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## The 65th ASH Annual Meeting Abstracts

## **ORAL ABSTRACTS**

## 654.MGUS, AMYLOIDOSIS AND OTHER NON-MYELOMA PLASMA CELL DYSCRASIAS: CLINICAL AND **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL**

## Quantitative MYD88 L265P Analysis Represents a Powerful Tool for Assessing Disease Response and Evaluating Clinical Trial Performance in Waldenstrom's Macroglobulinemia

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Serum IgM measurements represent the current standard for assessing changes in disease burden in Waldenström's Macroglobulinemia (WM). Many agents used to treat WM can significantly affect serum IgM levels without impacting the underlying burden of clonal lymphoplasmacytic cells thereby producing discordant findings. Such agents can raise (CD20directed monoclonal antibodies, IMiDs), or lower (BTK-, proteasome-, MTOR- inhibitors) serum IgM levels, and impact categorical response assessment. Somatic mutations in MYD88 are found in 95-97% of WM patients, and support tumor growth through activation of multiple pro-survival pathways that include HCK/BTK, SYK and ERK. Nearly all MYD88 mutations in WM are of the L265P variant. Previous studies by us and others have shown that serial quantitative measurements of both bone marrow (BM) and peripheral blood (PB) MYD88 L265P (c.978 T>C) by allele-specific PCR can be used to assess changes in underlying BM disease burden (Blood 121:2051-2058; Leukemia 28:1698-1704). However, the utility of using quantitative allele-specific MYD88 L265P (gMYD88 L265P) analysis has not been studied in prospective clinical trials. As such, we performed a comprehensive study of qMYD88 L265P response assessment utilizing BM and PB CD19-selected tissue across 5 prospective clinical studies in WM: Ixazomib, Dexamethasone and Rituximab (IDR; NCT02400437) Ibrutinib monotherapy (IBR; NCT02604511); Venetoclax monotherapy (VEN; NCT02677324); Ibrutinib plus Ulocuplomab (IBR/ULO; NCT03225716); and Ibrutinib plus Venetoclax (IBR/VEN; NCT04273139). Changes in MYD88 L265P  $\Delta$ Ct were assessed as reported above with  $\Delta$ Ct = Mutant Ct - Wild-type Ct, and higher  $\Delta$ Ct values indicating a lower mutant allele burden, with each  $\Delta$ Ct unit reduction representing a 50% decrease in mutant MYD88 L265P burden. Changes in MYD88 L265P ΔCt were compared to changes in underlying BM disease burden and categorical response assessment using the current (IWWM-11) response criteria (Semin Hematol. 60:97-106). Across all five trials, BM (r=0.52; p<0.001) and PB (r=0.43; p<0.001) MYD88 L265P  $\Delta$ Ct changes from baseline were highly correlated at best response with corresponding changes in underlying BM disease burden determined by repeat BM biopsies. As shown in Fig. 1, comparing changes from baseline in BM MYD88 L265P  $\Delta$ Ct assessments across studies showed marked differences, with greatest reductions observed in patients treated with IBR/VEN, IDR, and VEN alone, than for those treated with IBR alone or IBR/ULO. Similar findings were also observed for corresponding PB MYD88 L265P ΔCt assessments from baseline, with changes in PB MYD88 L265P  $\Delta$ Ct strongly correlating with those of BM MYD88 L265P  $\Delta$ Ct findings across all 5 clinical trials (r=0.67; p<0.001), thereby signifying the ability to use PB MYD88 L265P  $\Delta$ Ct assessments to evaluate treatment responses. We next compared findings from BM and PB MYD88 L265P  $\Delta$ Ct to changes from baseline in serum IgM levels across all 5 trials. At best response, major categorical responses denoted by >50% reduction in serum IgM using IWWM-11 criteria showed commensurate decreases in BM and PB MYD88 L265P ΔCt from baseline in patients receiving IBR/VEN, IDR and VEN alone (Fig. 2). In contrast, minimal changes in BM and PB MYD88 L265P ΔCt from baseline were observed at best response for most major responders on IBR or IBR/ULO, including individuals who achieved very good partial responses denoted by >90% decrease in IqM by IWWM-11 criteria. In this first prospective evaluation of BM and PB qMYD88 L265P response assessment, we show that both BM and PB L265P qMYD88 analysis can provide more accurate assessment of treatment related changes in disease burden over the current standard of IgM response assessment alone, and can be used to more robustly evaluate clinical trial performance byidentifying treatments or regimens that produce more meaningful tumor reductions in WM patients.

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**Disclosures Branagan:** Sanofi: Membership on an entity's Board of Directors or advisory committees; Pharmacyclics: Membership on an entity's Board of Directors or advisory committees; Genzyme: Membership on an entity's Board of Directors or advisory committees; Genzyme: Membership on an entity's Board of Directors or advisory committees; Genzyme: Membership on an entity's Board of Directors or advisory committees; Board of Directors or advisory committees. Sarosiek: Beigene: Membership on an entity's Board of Directors or advisory committees. Sarosiek: Beigene: Honoraria, Research Funding; Cellectar: Consultancy, Research Funding; ADC Therapeutics: Research Funding. Castillo: Loxo: Consultancy, Research Funding; Cellectar: Consultancy, Research Funding; Abbvie: Consultancy, Research Funding; AstraZeneca: Consultancy, Research Funding; BeiGene: Consultancy, Research Funding; Kite: Consultancy; Mustang Bio: Consultancy. Treon: Janssen: Consultancy, Research Funding; BeiGene: Consultancy, Research Funding; Eli Lilly: Consultancy, Research Funding; Bristoll Myers Squibb: Consultancy, Research Funding; Abbvie/Pharmacyclics: Consultancy, Research Funding.

**OffLabel Disclosure:** This is a biomarker study of multiple trials. Off label drug usage includes ixazomib, ulocuplomab, ventoclax

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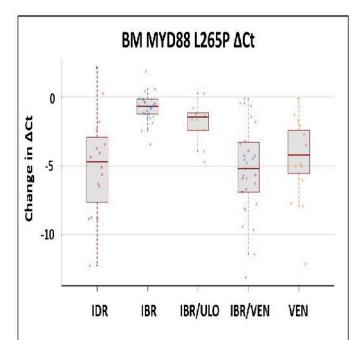


Fig. 1. Change in MYD88 L265P ΔCt at Best Response Across 5 Prospective Clinical Trials in WM patients. The change in MYD88 L265P ΔCt in CD19-selected B-cells from baseline to time of best response for concurrent samples obtained from the bone marrow (BM) following treatment with Ixazomib, Dexamethasone and Rituximab (IDR); Ibrutinib monotherapy (IBR); Ibrutinib plus ulocuplomab (IBR/ULO); Ibrutinib plus venetoclax (IBR/VEN); and Venetoclax monotherapy (VEN) are shown. Box plots with median values (black line) and interquartile ranges are depicted with an overlay of the individual data points. N=94.

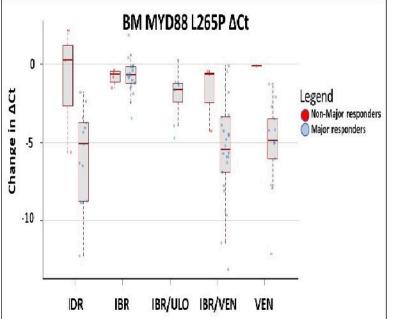


Fig. 2. Comparison of Major Response Assessment using IWWM-11 Criteria and Corresponding Changes in MYD88 L265P ΔCt at Best Response Across 5 Prospective Clinical Trials in WM patients. Changes in MYD88 L265P ΔCt in bone marrow CD19-selected B-cells from baseline to time of best response are shown for non-major (<50% reduction in serum IgM; red dots) and major (≥50% reduction in serum IgM; blue dots) responders by IWWM-11 criteria. Ixazomb, Dexamethasone and Rituximab (IDR); Ibrutinib monotherapy (IBR); Ibrutinib plus ulocuplomab (IBR/ULO); Ibrutinib plus venetoclax (IBR/VEN); and Venetoclax monotherapy (VEN). Box plots with median values (black line) and interquartile ranges are depicted with an overlay of the individual data points. N=94.

Figure 1