

Ivosidenib (IVO) in patients with *IDH1*-mutant relapsed/refractory myelodysplastic syndrome (R/R MDS): Updated enrollment of a phase 1 dose escalation and expansion study

Courtney D DiNardo¹, James M Foran², Justin M Watts³, Eytan M Stein⁴, Stéphane de Botton⁵, Amir T Fathi⁶, Gabrielle T Prince⁷, Anthony S Stein⁸, Richard M Stone⁹, Prapti A Patel¹⁰, Gail J Roboz¹¹, Martha L Arellano¹², Harry P Erba¹³, Arnaud Pigneux¹⁴, Robert K Stuart¹⁵, Xavier Thomas¹⁶, Geoffrey L Uy¹⁷, Hongfang Wang¹⁸, Vickie Zhang¹⁸, Bin Fan¹⁸, Abdulafeez Oluyadi¹⁸, Sumita Rai¹⁸, Ian R Lemieux¹⁸, Hua Liu¹⁸, Bin Wu¹⁸, Thomas Winkler¹⁸, Guillermo Garcia-Manero¹, David A Sallman¹⁹

¹University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, USA; ²Mayo Clinic, Jacksonville, FL, USA; ³Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center, Miami, FL, USA; ⁴Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA; ⁵Institut Gustave Roussy, Villejuif, France; ⁶Massachusetts General Hospital Cancer Center, Boston, MA, USA; ⁷Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, USA; ⁸City of Hope Medical Center, Duarte, CA, USA; ⁹Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA, USA; ¹⁰University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX, USA; ¹¹The New York Presbyterian Hospital, Weill Cornell Medical College, New York, NY, USA; ¹²Winship Cancer Institute, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, USA; ¹³University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, USA; ¹⁴Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Bordeaux Haut-Lévêque, Pessac, France; ¹⁵Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, USA; ¹⁶Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Lyon-Sud, Lyon, France; ¹⁷Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, MO, USA; ¹⁸Agios Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Cambridge, MA, USA; ¹⁹Moffitt Cancer Center, Tampa, FL, USA

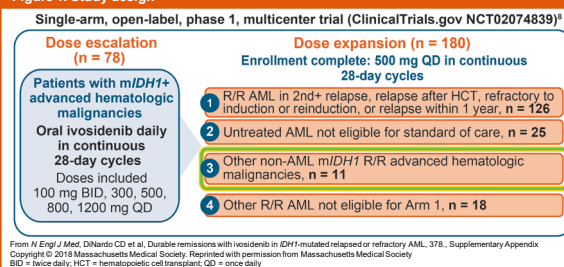
BACKGROUND

- Somatic mutations in the isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 (*IDH1*) gene occur in ~3% of patients with myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) and have been associated with increased transformation to acute myeloid leukemia (AML)^{1,2}
- The mutant *IDH1* (*mIDH1*) enzyme catalyzes the reduction of α-ketoglutarate to the oncometabolite D-2-hydroxyglutarate (2-HG),³ and the resulting 2-HG accumulation leads to epigenetic dysregulation and impaired cellular differentiation^{4,5}
- Ivosidenib (IVO; AG-120) is a first-in-class, oral, potent, targeted, small-molecule inhibitor of the *mIDH1* enzyme⁷
 - IVO suppresses the production of 2-HG, leading to clinical responses via differentiation of malignant cells
- IVO is approved in the US for the treatment of AML with a susceptible *IDH1* mutation as detected by an FDA-approved test in adults with newly diagnosed AML who are ≥ 75 years of age or who have comorbidities that preclude the use of intensive induction chemotherapy and in adults with relapsed or refractory (R/R) AML

Phase 1 study

- The first-in-human, phase 1 dose escalation and expansion study of IVO (NCT02074839) enrolled adults with *mIDH1* advanced hematologic malignancies, including R/R MDS. The study is ongoing (Figure 1)⁸

Figure 1. Study design



- In the initial phase of the study, 12 patients with R/R MDS received 500 mg IVO QD orally.⁹
 - Nine patients in expansion Arm 3 and three patients in dose escalation whose starting dose was 500 mg QD
 - Enrollment was completed on 8May2017
- As of the data cutoff (2Nov2018), three patients remained on treatment:
 - Six patients discontinued treatment owing to progressive disease (PD)
 - One patient discontinued treatment for HCT
 - Two patients remain in survival follow-up, one of whom remains in post-transplant follow-up
- Patient characteristics:
 - 75.0% were male
 - Median (range) age was 72.5 (52–78) years; 41.7% were ≥ 75 years of age
 - Median (range) number of prior therapies was 1 (1–3)
 - Nine patients (75.0%) had received prior treatment with a hypomethylating agent
 - Transfusion dependent at baseline: 5 (41.7%) red blood cells, 1 (8.3%) platelets, 5 (41.7%) any

Safety

- Adverse events (AEs) of any grade, irrespective of causality, occurring in ≥ 20% of the 12 patients were:
 - Back pain, diarrhea, fatigue, and rash (n = 4 each, 33.3%)
 - Anemia, arthralgia, decreased appetite, dyspnea, hypokalemia, hypotension, pruritus, and urinary tract infection (n = 3 each, 25.0%)
- No AEs led to permanent discontinuation of treatment

Efficacy

- Responses reported by investigators were assessed according to International Working Group (IWG) 2006 criteria for MDS (Table 1 and Figure 2):
 - Five patients achieved complete remission (CR) (41.7%; 95% CI 15.2%, 72.3%)
 - 60% remained relapse free at 12 months
 - Median duration of CR was not estimable (NE) for these patients (95% CI 2.8 months, NE)
 - Nine patients were transfusion independent for ≥ 56 days during study treatment (Table 2)
 - Most frequent co-occurring mutations at baseline by clinical response are shown in Figure 3
 - Mutation clearance was observed in one of the five patients who achieved CR (Table 3)
 - Median (range) treatment duration was 11.4 (3.3–42.5) months

Table 1. Responses reported by investigators using the IWG 2006 MDS response criteria

Response parameter	R/R MDS 500 mg (n = 12)
ORR, n (%) [95% CI]	9 (75.0) [42.8, 94.5]
Time to first response, months, median (range)	1.9 (1.0–2.8)
Duration of response, months, median [95% CI]	21.4 [2.3, NE]
Best response, ^a n (%)	
CR	5 (41.7)
PR	1 (8.3)
mCR	3 (25.0)
SD	1 (8.3)
PD	1 (8.3)
CR rate, n (%) [95% CI]	5 (41.7) [15.2, 72.3]
Time to CR, months, median (range)	1.9 (1.0–5.6)
Duration of CR, months, median [95% CI]	NE [2.8, NE]

^aOne patient achieved a CR response

CR = complete cytogenetic response; mCR = complete response in marrow; ORR = overall response rate; PR = partial response; SD = stable disease

Figure 2. Duration of treatment and best overall response: R/R MDS 500 mg (n = 12)

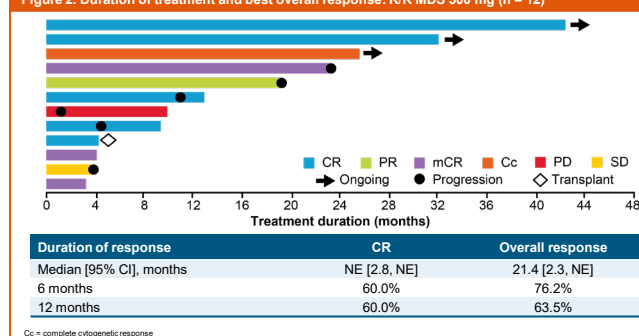


Table 2. Transfusion status at baseline and post baseline in patients with R/R MDS receiving 500 mg dose (n = 12)

Baseline	Post baseline ^a	
	Transfusion dependent (n = 3)	Transfusion independent (n = 9)
Transfusion dependent (n = 5)	1	4
Transfusion independent (n = 7)	2	5

^aPostbaseline transfusion independence defined as no transfusion for at least one 56-day period

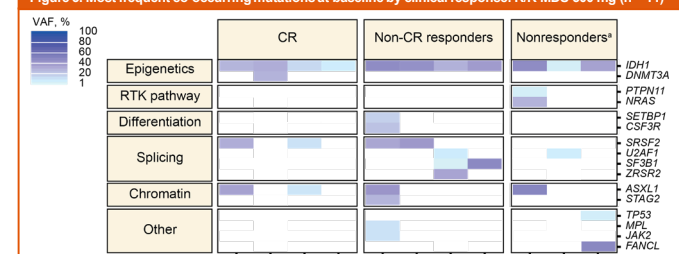
Table 3. *IDH1* mutation clearance

	R/R MDS 500 mg (n = 12)
CR	5
Other	1
Non-CR responder	0
Nonresponder ^b	1

^aDefined as a reduction in *mIDH1* variant allele frequency (VAF) in bone marrow mononuclear cells to below the limit of detection of 0.02–0.04 (2–4 × 10⁻⁴) by digital PCR for at least one on-study timepoint

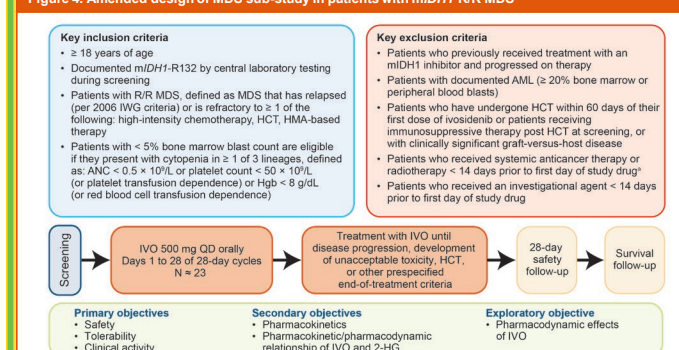
^bIncludes Cc response

Figure 3. Most frequent co-occurring mutations at baseline by clinical response: R/R MDS 500 mg (n = 11)



In this heatmap, each column corresponds to a single patient, arranged by best overall response to IVO. Known or likely oncogenic mutations are denoted by boxes and shaded by VAF. No significant associations were detected between baseline co-mutations and clinical efficacy. One patient with CR was excluded because no bone marrow data were available (only peripheral blood).
^aIncludes Cc response
 RTK = receptor tyrosine kinase

Figure 4. Amended design of MDS sub-study in patients with *mIDH1* R/R MDS



^aHydroxyurea is allowed prior to enrollment and after the start of IVO for the control of peripheral leukemic blasts in patients with leukocytosis (eg, white blood cell counts > 30,000/μL)

^bThe ECHO/MUGA scan only occurs at screening, Cycle 3 Day 3, and end of treatment

ANC = absolute neutrophil count; ECG = electrocardiogram; ECHO = echocardiogram; ECG PG = Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status; Hgb = hemoglobin

HMA = hypomethylating agent; MUGA = multiphasic acquisition scan; SAE = serious AE

SUB-STUDY DESIGN

- This is a sub-study of the phase 1 dose escalation and expansion study, enrolling patients with *mIDH1* R/R MDS (Figure 4)
- In this population of patients with *mIDH1* R/R MDS, the objectives of this study are:
 - Primary: to assess the safety, tolerability, and clinical activity of IVO 500 mg
 - Secondary: to characterize the pharmacokinetics of IVO and to evaluate the pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic relationship of IVO and 2-HG
 - Exploratory: to assess the pharmacodynamic effects of IVO

SUMMARY AND CURRENT STATUS

Summary

- The favorable efficacy and safety of IVO in the small population of patients with *mIDH1* R/R MDS in the phase 1 clinical study of patients with *mIDH1* hematological malignancies supports further evaluation in this sub-study
- This sub-study will evaluate the efficacy and safety of IVO in ~23 patients with *mIDH1* R/R MDS
- Further information is available at <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02074839>

Study status

- Patients are being recruited from 22 sites in the US and France
- Contact medinfo@agios.com

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Disclosures

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