Meet The ProfessorOptimizing the Management of Myelofibrosis

Thursday, February 1, 2024 5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET

Faculty
Stephen T Oh, MD, PhD



Commercial Support

This activity is supported by an educational grant from CTI Biopharma, a Sobi company.



Dr Love — Disclosures

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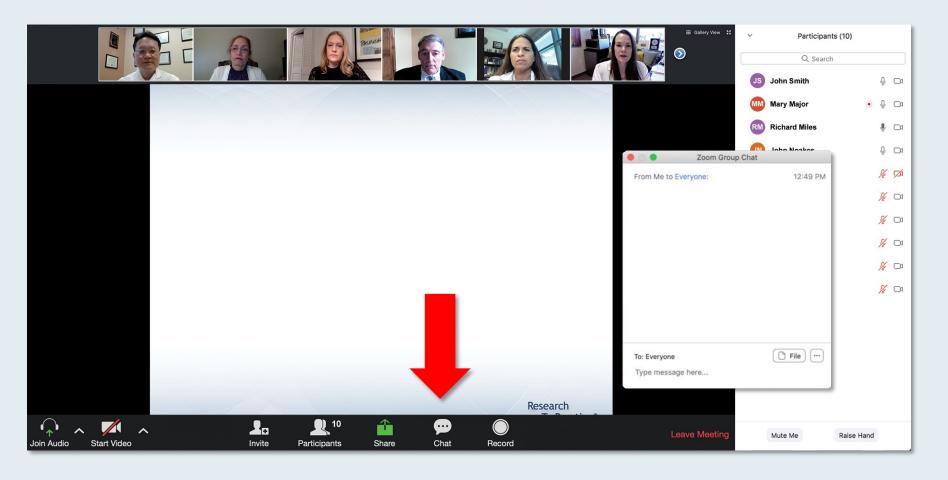
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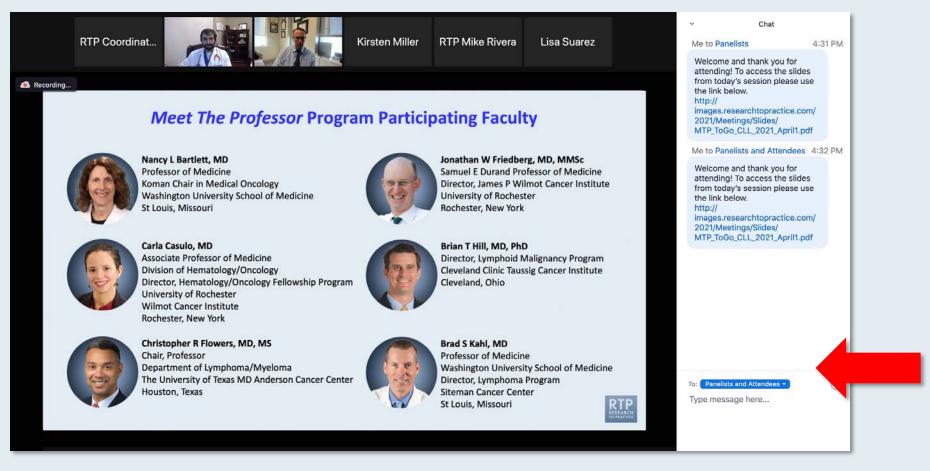


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Novel Agents and Strategies in Myelofibrosis



DR RUBEN MESA

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A Multitumor CME/MOC-Accredited Live Webinar Series

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

Tuesday, February 6, 2024 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Lindsey Roeker, MD Jeff Sharman, MD



A Multitumor CME/MOC-Accredited Live Webinar Series

Gastroesophageal Cancers

Thursday, February 8, 2024 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Yelena Y Janjigian, MD Zev Wainberg, MD, MSc



A Multitumor CME/MOC-Accredited Live Webinar Series

Lymphoma

Tuesday, February 13, 2024 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Andrew M Evens, DO, MBA, MSc Sonali M Smith, MD



Consensus or Controversy? Investigator Perspectives on the Current and Future Role of Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors in the Management of Hepatobiliary Cancers — A 2024 Post-ASCO Gastrointestinal Cancers Symposium Review

A CME-Accredited Virtual Event

Thursday, February 15, 2024 5:00 PM – 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Robin (Katie) Kelley, MD Mark Yarchoan, MD



A Multitumor CME/MOC-Accredited Live Webinar Series

Urothelial Bladder Cancer

Thursday, February 22, 2024 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Shilpa Gupta, MD
Thomas Powles, MBBS, MRCP, MD



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CME and MOC credit information will be emailed to each participant within 5 business days.



Meet The Professor Optimizing the Management of Myelofibrosis

Stephen T Oh, MD, PhD
Associate Professor of Medicine
Co-Chief, Division of Hematology
Washington University School of Medicine
St Louis, Missouri



Meet The Professor Program Participating Faculty



Aaron T Gerds, MD, MS
Associate Professor of Medicine
Hematology and Medical Oncology
Deputy Director for Clinical Research
Cleveland Clinic Taussig Cancer Institute
Medical Director
Case Comprehensive Cancer Center Clinical
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Stephen Oh, MD, PhD
Associate Professor of Medicine
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Washington University School of Medicine
St Louis, Missouri



Ruben A Mesa, MD

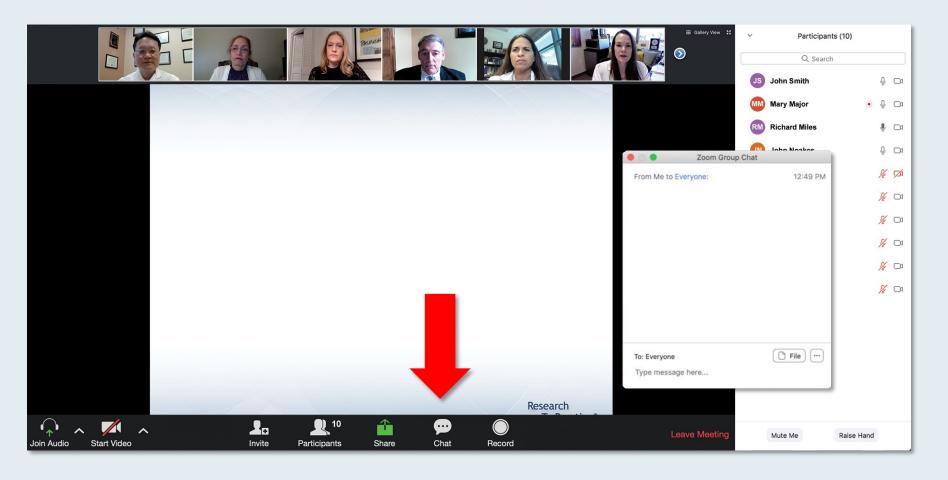
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Executive Director, Atrium Health Wake Forest
Baptist Comprehensive Cancer Center
Enterprise Senior Vice President, Atrium Health
Vice Dean for Cancer Programs
Professor of Medicine
Wake Forest University School of Medicine
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Friday, March 22, 2024

6:30 PM - 7:00 PM

Welcome Reception

7:00 PM - 9:00 PM

Keynote Session: ER-Positive

Metastatic Breast Cancer

Erika Hamilton, MD Kevin Kalinsky, MD, MS Joyce O'Shaughnessy, MD Hope S Rugo, MD Special Feature: Clinicians with Breast Cancer

Saturday, March 23, 2024

7:30 AM - 9:10 AM

Hodgkin and Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

Ann S LaCasce, MD, MMSc Matthew Lunning, DO Kami Maddocks, MD Andrew D Zelenetz, MD, PhD

9:30 AM - 10:20 AM

Gynecologic Cancers

Bradley J Monk, MD
David M O'Malley, MD

10:20 AM - 11:10 AM

Localized Breast Cancer; SABCS 2023 Review

Virginia Kaklamani, MD, DSc Kevin Kalinsky, MD, MS Joyce O'Shaughnessy, MD

11:10 AM - 12:00 PM

Metastatic Breast Cancer, Triple-Negative Breast Cancer, HER2-Positive Breast Cancer; SABCS 2023 Review

Erika Hamilton, MD Virginia Kaklamani, MD, DSc Hope S Rugo, MD

Saturday, March 23, 2024

12:30 PM - 1:20 PM

Prostate Cancer

Emmanuel S Antonarakis, MD Rana R McKay, MD

1:20 PM - 2:10 PM

Urothelial Bladder Cancer

Matthew D Galsky, MD Jonathan E Rosenberg, MD

2:10 PM - 3:00 PM

Renal Cell Carcinoma

Eric Jonasch, MD Brian Rini, MD 3:20 PM - 4:10 PM

Targeted Therapy for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Ibiayi Dagogo-Jack, MD Helena Yu, MD

4:10 PM - 5:00 PM

Nontargeted Treatments for Lung Cancer

Edward B Garon, MD, MS Corey J Langer, MD

Sunday, March 24, 2024

7:30 AM - 8:20 AM

Multiple Myeloma

Natalie S Callander, MD Paul G Richardson, MD

8:20 AM - 9:10 AM

Gastroesophageal Cancers

Yelena Y Janjigian, MD Samuel J Klempner, MD

9:30 AM - 10:20 AM

Hepatobiliary Cancers

Ghassan Abou-Alfa, MD, MBA Richard S Finn, MD

10:20 AM - 11:10 AM

Colorectal Cancer

Kristen K Ciombor, MD, MSCI John Strickler, MD

11:10 AM - 12:00 PM

Topic and faculty to be announced

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WITH DR NEIL LOVE

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DR RUBEN MESA

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Neil Morganstein, MD Atlantic Health System Summit, New Jersey



Jeanne Palmer, MD Mayo Clinic in Arizona Phoenix, Arizona



Meet The Professor with Dr Oh

INTRODUCTION: ASH 2023 Update

MODULE 1: Case Presentations

MODULE 2: Faculty Survey

MODULE 3: Appendix



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INTRODUCTION: ASH 2023 Update

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MODULE 3: Appendix



Pelabresib in combination with ruxolitinib for Janus kinase inhibitor treatment-naïve patients with myelofibrosis: results of the MANIFEST-2 randomized, double-blind, Phase 3 study

<u>Raajit Rampal</u>, Sebastian Grosicki, Dominik Chraniuk, Elisabetta Abruzzese, Prithviraj Bose, Aaron T Gerds, Alessandro M Vannucchi, Francesca Palandri, Sung-Eun Lee, Vikas Gupta, Alessandro Lucchesi, Stephen Oh, Andrew T Kuykendall, Andrea Patriarca, Alberto Álvarez-Larrán, Ruben Mesa, Jean-Jacques Kiladjian, Moshe Talpaz, Morgan Harris, Sarah-Katharina Kays, Anna Maria Jegg, Qing Li, Barbara Brown, Claire Harrison*, John Mascarenhas*

*Both authors contributed equally

¹Leukemia Service, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA

Oral 628

Pelabresib (CPI-0610) is an investigational new drug and has not been approved by any regulatory authority



Pelabresib Clinical Development in Myelofibrosis (MF)

- Myelofibrosis (MF) is a debilitating and progressive disease, characterized by four hallmarks: bone marrow fibrosis, cytopenias (e.g., anemia), MF-associated symptoms, and splenomegaly¹
 - Reduction of spleen size is associated with improved overall survival²
- MF results from the dysregulation of the JAK/STAT pathway and BET-mediated gene modulation³
- JAK inhibition is the standard of care in intermediate- and high-risk MF⁴
- Unmet medical need persists due to the limited depth and durability of response and treatment-emergent adverse events^{1,5}
- Pelabresib (CPI-0610) is an investigational, oral, small-molecule drug designed to inhibit BET proteins and decrease BET-mediated gene expression involved in MF pathogenesis^{6,7}

The objective of the MANIFEST-2 study is to assess the efficacy and safety of the combination of pelabresib + ruxolitinib in JAKi-naïve patients with MF

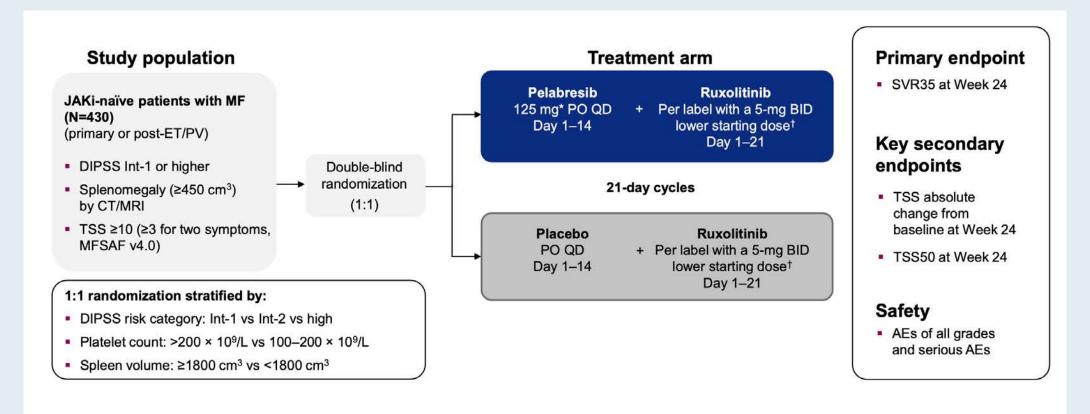
BET, bromodomain and extraterminal domain; JAK, Janus kinase; JAKi, Janus kinase inhibitor; MF, myelofibrosis; STAT, signal transducer and activator of transcription. 1. Tefferi A. Am J Hematol. 2021;98(1):145-162; 2. Bewersdorf J, et al. Hemasphere. 2023;7(S3):1965-66; 3. Kleppe M, et al. Cancer Cell. 2018;33(1):29-43.e7; 4. Bose P, Verstovsek S. Hemasphere. 2020;4(4):e424; 5. Harrison CN, et al. Future Oncol. 2022;18(27):2987-29977; 6. Albrecht BK, et al. J Med Chem. 2016;59(4):1330-1339; 7. Mascarenhas J, et al. J Clin Oncol. 2023;41(32):4993-5004.

Rampal R, et al. ASH 2023. Oral 628

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MANIFEST-2: A Phase III Trial of Pelabresib with Ruxolitinib for **JAK Inhibitor-Naïve Myelofibrosis**



AE, adverse event; BID, twice daily; CT, computed tomography; DIPSS, Dynamic International Prognostic Scoring System; ET, essential thrombocythemia; Int, intermediate; JAKi, Janus kinase inhibitor; MF, myelofibrosis; MFSAF, Myelofibrosis Symptom Assessment Form; MRI, magnetic resonance imagining; PO, orally; PV, polycythemia vera; QD, once daily; SVR35, ≥35% reduction in spleen volume; TSS, total symptom score; TSS50, ≥50% reduction in total symptom score. *The starting dose for pelabresib was 125 mg QD and protocol-defined dose modifications based on AEs and treatment response allowed a dose range between 50 mg and 175 mg QD; †Ruxolitinib was started at 10 mg BID (baseline platelet count 100-200 × 109/L) or 15 mg BID (baseline platelet count >200 × 109/L) with a mandatory dose increase by 5 mg BID after one cycle and a maximum dose of 25 mg BID per label. Harrison CN, et al. Future Oncol, 2022;18(27);2987-29977.

Rampal R, et al. ASH 2023. Oral 628

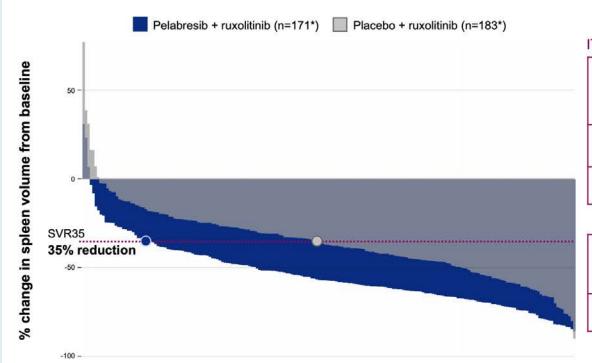
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3

MANIFEST-2: Spleen Volume Reduction with Pelabresib and Ruxolitinib for Treatment-Naïve Myelofibrosis

Significantly greater response in patients treated with pelabresib + ruxolitinib vs placebo + ruxolitinib



ITT population

	Pelabresib + ruxolitinib (N=214)	Placebo + ruxolitinib (N=216)	p-value
SVR35 at Week 24	65.9% 35.2%		
Difference† (95% CI)	ference [†] (95% CI) 30.4 (21.6, 39.3)		<0.001

Mean % change in spleen volume at Week 24 [‡]	-50.6 (n=171)	-30.6 (n=183)	
95% CI	-53.2, -48	-33.7, -27.5	

Data cut off: August 31, 2023. Cl, confidence interval; ITT, intent-to-treat; SVR35, ≥35% reduction in spleen volume. Spleen volume assessed by central read. *Waterfall plots represent patients who have baseline and Week 24 data. †Calculated by stratified Cochran–Mantel–Haenszel test; ‡Patients without Week 24 assessment are considered non-responders.

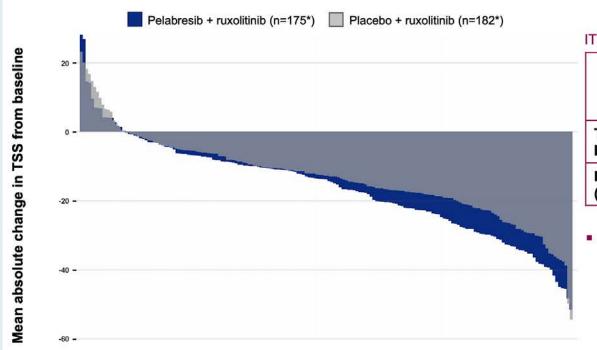
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MANIFEST-2: TSS Outcomes with Pelabresib and Ruxolitinib for Treatment-Naïve Myelofibrosis

Strong numerical improvements for patients treated with pelabresib + ruxolitinib vs placebo + ruxolitinib



ITT population

	Pelabresib + ruxolitinib (N=214)	Placebo + ruxolitinib (N=216)	p-value
TSS change [†] from baseline at Week 24	-15.99	-14.05	
Mean difference [‡] (95% CI)	-1. (-3.92	94 , 0.04)	0.0545

 Absolute change in TSS is a continuous endpoint that estimates magnitude of symptom burden reduction with enhanced precision

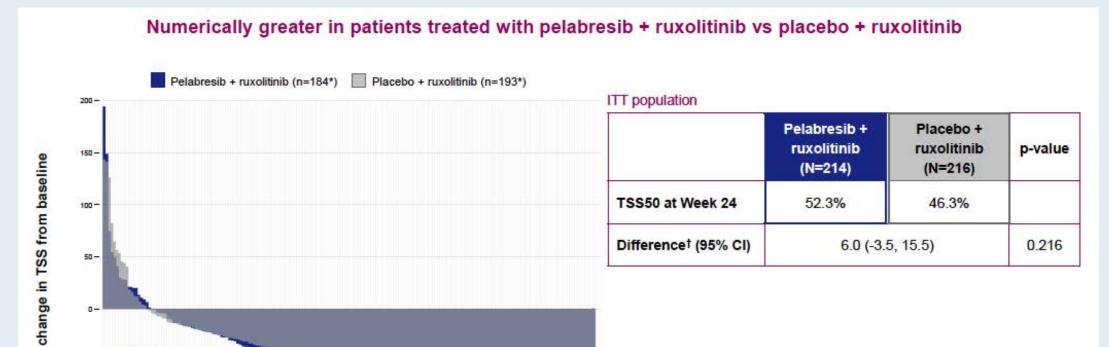
Data cut off: August 31, 2023. ANCOVA, analysis of covariance; CI, confidence interval; ITT, intent-to-treat; TSS, total symptom score. *Waterfall plots represent patients who have baseline and Week 24 data. †Change from baseline determined by ANCOVA model using Multiple Imputation. ‡Least square mean difference from ANCOVA model using baseline DIPSS, baseline platelet count and baseline spleen volume as factors, and baseline TSS as covariate.

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MANIFEST-2: TSS50 Response at Week 24 with Pelabresib and Ruxolitinib for Treatment-Naïve Myelofibrosis



Data cut off: August 31, 2023. CI, confidence interval; ITT, intent-to-treat; TSS, total symptom score; TSS50, ≥50% reduction in total symptom score. Patients are evaluable for TSS50 at Week 24 if they have had Week 24 TSS assessment by the data cutoff date or discontinued without Week 24 assessment at any time. "Waterfall plots represent patients who have baseline and Week 24 data. †Difference in treatment groups analyzed by stratified Cochran–Mantel–Haenszel test (weighted 95% CI adjusted across strata).

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50% reduction

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-100 -

MANIFEST-2: Conclusions

- Pelabresib in combination with ruxolitinib compared with placebo in combination with ruxolitinib in JAK inhibitor treatment-naïve patients at Week 24:
 - Significantly reduced splenomegaly (SVR35: 66% vs 35%; p<0.001)
 - Demonstrated strong trends in reducing the mean absolute TSS (p=0.0545) and improving TSS50 response
 - Doubled the percentage of patients with dual SVR35 / TSS50 response
- Fewer anemia adverse events, higher rates of hemoglobin responses and fewer patients with transfusion requirement
- The safety profile appeared generally comparable to the established safety profile of ruxolitinib with fewer grade ≥ 3 events
- Pelabresib in combination with ruxolitinib showed reduction of pro-inflammatory cytokines, and improvement in bone marrow fibrosis and anemia response, addressing the four hallmarks of myelofibrosis

These results support a potential paradigm shift in the treatment of patients with myelofibrosis

JAK, Janus kinase; SVR35, ≥35% reduction in spleen volume; TSS50, ≥50% reduction in total symptom score.

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TRANSFORM-1: A Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Multicenter, International Phase 3 Study of Navitoclax in Combination With Ruxolitinib Versus Ruxolitinib Plus Placebo in Patients With Untreated Myelofibrosis

Naveen Pemmaraju¹, Adam J. Mead², Tim CP Somervaille³, James McCloskey⁴, Francesca Palandri⁵, Steffen Koschmieder⁶, David Lavie⁷, Brian Leber⁸, Su-Peng Yeh⁹, Maria Teresa Gomez Casares¹⁰, Emanuele Ammatuna¹¹, Ho-Jin Shin¹², Keita Kirito¹³, Eric Jourdan¹⁴, Timothy Devos¹⁵, Hun S. Chuah¹⁶, Atanas Radinoff¹⁷, Andrija Bogdanovic¹⁸, Rastislav Moskal¹⁹, Qi Jiang¹⁹, Avijeet S Chopra¹⁹, Elektra J Papadopoulos¹⁹, Jalaja Potluri¹⁹, Francesco Passamonti²⁰

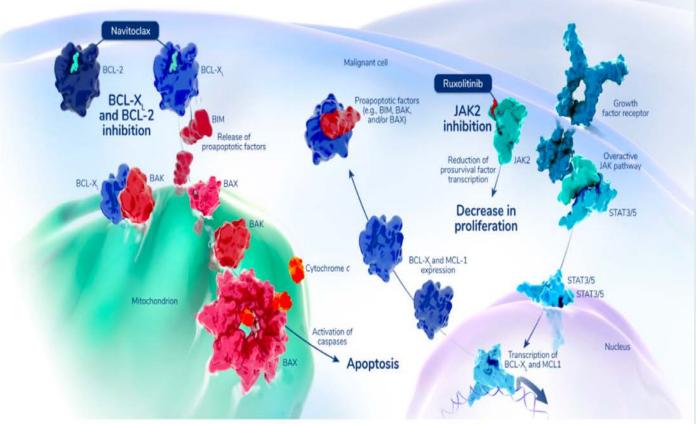
ASH 2023; Abstract 620



Navitoclax Mechanism of Action in Myelofibrosis

 Navitoclax is a novel, oral inhibitor of BCL-X_L and BCL-2, anti-apoptotic members of the BCL-2 family¹

- Preclinical studies suggest that JAK2 + BCL-2/BCL-X_L inhibition could overcome acquired resistance to single-agent JAKi treatment²
- Navitoclax, in combination with ruxolitinib, demonstrated pronounced antitumor activity, including clinical responses in patients with MF who no longer benefited from ruxolitinib in the phase 2 REFINE trial (NCT03222609)³



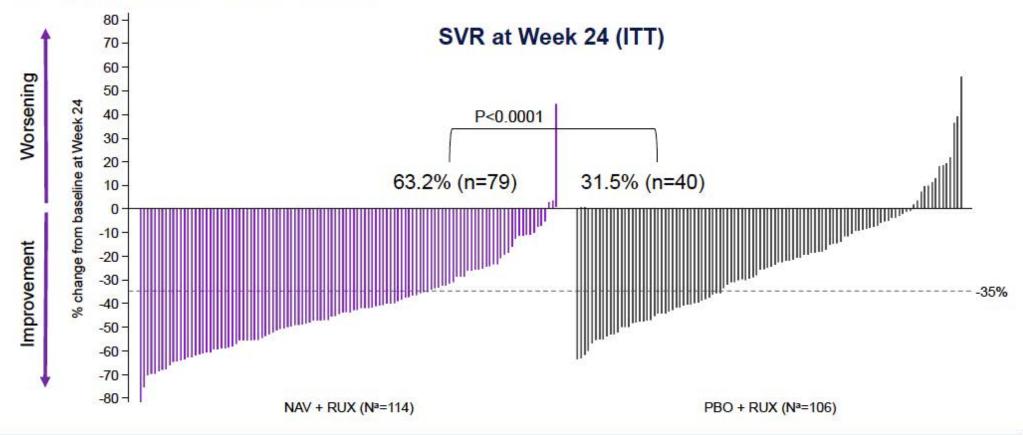
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^{1.} Tse C, et al. Cancer Res. 2008;68(9):3421–3428; 2. Waibel M, et al. Cell Rep. 2013;5:1047–1059; 3. Harrison et al. J Clin Oncol. 2022;40:1671–1680. BCL-X_L, B-cell lymphoma-extra large; BCL-2, B-cell lymphoma 2; JAK2, Janus kinase 2; JAKi, Janus kinase inhibitor; MF, myelofibrosis.

TRANSFORM-1: SVR₃₅ at Week 24 with Navitoclax and Ruxolitinib

 A significantly higher number of patients achieved SVR_{35W24} in NAV + RUX arm compared with PBO + RUX [79 (63.2%) vs 40 (31.5%); P<0.0001]



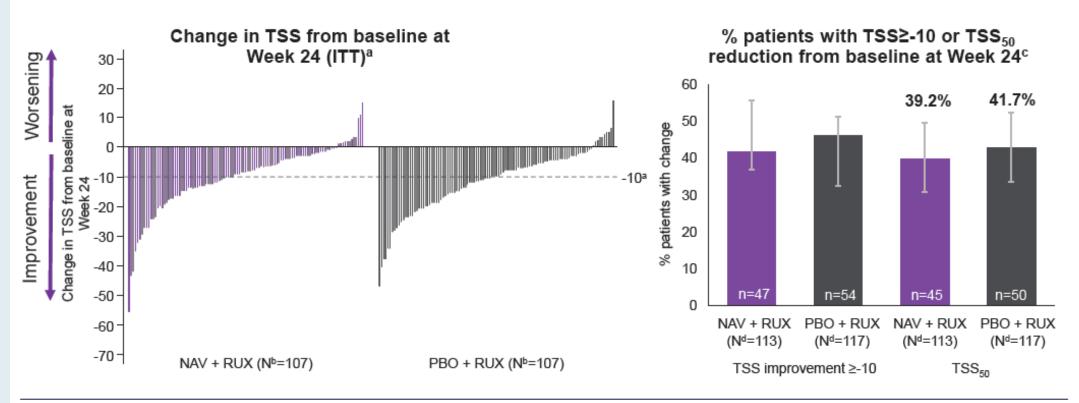
^aNumber of patients with available percent change in SVR_{3SW24}

ITT, intention-to-treat; NAV, navitoclax; PBO, placebo; RUX, ruxolitinib; SVR, spleen volume reduction; SVR_{35W24}, SVR of ≥35% at Week 24.



TRANSFORM-1: TSS Responses with Navitoclax and Ruxolitinib

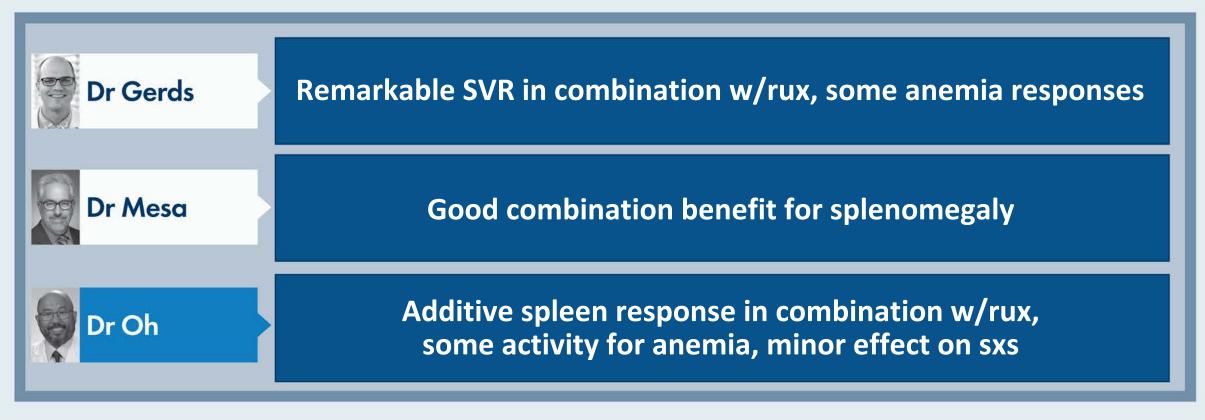
At Week 24, the mean change in TSS from baseline was -9.7 (95% CI: -11.8, -7.6) with NAV + RUX compared with -11.1 (95% CI: -13.2, -9.1) with PBO + RUX arm in ITT population (P=0.2852)



^aTSS was calculated based on reporting on the Myelofibrosis Symptom Assessment Form v4.0. A 10-point improvement (scale: 0–70) was estimated to be the level of change in TSS that patients would perceive to be meaningful improvement in MF-related symptoms; ^bNumber of patients with available data for change in TSS at Week 24; ^cError bars represent 95% CI. ^dIncludes patients with baseline TSS ≥12 or at least 2 symptoms with a baseline symptom score ≥3 with TSS available at baseline and week 24. CI, confidence interval; ITT, intention-to-treat; NAV, navitoclax; RUX, ruxolitinib; TSS, total symptom score



Based on your personal clinical experience and/or knowledge of available data, what is your global perspective on the <u>overall</u> <u>efficacy</u> of <u>pelabresib</u> in the management of MF?



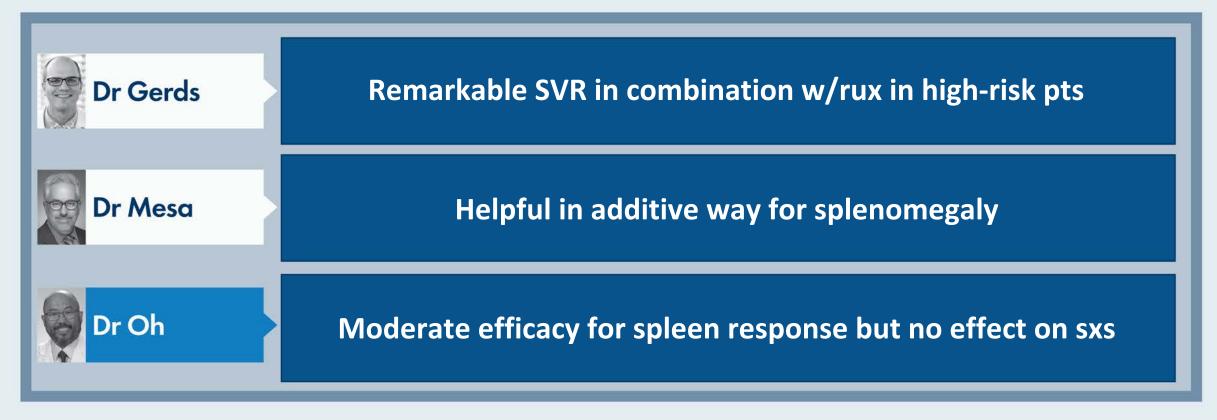


Based on your personal clinical experience and/or knowledge of available data, what is your global perspective on the tolerability of pelabresib in the management of MF?



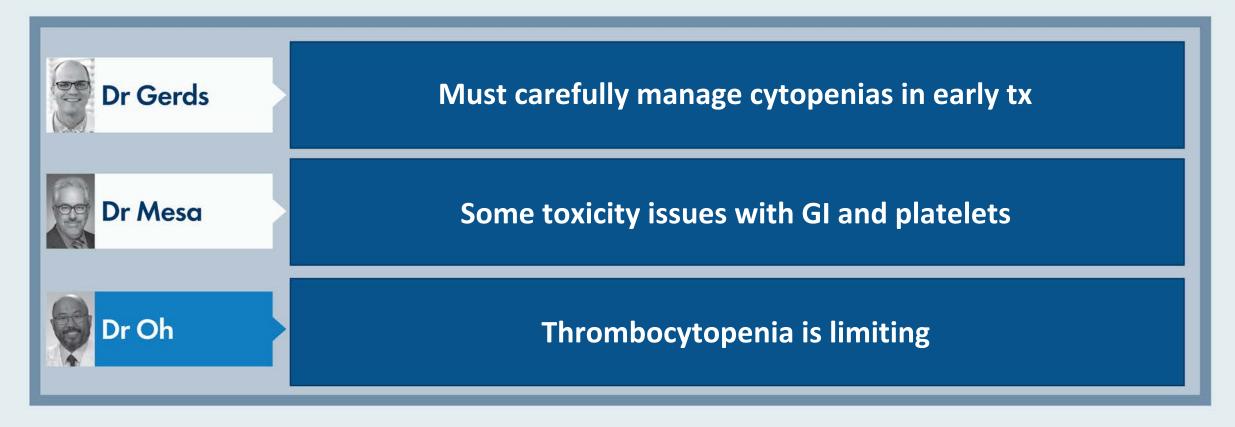


Based on your personal clinical experience and/or knowledge of available data, what is your global perspective on the <u>overall</u> <u>efficacy</u> of <u>navitoclax</u> in the management of MF?





Based on your personal clinical experience and/or knowledge of available data, what is your global perspective on the tolerability of navitoclax in the management of MF?





Meet The Professor with Dr Oh

MODULE 1: Case Presentations

- Dr Mushtaq: 70-year-old woman with symptomatic primary MF receives ruxolitinib
- Dr Bhatnagar: 69-year-old woman, a Jehovah's Witness with multiple comorbidities, presents with splenomegaly and anemia and is diagnosed with primary MF
- Dr Morganstein: 75-year-old woman s/p pacritinib for 4 years on trial, now with disease progression with massive splenomegaly and thrombocytopenia (20K-30K)
- Dr Palmer: 57-year-old woman is diagnosed with symptomatic primary MF normal cytogenetics, JAK2 and DNMT3A mutations
- Dr Palmer (continued): 57-year-old woman has progressive MF after ruxolitinib and fedratinib – repeat NGS shows JAK2, DNMT3A, IDH2 and TET2 mutations
- Dr Bhatnagar: 69-year-old woman with primary MF who discontinued ruxolitinib due to onset of CHF now has possible AML transformation
- Dr Palmer: 69-year-old woman with well controlled MF on ruxolitinib 10 mg BID x 3
 years develops increasing anemia and splenomegaly





Dr Rao Mushtaq (Thornton, Colorado)

Case Presentation: 70-year-old woman with symptomatic primary MF receives ruxolitinib



Dr Jeanne Palmer (Phoenix, Arizona)

Questions for Dr Oh



Received: 13 March 2023

Accepted: 3 April 2023

DOI: 10.1002/ajh.26935

RESEARCH ARTICLE



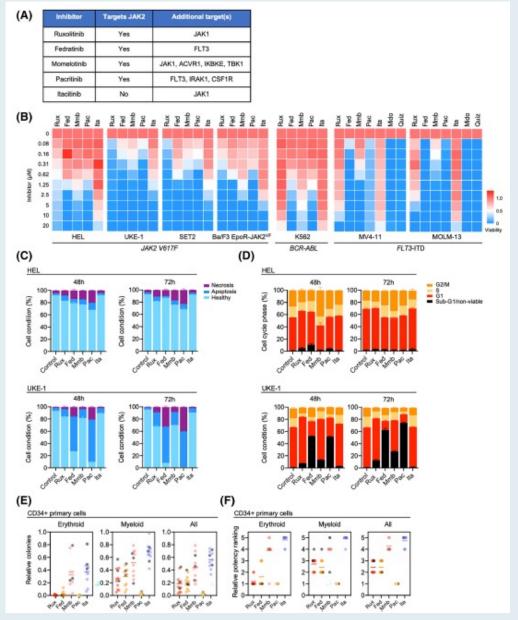
Comprehensive profiling of clinical JAK inhibitors in myeloproliferative neoplasms

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Tim Kong<sup>1</sup> | LaYow Yu<sup>1</sup> | Angelo B. A. Laranjeira<sup>1</sup> | Daniel A. C. Fisher<sup>1</sup> | Fan He<sup>1</sup> | Maggie J. Cox<sup>1</sup> | Stephen T. Oh<sup>1,2,3</sup>
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Am J Hematol 2023;98(7):1029-42



In Vitro Efficacy of JAK Inhibitors





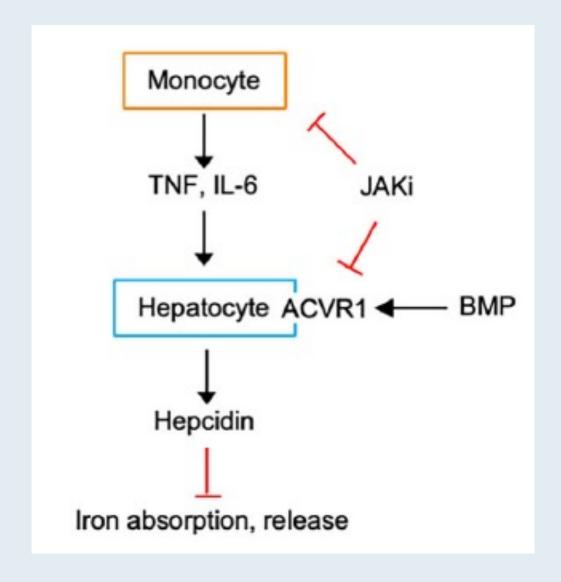


Primary and Secondary Targets of JAK Inhibitors

Inhibitor	Targets JAK2	Additional target(s)
Ruxolitinib	Yes	JAK1
Fedratinib	Yes	FLT3
Momelotinib	Yes	JAK1, ACVR1, IKBKE, TBK1
Pacritinib	Yes	FLT3, IRAK1, CSF1R
Itacitinib	No	JAK1



Hepcidin Regulation





Cancer 2022;128(13):2420-32

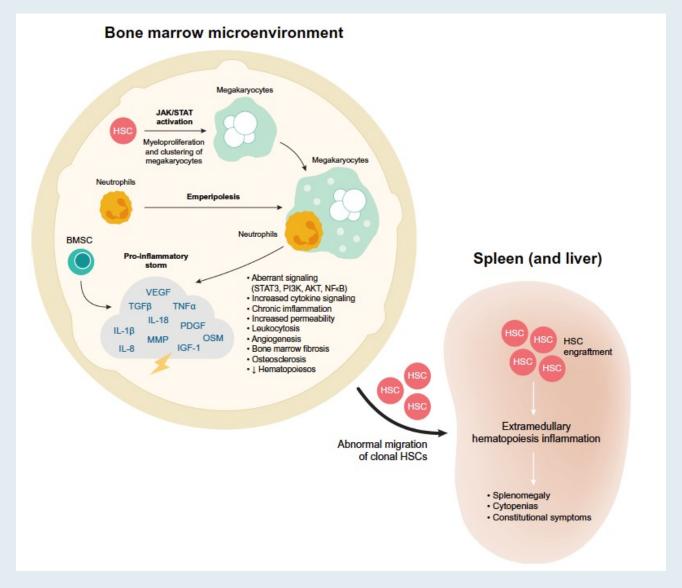
Review Article

Defining disease modification in myelofibrosis in the era of targeted therapy

Naveen Pemmaraju, MD ¹; Srdan Verstovsek, MD, PhD¹; Ruben Mesa, MD, FACP ²; Vikas Gupta, MD³; Jacqueline S. Garcia, MD⁴; Joseph M. Scandura, MD ⁵; Stephen T. Oh, MD⁶; Francesco Passamonti, MD⁷; Konstanze Döhner, MD⁸; and Adam J. Mead, MD⁹

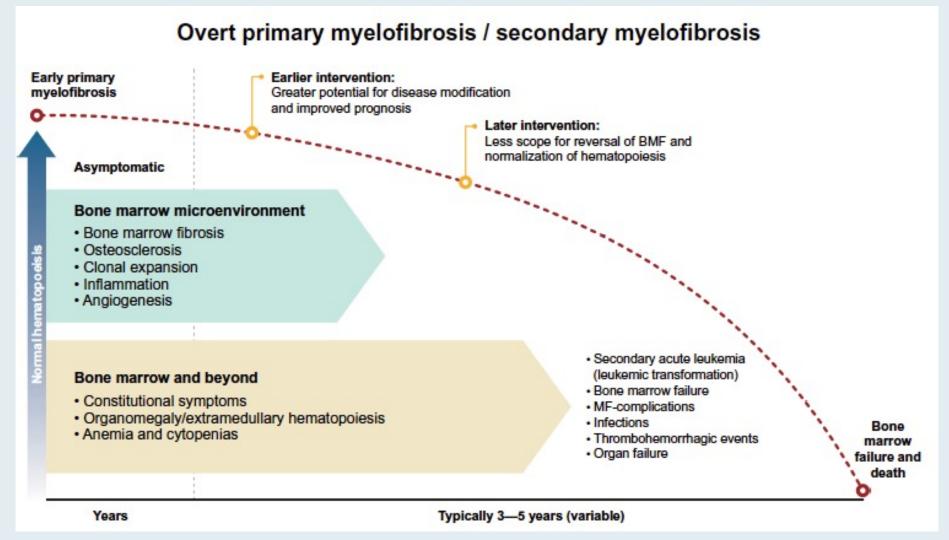


Overview of Myelofibrosis Disease Pathology



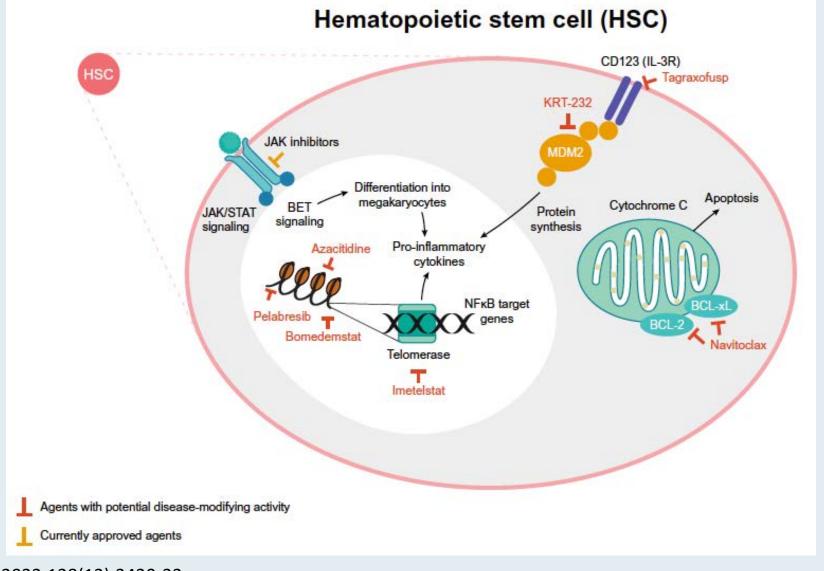


Natural History of Myelofibrosis and Potential Time Points for Intervention





Novel and Potentially Disease-Modifying Therapeutic Targets in Myelofibrosis





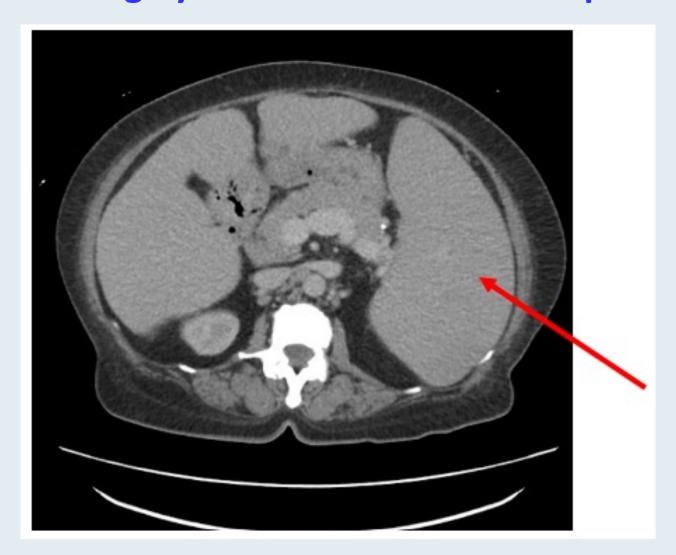
Case Presentation: 69-year-old woman, a Jehovah's Witness with multiple comorbidities, presents with splenomegaly and anemia and is diagnosed with primary MF



Dr Tina Bhatnagar (Wheeling, West Virginia)



CT Scan at Diagnosis Splenomegaly and Cirrhotic Liver Morphology





Lab Work After Momelotinib for 4 Months

(1m age	≫				
	2024 1/8/24 13:10	1/5/24 14:28	2023 12/4/23 13:21	11/2/23 14:07	10/19/23 14:42
CBC					
WBC	15.0 ^	16.1 ^	11.6 ^	10.4	8.8
HGB	6.3 ₹	6.0 💝	7.8 ❤	8.4 ❤	8.4 🕶
HCT	20.5 🕶	19.5 ▼	24.9 ▼	26.1 ▼	26.9 ▼
PLATELET COUNT (AUTO)	95 ❤		117 🕶	127 🕶	
PLATELET COUNT	125 🕶	103 🕶	117 ▼ 🗈	172 🗈	182



Case Presentation: 75-year-old woman s/p pacritinib for 4 years on trial, now with disease progression with massive splenomegaly and thrombocytopenia (20K-30K)



Dr Neil Morganstein (Summit, New Jersey)



Long-Term Hematologic Improvement in a Patient With Cytopenic Myelofibrosis Treated With Pacritinib

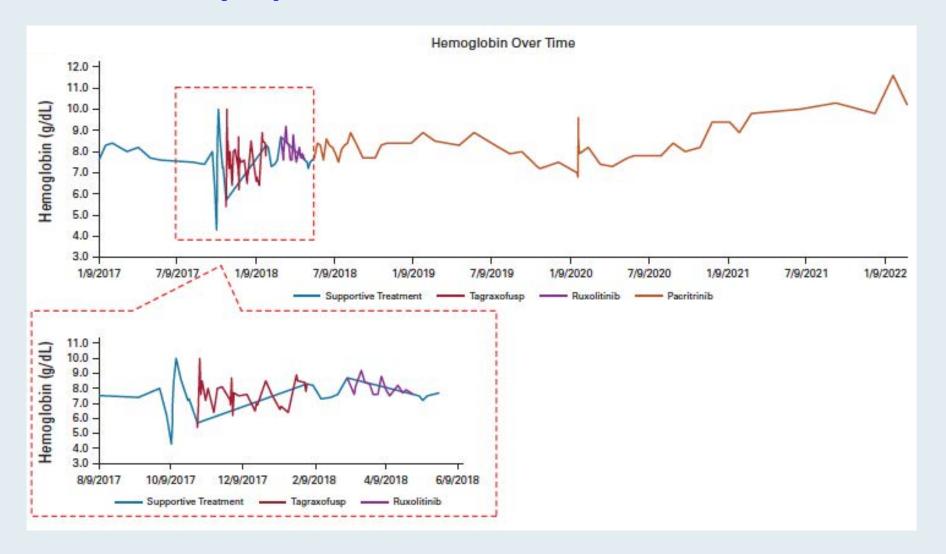
Abdulraheem Yacoub, MD1; Ruben A. Mesa, MD2; and Stephen T. Oh, MD, PhD3

JCO Precis Oncol 7:e2200523. @ 2023 by American Society of Clinical Oncology

JCO Precis Oncol 2023;7:e2200523.

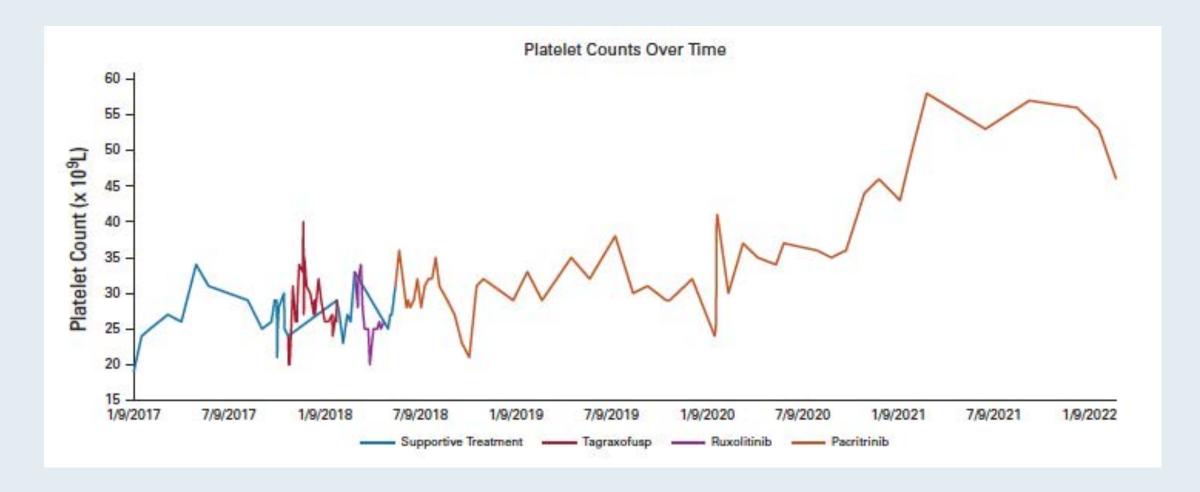


Case Report: Hemoglobin Levels over Time for a Patient with MF and Profound Cytopenias Who Received Pacritinib for 4 Years



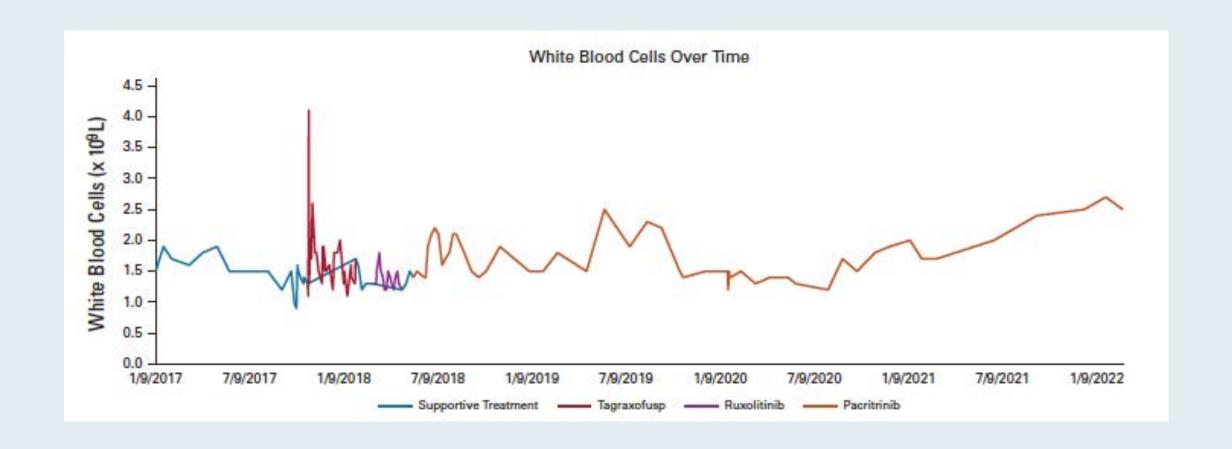


Case Report: Platelet Counts over Time for a Patient with MF and Profound Cytopenias Who Received Pacritinib for 4 Years





Case Report: White Blood Cells over Time for a Patient with MF and Profound Cytopenias Who Received Pacritinib for 4 Years





DOI: 10.1002/jha2.591

SHORT REPORT



Risk-adjusted safety analysis of the oral JAK2/IRAK1 inhibitor pacritinib in patients with myelofibrosis

2022;3(4):1345-51



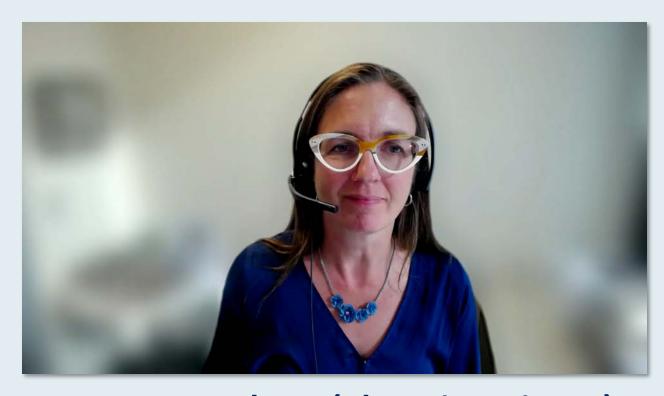
Case Presentation: 57-year-old woman is diagnosed with symptomatic primary MF – normal cytogenetics, JAK2 and DNMT3A mutations



Dr Jeanne Palmer (Phoenix, Arizona)



Case Presentation (Continued): 57-year-old woman has progressive MF after ruxolitinib and fedratinib — repeat NGS shows JAK2, DNMT3A, IDH2 and TET2 mutations



Dr Jeanne Palmer (Phoenix, Arizona)



Case Presentation: 69-year-old woman with primary MF who discontinued ruxolitinib due to onset of CHF now has possible AML transformation



Dr Tina Bhatnagar (Wheeling, West Virginia)



Initial Bone Marrow Biopsy Results

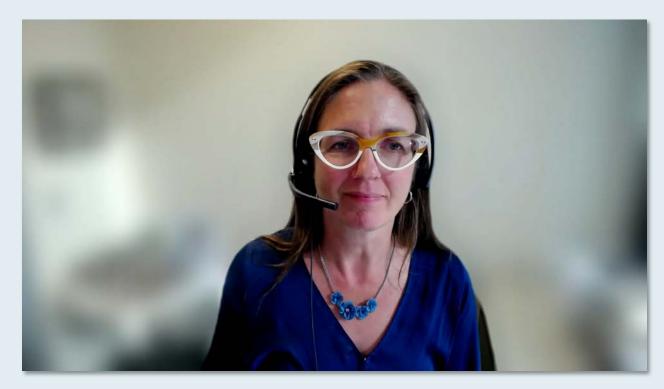
Final Diagnosis

A. BONE MARROW, CORE BIOPSY AND CLOT SECTION:

- JAK2-positive myeloproliferative neoplasm, favor primary myelofibrosis. (See comment)
- Hypercellular marrow (approximately 95% cellularity) with:
 - No increase in blasts.
 - Trilineage hematopoiesis increased and left-shifted.
 - Numerous atypical megakaryocytes with clustering.
 - Moderate reticulin fibrosis.



Case Presentation: 69-year-old woman with well controlled MF on ruxolitinib 10 mg BID x 3 years develops increasing anemia and splenomegaly



Dr Jeanne Palmer (Phoenix, Arizona)



Meet The Professor with Dr Oh

INTRODUCTION: ASH 2023 Update

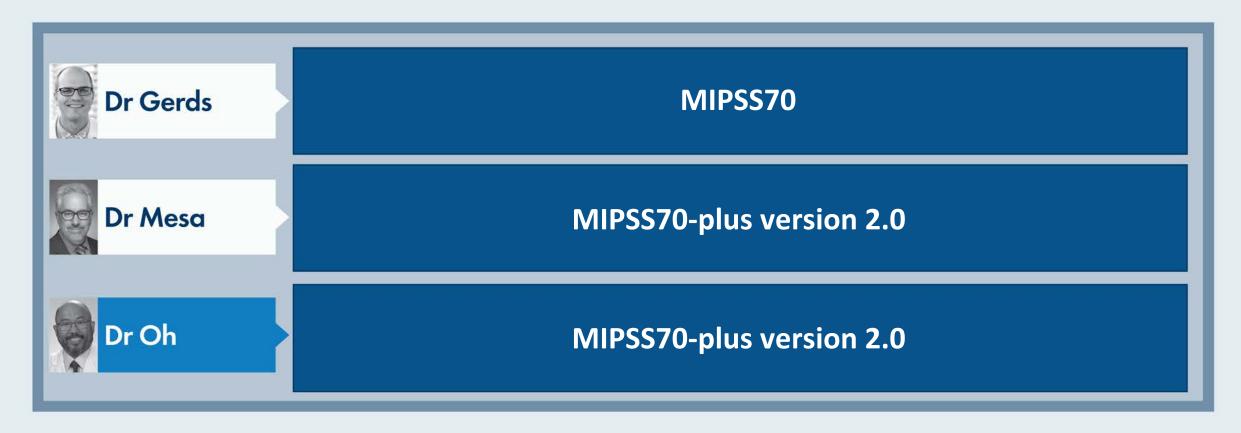
MODULE 1: Case Presentations

MODULE 2: Faculty Survey

MODULE 3: Appendix



Which prognostic tool do you typically use for your patients with myelofibrosis (MF)?

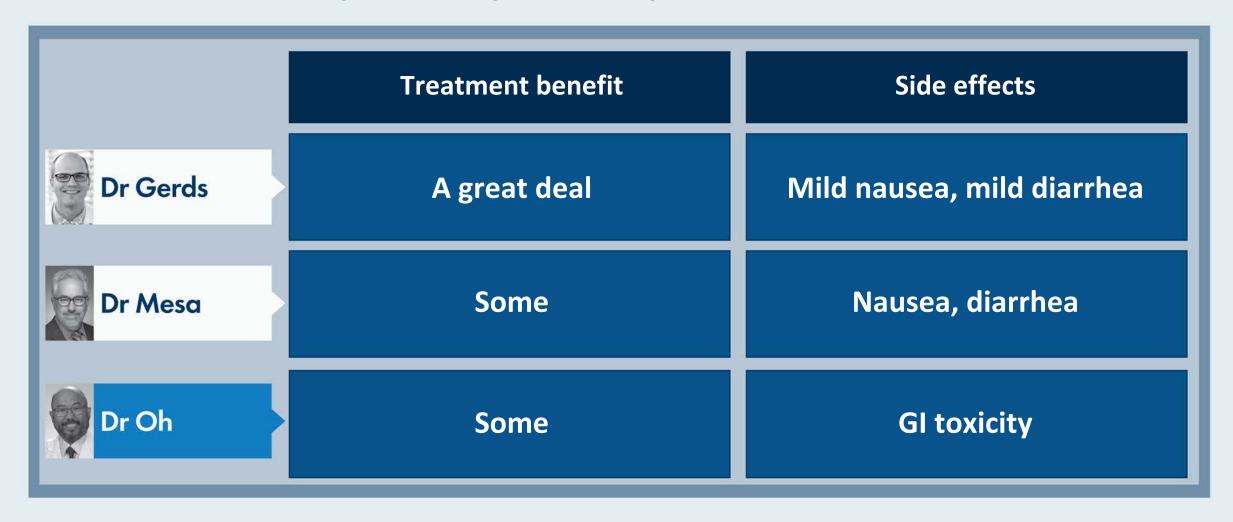




What was the age of a recent patient from your practice who received <u>fedratinib</u> for MF and what prior treatment(s) had they received?



For the patient in the previous scenario who received <u>fedratinib</u> for MF, how much benefit did the patient derive from treatment? What side effects, if any, did the patient experience?



What was the age of a recent patient from your practice who received pacritinib for MF and what prior treatment(s) had they received?



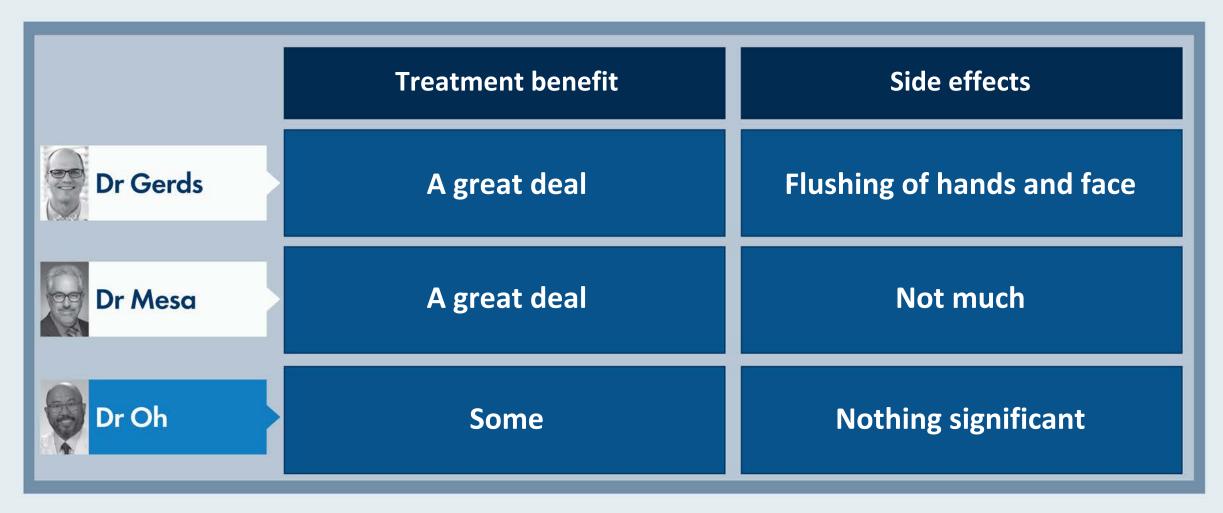
For the patient in the previous scenario who received <u>pacritinib</u> for MF, how much benefit did the patient derive from treatment? What side effects, if any, did the patient experience?



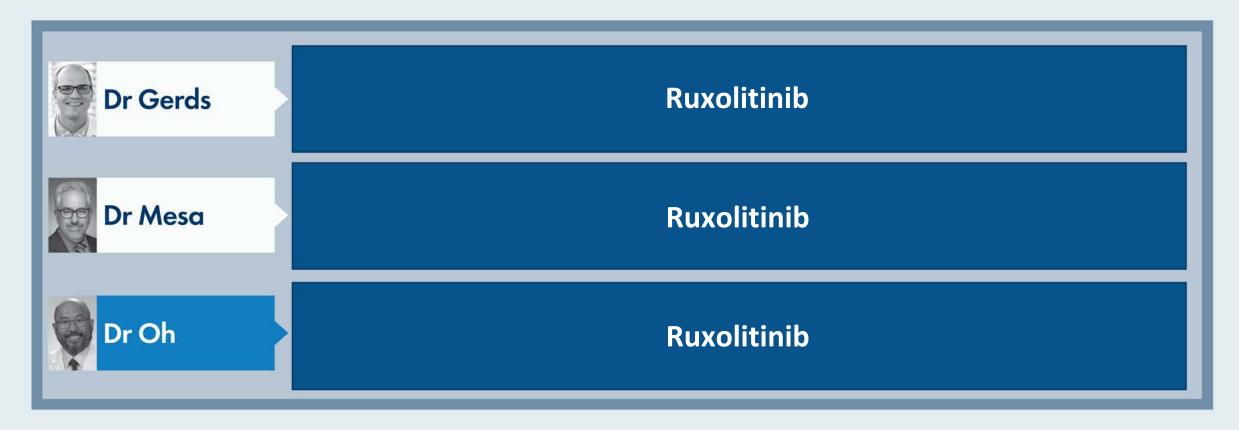
What was the age of a recent patient from your practice who received <u>momelotinib</u> for MF and what prior treatment(s) had they received?



For the patient in the previous scenario who received <u>momelotinib</u> for MF, how much benefit did the patient derive from treatment? What side effects, if any, did the patient experience?

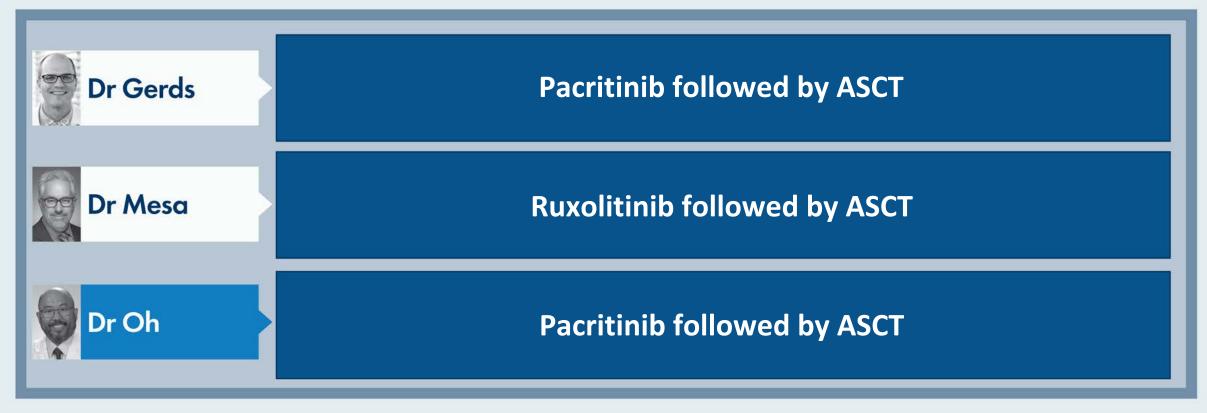


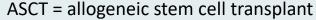
A 75-year-old man presents with fatigue, drenching night sweats, weight loss and abdominal pain and is diagnosed with MF. Platelet count = $110,000/\mu$ L, Hgb = 11.1 g/dL, WBC = $18,000/\mu$ L with 2% blasts. Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, which treatment would you most likely recommend (assuming the patient is not a transplant candidate)?





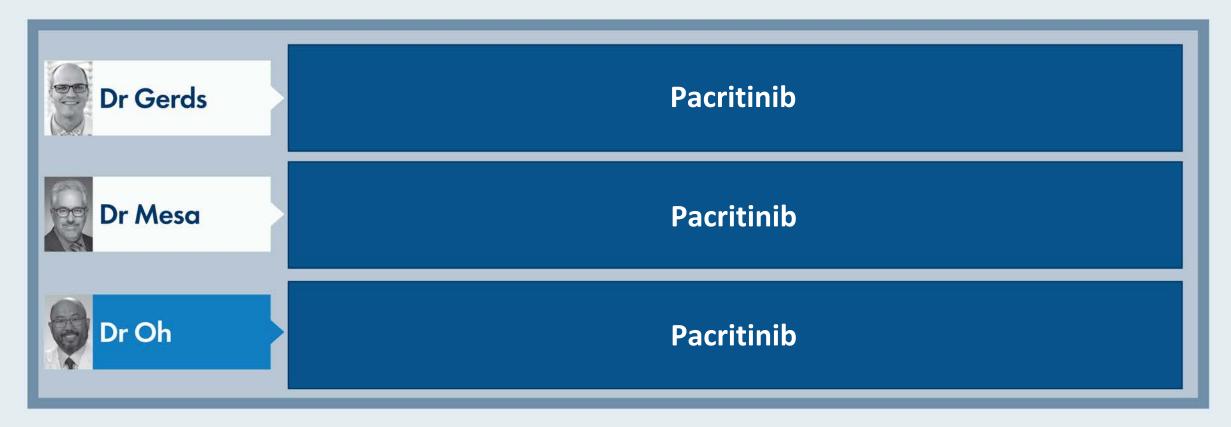
A 55-year-old man presents with fatigue, drenching night sweats, weight loss, bone pain and a spleen measurement of 20 cm with significant abdominal symptoms and is diagnosed with MF. Platelet count = 44,000/ μ L, Hgb = 8.1 g/dL, WBC = 36,000/ μ L with 2% blasts. Genomic profiling is positive for JAK2 V617F, TET2 and ASXL1 mutations. Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, which treatment would you most likely recommend?





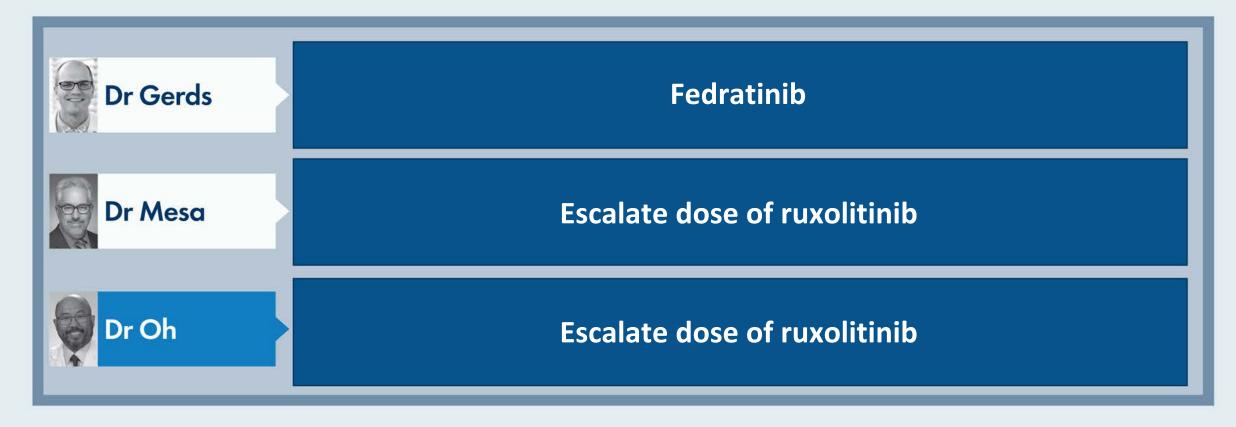


A 62-year-old woman presents with primary MF, constitutional symptoms and splenomegaly, with a baseline platelet count of $<50,000/\mu$ L. Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, which treatment would you most likely recommend (assuming the patient is not a transplant candidate)?





Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, if a 65-year-old patient with higher-risk, symptomatic MF did not experience reduction in spleen size or improvement in symptoms after <u>3 months</u> of standard-dose ruxolitinib, which of the following changes would you most likely try (assuming normal renal and hepatic function and a platelet count >200,000/ μ L)?

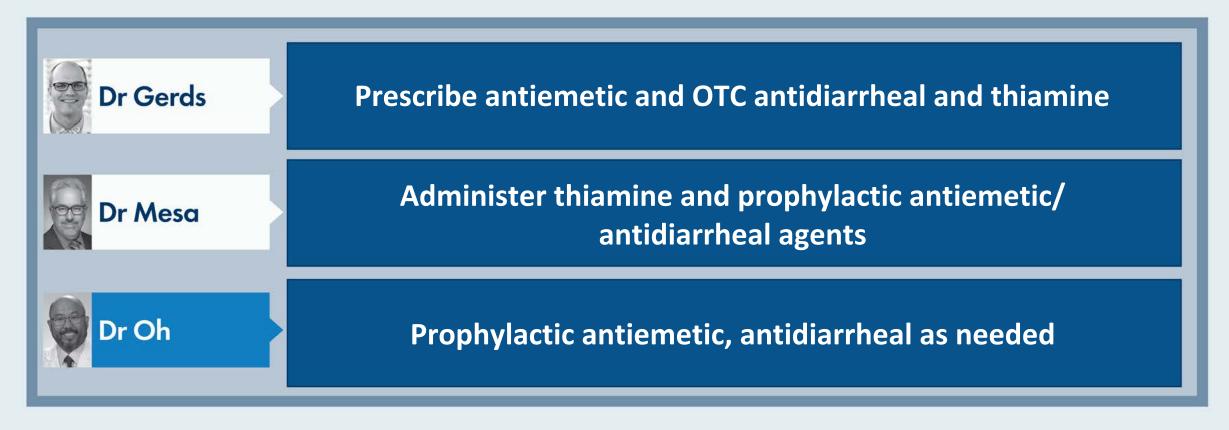




Before a patient starts on fedratinib, which nutritional elements must be evaluated and repleted, and monitored at what frequency?

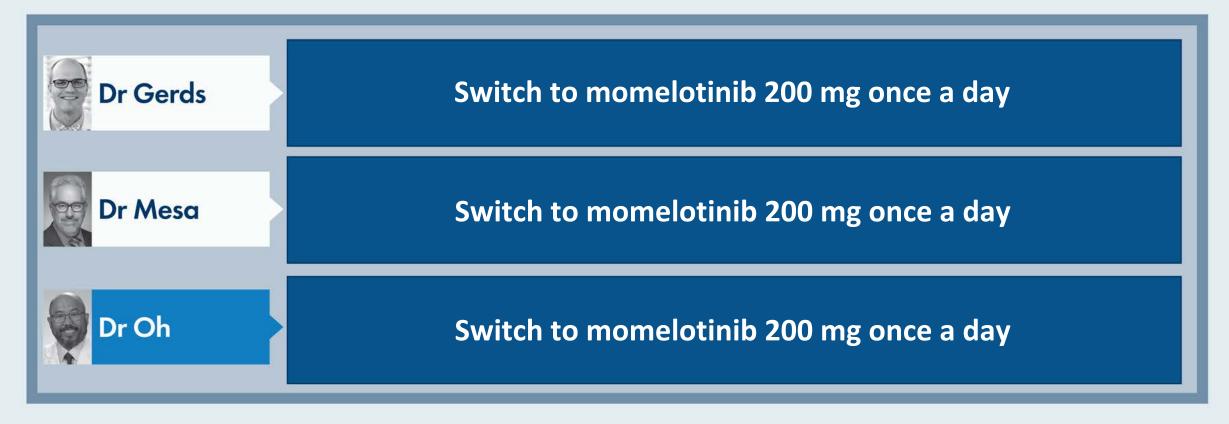
	Nutritional element(s)	Monitoring frequency	
Dr Gerds	Thiamine	Q3m	
Dr Mesa	Thiamine	Q6m	
Dr Oh	Thiamine	Q6m	

When administering the JAK inhibitor fedratinib to a patient with MF, how do you generally approach the prevention and management of associated toxicities?



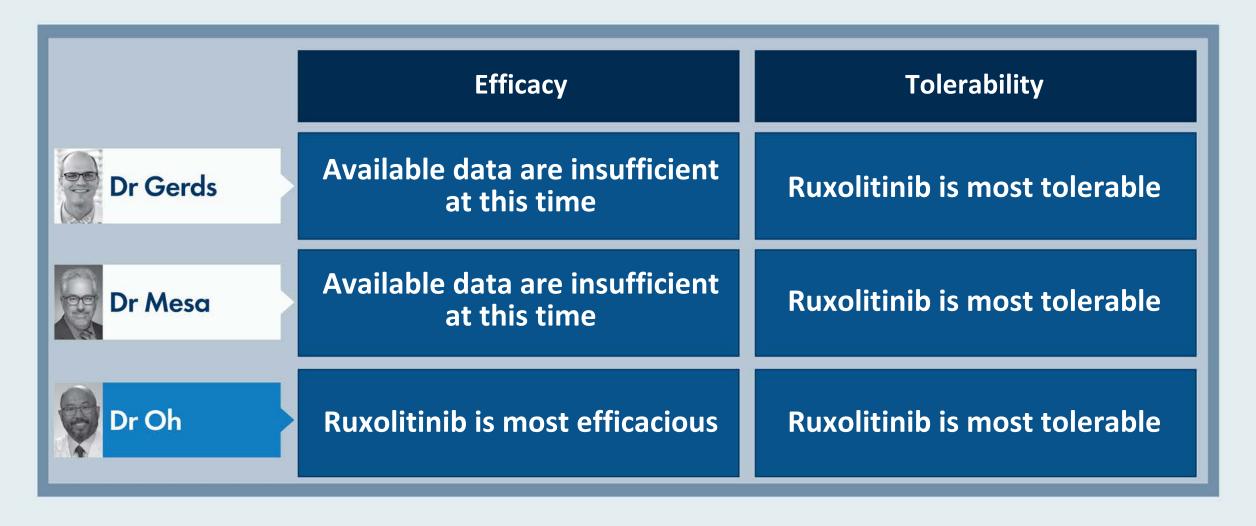


A 75-year-old woman with MF receives ruxolitinib 15 mg BID for 2 years with good response. However, at a recent follow-up visit she is experiencing worsening cytopenias, new-onset splenomegaly and an increased symptom burden. Platelet count = $76,000/\mu$ L, Hgb = 6.7 g/dL. Regulatory and reimbursement issues aside, which treatment would you most likely recommend (assuming the patient is not a transplant candidate)?

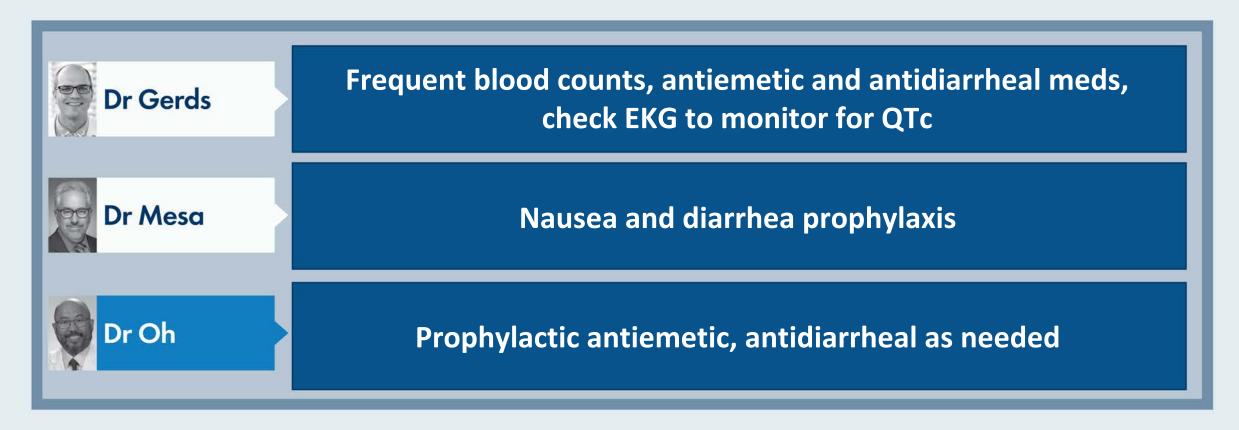




Based on current clinical trial data and your personal experience, how would you indirectly compare the overall efficacy and tolerability of pacritinib to that of ruxolitinib and fedratinib for patients with MF?

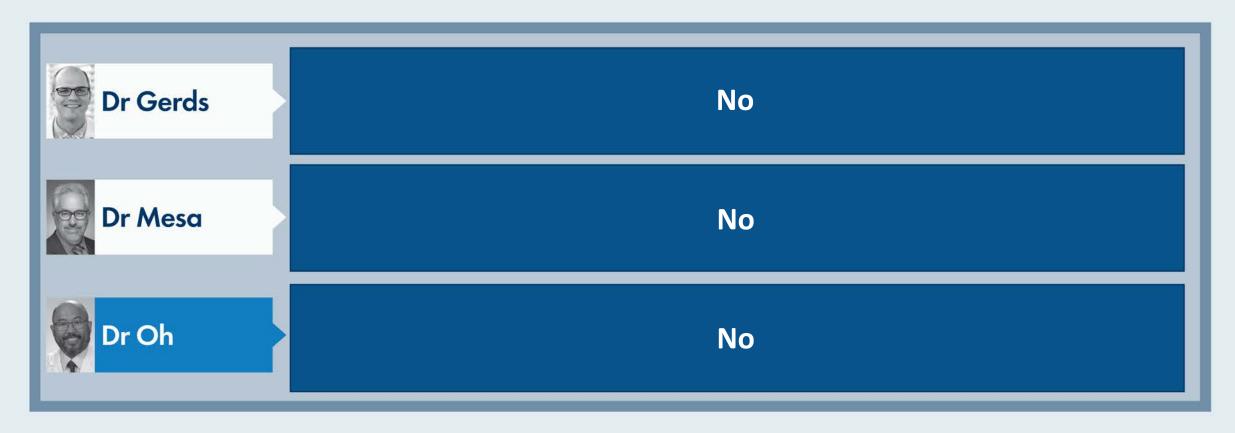


When administering the JAK inhibitor pacritinib to a patient with MF, how do you generally approach the prevention and management of associated toxicities?



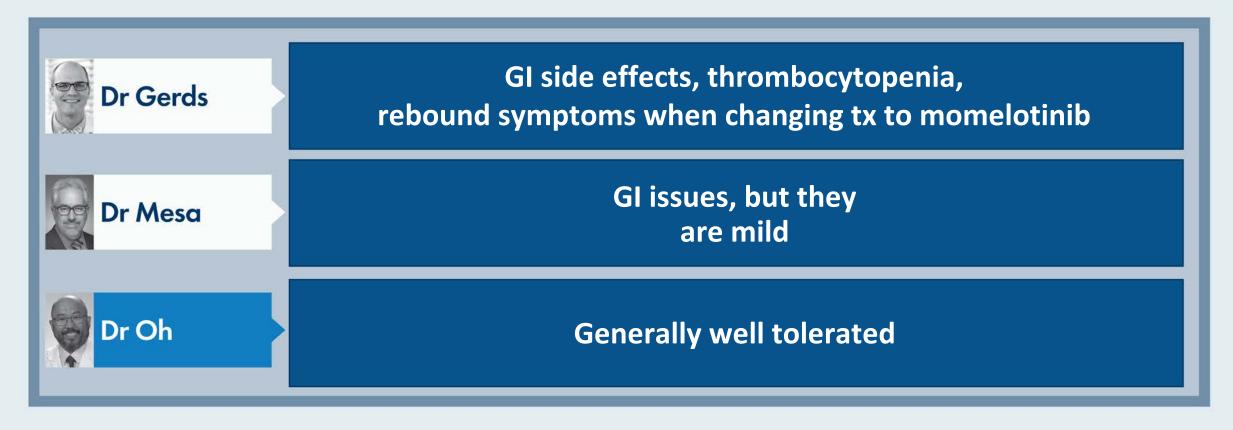


Do you believe that the risk of bleeding and/or cardiovascular toxicities is a significant concern for patients with MF receiving pacritinib?





In your experience, what are the most important tolerability issues associated with momelotinib?





Meet The Professor with Dr Oh

INTRODUCTION: ASH 2023 Update

MODULE 1: Case Presentations

MODULE 2: Faculty Survey

MODULE 3: Appendix

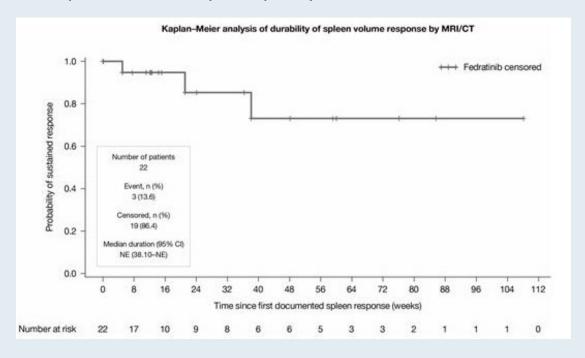


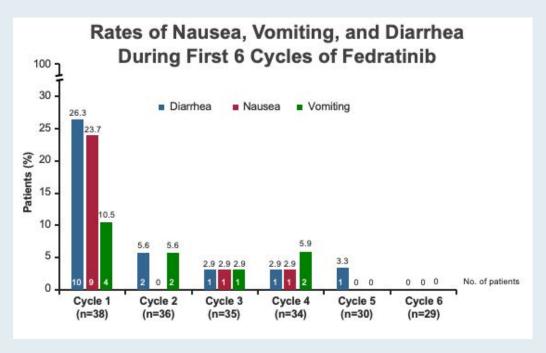
Current Clinical Decision-Making for Patients with Myelofibrosis (MF) in the Absence of Severe Cytopenias



Phase IIIB FREEDOM Trial of Fedratinib for Patients with Primary, Post-PV or Post-ET Myelofibrosis Previously Treated with Ruxolitinib

FREEDOM included proactive strategies to mitigate gastrointestinal (GI) adverse events, thiamine level decreases and potential encephalopathy





- Clinically relevant and durable spleen responses were observed
- Most GI AEs were Grade 1/2 and occurred during cycle 1, and decreased in subsequent cycles
- 6 patients with Grade 1/2 decreases in thiamine levels after initial tx were treated and deficiencies were resolved at next assessment; no patients required tx discontinuation due to low thiamine levels

Management of MF in Patients with Thrombocytopenia



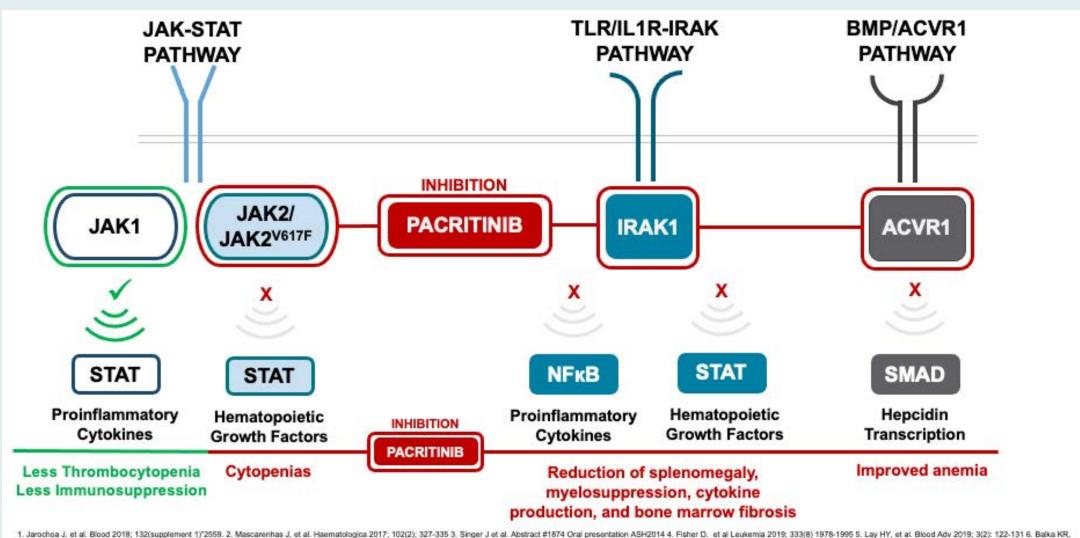
JAK Inhibitor Specificities

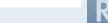
JAK and FLT3 Kinases IC ₅₀ (nM)					
Kinase	Pacritinib	Ruxolitinib	Fedratinib	Momelotinib	
JAK1	1280	3.4	18	11	
JAK2	6.0	4.5	1.1	18	
JAK2 ^{V617F}	9.4	NR	NR	-	
	Non-tyros	ine Kinases of Inter	est IC ₅₀ (nM)		
CSF1R	39.5	>3000	220		
IRAK1	13.6	290	620	NR	
ACVR1	16.7	>1000	273	52.5	

CSF1R, colony stimulating factor 1 receptor; FLT, FMS-like tyrosine kinase; IRAK, interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase; ITD, internal tandem duplication; TYK, tyrosine kinase. Singer J, et al. *Blood.* 2014;124:1874; Mascarenhas JO, et al. *Haematologica.* 2017;102:327-335. Jadwiga J. et al. *Blood.* 2018 132 (Supplement 1): 2559. Duenas-Perez AB et al. *Ther Adv Hematol.* 2015: 186-201



Pacritinib Inhibits JAK2, IRAK1 and ACVR1 (Sparing JAK1)





Pacritinib Granted Accelerated Approval for Myelofibrosis with Severe Thrombocytopenia

Press Release: February 28, 2022

"Pacritinib received accelerated approval from the FDA at a twice daily, 200-mg dose for patients with intermediate- or high-risk primary or secondary myelofibrosis who are experiencing severe thrombocytopenia with a platelet count below 50×10^9 /L. The agency's decision comes from results of the phase 3 PERSIST-2 study (NCT02055781).

Treatment with pacritinib at 200 mg resulted in a reduction in spleen volume of at least 35% for 29% of patients, vs 3% of patients who received the best available therapy, including ruxolitinib. As part of the post-approval plans for pacritinib, the phase 3 PACIFICA trial (NCT03165734) will be completed with results estimated in 2025.

The PERSIST-2 study, which assessed the use of pacritinib compared with best available therapy in patients with myelofibrosis and thrombocytopenia, enrolled 311 patients. Those who enrolled were randomized into 1 of 3 treatment regimens, including pacritinib once daily (n = 104), pacritinib twice daily (n = 107), or a best alternative treatment (n = 100). Best alternative treatments included ruxolitinib (45%), hydroxyurea (19%), and prednisone and/or prednisolone (13%)."



Research

2018;4(5):652-9

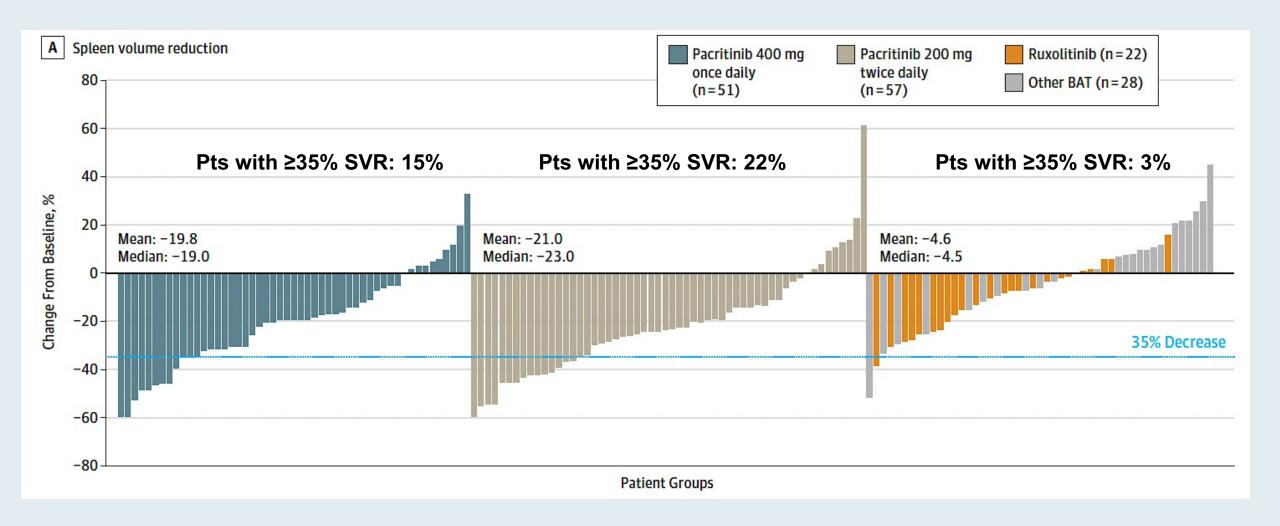
JAMA Oncology | Original Investigation

Pacritinib vs Best Available Therapy, Including Ruxolitinib, in Patients With Myelofibrosis A Randomized Clinical Trial

John Mascarenhas, MD; Ronald Hoffman, MD; Moshe Talpaz, MD; Aaron T. Gerds, MD; Brady Stein, MD; Vikas Gupta, MD, FRCP, FRCPath; Anita Szoke, MD; Mark Drummond, MBChB, PhD, FRCPath; Alexander Pristupa, MD; Tanya Granston, PhD; Robert Daly, PhD; Suliman Al-Fayoumi, PhD; Jennifer A. Callahan, MS; Jack W. Singer, MD; Jason Gotlib, MD; Catriona Jamieson, MD, PhD; Claire Harrison, MD, DM, FRCP, PRCPath; Ruben Mesa, MD, FACP; Srdan Verstovsek, MD, PhD



PERSIST-2: Spleen Volume Reduction (SVR)





PERSIST-2: Adverse Event Profile of Pacritinib

Adverse Reactions	PAC 200 mg BID (n = 106)	BAT (n = 98)		
Any-grade AEs in >15% of patier	Any-grade AEs in >15% of patients in either arm, %			
Diarrhea	48	15		
Thrombocytopenia	34	24		
Nausea	32	11		
Anemia	24	15		
Peripheral edema	20	15		
Vomiting	19	5		
Fatigue	17	16		
Grade ≥3 AEs in >5% of patients	in either arm, %			
Thrombocytopenia	32	18		
Anemia	22	14		
Neutropenia	7	5		
Pneumonia	7	3		
Serious AEs in >3% of patients in	n either arm, %			
Anemia	8	3		
Thrombocytopenia	6	2		
Pneumonia	6	4		
Congestive heart failure	4	2		



Impact of Symptom Benefit and Transfusion Response on Survival in Myelofibrosis Patients Treated with Pacritinib: PERSIST-2 Landmark Survival Analysis

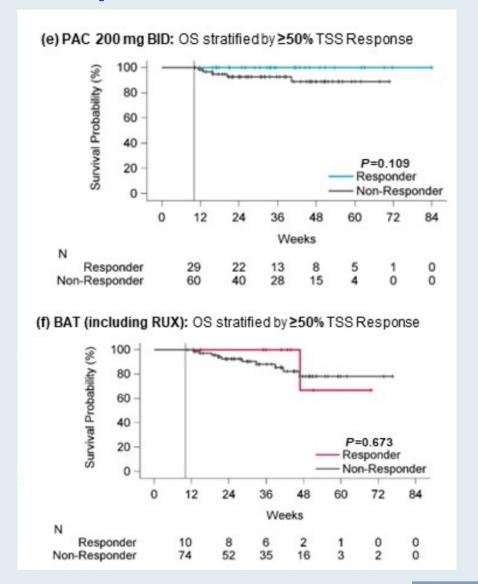
Ajufo H et al.

ASH 2023; Abstract 3207.



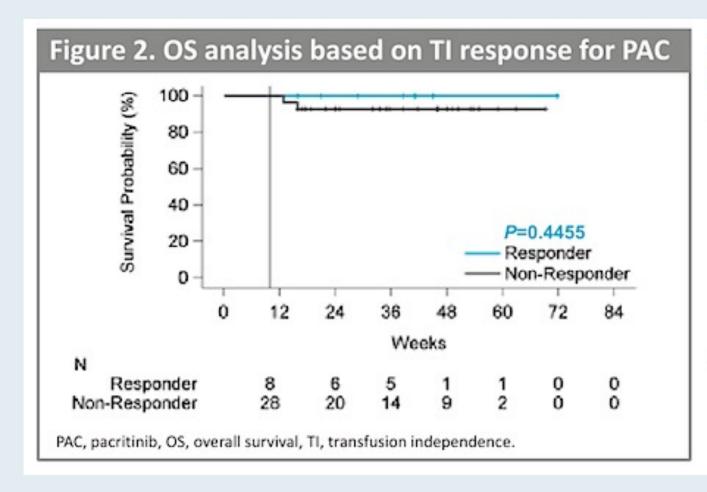
PERSIST-2: OS Stratified by TSS Response

Figure 1. Landmark survival analysis based on week 12 Total Symptom Score (TSS) reduction. Survival stratified by varying thresholds of TSS (v2.0, excluding tiredness) response (≥10%, ≥20%, ≥50%) for pacritinib 200 mg BID (A, C, E) and BAT (B, D, F). (a) PAC 200 mg BID: OS stratified by ≥10% TSS Response (b) BAT (including RUX): OS stratified by ≥10% TSS Response 80 60 60 40 P=0.021 P=0.769 20 20 Responder Non-Responder Non-Responder 12 24 72 12 24 Non-Responder Non-Responder (c) PAC 200 mg BID: OS stratified by ≥20% TSS Response (d) BAT (including RUX): OS stratified by ≥20% TSS Response 80 80 Survival Probability 60 60 40 P=0.0505 P=0.637 20 20 Responder Non-Responder Non-Responder 12 24 12 24 72 Weeks Weeks 0 Responder 31 Non-Responder Non-Responder





PERSIST-2: OS Analysis Based on Transfusion Independence (TI)



No clear association between transfusion response and death

- Among 36 patients on PAC who received RBC transfusions at baseline, 7 achieved TI over at least a 12-week period up to the time of the landmark analysis.
 - There were no deaths among TI responders compared to 2 (6.9%) among TI non-responders.
- There were too few TI responders on BAT (only 2 out of 38) to assess the impact on survival.



PACIFICA: An Ongoing Phase III Trial of Pacritinib versus Physician's Choice for Patients with Primary or Secondary Myelofibrosis and Severe Thrombocytopenia

Key eligibility criteria

- PMF, PET-MF, PPV-MF
- DIPSS intermediate- or high-risk disease
- Severe thrombocytopenia at baseline (<50 x 10⁹/L)
- EGOC performance status 0-2
- JAK1/2 inhibitor-naïve or limited duration of prior JAK1/2 inhibitor^{a,b}

2:1 Randomization (N=399) Pacritinib 200 mg BID Physician's Choice^c

Co-Primary endpoints

- · SVR at 24 weeks
- TSS at 24 weeks

Secondary endpoints

- Overall Survival
- PGIC at 24 weeks
- Safety

a Up to 270 days of low-dose ruxolitinib or up to 90 days of higher dose ruxolitinib. b A 2-week washout will be required for MF directed therapy and at least 28 days for experimental MF therapies. b Physician's Choice therapy includes low-dose ruxolitinib (5 mg QD or BID), danazol, corticosteroids, or hydroxyurea. BID=twice daily; DIPSS=Dynamic International Prognostic Scoring System; JAK=Janus kinase; MF=myelofibrosis; PET-MF=post-essential thrombocythemia MF; PGIC=patient global impression of change; PMF=primary MF; PPV-MF=post-polycythemia vera MF; QD=once daily; SVR=spleen volume reduction; TSS= total symptom m score.



Available and Emerging Options for Patients with MF and Anemia



REGULAR ARTICLE



Pacritinib is a potent ACVR1 inhibitor with significant anemia benefit in patients with myelofibrosis

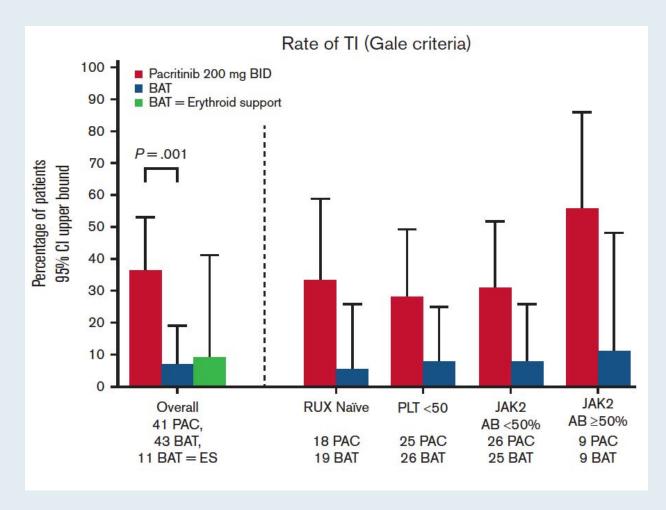
Stephen T. Oh,¹ Ruben A. Mesa,² Claire N. Harrison,³ Prithviraj Bose,⁴ Aaron T. Gerds,⁵ Vikas Gupta,⁶ Bart L. Scott,⁷ Jean-Jacques Kiladjian,⁸ Alessandro Lucchesi,⁹ Tim Kong,¹ Sarah A. Buckley,¹⁰ Shanthakumar Tyavanagimatt,¹⁰ Bryan G. Harder,¹⁰ Karisse Roman-Torres,¹⁰ Jennifer Smith,¹⁰ Adam R. Craig,¹⁰ John Mascarenhas,¹¹ and Srdan Verstovsek⁴

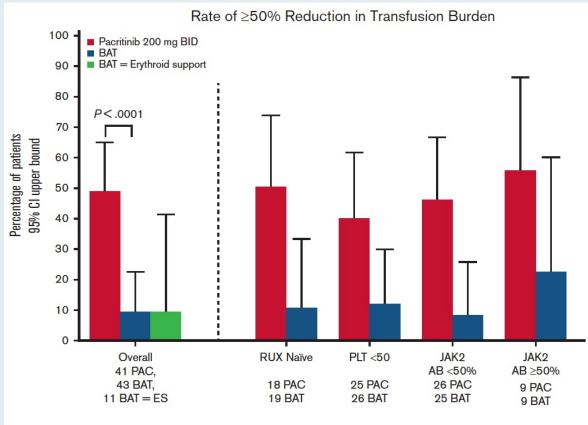
¹Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO; ²Atrium Health Wake Forest Baptist Comprehensive Cancer Center, Winston-Salem, NC; ³Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Trust, London, United Kingdom; ⁴The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX; ⁵Cleveland Clinic Taussig Cancer Institute, Cleveland, OH; ⁶Princess Margaret Cancer Centre, University Health Network, Toronto, ON, Canada; ⁷Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle, WA; ⁸Hôpital Saint- Louis, Université de Paris, Paris, France; ⁹Hematology Unit, IRCCS Istituto Romagnolo per lo Studio dei Tumori "Dino Amadori," Meldola, Italy; ¹⁰CTI BioPharma Corp., Seattle, WA; and ¹¹Tisch Cancer Institute, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY

2023;7(19):5835-42



PERSIST-2: Transfusion Independence (TI) and Transfusion Reduction with Pacritinib





Abbreviations: AB, allele burden; BAT, best available therapy; BID, twice daily; CI, confidence interval; ES, erythroid support; JAK, Janus associated kinase; PAC, pacritinib; PLT, platelets; RUX naïve (no RUX prior to first dose).



Momelotinib Granted Approval for Myelofibrosis with Anemia Press Release: September 15, 2023

"On September 15, 2023, the FDA approved momelotinib for the treatment of intermediate- or high-risk myelofibrosis, including primary myelofibrosis or secondary myelofibrosis (post–polycythemia vera and post–essential thrombocythemia), in adults with anemia.

The FDA approval of momelotinib is supported by data from the pivotal MOMENTUM study (NCT04173494) and a subpopulation of adults with anemia from the SIMPLIFY-1 phase III trial (NCT01969838).

MOMENTUM was designed to evaluate the safety and efficacy of momelotinib vs danazol for the treatment and reduction of key manifestations of myelofibrosis in an anemic, symptomatic, JAK inhibitor—experienced patient population. The MOMENTUM trial met all its primary and key secondary endpoints, demonstrating statistically significant response with respect to constitutional symptoms, splenic response, and transfusion independence in patients treated with momelotinib vs danazol."



Lancet 2023;401;269-80

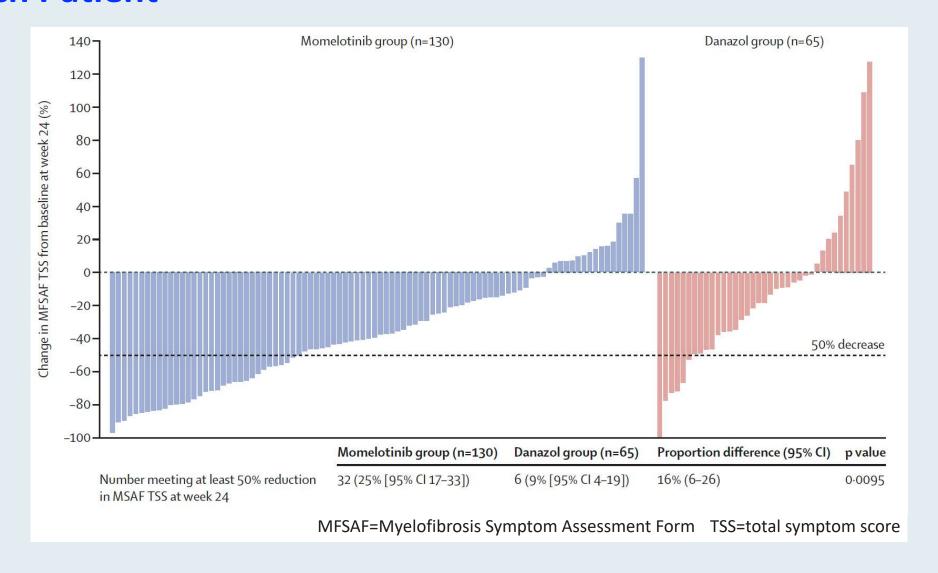
Momelotinib versus danazol in symptomatic patients with anaemia and myelofibrosis (MOMENTUM): results from an international, double-blind, randomised, controlled, phase 3 study



Srdan Verstovsek, Aaron T Gerds, Alessandro M Vannucchi, Haifa Kathrin Al-Ali, David Lavie, Andrew T Kuykendall, Sebastian Grosicki, Alessandra Iurlo, Yeow Tee Goh, Mihaela C Lazaroiu, Miklos Egyed, Maria Laura Fox, Donal McLornan, Andrew Perkins, Sung-Soo Yoon, Vikas Gupta, Jean-Jacques Kiladjian, Nikki Granacher, Sung-Eun Lee, Luminita Ocroteala, Francesco Passamonti, Claire N Harrison, Barbara J Klencke, Sunhee Ro, Rafe Donahue, Jun Kawashima, Ruben Mesa, on behalf of MOMENTUM Study Investigators*

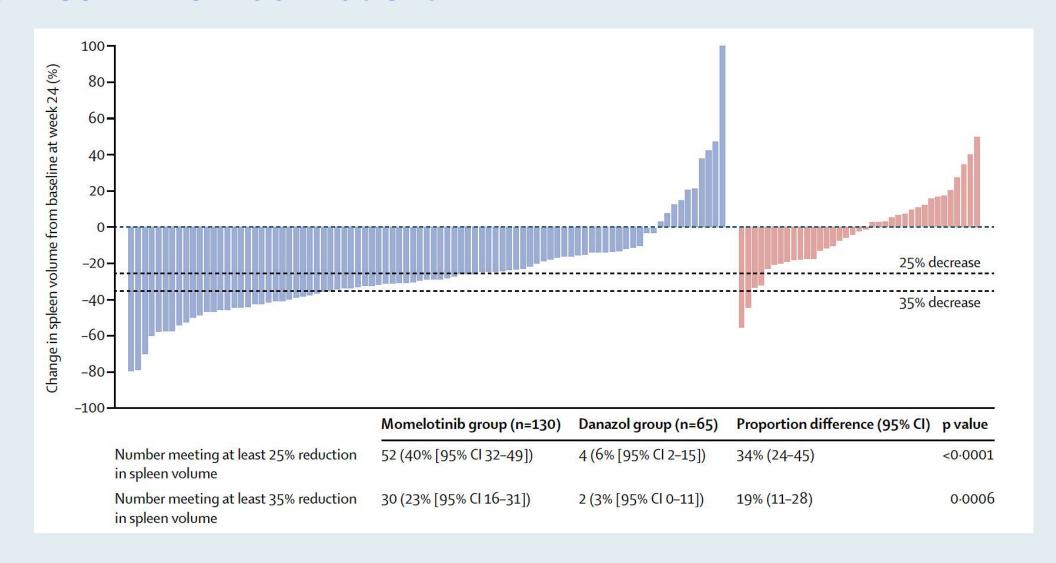


MOMENTUM: Percent Change of TSS from Baseline to Week 24 for Each Patient





MOMENTUM: Percent Change of Spleen Volume from Baseline to Week 24 for Each Patient





Momelotinib versus danazol in symptomatic patients with anaemia and myelofibrosis previously treated with a JAK inhibitor (MOMENTUM): an updated analysis of an international, double-blind, randomised phase 3 study

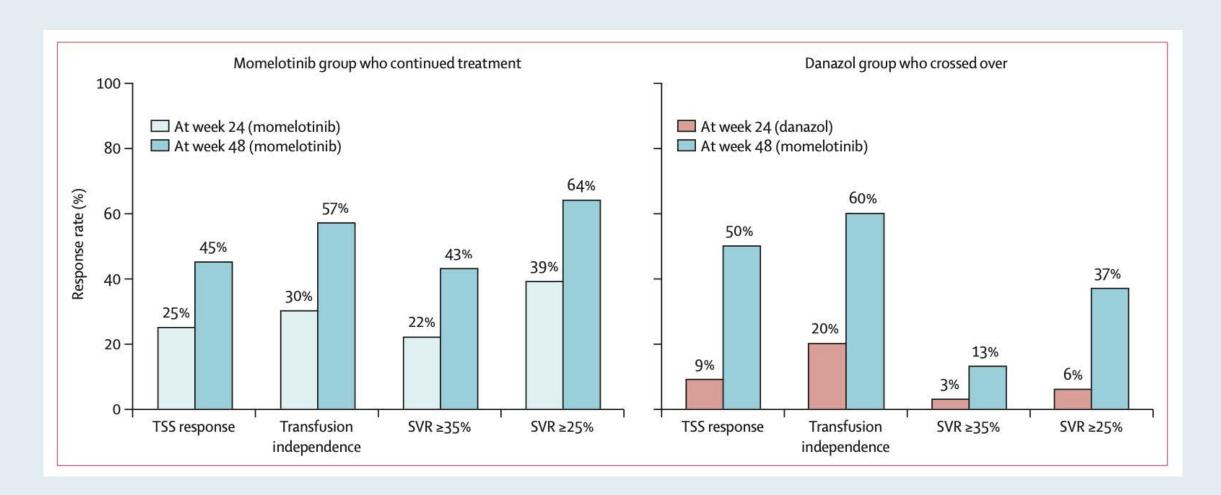


Aaron T Gerds, Srdan Verstovsek, Alessandro M Vannucchi, Haifa Kathrin Al-Ali, David Lavie, Andrew T Kuykendall, Sebastian Grosicki, Alessandra Iurlo, Yeow Tee Goh, Mihaela C Lazaroiu, Miklos Egyed, Maria Laura Fox, Donal McLornan, Andrew Perkins, Sung-Soo Yoon, Vikas Gupta, Jean-Jacques Kiladjian, Nikki Granacher, Sung-Eun Lee, Luminita Ocroteala, Francesco Passamonti, Claire N Harrison, Stephen Oh, Barbara J Klencke, Jing Yu, Rafe Donahue, Jun Kawashima, Ruben Mesa

Lancet Haematol 2023;10(9):e735-46

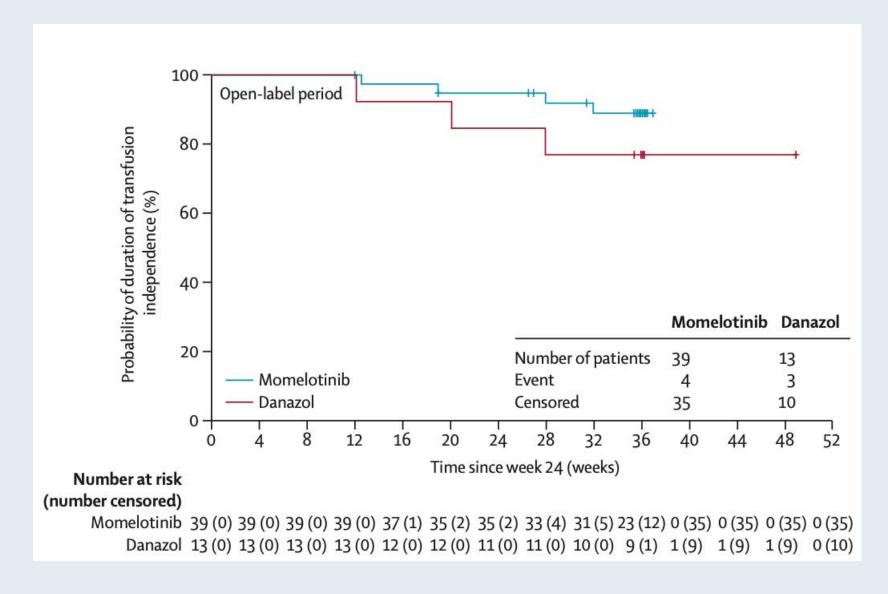


MOMENTUM: Summary of Response Rates at Weeks 24 and 48





MOMENTUM: Duration of Transfusion Independence Response





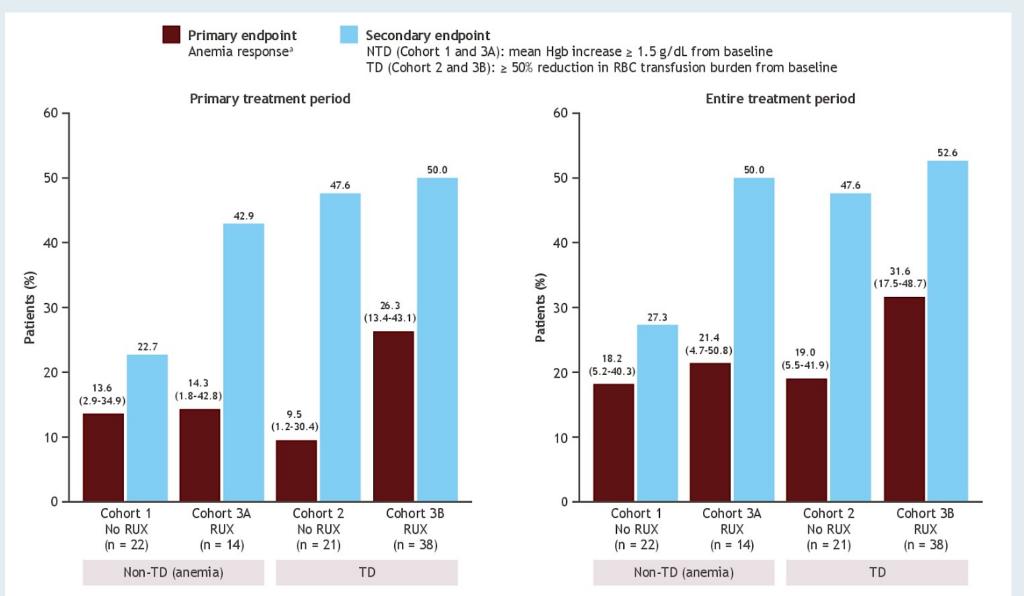
Safety and Efficacy of Luspatercept for the Treatment of Anemia in Patients with Myelofibrosis: Results from the ACE-536-MF-001 Study

Gerds AT et al.

ASCO 2023; Abstract 7016.

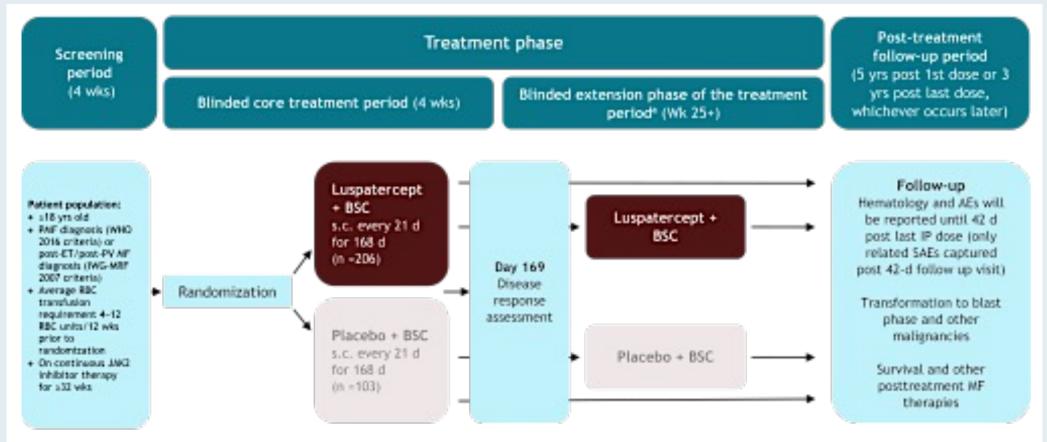


ACE-536-MF-001: Efficacy Results





INDEPENDENCE: A Phase III Study of Luspatercept for MPN-Associated Myelofibrosis in Patients Receiving JAK2 Inhibitor Therapy



AE, adverse event; BSC, best supportive care; d, day; ET, essential thrombocythemia; IP, investigational product; fWG-MRF, International Working Group for Myelofibrosis Research and Treatment; MF, myelofibrosis; PMF, primary myelofibrosis; PV, polycythemia vera; RBC, red blood cell; SAE, serious adverse event; s.o., suboutaneously; WHO, World Health Organization; wk, week; yr, year.

"Patients on study can be unblinded after analysis of the primary endpoint and with data monitoring committee consultation. Patients receiving placebo have the opportunity to receive luspatercept treatment and be treated for ≥24 weeks in the open-label extension treatment period as long as they continue to demonstrate benefit from treatment, or they experience transformation to blast phase, unacceptable toxicities, or meet any other criteria for treatment discontinuation.



Future Directions in MF Management



Selinexor Plus Ruxolitinib in JAK Inhibitor (JAKi)-Naïve Patients With Myelofibrosis: Long-Term Follow-up From XPORT-MF-034 Suggestive of Disease Modification

Srinivas K Tantravahi,¹ Ashwin Kishtagari,² Keri Maher,³ Sanjay Mohan,² Josef T Prchal,¹ Xulong Wang,⁴ Kamal Chamoun,⁵ Christopher J Walker,⁴ Pietro Taverna,⁴ Steve Kye,⁴ Haris Ali⁶

ASH 2023; Abstract 622



¹Division of Hematology and Hematologic Malignancies, Huntsman Cancer Institute, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, USA

²Vanderbilt Ingram Cancer Center, Nashville, TN, USA

³VCU Massey Cancer Center, Richmond, VA, USA

⁴Karyopharm Therapeutics, Newton, MA, USA

⁵Formerly of Karyopharm Therapeutics, Newton, MA, USA

⁶City of Hope Comprehensive Cancer Center, Duarte, CA, USA

Selinexor Mechanism of Action in Myelofibrosis

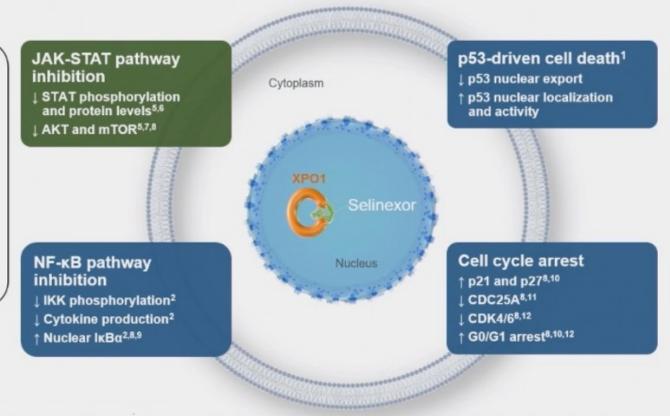
XPO1 Inhibition is a fundamental mechanism of action that may target both JAK/STAT and non-JAK/STAT pathways in MF

Selinexor inhibits XPO1-mediated nuclear cargo protein export that may lead to:

- Increased malignant cell death¹
- Reduced inflammation²
- Apoptosis of JAK2-mutated MF CD34+ cells but not healthy donor cells³
- Synergism with ruxolitinib and other therapeutic agents in cell lines with or without JAK2^{V617F} and TP53 mutations⁴

Poster 1792

Lu M, et al. Use of Combination Therapies Including the XPO1 Inhibitor Selinexor Is a Potential Effective Therapeutic Strategy to Treat Myelofibrosis Patients Saturday, December 9, 2023: 6:00 PM–8:00 PM Halls G–H (San Diego Convention Center)

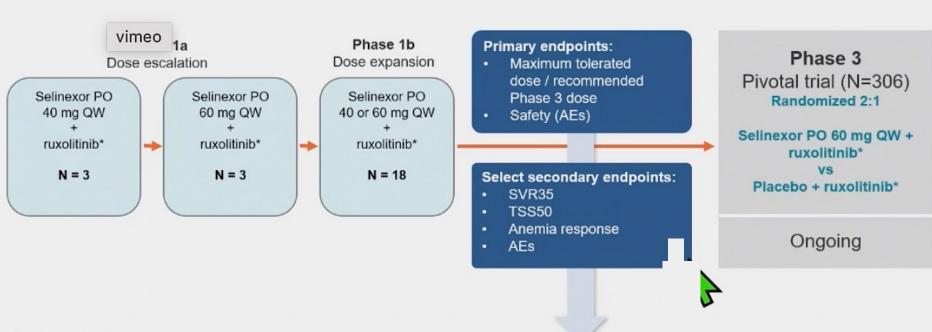


AKT, protein kinase B, CD, cluster of differentiation; CDC, cell division cycle, CDK, cyclin-dependent kinase; IxBa, inhibitor of nuclear factor kappa-B kinase subunit alpha; IKK, inhibitor of nuclear factor xB kinase; mTOR, mammalian target of rapamycin; NF-xB, nuclear factor x-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cells; pXX, tumor suppressor protein XX; XPO1, exportin 1.

Yan D, et al. Clin Cancer Res. 2019;25(7):2323-2335.
 Kashyap T, et al. Oncotarget. 2016;7(48):78883-78895.
 Lu M, et al. Poster presented at: 65th ASH Annual Meeting and Exposition. December 9–12, 2023; San Diego, CA. Abstract 1792.
 Maloof M, et al. Poster presented at: 15th International Congress for Myeloproliferative Neoplasms (MPN), November 2–3, 2023; Brooklyn, NY. 6. Walker CJ, et al. Blood. 2013;122(17):3034-3044.
 Cheng Y, et al. Mol Cancer Ther. 2014;13(3):675-686.
 Argueta C, et al. Oncotarget. 2018;9(39);25529-25544.
 Gravina GL, et al. BMC Cancer. 2015;15:941.
 Gravina GL, et al. BMC Cancer. 2015;15:941.
 Gravina GL, et al. Oncotarget. 2016;7(48):78896-78909.



XPORT-MF-034 Phase I/III Study Design



Select inclusion criteria:

- Spleen volume of ≥ 450 cm³ by magnetic resonance imaging or computed tomography
- Dynamic International Prognostic Scoring System (DIPSS) intermediate-1 and symptomatic, intermediate-2, or high risk
- · Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group 0-2
- Platelet count ≥ 100×109/L

Data cutoff: August 1, 2023

- Safety
- Durability of SVR35/TSS50 responses
- Disease modification as assessed by biomarkers and VAF

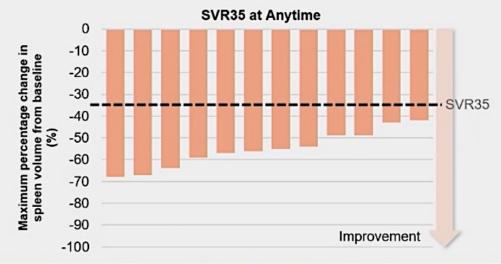
AE, adverse event; DIPSS, Dynamic International Prognostic Scoring System; PO, by mouth; QW, once-weekly dosing; VAF, variant allele frequency.

*Ruxolitinib dosing per label



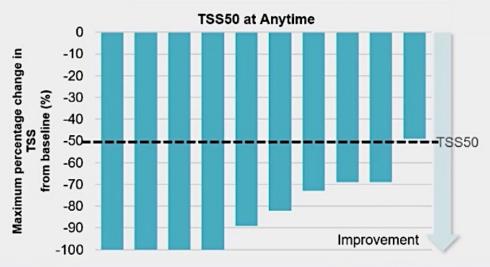
XPORT-MF-034: Phase I Long-Term Follow-Up of SVR and TSS with Selinexor and Ruxolitinib





All patients in the efficacy evaluable population treated with selinexor 60 mg QW achieved an SVR35 at anytime

		TSS50 Selinexor 60 mg QW + ruxolitinlb n (%)	
Population	Timepoint		
Efficacy evaluable	Week 12	8/10‡ (80)	
	Week 24	7/9 [§] (78)	
Intent-to-	Week 12	8/12 (67)	
	Week 24	7/12 (58)	



90% of patients in the efficacy evaluable population treated with selinexor 60 mg QW achieved an TSS50 at anytime

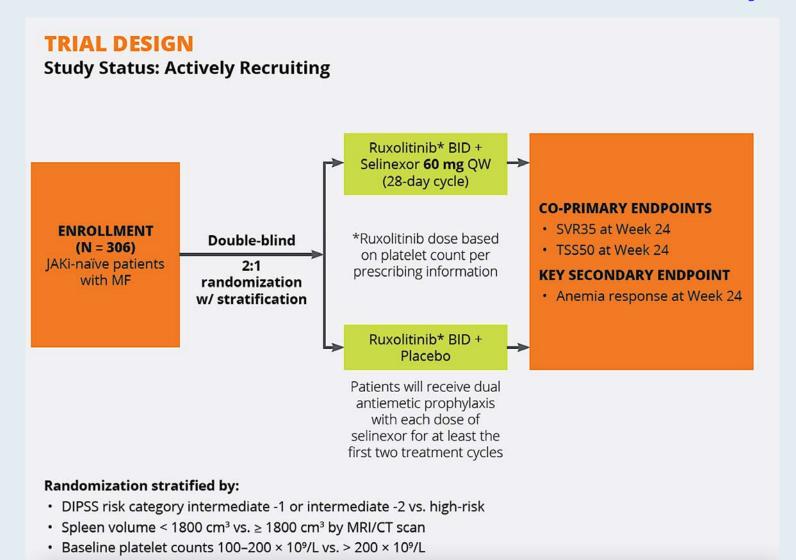
SVR, spleen volume reduction; TSS, total symptom score.

*Data cutoff date: August 01, 2023; †Two patients discontinued prior to Week 24; ‡One patient discontinued prior to Week 12; one patient with missing data at Week 12, who subsequently discontinued prior to Week 24;

*Two patients discontinued prior to Week 24, and one had missing data.



XPORT-MF-034: An Ongoing Phase III Trial of Selinexor and Ruxolitinib versus Ruxolitinib for JAK Inhibitor-Naïve Myelofibrosis







Bhavana (Tina) Bhatnagar, DO
WVU Cancer Institute
Wheeling, West Virginia



Rao Mushtaq, MD National Jewish Health Thornton, Colorado



Neil Morganstein, MD Atlantic Health System Summit, New Jersey



Jeanne Palmer, MD Mayo Clinic in Arizona Phoenix, Arizona



Third Annual National General Medical Oncology Summit

Friday, March 22, 2024

6:30 PM - 7:00 PM

Welcome Reception

7:00 PM - 9:00 PM

Keynote Session: ER-Positive

Metastatic Breast Cancer

Erika Hamilton, MD Kevin Kalinsky, MD, MS Joyce O'Shaughnessy, MD Hope S Rugo, MD Special Feature: Clinicians with Breast Cancer

Year in Review: Clinical Investigator Perspectives on the Most Relevant New Data Sets and Advances in Oncology

A Multitumor CME/MOC-Accredited Live Webinar Series

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

Tuesday, February 6, 2024 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM ET

Faculty

Lindsey Roeker, MD Jeff Sharman, MD

Moderator Neil Love, MD



Thank you for joining us!

Please take a moment to complete the survey currently up on Zoom. Your feedback is very important to us. The survey will remain open for 5 minutes after the meeting ends.

CME and MOC credit information will be emailed to each participant within 5 business days.

