AML-112

Revumenib Activity in Patients With *NUP98*r Acute Myeloid Leukemia: Results From the AUGMENT-101 Phase 1 Study

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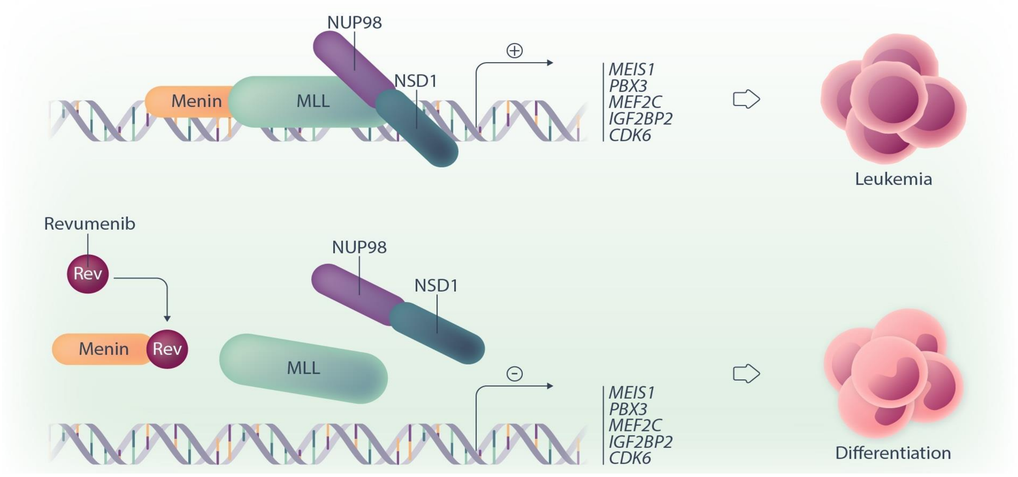
INTRODUCTION

- The menin–lysine methyltransferase 2A (KMT2A) interaction is a dependency in *KMT2A*-rearranged (*KMT2A*r) and nucleophosmin 1–mutated (*NPM1*m) acute leukemia (AL)[1,2] and is associated with upregulation of homeobox (*HOX*) genes
- Menin inhibition leads to abrogation of the oncogenic expression of these genes, resulting in an antileukemic effect (**Figure 1**)[2,3]
- Nucleoporin 98 (*NUP98*)–rearranged (*NUP98*r) acute myeloid leukemia (AML) is another genetic abnormality associated with upregulation of *HOX*, which is preclinically susceptible to menin inhibition[3,4]
- Revumenib, a first-in-class, potent, selective menin inhibitor that disrupts the menin-KMT2A interaction, was approved by the US Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of relapsed/refractory (R/R) AL with a *KMT2A* translocation in patients aged ≥1 year,[5] based on results from the phase 1/2 AUGMENT-101 study (NCT04065399)[6,7]
  - Further, positive outcomes were reported in patients with *NPM1*m AML in the phase 1[6] and 2[8,9] portions of AUGMENT-101
  - In the phase 1 portion, patients with R/R AL were enrolled if they harbored genetic alterations leading to an upregulation of *HOX*, including patients with *NUP98*r R/R AML

AIM

- Here we describe the outcomes in patients with *NUP98*r R/R AML after treatment with revumenib in the phase 1 portion of AUGMENT-101

Figure 1. Upregulation of *HOX* Genes Leads to Leukemogenesis[3]



CDK6, cyclin-dependent kinase 6; HOX, homeobox; IGF2BP2, insulin-like growth factor 2 mRNA binding protein 2; MEF2C, myocyte enhancer factor 2C; MEIS1, Meis homeobox 1; MLL, mixed-lineage leukemia; NSD1, nuclear receptor binding SET domain protein 1; NUP98, nucleoporin 98; PBX3, PBX homeobox 3; rev, revumenib.

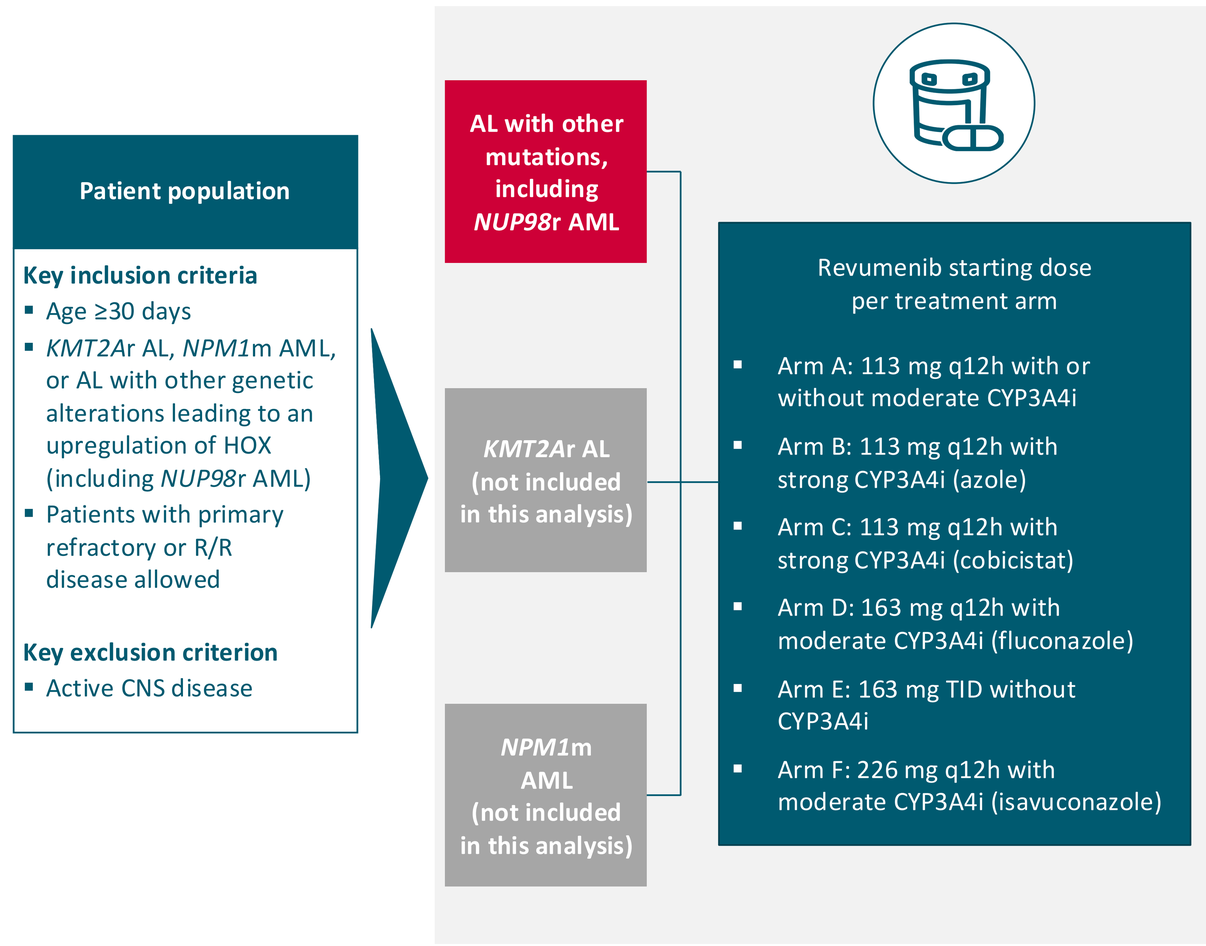
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METHODS

STUDY DESIGN

- The study design is shown in **Figure 2**; the methods have been previously published[6]

Figure 2. AUGMENT-101 Phase 1 Study Design



AL, acute leukemia; AML, acute myeloid leukemia; CNS, central nervous system; CYP3A4i, cytochrome P450 3A4 inhibitor; HOX, homeobox; KMT2Ar, lysine methyltransferase 2A rearranged; NPM1m, nucleophosmin 1 mutated; NUP98r, nucleoporin 98 rearranged; q12h, every 12 hours; R/R, relapsed/refractory; TID, 3 times daily.

RESULTS

DEMOGRAPHICS AND BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS

- Five patients had *NUP98*r AML (**Table 1**)
- Majority of patients (60%) with *NUP98*r AML were adults (aged ≥18 years)

Table 1. Demographics and Baseline Characteristics

Patient	Age/sex	Extramedullary disease	No. of prior lines of therapy	Prior venetoclax	Prior HSCT
1	19 y/M	No	2	No	Yes
2	79 y/F	No	1	No	No
3	17 y/M	Yes	5	Yes	Yes
4	55 y/F	No	5	Yes	No
5	15 y/M	No	3	Yes	Yes

Data cutoff: February 29, 2024.
AML, acute myeloid leukemia; HSCT, hematopoietic stem cell transplant; NUP98r, nucleoporin 98 rearranged.

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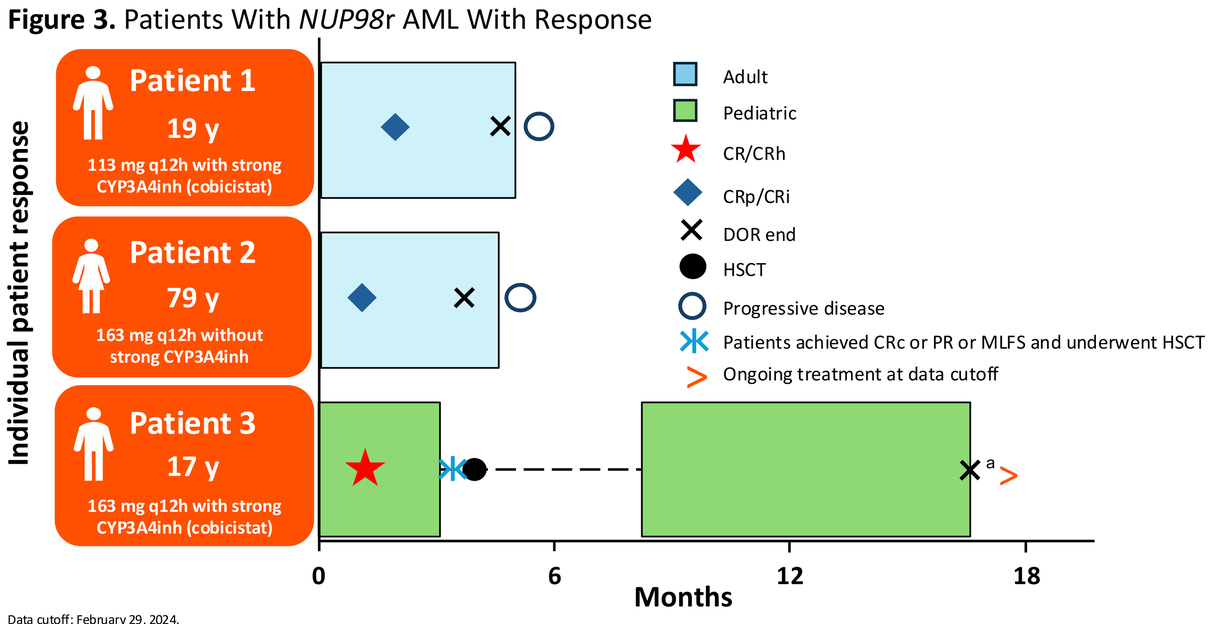
- Responses were seen at both the 113- and 163-mg doses every 12 hours
- Among patients with *NUP98*r AML, 3 attained morphological remission (60%; complete remission [CR] with partial hematologic recovery [CRh], n=1; CR with incomplete hematologic recovery [CRi], n=1; CR with incomplete platelet recovery [CRp], n=1) (**Table 2**)
- One patient attained a measurable residual disease–negative response; this patient proceeded to hematopoietic stem cell transplant, resumed revumenib post transplant, and continued maintenance therapy as of the data cutoff (in cycle 10) (**Table 2, Figure 3**)

Table 2. Summary of Treatment Outcomes

Patient	Dosage		Best response	MRD negativity[a]	Time to response (CRc), months	Duration of response (CRc), months	EFS, months	OS, months	Proceeded to HSCT while in remission	Maintenance duration and last response
1	113 mg q12h[b]	With strong CYP3A4i (cobicistat)	CRp	No	1.9	2.8	4.6	27.9[c]	No	—
2	163 mg q12h[b]	Without strong CYP3A4i	CRi	No	1.0	2.8	3.7[c]	11.6[c]	No	—
3	163 mg q12h[d]	With strong CYP3A4i (cobicistat)	CRh	Yes	1.2	15.6	16.7[c]	16.7[c]	Yes	10 cycles at DCO with CR MRD–
4	163 mg TID[b]	Without strong CYP3A4i	NR	No	NA	NA	1.8[c]	11.3[c]	No	—
5	113 mg q12h[b]	With strong CYP3A4i (cobicistat)	PD	No	NA	NA	0.9	13.2	No	—

Data cutoff: February 29, 2024.
[a]MRD assessed by flow cytometry. [b]Below the RP2D. [c]Censored. [d]RP2D.
AML, acute myeloid leukemia; CR, complete remission; CRc, composite CR; CRh, CR with partial hematologic recovery; CRi, CR with incomplete hematologic recovery; CRp, CR with incomplete platelet recovery; CYP3A4i, cytochrome P450 3A4 inhibitor; DCO, data cutoff; EFS, event-free survival; HSCT, hematopoietic stem cell transplant; MRD, measurable residual disease; NA, not applicable; NR, no response; NUP98r, nucleoporin 98 rearranged; OS, overall survival; PD, progressive disease; q12h, every 12 hours; RP2D, recommended phase 2 dose; TID, 3 times daily.

Figure 3. Patients With *NUP98*r AML With Response



Data cutoff: February 29, 2024.
[a]DOR end for patient 3 means that it was censored at last non-missing/non-unknown disease response assessment date.
AML, acute myeloid leukemia; CR, complete remission; CRc, composite CR; CRh, CR with partial hematologic recovery; CRi, CR with incomplete hematologic recovery; CRp, CR with incomplete platelet recovery; CYP3A4i, cytochrome P450 3A4 inhibitor; DOR, duration of response; HSCT, hematopoietic stem cell transplant; MLFS, morphological leukemia-free state; NUP98r, nucleoporin 98 rearranged; PR, partial response; q12h, every 12 hours.

SAFETY

- Each patient with *NUP98*r AML experienced ≥1 treatment-emergent adverse event (TEAE)
  - Four of 5 patients had ≥1 grade 3 or higher TEAE
  - One patient had a TEAE leading to dose modification (a single dose was skipped)
- Four patients had ≥1 treatment-related adverse event (TRAE) (**Table 3**)
  - Two patients had 1 grade 3 TRAE each
  - There were no grade 4 or 5 TRAEs
- No cases of differentiation syndrome or corrected QT interval prolongation were reported
- No patients had an AE leading to treatment discontinuation or death
- The safety profile of revumenib remains consistent with previous reports, with no new safety signals noted in patients with *NUP98*r AML

Table 3. Summary of TRAEs

Patient	Dosage		TRAE[a]			
			Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Dose modifications
1	113 mg q12h[b]	With strong CYP3A4i (cobicistat)	None	None	None	0
2	163 mg q12h[b]	Without strong CYP3A4i	Dysgeusia, alopecia	None	Anemia	0
3	163 mg q12h[c]	With strong CYP3A4i (cobicistat)	None	None	Ejection fraction decreased	0
4	163 mg TID[b]	Without strong CYP3A4i	Dysgeusia	None	None	0
5	113 mg q12h[b]	With strong CYP3A4i (cobicistat)	None	Paresthesia	None	0

Data cutoff: February 29, 2024.
[a]Grade 1, 2, 3 preferred term. [b]RP2D. [c]Below the RP2D.
AML, acute myeloid leukemia; CYP3A4i, cytochrome P450 3A4 inhibitor; NUP98r, nucleoporin 98 rearranged; q12h, every 12 hours; RP2D, recommended phase 2 dose; TID, 3 times daily; TRAE, treatment-related adverse event.

LIMITATIONS

- The sample size was small, so no meaningful conclusions can be made pertaining to safety or efficacy
- In this phase 1 trial, efficacy was an exploratory endpoint

CONCLUSIONS

- **The safety profile of revumenib in patients with *NUP98*r AML was consistent with previous reports in *KMT2A*r or *NPM1*m R/R AML, with no new safety signals observed[6-9]**
- **Despite the small sample size, meaningful clinical responses were seen in patients with *NUP98r* AML, with 60% (3 of 5 patients) achieving a morphological response, warranting further study**
- **A phase 2 study evaluating revumenib monotherapy in R/R AL associated with *HOX* upregulation, including patients with *NUP98*r AML, has been initiated (NCT06229912)**
- **Additional studies evaluating revumenib in combination with chemotherapy in patients with *NUP98*r AML include SNDX-5613-0702 (NCT05326516), SAVE (NCT05360160), and SNDX-5613-0708 (NCT06226571)**

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