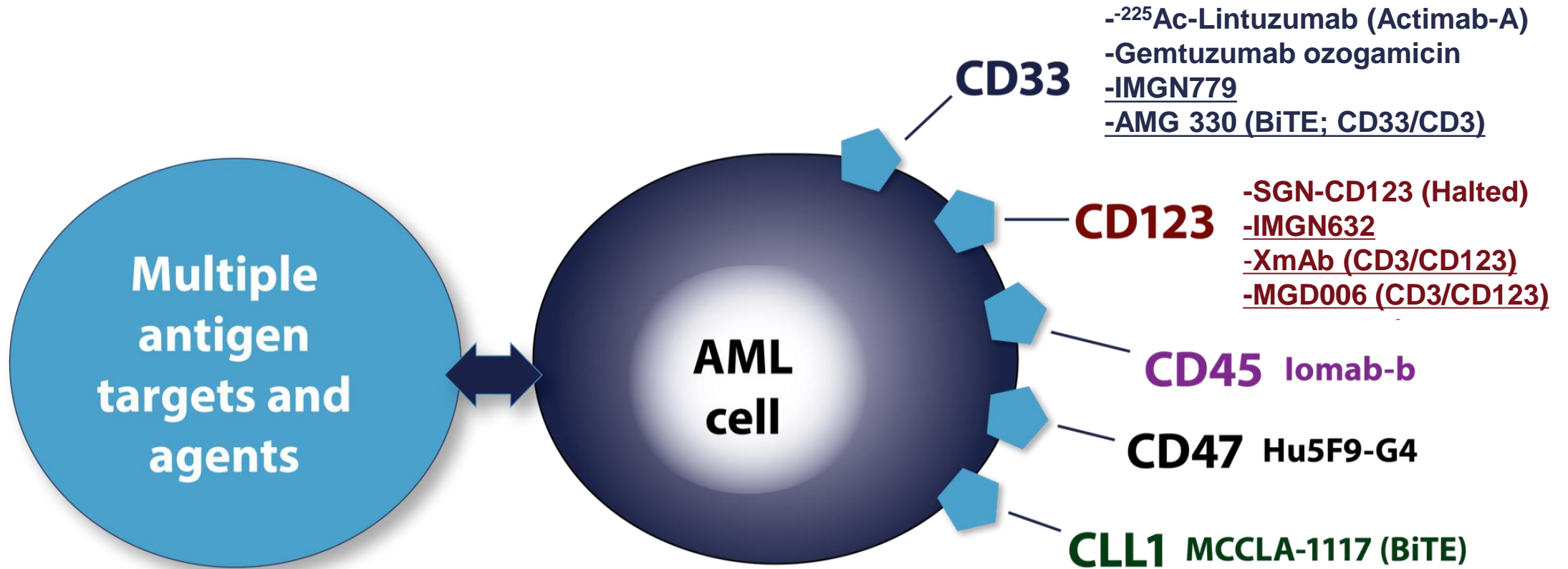


AML: What Works

- **FLT3 inhibitors**
- **IDH1-2 inhibitors**
- **CD33 and CD123 antibodies**
- **Venetoclax**
- **CPX351**



Target Antigens and Novel Antibodies in AML

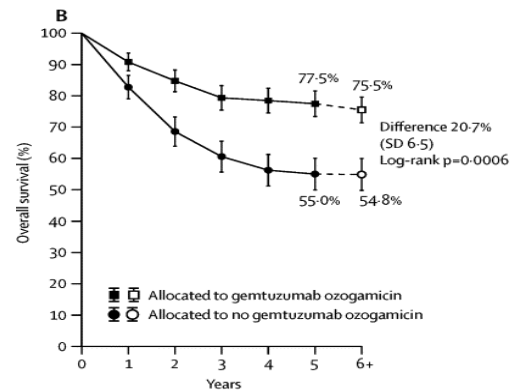




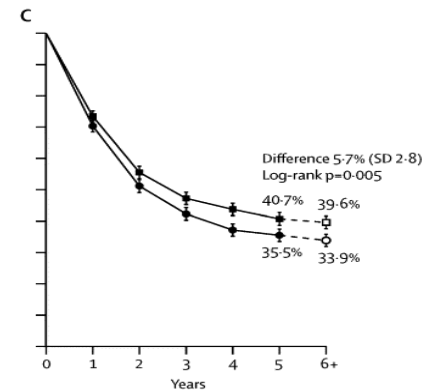
Gemtuzumab Ozogamicin in Induction Therapy Meta-Analysis of 5 Randomized Trials

A

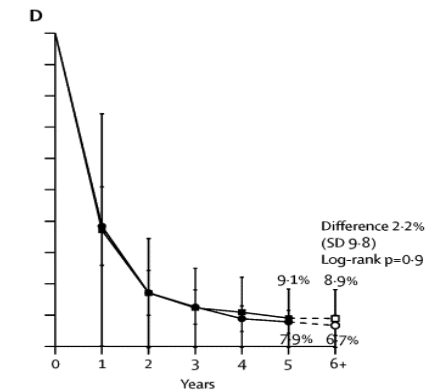
	Events/patients		o-e	Variance	OR (95% CI)	p value
	Gemtuzumab ozogamicin group	No gemtuzumab ozogamicin group				
Original coding						
Favourable	32/125	54/126	-14.3	20.5	0.50 (0.32-0.77)	
Intermediate	549/962	596/964	-44.2	284.4	0.86 (0.76-0.96)	
Adverse	223/261	227/256	3.1	110.6	1.03 (0.85-1.24)	
Subtotal	804/1348	877/1346	-55.4	415.5	0.88 (0.79-0.96)	0.007
Test for heterogeneity between subgroups: $\chi^2=9.6$; $p=0.008$						
Test for trend between subgroups: $\chi^2=7.8$; $p=0.005$						
Revised MRC coding¹²						
Favourable	30/122	54/124	-15.5	20.6	0.47 (0.31-0.73)	
Intermediate	506/911	559/916	-45.3	264.6	0.84 (0.75-0.95)	
Adverse	260/299	258/284	-1.2	127.6	0.99 (0.83-1.18)	
Subtotal	796/1332	871/1324	-61.9	412.8	0.86 (0.78-0.95)	0.002
Test for heterogeneity between subgroups: $\chi^2=10.1$; $p=0.006$						
Test for trend between subgroups: $\chi^2=7.7$; $p=0.006$						



Annual event rates	Years 1-5	Years 6+
Gemtuzumab ozogamicin	5.8% SD 1.1	2.3% SD 1.3
No gemtuzumab ozogamicin	14.1% SD 1.9	0.0% SD 0.0



Annual event rates	Years 1-5	Years 6+
Gemtuzumab ozogamicin	22.4% SD 1.0	2.7% SD 0.9
No gemtuzumab ozogamicin	26.2% SD 1.1	4.9% SD 1.3



Annual event rates	Years 1-5	Years 6+
Gemtuzumab ozogamicin	73.8% SD 4.6	2.4% SD 2.4
No gemtuzumab ozogamicin	76.7% SD 4.8	21.1% SD 10.5



Current mAb Trials at MDACC

Target	Product	Class	PI	MDACC Protocol
CD33	IMGN-779	ADC (DGN-462)	Cortes	2015 – 1024
	AMG-330	Bispecific CD33 / CD3	Ravandi	2015 – 0296
	AMG-673	Bispecific CD33 / CD3	Ravandi	2017 – 0365
	AMV-564	Tandem Diabody CD33 / CD3	Cortes	2016 – 0646
CD123	SL401	ADC (Diphtheria)	Konopleva	2013 – 0979
	SL401	ADC (Diphtheria)	Pemmaraju	2014 – 0976
	XmAb	Bispecific CD123 / CD3	Ravandi	2016 – 0165
	SGN-123	ADC (PBD)	Ravandi	2016 – 0454
	IMGN-632	ADC (IGN)	Daver	2017 – 0855
CD19	ADCT-402	ADC (PBD)	Jain	2015 – 0985
CD22	ADCT-602	ADC (PBD)	Jain	2017 – 0938
CD25	ADCT-301	ADC (PBD)	Jain	2015 – 0618
FLT3	AGS62P1	ADC (AGL-0185-30)	Cortes	2016 – 0647



FLT3 Inhibitors Under Development in AML

Phase 2¹⁻³

Crenolanib

PLX3397

Dovitinib

Ponatinib

Phase 3³⁻⁵

Quizartinib

Sorafenib

FDA approved⁶

MidostaurinG

Gilteritinib

1. ClinicalTrials.gov. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01831726>. Accessed October 29, 2018.

2. ClinicalTrials.gov. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01207440>. Accessed October 29, 2018.

3. Wander SA, et al. *Ther Adv Hematol*. 2014;5(3):65-77.

4. ClinicalTrials.gov. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02039726>. Accessed October 29, 2018.

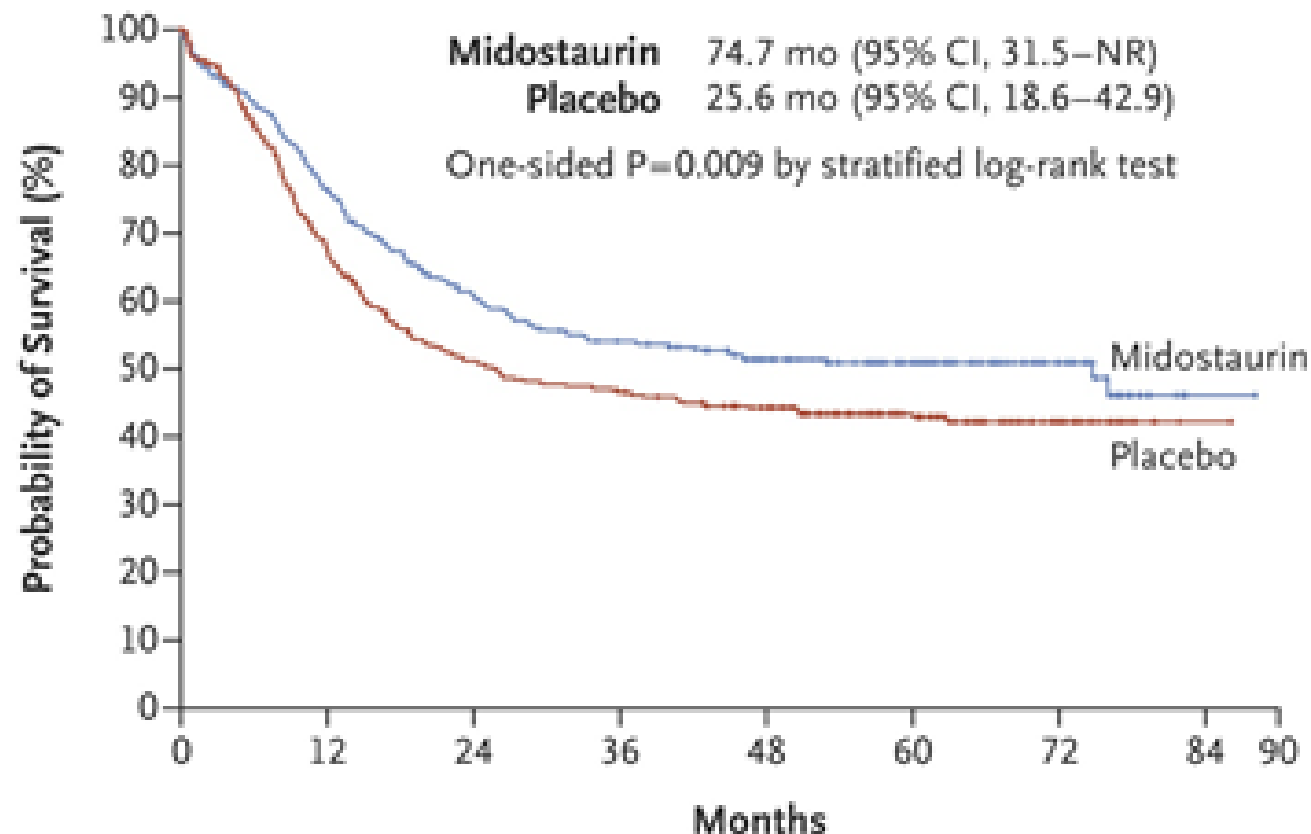
5. Perl AE, et al. *J Clin Oncol*. 2016;Abstract TPS7072.

6. Rydapt® USPI. https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2017/207997s000lbl.pdf. Accessed October 29, 2018.



Chemo Rx ± Midostaurin in AML (RATIFY)

Median Overall Survival



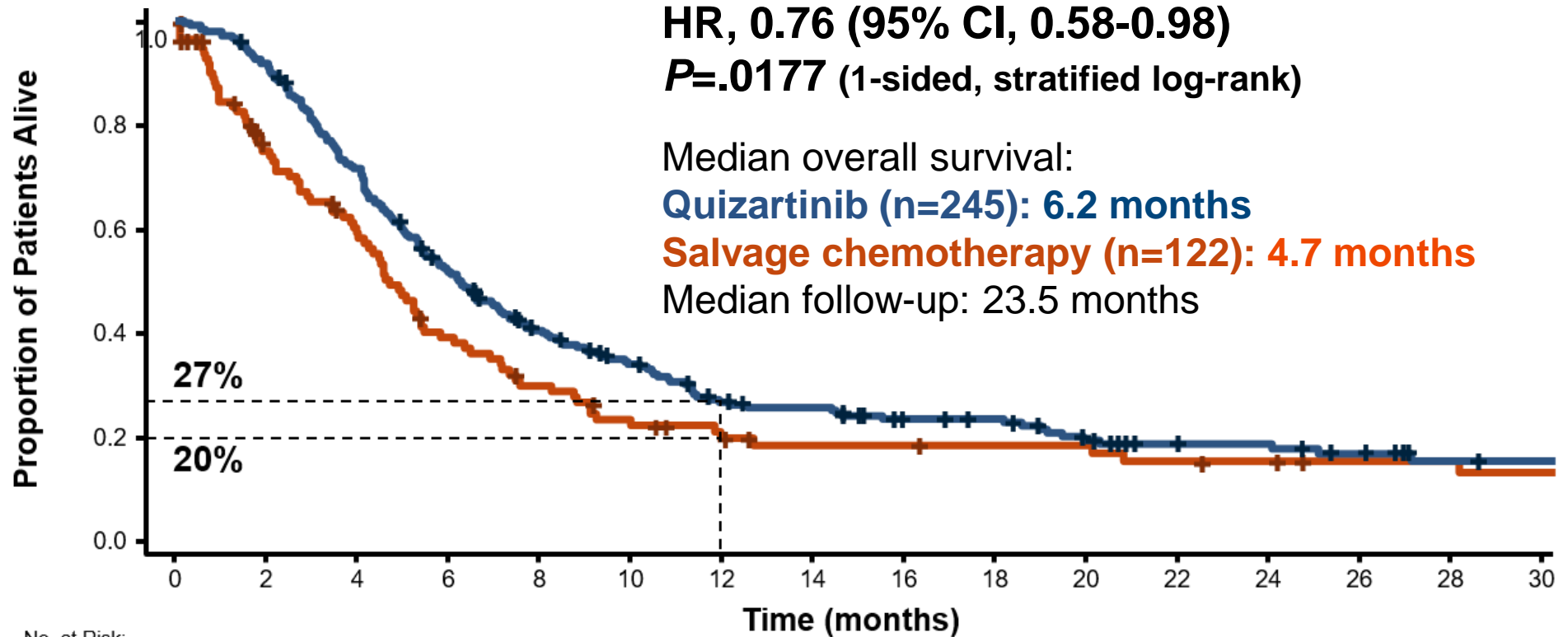
No. at Risk

Midostaurin	360	269	208	181	151	97	37	1
Placebo	357	221	163	147	129	80	30	1





QUANTUM-R : Overall Survival

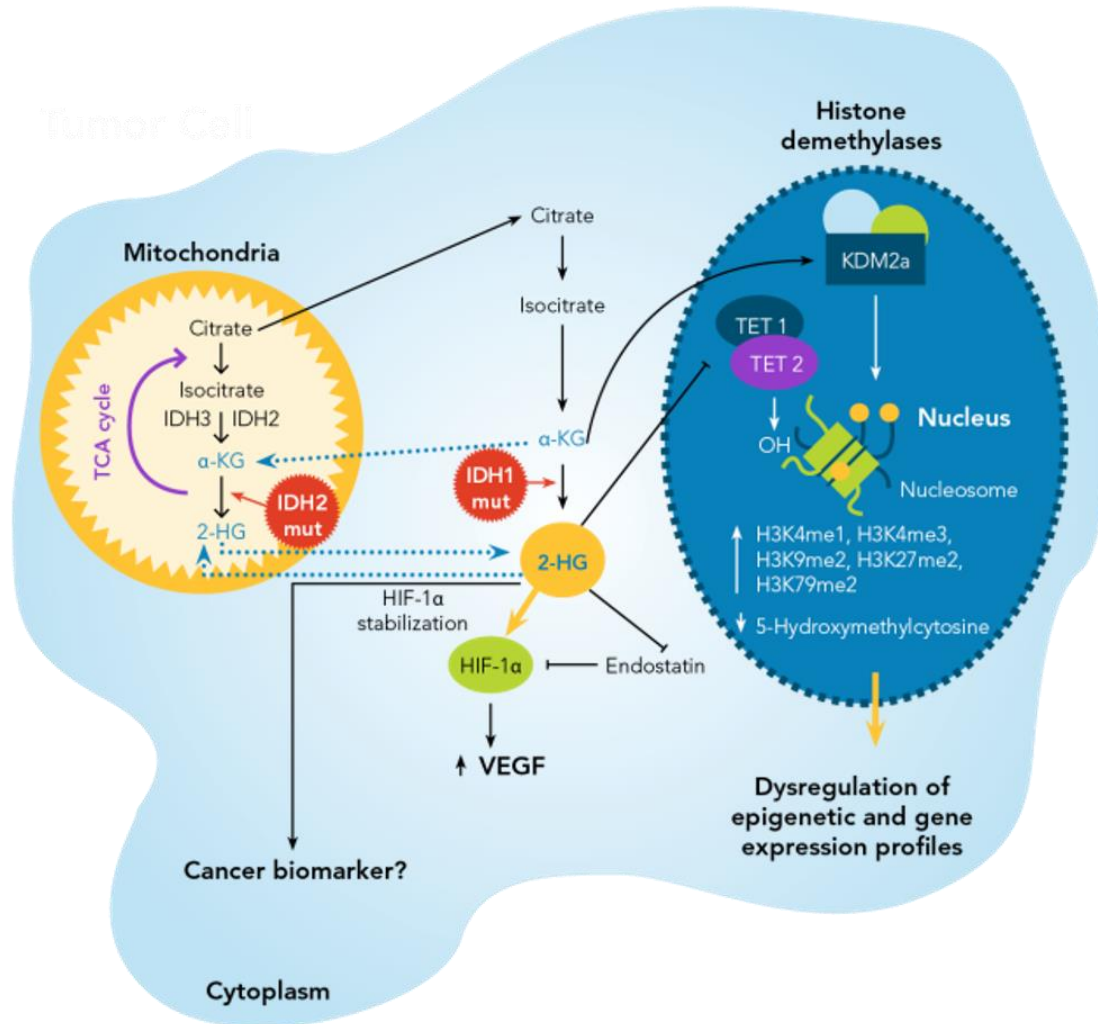


	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Quizartinib	245	224	173	122	89	71	53	48	38	36	27	20	20	16	11	10
Salvage chemotherapy	122	77	59	38	28	21	15	13	13	12	12	10	9	7	7	6





IDH Mutations Represent Important Cancer Metabolism Targets



- IDHwt: catalyzes oxidative decarboxylation of isocitrate to produce CO₂ and α -KG
- 3 isoforms exist: IDH1, IDH2, IDH3
 - IDH1: cytoplasm
 - IDH2: mitochondria
- IDH mutations have neomorphic activity:
 - Produce high levels of “oncometabolite” 2-HG (gain of function)
 - 2HG leads to differentiation block via epigenetic alterations

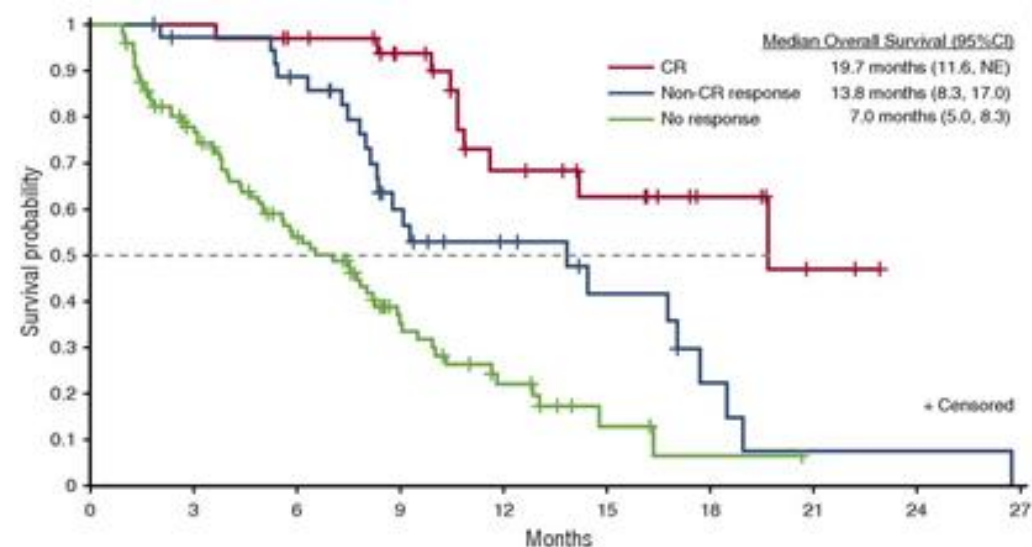
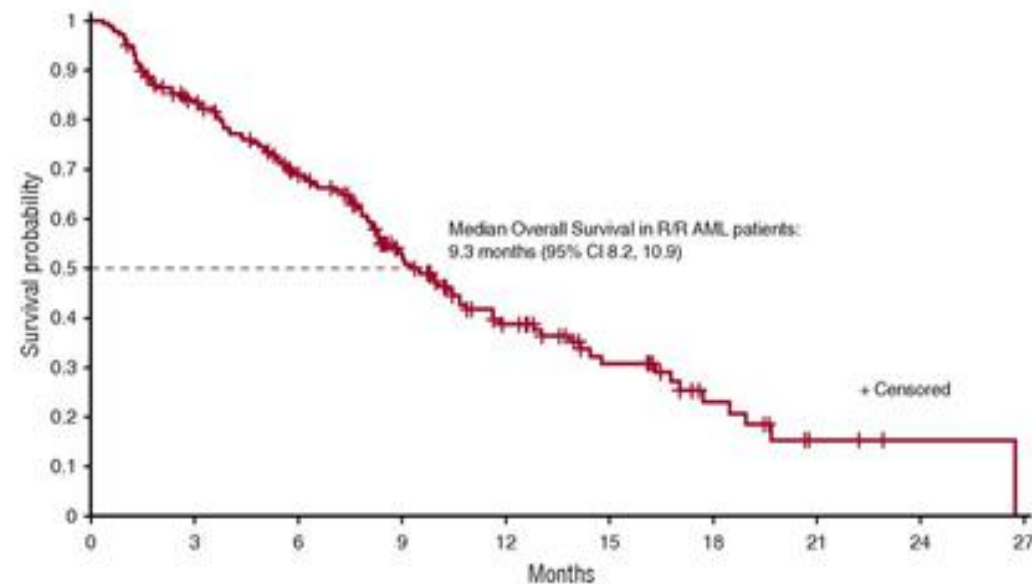
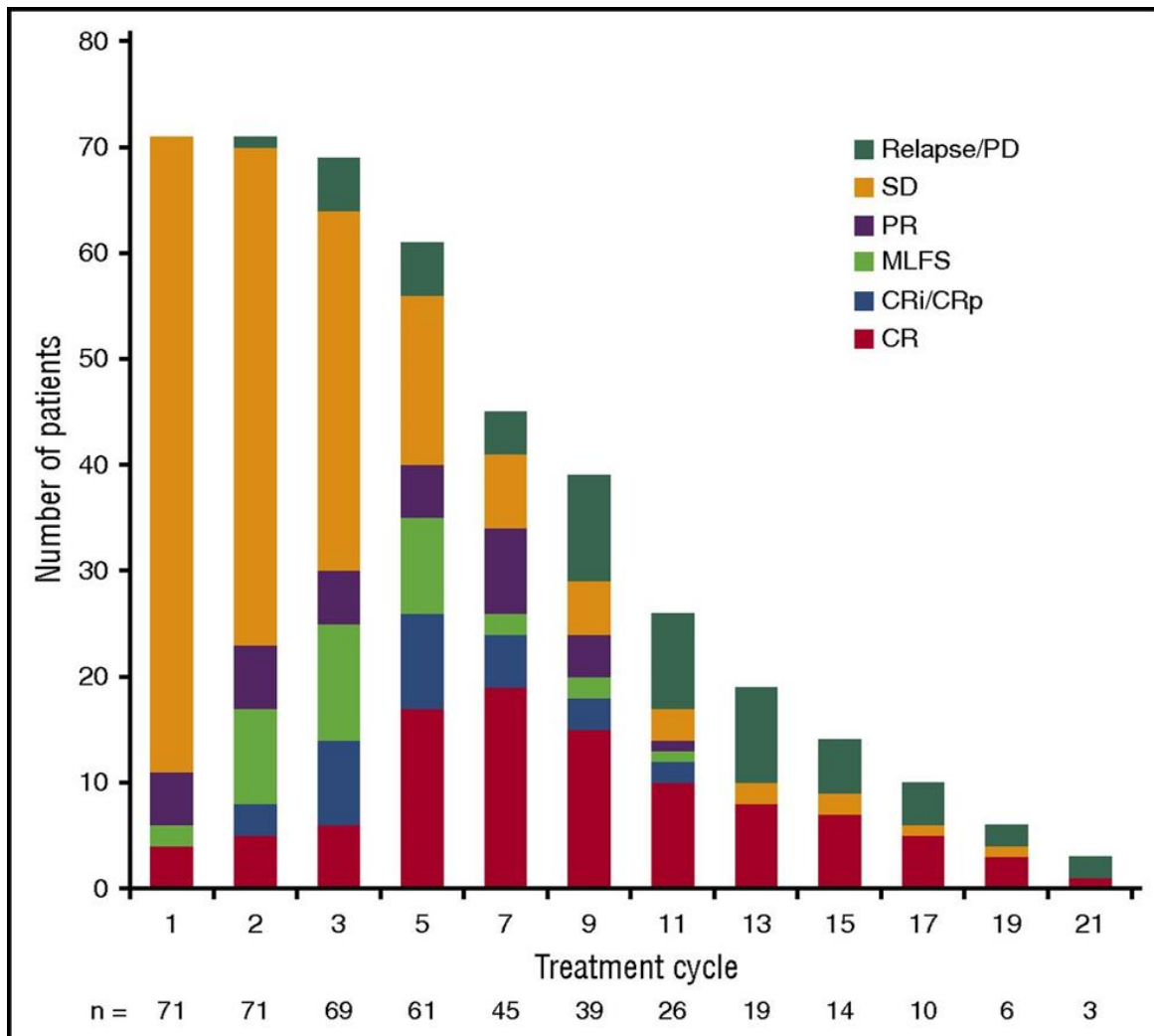


Enasidenib (AG221) in R-R AML

- 239 patients Rx with enasidenib 5 to 650 mg orally daily; 153 patients Rx with 100 mg daily in Phase 2
- **ORR 70/239 = 40%**; median RD 5.8 mos; **median OS 9.3 mos**
- CR 19%; median OS 19.7 mos
- Grade 3 to 4 AEs: ↑ bili 12%; differentiation syndrome 7%



Enasidenib (AG221) in R-R AML



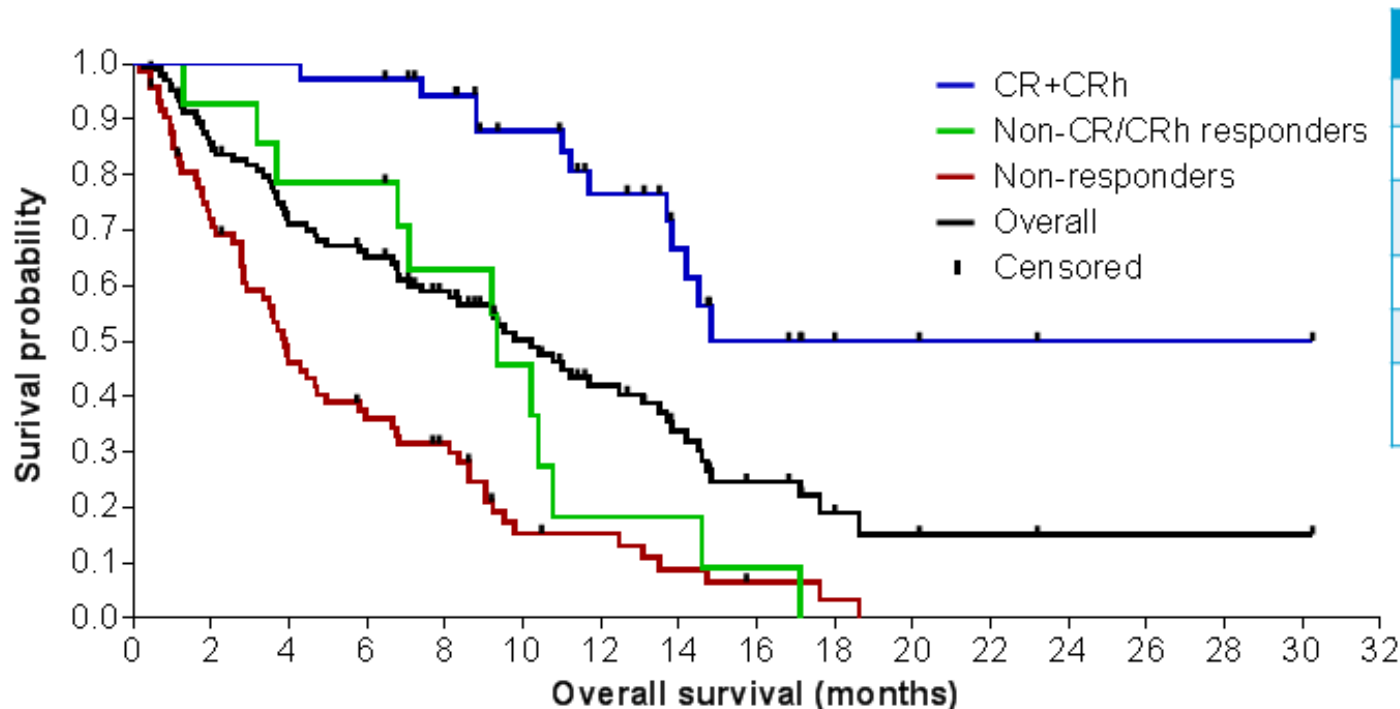


Ivosidenib (AG120; IDH1 Inhibitor) in R-R AML

- 258 patients Rx with ivosidenib 500 mg/d; 125 R-R AML
- CR 22%, CRh 9% - **CR + CRh 30%**
- Median OR duration 8.2 mos; median CRD 9.3 mos
- Differentiation syndrome 11%; grade 3 to 4 5%



Overall Survival by Best Response in R/R AML (n=125)



Months	
Overall Survival, median [95% CI]	
CR+CRh	NE [13.8, NE]
Non-CR/CRh responders	9.3 [3.7, 10.8]
Non-responders	3.9 [2.8, 5.8]
All	8.8 [6.7, 10.2]
Overall follow-up, median (range)	
	14.8 (0.2–30.3)

Number of patients at risk:

38	38	38	37	32	25	19	13	8	5	4	3	1	1	1	1
14	13	11	11	8	5	2	2	1	0						
73	51	32	24	19	8	7	4	2	1	0					

CR+CRh
Non-CR/CRh responders
Non-responders

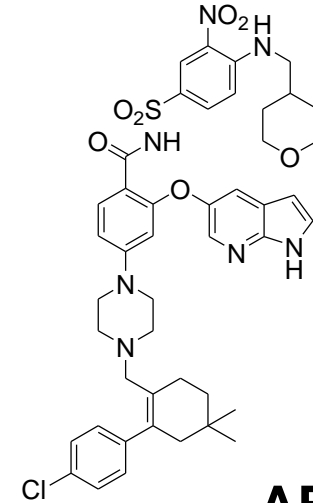
Non-responders = all others including those with best responses of SD, PD or not evaluable





Venetoclax (ABT-199): Potent, Selective BCL-2 Inhibitor

- High affinity for BCL-2
- Lower affinity for BCL-X_L, MCL-1
- >100-fold improved functional selectivity
- Orally bioavailable

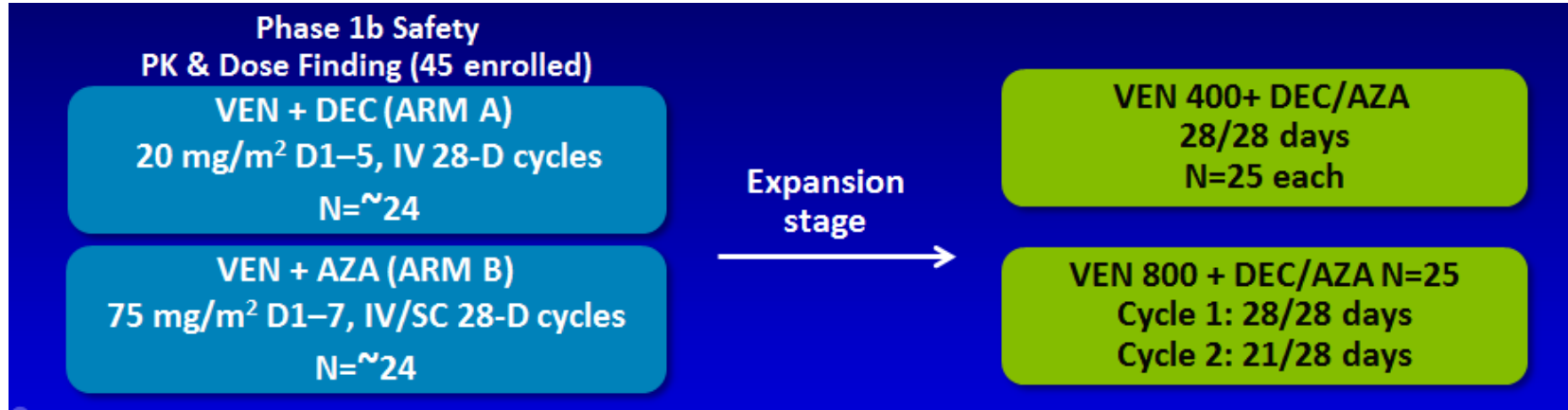


ABT-199

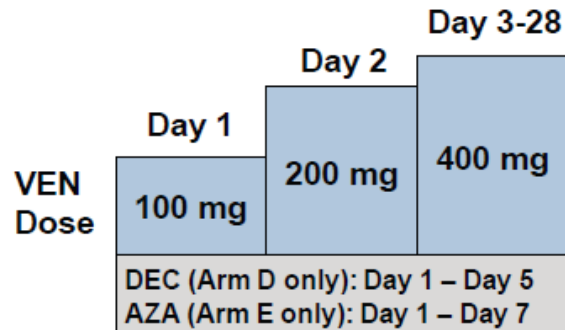
Agents	Binding Affinity				Cellular Efficacy, EC ₅₀ (nM)				
	TR FRET K _i (nM)				Engineered cell lines			Tumor cell lines	
	BCL-2	BCL-X _L	BCL-w	MCL-1	BCL-2	BCL-X _L	Functional Selectivity	RS4;11 (BCL-2)	H146 (BCL-X _L)
ABT-263	0.04	0.05	7	>224	20	13	0.6	110	75
ABT-199	< 0.01	48	21	>440	4	261	87	12	3600



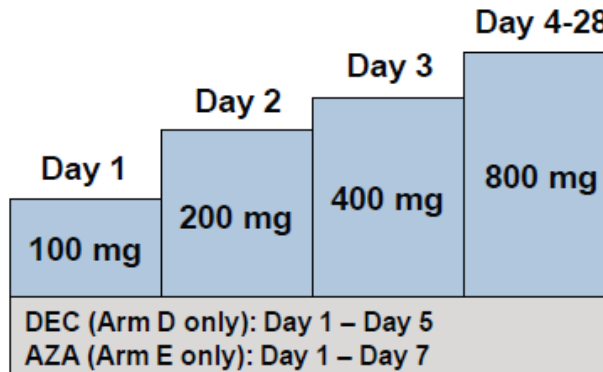
Frontline AZA or DAC + Venetoclax in UnRx AML



400 mg Dose Ramp-Up



800 mg Dose Ramp-Up



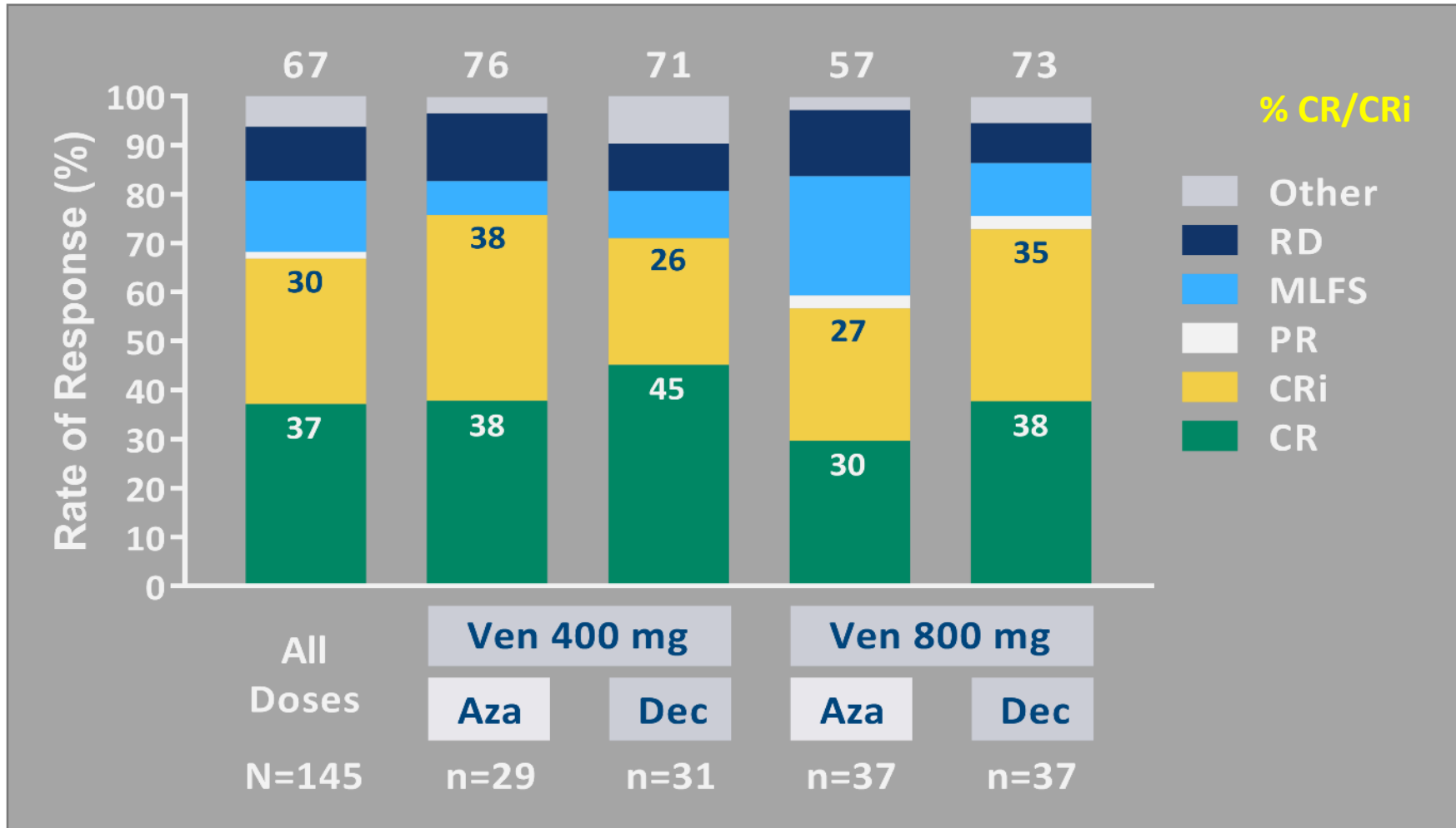
AZA=azacitidine; D=Day; DEC=decitabine; HMA=hypomethylating agent; IV=intravenous; PK, pharmacokinetics; PO=per os; POS= posaconazole; RP2D=recommended phase 2 dose; SC=subcutaneous.



DiNardo CD, et al. *Blood*. 2017;130:2628 (poster presentation); DiNardo CD, et al. *J Clin Oncol* 2018;36:7010 (oral presentation); DiNardo CD, et al. *Lancet Oncol*. 2018;19(2):216-228 (including supplement).



Venetoclax in UnRx Elderly AML: Response by Cohort

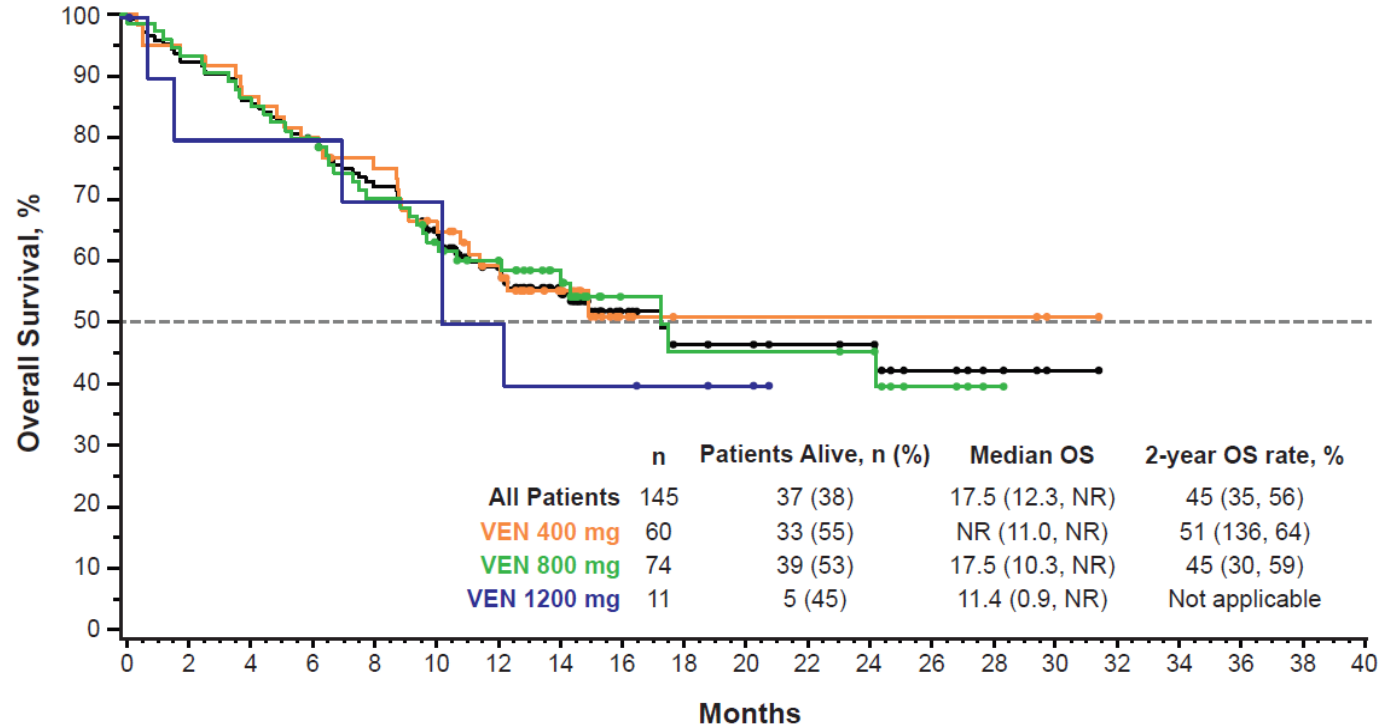


DiNardo CD, et al. *J Clin Oncol* 2018; 36:7010 (oral presentation); DiNardo CD, et al. *Lancet Oncol*. 2018;19(2):216-228 (including supplement).



Venetoclax in UnRx Elderly AML: Survival

Duration of Response



Patients at risk

All patients	145	133	124	115	102	89	73	53	25	16	15	13	12	7	4	2
VEN 400 mg	60	56	52	48	45	38	30	20	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
VEN 800 mg	74	69	64	59	50	44	38	29	13	10	10	10	9	4	1	
VEN 1200 mg	11	8	8	8	7	7	5	4	4	3	2					

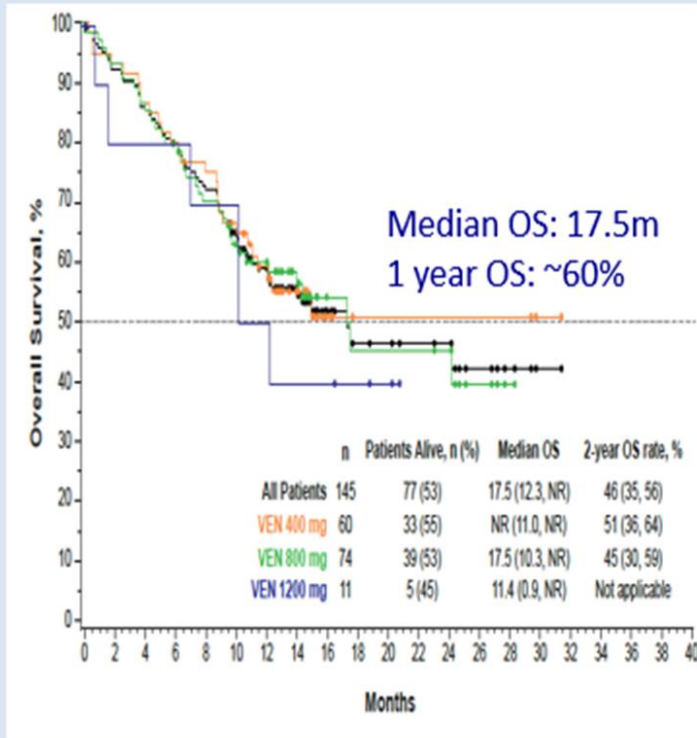


DiNardo CD, et al. *Blood*. 2017;130:2628 (poster presentation); DiNardo CD, et al. *Lancet Oncol*. 2018;19(2):216-228 (including supplement).

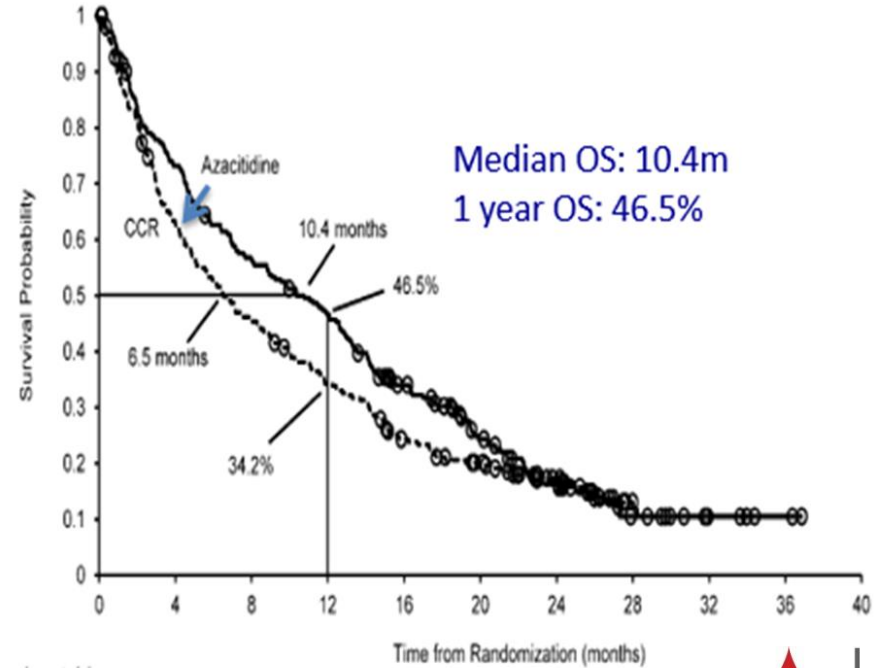


Venetoclax in UnRx Elderly AML: AZA/DAC ± Venetoclax

VEN/HMA CR/CRi 67%
N=145, median age 73

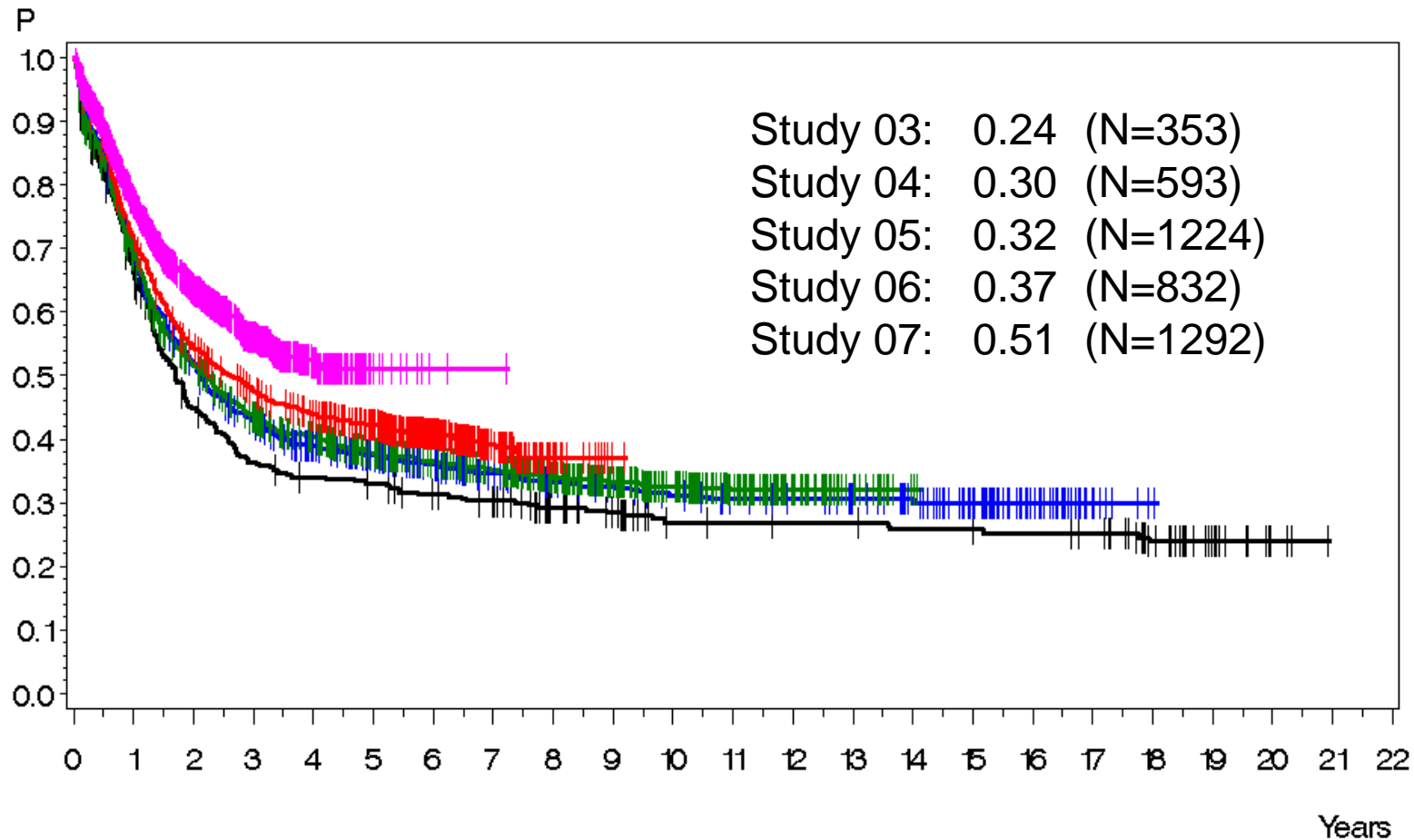


AZA CR/CRi 28%
N=241, median age 75





Overall Survival: Comparison of the GMALL Studies (03/87 until 07/2003)





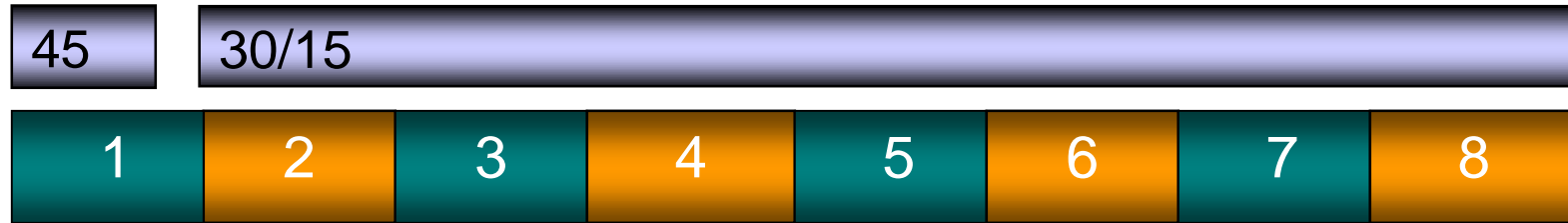
Reasons for Recent Success in Adult ALL Rx

- Addition of TKIs to chemoRx in Ph-positive ALL
- Addition of rituximab to chemoRx in Burkitt and pre-B ALL
- **Potential benefit of addition of CD19 bispecific antibody construct blinatumomab, and of CD22 monoclonal antibody inotuzumab to chemoRx in salvage and frontline ALL Rx**
- **CAR-T**

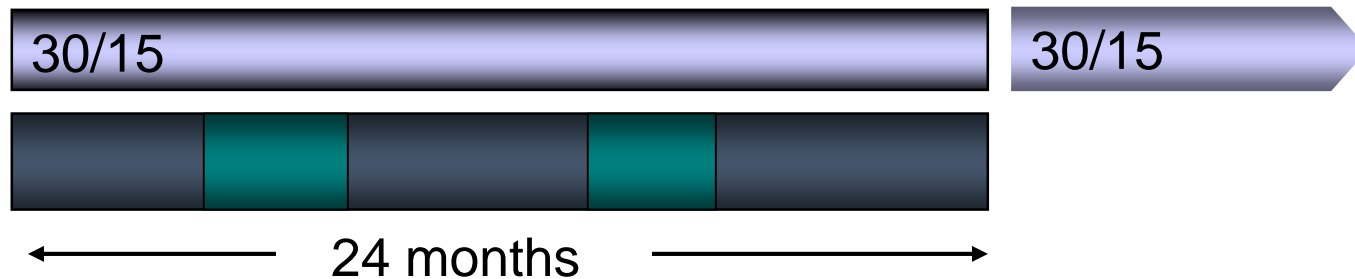


Hyper-CVAD + Ponatinib Design

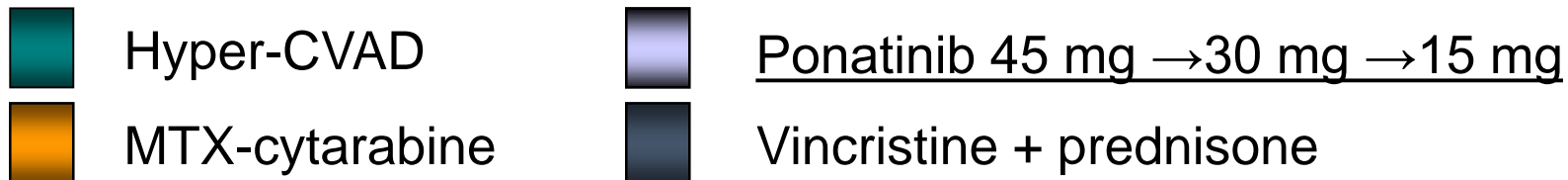
Intensive Phase



Maintenance Phase



Risk-adapted intrathecal CNS prophylaxis

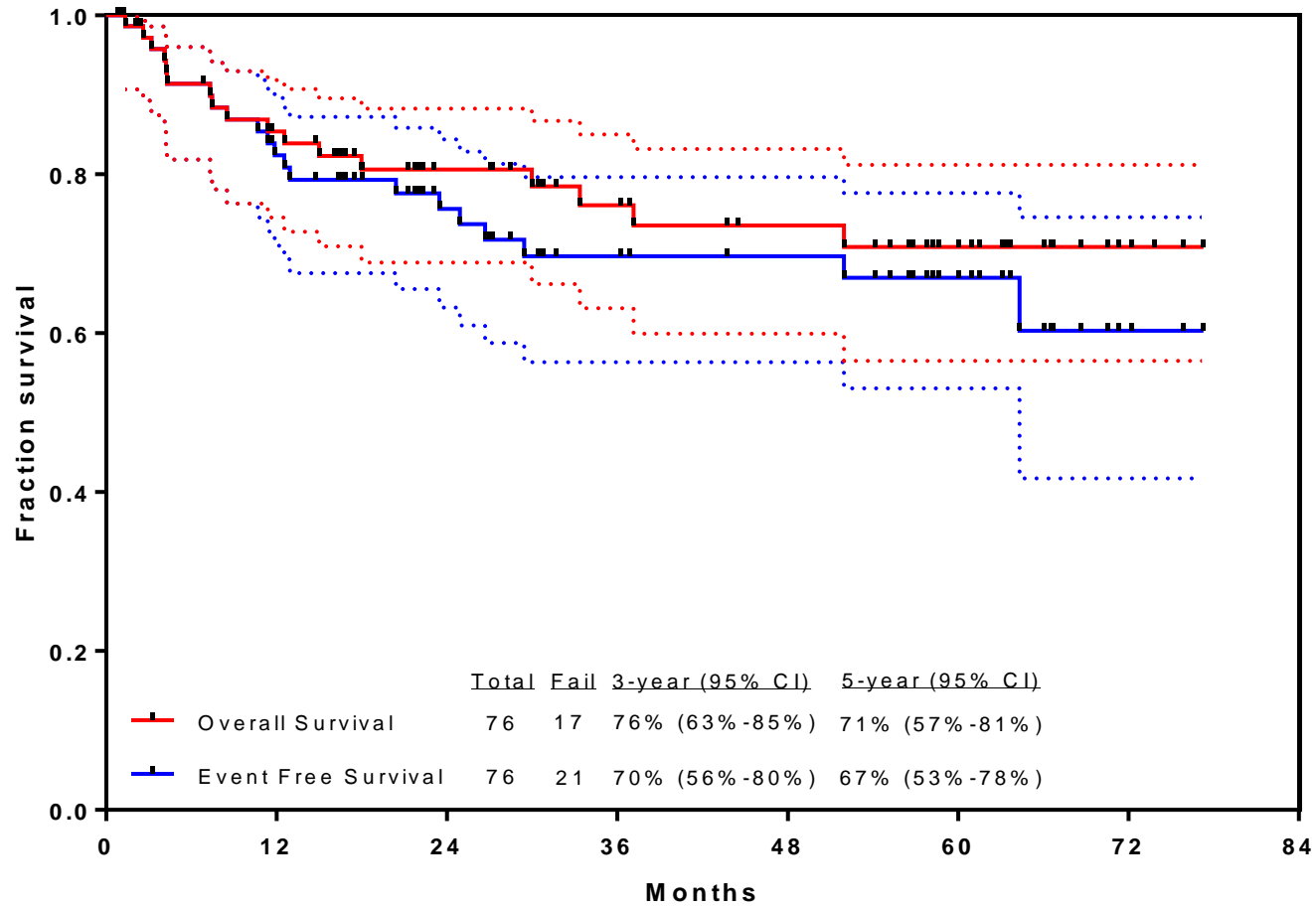


- After the emergence of vascular toxicity, protocol was amended:
Beyond induction, ponatinib 30 mg daily, then 15 mg daily once in CMR





Hyper-CVAD + Ponatinib in Ph-Positive ALL: Survival



# at risk	0	12	24	36	48	60	72	84
	76	57	42	33	28	18	5	0
	76	55	40	30	27	17	4	0



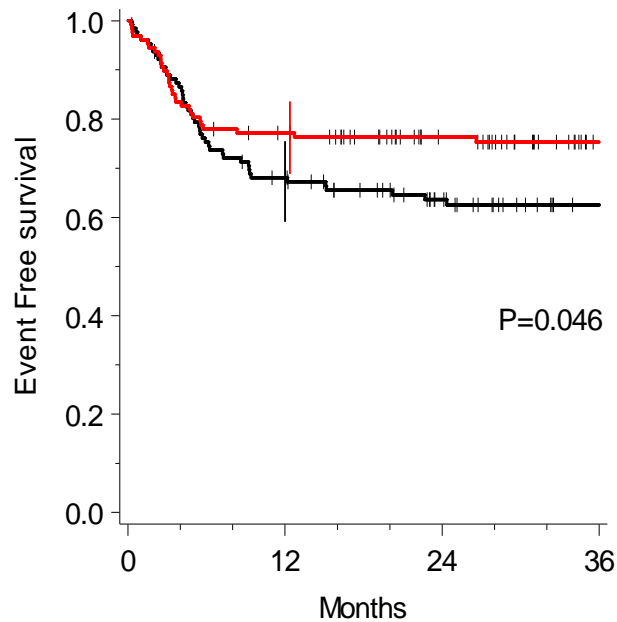
Blinatumomab and Inotuzumab in R-R Ph-positive ALL

Parameter	Blinatumomab	Inotuzumab
No. Rx	45	38
No. CR/marrow CR (%)	16 (36)	25 (66)
% MRD negative in CR	88	63
Median OS (mos)	7.1	8.1
% Later allo SCT	44	32



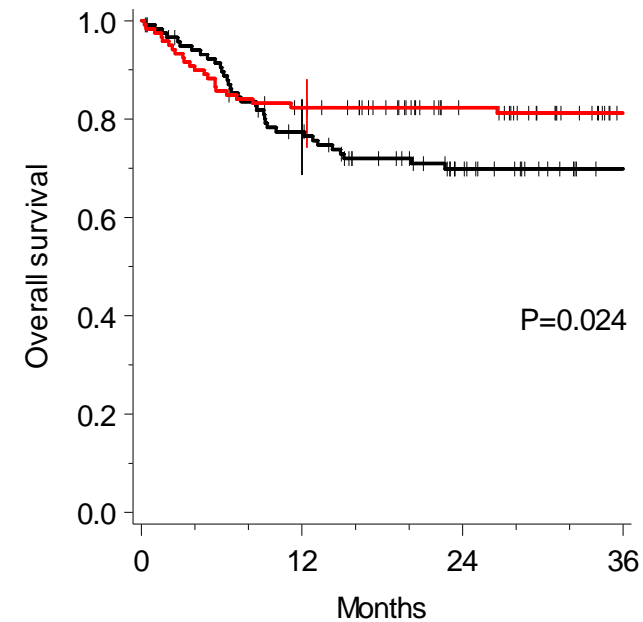
ChemoRx ± Rituximab in Burkitt Disease: Results of the Randomized Intergroup (GRAALL-Lysa) LMBA02 Study

Event-Free Survival



Treatment arm		Patients at risk		
No Rituximab	129	83	61	43
Rituximab	128	95	74	50

Overall Survival



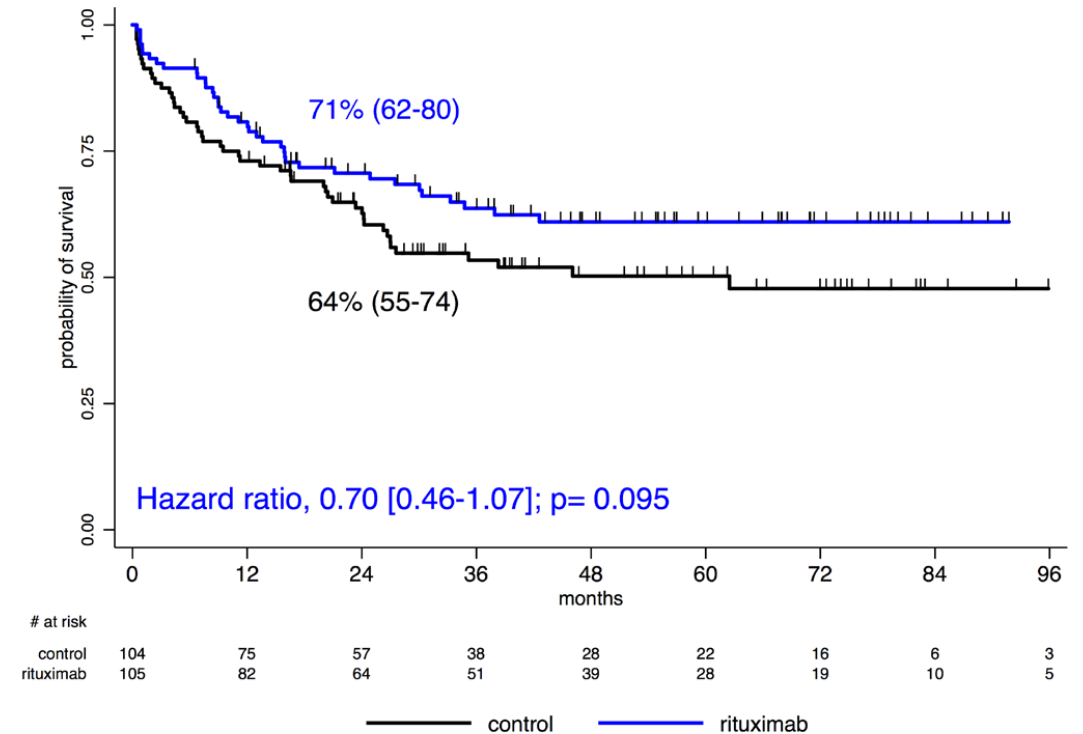
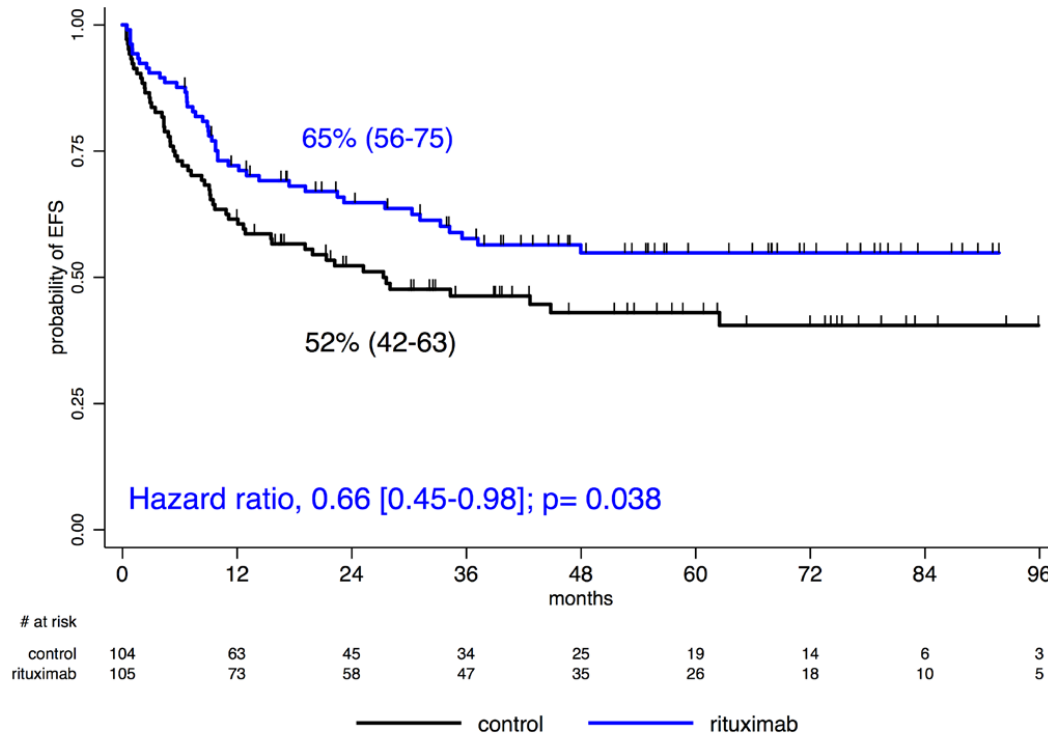
Treatment arm		Patients at risk		
No Rituximab	119	87	60	44
Rituximab	120	95	73	50





Chemo Rx ± Rituximab: Results of the Randomized GRAALL-R 2005 in Pre B-ALL

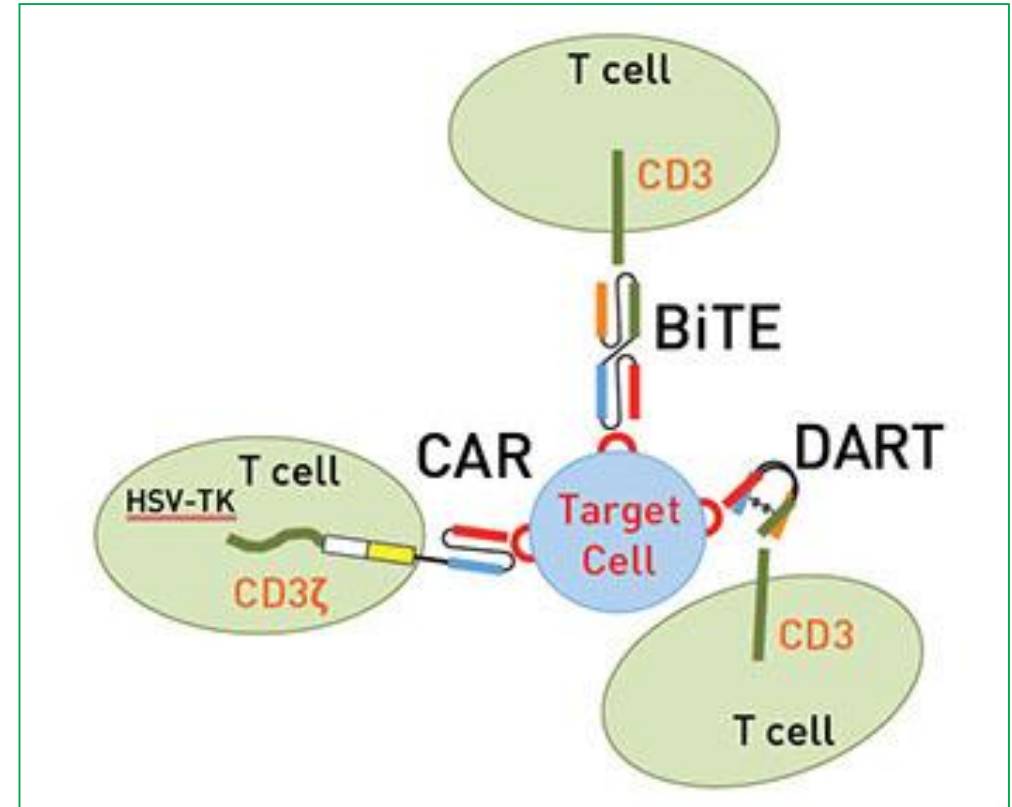
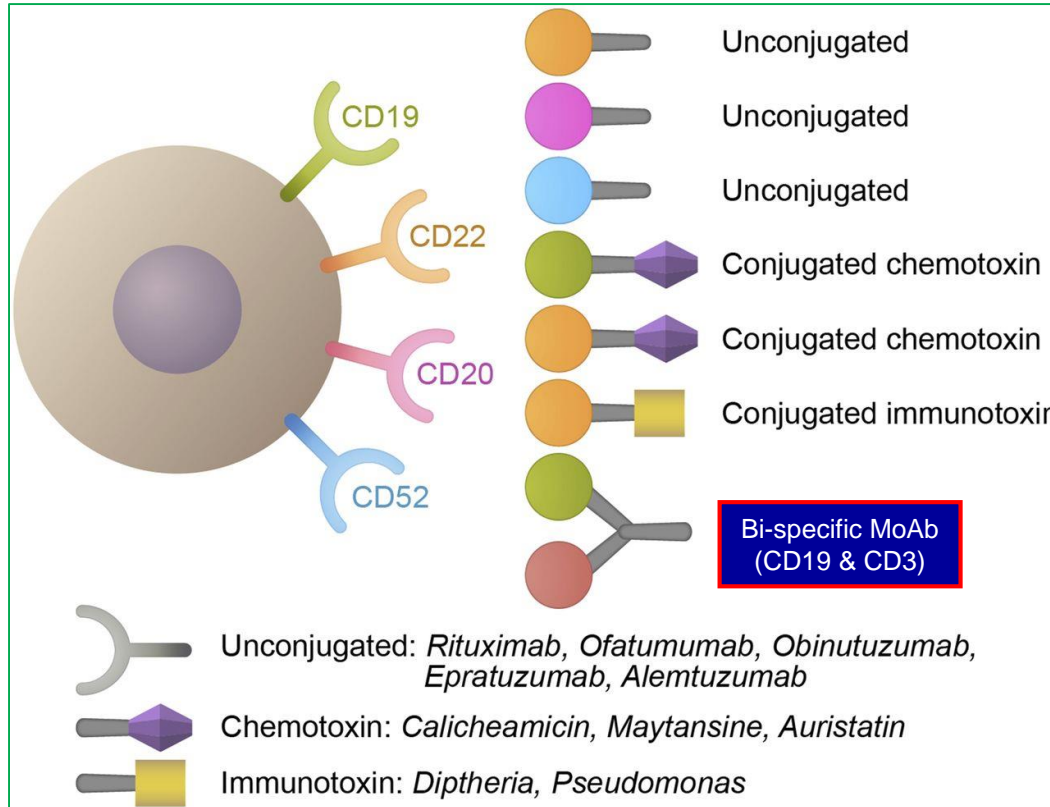
- Median follow-up: 30 months





Immuno-oncology in ALL

- Antibodies, ADCs, Immunotoxins, BiTEs, DARTs, CAR-T Cells



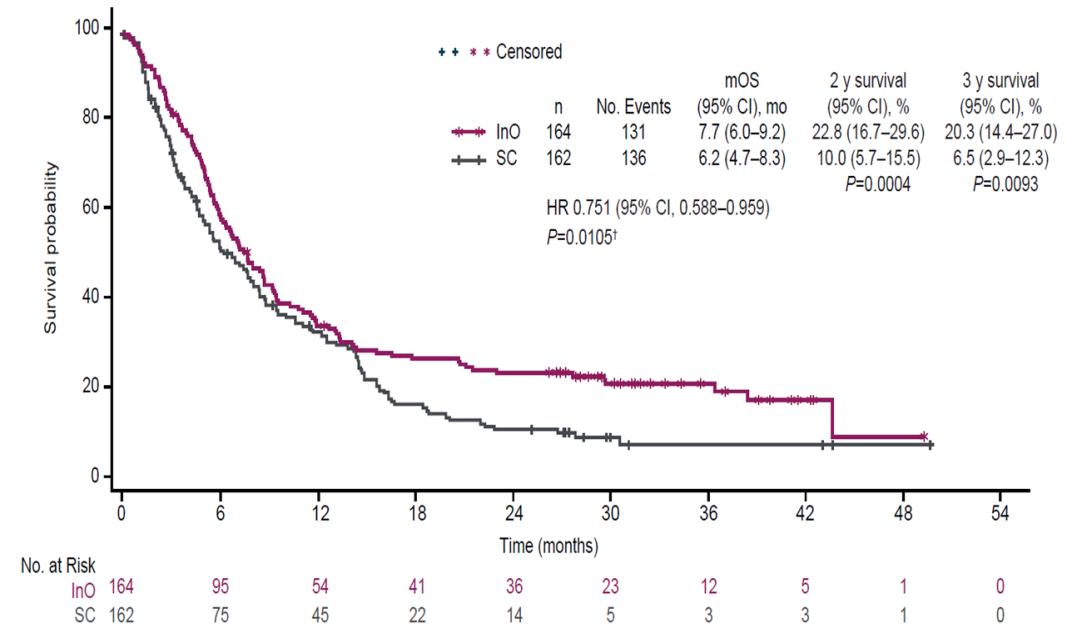
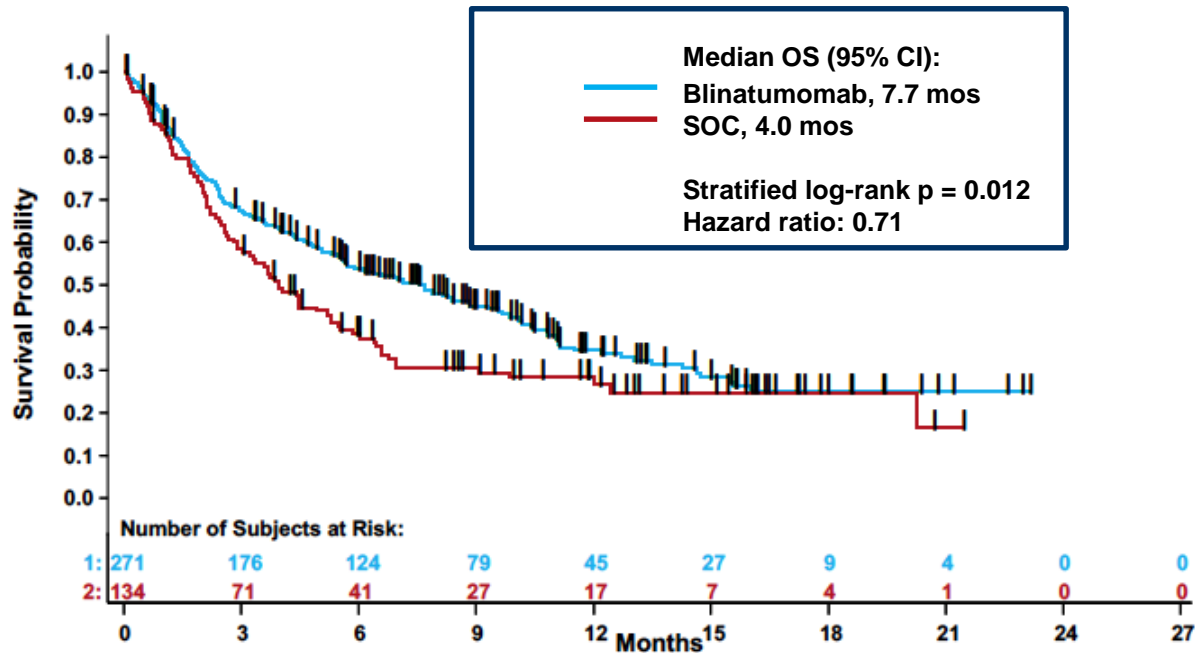


Blinatumomab/Inotuzumab in R-R ALL

Therapy	% Marrow CR	% MRD-negative
Blinatumomab	44	76
SOC	25	48
Inotuzumab	81	78
SOC	29	28



Blinatumomab/Inotuzumab versus ChemoRx in R-R ALL



Kantarjian H, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2017;376(9):836-847; Kantarjian HM, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2016;375(8):740-753;



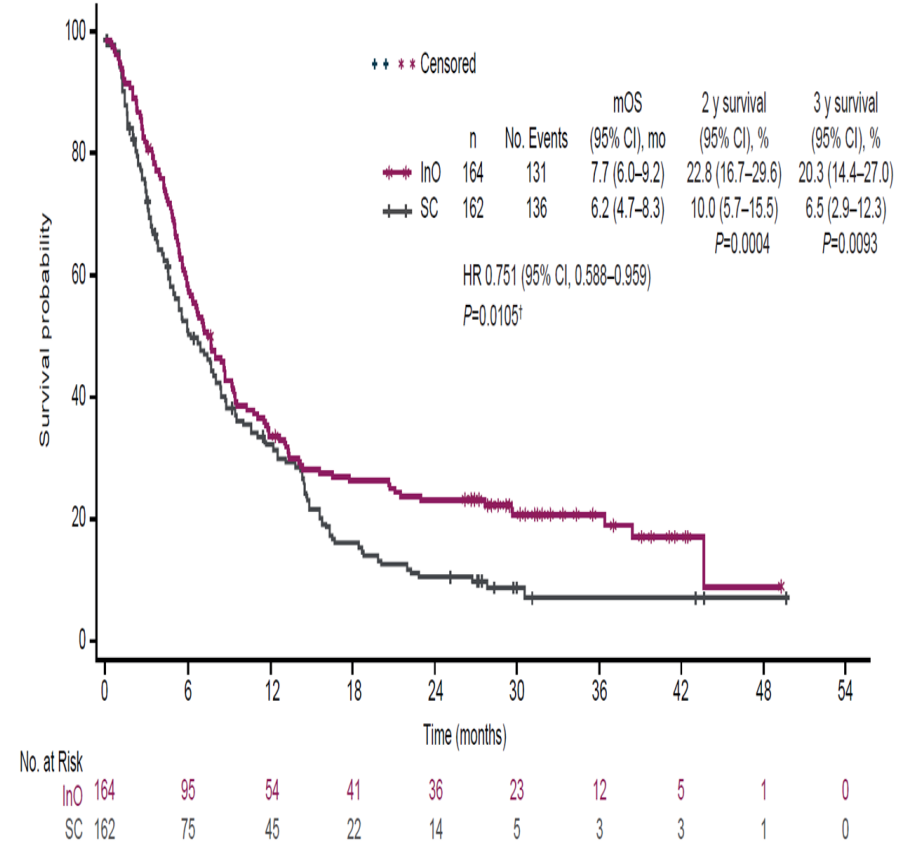
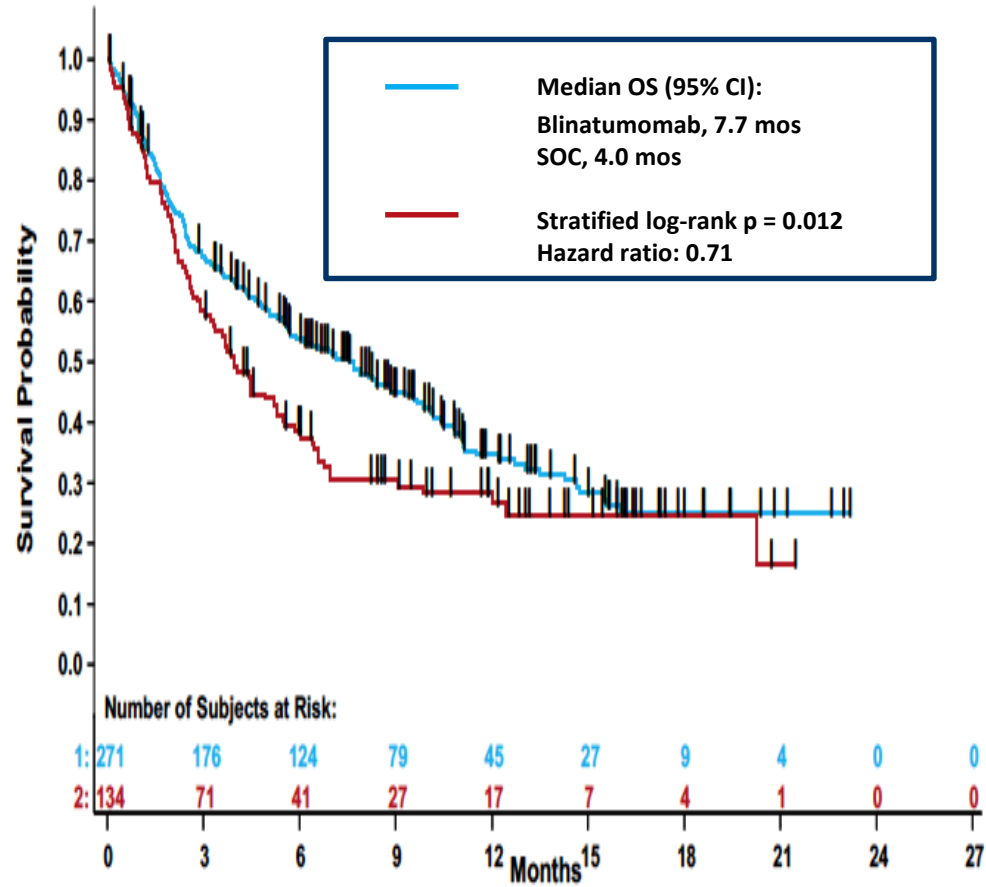


Blinatumomab/Inotuzumab vs ChemoRx in R-R ALL

- Marrow CR

Blina vs SOC: 44% vs 25%

Ino vs SOC: 81% 29%





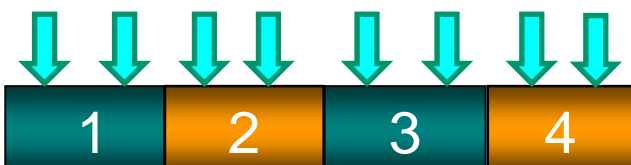
MiniHCVD-INO-Blina in ALL: Design

- Dose reduced HyperCVD for 4 to 8 courses
 - Cyclophosphamide (150 mg/m² x 6) 50% dose reduction
 - Dexamethasone (20 mg) 50% dose reduction
 - No anthracycline
 - Methotrexate (250 mg/m²) 75% dose reduction
 - Cytarabine (0.5 g/m² x 4) 83% dose reduction
- **Inotuzumab on D3 (first 4 courses)**
 - **Modified to 0.9 mg/m² C1 (0.6 and 0.3 on D1&8) and 0.6 mg/m² C2 - C4 (0.3 and 0.3 on D1&8)**
- Rituximab D2 and D8 (first 4 courses) for CD20+
- IT chemotherapy days 2 and 8 (first 4 courses)
- **Blinatumomab 4 courses and 3 courses during maintenance**
- POMP maintenance for 3 years, reduced to 1 year



MiniHCVD-INO-Blina in ALL

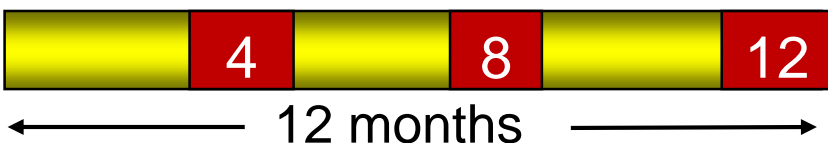
Intensive Phase



Consolidative Phase



Maintenance Phase



- MiniHCVD
- Mini-MTX-cytarabine
- Blinatumomab
- POMP Maintenance



Inotuzumab	Total dose	Dose per day
C 1 (mg/m ²)	0.9	0.6 D2 & 0.3 D8
C2 - C4 (mg/m ²)	0.6	0.3 D2 & D8

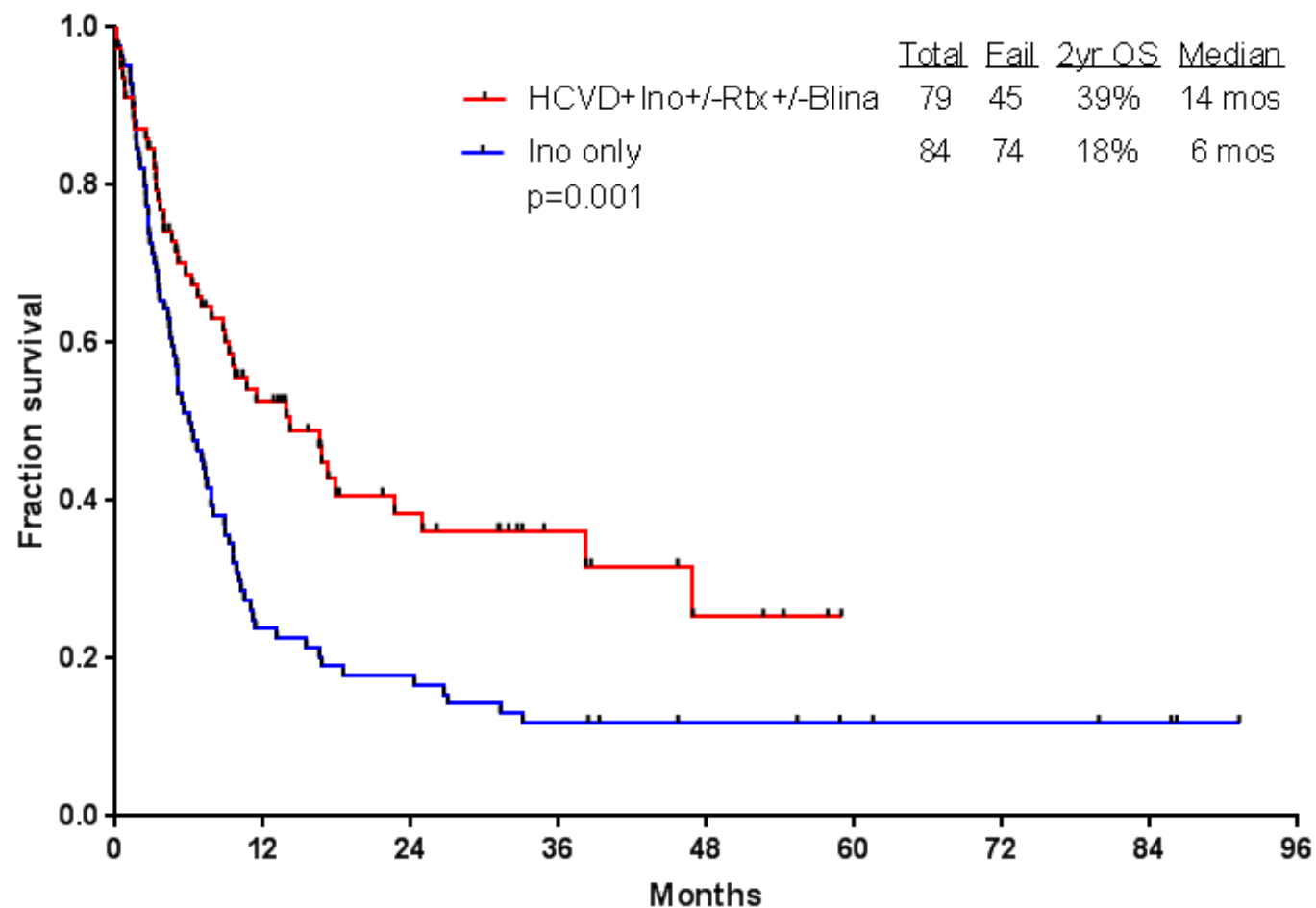


MiniHCVD-INO in R/R ALL. Response By Salvage (N=87)

Response	N	(%)
Salvage 1	44/48	92
S1, Primary refractory	6/6	100
S1, CRD1 < 12 mos	15/19	79
S1, CRD1 ≥ 12 mos	23/23	100
Salvage 2-3	24/39	62
Overall	68/87	78
MRD negativity	53/65	82
Salvage 1	38/41	93
≥ Salvage 2	12/18	67

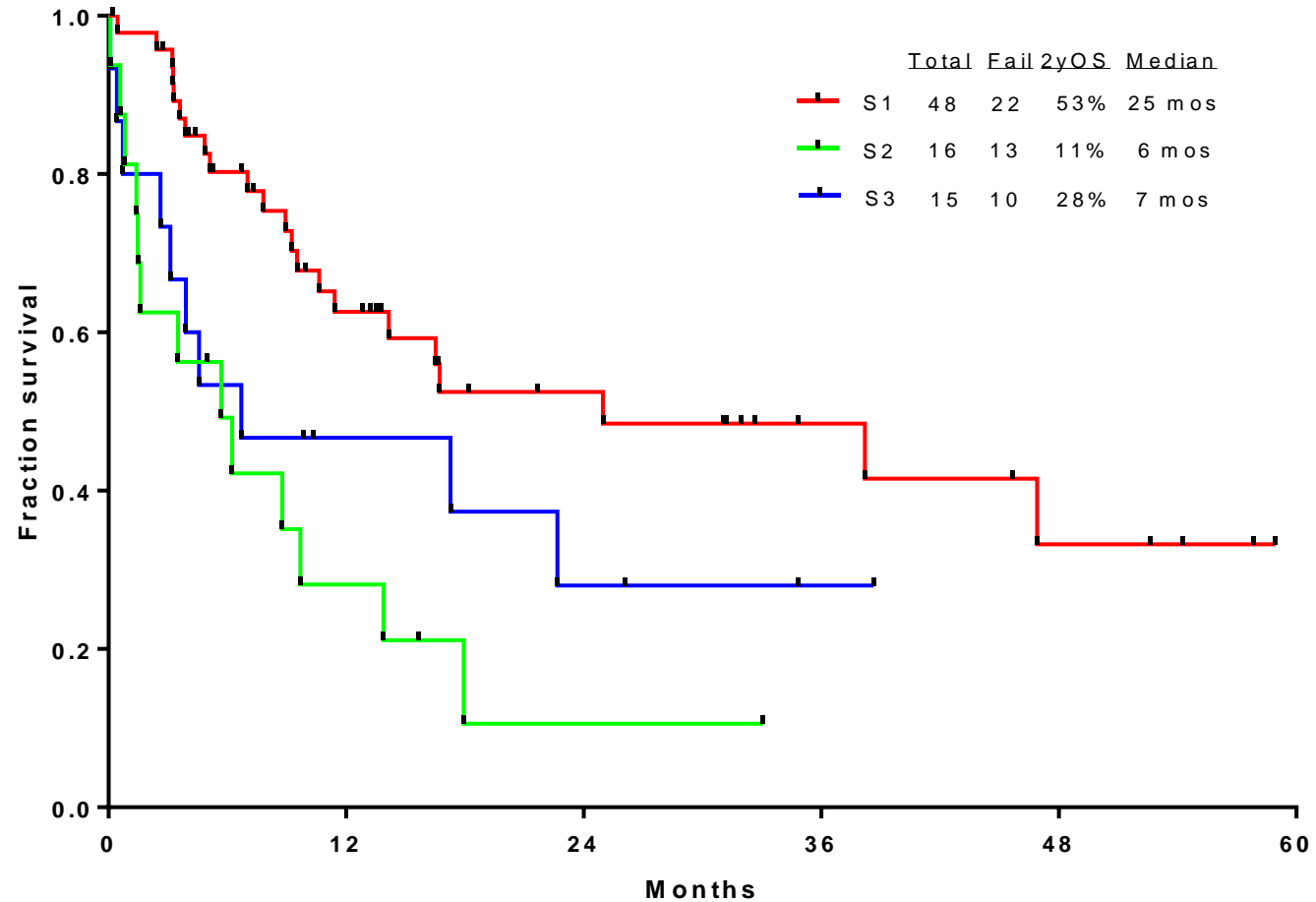


MiniHCVD-INO versus INO in R-R ALL: Survival





MiniHCVD-INO in R-R ALL: Survival by Salvage





MiniHCVD-INO in Older ALL. Response (N=60)

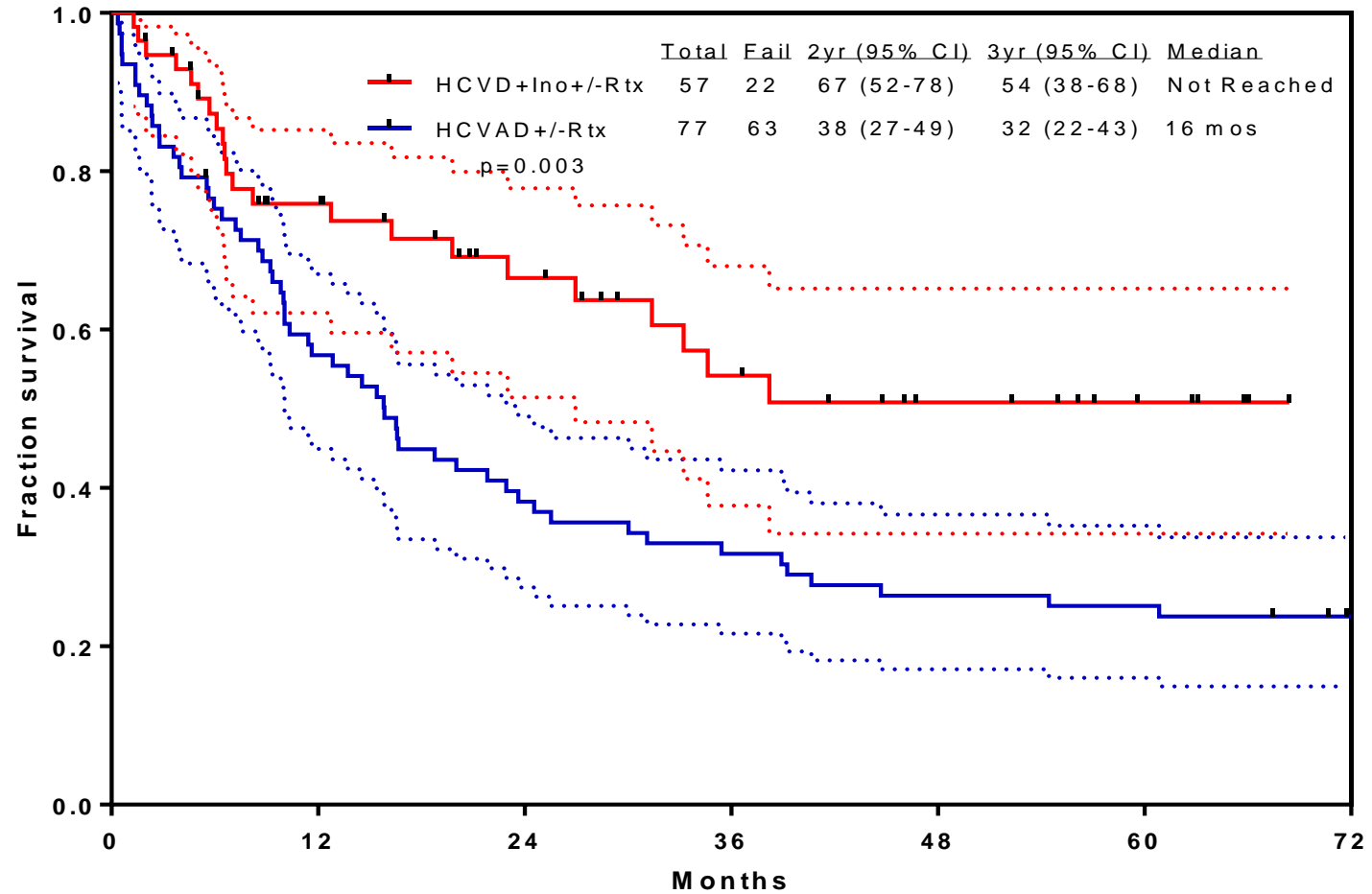
Response	N	(%)
CR	51	(85)
CRp	6	(10)
CRi	2	(3)
ORR	59	(98)
No response	1	(2)
Early death	0	0

- Median age 68yrs (60-81)
- 4 patients were enrolled with CR





MiniHCVD-INO versus HCVAD in ALL



	Number at Risk						
	0	12	24	36	48	60	72
HCVAD+Ino+/-Rtx	57	38	26	18	11	6	0
HCVAD+/-Rtx	77	43	29	24	20	19	15





Future ALL Therapy

- Antibody cocktails targeting CD19, CD22, CD123, (and CD20)
- Much less chemo Rx
- Venetoclax in T ALL
- Second-third generation antibodies with easier delivery (not 4-wk CI) and less toxicity (no VOD)



How Should targeted Rxs be used in AML and ALL ?

- **Very expensive as single agents, with limited /modest response rates and survival prolongation**
- **FDA approval for many is as single agents, and in R-R disease**
- **FDA approval may also use historical, perhaps suboptimal dose-schedules – eg midostaurin 2 wks x 2 courses; inotuzumab 1.8mg/m²**
- **Thus, FDA approved regimens may not offer good “Rx value”; may deliver suboptimal efficacy and excess toxicity**
- **Studies ongoing to define better dose schedules, combinations with ChemoRx and with cocktails of targeted Rxs**
- **How should they be used today, in standard of care, until more data?**
- **I propose use as per peer-reviewed publications, when new data significantly better and safer**



Leukemia Questions?

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