

9° WORKSHOP IN EMATOLOGIA TRASLAZIONALE

DELLA SOCIETÀ ITALIANA DI EMATOLOGIA SPERIMENTALE

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Chemo-free approaches in Philadelphia positive acute lymphoblastic leukemia: what challenges are left?

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Disclosures di Sabina Chiaretti

Company name	Research support	Employee	Consultant	Stockholder	Speakers bureau	Advisory board	Other
AMGEN					X	X	
INCYTE					X	X	
GILEAD					X	X	
PFIZER					x		

Topics

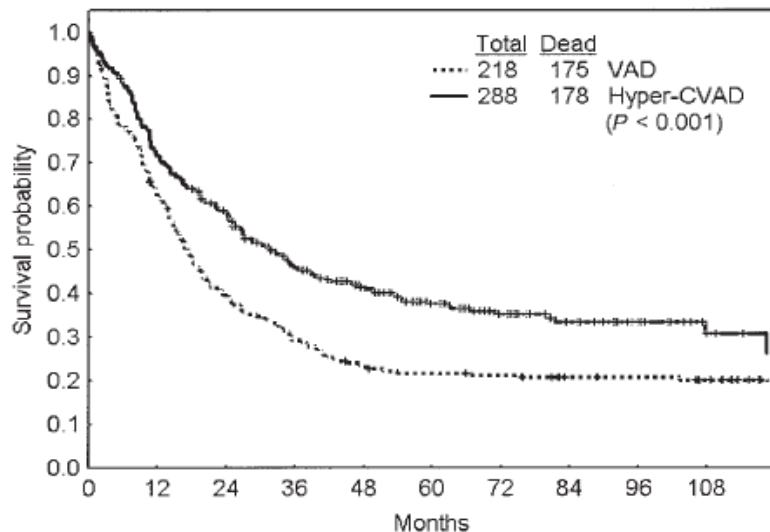
The past

The current ideal management of Ph+ALL

MRD monitoring: how?

Can we predict relapse?

Where did we start from?



Study protocol	Age (yrs)	Induction therapy	CHR rate	OS rate
LAL 0201-B ¹	60–89	IMA + PDN	100%	48 (1 y)
LAL 1205 ²	18–84	DAS + PDN	100%	51 (20 ms)
LAL 0904 3rd amendment ³	16–60	IMA + HAM ($\pm$ transplant)	96%	49 (5 yrs)
LAL 1408 ⁴	>60	NIL + IMA + PDN*	94%	-
LAL 1509 ⁵	18–60	Total therapy strategy (DAS)	97%	56 (5 yrs)
LAL 1811 ⁶	>60	PON + PDN	95%	Median, nr

1. Vignetti M, et al. Blood 2007;109:3676–8; 2. Foà R, et al. Blood 2011;6521–8; 3. Chiaretti S, et al. Haematologica 2016, 101:1544-1552; 4. Martinelli G, et al. AACR 2014, Abstract 5552 and poster presentation; 5. Chiaretti S, et al. Haematologica 2021;6. Martinelli G. et al ASH 2017

Topics

The current ideal management of Ph+ALL

MRD monitoring: how?

Can we predict relapse?

The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

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OCTOBER 22, 2020

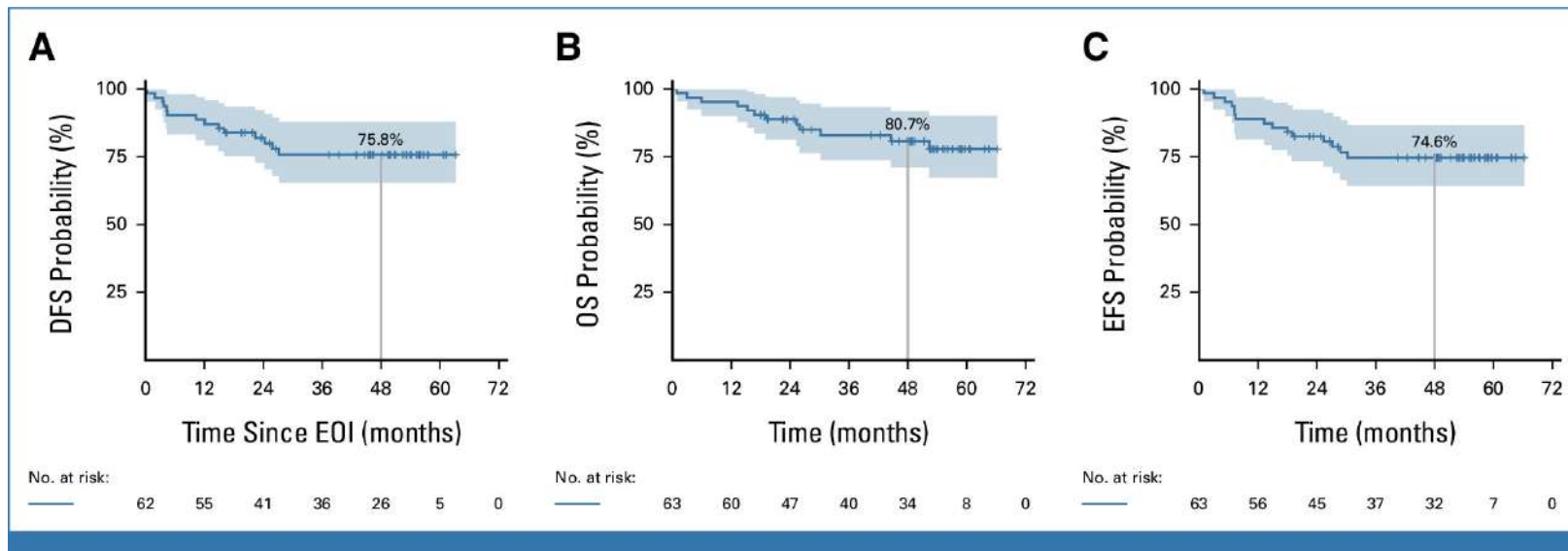
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Dasatinib–Blinatumomab for Ph-Positive Acute Lymphoblastic
Leukemia in Adults

Robin Foà, M.D., Renato Bassan, M.D., Antonella Vitale, M.D., Loredana Elia, M.D., Alfonso Piciocchi, M.S.,
Maria-Cristina Puzzolo, Ph.D., Martina Canichella, M.D., Piera Viero, M.D., Felicetto Ferrara, M.D.,
Monia Lunghi, M.D., Francesco Fabbiano, M.D., Massimiliano Bonifacio, M.D., Nicola Fracchiolla, M.D.,
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Anna Guarini, Ph.D., Alessandro Rambaldi, M.D., and Sabina Chiaretti, M.D., Ph.D., for the GIMEMA Investigators*

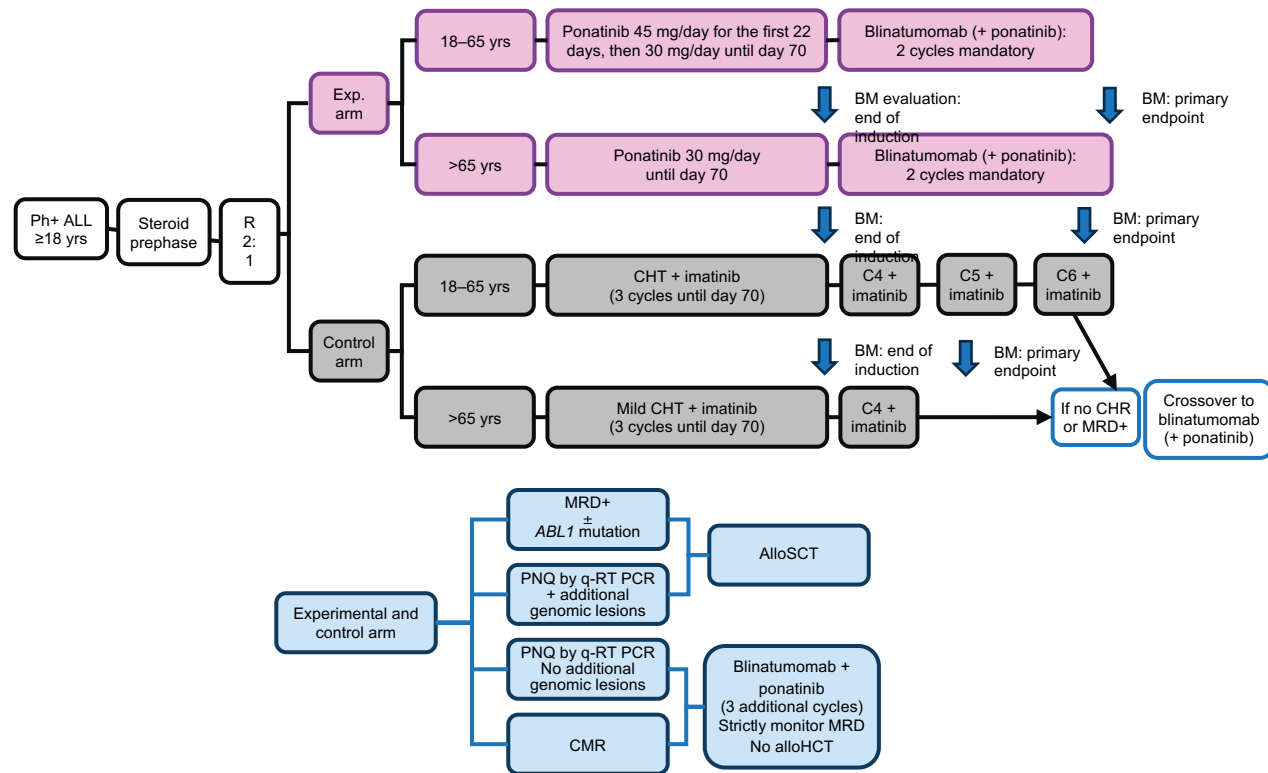
- » At the primary endpoint (after 2 cycles of Blinatumomab), molecular responses were recorded in 60% of cases
- » OS was 95%
- » DFS was 88%
- » *IKZF1*^{plus} cases emerged as the subset with the poorest DFS

Long-term results of D-ALBA



At a median follow-up of 53 months, DFS, OS and EFS are **75.8%** , **80.7%** and **74.6%** respectively.

Ph+ ALL. GIMEMA ALL2820: Ponatinib-blinatumomab frontline



-Protocol closed to enrolment in January 2025.

- Last patient predicted to reach primary endpoint in June.

GIMEMA ALL2820. Patients' disposition and features

Experimental
arm

N=158

Control arm

N=78

Crossover

N=27

	Experimental arm N=158	Control arm N=78
Age, median (range)	56.5 (19-84)	55 (21-79)
>65 years (%)	47 (30)	21 (26.6)
Gender: M/F (%)	79/79 (50/50)	48/31 (61/39)
WBC x10 ⁹ /l, median (range)	14 (0.3-356)	13.4 (0.7-250)
≥30 (%)	49 (31)	24 (30)
≥70 (%)	23 (15)	10 (12.7)
p190(%)	110 (69)	50 (63)
p210, p190/210 (%)	40 (25), 8 (4)	25 (31.7)
<i>IKZF1</i> ^{plus} (%)	45 (32)	18 (25)

GIMEMA ALL2820. Experimental arm: hematologic and molecular responses

End of induction (d +70)	Experimental arm (N=158)
CHR	151 (95.6%)
Deaths	4 (2.5%)*
Refractory	-
Off treatment	3 (1.9%)

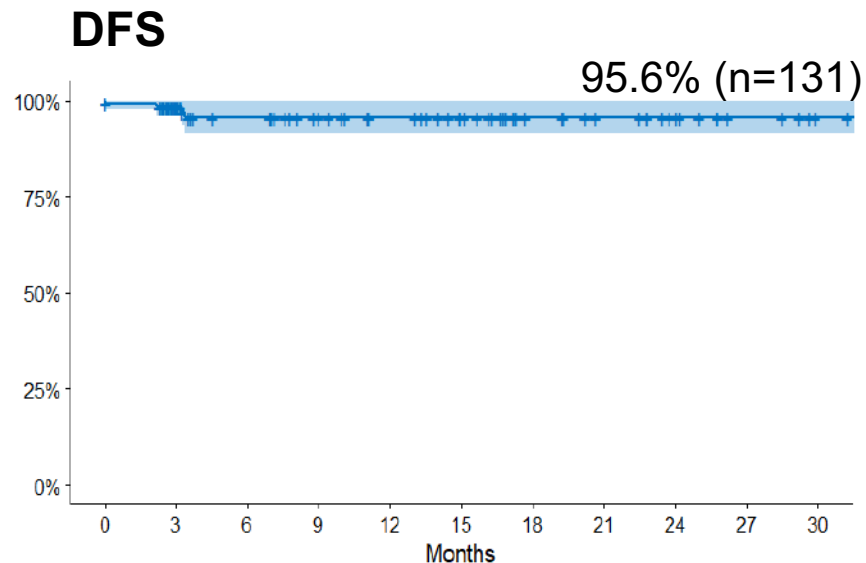
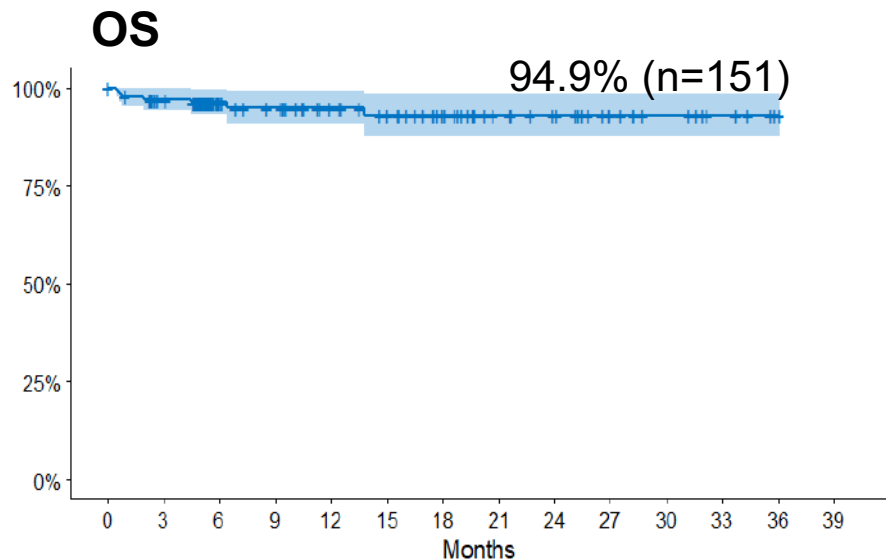
*Median age: 67 yrs

Relapses	Experimental arm (N=151)
Overall	7 (4.6%)
In trial*	4 (2.6%)
Off-treatment	2 (1.3%)

*1 relapse was due to a Ph- clone

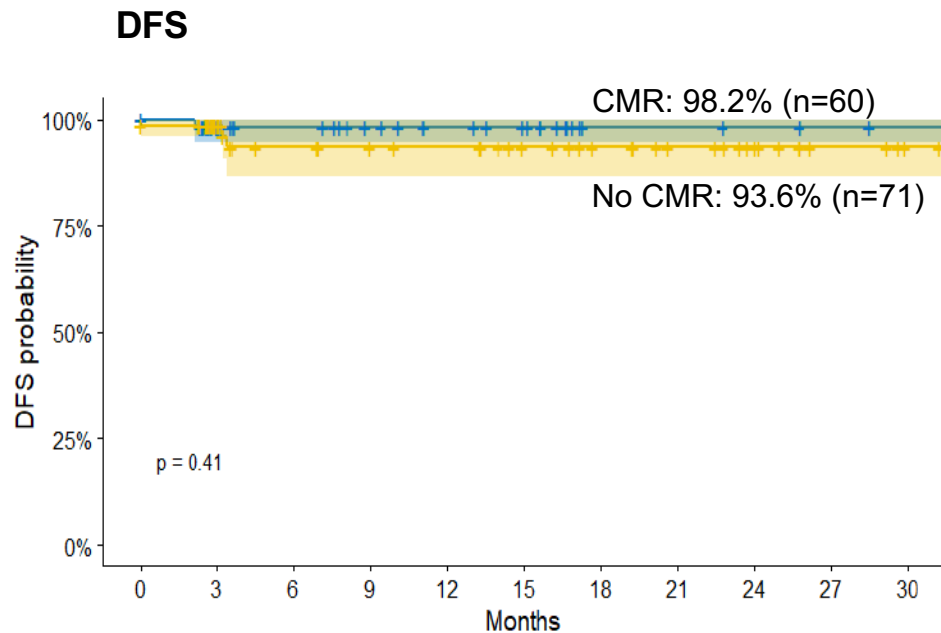
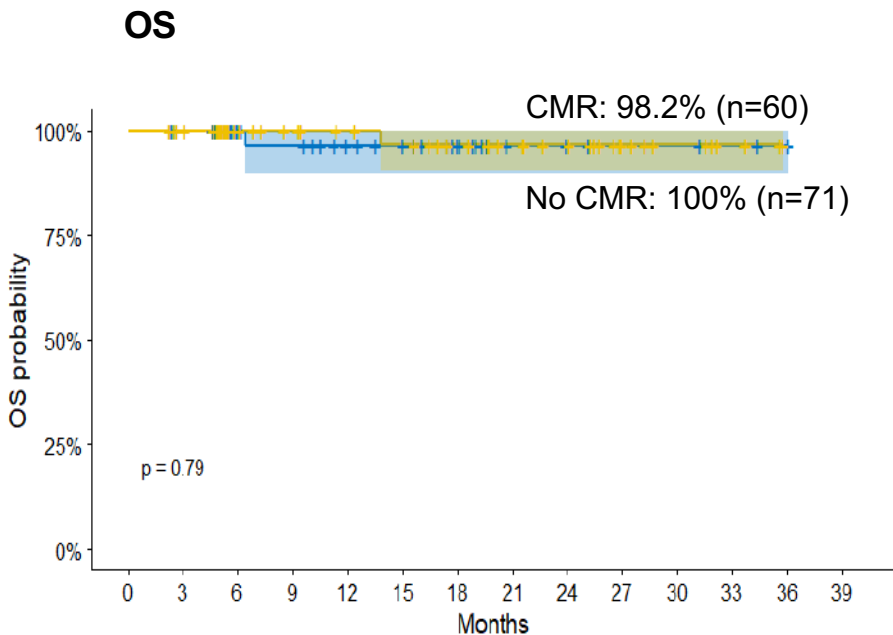
Experimental arm N=159	No molecular responses (%)	CMR	PNQ	Overall molecular responses (%)
End induction (d +70)	76/148 (51)	46/148	26/148	72/148 (49)
After 2 blina cycles	32/134 (24)	71/134	31/134	102/134 (76)

GIMEMA ALL2820. Experimental arm: estimated 12-ms OS & DFS



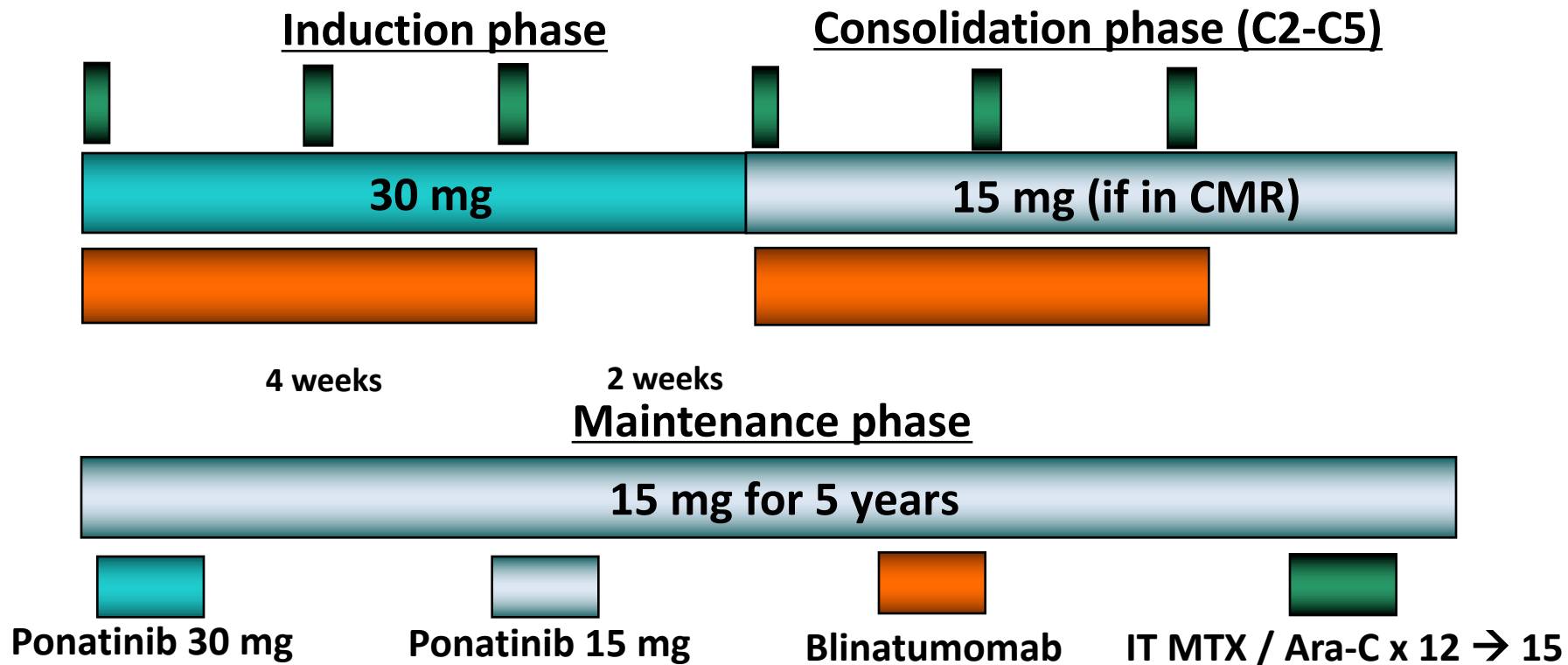
Median follow-up: 8.5 months (0.1 - 36.1)

GIMEMA ALL2820. Experimental arm: estimated 12-ms OS & DFS by molecular response at EOI



MRD not necessary anymore with powerful compounds?

Ponatinib + Blinatumomab in Ph+ ALL: Regimen



Ponatinib + Blinatumomab in Ph+ ALL: responses

Response, n/N (%)	N = 76
CR/CRI*	52/53 (98)
CR	51/53 (96)
CRI	1/53 (2)
Early death	1/53 (2)
MMR**	64/66 (97)
CMR**	57/69 (83)
After 1 cycle	41/69 (59)
NGS MRD negative	55/57 (96)
After 1 cycle	17/36 (47)

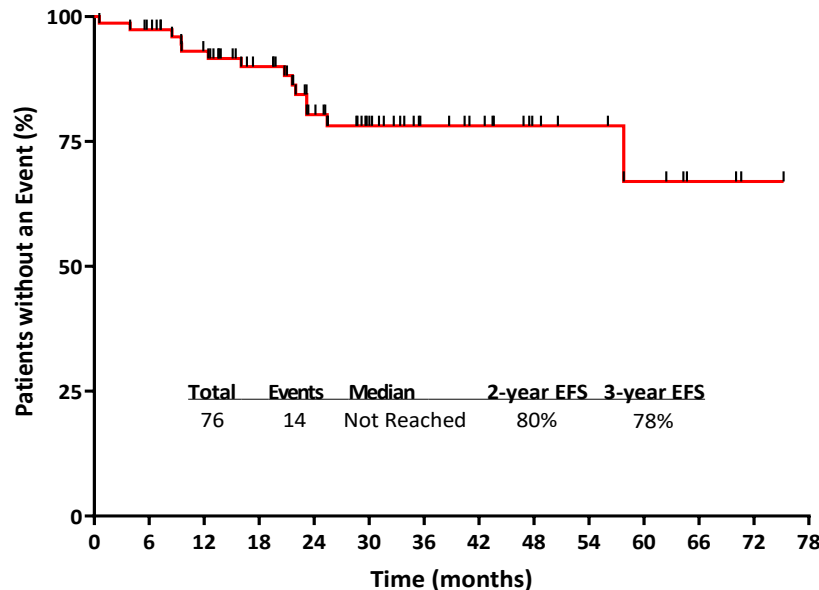
* 23 pts in CR at start

** 10 pts were in MMR, 7 were in CMR, and 2 were NGS MRD negative at start

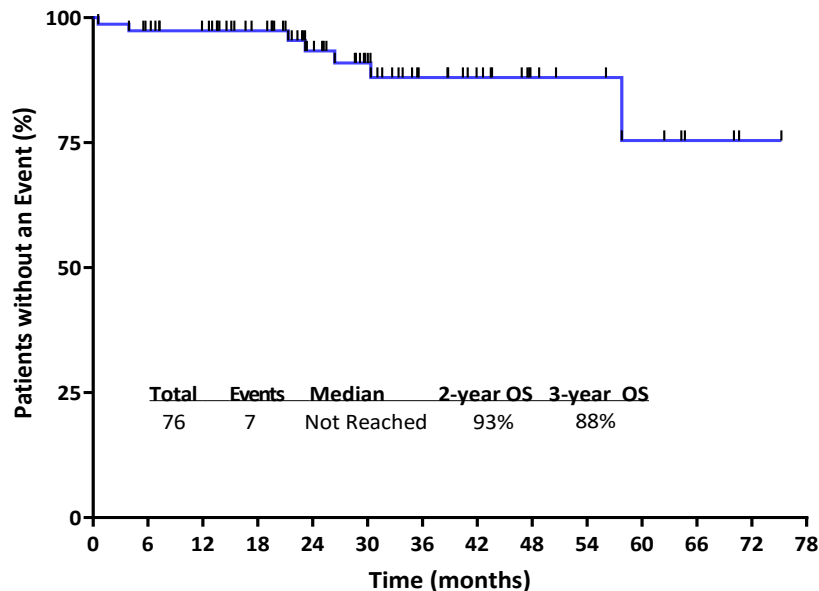
8/8 of tested pts not achieving CMR were NGS MRD negative

Ponatinib + Blinatumomab in Ph+ ALL: survival

Event-Free Survival



Overall Survival



Median follow-up: 29 months (range: 5-75 months)

1 relapse due a Ph- clone

Topics

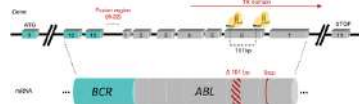
MRD monitoring: how?

Can we predict relapse?

BCR::ABL1 or IG/TR?

BCR::ABL1 fusion gene transcript

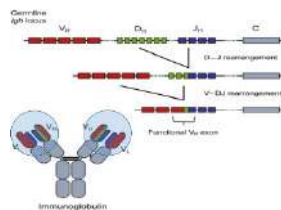
- Leukemia-specific biomarker
- Leukemia driver-lesion



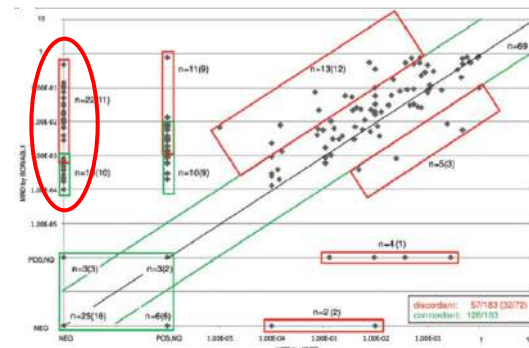
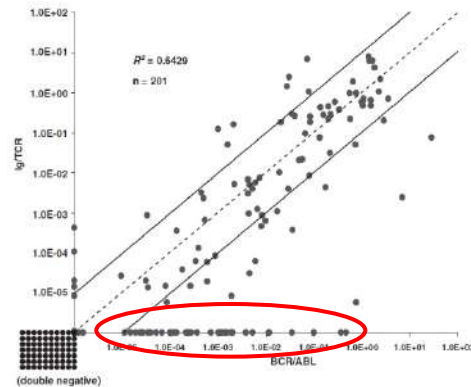
❖ Gold standard biomarker in adult Ph+ ALL

Immunoglobulin/T-cell receptor (IG/TR) clonal gene rearrangements

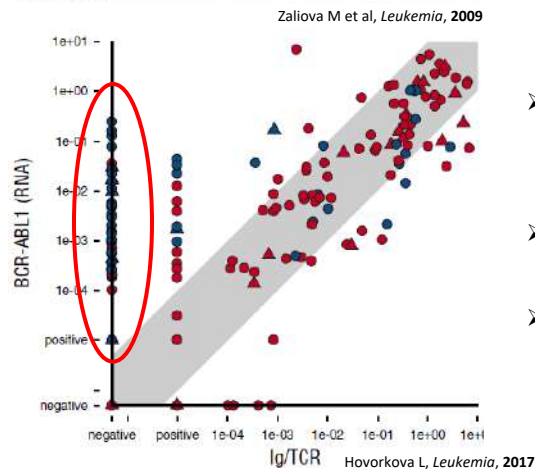
- Patient-specific biomarker
- Not directly linked to the pathogenesis of the leukemia



❖ Gold standard biomarker in Ph- pediatric and adult ALL, scarcely explored in adult Ph+ ALL



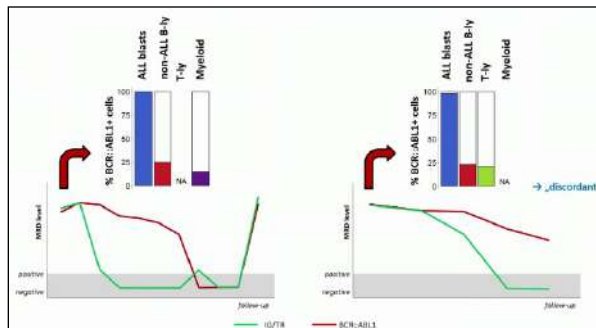
Cazzaniga G et al, Hematologica, 2018



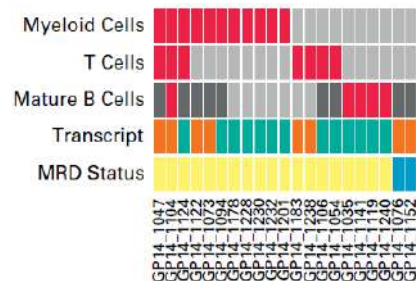
- Most data come from studies conducted on pediatric setting, few data in the adult patients
- Poor overall MRD concordance rate between BCR::ABL1 and IG/TR: ~ 60%
- The majority of discordant cases are persistently BCR::ABL1 positive and IG/TR negative

BCR::ABL1 or IG/TR: biological meaning?

- ❖ Flow-cell sorting on samples derived from the discordant cases reveals **BCR::ABL1** expression in non leukemic cell lineages (non-ALL B-cells, T-cells, myeloid cells)



Zuna J et al, *EHA*, 2022

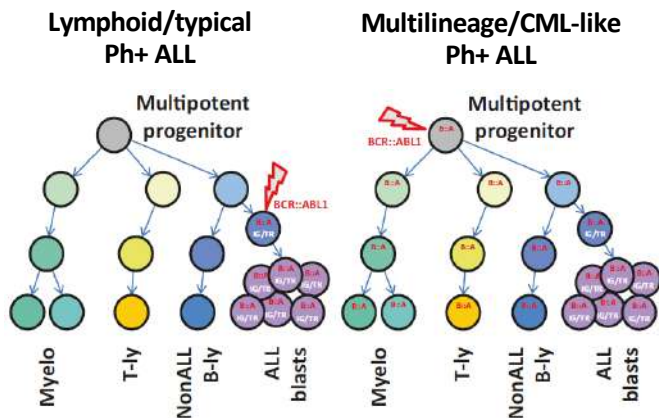


BCR::ABL1 detection
 Positive (red)
 Negative (grey)
 Undetermined (dark grey)

Transcript
 Minor (green)
 Major (orange)

MRD status
 Concordant (yellow)
 Discordant (blue)

Kim R et al, *JCO*, 2024



Zuna J et al, *Leukemia*, 2022

- ❖ Based on these observations, the Ph+ ALL was divided into two subgroups: **Ph+ ALL lymphoid only (or typical)** and **Ph+ ALL multilineage (or CML-like)**

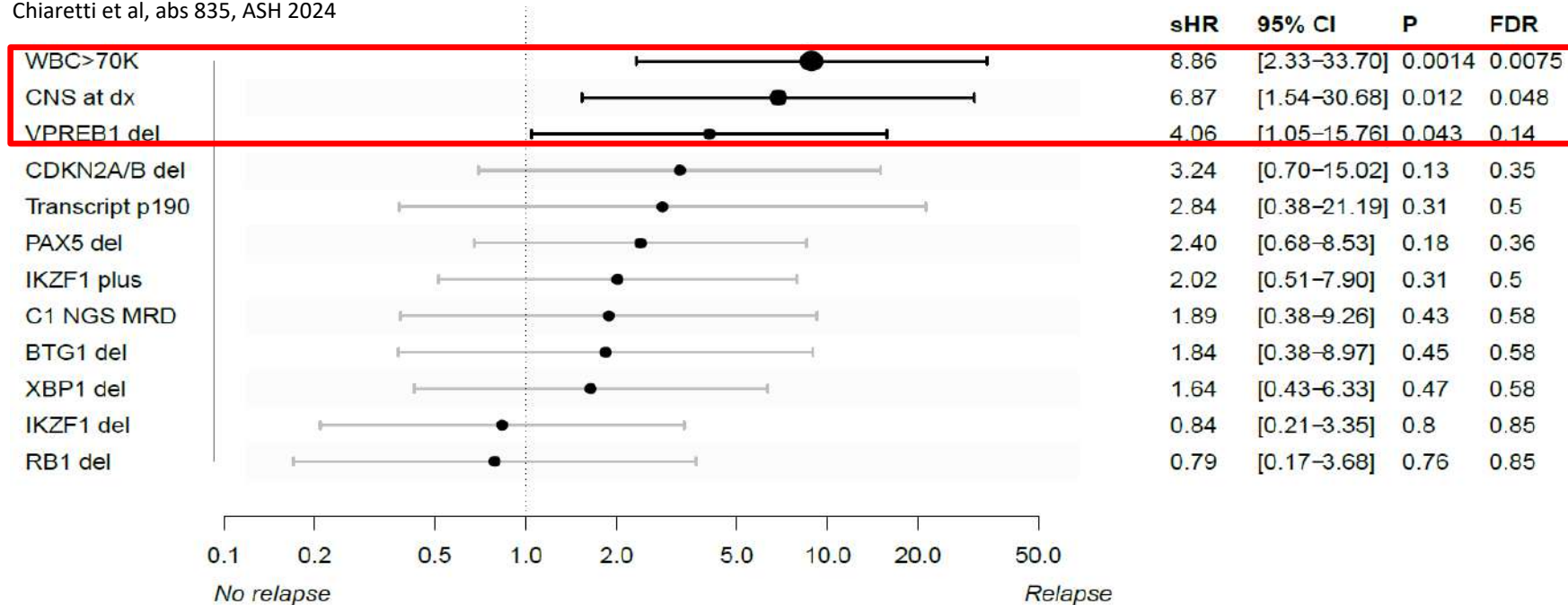
Topics

Can we predict relapse?

Predictors of inferior response in ponatinib + Blinatumomab

Correlation between molecular response and protein fusion type (p190 vs p210) at the end of induction ($p=0.02$), and WBC after 2 cycles of blinatumomab ($>30 \times 10^9/l$ and $>75 \times 10^9/l$, $p=0.047$ and 0.016 , respectively)

Chiaretti et al, abs 835, ASH 2024



Short et al, abs 837, ASH 2024

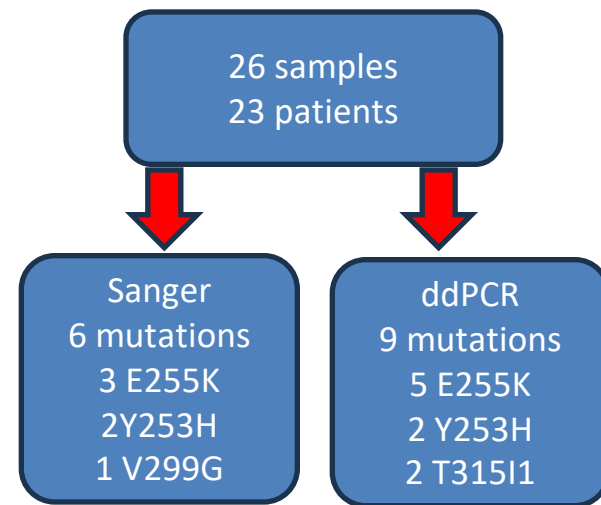
What else?

Dual ABL1 mutational screening in MRD increase patients

	Arm	TKI	BCR::ABL1 isoform	MRD value at previous time point by qRT-PCR	MRD value by qRT-PCR	ABL1 mutations by ddPCR	ABL1 mutations by SS	IKZF1 plus signature
102820051-3	control/crossover	Imatinib	p190	0	0.11	wt	wt	IKZF1 loss
102820163-5	control/crossover	Imatinib	p190	0	0.05	wt	wt	IKZF1 loss
102820163-5	control/crossover	Ponatinib	p190	0.01	0,07	wt	wt	IKZF1 loss
102820163-5	control/crossover	Ponatinib	p190	0.07	2.5	wt	wt	IKZF1 loss
102820086-6	control	Imatinib	p210	0	0.29	wt	wt	IKZF1 loss
102820005-6	control/crossover	Imatinib	p210	32.21	16.96	wt	wt	IKZF1 loss
102820085-2	control	Imatinib	p210	PNQ	0.17	wt	wt	IKZF1 plus
102820005-7	control/crossover	Imatinib	p190	onset	29.71	wt	V299G	wt
102820096-3	control/crossover	Imatinib	p190	0.1	1.84	Y253H	Y253H	IKZF1 plus
102820008-1	control/crossover	Imatinib	p210	0	0.01	wt	wt	IKZF1 loss
102820027-4	control/crossover	Imatinib	p190	0	0.32	T315I	wt	wt
102820027-4	control/crossover	Imatinib	p190	0.32	33.05	T315I, E255K	E255K	wt
102820017-2	control	Imatinib	p190	7.12	153.4	E255K	E255K	IKZF1 plus
102820101-1	control	Imatinib	p210	0,03	322.5	E255K	E255K	wt
102820095-1	experimental	Ponatinib	p210	PNQ	0,09	T315I	wt	IKZF1 plus
102820099-3	experimental	Ponatinib	p210	7.58	10,04	wt	wt	NA
102820045-4	experimental	Ponatinib	p210	0.08	0.16	E255K	wt	IKZF1 loss
102820163-1	experimental	Ponatinib	p190	0,008	0.03	wt	wt	IKZF1 loss
102820101-2	experimental	Ponatinib	p190	0	1.76	wt	wt	IKZF1 plus
102820010-4	experimental	Ponatinib	p210	0.03	0.1	E255K	wt	wt
102820027-6	experimental	Ponatinib	p190	0.05	111	Y253H	Y253H	IKZF1 loss
102820115-1	experimental	Ponatinib	p190	0.06	1.8	wt	wt	IKZF1 loss
102820027-5	experimental	Ponatinib	p190	0.02	0.18	wt	wt	wt
102820037-3	experimental	Ponatinib	p190	PNQ	2.57	wt	wt	wt
102820017-1	experimental	Ponatinib	p210	0	0.02	wt	wt	wt
102820043-2	experimental	Ponatinib	p210	0	0.85	wt	wt	IKZF1 plus

Abbreviations: TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor; PNQ, positive-not-quantifiable; NA, not available; wt, wild-type. IKZF1 plus: IKZF1, CDKN2A-B and/or PAX5 deletion.

*expressed as (BCR::ABL1/ABL1) × 100/ μ L;



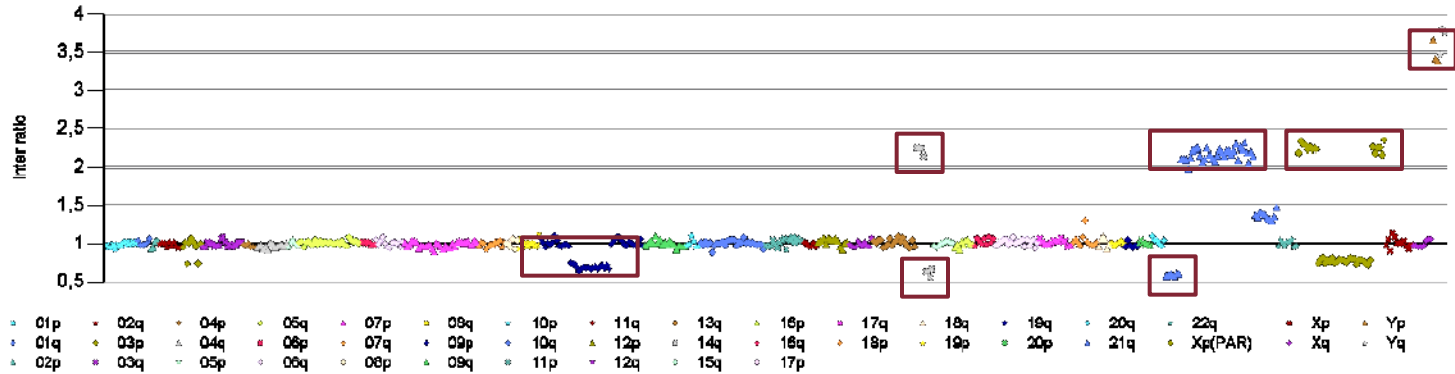
DdPCR detected all the mutations identified by Sanger

Apparently more sensitive also at low levels

What else?

DMLPA for refined detection of CNV

Ph+ ALL, FISH t(9;22): Negative → Further relapse of Ph-Neg clone.



9p del, 14q del and gain, 21q del and gain XPAR region

Conclusions

In the front-line setting, a chemo-free based on targeted and immunotherapy has proven feasible and effective at all ages: inferior death rates, higher remission rates, excellent survival, possibly less need of transplant

MRD: not relevant anymore, depending on treatment?? IG/TR???

Possibly, indicative of a different biology

Relapse: WBC, *IKZF1^{plus}*, but also anticipation of intervention in case of *ABL1* mutations, complex karyotype and immune compartment

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