

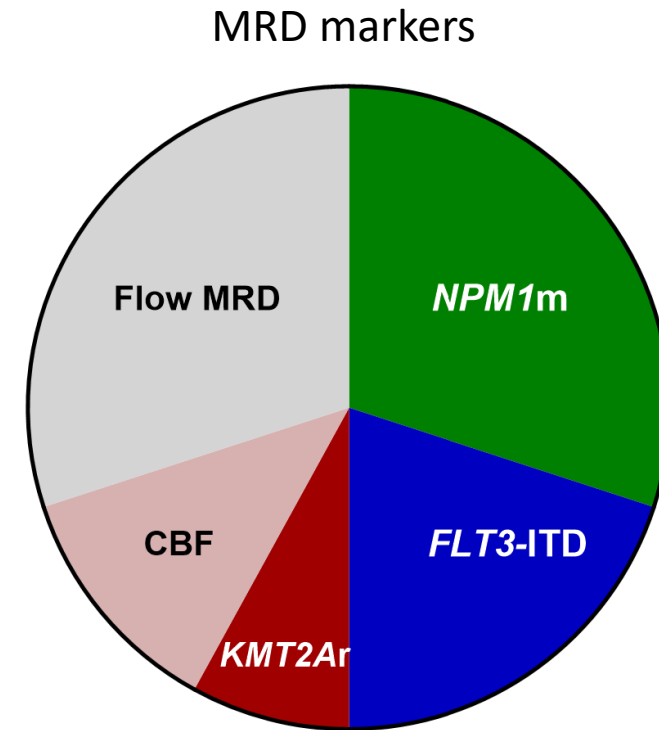
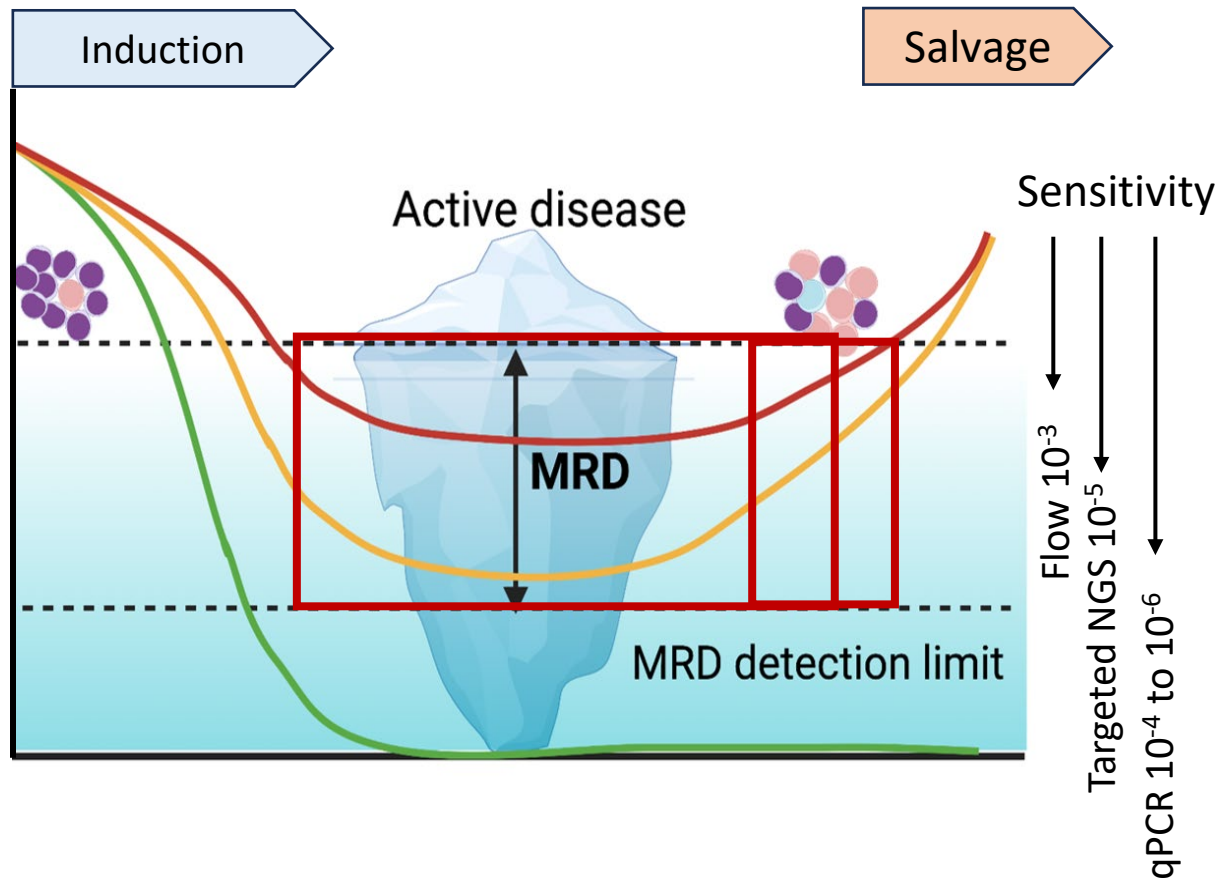


Revumenib as Pre-emptive Therapy for Measurable Residual Disease in *NPM1* Mutated or *KMT2A*-rearranged AML: A Domain of The Multi-Arm ALLG AMLM26 INTERCEPT Platform Trial

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on behalf of the Australasian Leukaemia and Lymphoma Group.

Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre and Royal Melbourne Hospital, VIC, AUS; Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, NSW, AUS; Royal North Shore Hospital, NSW, AUS; Princess Alexandra Hospital, QLD, AUS; Monash Hospital, VIC, AUS; Fiona Stanley Hospital, WA, AUS; University Hospital Geelong, VIC, AUS; The Alfred Hospital, VIC, AUS; Royal Adelaide Hospital, SA, AUS; Calvary Mater Hospital, NSW, AUS; Gold Coast Hospital, VIC, AUS; Westmead Hospital, NSW, AUS; Concord Hospital, NSW, AUS; Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital, WA, AUS; The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, TX, US; ACRF Translational Research Laboratory, VIC, AUS; The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, VIC, AUS.

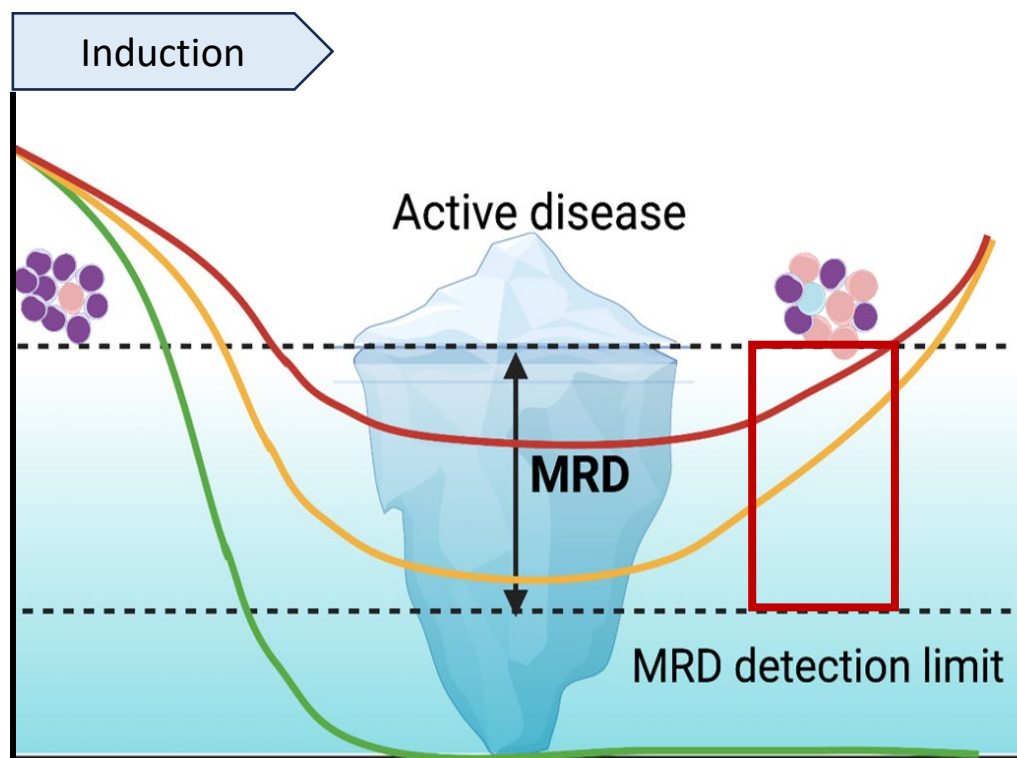
Rationale for measuring residual disease in acute myeloid leukemia



Heuser, Blood 2021



Pre-emptive MRD-directed therapy- evolving options



Treatment	N	MRD clearance	Survival
Azacitidine	53	36%	1y OS 75%
<u>Venetoclax-LDAC</u>	26	46%	2y OS 67%
FLT3 inhibitors	56	45%	2y OS 80%
Venetoclax-HMA/LDAC	79	71%	2y OS 67%

Platzbecker, Lancet Oncol 2018; Tiong, JCO 2024; Othman, Leukemia 2023; Jimenez-Chillon, Blood Adv 2024



Revumenib in relapsed/refractory *NPM1* mutant or *KMT2A*-rearranged AML

Treatment	N	CR/CRh	Median OS
<i>KMT2Ar</i>	57	22.8%	8 mo
<i>NPM1m</i>	64	23%	ND

Rationale for MRD intervention

Less cytopenia

Fewer hematologic complications

Reduced need for concomitant medications

?Enhanced potential for MRD response

?More durable remission

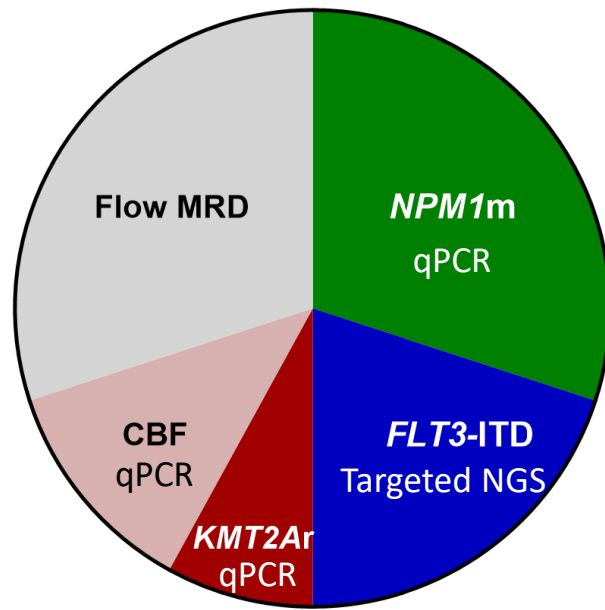
Issa, JCO 2024; Syndax Pharmaceuticals, Inc. press release (12 Nov 2024)



AML M26 INTERCEPT

Investigating Novel Therapy to Target Early Relapse and Clonal Evolution as Pre-emptive Therapy in AML

Remission



Relapse

Relapse >15% blasts

Oligoblastic relapse
5-15% blasts

MRD relapse
($\geq 1 \log_{10}$ rise in
molecular MRD or
flow MRD $\geq 0.1\%$)

Central MRD relapse
confirmation

Salvage therapy

Conventional salvage

AML M26 INTERCEPT therapy

MRD domains

FLT3/CBL

NPM1

KMT2Ar
NPM1

IDH1

Flow MRD

Treatment options

Gilteritinib + VEN

LDAC + VEN

Revumenib

Ivosidenib + VEN

AZA + Sabatolimab

Central MRD monitoring

Harmonised MRD monitoring

14 sites



ALLG AMLM26 INTERCEPT revumenib treatment arm

Key eligibility

Adults with AML in first or second remission with:

- MRD relapse: $\geq 1 \log_{10}$ rise in *NPM1m* or *KMT2Ar* qPCR MRD (confirmed by central lab), OR
- Oligoblastic relapse (5-15% bone marrow blasts)

Primary objective

To assess the efficacy of revumenib in *NPM1m* or *KMT2Ar* with MRD or oligoblastic relapse

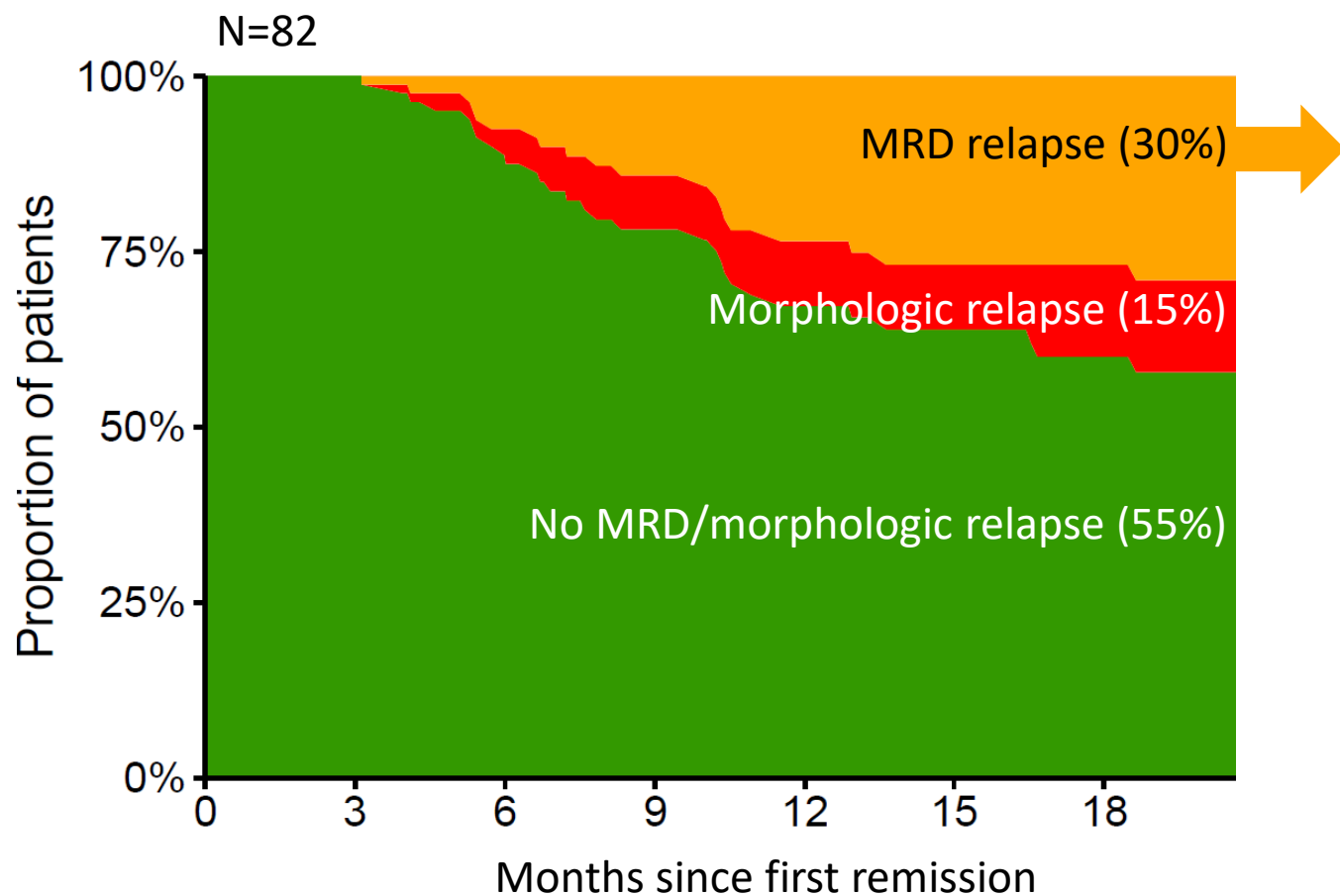
- Target *NPM1m* MRD clearance rate $\geq 30\%$
- Target *KMT2Ar* MRD clearance rate $\geq 20\%$

Key secondary objective

Confirm tolerability of revumenib RP2D (276mg twice a day) in patients with MRD relapse



Fate of patients enrolled to INTERCEPT monitoring with *NPM1* mutation



At MRD relapse:
64% enrolled to INTERCEPT treatment
12% currently in screening
24% received off study treatment

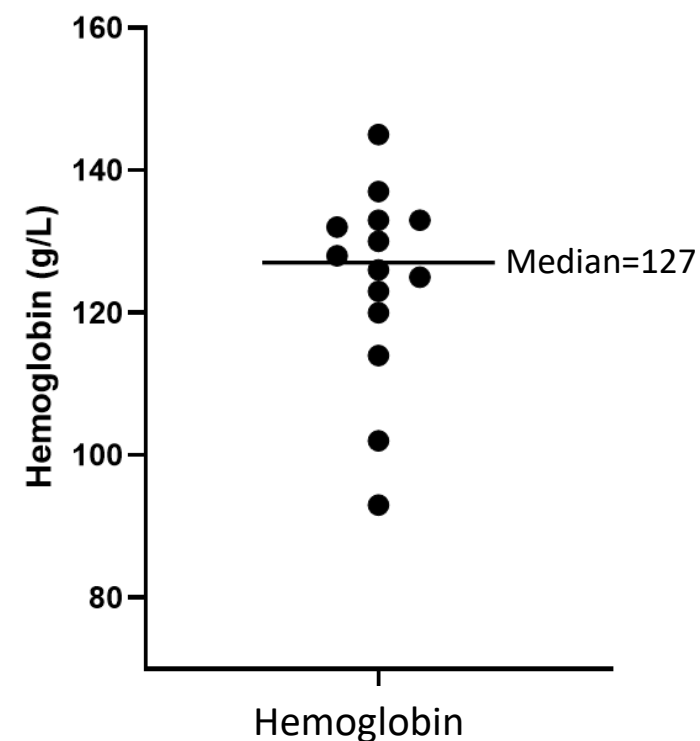
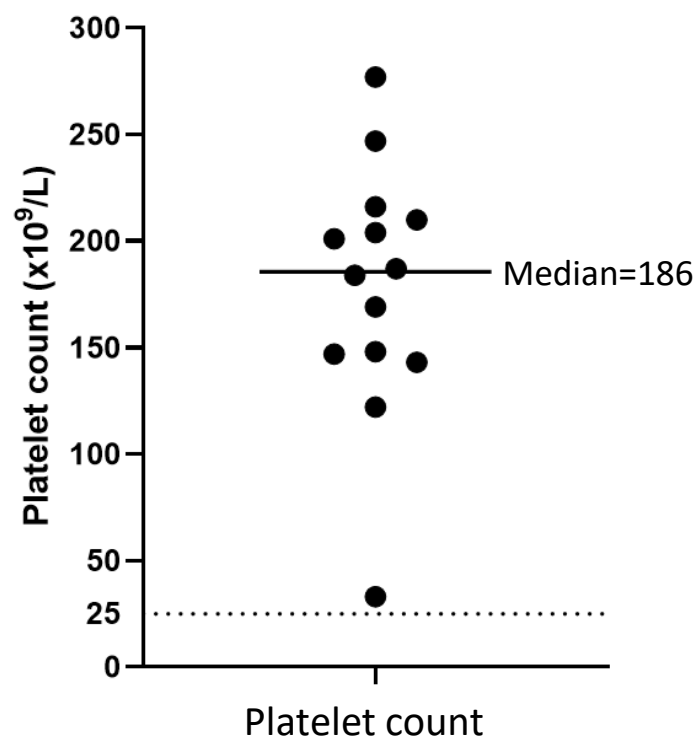
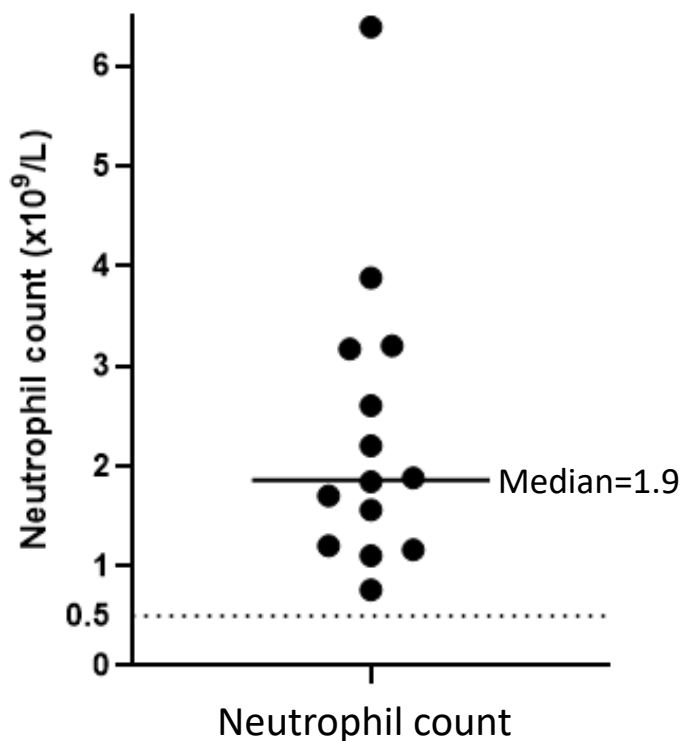
Generated in combination with data from the ALLG National Blood Cancer Registry (NBCR)



Baseline characteristics of MRD relapse cohort

Variables, n (%) unless specified	N=14
Median age (range)	56 (19-86)
Female	9 (64)
Ethnicity	
White	11 (79)
Asian	2 (14)
Aboriginal Australian	1 (7)
<i>NPM1</i> mutation	13 (93)
<i>KMT2A</i> -rearrangement	1 (7)
First remission	12 (86)
Second remission	2 (14)
Prior frontline treatment	
• Intensive treatment	12 (86)
• Venetoclax-based low intensity treatment	2 (14)
Prior hematopoietic stem cell transplant	3 (21)
Time from MRD failure to first day of cycle, days (range)	54 (34-107)

Baseline hematology at MRD relapse prior to revumenib treatment



Treatment-emergent adverse events

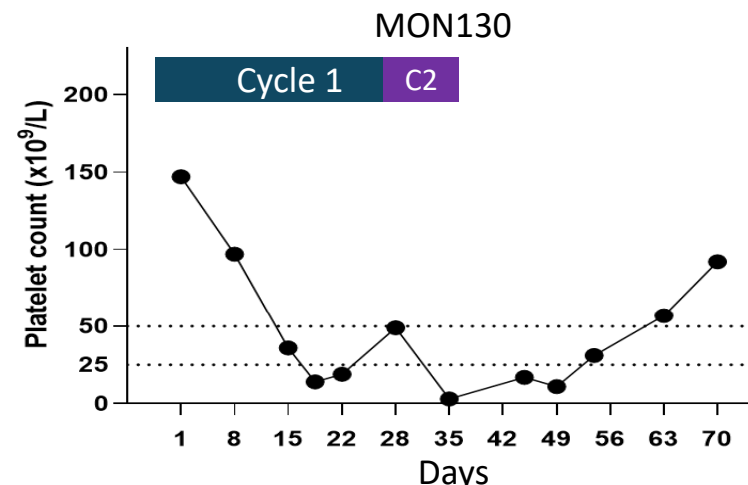
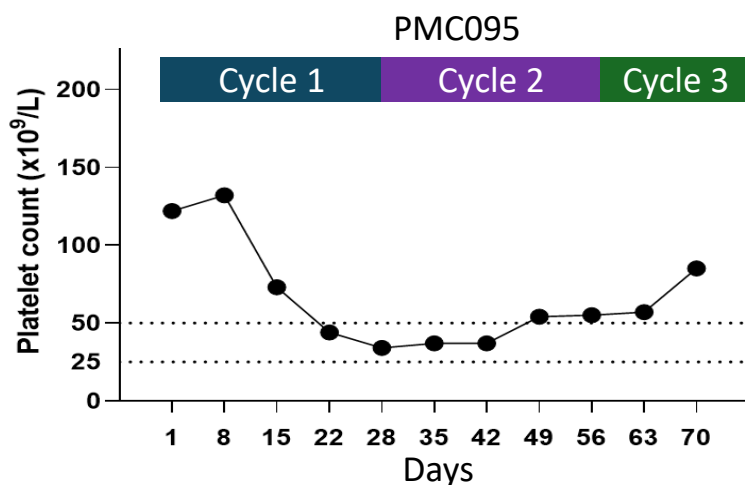
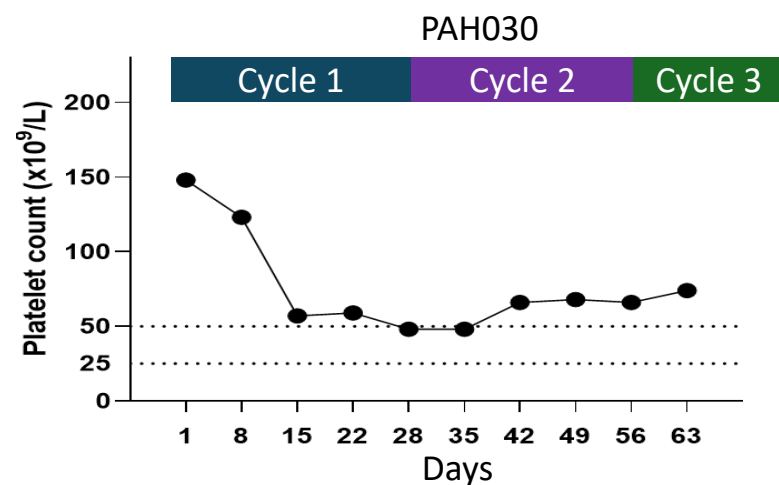
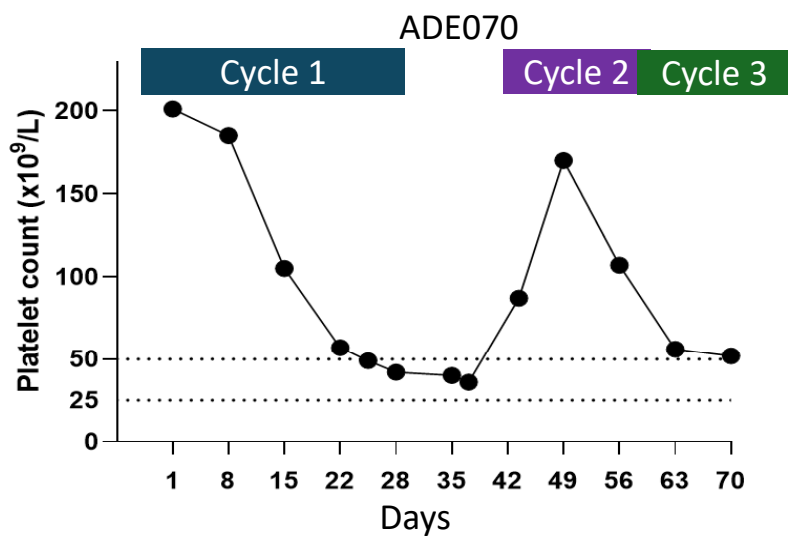
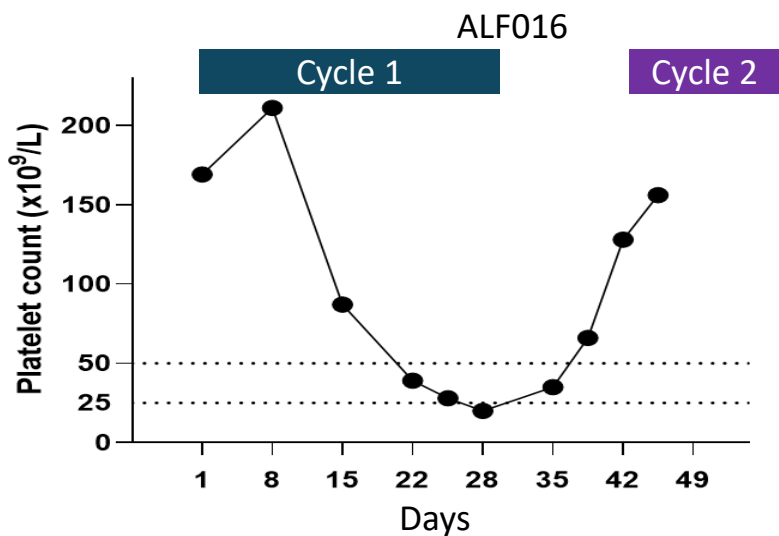
Adverse event	N=14			
	All grades	Grade 3	Grade 4	≥Grade 3*
Neutropenia	7	1	6	50%
Thrombocytopenia	9	3	3	43%
QTcF interval prolongation	6	2	-	14%
Anemia	2	1	-	7%
Skin infection	2	1	-	7%
Febrile neutropenia	1	1	-	7%
Nausea	5	-	-	-
Vomiting	2	-	-	-
Diarrhea	4	-	-	-
Constipation	2	-	-	-
Dysgeusia	3	-	-	-
Headache	4	-	-	-
Fatigue	3	-	-	-
Upper respiratory tract infection	5	-	-	-
Rash	3	-	-	-
Infection and infestations	2	-	-	-

No AE reports of differentiation syndrome

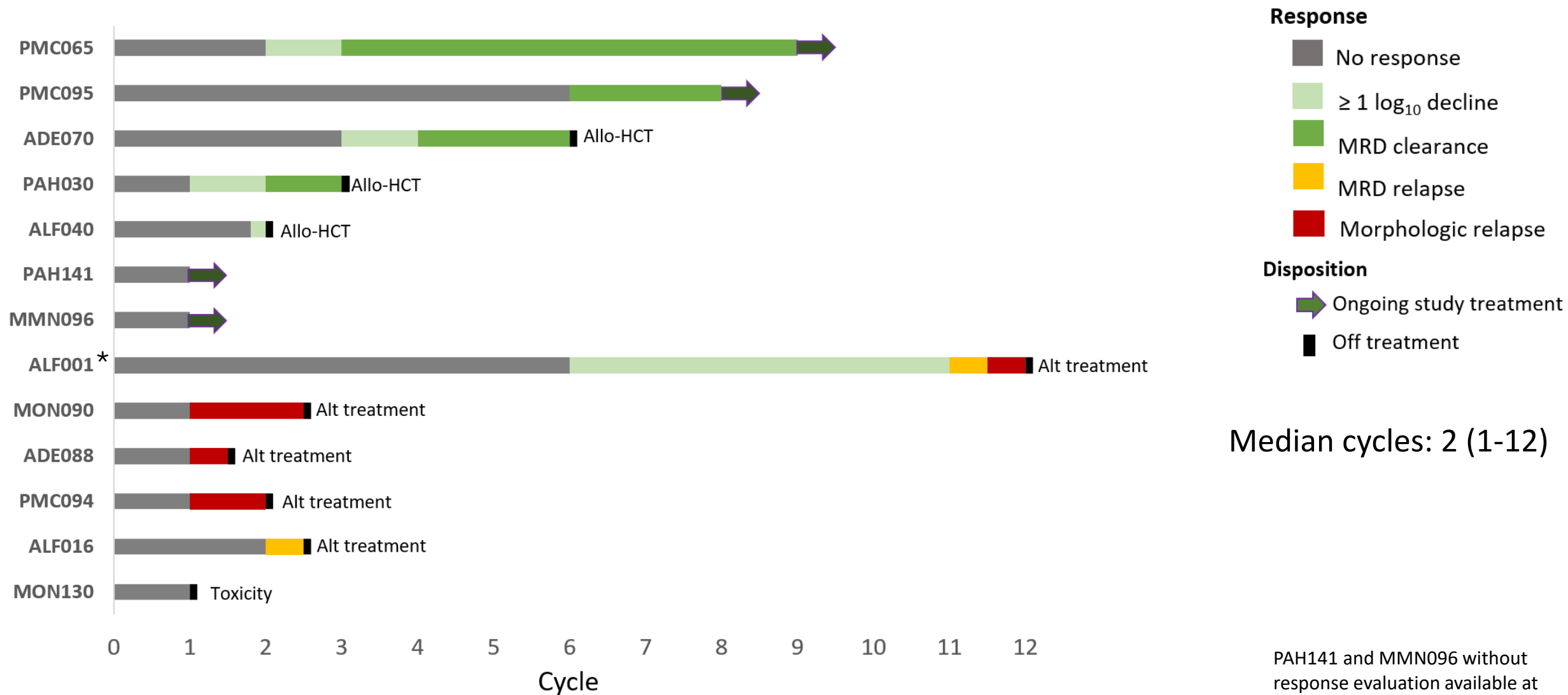
*No grade 5 events



Patterns of thrombocytopenia during revumenib therapy



Response and disposition of 13 patients with *NPM1m*

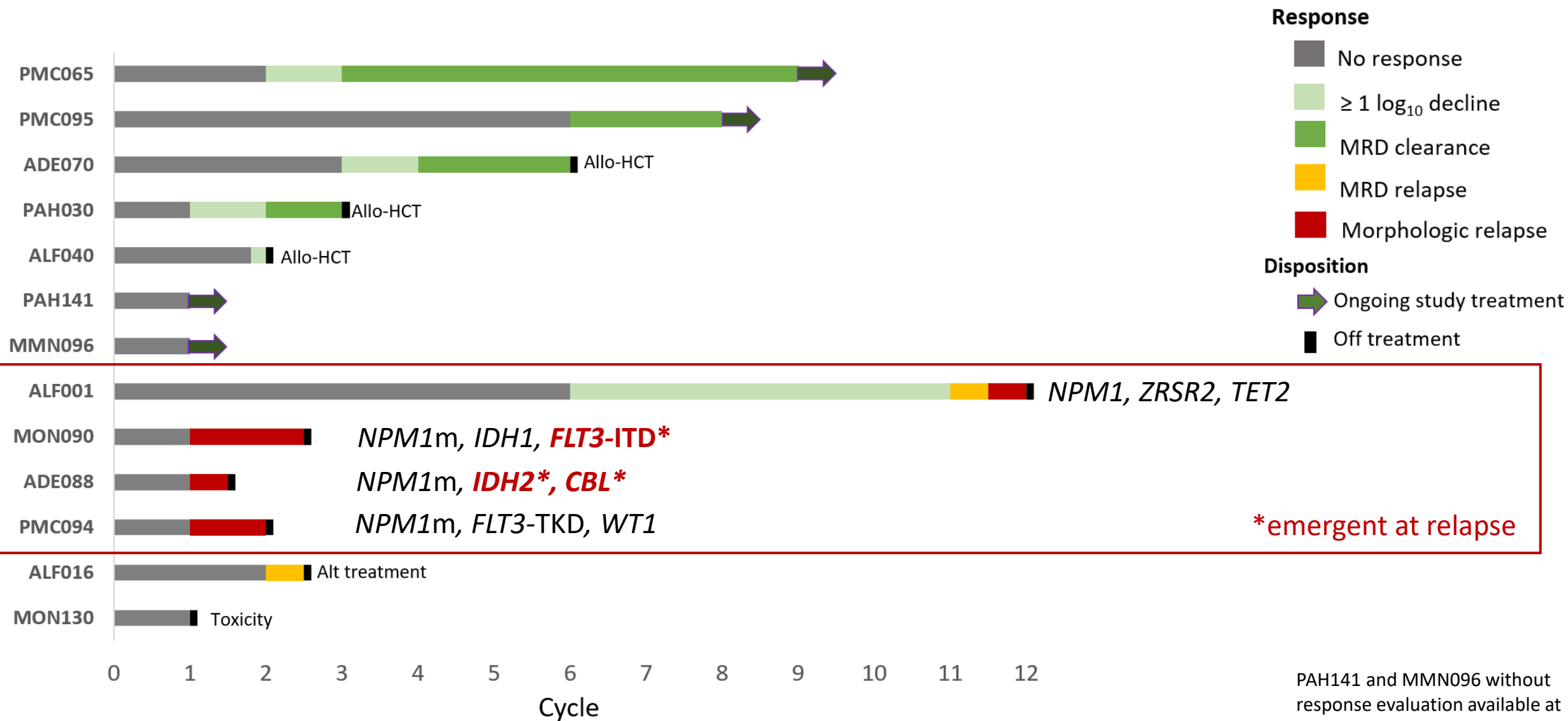


*Treated with MRD relapse in CR2, prior exposure to VEN

PAH141 and MMN096 without response evaluation available at the time of data cut-off

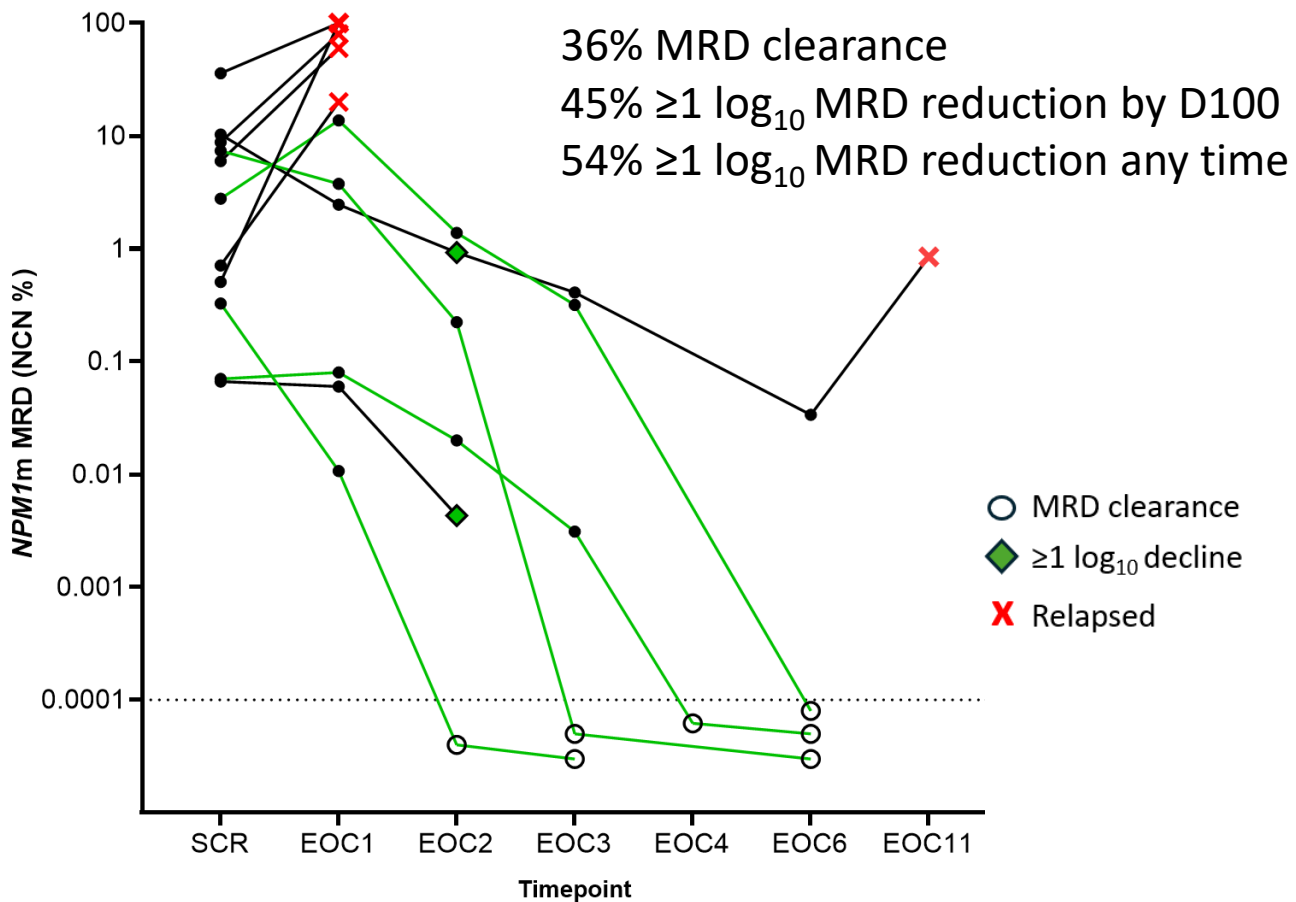


At relapse, no *MEN1* variants (VAF>0.5%) seen to date

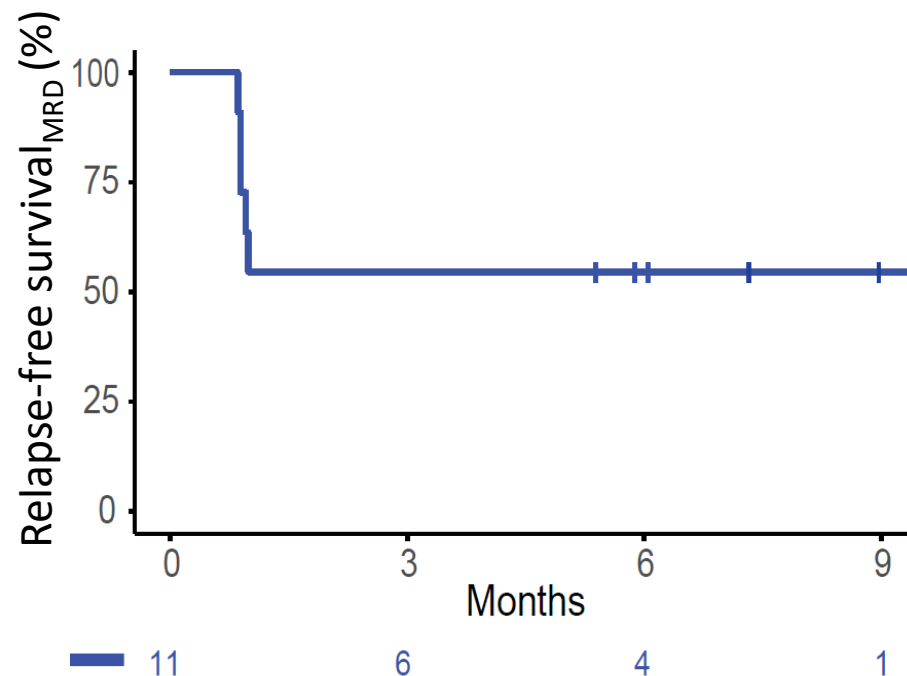


NPM1m MRD response and RFS_{MRD} after revumenib therapy in 11 efficacy evaluable patients

NPM1m MRD response



Relapse-free survival_{MRD}



Median follow-up time 6.7 months

Summary

- Revumenib 276mg BD at MRD relapse – tolerable with a low rate of febrile neutropenia (7%)
- Revumenib at *NPM1*m MRD relapse
 - MRD reduction ≥ 1 log in 54%
 - MRD clearance in 36% (time to clearance 2-6 cycles)
 - No *MEN1* variants seen at relapse to date
- Recruitment and follow-up are ongoing with target recruitment of 92 patients
- AMLM26 INTERCEPT is a novel MRD-directed AML platform trial



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ALLG Trial Operations

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Camille Santos

Annabelle Yap

Participating Sites

Investigators

Trial coordinators and team

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ALLG website: www.allg.org.au

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Patients and their families

