

The Effect of Bezuclastinib on the Pathobiology of Mastocytosis: Changes in BM Mast Cells, Tryptase, and KIT p.D816V Variant Allele Frequency From the Pivotal Summit Trial

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INTRODUCTION

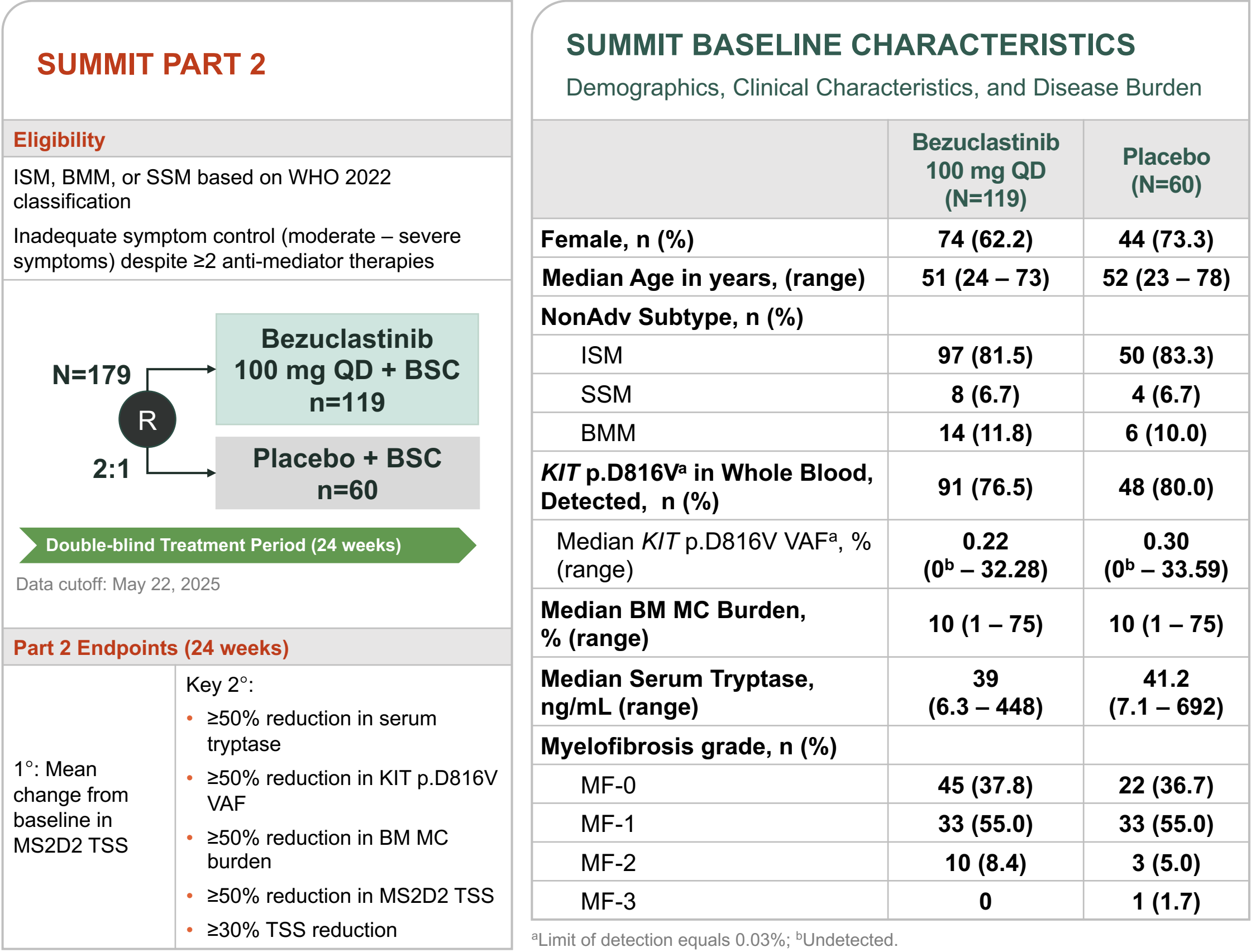
Bezuclastinib, a Selective TKI, Has Demonstrated Efficacy and Tolerability in Patients with NonAdvSM in the Summit Clinical Study

- NonAdvSM is primarily driven by KIT p.D816V mutation and is defined by pathologic features
- Bezuclastinib is a selective type 1 TKI that is highly active against KIT D816V, has minimal brain penetration, and spares closely related kinases
- Summit, a phase 2, randomized, placebo-controlled study evaluating bezuclastinib in NonAdvSM, demonstrated efficacy, safety, and tolerability¹
- Bezuclastinib provided significantly greater symptom improvement vs placebo (Week 24 MS2D2 TSS LS mean change: -24.3 vs -15.4, p<0.001)
- Bezuclastinib demonstrated a favorable and manageable safety profile

The goal of this analysis is to further assess the impact of bezuclastinib on the underlying disease pathology in Summit Part 2

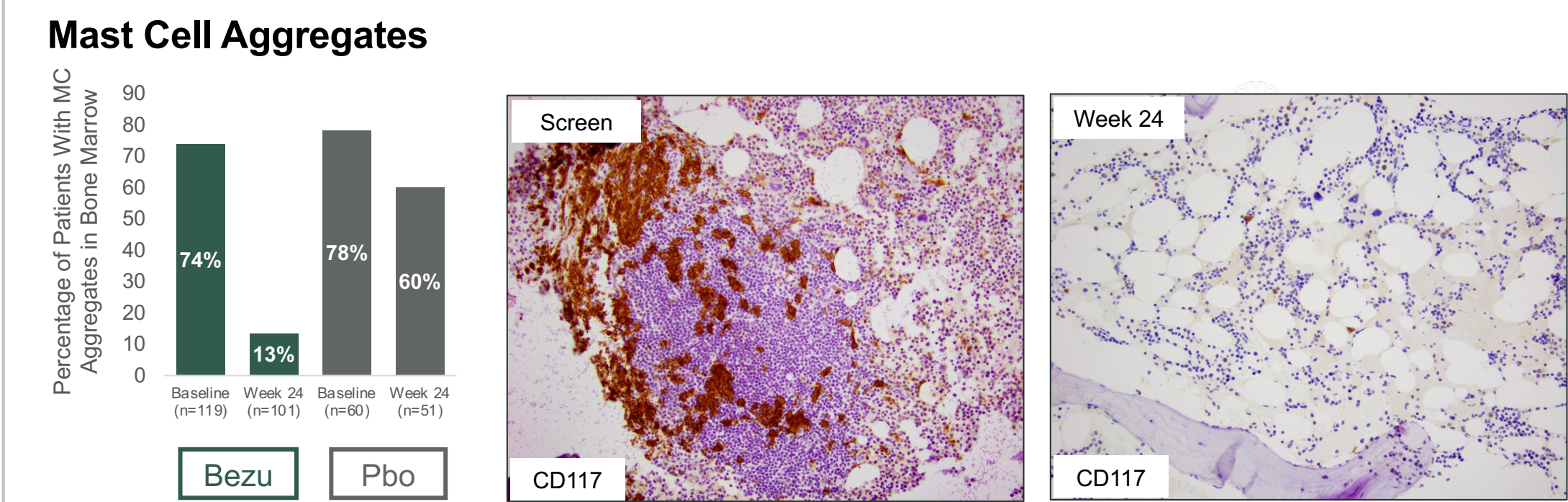
METHODOLOGY

Study Design and Baseline Disease from Summit (NCT05186753), A Pivotal Phase 2 Study Evaluating Bezuclastinib in NonAdvSM

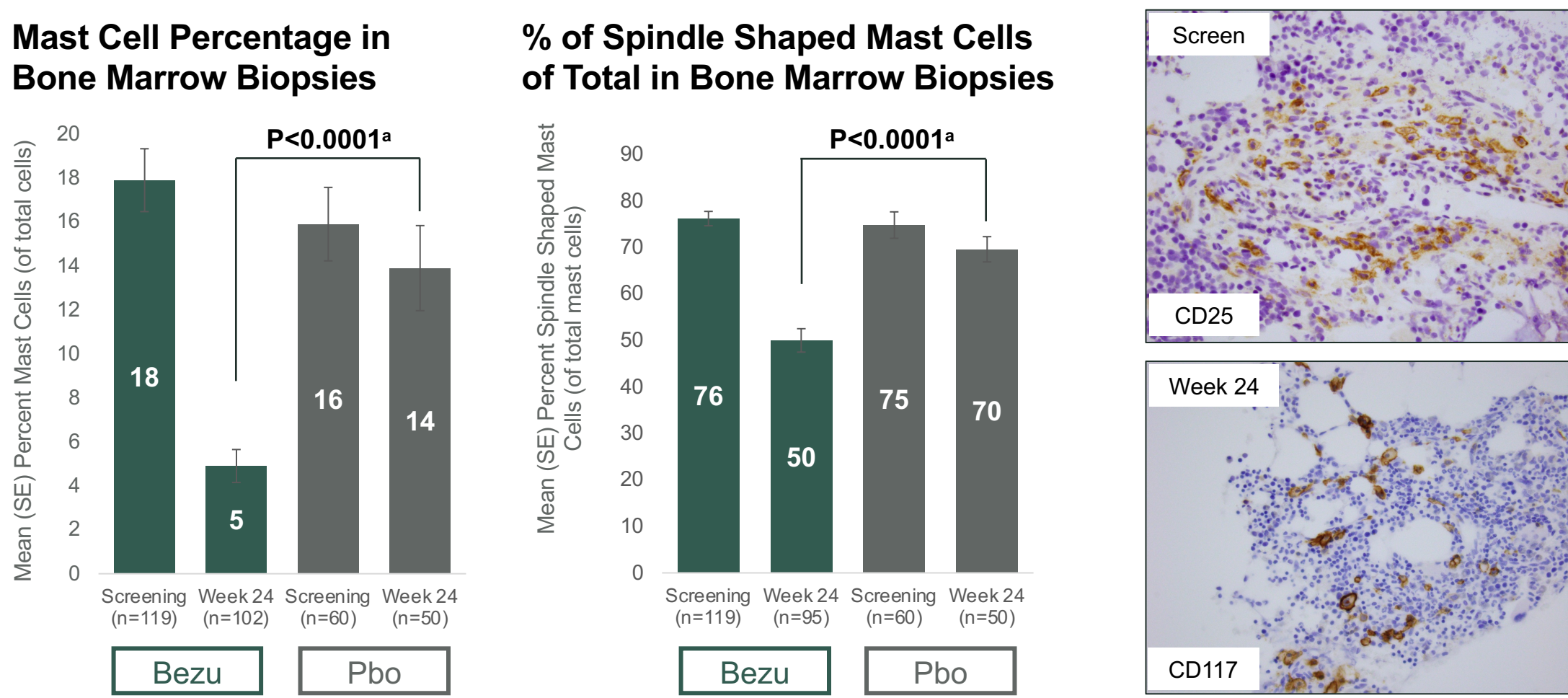


RESULTS

Bezuclastinib Treatment Resulted in Clearance of Pathologic Mast Cell Aggregates, the Major Criterion for SM Diagnosis, From the Bone Marrow

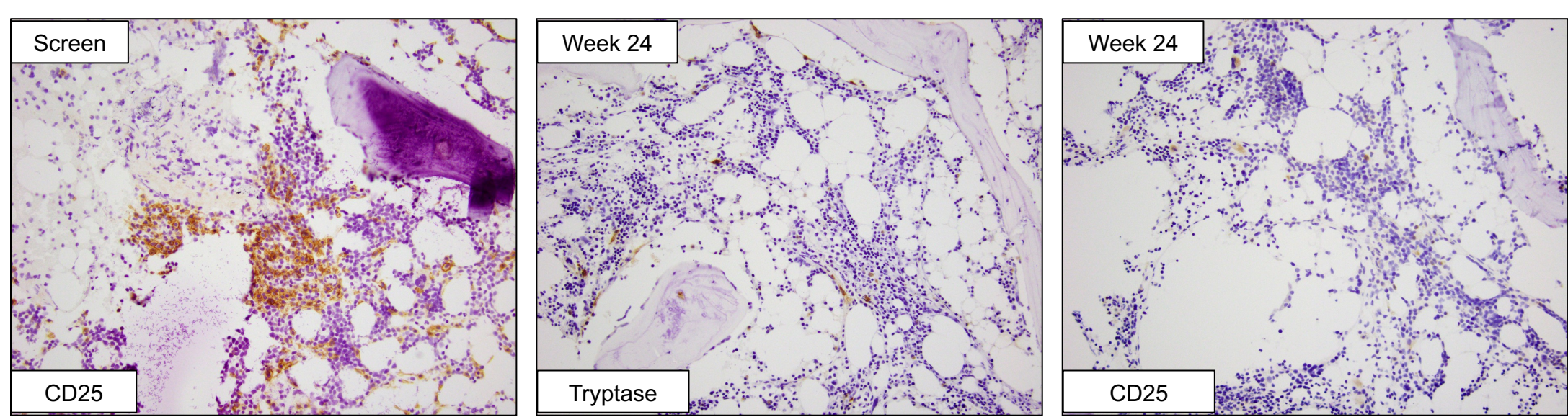
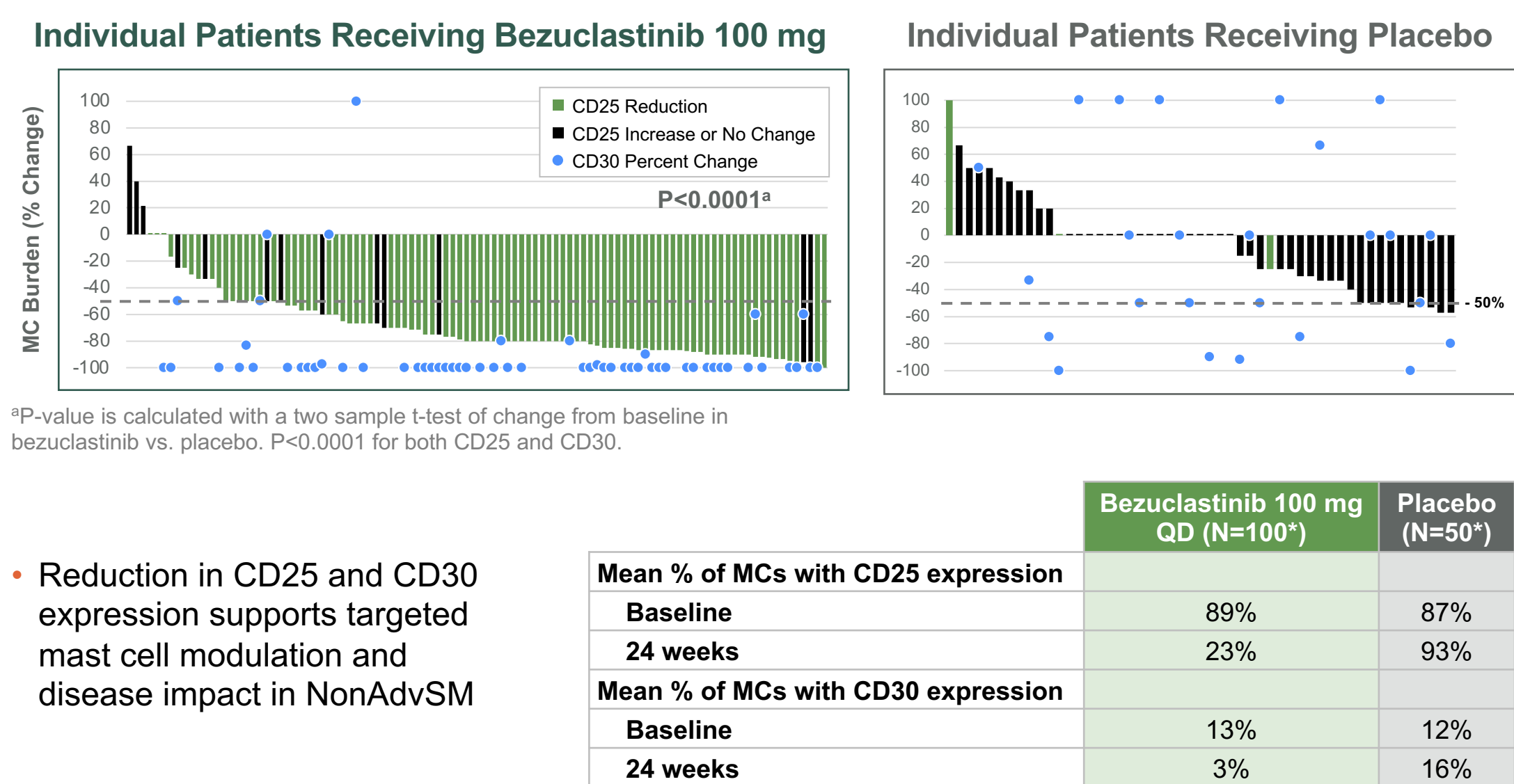


Bezuclastinib Treatment Resulted in Reduction and Normalization of Mast Cells Present in the Bone Marrow

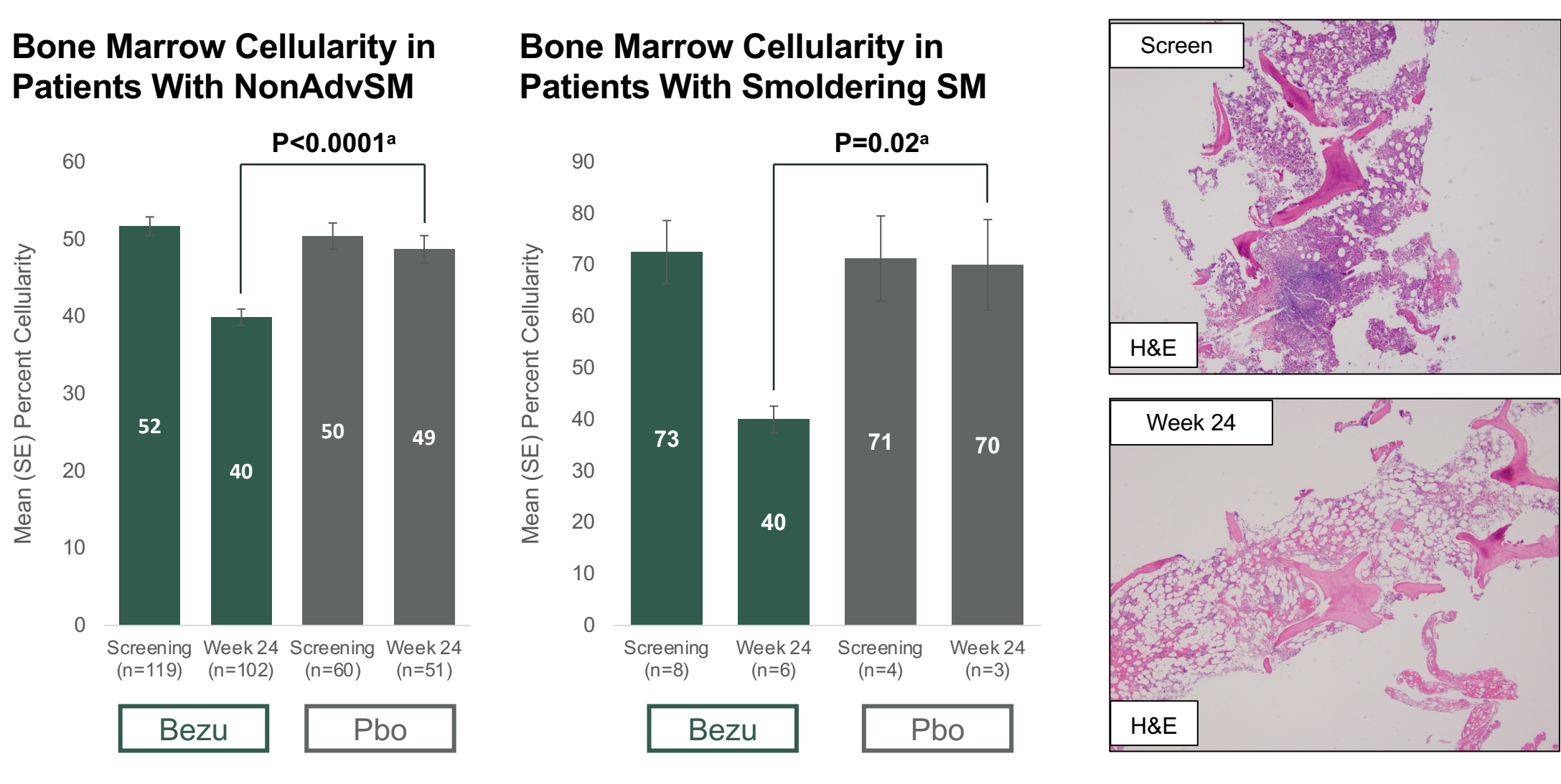


*P-value is calculated with a two sample t-test of change from baseline in bezuclastinib vs. placebo.

Bezuclastinib Reduced Bone Marrow Mast Cell Burden and Aberrant Expression of CD25 and CD30



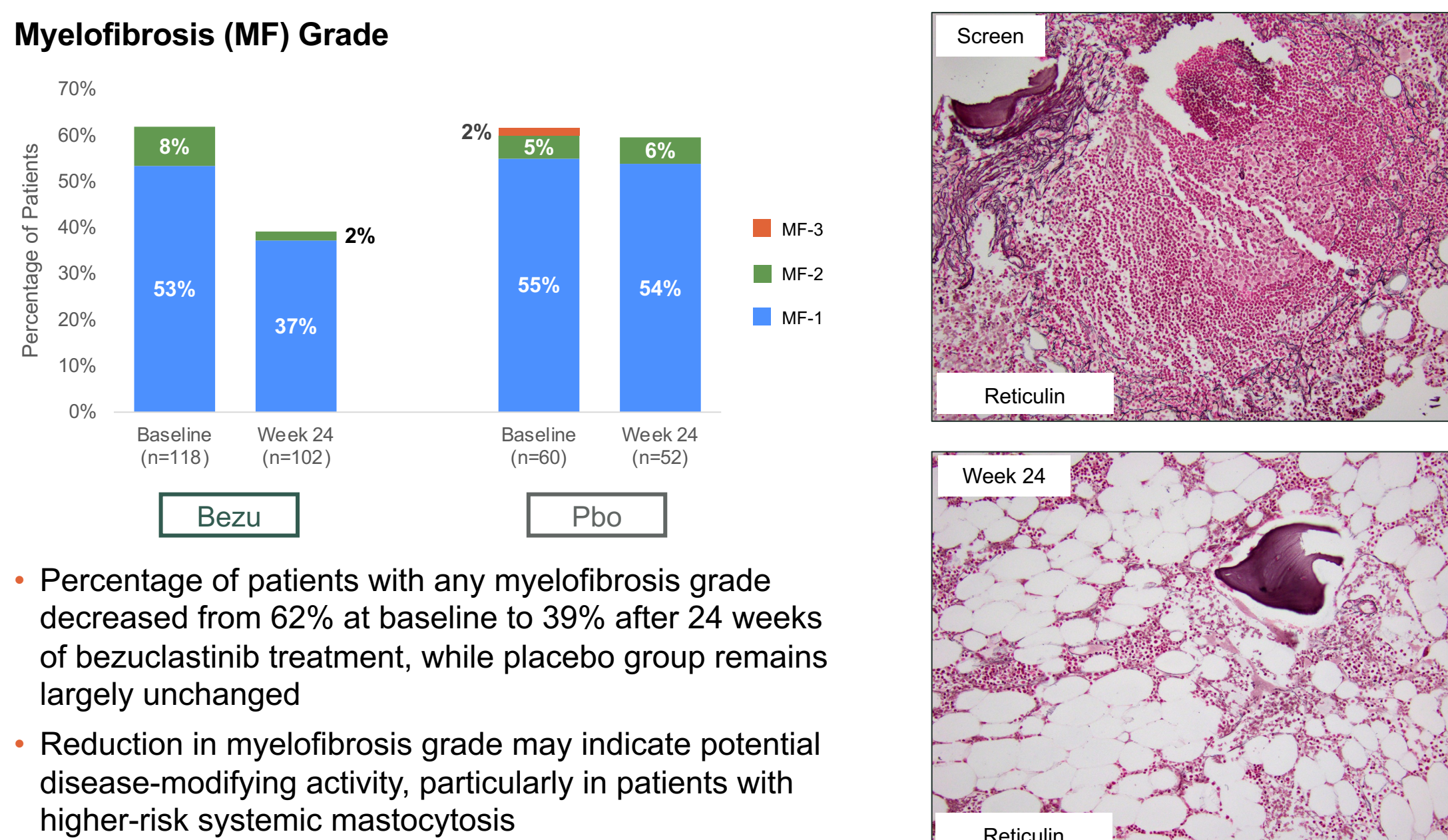
Bezuclastinib Demonstrated Statistically Significant Bone Marrow Cellularity Reduction Overall and in Patients With Smoldering SM



*P-value is calculated with a two sample t-test of change from baseline in bezuclastinib vs. placebo.

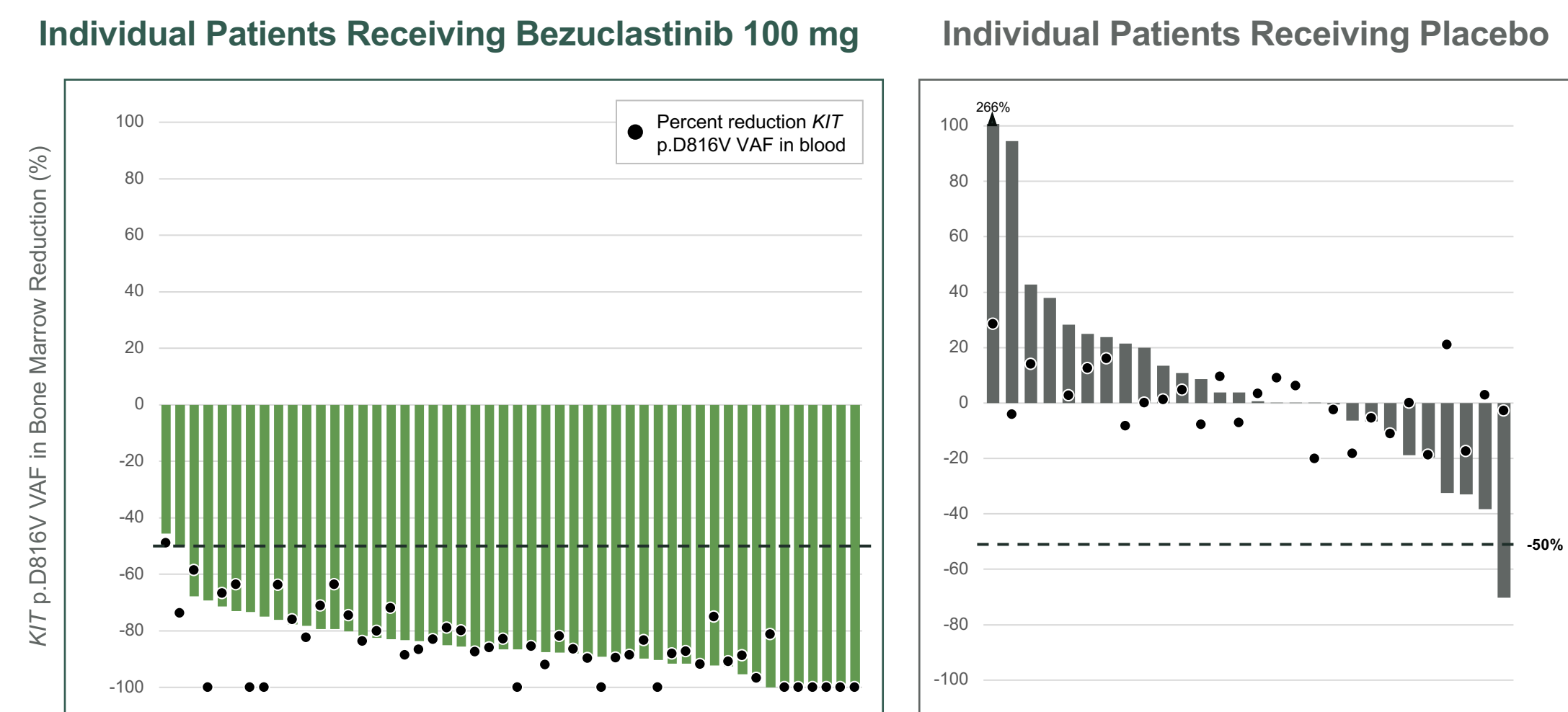
RESULTS

Bezuclastinib Treatment Led to Improvement in Myelofibrosis Grade at 24 Weeks



- Percentage of patients with any myelofibrosis grade decreased from 62% at baseline to 39% after 24 weeks of bezuclastinib treatment, while placebo group remains largely unchanged
- Reduction in myelofibrosis grade may indicate potential disease-modifying activity, particularly in patients with higher-risk systemic mastocytosis

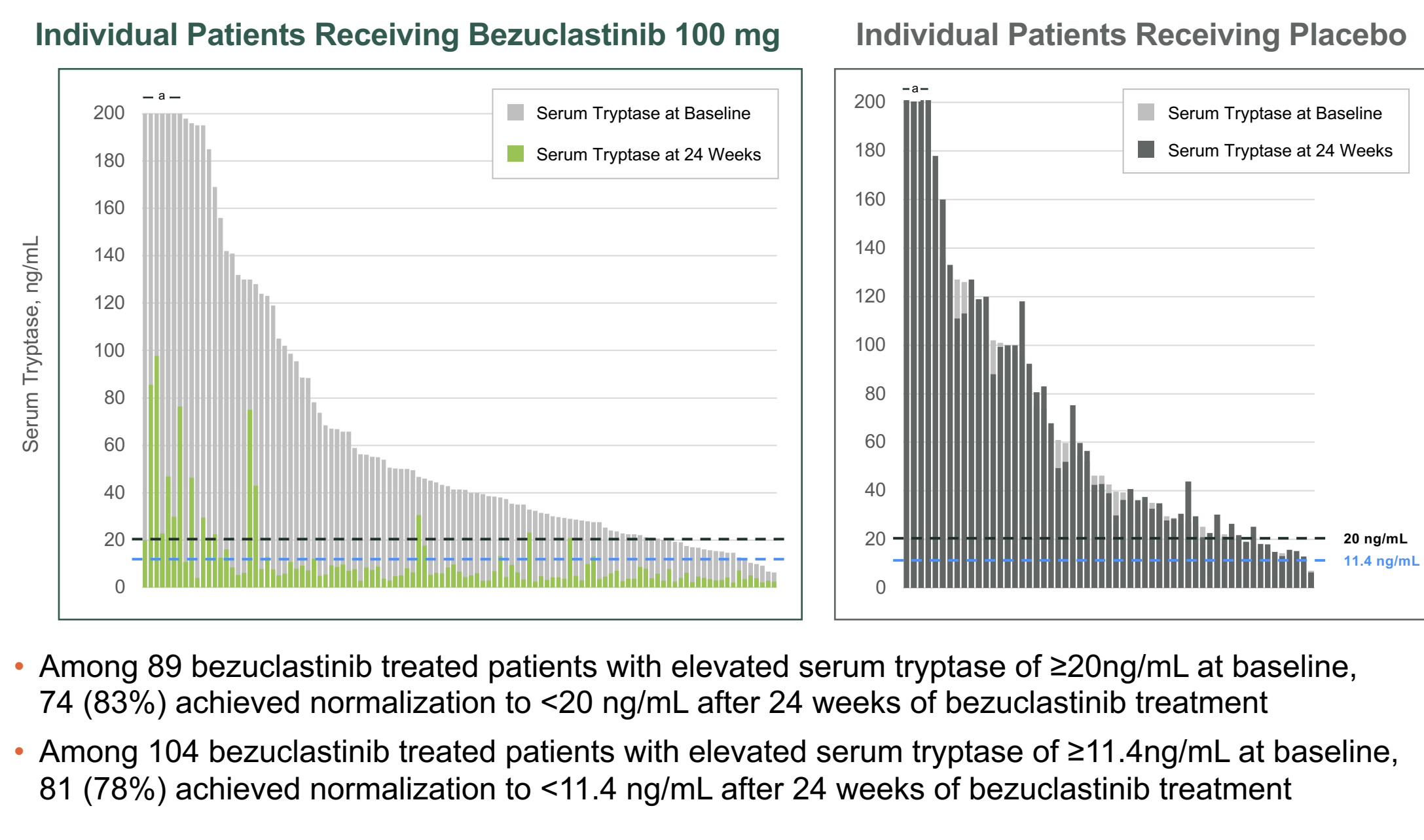
Bezuclastinib Reduced KIT p.D816V VAF in Blood and Bone Marrow



- 62/64 (97%) achieved ≥50% reduction or became undetectable in bone marrow at Week 24 versus 1/33 (3%) on placebo; 19/64 (30%) vs 0 on placebo achieved undetectable^a levels of the mutation
- These bone marrow KIT p.D816V VAF results are consistent with reductions observed in peripheral blood, reinforcing strong disease-modifying potential

*Limit of detection equals 0.03%.

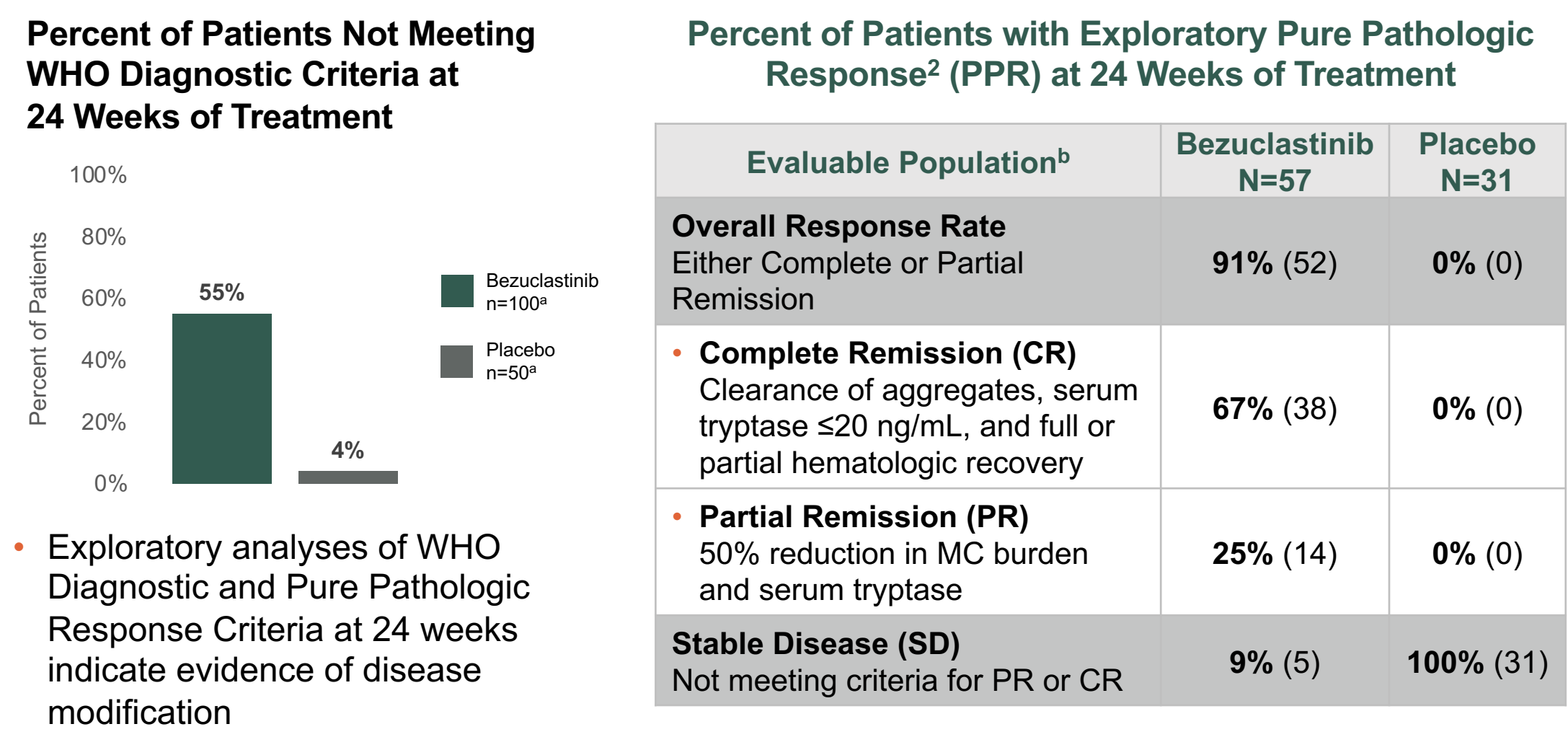
Bezuclastinib Reduced Serum Tryptase to Normal Levels in Patients With NonAdvSM



- Among 89 bezuclastinib treated patients with elevated serum tryptase of ≥20ng/mL at baseline, 74 (83%) achieved normalization to <20 ng/mL after 24 weeks of bezuclastinib treatment
- Among 104 bezuclastinib treated patients with elevated serum tryptase of ≥11.4ng/mL at baseline, 81 (78%) achieved normalization to <11.4 ng/mL after 24 weeks of bezuclastinib treatment

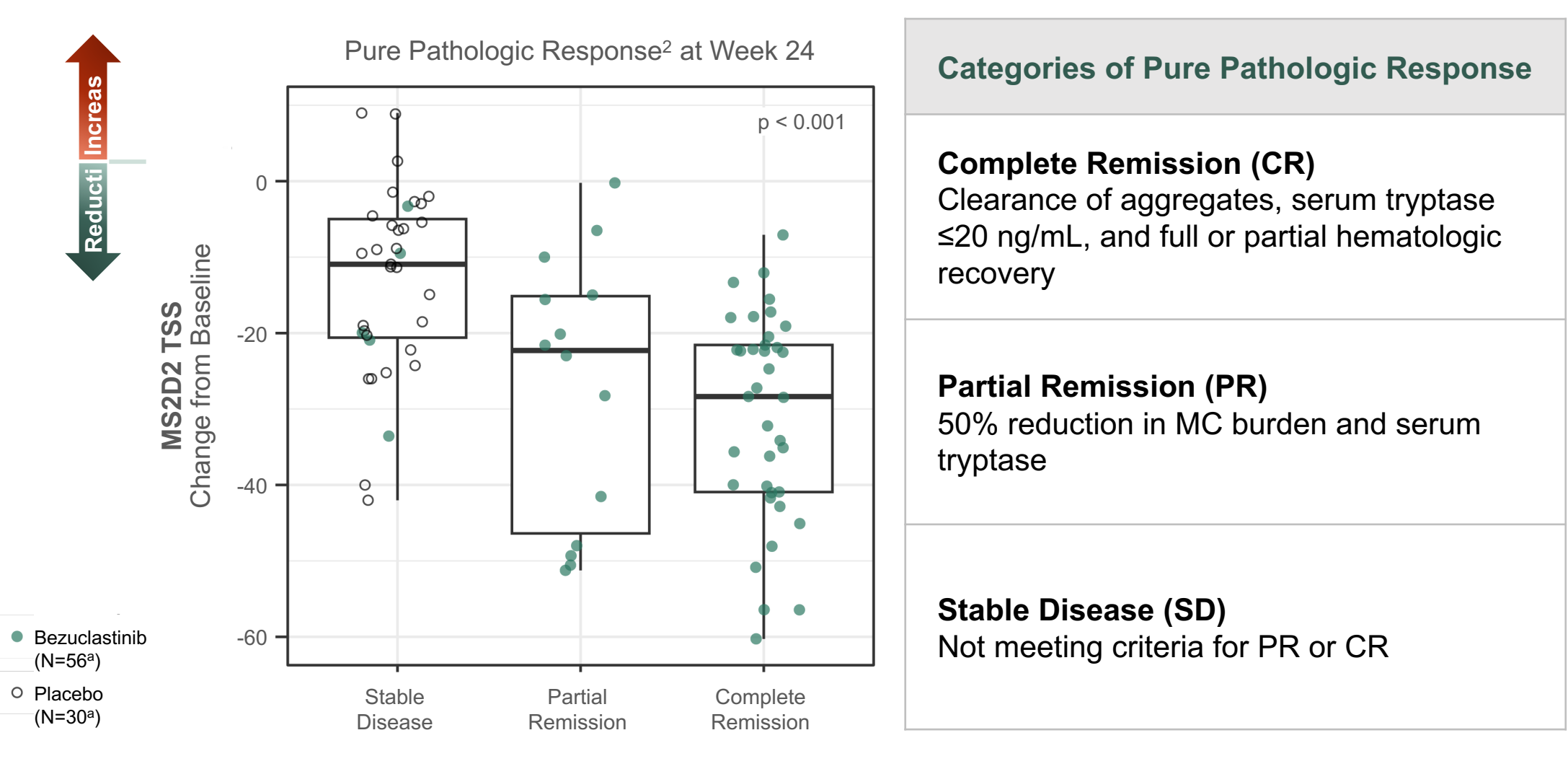
*Patients exceeding 200ng/mL serum tryptase.

55% of Patients Receiving Bezuclastinib No Longer Meet WHO Diagnostic Criteria and 91% Achieve Pure Pathologic Response



*Patients missing data required for SM diagnosis at 24 weeks were excluded. *Evaluable patients are defined as those with bone marrow MC aggregates, a positive KIT blood result, and serum tryptase >20ng/mL at baseline and non-missing evaluable response at Cycle 7.

Exploratory Analysis Demonstrated That Pure Pathologic Response (PPR) Correlates With Symptom Improvement



*Evaluable patients are defined as those with bone marrow MC aggregates, a positive KIT blood result, and serum tryptase >20ng/mL at baseline and non-missing evaluable response at Cycle 7.

CONCLUSIONS

Bezuclastinib Achieves Reversal of SM Diagnostic Criteria and Normalization of MC Phenotype, Establishing a New Benchmark in Disease Modification for NonAdvSM

Bezuclastinib treatment reversed key bone marrow pathology in NonAdvSM

- Dense mast cell aggregates reduced dramatically from 74% to 13%, eliminating the major WHO diagnostic criterion
- Bone marrow mast cells decreased from 18% to 5%, with atypical morphology reduced by 28%
- Mast cell phenotype normalized, with deep reductions in CD25 and CD30 expression

Effects observed in bone marrow corresponded to pathologic response and a resolution of diagnostic criteria

- By Week 24, 55% of patients on bezuclastinib no longer met WHO SM diagnostic criteria, compared to 4% patients on placebo
- Pure pathologic response was achieved in 91% of bezuclastinib-treated patients versus 0% on placebo, and pure pathologic response strongly correlated with symptom improvement

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Abbreviations: BM, bone marrow; BMM, bone marrow mastocytosis; BSC, best standard care; ISM, indolent SM; LS mean, least squares mean; MC, mast cell; MS2D2, mastocytosis symptom severity daily diary; QD, daily; NonAdvSm, nonadvanced SM; SM, systemic mastocytosis; SSM, smoldering SM; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor; TSS, total symptom score; WHO, World Health organization; VAF, variant allele frequency.

References: 1. Rein L et al. Presented at: ASH Annual Meeting 2025, Orlando, FL, 2025. 2. Shomali et al. *Int J Mol Sci*. 2021; 22(6).

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