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# Challenges in Treating Patients with TP53-Mutated Mantle Cell Lymphoma

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LORI LESLIE, MD

John Theurer Cancer Center  
Director, Indolent Lymphoma & CLL  
Associate Professor of Medicine  
Hackensack Meridian School of Medicine



# Disclosures

Consulting, honoraria, and or speaker bureau: Kite/Gilead, SeaGen, ADC Therapeutics, Celgene/BMS, Janssen, Beigene, Abbvie, AstraZeneca, Epizyme, Merck, Eli Lilly, Genmab, Abbvie

# p53 in Mantle Cell Lymphoma

- ▶ **MCL accounts for ~6% of all NHL**
  - ▶ Incidence of p53 abnormality in untreated pts 15-25%
  - ▶ Aggressive variants have much higher incidence (40+ %) than “typical” MCL
  
- ▶ **Testing for p53 aberration = standard part of workup**
  - ▶ TP53 sequencing is preferred
  - ▶ Per NCCN IHC can be used as surrogate in 1L (confirmed by sequencing)
  - ▶ P53 overexpression (IHC) in 75%+ of those with mutation, rare in WT
    - ▶ Missense 50-75%
    - ▶ Deletion ~10%
  
- ▶ **Improving survival trends with time – small molecular inhibitors, immunotherapy**
  - ▶ P53 abnormal MCL remains area unmet need
  - ▶ Remains associated with shorter PFS and OS in chemo, CIT, and targeted therapy eras
  - ▶ Clinical trial is strongly recommended for these patients.

NCCN Guideline B-cell Lymphomas, version 2.2025. Yang P et al. Cancer Gene Therapy. 2018;25(5-6):129-140. Eskelund C et al. Blood. 2017 Oct 26;130(17):1903-1910. Jain P, Wang M. Am J Hematol. 2019 Jun;94(6):710-725. Nordstrom L, et al. Br J Haematol. 2014;166(1):98-108. Nolan J et al. Leuk Lymphoma. 2022;63(14):3504-3507.

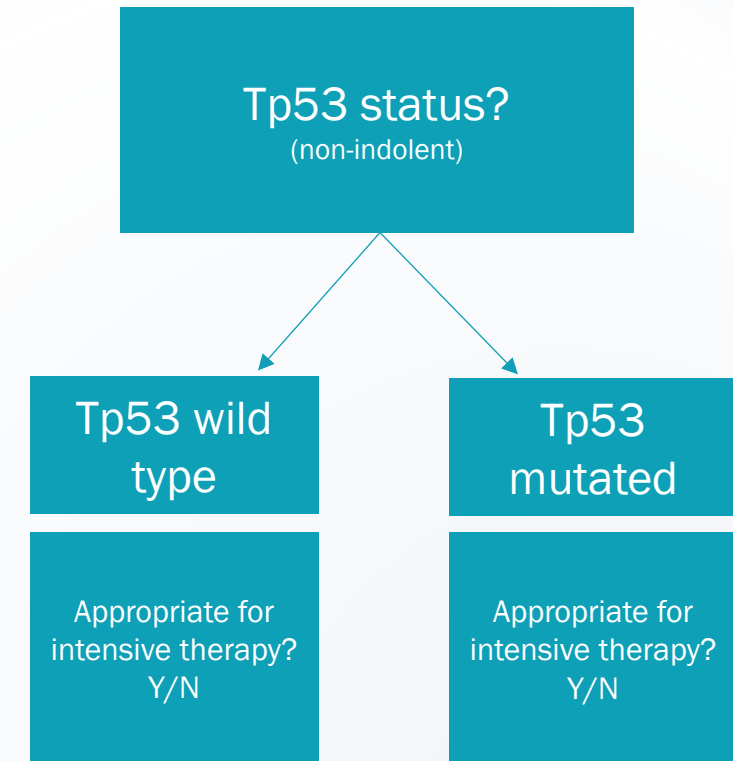
# Current MCL treatment landscape

## 1L decision points

- ▶ P53 mutation aberration? (IHC, FISH, sequencing)
  - yes - clinical trial or novel therapy-based 1L
- ▶ High dose chemo +/- auto transplant candidate?
- ▶ Maintenance?
  - ▶ Covalent btki + rituximab
    - ▶ Off label other than acalabrutinib/rituximab post BR in 1L
  - ▶ Less intensive induction: Rituximab alone

## 2L+

- ▶ If prior CIT only, BTKi most common 2<sup>nd</sup> line
- ▶ CART if prior CIT+BTKi
- ▶ Clinical trial participation
- ▶ severall other options available



# TRIANGLE

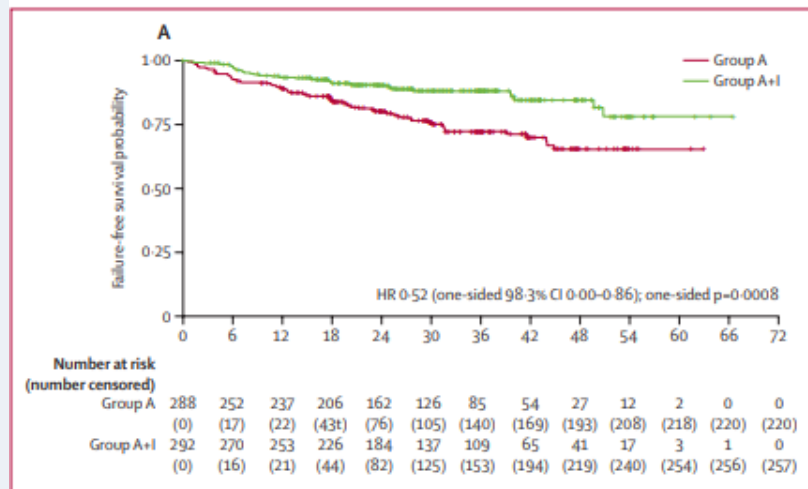
## Phase 3, treatment naïve MCL

A = CIT + auto  
 I = CIT + ibrutinib (no auto)  
 A+I = CIT + ibrutinib + auto

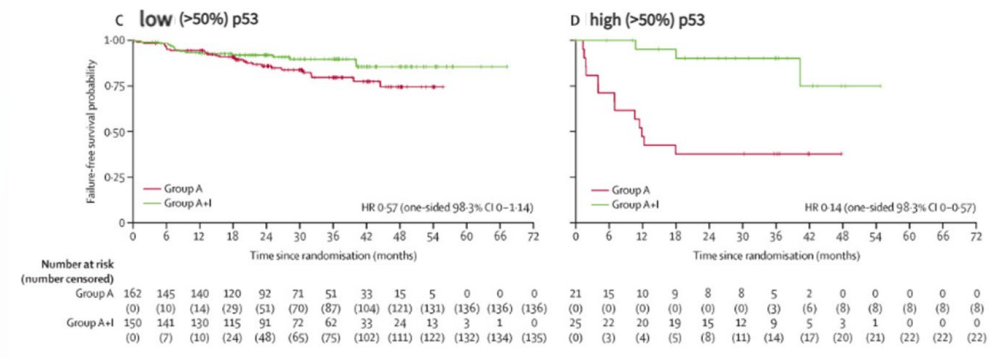
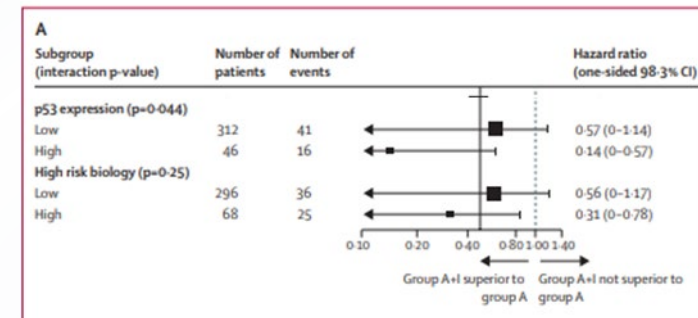
N=870, 1:1:1, superiority study

Rituximab maintenance allowed – given in 56% of pts

Primary endpt: failure free survival



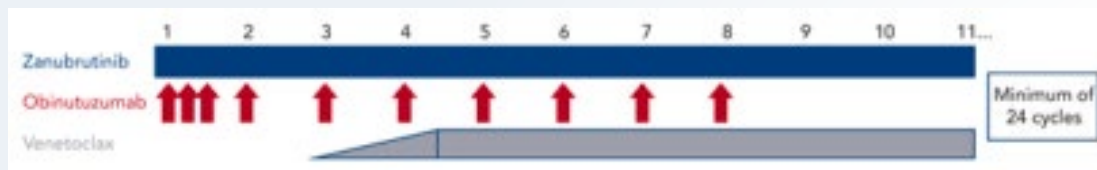
|                     | A (CIT+auto) | A+I  | I (CIT+ibrutinib)                   |
|---------------------|--------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Blastoid            | 11%          | 13%  | 12%                                 |
| P53 expression >50% | 11%          | 14%  | 16%                                 |
| High risk biology   | 17%          | 21%  | 23%                                 |
| 3 year FFS          | 71%<br>72%   | <b>88% (HR 0.52, CI 0-0.86)</b><br>ongoing | 86% (HR 1.77, CI 0-3.76)<br>ongoing |



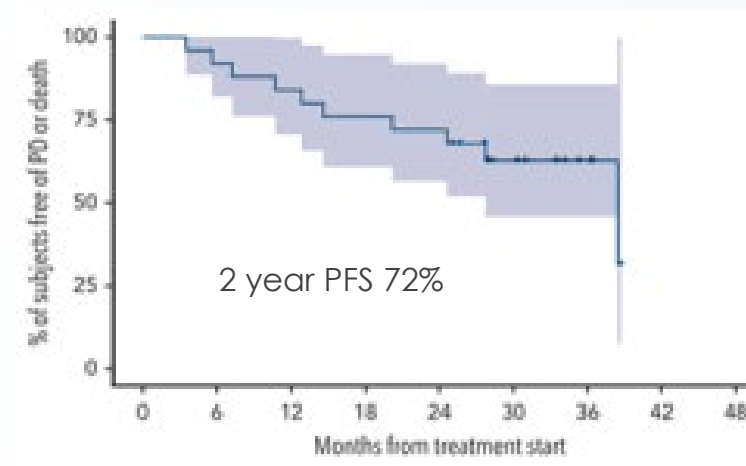
Who may benefit from transplant?  
 Can chemotherapy be minimized?  
 Apply to alternate btki?  
 Is maintenance rituximab needed?

# BOVen: TN MCL with p53 mutation

- ▶ Phase 2: zanubrutinib+obinutuzumab+ venetoclax
- ▶ N=25



- If CR + uMRD after 24 cycles, treatment discontinued
  - If <CR or +MRD = continue ven/zanu
- ▶ ORR 96%, CRR 88%
    - ▶ uMRD  $10^{-5}$  95% and  $10^{-6}$  84% @ C13
  - ▶ Ongoing study, NCCN endorsed



# Less aggressive induction

## ECHO

- Phase 3, TN MCL, age 65+, BR +/- continuous acalabrutinib
- P53 mutation known in 7.4% A+BR, 9.7% placebo+BR

## Lenalidomide +rituximab induction x12 then maintenance to pod

- Low/intermediate MIPI, or high with contraindication for chemotherapy
- P53 status NR

## Acalabrutinib continuous + rituximab 24 mo

- Ph2, single institution, N=50
- Tp53 status available in 43/50 pts, 12 = p53 aberrant (PFS and OS not significant different)



# ZUMA-2

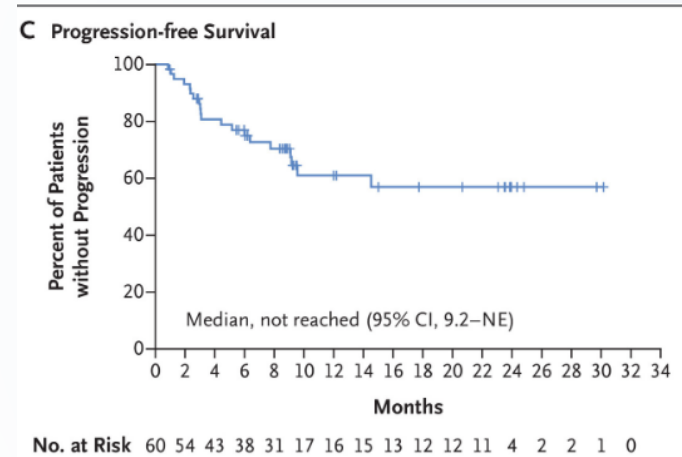
## Multicenter, Ph2

- ▶ N=74 enrolled 10/2016 - 4/2019
  - ▶ Manufactured for 71 (96%)
  - ▶ Administered to 68 (92%)
  - ▶ 6/36 with p53 mutation
  
- ▶ Up to 5 prior lines of treatment
- ▶ progressed during or after BTKi
  
- ▶ Primary endpt ORR

**Table 1. Baseline Characteristics of All 68 Treated Patients.\***

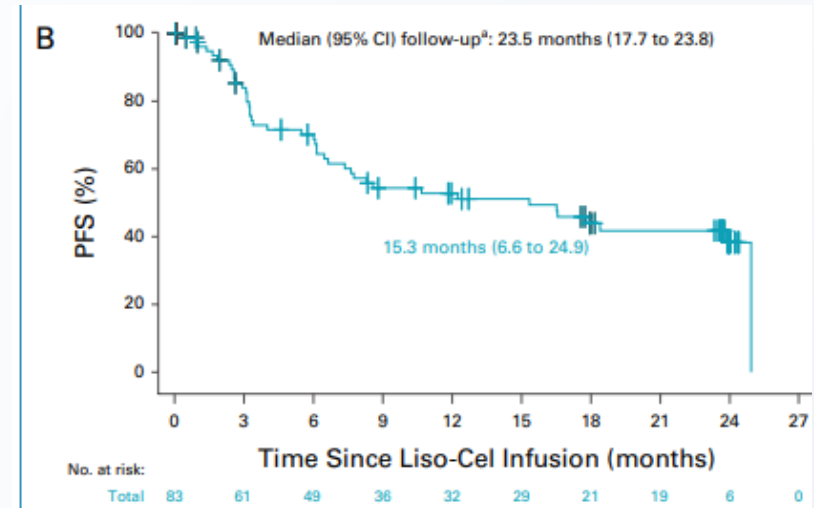
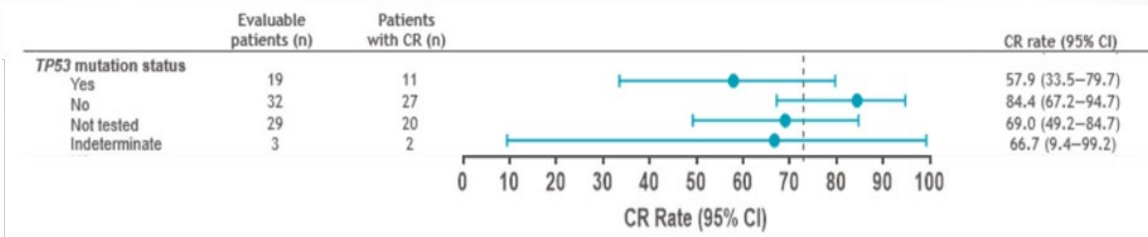
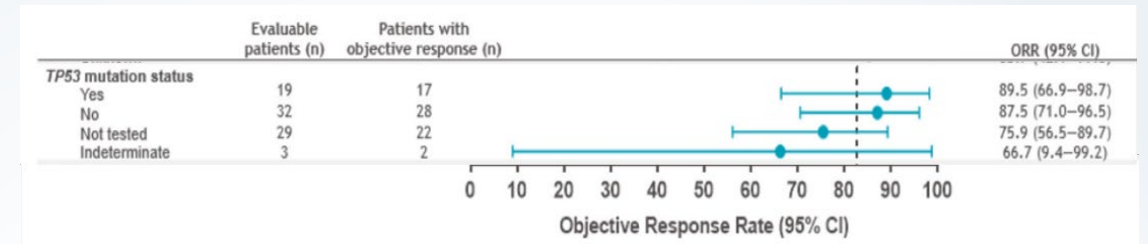
| Characteristic  | Patients   |
|---|------------|
| Median age (range) — yr   | 65 (38–79) |
| Intermediate or high risk according to Simplified MIPI<br>— no. (%)†‡   | 38 (56)    |
| Blastoid or pleomorphic morphologic characteristics of MCL<br>— no. (%) | 21 (31)    |
| Ki-67 proliferation index ≥30% — no./total no. (%)‡                     | 40/49 (82) |
| TP53 mutation — no. (%)   | 6/36 (17)  |

|                | ORR          | CRR         |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| ALL            | 93% (56/60)  | 67% (40/60) |
| TP53 wild type | 100% (30/30) |             |
| TP53 mutation  | 100% (6/6)   |             |



# Lisocabtagene maraleucel (liso-cel): TRANSCEND NHL 001MCL cohort

- MCL, 2+ prior lines (including cd20, alk inhibitor, & btki)
- Primary endpt AEs, DLTs, and ORR
- N=104 leukapheresed, N=88 infused
  - 53% btki refractory (med prior tx 3, range 3-11)
  - **23% p53 mutation (5% indeterminate, 34% not done)**
- ORR 83%, CRR 72%
- mDOR 15.7 mo, mOS 15.3 mo



# Pirtobrutinib in R/R MCL

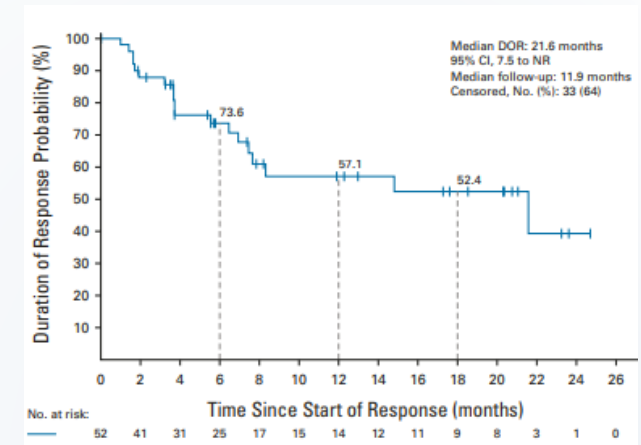
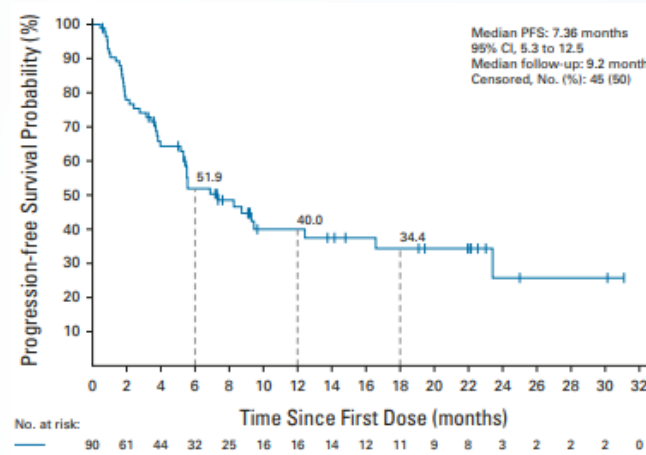
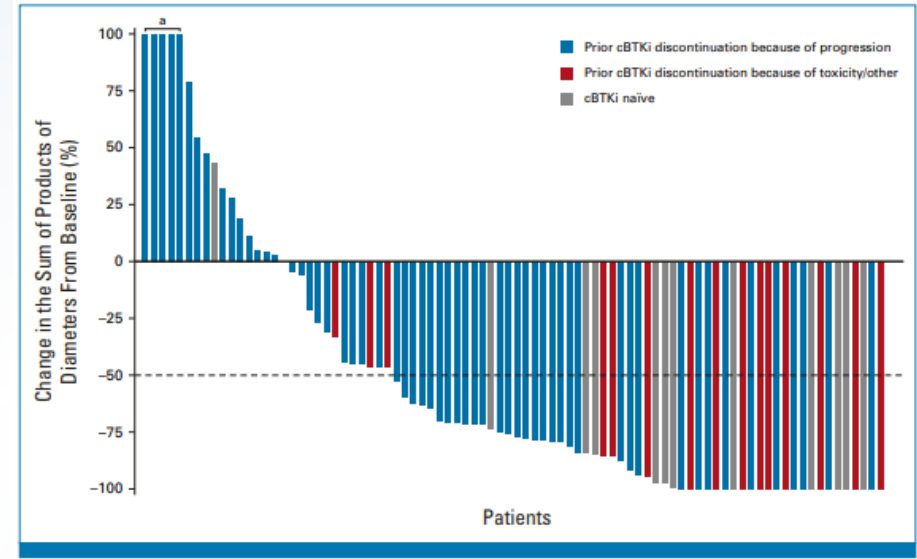
BRUIN ph 1/2

R/R MCL, median prior tx=3

N=90 btki pretreated, 14 btki naive

Primary endpt ORR= 57% (CRR 20%)

Blastoid = 9 pts (p53 status NR)

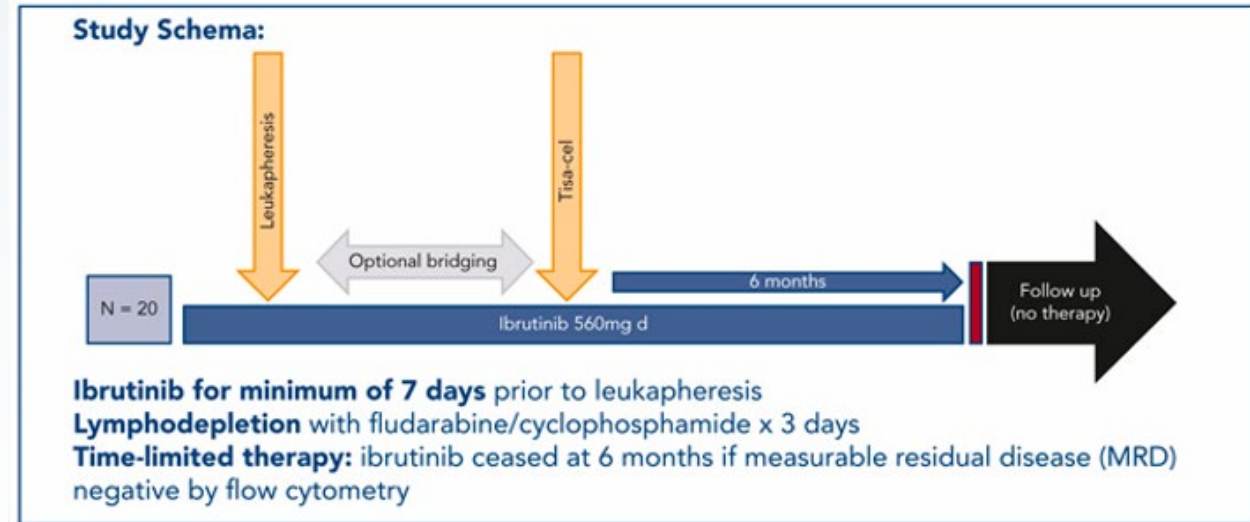


Wang ML, Jurczak W, Zinzani PL, et al. Pirtobrutinib in covalent bruton tyrosine kinase inhibitor pretreated mantle-cell lymphoma. *J Clin Oncol.* 2023;41(24):3988-3997

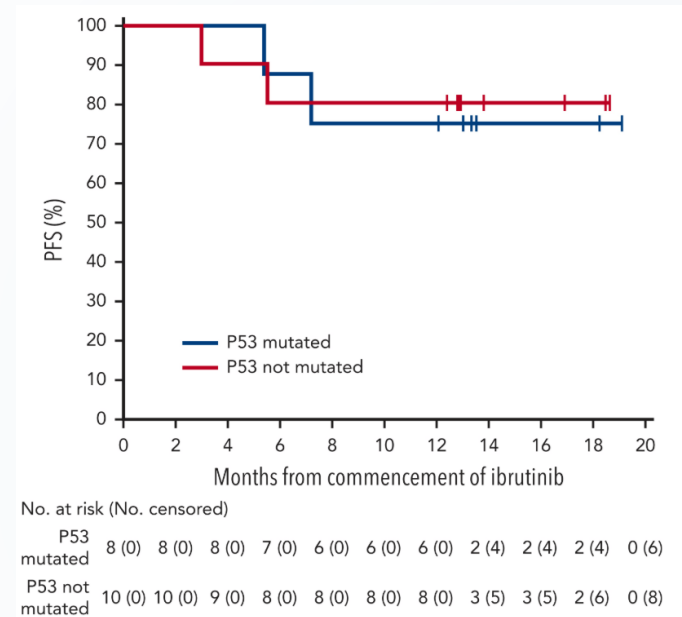
# TARMAC (ibrutinib + tisa-cel)

## R/R MCL

- 9 pts tp53 aberrant (7 deletion + mutation)
- 2 pts tp53 status unknown



- ▶ Median prior tx = 2, 50% BTKi exposed
- ▶ Primary endpt CR @ 4 mo post infusion = 80% (uMRD flow 70%, BGS 40%)
- ▶ 2ndary end pt = response in p53 aberrant subgroup (similar)
  - ▶ CR @4 mo 88%, 67% uMRD
- ▶ 12 mo PFS 75%, 12 mo OS 100% (@13 mo med fu)
- ▶ CRS 75%, 20% gr 3.
- ▶ NE 10% (all gr 1-2)





# Glofitamab

Ph 1/2 , R/R MCL cohort

- 1+ prior lines (median 2, range 1-5)
- N=60, ORR 85% (CRR 78%)
  - P53 mutation 8%, wild type 2%, missing/unknown 90%
  - ORR p53 abnormal 60% (3/5), unknown/missing 87% (47/54)

# Venetoclax

Ph 1 venetoclax monotherapy

- N=28, median prior tx = 3 (range 1-7)
- ORR= 75% (CRR 21%). Median PFS 14mo
  - P53 data - NR

# SYMPATICO

- Ph3, ven 2 years+ibrutinib continuous
- 3 cohorts: 1L, and ven+ibr vs placebo+ibr in R/R MCL

| Outcomes (95% CI)      | 1L   | R/R  | Total |
|------------------------|------|------|-------|
| <i>TP53</i> wild type  | n=44 | n=75 | N=119 |
| Median PFS (mo)        | NR   | 46.9 | NR    |
| + <i>TP53</i> mutation | n=29 | n=45 | N=74  |
| Median PFS (mo)        | 22.0 | 20.9 | 20.9  |

# Future directions in p53 abnormal MCL

- ▶ Enitociclib: CDK9 inhibitors
- ▶ Entosplentinib : syk inhibitor
- ▶ Parsaclisib: pi3k delta inhibitor
- ▶ Abemaciclib: CDK4/6 inhibitor
  
- ▶ Consolidation bispecific/CART post SMI-based induction +/- CIT
  
- ▶ Sequencing remains a main question

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# Thank you

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[Lori.Leslie@hmhn.org](mailto:Lori.Leslie@hmhn.org)