# Updated Safety and Efficacy Results of a Phase 1 Study of the Novel BCL2 Inhibitor Sonrotoclax (BGB-11417) for Relapsed/Refractory Waldenström Macroglobulinemia

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# CONCLUSIONS

- Sonrotoclax monotherapy was well tolerated in patients with R/R WM and has durable antitumor activity in heavily pretreated patients
- The highest dose tested was 640 mg; MTD was not reached
- No TLS or atrial/ventricular arrhythmia was reported
- Major response rate was 60.9% across dose levels and 80.0% for sonrotoclax 320 mg
- Median PFS has not yet been reached after a median follow-up of 19.7 months
- Based on the findings of this study, further evaluation of sonrotoclax monotherapy and in combination with zanubrutinib in patients with WM is ongoing in a potentially pivotal phase 2 study

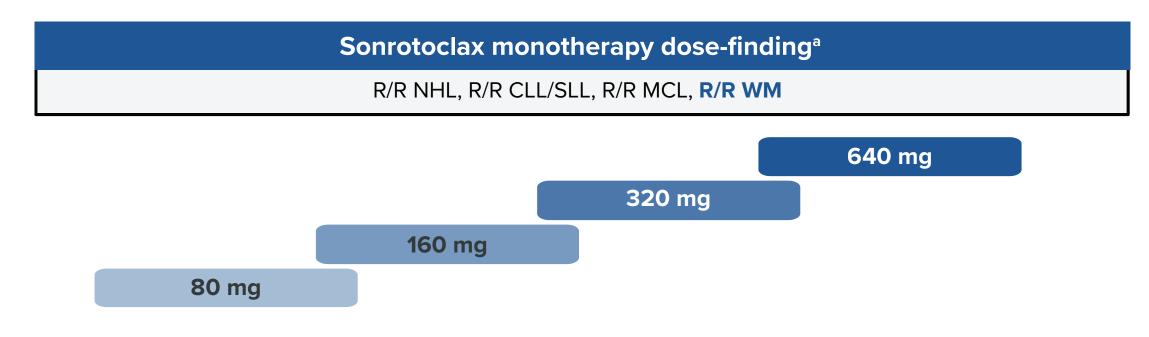
## INTRODUCTION

- Waldenström macroglobulinemia (WM) is a rare, incurable, B-cell lymphoma; patients who progress on standard treatment need more tolerable and effective treatment options<sup>1</sup>
- Inhibition of B-cell leukemia/lymphoma 2 (BCL2) has demonstrated antitumor activity in patients with WM; however, no BCL2 inhibitors are currently approved for WM<sup>2</sup>
- Sonrotoclax (BGB-11417), a next-generation BCL2 inhibitor, is a more selective and pharmacologically potent inhibitor of BCL2 than venetoclax, with a shorter half-life and no drug accumulation<sup>3</sup>
- Here, updated safety and efficacy data are presented for patients with relapsed/refractory (R/R) WM treated with sonrotoclax monotherapy in the ongoing BGB-11417-101 study

## **METHODS**

- BGB-11417-101 (NCT04277637) is an ongoing, phase 1/1b, open-label, multicenter, doseescalation and -expansion study of sonrotoclax as mono- or combination therapy in patients with various B-cell malignancies (Figure 1)
- For the R/R WM cohort, eligible patients have WM that relapsed after or was refractory to at least one prior systemic therapy and requires treatment per International Workshop on Waldenström's Macroglobulinemia-7 criteria
- Sonrotoclax monotherapy is administered orally QD, with ramp-up to the intended target dose to prevent tumor lysis syndrome (TLS), until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity
- The primary study objectives are to assess safety/tolerability, define maximum tolerable dose (MTD), and determine recommended phase 2 dose (RP2D) of sonrotoclax monotherapy; a secondary objective is to assess overall response rate (ORR), defined as minor response (MR) or better per modified Owens 2013 criteria

Figure 1. BGB-11417-101 Study Design

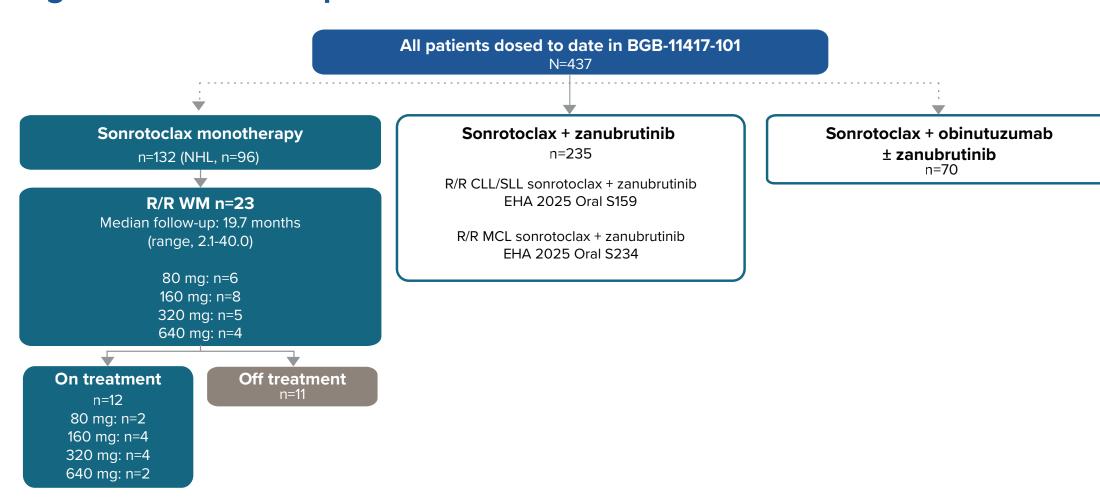


<sup>a</sup>The safety monitoring committee reviewed dose-level cohort data before dose escalation. Abbreviations: CLL, chronic lymphocytic leukemia; MCL, mantle cell lymphoma; NHL, non-Hodgkin lymphoma; R/R, relapsed/refractory; SLL, small lymphocytic lymphoma; WM, Waldenström macroglobulinemia.

# RESULTS

- As of March 1, 2025, a total of 23 patients with R/R WM have received sonrotoclax monotherapy and 12 (52.2%) remain on treatment (**Figure 2**)
- Eleven patients (47.8%) discontinued treatment due to progressive disease (PD; n=7); adverse events (AEs; n=3) of multifocal neurological syndrome (not related), COVID-19 (not related), and hemolysis (related to sonrotoclax); and other reasons (n=1)

Figure 2. Patient Disposition



Abbreviations: CLL, chronic lymphocytic leukemia; NHL, non-Hodgkin lymphoma; R/R, relapsed/refractory; SLL, small lymphocytic lymphoma; WM,

- Across cohorts, the median age was 69.0 years and the median number of prior systemic treatments was three (**Table 1**)
- Fourteen patients (60.9%) received prior Bruton tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitor therapy, nine (39.1%) of whom had it as their last prior therapy

## **Table 1. Baseline Patient Characteristics**

Characteristic	80 mg (n=6)	160 mg (n=8)	320 mg (n=5)	640 mg (n=4)	All (N=23)
Study follow-up time, median (range), months	36.3 (7.6-40.0)	25.9 (2.1-32.9)	17.0 (15.6-21.4)	9.0 (6.7-12.5)	19.7 (2.1-40)
Age, median (range), years	65.5 (48-79)	69.5 (61-87)	65.0 (61-77)	73.0 (68-84)	69.0 (48-87)
Male, n (%)	6 (100)	5 (62.5)	4 (80.0)	4 (100)	19 (82.6)
ECOG PS, n (%)					
0	3 (50.0)	2 (25.0)	1 (20.0)	2 (50.0)	8 (34.8)
1	3 (50.0)	5 (62.5)	4 (80.0)	2 (50.0)	14 (60.9)
2	0	1 (12.5)	0	0	1 (4.3)
MYD88 mutation, n/tested (%)	5/5 (100)	7/8 (87.5)	5/5 (100)	4/4 (100)	21/22 (95.4)
CXCR4 mutation, n/tested (%)	1/5 (20.0)	2/8 (25.0)	3/5 (60.0)	3/4 (75.0)	9/22 (40.9)
Prior therapy					
No. of lines of prior systemic therapy, median (range)	3.0 (1-8)	2.5 (1-9)	1.0 (1-8)	2.0 (1-3)	3.0 (1-9)
No. of prior lines of systemic therapy, n (%)					
1	1 (16.7)	3 (37.5)	3 (60.0)	2 (50.0)	9 (39.1)
2	1 (16.7)	1 (12.5)	0	0	2 (8.7)
≥3	4 (66.7)	4 (50.0)	2 (40.0)	2 (50.0)	12 (52.2)
Prior BTK inhibitor, n (%)	4 (66.7)	4 (50.0)	3 (60.0)	3 (75.0)	14 (60.9)
BTK inhibitor as last therapy, n (%)	3 (50.0)	3 (37.5)	1 (20.0)	2 (50.0)	9 (39.1)
Prior BTK inhibitor duration, median (range), months	58.0 (28.5-85.4)	53.7 (19.4-66.5)	33.1 (1.1-46.0)	37.0 (21.5-68.5)	49.5 (1.1-85.4)

Abbreviations: BTK, Bruton tyrosine kinase; CXCR4, C-X-C chemokine receptor type 4; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; MYD88, myeloid differentiation primary response 88.

- An overall summary of treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs) is shown in Table 2 Six patients died while on study due to PD (n=4) and AEs (n=2) of COVID-19 and pneumonia; none of these TEAEs were considered related to sonrotoclax
- Toxicity was generally the same across all tested dose levels with no new safety signals identified

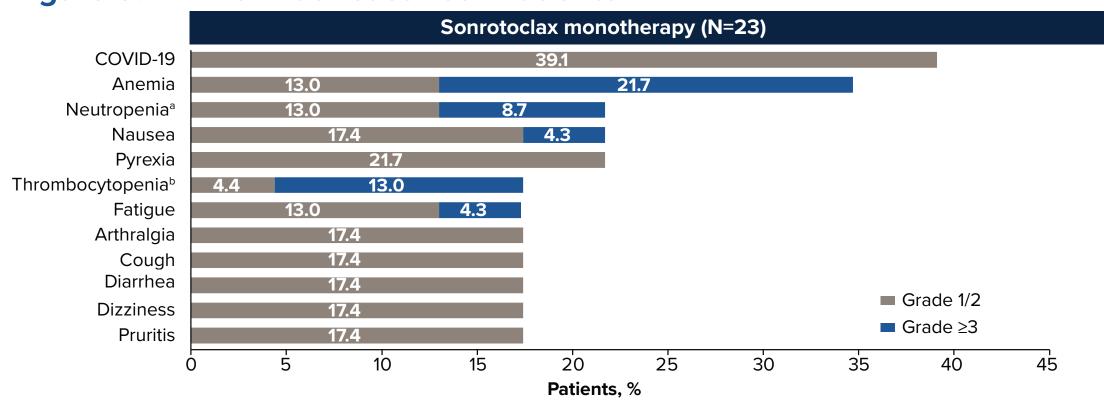
**Table 2. TEAE Summary** 

Patients, n (%)	80 mg (n=6)	160 mg (n=8)	320 mg (n=5)	640 mg (n=4)	AII (N=23)
Any TEAE	5 (83.3)	8 (100)	5 (100)	4 (100)	22 (95.7)
Grade ≥3	4 (66.7)	5 (62.5)	3 (60.0)	2 (50.0)	14 (60.9)
Serious TEAEs	3 (50.0)	5 (62.5)	2 (40.0)	1 (25.0)	11 (47.8)
Deaths	1 (16.7) <sup>a</sup>	1 (12.5) <sup>b</sup>	0	0	2 (8.7)
Led to sonrotoclax discontinuation	1 (16.7)°	2 (25.0) <sup>d</sup>	0	0	3 (13.0)
Led to sonrotoclax dose interruption	2 (33.3)	4 (50.0)	3 (60.0)	2 (50.0)	11 (47.8)
Led to sonrotoclax dose reduction	0	0	0	1 (25.0) <sup>e</sup>	1 (4.3)

<sup>a</sup>Due to pneumonia. <sup>b</sup>Due to COVID-19 pneumonia. <sup>c</sup>Due to multifocal neurological syndrome. <sup>d</sup>Due to COVID-19 pneumonia (n=1) and hemolysis (n=1). Abbreviation: TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event.

- The most common any-grade TEAEs across cohorts were COVID-19 (39.1%); anemia (34.8%); and neutropenia, nausea, and pyrexia (21.7% each; Figure 3)
- The most common grade ≥3 TEAE was anemia (21.7%)
- No cases of laboratory or clinical TLS occurred up to the highest dose tested (640 mg)
- No cases of atrial or ventricular fibrillation were reported
- Sonrotoclax 320 mg was declared the RP2D, and no MTD was reached

Figure 3. TEAEs in at Least Four Patients



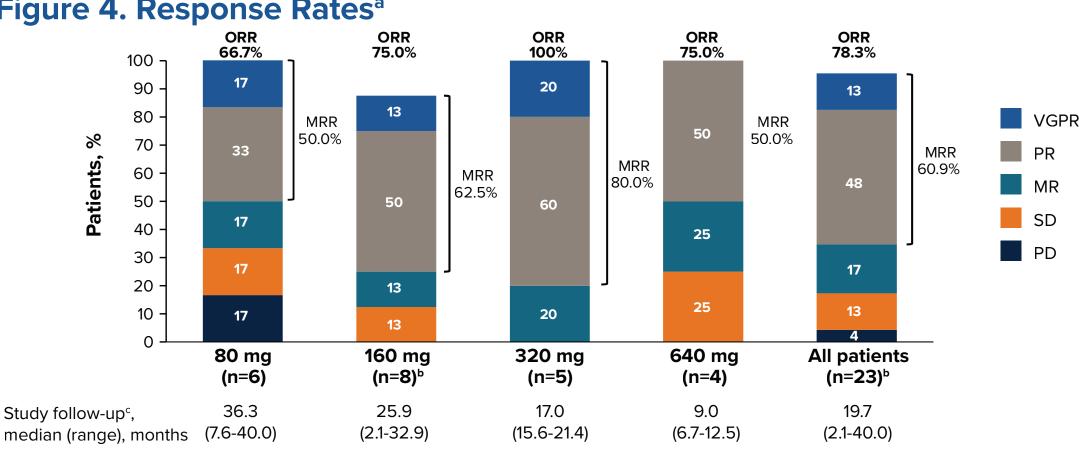
Neutropenia combines preferred terms *neutrophil count decreased* and *neutropenia*. bThrombocytopenia combines preferred terms *platelet count* decreased and thrombocytopenia Abbreviation: TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event

- With a median follow-up of 19.7 months, the ORR was 78.3% across all dose cohorts and 100% in the 320-mg cohort (Figures 4 and 5)
- in the 320-mg cohort

- The median time to response was 4.4 months across all dose levels and 2.8 months

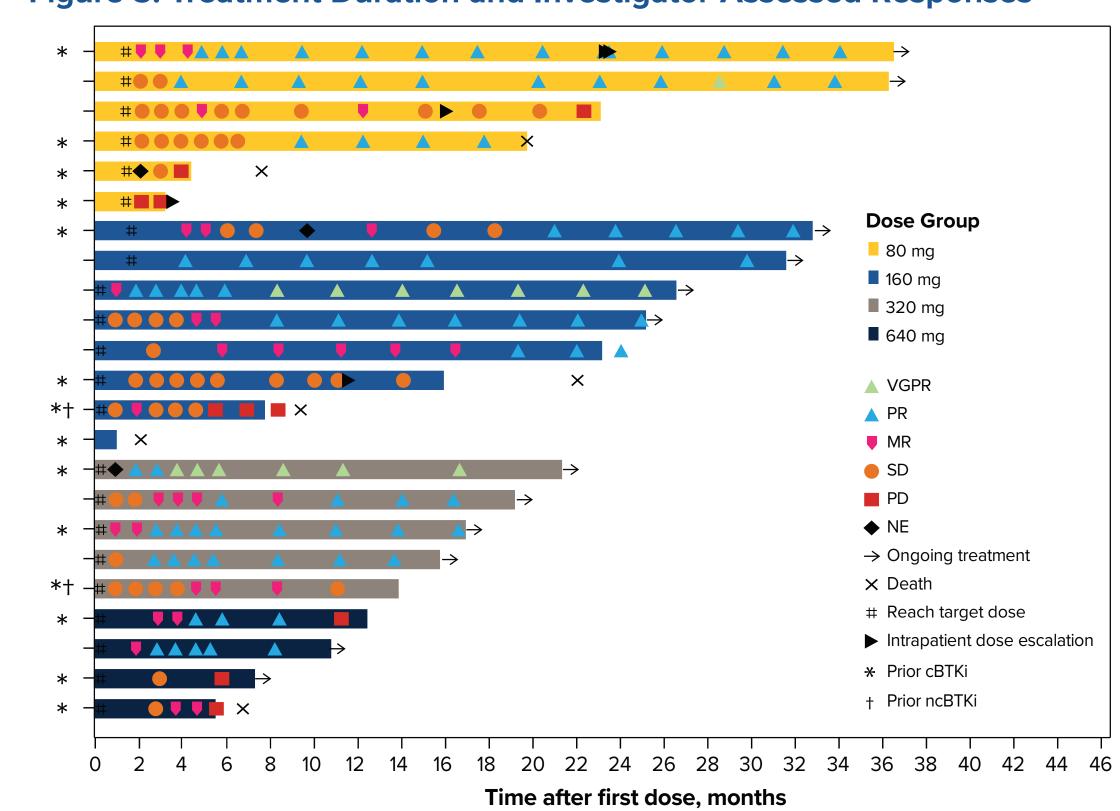
- Major response rate (defined as partial response [PR] or better) was 60.9% across all dose cohorts and 80.0% in the 320-mg cohort
- Among 9 patients with a BTK inhibitor as their last therapy, an ORR of 66.7% (MR, n=1; PR, n=4; very good PR [VGPR], n=1) was achieved

Figure 4. Response Rates<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup>Responses were assessed per Modified Owens 2013 criteria. <sup>b</sup>One patient died due to a COVID-19 infection before a post-baseline response assessment. Abbreviations: MR, minor response; MRR, major response rate; ORR, overall response rate; PD, progressive disease; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease; VGPR, very good partial response.

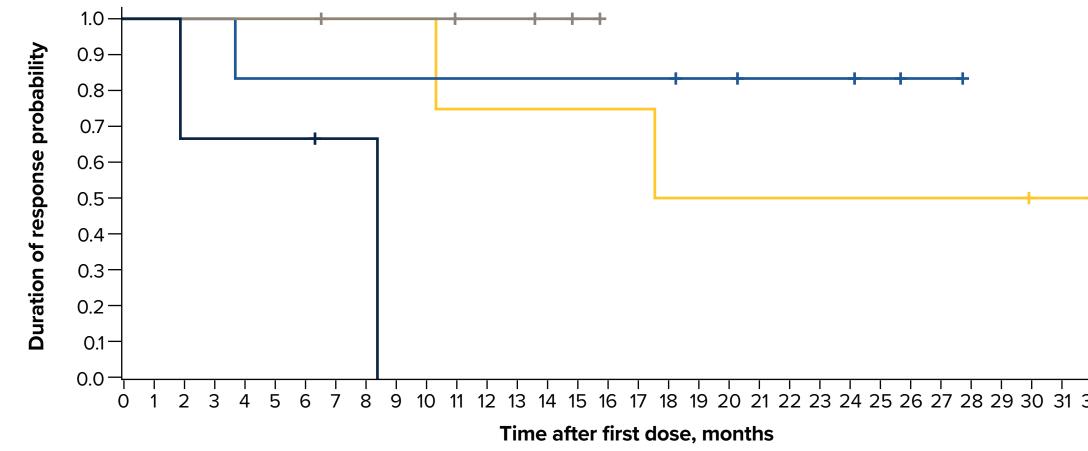
Figure 5. Treatment Duration and Investigator-Assessed Responses



Abbreviations: BTK, Bruton tyrosine kinase; cBTKi, covalent BTK inhibitor; MR, minor response; ncBTKi, noncovalent BTK inhibitor; NE, not evaluable; PD, progressive disease; PR, partial response, SD, stable disease; VGPR, very good partial response.

- With a median follow-up of 24.0 months (range, 2.1-34.0) across dose levels, median progression-free survival (PFS) was not reached (95% CI, 11.2-not evaluable [NE])
- With a median follow-up of 19.3 months, the median duration of response was not reached (95% CI, 10.3-NE; **Figure 6**)

### Figure 6. Duration of Response<sup>a</sup>



5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 

<sup>a</sup>Median follow-up was estimated by reverse Kaplan-Meier method.

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#### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The authors thank the investigators, site support staff, and especially the patients for participating in this study. This study was sponsored by BeOne Medicines Ltd. Medical writing support was provided by Nancy Price, PhD, and Amanda Martin, PhD, of Nucleus Global, an Inizio company, and supported by BeOne Medicines.

#### **DISCLOSURES**

CYC: Consulting, advisory, honoraria: Roche, Janssen, Gilead, AstraZeneca, Lilly, BeOne Medicines Ltd, Menarini, Dizal, AbbVie, Genmab, Sobi, CRISPR Therapeutics, BMS, Regeneron; Speakers bureau: Janssen, AstraZeneca, BeOne Medicines Ltd, Genmab, AbbVie, Roche, MSD; Research funding: BMS, Roche, AbbVie, MSD, Lilly; Travel expenses: Lilly, BeOne Medicines Ltd. CST: Honoraria: BeOne Medicines Ltd. Janssen, AbbVie, AstraZeneca, Gilead; Research funding: BeOne Medicines Ltd. Janssen, AbbVie, RGS: Consulting or advisory role: BeOne Medicines Ltd, Johnson & Johnson, Takeda, AbbVie, AstraZeneca; Travel, accommodations, expenses: Johnson & Johnson, AstraZeneca, BeOne Medicines Ltd. SL: Consulting or advisory role: BeOne Medicines Ltd; Speakers bureau: Pfizer; Travel, accommodations, expenses: BeOne Medicines Ltd, Pfizer, Janssen. EV: Consulting or advisory role and speakers bureau: BeOne Medicines Ltd. RC: Consultancy fees, honoraria, travel support, advisory board: AbbVie, AstraZeneca, BeOne Medicines Ltd, Gilead, Incyte, Johnson & Johnson, Lilly, Roche. MS: Consultant: AbbVie, Genentech, AstraZeneca, Genmab, Janssen, BeOne Medicines Ltd, BMS, MorphoSys/Incyte Kite Pharma, Lilly, Fate Therapeutics, Nurix, Merck; Research funding: Mustang Bio, Genentech, AbbVie, BeOne Medicines Ltd, AstraZeneca, Genmab, Morphosys/Incyte, Vincerx; Stock: Koi Biotherapeutics; Employment: BMS (spouse). PG: Consultant or advisory role and honoraria: AbbVie, AstraZeneca, BeOne Medicines Ltd, BMS, Galapagos, Johnson & Johnson, Lilly/Loxo Oncology, MSD, Roche. FB: Honoraria, consulting or advisory role, and speakers bureau: Roche, Lilly, BeOne Medicines Ltd, AstraZeneca, Johnson & Johnson, AbbVie. **UH:** Consulting or advisory role and travel, accommodations, expenses: AstraZeneca. **ML:** Honoraria: Janssen, AbbVie; Advisory board: Janssen, Sobi, AbbVie, Recordati. CD: Consulting or advisory role: AbbVie, Genmab, BeOne Medicines Ltd, BMS, Curis Inc; Research funding: BMS, AbbVie, Fate Therapeutics, Genentech, BeOne Medicines Ltd, Curis Inc. YF, SP: Employment and may own stock: BeOne Medicines Ltd. WD: Employment, stock, and travel, accommodations, expenses: BeOne Medicines Ltd. CH: Employment BeOne Medicines Ltd - Contractor. PB: Consulting or advisory role: AbbVie.