

Biology of CLL (at Progression): How Does That Inform Treatment?

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Disclosures:

Pharmacyclics, an Abbvie Company

Research Support/P.I. Acerta Pharma, a member of the AstraZeneca group

Genmab, Merck, Nurix, Verastem

Employee N/A

Consultant N/A

Major Stockholder N/A

Speakers Bureau N/A

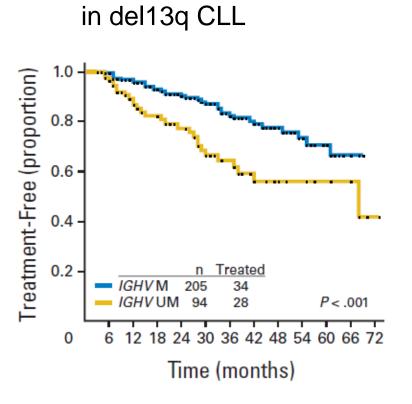
Honoraria N/A

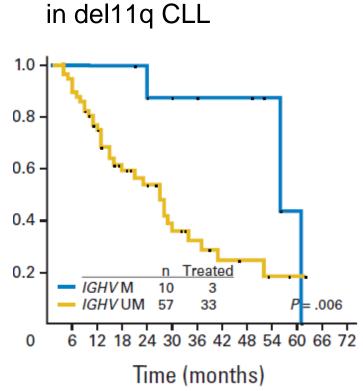
Scientific Advisory Board N/A

I will be discussing the following off label use

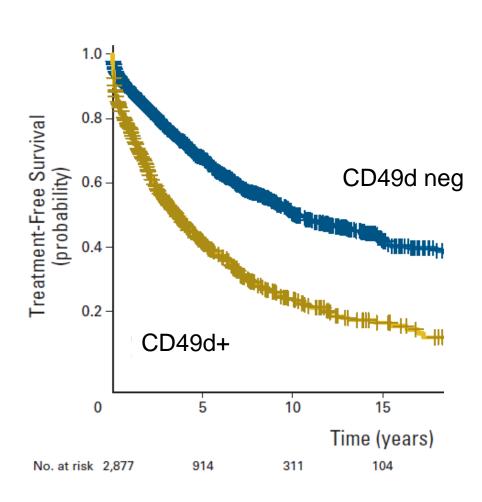
Progression from diagnosis to 1st treatment

by IGHV status and FISH cytogenetics





by CD49d

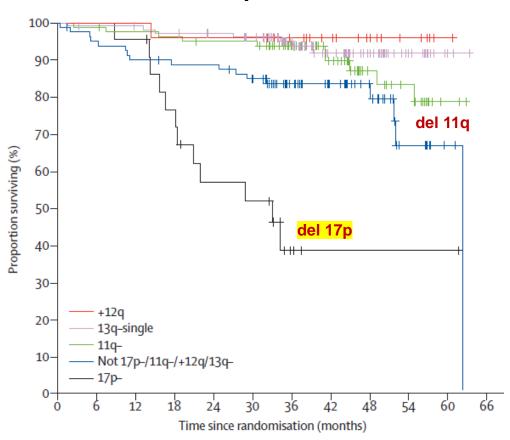


Wierda et al, JCO 2011

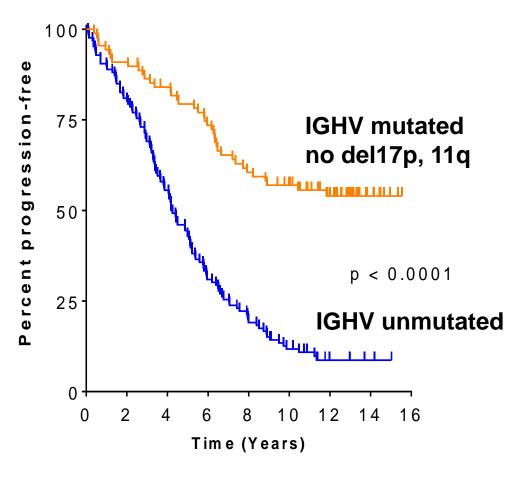
Bulian et al, JCO 2014

Outcome with first-line chemoimmunotherapy

Overall survival post FCR

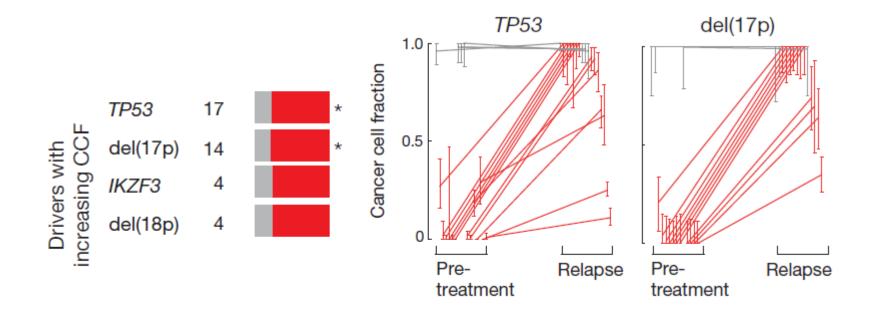


Long term remissions post FCR



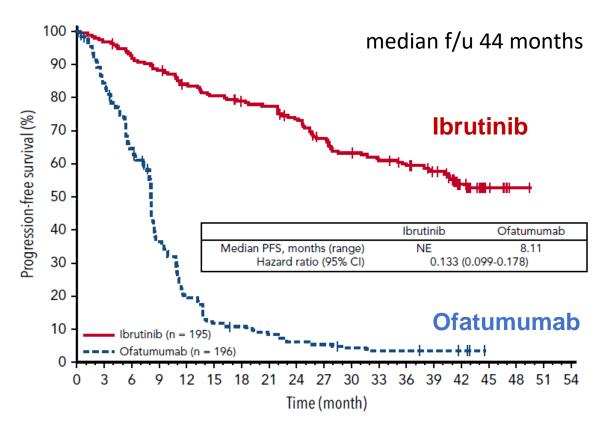
Thompson et al, Blood 2015

Selection of clones carrying TP53 aberrations during chemoimmunotherapy

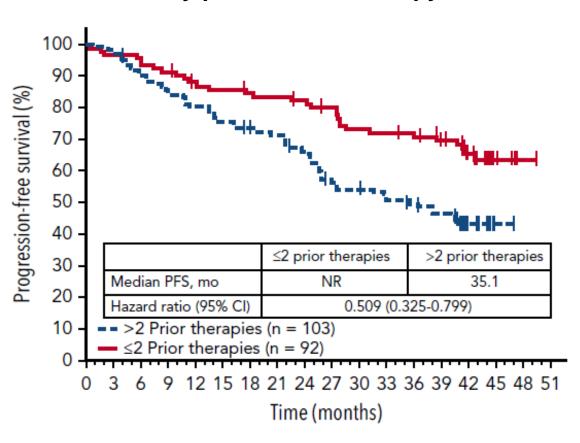


Ibrutinib vs ofatumumab in relapsed/refractory CLL: Resonate study

Progression-free survival by study arm

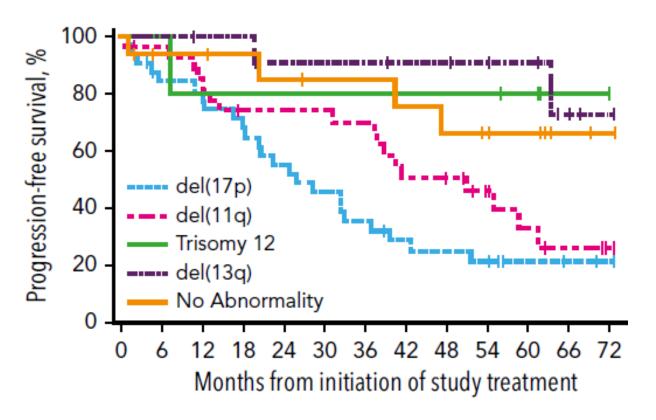


PFS by prior lines of therapy

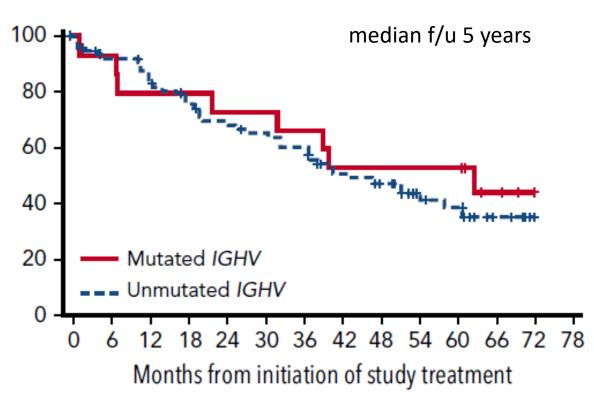


Outcome with ibrutinib in relapsed/refractory CLL: phase 1b/2 study

PFS on ibrutinib by cytogenetics



PFS on ibrutinib by IGHV mutation status

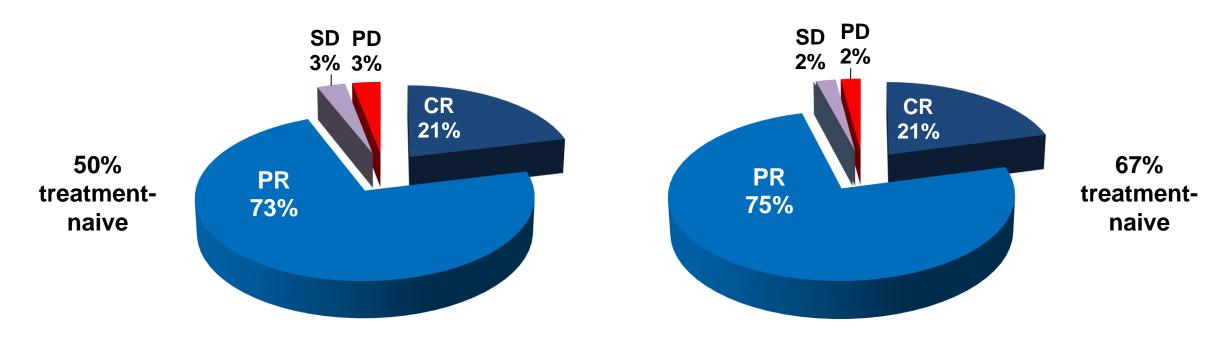


O'Brien et al. Blood 2018

Ibrutinib for CLL with or without TP53 aberration (NHLBI IST)

No *TP53* aberration (n=33)

With TP53 aberration (n=48)

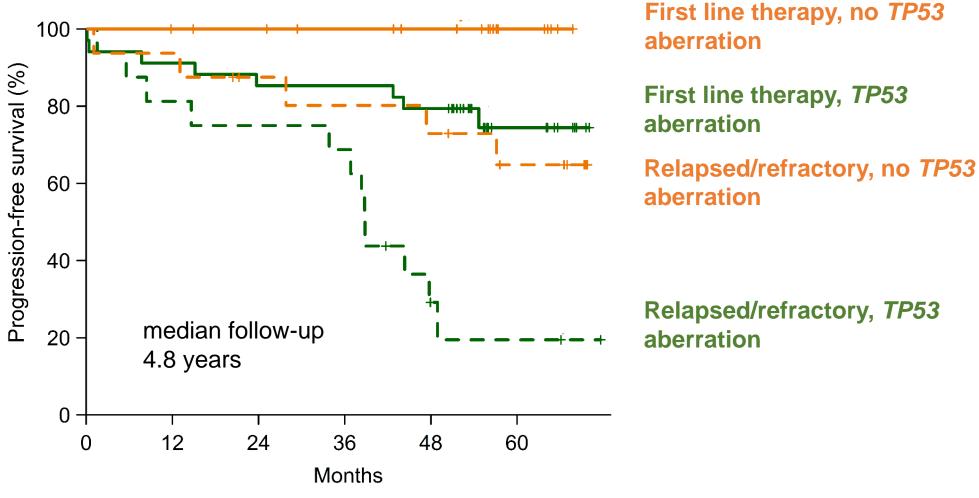


Median to best response 24 months

TP53 aberration: del17p or TP53 mutation

Farooqui et al, Lancet Oncology 2015 Ahn et al, Blood 2018 Ahn, Tian, Wiestner. NEJM 2020

PFS on ibrutinib by treatment history and TP53 aberration

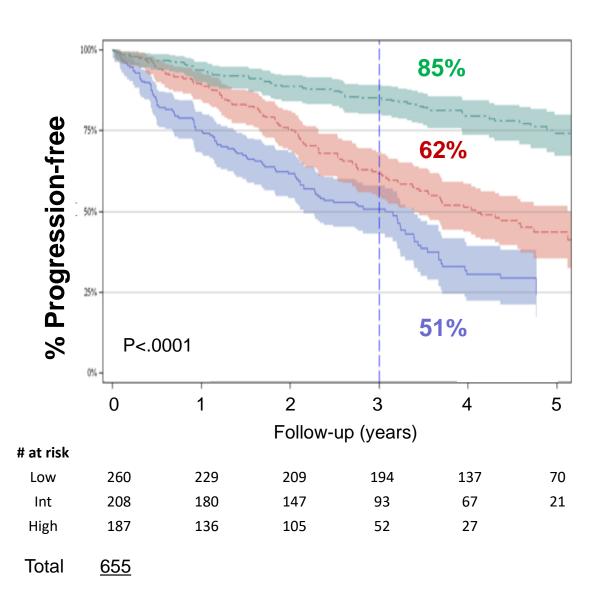


Prognostic model of PFS on ibrutinib across CLL populations

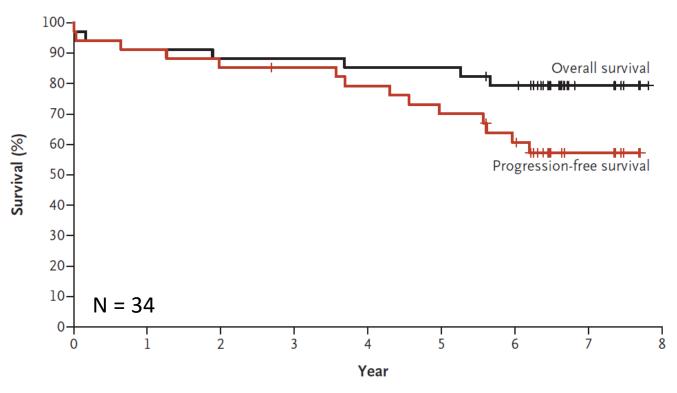
Variables	Adverse Factors
Prior treatment	Yes
TP53 aberration	present
B2M	> 4.0 mg/L

# of Adverse Factors	Risk Group	
0-1	Low	
2	Int	
3	High	

Ahn et al, ASH 2018 Ahn et al, JCO in press

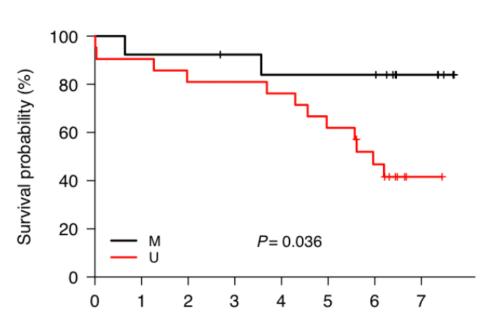


Long-term disease control with ibrutinib as first line therapy of CLL with TP53 aberration



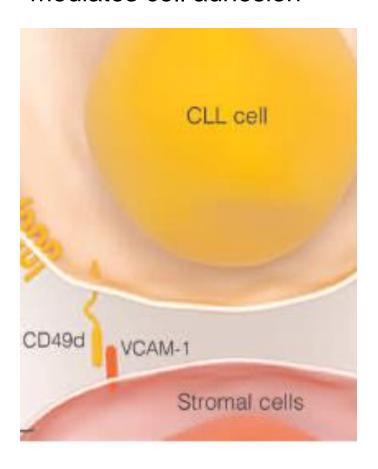
	2 Yr	3 Yr	4 Yr	5 Yr	6 Yr
	% (95% CI)				
Overall Survival	88 (78-100)	88 (78–100)	85 (74–98)	85 (74–98)	79 (67–94)
Progression-free Survival	85 (74–98)	85 (74–98)	79 (67–94)	70 (56–88)	61 (46-80)

PFS by IGHV mutation status

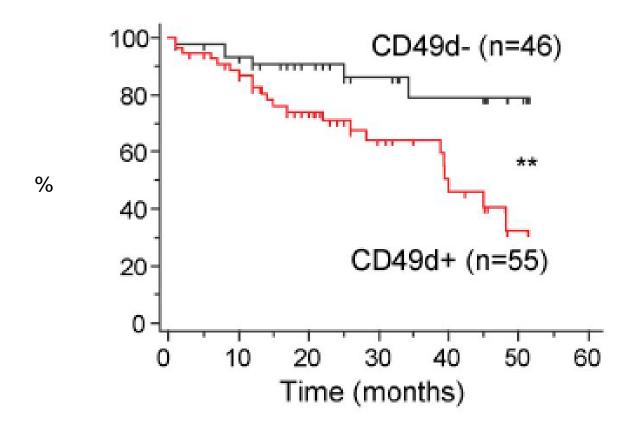


CD49d expression is associated with inferior PFS with ibrutinib

CD49d (integrin α1) mediates cell adhesion

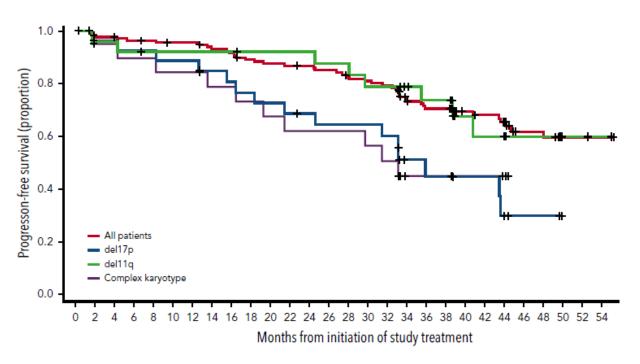


Progression-free survival



Acalabrutinib in relapsed/refractory CLL

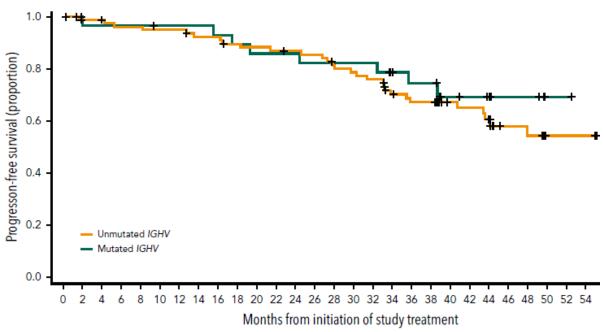
Progression-free survival by cytogenetics



Overall response rate by cytogenetics

	
All	94%
Del17p	93%
Del11q	95%
Complex	90%

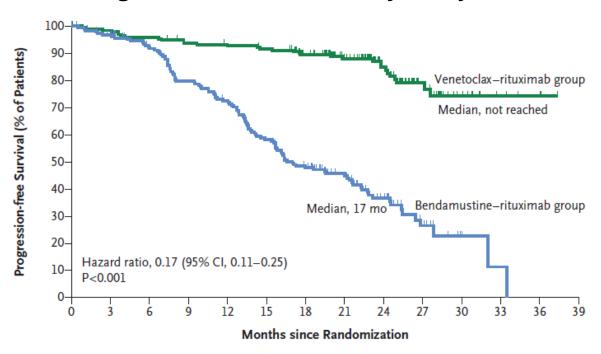
Progression-free survival by IGHV status



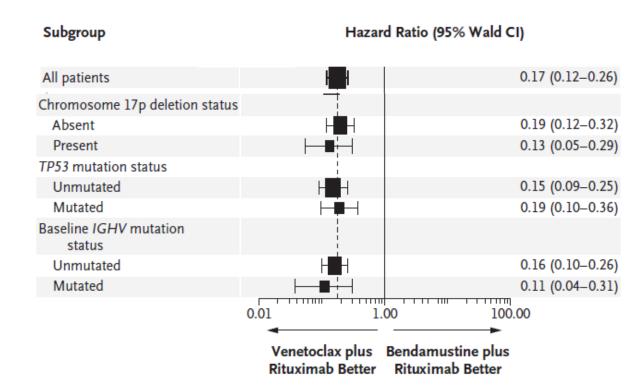
Overall response rate by IGHV Unmutated 95%

Venetoclax-rituximab for relapsed/refractory CLL: the Murano study

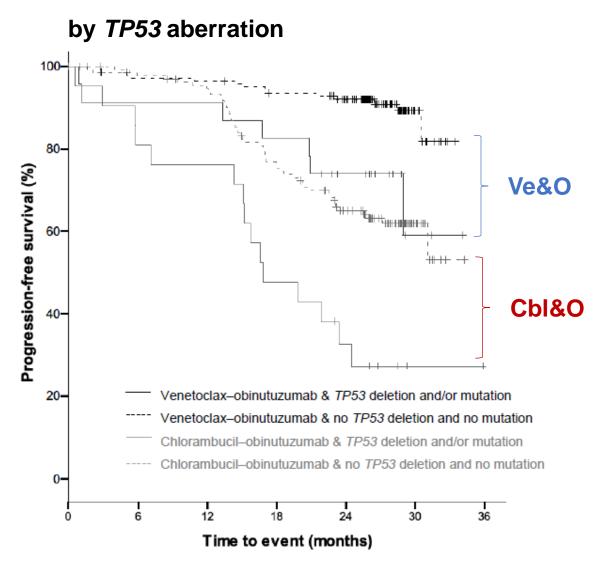
Progression-free survival by study arm

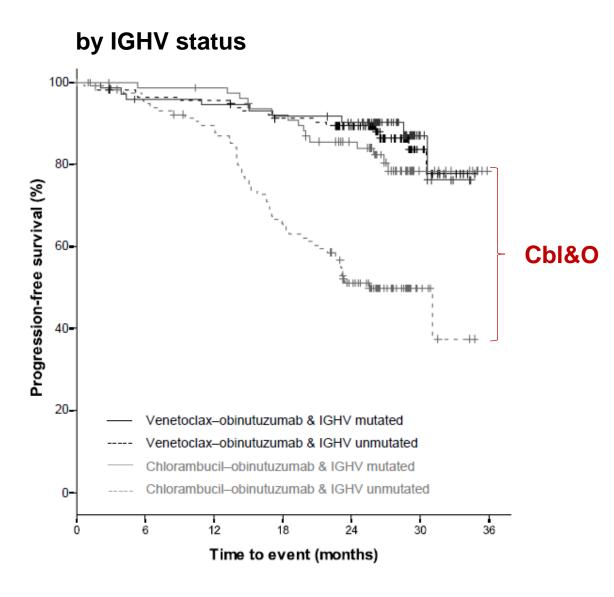


Superior activity across-risk groups



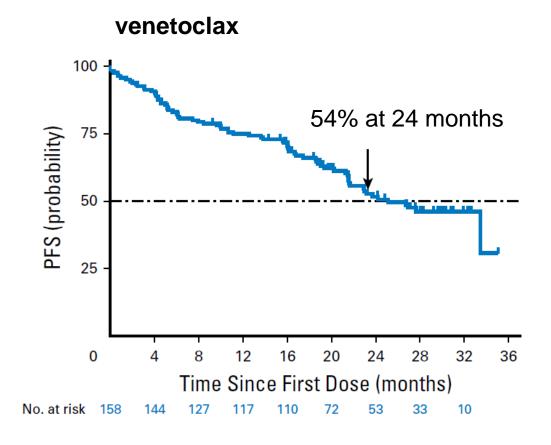
PFS on venetoclax & obinutuzumab (CLL14 trial) by TP53 and IGHV



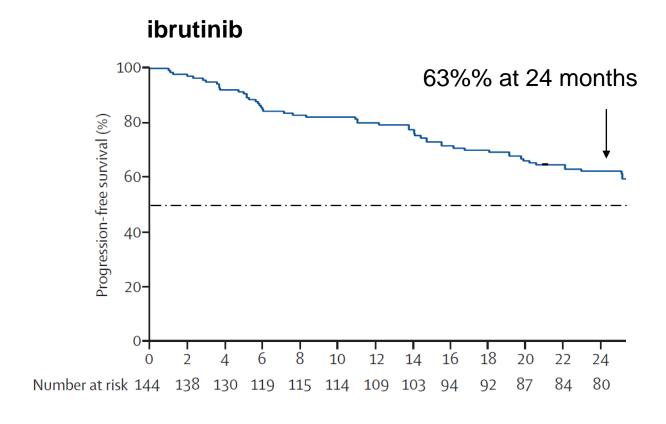


Fischer et al, NEJM 2019

Targeted agents in relapsed/refractory CLL with TP53 aberration



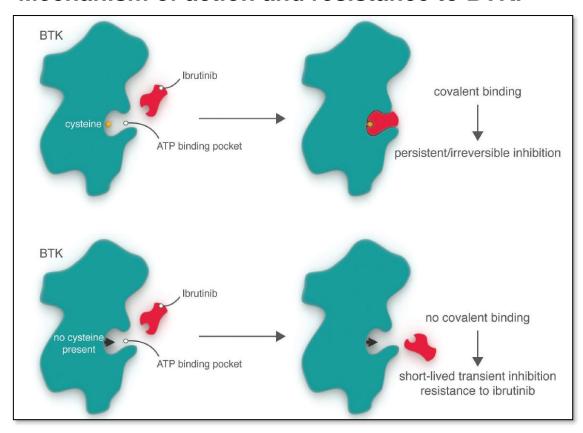
158 patients
Median prior therapies: 2 (0-10)
Stilgenbauer et al JCO 2018



145 patients
Median prior therapies: 2 (1-3)
O'Brien et al Lancet Onc 2016

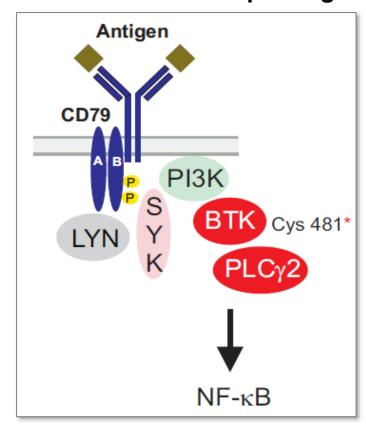
BTK inhibitor resistance and mutations in BTK & PLCG2

Mechanism of action and resistance to BTKi

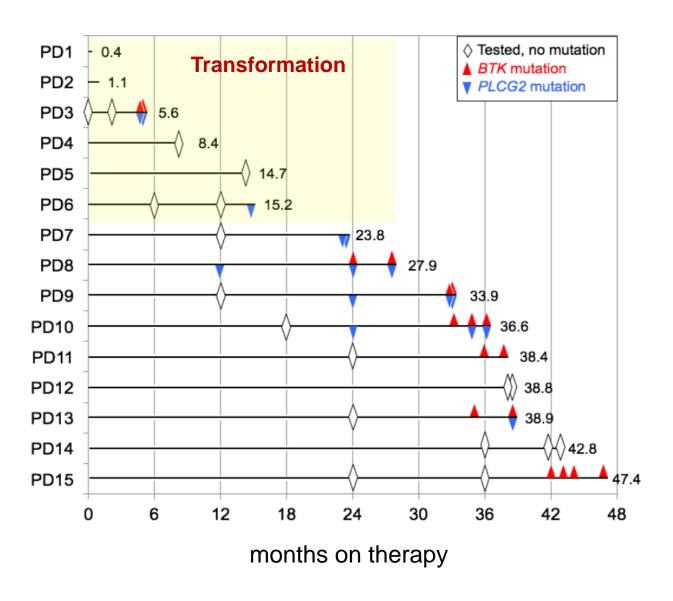


From Wiestner, Haematologica 2015 Chang, ASCO 2013; Woyach, NEJM 2014; Furman, NEJM 2014

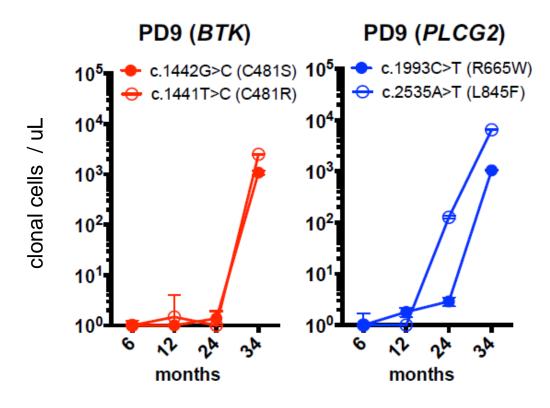
Restoration of B-cell receptor signaling



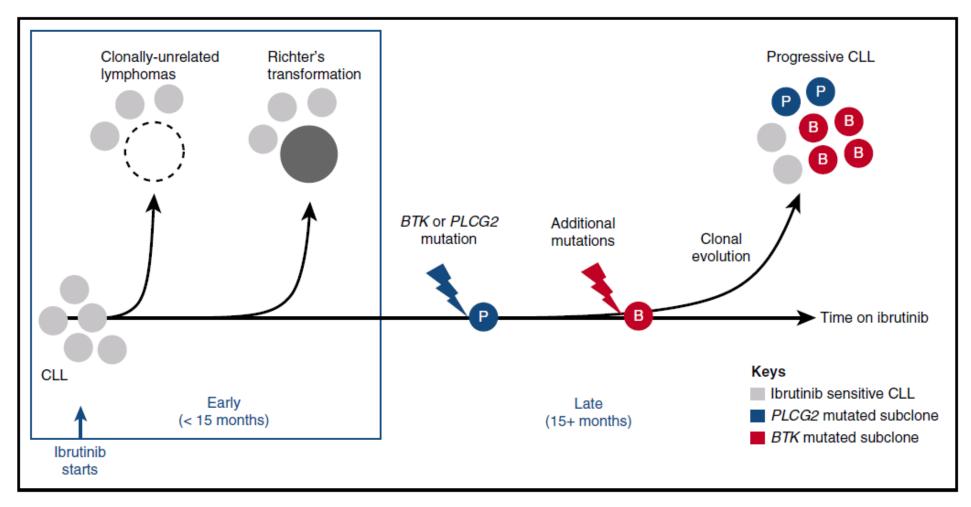
Emergence of multiple ibrutinib-resistant clones over time



Concurrent expansion of multiple drug resistant subclones



Biology of progressive disease on ibrutinib (covalent BTK inhibitors)



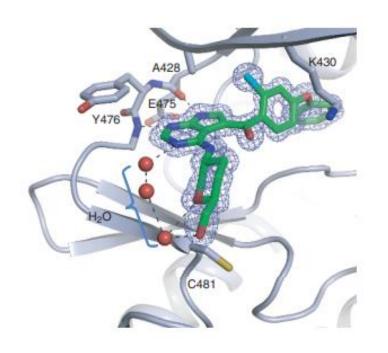
Specific mutations are found in ~ 60-70% of patients progressing with CLL.

Ahn, Blood 2017 Woyach, JCO 2017 Byrd, Blood 2020

Ahn, Underbayev et al, Blood 2017

Overcoming BTKi resistance due to C481 mutations

Reversible BTK inhibition independent of C481

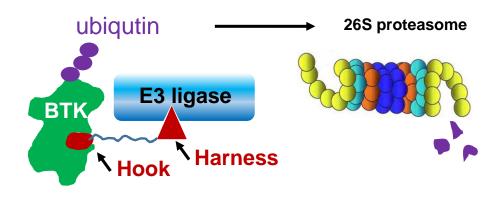


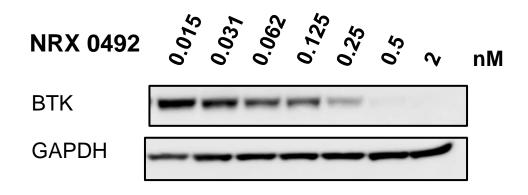
ARQ 531 Loxo 305 Vecabrutinib

www.clinicaltrials.gov

From Reiff et al, Cancer Discovery 2019

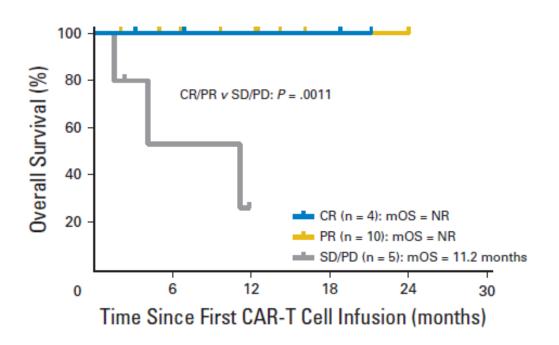
Inducing BTK degradation





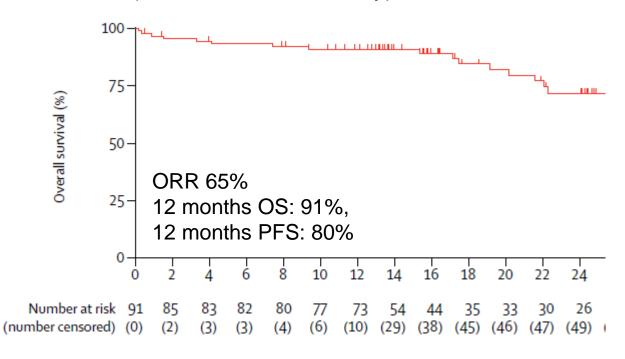
Prognosis after ibrutinib failure: improved with novel therapies

OS with CAR-T therapy



OS with venetoclax after ibrutinib

(68% ibrutinib refractory)



Time after first dose (months)

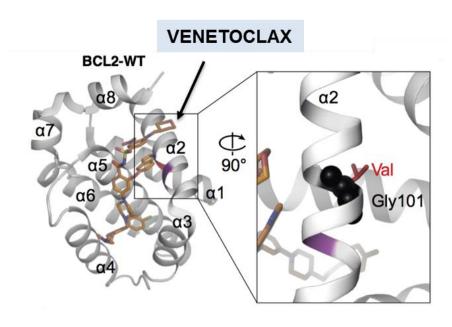
Turtle et al, JCO 2017

Jones et al, Lancet Oncol 2018

Genetic mechanisms of venetoclax resistance

BCL2 c.302G>T, p.(Gly101Val) detected in samples from 4 patients at CLL-type progression on venetoclax





Population	Number Assessed	BCL2 Gly101Val Detected (%)
Venetoclax-naïve CLL	96	0 (0%)
CLL-type progression on venetoclax	15	7 (46.7%)
Other B-cell malignancies		
- Follicular lymphoma	28	0 (0%)
- Mantle cell lymphoma	28	0 (0%)
- Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	47	0 (0%)
- Lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma	95	0 (0%)
- Multiple Myeloma	103	0 (0%)
Cancer Database (COSMICa)	47, 628	0 (0%)
Population Database (gnomADb)	30, 836	0 (0%)

CLL biology and treatment response

IGHV mutation status:

no difference in ORR, PFS, or OS with ibrutinib (BTK inhibitors) or venetoclax in IGHV mutated CLL with no adverse cytogenetics chemoimmunotherapy can be equally effective in first line as targeted agents

TP53 aberration:

strongly favors use of ibrutinib (BTK inhibitors) or venetoclax over alternative agents remains associated with shorter PFS with targeted agents

CD49d expression: possibly associated with inferior PFS with ibrutinib, awaiting independent confirmation

Complex karyotype: conflicting data, needs standardized methods and confirmation of independent prognostic value

Prior therapy: treatment history impacts PFS with targeted agents (BTKi)

B2M: appears important – at least with ibrutinib, variable cutoffs used



